

Cisco Ultra-Reliable Wireless Backhaul FM1000 Gateway

Installation and Configuration Manual

(Formerly Fluidmesh)
Edition 1.9 | Firmware 1.5.0

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1. HAZARDOUS CONDITION WARNINGS



IMPORTANT

In some jurisdictions, operation of any or all hardware that may be described in this manual may be subject to the following conditions:

1. The hardware may not cause harmful interference.
2. The hardware must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Like all other global technology vendors, Cisco is required to comply with all local health and government regulations in the locations in which we operate. This includes meeting radio frequency (RF) exposure limits for our products.

Our equipment is tested in accordance with regulatory requirements as a condition to our ability to market and sell in any given jurisdiction. As an equipment manufacturer, Cisco defers to expert national and international health organizations responsible for guidance on the safety of RF signals, specifically the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Health Canada, the World Health Organization (WHO), and other national and global health agencies.

In May 2019, the FDA stated that there is "no link between adverse health effects and exposure at or under the current RF energy exposure limit", and that the current FCC RF exposure limits are sufficient to insure the safety of users.

If any Cisco hardware unit breaks down or malfunctions, emits smoke or an unusual smell, if water or other foreign matter enters the unit enclosure, or if the unit is dropped onto a hard surface or damaged in any way, power off the unit immediately and contact an authorized Cisco Networks dealer for assistance.

If you are adjusting and/or controlling a Cisco device using control software such as the RACER™ interface or the device's local Configurator interface, do not make configuration changes unless you know with certainty that your changes will not negatively impact people or animals in the vicinity of the device and its antennas.

1.1. Water ingress hazard



CAUTION

In all circumstances where the Cisco FM1000 Gateway will be installed in an outdoor location, it is compulsory to mount the Cisco FM1000 Gateway inside an FM-SHIELD auxiliary mounting kit.

The FM-SHIELD auxiliary mounting kit is a proprietary Cisco solution, and is designed specifically to assure the long-term durability and reliability of compatible radio transceivers that have been installed in outdoor environments.

If you need further information regarding the recommended usage of FM-SHIELD, contact your Cisco Networks representative.

Relevant technical specifications for FM-SHIELD can be found in the *Cisco FM-SHIELD installation manual*.

1.2. Radio-frequency transmission hazard



WARNING

The system shown in this manual is designed to be installed and operated in a way that avoids contact with the antennas by human beings. The legislation quoted in this section is designed to reduce overall exposure of human beings to RF radiation.

This section gives minimum separation distances between antennas and humans. It is strongly recommended that the system be installed in a location where these minimum separation distances can be maintained at all times.

United States: This system has been evaluated for RF exposure for humans, in accordance with FCC regulation CFR 47 Part 2.1091. To maintain compliance, the minimum separation distance from the antenna to general bystanders is 20cm/7.9in. (all FM Ponte kit and x200 radio transceivers), or 21cm/8.3 in. (all FM1300 Otto and x500 radio transceivers).

Canada: This system has been evaluated for RF exposure for humans, in accordance with ISED regulation RSS-102. To maintain compliance, the minimum separation distance from the antenna to general bystanders is 20cm/7.9in. for all Cisco radio transceivers.

Europe / Australia / New Zealand: This system has been evaluated for RF exposure for humans, in accordance with standard EN 62232. To maintain compliance, the minimum separation distance from the antenna to general bystanders is 20cm/7.9in. for all Cisco radio transceivers.

Before activating any device capable of transmitting RF signals, make sure that all persons and animals are protected from possible RF exposure.

Make sure that all RF feeds are securely connected to an appropriate antenna. Never activate any RF-capable device that is not connected to an antenna.

1.3. Optical radiation hazard



WARNING

If any Cisco hardware device is equipped with one or more fiber-optic transceiver modules, it is classified as a Class 1 laser product. It may use laser-emitting components and/or very high-intensity light sources.

Do not look directly at the input/output end of the unit's **SFP** connector, or at the input/output end of any fiber-optic cable. Fiber-optic systems frequently use high-intensity light from laser or LED sources that may cause temporary or permanent blindness.

For additional guidance regarding the safe use of laser-based and LED-based fiber-optic technology, refer to *ANSI Z136.2 (Safe Use of Optical Fiber Communication Systems Utilizing Laser Diode and LED Sources)*.

1.4. Hot surfaces hazard

**WARNING**

The outer surfaces of transceiver and gateway unit enclosures may become hot during normal operation. During normal operation, do not touch or handle the unit enclosure without personal protective equipment.

2. Reporting mistakes and recommending improvements

You can help improve this manual.

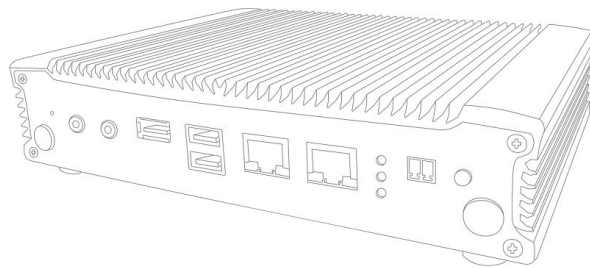
If you find any mistakes, or if you know of a way to improve the procedures that are given, please let us know by E-mailing your suggestions to documentation@fluidmesh.com.

3. Getting Started

3.1. Introduction

3.1.1. Cisco FM1000 Gateway

The Cisco FM1000 Gateway Gateway



Introduction

The Cisco FM1000 Gateway Gateway is an industrial-grade network switch, router and data-management center. One of its most important functions is to lower the load on a medium-scale Fluidity-enabled wireless infrastructure (typically an infrastructure that is required to handle aggregate throughput of up to 1 Gigabit per second) by balancing traffic from many connected Cisco transceiver units, all without impacting the performance of the connected network.

The Cisco FM1000 Gateway has two Gigabit Ethernet interfaces, and is able to handle up to 1 Gigabit per second of aggregate data traffic originating from a Fluidity-enabled radio cluster.

More than one unit can be installed as part of the same system to provide redundancy and improve automatic fault tolerance. Multiple units can be co-located within the same data center, or alternatively, installed in different data centers to provide geographic redundancy.

The unit is also able to connect clusters of Fluidity networks that are located within different broadcast domains. The unit acts as the aggregation point for all tunnels, and connects all portions of Fluidity infrastructure across layer 3 or wide-area networks. Roaming tasks across

different clusters belonging to different broadcast domains are executed with zero hand-off time.


The unit is suitable for installation in conventional data centers or field shelters. It is designed for installation on conventional server racks, VESA mounts, DIN rails or vertical walls, and is capable of reliable operation in very high or low temperatures.

Product specifications

For detailed product specifications, refer to the product data sheet for the Cisco FM1000 Gateway.

Transceiver and gateway unit power consumption

In service, Cisco transceiver units and gateway units consume electrical power at the rates given in the table below.



IMPORTANT

In service, transceiver and gateway units will consume power at various levels between the quoted lower limit and upper limit, depending on data traffic load, signal strength, environmental conditions such as line-of-sight and atmospheric moisture, and other factors.

Note that the power consumption of transceiver units tends to be affected in inverse proportion to the unit temperature (in other words, power consumption tends to rise when the temperature of the unit falls, and the other way around).

Table 1. Power consumption figures (transceiver units)

| Unit series | Minimum power consumption | Nominal power consumption (typical conditions) | Maximum power consumption (realistic system-design assumption) |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|
| FM Ponte kit (Model FM1200V-HW) | 4 Watts | 6 to 7 Watts | 10 Watts |
| FM1200 Volo (Model FM1200V-HW) | 4 Watts | 6 to 7 Watts | 10 Watts |
| FM1300 Otto | 8 Watts | 10 to 12 Watts | 15 Watts |
| FM3200-series (Model FM3200) | 4 Watts | 6 to 7 Watts | 10 Watts |
| FM4200-series (Models FM4200F and FM4200) | 4 Watts | 6 to 7 Watts | 10 Watts |
| FM3500 Endo (Model FM3500) | 8 Watts | 10 to 12 Watts | 15 Watts |

| Unit series | Minimum power consumption | Nominal power consumption (typical conditions) | Maximum power consumption (realistic system-design assumption) |
|---|---------------------------|--|--|
| FM4500-series (Models FM4500F and FM4500) | 8 Watts | 10 to 12 Watts | 15 Watts |
| FM 4800 Fiber | 13 Watts | 15 to 17 Watts | 20 Watts |

Table 2. Power consumption figures (gateway units)

| Unit | Maximum power consumption (realistic system-design assumption) |
|---------------------------------|--|
| FM1000 Gateway | 60 Watts |
| FM10000 Gateway (Gen. 1) | 275 Watts (redundant AC power supply) 250 Watts (non-redundant AC power supply) |
| FM10000 Gateway (Gen. 2) | 300 Watts (redundant AC power supply) |

3.2. Cisco Architecture

3.2.1. Overview

Wireless network architectures

Depending on the network design and the type of components used, the Cisco FM1000 Gateway can be used to create wireless network architectures, including:

- Point-to-point (P2P) links.
- Mobility networks.

3.2.2. Cisco technologies

Prodigy

Prodigy is Cisco's proprietary implementation of the Multi-Protocol-Label-Switching (MPLS) standard.

Prodigy 2.0 offers greatly improved performance compared to Prodigy 1.0. New features include:

- Fluidity (through software plug-ins)
- Traffic engineering
- Advanced Quality of Service (QoS)



IMPORTANT

The Cisco FM1000 Gateway features exclusive support for Prodigy 2.0. The unit does **not** support Prodigy 1.0.

Also note that Prodigy 1.0 and Prodigy 2.0 are **not** compatible with each other. Do not implement the two protocol versions within the same network.

If you are expanding an existing network using a Cisco FM1000 Gateway Gateway, make sure all components that are part of the network are compatible with the Gateway by:

1. Upgrading all Cisco radio transceivers within the network to firmware version 6.5 or higher, and:
2. Configuring all Cisco radio transceivers within the network to operate using Prodigy 2.0.

3.3. Cisco network addressing

3.3.1. Bridge IP addressing

As shipped from the factory, the wired ethernet ports of all Cisco hardware components are assigned the same default IP address of **192.168.0.10/24**.

No default IP address is associated with the wireless interface.

3.3.2. Unit identification and addressing

Mesh-capable gateway identification

In contrast to Cisco products that can be set in *Mesh Point* and *MeshEnd* modes as needed, the Cisco FM1000 Gateway can only be set as a *Mesh End* point.

Regardless of its configuration and operating mode, every Cisco device is shipped from the factory with a unique mesh identification (ID) number (also called the Mesh ID). This number always takes the following form:

5.a.b.c

The triplet a.b.c uniquely identifies the individual physical hardware unit.

The Mesh ID number is used to identify the physical hardware units within the configurator interface that is used for configuration of the unit. Mesh ID numbers cannot be changed.

Simplified network diagrams demonstrating the relationship between a wired LAN and a linked mesh radio network containing a *mesh end* unit and *mesh point* units are shown below. [Figure 1 \(page 16\)](#) shows a typical Layer 2 network, while [Figure 2 \(page 17\)](#) shows a typical Layer 3 network.

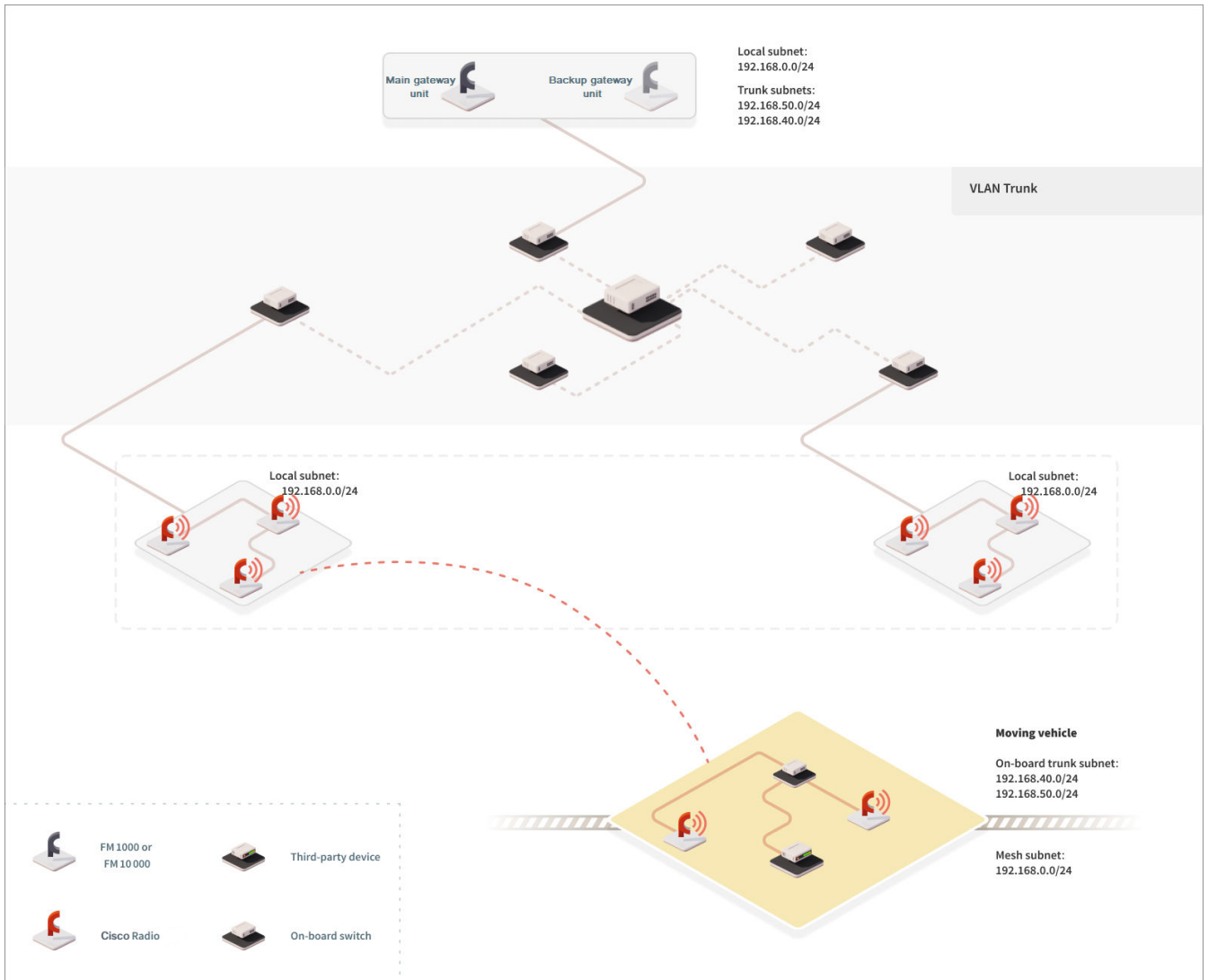


Figure 1. Cisco Network Addressing - Mesh End (Layer 2)

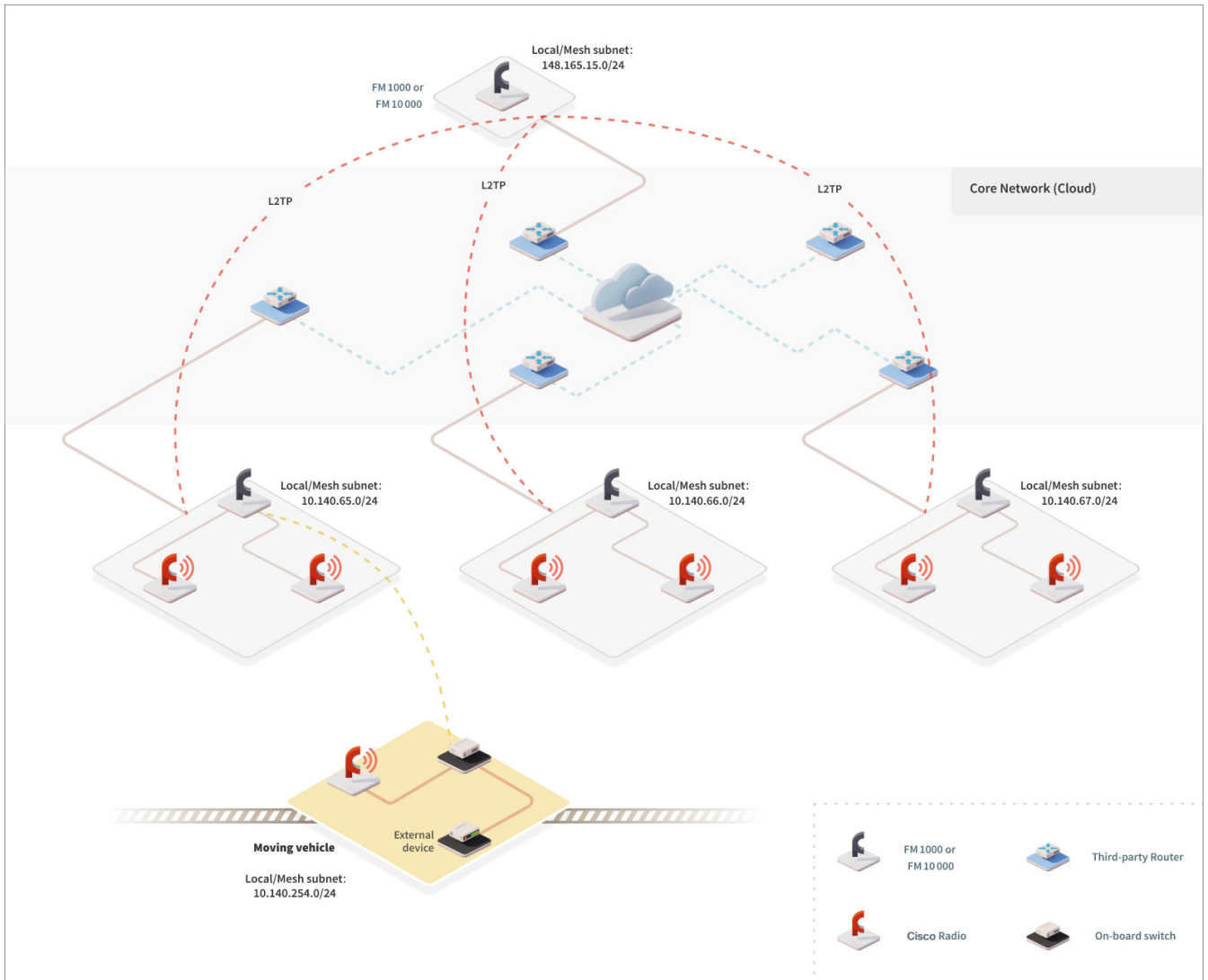


Figure 2. Cisco Network Addressing - Mesh End (Layer 3)

Network addressing

This section elaborates on the overall purpose and function of the Cisco FM1000 Gateway by explaining the role of the FM1000 Gateway (and, if included, the FM10000 Gateway) gateway device within a wireless network.

Cisco gateways

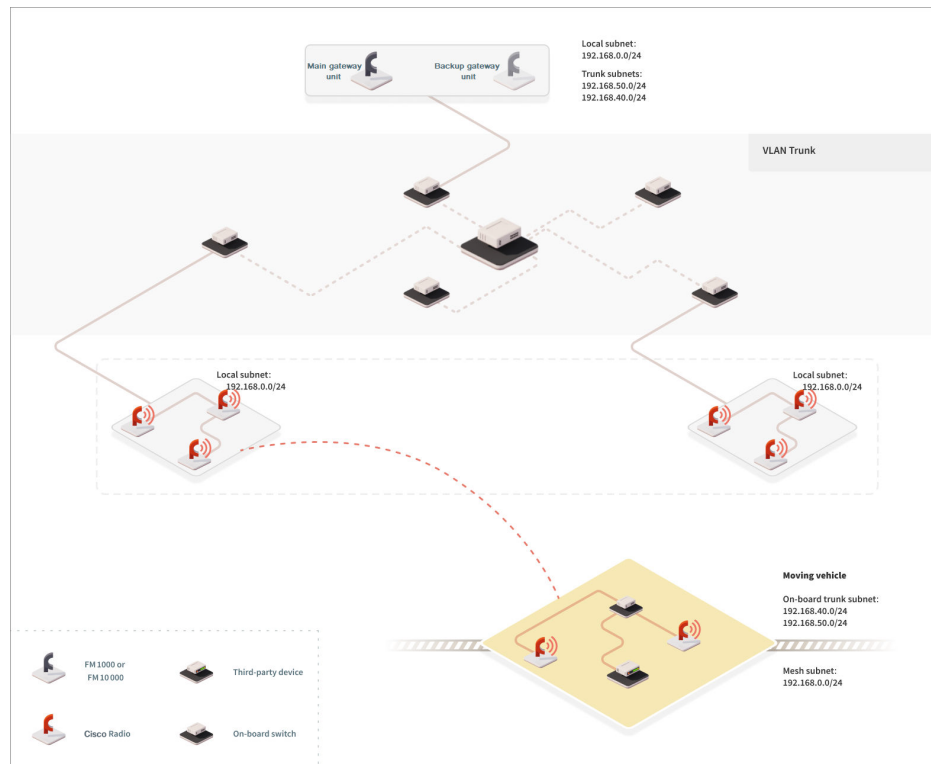



Figure 3. Hierarchical network architecture with relative IP addressing

 **NOTE**

The system architecture shown above is to be regarded as indicative only.

The FM1000 Gateway is necessary for the cluster to function if the cluster aggregate throughput is greater than 350 Mbps, but less than 1 Gbps. If throughput is less than 350 Mbps, a Cisco radio transceiver may be used to facilitate an L2TP tunnel to the global gateway.

The FM10000 Gateway is only necessary as a global gateway if the overall aggregate throughput value is between 1 Gbps and 10 Gbps. If throughput is less than 1 Gbps, an FM1000 Gateway can replace an FM10000 Gateway as a global gateway unit.

Figure 3 (page 18) shows a typical hierarchical network architecture with relative IP addressing.

Within this schema:

- An FM1000 Gateway is used as an aggregate point within each single network cluster or broadcast domain.

- An FM1000 Gateway Gateway or FM10000 Gateway Gateway is used at data-center level to ensure IP address reachability across the entire network.
- L2TP tunnels must be enabled between each FM1000 Gateway at cluster level, and between each cluster-level FM1000 Gateway and the data-center FM1000 Gateway or FM10000 Gateway. The L2TP tunnels are used to exchange signaling information without physically modifying the pre-existing core network.

At a logical level, each network cluster becomes part of the private LAN (which the local control room is usually part of). Therefore, the Cisco gateway units and all other edge devices must be provided with a private LAN IP address, and will be accessed through that IP address.

In [Figure 3 \(page 18\)](#), the private LAN IP address classes are 10.140.65.0 / 255.255.255.224, 10.140.66.0 / 255.255.255.224 and 10.140.67.0 / 255.255.255.224. Each Cisco gateway device possesses an IP address that belongs to the relative class. Note that each IP address must be univocal within the entire network, in order to avoid address conflicts.



NOTE

Every Cisco hardware device has a factory-set IP address of 192.168.0.10, and a Netmask of 255.255.255.0.

In terms of IP addressing, the onboard subnets can be completely independent of the cluster subnets. In the figure above, the onboard subnet is 10.140.254.0 / 255.255.255.224. The Fluidity protocol ensures that the local IP addresses of the mobile subnets will not change while the network is roaming from one cluster to another, and that inter-cluster roaming is completely seamless.

Configuring the local gateway units

As a general rule, the core network routers and gateway units should be configured to provide full IP reachability to each network segment. This can be done by properly configuring the routing protocols that run on the core network. This task is not covered in this manual, and will be the responsibility of the person tasked with network management.

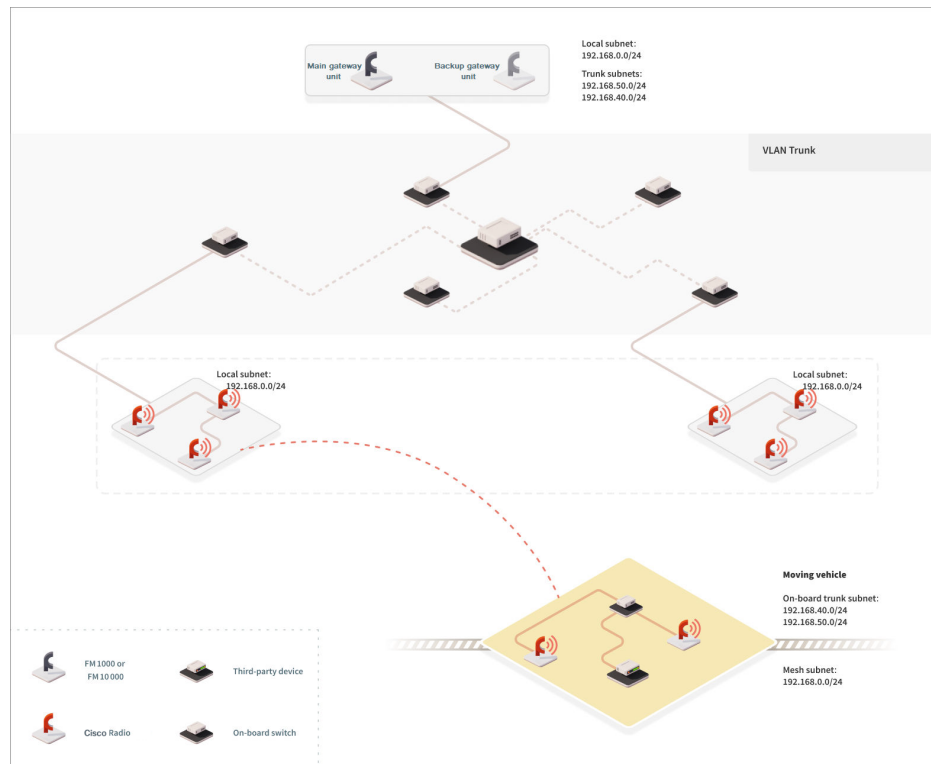


Figure 4. Gateway configuration (hierarchical network architecture with relative IP addressing)

Figure 4 (page 20) illustrates how the local subnet gateways can be configured at each network segment:

- *Network clusters (subnet gateways 10.140.65.0/27, 10.140.66.0/27 and 10.140.67.0/27):* The gateway for each Cisco device, including the FM1000 Gateway, should be the standard one for the local subnet used to reach other remote subnets belonging to any or all of the remaining network clusters. To allow local devices to reach mobile subnets, the local gateway should be provided with routes toward the FM1000 Gateway in the same subnet, as in the following typical example:
For subnet gateway 10.140.65.0/27, add route 10.140.254.0/27, gateway 10.140.65.10 (the IP address of the FM1000 Gateway in the subnet should be 10.140.65.10).
- *On-board layer/mobile subnet (subnet gateway 10.140.254.0/27):* For each mobile network, the local gateway should be the Cisco mobile wireless radio transceiver. The transceiver must not be provided with a default gateway, because the local gateway will change dynamically while roaming from one cluster to another.
- *Data-center network (subnet gateway 148.165.15.0/27):* It is assumed that this gateway is granted reachability to all network cluster subnets. The local gateway must also be provided with all

routes to reach the mobile subnets through the FM1000 Gateway or FM10000 Gateway Gateway, as in the following example:

For subnet gateway 148.165.15.0/27, add route 10.140.254.0/27, gateway 148.165.15.10 (this being the IP address of the FM10000 Gateway in the subnet).

