

CopperLink™ Model 2160 Series Long Range Ethernet Extender

Getting Started Guide



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About this guide

This guide describes the CopperLink™ Model 2160 hardware, installation and basic configuration.

Audience

This guide is intended for the following users:

- Operators
- Installers
- Maintenance technicians

Structure

This guide contains the following chapters and appendices:

- Chapter 1, “[General information](#)” on page 17 provides information about Ethernet Extender features and capabilities
- Chapter 2, “[Applications overview](#)” on page 22 describes the typical application for the Model 2160
- Chapter 3, “[Hardware installation](#)” on page 26 provides quick start hardware installation procedures
- Chapter 4, “[Web configuration](#)” on page 32 describes configuring the Model 2160 via the web interface
- Chapter 5, “[Console and Telnet configuration](#)” on page 66 describes configuring the Model 2160 via the console interface
- Chapter 6, “[Contacting Patton for assistance](#)” on page 97 contains information on contacting Patton technical support for assistance
- Appendix A, “[Compliance information](#)” on page 100 contains compliance information for the Model 2160
- Appendix B, “[Specifications](#)” on page 102 contains for the specifications for the Model 2160
- Appendix C, “[Port pin-outs](#)” on page 105 contains pinouts for the Model 2160 ports

For best results, read the contents of this guide before you install the Model 2160.

Precautions

Notes, cautions, and warnings, which have the following meanings, are used throughout this guide to help you become aware of potential problems. **Warnings** are intended to prevent safety hazards that could result in personal injury. **Cautions** are intended to prevent situations that could result in property damage or impaired functioning.

Note A note presents additional information or interesting sidelights.



The alert symbol and IMPORTANT heading calls attention to important information.



The alert symbol and CAUTION heading indicate a potential hazard. Strictly follow the instructions to avoid property damage.



The shock hazard symbol and CAUTION heading indicate a potential electric shock hazard. Strictly follow the instructions to avoid property damage caused by electric shock.



The alert symbol and WARNING heading indicate a potential safety hazard. Strictly follow the warning instructions to avoid personal injury.



The shock hazard symbol and WARNING heading indicate a potential electric shock hazard. Strictly follow the warning instructions to avoid injury caused by electric shock.

Safety when working with electricity



WARNING

The Model 2160 contains no user serviceable parts. The equipment shall be returned to Patton Electronics for repairs, or repaired by qualified service personnel. Opening the Model 2160 case will void the warranty.



WARNING

Mains Voltage: Do not open the case when the power cord is attached. Line voltages are present within the power supply when the power cords are connected. The mains outlet that is utilized to power the device shall be within 10 feet (3 meters) of the device, shall be easily accessible, and protected by a circuit breaker.



WARNING

For AC powered units, ensure that the power cable used meets all applicable standards for the country in which it is to be installed, and that it is connected to a wall outlet which has earth ground.



WARNING

Hazardous network voltages are present in WAN ports regardless of whether power to the Model 2160 is ON or OFF. To avoid electric shock, use caution when near WAN ports. When detaching the cables, detach the end away from the Model 2160 first.



WARNING

Do not work on the system or connect or disconnect cables during periods of lightning activity.



In accordance with the requirements of council directive 2002/96/EC on Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), ensure that at end-of-life you separate this product from other waste and scrap and deliver to the WEEE collection system in your country for recycling.

Preventing Electrostatic Discharge Damage

When starting to install interface cards place the interface card on its shielded plastic bag if you lay it on your bench.

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) can damage equipment and impair electrical circuitry. It occurs when electronic printed circuit cards are improperly handled and can result in complete or intermittent failures.



CAUTION

Always follow ESD prevention procedures when removing and replacing cards.

Wear an ESD-preventive wrist strap, ensuring that it makes good skin contact. Connect the clip to an unpainted surface of the chassis frame to safely channel unwanted ESD voltages to ground.

To properly guard against ESD damage and shocks, the wrist strap and cord must operate effectively. If no wrist strap is available, ground yourself by touching the metal part of the chassis.

General observations

- Clean the case with a soft slightly moist anti-static cloth
- Place the unit on a flat surface and ensure free air circulation
- Avoid exposing the unit to direct sunlight and other heat sources
- Protect the unit from moisture, vapors, and corrosive liquids


Typographical conventions used in this document

This section describes the typographical conventions and terms used in this guide.

General conventions

The procedures described in this manual use the following text conventions:

Table 1. General conventions

Convention	Meaning
Garamond blue type	Indicates a cross-reference hyperlink that points to a figure, graphic, table, or section heading. Clicking on the hyperlink jumps you to the reference. When you have finished reviewing the reference, click on the Go to Previous View button  in the Adobe® Acrobat® Reader toolbar to return to your starting point.
Futura bold type	Commands and keywords are in boldface font.
Futura bold-italic type	Parts of commands, which are related to elements already named by the user, are in boldface italic font.
<i>Italicized Futura type</i>	Variables for which you supply values are in <i>italic</i> font
Futura type	Indicates the names of fields or windows.
Garamond bold type	Indicates the names of command buttons that execute an action.
< >	Angle brackets indicate function and keyboard keys, such as <SHIFT>, <CTRL>, <C>, and so on.
[]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{a b c}	Alternative but required keywords are grouped in braces ({ }) and are separated by vertical bars ()
blue screen	Information you enter is in blue screen font.
screen	Terminal sessions and information the system displays are in screen font.
node	The leading IP address or nodename of a Model 2160 is substituted with node in boldface italic font.
#	An hash sign at the beginning of a line indicates a comment line.

Chapter 1 **General information**

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Model 2160 overview

The Patton CopperLink™ Model 2160 simplifies and provides cost effective network extension by utilizing pre-existing twisted pair infrastructure enables service providers to offer broadband or data backhaul services to businesses, governments, and various institutions over existing last-mile, copper infrastructure. Today, more than ever, operators are finding the business case for leveraging their existing copper networks to be highly attractive from an ROI and initial investment perspective over fiber roll-outs.

Patton's 2160 CopperLink Ethernet Extender incorporates multi-pair bonding to offer unmatched rate, reach and reliable Ethernet connectivity, providing symmetrical 22.8 Mbps of bandwidth over 4-pair (8-wire) at distances up to 1.8 miles (2.9 km). The Model 2160 comes standard with a 4-port fast Ethernet switch with full QoS and CoS features. VLAN (802.1q) capabilities include 4 levels of priorities, traffic flow control, and rate control. These traffic management and QoS features enable service providers to provision for differentiated services and/or SLAs.



Figure 1. Model 2160

The following base models are available:

- 2160/2W/EUI: CopperLink Ethernet Extender (2-wire), 5.7 Mbps
- 2161/4W/EUI: CopperLink Ethernet Extender (4-wire), 11.4 Mbps
- 2162/8W/EUI: CopperLink Ethernet Extender (8-wire), 22.8 Mbps

Refer to Appendix B, “[Specifications](#)” on page 102 for a complete feature description of the Model 2160.

Model 2160 front panel

LED descriptions

The front panel LEDs display the status of the power, system, Ethernet ports, and Line port. Figure 2 shows the front panel LED indicators and table 2 provides a description of the LED indicators' behavior.

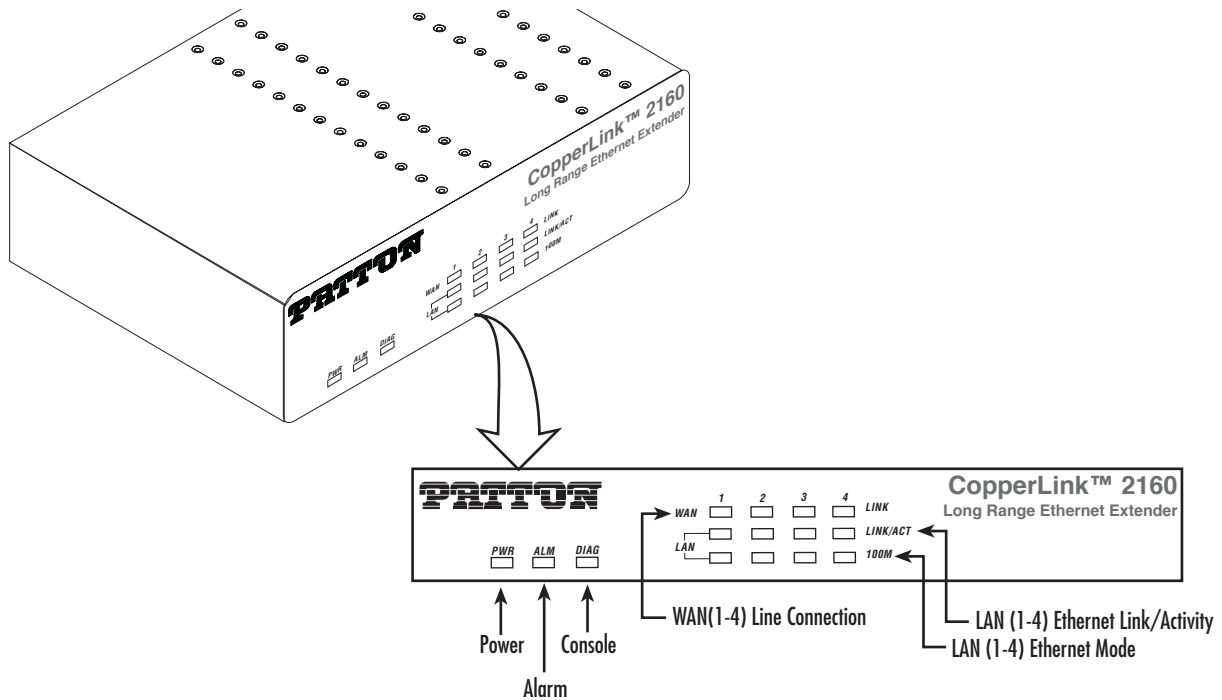


Figure 2. Model 2160 front panel LEDs

Table 2. Front panel LEDs

LED	Condition	Description
PWR	On	Power is applied
ALM	On Blink	LINE connection dropped LINE self-test
DIAG	On	Management port is connected
WAN (1-4) LINK	On Blink	LINE is connected LINE handshake/transmitted/received data
LAN (1-4) LINK/ACT	On Blink	Ethernet is connected Ethernet link transmitted/received data
LAN (1-4) 100M	On Off	LAN port is on 100M mode LAN port is on 10M mode

Model 2160 rear panel

Port descriptions

The CopperLink™ Model 2160 rear panel ports are shown in figure 3 and described in table 3.

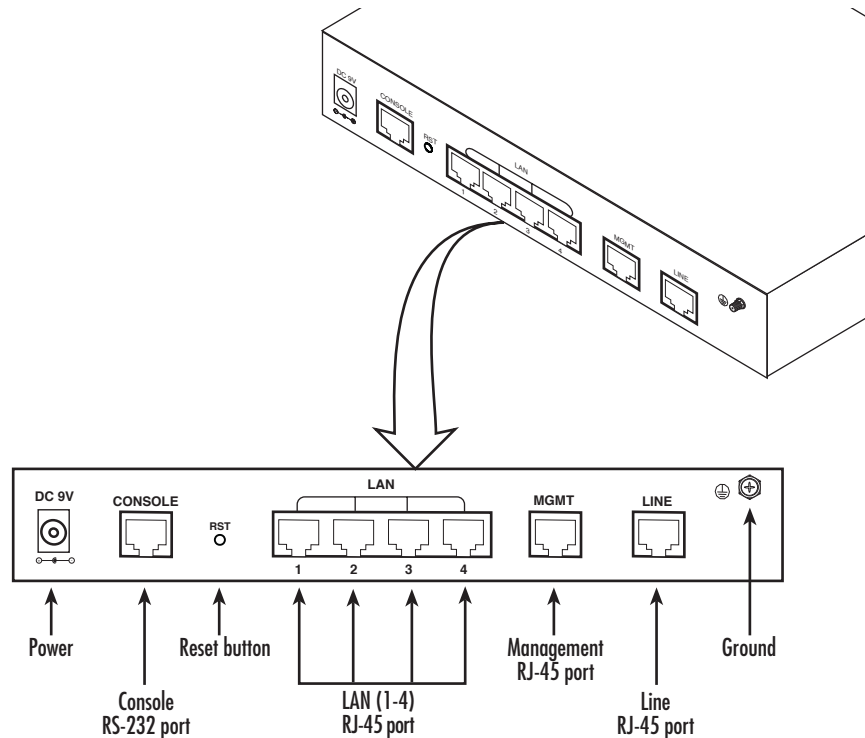


Figure 3. Model 2160 rear panel

Table 3. Port descriptions

Port	Description
DC 9V	Power adaptor inlet: Input voltage 9VDC
Console (RS-232 control port)	Used for service and maintenance, the Console port, an RS-232 RJ-45 connector with EIA-561 pinout, connects the router to a serial terminal such as a PC or ASCII terminal (also called a dumb terminal). Asynchronous default data rate 9600 bps, hardware DSR and DTR signals for external modems are wired directly together internally
RST	Reset button for rebooting or loading factory default settings
LAN (LAN Ethernet Ports 1-4)	10/100Base-Tx full-/half-duplex, RJ-45, auto detection and fall-back, connects the unit to an Ethernet LAN.
MGMT	RJ-45 for management port
LINE	Interface for WAN port (RJ-45)

Note For port pinout information, see Appendix C, “Port pin-outs” on page 105.

Reset button

- To restart the unit with the current startup configuration—Press for less than 1 second and release the *Reset* button. The Model 2160 will restart with the current startup configuration.
- To restart the unit with factory default configuration—Press the *Reset* button for 5 seconds until the Power LED starts blinking. The unit will restart with factory default configuration.
- To restart the unit in bootloader mode (to be used only by trained CopperLink technicians)—Start with the unit powered off. Press and hold the *Reset* button while applying power to the unit. Release the *Reset* button when the *Power* LED starts blinking so the unit will enter bootloader mode.

Ground terminal



The marked lug or terminal should be connected to the building protective earth bus. The function of protective earth does not serve the purpose of providing protection against electrical shock, but instead enhances surge suppression on the lines for installations where suitable bonding facilities exist. The connector type is M3 machine screw.

Chapter 2 **Applications overview**

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Introduction

The Patton CopperLink™ Model 2160 simplifies and provides cost effective network extension by utilizing pre-existing twisted pair infrastructure enables service providers to offer broadband or data backhaul services to businesses, governments, and various institutions over existing last-mile, copper infrastructure. Today, more than ever, operators are finding the business case for leveraging their existing copper networks to be highly attractive from an ROI and initial investment perspective over fiber roll-outs.

Typical application

Patton's CopperLink Auto-Rate Ethernet Extenders are the perfect fit for simple, cost-effective high speed Ethernet Extension. They allow customers to take advantage of the existing copper infrastructure to connect remote LAN's across distances and at speeds previously unthought-of. The auto-rate feature ensures the highest speed is achieved on each connection, and the plug-n-play operation ensures they are up and running in seconds. Add in the 4 x auto-sensing full/half duplex 10/100Base-TX Ethernet ports with the integrated crossover switch to make setup even easier. The value of these Ethernet Extenders can't be beat!

- Auto-Rate Feature—The advanced auto-rate algorithm automatically determines the best possible rate for each connection and sets up each extender without any need for user interface.
- Plug-and-Play—Just unpack the extenders, plug them into each end of the extension, power them up, and they are up and running. It doesn't get any easier!
- High Speed/Long Reach—These Ethernet Extenders provide the best combination of speed and distance seen anywhere in the industry!

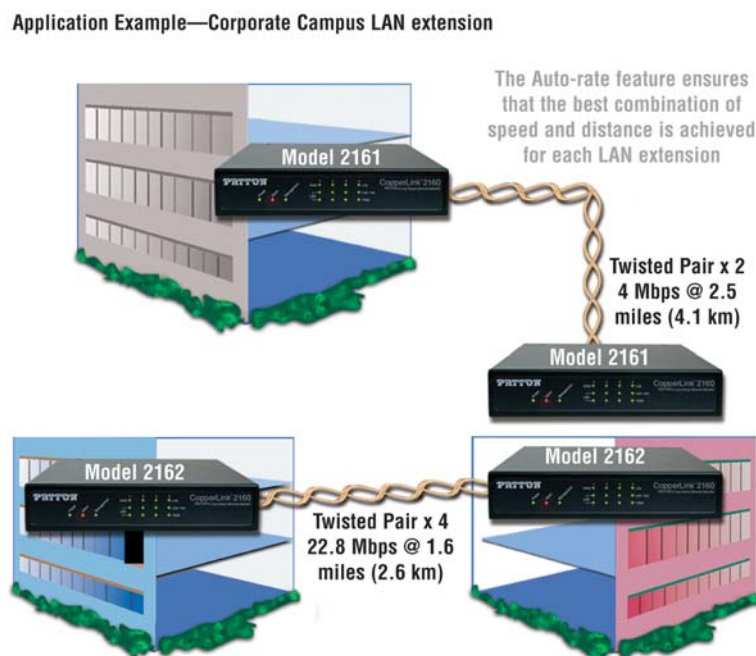


Figure 4. Model 2160 application

Distance charts

Distance Chart 2160 Series – Standard Setting

Table 4. Distance Chart 2160 Series – Standard Setting

Line Rate			Distance					
2160 2-Wire	2161 4-Wire	2162 8-Wire	26 AWG/0.4mm		24 AWG/0.5mm		22 AWG/0.65mm	
kbps	kbps	kbps	miles	km	miles	km	miles	km
192	384	768	4.1	6.6	5.2	8.3	6.6	10.6
256	512	1024	3.7	5.9	4.7	7.5	6.0	9.6
512	1024	2048	3.3	5.3	4.2	6.7	5.4	8.6
768	1536	3072	3.1	5.0	4.0	6.4	5.1	8.1
1024	2048	4096	3.0	4.9	3.8	6.2	4.9	7.9
1280	2560	5120	2.8	4.6	3.6	5.8	4.6	7.4
1536	3072	6144	2.7	4.4	3.5	5.6	4.5	7.2
2048	4096	8192	2.6	4.1	3.2	5.2	4.1	6.6
2304	4608	9216	2.5	4.0	3.1	5.0	4.0	6.4
3840	7680	15360	1.9	3.0	2.4	3.8	3.1	4.9
4608	9216	18432	1.8	2.9	2.3	3.7	2.9	4.7
5696	11392	22784	1.6	2.6	2.0	3.3	2.6	4.2

Distance Chart 2160 Series – High Speed Setting

Table 5. Distance Chart Model 2160 Series – High Speed Setting

Line Rate			Distance					
2160 2-Wire	2161 4-Wire	2162 8-Wire	26 AWG/0.4mm		24 AWG/0.5mm		22 AWG/0.65mm	
kbps	kbps	kbps	miles	km	miles	km	miles	km
384	768	1536	1.6	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.6	4.1
512	1024	2048	1.6	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.5	4.0
1024	2048	4096	1.3	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.2	3.5
1536	3072	6144	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.4	2.0	3.2
2048	4096	8192	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.3	1.9	3.0
2560	5120	10240	1.1	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.9
3072	6144	12288	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.7	2.7
4096	8192	16384	0.9	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.6	2.6
4608	9216	18432	0.9	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.6	2.6
7680	15360	30720	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.3	2.1
9216	18432	36864	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	2.0
11392	22784	45568	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.8

Chapter 3 **Hardware installation**

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Introduction

This chapter contains information for planning the installation of the Model 2160 with the following installation procedures:

- “Unpacking the Model 2160” on page 29 lists the contents of the shipping box
- “Connecting cables” on page 29 describes how to install the port cables
- “Grounding the Model 2160 and connecting power” on page 30 describes how to ground and connect the power source

Planning the installation

Before beginning the actual installation, we strongly recommend that you gather all the information you will need to install and set up the device.

