

Ibex-4000 Series

RAILWAY ACCESS POINT WITH WI-FI 6(E) TRIPLE RADIO



CONFIGURATION MANUAL

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1 Important information

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Germany

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You should have received the following text in an “About” box (see also Web Interface [Status](#) → [Advanced](#)) together with the product. Here it is replicated for reference:

```
This software product contains software covered by the GNU GPL license.
A list of all modules and their licenses ("FOSS" list) is available on
request, as is the source code of all GPL-covered modules. For details
and GPL text, see the Software Configuration Manual, available on
<https://www.eltec.com>. In case of problems use the
mail (street) address below.
```

```
Request FOSS and sources with a mail to:
```

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Westermo Eltec GmbH
Galileo-Galilei-Str. 11
55129 Mainz
```

```
Germany
```

1.1.3 Regulatory Limits for Changes in Country and Transmit Power Settings

Make sure that only persons with proper knowledge also in regulatory matters have access to the access point's configuration settings. They must be aware of the consequences of an improper setting of country and transmit power (there may be additional settings). To do so, the standard configuration password must be changed before the access point is deployed. This new password must be given to knowledgeable and responsible persons only.

One example of a regulation affecting country selection is that in Germany, as of October 2016, the frequencies in the range 5150 MHz - 5350 MHz must be used in closed rooms and similar environments only. For more information please see www.bundesnetzagentur.de.

2 About this document

This configuration manual is intended for system developers and integrators. It is not intended for end users. It describes the firmware functions of the access point/router/gateway product family and provides information for special applications and configurations of the product.

This manual is intended to guide through the configuration process of an Access Point/Router/Gateway (the names of which are used interchangeably for this manual) for use in a train or bus. We tried to cover the main aspects of this task, including

- Backup and restore of configurations
- Install new firmware versions
- Handling of IP addresses, DHCP, VLAN, VPN, firewall
- Configuration of WiFi and LTE
- MWAN configuration for multiple WAN connection
- Westermo Eltec's train coupling, wireless backbone protocol ICCP
- Remote administration via SNMP
- Scripting and UCI.

Not covered is a complete list of all functions and of all configuration elements in detail.

Information about mechanical and electrical installation of the access points is available in a separate product-specific installation manual which can be downloaded from the Download Center at www.eltec.com.

2.1 Information about Formatting

In the following sections, text formatted like `this` refers to titles, tabs, boxes, menu names, group names, keys, and other descriptive text on the web-based configuration user-interface ("LuCI"). They are grouped by "→".

This markup is used for all navigation elements needed to access settings, independent from the elements used to click on them or just for visual grouping.

A `typewriter` font is used for text typed in.

The internal version of this document is 9852843.

3 About the Ibex-4000 Series

The Ibex-4000 Series is a member of the CyBox family of robust wireless railway access points. It is particularly designed to meet the requirements of rolling stock applications. It offers stable, secure, and high bandwidth connections between the local Ethernet and wireless clients. With the assistance of the access point, multiple mobile Wi-Fi-compatible devices in a passenger train or subway have the possibility to communicate with the Internet or access local data, for example.

The Ibex-4000 Series firmware provides a convenient management interface via a web service. Besides global setup parameters the open source software allows the configuration of the radio interfaces, such as channel selection, SSID, encryption keys, and firewall setup. The access point and router configurations as well as the management firmware can be updated remotely.

The firmware of the device is based upon Linux and OpenWRT. For Open Source information see the preface.

4 How to access the Ibex-4000 Series

The Ibex-4000 Series can be configured in several ways:

1. The graphical web interface
2. The command line interface via a SSH or serial connection, see [11 SSH / Serial console](#)
3. Using an USB stick (to update the firmware or apply a prepared configuration, see [12.2 USB Possibilities](#))
4. Using SNMP (see [7 SNMP](#))

4.1 IP Addresses of the Ibex-4000 Series

By default, the Ibex-4000 Series is accessible through the following IP addresses (see figure The page Network → Interfaces (default settings)):

- [192.168.100.1](#) (LAN)
- An address obtained using DHCP (if possible LAN_DHCP)
- An address derived from the serial number (LAN_ALIAS)
- An address derived from the MAC of the first Ethernet port (LAN_MAC)

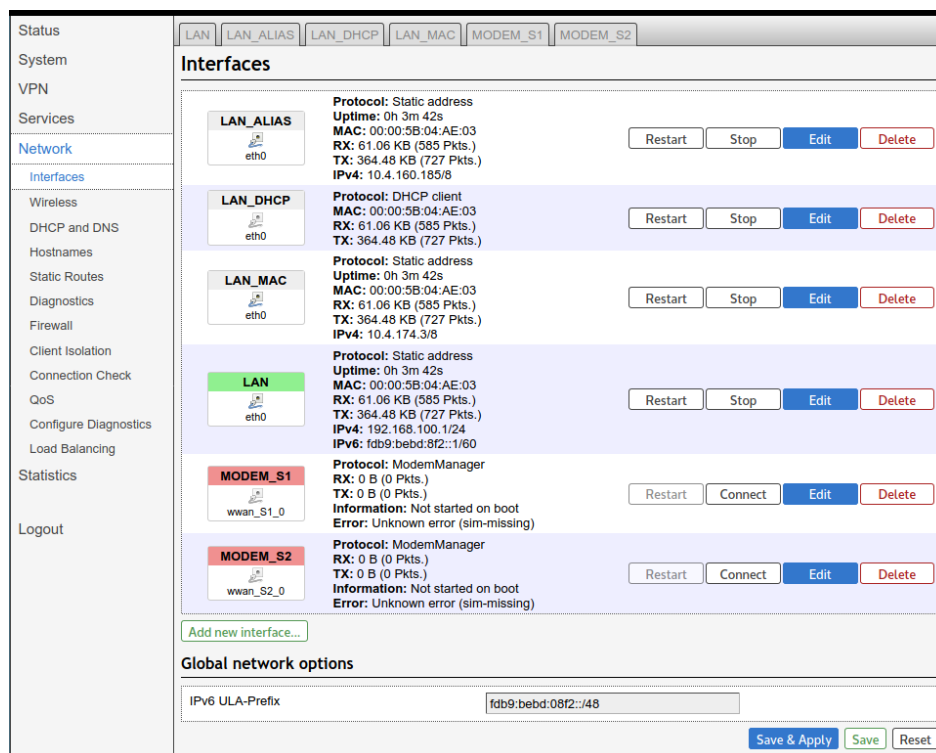
The LAN_ALIAS address is derived from the serial number (which is printed on the type plate) as follows (Example Serial Number: EL303289):

1. Strip non-digits: 303289
2. Print as six-digit hex value: 0x04A0B9
3. Use the upper 8 bits for x, the middle for y and the lower for z: x=0x04 y=0xA0 z=0xB9
4. Convert x,y,z to decimal: x=4 y=160 z=185
5. The LAN_ALIAS address is 10.4.160.185

In a similar manner, the LAN_MAC address is derived from the MAC address of the first Ethernet interface, which is printed on the type plate (example MAC 00:00:5B:04:AE:03):

1. Take the last three bytes: 04:AE:03
2. Use the upper 8 bits for x, the middle for y and the lower for z: x=0x04 y=0xAE z=0x03
3. Convert x,y,z to decimal: x=4 y=174 z=3
4. The LAN_MAC address is 10.4.174.4

You can delete unneeded network interfaces by clicking on the red “Delete” button in the web interface.



The page Network → Interfaces (default settings)

WARNING: Please note that the LAN_DHCP network throttles the data transfer rate at the interface as long as no IP addresses have been assigned. If no DHCP server is in use, it is recommended to remove this network.

4.2 Getting to the Web Interface

Before accessing the web interface, your computer must be connected to the Ethernet port LAN 1, and it must be configured to use the same subnet as the Ibex-4000 Series.

The web interface is accessible using HTTPS on the IP addresses listed in [4.1 IP Addresses of the Ibex-4000 Series](#) (default: <https://192.168.100.1/> in the subnet 192.168.100.0/24). It uses a self-signed SSL certificate. Your browser should warn you about that. You can either accept the certificate or fall back to HTTP: <http://192.168.100.1/>.

On the login web page, use username `root` and password `root`. Of course, you should [5.1 Change Password](#) as soon as possible.

Once connected, you can navigate through the different tabs to start configuration. A few rules apply:

- To apply and also save your configuration, click on the button **Save & Apply** on the bottom-right corner of most pages. Not clicking on this button will discard your modifications.
- Saved configurations will be kept after a reboot.
- If IP addresses are changed, the Access Point must be addressed under the new URL in the browser.

5 Quick start guide

This chapter describes the steps to configure standard access point operation. The device must be electrically connected (see installation manual). Factory default settings are used.

This chapter shows some common use-cases and an exemplary implementation for each.

When the Ibex-4000 Series configuration requires deep changes, e.g. for a new use-case, there is some risk that previous (maybe meanwhile forgotten) settings get into conflict with the new configuration. Thus it is recommended to start the configuration from factory default settings. Pressing the hardware reset switch for more than 5 seconds will restore the factory settings.

The web interface provides the same function: **System** → **Backup / Flash Firmware** → **Perform reset**.

For all below configuration examples, the following initial situation is assumed:

- Ibex-4000 Series is running
- Ibex-4000 Series has been reset to factory defaults, the IP address is 192.168.100.1
- Default Root-User password: 'root'
- Operator workstation and Ibex-4000 Series are connected via Ethernet
- Workstation browser is logged-in to the Ibex-4000 Series web interface
- Operator is additionally logged in to Ibex-4000 Series via SSH (if available, a serial console terminal would be preferable).

In the following examples [square brackets] are used to indicate actions not requiring operator interaction because they happen automatically or have already been done (mentioning them here might be useful for checking configuration is on the right way).

5.1 Change Password

The password should be changed first to avoid legal consequences as described in the preface. The default user/password is 'root'/'root'. To change it, go to **System** → **Administration**, type new password and click **Save**.

Status	Router Password SSH Access SSH-Keys
System	Router Password
System	Changes the administrator password for accessing the device
Administration	<div> <div> Password <input type="password"/> </div> <div> Confirmation <input type="password"/> </div> <div> Password strength: </div> </div>
Startup	
Scheduled Tasks	
Mount Points	
Backup / Flash Firmware	
Custom Commands	Save

Change Password

Note that the new password must meet the following criteria.

- At least 12 characters long
- Three different character classes (e.g. numbers, uppercase letters, lowercase letters, special characters)

This can be configured, see [11.1.2 Configuring Password Checker](#).

5.2 Change LAN IP address (Quick Guide)

The factory default IP address **192.168.100.1** must be changed to meet your network topology. Open **Network** → **Interfaces** and click the **Edit** button of the LAN interface. Modify the IP address (IPv4 address field), or change the **Protocol** field to **DHCP client**, then click on **Save & Apply**. To regain access to the web interface, you must type the new IP address in your browser.

The screenshot shows the 'Interfaces » LAN' configuration page. It has tabs for 'General Settings', 'Advanced Settings', 'Physical Settings', 'Firewall Settings', and 'DHCP Server'. The 'General Settings' tab is active. The 'Status' section shows device information: Device: eth0, Uptime: 1h 27m 45s, MAC: 00:00:5B:03:B5:79, RX: 1.49 MB (8494 Pkts.), TX: 2.14 MB (3808 Pkts.), IPv4: 192.168.100.1/24, and IPv6: fd96:db0e:c0f1::1/60. The 'Protocol' is set to 'Static address'. 'Bring up on boot' is checked. The 'IPv4 address' is 192.168.100.1, 'IPv4 netmask' is 255.255.255.0, 'IPv4 gateway' is empty, and 'IPv4 broadcast' is 192.168.100.255. 'Use custom DNS servers' is unchecked. 'IPv6 assignment length' is 60, with a note to assign a part of every public IPv6 prefix. 'IPv6 assignment hint' is 0, with a note to assign prefix parts using a hexadecimal subprefix ID. 'IPv6 suffix' is ::1, with a note about optional values like 'eui64' or 'random'. At the bottom are 'Dismiss' and 'Save' buttons.

LAN Configuration Example

5.2.1 Disabling IPv6

The custom helper script under **System** → **Custom Commands** → **Dashboard** will modify the network / firewall configuration to disable all IPv6 network traffic. Normally all network interfaces have an automatic IPv6 address applied. If your environment has no need for IPv6 network traffic, you should use this script in early configuration steps, to remove every IPv6 address setup from network interfaces and to remove IPv6 firewall rules. Note that the **Run** button has to be executed twice. The first time is only for user information. The configuration modification is permanent.

Status	Dashboard	Configure
System	Custom Commands	
System		
Administration		
Startup		
Scheduled Tasks		
Mount Points		
Backup / Flash Firmware		
Custom Commands		
License		
Reboot		
Ignition Timer		
VPN		
Services		
Network		
Statistics		
Logout		
	System Information Command: <code>cyap_status</code> <input type="button" value="Run"/> <input type="button" value="Download"/>	System IPv6 Disable Command: <code>disable_ipv6_support</code> <input type="button" value="Run"/> <input type="button" value="Download"/>
	Wireless Info Command: <code>wireless_info</code> <input type="button" value="Run"/> <input type="button" value="Download"/>	
	ICCP Config Command: <code>cfg_iccp</code> Arguments: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Run"/> <input type="button" value="Download"/>	Modem Information Command: <code>modem_info</code> <input type="button" value="Run"/> <input type="button" value="Download"/>
	Modem Manager Debug Command: <code>modemmanager_debug</code> Arguments: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Run"/> <input type="button" value="Download"/>	
	Modem Gateway Command: <code>modem_gateway</code> Arguments: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Run"/> <input type="button" value="Download"/>	Modem Speedtest Command: <code>modem_speedtest</code> Arguments: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Run"/> <input type="button" value="Download"/>
	Modem Factory Reset Command: <code>modem_factory_reset</code> Arguments: <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Run"/> <input type="button" value="Download"/>	
	# "disable_ipv6_support" This script will remove IPv6 support from the current configuration. This script only needs to run once. New settings are saved to 'network' and 'dhcp'. Firewall rules with family=ipv6 are removed from configuration. As finished the firewall IPv6 traffic counters should be zero. This is the first call without action - Run again to apply new settings. <div style="background-color: yellow; padding: 5px;">Command failed (Code: 256)</div>	

Disable network IPv6 support – first run

5.3 Example: Local Access Point

As a first step, a simple access point is configured. The wired Ethernet and the wireless radios form an isolated local domain where the Ibex-4000 Series provides DHCP services. Finally the example in „LAN IP Address“ shows how to set a new static IP address. In Network > Interfaces → LAN → Protocol you can configure the DHCP client setup to obtain an IP address from a DHCP server in your network. The access point and its clients become part of another local domain where DHCP, DNS, and a gateway are provided, connecting the Ibex-4000 Series and its clients to higher-level networks.

5.3.1 System Settings

- Select **System** → **System** (yes, two *System* tabs nested).
- In box **System Properties** select tab **General Settings**: adjust the entries as needed; button **Sync with browser** is useful for cases where no NTP server is available. Tabs **Logging** and **Language** and **Style** may be ignored for now.
- In the tab **Time Synchronization**: adjust the entries if needed.
- Click button **Save && Apply**

5.3.2 Prepare WLAN Radio Interface

- Select `Network` → `Wireless`: this shows the wireless controllers `radio0` and `radio1` with some software buttons
- Select tab `radio0`: `Unknown` "OpenWrt" or click the `Edit` button of `radio0`
- In box *Device Configuration*:
 - Select tab *Advanced Settings*
 - In drop-down menu *Country Code*, select the country of the current location
 - Select tab *General Setup*
 - In drop-down menu *Mode*, select a mode, usually *N* or *AC*
 - In drop-down menu *Channel*, select a channel (or *auto*)
 - If needed, select an appropriate value in drop-down menu *Transmit Power*
- In box *Interface Configuration*:
 - [Select tab *General Setup*]
 - Enter an arbitrary *ESSID* (will be quoted below as "WLssid")
 - [Mode: select *Access Point*]
 - [Field *Network*: activate checkbox *lan*]
 - [Field *Network*: clear checkbox *create*]
 - If needed, activate checkbox *Hide ESSID*
 - Select tab *Wireless Security*
 - In drop-down menu *Encryption*, select as needed
 - In drop-down menu *Cipher*, select *auto* unless a specific algorithm is required
 - Enter encryption *Key* at least 8 characters
- Click button *Save & Apply*
- Select `Network` → `Wireless`
 - For `radio0`, click button *Enable*

At this point, the radio interface should become visible to possible WLAN clients and vice versa. Probably clients need to be prompted to scan for available wireless networks. Then, those clients will become visible in tab *Network*, tab *WiFi*, box *Associated Stations*.

5.3.3 Connect radio0 to the Network

- Select tab *Network* tab *Interfaces* tab *LAN*
- In box *Common Configuration*
 - Select tab *Physical Settings*:
 - *Bridge interfaces*: activate checkbox
 - [Enable STP: clear checkbox *Spanning Tree Protocol on this bridge*]
 - [Interface : activate checkbox *Ethernet Adapter*: "eth0"]

- *Interface* : activate checkbox *Wireless Network: Master* “<SSID>”
- [*Interface* : clear checkbox *Custom Interface*]
- In box *DHCP Server*
 - Select tab *General Setup*
 - Clear checkbox *Disable DHCP for this interface*
 - If needed, modify more things in tab *General Setup* and tab *Advanced Settings*
 - Click button *Save & Apply*

Now the Ibex-4000 Series connects the Ethernet and all WLAN clients in the local domain 192.186.100.0 and provides a local DHCP service, but there is not yet an uplink to a gateway.

5.3.4 Connecting to WAN

As a goal, the Ibex-4000 Series shall integrate its clients via Ethernet in a higher-level network. DHCP, DNS, and gateway services are supposed to be available in that net.

- Select tab *Network* tab *Interfaces* tab *LAN*
- In section *Common Configuration*:
 - In drop-down menu *Protocol*, select *DHCP Client*
 - Click button *Switch Protocol*
- Click button *Save & Apply*

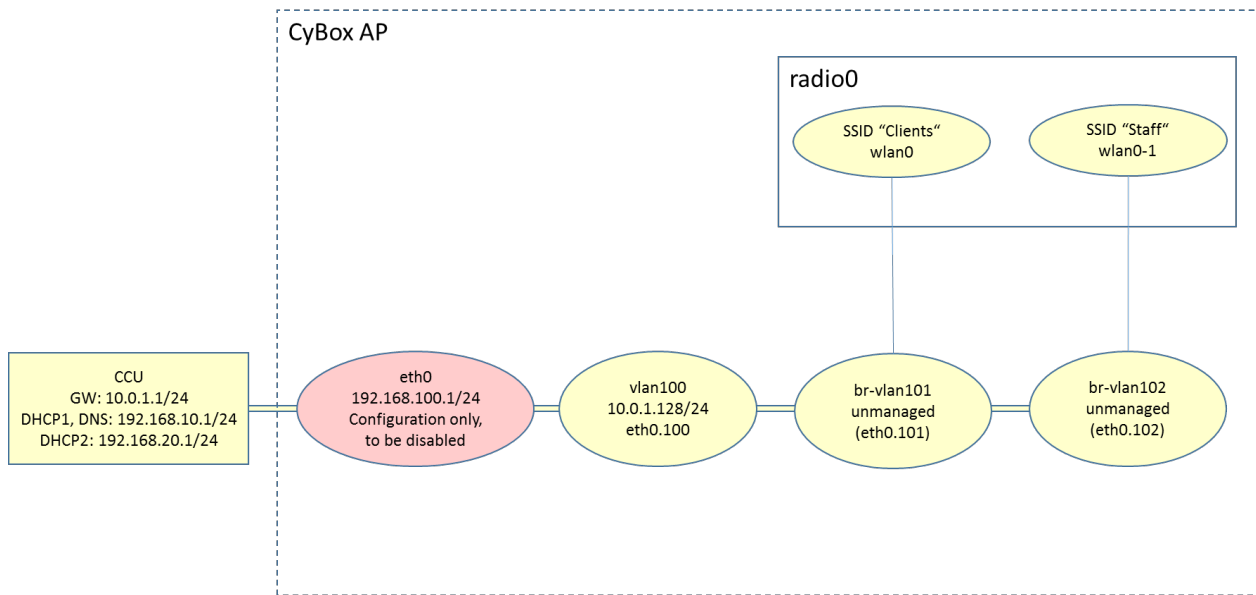
This terminates the local domain 192.186.100.0. Now connect the Ibex-4000 Series via Ethernet to the gateway domain, restart the Ibex-4000 Series (use hardware reset switch) and reconnect the WLAN clients.

5.4 Example: Connecting three VLANs to a server

In this use-case the access point provides 3 VLAN interfaces:

- one for management access via wired Ethernet, using a static IP address
- an unmanaged WLAN access for “clients”, no encryption
- another unmanaged WLAN access for “staff” members, encrypted, optional hidden SSID

The access point is connected via Ethernet to a server (or a host computer, called CCU in the illustration below) providing DHCP, DNS, and gateway services. Starting from factory defaults, apply system settings as described in section 7.2.1 (if needed).



Network Topology with Three VLANs

5.4.1 Create the Management VLAN

Create a new Ethernet interface (eth0.100) and give it the name “vlan100”. Make it a full-valued net host by assigning a static address and a gateway.

- Select tab *Network* tab *Interfaces*
- Click button *Add new interface*
- Enter *Name of new interface*: “vlan100”
- [Select *Protocol of the new interface*: Static address]
- [Clear checkbox “*Create a bridge over multiple interfaces*”]
- Enter name of *Custom Interface*: “eth0.100”
- Click button *Submit*
- [page VLAN100 opens]
- [Tab *Network* tab *Interfaces* tab *VLAN100* tab *General Setup*]
 - Enter *IPv4 address* “10.0.1.128”
 - Select *IPv4 netmask* 255.255.255.0
 - Enter *IPv4 gateway* “10.0.1.1”
- Click button *Save & Apply*

5.4.2 Add two unmanaged VLANs

We create 2 more Ethernet interfaces eth0.101 and eth0.102 with names vlan101 and vlan102, resp.

- Network Interfaces: Add new interface → Name of new interface: “vlan101”
- Protocol of new interface: Unmanaged
- [Clear Create a bridge over multiple interfaces]
- Custom Interface: “eth0.101 “

- Submit
- [page VLAN101 opens]
- Click button *Save & Apply*

Do the same for “vlan102” and “eth0.102”.

5.4.3 Configure and Enable the radio(s)

You are free which interface to assign to which radio. If both radios are to be used then this section (7.3.3) must be done for *radio1* as well.

- Select tab *Network* → tab *WiFi* → tab *radio0* (or click button *Edit* for *radio0*)
- In box *Device Configuration*:
 - Select tab *Advanced Settings*
 - Select Country Code
 - Select Mode

The following 3 lines fix a problem with this LuCI page (The drop-down menu for the country code is not updated correctly)

- Click button *Save & Apply*
- Logout / Login
- Select tab *Network* → tab *WiFi* → tab *radio0* (or click button *Edit* for *radio0*)

Now we can complete the configuration for *radio0*:

- In box *Device Configuration*:
 - Select tab *Advanced Settings*
 - Select *HT mode*
 - Select *Channel*
 - Select *Transmit Power*
- Click button *Save & Apply*
- Select tab *Network* → tab *WiFi*
- Click button *Enable* for *radio0*

5.4.4 Attach the “Clients” VLAN to radio0

- Select tab *Network* → tab *WiFi* → tab *radio0* (or click button *Edit* for *radio0*)
- In box *Interface Configuration*:
 - [Select tab *General Setup*]
 - Enter *ESSID* “Clients”
 - Clear checkbox *lan*
 - Activate checkbox *vlan101*
- Click button *Save & Apply*

5.4.5 Attach the “Staff” VLAN to radio0

- Select tab *Network* tab *WiFi*
- Click button *Add* for *radio0* (if both VLANs shall run on the same radio).

Alternatively, if the “Staff” shall use the other radio and that radio has been configured and enabled (see 7.3.3), then (instead of *Add*) select tab *Network* tab *WiFi* tab *radio1* (or click button *Edit* for *radio1*)

- In box *Interface Configuration*:
 - [Select tab *General Setup*]
 - Enter *ESSID* “Staff”
 - [Clear checkbox *lan*]
 - Activate checkbox *vlan102*
 - If needed, set checkbox *Hide ESSID*
 - Select tab *Wireless Security*
 - Select *Encryption* (e.g. WPA2-PSK)
 - Enter *Key* (at least 8 characters)
- Click button *Save & Apply*

5.4.6 Check Configuration

As a check, you may login to the Ibex-4000 Series through SSH and issue the `ifconfig` command. The following interfaces should be shown:

```
br-vlan101 Link encap:Ethernet ...
br-vlan102 Link encap:Ethernet ...
eth0 Link encap:Ethernet
inet addr:192.168.100.1 Bcast:192.168.100.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
...
eth0.100 Link encap:Ethernet
inet addr:10.0.1.128 Bcast:10.0.1.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
...
eth0.101 Link encap:Ethernet ...
eth0.102 Link encap:Ethernet ...
lo Link encap:Local Loopback ...
wlan0 Link encap:Ethernet ...
wlan0-1 Link encap:Ethernet ...
```

Oder alternativ (anstelle von wlan0-1), wenn beide Funkmodule verwendet werden:

```
wlan1 Link encap:Ethernet ...
```

5.4.7 Disable Unneeded Default Address

After successfully testing the VLAN-based management access (vlan100), the default address 192.168.100.1 may be disabled. This is easily achieved by deleting the *LAN* interface:

- Select tab *Network* tab *Interface*
 - Click button *Delete* for the *LAN* interface (usually the lowermost)
 - Select tab *Network* tab *Interfaces* tab *LAN*
- Alternatively, you may change the protocol of the *LAN* interface to *Unmanaged*:
- Select tab *Network* tab *Interface* tab *LAN*
 - In box *Common Configuration*:
 - In drop-down menu *Protocol* select *Unmanaged*
 - Click button *Save & Apply*

5.5 Example: Client Isolation within the Access Point

By default, all clients of an access point can directly communicate with each other. Depending on the use case, this might be undesirable.

5.5.1 Isolate the Radio Clients

- Select tab *Network* → tab *WiFi* → tab *radio0* (or click button *Edit* for *radio0*)
- In box *Interface configuration*
 - Select tab *Advanced settings*
 - Activate checkbox *Separate clients*
- Click button *Save & Apply*
- Do the same for the other radio

5.5.2 Restrict Access to Local Ports to Specified Interfaces

- Select tab *System* tab *Administration*
- In box *Dropbear Instance*
 - Click radio button *lan*
 - [unselect radio button *unspecified*]
- Click button *Save & Apply*

This affects the mentioned port only. To protect more ports against WLAN access, use button *Add*.

Note that all interfaces listed in the *lan* field are allowed to access the respective socket.

6 The web interface

Most pages of the web interface are concerned with the configuration of the Ibex-4000 Series. Many of these pages show some of the following buttons:

- **Reset**: clicking on this button reverts the unsaved input fields of the current page to the values as they were before you modified them.
- **Save**: This button copies the modified input fields of the current page to an intermediate memory. It collects changes without applying them to the Ibex-4000 Series. This is important because some changes - if applied stand-alone - could break the IP connection between host and the Ibex-4000 Series.

When clicking this button, a change count notification appears at the upper left, indicating the number of to-be-changed lines in the configuration data (The actual text in that message is kind of misleading: it claims to state the number of “unsaved changes” but actually means the number of saved but not yet applied new configuration lines.)

It should be noted, that saved data are not longer subject to the **Reset** button. Rather, saved changes - if not applied - are kept until you click the **Save & Apply** button, or the **Revert** button (see below), or Ibex-4000 Series reboots. The configuration is not yet complete as long as the change count is non-zero.

- **Revert**: Clicking on the change count message pops up an extra window showing the data exactly as they would be entered into the related configuration files. This window provides a button named **Revert**. Clicking it invalidates the saved changes and clears the change count to zero.
- **Save & Apply**: this button performs the **Save** operation (see above), modifies the configuration data according to the saved changes, and clears the change count. Please note that **Revert** and **Reset** *cannot* undo those changes after a **Save & Apply** operation! Also, depending on the specific parameters changed, networking interfaces are re-initialized with the new data. In consequence, the host-side browser might require to connect a new IP address to access the Ibex-4000 Series.
- **Submit**: Some pages provide a single **Submit** button instead of the above. Essentially, **Submit** performs an immediate **Save** operation. Thus, the change count in the upper left corner of the screen will increment. The **Save** operation also takes place when clicking special buttons like *Add new interface* or *Setup DHCP Server*. Again, the change count will change. In these cases, **Save & Apply** is needed to complete the operation.
- Buttons named **Enable** or **Disable** cause immediate execution.

6.1 Network

6.1.1 Interfaces

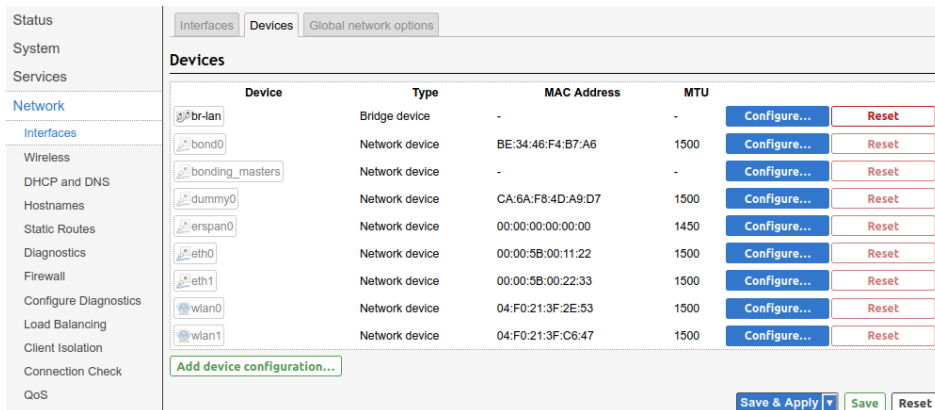
6.1.1.1 DHCP Server per Interface

A DHCP server can run on the device to assign IPv4 addresses to WLAN clients. It is enabled by unchecking *Disable DHCP for this interface*. However, DHCP often is managed by a dedicated DHCP server on the backbone and not directly on the access point. In that case, the DHCP server on the access point must be disabled.

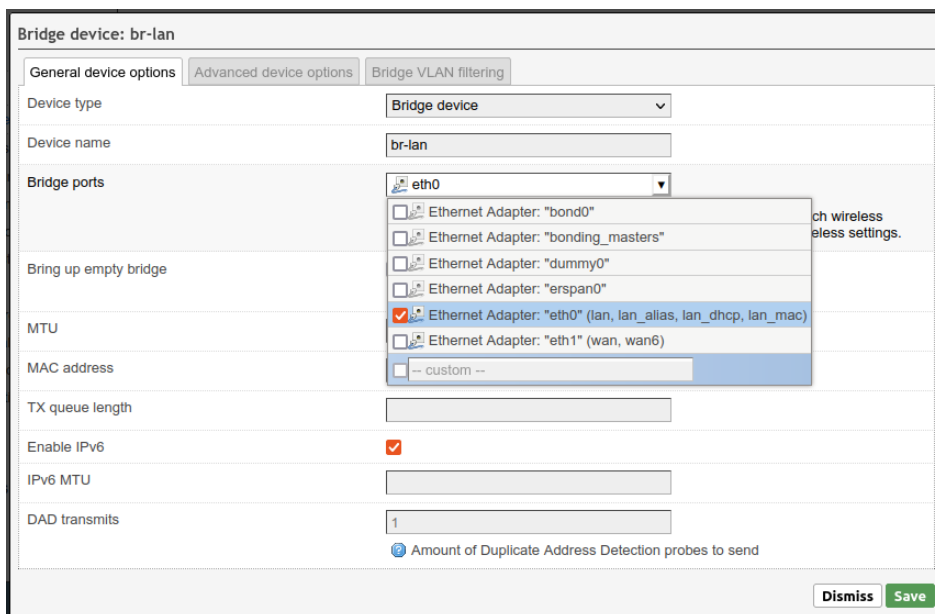
6.1.1.2 Bridges

Physical network interfaces may be bridged to form a “software Ethernet switch”. For example, by bridging the `LAN 1` interface with a wireless interface, WLAN clients can communicate with LAN clients like they were connected by a switch.

To set up a bridge, use the tab Network → Interfaces → Devices menu. Use the **Add device configuration ...** button to set up a new Linux device as bridge type. To be compatible with older OpenWrt versions the new Linux device could be named “br-lan”.



Bridge Interface Create



Bridge Interface Configure

The configuration specifies the wired ports to attach to this bridge. In order to attach wireless networks, choose the associated interface as network in the wireless settings.

Check Bridge interfaces and include all *Interfaces* that should belong to the new bridge interface.

In older OpenWrt version the `LAN` interface automatically created the physical device “br-lan” if bridging was enabled. Since this is no longer done automatically the `LAN` interface now should be set to `br-lan` instead of `eth0` and also to have this new bridge device in the green firewall zone.

Note that radio interfaces like `wlan0` or `wlan1` will be part of the `br-lan` bridge by selecting the `LAN` interface in the wireless configuration menu.



LAN Interface Status

Set LAN Interface to use physical device br-lan

Note: Physical interfaces, as eth0 or wlan0, belonging to a network interface, such as LAN, cannot be in any other network interface.

6.1.1.3 VLAN

To enable VLAN (virtual LAN, mostly used for logical subnets built on real LANs) tagging, a new custom interface must be set up for the LAN. The VLAN interfaces are named e.g. “eth0.100”. In this example “100” is the VLAN tag to be used.

VLAN interface setup

Use *eth0.X* as custom interface and disable *eth0* as shown in the dialog above.

WARNING: After saving and applying the changes, the network output on **eth0** is tagged with your VLAN tag and the AP will not be accessible through normal network anymore. You need to enable VLAN tagging on the host interface, or connect to a switch that is able to handle this VLAN tag to be able to access the AP.

6.1.2 WLAN

Wireless radios are disabled by default to avoid erroneous WLAN operation. Use **Network** → **Wireless** → **Edit** to enter the configuration menu. Details about WLAN configuration can be found in the next section. After configuration, enable the interfaces with **Enable**.

The screenshot displays the configuration interface for the Ibex-4000 Series. On the left is a sidebar menu with options: Status, System, VPN, Services, Network (selected), Interfaces, Wireless (selected), DHCP and DNS, Hostnames, Static Routes, Firewall, Diagnostics, Configure Diagnostics, Load Balancing, Connection Check, Client Isolation, QoS, Statistics, and Logout.

The main content area is titled "Wireless Overview" and shows two radio interfaces:

- radio0**: Qualcomm Atheros QCA986x/988x 802.11bgnac, Channel: 36 (5.180 GHz) | Bitrate: ? Mbit/s, SSID: System-radio0 | Mode: Master, BSSID: 04:F0:21:2E:49:B5 | Encryption: None. Signal strength: ---/-99 dBm. Buttons: Restart, Scan, Add, Disable, Edit, Remove.
- radio1**: Qualcomm Atheros QCA986x/988x 802.11bgnac, Channel: 36 (5.180 GHz) | Bitrate: ? Mbit/s, SSID: System-radio1 | Mode: Master, BSSID: 04:F0:21:2E:49:BB | Encryption: None. Signal strength: ---/-102 dBm. Buttons: Restart, Scan, Add, Disable, Edit, Remove.

Below the radio overview is the "Associated Stations" section, which contains a table with columns: Network, MAC-Address, Host, Signal / Noise, and RX Rate / TX Rate. The table currently shows "No information available". At the bottom right of this section are buttons: Save & Appl (with a dropdown arrow), Save, and Reset.

Wireless Device Overview

The example shows a Ibex-4000 Series with two radios installed. Depending on the hardware, other configurations may be shown.

After enabling the radio, you can configure physical settings. Clicking **Network** → **Wireless** → **Edit** redirects you to the 'Device Configuration' menu.

6.1.2.1 Channel, Wireless mode, HT mode, Power settings

Advanced Settings allows to select the appropriate country in the pull-down menu. After a country change, press the **Save & Apply** button, refresh the browser page, and reboot.

Disclaimer: The wireless configuration must observe the local regulation. The upper limit of the transmission power has to be set correctly ("Transmit power"). This does not account for an antenna gain. If, for example, the regulation imposes a maximal power of 15 dBm and the gain of the antenna is 5 dBm, you must set the transmit power to a value at or below 10 dBm.

In *General Setup* you can configure wireless mode, HT mode and channel. Wireless mode can be forced to any 802.11 standard supported by the radio. The channel selection is adapted to the wireless mode chosen. The channel configuration can be set to auto but this slows down WLAN activation and requires a reboot to work properly. Therefore, it is recommended to select a defined channel.

Wireless Network: Master "System-radio0" (wlan0)

Device Configuration

General Setup **Advanced Settings**

Status

Mode: Master | **SSID:** System-radio0
BSSID: 04:F0:21:2E:49:B5
Encryption: None
Channel: 36 (5.180 GHz)
Tx-Power: 23 dBm
Signal: 0 dBm | **Noise:** -94 dBm
Bitrate: 0.0 Mbit/s | **Country:** DE

Wireless network is enabled Disable

Operating frequency

Mode	Channel	Width
AC	36 (5180 Mhz)	80 MHz

Maximum transmit power

driver default - Current power: 23 dBm

Specifies the maximum transmit power the wireless radio may use. Depending on regulatory requirements and wireless usage, the actual transmit power may be reduced by the driver.

Interface Configuration

General Setup **Wireless Security** **MAC-Filter** **Advanced Settings**

Mode Access Point

ESSID System-radio0

Network lan:

Choose the network(s) you want to attach to this wireless interface or fill out the custom field to define a new network.

Hide ESSID ☐

WMM Mode ☒

Dismiss Save

Wireless Device Configuration

After the device has been enabled, the radio status should be checked if the selected channel / mode combination is working.

6.1.2.2 Radio Band Configuration for Models with Antenna Combiner

If the system is equipped with an antenna combiner, (e.g. having two radio modules (WLE-900) but only three antennas) the frequency bands 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz cannot be freely configured for each wireless module. The first radio module radio0 must use band 2.4 GHz and the second radio radio1 the 5 GHz band. An incorrect wireless band configuration in the software is possible. However, this means that no output power arrives at the antenna ports.

6.1.2.3 ESSID, WDS Mode, Client separation

The ESSID is used for WLAN clients to select the wireless LAN by name. Set up a ESSID name for the wireless network in the *General Setup* of the *Interface configuration* and use mode *Access Point*.

A Wireless Distribution System (WDS) can be set up by using two access points with the same ESSID, one in "Access Point (WDS)" mode and the other in "Client (WDS)" mode. This mode is required for the Inter Carriage Connection Protocol (ICCP).

In public access point environments the client-to-client communication should be prevented by activating the *Interface Configuration* → *Advanced Settings* → *Isolate Clients* checkbox. Note that this configuration only prevents the communication between clients connected to the same access point. In a backbone

with many access points having the same SSID, an additional “Client isolation” function between APs is needed (see [6.1.2.6 Multi-AP Client Isolation](#)).

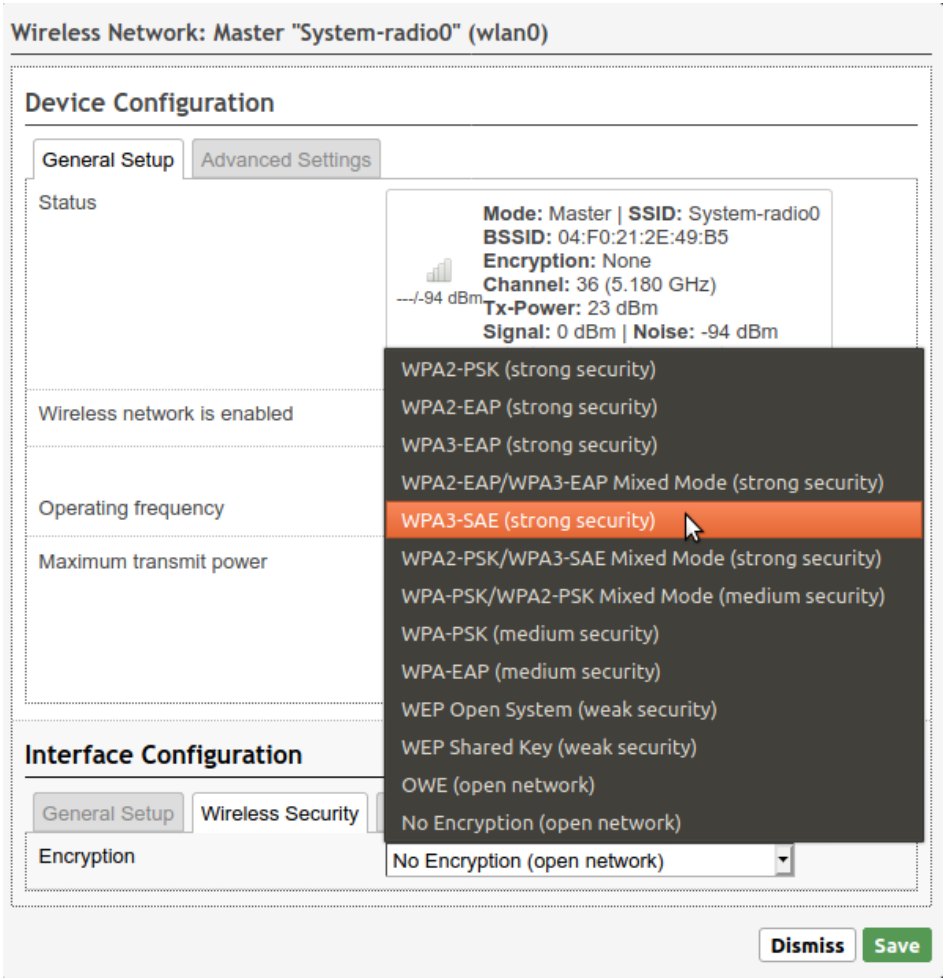
6.1.2.4 Encryption

On the tab **Wireless Security** you can choose a security mode. The following modes are supported:

- WPA3 (strong security)
 - WPA3-SAE: “personal mode”, using a key (password) for access.
 - WPA3-EAP: “enterprise mode”, using a RADIUS server for client authentication.
- WPA2 (strong security)
 - WPA2-PSK: “personal mode”, using a password for access. Note that the cipher “TKIP” is considered insecure, and CCMP should be used instead.
 - WPA2-EAP: “enterprise mode”, using a RADIUS server for client authentication.
- WPA (medium security)
 - WPA-PSK: WPA in “personal mode”, using a password for access. Note that the cipher “TKIP” is considered insecure, and CCMP should be used instead.
 - WPA-EAP: “enterprise mode”, using a RADIUS server for client authentication.
- WEP (weak security)
 - WEP Shared Key
 - WEP-EAP Open System
- OWE (open, encrypted)
 - OWE: The “Opportunistic Wireless Encryption” mode requires no password, yet the WLAN traffic is encrypted. This mode is intended for public access points.
- No Encryption (open):
 - The WLAN traffic is not secured at all.

In addition, some of these modes can be combined (“mixed mode”). For an access point, this allows to support multiple modes, supporting newer encryption standards while still supported older clients. When configuring the Ibex-4000 Series as client with a “mixed mode”, it will try both modes when connecting to an access point (normally, only the configured mode is used). The following modes can be combined:

- WPA3 and WPA2 in enterprise mode (EAP)
- WPA3 and WPA2 in personal mode (PSK respective SAE)
- WPA2 and WPA in personal mode (PSK)



Wireless Device Configuration – Encryption Settings

When choosing an EAP mode, the connection to the RADIUS server has to be configured. The Ibex-4000 Series connects to the RADIUS server via UDP, supplying a password.

The most important settings are:

- Authentication - RADIUS Authentication Server: The hostname or IP address of the RADIUS server - RADIUS Authentication Port: The UDP port (default 1812) - RADIUS Authentication Secret: The password
- Accounting (optional) - RADIUS Accounting Server: The hostname or IP address of the RADIUS server - RADIUS Accounting Port: The UDP port (default 1813) - RADIUS Accounting Secret: The password

6.1.2.5 Hotspot 2.0

The Ibex-4000 Series supports Hotspot 2.0 (Release 1), which is configured on the tab `Hotspot 2.0`.

Note

The `Hotspot 2.0` tab is only present if

- The WLAN is configured as AP
- The encryption mode uses RADIUS (i.e. EAP)

SP/HO

Hotspot 2.0 separates the hotspot operator from the service providers. The hotspot operator maintains the access point offering Hotspot 2.0 services while the service providers are responsible for authentication and authorization of WLAN clients. It is possible to configure multiple service providers on a single access point.

Each hotspot operator has one or more domain names, which can be configured in the **Domain Names** setting.

Service providers are identified by one of the following:

- **Consortium IDs: Numeric values assigned by the IEEE.** Each ID names a consortium of multiple service providers.
- **NAI Realms: The domain names of the service providers.** Optionally, the authentication scheme can be appended to each name. The WLAN clients can fetch this information prior before they connect.
- **3GPP Cell Identifiers: Each cell ID consists of the MCC** and MNC of a service provider. A mobile device can seamlessly roam between mobile networks and WLAN by identifying its mobile network provider on a Hotspot 2.0 access point.

At least one of these three parameters must be configured.

The **Operator Friendly Name** is the access point operators name. It is intended to be presented to human users of WLAN clients. Multiple entries can be configured to present the name in different languages.

The **Venue Group** and **Venue Type** settings classify the type of the venue in which the access point is installed. This might be a coffee shop, for example. The possible values are defined in IEEE Std 802.11u-2011.

The **Venue Name** might be presented to human users. It can be configured for multiple languages.

The **Network Access Type** describe the type of the offered network access. The **Internet is available** indicates whether internet access is available from this access point. Both are presented to WLAN clients before they connect.

The **ANQP Domain ID** can be used to group multiple access points which reside in the same ESS (Extended Service Set).

The **Additional ANQP Elements** setting allows to add elements.

6.1.2.6 Multi-AP Client Isolation

Client separation inhibits direct communication between clients of the same WLAN radio. However, if more than one Access Point is attached to the same cable backbone, and the wifi clients use the same subnet, client isolation must also be enabled between APs. This is also true if the Ibex-4000 Series operates multiple APs on different WLAN modules which are connected (e.g. by using a bridge). Isolation is also done for clients on different radios within the same Access Points.

In order to use Multi-AP client isolation, all APs must use the same Server and use the same interface name. (Network traffic can be restricted with a configuration for 'ebtables' on FORWARD rules, managed by the 'client isolation' functionality).

For Client isolation over APs, check Network → Client Isolation → Enable, then enter parameters for your configuration.

The screenshot below shows a configuration where the server address is set in the parameters of the LAN interface (under 'Network' → 'Interfaces'). When the interface is set up as a bridge, the corresponding Bridge name is always 'br-<original_interface_name>'

Status	Client Isolation
System	Network Isolation for WiFi clients on different APs connected to same backbone. Isolation is also done for clients on different radios within the same AP.
VPN	Network Isolation Settings
Services	
Network	
Interfaces	
Wireless	
DHCP and DNS	
Hostnames	
Static Routes	
Diagnostics	
Firewall	
Client Isolation	
Connection Check	
QoS	
Configure Diagnostics	
Load Balancing	
Statistics	
Logout	
	<div>Enable <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable client isolation service</div> <div>Server address list <input type="text" value="192.168.100.100 172.16.0.100"/> Specify the server or server list for MAC address requests</div> <div>Device <input type="text" value="br-lan"/> Specify the physical device for arping test requests</div> <div>SSID list to isolate <div> <div>— Please choose —</div> <div>CyBoxAP-2-radio0</div> <div>CyBoxAP-2-radio1</div> </div> Select one or more SSIDs for isolation rules</div> <div>Allowed MAC address list <input type="text"/> Specify a comma separated list of allowed MAC addresses</div> <div>Timeout <input type="text" value="20"/> Maximum time in seconds to wait for server reaction</div> <div>Wait time <input type="text" value="120"/> Time in seconds to wait before a new server list scan starts</div> <div> Save & Apply Save Reset </div>

Client isolation across access points

6.1.2.7 Connection Check

The connection check service allows to disable WLANs while no internet connectivity is possible. This can improve the user experience by avoiding being connected to a WLAN which delivers no internet connectivity.

The connection check works by issuing an *arping* to the server. When the server cannot be reached, the WLAN gets deactivated. Otherwise, the WLAN gets activated. The service can be configured on the page **Network** → **Connection Check** (see figure “Deactivate SSIDs when the server is not reachable” below). The checkbox **Enable** enables or disables it.

The parameter **Server address** determines which address is arpinged to determine whether the connection is healthy. The parameter **Interface name** dictates which interface to use for the arping. Note that this is a physical interface, such as **br-lan** or **eth0**.

In the **SSID list**, the controlled SSIDs can be chosen. The selected SSIDs are activated or deactivated by the service, while the others remain unaffected.

The connection is checked every **Check time interval** seconds. The selected SSIDs are disabled when the connection was down for at least **Shutdown time** seconds, and they are enabled again when the connection was healthy for at least **Activate time** seconds. Note that the latter two work at the granularity of **Check time interval**: If **Check time interval** → 15s and **Activate time** → 20s, the WLANs will be activated after the 2nd successful check, i.e. after 30s.

Status	Connection Check	
System	Connection Check allows to enable/disable wifi SSIDs depending on server accessibility	
VPN		
Services	Connection Check Settings	
Network		
Interfaces		
Wireless		
DHCP and DNS		
Hostnames		
Static Routes		
Diagnostics		
Firewall		
Client Isolation		
Connection Check		
QoS		
Configure Diagnostics		
Load Balancing		
Statistics		
Logout		
	Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable connection check for specified SSIDs
	Server address	<input type="text" value="192.168.100.100"/> <input type="button" value="i"/> Specifies the server for MAC address requests
	Interface name	<input type="text" value="br-lan"/> <input type="button" value="i"/> Specifies the interface for arping test requests
	SSID list	<div> <input type="button" value="i"/> Please choose -- </div> <div> <input type="button" value="i"/> CyBoxAP-2-radio0 <input type="button" value="i"/> CyBoxAP-2-radio1 </div> <input type="button" value="i"/> Select one or more SSIDs for connection check
	Check time interval	<input type="text" value="20"/> <input type="button" value="i"/> Wait time (seconds) between two connection checks
	Activate time	<input type="text" value="60"/> <input type="button" value="i"/> Wait time (seconds) before wifi is activated after connection valid
	Shutdown time	<input type="text" value="60"/> <input type="button" value="i"/> Wait time (seconds) before wifi shutdown after connection invalid
	<input type="button" value="Save & Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>	

Deactivate SSIDs when the server is not reachable

6.1.2.8 Access Point Scanning Service (Wireless Monitoring)

Reporting nearby APs to interested parties

Important

A **must** precondition to use this service is to have at least one available radio device running AP (AccessPoint) mode. Please make sure, such configuration is done and running **before** activating this service. Otherwise no scanning results can be obtained.

Since service is activated (enabled), scanning is done continuously in the background. All channels of selected radio device(s) are scanned one after another. Scan results are stored to a temporarily FIFO queue and can be obtained anytime.

The scanning service is configurable over UCI resp. LUCI. A separate page (Services -> AP Scanner) can be used to configure radio devices which are used for scanning. Also the interval between scanning cycles and the maximum queue length can be configured.

Important

System load and network traffic caused by SNMP calls can be minimized by using of SSID filter parameters. As long SSID filter is enabled, only entries matching the predefined filter will be stored to a result queue.

Status	Wireless Monitoring	
System	Settings	
VPN		
Services		
Customize		
SNMPD		
SNMPD Edit		
SNMP-Trap		
GPS Info		
GPSD		
Shadowsocks-libev		
SMS Command		
ICCP		
AP Scanner		

Enable ☒

Radio interface list (Access Point) -- Please choose --
radio0

Select one or more radios for scanning

Activate SSID Filter disable

Interval between scanning cycles (seconds) 5

Data Queue length 1000

Save & Apply **Save** **Reset**

Scanning results can be obtained by a SNMP request. Getting queue entry from remote host