VLAN tagging

Virtual LAN (VLAN) tagging is a part of the IEEE 802.1q networking standard that allows multiple switched networks to transparently share the same physical hardware whilst protecting the privacy of the data transmitted within each network.

For example, consider a company with several departments. With VLAN tagging, each department is able to run its own private logical network, but all private networks run on the same physical corporate network. Each VLAN is identified by a specific number called VLAN ID (VID). The VID is also used for tagging packets belonging to specific VLANs. Because VLANs are based on logical and not physical connections, several types of VLANs exist, based on the criteria used to logically separate networks.

Cisco Gateway devices support port-based and MAC-based VLAN tagging. The traditional VLAN scheme is port-based, where each physical Ethernet port is configured to specify membership of a particular VLAN. However, if there are requirements that individuals or devices must be segregated regardless of their physical location, MAC-based VLANs can be used, with the network is configured with an access list that maps individual MAC addresses to VLAN membership.

The Cisco VLAN implementation is compatible with the specification of the IEEE 802.1q standard, meaning that a Cisco network can interoperate with other VLAN-aware network devices. VLAN trunking between the Cisco network and the Ethernet switches is also supported, enabling carriage of VLAN membership information throughout the wireless and wired network segments.

Connecting and configuring an Ethernet edge device

Ethernet edge devices such as IP cameras and Wi-Fi access points can be connected to the Ethernet ports of the Cisco FM1000 Gateway. Such edge devices must be configured using the IP subnet scheme defined for the broadcast domain.

The default *IP subnet mask* for all Cisco devices is *192.168.0.0 / 255.255.255.0*.

The default *IP address* for all Cisco devices is *192.168.0.10 / 255.255.255.0*.

You can configure any Ethernet device manually or automatically, using a DHCP server that resides on the LAN network. The Cisco network is totally transparent to DHCP, therefore, DHCP requests and responses can be forwarded transparently across the network.

**IMPORTANT**

If an Ethernet-based system using multiple peripheral components is connected to the wireless network, assign each peripheral component a fixed IP address. If dynamic IP addressing is used, the components may not be accessible to third-party software that relies on the components for data input.

A typical example is a video surveillance system equipped with multiple CCTV cameras. Each camera must be assigned a fixed IP address to be accessible to the video-recording software.

Cisco gateway devices

The Cisco FM1000 Gateway features two Ethernet ports, located on the front panel and rear panel of the unit. Usually, one port is connected to the local network switch. The second can be used for configuration and maintenance purposes.

4. Hardware installation

4.1. Cisco hardware installation

4.1.1. The role of the Gateway in a Cisco network architecture

The role of the FM1000 Gateway and FM10000 Gateway Gateways is to connect defined clusters of Fluidity-capable networks where each network resides in a different broadcast domain. The unit does this while allowing enhanced data-transfer speeds.

A typical Fluidity-capable network is shown in [Figure 5 \(page 24\)](#). Within this structure, an FM1000 Gateway or FM10000 Gateway Gateway acts as the aggregation point for all tunnels, connecting all portions of the infrastructure across layer-3 networks or wide-area networks.

The Gateway unit allows easy management of complex system architectures. If your network is scaled up, the unit is capable of offering the additional processing capabilities needed to enable complex data traffic management. In [Figure 5 \(page 24\)](#), each broadcast domain is considered to be a separate network with its own IP addressing schema.

The broadcast domains could be connected to the data center using any type of network medium, including fiber-optic lines and wireless backhaul. In the layout below, the Gateway unit functions as:

1. A bandwidth aggregator for the traffic flows coming from each broadcast domain. The maximum aggregated bandwidth that the FM1000 Gateway can support is 1 Gb/sec. In cases where higher levels of bandwidth must be processed, a combination of FM1000 Gateway and FM10000 Gateway Gateways can be used within the hierarchical network topology.
2. Since the trackside broadcast domains and the mobile networks on board each vehicle can be configured as different IP subnets, the Gateway unit serves as an IP reachability gateway, guaranteeing the reachability of each IP address across the entire network.

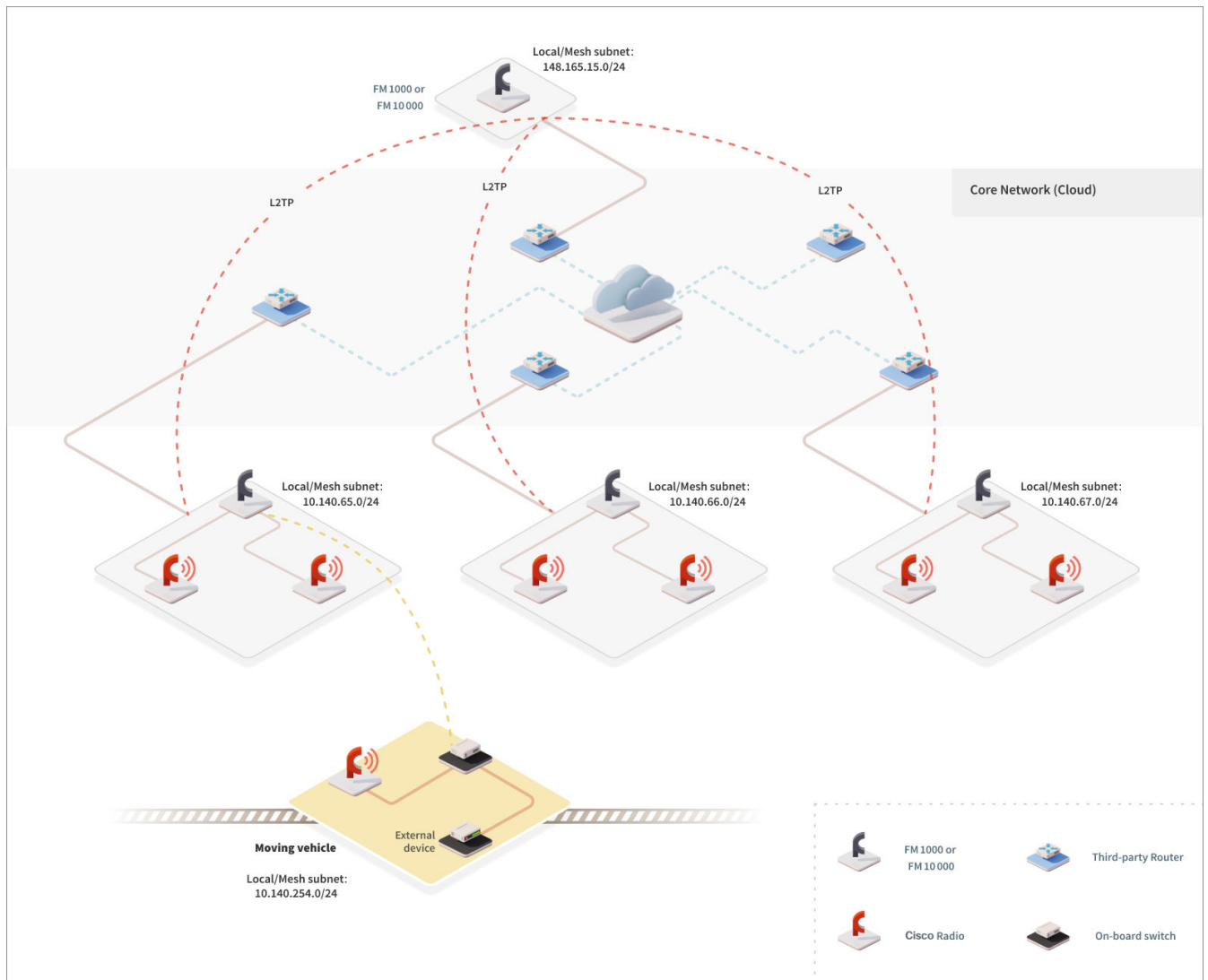


Figure 5. Typical Fluidity network architecture (FM1000 Gateway or FM10000 Gateway as aggregator)

4.1.2. Installing the Cisco FM1000 Gateway

Connecting to the unit hardware

The front and rear panels of the unit contain controls and hardware interfaces. The front panel is described in [Figure 6 \(page 25\)](#), and the rear panel in [Figure 7 \(page 26\)](#). The table that follows each figure explains the function of each relevant control and hardware interface.

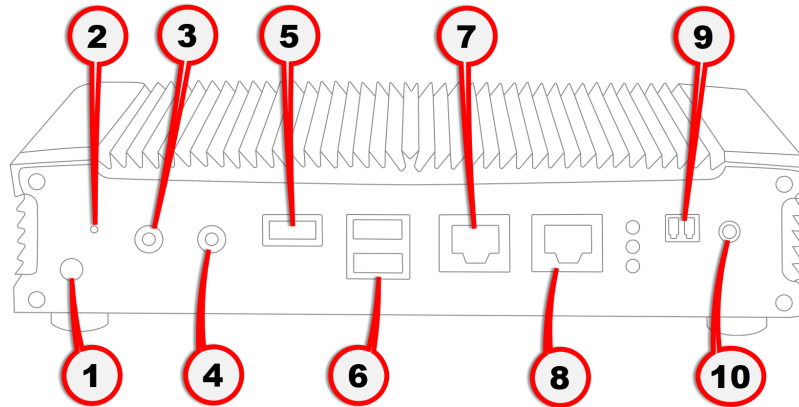


Figure 6. Cisco FM1000 Gateway (front panel)

Table 3. Controls and interfaces (front panel)

| Control/ interface name | Control/ interface type | Function |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| (1) | [empty] | Not used. |
| Reset button (2) | Socket pushbutton | Press this button to do a hardware reset of the unit. |
| Line in (3) | Line in jack socket | An audio microphone can be connected to the unit using this socket. Note that the Cisco FM1000 Gateway currently features no audio input capability. |
| Line out (4) | Line out jack socket | An audio loudspeaker or headphones can be connected to the unit using this socket. Note that the Cisco FM1000 Gateway currently features no audio output capability. |
| USB3.0 (5) | USB 1.1 / USB 2.0 / USB 3.0- compatible USB port | If needed, use this port to connect a USB 1.1, USB 2.0 or USB 3.0 device to the unit. |
| USB2.0 (6) | USB 1.1 / USB 2.0-compatible USB ports | If needed, use these ports to connect USB 1.1 or USB 2.0 devices to the unit. |

| Control/ interface name | Control/ interface type | Function |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| LAN port 1 (7) | RJ45 Ethernet port | Use this port to connect a computer to the unit for configuration and maintenance. Note that the unit's twin Ethernet ports are bridged together. For instructions on how to configure the unit using the Configurator interface, refer to "Device configuration using the configurator interface" (page 35). For instructions on how to configure the unit using the FM Racer interface, refer to the <i>Cisco Networks FM Racer user manual</i> . |
| LAN port 2 (8) | RJ45 Ethernet port | Use these ports to connect a computer to the unit for configuration and maintenance. Also see LAN (7) above. |
| (9) | [empty] | Not used. |
| Power On/Off (10) | Pushbutton | Press this button to power the unit ON and OFF. |

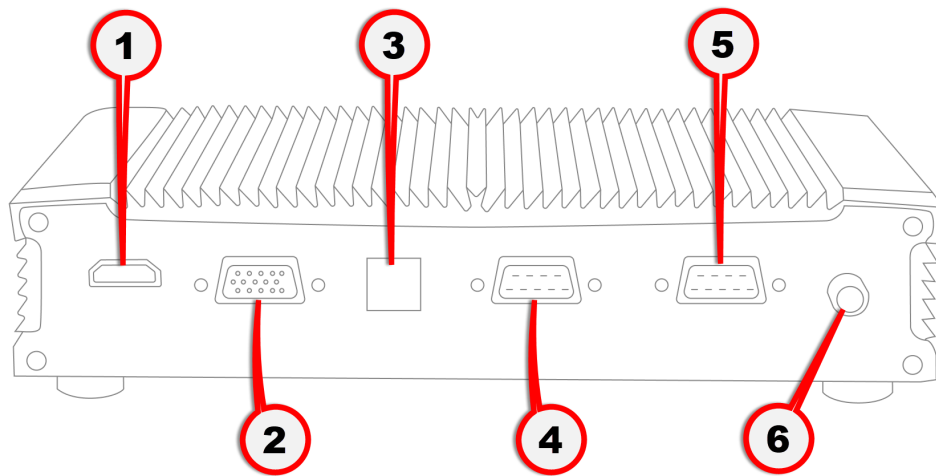



Figure 7. Cisco FM1000 Gateway (rear panel)

Table 4. Controls and interfaces (rear panel)

| Control/ interface name | Control/ interface type | Function |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| HDMI (1) | HDMI connector | If needed, use this port to connect an HDMI-compatible video monitor to the unit. Note that the Cisco FM1000 Gateway currently features no video output capability. |

| Control/ interface name | Control/ interface type | Function |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| VGA (2) | DE-15 VGA connector | <p>If needed, use this port to connect a VGA video monitor to the unit.</p> <p>Always ensure that the unit and the connected video monitor are both powered OFF before connecting or disconnecting a VGA cable.</p> <p>Note that the Cisco FM1000 Gateway currently features no video output capability.</p> |
| DIO (3) | Digital input/ output jack | Not used. |
| COM port 1 (4) | RS-232 serial ports | <p>If needed, use either of these ports to reset the unit to its factory default configuration. For the hardware reset procedure, refer to “Rebooting the firmware and resetting the unit to factory defaults” (page 29).</p> |
| COM port 2 (5) | | |
| DC power input (6) | Electrical power connector | <p>Use this port to connect a 12 Vdc power source to the unit.</p> <p>Do not connect 24 Vdc or 48 Vdc power sources to the unit under any circumstances.</p> |

4.1.3. Best practice for shielded CAT5/6 connectors



CAUTION

To avoid the possibility of damage to network components due to electrostatic discharge (ESD), it is extremely important that all shielded CAT5/6 connectors are assembled according to the standards and directives in this section.

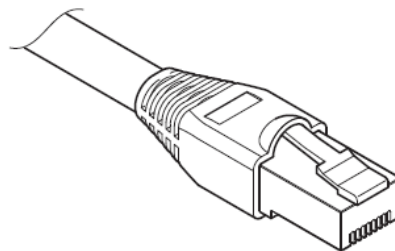


Figure 8. Shielded CAT5/6 connector

Use only professional-quality, outdoor-rated, RF-shielded cables in conjunction with Cisco radio transceivers.

Assemble all shielded CAT5/6 connectors to the following standards:

- Only use shielded RJ45 Ethernet connectors.

- When inserting each connector into a shielded Ethernet port, the connector's inner jacket must form a positive contact with the Ethernet port.
- When each RJ45 connector is plugged into the correct Ethernet port of the Cisco FM1000 Gateway, lock the bottom of the RJ45 connector using the side retaining screws.
- When all RJ45 connectors are connected to the unit, make sure that the bottom cover of the unit is correctly secured to the unit enclosure.

4.1.4. Supplying power to the Cisco FM1000 Gateway



CAUTION

When connecting the Cisco FM1000 Gateway to a power supply, be sure to follow the instructions in this section at all times.

Failure to follow these instructions may result in irreparable damage to the unit and/or other connected hardware, and will also invalidate the product warranty.



IMPORTANT

For technical data on which power sources are compatible with the Cisco FM1000 Gateway, refer to [“Electrical power requirements” \(page 120\)](#).

The Cisco FM1000 Gateway can be provided with power using the following methods:

- A 12 Vdc/5A 60W power source.

When providing the power source for the Cisco FM1000 Gateway, remember the following important points:

- Install the power source as close to the unit as possible to minimize voltage drop. The maximum suggested distance is 50ft (15m).

Connecting power to the Cisco FM1000 Gateway



NOTE

For detailed comparative information on which Cisco hardware devices are capable of accepting power through IEEE 802.3at or IEEE 802.3af power sources, or through a DC IN power source, refer to [“Electrical power requirements” \(page 120\)](#).

Connecting power through the device power ports

The DC 12V connector (1, [Figure 9 \(page 29\)](#)) is a two-terminal power port. The unit is exclusively designed to accept passive 12 Vdc power from an AC power adapter producing a minimum of 60W (12V/5A).

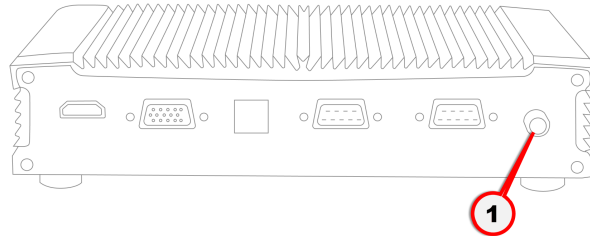


Figure 9. FM1000 Gateway (DC 12V connector)



CAUTION

Do not connect a 24 Vdc or 48 Vdc power source to the unit under any circumstances.

4.1.5. Rebooting the firmware and resetting the unit to factory defaults

The Cisco FM1000 Gateway hardware can be rebooted and reset to factory default condition using the procedures in this section.



IMPORTANT

The following procedure shows how to do a 'hard' (device firmware) reboot. To do a 'soft' (device software) reboot, refer to ["Resetting the unit to factory defaults" \(page 104\)](#).

To do a 'hard' (device firmware) reboot under emergency conditions (for example, if the unit malfunctions), do the steps in the following sub-section.

Device firmware reboot

1. Connect one end of an RS-232 serial cable to either of the **COM** ports on the rear side of the unit (1 or 2, [Figure 10 \(page 30\)](#)).

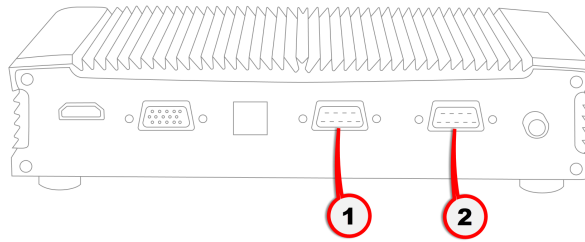


Figure 10. Cisco FM1000 Gateway (COM port)

2. Connect the other end of the RS-232 serial cable to the computer that you will use to configure the unit.
3. Set the serial port speed of the computer to 115 200 baud. For detailed instructions on how to do this, refer to the Help content supplied by your computer's manufacturer.
4. Log in to the Cisco command line interface (CLI). For detailed instructions on how to use the CLI, refer to the *Cisco Networks CLI User Manual*. The factory-set login details are as follows:
 - Username: *admin*
 - Password: *admin*
5. Enter the command *factory*, and press the Enter key.
6. You will be asked if you want to reset the unit to factory defaults. To proceed with the firmware reboot, type *yes* and press the Enter key.

5. Using the Cisco Partner Portal

The Cisco Partner Portal is the main web-based portal through which the following activities are done:

1. Participating in Cisco E-learning
2. Using and sharing plug-in license codes for Cisco devices
3. Using the RACER™ radio configuration interface
4. Viewing the technical documentation for your Cisco devices

5.1. Accessing the Partner Portal

Access to the Partners Portal is granted only to Cisco's official partners and customers, and requires registration.

To access the Cisco Partner Portal, do the following steps:

1. Make sure a current web browser is installed on your computer. For detailed information on which browsers are supported, refer to [Table 5 \(page 31\)](#) below. If needed, upgrade your browser version.
2. Click [this link](#).
 - The Cisco Partner Portal **Sign In** dialog will be shown.
3. Register as a portal user by clicking the **Create Account** link and following the software prompts.

Table 5. Supported web browsers

| | Version | Computer operating systems | Compatibility | Reason |
|-----------------|-----------|--|---------------|--|
| Mozilla Firefox | 32 to 38 | Linux, Windows 7, 8 and 10, OS X Mavericks | Partial | Icons and fonts do not display correctly in position modality |
| | 39 | Linux, Windows 7, 8 and 10, OS X Mavericks | Full | - |
| | 40 onward | Linux, Windows 7, 8 and 10, OS X Mavericks | Full | - |
| Google Chrome | 36 onward | Linux, Windows 7, 8 and 10, OS X Mavericks | Partial | Vertical scrolling in unit/template detail does not work correctly |
| | 56 onward | Linux, Windows 7, 8 and 10, OS X Mavericks | Full | - |

| | Version | Computer operating systems | Compatibility | Reason |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Microsoft Internet Explorer | 11 onward | Windows 7, 8 and 10 | Full | - |
| Microsoft Edge | 13 onward | Windows 7, 8 and 10 | Full | - |
| Apple Safari | 8 onward | OS X Yosemite or later | Full | - |

5.2. Enabling Two-Factor Authentication for security

To enhance cyber-security on the Partner Portal, Cisco uses two-factor authentication (2FA).

2FA works by providing an extra security layer that works independently of your Partner Portal login password. With 2FA activated, you will be asked to provide a secure one-time password (OTP) for each login.

To set up two-factor authentication, do the following steps:

1. Install an app capable of generating authentication codes on your mobile phone. Apps recommended for specific platforms are:
 - **Google Authenticator** or **Authy** (iPhone, Android)
 - **Microsoft Authenticator** (Windows Mobile)
2. Log into the [Cisco Partner Portal](#) using your normal access password.
3. Hover the mouse cursor over the Profile icon in the upper right-hand corner of the web page ([Figure 11 \(page 32\)](#)). Click the **Account** option.

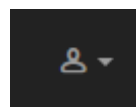


Figure 11. Partner Portal (Profile icon)

- Your portal account page will be shown.
4. Click the **Two Factor Auth.** link on the left-hand side of the web page ([Figure 12 \(page 32\)](#)).

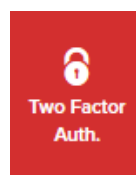


Figure 12. Partner Portal (Two Factor Auth. icon)

- The **Two Factor Authentication page** will be shown.
 - The current two-factor authentication status of your portal account will be shown near the top of the page.
5. Click the **Set Up Two Factor Authentication** button.
 - A two-factor authentication dialog will ask to confirm your identity. If the name and E-mail address shown in the dialog are yours, enter your current portal password and click the **Validate identity** button.
 6. An E-mail will be sent to your E-mail address with a verification code in the body of the mail. Enter the verification code in the **Verification code** field of the Two Factor Authentication web page.
 - The Two Factor Authentication web page will show a QR code.
 7. Use the authentication app on your mobile phone to scan the QR code on the web page. [Figure 13 \(page 33\)](#) is a typical example of the QR code you will be shown.



Figure 13. Two Factor Authentication (typical QR code)

- The authenticator app will generate an authentication code. Enter this code in the **Authentication code** field of the Two Factor Authentication web page, and click the **Enable Two Factor Authentication** button.
- A list of ten *recovery codes* will be shown on the Two Factor Authentication web page. It is recommended that you save these codes in case you lose your mobile phone. Download the recovery codes as a *.TXT file by clicking the **Download** button, or print a hard copy of the codes by clicking the **Print** button.

5.3. Administering plug-in license codes

The Partner Portal Plug-ins page can be used to do the following tasks:

- Convert plug-in License codes to Activation codes
- Deactivate active plug-in License codes

- Reactivate deactivated plug-in License codes
- Export multiple Activation codes
- Share License codes with other Cisco device users
- Accept shared License codes from other Cisco device users

To do the tasks above, refer to “[Plug-In management](#)” (page 97).

5.4. Using the RACER™ radio configuration interface

RACER™ is Cisco's web-based configuration portal. It is the primary interface with which to configure Cisco radio devices.

You can operate FM Racer using any internet-connected computer with a web browser.

To access the FM Racer portal, do the following steps:

1. Log in to the Cisco Partners Portal using your login credentials.
2. Click [this link](#).

For detailed instructions on how to use the FM Racer interface, refer to the *Cisco Networks RACER™ User Manual*.



IMPORTANT

For a detailed description of the differences between FM Racer and the local Configurator interface, refer to “[Device configuration using the configurator interface](#)” (page 35).

5.5. Viewing the technical documentation for your Cisco device

All documentation relating to your Cisco device (such as product brochures, technical data sheets, installation instructions and user manuals) can be found in the Documentation section of the Partner Portal.

To find documentation relating to your Cisco device, do the following steps:

1. Log in to the Cisco Partners Portal using your login credentials.
2. Click [this link](#).
3. All documents are arranged by category. Browse the folders for the documentation you need.

6. Device configuration using the configurator interface

All Cisco radio transceiver devices are shipped with IP address **192.168.0.10**, and Netmask **255.255.255.0**.

The Cisco FM1000 Gateway can be configured by using:

- The RACER™ Radio Configuration interface, or
- The on-board Configurator interface.

The *Configurator* is a localized configuration software platform that resides on the Cisco device.

- Local configuration is done by connecting a computer to the device through a direct hardware connection, or through the internet.
- Using the Configurator, devices can be configured on an *Offline* basis only. A configuration (*.CONF) file can be manually applied to set the device parameters, or each device parameter can be manually set by the device user.
- Offline configuration settings for more than one Cisco device type can be integrated into a single configuration file. When the configuration file is uploaded to each device, the device automatically loads the correct configuration settings for its device type.

To configure the unit using the *Configurator*, refer to the following subsections.



IMPORTANT

The FM Racer Radio Configuration interface and command-line interface (CLI) contain device configuration parameters that are not available in the on-board Configurator interface.

Note that some configuration features may not be applicable to your specific Cisco device.

Configuration parameters and control tabs that are exclusive to FM Racer and the CLI include:

- **Project name** (The device has been assigned to the Project listed in this field.)
- **Position** (Shows the current physical location of the unit.)
- **Invoice No.** (Shows the Cisco sales invoice number for the unit.)
- **Shared With** (If responsibility for the unit is shared with other users, the details of the responsible users are shown in this field.)
- **Enable RTS Protection** (FM3500 Endo and FM4500-series transceivers only - shows the unit's current IEEE 802.11 request-to-send (RTS) setting.)
- **Promisc** ('Promiscuous' Mode: Shows the unit's current setting for backwards compatibility with legacy Cisco units that are no longer in production.)
- **Noise floor Calibration** (Shows the unit's current noise floor calibration setting.)
- **MAX Transmission MCS** (Used to choose the modulation and coding scheme by which the unit automatically chooses its maximum data transmission rate.)
- **TX Power** (Controls the effective isotropic radiated power output of the unit.)
- **Automatic link distance** (Lets the system choose the maximum effective distance between the relevant wireless links.)
- **Ethernet speed** (Selects the correct data exchange speed for each Ethernet port.)
- **CISCO WI-FI** tab (Allows you to set up a second, segregated Wi-Fi interface that allows technicians access to the unit for configuration and maintenance purposes.)
- **FLUIDITY ADVANCED** tab (Allows you to adjust the load-balancing, handoff and network optimization characteristics of a transceiver unit.)
- **FLUIDITY POLE BAN** tab (Allows you to greatly reduce sudden degradations in bandwidth that happen when a mobile unit approaches, then leaves behind, a static unit.)