- Create a network diagram
- Gather IP related information
- Install the hardware and software needed to configure the Model 2160
- Verify power source reliability

When you finish preparing for your installation, go to section “Installing the Model 2160” on page 29 to install the device.

Network diagram

Draw a network overview diagram that displays all neighboring IP nodes, connected elements and telephony components. Figure 5 shows possible network connections to the Model 2160.

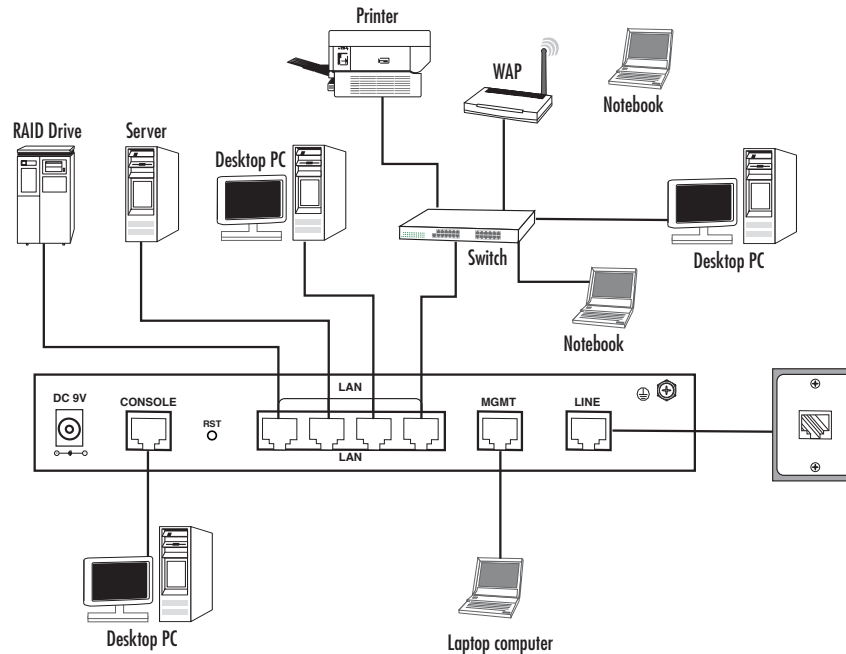


Figure 5. Model 2160 connection diagram

IP related information

Before you can set up the basic IP connectivity for your Model 2160 series you should have the following information:

- IP addresses used for Ethernet LAN and WAN ports
- Subnet mask used for Ethernet LAN and WAN ports

You will need a PC (or equivalent) with a VT-100 emulation program (e.g. HyperTerminal) to configure the software on your Model 2160.

AC Power Mains

If you suspect that your AC power is not reliable, for example if room lights flicker often or there is machinery with large motors nearby, have a qualified professional test the power. Install a power conditioner if necessary. Refer to “Grounding the Model 2160 and connecting power” on page 30.



The mains outlet that is utilized to power the equipment must be within 1 foot (3 meters) of the device and shall be easily accessible.

Note When setting up your Model 2160 you must consider cable-length limitations and potential electromagnetic interference (EMI) as defined by the applicable local and international regulations. Ensure that your site is properly prepared before beginning installation.

Location and mounting requirements

The Model 2160 is intended to be placed on a desktop or similar sturdy, flat surface that offers easy access to the cables. Additionally, you should consider the need to access the unit for future upgrades and maintenance.

This completes the planning phase for installation. The next section begins the installation procedures.

Installing the Model 2160

Unpacking the Model 2160

Inspect the shipping carton for external damage. Note any damage before removing the container contents. Report any equipment damage to the shipping carrier immediately for claim purposes. Save all packing material in case you need to return an item to the factory for servicing.

The Model 2160 comes with the following items:

- *Model 2160 Quick Start Guide*
- Model 2160
- An RJ-45-to-RJ-45 cable for use with the console and Ethernet ports
- A DB-9-to-RJ-45 (EIA-561) adapter for connecting a PC's serial port to the Model 2160 console port
- CD-ROM containing product literature and the *Model 2160 Getting Started Guide*

Note Power cables are shipped separately from the Model 2160

Connecting cables



The Interconnecting cables must be acceptable for external use and must be rated for the proper application with respect to voltage, current, anticipated temperature, flammability, and mechanical serviceability.

1. Connect the Ethernet cable to the MGMT port. Model 2160 supports auto-MDIX switching so you may use a crossover or straight-through cable.
2. Connect one end of a phone cable to the LINE port and the other end of the cable to a wall jack.



Do not work on the system or connect or disconnect cables during periods of lightning activity.

Grounding the Model 2160 and connecting power

In connecting to the power source, it is important to establish a good grounding connection first, then the power connection. Do the following:

1. Assemble a ground wire using #10 AWG wire with green-colored insulation and two ring terminals. Make the wire long enough to reach one of the following **earth** ground sources:
 - The building ground rod (generally located at the site's main service entrance)
 - A sprinkler system pipe
 - A cold-water pipe
 - Building structural steel

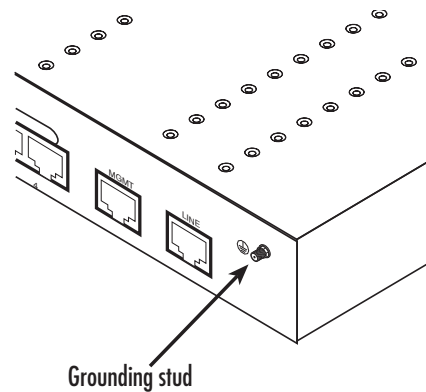


Figure 6. Grounding stud

2. Install the grounding wire between the grounding stud (see [figure 6](#)) and the grounding source.
3. Connect the power adapter to the DC 9V port on the Model 2160, and then connect to the power source.



Mains Voltage: Do not open the case the when the power cord is attached. Line voltages are present within the power supply when the power cords are connected. The mains outlet that is utilized to power the device shall be within 10 feet (3 meters) of the device, shall be easily accessible, and protected by a circuit breaker.



The Model 2160 is not shipped with power cables. For AC powered units, ensure that the power cable used meets all applicable standards for the country in which it is to be installed, and that it is connected to a wall outlet which has earth ground.



The power supply automatically adjusts to accept an input voltage from 100 to 240 VAC(50/60 Hz).

Configuring the Model 2160

There are three different ways you can configure the Model 2160: the serial console, Telnet, or a web browser.

Web configuration requirements

Make sure that the PC you use for configuration has an Ethernet adapter and TCP/IP installed.

The Model 2160 provides a browser interface that allows you to configure and manage the Ethernet Extender. After you set up the IP address for the 2160, you can access the Ethernet Extender's Web interface applications directly in your browser by entering the IP address. You can then use your Web browser to manage and configure the unit from a PC.

Note For detailed information on configuring the Model 2160 through the Web interface, see Chapter 4, “Web configuration” on page 32.

Console configuration requirements

To configure the Model 2160 through the serial console, you can directly connect a terminal or a PC equipped with a terminal-emulation program (such as Hyper Terminal) to the Ethernet Extender's console port.

Use the supplied serial cable (RJ-45 to DB9F) to connect the Model 2160 to a PC. After marking the connection, configure the terminal-emulation program to use the following parameters:

- 9600 bps
- 8 data bits
- no parity
- 1 stop bit

Note For detailed information on configuring the Model 2160 through the serial console, see Chapter 5, “Console and Telnet configuration” on page 66.

Telnet configuration requirements

Make sure that the PC you use for configuration has an Ethernet adapter and TCP/IP installed. The Model 2160 supports Telnet for remote configuration. The command is “**telnet 192.168.1.1**”. When prompted for the username and password for remote login, use **admin** for username and **admin** for password. All display screens are the same as serial console configuration.

The default IP address is **192.168.1.1**, but you may change the IP address for your application.

Note For detailed information on configuring the Model 2160 through Telnet, see Chapter 5, “Console and Telnet configuration” on page 66.

Chapter 4 **Web configuration**

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Introduction

The Model 2160 provides a browser interface that allows you to configure and manage the Ethernet Extender. Make sure that the PC you use for configuration has an Ethernet adapter and TCP/IP installed. After you set up the IP address for the 2160, you can access the Ethernet Extender's Web interface applications directly in your browser by entering the IP address. You can then use your Web browser to manage and configure the unit from a PC.

Setting Up the WMI

This section introduces the configuration and functions of the Web Management Interface (WMI). The WMI is an HTML-based management interface that allows you to easily set-up and manage the Model 2160.

The Model 2160 offers all monitoring and management features that allow users to manage this Model 2160 from anywhere on the network through a standard browser such as Internet Explorer.

TCP/IP setup

When DHCP is enabled, the Model 2160 acts as a DHCP server in your network. The Model 2160 will automatically assign IP address for the management port connection.

To set up TCP/IP on a Windows PC:

1. Click the **Start** button. Select the **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click on the **Network** icon.
3. In the Configuration window, select the TCP/IP protocol line that has been associated with your network card and then click the property icon.
4. Click on the **IP address** tab and select **Obtain IP address automatically**. Click **OK**.

System Login

You may use a web browser such as Internet Explorer on your PC to connect the Model 2160. Type "*http://*" and the IP address like as "*http://192.168.1.1*".

The default IP address and sub net-mask of the MGMT port of the Model 2160 are **192.168.1.1** and **255.255.255.0**. If DHCP is disabled, your PC can set the same net-mask such as *192.168.1.x* where *x* is a number from 2 to 254.

Type the default User name **root** and default Password **root** and then click **OK**. For system security, you should change the user name and password after initial onfiguration.



Figure 7. System login screen

Basic Configuration Options

This section contains information for setting up the operation mode and MGMT port IP, DHCP server, and LAN via the WMI. Figure 8 shows a flowchart demonstrating basic setup via the WMI for the Model 2160.

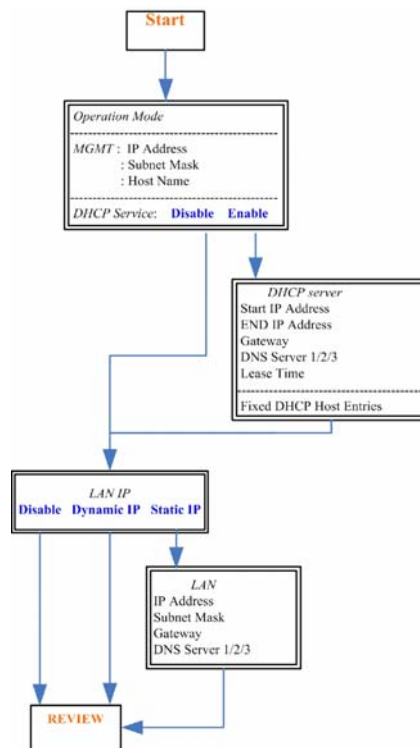


Figure 8. Basic setup flowchart

Operation mode and MGMT port

To configure the operation mode and MGMT port in the WMI:

1. From the main menu, click **Basic** to display the basic installation page.

Figure 9. Operation mode and MGMT port setup page

2. For **Operation Mode**, select the radio button for **CPE** (Customer Premises Equipment) or **CO** (Central Office). When using a “LAN to LAN” connection, one side must be set as CO and the other side must be set as CPE.
3. Enter information for the **MGMT** port. The Model 2160 requires an IP address to be managed over the network. The factory default IP address is **192.168.1.1**. The subnet mask specifies the network number portion of an IP address. The factory default subnet mask is **255.255.255.0**. You can configure another IP address and a different subnet mask for management purposes.
 - **IP:** 192.168.1.1
 - **Subnet Mask:** 255.255.255.0
 - **Host Name:** SOHO

Some ISP providers require the **Host Name** as identification. You may check with your ISP to see if your Internet service has been configured with a host name. In most cases, you can ignore this field.
4. Select an option for **Trigger DHCP Service**. If you don't need the DHCP service, select **Disable**.
5. Click **Next** to commit your changes and continue to the **DHCP Server** page (see “[DHCP server](#)” on page 36).

DHCP server

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a communication protocol that allows network administrators to manage and automate the assignment of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in an organization's network. Each machine that can connect to the Internet needs a unique IP address. When an organization sets up the users with a connection to the Internet, an IP address must be assigned to each machine.

Without DHCP, the IP address must be entered manually at each computer. If computers move to another location in another part of the network, a new IP address must be entered. DHCP lets a network administrator supervise and distribute IP addresses from a central point and automatically sends a new IP address when a computer is plugged into a different place in the network. The embedded DHCP server assigns network con-

figuration information to 253 users (max) accessing the Internet in the same time. For example, if the LAN IP address is 192.168.0.1, the IP range of the LAN is 192.168.0.2 to 192.168.0.254.

To set up the DHCP Server for the Model 2160:

1. Click on **Basic** from the main menu, set up the **Operation Mode** and **MGMT port**, then click **Next** to reach the **DHCP Server** page.
2. The DHCP server assigns the IP from the **Start IP Address** to the **End IP Address**. The legal IP address range is from 0 to 255, but 0 is reserved as the network name and 255 is reserved for broadcast. This implies that the legal IP address range is from 1 to 254. That means you cannot assign an IP greater than 254 or less than 1.
3. A **Lease Time** of 72 hours indicates that the DHCP server will reassign IP information every 72 hours., which is the default value for the Model 2160. You can set up the **Lease Time** for a range from 1 to 720 hours according to your application.
4. If you assign a fixed IP address to a device while using DHCP, you must enter the device's MAC address in the **Table of Fixed DHCP Host Entries**.
5. Click **Next** to commit your changes and continue to the **LAN** page (see “**LAN**” on page 37).

Home Basic Advanced Status Admin Utility

BASIC - STEP2

DHCP SERVER:

- General DHCP Parameter:
 - Start IP Address: 192.168.1.2
 - End IP Address: 192.168.1.51
 - DNS Server 1: 192.168.0.1
 - DNS Server 2:
 - DNS Server 3:
 - Lease Time: 72 hours
- Table of Fixed DHCP Host Entries:

Hint: The format of the MAC Address is 12:34:56:78:9A:BC

Index	MAC Address	IP Address
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

Cancel Reset Next

Figure 10. Basic DHCP setup

LAN

To configure LAN settings through the WMI:

1. Click on **Basic** from the main menu. Set up the **Operation Mode** and **MGMT port**, then click **Next**. Set up the **DHCP Server**, then click **Next** to reach the **LAN** page.

The screenshot shows the 'LAN:' configuration page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Home', 'Basic', 'Advanced', 'Status', 'Admin', and 'Utility'. The 'Basic' tab is selected. The page title is 'BASIC - STEP3'. On the left, there is a sidebar menu with options: 'BASIC', 'ADVANCED', 'STATUS', 'ADMIN', and 'UTILITY'. The main content area is titled 'LAN:' and contains the following configuration options:

- Type: Disable Dynamic IP Static IP
- Static IP:
 - IP Address: 192 . 168 . 2 . 1
 - Subnet Mask: 255 . 255 . 255 . 0
 - Gateway: 0 . 0 . 0 . 0
 - DNS Server 1: 168.95.1.1
 - DNS Server 1: 168.95.192.1
 - DNS Server 1: (empty field)

At the bottom of the page, there are three buttons: 'Cancel', 'Reset', and 'Next'.

Figure 11. LAN setup page

2. Choose an option for the **LAN Type**. If you select **Disable** or **Dynamic IP**, click **Next** at the bottom of the screen to save your changes. If you select **Static IP**, you can enter information for IP, Subnet Mask, Gateway and DNS Server's IP.
3. If you select **Static IP** as the **LAN Type**, enter details in the **Static IP** section. The default values for **Static IP** are:
 - **IP Address:** 192.168.2.1
 - **Subnet Mask:** 255.255.255.0
 - **Gateway:** 0.0.0.0
 - **DNS Server 1:** 168.95.1.1
 - **DNS Server 2:** 168.95.192.1
4. Click **Next** to commit your changes and continue to the **Review** page (see “[Review and save basic setup changes](#)” on page 39).

Review and save basic setup changes

- Once you have entered information on the pages for **Operation Mode** and **MGMT Port**, **DHCP Server**, and **LAN**, the **Basic Setup Review** page will display to confirm your changes.

Home **Basic** **Advanced** **Status** **Admin** **Utility**

BASIC - REVIEW

REVIEW:
To let the configuration that you have changed take effect immediately, please click **Restart** button to reboot the system. To continue the setup procedure, please click **Continue** button.

- Operation Mode:**

LINE	CPE Side
------	----------
- MGMT:**

IP Address	192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Hostname	SOHO
- DHCP Server:**

Trigger DHCP Service	Enable
----------------------	--------
- LAN:**

Type	Static IP
IP Address	10.10.200.40
Subnet Mask	255.255.0.0
Gateway	0.0.0.0
DNS Server 1	168.95.1.1
DNS Server 2	168.95.192.1
DNS Server 3	

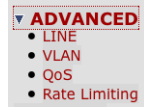
[Continue](#) [Restart](#)

Figure 12. Review and save basic setup changes

- Look over the **Review** page to confirm the desired settings.
- Click **Restart** to reboot the Model 2160 with the new settings.
- Click **Continue** to configure other options.

Advanced Configuration Options

This section contains information for setting up advanced options for the Model 2160 via the WMI. Advanced setup contains Model 2160 Line, VLAN, QoS and Rate Control parameters.



Note The advanced functions are only for advanced users to setup advanced functions. The incorrect advanced settings will affect the performance of the Model 2160 or cause system errors and disconnection.