```
~# snmpget -c public -v 2c <device_ip> 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.159.101.1;
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.159.101.1 =
STRING: "00:15:61:20:AC:8A;CyBoxGW-P-radio1;04:F0:21:3F:2E:AA;36;-27;2020-05-06 13:20:17"
```

In case of empty queue response will be a “nil” value.

```
~# snmpget -c public -v 2c <device_ip> 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.159.101.1;
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.159.101.1 = STRING: "nil"
```

Important

As soon queue has reached the configured maximum length, every time there is a new entry added to queue the “oldest” one will be dropped!

How to avoid data lost?

- 1 . increase maximum queue length
- 2 . collect sampled data more often e.g. once a second (snmp request)

Scanning results are stored in CSV format:

- S_BSSID (MAC of scanner radio)
- SSID (the name)
- BSSID (the MAC)
- channel
- signal level
- “last seen” timestamp

Current queue status (entries) can be also discovered on the UI page (Status->AP Scanner).

Status	Scanner Results
Overview	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;DIRECT-29-HP OfficeJet 6950;C8:D9:D2:C7:DB:2A;6;-86;2021-01-11 11:36:28",
Advanced	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;HR;90:72:40:22:23:48;6;-76;2021-01-11 11:36:28",
Firewall	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;devoLo-0b2;30:D3:2D:B7:D0:B2;8;-84;2021-01-11 11:36:29",
Routes	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;Telekom FON;4C:1B:86:A3:12:46;11;-91;2021-01-11 11:36:29",
System Log	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;FRITZ!Box Gastzugang;0A:96:D7:2A:B7:91;11;-90;2021-01-11 11:36:29",
Kernel Log	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;Westerwald;08:96:D7:2A:B7:91;11;-90;2021-01-11 11:36:29",
Processes	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;WLAN-344368;D4:21:22:9F:86:F3;1;-85;2021-01-11 11:36:35",
Realtime Graphs	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;vmn;3C:A6:2F:26:9D:5D;1;-53;2021-01-11 11:36:35",
AP Scanner	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;vmn;3C:A6:2F:B9:F8:2C;1;-72;2021-01-11 11:36:35",
Rogue AP	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;vmn;24:65:11:3D:9E:CE;1;-85;2021-01-11 11:36:35",
System	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;WLAN-344368;F0:B0:14:F3:C3:09;1;-89;2021-01-11 11:36:35",
VPN	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;Zorni;E0:28:6D:BA:67:D9;1;-89;2021-01-11 11:36:35",
Services	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;PowerFernseher;24:65:11:CF:A9:5C;1;-87;2021-01-11 11:36:35",
Network	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;Telekom FON;9C:C1:72:D5:17:01;1;-90;2021-01-11 11:36:35",
Statistics	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;SHFUNK;9C:C1:72:D5:17:00;1;-90;2021-01-11 11:36:35",
	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;HR;D0:03:4B:65:D8:DA;1;-91;2021-01-11 11:36:35",
	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;Ulli;7C:FF:4D:E4:5E:8A;1;-88;2021-01-11 11:36:35",
	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;DIRECT-29-HP OfficeJet 6950;C8:D9:D2:C7:DB:2A;6;-87;2021-01-11 11:36:36",
	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;HR;90:72:40:22:23:48;6;-75;2021-01-11 11:36:36",
	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;devoLo-0b2;30:D3:2D:B7:D0:B2;8;-84;2021-01-11 11:36:37",
	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;Telekom FON;4C:1B:86:A3:12:46;11;-90;2021-01-11 11:36:38",
	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;FRITZ!Box Gastzugang;0A:96:D7:2A:B7:91;11;-91;2021-01-11 11:36:38",
	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;Westerwald;08:96:D7:2A:B7:91;11;-90;2021-01-11 11:36:38",
	"00:15:61:20:AC:8A;BVB09;4C:1B:86:A3:12:44;11;-90;2021-01-11 11:36:38",
	}

6.1.2.9 Client Counting Service

Reporting nearby Clients to interested parties

Important

A **must** precondition to use this service is to have at least one available radio device running AP (AccessPoint) mode. Please make sure, such configuration is done and running **before** activating this service. Otherwise no sniffed results can be obtained.

Since the service is activated (enabled), sniffing is done continuously in the background. A special monitor device is created for selected radio interface(s). Data received by radio interface (AP) also goes through the monitor device. Probe Requests sent by clients around the monitor device are used for definitely client identification. Sniffed personal data (MAC and SSID) have to be protected according to the requirements of personal data protection regulations (DSGVO). Encryption algorithm uses additional String (Pepper), configured by user, to achieve better anonymization results. Also there is a mechanism to encrypt personal data up to multiple times (hash_count). Results are stored to a temporarily FIFO queue and can be obtained anytime.

The sniffing service is configurable over UCI resp. LUCI. A separate page (Services -> WLAN Sniffer) can be used to configure radio devices which are used for sniffing. Also the maximum queue length, additional string and hash cycle count values can be configured.

Status	WLAN Client Counting	
System		
VPN		
Services		
Customize		
SNMPD		
SNMPD Edit		
SNMP-Trap		
GPS Info		
GPSD		
Rouge AP		
ICCP		
Wlan Sniffer		
Softflowd		

Settings

Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Radio interface list (Access Point)	<div>-- Please choose --</div> <div>radio0</div> <div>radio1</div> <div>radio2</div>
	<input type="button" value="Select one or more radios for sniffing"/>
Data Queue length	<input type="text" value="1000"/>
Hash String (Pepper)	<input type="text" value="cYb0X_pePPer_Key"/>
Hash cycle count	<input type="text" value="5"/>

Results can be obtained by a SNMP request. Getting queue entry from remote host.

```
~# snmpget -c public -v 2c <device_ip> 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.160.101.1;
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.160.101.1 =
STRING: "radio1;
c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;
n/a;
-29dBm;
2020-05-07 09:25:20"
```

In case of empty queue response will be a "nil" value.

```
~# snmpget -c public -v 2c <device_ip> 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.160.101.1;
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.160.101.1 = STRING: "nil"
```

Important

As soon queue has reached the configured maximum length, every time there is a new entry added to queue the "oldest" one will be dropped!

How to avoid data lost?

1. increase maximum queue length
2. collect sampled data more often e.g. once a second (snmp request)

Sniffed results are stored in CSV format:

- radio device (which is used for sniffing e.g. radio0)
- MAC
- SSID (n/a for empty SSID)
- RSSI (signal level in dBm)
- "last seen" timestamp

Current queue status (entries) can be also discovered on the UI page (Status -> WLAN Sniffer).

Status	Sniffer Results
Overview	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-28dBm;2020-05-07 09:29:20",
Advanced	"radio1;f90a65957f2614491cc72284db4689020b2dbca102a237d0e94c10b7445cb4a4;n/a;-17dBm;2020-05-07 09:29:36",
Firewall	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-30dBm;2020-05-07 09:29:53",
Routes	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-30dBm;2020-05-07 09:29:54",
System Log	"radio1;f90a65957f2614491cc72284db4689020b2dbca102a237d0e94c10b7445cb4a4;n/a;-16dBm;2020-05-07 09:30:10",
Kernel Log	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-29dBm;2020-05-07 09:30:28",
Processes	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-30dBm;2020-05-07 09:30:29",
Realtime Graphs	"radio1;f90a65957f2614491cc72284db4689020b2dbca102a237d0e94c10b7445cb4a4;n/a;-17dBm;2020-05-07 09:30:44",
Rogue AP	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-28dBm;2020-05-07 09:31:02",
Wlan Sniffer	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-28dBm;2020-05-07 09:31:03",
Load Balancing	"radio1;f90a65957f2614491cc72284db4689020b2dbca102a237d0e94c10b7445cb4a4;n/a;-16dBm;2020-05-07 09:31:18",
System	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-29dBm;2020-05-07 09:31:36",
VPN	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-29dBm;2020-05-07 09:31:37",
Services	"radio1;f90a65957f2614491cc72284db4689020b2dbca102a237d0e94c10b7445cb4a4;n/a;-18dBm;2020-05-07 09:31:53",
Network	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-25dBm;2020-05-07 09:32:11",
Statistics	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-26dBm;2020-05-07 09:32:12",
	"radio1;f90a65957f2614491cc72284db4689020b2dbca102a237d0e94c10b7445cb4a4;n/a;-16dBm;2020-05-07 09:32:27",
	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-25dBm;2020-05-07 09:32:45",
	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-26dBm;2020-05-07 09:32:46",
	"radio1;f90a65957f2614491cc72284db4689020b2dbca102a237d0e94c10b7445cb4a4;n/a;-13dBm;2020-05-07 09:33:01",
	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-23dBm;2020-05-07 09:33:19",
	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-23dBm;2020-05-07 09:33:20",
	"radio1;f90a65957f2614491cc72284db4689020b2dbca102a237d0e94c10b7445cb4a4;n/a;-11dBm;2020-05-07 09:33:36",
	"radio1;c78236b5fb56b9023249e23e94dae7092aaa16f792aa168b21c064713b9883fe;n/a;-29dBm;2020-05-07 09:33:54",
	}

6.1.2.10 Rogue Access Point Detection Service

This service is used to detect unauthorized Access Points nearby and scans nearby access points and classifies them as “rogue” or “not rogue”. The rogue APs are reported via SNMP traps.

Important

The rogue AP detection algorithm relies on the [8 The flying controller mechanism](#). The detection algorithm is only active on devices running in **controller** mode. As the controller mode selection is done automatically between devices running in the same network (LAN), all potentially candidates for Rogue AP detection have to be configured identically.

Multiple devices can take part on rogue access point detection. Every device running the AP scanning service and Flying Controller services and connected to the common wired network can be used as a part of the detection network. All scanned data from detection participants are requested by the controller device via SNMP calls and used for rogue AP detection.

Important

The rogue AP detection algorithm relies on the [6.1.2.8 Access Point Scanning Service \(Wireless Monitoring\)](#) running on all participating devices.

As long as an SSID filter is enabled, only entries matching the predefined filter will be used during for detection. Known authorized devices can be whitelisted by using of whitelist parameter. Participants of the common network (i.e. the workers of the flying controller mechanism) are whitelisted automatically.

Important

System load and network traffic caused by SNMP calls can be minimized by using of SSID filter parameters. This also can be done for AP Scanner Service.

Participants connected to the wired network (all workers and the controller itself) are automatically whitelisted by service and not recognized as rogue devices. All other scanned APs with the same SSID will be declared as rogue and reported to a specified host. These notifications can be enabled with parameter “Enable SNMP Traps”. IP address of the SNMP trap receiver can be configured with the parameter “Target address.”

Status	Rogue AP Detection	
System		
VPN		
Services		
Customize		
SNMPD		
SNMPD Edit		
SNMP-Trap		
GPS Info		
GPSD		
Shadowsocks-libev		
SMS Command		
ICCP		
AP Scanner		
OMR-Tracker		
Rogue AP		

Enable

☒

Activate SSID Filter

enable

SSID Filter

vmn_i

SSID

Whitelist

disable

Interval between detection cycles (seconds)

30

Enable SNMP-Traps

☒

Target address

192.168.100.180

Specifies the server for SNMP-Traps

Save & Apply

Save

Reset

SNMP notifications are defined within the Westermo Eltec MIB and have following format:

```
ELTEC-CYAP-MIB::rogueAPdetected
ELTEC-CYAP-MIB::rogueDataSSID
ELTEC-CYAP-MIB::rogueDataBSSID
ELTEC-CYAP-MIB::rogueDataChannel
ELTEC-CYAP-MIB::rogueDataSignal
ELTEC-CYAP-MIB::rogueDataLastseen
ELTEC-CYAP-MIB::rogueDataSBSSID
```

Status messages can be discovered on the UI page (Status->RogueAP).

Status	Results
Overview	Mon Jan 11 11:44:27 2021 daemon.err uhttpd[9057]: luci: accepted login on /admin/status/rogueap for root from 192.168.100.180
Advanced	Mon Jan 11 11:44:31 2021 user.info rogueap: Starting up
Firewall	Mon Jan 11 11:44:31 2021 user.info rogueap: interval = 30 seconds.
Routes	Mon Jan 11 11:44:31 2021 user.info rogueap: verbosity level = 2
System Log	Mon Jan 11 11:44:31 2021 user.info rogueap: trap enable = 1
Kernel Log	Mon Jan 11 11:44:31 2021 user.info rogueap: target addr = 192.168.100.180
Processes	Mon Jan 11 11:44:31 2021 user.info rogueap: device state changed [unused]->[controller]
Realtime Graphs	Mon Jan 11 11:50:51 2021 user.info rogueap: detected S_BSSID[00:15:61:20:AC:8A] SSID[vmn_i] BSSID[C6:D7:31:3F:87:44] CHANNEL[1] SIGNAL[-45]
AP Scanner	Mon Jan 11 11:51:26 2021 user.info rogueap: detected S_BSSID[00:15:61:20:AC:8A] SSID[vmn_i] BSSID[C6:D7:31:3F:87:44] CHANNEL[1] SIGNAL[-45]
Rogue AP	Mon Jan 11 11:51:26 2021 user.info rogueap: detected S_BSSID[00:15:61:20:AC:8A] SSID[vmn_i] BSSID[6A:74:22:9C:3C:8B] CHANNEL[1] SIGNAL[-41]

6.1.3 Multi-WAN Manager (MWAN3)

The multi-WAN manager (MWAN3) can be used to control which network connection is to be used for traffic. This section uses LTE uplink connections as example, but other connections - like WLAN or Ethernet - can also be used.

It provides the following features:

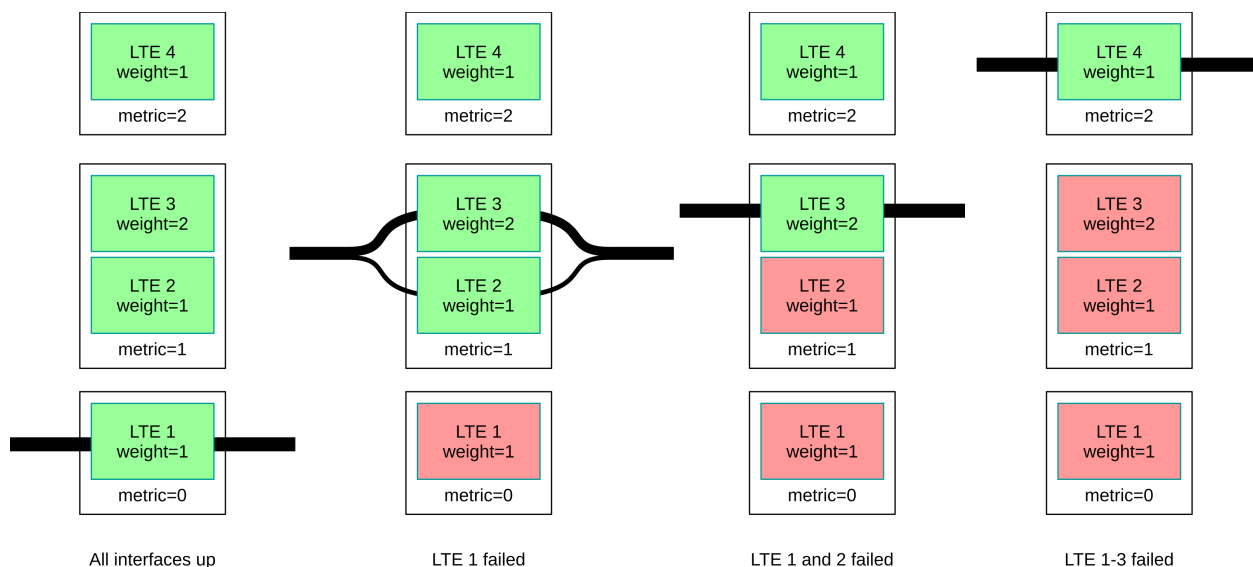
- Monitoring of WAN connectivity using repeated ping tests (ping | arping | httping).
- Routing of outbound traffic to another WAN interface if the first WAN interface loses connectivity, based on metric. The connection with the lowest metric is preferred, other connections are only used if the preferred one fails. Interfaces sharing the same metric value form a “group”.
- Outbound WAN traffic load balancing over multiple WAN interfaces based on a numeric weight assignment. All connections sharing the same metric (“within the same group”) are used simultaneously, distributing traffic over them. Connections with higher weights gets more traffic assigned.
- Different policies can be defined for different traffic types. For example, OpenVPN traffic could be routed through the first connection (using the other connections only if it fails), while routing all other traffic through the remaining connections (using load-balancing among them).

Load-balancing requires no remote station on the ground, it is handled entirely by the Ibex-4000 Series. As such, it is no link aggregation. It distributes traffic by streams, not by packets, i.e. a single stream cannot benefit from multiple LTE connections. For example, a single download stream can only use one LTE connection. However, multiple streams (e.g. generated by many WLAN users onboard a train) can be distributed over multiple WAN connections, increasing the overall bandwidth.

The figure Example traffic flow in MWAN shows an example configuration and visualizes the traffic flows in various situations:

- When all interfaces are up, all traffic is routed through the interface with the lowest metric, which is LTE 1 (metric=0).
- If LTE 1 fails, all traffic is still routed through the operable interfaces with the lowest metric (=1). But now, this is LTE 2 and LTE 3, which share the same metric. The traffic is distributed (load-balanced) over these interfaces.
- If LTE 1 and 2 fail, the traffic is routed over LTE 3, because this is now the operable interface with the lowest metric. There is no load-balancing any more, because only one interface is used.
- If LTE 1-3 fail, LTE 4 is used. Technically it is the operable interface with the lowest metric.

Note that the load balancing between LTE 2 and LTE 3 routes more traffic through LTE 3 than through LTE 2. This is because of the different weights. The interface with the higher weight gets more traffic. When there is now load balancing, the weight values have no effect.



Example traffic flow in MWAN

6.1.3.1 Capabilities

The MWAN3 package provides the following capabilities:

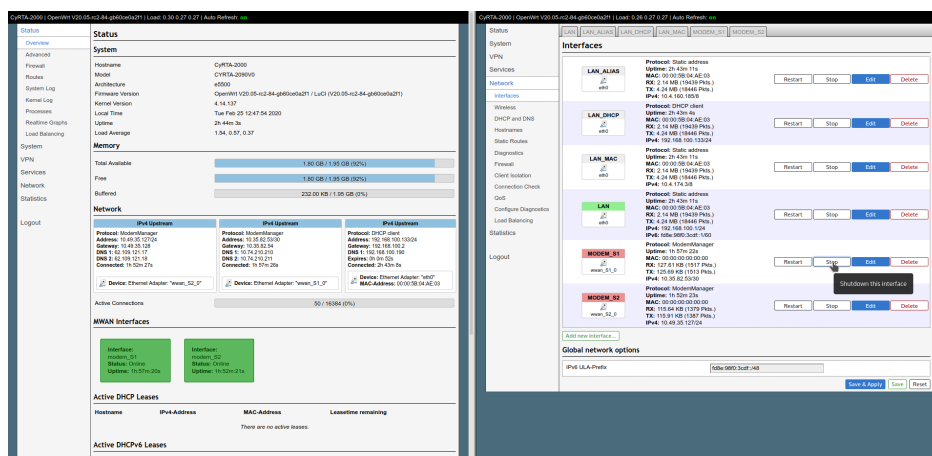
- provides outbound WAN traffic load balancing over multiple WAN interfaces based on a numeric weight assignment
- monitors WAN connections using repeated ping tests (ping | arping | httping) and automatically routes outbound traffic to another WAN interface if the first WAN interface loses connectivity
- provides specific outbound traffic rules to customize which outbound connections should use which WAN interface

6.1.3.2 MWAN Test

6.1.3.2.1 Gateway

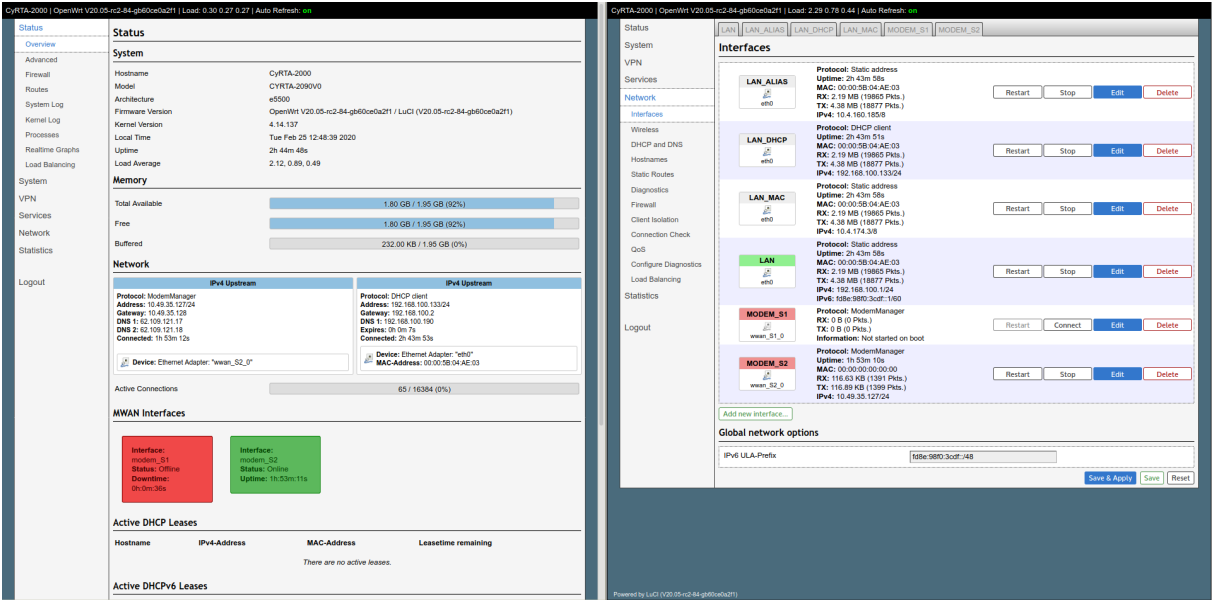
After complete Modem setup the modem interfaces are up and tracking via ping is active. To check the hotplug MWAN mechanism open a second web interface to Ibex-4000 Series and go to **Network → Interfaces**.

In this example MODEM_S1 has the lowest metric and will be first standard gateway. The test is started with *Stop* action on interface MODEM_S1.



MWAN test stopping a modem

As the interface is down, all traffic has stopped and standard gateway switches to modem1.



MWAN test

6.1.3.3 MWAN Status

The detailed MultiWan status information is found in Status → Load Balancing → Detail.

Status	Interface	Detail	Diagnostics	Troubleshooting
Overview	MWAN Status - Detail			
Advanced	Interface status:			
Firewall	interface modem_S1 is offline and tracking is active			
Routes	interface modem_S2 is online and tracking is active			
System Log	Current ipv4 policies:			
Kernel Log	balanced:			
Processes	modem_S2 (100%)			
Realtime Graphs	modem_S1 modem_S2:			
Load Balancing	modem_S2 (100%)			
System	modem_S1 only:			
VPN	unreachable			
Services	modem_S2 modem_S1:			
Network	modem_S2 (100%)			
Statistics	modem_S2 only:			
Logout	modem_S2 (100%)			
	Current ipv6 policies:			
	balanced:			
	unreachable			
	modem_S1 modem_S2:			
	unreachable			
	modem_S1 only:			
	unreachable			
	modem_S2 modem_S1:			
	unreachable			
	modem_S2 only:			
	unreachable			
	Directly connected ipv4 networks:			
	192.168.100.255			
	10.35.82.53			
	127.0.0.0			
	192.168.100.133			
	10.49.35.0/24			
	192.168.100.1			
	10.49.35.255			
	10.0.0.0/8			
	10.49.35.0			
	10.0.0.0			
	192.168.100.0			
	192.168.100.0/24			
	10.35.82.55			
	10.255.255.255			
	10.4.174.3			
	10.35.82.52/30			
	10.35.82.52			
	127.0.0.1			
	224.0.0.0/3			
	127.255.255.255			
	10.4.160.185			
	10.49.35.127			
	127.0.0.0/8			
	Directly connected ipv6 networks:			
	fd8e:98f0:3cdf::/64			
	5-00-1-164			

MWAN detailed status page

6.1.3.4 MWAN Modem Interface Configuration

The MWAN interface configuration has a default setup for every modem card.

Status

System

VPN

Services

Network

Interfaced

Wireless

DHCP and DNS

Hostnames

Static Routes

Diagnostics

Firewall

Client Isolation

Connection Check

QoS

Configure Diagnostics

Load Balancing

Statistics

Logout

Globals

Interfaces

Members

Policies

Rules

Notification

MWAN - Interfaces

There are currently 2 of 60 supported interfaces configured

WARNING: Interface modem_S1 has no default route in the main routing table

MWAN supports up to 252 physical and/or logical interfaces

MWAN requires that all interfaces have a unique metric configured in /etc/config/network

Names must match the interface name found in /etc/config/network

Names may contain characters A-Z, a-z, 0-9, _ and no spaces

Interfaces may not share the same name as configured members, policies or rules

Name	Enabled	Tracking method	Tracking method	Tracking reliability	Ping interval	Interface down	Interface up	Metric		
modem_S1	Yes	ping	—	1	5s	3	8	10	Edit	Delete
modem_S2	Yes	ping	—	1	5s	3	8	20	Edit	Delete

Add

Save & Apply

Save

Reset

MWAN Interface configuration

The tracking parameters can handle target host IPs, ping interval and timeout.

Status

System

VPN

Services

Network

Interfaces

Wireless

DHCP and DNS

Hostnames

Static Routes

Diagnostics

Firewall

Client Isolation

Connection Check

QoS

Configure Diagnostics

Load Balancing

Statistics

Logout

Globals

Interfaces

Members

Policies

Rules

Notification

MWAN Interface Configuration - modem_S1

Enabled

Initial state

Internet Protocol

Tracking hostname or IP address

Tracking method

Tracking reliability

Ping count

Ping size

Max TTL

Check link quality

Ping size

Ping timeout

Ping interval

Failure interval

Keep failure interval

Recovery interval

Interface down

Tracking parameters

6.1.3.5 MWAN Members Configuration

Members are profiles attaching a metric and weight to an MWAN interface. Names may contain characters A-Z, a-z, 0-9, _ and no spaces. Members may not share the same name as configured interfaces, policies or rules.

Status

System

VPN

Services

Network

Interfaces

Wireless

DHCP and DNS

Hostnames

Static Routes

Diagnostics

Firewall

Client Isolation

Connection Check

QoS

Configure Diagnostics

Load Balancing

Statistics

Logout

Globals

Interfaces

Members

Policies

Rules

Notification

MWAN - Members

Members are profiles attaching a metric and weight to an MWAN interface

Names may contain characters A-Z, a-z, 0-9, _ and no spaces

Members may not share the same name as configured interfaces, policies or rules

Name	Interface	Metric	Weight				
modem_S1_m1_w3	modem_S1	1	3	Up	Down	Edit	Delete
modem_S1_m2_w3	modem_S1	2	3	Up	Down	Edit	Delete
modem_S2_m1_w2	modem_S2	1	2	Up	Down	Edit	Delete
modem_S2_m2_w2	modem_S2	2	2	Up	Down	Edit	Delete

Add

Save & Apply

Save

Reset

MWAN members

6.1.3.6 MWAN Policies Configuration

Policies are profiles grouping one or more members controlling how MWAN distributes traffic. Member interfaces with lower metrics are used first. Interfaces with the same metric use load-balancing. Load-balanced member interfaces distribute more traffic out through those interfaces with higher weights.

Status

System

VPN

Services

Network

Interfaces

Wireless

DHCP and DNS

Hostnames

Static Routes

Diagnostics

Firewall

Client Isolation

Connection Check

QoS

Configure Diagnostics

Load Balancing

Statistics

Logout

Globals

Interfaces

Members

Policies

Rules

Notification

MWAN - Policies

Policies are profiles grouping one or more members controlling how MWAN distributes traffic

Member interfaces with lower metrics are used first

Member interfaces with the same metric will be load-balanced

Load-balanced member interfaces distribute more traffic out those with higher weights

Names may contain characters A-Z, a-z, 0-9, _ and no spaces

Names must be 17 characters or less

Policies may not share the same name as configured interfaces, members or rules

Name	Members assigned	Last resort				
modem_S1_only	modem_S1_m1_w3	unreachable (reject)	Up	Down	Edit	Delete
modem_S2_only	modem_S2_m1_w2	unreachable (reject)	Up	Down	Edit	Delete
balanced	modem_S1_m1_w3 modem_S2_m1_w2	unreachable (reject)	Up	Down	Edit	Delete
modem_S1_modem_S2	modem_S1_m1_w3 modem_S2_m2_w2	unreachable (reject)	Up	Down	Edit	Delete
modem_S2_modem_S1	modem_S1_m2_w3 modem_S2_m1_w2	unreachable (reject)	Up	Down	Edit	Delete

Add

Save & Apply

Save

Reset

MWAN policies page

6.1.3.7 MWAN Rules Configuration

Rules specify which traffic will use a particular MWAN policy based on IP address, port, or protocol. Rules are matched from top to bottom. Rules below a matching rule are ignored. Traffic not matching any rule is routed using the main routing table. Traffic destined for known (other than default) networks is handled by the main routing table. Traffic matching a rule, but with all WAN interfaces for that policy down, will be blackholed.

MWAN - Rules

Rules specify which traffic will use a particular MWAN policy
 Rules are based on IP address, port or protocol
 Rules are matched from top to bottom
 Rules below a matching rule are ignored
 Traffic not matching any rule is routed using the main routing table
 Traffic destined for known (other than default) networks is handled by the main routing table
 Traffic matching a rule, but all WAN interfaces for that policy are down will be blackholed
 Names may contain characters A-Z, a-z, 0-9, _ and no spaces
 Rules may not share the same name as configured interfaces, members or policies

Name	Source address	Source port	Destination address	Destination port	Protocol	Policy assigned				
https	—	—	—	443	tcp	balanced	Up	Down	Edit	Delete
default_rule	—	—	0.0.0.0/0	—	all	balanced	Up	Down	Edit	Delete

MWAN rules page

6.1.3.8 MWAN Notification Configuration

In the advanced configuration you may add a custom specific action on MWAN3 hotplug events, on interfaces for which MWAN3 is enabled.

This section allows to modify the content of “/etc/mwan3.user”. The file is also preserved during sysupgrade.

Notes:

- This file is interpreted as a shell script.
- The first line of the script must be “#!/bin/sh” without quotes.
- Lines beginning with # are comments and are not executed.
- There are three main environment variables that are passed to this script:
- \$ACTION Either “ifup” or “ifdown”
- \$INTERFACE Name of the interface which went up or down (e.g. “wan” or “wwan”)
- \$DEVICE Physical device name which interface went up or down (e.g. “eth0” or “wwan0”)

Status	Globals	Interfaces	Members	Policies	Rules	Notification
System	MWAN - Notification					
VPN	This section allows you to modify the content of "/etc/mwan3.user". The file is also preserved during sysupgrade.					
Services	<p>Notes:</p> <p>This file is interpreted as a shell script. The first line of the script must be "#!/bin/sh" without quotes. Lines beginning with # are comments and are not executed. Put your custom mwan3 action here, they will be executed with each netifd hotplug interface event on interfaces for which mwan3 is enabled.</p> <p>There are three main environment variables that are passed to this script.</p> <p>\$ACTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * "ifup" Is called by netifd and mwan3track * "ifdown" Is called by netifd and mwan3track * "connected" Is only called by mwan3track if tracking was successful * "disconnected" Is only called by mwan3track if tracking has failed <p>\$INTERFACE Name of the interface which went up or down (e.g. "wan" or "wwan")</p> <p>\$DEVICE Physical device name which interface went up or down (e.g. "eth0" or "wwan0")</p>					
Network	<pre>#!/bin/sh # # This file is interpreted as shell script. # Put your custom mwan3 action here, they will # be executed with each netifd hotplug interface event # on interfaces for which mwan3 is enabled. # # There are three main environment variables that are passed to this script. # # \$ACTION # <ifup> Is called by netifd and mwan3track # <ifdown> Is called by netifd and mwan3track # <connected> Is only called by mwan3track if tracking was successful # <disconnected> Is only called by mwan3track if tracking has failed # \$INTERFACE Name of the interface which went up or down (e.g. "wan" or "wwan") # \$DEVICE Physical device name which interface went up or down (e.g. "eth0" or "wwan0")</pre>					
Interfases						
Wireless						
DHCP and DNS						
Hostnames						
Static Routes						
Diagnostics						
Firewall						
Client Isolation						
Connection Check						
QoS						
Configure Diagnostics						
Load Balancing						
Statistics						
Logout						
						Submit Reset

MWAN notification configuration

6.1.4 LACP / Bonding

Getting better overall bandwidth and failsave connections by using of Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP).

Combining multiple Gigabit Ethernet interfaces into a single logical bonding interface results in increased overall bandwidth between connected devices.

For detailed information about bonding interface configuration parameter please refer to [Linux Kernel documentation](#).

6.1.4.1 LACP configuration example

Following example gives a step-by-step instructions of configuration and testing of LACP with two Gigabit Ethernet devices.

Important

Please use a different interface for communication with the user interface than the one you want to use for LACP.

6.1.4.1.1 Create LACP interface

First of all a logical bonding interface should be created. This can be done by using of UI page (Network → Interfaces → Add new interface).

Add new interface...

Name	b1
Protocol	Link Aggregation (Channel Bonding)

Cancel Create interface

6.1.4.1.2 Setup IP / Netmask

Next step is setting an ip address and a netmask for new created bonding interface (see tab → General Settings).

Interfaces » B1

General Settings Advanced Settings Firewall Settings

Status

Device: bonding-b1
RX: 0 B (0 Pkts.)
TX: 0 B (0 Pkts.)

Protocol: Link Aggregation (Channel Bonding)

Bring up on boot: ☒

IPv4 address: 192.168.100.182
The local IPv4 address

IPv4 netmask: 255.255.255.0
The local IPv4 netmask

Dismiss Save

6.1.4.1.3 Setup bonding Policy / add slave Interfaces

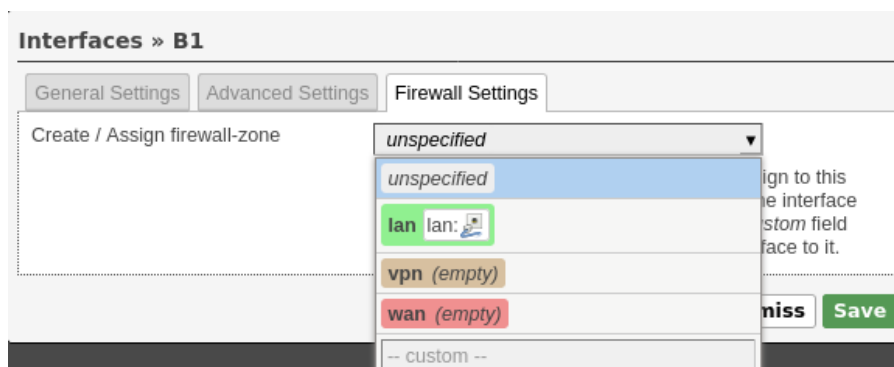
Slave interfaces and bonding policy (IEEE 802.3ad = LACP) can be configured with tab Advanced Settings.

Interfaces » B1	
General Settings Advanced Settings Firewall Settings	
Use builtin IPv6-management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Force link	<input type="checkbox"/> <p>Set interface properties regardless of the link carrier (If set, carrier sense events do not invoke hotplug handlers).</p>
Slave Interfaces	<div>eth0 eth1 ▼</div> <p>Specifies which slave interfaces should be attached to this bonding interface</p>
Bonding Policy	<div>IEEE 802.3ad Dynamic link aggregation (▼)</div> <p>Specifies the mode to be used for this bonding interface</p>
Minimum Number of Links	<div>0</div> <p>Specifies the minimum number of links that must be active before asserting carrier</p>
System Priority	<div>65535</div> <p>Specifies the system priority</p>
MAC Address For The Actor	<div></div> <p>Specifies the mac-address for the actor in protocol packet exchanges (LACPDU). If empty, masters' mac address defaults to system default</p>
Aggregation Selection Logic	<div>Aggregator: All slaves down or has no sla ▼</div> <p>Specifies the aggregation selection logic to use</p>
LACPDU Packets	<div>Every 30 seconds (slow, 0) ▼</div> <p>Specifies the rate in which the link partner will be asked to transmit LACPDU packets</p>
Drop Duplicate Frames	<div>Yes ▼</div> <p>Specifies that duplicate frames (received on inactive ports) should be dropped or delivered</p>
Link Monitoring	<div>Off ▼</div> <p>Method of link monitoring</p>

Dismiss Save


6.1.4.1.4 Setup Firewall

If needed, firewall configuration can be done with tab `Firewall Settings`.



6.1.4.1.5 Check interface Status

After applying new configuration settings, bonding interface bonding-b1 should be up and running.

B1  bonding-b1	Protocol: Link Aggregation (Channel Bonding) Uptime: 0h 0m 31s MAC: 00:00:5B:03:B4:F8 RX: 29.20 KB (259 Pkts.) TX: 145.13 KB (288 Pkts.) IPv4: 192.168.100.182/24
--	--

Interface status can also be verified by using of debug console.

