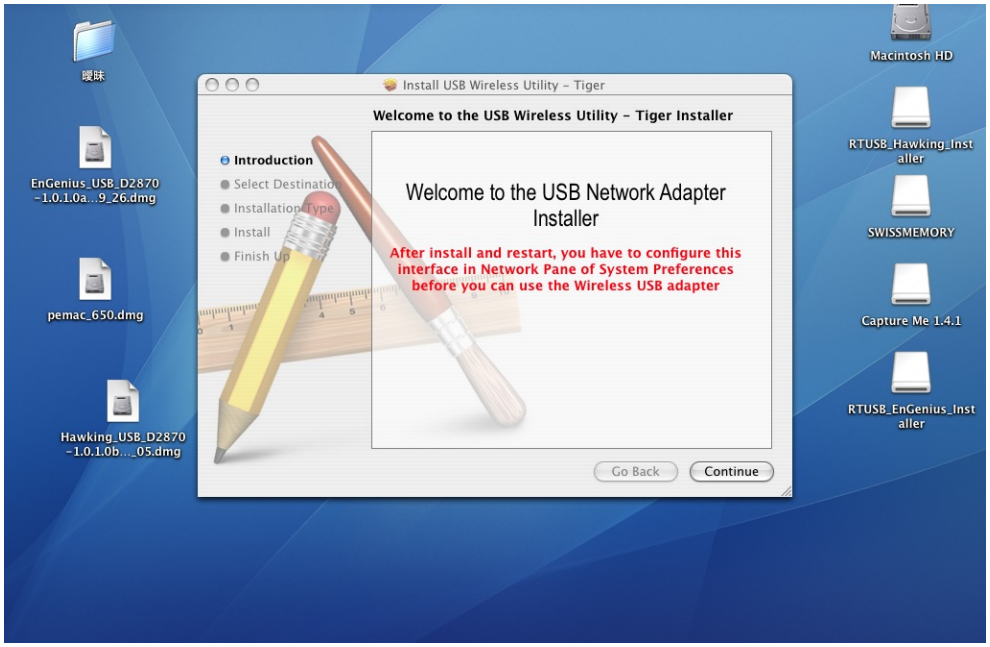
4 USB Adapter for MAC OS X

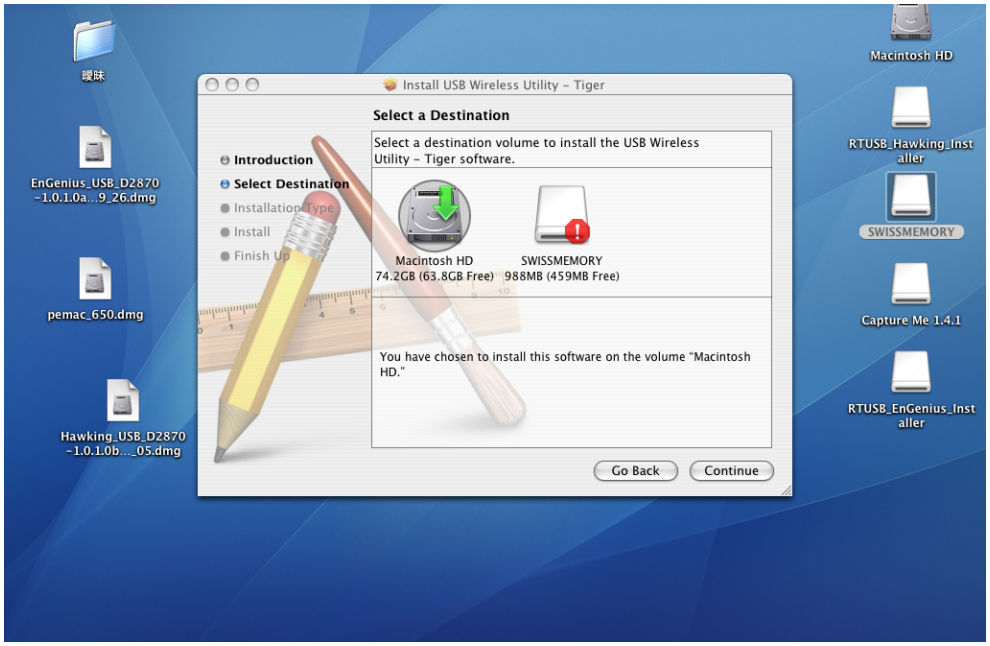
4.1 Installing the Drivers

Follow the steps below in order to install the USB adapter drivers:

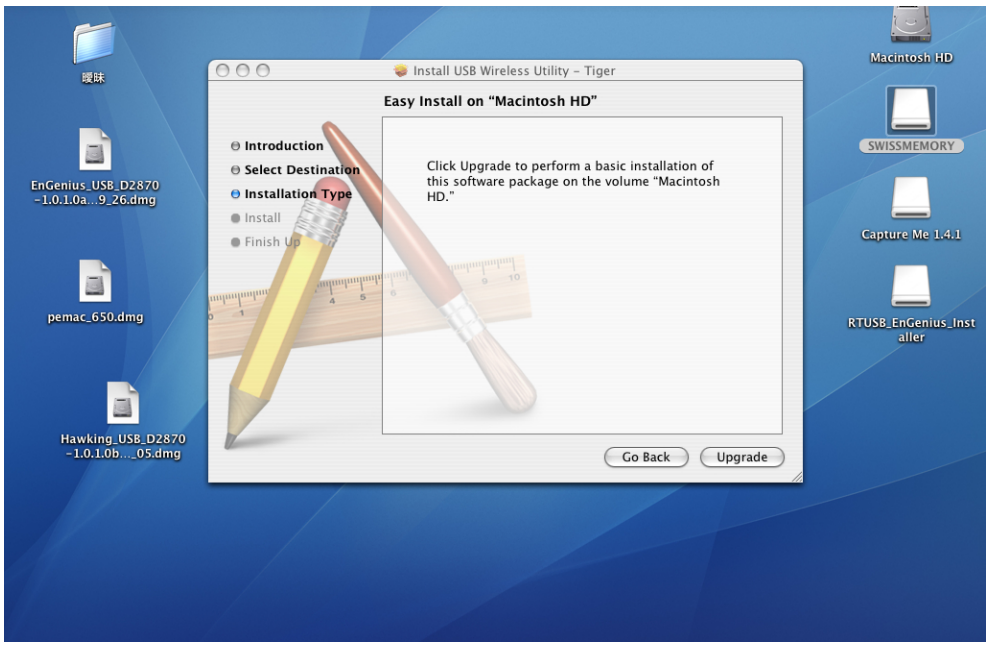
1. Insert the CD-ROM that was provided to you in this package. The setup should run automatically. If the setup does not run automatically, then you must manually select the **setup** file from the CD-ROM drive.



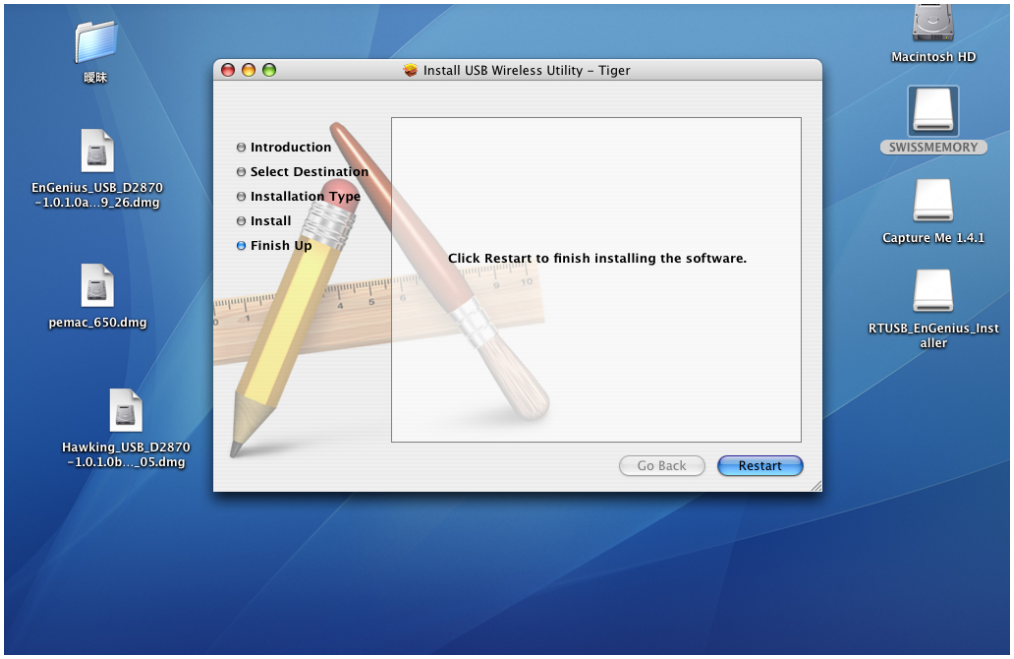
2. Click on the **Continue** button to configure the next step.