LINE

Click on **LINE** under **Advanced** on the main menu to reach the LINE advanced configuration page. You can setup the **Line Type** (number of wires), **Annex Type**, **TCPAM Type**, **Main Rate**, **SNR Margin**, and **Line Probe** settings for LINE parameters.

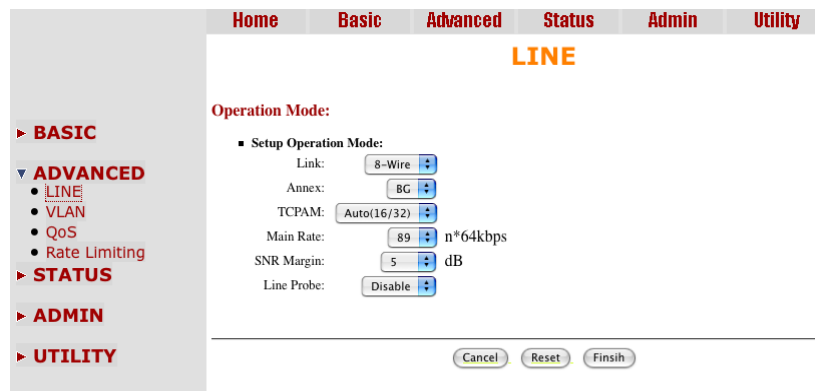


Figure 13. LINE page

Line Type

Select the line type for your model from the **Link** drop-down list. Line type means how many wires you want to use on the line side. For example, you can select 2-wire, 4-wire or 8-wire line type for the 8-wire model.

Table 6. Line Type Chart

		Line Type		
		2-wire	4-wire	8-wire
Model Type	2160 2-wire model	●		
	2161 4-wire model	●	●	
	2162 8-wire model	●	●	●

Annex Type

Select the appropriate **Annex** type from the drop-down list. **Annex AF** describes the transmission and performance requirements for North America. **Annex BG** describes performance and transmission requirements for Europe.

TCPAM Type

TCPAM (Trellis Coded Pulse Amplitude Modulation) is the standard used for line coding. Select the **TCPAM** type from the drop-down list. **Auto** is the default option for **TCPAM**. You can also manually set the TCPAM type.

Main Rate

Select the line rate for your model from the **Main Rate** drop-down list. The main rate is the multiple of 64kbps, 128kbps, or 256kbps- depending on your model type. Use [Table 7](#) to determine the best main rate for your model.

Table 7. Main Rate Chart

Model Type	Multiple	TCPAM-16 = 3-60	TCPAM-32 = 12-89	TCPAM-64 = 90-177
2160 2-wire model	64	192-3840	768-5696	5760-11328
2161 4-wire model	128	384-7680	1536-11392	11520-22656
2162 8-wire model	256	768-15360	3072-22784	23040-45312

SNR Margin

Select the desired **SNR Margin** value from the drop-down list. SNR margin is an index of line connection quality. You can see the actual SNR margin in **STATUS**. You will experience better line connection quality for larger SNR margin values.

For example, if you set the SNR margin is 5, the LINE connection will drop and reconnect when the SNR margin is lower than 5. On the other hand, the device will reduce the line rate and reconnect for better line connection quality. You may select the SNR margin from the range -10 to 21.

Line Probe

For adaptive mode applications, set the **Line Probe** to **Enable**. The Model 2160 will adapt the data rate according to the line status. The screen will prompt the parameters that will be written in NVRAM. Check the parameters before writing in NVRAM.

For all other applications, set the **Line Probe** to **Disable**.

Click **Restart** to reboot the Model 2160 with the new settings. Click **Continue** to configure other options.

VLAN

Click on **VLAN** under **Advanced** on the main menu to reach the VLAN advanced configuration page.



Figure 14. VLAN page

VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) allows a physical network to be partitioned into multiple logical networks. Devices on a logical network belong to one group. A device can belong to more than one group. With VLAN, a device cannot directly talk to or hear from devices that are not in the same group.

With MTU (Multi-Tenant Unit) applications, VLAN is vital in providing isolation and security among the subscribers. When properly configured, VLAN prevents one subscriber from accessing the network resources of another on the same LAN.

VLAN also increases network performance by limiting broadcasts to a smaller and more manageable logical broadcast domain. In traditional switched environments, all broadcast packets go to each every individual port. With VLAN, all broadcasts are confined to a specific broadcast domain.

You can select from two types of VLAN: **802.1Q Tag-Based VLAN** and **Port-Based VLAN**. The VLAN Setup screen changes depending on whether you choose 802.1Q Tag-Based VLAN type or Port Based VLAN type. The **IEEE 802.1Q** defines the operation of VLAN bridges that permit the definition, operation, and administration of VLAN topologies within a bridged LAN infrastructure.

Figure 15 on page 43 shows a diagram of possible VLAN connections.

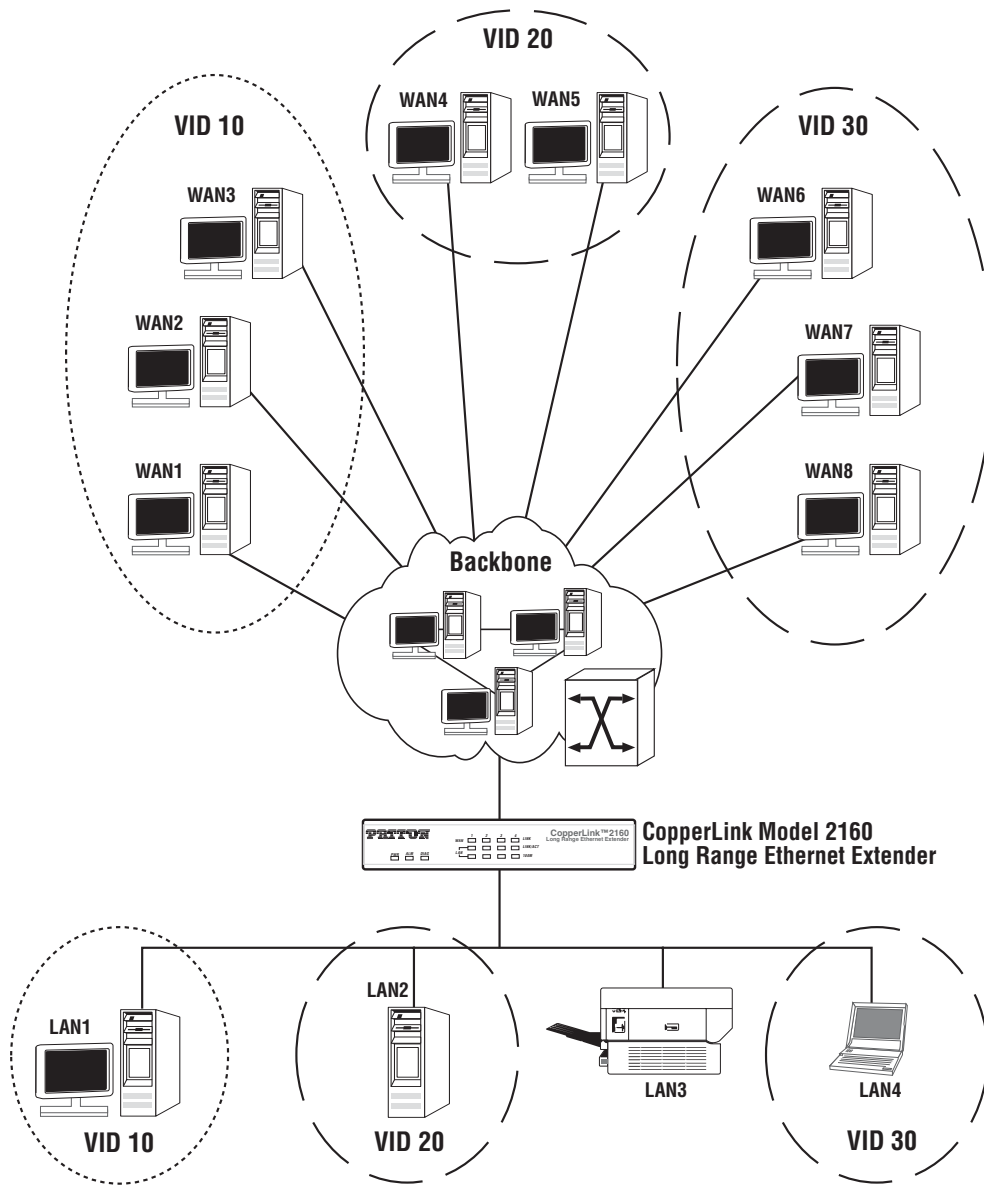


Figure 15. VLAN Diagram

802.1Q Tag-Based VLAN

Click on **VLAN** under **Advanced** on the main menu to reach the VLAN advanced configuration page. Then, select the radio button for **802.1Q Tag-Based VLAN** to display the configuration options.

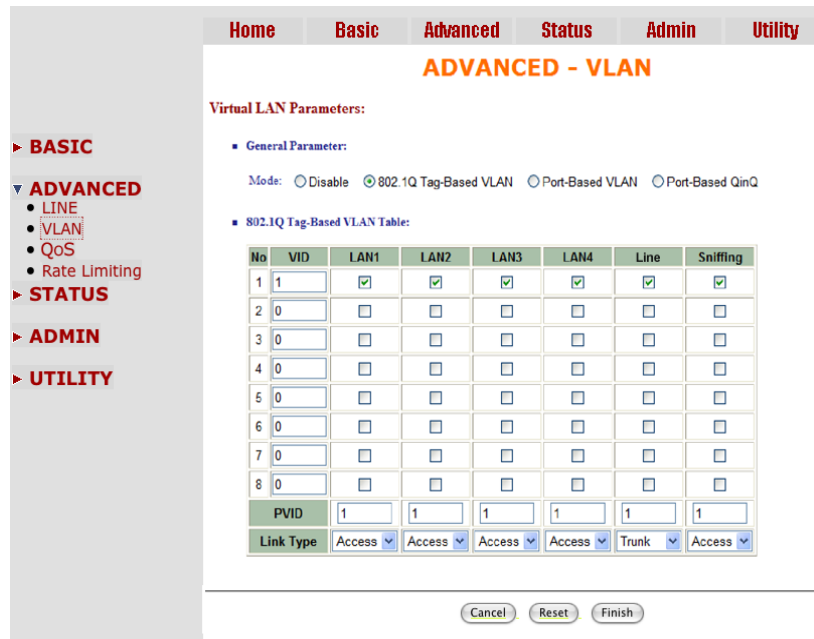


Figure 16. 802.1Q Tag-Based VLAN page

- **VID (Virtual LAN ID):** A number to identify the VLAN segment. Select from 1 to 4094.
- **PVID (Port VID):** An untagged member of the default VLAN. Select from 1 to 4094.
- **Link Type:** Select from **Access** or **Trunk**. **Access** means the port can receive or send *untagged* packets. **Trunk** means that the port can receive or send *tagged* packets.

Tag-Based VLAN Overview. Figure 17 shows the breakdown of the VLAN tag field.

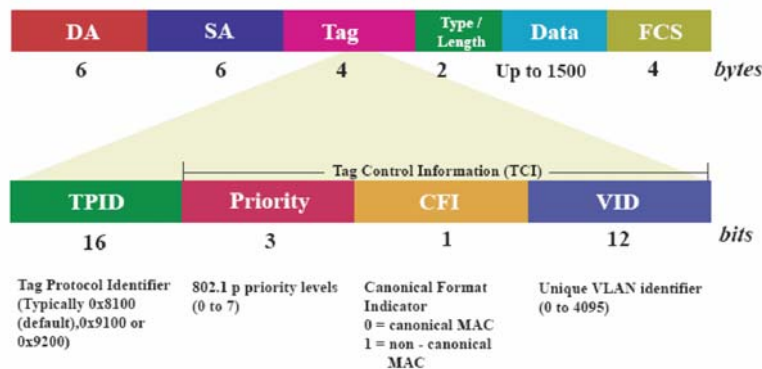


Figure 17. VLAN tag field

The **Tag Control Information (TCI)** section of a VLAN tag includes information on the user **Priority** level, the **Canonical Format Indicator (CFI)** and **VLAN ID (VID)**.

- **Tag Protocol Identifier (TPID)** is a defined value of 8100 in hex. When a frame has the EtherType equal to 8100, this frame carries the tag IEEE 802.1Q / 802.1P.
- **User Priority** defines the priority level for different classes of traffic. There are 8 possible priority levels, with 0 being the lowest priority level and 7 being the highest level. IEEE 802.1P defines the operation for these 3 user priority bits.
- **Canonical Format Indicator (CFI)** is always set to zero for Ethernet switches. CFI is used for compatibility reasons between an Ethernet-type network and Token Ring-type network. If a frame received at an Ethernet port has a CFI set to 1, then that frame should not be forwarded as it is to an untagged port.
- **VLAN ID (VID)** is the unique identification number of the VLAN, which is used by the standard 802.1Q. It has 12 bits and allows the identification of 4096 (2¹²) VLANs. Of the 4096 possible VIDs, a VID of 0 is used to identify priority frames and the value 4095 (FFF) is reserved, so the maximum possible VLAN configurations are 4,094.

The Model 2160 initially configures one VLAN by default, VID=1. A port such as LAN1–4, line or sniffing can have only one **Port VID (PVID)**, but can have as many VID groups as the Model 2160 has memory in its VLAN table to store them.

Ports in the same VLAN group share the same frame broadcast domain thus increase network performance through reduced boardcast traffic. You can modify VLAN groups at any time by adding, moving or changing ports without any re-cabling.

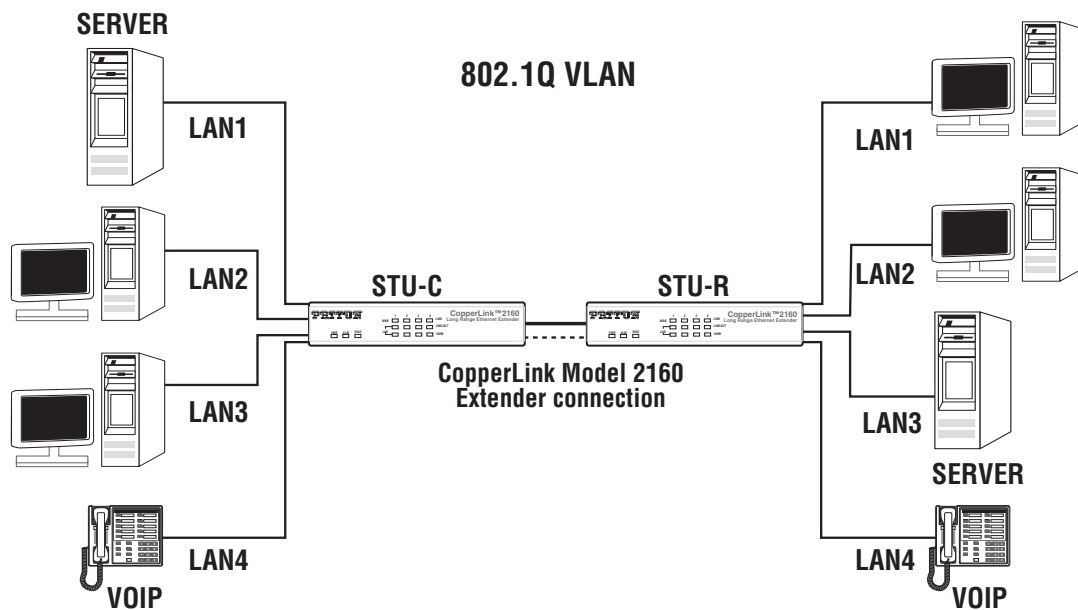


Figure 18. 802.1Q VLAN diagram

Configuring 802.1Q VLAN Tagging. Before enabling VLANs for the Model 2160, you must first assign each port to the VLAN group(s) in which it will participate. By default all ports are assigned to VLAN1 as untagged ports. Add a port as a tagged port if you want it to carry traffic for one or more VLANs, and any intermediate network devices or the host at the other end of the connection supports VLANs. Then, assign ports on the other VLAN-aware network devices along the path that will carry this traffic to the same VLAN(s), either man-

ually or dynamically using **Generic VLAN Routing Protocol (GVRP)**. However, if you want a port on this Model 2160 to participate in one or more VLANs, but none of the intermediate network devices nor the host at the other end of the connection supports VLANs, then you should add this port to the VLAN as an untagged port.

Note VLAN-tagged frames can pass through VLAN-aware or VLAN-unaware network inter-connection devices, but the VLAN tags should be stripped off before passing it on to any end-node host that does not support VLAN tagging.

- **VLAN Classification** - When the Model 2160 receives a frame, it classifies the frame in one of two ways. If the frame is untagged, the Model 2160 assigns the frame to an associated VLAN (based on the default VLAN ID of the receiving port). But if the frame is tagged, the Model 2160 uses the tagged VLAN ID to identify the port broadcast domain of the frame.
- **Port Overlapping** - You can use port overlapping to allow access to commonly shared network resources among different VLAN groups, such as file servers or printers.
- **Untagged VLANs** - Untagged (or static) VLANs are typically used to reduce broadcast traffic and to increase security. A group of network users assigned to a VLAN form a broadcast domain that is separate from other VLANs configured on the Model 2160. Packets are forwarded only between ports that are designated for the same VLAN. Untagged VLANs can be used to manually isolate user groups or subnets.
- **Port VID (PVID)** - A PVID is a VLAN ID assigned to untagged frames received on the interface. (Default: 1). If an interface is not a member of VLAN 1 and you assign its PVID to this VLAN, the interface will automatically be added to VLAN 1 as an untagged member. For all other VLANs, an interface must first be configured as an untagged member before you can assign its PVID to that group.
- **Link Type** - The Link Type determines the types of frames the port can accept. **Access** means the port can only receive or send untagged frame types. **Trunk** means that the port can only receive or send tagged frame types.

Port-Based VLAN

Click on **VLAN** under **Advanced** on the main menu to reach the VLAN advanced configuration page. Then, select the radio button for **Port-Based VLAN** to display the configuration options.