```
root@LACP_TEST:~# cat /proc/net/bonding/bonding-b1
Ethernet Channel Bonding Driver: v3.7.1 (April 27, 2011)
```

```
Bonding Mode: IEEE 802.3ad Dynamic link aggregation
Transmit Hash Policy: layer2 (0)
MII Status: up
MII Polling Interval (ms): 100
Up Delay (ms): 0
Down Delay (ms): 0
```

```
802.3ad info
LACP rate: slow
Min links: 0
Aggregator selection policy (ad_select): stable
System priority: 65535
System MAC address: 00:00:5b:03:b4:f8
Active Aggregator Info:
  Aggregator ID: 2
  Number of ports: 2
  Actor Key: 9
  Partner Key: 1
  Partner Mac Address: 44:a5:6e:43:5d:70
```

```
Slave Interface: eth0
MII Status: up
Speed: 1000 Mbps
Duplex: full
Link Failure Count: 1
Permanent HW addr: 00:00:5b:03:b4:f8
Slave queue ID: 0
Aggregator ID: 2
Actor Churn State: monitoring
Partner Churn State: monitoring
Actor Churned Count: 1
Partner Churned Count: 1
details actor lacp pdu:
  system priority: 65535
```

```

system mac address: 00:00:5b:03:b4:f8
port key: 9
port priority: 255
port number: 1
port state: 61
details partner lacp pdu:
system priority: 32768
system mac address: 44:a5:6e:43:5d:70
oper key: 1
port priority: 128
port number: 2
port state: 63

Slave Interface: eth1
MII Status: up
Speed: 1000 Mbps
Duplex: full
Link Failure Count: 1
Permanent HW addr: 00:00:5b:03:b4:f9
Slave queue ID: 0
Aggregator ID: 2
Actor Churn State: monitoring
Partner Churn State: monitoring
Actor Churned Count: 0
Partner Churned Count: 1
details actor lacp pdu:
system priority: 65535
system mac address: 00:00:5b:03:b4:f8
port key: 9
port priority: 255
port number: 2
port state: 61
details partner lacp pdu:
system priority: 32768
system mac address: 44:a5:6e:43:5d:70
oper key: 1
port priority: 128
port number: 1
port state: 63
root@LACP_TEST:~#

```

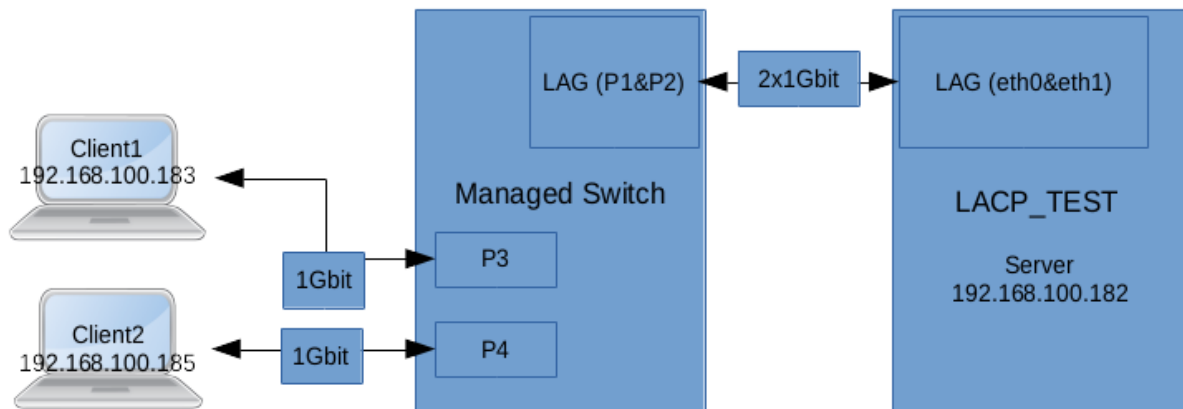
6.1.4.2 LACP testing example

After bonding interface is configured and running, additional hardware is needed for verification of its functionality.

One of the most common bonding usage scenarios is a improvement of bandwidth and reliability between Server and Client's.

6.1.4.2.1 Test Setup

To have a practical setup a managed Switch with LACP support, our previously configured LACP_TEST device and also two client PCs with 1 Gigabit Ethernet interface are needed.



6.1.4.2.2 Test bonding bandwidth improvement

Without using of logical bonding interface maximal available bandwidth between switch and LACP_TEST device would be 1 Gbit, from a purely theoretical point of view. So the client PC's which are connected to switch would share this bandwidth and get not more than 500Mbits each. As we configured two 1 Gigabit Ethernet devices to one logical bonding interface the maximal bandwidth should be 2 Gbit. Each Client should be able to communicate with Server with maximal bandwidth of 1000Mbits.

In practical terms, the theoretical possible bandwidth cannot be reached! The maximal bandwidth would be round about 50-60% more than without bonding, so not 100%!

As a Measurement tool *iperf* is used. LACP_TEST device have *iperf* server instance running. Both client PC's communicating with the *iperf* server instance on LACP_TEST device at the same time. During the test we see both slaves of LACP_TEST bonding interface running. Each client communicates with the servers *iperf* instance over one of the both slave interfaces with about 800Mbits bandwidth.

6.1.4.2.3 Test bonding reliability improvement

In case Switch<-->Server connection run without LACP, any communication errors will result in broken client connection. Due to reliability improvements of bonding implementation, communication between clients and server works also if one of the both LACP slaves goes down. This scenario can be easily verified by disconnecting one of the two bonding slaves e.g. eth0.

6.1.5 Global DHCP and DNS Settings

Be sure you understand DHCP and DNS services before changing any configurations. Under normal circumstances, keeping the factory default setting should be sufficient.

The Ibex-4000 Series uses a DNS, TFTP and DHCP server. It is intended to provide coupled DNS and DHCP service to a LAN. This service accepts DNS queries and either answers them from a small, local, cache or forwards them to a real, recursive DNS server. See Chapter DHCP server [6.1.1.1 DHCP Server per Interface](#).

The DHCP server supports static address assignments and multiple networks. It automatically sends a sensible default set of DHCP options, and can be configured to send any desired set of DHCP options, including vendor-encapsulated options. It includes a secure, read-only, TFTP server to allow net/PXE boot of DHCP hosts and also supports BOOTP.

Status	DHCP and DNS
System	Dnsmasq is a combined DHCP-Server and DNS-Forwarder for NAT firewalls
VPN	
Services	Server Settings
Network	<div> <div>General Settings</div> <div>Resolve and Hosts Files</div> <div>TFTP Settings</div> <div>Advanced Settings</div> <div>Static Leases</div> </div>
Interfaces	<div>Domain required <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Don't forward DNS-Requests without DNS-Name</div>
Wireless	
DHCP and DNS	<div>Authoritative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>This is the only DHCP in the local network</div>
Hostnames	<div>Local server <input type="text" value="/lan/"/></div> <div>Local domain specification. Names matching this domain are never forwarded and are resolved from DHCP or hosts files only</div>
Static Routes	<div>Local domain <input type="text" value="lan"/></div> <div>Local domain suffix appended to DHCP names and hosts file entries</div>
Diagnostics	<div>Log queries <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Write received DNS requests to syslog</div>
Firewall	<div>DNS forwardings <input type="text" value="/example.org/10.1.2.3"/></div> <div>List of DNS servers to forward requests to</div>
Client Isolation	<div>Rebind protection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Discard upstream RFC1918 responses</div>
Connection Check	<div>Allow localhost <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Allow upstream responses in the 127.0.0.0/8 range, e.g. for RBL services</div>
QoS	<div>Domain whitelist <input type="text" value="ihost.netflix.com"/></div> <div>List of domains to allow RFC1918 responses for</div>
Configure Diagnostics	<div>Local Service Only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Limit DNS service to subnets interfaces on which we are serving DNS.</div>
Load Balancing	<div>Non-wildcard <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Bind dynamically to interfaces rather than wildcard address (recommended as linux default)</div>
Statistics	<div>Listen Interfaces <input type="text"/></div> <div>Limit listening to these interfaces, and loopback.</div>
Logout	<div>Exclude interfaces <input type="text"/></div> <div>Prevent listening on these interfaces.</div>
	<div>Save & Apply</div> <div>Save</div> <div>Reset</div>

DHCP And DNS Configuration Screen

6.1.6 Firewall

Be sure you understand zone-based firewalls before changing the firewall configurations.

The Ibex-4000 Series has a built-in stateful firewall mapping interfaces into Zones that are used to describe default rules for a given interface, forwarding rules between interfaces, and extra rules that are not covered by the first two.

The first rule that matches is executed, often leading to another rule-chain until a packet hits either ACCEPT or DROP/REJECT. Such an outcome is final, therefore the default rules take effect last, and the most specific rule takes effect first. Zones are also used to configure masquerading also known as NAT (network-address-translation) as well as port forwarding rules, which are more generally known as redirects.

Zones must always be mapped onto one or more Interfaces, which ultimately map onto physical devices; therefore zones cannot be used to specify networks (subnets), and the generated iptables rules operate on interfaces exclusively. The difference is that interfaces can be used to reach destinations not part of their own subnet, when their subnet contains another gateway. Usually however, forwarding is done between LAN and WAN interfaces, with the router serving as 'edge' gateway to the Internet. The default configuration of the Firewall provides for such a common setup.

Firewall - Zone Settings

The firewall creates zones over your network interfaces to control network traffic flow.

General Settings

Enable SYN-flood protection ☒

Drop invalid packets ☒

Input: accept

Output: accept

Forward: reject

Routing/NAT Offloading

Experimental feature. Not fully compatible with QoS/SQM.

Software flow offloading ☐

☒ Software based offloading for routing/NAT

Zones

Zone → Forwardings	Input	Output	Forward	Masquerading	
lan → wan	accept	accept	accept	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Menu] [Edit] [Delete]
wan → REJECT	reject	accept	reject	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	[Menu] [Edit] [Delete]

[Add]

[Save & Apply] [Save] [Reset]

Firewall Zone Setting Screen

6.1.7 OpenVPN

Starting with firmware version 3.2 the Open Source VPN solution is included. The firmware before version 4.0 does not support a web frontend for OpenVPN configuration.

The OpenVPN program has many parameters to setup a connection. This chapter describes a basic Client OpenVPN tunnel configuration. In the next example the VPN tunnel connection is made through an already running LTE interface providing the Internet gateway.

6.1.7.1 Configuration file generation on Windows

OpenVPN for Windows can use an OpenVPN-GUI, which allows managing OpenVPN connections from a system tray applet. It can be used to generate a complete client configuration (zip file) including the .ovpn configuration file.

6.1.7.2 VPN interface setup – 3 methods

The VPN connection setup can be achieved by the three following methods.

6.1.7.2.1 Copy Ready-to-use configuration with SCP

This is the easiest way to configure a VPN connection. It is assumed that the server side has a configured network environment. The server administrator should create a valid client configuration package, including certificates, client keys and preferably a myclient.ovpn config file. The VPN connection is built on this configuration file (myclient.ovpn). This example uses four files that have to be static stored on the Ibex-4000 Series to allow the openvpn program to build up a connection without user interaction. If the 'auth-user-pass' option is given to openvpn without a parameter, the connection setup is interrupted and will ask for a username and password. To make this run automatically a two-line file with username (in first line) and password (in second line) has to be provided. All four files, the 'auth_user_pass', the 'pfelt1-udp-vpnuser_fg.p12', the user key file 'pfelt1-udp-vpnuser_fg-tls.key' and the 'myclient.ovpn' config file have to be copied from host system via 'scp' command to permanent storage located in '/etc/openvpn/' directory. Ensure that all files in '/etc/openvpn/' have file permission 600 (cd /etc/openvpn; chmod 600 *).

The 'myclient.ovpn' configuration is:

```
dev tun
persist-tun
persist-key
cipher AES-256-CBC
auth SHA1
tls-client
client
resolv-retry infinite
remote 166.93.10.174 1194 udp
lport 0
verify-x509-name "VPN Server Cert" name
auth-user-pass auth\_user\_pass
pkcs12 pfelt1-udp-vpnuser\_fg.p12
tls-auth pfelt1-udp-vpnuser\_fg-tls.key 1
ns-cert-type server
comp-lzo
```

6.1.7.2.2 Upload configuration, certs, key-files with web interface

The second method is quite the same as the first. A modified 'myclient.ovpn' file is used. The difference is, that the certificate, the key files and the password files are uploaded from web interface. The default web interface upload directory is /etc/luci-uploads/ and the uploaded file is appended with service type and interface name e.g.:

/etc/luci-uploads/cbid.openvpn.my_vpn.myclient.ovpn

As a first step add your new VPN configuration using a predefinition.

- 1 . New VPN configuration using a predefinition:

Status	OpenVPN																																						
System	OpenVPN instances																																						
VPN	Below is a list of configured OpenVPN instances and their current state																																						
IPSecVPN	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Name</th> <th>Enabled</th> <th>Started</th> <th>Start/Stop</th> <th>Port</th> <th>Protocol</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>custom_config</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>no</td> <td>start</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>Edit</td> <td>Delete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sample_server</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>no</td> <td>start</td> <td>1194</td> <td>udp</td> <td>Edit</td> <td>Delete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sample_client</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>no</td> <td>start</td> <td>-</td> <td>udp</td> <td>Edit</td> <td>Delete</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Name	Enabled	Started	Start/Stop	Port	Protocol			custom_config	<input type="checkbox"/>	no	start	-	-	Edit	Delete	sample_server	<input type="checkbox"/>	no	start	1194	udp	Edit	Delete	sample_client	<input type="checkbox"/>	no	start	-	udp	Edit	Delete
Name	Enabled	Started	Start/Stop	Port	Protocol																																		
custom_config	<input type="checkbox"/>	no	start	-	-	Edit	Delete																																
sample_server	<input type="checkbox"/>	no	start	1194	udp	Edit	Delete																																
sample_client	<input type="checkbox"/>	no	start	-	udp	Edit	Delete																																
OpenVPN	Template based configuration <div> <input type="text" value="Instance name"/> <input type="text" value="Select template ..."/> <input type="button" value="Add"/> </div>																																						
Services	OVPN configuration file upload <div> <input type="text" value="my_vpn"/> <input type="button" value="Browse..."/> <input type="text" value="pfelt1-udp-34447-vpnuser_fg.ovpn"/> <input type="button" value="Upload"/> </div>																																						
Network	<input type="button" value="Save & Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>																																						
Statistics																																							
Logout																																							

Edit your config.ovpn file and make sure that all certificates, key-files, user-name-pass files have the correct path including your config name, here 'my_vpn'.

The prepared 'myclient.ovpn' configuration looks like and is ready for upload:

(uploaded to /etc/luci-uploads/cbid.openvpn.my_vpn.myclient.ovpn)

```
dev tun
persist-tun
persist-key
cipher AES-256-CBC
auth SHA1
tls-client
client
resolv-retry infinite
remote 166.93.10.174 1194 udp
lport 0
verify-x509-name "VPN Server Cert" name
auth-user-pass
/etc/luci-uploads/cbid.openvpn.my\_vpn.auth\_user\_pass
pkcs12
/etc/luci-uploads/cbid.openvpn.my\_vpn.pfelf1-udp-vpnuser\_fg.p12
tls-auth
/etc/luci-uploads/cbid.openvpn.my\_vpn.pfelf1-udp-vpnuser\_fg-tls.key
1
ns-cert-type server
comp-lzo
```

6.1.7.2.3 Manual configuration with web interface

The third method does not use a preconfigured .ovpn file. You will have to enter each single parameter in the web interface. As the service is started, all given parameter are passed to the 'openvpn' program. This method may be useful for fast switching of parameters for server and client.

6.1.7.3 VPN host configuration (on console)

After the VPN client part configuration has been done, it's time to configure the rest of the system and start a first connection. This configuration can be done at console (via SSH) with 'uci' commands.

The openvpn program execution on the Ibex-4000 Series is managed with the '/etc/init.d/openvpn' script.

The following configuration is done at the command prompt:

Create the VPN interface: (if not running server-bridge)

```
uci set network.vpn0=interface
uci set network.vpn0.ifname=tun0
uci set network.vpn0.proto=none
uci set network.vpn0.auto=1
```

Allow inbound VPN traffic:

```
uci add firewall rule
uci set firewall.@rule[-1].name=Allow-OpenVPN-Inbound
uci set firewall.@rule[-1].target=ACCEPT
uci set firewall.@rule[-1].src=*
uci set firewall.@rule[-1].proto=udp
uci set
`firewall.@rule[-1].dest\_port=1194 <mailto:firewall.@rule[-1].dest\_port=1194>`__
```

Allow OpenVPN tunnel utilization: (not needed when bridging using tap)

```
uci set firewall.@zone[-1].input=REJECT
uci set firewall.@zone[-1].forward=REJECT
uci set firewall.@zone[-1].output=ACCEPT
uci set
`firewall.@zone[-1].network=vpn0 <mailto:firewall.@zone[-1].network=vpn0>`__
uci set firewall.@zone[-1].masq=1
uci set firewall.@zone[-1].mtu\_fix=1
uci add firewall forwarding
uci set firewall.@forwarding[-1].src='lan'
uci set firewall.@forwarding[-1].dest='vpn'
```

Commit the changes:

```
uci commit network
/etc/init.d/network reload
uci commit firewall
/etc/init.d/firewall reload
```

Enable the start flag and setup configuration file:

```
echo > /etc/config/openvpn
uci set openvpn.vpn=openvpn
uci set openvpn.vpn.enabled=1
uci set openvpn.vpn.config='/etc/openvpn/myclient.ovpn'
uci commit openvpn
```

Finally do a first test and start manually the openvpn connection:

```
/etc/init.d/openvpn start
```

Use the 'logread' command to watch the connection progress.

```
Nov 26 15:59:05 CyBoxAP daemon.notice openvpn(vpn)[8040]: OpenVPN 2.3.4
powerpc-openwrt-linux-gnu [SSL (OpenSSL)] [LZO] [EPOLL] [MH] [IPv6]
built on Nov 12 2015

Nov 26 15:59:05 CyBoxAP daemon.notice openvpn(vpn)[8040]: library
versions: OpenSSL 1.0.1i 6 Aug 2014, LZO 2.08

Nov 26 15:59:06 CyBoxAP daemon.notice openvpn(vpn)[8040]: Control
Channel Authentication: using 'pfctl-udp-vpnuser\_fg-tls.key' as a
OpenVPN static key file

Nov 26 15:59:06 CyBoxAP daemon.notice openvpn(vpn)[8040]: UDPv4 link
local (bound): [undef]

Nov 26 15:59:06 CyBoxAP daemon.notice openvpn(vpn)[8040]: UDPv4 link
remote: [AF\_INET] 166.93.10.174:1194

Nov 26 15:59:06 CyBoxAP daemon.warn openvpn(vpn)[8040]: WARNING: this
configuration may cache passwords in memory -- use the auth-nocache
option to prevent this

Nov 26 15:59:08 CyBoxAP daemon.notice openvpn(vpn)[8040]: [VPN Server
Cert] Peer Connection Initiated with [AF\_INET] 166.93.10.174:1194

Nov 26 15:59:11 CyBoxAP daemon.notice openvpn(vpn)[8040]: TUN/TAP device
tun0 opened

Nov 26 15:59:11 CyBoxAP daemon.notice openvpn(vpn)[8040]: do\_ifconfig,
tt->ipv6=0, tt->did\_ifconfig\_ipv6\_setup=0
```

```

Nov 26 15:59:11 CyBoxAP daemon.notice openvpn(vpn)[8040]: /usr/sbin/ip
link set dev tun0 up mtu 1500

Nov 26 15:59:11 CyBoxAP daemon.notice openvpn(vpn)[8040]: /usr/sbin/ip
addr add dev tun0 local 192.168.20.6 peer 192.168.20.5

Nov 26 15:59:11 CyBoxAP daemon.notice netifd: Interface 'vpn0' is
enabled

Nov 26 15:59:11 CyBoxAP daemon.notice netifd: Network device 'tun0' link
is up

Nov 26 15:59:11 CyBoxAP daemon.notice netifd: Interface 'vpn0' has link
connectivity

Nov 26 15:59:11 CyBoxAP daemon.notice netifd: Interface 'vpn0' is
setting up now

Nov 26 15:59:11 CyBoxAP daemon.notice netifd: Interface 'vpn0' is now up

Nov 26 15:59:11 CyBoxAP daemon.notice openvpn(vpn)[8040]: Initialization
Sequence Completed

Nov 26 15:59:11 CyBoxAP user.notice firewall: Reloading firewall due to
ifup of vpn0 (tun0

```

6.1.8 ICCP

The **Inter Carriage Connection Protocol** is a bridging algorithm developed by Westermo Eltec to establish and maintain a wireless LAN backbone for trains. It can be used in retrofit applications, where it is too expensive to install backbone Ethernet cables in throughout the train.

The main characteristics of ICCP are:

- Usage of WDS (Wireless Distribution System) mode for AP_Master-Client connection
- Support of all encryption modes (WPA2-PSK, etc.)
- One-Time configuration
- Use **static** protocol to establish connections after power loss
- Free channel selection in 2.4 GHz with all HT-modes or 5 GHz with HT-modes (20/40/80)

6.1.8.1 Configurable Parameters

Before configuring the ICCP parameters, make sure that the following actions have been done:

- Delete all unnecessary interfaces with the web interface tab Network → Interfaces (e.g. *lan_alias*)
- Configure your ICCP management interface as desired Interfaces. (e.g. configure the *lan* interface as a bridge composed of *eth0*, *wlan0* and *wlan1*, then set the IP address to 192.168.100.2)
- Enable the WLAN radio you want to use for ICCP (e.g. *radio0* only).

Note 1: 'Operating frequency parameters' must be identical for both ICCP partners.

6.1.8.2 VLAN over Wireless ICCP

The latest ICCP implementation has been enhanced to be used in a VLAN network environment. This may increase network security by splitting the traffic into different virtual channels, i.e. a dedicated channel for the configuration and for service purposes as well as other channels, e.g. for guest access and VIP access.

6.1.8.3 Features and Restrictions

- The native 'eth0' interface and the native 'wlan0/1' (which is used by ICCP) are no longer available for any bridge devices.
- The backbone VLAN networks/bridges must be configured manually. Each VLAN channel needs a separate network interface.
- The network interface name can be up to 7 characters long. Any character may be used, but *name* must not be a substring of another name. e.g. a combination of 'vlan1' and 'vlan123' is not allowed. Names should be 'vlan001' and 'vlan123' instead.
- The corresponding Ethernet interface must be created (e.g eth0.123 for vlan123).
- All VLAN channels (network name) on the backbone must be exactly entered as a comma separated list in ICCP menu entry 'Used VLAN networks'.
- The second WLAN module, which is not used for ICCP, can act as standard Access Point. The SSIDs for this module must different from any name used as an ICCP SSID. Traffic on these Access Point SSIDs are always untagged, but will be tagged as soon as packets enter a backbone bridge. Any traffic on the backbone is tagged.
- As soon as the master channel is in established state, all configured 'Used VLAN networks' will be started via tunnels (i.e. gretap interfaces). After all channels are in established state, the configuration is permanently saved. Thus, the ICCP partners can quickly reconnect at the next power up of the system. If the connection drops and the master channel goes to idle state, the corresponding VLANs will be disabled.

6.1.8.4 Static ICCP Protocol

Static ICCP can be used when you have no train carriage reconfigurations and the endpoints of VLAN tunnels are already known at time of configuration.

The configuration has to be performed on both ICCP partners.

a. Interfaces configuration

In addition to the steps described in *Configurable Parameters*, each VLAN (vlan007 and vlan123) must be configured as follows:

- Create new interface called 'vlan007'.
- When ask to specify a physical interface, create the custom interface eth0.007 then click on 'Save & Apply'

Further steps are also required regarding the configuration of the ICCP management interface:

- The WLAN modules from both ICCP partners have to be connected to each other. This means that on one radio the "Access Point (WDS)" mode must be selected and the mode "Client (WDS)" must be selected on the other radio. All other parameters such as SSID, encryption and operating frequency have also to be tuned to ensure the connection as for a standard Master/Client WLAN connection. All these setups can be configured in the tab *Network* → *Wireless*.
- Static IPs on the same subnet have to be set for the ICCP management interface in the tab 'Network' → 'Interfaces' (e.g. if the lan interface is selected as ICCP management interface including eth0 and wlan0, the IP address can be set to 10.0.0.1 on "ICCP partner A" and to 10.0.0.2 on "ICCP partner B".)

b. ICCP VLAN configuration

ICCP can be configured via the web interface as shown below, or via the command line with the commands:

On ICCP Partner A:

```
cfg_iccp -d -p static -r 0 -v vlan123 -v vlan007 -lip 172.16.0.1 -rip 172.16.0.2 -cidr 16
```

On ICCP Partner B:

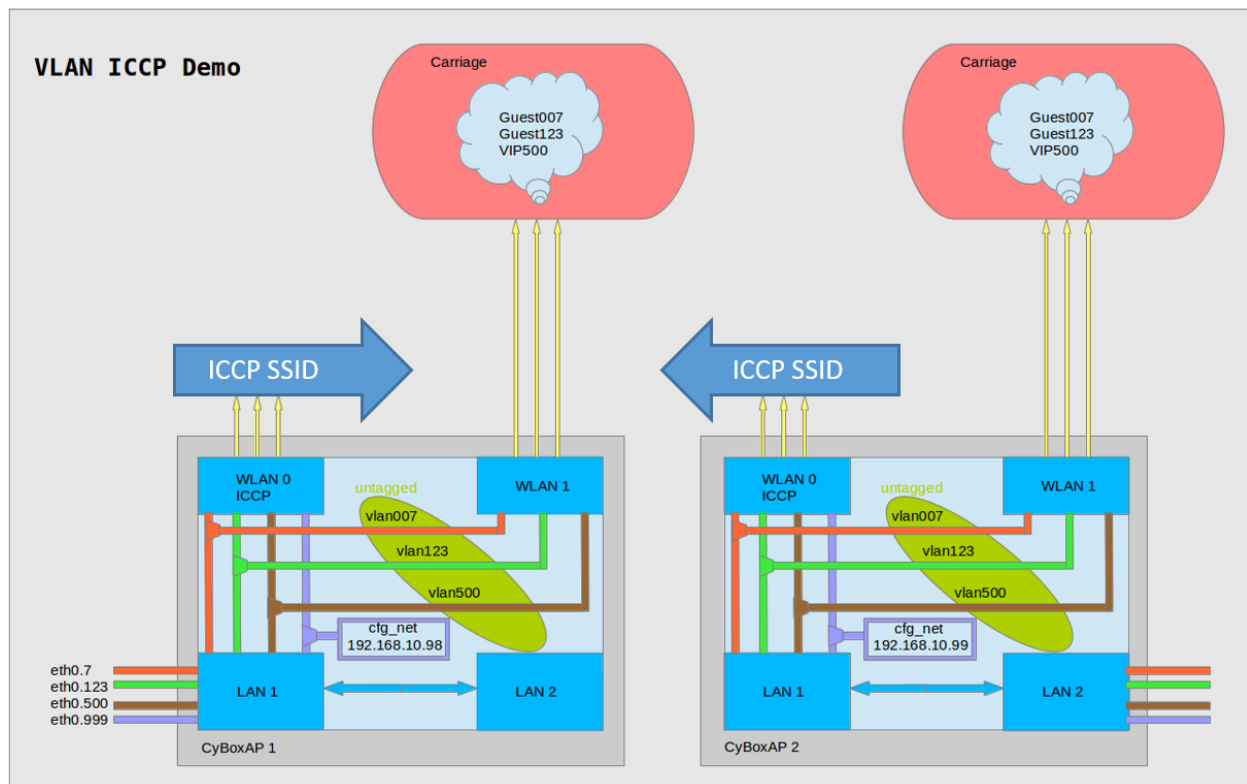

```
cfg_iccp -d -p static -r 0 -v vlan123 -v vlan007 -lip 172.16.0.1 -rip 172.16.0.2 -cidr 16
```

Note 1: The VLAN tunnel checkbox should be checked.

Note 2: The local and remote IP address fields have to be exchanged on the connection ICCP partner. The local IP is the one set on the ICCP management interface on the access point you are currently configuring. The screenshot above applies for ICCP partner A.

6.1.8.5 Example

Figure 34 shows an example of a configuration that uses VLANs over ICCP.



ICCP illustration for VLAN Usage

6.1.9 QoS

In the following example, a networking interface LAN or WLAN is prepared to use the Quality of Service function (QoS). The Ibex-4000 Series implements a QoS function with scripts to configure traffic control ('tc' command), which reduces throughput at a selected interface. To see the effect, a performance test can be started with the built-in 'iperf' program to measure the throughput.

- Select **Network** → **QoS**
- The default 'Interface' WAN is not activated and can be deleted.
 - In box Interfaces enter an existing interface name e.g. 'lan' and click button Add
 - Enter 1024 in the Download speed (kbit/s) field
 - Enter 1024 in the Upload speed (kbit/s) field
 - Activate checkbox Enable
- Click **Save && Apply**

Do an 'iperf' performance test. The throughput should be about 10 Mbits/s. If a WLAN interface is bridged with the LAN port, the traffic control can even work on a single part of the bridge. To reduce the wireless traffic only, a new interface label must be added to **Network** → **Interfaces** menu e.g. WLAN. Then the new interface label has to be used in the QoS menu.

6.2 System

6.2.1 System Properties

The **System Properties** are managed in the tab **System** → **System**. These menus handle logging options, NTP time synchronisation and the appearance, language of the web interface. In the **General Settings** tab the operating system time, that is always stored as UTC time can be synchronized with current browser time. Note that the shell console time, of a serial or a remote SSH connection, is always reported as UTC time stamp.

Status	System
System	Here you can configure the basic aspects of your device like its hostname or the timezone.
System	System Properties
Administration	General Settings Logging Time Synchronization Language and Style
Software	Local Time: 23.9.2021, 11:59:34 <input type="button" value="Sync with browser"/> <input type="button" value="Sync with NTP-Server"/>
Startup	Hostname: CyBoxAP-2
Scheduled Tasks	Description: CyBoxAP-2_CYLTE-1050V0_21.38.00 <small>An optional, short description for this device</small>
Mount Points	Notes: <small>Optional, free-form notes about this device</small>
LED Configuration	<input type="button" value="Save & Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>
Backup / Flash Firmware	
Custom Commands	
Reboot	
Services	
Network	
VPN	

6.2.2 Configuration Backups

Configuration is managed in the tab **System** → **Backup/Flash Firmware**.

Status	Flash operations
System	Actions Configuration
System	Backup
Administration	Click "Generate archive" to download a tar archive of the current configuration files.
Startup	Download backup: <input type="button" value="Generate archive"/>
Scheduled Tasks	Restore
Mount Points	To restore configuration files, you can upload a previously generated backup archive here. To reset the firmware to its initial state, click "Perform reset" (only possible with squashfs images).
Backup / Flash Firmware	Reset to defaults: <input type="button" value="Perform reset"/>
Custom Commands	Restore backup: <input type="button" value="Durchsuchen..."/> Keine Datei ausgewählt. <input type="button" value="Upload archive..."/>
License	<small>Custom files (certificates, scripts) may remain on the system. To prevent this, perform a factory-reset first.</small>
Reboot	Save mtblock contents
VPN	Click "Save mtblock" to download specified mtblock file. (NOTE: THIS FEATURE IS FOR PROFESSIONALS!)
Services	Choose mtblock: u-boot
Network	Download mtblock: <input type="button" value="Save mtblock"/>
Statistics	Flash new firmware image
Logout	Upload a sysupgrade-compatible image here to replace the running firmware. Check "Keep settings" to retain the current configuration (requires a compatible firmware image).
	Keep settings: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Image: <input type="button" value="Durchsuchen..."/> Keine Datei ausgewählt. <input type="button" value="Flash image..."/>

Configuration Backup Settings

a . Restore factory settings

Perform reset restores factory settings and performs a reboot.

b . Export configuration

Use the Generate archive button to export a configuration backup.

The generated configuration tar archive is not hardware-specific and may be distributed to other access points, as long as they share the same model and the same firmware version.

Note: Configuration archives are not compatible between firmware revisions 4.x and 17.xx.yy.

With the Upload archive... button you can restore a previously saved configuration. After restoring a configuration, the access point will reboot.

c . Import configuration

Before restoring a configuration archive, make sure that the factory settings have been restored in order to avoid any conflict between your old and new configuration. The configuration file must be named according to the pattern backup-*.tar.gz and can then be uploaded in the Restore backup field.

6.2.3 Firmware Upgrade

The procedure to update the device firmware with a new image is shown below.

The screenshot displays the 'Flash operations' section of the web interface. It includes tabs for 'Actions' and 'Configuration'. Under 'Flash operations', there is a 'Generate archive' button. The 'Backup' section contains a 'Download backup' button. The 'Restore' section features a 'Perform reset' button and an 'Upload archive...' button. The 'Save mtblock contents' section has a 'Save mtblock' button. The 'Flash new firmware image' section includes a 'Flash image...' button and a 'Keep settings' checkbox.

Firmware Update Settings

Firmware Updates are provided as binary images with the extension .itb and will be uploaded from the host computer. Keep settings should always be **cleared** to ensure not to mixup old and new config switches. The uploaded image has a MD5 checksum that must be confirmed in the following dialog.

WARNING: Do NOT POWER OFF the access point while upgrading/restoring firmware to flash. Remember that if ``Keep settings`` checkbox is cleared, the device will revert to its network default address after restart.

6.2.4 Reboot

The device can be rebooted on the **System** → **Reboot** tab.

6.2.5 Reset Button

The operations which can be done with the reset button are: reboot, triggering the emergency mode, restoring factory settings.

a . Restore factory settings

After booting, a factory reset can be triggered by pressing the reset button with a pin for more than 5 seconds. The Fail LED will blink in green and after a few seconds the device will reboot with the default configuration.

A reboot can be triggered by pressing the reset button with a pin for less than 2 seconds.

6.2.6 Emergency Mode

Emergency mode should only be needed in case of system firmware upgrade or crash restore.

The CyBox AP family uses at least five partitions in flash memory. The first flash device contains the low level firmware U-Boot. The second flash device holds an emergency image of OpenWrt/Linux and the third device contains the standard image of OpenWrt/Linux. The fourth flash device contains a journaling flash file system partition with user configuration settings and a customer partition. Normally the standard OpenWrt/Linux image is loaded with U-Boot and checked with MD5 sum against errors. If checksums are valid the linux boots and access point service starts. User configuration parameters are loaded and applied from the JFFS partition.

In case of a damaged standard image (OpenWrt/Linux in third flash) U-Boot detects a MD5 checksum error and tries to start the emergency system image from second flash. While booting no user configuration settings are applied. The Ibex-4000 Series comes up with network default address 192.168.100.1 (user=root, password=root) and Wifi disabled. The Fail LED blinks orange (red and green on) and the web interface background is orange, as Figure indicates. All configuration settings are volatile. This system should only be used to Upgrade/Restore a working firmware image to second flash via *Backup / Flash Firmware* menu.

Status

System

System

Administration

Startup

Scheduled Tasks

Mount Points

Backup / Flash Firmware

Custom Commands

License

Reboot

VPN

Services

Network

Statistics

Logout

Flash operations

Actions Configuration

Backup

Click "Generate archive" to download a tar archive of the current configuration files.

Download backup **Generate archive**

Restore

To restore configuration files, you can upload a previously generated backup archive here. To reset the firmware to its initial state, click "Perform reset" (only possible with squashfs images).

Reset to defaults **Perform reset**

Restore backup **Durchsuchen...** Keine Datei ausgewählt. **Upload archive...**

Custom files (certificates, scripts) may remain on the system. To prevent this, perform a factory-reset first.

Save mtdblock contents

Click "Save mtdblock" to download specified mtdblock file. (NOTE: THIS FEATURE IS FOR PROFESSIONALS!)

Choose mtdblock **u-boot**

Download mtdblock **Save mtdblock**

Flash new firmware image

Upload a sysupgrade-compatible image here to replace the running firmware. Check "Keep settings" to retain the current configuration (requires a compatible firmware image).

Keep settings ☒

Image **Durchsuchen...** Keine Datei ausgewählt. **Flash image...**

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Emergency System Indication

Emergency mode can also be entered by holding the reset button pressed for 5 seconds at the beginning of the boot phase.

Note: Normally, the blue background indicates the standard mode and the orange background indicates emergency mode. But many web browsers keep the colours in cache, which means that the wrong colour can be displayed. To ensure that the correct one is shown, open a new window in private or incognito mode before consulting the web interface.

7 SNMP

7.1 SNMP Protocol Support

Firmware implementations before 2020 only have protocol support for version **v1** and **v2c**. Since 2020 the SNMP protocol **v3** is also included in every CyBox firmware. The **v1**, **v2c** protocol variants are present with factory default setup. In factory default setup only read access is permitted.

Status	SNMPD
System	SNMPD is a master daemon/agent for SNMP, from the net-snmp project . This LuCI applet covers basic configuration options. See documentation for manual configuration.
VPN	
Services	Protocol activation
Customize	<div>Enable v1 protocol <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Enable v2c protocol <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Enable v3 protocol <input type="checkbox"/></div>
SNMPD	Agent settings
SNMPD Edit	The address the agent should listen on <input type="text" value="UDP:161"/>
SNMP-Trap	<small>Eg: UDP:161, or UDP:10.5.4.3:161 to only listen on a given interface</small>
GPS Info	AgentX settings
GPSD	The address the agent should allow agentX connections to <input type="text" value="/var/run/agentx.sock"/>
ICCP	<small>This is only necessary if you have subagents using the agentX socket protocol. Note that agentX requires TCP transport</small>
Softflowd	Protocol V3 settings
Network	Create Protocol V3 User
Statistics	This section contains no values yet
Logout	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/>
	com2sec security
	PUBLIC
	<div>secname <input type="text" value="ro"/></div> <div>source <input type="text" value="default"/></div> <div>community <input type="text" value="public"/></div>
	PRIVATE

SNMPD factory default settings with protocol v1 and v2c enabled

7.2 SNMP V3 Protocol Support

Before any **v3** protocol access can be executed one or more V3 User Accounts have to be created. To add a new **v3** User Account, the name must be entered case sensitive. Later the WUI is showing the User Account name in upper case.

	Protocol V3 settings
	Create Protocol V3 User
	This section contains no values yet
	<input type="text" value="SHAAESUser"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/>

Add new v3 User Account

The new User Account can be created as read-only, or with read-write permission. The authentication protocol is either **MD5** or **SHA** (preferred). If a authentication protocol is selected the authentication passphrase must also be given. For data paket encryption select **DES** or **AES** (preferred) and also apply a passphrase. For demonstration use the same settings as in figure below to copy and paste them in examples.

Protocol V3 settings	
Create Protocol V3 User	
Delete	
SHAAESUSER	
User Name	SHAAESUser
User Access	Read-Write User
Authentication Protocol	SHA
Authentication Passphrase	sha_password
Privacy Protocol	AES
Privacy Passphrase	aes_passphrase
	Add

Demo user account settings

The default protocols **v1** and **v2c** should be disabled, when using SNMP-V3 protocol.

Services	Protocol activation
Customize	
SNMPD	
SNMPD Edit	
SNMP-Trap	
	Enable v1 protocol <input type="checkbox"/>
	Enable v2c protocol <input type="checkbox"/>
	Enable v3 protocol <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Activate only SNMP-V3 protocol

After all new settings are entered press the **Save & Apply**. Then the SNMPD service will restarted automatically.

7.2.1 SNMP V3 Protocol Examples

Read access with **snmpget**: Get order identifier

The command:

```
snmpget -v 3 -n "" -u SHAAESUser -a SHA -A "sha_password" -x AES -X "aes_passphrase" -l authPriv
192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.101.1
```

Returns:

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.101.1 = STRING: "CYAPW-1057P0"
```

Read access with **snmpwalk**: Get firmware version

The command:

```
snmpwalk -v 3 -n "" -u SHAAESUser -a SHA -A "sha_password" -x AES -X "aes_passphrase" -l authPriv
192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.103
```

Returns:

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.103.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.103.2.1 = STRING: "firmware_version"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.103.3.1 = STRING: "/usr/bin/eltec_version"
```



```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.103.100.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.103.101.1 = STRING: "20.14"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.103.102.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.103.103.1 = ""
```

Write access with **snmpset**: Set a new system hostname and reload system settings

Use the following sequence to set the new hostname:

```
snmpset -v 3 -n "" -u SHAAESUser -a SHA -A "sha_password" -x AES -X "aes_passphrase" -l authPriv
192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci set system.@system[0].hostname=Brutus"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 = STRING: "uci set system.@system[0].hostname=Brutus"

snmpset -v 3 -n "" -u SHAAESUser -a SHA -A "sha_password" -x AES -X "aes_passphrase" -l authPriv
192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci commit system"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 = STRING: "uci commit system"

snmpset -v 3 -n "" -u SHAAESUser -a SHA -A "sha_password" -x AES -X "aes_passphrase" -l authPriv
192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "service system reload"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 = STRING: "service system reload"
```

The new system hostname can be checked on web Status page.

7.3 SNMP Basic Functions

The SNMP service is included in Ibex-4000 Series Starting with firmware Version 2.6. The service is enabled, if a valid configuration file `/etc/config/snmpd` is present and service startup is not disabled. On system start this configuration file is parsed and translated into a `snmpd.conf` file which is required by the SNMP daemon. The `snmpd.conf` is stored in `/var/run` and a symbolic link is available under `/etc/snmp`.

There is a basic web interface provided for SNMP private / public configuration under Services → SNMPD. The whole configuration file is quite large (~120KB) and can be modified on command line with UCI commands or by editing the configuration file with Services → SNMPD-Edit edit window. The current implementation is automatically generated from a build script.

The OpenWrt default configuration provides a set of standard MIB files with OID `.1.3.6.1.2.1` (iso.org.dod.internet.mgmt.mib-2). Westermo Eltec also provides an extension for the default configuration, using the UC DAVIS (University of California, Davis) MIB object (UCD-SNMP-MIB MIB document as `.1.3.6.1.4.1.2021`) to map many configuration settings with a wrapper shell for reading `/usr/sbin/get_snmp` and one for writing `/usr/sbin/set_snmp` single entries in the configuration files located under `/etc/config`. The `get_snmp` script provides also information about WLAN to SSID assignment, WLAN bitrates, signal quality, etc. Most of this information is gained via UCI commands for reading and writing system configuration settings.

`/etc/snmp/snmpd.conf` # Symlink to SNMPD config file (automatically created)

`/etc/config/snmpd` # OpenWrt configuration file

See Appendix 10 for a SNMP command OID overview.

7.4 SNMP Read and Write Authorizations

The Ibex-4000 Series runs a local SNMP daemon, which currently is configured for two access groups:

- By default, group “public” allows unrestricted read-only access
- Group “private” allows a single specified host to read and write. By default, “localhost” is specified i.e. only the local administrative user on Ibex-4000 Series is allowed for SNMP write operations.

This address can be changed by means of an UCI command. Assuming to be logged-in on a Ibex-4000 Series via SSH as administrative user, the following command would allow re-specifying the IP address of the “private” group:

```
root@CyBoxAP:~# uci set snmpd.private.source=<ccu>
root@CyBoxAP:~# uci commit snmpd
root@CyBoxAP:~# /etc/init.d/snmpd restart
```

Where <ccu> refers to the IP address (or hostname) of the remote host which is allowed to perform SNMP write operations. The keyword “default” instead of a specific address allows any hosts to access the SNMP demon.

Similarly, the address of the “public” group can be changed:

```
root@CyBoxAP:~# uci set snmpd.public.source=<ccu>
root@CyBoxAP:~# uci commit snmpd
root@CyBoxAP:~# /etc/init.d/snmpd restart
```

Note: Generally local UCI commands on the Ibex-4000 Series should be used for handling the configuration of the SNMP demon. Run ‘uci show snmpd’ to view the current settings.

Alternatively, the public and private sources can be modified with the web interface in the field ‘com2sec security’ of the tab ‘Services’ → ‘SNMPD’.

com2sec security	
PUBLIC	
secname	ro
source	default
community	public
PRIVATE	
secname	rw
source	localhost
community	private

SNMPD change ‘com2sec security’ for write access

7.5 SNMP Commands

The Ibex-4000 Series SNMP demon supports the following commands:

- snmpget
- snmpset
- snmpstatus
- snmptest
- snmptrap
- snmpwalk

A special case arises when snmpset writes to non-MIB extensions. In this case, there is an asymmetry between snmpget and snmpset with respect to OIDs. Reading (snmpget) requires the complete numeric identifier including the server-specific extension. Writing (snmpset) accepts only the “extEntry” trunk “iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1”, while the server-specific name of the object must be passed as first argument.

The assignment of names and OID numbers can be found by executing snmpwalk.

7.6 SNMP Read (snmpwalk and snmpget)

The following chapters describe the read and write access via console commands.

7.6.1 Reading System Information

```
boardname 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100
serial_number 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.101
uboot_version 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.102
firmware_version 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.103
config_version 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.104
uptime 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.105
loadavg 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.106
temperature 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.107
uci_get 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108
custom1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.109
custom2 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.110
custom3 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.111
mpstat 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.112
```

The command

```
snmpwalk -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100
```

will deliver

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.2.1 = STRING: "boardname"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.3.1 = STRING: "/bin/cat /tmp/sysinfo/eeprom/BOARDNAME"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.100.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.101.1 = STRING: "CYAP.-V-W8IRQWWEUPX"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.102.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.103.1 = ""
```

MIB name:

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.2.1 = STRING: "boardname"
```

Function executed on Ibex-4000 Series:

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.3.1 = STRING: "/bin/cat /var/BOARDNAME"
```

Error code from function call:

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.100.1 = INTEGER: 0
```

Return value from function call:

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100.101.1 = STRING: "CYAP.-V-W8IRQWWEUPX"
```

7.6.2 Reading SNMP Object Information

The main problem to access a network device (WLAN or LAN) is that the listing order depends on the creation order made by user when the config file is being edited. The fact that network/interface naming is free to choose and that UCD MIB object names are static, makes it necessary to use predefined names like:

- network0, network1 ... network9
- wireless0, wireless1 ... wireless19

Note: A normal Ibex-4000 Series configuration consists of six wireless interfaces, but there are up to twenty interfaces possible, so snmpwalk will result in up to 80 percent of undefined (Empty UCI entry) values.