- **FLUIDITY FREQUENCY SCAN** tab (Used where mobile Fluidity units are configured with different frequencies.)
- **SPANNING TREE** tab (Allows you to build a logical topology for Ethernet networks, including backup links to provide fault tolerance if an active link fails.)
- **QOS** tab (Contains controls for Quality of Service and Class of Service settings.)
- **MPLS** tab (Contains controls for adjustment of the unit's multiprotocol label switching settings.)
- **FAST FAILOVER (TITAN)** tab (Contains controls to enable fast fail-over capability on networks where backup units are installed.)
- **ARP** tab (Contains controls for Address Resolution Protocol settings used for discovering MAC addresses that are associated with IP addresses.)
- **INTRA-CAR** tab (Contains controls to create and maintain a wireless backbone network throughout physically large, compartmentalized vehicles.)

For a detailed description of the configuration options featured in the FM Racer interface, refer to the *Available configuration parameters* section of the *Cisco Networks FM Racer User Manual*.

6.1. Software and hardware prerequisites

To access the Configurator graphical user interface (GUI) and use the Configurator to program the Cisco FM1000 Gateway, you need the following:

- A desktop, laptop or tablet computer equipped with:
 - Any current web browser. For a list of compatible web browsers, refer to the *Supported web browsers* table in [“Using the Cisco Partner Portal” \(page 31\)](#).
 - Any Microsoft Windows, Mac OS or Linux operating system.
 - An integrated Ethernet port.
- A CAT5/6 Ethernet cable with an RJ45 connector at each end.

6.2. Accessing the Cisco FM1000 Gateway for device configuration

Before the unit can be made part of a wireless network, it must be configured.

The on-board Configurator can be used to configure a Cisco device in either of two ways:

- By connecting a control device directly to the Cisco device using an Ethernet cable (Local access)

- By connecting a control device to the Cisco device through an internet connection (Internet access)

6.2.1. Local access and login for initial configuration



NOTE

If your computer has a wireless WiFi card, you may have to disable the card to avoid routing issues between the computer's wired and wireless network interfaces.

To use the Configurator interface to access the Cisco FM1000 Gateway directly, do the steps that follow:

1. Power ON the unit.
2. Wait approximately one minute for the boot sequence to complete.
3. Connect one end of a CAT5/6 Ethernet cable to the computer that will be used to configure the Cisco FM1000 Gateway.
4. Connect the other end of the Ethernet cable to the *Console* LAN port on the Cisco FM1000 Gateway.
5. Manually set the computer's IP address and Netmask to be recognizable by the Cisco FM1000 Gateway. The correct settings are as follows:
 - **IP address:** Default class 'C' IP address (for example: 192.168.0.30)
 - **Netmask:** 255.255.255.0
6. Launch the computer's web browser.
7. Enter the IP address of the Cisco FM1000 Gateway in the browser's URL entry field.
 - If the Configurator interface is shown immediately, proceed to [Step 9](#) below.
 - Alternatively, you may see the following window:

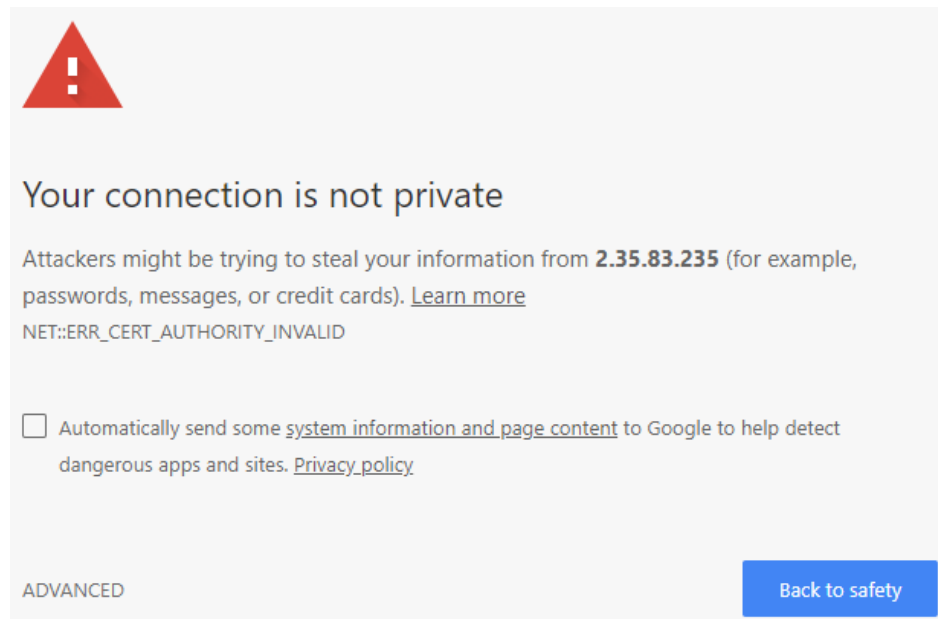



Figure 14. 'Connection Not Private' warning (Google Chrome)



IMPORTANT

Due to rising levels of cyber crime, most modern web browsers are built to alert you to possible threats, such as hacking, spoofing and identity theft.

Because the Cisco FM1000 Gateway is connected to the computer using an unsecured connection (in this case, a CAT5/6 cable), the web browser may show you security warnings like the one above.

This is normal and expected. During the configuration process, it is safe to ignore these warnings.

- a. Click the **ADVANCED** link.
 - You will see the following window:

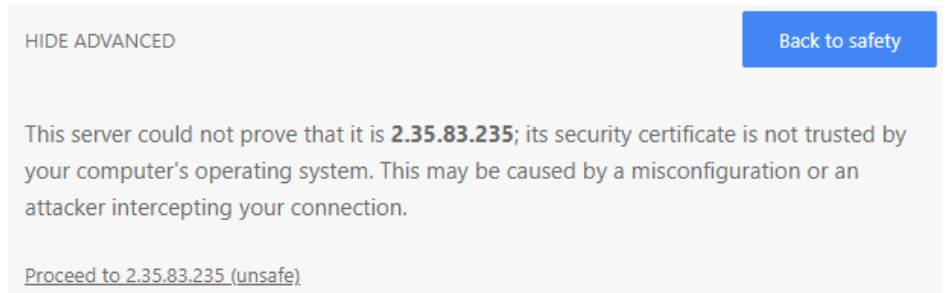


Figure 15. Security certificate warning (Google Chrome)

- b. Click **Proceed to [the URL] (unsafe)**.
 - The device login window will be shown:

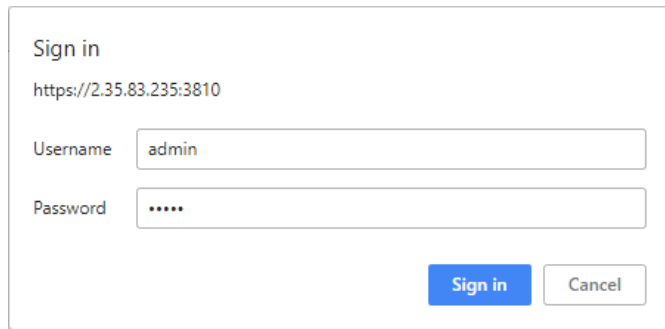
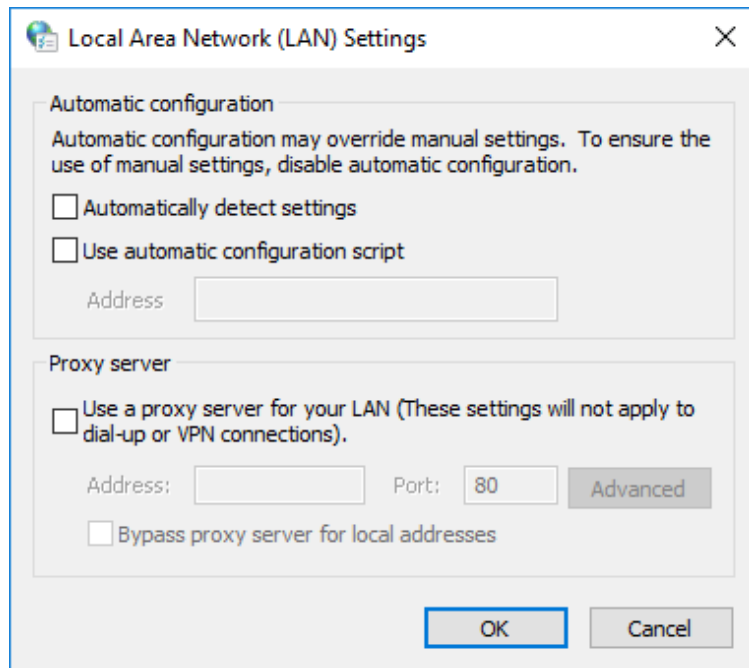


Figure 16. Cisco device login window

8. The factory-set login details are as follows:
 - Username: **admin**
 - Password: **admin**
9. Enter the correct username and password. Press 'Enter'.
 If your browser shows a time-out or similar message, the computer may be trying to access the Cisco device through a proxy server. To resolve the issue, do the following steps:
 1. Go to **Control Panel > Internet Options > Connections > LAN Settings**.



2. Disable proxy connections by un-checking the check boxes for the following options:
 - **Automatically detect settings**
 - **Use automatic configuration script**
 - **Use a proxy server for your LAN**
 3. Click the **OK** button.
 4. Enter your user name and password in the device login window, and press 'Enter'.
10. To ensure system security, change the default password when the installation is completed. If the **Sign in** window does not appear, refer to [“Changing the Administrator username and password”](#) (page 93).


6.2.2. Initial configuration with the unit in Provisioning Mode

The Cisco FM1000 Gateway cannot be operated without entering some basic configuration settings. These settings allow the unit to connect to a local network and communicate with the network hardware.

If a new unit is being configured for use for the first time, or has been reset to factory default configuration for any reason, the unit will enter *Provisioning Mode*. This mode allows you to program the unit's initial configuration settings.

If the unit is in Provisioning Mode, it will try to connect to the internet using Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP):

- If the unit successfully connects to the internet, you can do a centralized configuration of the unit using the FM Racer interface, or do a local configuration using the Configurator interface.
- If the unit fails to connect to the internet, you must do a local configuration using the Configurator interface.



NOTE

By default, the local IP address of the unit is set as *192.168.0.10*, and the subnet mask is set as *255.255.255.0* (as shown in the **Current IP Configuration** section).

In Provisioning Mode, the unit connects to the cloud server through a WebSocket connection with 4 096-bit asymmetric encryption and verified security certificates, protecting the communication from cyber-security threats.

- Check that the unit is in Provisioning Mode by looking at the colored icon to the right of the **RACER™** tag in the upper left-hand corner of the screen ([Figure 17 \(page 42\)](#)).

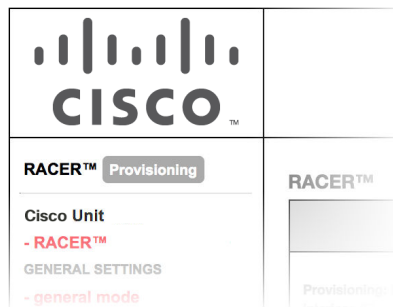


Figure 17. FM Racer status icon (Provisioning Mode)

- If the icon reads **Provisioning**, the unit is in Provisioning Mode. Configure the unit by doing the steps shown in this section.
- If the icon reads **Online** or **Offline**, the unit has been configured before. In this case, you must choose between two further options:
 - If you want to do a new configuration by reverting the unit to Provisioning Mode, reset the unit as shown in [“Resetting the unit to factory defaults” \(page 104\)](#).
 - If you want to change the connection settings, but keep the current configuration, change the settings as shown in [“General settings” \(page 50\)](#).

If the Cisco FM1000 Gateway is in Provisioning Mode:

- The **RACER™** dialog will be shown ([Figure 18 \(page 43\)](#)).

| RACER™ Cloud connection info | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Status: | Disconnected |
| Current IP Configuration | |
| Current IP: | 192.168.0.10 (fallback) |
| Current Netmask: | 255.255.255.0 |

| Configure DHCP to connect to RACER™ | |
|--|--|
| Use this section to connect the radio to the Internet via DHCP to use RACER™ Cloud Management. Set fall-back IP settings if DHCP is not available. | |
| DHCP fall-back configuration | |
| Local IP: | <input type="text" value="192.168.0.11"/> |
| Local Netmask: | <input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/> |
| Default Gateway: | <input type="text"/> |
| Local Dns 1: | <input type="text"/> |
| Local Dns 2: | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Save fallback IP"/> | |

Figure 18. FM Racer dialog

- The unit's **Local IP** address will be set to **169.254.a.b**, where **a** and **b** are the last two parts of the unit's unique unit identification (ID) number. For example, if the unit ID number is **5.12.34.56**, the unit's IP address will be set as **169.254.34.56**.
- The unit can also be reached using the DHCP fallback IP address (*192.168.0.10/24*).
- The unit will attempt to connect to the internet using DHCP.



NOTE

DHCP is disabled when the unit leaves *Provisioning Mode*.

Make sure that the Cisco FM1000 Gateway is connected to a local network that supports DHCP. If the unit connects successfully to the internet *and* to the Partners Portal, the **RACER™ Cloud connection info** Status will be shown as **Connected** ([Figure 19 \(page 44\)](#)).

| RACER™ Cloud connection info | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Status: | Connected |
| Current IP Configuration | |
| Current IP: | 10.11.1.152 (dhcp) |
| Current Netmask: | 255.255.0.0 |

Figure 19. RACER™ Cloud connection info status (Connected)

Configure the unit using either of the following methods:

- To do a centralized (online) configuration of the unit using the FM Racer interface, refer to the *Cisco Networks FM Racer User Manual*.
- To do a local (offline) configuration using the Configurator interface, refer to “[Device configuration using the configurator interface](#)” (page 35).

If the unit is not able to connect to the internet:

- The unit will revert to a *Fallback* state.
- The unit’s IP address will automatically be set to **192.168.0.10/24**.

If the unit connects to the internet in Provisioning Mode, but cannot connect to the Partners Portal, the unit’s IP address will automatically be set to 192.168.0.10/24. If the unit cannot connect to the Partners Portal, verify that the Partners Portal can be reached by doing the following steps:

1. Check that the Ethernet cable leading to the unit is properly connected.
2. Check that the local DNS server can resolve [this address](#).
3. Check that the local DNS server can resolve the IP address of the FM Racer Cloud server, and that the address can be reached.
4. Check the network firewall settings. Port 443 must be enabled.
5. Click [this link](#).
 - The Cisco Partners Portal page should open in your browser.
6. If the Partners Portal cannot be accessed, contact the Cisco support desk by sending an E-mail to support@cisco.com.
7. If the Partners Portal does not come back online, do a local (offline) configuration using the Configurator interface. For further information, refer to “[Device configuration using the configurator interface](#)” (page 35).

If the unit cannot connect to the internet in Provisioning Mode, try to connect to the internet by doing the following steps:

1. Enter alternative **Local IP**, **Local Netmask**, **Default Gateway**, **Local Dns 1** and **Local Dns 2** values as needed, using the **RACER™** dialog.
2. Click the **Save fallback IP** button ([Figure 18 \(page 43\)](#)).
 - The web browser will show the unit reboot dialog ([Figure 20 \(page 45\)](#)).

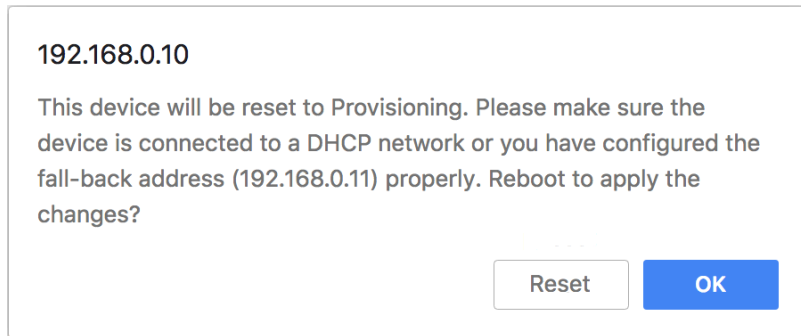


Figure 20. Unit reboot dialog (typical)

3. Click the **OK** button to proceed, or click the **Reset** button to go back to the **RACER™** dialog and adjust the settings.
 - If you click the **OK** button, the unit will reboot, but will remain in Provisioning Mode.
 - The unit will attempt to connect to the internet using the new connection values.

If the unit cannot connect to the internet using the **DHCP fall-back configuration** settings, the **RACER™ Cloud connection** info Status will be shown as **Disconnected** ([Figure 21 \(page 45\)](#)).


| RACER™ Cloud connection info | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Status: | Disconnected  |
| Current IP Configuration | |
| Current IP: | 10.11.1.152 (dhcp) |
| Current Netmask: | 255.255.0.0 |

Figure 21. RACER™ Cloud connection info status (Disconnected)

Configure the unit by doing the following steps:

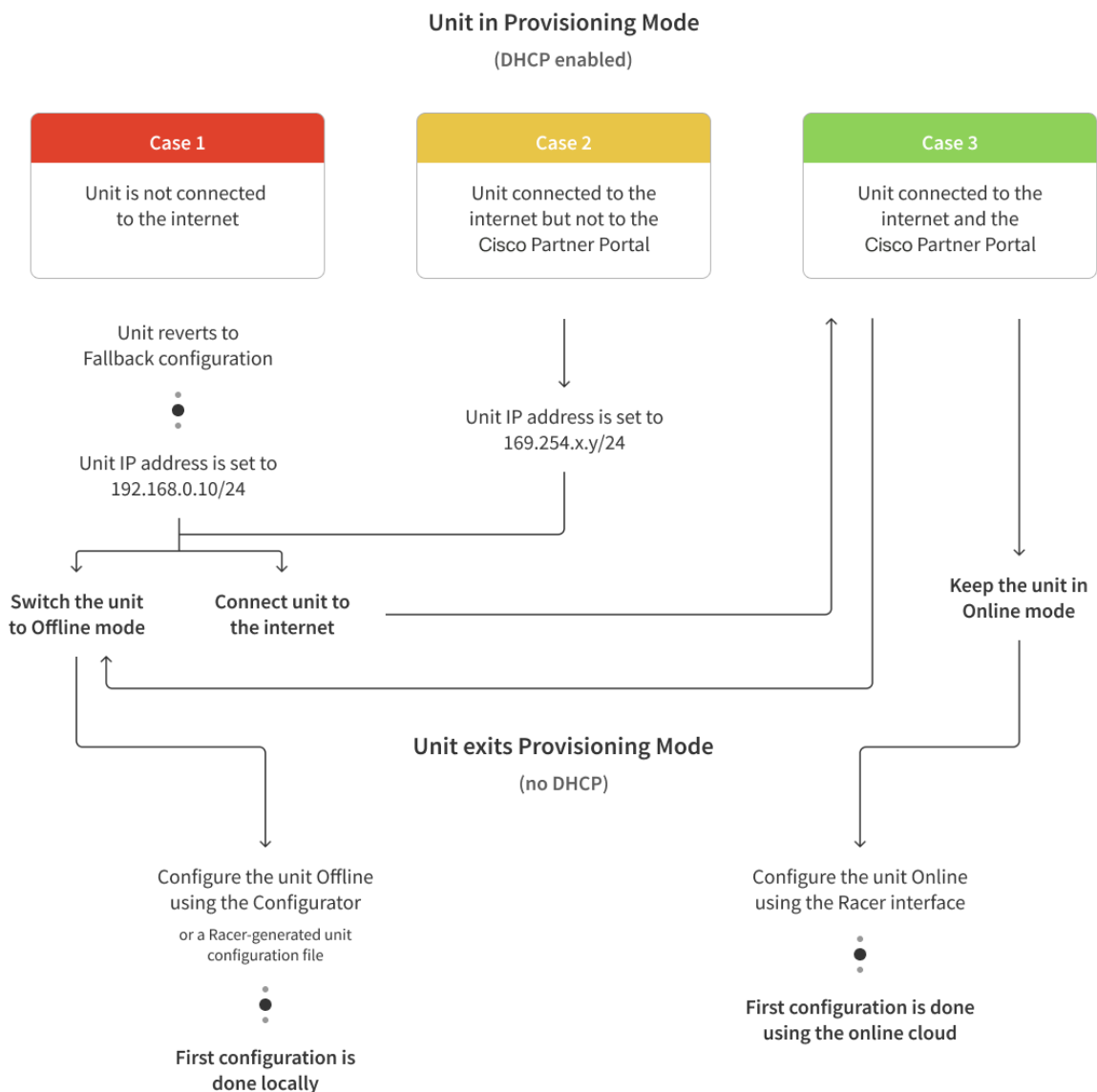
1. Click the **Reset to Provisioning** button at the bottom of the **DHCP fall-back configuration** section.
2. Do a local (offline) configuration using the Configurator interface. For further information, refer to [“Device configuration using the configurator interface” \(page 35\)](#).

For a quick overview of the initial configuration process, refer to the flowchart below.

NOTE

Each individual Cisco radio transceiver unit has a factory-set mesh identification number that takes the form **5.w.x.y**.

If the unit's IP address is set to **169.254.x.y/24** as in Case 2 below, the values **x** and **y** represent parts **x** and **y** of the unit's mesh identification number.



6.3. Switching between offline and online modes

The Configurator interface may not be in the needed mode when you log in. To switch between *Offline* and *Online* modes, do the steps that follow:

1. Log in to the Configurator interface as shown in “[Accessing the Cisco FM1000 Gateway for device configuration](#)” (page 37).
 - The Configurator landing page will be shown ([Figure 22](#) (page 47)).

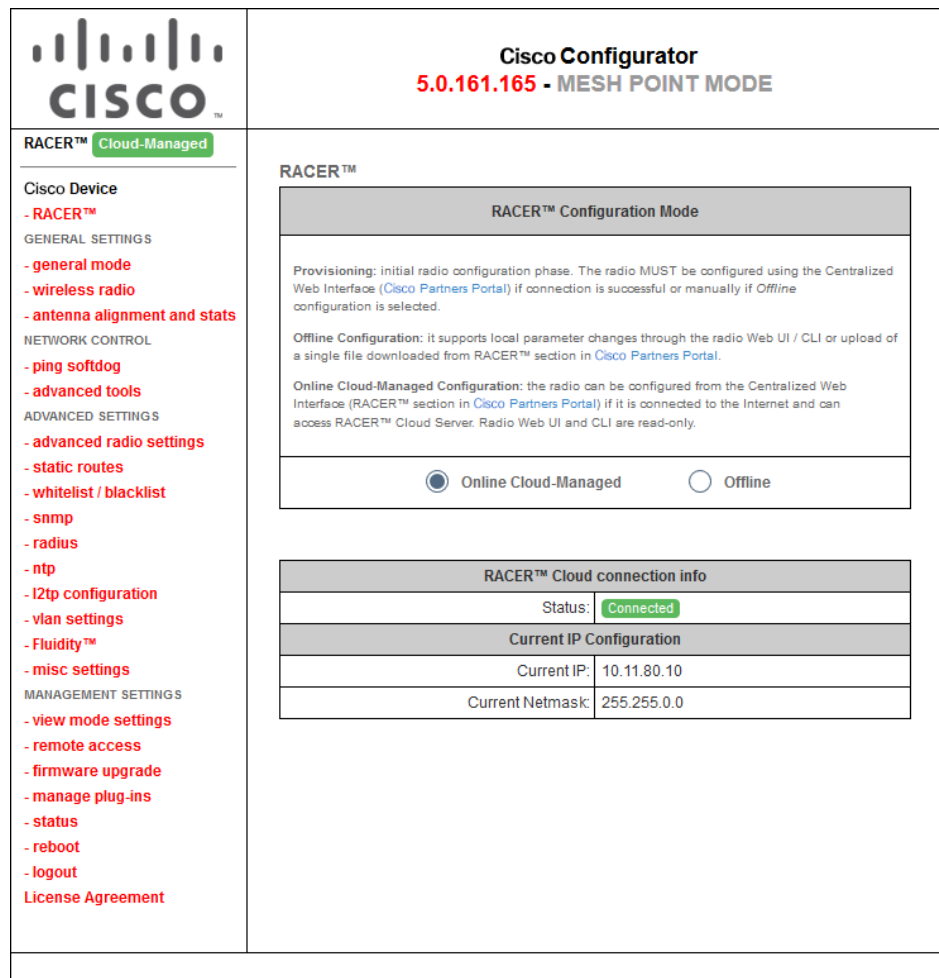


Figure 22. Cisco Configurator (landing page)

2. The lower section of the **RACER™ Configuration Mode** box has two radio buttons that show whether the unit is in **Online (Cloud-Managed)** mode, or **Offline** mode.
3. If the unit is not in the correct mode, click the **Online (Cloud-Managed)** or **Offline** radio button as needed.
 - A confirmation dialog will be shown, asking if you want to switch the unit to the chosen mode.
4. To switch the radio to the chosen mode, click the **Confirm** button.

- A ten-second countdown will be shown.
- The Configurator interface web page will reload.
- The unit will be switched to the chosen configuration mode.

Uploading a device configuration file from FM Racer

A FM Racer device configuration template contains a set of pre-configured parameters that can be customized and applied to a single Cisco device, or to a group of devices.

FM Racer configuration files use the *.FMCONF file extension.

If the unit is not connected to the Internet, you can still use the FM Racer configuration interface to define a configuration file, then upload it to the unit. This can be done in either of two different ways:

- A range of ready-made configuration templates are available from the FM Racer interface. Each template caters to a particular configuration scenario, and can be copied and modified to your needs.
- Alternatively, you can create a new, custom configuration template.

For instructions on how to copy, modify or create a configuration template using the FM Racer interface, refer to the *Cisco Networks FM Racer User Manual*.

A configuration file that has been created using the FM Racer interface must be uploaded to the unit. To upload a FM Racer configuration file, do the following steps:

1. Switch the unit to Offline mode as shown in “[Switching between offline and online modes](#)” (page 47).
2. Click the **-RACER™** link in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The Configurator landing page will be shown.
3. Click the **Choose File** button in the **Upload Configuration File** section ([Figure 23 \(page 48\)](#)).

UPLOAD RACER™ CONFIGURATION FILE

| Upload Configuration File | |
|--|---|
| Select configuration file exported from Cisco Partners Portal: | <input type="button" value="Choose File"/> No file chosen |
| Last configuration ID | 32 |

Figure 23. Configurator interface (FM Racer configuration file upload dialog)

- Find and choose the correct configuration file by following the software prompts.
4. Click the **Upload Configuration** button.
 - The configuration file will be uploaded and applied to the unit.

6.4. Viewing and accessing the FM Monitor settings

FM Monitor is Cisco's diagnostic and analysis interface. FM

Monitor is used to:

- Monitor the real-time condition of Cisco-based networks.
- Generate statistics from network history.
- Verify that device configuration settings are optimal for current network conditions.
- Detect network-related events for diagnostic and repair purposes, and generate alerts if network-related faults arise.
- Analyse network data with the goal of increasing system uptime and maintaining optimum network performance.
- Generate and back up network statistics databases for future reference.