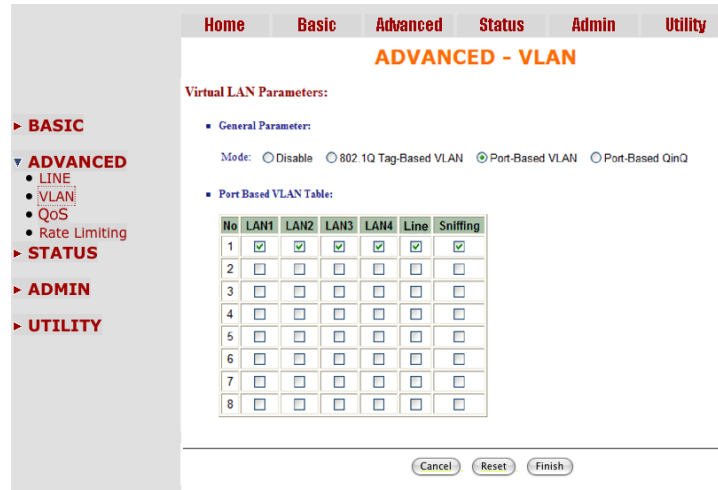


Figure 19. Port-Based VLAN page

Port-Based VLANs are VLANs where the packet forwarding decision is based on the destination MAC address and its associated port. When using the port-based VLAN, the port is assigned to a specific VLAN independent of the user or system attached to the port. This means all users attached to the port should be members in the same VLAN. The network administrator typically performs the VLAN assignment. The port configuration is static and cannot be automatically changed to another VLAN without manual reconfiguration.

As with other VLAN approaches, the packets forwarded using this method do not leak into other VLAN domains on the network. After a port has been assigned to a VLAN, the port cannot send to or receive from devices in another VLAN.

The default setting for port-based VLANs (shown in [Figure 19](#)) is that all of ports are connected so that all ports can communicate with each other. Essentially, there are no virtual LANs. This option is the most flexible but the least secure.

If you click the LAN1 to LAN4 only with line and Sniffing (as shown here), there are port isolation means that each LAN's port can only communicate with management port and cannot communicate with each other. This option is the most limiting but also the most secure.

No	LAN1	LAN2	LAN3	LAN4	Line	Sniffing
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Port-Based QinQ

Click on **VLAN** under **Advanced** on the main menu to reach the VLAN advanced configuration page. Then, select the radio button for **Port-Based QinQ** to display the configuration options.

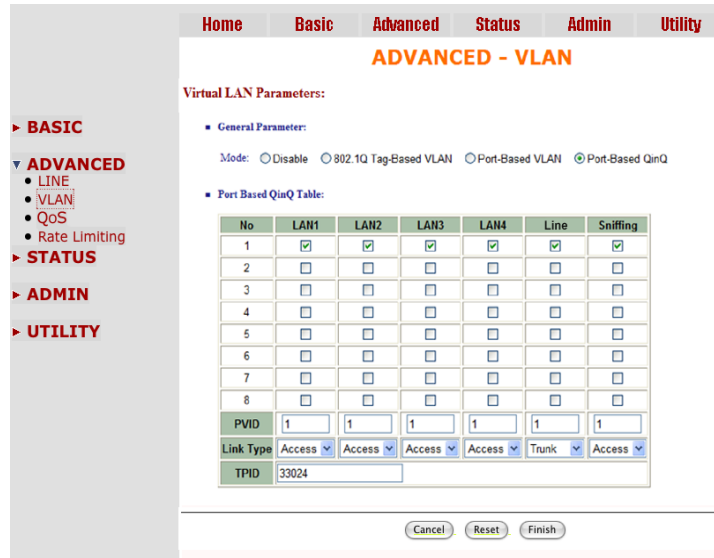


Figure 20. Port-Based QinQ VLAN page

- **PVID (Port VID):** An untagged member of the default VLAN. Select from 1 to 4094.
- **TPID (Tag Protocol Identifier):** Enter 33024 for IEEE802.1Q .
- **Link Type:** Select from **Access** or **Trunk**. **Access** means the port can receive or send *untagged* packets. **Trunk** means that the port can receive or send *tagged* packets.

A VLAN tag uses the tag protocol identifier (TPID) field to identify the protocol type of the tag. The value of this field, as defined in IEEE 802.1Q, is 0x8100 (33024).

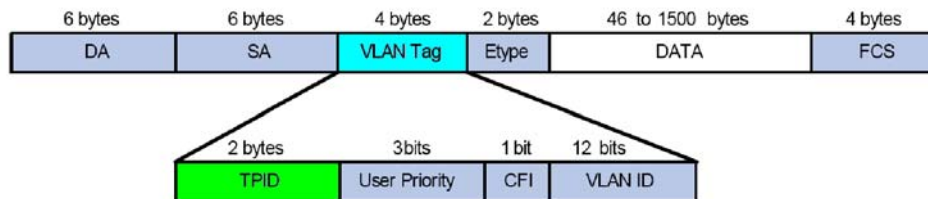


Figure 21. VLAN Tag structure of an Ethernet frame

On devices of different vendors, the TPID of the outer VLAN tag of QinQ frames may have different default values. You can set or modify this TPID value, so that the QinQ frames, when arriving at the public network, carries the TPID value of a specific vendor to allow interoperation with devices of that vendor.

The TPID in an Ethernet frame has the same position with the protocol type field in a frame without a VLAN tag. To avoid chaotic packet forwarding and receiving, you cannot set the TPID value to any of the values in [table 8](#) on page 49.

Table 8. Reserved Protocol Values

Protocol Type	Value
ARP	0x0806
PUP	0x0200
RARP	0x8035
IP	0x0800
IPv6	0x86DD
PPPoE	0x8863/0x8864
MPLS	0x8847/0x8848
IPX/SPX	0x8137
IS-IS	0x8000
LACP	0x8809
802.1x	0x888E
Cluster	0x88A7
Reserved	0xFFFD/0xFFFE/0xFFFF

Quality of Service (QoS)

Quality of Service (QoS) refers to both a network's ability to deliver data with minimum delay, and the networking methods used to control the use of bandwidth. Without QoS, all traffic data is equally likely to be dropped when the network is congested. This can cause a reduction in network performance and mark the network inadequate for time-critical application such as video-on-demand.

Click on **QoS** under **Advanced** on the main menu to reach the QoS advanced configuration page.

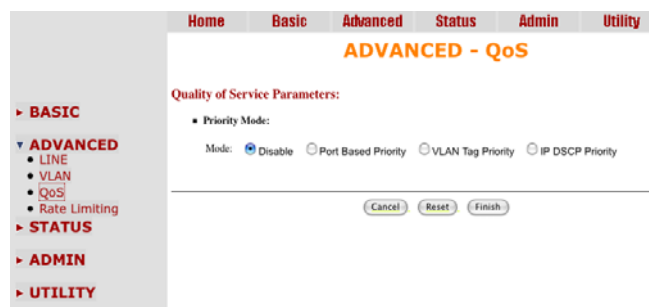


Figure 22. QoS page

QoS (Quality of Service) is used to decide which devices can get priorities to pass through the Model 2160 once the bandwidth is exhausted or fully saturated.

There are three types of QoS priority modes: [Port Based Priority](#), [VLAN Tag Priority](#) and [IP DSCP Priority](#). You can also disable the QoS function.

Port Based Priority

Click on **QoS** under **Advanced** on the main menu to reach the QoS advanced configuration page. Then, select the radio button for **Port Based Priority** to display the configuration options.

The screenshot shows the 'Quality of Service Parameters' configuration page. The 'Port Based Priority' section is active, displaying a table for selecting ports and queues. The table has columns for Port, LAN1, LAN2, LAN3, LAN4, Line, and Sniffing, and a Queue column with buttons for selecting queue types (0, 1, 2, 3). The 'Port Based Priority' section also includes a 'Queue' table with columns for Port, LAN1, LAN2, LAN3, LAN4, Line, and Sniffing, and a 'Queue' column with buttons for selecting queue types (0, 1, 2, 3).

Figure 23. QoS - Port Based Priority page

In the **Port Based Priority** table, select the ports that the port-based priority rule should be applied. There six ports to choose from: LAN1, LAN2, LAN3, LAN4, line and Sniffing.

In the **Scheduling Configuration** section, you can set up the **Queue** type from type 0 to type 3. Each Queue type can set up the queue **Weight** from 1 to 15.

The Queuing method is used to configure queuing algorithms for outgoing traffic. Queuing algorithms allows the Model 2160 to maintain separate queues for packets from each individual source or flow and prevent a source from monopolizing the bandwidth.

The **Queue** types are **Weight Round Robin (WRR)**, **Best Effort (BE)**, and **Strictly Priority (SP)**.

- **WRR** services on a rotating basis and is activated only when a port has more traffic than it can handle. A queue is given an amount of bandwidth irrespective of the incoming traffic on that port. The queue then moves to the back of the list. The next queue is given an equal amount of bandwidth, and then moves to the end of the list, and so on, depending on the number of queues being used, This works in a looping fashion until a queue is empty.
- **BE** is used for data applications or any non-classified traffic. This would include e-mail, Internet browsing, data back-up etc. The BE class is for traffic that can afford to wait and not affect the overall outcome of the data application.
- **SP** services queues based on priority only. As traffic comes into the Model 2160, traffic on the highest priority queue, Q3 is transmitted first. When that queue empties, traffic on the next highest-priority queue, Q2 transmitted until Q2 empties, and then traffic is transmitted on Q1 and so on. If higher priority queues never empty, then traffic on lower priority never gets sent. The SP class is typically for video applications that require a fixed amount of bandwidth to be considered good quality.

VLAN Tag Priority

Click on **QoS** under **Advanced** on the main menu to reach the QoS advanced configuration page. Then, select the radio button for **VLAN Tag Priority** to display the configuration options.

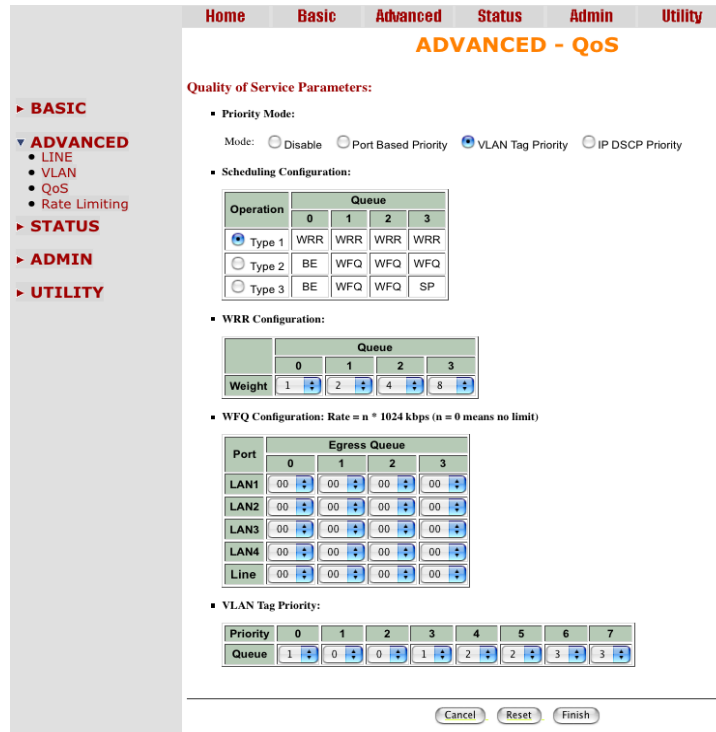


Figure 24. QoS - VLAN Tag Priority page

VLAN Tag Priority uses the tag field information which has been inserted into an Ethernet frame. If a port has an 802.1Q-compliant device attached (such as this Ethernet Extender), these tagged frames can carry VLAN membership information.

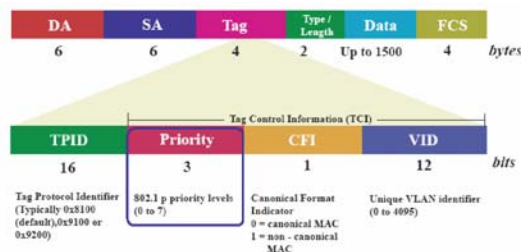


Figure 25. IEEE 802.1Q Tagged Frame for Ethernet

Priority defines the user priority level for different classes of traffic. There are 8 possible priority levels, with 0 being the lowest priority level and 7 being the highest level. Each Priority level can be set queue from 0 to 3.

Table 9. VLAN Tag Priority Levels

Priority Level	Traffic Type
0 (default)	Best Effort
1	Background
2	Spare
3	Excellent Effort
4	Controlled Load
5	Video, less than 100 milliseconds latency and jitter
6	Voice, less than 10 milliseconds latency and jitter
7	Network Control

In the **Scheduling Configuration** table, you can set up the type of QoS operation from 1 to 3. You can also set up the Queue Weight from 1 to 15.

WRR Scheduling Configuration Example. For example, you can set the Model 2160 use Weighted Round-Robin (WRR) queuing that specifies a relative weight of each queue. WRR uses a pre-defined relative weight for each queue that determines the percentage of service time to services each queue before moving on to the next queue. This prevents the head-of-line blocking that can occur with strict priority queuing.

■ **Scheduling Configuration:**

Operation	Queue			
	0	1	2	3
Type 1	WRR	WRR	WRR	WRR
Type 2	BE	BE	BE	SP
Weight	1	2	4	8

■ **VLAN Tag Priority:**

Priority	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Queue	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	3

Table 10. WRR Scheduling Configuration Example Values

Queue	0	1	2	3
Type 1	WRR	WRR	WRR	WRR
Weight	1	2	4	8

For this example, set up the WRR (Type 1) to share bandwidth by using scheduling weights 1, 2, 4 and 8 for queues 0 through 3 respectively.

Priority	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Queue	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	3

According to above two tables, we can get the mapping QoS values to Egress Queues as the following:

Priority	0	1	2	3
Queue	1,2	0,3	4,5	6,7

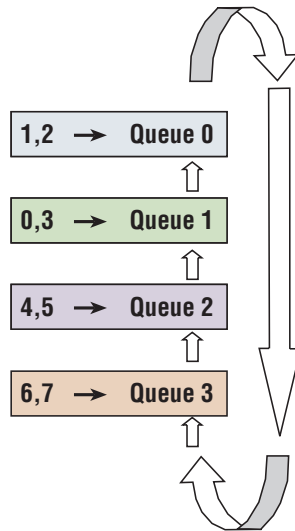


Figure 26. Service by WRR

IP DSCP Priority

Differentiated Services Overview. Differentiated Services (DiffServ) is a class of service (CoS) model that enhances best-effort Internet services by differentiating traffic by users, service requirements and other criteria. Packets are specifically marked, allowing network nodes to provide different levels of service, as appropriate for video playback, voice calls or other delay-sensitive applications, via priority queuing or bandwidth allocation.

DiffServ defines a new DS (Differentiated Services) field to replace the Type of Service (ToS) field in the IP header. The DS field contains a 2-bits unused field and 6-bits DSCP field which can define up to 64 service levels. Figure 27 shows the DS field:

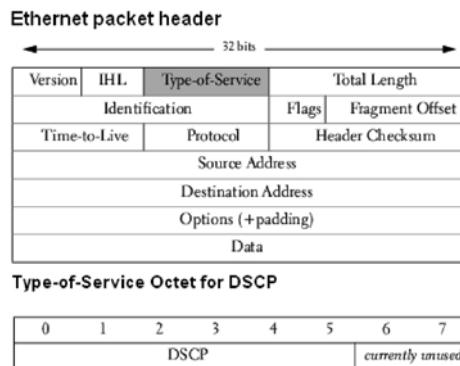


Figure 27. Differentiated Services field

The DSCP value used to identify 64 levels (2⁶=64) of service determines the forwarding behavior that each packet gets across the DiffServ network. Based on the marking rule different kinds of traffic can be marked for different priorities of forwarding. Resources can then be allocated according to the DSCP values and the configured policies. Table 11 shows how the bits are used in the DSCP field.

Table 11. Bits in the DSCP field

Bit 0	Bit 1	Bit 2	Precedence	Usage
1	1	1	7	Stays the same (link layer and routing protocol keep alive)
1	1	0	6	Stays the same(used for IP routing Protocols)
1	0	1	5	Express Forwarding (EF)
1	0	0	4	Class 4
0	1	1	3	Class 3
0	1	0	2	Class 2
0	0	1	1	Class 1
0	0	0	0	Best effort

Bit 3	Bit 4	Bit 5	Usage	Meaning
0	-	-	Delay	Normal
1	-	-	Delay	Low
-	0	-	Throughput	Normal
-	1	-	Throughput	High
-	-	0	Reliability	Normal
-	-	1	Reliability	High

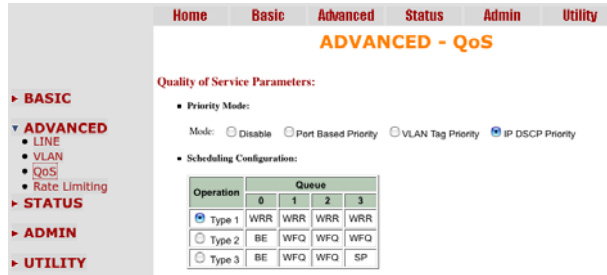
The standardized DiffServ field of the packet is marked with a value so that the packet receives a particular forwarding treatment at each network node. RFC 2597 defines the assured forwarding (AF) classes. There are four AF classes, AF1x through AF4x. Within each class, there are three drop probabilities. Depending on a given network's policy, packets can be selected for a PHB based on required throughput, delay, jitter, loss, or according to priority of access to network services. Classes 1 through 4 are referred to as AF classes.

Table 12 illustrates the DSCP coding for specifying the AF class with the probability. Bits 0, 1, and 2 define the class; bits 3 and 4 specify the drop probability; bit 5 is always 0.

Table 12. DSCP Coding

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Low Drop	001010 AF11 DSCP 10	010010 AF21 DSCP 18	011010 AF31 DSCP 26	100010 AF41 DSCP 34
Medium Drop	001100 AF12 DSCP 12	010100 AF22 DSCP 20	011100 AF32 DSCP 28	100100 AF42 DSCP 36
High Drop	001110 AF13 DSCP 14	010110 AF23 DSCP 22	011110 AF33 DSCP 30	100110 AF43 DSCP 38

Configuring DSCP Options. Click on **QoS** under **Advanced** on the main menu to reach the QoS advanced configuration page. Then, select the radio button for **IP DSCP Priority** to display the configuration options.



IP DSCP Priority:

DSCP	Queue	DSCP	Queue	DSCP	Queue	DSCP	Queue
0	0	16	1	32	2	48	2
1	0	17	1	33	2	49	2
2	0	18	1	34	2	50	2
3	0	19	1	35	2	51	2
4	0	20	1	36	2	52	2
5	0	21	1	37	2	53	2
6	0	22	1	38	2	54	2
7	0	23	1	39	2	55	2
8	0	24	2	40	3	56	2
9	0	25	2	41	3	57	2
10	0	26	2	42	3	58	2
11	0	27	2	43	3	59	2
12	0	28	2	44	3	60	2
13	0	29	2	45	3	61	2
14	0	30	2	46	3	62	2
15	0	31	2	47	3	63	2

Figure 28. QoS - IP DSCP Priority page

Each **DSCP value** (from 0 to 63) is mapped to a **Queue value** (from 0 to 3) from the drop-down list. The number 0 represents the lowest priority and number 3 represents the highest priority and according various queuing strategies to tailor performance to requirements.