The following objects are available to determine the actual network/wireless ordering.

7.6.2.1 Readout current Network Device Order

The command

```
snmpwalk -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150
```

delivers

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150.2.1 = STRING: "network_order"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150.3.1 = STRING: "/etc/snmp/get_cyboxap network_order"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150.100.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150.101.1 = STRING: "loopback=lo" **<--- network0**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150.101.2 = STRING: "lan=eth0" **<--- network1**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150.101.3 = STRING: "vlan007=eth0.7" **<--- network2**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150.101.4 = STRING: "vlan123=eth0.123" **<--- network3**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150.101.5 = STRING: "vlan500=eth0.500" **<--- network4**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150.101.6 = STRING: "cfg_net=eth0.999" **<--- network5**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150.102.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150.103.1 = ""
```

Example:

IP address of LAN interface 'cfg_net' will be (network5 starts at 550):

```
network5.ipaddr 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.552
```

The command

```
snmpget -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.552.101.1
```

delivers

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.552.101.1 = STRING: "192.168.99.98"
```

7.6.2.2 Readout SSID / WIFI Interface Order

The following command shows the order of the Wifi interfaces.

```
snmpwalk -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.2.1 = STRING: "ssid_order"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.3.1 = STRING: "/etc/snmp/get_cyboxap ssid_order"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.100.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.1 = STRING: "CyAP0_00486889_00486886_EST0" **<--- wireless0**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.2 = STRING: "Guest_007" **<--- wireless1**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.3 = STRING: "CyAP0_00486889_00486886_vlan007" **<--- wireless2**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.4 = STRING: "CyAP0_00486889_00486886_vlan123**" <--- wireless3**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.5 = STRING: "CyAP0_00486889_00486886_vlan500" **<--- wireless4**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.6 = STRING: "CyAP0_00486889_00486886_cfg_net" **<--- wireless5**
```

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.7 = STRING: "Guest_123" **<--- wireless6**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.8 = STRING: "VIP_500" **<--- wireless7**
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.102.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.103.1 = ""
```

7.6.2.3 Readout Network Device to SSID Assignment

The following command shows the order of the Wifi interfaces.

```
snmpwalk -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.2.1 = STRING: "wlan_ssid"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.3.1 = STRING: "/etc/snmp/get_cyboxap wlan_ssid"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.100.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.101.1 = STRING: "wlan0 : \\\"CyAP0_00486889_00486886_EST0\\\" "
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.101.2 = STRING: "wlan0-1 : \\\"CyAP0_00486889_00486886_vlan007\\\" "
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.101.3 = STRING: "wlan0-2 : \\\"CyAP0_00486889_00486886_vlan123\\\" "
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.101.4 = STRING: "wlan0-3 : \\\"CyAP0_00486889_00486886_vlan500\\\" "
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.101.5 = STRING: "wlan0-4 : \\\"CyAP0_00486889_00486886_cfg_net\\\" "
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.101.6 = STRING: "wlan1 : \\\"Guest_007\\\" "
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.101.7 = STRING: "wlan1-1 : \\\"Guest_123\\\" "
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.101.8 = STRING: "wlan1-2 : \\\"VIP_500\\\" "
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.102.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.152.103.1 = ""
```

Note 1: This assignment may change every time a specific SSID is disabled or enabled and the wireless interface is restarted. The corresponding Linux WLAN device for a SSID is needed to readout current assoclist, bitrates and signal quality values.

Note 2: The order/assignment functions 150, 151 and 152 should not be polled in an application, since they require some CPU resources. The network status should only be readout once after system start and every time operator causes a change in the network layout.

Example:

Readout assoclist, bitrate and signal quality from wlan0-2 (CyAP0_00486889_00486886_vlan123)

```
assoclist_wlan0-2 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.202
bitrate_wlan0-2 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.242
signal_wlan0-2 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.282
```

The command

```
snmpget -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.202.101.1
```

returns the assoclist

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.202.101.1 = STRING: "06:0E:8E:67:08:64"
```

The command

```
snmpget -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.242.101.1
```

returns the bitrate information

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.242.101.1 = STRING: "65.0 Mbit/s"
```

The command

```
snmpget -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.282.101.1
```

returns the signal quality information

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.282.101.1 = STRING: "Link Quality: 70/70 Signal: -33 dBm Noise: -95 dBm "
```

7.7 SNMP Write (snmpset)

By default all SNMP write control is restricted to localhost. Refer to chapter 8.1 to enable write access.

A write command to the Ibex-4000 Series is always done on the same UCD MIB OID '1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1'. The write operation requires a string parameter, which is parsed with '/etc/snmp/set_cyboxap' and translated into a system internal call on the Ibex-4000 Series. Consider that all writes to a configuration item are permanently stored in the overlay file system and will be present after next power cycle.

Usage of the SNMPSET system call:

```
snmpset -c private -v 2c <IPv4> 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s <command string or set entry string>
```

The given parameter string can be for example:

Command Type	Parameter String
Direct command	"radio0_up" "radio0_down" "modem0_up" "modem0_down" ... see Appendix for all commands "reboot"
System service action	"service <name> <action>"
UCI configuration call	"uci <command> <config>.<section> [<option>]=<value>"
Configuration set to new value	"network<index>.<entry> <value>" "radio<index>.<entry> <value>" "wireless<index>.<entry> <value>"

7.7.1 Direct command

7.7.1.1 Reboot

```
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "reboot"
```

7.7.2 Edit configuration using Object Identifier (OID)

7.7.2.1 Set a new IP address

```
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "network5.ipaddr 192.168.20.20"
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci commit network"
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "service network reload"
```

7.7.2.2 Set a new SSID

```
snmpwalk -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.2.1 = STRING: "ssid_order"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.3.1 = STRING: "/etc/snmp/get_cyboxap ssid_order"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.100.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.1 = STRING: "CyAP0_00486889_00486886_EST0"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.2 = STRING: "Guest_007"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.3 = STRING: "CyAP0_00486889_00486886_vlan007"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.4 = STRING: "CyAP0_00486889_00486886_vlan123"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.5 = STRING: "CyAP0_00486889_00486886_vlan500"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.6 = STRING: "CyAP0_00486889_00486886_cfg_net"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.7 = STRING: "Guest_123" <== change index 6
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.101.8 = STRING: "VIP_500"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.102.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.151.103.1 = ""
```

Get radio module from wireless6.device=1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.1440 (may be omitted if SSID-radio is known):

```
snmpget -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.1440.101.1
```

delivers

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.1440.101.1 = STRING: "radio1"
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "wireless6.ssid New_345"
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci commit wireless"
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "service network reload"
```

7.7.2.3 Set a new Macfilter

Apply a new 'macfilter' on the access point "VIP_500". Specific user mac is excluded.

```
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s
"wireless7.macfilter deny"
```

Single user:

```
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s
"wireless7.maclist 11:22:33:44:55:66"
```

Multiple user:

```
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci
add_list wireless.@wifi-\ face[7].maclist=11:22:33:44:55:66"

snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci
add_list wireless.@wifi-face[7].maclist=22:33:44:55:66:77"

snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci
commit wireless"

snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "service
network reload"
```

7.7.3 Edit configuration parameters, create new fields and delete items

If a 'config.section.option' is known, the 'uci set' command call can be used to read and modify any existing configuration item. If a snmpset command with a string "uci <command> config-item=new-value" is executed, it marks the config-item. The next snmpget call with '1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108' (uci_get) remembers the last config-item and returns the current value (read-back function). If the snmpset was executed without the string part "=new-value" only the config-item marker is set. This can be used to readout an item (no OID) without modifying it.

Note: Remember to commit changes in order to save then with the command 'uci commit'.

7.7.3.1 Set new Hostname

Hostname is configured in '/etc/config/system' (no OID).

The commands

```
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci set
system.@system[0].hostname"

snmpwalk -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108
```

will deliver

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.2.1 = STRING: "uci_get"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.3.1 = STRING: "/usr/sbin/get_snmp
uci_get"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.100.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.101.1 = STRING:
"system.@system[0].hostname=CyBoxAP"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.102.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.103.1 = ""
```

Use the following sequence to set the new hostname

```
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci set
system.@system[0].hostname=CYAP-14"

snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci
commit system"

snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "service
system reload"
```

7.7.3.2 Creating a system configuration description text

The regular firmware configuration does not provide such information. The following command sequence

```
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci set
system.@system[0].config_description=Version 1.1 Beta ABC"

snmpwalk -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108
```

delivers


```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.2.1 = STRING: "uci_get"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.3.1 = STRING: "/usr/sbin/get_snmp
uci_get"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.100.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.101.1 = STRING:
"system.@system[0].config_description=Version 1.1 Beta ABC"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.102.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.103.1 = ""
```

Commit this change from UCI temporary storage to permanent overlay file system.

```
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci
commit system"
```

No service reload is required.

7.7.3.3 Delete system configuration description text

The following command sequence

```
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci
delete system.@system[0].config_description"

snmpwalk -c public -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108
```

delivers

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.2.1 = STRING: "uci_get"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.3.1 = STRING: "/usr/sbin/get_snmp
uci_get"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.100.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.101.1 = STRING: "uci: Entry not found"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.101.2 = STRING:
"system.@system[0].config_description="
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.102.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108.103.1 = ""
```

Commit this change from UCI temporary storage to permanent overlay file system.

```
snmpset -c private -v 2c 192.168.100.1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s "uci
commit system"
```

7.8 SNMP Applications

7.8.1 SNMP Support for GPS

The following information data structure can be obtained via SNMP command 'snmpwalk' from a host system.

The command

```
user@host:~$ snmpwalk -c public -v2c 192.168.100.1
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155
```

delivers

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.1.1 = INTEGER: 1
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.2.1 = STRING: "gps_info"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.3.1 = STRING: "/bin/cat
/var/run/gps/gps.info"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.100.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.101.1 = STRING: "Status: A"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.101.2 = STRING: "Quality: 1"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.101.3 = STRING: "Sat: 9"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.101.4 = STRING: "Wed Jul 5 09:45:15
2017"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.101.5 = STRING: "N: 49.960107"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.101.6 = STRING: "E: 8.258518"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.101.7 = Hex-STRING: 4E 3A 20 34 39 C2
B0 35 37 27 33 36 2E 33 38 34
22
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.101.8 = Hex-STRING: 45 3A 20 38 C2 B0
31 35 27 33 30 2E 36 36 36 22
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.101.9 = STRING: "Alt: 175.75m"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.101.10 = STRING: "Speed: 1 km/h"
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.101.11 = ""
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.102.1 = INTEGER: 0
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.155.103.1 = ""
```

The values "Latitude DMS" and "Longitude DMS" are returned as Hex strings because they contain quote and double quotes.

This converted NMEA 0183 data struct is supplied with default configuration (after factory reset). The configuration can be adapted to supply the raw NMEA 0183 protocol. Following steps are necessary to switch over to raw protocol.

Open a remote root console with 'ssh' access and apply following commands.

Ibex-4000 Series



```
root@CyBoxAP:/# uci set system.@gps[0].raw='1'

root@CyBoxAP:/# uci commit

root@CyBoxAP:/# reboot
```

After reboot the GPS subsystem is configured to supply raw NMEA 0183 data. Note that this data is not shown in web interface, but can be readout via SNMP (different OID than converted GPS info).

The command

```
user@host:~$ snmpwalk -c public -v2c 192.168.100.1
1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156
```

will return

```
iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.1.1 = INTEGER: 1

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.2.1 = STRING: "gps_raw"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.3.1 = STRING: "/bin/cat
/var/run/gps/gps.raw"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.100.1 = INTEGER: 0

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.101.1 = STRING:
"$GPRMC,094908.000,A,4957.5942,N,00815.4955,E,0.2,194.2,050717,,A,*6E"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.101.2 = STRING:
"$GPGGA,094908.000,4957.5942,N,00815.4955,E,1,07,1.3,149.90,M,47.9,M,,\,*6E"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.101.3 = STRING:
"$GNGSA,A,3,24,25,32,29,31,02,,,,,2.2,1.3,1.8,*2C"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.101.4 = STRING:
"$GNGSA,A,3,77,,,,,,,2.2,1.3,1.8,*27"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.101.5 = STRING:
"$GPGSV,3,1,10,02,39,076,17,06,13,033,,12,40,086,13,14,30,267,\,*7F"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.101.6 = STRING:
"$GPGSV,3,2,10,24,12,151,34,25,79,051,21,26,02,280,,29,61,213,25,*77"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.101.7 = STRING:
"$GPGSV,3,3,10,31,40,305,25,32,22,244,32,,,,,\,*7D"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.101.8 = STRING:
"$GLGSV,2,1,07,81,19,201,,70,11,350,,77,42,124,33,79,34,317,\,*6F"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.101.9 = STRING:
"$GLGSV,2,2,07,69,08,297,,88,69,171,,87,52,044,,,,,\,*59"

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.102.1 = INTEGER: 0

iso.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.156.103.1 = ""
```

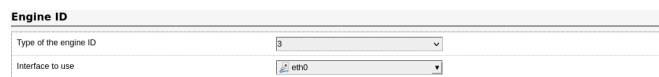
7.8.2 SNMP Support for Second GPS Source

On some CyBox AP models the LTE modem can also provide additional GPS information. If the modem GPS is activated, and an additional GPS antenna is plugged in, these SNMP OIDs can be used to gather the additional GPS information.

gps_module0_info	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.157
gps_module0_raw	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.158
gps_module1_info	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.159
gps_module1_raw	1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.160

7.8.3 SNMPTRAP

CyBox AP models support the `snmptrap` function sending SNMP traps to inform about connected and disconnected clients for the selected wireless access points. This feature is configurable to use either `v2c` or `v3` protocol version. Therefore it is necessary to enable the desired protocol version via `Services` → `SNMPD` section. Additionally the `engineID` is also configurable in the same section. SNMPv3 requires an SNMP agent to define a unique `engineID` in order to respond to SNMPv3 requests.



The form is titled "Engine ID". It contains two fields: "Type of the engine ID" with a dropdown menu showing the value "3", and "Interface to use" with a dropdown menu showing the value "eth0".

Engine ID

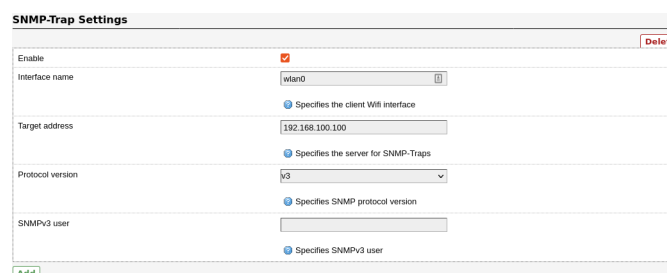
There exist different types of `engineID` generation. The following are currently supported:

Type of the engine ID

Type	Description
1	engineID should be built from the IPv4 address
2	engineID should be built from the IPv6 address
3	engineID should be built from the MAC address
4	engineID should be built from the pre-defined text string
80	engineID should be built from a (pseudo-)random number and a timestamp

If type 3 is selected, which is the default setting, the interface to use is required to be selected when determining the MAC address. If type 4 is selected the text string must be entered directly. The MIB `1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.114` can be used to request the generated `engineID` from the target. Additionally at least one `v3user` needs to be created and configured to properly use the SNMPv3 traps.

After configuration of the general SNMP settings the traps settings itself are configurable via `Services` → `SNMP-Trap`:



The form is titled "SNMP-Trap Settings" and includes a "Delete" button in the top right corner. It contains several fields: "Enable" with a checked checkbox, "Interface name" with a dropdown menu showing "eth0", "Target address" with a text input field containing "192.168.100.100", "Protocol version" with a dropdown menu showing "v3", and "SNMPv3 user" with a text input field. There are also two radio buttons: "Specifies the client Wi-Fi interface" (selected) and "Specifies the server for SNMP-Traps". At the bottom, there is an "Add" button.

SNMPTRAP

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Each wireless interface is separately configurable with it's corresponding name. The section configuration is self-explanatory. But consider to provide the `v3user` section name of the previously defined SNMPv3 user if v3 protocol version is used. Otherwise this box is not visible.

8 The flying controller mechanism

Some tasks require knowledge which is not available at a single network node. For example, to detect a “rogue access point”, all access points belonging to the WLAN network must be known, in order to identify those who don't. Also, multiple access points scan the vicinity, and their results have to be collected and evaluated at one central point. Therefore a single “controller” is needed in the network which collects those information and then performs the rogue AP detection.

The “flying controller” is an algorithm which runs on multiple network devices simultaneously and which elects one of these devices as the “controller”. All other devices are called “workers”. If the controller fails, a new one is elected, hence the term “flying”. This way, a central controller is established without creating a single point of failure.

The Ibex-4000 Series automatically takes part on the mechanism and could be elected as controller, or otherwise will be a worker.

The election mechanism is the foundation for the [6.1.2.10 Rogue Access Point Detection Service](#) . This service runs on the controller and collects data from the workers to detect rogue APs.

The flying controller mechanism has no configuration options.

9 IPsecVPN / StrongSwan

strongSwan is a multiplatform IPsec implementation. The focus of the project is on strong authentication mechanisms using X.509 public key certificates and optional secure storage of private keys and certificates on smartcards through a standardized PKCS#11 interface and on TPM 2.0.

Detailed information about the **strongSwan IPsec** implementation can be found here:

<https://www.strongswan.org/about.html>

<https://wiki.strongswan.org/projects/strongswan>

9.1 IPsec Customized Configuration

The implementation of the IPsecVPN as a the OpenWrt service requires three service conform config files out of the OpenWrt configuration file `/etc/config/ipsec`.

These three standard configuration files are:

- `IPSEC_SECRETS_FILE=/etc/ipsec.secrets`
- `IPSEC_CONN_FILE=/etc/ipsec.conf`
- `STRONGSWAN_CONF_FILE=/etc/strongswan.conf`

When IPsec service is started, the configuration file `/etc/config/ipsec` is converted into three volatile config include files located in `/var/ipsec/`

- `IPSEC_VAR_SECRETS_FILE=/var/ipsec/ipsec.secrets`
- `IPSEC_VAR_CONN_FILE=/var/ipsec/ipsec.conf`
- `STRONGSWAN_VAR_CONF_FILE=/var/ipsec/strongswan.conf`

These three standard configuration files can be modified with internal **nano** editor or on an external host and transferred back via `scp` to the target system.

9.2 IPsec Firewall Custom Rules

The standard firewall setup (factory default) may require new custom rules to handle IPsec ESP package forwarding.

Status	General Settings Port Forwards Traffic Rules Custom Rules
System	Firewall - Custom Rules
VPN	Custom rules allow you to execute arbitrary iptables commands which are not otherwise covered by the firewall framework. The commands are executed after each firewall restart, right after the default ruleset has been loaded.
Services	
Network	
Interfaces	
DHCP and DNS	
Hostnames	
Static Routes	
Diagnostics	
Firewall	<pre># This file is interpreted as shell script. # Put your custom iptables rules here, they will # be executed with each firewall (re-)start. # Internal uci firewall chains are flushed and recreated on reload, so # put custom rules into the root chains e.g. INPUT or FORWARD or into the # special user chains, e.g. input_wan_rule or postrouting_lan_rule. iptables -I INPUT -m policy --dir in --pol ipsec --proto esp -j ACCEPT iptables -I FORWARD -m policy --dir in --pol ipsec --proto esp -j ACCEPT iptables -I FORWARD -m policy --dir out --pol ipsec --proto esp -j ACCEPT iptables -I OUTPUT -m policy --dir out --pol ipsec --proto esp -j ACCEPT</pre>
Client Isolation	
Connection Check	
QoS	
Configure Diagnostics	
Load Balancing	
Statistics	Restart Firewall Reset
Logout	

The firewall obtained some additional custom rules

Cut and Paste buffer for IPSec Firewall - Custom Rules edit:

```
iptables -I INPUT -m policy --dir in --pol ipsec --proto esp -j ACCEPT
iptables -I FORWARD -m policy --dir in --pol ipsec --proto esp -j ACCEPT
iptables -I FORWARD -m policy --dir out --pol ipsec --proto esp -j ACCEPT
iptables -I OUTPUT -m policy --dir out --pol ipsec --proto esp -j ACCEPT
```

10 Decentralized Wi-Fi Controller (DAWN)

The DAWN is a decentralized wireless controller that is responsible for monitoring and roaming assistance of wi-fi clients to different access points in the same network. It's main goal is to ensure a good throughput of all client devices shared accross nearby reachable access points. The controller instances run on each node in a network and does not require a specific *master* node. It allows to dynamically add or remove a node to or from the network. Nevertheless an instance could also run on a device that does not provide access points by itself. Thus it allows to monitor the network if necessary. Therefore a *Dashbord* is accessible via DAWN → Network Overview and DAWN → HearingMap via web user interface.

Each instance of DAWN finds another nodes via *uMNDs* network discovery protocol. Each node collects information of available clients and shares those with another nodes of the same network. It allows to evaluate the visibility of clients within a shared network and decide when a client should be roamed to another access point. However, the client takes a last decision whether it is going to be roamed or not. The application works best when clients support the Neighbor Report and Beacon Report features from the *IEEE 802.11k* and the BSS Transition Management feature from the *IEEE 802.11v* standards. Therefore it is also recommended to turn on these wireless features on access points. They are accessible via Network → Wireless → Edit → Interface Configuration → WLAN Roaming. It will allow to discover the quality of radio signals and requesting devices to move. Legacy devices will be harder to control, since they do not support those capabilities.