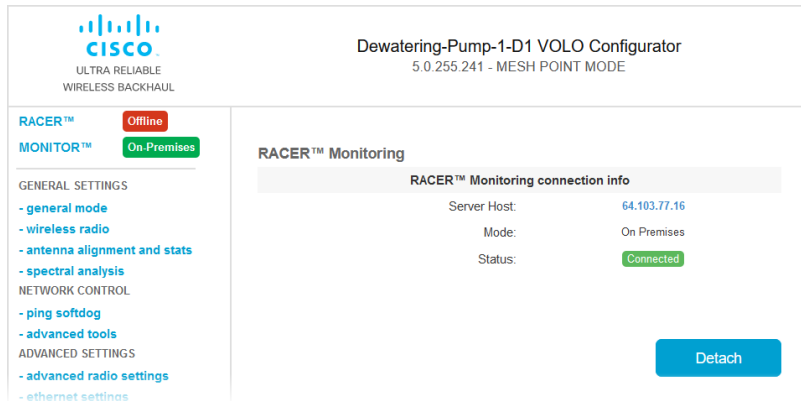
IMPORTANT

FM Monitor cannot be used to configure Cisco gateway and radio transceiver devices. Cisco devices can be configured using any of the following methods:

- You can apply a pre-created Cloud-based configuration, or do manual configuration of a device, using the FM Racer interface. For instructions on how to use the FM Racer interface, refer to the *Cisco FM Racer Configuration Manual*.
- You can manually configure a device by using the device's built-in Configurator interface. For instructions on how to use the Configurator interface, refer to the relevant section of this manual.
- You can do command-line-based manual configuration of a device by using the device's built-in CLI interface. For instructions on how to use the CLI interface, refer to the *Cisco Command-line interface user manual*.

To view and access the FM Monitor settings, do the steps that follow:

1. Log in to the Configurator interface as shown in [“Accessing the Cisco FM1000 Gateway for device configuration”](#) (page 37).
2. Click the **MONITOR™** link in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The **MONITOR™** landing page will be shown (below).



3. A colored icon will be shown to the right of the red MONITOR™ link. The icon shows a summary of the current mode and status parameters:
 - If the icon is red and reads *Disabled*, the FM Monitor application has been disabled.
 - If the icon is gray and reads *On-Premises*, the FM Monitor application is enabled, but the device is not currently connected to the FM Monitor server. A possibility is that the FM Monitor server cannot be reached.
 - If the icon is green and reads *On-Premises*, the FM Monitor application is enabled and the device is connected to the FM Monitor server.
4. For more information on how to use the controls and configure FM Monitor, refer to the *Cisco Radio Monitoring Dashboard Configuration Manual*.

6.5. General settings

6.5.1. The General Mode window

The General Mode window contains controls to monitor and/or change the following settings:

- The unit's LAN parameters.
- The shared network passphrase.

To change the General Mode settings, do the following steps:

- Click the **-general mode** link under **GENERAL SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu (below).

| GENERAL MODE | |
|--|--|
| Mesh Settings | |
| "Shared Passphrase" is an alphanumeric string (e.g. "mysecurecamnet") that identifies your network. It MUST be the same for all the FMunits belonging to the same network. | |
| Shared Passphrase: | <input type="text" value="cisco"/> |
| LAN Parameters | |
| Local IP: | <input type="text" value="10.11.80.1"/> |
| Local Netmask: | <input type="text" value="255.255.0.0"/> |
| Default Gateway: | <input type="text" value="10.11.0.1"/> |
| Local Dns 1: | <input type="text" value="8.8.8.8"/> |
| Local Dns 2: | <input type="text"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Reset"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/> | |

Figure 24. Configurator GUI (General Mode)

Changing the operational mode


Operational mode settings on a Gateway unit

Since the Cisco FM1000 Gateway is always connected to a wired LAN backbone, it is capable of operating in *Mesh End* mode only.

A Cisco hardware device that is a junction point between the wireless network and any IP-based wired network is always set in *Mesh End* mode.

Changing the LAN parameters

The LAN Parameters box (below) contains the entry controls for local-address setting.

| LAN Parameters | |
|------------------|--|
| Local IP: | <input type="text" value="10.11.80.10"/>  |
| Local Netmask: | <input type="text" value="255.255.0.0"/> |
| Default Gateway: | <input type="text" value="10.11.0.1"/> |
| Local Dns 1: | <input type="text" value="8.8.8.8"/> |
| Local Dns 2: | <input type="text"/> |



NOTE

When the **General Mode** window is opened for the first time, the **Local IP** and **Local Netmask** LAN parameters will be factory-set default values.

The information needed is self-explanatory. To enter a parameter, click the field and type the parameter.

If needed, enter the local primary DNS address in the **Dns 1** field, and enter the local secondary DNS address in the **Dns 2** field.

Save the LAN settings by clicking the **Save** button. Alternatively, clear the settings by clicking the **Reset** button.

6.6. Network control

6.6.1. FM-QUADRO

FM-QUADRO for mesh network-capable devices

The **FMQuadro** window contains controls to do the following functions:

- Plot all stationary wireless devices within a network, or plot all stationary wireless devices in a Fluidity network in relation to the mobile wireless-equipped vehicles from which they receive relayed traffic.
- Plot all wireless links within a network.
- Show important information about each static device, mobile device and wireless link.
- Diagnose problems with wireless links.
- Show user-configured physical positions of all Cisco Ultra-Reliable Wireless Backhaul components in a wireless network, against the background of an aerial map.



IMPORTANT

For detailed information on the operational concepts that govern Fluidity, refer to the *Cisco Ultra-Reliable Wireless Backhaul Fluidity Specifications* document.

Plotting and interpreting the wireless links

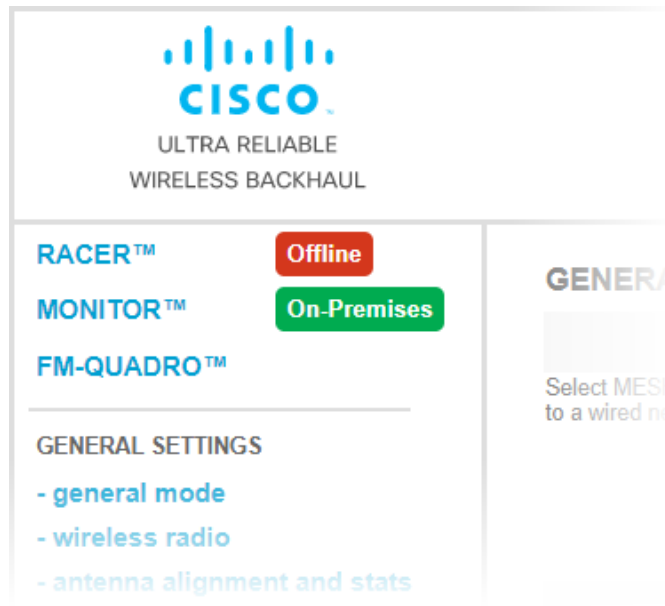


NOTE

The statistical information refresh period is:

- One second for Fluidity (mobile) networks.
- Six seconds for stationary networks.

To plot and interpret all wireless links in the current network, click the **FM-QUADRO™** link in the upper left part of the settings menu (below).



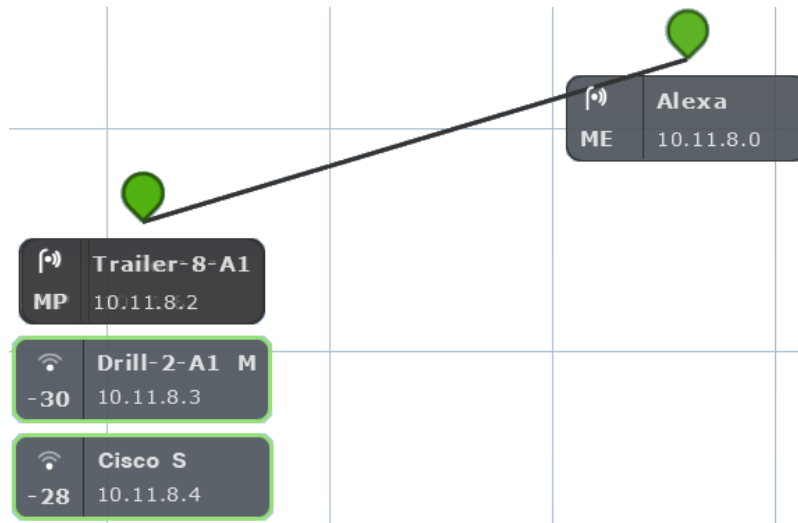
IMPORTANT

If you are working within a Fluidity Layer-3 network cluster, and the network cluster has more than one Mesh-end radio, access FM-QUADRO through the Configurator interface of the cluster's *Primary* Mesh-end.

Find the Primary Mesh-end by comparing the Mesh ID values of the Mesh-end radios. The Primary Mesh-end will have a numerically lower Mesh ID value than the Secondary Mesh-end.

If you access the FM-QUADRO interface belonging to the cluster's *Secondary* Mesh-end, the network topology view will be shown, but some statistics and configuration information may not be available to view.

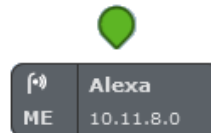
- A graphical view of the current network topology will be shown. A typical example is shown below.



- Stationary (wayside, or infrastructure) Cisco radio transceivers are shown as colored icons (below).



- Stationary radio transceiver icons are colored according to the performance of their data links relative to preset KPI thresholds:
 - If an icon is white, KPI checking is not currently enabled for the FM Quadro view.
 - If an icon is red, the performance of at least one link is below standard (red link line).
 - If an icon is orange, the performance of at least one link is acceptable, but not optimal (orange link line).
 - If an icon is green, the performance of all links is optimal (green link lines).
- A tooltip is shown below each stationary transceiver icon (below).



- In clockwise order, the tooltip shows the following information:
 - The *device type icon*. Depending on device type, any of three icons may be seen:
 - The icon below will be shown if the device is a stationary non-Fluidity radio device:



- The icon below will be shown if the device is a stationary radiodevice that is part of a Fluidity network:



- The dynamic Wi-Fi reception-style icon below will be shown if the radio device is a mobile device that is part of a Fluidity network. This icon shows whether the radio's current RSSI is weak, acceptable or strong.



- The icon below will be shown if the device is an Ultra-reliable Wireless Backhaul Gateway device.




- The device label, corresponding to the device's name configuration parameter (*A/lexa* in the image above).
- If the device is a mobile radio transceiver, the device's Primary/Subordinate setting will be shown. A Primary device is marked M, and a Subordinate device is marked S.
- The device's IP address.
- If the device is a stationary mesh end, it will be marked *ME*. If it is a stationary mesh point, it will be marked *MP*. If it is a mobile radio, the RSSI (in dBm) between the radio and the stationary radio to which it is connected will be shown.
- If the device does not currently have a configured IP address or device label, the device's Cisco Mesh ID number will be shown.
- If the network is a Fluidity network, mobile Cisco radio transceivers that are part of the network are shown as tooltips with colored borders. The tooltip representing a mobile Cisco radio is always shown below the tooltip of

the stationary transceiver to which it is currently connected (below).



- Mobile-radio tooltip borders are colored according to the radio's performance relative to its currently configured KPI thresholds:
 - If LER is less than or equal to 15%, PER is 0%, and RSSI is greater than or equal to -81 dBm, radio performance is optimal, and the tooltip border will be green.
 - If LER is between 15% and 30% or RSSI is between -86 dBm and -81 dBm, radio performance is acceptable, and the tooltip border will be orange.
 - If LER is greater than 30%, PER is greater than 0%, or RSSI is less than -86 dBm, radio performance is below standard, and the tooltip border will be red.



IMPORTANT

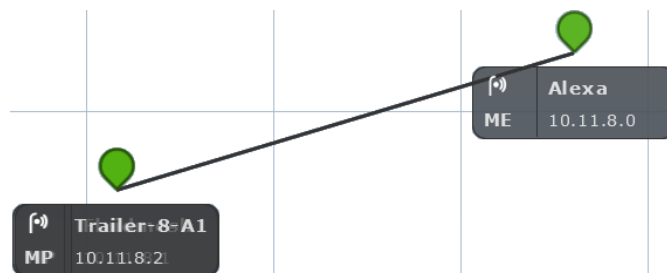
The KPI thresholds that govern tooltip border color cannot be changed.

If you need to adjust KPI thresholds to custom values, you must use FM Monitor as the primary network monitoring tool.

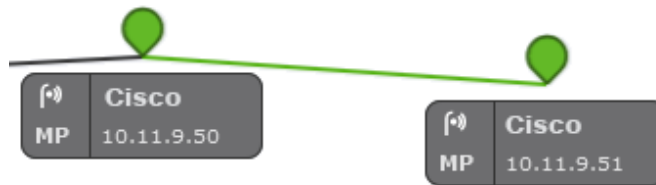
If a mobile radio connected to a stationary radio hands off to another stationary radio, the tooltip representing the mobile radio will move to a position underneath the tooltip of the connected stationary radio. If a stationary or mobile radio is disconnected from the network or cannot be reached, it will not be shown in the FM-QUADRO view.

Network connectivity links between stationary radio transceivers are shown as lines:

- A wired LAN link is shown as a solid black line (below).



- A wireless LAN link is shown as a colored line (a typical example is shown below).



Wireless LAN link lines are colored according to the link's performance relative to its currently configured KPI thresholds:

- If LER is less than or equal to 15%, PER is 0%, and RSSI is greater than or equal to -81 dBm, link performance is optimal, and the link line will be green.
- If LER is between 15% and 30% or RSSI is between -86 dBm and -81 dBm, link performance is acceptable, and the link line will be orange.
- If LER is greater than 30%, PER is greater than 0%, or RSSI is less than -86 dBm, link performance is below standard, and the link line will be red.
- If a wireless link is currently in use as a wireless route, but KPI checking is not enabled, the link will be shown as a solid light blue line.



IMPORTANT

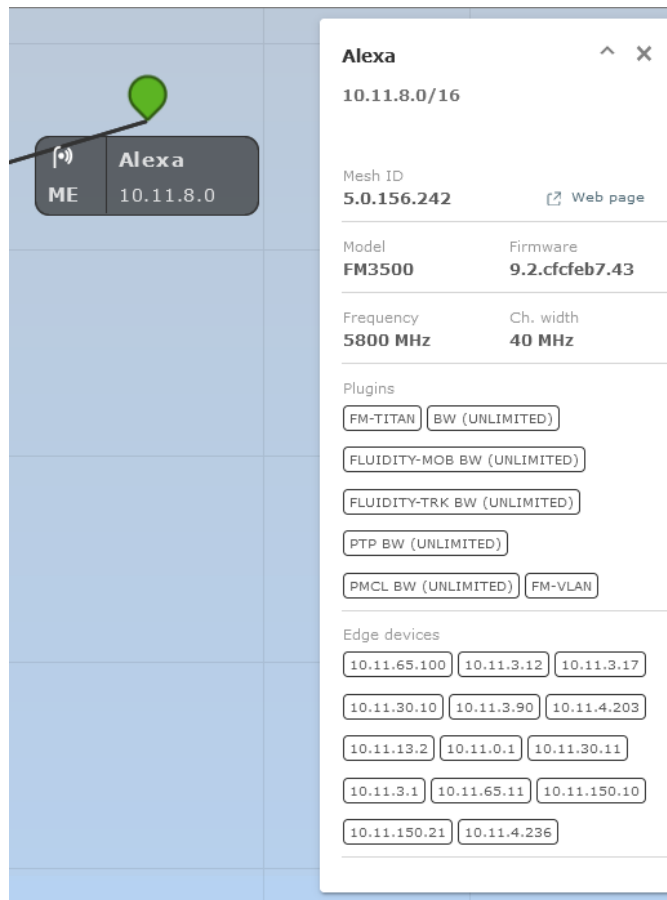
The KPI thresholds that govern wireless link line color cannot be changed.

If you need to adjust KPI thresholds to custom values, you must use FM Monitor as the primary network monitoring tool.

Viewing live data for a radio or wireless link

The device elements shown in the main view are interactive. To get additional real-time information on any Ultra-Reliable Wireless Backhaul device or wireless link, click its icon or tooltip.

- For stationary radio transceivers, an information sidebar will be shown on the right side of the view (a typical sidebar is shown below).



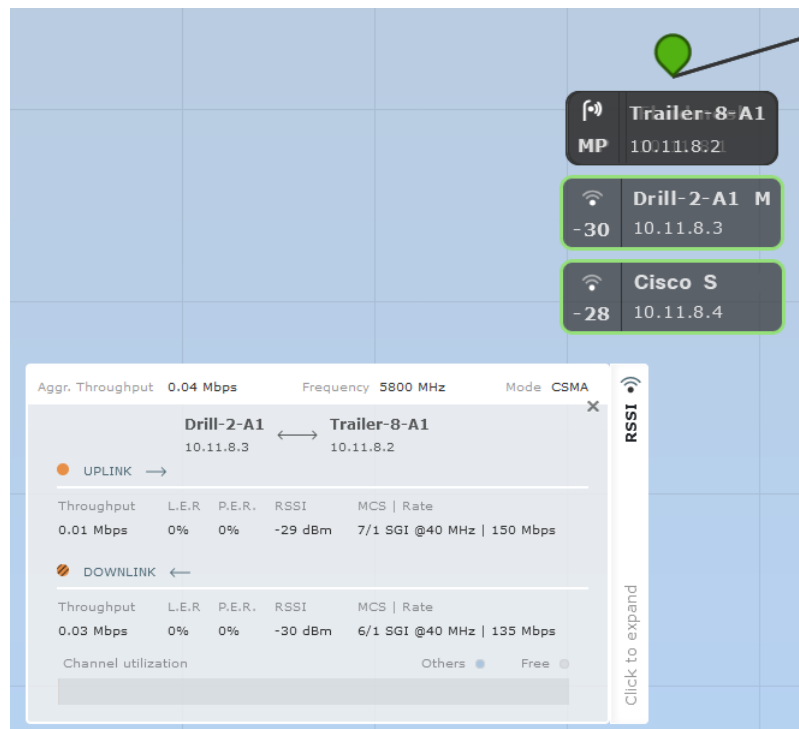
- When an information sidebar is shown for a stationary radio, the sidebar shows the following information:
 - The device name label.
 - The device's IP address and netmask (a typical example might be 10.11.8.0/16).
 - The device's Mesh ID number.
 - A **Web page** link. Clicking this link will open the device's offline Configurator interface in a new window.
 - The device model name.
 - The device's current firmware version.
 - The device's operating frequency.
 - The device's operating channel width.
 - A list of the software plug-ins currently installed on the device.
 - If the device is a stationary radio, a list of IP addresses belonging to all non-Cisco edge devices currently connected to the device will be shown.



NOTE

Only one device information sidebar can be shown at any time.

- For mobile radio transceivers, the same information sidebar will be shown on the right side of the view. An information widget will also be shown on the lower left part of the view.
- For wireless links, only the information widget will be shown. A typical information widget is shown below:



NOTE

A maximum of two radio information widgets can be shown at any time.

When an information widget is shown for a mobile radio or a wireless link, the widget shows the following information:

- The widget header shows the aggregate throughput, operating frequency, and channel-access mode of the link between the mobile transceiver and the stationary transceiver to which it is connected.
- The two radios connected by the wireless link are shown as name labels with IP addresses, connected by a double-pointed line.
- The main body of the widget contains live readings on uplink and downlink throughput, LER, PER, RSSI, MCS, and modulation rates.

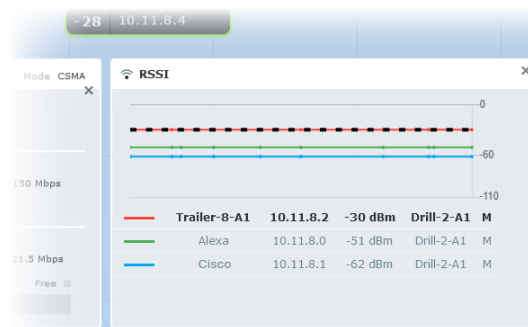
A channel-utilization bar shows uplink and downlink utilization for the selected pair of devices, as well as link utilization by other links.

Viewing live RSSI data for a wireless link

To see an RSSI information chart for any wireless link between a stationary radio and mobile radio, click the **Click to expand** link on the mobile radio's information widget (below).



A typical RSSI information chart is shown below:



When an RSSI information chart is shown for a wireless link, the chart shows the following information:

- The bold dashed line on the upper part of the graph is the RSSI envelope for the wireless link between the relevant mobile radio and the stationary radio to which it is currently connected.
- The solid lines on the upper part of the graph are RSSI readings for other stationary and mobile radios that are part of the network.

- The table on the lower part of the information chart contains device identification and real-time RSSI readings for other stationary and mobile radios that are part of the network.

Manipulating the FM-QUADRO view

FM-QUADRO can be manipulated and edited to make any network easy to view.

To change the overall position of the network view, click any blank part of the view, and drag the view to any position on the screen.

To very quickly zoom into or out of the network view, click any blank part of the view, and scroll back and forth with the mouse wheel.

- The view will snap between four pre-determined zoom settings.

To apply fine zoom adjustment to the network view, do the steps that follow:

1. Click the *Zoom* icon on the upper right part of the FM-QUADRO view (upper icon, below).



- The Zoom slider and buttons will be shown (above).
2. Click the **+** button to zoom into the view, or click the **-** button to zoom out of the view. Alternatively, click-and-drag the zoom slider to adjust the zoom level.

Changing the relative position of device icons

All Ultra-Reliable Wireless Backhaul devices represented by icons or tooltips can be placed in any position on the FM-QUADRO view. To move any icon or tooltip, do the steps that follow:

1. Click the *Edit Mode* icon on the upper right part of the FM-QUADRO view (below).



Alternatively, enter Edit mode by clicking the *Settings* icon on the upper right part of the FM-QUADRO view, and clicking the **Edit Mode** switch in the *Appearance / Background* dialog from **Off** to **On**.

- The *Edit mode* dialog will be shown.
2. Click the **Continue to Edit Mode** button to enable Edit Mode.
 - An *Edit Mode: ON* notification will appear in the view.

To move any icon and its tooltip to a different position, do the steps that follow:

1. Click the *Devices* portion of the **Devices | Background** button (below).



2. Click-and-drag any of the stationary device icons or tooltips to any needed position in the Topology view. Note that tooltips representing mobile radios do not appear in Edit mode.

Alternatively, you can reset the Topology view to a strictly hierarchical structure by clicking the **Apply hierarchical view** link in the lower right part of the view.

If needed, you can add an aerial image to the Topology view. This allows you to superimpose the network view over a map of the terrain on which the network has been installed. For instructions on how to add an aerial image as a background to the Topology view, refer to [“Adding an aerial map to the FM-QUADRO view” \(page 64\)](#).

To move an uploaded background image to a different position, do the steps that follow:

1. Click the *Background* portion of the **Devices | Background** button (below).



2. Click-and-drag the background image to any needed position in the Topology view.
3. Adjust the scale of the background image by clicking-and-dragging the **Adjust background scale** slider.
4. Adjust the relative transparency of the background image by clicking-and-dragging the **Adjust background transparency** slider.

When you are finished editing, click the **Save changes** button to save your changes. Alternatively, click the **Discard changes** button to revert to your previous configuration.

- The Topology view will revert to View mode.

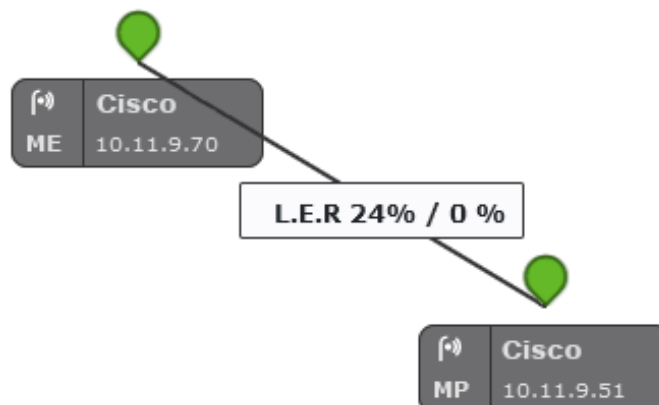
Showing KPI values for wireless links

To show an information ribbon containing key performance indicators next to all wireless link lines, do the steps that follow:

1. Click the *Settings* icon on the upper right part of the FM-QUADRO view (below).



- The *Appearance / Background* dialog will be shown.
2. If the *Background* settings are shown, click the **Appearance** heading.
 3. Click the **KPI values on routes** switch from **Off** to **On**.
 4. Click the check-boxes for each KPI you want to see for all wireless links. Available options are:
 - L.E.R. (Current link error rate, shown as a percentage)
 - P.E.R. (Current packet error rate, shown as a percentage)
 - RSSI (Current received signal strength, shown in dBm)
 - Link Utilization (shown as a percentage)
 5. To save your changes, click the **Save changes** button. Alternatively, click the **Discard** button to leave the dialog without saving any changes.
 - An information ribbon containing the chosen key performance indicators will be shown next to all wireless link lines (a typical example is shown below).



Showing real-time color codes for radio transceiver key performance indicators

To show performance status indications (in the form of colored device icons) for radio transceivers in real time, do the steps that follow:

1. Click the *Settings* icon on the upper right part of the FM-QUADRO view (below).



- The *Appearance / Background* dialog will be shown.
2. If the *Background* settings are shown, click the **Appearance** heading.
 3. Click the **Default Thresholds** switch from **Off** to **On**.
 4. In the **Thresholds per KPI** section, click the check-boxes for each KPI you want to influence the device icon status coloring. Available options are:
 - L.E.R. (Current link error rate)
 - P.E.R. (Current packet error rate)
 - RSSI (Current received signal strength)



NOTE

The KPI thresholds that determine device icon colors cannot be adjusted. The preset KPI thresholds are as follows:

- Optimal radio performance (green icon): LER $\leq 15\%$, PER = 0%, RSSI ≥ -81 dBm
- Acceptable radio performance (orange icon): LER 15 to 30%, PER = 0%, RSSI -86 to -81 dBm
- Sub-standard radio performance (red icon): LER $\geq 30\%$, PER $> 0\%$, RSSI < -86 dBm

5. To save your changes, click the **Save changes** button. Alternatively, click the **Discard** button to leave the dialog without saving any changes.
 - All device icons representing radio transceivers will be shown in the FM Quadro view as appropriately colored icons.


Adding an aerial map to the FM-QUADRO view

You can add an aerial image to the FM-QUADRO view. This allows you to superimpose the network map over a map of the actual terrain on which

the network has been installed, making it easier to visualize component placement, line-of-sight between antennas, and other factors.

To add an aerial terrain map to the FM-QUADRO view, do the following steps:

1. Get an aerial image of the area in which the wireless network and LAN are installed. The image must conform to the following requirements:
 - *Image formats:* *.PNG, *.JPG, *.JPEG or *.SVG only.
 - *File size:* Less than or equal to 500 Kilobytes (FM1000 and FM10000 Gateways only), or less than or equal to 150 Kilobytes (all radio transceivers).



TIP

Suitable aerial images can be created and downloaded using [Google Earth](#). Basic instructions on how to use Google Earth are available [here](#).

- Images can be uploaded to FM-QUADRO using Google Chrome, Firefox, Safari or Microsoft Internet Explorer. Cisco recommends using the latest version of Google Chrome or Firefox.
2. Click the *Settings* icon on the upper right part of the FM-QUADRO view (below).