If you want to save the changes, click **Finish**. After you click **Finish**, review page will display for you to confirm your changes. To let the configuration that you have changed take effect, click **Restart** to reboot system. If you want to continue the setup procedure, click **Continue**.

Rate Control

Click on **Rate Control** under **Advanced** on the main menu to reach the Rate Control configuration page.

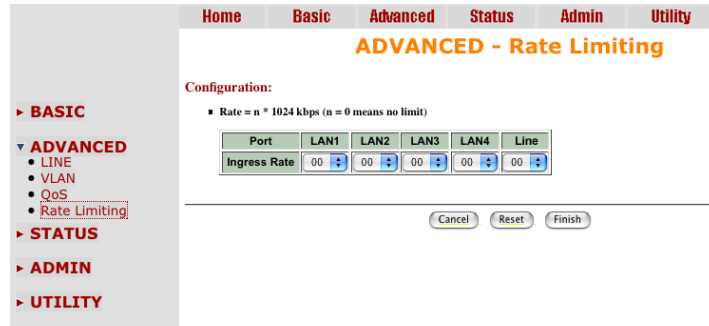


Figure 29. Rate Control page

Limiting bandwidth to specific users and ports helps control network congestion, ensure high performance, create efficient networks, and prevent a small number of users from monopolizing network bandwidth.

Rate control can be used to intelligently manage bandwidth allocation in the networking. It can prevent one user or device from dominating the available network bandwidth, and it allows IT managers to allocate greater bandwidth to the departments and applications that need it.

ADVANCED - Rate Limiting

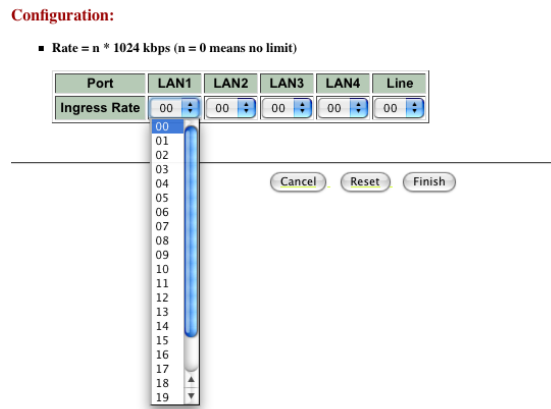
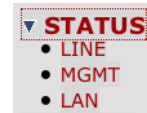


Figure 30. Rate Control options

You can set up the date rates limit on each port. The date rates are: No limit, 128K, 256K, 512K, 1M and 2M. The default setting is No limit on each ports.

Status Options

This section contains information for monitoring status options for the Model 2160 via the WMI. The Status menu contains LINE, MGMT, and LAN parameters.



LINE Status

The **LINE Status** includes information for the run-time device status, mode, Bitrate and Performance information such as SNR margin, attenuation and CRC error count.

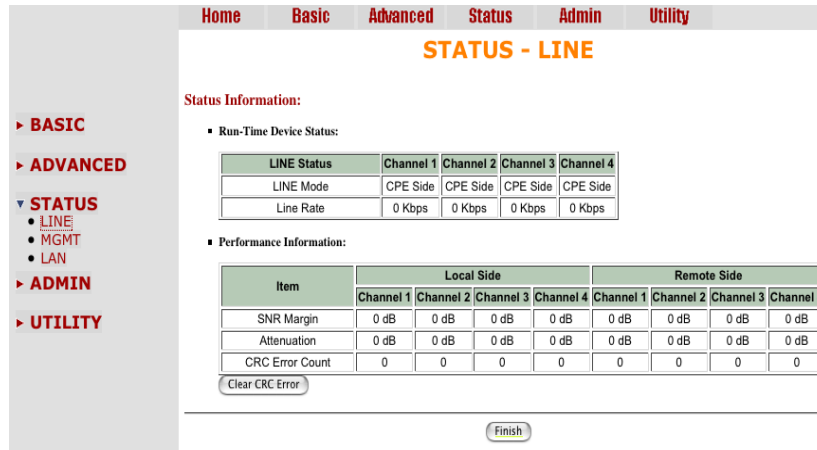


Figure 31. LINE Status page (8-wire model shown)

If two Model 2160s have been linked together, you can view their run-time line rate status and performance information from this screen. If you want to clear the performance data, click **Clear CRC Error**.

Note CPE side's line rate according to the setting of CO side.

MGMT Status

The **MGMT Status** page displays information about the MGMT port interface. You can view the general status of the MGMT interface and DHCP client table.

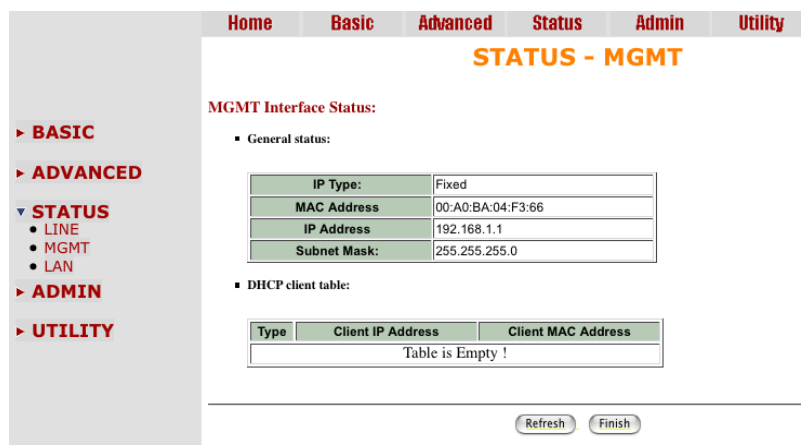


Figure 32. MGMT Status page

LAN Status

The LAN Status page displays information about a LAN port. The system will allow you to select which LAN port to view.

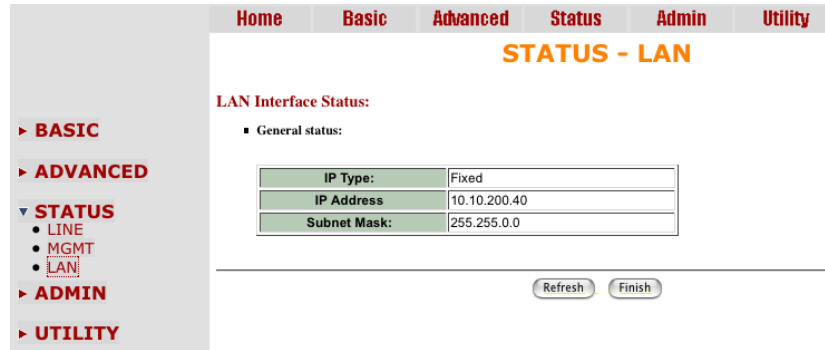


Figure 33. LAN Status page

Administration Options

This section allows you to configure administration options for Security and Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).



Security Administration

For system security, you should change the default user name and password during initial setup. Otherwise, unauthorized persons can access the Model 2160 and change the parameters. Click Security in the Administration menu to set up the parameters.

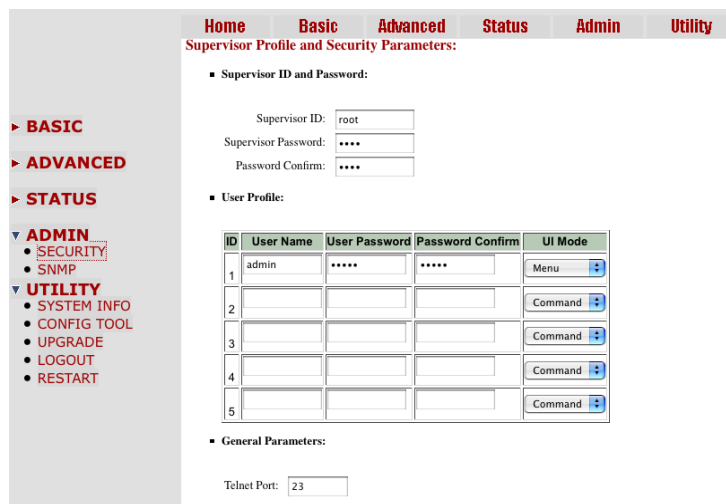


Figure 34. Security Administration page

User Profiles

For better security, change the **Supervisor ID** and **Supervisor Password** for the Model 2160. If you don't set them, all users will be able to access the Model 2160 using the default Supervisor ID and Supervisor Password, which is *root*.

You can authorize five legal users to access the Model 2160 via telnet or console only. There are two UI modes, menu driven mode and command mode to configure the Model 2160. The default user name and Password are *admin*. There are two UI modes, the WMI and the Telnet/Console mode to set up the Model 2160.

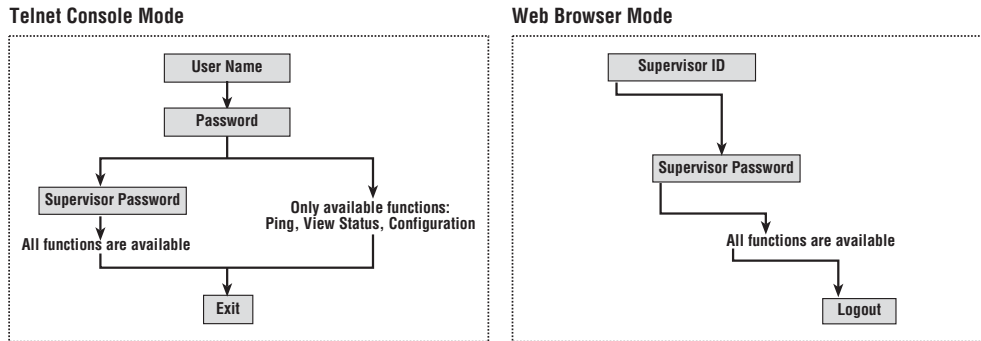


Figure 35. Model 2160 configuration modes

Remote Management Hosts

The Remote Management Host section of the Security Administration page enables you to set up the legal IP addresses from which authorized persons can configure the Model 2160. This is the most secure way for the network administrator to set up the legal address of configuration.

The screenshot shows a web interface with a navigation menu at the top: Home, Basic, Advanced, Status, Admin, Utility. The 'Advanced' tab is selected. Below the menu, there is a section titled 'Remote Management Host:' with a sub-header 'Remote Management Host:'. A note reads: 'Modify legal management IP address. Note, an empty pool defaults to a security level that would allow any management connections from any host in LAN but deny all connections from WAN side. A 0.0.0.0 entry in the pool will allow all management connections from any host, including the Internet.'

ID	IP Address
1	0.0.0.0
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	

At the bottom of the form are three buttons: Cancel, Reset, and Finish.

Figure 36. Remote Management Host section

A configuration of **0.0.0.0** will allow all hosts on Internet or LAN to access the Model 2160. If you leave the trusted host list completely blank, you will block all PCs on the WAN from accessing the Model 2160. On the other hand, only PCs in the LAN can access the Model 2160. If you type the exact IP address in the field, only that host can access the Model 2160.

Click **Finish** to commit your changes. The browser will prompt the configured parameters and check it before writing into NVRAM. Press **Restart** to reboot the Model 2160 with the new settings. Click **Continue** to configure other options.

SNMP Administration

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) provides for the exchange of messages between a network management client and a network management agent for remote management of network nodes. These messages contain requests to get and set variables that exist in network nodes in order to obtain statistics, set configuration parameters, and monitor network events. SNMP communications can occur over the LAN or WAN connection.

The Model 2160 can generate SNMP traps to indicate alarm conditions, and it relies on SNMP community strings to implement SNMP security. This Model 2160 support both MIB I and MIB II.

Click **SNMP** in the **Administration** menu to set up the parameters.

Home Basic Advanced Status Admin Utility

▶ BASIC
 ▶ ADVANCED
 ▶ STATUS
 ▼ ADMIN
 • SECURITY
 • **SNMP**
 ▶ UTILITY

• Table of current community pool:

Index	Status	Access Right	Community
1	Disable	Deny	private
2	Disable	---	---
3	Disable	---	---
4	Disable	---	---
5	Disable	---	---

Cancel OK

• Table of current trap host pool:

Index	Version	IP Address	Community
1	Disable	192.168.0.254	private
2	Disable	---	---
3	Disable	---	---
4	Disable	---	---
5	Disable	---	---

Cancel OK

Cancel Reset Finish

Figure 37. SNMP Administration page

Community Pool

An SNMP community is a group of devices and management stations running SNMP. It helps define where information is sent. The community name is used to identify the group. A SNMP device or agent may belong to more than one community. It will not request information from management stations that do not belong to one of its communities.

Table 13. Default SNMP Communities

Access Right	Community
Read	public
Write	private

Click **Modify** to set up community pools.

■ Table of current community pool:

Index	Status	Access Right	Community
1	Enable	Deny	private
2	Disable	Deny	---
3	Disable	---	---
4	Disable	---	---
5	Disable	---	---

Cancel OK

Figure 38. SNMP community pool configuration

In the table of the current community pool, you can set up access:

- **Status:** *Enable*—Turn on the SNMP function; *Disable*—Turn off the SNMP function
- **Access Right:** *Deny*—Restrict all access; *Read*—Read-only access; *Write*—Read/write access
- **Community:** The password for write access.

After configuring the community pool, click **Finish**. The browser will prompt the configured parameters and check it before writing into NVRAM. Press **Restart** to reboot the Model 2160 with the new settings. Click **Continue** to configure other options.

Trap Host Pool

In the table of current trap host pool, you can set up the trap host. SNMP trap is an informational message sent from an SNMP agent to a manager. It is a management station (SNMP application) that receives traps. If you don't define a trap host pool, then no traps are issued.

Click **Modify** to set up the trap host pool.

• Table of current trap host pool:

Index	Version	IP Address	Community
1	Version 1	192.168.0.254	private
2	Disable	---	---
3	Disable	---	---
4	Disable	---	---
5	Disable	---	---

Cancel OK

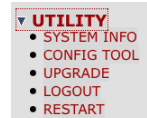
Figure 39. Trap host pool configuration

- **Version:** Select version for trap host. (Version 1 is for SNMPv1; Version 2 for SNMPv2; Disable–Turn off)
- **IP Address:** Enter the trap host IP address
- **Community:** Enter the community password.

Click **OK** to finish the setup. The browser will prompt the configured parameters and check it before writing into NVRAM. Press **Restart** to reboot the Model 2160 with the new settings. Click **Continue** to configure other options.

Utility Options

This section allows you to manage utility options for the Model 2160, including system information, the configuration tool, upgrade information, log out of the system, and restart the system.



System Information

To review system information, click **System Info** in the **Utility** menu.

General System Information:	
MCSV	1608-0031-107162CF
Software Version	1608-0031-107162CF
Chipset	PEF 24628
Firmware Version	1.1-1.5.8_002
Host Name	SOHO
Serial No	BKM5L2X90015
System Up Time	0DAY/0HR/33MIN

Finish Refresh Help

Figure 40. System Information page

You can check the MCSV, Software Version, Chipset, Firmware Version, Host Name and System Up Time. The System Up Time item let you know how long the Model 2160 has been running since powering up.

Configuration Tool

The configuration tool has three options: **Load Factory Default**, **Restore Configuration**, and **Backup Configuration**. Click **Config Tool** in the **Utility** menu.



Figure 41. Configuration Tool page

Select the desired configuration function, then click **Finish**.

- **Load Factory Default:** The system will load the factory default parameters for the Model 2160.

Note This option will change all of the settings back to factory default. You will lose all of your current settings.

- **Restore Configuration:** Use this option to recover the backup configuration easily. Click **Finish** after selecting **Restore Configuration**. Browse to the backup file then click **Finish** again. The Model 2160 will automatically restore the saved configuration.
- **Backup Configuration:** After you configure the Model 2160 with your desired settings, you can use the **Backup Configuration** option to save your Model 2160 parameters in the PC. Select the **Backup Configuration** and then click **Finish**. Browse to the backup directory, and click **Finish** again. The Model 2160 will automatically save the configuration.

Upgrade

You can update the firmware of Model 2160 using the **Upgrade** function. Click **Upgrade** in the **Utility** menu.

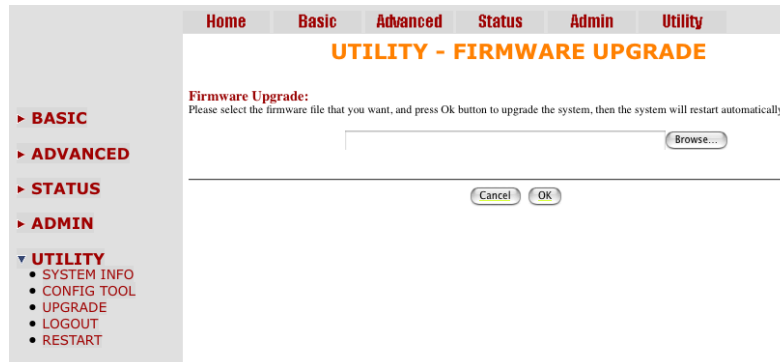


Figure 42. Upgrade page

Type the path and file name of the **Firmware** file you wish to upload to the Model 2160 in text box. Or, you can also click **Browse** to locate the file. Click **OK** to begin the upgrade process. The system will reboot automatically after finishing. (Firmware upgrades will only take effect after the system reboots).

After the firmware upgrade process is complete, click **System Info** in the **Utility** menu to verify your current firmware version number.

Logout

To exit the Model 2160 Web Management Interface securely, click **Logout** in the **Utility** menu. You have to log in with your password again after you log out. This is recommended after you finish a management session for security reasons.

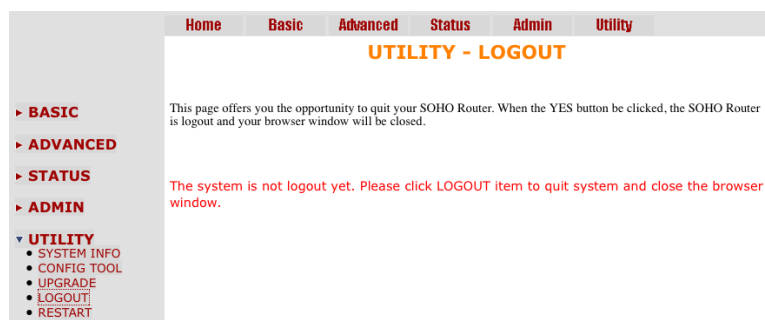


Figure 43. Logout page

Restart

To reboot the Model 2160, click **Restart** in the **Utility** menu, then click the **Restart** button.