3. Select the **Macintosh HD** and then click on the **Continue** button.



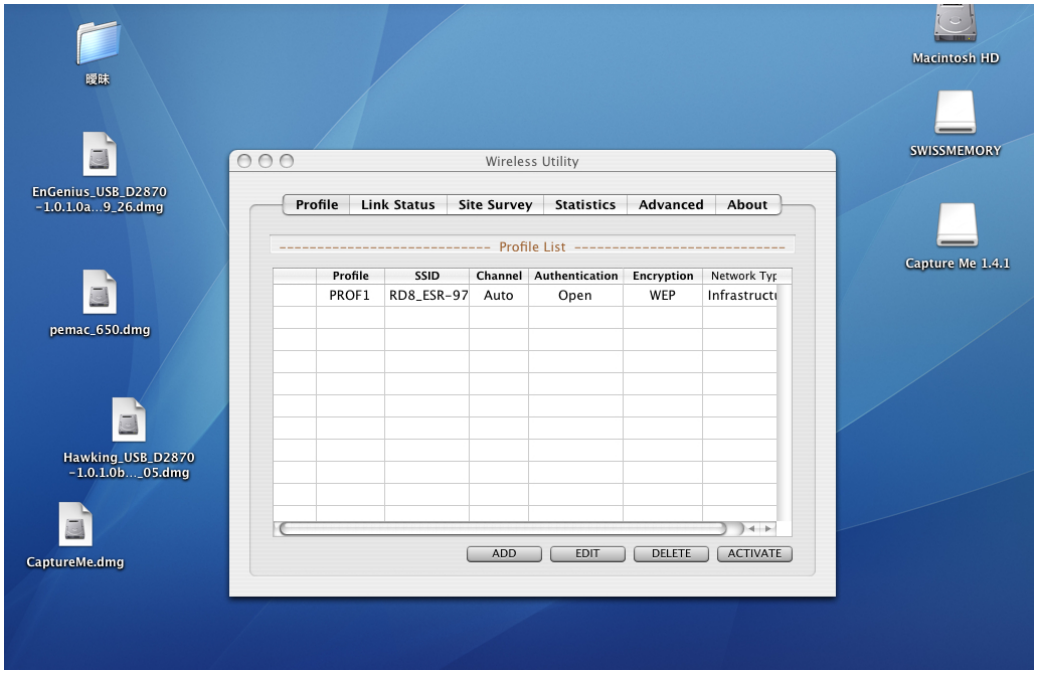
4. Click on the **Continue** button to configure the next step.



5. The installation is complete. Click on the **Restart** button.
6. Carefully insert the USB adapter into the USB port. MAC OS X will then detect and install the new hardware.
7. The Client Utility is installed in the **Applications** folder.