- The *Appearance / Background* dialog will be shown.
3. If the *Appearance* settings are shown, click the **Background** heading.
 4. Click the **Image** radio button.
 - **Upload your file** and **Preview** sections will be shown.
 5. Use the **Upload your file** section to upload the aerial image.
 6. To save your changes, click the **Save changes** button. Alternatively, click the **Discard** button to leave the dialog without saving any changes.
 - Your chosen aerial image will be shown as a visual layer underneath the current network view.
 7. If needed, move the device icons and/or tooltips to suit the aerial image as shown in [“Changing the relative position of device icons” \(page 61\)](#).

Adjusting the transparency of the aerial map view

You can adjust the transparency level of the aerial map view. This is a useful way to increase the visual definition of device icons, tooltips and link lines against strong background colors.

To adjust the transparency of the current aerial map view, do the steps that follow:

1. Click the *Edit Mode* icon on the upper right part of the FM-QUADRO view (below).



Alternatively, enter Edit mode by clicking the *Settings* icon on the upper right part of the FM-QUADRO view, and clicking the **Edit Mode** switch in the *Appearance / Background* dialog from **Off** to **On**.

- The *Edit mode* dialog will be shown.
2. Click the **Continue to Edit Mode** button to enable Edit Mode.
 - An *Edit Mode: ON* notification will appear in the view.
 - The **Devices | Background** switch control will appear in the view.
 3. Click the switch to *Background*.
 4. Click-and-drag the *Adjust background transparency* slider to the position that gives a comfortable level of visual contrast between the network representation and the uploaded map view.
 5. When the visual contrast is correct, click the **Save changes** button.
 - The *Save new layout* dialog will be shown.
 6. To save your changes, click the **Save changes** button. Alternatively, click the **Keep editing** button to return to Edit Mode, or click the **Discard** button to leave Edit Mode without saving any changes.

Exporting a network representation file

You can export a representation file of the current network layout. This allows Cisco Technical Support to visualize the network for troubleshooting purposes.

To export a representation file for the current network, do the steps that follow:

1. Click the *Export as JSON* icon on the upper right part of the FM-QUADRO view (below).



- The *Export as JSON* dialog will be shown.



IMPORTANT

The dialog contains important information regarding confidentiality and FM-QUADRO functionality. Read and understand the dialog before you click the **Export** button.

2. Click the **Export** button to export the network representation as a *.JSON file. Alternatively, click the **Cancel** button to leave the dialog without exporting.
 - If you clicked the **Export** button, the *.JSON file will be downloaded as a *.ZIP package. Open the *.ZIP package to access the *.JSON file.
3. Forward the *.JSON file, and the diagnostic file exported from the device status page, to Cisco Technical Support.

6.6.2. Advanced tools

The Advanced Tools window contains tools to diagnose the condition of the wireless network.

- The Ping test tool sends pings to a user-specified IP address.
- The Bandwidth test tool tests the bandwidth capacity of the wireless link between the Cisco unit and a user-specified IP address.
- The Path MTU tool tests the size of the maximum transmission unit.

To open the Advanced Tools dialog, click the **-advanced tools** link under **NETWORK CONTROL** in the left-hand settings menu.

Using the Ping test tool

The Ping test can be run while the network is under load (to test operational performance), or with the network unloaded (to test installed capacity). To use the Ping test tool, do the following steps:

1. Determine which wireless link is to be tested between the Cisco unit and another unit in the wireless network. Get the IP address of the other unit.
2. Enter the IP address of the other unit in the **Ping (10 packets only)** field ([Figure 25 \(page 68\)](#)).

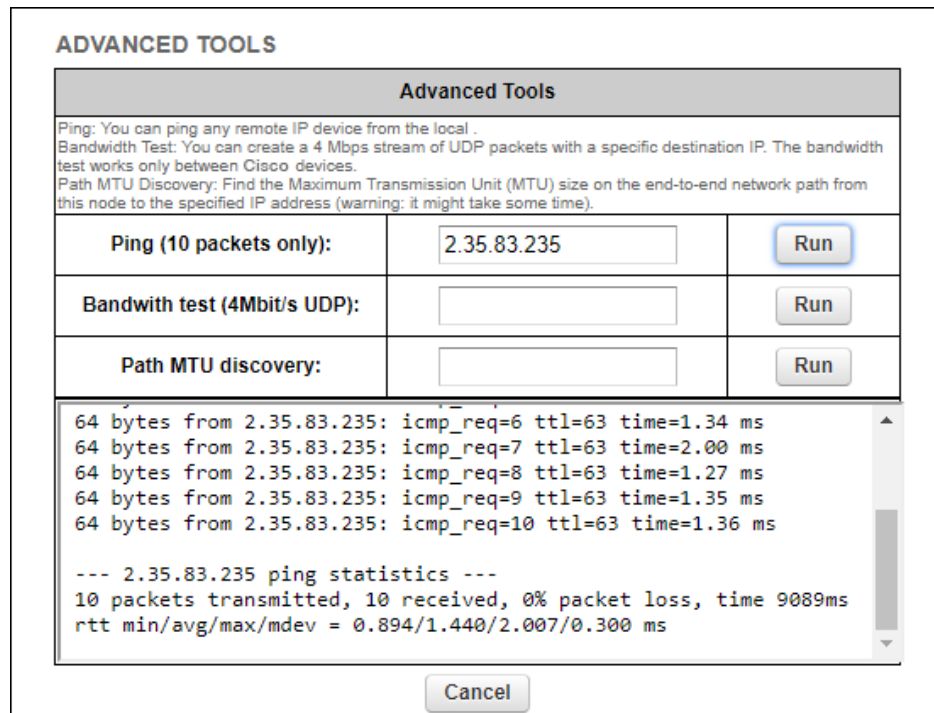


Figure 25. Advanced Tools window (Ping test tool)

3. Click the **Run** button to the right of the IP address field.
 - The ping test result will be shown below the test controls.

Using the Bandwidth Test tool

The Bandwidth test can be run with the network under load (to test operational performance), or with the network unloaded (to test installed capacity). The test tool generates a stream of packets at a rate of 4 Mbits/sec to test available network path throughput.



IMPORTANT

Bandwidth rate computation is CPU-intensive, and must be regarded as indicative only. Note that bandwidth testing tends to underestimate the actual link throughput.

To use the Bandwidth test tool, do the following steps:

1. Determine what wireless link is to be tested between the Cisco unit and another unit in the wireless network. Get the IP address of the other unit.
2. Enter the IP address of the other unit in the **Bandwidth test (4Mbit/s UDP)**: field ([Figure 26 \(page 69\)](#)).

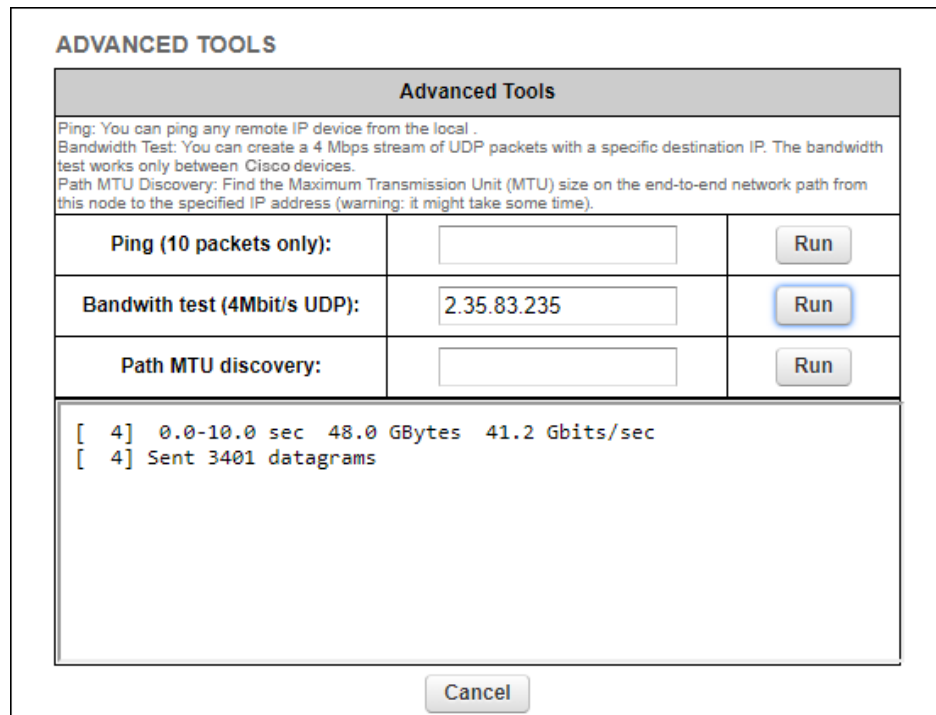


Figure 26. Advanced Tools window (Bandwidth test tool)

3. Click the **Run** button to the right of the IP address field.
 - The bandwidth test result will be shown below the test controls.

Using the Path MTU discovery tool

The Path MTU discovery tool tests the size of the maximum transmission unit (in other words, the largest protocol data unit that can be communicated in a single network layer transaction).

To use the Path MTU discovery tool, do the following steps:

1. Determine what wireless link is to be tested between the Cisco unit and another unit in the wireless network. Get the IP address of the other unit.
2. Enter the IP address of the second unit in the **Path MTU discovery** field (Figure 27 (page 70)).

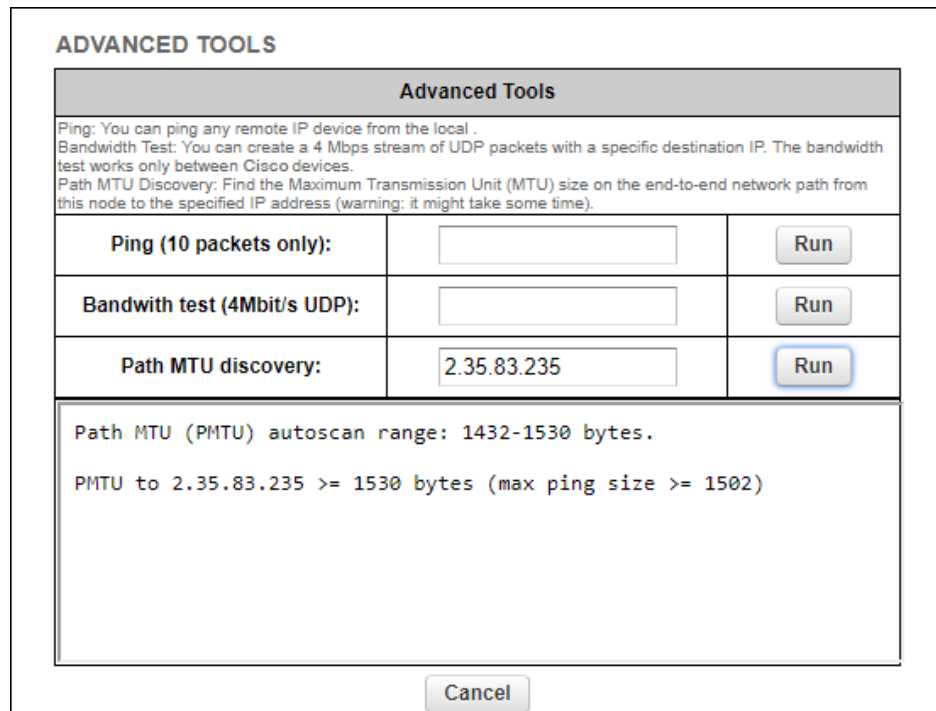


Figure 27. Advanced Tools window (Path MTU test tool)

3. Click the **Run** button to the right of the IP address field.
 - The Path MTU test result will be shown below the test controls.

6.7. Advanced settings

6.7.1. Static routes

The Static routes window is used to set static routing rules (in other words, manually-configured routing entries, as opposed to routing instructions from a dynamic routing table) for a Cisco unit.

Static routes are typically used if there is a need to do any of the following in context of the network:

- Access a remote subnet that does not belong to a local network
- Access other Cisco radio units or client devices across the local network
- Reach gateways (such as Internet gateways)
- Create networks that include 'fixed' devices (such as CCTV cameras)

To change the Static Routes settings, click the **-static routes** link under **ADVANCED SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.

- The **Static Routes** dialog will be shown ([Figure 28 \(page 71\)](#)).

| Static routes | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Add any remote subnet that does not belong to local networks | | | |
| Active static routes | | | |
| Subnet | Netmask | Gateway | |
| | | | |
| Add new static route | | | |
| Subnet | Netmask | Gateway | |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="button" value="add"/> |

Figure 28. Configurator GUI (Static Routes window)

To enter a new static route, do the following steps:

1. Enter the **Subnet**, **Netmask** and **Gateway** designators in the correct fields of the **Add new static route** section.
2. Click the **add** button.
 - If the new static route is valid, it will be added to the **Active static routes** list.

6.7.2. Pass lists and Block lists

The Pass list or Block list function is a security feature that prevents fake IP addresses from intercepting or intruding on the network.

A Pass list is a group of Cisco transceivers, described as a list of linked pairs. Within the list, each transceiver unit is considered a valid hop in the routing table. If a Pass list is created, all transceiver units that are not on the Pass list are excluded from packet routing.

Conversely, a Block list is a group of Cisco transceivers that are excluded by the routing table computation, and to which data packets must not be routed. If a Block list is created, all transceiver units that are on the Block list are excluded from packet routing.



IMPORTANT

The same Pass list or Block list must be applied to all transceiver units that are part of a defined network.

Failure to use the same Pass list or Block list may cause units to incorrectly receive, or be incorrectly excluded from, network traffic.

If a Pass list or Block list is applied to a network, the list must be created as a *.CSV file before being uploaded to each unit in the network. This procedure is described below.

To create a Pass list or Block list, do the following steps:

1. Create a *.CSV file. Open the file for editing.
2. Enter the Pass list or Block list into the *.CSV file. Use the following syntax rules to create the list:

- A Pass list and Block list are mutually exclusive. Pass lists and Block lists are always separate lists, and are never combined.
- A Pass list is always expressed in the form of `<source>,<destination>,<routing priority>`, where `<source>` is the unique unit ID number of the sending unit, `<destination>` is the unique unit ID number of the receiving unit, and `<routing priority>` is a natural number with a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 3.



IMPORTANT

Source and *destination* values are always unit ID numbers. Do not enter a unit's IP address as a source or destination value.

The unit ID number is printed on the identification label of each unit. This number always takes the following form: **5.a.b.c**

- The *smaller* the routing priority value, the *greater* the routing priority.
 - Block list syntax is the same as shown above, except for one additional rule: Block lists do *not* include routing priority numbers.
 - Unit ID numbers and routing priority values are always separated with commas (,) and never with spaces.
 - To make sure that the packet flow is allowed or blocked in *both* directions, the unit ID numbers for each link in a Pass list or Block list must be listed in forward order *and* in reverse order.
 - If a wireless link is not specified in a Pass list, it will be assigned the lowest routing priority, but will not be completely excluded from routing.
3. **Example 1:** If you want to create a simple Pass list that includes the link between unit ID numbers 5.2.22.136 and 5.29.252.213 ([Figure 29 \(page 73\)](#)), and give the link routing priority 0 (the highest possible priority):
 - Cell A1 of the *.CSV file would contain the parameter `5.2.22.136,5.29.252.213,0`
 - Cell A2 of the *.CSV file would contain the parameter `5.29.252.213, 5.2.22.136,0`

| | A | B |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| 1 | 5.2.22.136,5.29.252.213,0 | |
| 2 | 5.29.252.213, 5.2.22.136,0 | |
| 3 | | |

Figure 29. Sample Pass list (Example 1)

4. **Example 2:** If you want to create a Pass list that includes the links between unit ID numbers 5.2.22.136 and 5.29.252.213 (with routing priority 0), and between unit ID numbers 5.29.252.213 and 5.155.105.128 (with routing priority 1) ([Figure 30 \(page 73\)](#)):
 - Cell A1 of the *.CSV file would contain the parameter `5.2.22.136,5.29.252.213,0`
 - Cell A2 of the *.CSV file would contain the parameter `5.29.252.213, 5.2.22.136,0`
 - Cell A3 of the *.CSV file would contain the parameter `5.29.252.213,5.155.105.128,1`
 - Cell A4 of the *.CSV file would contain the parameter `5.155.105.128,5.29.252.213,1`

| | A | B |
|---|------------------------------|---|
| 1 | 5.2.22.136,5.29.252.213,0 | |
| 2 | 5.29.252.213, 5.2.22.136,0 | |
| 3 | 5.29.252.213,5.155.105.128,1 | |
| 4 | 5.155.105.128,5.29.252.213,1 | |
| 5 | | |

Figure 30. Sample Pass list (Example 2)

5. **Example 3:** If you want to create a simple Block list that includes the links between unit ID numbers 5.2.22.136 and 5.29.252.213 ([Figure 31 \(page 73\)](#)):
 - Cell A1 of the *.CSV file would contain the parameter `5.2.22.136,5.29.252.213`
 - Cell A2 of the *.CSV file would contain the parameter `5.29.252.213, 5.2.22.136`

| | A | B |
|---|--------------------------|---|
| 1 | 5.2.22.136,5.29.252.213 | |
| 2 | 5.29.252.213, 5.2.22.136 | |
| 3 | | |

Figure 31. Sample Block list (Example 3)

6. Save and close the *.CSV file.

To upload a Pass list or Block list using the Configurator interface, do the following steps:

1. Click the **–pass list / Block list** link under **ADVANCED SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.

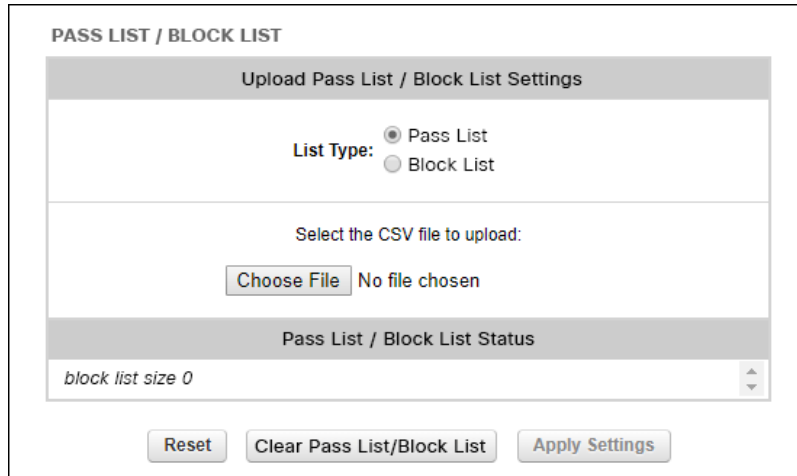


Figure 32. Configurator (Pass list / Block list dialog)

- The **Pass list / Block list** dialog will be shown ([Figure 32 \(page 74\)](#)).
2. Choose the type of list to be uploaded by clicking the correct **List Type:** radio button.
 3. Click the **Choose File** button. Upload the saved *.CSV file using the upload dialog.
 - The contents of the uploaded *.CSV file will be shown in the **Pass list / Block list Status** section.

To apply the list settings contained in the *.CSV file, click the **Apply Settings** button.

To clear the Pass list or Block list settings without deleting the *.CSV file, click the **Clear Pass list or Block list** button.

To delete the Pass list or Block list *.CSV file, click the **Reset** button.

6.7.3. Multicast

Multicast management for gateway devices

Multicast is a group-communication method in which data transmissions are addressed simultaneously to more than one destination computer. Multicast transmissions can be point-to-multipoint, or multipoint-to-multipoint.

By default, if CCTV cameras and devices that operate in a similar fashion are linked to a Cisco transceiver unit operating in *Mesh Point* mode,

the unit forwards all multicast traffic generated by the cameras to the closest *Mesh End* unit in the wireless network.

Note that the Cisco FM1000 Gateway operates in *Mesh End* mode only. By default, Cisco devices operating in *Mesh End* mode do not forward multicast traffic to a wireless network. The only exceptions to this rule are universal plug and play (UPnP) and Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP) traffic.

To redirect traffic flow from the Cisco FM1000 Gateway to a *Mesh Point* unit, all multicast flow redirection information must be specified using the Multicast settings.

To set multicast rules on the unit, do the following steps:

1. Click the **-multicast** link under **ADVANCED SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The *MULTICAST* dialog will be shown (Figure 33 (page 75)).

MULTICAST

| Multicast routes | | |
|--|---------------------|--|
| List of multicast routes already present. You can manually add multicast routes. Multicast network masks and wildcard addresses are ignored in Prodigy 1.0 mode. | | |
| Multicast Group | Destination Address | |
| | | |

| Add a new multicast route | | |
|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Use these forms to add new static multicast routes. In the Multicast Group field it is possible to specify multicast network masks such as 224.1.1.0/24. The Destination Address field accepts the following special values: - 5.255.255.255 is a wildcard address that indicates all units of the mesh network. - 5.0.0.0 is special address that forces each unit to send multicast traffic to the primary mesh end. This is particularly useful when the mesh ends fast-failover is enabled. | | |
| Multicast Group | Destination Address | |
| <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> | <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/> | <input type="button" value="add"/> |

Figure 33. Multicast dialog

2. Compile the needed multicast rule. Use the following syntax rules to create the rule:
 - A multicast rule consists of two parts: a multicast group designator and a destination address.
 - The destination address consists of one or more Cisco unit mesh ID numbers, in the form **5.a.b.c**. A mesh ID number always belongs to a physical Cisco device to which the multicast traffic must be forwarded.
 - Destination-address wildcards can also be used. For example, the destination address **5.255.255.255** represents all Cisco units in the wireless network.
3. Enter the multicast group designator in the *Multicast Group* field.

4. Enter the destination address in the *Destination Address* field.
5. Click the **add** button.
 - The new multicast route will be shown in the *Multicast routes* section.

Configuring Multicast within a Layer-3 network

Within a typical Layer-3 network, consider a scenario in which Multicast traffic must be routed in both directions between Fluidity-enabled, vehicle-mounted radio transceivers, and the global gateway unit that governs data traffic through the core network.

In the case above, since different multicast groups must be used for upstream and downstream traffic, consider that group designator 224.5.5.5 is being used to route traffic from the vehicle radios to the global gateway, and that group designator 224.5.5.6 is being used to route traffic from the global gateway to the vehicle radios.

Apply the needed multicast rules by doing the steps that follow:

1. Identify all Mesh End units belonging to each subnet cluster in the Layer-3 network.
2. Enable upstream (vehicle to infrastructure) Multicast traffic by adding multicast route 224.5.5.5 / 5.a.b.c to the Mesh End unit in each subnet cluster, where 5.a.b.c is the actual Mesh ID number of the global gateway unit.



IMPORTANT

If TITAN is enabled at core network level and dual-redundant global gateway units are installed, do not enter the global gateway's actual Mesh ID number as the Destination Address. Instead, use Destination Address 5.0.0.0

3. Enable downstream (infrastructure to vehicle) Multicast traffic by adding multicast route 224.5.5.6 / 5.255.255.255 to the global gateway unit, *and* to the Mesh End unit in each subnet cluster.



NOTE


5.255.255.255 is the wildcard address for all Mesh ID destinations within the network.

6.7.4. SNMP configuration

The SNMP window can be used to configure an SNMP v2c or SNMP v3 service to run on the Cisco FM1000 Gateway.

Walk-throughs (no agent-to-manager notifications) and traps (agent-to-manager notifications enabled) are both supported. If SNMP traps are

enabled, you can specify the server address to which monitoring information must be sent.



IMPORTANT

The same SNMP configuration must be set for all Cisco units in the wireless network.

For detailed information on Cisco unit SNMP configuration, refer to the *Cisco SNMP FM-MIB OID Table* and MIB configuration files. These can be downloaded from the Cisco Partner Portal (**Documentation** section > **User Manuals** > **Advanced Manuals**.)

To change the SNMP settings, do the following steps:

- Click the **-snmp** mode link under **ADVANCED SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The default **SNMP** dialog will be shown ([Figure 34 \(page 77\)](#)).

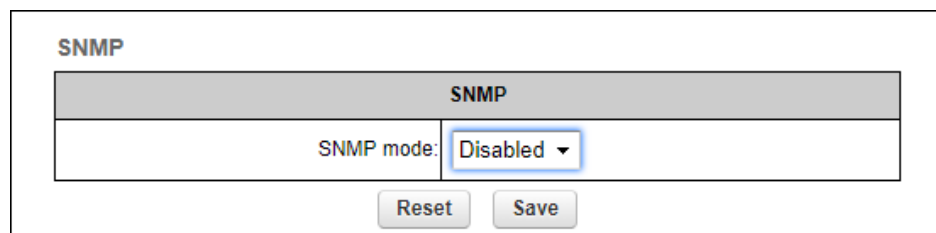



Figure 34. SNMP dialog (SNMP disabled)



NOTE

By default, Cisco units are shipped from the factory with SNMP disabled.

Using SNMP v2c

To change the unit's SNMP mode to **v2c** and configure the unit accordingly, do the following steps:

1. Click the **SNMP mode** drop-down, and click the **v2c** option.
 - The **SNMP v2c** settings dialog will be shown ([Figure 35 \(page 78\)](#)).

SNMP

| SNMP | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| SNMP mode: | v2c ▾ |
| Community ID: | cisco |
| Enable SNMP periodic trap: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Enable SNMP event trap: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| NMS hostname: | |
| Notification period (minutes): | |

Figure 35. SNMP dialog (v2c selected)

2. Enter a community identity value in the **Community ID:** field.



IMPORTANT

The same community identity value must be set for all Cisco units in the wireless network.

3. SNMP traps can be enabled for significant system-related events. If needed, enable SNMP event traps by checking the **Enable SNMP event trap:** check-box, and enter the name of the network management station (NMS) host in the **NMS hostname:** field.



IMPORTANT

The NMS host to which traps are sent must have an SNMP agent that is configured to collect SNMP v2c traps.

4. You can also configure the unit to send SNMP traps at defined periodic intervals. If needed, enable periodic SNMP traps by checking the **Enable SNMP periodic trap:** check-box, and enter the name of the network management station (NMS) host in the **NMS hostname:** field.
5. Save the SNMP settings by clicking the **Save** button. Alternatively, clear the settings by clicking the **Reset** button.

Using SNMP v3

To change the unit's SNMP mode to **v3** and configure the unit accordingly, do the following steps:

1. Click the **SNMP mode** drop-down, and click the **v3** option.
 - The **SNMP v3** settings dialog will be shown ([Figure 36 \(page 79\)](#)).

| SNMP | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| SNMP mode: | v3 |
| SNMP v3 username: | cisco |
| SNMP v3 password: | ***** |
| Show SNMP v3 password: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| SNMP v3 authentication proto: | MD5 |
| SNMP v3 encryption: | No Encryption |
| SNMP v3 encryption passphrase: | ***** |
| Show SNMP v3 encryption passphrase: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Enable SNMP periodic trap: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Enable SNMP event trap: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Engine ID: | 0x80001f88804879aadd5b313a99 |
| NMS hostname: | |
| Notification period (minutes): | |

Figure 36. SNMP dialog (v3 selected)

- Enter an SNMP v3 user name in the **SNMP v3 username:** field.