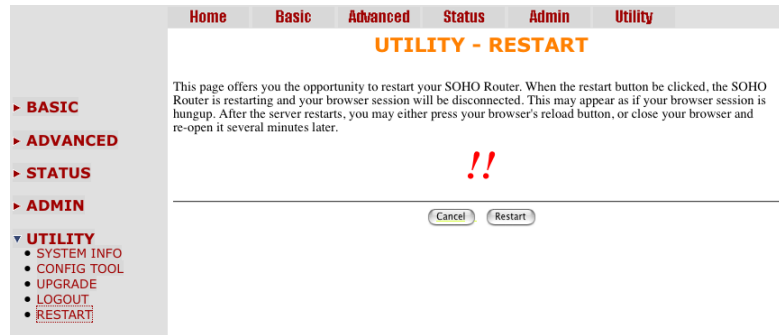


Figure 44. Restart page

The following screen displays:

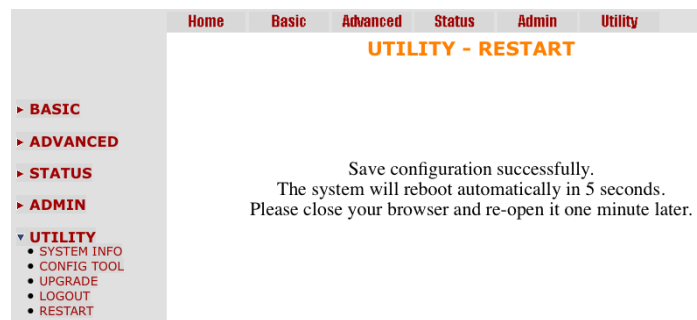


Figure 45. Restart page

Chapter 5 **Console and Telnet configuration**

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Introduction

This chapter provides information for configuring the Model 2160 by using the serial console with Telnet.

Log in to the console interface

The console port is a RJ-48C connector that provides a connection to a PC for monitoring and configuring the Model 2160. Use the supplied serial cable with a female DB-9 connector to connect to the serial port of PC, and connect the RJ-48C module jack connector to the Model 2160's console port. Start your terminal emulation program (such as Hyper Terminal) and configure the communication parameters. Use the settings shown in Table 14 to log into the console:

Table 14. Console settings

Parameter	Value
Baud rate	9600
Data Bits	8
Parity Check	None
Stop Bits	1
Flow-control	None

After you enter the settings for the console, press the spacebar until the login screen appears. When you see the login screen, you can log on to the Model 2160. Enter **admin** for both the User Name and Password.

Log in using Telnet

The Model 2160 also supports Telnet for remote management. Connect the Ethernet cable to the MGMT port of Model 2160 to your computer. The MGMT LED on the front panel of the Model 2160 will light up. Start your Telnet client with VT100 terminal emulation and connect to the management IP of the Model 2160. Wait for the login prompt to display. Enter your user name and password. When you see the login screen, you can log on to the Model 2160. Enter **admin** for both the User Name and Password.

Note The default IP address is 192.168.1.1. The line command is “telnet 192.168.1.1” in DOS mode.

Interface commands

Before changing the configuration, familiarize yourself with the operations list in the following table:

Table 15. Interface commands

Keystroke	Description
[UP] or I	Move to the field above in the same level menu.
[DOWN] or K	Move to field below in the same level menu.
[LEFT] or J	Move back to the previous menu.
[RIGHT], L or [ENTER]	Move forward to the submenu.
[HOME] or U	Move to the first field.
[END] or O	Move to the last field.
[TAB]	Choose another parameter.
Ctrl + C	Quit configuring the item.
Ctrl +Q	Access help.

The Model 2160 uses a menu-driven interface for serial console and Telnet management. This interface displays all available commands for configuring the Ethernet Extender.

The following figure shows an example of the menu-driven interface. In the menu, scroll up/down by pressing the I / K keys. Select one command by pressing the L key. Go back to a higher level of the menu by pressing the J key. You can also scroll to the top/bottom with the U/O keys.

For example, to show the system information, log on to the Model 2160. Press the K key twice and select the **show** command with the L key. Select the **system** command in the submenu. The system will display general information. You may also use the Enter key to select a command.

```

                                LINE Bridge
-----
>> enable          Modify command privilege
   status          Show running system status
   show           View system configuration
   ping           Packet internet groper command
   exit           Quit system

-----
Command: enable <CR>
Message:

-----
<I/K> Move up/down, <L/J> Select/Unselect, <U/O> Move top/bottom, <^Q> Help

```

Figure 46. Console/Telnet Menu

Window structure

From top to bottom, the window is divided into four parts:

- **Product name:** LINE Bridge
- **Menu field:** The menu tree prompts on this field. Symbol “>>” indicates the cursor place.
- **Configuration field:** Configure the parameters in this field. < *parameter* > indicates the parameters you can choose and < *more...* > indicates that there are more options in the submenu.
- **Footer:** Operation commands for help

Main Menu Tree

The commands available in the main menu tree depend on if you have logged in using a supervisor password (authorized user) or not (unauthorized user). An authorized user can access all of the configuration commands in the subdirectories using the **enable** command. Unauthorized users cannot change any configurations but can view the status and information for the Model 2160. They may also use the **ping** command to check the Model 2160's connection.

Menu tree for authorized users

Authorized users may log into the Model 2160 with a supervisor password to obtain access to all of the configuration commands.

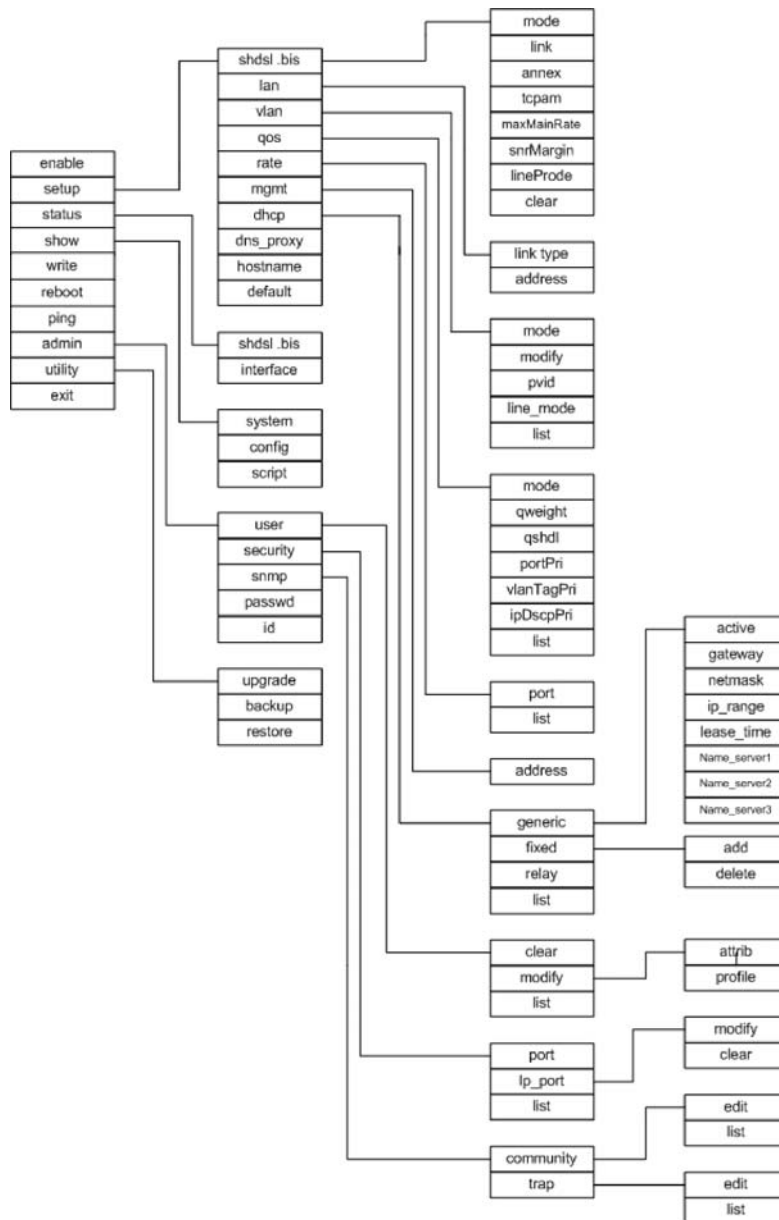


Figure 47. Menu tree for authorized users

```

LINE Bridge
-----
>> enable      Modify command privilege
    setup      Configure system
    status     Show running system status
    show       View system configuration
    write      Update flash configuration
    reboot     Reset and boot system
    ping       Packet internet groper command
    admin     Setup management features
    utility   TFTP upgrade utility
    exit      Quit system
-----
Command: enable <CR>_
Message:
-----
<I/K> Move up/down, <L/J> Select/Unselect, <U/O> Move top/bottom, <^Q> Help
    
```

Figure 48. Main screen for authorized users

Menu tree for unauthorized users

Unauthorized users may access the following configuration commands for the Model 2160.

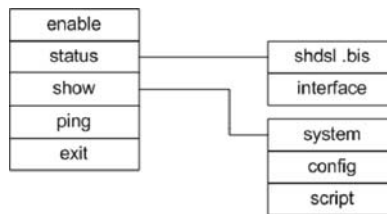


Figure 49. Main menu for unauthorized users

```

LINE Bridge
-----
>> enable      Modify command privilege
    status     Show running system status
    show       View system configuration
    ping       Packet internet groper command
    exit      Quit system
-----
Command: enable <CR>_
Message:
-----
<I/K> Move up/down, <L/J> Select/Unselect, <U/O> Move top/bottom, <^Q> Help
    
```

Figure 50. Main screen for unauthorized users

Enable Command Menu

The **enable** command menu lists commands for setting up the Model 2160. Move the cursor “>>” to **enable** and press Enter. Type the supervisor password, which is **root**.

```
-----
Command: enable <CR>
Message: Please input the following information.
Supervisor password: ****
-----
```

In the **enable** sub menu, you can set up management features and upgrade software, back up the system configuration and restore the system configuration via utility tools.

To save your changes, you must write the new configuration to NVRAM and reboot the Model 2160 to work with the new settings.

When you first log in to the Model 2160 with the supervisor password, the main menu displays:

```
>> enable  Modify command privilege
      setup  Configure system
      status Show running system status
      show   View system configuration
      write  Update flash configuration
      reboot Reset and boot system
      ping   Packet internet groper command
      admin  Setup management features
      utility TFTP upgrade utility
      exit   Quit system
```

Table 16 explains the commands available in the main menu:

Table 16. Enable Command Menu

Command	Description
enable	Change the configuration and write changes to nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM).
setup	Initially configure the Model 2160.
status	View the status of the Model 2160
show	Show the system and configuration
write	Update flash configuration. After you have completed all desired changes, make sure to write the new configuration to NVRAM. Use the write command to save your changes and reboot the system or all of your changes will not take effect.
reboot	Reset and reboot system. After you have completed all desired changes, make sure to write the new configuration to NVRAM. Use the reboot command to restart the system or all of your changes will not take effect.
ping	Check the connection to the Model 2160
admin	Set up advanced management features
utility	Upgrade software and backup/restore the current configuration
exit	Log out of the system

Setup Command Menu

The **setup** command menu lists commands for initially configuring the Model 2160. Move the cursor “>>” to **setup** in the main menu and press Enter.

When you enter the **setup** command, the following menu displays:

```
>> line      Configure line parameters
lan         Configure LAN interface profile
vlan       Configure virtual LAN parameters
qos        Configure Quality of Service parameters
rate       Configure Rate Control parameters
mgmt       Configure management interface profile
dhcp       Configure DHCP parameters
dns_proxy  Configure DNS proxy parameters
hostname   Configure local host name
default    Restore factory default settings
```

Line

The **line** command menu lists commands for setting up the line port. Move the cursor “>>” to **line** in the **setup** menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
>> mode      Configure line mode
link        Configure line link
annex       Configure line annex type
tcpam       Configure line TCPAM type
maxMainRate Configure line max main data rate
snrMargin   Configure line SNR margin
lineProbe   Configure line line probe
clear       Clear current CRC error count
```

Table 18 shows the options available within the **line** command menu:

Table 17. Line Options

Menu	Options
Mode	<input type="checkbox"/> STU-C <input type="checkbox"/> STU-R
Link Type	<input type="checkbox"/> 2-wire <input type="checkbox"/> 4-wire <input type="checkbox"/> 8-wire
Annex	<input type="checkbox"/> AF <input type="checkbox"/> BG
TCPAM	<input type="checkbox"/> Auto <input type="checkbox"/> TCPAM-16 <input type="checkbox"/> TCPAM-32 <input type="checkbox"/> TCPAM-64
Max Main Rate	(3–89)
SNR Margin	(-10–21)
Line Probe	<input type="checkbox"/> Disable <input type="checkbox"/> Enable

Mode

There are two types of Line mode:

- **STU-C:** Central Office (CO) terminal
- **STU-R:** Customer Premise Equipment (CPE)

Link

Select the line type for your model. Line type means how many wires you want to use on the CopperLink connection. For example, you can select 2-wire, 4-wire or 8-wire line type for the 8-wire model.

Table 18. Line Type Chart

		Line Type		
		2-wire	4-wire	8-wire
Model Type	2-wire model	•		
	4-wire model	•	•	
	8-wire model	•	•	•

Annex Type

Enter the appropriate **Annex** type. **Annex AF** describes the transmission and performance requirements for North America. **Annex BG** describes performance and transmission requirements for Europe.

TCPAM Type

TCPAM (Trellis Coded Pulse Amplitude Modulation) is the standard used for line coding. Select the TCPAM type. **Auto** is the default option for TCPAM.

Maximum Main Rate

Select the line rate for your model. The main rate is the multiple of 64kbps, 128kbps, or 256kbps- depending on your model type. Use [Table 19](#) to determine the best main rate for your model.

Table 19. Main Rate Chart

Model Type	Multiple	TCPAM-16 = 3-60	TCPAM-32 = 12-89	TCPAM-64 = 90-177
2-wire model	64	192-3840	768-5696	5760-11328
4-wire model	128	384-7680	1536-11392	11520-22656
8-wire model	256	768-15360	3072-22784	23040-45312

SNR Margin

SNR margin is an index of line connection quality. Generally, you won't need to change the SNR Margin. You can view the actual SNR margin in **status** command menu. You will experience better line connection quality for larger SNR margin values.

For example, if you set the SNR margin as 5, the line connection will drop and reconnect when the SNR margin is lower than 5. On the other hand, the device will reduce the line rate and reconnect for better line connection quality. You may select the SNR margin from the range -10 to 21.

Line Probe

For adaptive mode applications, set the **Line Probe** to **Enable**. The Model 2160 will adapt the data rate according to the line status. For all other applications, set the **Line Probe** to **Disable**.

Clear

Use the **clear** command to reset the CRC error count.

LAN

The **lan** command menu lists commands for setting up the LAN ports. Move the cursor “>>” to **lan** in the **setup** menu and press Enter.

```
-----
Command: setup lan <1-1>
Message: Please input the following information.
Interface number <1-1>: 1
-----
```

The default interface number is 1.

You can configure the Link type, LAN IP address and subnet mask for the LAN interface.

```
>> link_type   Configure Link type
    address     LAN address and subnet mask
```

Table 20 shows the options available within the **lan** command menu:

Table 20. LAN Options

Menu	Options
Link Type	<input type="checkbox"/> Disable <input type="checkbox"/> Dynamic <input type="checkbox"/> Static
IP Address	
Subnet Mask	

```
-----
Command: setup lan 1 link_type <Disable|Dynamic|Static>
Message: Please input the following information.
Link type (TAB Select) <Disable>:
-----
```

Select the *lan 1 link_type* as **Disable**, **Dynamic** or **Static**. Then, select **address** from the **lan** menu:

```
-----
Command: setup lan 1 address <ip> <netmask>
Message: Please input the following information.
IP address (ENTER for default) <192.168.2.1>:
Subnet mask (ENTER for default) <255.255.255.0>:
-----
```

Set the LAN IP address and subnet mask. The default IP Address is **192.168.2.1** and the default subnet mask is **255.255.255.0**.

VLAN

Virtual LAN (VLAN) is defined as a group of devices on one or more LANs that are configured so that they can communicate as if they were attached to the same wire, when in fact they are located on a number of different LAN segments. Because VLAN is based on logical instead of physical connections, it is extremely flexible.

You can setup the Virtual LAN (VLAN) parameters in VLAN command. The Model 2160 supports VLAN-to-PVC only for bridge mode operation, i.e., the VLAN spreads over both the CO and CPE sides, where there is no layer 3 routing involved. The unit supports up to 8 active VLANs with shared VLAN learning (SVL) bridge out of 4096 possible VLANs specified in IEEE 802.1Q.

The **vlan** command menu lists commands for setting up the line port. Move the cursor “>>” to **vlan** in the **setup** menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
>> mode      Trigger virtual LAN function
   modify    Modify virtual LAN table
   pvid      Modify port default VID
   link_mode Modify port link type
   list      Show VLAN configuration
```

To activate the VLAN function, move the cursor “>>” to **mode** and press Enter. The products support two types of VLAN: **802.1Q** and **Port-Based**.

802.1Q defines the operation of VLAN bridges that permit the definition, operation, and administration of VLAN topologies within a bridged LAN infrastructure. **Port-Based VLANs** are VLANs where the packet forwarding decision is based on the destination MAC address and its associated port.

Mode

You can choose from two types of VLANs: **802.1Q Tag-Based VLAN** or **Port Based VLAN**. If you are not going to use the VLAN function, set this option to **Disable**.

```
-----
Command: setup vlan mode <Disable|8021Q|Port>
Message: Please input the following information.
Trigger VLAN function (TAB Select) <Disable>:
-----
```

Table 21 shows the options available within the VLAN **mode** command menu:

Table 21. VLAN Mode Options

Menu	Options
VLAN Mode	<input type="checkbox"/> Disable <input type="checkbox"/> 802.1Q Tag VLAN <input type="checkbox"/> Port-Based VLAN

802.1Q VLAN. To modify the VLAN rule, move the cursor to **modify** and press Enter.

```
-----
Command: setup vlan modify <1~8> <0~4094> <string>
Message: Please input the following information.

VLAN table entry index <1~8>: 1
VID value (ENTER for default) <1>: 10
VLAN port membership (ENTER for default) <111111>:
-----
```

The VLAN Port membership is represented with 1 or 0. VLAN port membership is a 6-digit binary number in which bit 0 to bits 5 represent LAN1 to LAN4, line and Sniffing ports respectively.