Interface Configuration

General Setup	Wireless Security	MAC-Filter	Hotspot 2.0	Advanced Settings	WLAN roaming
<p>Settings for assisting wireless clients in roaming between multiple APs: 802.11r, 802.11k and 802.11v</p>					
802.11k RRM		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <p>Radio Resource Measurement - Sends beacons to assist roaming. Not all clients support this.</p>			
Neighbour Report		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <p>802.11k: Enable neighbor report via radio measurements.</p>			
Beacon Report		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <p>802.11k: Enable beacon report via radio measurements.</p>			
Time advertisement		Disabled <p>802.11v: Time Advertisement in management frames.</p>			
Time zone		unspecified <p>802.11v: Local Time Zone Advertisement in management frames.</p>			
WNM Sleep Mode		<input type="checkbox"/> <p>802.11v: Wireless Network Management (WNM) Sleep Mode (extended sleep mode for stations).</p>			
WNM Sleep Mode Fixes		<input type="checkbox"/> <p>802.11v: Wireless Network Management (WNM) Sleep Mode Fixes: Prevents reinstallation attacks.</p>			
BSS Transition		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <p>802.11v: Basic Service Set (BSS) transition management.</p>			
ProxyARP		<input type="checkbox"/> <p>802.11v: Proxy ARP enables non-AP STA to remain in power-save for longer.</p>			

WLAN Roaming section

10.1 Scoring

The DAWN application provides a complex *scoring* system, on the basis of which the roam decision is made. Also it offers different *kicking* methods where kick corresponds to a request to roam a client to a different access point. A lot of weighting options are available to configure but the default one is preferable to start with and then further extend until the desired behavior is reached. Using `rssi_weight` and `rssi_center` with `kicking` method set to 1 improves a target selection. Thus the simple configuration of graduated RSSI comparison mechanism results in the following dynamic scoring calculation:

```
new_score = initial_score + (rss_i - rssi_center) * rssi_weight
```

where `rss_i` is the current measured signal strength.

RSSI Comparison: the kicking method (`kicking` set to 1) calculates a *score* for the actual or potential connection. Enabling further options allows to set offsets to the calculation but the basic formula is presented above. The following two different *scoring* mechanisms can be used:

- stepped: if the RSSI value is better than the `rss_i_val` value (or worse than the `low_rssi_val` value) then the access point score has the `rss_i` (or `low_rssi`) increment values applied. This effectively creates three *zones* of RSSI scores, which may be sufficient for many cases. To disable this mode set both increment values to zero.
- graduated: for each dBm that the RSSI signal differs from the `rss_i_center` value the increment `rss_i_weight` is applied. This can provide a more refined score, but may require more effort to get the parameter optimized. To disable this mode set the increment value to zero.

Absolute RSSI: the kicking method (`kicking` set to 2) simply looks for the current RSSI. If it is below `rss_i_center` then a roam is triggered.

RSSI Comparison and Absolute RSSI: the kicking method (`kicking` set to 3) is a combination of both methods above. The RSSI Comparison mechanism is evaluated first then the other one. The roaming decision is satisfied on at least one criteria. That means the evaluation of the second method may be skipped if the first one already decided to roam a client.

Alongside the RSSI based calculation another criteria can be selected. The channel utilization evaluates how busy the running channel of an access point is. Another possibility is to simply decide based on station count. Finally all of these parameters could be combined to score the client of the shared network. Please refer to the list of all supported parameters in the next subsection, configurable via `uci`.

10.2 Configuration

local

Option	Description
enabled	Enable DAWN flag (1: enabled, 0: disabled)
loglevel	Verbosity of messages in syslog (0: important only, 1: show what DAWN is processing in a user friendly way, 2: trace certain operations, 3: broad low level tracing)

network

Option	Description
--------	-------------

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broadcast_ip	IP address for broadcast and multicast (UDP packets for discovering other nodes)
broadcast_port	IP port for broadcast and multicast
tcp_port	Port for TCP networking
network_option	Method of networking between DAWN instances (0: broadcast, 2: multicast with UMDNS discovery, 3: multicast without UMDNS discovery)

hostapd

Option	Description
hostapd_dir	Path of hostapd runtime information

times

Option	Description
con_timeout	Timespan to check if a connection timed out (until a connection is seen as disconnected)
update_client	Timer to send refresh local connection information and revised NEIGHBOR REPORT to all clients
remove_client	Timer to remove expired client entries from core data set
remove_probe	Timer to remove expired PROBE and BEACON entries from core data set
remove_ap	Timer to remove expired AP entries from core data set
update_hostapd	Timer to take over the hostapd state for each local BSSID
update_tcp_con	Timer to refresh/remove the TCP connections to other DAWN instances found via uMDNS
update_chan_util	Timer to get recent channel utilization for a new BEACON REPORT
update_beacon_reports	Timer to ask all connected clients for a new BEACON REPORT

metric global

Option	Description
min_probe_count	Number of times a client should retry PROBE before acceptance
bandwidth_threshold	Maximum reported AP-client bandwidth permitted when kicking, set to zero to disable the check (Mbit/s)
use_station_count	Compare connected station counts when considering kicking
max_station_diff	Number of connected stations to consider “better” for use use_station_count
eval_probe_req	Control whether PROBE frames are evaluated for rejection
eval_auth_req	Control whether AUTHENTICATION frames are evaluated for rejection

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eval_assoc_req	Control whether ASSOCIATION frames are evaluated for rejection
kicking	Method to select clients to move to better AP
kicking_threshold	Minimum score difference to consider kicking to alternate AP
deny_auth_reason	802.11 code used when AUTHENTICATION is denied
deny_assoc_reason	802.11 code used when ASSOCIATION is denied
min_number_to_kick	Number of consecutive times a client should be evaluated as ready to kick before actually doing it
chan_util_avg_period	Number of sampling periods to average channel utilization values over
set_hostapd_nr	Method used to set Neighbor Report on AP (0: disabled, 1: static, 2: dynamic)
duration	802.11k BEACON request DURATION parameter
rrm_mode	Preferred order for using Passive, Active or Table 802.11k BEACON information
disassoc_nr_length	Number of entries to include in a 802.11v DISASSOCIATE Neighbor Report
neighbors	Space separated list of MACs to use in “static” AP Neighbor Report
use_signal_from	Signal strength evaluation (0: local measured RSSI, 1: received RCPI, 2: average of previous both)

metric 802.11x

Option	Description
initial_score	Base score for AP based on operating band
ht_support	Score increment if HT is supported
vht_support	Score increment if VHT is supported
no_ht_support	Score increment if HT is not supported
no_vht_support	Score increment if VHT is not supported
rssi	Score addition when signal exceeds threshold
rssi_val	Threshold for good RSSI
low_rssi_val	Threshold for bad RSSI
low_rrsi	Score addition when signal is below threshold
chan_util	Score increment if channel utilization is below chan_util_val
chan_util_val	Upper threshold for good channel utilization
max_chan_util	Score increment if channel utilization is above max_chan_util_val
max-chan_util_val	Lower threshold for bad channel utilization
rssi_weight	Per dBm increment for weighted RSSI evaluateion
rssi_center	Midpoint for weighted RSSI evaluation

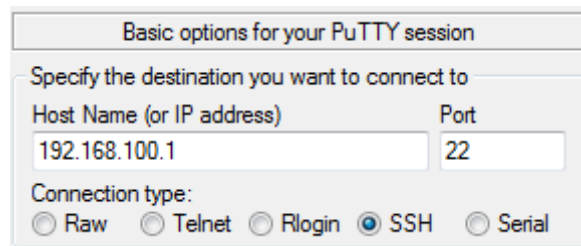
11 SSH / Serial console

On a Windows PC, you can use the program PuTTY (<http://www.putty.org>).

a. Ethernet cable (SSH)

Ensure that an Ethernet cable is connected between your PC and the access point. The following instruction assumes that the default settings are used.

- If you are using a UNIX/Linux PC then run the command 'ssh root@192.168.100.1'.
- If you are using a Windows PC, PuTTY should be configured as follows:

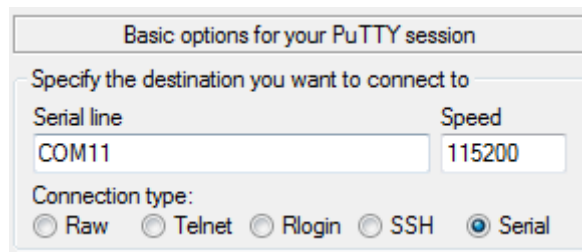


PuTTY - SSH connection

b. Serial cable

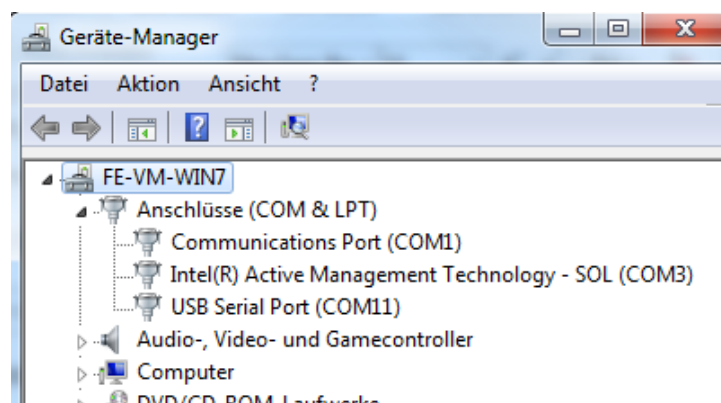
Ensure that a serial cable is connected between your PC and the access point (a specific CyBox adapter plugged in the USB port is required).

- On a UNIX PC, install the program picocom, and run command picocom -b 115200 /dev/ttyUSB0 ('ttyUSB0' must be modified depending on your PC).
- If you are using a Windows PC, PuTTY should be configured as follows:



PuTTY - Serial connection

The value 'COM11' must be adapted for your PC. A list of the COM ports can be found in the device manager window as shown below.



Windows device manager showing COM ports

Once the connection is established, a login should be requested on serial console window.

If this is not the case, press Enter on the keyboard and/or disconnect and reconnect the USB serial adapter on the CyBox side. To edit files on target system the build-in text editor **nano** can be used.

11.1 UCI Configuration

This section describes the UCI (**Unified Configuration Interface**). UCI can be scripted for remote configuration using shell commands and scripts. UCI can be seen as the OpenWRT main configuration interface. It is best used for main network interface configuration, wireless settings, logging functionality and remote access configuration.

With OpenWrt, the user should change only UCI configuration file(s), which are read by individual programs.

For a more complete description of UCI commands and files used see <https://wiki.openwrt.org/doc/uci>.

11.1.1 UCI configuration files

The OpenWRT central configuration is split into several files located in the `/etc/config/` directory. Each file is named according to the part of the system it configures. The configuration files can either be modified using a text editor or by using UCI. UCI configuration files are also modifiable through various programming APIs (like Shell, Lua and C), which is also how web interfaces like LuCI make changes to the UCI files.

After changing a UCI configuration file, the services affected must be restarted by an `init.d` call, so the updated UCI configuration is used. Many programs are made compatible with UCI by making their `init.d` script write their standard program-specific configuration files. The `init.d` script first writes the configuration file to the location expected by the software and it is read in again by restarting the executable. Note that just (re)starting the executable directly, without `init.d` calls, will not result in an UCI update. Changes in files in `/etc/config/` then take no effect.

11.1.2 Configuring Password Checker

The password checker is a service used when changing passwords. The service verifies that the new password meets the configured criteria. It is used by the `passwd` tool and by the web interface.

The following criteria can be configured in `/etc/config/password_checker`:

- `minlen`: Minimum length of the password
- `mincharclasses`: Minimum number of character classes. There are four classes: uppercase letters, lowercase letters, digits and special characters.

11.1.3 UCI Example

As an example, suppose you want to change the device's IP address from the default 192.168.100.1 to 192.168.2.1. Change the line in the file `/etc/config/network`:

```
option ipaddr 192.168.100.1
```

to:

```
option ipaddr 192.168.2.1
```

Next, commit the settings by running:

```
/etc/init.d/network restart
```

Remember to login again to the new IP address.

11.2 Other commands

a . Restore factory settings

The factory settings can be restored with the command `factory_reset`

b . Export configuration

The current configuration can be saved in the CyBox folder `'/tmp/` with the command `sysupgrade -b /tmp/backup<mybackupname>.tar.gz`. It can then be exported to a PC with SCP (or the program WinSCP for Windows).

c . Import configuration

Restore the factory settings and then import your archived configuration to `'/tmp/` with SCP (or WinSCP), the configuration can be installed with the command `sysupgrade -r /tmp/backup-<mybackupname>.tar.gz ; reboot`

Typing reboot in the command line will reboot the device.

USB stick is auto-mounted to `/mnt/sda1`.

12 System maintenance

12.1 Remote Firmware Upgrade

The *standard_boot* flash partition, which contains the standard firmware binary image (.itb image), can be updated remotely. The new firmware image must be copied to the target system with **scp** command. Afterwards **ssh** calls will execute local target programs to install the new firmware.

While OpenWrt operating system is running, the *standard_boot* partition can be written at any time.

If firmware update does **not** require a configuration change, the current system configuration can be kept. Please contact support or sales department if a configuration reset is needed for your update purpose from an older version to a newer one.

The **Appendix: Script for Remote Firmware Update** provides a *Bash* script **rsysupgrade.sh** to demonstrate the remote update process from a Linux Host console.

12.1.1 Remote Firmware Upgrade without Config Change

Normally a firmware update should also include a configuration reset to the new version. Only in some few cases e.g. a small bug fix on a wireless driver, will not require to adapt and install a new configuration backup archive.

The following commands may be executed from a Linux console or with similar Windows **Putty** utils.

1 . Copy the new firmware image to the target system

```
scp <new_firmware.itb> root@<target_ipv4>:/tmp/firmware.img
```

2 . Flash new firmware to the **standard_boot** flash partition (mtd2) and reboot the target system

```
ssh root@<target_ipv4>: "/sbin/sysupgrade -t /tmp/firmware.img; reboot"
```

12.1.2 Remote Firmware Upgrade with New Config

In most cases an adapted or new configuration archive must also be installed, to match the new firmware version. The overlay partition is used to keep the configuration settings made by user to be present after power cycle. If the firmware detects an empty (cleared) overlay partition, the target directory **/mnt/custom/** is checked for a single **backup-<target>-<cfg>.tar.gz** archive to be installed as a new configuration. If a **/mnt/custom/backup-<target>-<cfg>.tar.gz** archive does **not** exist, the *factory* default settings are applied.

To create your custom configuration for a new firmware, the old system firmware should be updated to the new version with deleted configuration and *factory* settings applied. Make your complete system configuration setup with the new firmware version and save the **backup-<target>-<cfg>.tar.gz** archive to your Host System. The uploaded backup archive can then be exported to other (stationary) targets with the same hardware components equipped.

The following commands may be executed from a Linux console or with similar Windows **Putty** utils.

1. Copy the new firmware image to the target system

```
scp <new_firmware.itb> root@<target_ipv4>:/tmp/firmware.img
```

2. Flash new firmware to the **standard_boot** flash partition (mtd2)

```
ssh root@<target_ipv4>: "/sbin/sysupgrade -t /tmp/firmware.img"
```

3. Ensure that no backup configuration is stored in **/mnt/custom/**

```
ssh root@<target_ipv4>: "rm -rf /mnt/custom/backup*"
```

4. Optionally, export your new custom configuration to **/mnt/custom/**. *Note* that the target system will perform a extra reboot cycle, to activate your new configuration setup. If no configuration is exported, the default configuration of the new firmware will automatically be applied.

```
scp backup-<my_config>.tar.gz root@/<target_ipv4>:/mnt/custom/
```

5. Delete the current configuration and reboot:

```
ssh root@<target_ipv4>: "rm -rf /mnt/jffs2/*; reboot"
```

WARNING: Do NOT POWER OFF the access point while upgrading/restoring firmware to flash

12.2 USB Possibilities

Via USB stick it is possible to update configuration and firmware.

A USB stick can be connected to the device, it needs a dedicated USB adapter.

a . Export configuration

Archived configurations can be exported from the command line to an empty USB stick by copying the configuration to `/mnt/sda1`.

b . Import configuration

To import an archived configuration to the access point, wait until booting is completed, then connect a USB stick with a configuration file on it named like `'backup-<mycustomname>.tar.gz'` No other file or folder must be present on the stick. Once plugged in, the configuration will be automatically read in and two reboots will successively happen in order to apply your settings. The USB stick can safely be removed at the beginning of a boot phase (when all LEDs are turned off), or when the boot sequence is completed.

A USB hotplug script is triggered if the USB stick is plugged in after booting. It reads the root directory of the stick and checks for a list of known file types:

Files on upgrade USB stick:

File Type (wildcard=*)	Description	Board	Action	Who ?
"backup*tar.gz"	New configuration archive	ALL	Untar to Overlay FS (/dev/mtd3)	End user
"factory*reboot"	Marker to do a factory reset and reboot after upgrade operation.	ALL	Execute factory_reset	End user
"config*reboot"	Marker to do a perform a normal reboot.	ALL	Execute reboot	End user
"cyap*upgrade*tgz" "cyap*upgrade*zip"	Upgrade archive must contain an 'install.sh' script (executable) in archive root. The archive is unpacked to /tmp/usb_upgrade and 'install.sh' is executed.	ALL	Shell script execution	System Integrator

Every install is executed only once for each file on the USB stick; updates already installed are not tried again. Check 'System Log' in web interface or logread on console for upgrade messages.

For a firmware upgrade with *.zip archive the USB stick should only provide one archive file in USB root directory:

Example:

cyap-upgrade-V20.36.3.zip

This upgrade archive file must contain the new *V20.36.3-cyap2-lzma.itb* firmware image and an executable install script named *install.sh*. The install script executes commands to flash the new firmware into the desired partition. The upgrade archive may also include a new configuration backup archive, suitable for the new firmware version. After firmware upgrade, the new configuration may also be applied with commands from the install script.

Example for an *install.sh* script:

```
#!/bin/sh
```



```
sysupgrade -t V20.36.3-cyap2-lzma.itb
sysupgrade -r backup-cyap2-20.36.3.tar.gz

exit 0
```

12.3 Status LED Blink Codes

While the upgrade process is running or has finished the 'Fail LED' (red/green) is used as status indicator.

Blink codes in upgrades:

Blink Code repeated	Description
RED 0.2sec on - GREEN 0.2sec on	Upgrade process running
GREEN continuous on	Upgrade successful
RED continuous on	USB stick mount failed
RED 3sec on - OFF 0.5sec	Mount of overlay FS failed
GREEN 3sec on - OFF 0.5sec	Some Upgrade is already one
RED 0.2sec - OFF 0.5sec - RED 0.2sec - OFF 2sec	Copy to flash failed
RED 0.2sec - OFF 0.5sec - RED 0.2sec - OFF 0.5sec - RED 0.2sec OFF 2sec	'install.sh' missing
GREEN 0.2sec - OFF 0.5sec - RED 0.2sec - OFF 0.5sec - RED 0.2sec - OFF 0.5sec	Password missing
GREEN 0.2sec - OFF 0.5sec - RED 0.2sec - OFF 0.5sec - RED 0.2sec - OFF 0.5sec - RED 0.2sec - OFF 0.5sec	Password invalid
OFF	USB stick is removed

13 Appendix: GPL license

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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14 Appendix: SNMP OID overview

This overview is also available with factory settings via the web interface using the URL: <http://192.168.100.1/snmpd.txt>.

```
#
# SNMP command overview for the CyBox AP family (automatically generated)
#
#
# SNMPSET commands:
#
# radio0_up
# radio0_down
# radio1_up
# radio1_down
# modem0_up
# modem1_up
# modem2_up
# modem3_up
# modem4_up
# modem0_down
# modem1_down
# modem2_down
# modem3_down
# modem4_down
# modem0_simslot <value>
# modem1_simslot <value>
# modem2_simslot <value>
# modem3_simslot <value>
# modem4_simslot <value>
# network<index>.<entry> <value>
# radio<index>.<entry> <value>
```

Ibex-4000 Series



```
# wireless<index>.<entry> <value>

# uci <command> <config>.<section>[.<option>]=<value>

# service <name> <action>

# reboot

#

# SNMPSET system call:

#

# snmpset -c private -v 2c <IPv4> 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1 s <command string
or set entry string>

#

#

#

# SNMPGET/SNMPWALK objects:

#

# see list below

#

# SNMPGET system call:

#

# snmpget -c public -v 2c <IPv4> 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.<ID>.101.1

#

# SNMPWALK system call:

#

# snmpwalk -c public -v 2c <IPv4> 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.<ID>

#

##### system Table0 objects #####

boardname 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.100

serial_number 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.101

uboot_version 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.102

firmware_version 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.103

config_version 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.104

uptime 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.105

loadavg 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.106

temperature 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.107

uci_get 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.108
```

```

custom1 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.109
custom2 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.110
custom3 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.111
mpstat 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.112

##### system Table0 objects #####

network_order 1.3.6.1.4.1.2021.8.1.2.150

----listing not printed here, see console command on top of this page
for live listing. The editor.----

```

15 Appendix: default factory settings

When shipped, the device has the following default settings:

Defaults for Ethernet 1 (all models):

Interface	IPv4 address type	Address	Remark
lan	static IPv4 address	192.168.100.1/24	
lan_alias	static IPv4 address	Calculated based on serial number	See chapter 4.1 IP Addresses of the Ibex-4000 Series
lan_dhcp	IPv4 DHCP client		
lan_mac	static IPv4 address	Calculated based on eth0 MAC address	See chapter 4.1 IP Addresses of the Ibex-4000 Series

Defaults for Ethernet 2:

Interface	IPv4 address	Address	Remark
wan	IPv4 DHCP client		
wan6	IPv6 DHCP client		

Other Defaults (all models):

Interface	Parameter	Remark
Password for user 'root'	root	Be sure to change it before deployment
WLAN, LTE, GPS	disabled	
Bridge	disabled	
DHCP/DNS server	disabled	
Firewall	'Input' and 'Output' are set to <i>ACCEPT</i> , 'Forward' is set to <i>REJECT</i>	
VLAN	Not configured	

||

Default Network Configuration