IMPORTANT

The same SNMP v3 user name must be set for all Cisco units in the wireless network.

- To change the current SNMP v3 password, enter a new password in the **SNMP v3 password:** field. The default password is **Cisco**. To show the password as it is being typed, check the **Show SNMP v3 password:** check-box.
- Choose the correct authentication protocol from the **SNMP v3 authentication proto:** drop-down. The available options are **MD5** and **SHA**.



IMPORTANT

The same SNMP authentication protocol must be set for all Cisco units in the wireless network.

- If needed, choose the correct encryption protocol from the **SNMP v3 encryption:** drop-down. The available options are **No**

Encryption, DES (Data Encryption Standard) and **AES** (Advanced Encryption Standard).



IMPORTANT

The same encryption protocol must be set for all Cisco units in the wireless network.

6. To change the current encryption passphrase, enter a new passphrase in the **SNMP v3 encryption passphrase:** field. The default encryption passphrase is **Cisco**. To show the passphrase as it is being typed, check the **Show SNMP v3 encryption passphrase:** check-box.
7. SNMP traps can be enabled for significant system-related events. If needed, enable SNMP event traps by checking the **Enable SNMP event trap:** check-box, and enter the name of the network management station (NMS) host in the **NMS hostname:** field.



IMPORTANT

The NMS host to which traps are sent must have an SNMP agent configured to collect v2c traps.

8. You can also configure the unit to send SNMP traps at defined periodic intervals. If needed, enable periodic SNMP traps by checking the **Enable SNMP periodic trap:** check-box, and enter the name of the network management station (NMS) host in the **NMS hostname:** field.
9. Save the SNMP settings by clicking the **Save** button. Alternatively, clear the settings by clicking the **Reset** button.

6.7.5. RADIUS configuration

The **RADIUS** window contains the controls to provide centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting management using the remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) networking protocol.



IMPORTANT

Use of this window requires extensive familiarity with the RADIUS networking protocol. Do not change these settings unless there is a specific need to do so.

To change the RADIUS settings for the Cisco unit, do the following steps:

1. Enable and configure network time protocol (NTP) as shown in [“NTP Configuration” \(page 83\)](#).
2. Click the **-radius** link under **ADVANCED SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.

- The **RADIUS** dialog will be shown (Figure 37 (page 81)).

| RADIUS | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| RADIUS Mode: | Enabled ▾ |
| IP address / hostname: | <input type="text"/> |
| Port: | 1812 ▾ |
| Secondary IP address / hostname: | <input type="text"/> |
| Secondary Port: | 1812 ▾ |
| Secret: | <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> show |
| Expiration (s): | 28800 ▾ |
| Authentication | |
| Authentication Method: | MSCHAPV2 ▾ |
| Username: | <input type="text"/> |
| Password: | <input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> show |
| Inner Authentication Method: | none ▾ |

Figure 37. Configurator GUI (RADIUS dialog)

3. Choose the RADIUS mode for the device by clicking the **RADIUS Mode** drop-down and selecting one of the following options:
 - **Disabled:** RADIUS functionality will be disabled.
 - **Enabled:** RADIUS functionality will be enabled, and the configuration options will be shown.
 - **Passthrough:** If the device is a trackside-mounted Fluidity device, this parameter can be used to simultaneously activate RADIUS device authentication, and enable RADIUS passthrough (communication between RADIUS-authenticated vehicle-mounted devices and non-authenticated trackside-mounted devices).
4. Enter the IP address or host name of the RADIUS server in the **IP address / hostname** field.
5. By default, the RADIUS port number is **1812**. Do not change the port number unless there is a specific need to do so.
6. Enter the RADIUS access password in the **Secret** field. To read the password as it is typed, check the **show** check-box.

7. By default, the RADIUS inactivity **Expiration (s)** period is 28 800 seconds (8 hours). Do not change the expiration period unless there is a specific need to do so.
8. Choose the data authentication method by clicking the **Authentication Method** drop-down and clicking the correct option. Available options are:
 - **MSCHAPV2** (Microsoft Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol V2)
 - **MD5** (Hash function producing a 128-bit hash value)
 - **GTC** (Generic Token Card)
 - **TTLS** (Tunneled Transport Layer Security)
 - **PEAP** (Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol)
9. Enter the personal username for access to the RADIUS server in the **Username** field.
10. Enter the personal password for access to the RADIUS server in the **Password** field. To read the password as it is typed, check the **show** check-box.
11. Available *Inner Authentication Methods* depend on which *Authentication Method* has been chosen. If applicable, choose an inner authentication method by clicking the **Inner Authentication Method** drop-down and clicking the correct option. Available options are shown in the following table:

Table 6. Available inner authentication methods (per authentication methods)

| Authentication Method | Available Inner Authentication Methods |
|-----------------------|--|
| MSCHAPV2 | None |
| MD5 | None |
| GTC | None |
| TTLS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PAP (Password Authentication Protocol) • CHAP (Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol) • MSCHAP (Microsoft Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol) • MSCHAPV2 • MD5 • GTC |
| PEAP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSCHAPV2 • MD5 • GTC |

12. Save the RADIUS settings by clicking the **Save** button. Alternatively, clear the settings by clicking the **Reset** button.

6.7.6. NTP Configuration

All Cisco radio transceiver units have a built-in clock.

No manual time-setting controls are provided. Instead, the unit has network time protocol (NTP) functionality that allows it to synchronize its time settings with a chosen internet time server. If the unit cannot synchronize with its primary time server, and the host name of a backup time server is entered, the unit defaults to synchronizing with the backup server.



CAUTION

The same NTP configuration must be set for all Cisco units in the wireless network.

If the same NTP settings are not applied to all units, the network may encounter timestamp conflicts and/or equipment malfunctions.

To change the NTP settings, do the following steps:

1. Click the **-ntp** link under **ADVANCED SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The **NTP** dialog will be shown ([Figure 38 \(page 83\)](#)).

NTP - Network Time Protocol

| NTP | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Enable NTP: | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| NTP server hostname: | <input type="text" value="time.windows.com"/> |
| Secondary NTP server (optional): | <input type="text" value="time.nist.gov"/> |
| Select Timezone: | <input type="text" value="Europe/Paris"/> |

Figure 38. Configurator GUI (NTP dialog)

2. Enable NTP synchronization by checking the **Enable NTP** check-box.
3. Enter the host name of a chosen primary NTP server in the **NTP server hostname:** field.



IMPORTANT

The NTP server host names shown in [Figure 38 \(page 83\)](#) are for reference purposes only. Your company policy may dictate that you use one or more specific time servers.

4. If needed, enter the host name of a chosen secondary NTP server in the **Secondary NTP server (optional):** field.
5. Select the time zone in which the unit is installed by clicking the **Select Timezone:** drop-down menu and clicking the correct time zone option.
6. Save the NTP settings by clicking the **Save** button. Alternatively, clear the settings by clicking the **Reset** button.

6.7.7. L2TP configuration

Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) functionality allows Cisco radio transceivers to support integration with virtual private networks (VPNs).

Cisco hardware devices are shipped from the factory with L2TP functionality disabled. To change the unit's L2TP settings, do the following steps:

1. Click the **-l2tp configuration** link under **ADVANCED SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.

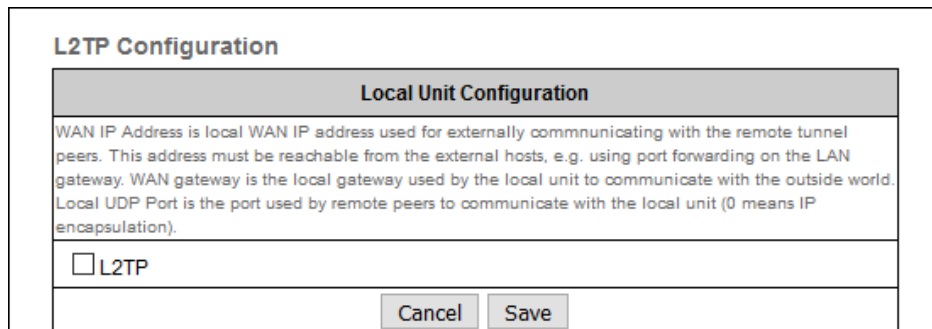


Figure 39. Configurator GUI (L2TP Configuration dialog)

- The **L2TP Configuration** dialog will be shown ([Figure 39 \(page 84\)](#)).
2. To enable L2TP functionality for the unit, check the **L2TP** checkbox.
 - The L2TP configuration settings window will be shown.
 3. When the L2TP configuration has been set, save the settings by clicking the **Save** button. Alternatively, clear the settings by clicking the **Reset** button.



IMPORTANT

A detailed description of L2TP configuration methods is beyond the scope of this manual. For detailed instructions on how to set the L2TP configuration, refer to the *Cisco Networks L2TPv3 Configuration Manual*.

6.7.8. VLAN settings

VLAN configuration

The **VLAN SETTINGS** window contains controls to connect the Cisco FM1000 Gateway to one or more virtual local area networks (VLANs) that are part of the local wireless network.



IMPORTANT

The VLAN feature must be enabled using a software plug-in (Cisco part number *FM-VLAN*). Contact your Cisco Networks representative for details.

The Cisco FM1000 Gateway features smart self-management of integration with connected VLANs, with minimal configuration time and avoidance of potential configuration errors. This is done by A) relying on the data-processing configuration of a connected network switch, and B) obeying predefined rules for management of incoming and outgoing data packets.



IMPORTANT

For detailed information on the predefined rules for smart VLAN packet management, refer to the [“Rules for packet management” \(page 86\)](#) table at the bottom of this section.

To connect the unit to a VLAN that is part of the local wireless network, do the following steps:

1. Click the **-vlan settings** link under **ADVANCED SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The **VLAN SETTINGS** dialog will be shown ([Figure 40 \(page 85\)](#)).

VLAN SETTINGS

When the Native VLAN is enabled (VID != 0), untagged packets received on the trunk port will be assigned to the specified VLAN ID. When disabled (VID = 0), VLAN trunking will operate according to the IEEE 802.1Q standard, i.e. only tagged packets will be allowed on the port (including those of the management VLAN).

| VLAN Settings | |
|---------------------|--|
| Enable VLANs: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Management VLAN ID: | <input style="width: 100px;" type="text" value="1"/> |
| Native VLAN ID: | <input style="width: 100px;" type="text" value="1"/> |

Figure 40. Configurator GUI (VLAN SETTINGS dialog)

2. Connect the unit to a VLAN that is part of the local wireless network by checking the **Enable VLANs** check-box.
3. Check the **Enable VLANs** check-box.
4. Enter the management identification number of the VLAN (used to communicate with the device's operating system) in the **Management VLAN ID:** field.



NOTE

The same Management VLAN ID must be used on all Cisco devices that are part of the same mesh network.

5. Enter the native identification number (the VLAN ID implicitly assigned to untagged packets received on trunk ports) in the **Native VLAN ID:** field.
6. Save the VLAN settings by clicking the **Save** button. Alternatively, clear the settings by clicking the **Reset** button.

Rules for packet management

| Parameter | Default value |
|---|---|
| Default VLAN configuration | |
| The factory-set VLAN parameters for the unit are as follows: | |
| Management VLAN ID (MVID) | 1 |
| Native VLAN ID (NVID) | 1 |
| Native VLAN processing | Enabled |
| Port mode (all Ethernet ports) | Smart |
| Traffic classes | |
| The system classifies incoming data packets according to the following definitions: | |
| Signaling | Ethernet protocol type \$8847 or \$09xx |
| User | All other traffic |
| Packet tagged with MVID | Packet passed |
| Access port rules for incoming packets (Case and Action) | |
| Untagged packet from Cisco device | Packet passed |
| Untagged packet, VID not configured | Packet passed |
| Untagged packet, VID configured | Packet tagged with specified VID |
| Tagged packet with valid VID | Packet dropped |
| Tagged packet with null (0) VID | Packet dropped |
| Access port rules for outgoing packets (Case and Action) | |
| Tagged packet with configured and allowed VID | Packet passed |
| Packet from Cisco device | Packet passed |
| Tagged packet, port VID not configured | Packet passed |

| Parameter | Default value |
|---|---|
| Tagged packet with valid but disallowed VID | Packet dropped |
| Tagged packet with null (0) VID | Packet dropped |
| Access port rules for incoming packets with unit in Smart Mode (Case and Action) | |
| Untagged packet | If native VLAN = ON: Packet passed (tagged with NVID) If native VLAN = OFF: Packet dropped |
| Tagged packet (any VID, no checks) | Packet passed with original tag |
| Access port rules for outgoing packets with unit in Smart Mode (Case and Action) | |
| Packets originating from Cisco devices (for example: FM Racer interface) | Packet implicitly tagged with MVID, next rules apply |
| Signalling traffic | Packet implicitly tagged with MVID, next rules apply |
| Tagged with valid VID (1 – 4095), not NVID | Packet passed (tagged) |
| Tagged with null VID (0) or NVID | Packet passed (untagged) |
| Access port rules for incoming packets with unit in Bridge Mode (Case and Action) | |
| The Native VLAN enable setting is used to control whether the <i>Management VLAN</i> should be tagged or not. | |
| Untagged packet, to remote devices | Pass packet to remote peer |
| Tagged packet (any VID), to remote devices | Pass packet to remote peer with original tag |
| Untagged packet, to local unit kernel | If native VLAN = ON: Packet passed to kernel, tagged with NVID If native VLAN = OFF: Packet not passed to kernel |
| Tagged packet (any VID), to local unit kernel | If native VLAN = ON: Packet not passed to kernel If native VLAN = OFF: Packet passed to kernel if VID = NVID |
| Access port rules for outgoing packets with unit in Bridge Mode (Case and Action) | |
| Tagged packet with valid VID from remote peer | Packet passed (tagged) |
| Tagged packet with null (0) VID from remote peer | Packet passed (untagged) |
| Packet from local unit kernel | If native VLAN not equal to MVID: Packet passed, tagged with MVID If native VLAN = MVID: Packet passed, untagged |

6.7.9. Fluidity settings

Fluidity™ is Cisco's proprietary trackside and vehicle-to-ground data transfer protocol for video, voice and data communication.

The **FLUIDITY** window contains controls to change the unit's Fluidity settings. To change the settings, do the following steps:

1. Click the **-Fluidity™** link under **ADVANCED SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The **FLUIDITY** dialog will be shown (Figure 41 (page 88)).

FLUIDITY

| Fluidity Settings | |
|---|---|
| The unit can operate in 3 modes: Infrastructure, Infrastructure (wireless relay), Vehicle. The unit must be set as Infrastructure when it acts as the entry point of the infrastructure for the mobile vehicles and it is connected to a wired network (backbone) which possibly includes other Infrastructure nodes. The unit must be set as Infrastructure (wireless relay) ONLY when it is used as a wireless relay agent to other Infrastructure units. In this operating mode, the unit MUST NOT be connected to the wired network backbone as it will use the wireless connection to relay the data coming from the mobile units. The unit must be set as Vehicle when it is mobile. Vehicle ID must be set ONLY when the unit is configured as Vehicle. Specifically, Vehicle ID must be a unique among all the mobile units installed on the same vehicle. Unit installed on different vehicles must use different Vehicle IDs. The Network Type field must be set according to the general network architecture. Choose Flat if the mesh and the infrastructure networks belong to a single layer-2 broadcast domain. Use Multiple Subnets if they are organized as different layer-3 routing domains. | |
| Fluidity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable |
| Unit Role: | Infrastructure ▼ |
| Network Type: | Flat ▼ |

Figure 41. Configurator GUI (FLUIDITY dialog for gateway devices)

2. Cisco radio transceivers are shipped from the factory with Fluidity functionality disabled. Enable Fluidity functionality by checking the **Fluidity** check-box.




IMPORTANT

The **Unit Role:** drop-down is set to **Infrastructure** mode, and cannot be changed.

3. The network type must be set in accordance with the general network architecture. Select the correct network type designation for the unit by clicking the **Network Type:** drop-down and clicking the correct option from the list below:
 - **Flat:** Choose this setting if the wireless mesh network and the infrastructure network both belong to a single layer-2 broadcast domain.

- **Multiple Subnets:** Choose this setting if the wireless mesh network and the infrastructure network are organized as separate layer-3 routing domains.
4. Save the Fluidity settings by clicking the **Save** button. Alternatively, clear the settings by clicking the **Reset** button.

6.7.10. Miscellaneous settings



IMPORTANT

Support for FIPS, CANBUS, PROFINET and QNET are only available if the corresponding plug-ins are installed. If the corresponding plug-in is not installed, the check-box for the relevant option will not be available.

The following plug-ins are needed to activate these features:

- CANBUS: *FM-CANBUS*
- PROFINET: *FM-PROFINET*
- QNET: *FM-QNET*

Note that FIPS support is not available for the FM1000 Gateway and FM10000 Gateway.

Contact your Cisco Networks representative for details.

The **MISC SETTINGS** window contains controls to change the following settings:

- The device name, as used to identify the Cisco FM1000 Gateway within the FMQuadro network map and to other Cisco utilities.
- The unit's controller area network (CANBUS) support settings (if applicable).
- The unit's process field net (PROFINET) support settings (if applicable).
- The unit's Neutrino Qnet (QNET) support settings (if applicable).

To change any of the miscellaneous settings, do the following steps:

1. Click the **-misc settings** link under **ADVANCED SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The **MISC SETTINGS** dialog will be shown ([Figure 42 \(page 90\)](#)).

| MISC SETTINGS | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Device | |
| Name: | <input type="text" value="Cisco"/> |
| PROFINET Settings | |
| Enable PROFINET: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| QNET Settings | |
| Enable QNET: | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="button" value="Reset"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/> | |

Figure 42. Configurator GUI (MISC SETTINGS dialog)

- Set the device name by typing it in the **Name:** field.



NOTE


It is not essential to specify the device name, but it is strongly recommended. Failure to specify the device name may make the unit difficult to recognize in situations where more than one unit is being dealt with at the same time (for example, when using utilities such as the FMQuadro network map).

- To enable CANBUS support for the unit, make sure the FM-CANBUS plug-in is installed, then check the **Enable CANBUS:** check-box.
- To enable PROFINET support for the unit, make sure the FM-PROFINET plug-in is installed, then check the **Enable PROFINET:** check-box.
- To enable QNET support for the unit, make sure the FM-QNET plug-in is installed, then check the **Enable QNET:** check-box.
- Save the miscellaneous settings by clicking the **Save** button. Alternatively, clear the settings by clicking the **Reset** button.

6.8. Management settings

6.8.1. View Mode settings

The View Mode window allows the system administrator to grant and prohibit access to device configuration settings by category.



IMPORTANT

Changing the default password to a strong password is an extremely important step in preventing security breaches.

If you have logged into the configurator interface using default login credentials, you will see a notification banner at the bottom of the screen (Figure 43 (page 91)).

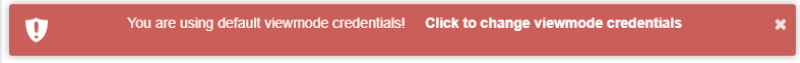
 You are using default viewmode credentials! [Click to change viewmode credentials](#)
✕

Figure 43. Default credentials notification banner

Click the banner to change the view mode credentials. You will be taken to the **VIEW MODE SETTINGS** section.


To gain editing privileges for the View Mode settings window requires the correct administrator user name and password. To change the administrator user name and password for the current user, do the following steps:

1. Click the **-view mode settings** link under **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu. **VIEW MODE SETTINGS**
 - The **Viewmode Credentials** section will be shown (Figure 44 (page 91)).

| Viewmode Credentials | |
|--------------------------|---|
| View Mode Username: | <input style="width: 80%;" type="text" value="user"/> |
| View Mode User Password: | <input style="width: 80%;" type="password" value="••••••••"/> |
| Show Password: | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Figure 44. VIEW MODE SETTINGS dialog (Viewmode Credentials section)

2. Enter the new user name in the **View Mode Username:** field.
3. The default password is *viewmode*. Enter the new password in the **View Mode User Password:** field.



NOTE

The new password must be a minimum of eight characters, and include at least one capital letter and one number.

4. To show the password as it is being typed, check the **Show Password** check-box.
5. Save the Viewmode Credentials settings by clicking the **Change** button. Alternatively, clear the settings by clicking the **Reset** button.

To change the View Mode settings, do the following steps:

1. Log in to the unit's Configurator GUI with Administrator credentials. See [“Accessing the Cisco FM1000 Gateway for device configuration” \(page 37\)](#) for more information.
2. Click the **-view mode settings** link under **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu ([Figure 45 \(page 92\)](#)).

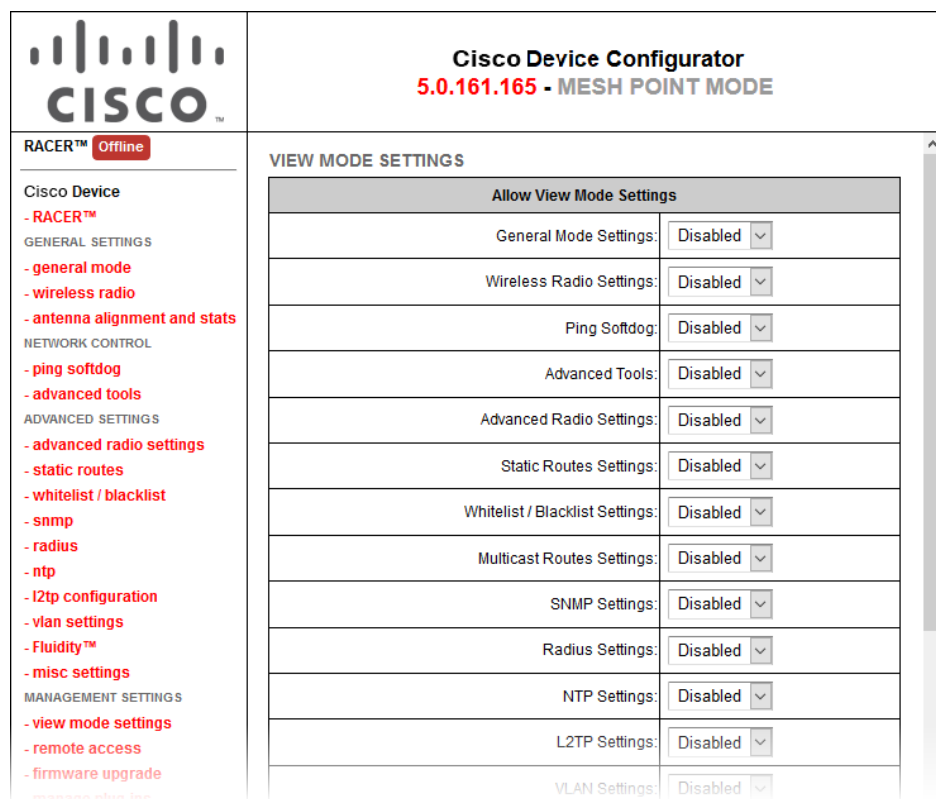


Figure 45. Configurator GUI (VIEW MODE SETTINGS dialog)

- The **VIEW MODE SETTINGS** dialog will be shown.
3. To allow or prohibit access to any device-configuration settings, click the relevant drop-down, and click the **Disabled** or **Enabled** setting:
 - If the **Disabled** option is selected for a device-configuration setting, the setting for that category will be visible but not accessible to ordinary users.
 - If the **Enabled** option is selected for a device-configuration setting, the setting can be modified by ordinary users.



IMPORTANT

If you are logged in to the Configurator interface with Administrator credentials, you can enable or disable any device-configuration setting.

If you are logged in to the Configurator interface as an ordinary user, you will be able to view the device-configuration settings, but cannot change the settings.

4. Save the view mode settings by clicking the **Save** button in the **Allow View Mode Settings** section. Alternatively, clear the settings by clicking the **Reset** button.

6.8.2. Changing the Administrator username and password

The **CHANGE USERNAME AND PASSWORD** section contains controls to change the Administrator's user name and password for the Cisco unit.



IMPORTANT

Changing the default password to a strong password is an extremely important step in preventing security breaches.

If you have logged into the configurator interface using default administrator's credentials, you will see a notification banner at the bottom of the screen ([Figure 46 \(page 93\)](#)).

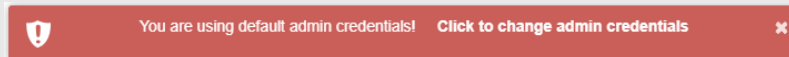


Figure 46. Default admin credentials notification banner

Click the banner to change the admin credentials. You will be taken to the **CHANGE USERNAME AND PASSWORD** section.

To change the Administrator's user name and password for the unit, do the following steps:

1. Click the **-remote access** link under **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The **CHANGE USERNAME AND PASSWORD** dialog will be shown ([Figure 47 \(page 94\)](#)).

CHANGE USERNAME AND PASSWORD

Change Username and Password

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Username: | <input type="text" value="admin"/> |
| Old password: | <input type="password"/> |
| New password: | <input type="password"/> |
| Confirm new password: | <input type="password"/> |
| Show password: | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Figure 47. Management Settings dialog (Change Username and Password)

2. Enter the new administrator user name in the **Username:** field.
3. Enter the current password in the **Old password:** field.
4. Enter the new password in the **New password:** field.
5. Confirm that the new password is correctly spelled by checking the **Show Password:** check-box to show the text of the password, then re-entering the password in the **Confirm New password:** field.
6. Save the changed password settings by clicking the **Change** button. Alternatively, revert to the old password settings by clicking the **Reset** button.



IMPORTANT

Keep the Administrator name and password in a safe place. If the Administrator name and password are lost, the only way to log in to the unit is to do a hard reset.

If you need to do a hard reset, refer to [“Resetting the unit to factory defaults” \(page 104\)](#) for more information.

6.8.3. Overwriting and upgrading the unit firmware

The **FIRMWARE UPGRADE** window contains controls to overwrite the device firmware of the Cisco FM1000 Gateway, or upgrade the firmware to the latest available version.



CAUTION

Overwriting the firmware of any electronic device must be done with great care, and always contains an element of risk.

It is not advisable to overwrite the firmware on a functioning Cisco unit unless a specific firmware-related issue needs to be resolved.



IMPORTANT

To access firmware image files, you need an approved Cisco extranet account. To create an extranet account, register for free at the [Cisco Partner Portal](#).

To download the needed firmware image file to your computer, do the following steps:

1. Navigate to [the Documentation section of the Cisco Partner Portal](#).
2. Find and open the device sub-folder for your specific Cisco device in the **FIRMWARE AND TOOLS** folder.
3. Download the firmware image (*.BIN) file to your computer.



CAUTION

Make sure that you download the specific *.BIN file for your device type. Uploading incorrect firmware for the device type will cause the firmware overwrite to fail, and may damage the unit.

The following procedure describes how to overwrite the existing firmware on a Cisco device. This procedure assumes that the wireless network is currently active.

To overwrite the existing firmware on the Cisco device, do the following steps:

1. Power OFF all Cisco devices connected to the wireless network.
2. Disconnect all Ethernet cables from the Cisco device.
3. With the Cisco device disconnected from the wireless network, power ON the device.