For example: [setup vlan modify 1 10 111111] means use index as 1 , VID = 10 and all six ports are the same membership (VLAN ID=10).

Use the **pvid** command to change the member port to untagged members:

```
-----
Command: setup vlan pvid <1~6> <1~4094>
Message: Please input the following information.

Port index <1~6>:
VID value (ENTER for default) <1>:
-----
```

PVID (Port VID) is an untagged member from 1 to 4094 for the default VLAN.

For example:

```
[ set vlan pvid 1 100]
[ set vlan pvid 2 100]
[ set vlan pvid 3 100]
[ set vlan pvid 4 100]
[ set vlan pvid 5 100]
[ set vlan pvid 6 100]
```

This example shows that all untagged members of all ports all have the same membership (VLAN ID=100).

To modify the link type of the port, move the cursor to **link_mode** and press Enter. There are two types of link: **access** and **trunk**. A **Trunk** link will send the tagged packet from the port. An **Access** link will send an untagged packet from the port. The port index 1 to 4 represents LAN ports. Index 5 represents line, and index 6 represents Sniffing.

```

-----
Command: setup vlan link_mode <1-6> <Access|Trunk>
Message: Please input the following information.
Port index <1-6>: 1
Port link type (TAB Select) <Access>:
-----
    
```

Table 22 shows the options available within the 802.1Q Tag VLAN command menu:

Access	The port can receive or send untagged packets.
Trunk	The port can receive or send tagged packets.

Table 22. 802.1Q VLAN Options

No.	VID	1 LAN1	2 LAN2	3 LAN3	4 LAN4	5 Line	6 Sniffing
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
PVID							
Link Type		<input type="checkbox"/> Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Access	<input type="checkbox"/> Access
		<input type="checkbox"/> Trunk	<input type="checkbox"/> Trunk	<input type="checkbox"/> Trunk	<input type="checkbox"/> Trunk	<input type="checkbox"/> Trunk	<input type="checkbox"/> Trunk

Port-Based VLAN. With port-based VLAN, the port is assigned to a specific VLAN independent of the user or system attached to the port. This means all users attached to the port should be members in the same VLAN. The network administrator typically performs the VLAN assignment. The port configuration is static and cannot be automatically changed to another VLAN without manual reconfiguration.

You can set up Port-Based VLAN using the method for 802.11Q. However, VID , PVID or link type do not matter for Port-Based VLAN. Use the **list** command to check the status of the VLAN.

```

-----
Virtual LAN Parameter
VLAN Mode           : Port-Based VLAN
Virtual LAN Table
No LAN1 LAN2 LAN3 LAN4 Line Sniffing
--  ---  ---  ---  ---  ---
1  1  1  1  1  1
2  -  -  -  -  -
3  -  -  -  -  -
4  -  -  -  -  -
5  -  -  -  -  -
6  -  -  -  -  -
7  -  -  -  -  -
8  -  -  -  -  -
-----
    
```

QoS

Quality of Service (QoS) refers to both a network's ability to deliver data with minimum delay, and the networking methods used to control the use of bandwidth. Without QoS, all traffic data is equally likely to be dropped when the network is congested. This can cause a reduction in network performance and mark the network inadequate for a time-critical application such as video-on-demand.

The **qos** command menu lists commands for managing traffic. Move the cursor “>>” to **qos** in the **setup** menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
>> mode      Trigger Quality of Service function
  qweight    Modify queue weight
  qSchdl     Modify queue schedule type
  portPri    Modify port priority
  vlanTagPri Modify VLAN TAG priority
  ipDscpPri  Modify IP DSCP priority
  list       Show QoS configuration
```

Mode

You can choose from three types of QoS: **Port-Based**, **VLAN Tag**, and **IP DSCP**. If you are not going to use the QoS function, set this option to **Disable**.

```
-----
Command: setup qos mode <Disable|PortBased|VlanTag|IpDscp>
Message: Please input the following information.
Trigger qos function (TAB Select) <Disable>:
-----
```

Table 23 shows the options available within the QoS **mode** command menu:

Table 23. VLAN Mode Options

Menu	Options
QoS Mode	<input type="checkbox"/> Disable <input type="checkbox"/> Port-Based <input type="checkbox"/> VLAN Tag <input type="checkbox"/> IP DSCP

Queue Weight

This setting configures the weight value for each queue.

```

-----
Command: setup qos qweight <0-3> <1-15>
Message: Please input the following information.
Queue index <0-3>: 0
Weight value (ENTER for default) <1>: 1
-----

```

For example, the default values are shown below:

```

[ setup qos qweight 0 1]
[ setup qos qweight 1 2]
[ setup qos qweight 2 4]
[ setup qos qweight 3 8]

```

Table 24. Queue Weight Options

QoS Mode	0	1	2	3
Weight Value				

Queue Schedule

There are two types of queue schedule. Select from **Type 1** or **Type 2**. Table explains the schedule types:

Table 25. Queue Schedule Types

Queue	0	1	2	3
Type 1	WRR	WRR	WRR	WRR
Type 2	BE	BE	BE	SP

```

-----
Command: setup qos qSchdl <Type1|Type2|>
Message: Please input the following information.
Operation type (TAB Select) <Type1>: Type1
-----

```

The **Queue** types are **Weight Round Robin (WRR)**, **Best Effort (BE)**, and **Strictly Priority (SP)**.

- **WRR** services on a rotating basis and is activated only when a port has more traffic than it can handle. A queue is given an amount of bandwidth irrespective of the incoming traffic on that port. The queue then moves to the back of the list. The next queue is given an equal amount of bandwidth, and then moves to the end of the list, and so on, depending on the number of queues being used, This works in a looping fashion until a queue is empty.
- **BE** is used for data applications or any non-classified traffic. This would include e-mail, Internet browsing, data back-up etc. The BE class is for traffic that can afford to wait and not affect the overall outcome of the data application.

- SP services queues based on priority only. As traffic comes into the Model 2160, traffic on the highest priority queue, Q3 is transmitted first. When that queue empties, traffic on the next highest-priority queue, Q2 transmitted until Q2 empties, and then traffic is transmitted on Q1 and so on. If higher priority queues never empty, then traffic on lower priority never gets sent. The SP class is typically for video applications that require a fixed amount of bandwidth to be considered good quality.

Table 26. Queue Schedule Options

Menu	Options
Queue Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/> Type 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Type 2

Port-Based Priority QoS

```

-----
Command: setup qos portPri <1~6> <0~3>
Message: Please input the following information.
Port index <1~6>: 1
Queue index (ENTER for default) <3>: 3
-----
    
```

Set up the queue value (0, 1, 2 or 3) on each port.

Table 27. Port-Based Priority QoS Options

Port	1 (LAN1)	2 (LAN2)	3 (LAN3)	4 (LAN4)	5 (Line)	6 (Sniffing)
Queue Index						

VLAN Tag Priority QoS

```

-----
Command: setup qos vlanTagPri <0~7> <0~3>
Message: Please input the following information.
VLAN TAG index <0~7>: 0
Queue index (ENTER for default) <1>: 1
-----
    
```

Set up the queue index (0, 1, 2 or 3) on Priority VLAN Tag.

VLAN Tag Priority uses the tag field information which has been inserted into an Ethernet frame. If a port has an 802.1Q-compliant device attached (such as this Ethernet Extender), these tagged frames can carry VLAN membership information.

Priority defines the user priority level for different classes of traffic. There are 8 possible priority levels, with 0 being the lowest priority level and 7 being the highest level. Each Priority level can be set queue from 0 to 3.

Table 28. VLAN Tag Priority Levels

Priority Level	Traffic Type
0 (default)	Best Effort
1	Background
2	Spare
3	Excellent Effort
4	Controlled Load
5	Video, less than 100 milliseconds latency and jitter
6	Voice, less than 10 milliseconds latency and jitter
7	Network Control

For example, you can set the Model 2160 to use Weighted Round-Robin (WRR) queuing (Type 1) that specifies a relative weight of each queue. WRR uses a predefined relative weight for each queue that determines the percentage of s time to services for each queue before moving on to the next queue.

Table 29. VLAN Tag Priority QoS Options

VLAN Tag Index	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Queue Index								

IP DSCP Priority QoS

Differentiated Services (DiffServ) is a class of service (CoS) model that enhances best-effort Internet services by differentiating traffic by users, service requirements and other criteria. Packets are specifically marked, allowing network nodes to provide different levels of service, as appropriate for video playback, voice calls or other delay-sensitive applications, via priority queuing or bandwidth allocation.

The DSCP value used to identify 64 levels (26=64) of service determines the forwarding behavior that each packet gets across the DiffServ network. Based on the marking rule different kinds of traffic can be marked for different priorities of forwarding. Resources can then be allocated according to the DSCP values and the configured policies.

Set up queue index (0, 1, 2 or 3) on each DSCP:

```

-----
Command: setup qos ipDscpPri <0-63> <0-3>
Message: Please input the following information.
IP DSCP index <0-63>: 0
Queue index (ENTER for default) <0>:
-----

```

Table 30. IP DSCP Priority QoS Options

DSCP	Queue Index	DSCP	Queue Index	DSCP	Queue Index	DSCP	Queue Index
0		16		32		48	
1		17		33		49	
2		18		34		50	
3		19		35		51	
4		20		36		52	
5		21		37		53	
6		22		38		54	
7		23		39		55	
8		24		40		56	
9		25		41		57	
10		26		42		58	
11		27		43		59	
12		28		44		60	
13		29		45		61	
14		30		46		62	
15		31		47		63	

List

Use the **list** command to view the QoS settings.

Rate

The **rate** command menu lists commands for setting the port rate. Move the cursor “>>” to **rate** in the **setup** menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
>> port      Modify port rate
    list      Show Rate Control configuration
```

Select the port you want to modify, then set up the data rate.

```
-----
Command: setup rate port <1-6> <no_limit|128K|256K|512K|1M|2M>
Message: Please input the following information.
Port index <1-6>: 1
rate (TAB Select) <no_limit>:
-----
```

Table 31 shows the options available to set up the data rate:

Table 31. Rate Options

Port 1	LAN1	<input type="checkbox"/> No Limit	<input type="checkbox"/> 128K	<input type="checkbox"/> 256K	<input type="checkbox"/> 512K	<input type="checkbox"/> 1M
Port 2	LAN2	<input type="checkbox"/> No Limit	<input type="checkbox"/> 128K	<input type="checkbox"/> 256K	<input type="checkbox"/> 512K	<input type="checkbox"/> 1M
Port 3	LAN3	<input type="checkbox"/> No Limit	<input type="checkbox"/> 128K	<input type="checkbox"/> 256K	<input type="checkbox"/> 512K	<input type="checkbox"/> 1M
Port 4	LAN4	<input type="checkbox"/> No Limit	<input type="checkbox"/> 128K	<input type="checkbox"/> 256K	<input type="checkbox"/> 512K	<input type="checkbox"/> 1M
Port 5	Line	<input type="checkbox"/> No Limit	<input type="checkbox"/> 128K	<input type="checkbox"/> 256K	<input type="checkbox"/> 512K	<input type="checkbox"/> 1M
Port 6	Sniffing	<input type="checkbox"/> No Limit	<input type="checkbox"/> 128K	<input type="checkbox"/> 256K	<input type="checkbox"/> 512K	<input type="checkbox"/> 1M

MGMT

The **mgmt** command menu lists commands for configuring the IP address and subnet mask for the MGMT port. Move the cursor “>>” to **mgmt** in the **setup** menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
>> address      MGMT IP address and subnet mask

-----
Command: setup mgmt <1-1> <more...>
Message: Please input the following information.
Interface number <1-1>:
-----
```

The Model 2160 only has one MGMT interface. The default interface number is 1. The default IP address and subnet mask are **196.168.1.1** and **255.255.255.0** .

```
-----
Command: setup mgmt 1 address <ip> <netmask>
Message: Please input the following information.
IP address (ENTER for default) <192.168.1.1>:
Subnet mask (ENTER for default) <255.255.255.0>:
-----
```

DHCP

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a communication protocol that allows network administrators to manage and automate the assignment of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in an organization's network. Each machine that can connect to the Internet needs a unique IP address. When an organization sets up the users with a connection to the Internet, an IP address must be assigned to each machine.

Without DHCP, the IP address must be entered manually at each computer. If computers move to another location in another part of the network, a new IP address must be entered. DHCP lets a network administrator supervise and distribute IP addresses from a central point and automatically sends a new IP address when a computer is plugged into a different place in the network.

DHCP Server

The **dhcp** command menu lists commands for configuring DHCP settings. Move the cursor “>>” to **dhcp** in the **setup** menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
>> generic      DHCP server generic parameters
    fixed       DHCP server fixed host IP list
    list        Show DHCP configuration
```

The **generic** command menu lists commands for configuring general DHCP settings. Move the cursor “>>” to **generic** in the **dhcp** menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
>> active      Trigger DHCP server function
    gateway    Default gateway for DHCP client
    netmask    Subnet mask for DHCP client
    ip_range   Dynamic assigned IP address range
    lease_time Configure max lease time
    name_server1 Domain name server1
    name_server2 Domain name server2
    name_server3 Domain name server3
```

DHCP Fixed Host

The **dhcp** command menu lists commands for configuring DHCP settings. Move the cursor “>>” to **dhcp** in the **setup** menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
    generic    DHCP server generic parameters
>> fixed     DHCP server fixed host IP list
    list      Show DHCP configuration
```

The **fixed** command menu lists commands for configuring a Fixed Host IP Address list. Move the cursor “>>” to **fixed** in the **dhcp** menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
>> add       Add a fixed host entry
    delete    Delete a fixed host entry
```

When using the fixed host entry function, you must enter the MAC address and IP address at the same time. You can configure up to 10 maximum fixed host IP addresses.

Use the **list** command to view the DHCP configuration.

DNS Proxy

The **dns_proxy** command allows you to set up three DNS servers for the Model 2160. Move the cursor “>>” to **dns_proxy** in the **setup** menu and press Enter.

```
-----
Command: setup dns_proxy <IP> [IP] [IP]
Message: Please input the following information.

DNS server 1 (ENTER for default) <168.95.1.1>: 10.0.10.1
DNS server 2: 10.10.10.1
DNS server 3:
-----
```

Host Name

A Host Name is a unique name that attaches a host to a network. The hostname is used to identify a particular host in various forms of electronic communication. Some ISP providers require the Host Name as identification. You may check with your ISP to see if your Internet service has been configured with a host name. In most cases, you can ignore this field.

Move the cursor “>>” to **hostname** in the **setup** menu and press Enter. The host name cannot use spaces and cannot have more than 15 characters.

```
-----
Command: setup hostname <name>
Message: Please input the following information.

Local hostname (ENTER for default) <SOHO>: test
-----
```

Factory Default

If you want to restore factory default settings for the Model 2160, move the cursor “>>” to **default** in the **setup** menu and press Enter.

```
-----
Command: setup default <name>
Message: Please input the following information.

Are you sure? (Y/N): y
-----
```

Status Command Menu

The **status** command menu lists commands for viewing the system status of interfaces on the Model 2160. Move the cursor “>>” to **status** in the main menu and press Enter.

When you enter the **status** command, the following menu displays:

```
>> LINE      Show LINE status
      interface Show interface statistics status
```

Table 32. Status Command Menu

Command	Description
LINE	The LINE status includes mode, line rate, SNR margin, attenuation, and CRC error count of the local side modem, and SNR margin, attenuation and CRC error count of remote side modem. The modem can access remote side information via EOC (embedded operation channel).
interface	Use the interface command to view the statistic status of the MGMT interface.

LINE Status

The **LINE** command shows the status of the Line port. Move the cursor “>>” to **LINE** in the **status** menu and press Enter. The LINE status includes mode, line rate, SNR margin, attenuation, and CRC error count of the local side Ethernet Extender, and SNR margin, attenuation and CRC error count of the remote side Ethernet Extender.

```

LINE Bridge
-----
Monitoring Window...

<LINE Status>
Channel      : 1 / 2 / 3 / 4
LINE Mode    : CO Side / CO Side / CO Side / CO Side
Line Rate(n*64) : 0kbps / 0kbps / 0kbps / 0kbps
Current SNR Margin : 0dB / 0dB / 0dB / 0dB
Attenuation   : 0dB / 0dB / 0dB / 0dB
CRC Error Count : 0 / 0 / 0 / 0

<LINE Remote Side Status>
Channel      : 1 / 2 / 3 / 4
Current SNR Margin : 0dB / 0dB / 0dB / 0dB
Attenuation   : 0dB / 0dB / 0dB / 0dB
CRC Error Count : 0 / 0 / 0 / 0

Refresh counter:10. Press 'Ctrl+C' to quit...

```

Figure 51. LINE Status

Interface Status

To view the status of the MGMT interface, move the cursor “>>” to **interface** in the **status** menu and press Enter.

```

LINE Bridge
-----
Monitoring Window...

<Interface Statistics>
Port      InOctets  InPackets  OutOctets  OutPackets  InDiscards  OutDiscards
-----
MGMT      8489898   92390      688419     7410         0            0
LAN       0         0          6464       101          0            0

Refresh counter:7. Press 'Ctrl+C' to quit...

```

Figure 52. Interface Status

Show Command Menu

The **show** command menu lists commands for viewing system and configuration information for the Model 2160. Move the cursor “>>” to **show** in the main menu and press Enter.

When you enter the **show** command, the following menu displays:

```
>> system   Show general information
    config   Show all configuration
    script   Show all configuration in command script
```

Table 33. Show Command Menu

Command	Description
system	Displays general system information
config	Displays detailed configuration information
script	Displays configuration information in command script

Move the cursor “>>” to **system** in the **show** menu and press Enter.

```

-----
                               LINE Bridge
-----
Status Window...
General system information
MCSV           :1608-0000-10213ADE
Software Version :1608-0000-10613C79
Chipset        :PEF 22628
Firmware Version :1.1-1.5.7_004
Hostname       :SOHO
Serial No      :BKM5D2TV0031
System Up Time :0DAY/0HR/10MIN

Press 'Enter' to Return Menu Window...

-----
<I/K> Move up/down, <L/J> Select/Unselect, <U/O> Move top/bottom, <^Q> Help
-----
```

Figure 53. System Information

Write Command

The **write** command saves all new configuration changes to Flash on the Model 2160. You *must* use the write command and reboot the Ethernet Extender for new configuration changes to take effect. Move the cursor “>>” to **write** in the main menu and press Enter.