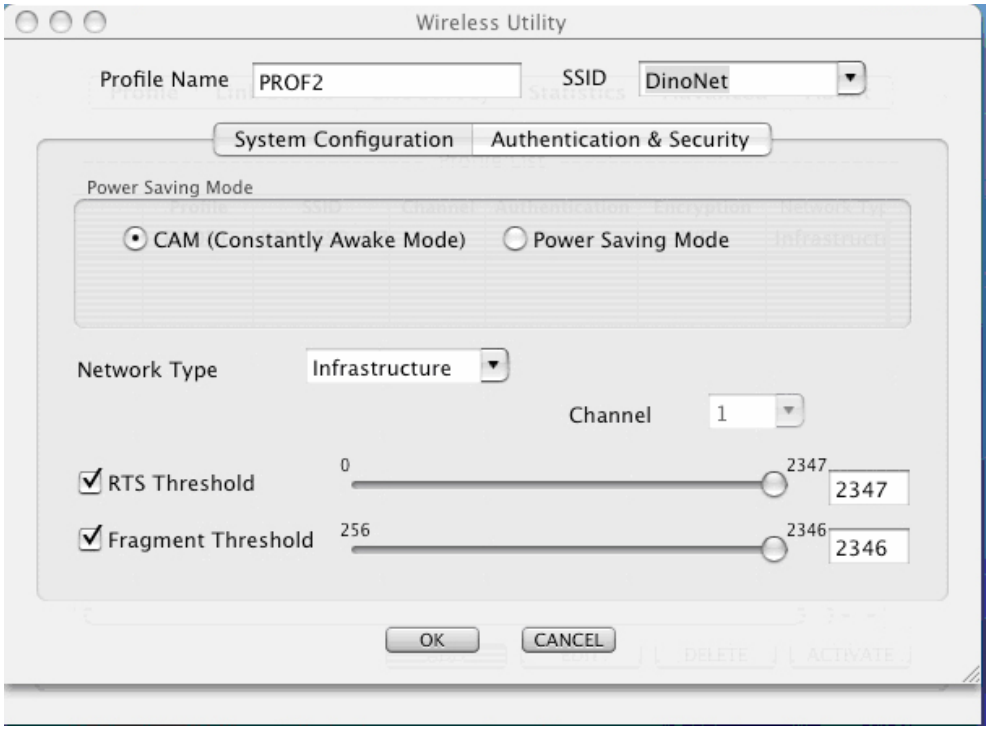
4.2 Profiles

The **Profile** tab is used to store the settings of multiple Access Points such as home, office, café, etc. When adding a profile you are required to enter a profile name and SSID as well as configure the power-saving mode, network type, RTS/fragmentation threshold and encryption/authentication settings. A profile can be configured as **Infrastructure** or **Ad-hoc** mode. The configuration settings for each mode are described below.



4.2.1 Infrastructure Mode

The infrastructure mode requires the use of an Access Point (AP). In this mode, all wireless communication between two computers has to be via the AP. It doesn't matter if the AP is stand-alone or wired to an Ethernet network. If used in stand-alone, the AP can extend the range of independent wireless LANs by acting as a repeater, which effectively doubles the distance between wireless stations.

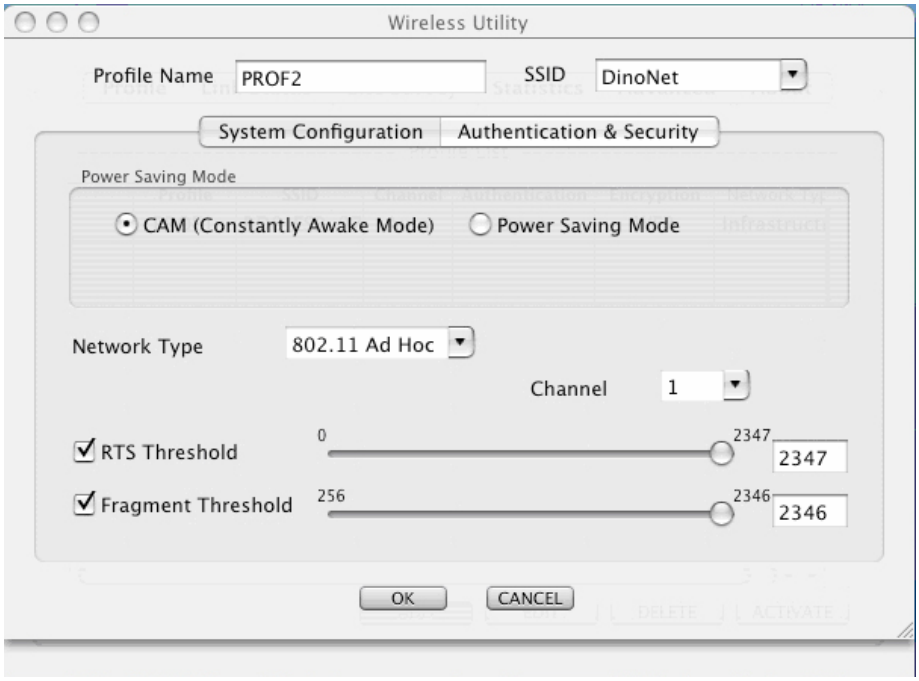


- **Profile:** Enter a name for the profile; this does not need to be the same as the SSID.
- **SSID**: Enter the SSID of the network or select one from the drop-down list. The SSID is a unique name shared among all points in your wireless network. The SSID must be identical for all points in the network, and is case-sensitive.
- **PSM:** Select a power saving mode (PSM) option.
  - **CAM (Continuously Awake Mode)**: Select this option if your notebook is always connected to the power supply.
  - **PSM (Power Saving Mode)**: Select this option if your notebook uses its battery power. This option minimizes the battery usage while the network is idle.
- **Network Type:** Select **Infrastructure** from the drop-down list.
- **RTS Threshold:** Place a check in this box if you would like to enable RTS Threshold. Any packet in the RTS/CTS handshake larger than the specified value (bytes) will be discarded.
- **Fragment Threshold:** Place a check in this box if you would like to enable Fragment Threshold. Any packet larger than the specified value (bytes) will be discarded.
- Click on the **Apply** button to save the changes.

4.2.2 Ad-hoc Mode

This is the simplest network configuration with several computers equipped with the PC Cards that form a wireless network whenever they are within range of one

another. In ad-hoc mode, each client is peer-to-peer, would only have access to the resources of the other client and does not require an access point. This is the easiest and least expensive way for the SOHO to set up a wireless network.