CAUTION

Do not restart or power OFF the device while firmware overwriting is in progress.

Restarting or powering OFF the unit before overwriting is complete will permanently damage the unit.

4. Connect the computer containing the firmware image file directly to the Cisco unit, using an Ethernet cable. For detailed information on direct connection, refer to [“Accessing the Cisco FM1000 Gateway for device configuration”](#) (page 37).
5. As a precaution, save the unit's existing device configuration file to the computer. For detailed information on how to save the existing configuration file, refer to [“Saving and restoring the unit settings”](#) (page 102).
6. Click the **-firmware upgrade** link under **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The **FIRMWARE UPGRADE** dialog will be shown ([Figure 48](#) (page 96)).

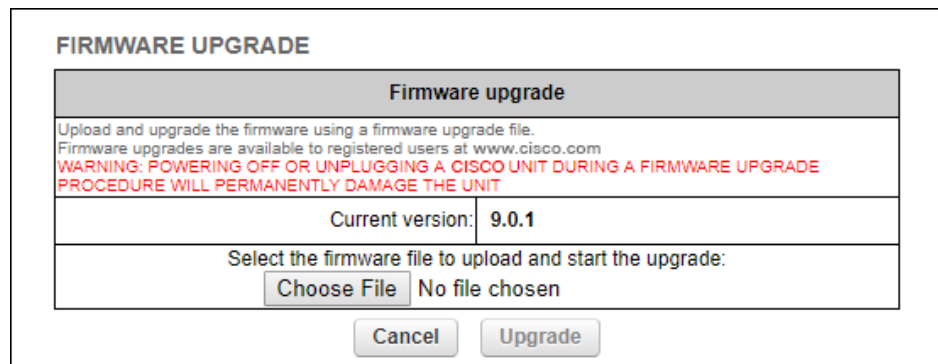


Figure 48. Configurator GUI (typical FIRMWARE UPGRADE dialog)

7. Upload the firmware image file to the unit by clicking the **Choose File** button and following the software prompts.
 - The **Upgrade** button will become available.
8. Click the **Upgrade** button. Follow the software prompts until the firmware overwrite is complete.
 - When the overwrite is complete, the unit will automatically reboot.

If the previous firmware was overwritten with a newer version of firmware, check that the firmware upgraded correctly by doing the following steps:

- When the overwrite is complete, make sure that the upgraded firmware has a greater version number than the firmware that was previously installed.
 - If the firmware version has not changed, the firmware upgrade has failed. Repeat the overwrite from [step Step 1](#) above.

6.8.4. Plug-In management



IMPORTANT

For a complete list of software plug-ins that are currently available for the Cisco FM1000 Gateway, refer to [“Available plug-ins” \(page 107\)](#).

The **MANAGE PLUG-INS** page shows which software plug-ins are currently active on the unit, and contains controls that allow you to do the following functions:

- Upload activation codes that allow the unit's accessory software plug-ins to function.
- Activate uploaded software plug-ins for use with the unit.
- Deactivate uploaded software plug-ins so they can be used on other Cisco units.
- Activate a non-repeatable Demo mode that allows full 4.9 GHz, AES and unlimited plug-in functionality for an 8-hour trial period.
- Show and erase the log files for plug-in installation.

To open the **MANAGE PLUG-INS** dialog, do the following steps:

- Click the **-manage plug-ins** link under **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The **MANAGE PLUG-INS** dialog will be shown ([Figure 49 \(page 98\)](#)).

MANAGE PLUG-INS

Manage Plug-ins

Use the window below to activate new plug-ins. Please contact your Cisco Networks representative for more information on the Plug-Ins available.

Plug-in List

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| FM____-120: 120 Mb/s LICENSED | REMOVE |
| FM____-MOB-MOB-60: 60 Mb/s LICENSED | REMOVE |
| FM____-MOB-TRK-UN LICENSED | REMOVE |
| FM-AES LICENSED | REMOVE |
| FM-PROFINET LICENSED | REMOVE |
| FM-LF LICENSED | REMOVE |
| FM-VLAN LICENSED | REMOVE |
| FM-MOB LICENSED | REMOVE |
| FM-L2TP LICENSED | REMOVE |
| FM-FIPS LICENSED | REMOVE |
| FM-UNII2 LICENSED | |
| FM-QNET LICENSED | REMOVE |
| FM-WORLD LICENSED | |

Plug-in Activation Code

Plug-in Activation Code:

Upload Plug-ins CSV

Select the CSV file to upload

No file selected.

Plug-in Deactivation Codes

List of de-activated plug-ins. If you have deactivated a plug-in, please use the deactivation code to get a new License Code.

| Plug-in Type | Deactivation Code |
|--------------|-------------------|
| FM-TITAN | 66090979 |

Plugin Installation Logs:

Figure 49. Configurator GUI (typical MANAGE PLUG-INS dialog)

To activate Plug-in Demo mode, do the following steps:

1. Click the **Demo Mode** button at the bottom of the **MANAGE PLUG-INS** dialog.
 - The **Demo Mode** activation dialog will be shown ([Figure 50 \(page 99\)](#)). A countdown timer shows how much Demo time remains.

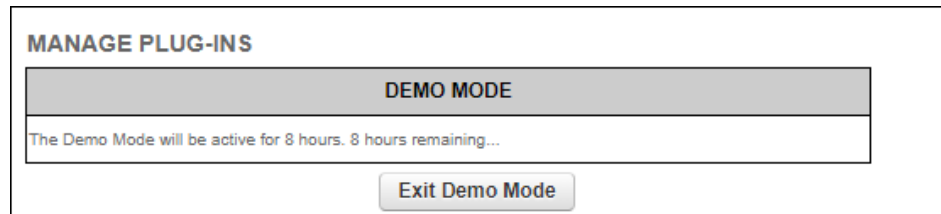


Figure 50. MANAGE PLUG-INS dialog (Demo Mode activated)

2. To leave Demo mode before expiry of the 8-hour trial period, click the **Exit Demo Mode** button.
 - Demo mode will be deactivated, and the unit will reboot.
3. If the 8-hour Demo mode limit is reached, the unit will reboot and Demo mode will not be accessible again.

To upload one or more plug-in activation codes, refer to [“Plug-in management procedures” \(page 111\)](#).

To assign a software plug-in on the Partner Portal to the unit, do the following steps:

1. Enter the activation code for the plug-in in the **Plug-in Activation Code:** field.
2. Click the **Add** button.
 - The plug-in will be activated, and the plug-in functionality can be used.
 - A **REMOVE** link will be shown in red to the right of the relevant plug-in description in the **Plug-in List**.

To deactivate an uploaded software plug-in for use with another Cisco unit, refer to [“Plug-in management procedures” \(page 111\)](#).

To show and erase the plug-in installation log files, do the following steps:

1. Click the **Show Logs** button in the **Plug-in Installation Logs:** section.
 - The log files for plug-in installation will be shown in the **Plug-in Installation Logs:** section.
2. If needed, erase the log files for plug-in installation by clicking the **Clear Logs** button in the **Plug-in Installation Logs:** section.

6.8.5. The device status view

The device status window

The device status window contains information on basic Cisco device settings (including the unit's MAC address), and controls that allow you to download diagnostic data files and view device-event logs.

To use the status window, do the following steps:

- Click the **-status** link under **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The status dialog will be shown (below).

Device: Cisco FM3500
Name: Cisco2
ID: 5.0.161.165
Serial:
Operating Mode: Mesh Point
Uptime: 1 day, 4:10 (hh:mm)
Firmware version: 9.0.1

Device settings
 IP: 10.11.80.10
 Netmask: 255.255.0.0
 MAC address: 40:36:5a:00:a1:a5
 Lan 1: link:up speed:1000baseT full-duplex
 Lan 2: link:down

Wireless Settings
 Passphrase: test-fmcloud-x500-5.0.161.165
 Country: AE
 Frequency: 5180 MHz
 Current tx power: 24 dBm
 Channel Width: 80 MHz
 Radio Mode: csma/ca

Diagnostic Tool

Device Logs

Figure 51. Configurator GUI (typical Status dialog)

Device: Cisco 10000
Name: Cisco
ID: 5.100.41.252
Operating Mode: Mesh End
Uptime: 4 days, 14:01 (hh:mm)
Firmware version: 2.0.1

Device settings
 IP: 10.11.17.253
 Netmask: 255.255.0.0
 MAC address: 40:36:5a:64:29:fc

LAN Bridge:

| | | |
|---|------|------------------|
| 0 | UP | Full-duplex 1000 |
| 1 | DOWN | |
| 2 | DOWN | |
| 3 | DOWN | |

MTU 1500

SFP+ Bridge:

| | |
|---|------|
| 4 | DOWN |
| 5 | DOWN |
| 6 | DOWN |
| 7 | DOWN |

MTU 1530

Diagnostic Tool

Device Logs

Figure 52. Typical Status dialog (second-generation FM1000 gateway gateway)

- Status information on the unit's basic characteristics, device settings and wireless settings is shown in the upper part of the window.

To download and forward the current diagnostic file for the unit, do the following steps:

1. Click the **Download Diagnostics** button.
2. Follow the software prompts to download the *.FM diagnostic file to your computer.

3. Log a support call with the Cisco Help desk. Ask for a reference number.
4. Attach the *.FM diagnostic file to an E-mail, and enter the support call reference number in the subject line of the E-mail. Send the mail to support@fluidmesh.com or support@cisco.com.



IMPORTANT

Do not forward diagnostic files unless the Cisco Help desk requests them. If diagnostic files arrive when they have not been requested, they cannot be traced to specific problems.

To show the current device log for the unit, click the **Show Logs** button.

- The current device log will be shown in the Device Logs window above the **Show Logs** button.
- The status messages shown in the log relate to possible Ethernet port flapping, and will also alert you if duplicate IP addresses are present in the LAN. Refer to the text below for a description of the log messages.



NOTE

Ethernet port flapping is an issue in which the Ethernet port goes offline and comes back online at an excessively high rate within a given time period.

Some possible causes of this problem may be auto-negotiation issues, chipset incompatibility, or faulty CAT5/6 cabling.

Some status messages that may be shown in the log have the following meanings:

- *ethX phy:X is up/down*: Ethernet port X is currently online/offline.
- *chatter: VBR: duplicate IP A? MACX --> MAXY at <timestamp>*: Possible duplicate IP address 'A' has migrated from MAC address 'X' to MAC address 'Y', at the time shown.

6.8.6. Saving and restoring the unit settings




IMPORTANT

Device software configuration (*.CONF) files are not interchangeable with FM Racer configuration setup (*.FMCONF) files.

The **LOAD OR RESTORE SETTINGS** window contains controls that allow you to:

- Save the unit's existing software configuration as a configuration (*.CONF) file.

- Upload and apply a saved configuration file to the current unit.



TIP

Saved configuration files can be copied and distributed for use on more than one Cisco unit of the same type, simplifying the configuration of other deployed units.

Saved configuration files can also be used for configuration backup. This can greatly speed up re-deployment if a damaged unit must be replaced with a unit of the same type.

To download the unit's existing configuration settings to your computer, do the following steps:

1. Click the **-configuration settings** link under **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The **LOAD OR RESTORE SETTINGS** dialog will be shown ([Figure 53 \(page 103\)](#)).

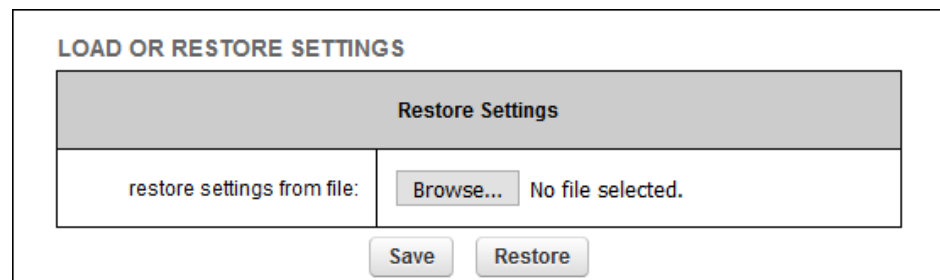


Figure 53. Configurator GUI (LOAD OR RESTORE SETTINGS dialog)


2. Download the unit's configuration (*.CONF) file to your computer by clicking the **Save** button and following the software prompts.

To upload a saved configuration file to the Cisco unit, do the following steps:

1. Find the configuration (*.CONF) file that must be uploaded to the unit by clicking the **Browse...** button and following the software prompts.
 - The name of the configuration file to be uploaded will be shown to the right of the **Browse...** button.
2. Apply the configuration settings to the unit by clicking the **Restore** button.
 - The configuration will be applied, and the unit will reboot.

6.8.7. Resetting the unit to factory defaults

The **reset factory default** window contains controls that allow you to restore the Cisco FM1000 Gateway to its default factory settings (in other words, to do a 'hard reset').



IMPORTANT


Doing a hard reset will revert all unit configuration settings, including the unit's IP address and administrator password, to factory defaults.

If you want to reboot the unit instead, refer to [“Rebooting the unit” \(page 104\)](#) below.

To reset the unit to its factory defaults, do the following steps:

1. Click the **-reset factory defaults** link under **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The unit reset dialog will be shown ([Figure 54 \(page 104\)](#)).

Are you sure you want to reset to factory default settings?
YES - NO



CAUTION

Do not do a hard reset unless the unit needs to be reconfigured using its factory configuration as a starting point.

A hard reset will reset the unit's IP address and administrator password, and will disconnect the unit from the network.

Figure 54. Configurator GUI (unit reset dialog)

2. Reset the unit to its factory defaults by clicking the **YES** link. Alternatively, abort the factory reset by clicking the **NO** link.
 - If the **YES** link was clicked, the unit will do a factory reset, and will reboot.
3. If you have previously saved a device configuration file for the unit, you can restore the saved configuration settings to the unit as shown in [“Saving and restoring the unit settings” \(page 102\)](#).

[Rebooting the unit](#)

The **reboot** window contains controls that allow you to reboot the Cisco FM1000 Gateway (in other words, to re-start the unit's operating system).

To reboot the unit, do the following steps:

1. Click the **-reboot** link under **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - The unit reboot dialog will be shown (Figure 55 (page 105)).

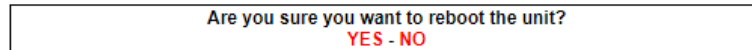


Figure 55. Configurator GUI (unit reboot dialog)

2. Reboot the unit by clicking the **YES** link. Alternatively, abort the reboot by clicking the **NO** link.
 - If the **YES** link was clicked, the unit will reboot.

6.8.8. Logging out

If clicked, the logout option logs the current user off the unit, and out of the Configurator interface.

- To log out, click the **-logout** link under **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.
 - You will be logged off the unit and out of the Configurator interface with no further prompting.
 - The web browser will show the **Authentication Required** dialog (Figure 56 (page 105)). If needed, use the dialog to log in again.

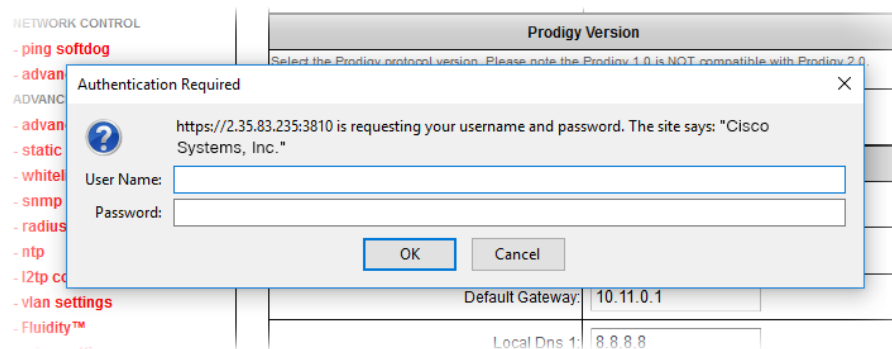


Figure 56. Web browser (Authentication Required dialog)

6.8.9. Viewing the end-user license agreement

The **License Agreement** window contains the Cisco end-user license agreement for the Cisco FM1000 Gateway, its firmware and control software.

To view the terms and conditions of the license agreement, click the **License Agreement** link under **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu.

- The license agreement dialog will be shown (Figure 57 (page 106)).

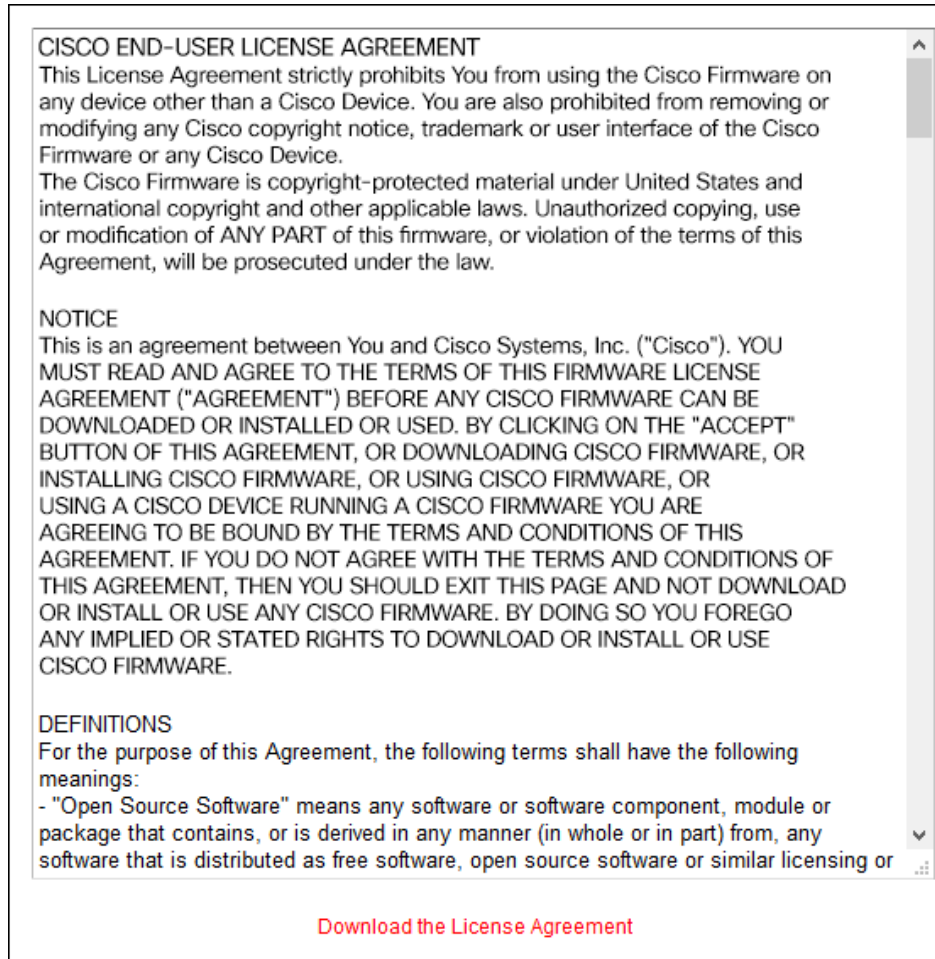


Figure 57. Configurator GUI (End-user license agreement)

To read the end-user license agreement as an *.HTML web page in your browser, left-click the **Download the License Agreement** link.

- The end-user license agreement will be shown under a new tab in your web browser.

To download the end-user license agreement as a standard text (*.TXT) file, do the following steps:

1. Right-click the **Download the License Agreement** link.
2. Click the **Save Link as...** option and follow the software prompts to download the agreement as a text file.

7. Software Plug-Ins

7.1. Available plug-ins

Like other Cisco radio transceivers, the Cisco FM1000 Gateway is able to take advantage of plug-in software upgrades that add features and enhance the performance of the unit.

The following table lists all available software plug-ins for all Cisco hardware devices, their specific functions, and their plug-in part numbers.

The tables that follow this table describe which plug-ins are compatible with specified Cisco devices.

Table 7. Available Cisco software plug-ins

| Plug-in | Is the plug-in package removable and re-installable? | Function | Part number |
|-------------------|--|---|---|
| Bandwidth | Yes | A range of plug-ins are available to enable increased traffic forwarding bandwidth, up to and including the amount of bandwidth specified in the part number (including unlimited bandwidth). | FM[model number]-[bandwidth limit] |
| Bandwidth upgrade | Yes | If an existing bandwidth plug-in is installed, this plug-in allows bandwidth to be upgraded to a higher, specified value. Note that if a bandwidth upgrade plug-in is removed, the unit's bandwidth capability is not restored to the level of the previous upgrade (if any). Rather, the bandwidth capability is restored to the factory default level. | FM[model number]-UPG-[existing bandwidth limit/new bandwidth limit] |

| Plug-in | Is the plug-in package removable and re-installable? | Function | Part number |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Fluidity-Bandwidth (Mobile) | Yes | Enables Fluidity capability for mobile Cisco devices. Allows traffic forwarding up to and including the amount of bandwidth specified in the part number. | FM[model number]-MOB-MOB-[bandwidth limit] (FMx200 models) FM[model number]-FLU-MOB-[bandwidth limit] (FMx500 models) |
| Fluidity-Bandwidth (Trackside) | Yes | Enables Fluidity capability for static-mount Cisco devices. Allows traffic forwarding up to and including the amount of bandwidth specified in the part number. | FM[model number]-MOB-TRK-[bandwidth limit] (FMx200 models) FM[model number]-FLU-TRK-[bandwidth limit] (FMx500 models) |
| 4.9 GHz band | Yes | Enables operation in the 4.9 GHz emergency band. Note that the 4.9 GHz band is not available in Brazil and Canada. | FM-49 |
| Licensed Frequencies | Yes | Enables the use of any operating frequency, regardless of country selection. | FM-LF |
| World Frequencies | No | Unlocks the country drop-down selector on units sold in territories where the selector is locked. | FM-WORLD |
| AES | Yes | Enables data exchange according to the regular Advanced Encryption Standard. | FM-AES |
| Cisco Access Points | Yes | Enables WiFi access-point capability. | FM-AP |
| VLAN | Yes | Enables virtual LAN capability. | FM-VLAN |
| Virtual Gigabit | Yes | Enables Cisco Virtual Gigabit capability. | FM-VGBE |
| L2TP | Yes | Enables layer 2 transfer protocol capability. | FM-L2TP |

| Plug-in | Is the plug-in package removable and re-installable? | Function | Part number |
|----------|--|--|-------------|
| PROFINET | Yes | Enables process field net capability. | FM-PROFINET |
| QNET | Yes | Enables Neutrino Qnet capability. | FM-QNET |
| FIPS | Yes | Enables Federal Information Processing Standards capability. | FM-FIPS |
| TITAN | Yes | Enables fast fail-over capability on networks where redundant (backup) units are installed. | FM-TITAN |
| UNII2 | No | Enables use of frequencies in the Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII) bands. Supported bands are U-NII-2A (5.250 to 5.350 GHz) and U-NII-2C / U-NII-2E (5.470 to 5.725 GHz). | FM-UNII2 |

The following tables describe which plug-ins are compatible with specified Cisco devices.

Table 8. Device plug-in compatibility (FM1000 Gateway to FM FM1300 Otto)

| Plugin | FM1000 Gateway Gateway FM10000 Gateway Gateway | FM Ponte kit | FM FM1200 Volo | FM FM1300 Otto |
|--------------------------------|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Bandwidth | Available | Not available | Available | Available |
| Bandwidth upgrade | Available | Not available | Available | Available |
| Fluidity-Bandwidth (Mobile) | Not available | Not available | Not available | Not available |
| Fluidity-Bandwidth (Trackside) | Not available | Not available | Not available | Not available |
| Fluidity | Firmware embedded | Not available | Not available | Not available |
| 4.9 GHz band | Not available | Not available | Available | Not available |

| Plugin | FM1000 Gateway Gateway FM10000 Gateway Gateway | FM Ponte kit | FM FM1200 Volo | FM FM1300 Otto |
|----------------------|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Licensed frequencies | Not available | Not available | Available | Not available |
| World frequencies | Not available | Not available | Available | Not available |
| AES | Not available | Not available | Available | Available |
| Cisco Access Points | Not available | Not available | Available | Not available |
| VLAN | <i>Firmware embedded</i> | Available | Available | Not available |
| Virtual Gigabit | Not available | Not available | Available | Not available |
| L2TP | <i>Firmware embedded</i> | Not available | Available | Not available |
| PROFINET | <i>Firmware embedded</i> | Not available | Available | Not available |
| QNET | <i>Firmware embedded</i> | Not available | Available | Not available |
| FIPS | Not available | Not available | Available | Not available |
| TITAN | Available | Not available | Available | Not available |
| UNII2 | Not available | Not available | Available | Not available |

Table 9. Device plug-in compatibility (FM Cisco 3200-series to FM 4800)

| Plugin | FM FM3200 Base FM FM3200 Endo | FM Cisco FM3500 Endo | FM FM4200 Fiber FM FM4200 Mobi | FM FM4500 Fiber FM FM4500 Mobi | FM 4800 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| Bandwidth | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| Bandwidth upgrade | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| Fluidity-Bandwidth (Mobile) | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| Fluidity-Bandwidth (Trackside) | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| Fluidity | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| 4.9 GHz band | Available | Available | Available | Available | Not available |

| Plugin | FM FM3200 Base FM FM3200 Endo | FM Cisco FM3500 Endo | FM FM4200 Fiber FM FM4200 Mobi | FM FM4500 Fiber FM FM4500 Mobi | FM 4800 |
|----------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---|---------------|
| Licensed frequencies | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| World frequencies | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| AES | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| Cisco Access Points | Available | Not available | Available | Not available | Not available |
| VLAN | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| Virtual Gigabit | Not available | Not available | Not available | Not available | Not available |
| L2TP | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| PROFINET | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| QNET | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| FIPS | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| TITAN | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |
| UNII2 | Available | Available | Available | Available | Available |

To purchase any of the software plug-ins, please contact your Cisco Networks representative.

7.2. Plug-in management procedures

7.2.1. Plug-in activation

The Plug-in management procedure has been standardized, and is the same for all Cisco hardware devices.

To obtain a plug-in activation code for a Cisco device, do the following steps:

1. Contact your Cisco Networks representative to purchase a generic 16-digit *License code* for plug-in activation.
2. Quote the unique mesh unit identification number (**5.a.b.c**) of the Cisco hardware device.
3. Using the Cisco Partner Portal, associate the *License code* with the quoted Cisco device to get an *Activation code*.
4. Enter the Activation code on the **MANAGE PLUG-INS** window for the unit.

You can also deactivate a plug-in Activation code that is currently in use so it can be used with a different Cisco unit. To deactivate an active plug-in, refer to [The PLUGINS sub-tab](#).

To convert a License code into an Activation code for a Cisco device, do the following steps:

1. Log on to the [Cisco Partner Portal](#).
2. Click the **Plug-ins** link.
 - When you purchase a generic 16-digit *License code*, the License code and corresponding plug-in will be listed on the Plug-ins page ([Figure 58 \(page 112\)](#)).