```

-----
Command: write <CR>
Message: Please input the following information.

Are you sure? (y/n): y
-----
```


Reboot Command

The **reboot** command restarts the Model 2160. Move the cursor “>>” to **reboot** in the main menu and press Enter.

```
-----  
Command: reboot <CR>  
Message: Please input the following information.
```

```
Do you want to reboot? (y/n): y  
-----
```

Type “y” to begin the reboot process.

Ping Command

The **ping** command checks the connection of the Model 2160 to the network. Move the cursor “>>” to **ping** in the main menu and press Enter.

The **ping** command sends an echo request packet to an address, and then waits for reply. The ping output can help you evaluate path-to-host reliability, delays over the path, and whether the host can be reached or is functioning correctly.

```
-----  
Command: ping <ip> [1-65534|-t] [1-1999]  
Message: Please input the following information.  
  
IP address <IP> : 10.0.0.1  
Number of ping request packets to send (TAB select): -t  
Data size [1-1999]: 32  
-----
```

There are 3 parameters for the **ping** command:

- **IP address:** Enter the IP address that you want to ping.
- **Number of ping request packed to send:** Use the TAB key to select the following options.
 - *Default:* Sends 4 packets only
 - *1-65534:* Sets the number of ping request packets from 1 to 65534
 - *-t:* Results run continuously until you press the Ctrl key to stop the process
- **Data Size:** Select from 1 to 1999

Administration Command Menu

The **admin** command menu lists commands for modifying user profiles, Telnet access, Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), and supervisor information (username and password). Move the cursor “>>” to **admin** in the main menu and press Enter.

When you enter the **admin** command, the following menu displays:

```
>> user      Manage user profile
    security  Setup system security
    snmp      Configure SNMP parameter
    passwd    Change supervisor password
    id        Change supervisor ID
```

User Profile

The **user** command menu lists commands to clear, modify, and list user profiles. You can create up to 5 user profiles to access the Model 2160 via the console port. However, users with supervisor privileges have access to changing the configuration of the Model 2160.

Move the cursor “>>” to **user** in the **admin** menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
>> clear      Clear the user profile
    modify     Modify the user profile
    list       List the user profile
```

Use the **clear** command to delete a user. Use the **list** command to show information for a user profile. Use the **modify** command to edit user information or add a new user to a user profile.

Modify/Add User

To modify a user profile or add a new user, move the cursor “>>” to **modify** in the **user** menu and press Enter. Select the profile number for the user profile you want to modify.

```
-----
Command: admin user modify <1-5> <more...>
Message: Please input the following information.

Legal access user profile number <1-5> : 2
-----
```

The **modify** menu displays:

```
>> attrib      UI mode
    profile     User name and password
```

Move the cursor “>>” to **attrib** in the **modify** menu and press Enter.

```
-----
Command: admin user modify 2 attrib <Command|Menu>
Message: Please input the following information.

User interface (TAB Select) <Menu>:
-----
```

There are two UI modes for setting up the Model 2160, command and menu mode. The **menu mode** uses a menu-driven interface. The **command mode** uses line commands. (Command mode is not covered in this manual).

Move the cursor “>>” to **profile** in the **modify** menu and press Enter.

```
-----
Command: admin user modify 2 profile <name> <pass_conf>
Message: Please input the following information.

Legal user name (ENTER for default) <test>:
Input the old Access password: ****
Input the new Access password: ****
Re-type Access password: *****
-----
```

Enter the user name and set up the new access password. You must enter the new access password twice for confirmation.

Use the **list** command to view information for each user profile, including user name and UI mode.

Security

The **security** command menu lists commands to configure sixteen legal IP addresses for Telnet access and the Telnet port number. Move the cursor “>>” to **security** in the **admin** menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
>> port      Configure telnet TCP port
   ip_pool   Legal IP address pool
   list      Show security profile
```

Telnet TCP Port

To set up the Telnet TCP port, move the cursor “>>” to **port** in the **security** menu and press Enter. You can select a port number from 1 to 65534. The default number is 23.

```
-----
Command: admin security port <1-65534>
Message: Please input the following information.

Telnet Listening TCP Port (ENTER for default) <23>:
-----
```

Legal IP Address Pool

The default legal address is 0.0.0.0. (on entry number 1). This means that there are no IP address restrictions for accessing the MModel 2160 via Telnet. To change the legal IP address pool, move the cursor “>>” to **ip_pool** in the **security** menu and press Enter. Select **modify** to set up the IP address pool.

```
-----
Command: admin security ip_pool modify <1-16> <ip>
Message: Please input the following information.
```

```
Client address pool entry number <1-16>: 1
Client IP address (ENTER for default) <0.0.0.0>:
-----
```

You can configure up to sixteen entries for legal address pools. Use the **clear** command to remove a legal client IP address from any pool entry number. Use the **list** command to view information for all of the security profiles, including the Telnet TCP port and the legal IP addresses.

SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) provides the exchange of messages between a network management client and a network management agent for remote management of network nodes. These messages contain requests to get and set variables that exist in network nodes in order to obtain statistics, set configuration parameters, and monitor network events. SNMP communications can occur over the LAN or WAN connection.

The Model 2160 can generate SNMP traps to indicate alarm conditions, and it relies on SNMP community strings to implement SNMP security. This Model 2160 support both MIB I and MIB II.

The **snmp** command menu lists commands for configuring SNMP communities and traps. Move the cursor “>>” to **snmp** in the **admin** menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
>> community   Configure community parameter
   trap        Configure trap host parameter
```

Community

To set up SNMP communities, move the cursor “>>” to **community** in the **snmp** menu and press Enter. You can configure five community entries.

```
-----
Command: admin snmp community <1-5> <more...>
Message: Please input the following information.
Community entry number <1-5> : 2
-----
```

The following menu displays:

```
>> edit        Edit community entry
   list        Show community configuration
```

Select **edit** and press Enter.

```

-----
Command: ... 2 edit <Disable|Enable> <string> <Read_Only|Read_Write|Denied>
Message: Please input the following information.

Validate (TAB Select) <Enable>: Enable
Community (ENTER for default) <private>:
Access right (TAB Select) <Denied>:
-----

```

You can set up the following options:

- **Validate:** Set to *Enable* or *Disable*.
- **Community:** Enter the desired password for community access.
- **Access right:** Set to *Read only*, *Read Write* or *Denied*.

Read_Only	Users have read-only access to the community
Read_Write	Users have read and write access to the community
Denied	There is no access to the community

Use the **list** command to view all SNMP community pool entries. You can also configure five SNMP trap entries.

Trap host

To set up SNMP traps, move the cursor “>>” to **trap** in the **snmp** menu and press Enter. You can configure five trap entries.

```

-----
Command: admin snmp trap <1-5> <more...>
Message: Please input the following information.

Trap host entry number <1-5> : 2
-----

```

The following menu displays:

```

>> edit      Edit trap host parameter
list        Show trap configuration

```

Select **edit** and press Enter.

```

-----
Command: admin snmp trap 1 edit <Disable|1|2> <ip> <string>
Message: Please input the following information.

Version (TAB Select) <Disable>:
Trap host IP address (ENTER for default) <192.168.0.254>:
Community (ENTER for default) <private>:
-----

```

You can set up the following options:

- **Version:** Set to *Disable*, *Version 1* or *Version 2*.
- **Trap host IP address:** Enter the dtrap host IP address.
- **Community:** Enter the community password.

Use the **list** command to view all SNMP trap host entries.

Supervisor Password and ID

The supervisor ID and password is the last option in the **security** command menu, but it is the most important menu item. Users who access the Model 2160 via a web browser or console/Telnet must use the supervisor ID and password to configure the Model 2160. You should change the supervisor ID and password after initial configuration.

	ID	Password
Web Browser	●	●
Telnet/Console		●

Supervisor Password

To change the supervisor password, move the cursor “>>” to **passwd** in the **security** menu and press Enter. The default password is **root**.

```

-----
Command: admin passwd <pass_conf>
Message: Please input the following information.

Input old Supervisor password: ****
Input new Supervisor password: *****
Re-type Supervisor password: *****
-----

```

Supervisor ID

To change the supervisor ID, move the cursor “>>” to **id** in the **security** menu and press Enter. The default ID is **root**.

```

-----
Command: admin id <name>
Message: Please input the following information.

Legal user name (ENTER for default) <root>:
-----

```

Figure 35 on page 59 shows a flowchart of user access functions using the web browser or console/Telnet.

Utility Command Menu

Model 2160 has three utility tools embedded in the firmware: **upgrade**, **backup** and **restore**. You can update the new firmware via TFTP upgrade tools, backup the configuration via the TFTP backup tool and restore the configuration via the TFTP restore tool. To upgrade the firmware, you must have the new firmware file named ***.bin** that will be supported by supplier. Also, you must have your own TFTP server. For backup and restore operations, you must also have your own TFTP server to backup and restore the configuration files.

Move the cursor “>>” to **utility** in the main menu and press Enter. The following menu displays:

```
>> upgrade   Upgrade main software
      backup   Backup system configuration
      restore  Restore system configuration
```

Upgrade main software

To upgrade the Model 2160 firmware, move the cursor “>>” to **upgrade** in the **utility** menu and press Enter. Type the TFTP server IP address and name of the upgraded firmware file.

```
-----
Command: utility upgrade <ip> <file>
Message: Please input the following information.

TFTP server IP address (ENTER for default) <192.168.0.2>:
Upgrade filename (ENTER for default) <default.bin>:
-----
```

Backup system configuration

To backup the current system configuration, move the cursor “>>” to **backup** in the **utility** menu and press Enter. Type the TFTP server IP address and name for the backup file.

```
-----
Command: utility backup <ip> <file>
Message: Please input the following information.

TFTP server IP address (ENTER for default) <192.168.0.2>:
Upgrade filename (ENTER for default) <default.bin>:
-----
```

Restore system configuration

To restore a saved configuration file, move the cursor “>>” to **restore** in the **utility** menu and press Enter. Type the TFTP server IP address and name of the system configuration file you want to restore to the Model 2160.

```
-----
Command: utility restore <ip> <file>
Message: Please input the following information.

TFTP server IP address (ENTER for default) <192.168.0.2>:
Upgrade filename (ENTER for default) <default.bin>:
-----
```

Exit Command

To log out of the system without saving your changes, move the cursor “>>” to **exit** in the main menu and press Enter.

```
enable  Modify command privilege
setup   Configure system
status  Show running system status
show    View system configuration
write   Update flash configuration
reboot  Reset and boot system
ping    Packet internet groper command
admin   Setup management features
utility TFTP upgrade utility
>> exit Quit system
```

```
-----
Command: exit <CR>
Message: Please input the following information.
```

```
Do you want to disconnect? (y/n): y
-----
```

Press “y” to exit the system. A confirmation screen displays:

```
-----
Connection closed...
Press SPACE key to enter console mode configuration!
-----
```


Chapter 6 **Contacting Patton for assistance**

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Introduction

This chapter contains the following information:

- “[Contact information](#)”—describes how to contact Patton technical support for assistance.
- “[Warranty Service and Returned Merchandise Authorizations \(RMAs\)](#)”—contains information about the Model 2160 warranty and obtaining a return merchandise authorization (RMA).

Contact information

Patton Electronics offers a wide array of free technical services. If you have questions about any of our other products we recommend you begin your search for answers by using our technical knowledge base. Here, we have gathered together many of the more commonly asked questions and compiled them into a searchable database to help you quickly solve your problems:

Patton support headquarters in the USA

- Online support—available at www.patton.com
- E-mail support—e-mail sent to support@patton.com will be answered within 1 business day
- Telephone support—standard telephone support is available five days a week—from **8:00 am to 5:00 pm EST (1300 to 2200 UTC)**—by calling **+1 (301) 975-1007**

Alternate Patton support for Europe, Middle East, and Africa (EMEA)

- Online support: available at www.patton-inalp.com
- E-mail support: e-mail sent to support@patton-inalp.com will be answered within 1 business day
- Telephone support: standard telephone support is available five days a week—from **8:00 am to 5:00 pm CET (0900 to 1800 UTC/GMT)** by calling **+41 (0)31 985 25 55**
- Fax: **+41 (0)31 985 25 26**

Warranty Service and Returned Merchandise Authorizations (RMAs)

Patton Electronics is an ISO-9001 certified manufacturer and our products are carefully tested before shipment. All of our products are backed by a comprehensive warranty program.

Note If you purchased your equipment from a Patton Electronics reseller, ask your reseller how you should proceed with warranty service. It is often more convenient for you to work with your local reseller to obtain a replacement. Patton services our products no matter how you acquired them.

Warranty coverage

Our products are under warranty to be free from defects, and we will, at our option, repair or replace the product should it fail within one year from the first date of shipment. Our warranty is limited to defects in workmanship or materials, and does not cover customer damage, lightning or power surge damage, abuse, or unauthorized modification.

Out-of-warranty service

Patton services what we sell, no matter how you acquired it, including malfunctioning products that are no longer under warranty. Our products have a flat fee for repairs. Units damaged by lightning or other catastrophes may require replacement.

Returns for credit

Customer satisfaction is important to us, therefore any product may be returned with authorization within 30 days from the shipment date for a full credit of the purchase price. If you have ordered the wrong equipment or you are dissatisfied in any way, please contact us to request an RMA number to accept your return. Patton is not responsible for equipment returned without a Return Authorization.

Return for credit policy

- Less than 30 days: No Charge. Your credit will be issued upon receipt and inspection of the equipment.
- 30 to 60 days: We will add a 20% restocking charge (crediting your account with 80% of the purchase price).
- Over 60 days: Products will be accepted for repairs only.

RMA numbers

RMA numbers are required for all product returns. You can obtain an RMA by doing one of the following:

- Completing a request on the RMA Request page in the *Support* section at **www.patton.com**
- By calling **+1 (301) 975-1007** and speaking to a Technical Support Engineer
- By sending an e-mail to **returns@patton.com**

All returned units must have the RMA number clearly visible on the outside of the shipping container. Please use the original packing material that the device came in or pack the unit securely to avoid damage during shipping.

Shipping instructions

The RMA number should be clearly visible on the address label. Our shipping address is as follows:

Patton Electronics Company

RMA#: xxxx

7622 Rickenbacker Dr.

Gaithersburg, MD 20879-4773 USA

Patton will ship the equipment back to you in the same manner you ship it to us. Patton will pay the return shipping costs.

Appendix A **Compliance information**

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Compliance

EMC compliance:

- FCC Part 15, Class A
- EN55022, Class A
- EN55024

Radio and TV interference (FCC Part 15)

This equipment generates and uses radio frequency energy, and if not installed and used properly—that is, in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions—may cause interference to radio and television reception. This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A computing device in accordance with the specifications in Subpart B of Part 15 of FCC rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection from such interference in a commercial installation. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If the equipment causes interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by disconnecting the cables, try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures: moving the computing equipment away from the receiver, re-orienting the receiving antenna, and/or plugging the receiving equipment into a different AC outlet (such that the computing equipment and receiver are on different branches).

CE Declaration of Conformity

We certify that the apparatus described above conforms to the requirements of Council Directive 2004/108/EC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to electromagnetic compatibility; and Council Directive 2006/95/EC on the approximation of the laws of the member states relating to electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits.

The safety advice in the documentation accompanying this product shall be obeyed. The conformity to the above directive is indicated by the CE sign on the device.

Authorized European Representative

D R M Green
European Compliance Services Limited.
Oakdene House, Oak Road,
Watchfield,
Swindon, Wilts SN6 8TD, UK

Appendix B **Specifications**

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Line Connector

Shielded RJ-45

Line Modulation

TC-PAM 32

TC-PAM 16

Ethernet Connector

4 x 8-position shielded RJ-45

Auto-sensing 10/100Base-TX with half or full-duplex operation

LAN Protocols

802.1d Transparent Bridging

2K MAC address learning bridge

VLAN Support

IEEE 802.1q VLAN Tagging

Port Based VLAN, up to 4K VLANs

VLAN Stacking (Q-in-Q)

QoS Support

Rate limiting rule-based/port-based

Traffic classification based on port/802.1p/DSCP (Differentiated Services Code Point)

WRR (Weighted Round Robin)/SPQ (Strict Priority Queing) scheduling algorithm

Management Connector

WEB: Shielded RJ-45

Console: Shielded RJ-45

Management Interface

Web based GUI

CLI for local and console access; password protected;

SNMP v1/v2 (RFC 1157/1901/1905) agent and MIB (RFC 1213/1493)

EFM OAM (IEEE 802.3af)

Software upgradeable via web-browser/TFTP

Front Panel Indicators

Power, Alarm, Diagnostic, WAN Link (x4), Ethernet Link (x4), Ethernet 100M (x4)

Power Supply

AC: Universal Input (UI)—90–240 VAC (50~60Hz)

Environment

Operating Temperature: 0–50°C

Storage Temperature: -40- 85° C

Dimensions

7.67L x 1.89W x 6.61D in. (195L x 48H x 168D mm)

Weight

2.86 lbs (1300 g) without power supply

Appendix C **Port pin-outs**

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Introduction

This section provides pin-out information for the ports of the Model 2160.

Console port

Configuration settings: 9600 bps, 8 bits, no parity, 1 stop bit, no flow control

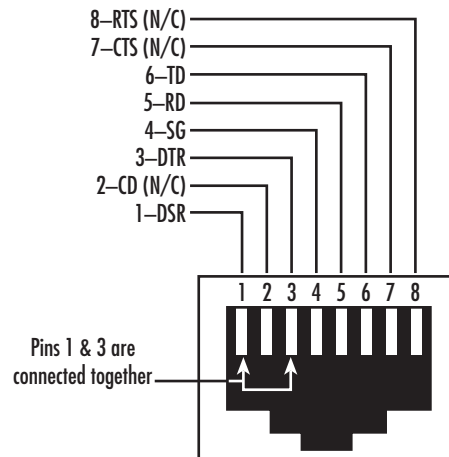


Figure 54. EIA-561 (RJ-45 8-pin) port

Note *N/C* means no internal electrical connection.

Ethernet

Table 34. RJ45 socket 10/100Base-T

Pin	Signal
1	TX+
2	TX-
3	RX+
6	RX-

Note Pins not listed are not used.

Line (CopperLink)

Table 35. RJ45 socket CopperLink

Pin	Signal			
1	TRD0+	2160	2161	2162
2	TRD0-			
3	TRD1+			
6	TRD1-			
4	TRD2+			
5	TRD2-			
7	TRD3+			
8	TRD3-			

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