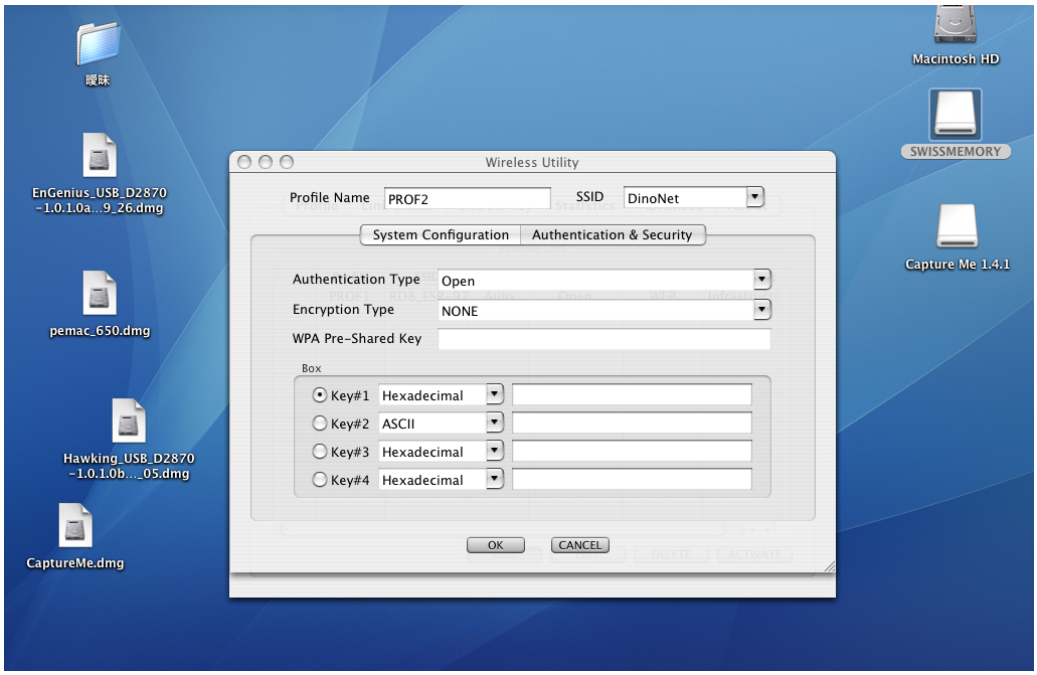
- **Profile:** Enter a name for the profile; this does not need to be the same as the SSID.
- **SSID**: Enter the SSID of the network or select one from the drop-down list. The SSID is a unique name shared among all points in your wireless network. The SSID must be identical for all points in the network, and is case-sensitive.
- **Network Type:** Select **Ad-hoc** from the drop-down list.
- **Preamble:** Select Auto from the drop-down list, unless you are aware of the preamble type (long or short) used in each station.
- **Ad-hoc wireless mode:** Select a wireless mode from the drop-down list depending on the type of stations used in the ad-hoc network. Select B/G Mix if the network consists of 11b and 11g stations. Select B-only or G-only if the network consists of only one type of wireless mode.
- **RTS Threshold:** Place a check in this box if you would like to enable RTS Threshold. Any packet in the RTS/CTS handshake larger than the specified value (bytes) will be discarded.
- **Fragment Threshold:** Place a check in this box if you would like to enable Fragment Threshold. Any packet larger than the specified value (bytes) will be discarded.
- Click on the **Apply** button to save the changes.

4.3 Authentication and Security

The **Security** tab allows you to configure the authentication and encryption settings such as: WEP, WPA, WPA-PSK, WPA2, and 802.1x. Each security option is described in detail below.

4.3.1 WEP Encryption

The **WEP** tab displays the WEP settings. Encryption is designed to make the data transmission more secure. You may select 64 or 128-bit WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) key to encrypt data (Default setting is Disable). WEP encrypts each frame transmitted from the radio using one of the Keys from a panel. When you use WEP to communicate with the other wireless clients, all the wireless devices in this network must have the same encryption key or pass phrase. The following information is included in this tab, as the image depicts below.



- **Authentication Type:** Select **Open** or **Shared** from the drop-down list.
- **Encryption:** Select WEP from the drop-down list.
- **WEP Key:** Type a character string into the field. For 64-bit enter 5 alphanumeric or 10 hexadecimal characters. For 128-bit enter 13 alphanumeric or 26 hexadecimal characters.
- Click on the **Apply** button to save the changes.
- **Show Password** check box. If you want to make sure the accuracy of password you type, click the **Show Password** box to check it.