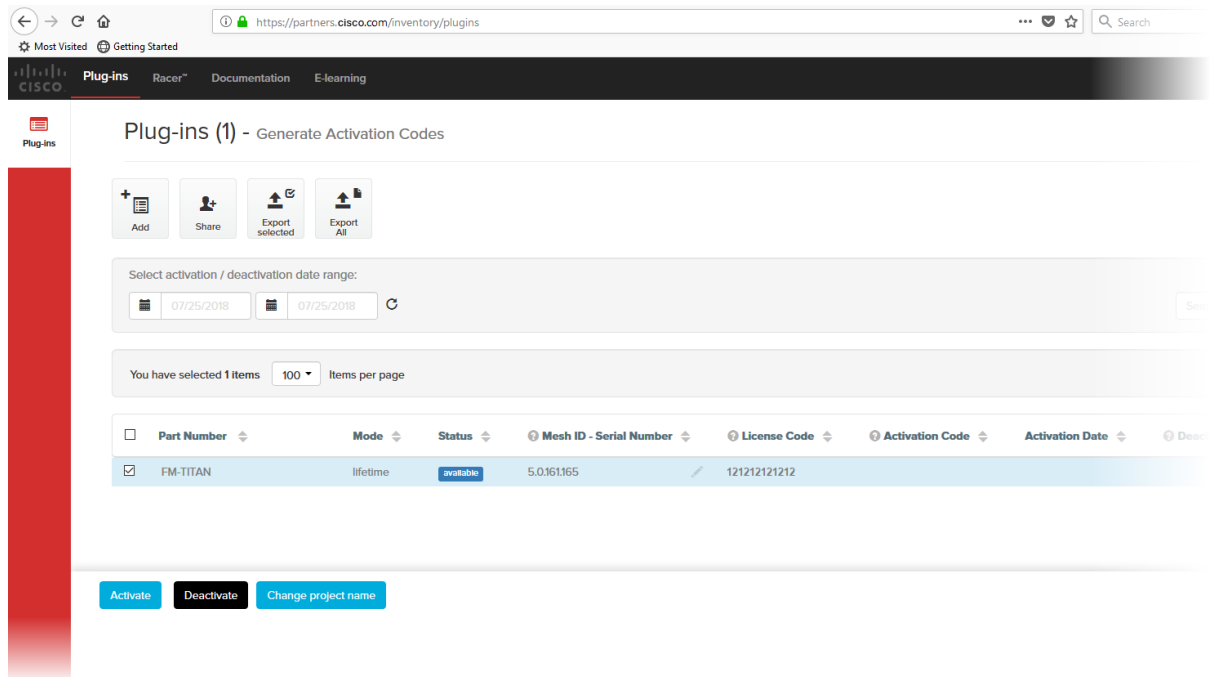


Figure 58. Partner Portal Plug-ins page (License code plug-in)

- When the generic License code was purchased, you will have received an E-mail from *plugins@fluidmesh.com* or *plugins@cisco.com* containing the License code. If the License code and corresponding plug-in are *not* listed on the Plug-ins page, click the **Add** button in the upper left-hand corner of the Plug-ins web page, and enter the License code using the dialog.
3. Enter the unit identification number (**5.a.b.c**) or the unit serial number of the Cisco unit in the **Mesh ID - Serial Number** field.
 4. If needed, enter the name of the relevant technical project in the **Project Name** field.


TIP

If you cannot see the **Project Name** field, reduce the magnification on the Plug-ins web page until all the headings are visible.

5. Click the **Activate** button on the Plug-ins web page.
 - The **Plug-in Activation** dialog will be shown. Check that the given E-mail address is correct, and click the **Activate** button.
 - You will receive an E-mail from *plugins@fluidmesh.com* or *plugins@cisco.com* containing the Activation code.
 - The **Activation Code** and **Activation Date** will be shown in the relevant fields on the Plug-ins web page.
 - The plug-in Status will change from **available** to **active**.
6. Use the Activation code to activate the plug-in. Refer to [“Plug-In management” \(page 97\)](#) for details.
 - The plug-in will be activated, and the relevant functionality can be used.

7.2.2. Deactivating an active plug-in

A plug-in *Activation code* that is currently in use can be *deactivated*. This allows the corresponding *License code* to be used in a different Cisco unit, or transferred to another Cisco user.

To deactivate an activated License code for use with another Cisco unit, do the following steps:

1. On the Configurator interface, click the **PLUGINS** sub-tab under the **SERVICES** tab (FM FM1300 Otto only) or click the **-manage plug-ins** link under **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS** in the left-hand settings menu (all other devices).
 - The **Manage Plugins** dialog will be shown (see below).
2. Click the red **REMOVE** link to the right of the correct plug-in listing.
 - The web browser will inform you that deactivating the plug-in will reboot the unit, and ask for confirmation that you want to deactivate.
3. Confirm the deactivation.
 - The unit will reboot.
 - The Deactivation code for the plug-in will be shown to the right of the plug-in listing, in the **Plug-in Deactivation Codes** section (see below).
4. Make a note of the Deactivation code.

5. Log on to the Cisco Partner Portal.
6. Click the **Plug-ins** link.
 - The Plug-ins web page will be shown (Figure 59 (page 114)).

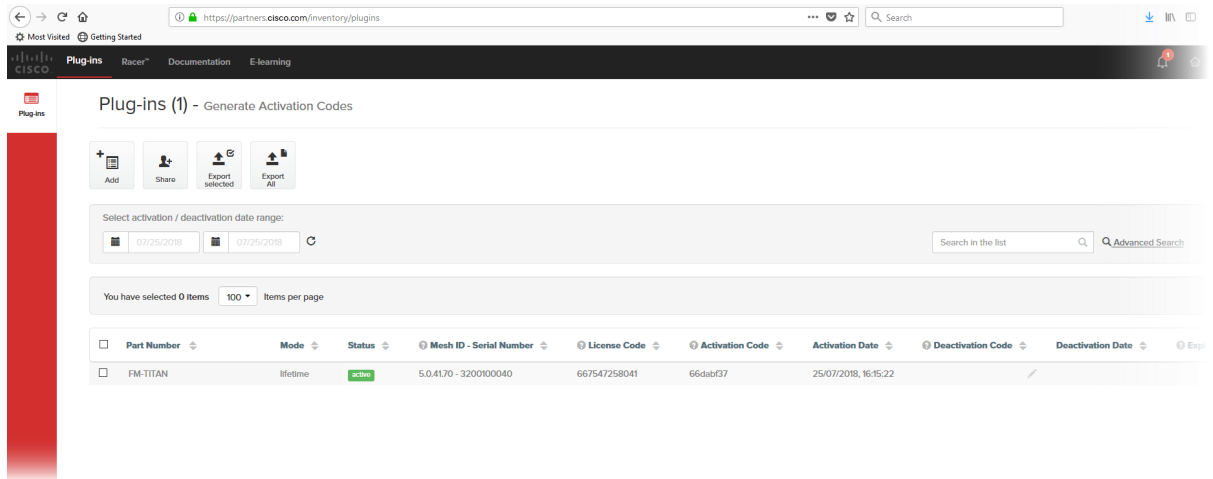


Figure 59. Partner Portal Plug-ins page (License code deactivation)

7. Check the selection check-box to the left of the relevant plug-in listing.
 - The plug-in control buttons will be shown at the bottom of the web page.
8. Enter the Deactivation code for the plug-in in the Deactivation Code field (Figure 60 (page 114)).

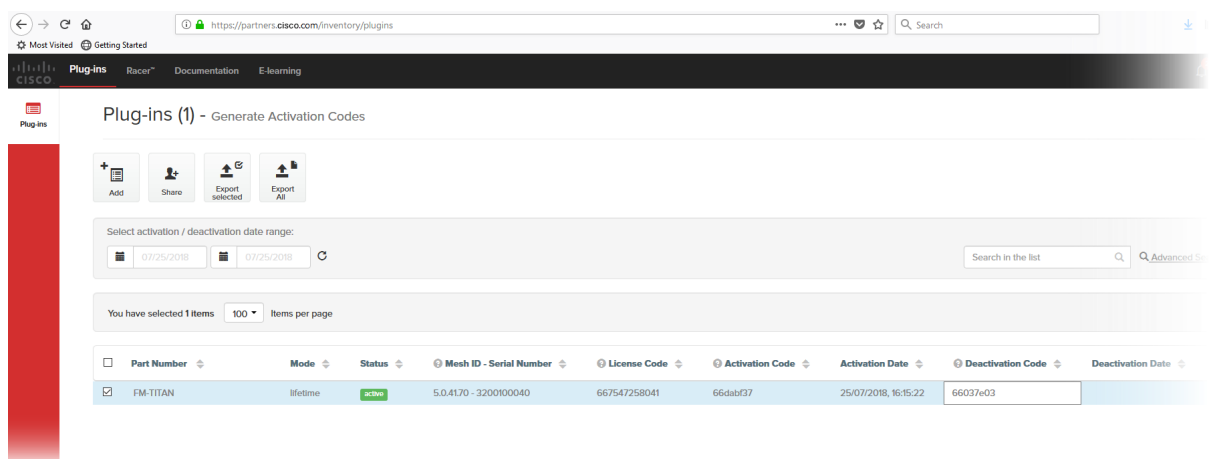


Figure 60. Partner Portal Plug-ins page (deactivation code entry)

9. Click the **Deactivate** button at the bottom of the web page.

- The **PLUG-IN DEACTIVATION** dialog will be shown.
10. To do a normal deactivation, click the **Deactivate** button. If for any reason it is not possible to retrieve the deactivation code, click the **Force Deactivation** button.

IMPORTANT

Only click the **Force Deactivation** button if you have no way to retrieve the deactivation code (for example, if the unit's boot sequence cannot be completed, or if the unit is damaged and cannot be powered ON).

- The plug-in will be deactivated.
- The Deactivation code will be shown in the **Deactivation Code** column of the plug-in listing.
- The Deactivation code will remain on the Partner Portal, and can be used to generate a new Activation code if needed.

7.2.3. Reactivating a deactivated plug-in

To use a Deactivation code to generate an new Activation code, do the following steps:

1. Log on to the [Cisco Partner Portal](#).
2. Click the **Plug-ins** link.
 - The Plug-ins web page will be shown ([Figure 61 \(page 115\)](#)).

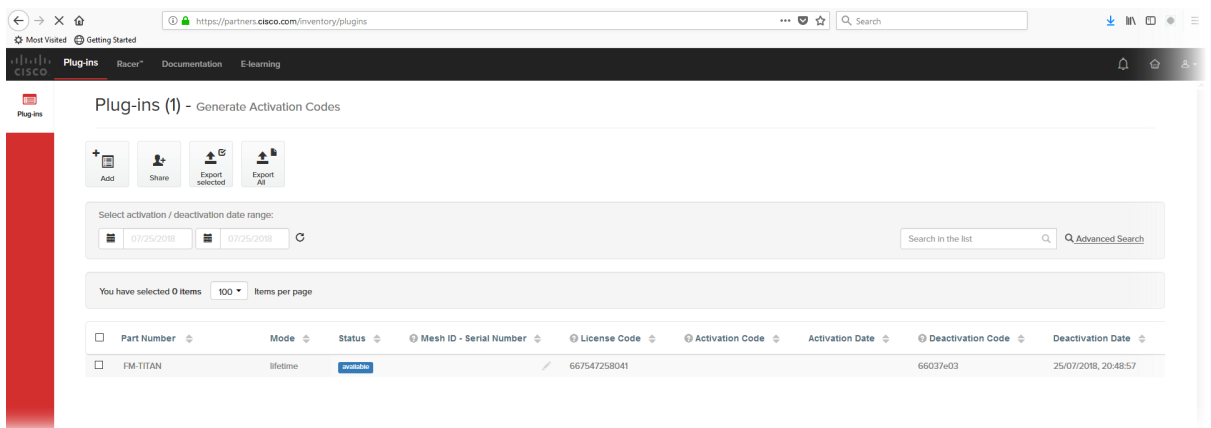


Figure 61. Partner Portal (Plug-ins web page)

3. Check the selection check-box to the left of the relevant plug-in listing.
 - The plug-in control buttons will be shown at the bottom of the web page.

4. Enter the unit identification number (**5.a.b.c**) or the unit serial number of the Cisco unit in the **Mesh ID - Serial Number** field.
5. Complete the plug-in activation process as shown in “[Plug-in activation](#)” (page 111).

7.2.4. Sharing License codes and accepting shared License codes

If needed, you can share license codes with other Cisco device users, and also have other Cisco device users share their license codes with you.

To share one or more license codes with another Cisco device user, do the steps that follow:

1. Log on to the [Cisco Partner Portal](#).
2. Click the **Plug-ins** link.
 - The Plug-ins web page will be shown.
3. Check the selection check-boxes to the left of the plug-ins that must be shared.
4. Click the **Share** button in the upper left-hand corner of the **Plug-ins** web page ([Figure 62 \(page 116\)](#)).

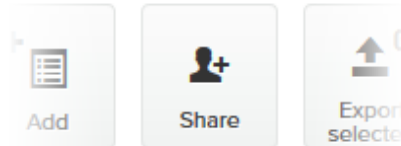


Figure 62. Plug-ins web page (Share button)

- The **Share License Codes** dialog will be shown.
5. Enter one or more E-mail addresses to which the License codes must be sent. Click the **Share** button.
 - An E-mail containing the selected License codes will be sent to the specified E-mail addresses.
 - The License codes contained in the E-mail can be converted to plug-in Activation codes in the normal way.

If needed, you can also ask another device user to share one or more license codes with you. If a License code is shared with you, it will be listed on your Partner Portal Plug-ins web page.

8. Troubleshooting

This section contains information that will allow you to solve common problems associated with configuration and installation of Cisco products.

8.1. I cannot get the Log-in screen

If you have directly connected a Windows computer to your Cisco device for device configuration, but you cannot access the log-in form on your web browser, check the following points:

Are you trying to access the unit using a valid IP address?

You must manually set the computer's IP address and Netmask to be recognizable by the Cisco device. The correct settings are as follows:

- **IP address:** 192.168.0.10 (or any other IP address belonging to subnet 192.168.0.0/255.255.255.0)
- **Netmask:** 255.255.255.0

Have you disabled the 'Access the Internet using a proxy server' function?

If your browser shows a time-out or similar message, the computer may be trying to access the Cisco device through a proxy server. To stop the computer from trying to access the unit through a proxy connection, refer to [“Accessing the Cisco FM1000 Gateway for device configuration” \(page 37\)](#).

8.2. I cannot log in to the FM Racer interface



IMPORTANT

For a detailed description of the differences between the FM Racer configuration interface and the local Configurator interface, refer to [“Device configuration using the configurator interface” \(page 35\)](#).

If you are not able to log in to the FM Racer web-based configuration interface, check that you have entered the correct user name and password.

The factory-set user name for the FM Racer configuration interface is **admin**. The factory-set password is **admin**

To change the factory-set user name and password, refer to the *Cisco Networks FM Racer User Manual*.

8.3. I forgot the Administrator password

If you have forgotten the Administrator user name and/or password for the Configurator interface, and you must access the unit to configure it using the Configurator interface, do the following steps:

1. Physically access the unit.
2. Use the hardware **Reset** button to reset the unit to its factory default settings. Refer to [“Resetting the unit to factory defaults” \(page 104\)](#) for more information.

8.4. I purchased a Cisco device, but it is not shown in FM Racer

The Cisco device you have purchased may not yet be added to your Cisco Partners account. Try manually adding the device using the unit serial number and mesh identity (ID) number, as shown in the *Cisco FM Racer user's manual* (section: *Adding Cisco devices to your FM Racer portfolio*).

8.5. I cannot connect my Cisco device to the FM Racer interface

If your Cisco device refuses to connect to FM Racer, or you cannot switch the device to *Online* mode using the onboard Configurator interface, check the following points:

- Was the Ethernet cable disconnected from the computer or the device after the device acquired the IP address leased by the DHCP server? If it was, repeat the connection, making sure the cable remains connected to the computer and the device.
- Is the local DNS server able to resolve the address *partners.fluidmesh.com* or *partners.cisco.com*, and the address of the RACER™ CloudServer? If not, check for possible DNS server misconfiguration.
- Is port 443 open in the network firewall? If not, make sure the port is open.

8.6. I applied configuration settings to the device using FM Racer, but I have lost connection to the device in FM Racer.

When configuration settings are successfully applied to a device in Provisioning Mode:

- The device exits Provisioning Mode.
- DHCP is disabled for the device.
- The device is restarted using the configuration that has just been set.

Is the device expected to be connected to the internet? If so, check the following points:

- Do the configuration settings include the correct default gateway address and DNS server address?
- Can the device can connect to the internet from the local subnet?

8.7. How do I connect an existing pre-FM Racer device to FM Racer?



IMPORTANT

Please note that Cisco FM Ponte kit and FM1300 Otto transceivers are not compatible with FM Racer.

To configure and maintain these transceivers, refer to the *Cisco Installation and Configuration manual* for the specific device.

To connect compatible Cisco devices that were purchased before FM Racer came online, do the following steps:

1. Upgrade your device firmware to a version that supports FM Racer.



NOTE

As of October 2018, the most current firmware versions are as follows:

- 1.2.1 (FM1000 Gateway and FM10000 Gateway gateways)
- 7.5.1 (FM FM1200 Volo)
- 8.2.1 (All FM x200 variants)
- 9.0.1 (All FM x500 variants)

2. Connect a computer to the Cisco device.
3. Launch the offline Configurator interface.
4. Switch to *Online Cloud-Managed* mode as shown in the *Switching between offline and online modes* section of your device's Installation and Configuration manual.
5. Adjust the device configuration as needed using the Cisco Partners Portal.

9. Electrical power requirements

The following table describes:

- The electrical power requirements for each Cisco hardware device type.
- Which Cisco hardware devices are capable of receiving power through an IEEE 802.3 Ethernet port (whether from a power-supplying device like a compatible network switch, or from a power-over-Ethernet (PoE) injector), or through a DC IN power supplyport, or both.
- The specific voltage-variation tolerances of each Cisco radio transceiver unit type.

Table 10. Individual power requirements (FM1000 Gateway and FM10000 Gateway)

| | Required input power | FM1000 Gateway | FM10000 Gateway |
|---|---|----------------|-----------------|
| DC IN | 12 Vdc (from mains AC power adapter producing a minimum of 60W (12V/5A)). | X | |
| First-generation FM10000 Gateway: unit may be equipped with single 250W non-redundant AC power supply unit (input power: 100 Vac to 240 Vac at 50 Hz to 60 Hz). | | X | |

Table 11. Individual power requirements (FM Ponte kit to FM4200 Mobi)

| | | FM Ponte kit (model FM1200V-HW) | FM1200 Volo (model FM1200V-HW) | FM1300 Otto | FM3200 Base (model FM3200) | FM3200 Endo (model FM3200) | FM4200 Mobi (model FM4200) |
|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| PoE | 24V passive PoE | X | X | | | | |
| | 48V passive PoE | | | | X | X | X |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| | IEEE 802.3af PoE (voltage range at PD: 37V to 57V) | | | X | X | X | X |
| | IEEE 802.3at PoE (voltage range at PD: 42.5V to 57V) | | | X | X | X | X |
| DC IN | Permanent DC power, min. 24V max. 60V | | | | | | X |
| | EN 50155 compliance at 48V | | | | | | X |

Table 12. Individual power requirements (FM4200 Fiber to FM4800 Fiber)

| | | FM4200 Fiber (model FM4200F) | FM3500 Endo (model FM3500) | FM4500 Mobi (model FM4500) | FM4500 Fiber (model FM4500F) | FM4800 Fiber |
|-----|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|
| PoE | 24V passive PoE | | | | | |
| | 48V passive PoE | X | X | X | X | X |
| | IEEE 802.3af PoE (voltage range at PD: 37V to 57V) | X | | | | |
| | IEEE 802.3at PoE (voltage range at PD: 42.5V to 57V) | X | X | X | X | X |

| | | FM4200 Fiber (model FM4200F) | FM3500 Endo (model FM3500) | FM4500 Mobi (model FM4500) | FM4500 Fiber (model FM4500F) | FM4800 Fiber |
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|
| DC IN | Permanent DC power, min. 24V max. 60V | X | | X | X | X |
| | EN 50155 compliance at 48V | X | | X | X | X |

10. Heat radiation data

When in use, all Cisco gateway units and radio transceivers generate heat as a by-product of electrical activity.

Heat radiated by a Cisco device may be of concern in confined locations such as server rooms (where the cumulative heat generated by a collection of electrical and electronic devices may cause damage to sensitive electronic components) and outdoor equipment enclosures (in which electronic components may overheat if the enclosure is not properly ventilated).



WARNING

The outer surfaces of some Cisco units may become hot during normal operation. Such units have a 'Hot Surfaces' warning triangle on their outer enclosures.

During normal operation, do not touch or handle such unit enclosures without personal protective equipment.

The following table shows nominal heat-radiation figures for all Cisco devices under idle conditions, and under full-load conditions.

All heat-radiation figures are given in British Thermal Units (BTU) per hour.

| Device | Fiber-optic module installed | Idle @ 115 Vac / 60 Hz | Idle @ 230 Vac / 60 Hz | Full load @ 115 Vac / 60 Hz | Full load @ 230 Vac / 60 Hz |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| FM1000 Gateway | | 25.590 | 33.780 | 25.250 | 33.100 |
| FM10000 Gateway (first and second generations) | | 271.595 | 267.159 | 436.395 | 437.078 |
| FM Ponte kit (model FM1200V-HW) | | 6.479 | 6.138 | 19.778 | 19.437 |
| FM1200 Volo (model FM1200V-HW) | | 6.479 | 6.138 | 19.778 | 19.437 |
| All 3200-series transceivers (model FM3200) | | 10.230 | 10.230 | 24.552 | 24.552 |
| FM3500 Endo (model FM3500) | | 9.889 | 9.889 | 26.939 | 26.939 |
| FM4200 Mobi (model FM4200) | | 10.230 | 10.230 | 24.552 | 24.552 |
| FM4200 Fiber (model FM4200F) | No | 12.617 | 12.617 | 26.939 | 26.939 |

| Device | Fiber-optic module installed | Idle @ 115 Vac / 60 Hz | Idle @ 230 Vac / 60 Hz | Full load @ 115 Vac / 60 Hz | Full load @ 230 Vac / 60 Hz |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Yes | 15.004 | 15.004 | 29.326 | 28.985 |
| FM4500 Mobi (model FM4500) | | 9.889 | 9.889 | 26.939 | 26.939 |
| FM4500 Fiber (model FM4500F) | No | 9.889 | 9.889 | 26.598 | 26.257 |
| | Yes | 12.958 | 12.958 | 29.326 | 29.326 |
| FM4800 Fiber | No | 23.529 | 23.529 | 47.399 | 47.058 |
| | Yes | 27.280 | 26.939 | 51.832 | 50.468 |

11. FCC and CE compliance certificates

сертификат
 Zertifikat
 شهادة
 Certificado
 Certificate



CE

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

This is to certify that the product listed below was (were) tested in the BTL EMC Laboratory to comply with the required criteria levels of the follow-mentioned Generic Standards or Product Family Standard(s) and/or Basic Standard(s) based-on the essential conformity requirements of EMC Directive 2014/30/EU.

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Equipment | Fanless Embedded System/ Cisco FM1000 - Fluidity Network Appliance |
| Model Name | FM1000 |
| Brand Name | N/A |
| Applicant | Cisco Systems, Inc. |
| Address | 81 Prospect St Brooklyn, NY 11201, USA |
| Standard(s) | EN 55022: 2010 +AC: 2011 Class A EN 55032: 2012+AC: 2013 Class A EN 61000-3-2: 2014 Class D EN 61000-3-3: 2013 EN 55024: 2010+A1:2015 |
| Report(s) | BTL-EMC-1-1701111 BTL-EMC-2-1701111 |

The test data, data evaluation, and equipment configuration contained in our test report(s) above was (were) obtained utilizing the test procedures, test instruments, test sites that has been accredited by the Authority of TAF according to the ISO-17025 quality assessment standard and technical standard(s). The test data contained in the referenced test report relate only to the EUT sample and item(s) tested.



Andy Chiu
Authorized Signatory



BTL INC.
 B1, No. 37, Lane 365, Yang-Guang St.,
 Nei-Hu District, Taipei City 114, Taiwan.
 TEL:+886-2-2657-3299
 FAX:+886-2-2657-3331








Figure 63. CE certificate of compliance (FM1000 Gateway)

сертификат

Zertifikat

شهادة

Certificado

Certificate

VERIFICATION

This is to certify that the product listed below was (were) tested in the BTL EMC Laboratory to comply with the criteria limits Class A of conducted and radiated emissions of the Technical Standards FCC Part 15, Subpart B, established by the FCC, USA.

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Equipment | Fanless Embedded System/ Cisco FM1000 - Fluidity Network Appliance |
| Model Name | FM1000 |
| Brand Name | N/A |
| Applicant | Cisco Systems, Inc. |
| Address | 81 Prospect St Brooklyn, NY 11201, USA |
| Standard(s) | FCC Part 15, Subpart B ANSI C63.4-2014 ICES-003 Issue 6: 2016 CISPR 22: 2008 CAN/CSA-CISPR 22-10 |
| Report(s) | BTL-FCCE-1-1701111 |

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BTL INC.
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Nei-Hu District, Taipei City 114, Taiwan.
TEL: +886-2-2657-3299
FAX: +886-2-2657-3331

Figure 64. FCC certificate of compliance (FM1000 Gateway)

12. Notices and copyright



WARNING

Installation of Cisco hardware devices and their supporting infrastructure must be done by suitably qualified personnel only. In some countries, installation by a certified electrician may be required.

Hardware installations must comply with all applicable local legislation.



WARNING

Never disassemble a Cisco hardware device to any extent that is not described in the relevant device user's manual. Cisco devices contain no user-serviceable parts. Disassembling a Cisco hardware device will invalidate the device warranty, and may compromise the operational integrity of the device.

On some Cisco radio transceiver devices, the lower access cover must be removed to gain access to the hardware *Reset* button. Do not operate a radio transceiver device for extended periods if its lower access cover has been removed.



WARNING

To avoid danger from non-ionizing radiation and/or electric shock and/or high-intensity laser or LED light sources, be sure to install the unit only in a location with restricted access.



WARNING

To avoid danger from electric shock, do not expose the unit to water or high humidity if the unit is powered ON, or if any access covers have been removed from the unit enclosure.

Do not place liquid-filled objects on or above the unit.

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13. Cisco end-user license agreement

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14. Contact us

Worldwide Headquarters:

Cisco Systems Inc
81 Prospect Street
Brooklyn, New York 11201
United States of America
Tel. +1 (617) 209 -6080
Fax. +1 (866) 458-1522
info@fluidmesh.com

Technical Support desk: support@fluidmesh.com
www.fluidmesh.com support@cisco.com www.cisco.com

Regional headquarters for Europe, the Middle East and Africa:

Tel. +39 02 0061 6189

Regional headquarters for the United Kingdom:

Tel. +44 2078 553 132

Regional headquarters for France:

Tel. +33 1 82 88 33 6

Regional headquarters for Australia and New Zealand:

Tel: +61 401 747 403