NetServer-1 User's Guide

* This manual is for NetServer-1 firmware version 1.2.3. If you have later version of firmware, please download the last updated user's guide from WebGate's homepage (www. webgateinc.com)

System Requirements

■ For NetServer

- Network: 10 Base-T LAN
  (Leased line, xDSL, Cable Modem, ISDN) or PSTN

■ For a PC to access NetServer

- Processor: Pentium II and above
- RAM: 64MB and More
- OS: Windows 98/ME/NT/2000
- Screen Resolution: 1024 X 768 pixels and above
- Network: 10 Base-T LAN or PSTN
- Web Browser: MS Internet Explorer 5.0 and above

NS Navigator 4.7 and above

Philips Communications, Security & Imaging

FCC Compliance Statement

Caution : Any changes or modifications in construction of this device which are not expressly approved the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

NOTE : This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications, However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

CAUTION

Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced.
Replace only with the same or equivalent type.
Disposal of used batteries according to the general recommendations against the environmental pollution.

Important Notice

1. NetServer-1 is not weatherproof. Therefore you should be well aware of environmental specifications that are included in the manual. In case of outdoor use, where it needs additional weather criteria, you should equip weatherproof case to protect NetServer-1from water, moisture, or temperature (higher or lower than specification). For NetServer cleaning, gently wipe with clean dry cloth.

2. Be sure to use a 12V DC or 24V AC adapter to supply power to NetServer-1. Connecting NetServer-1to an adapter other than 12V DC or 24V AC, may cause electric damage to NetServer-1.

3. Be caution in handling NetServer-1 for physical shocks may harm the product.

4. NetServer-1is made of aluminum. Therefore you can hurt human beings if you throw it to them or hit on them. When installing NetServer-1, be sure it is attached tight and stable to avoid any human injures. Be cautious to locate on safe places where children are unreachable.

5. If NetServer-1does not operate properly, please contact the closest local Philips distributor for after sales service. In all cases, you are prohibited to disassemble the product. If so, Philips is not responsible for any malfunction nor service warranty.

6. Camera surveillance laws may differ for each country. Therefore, please contact the local region first to avoid any surveillance law violations and to apply for authorized purposes only.

I. Introduction

- **What is NetServer-1?**

  The NetServer-1is a network dome camera server solution with an integrated Internet server, image compression device, flash memory, and many other features. No other hardware is necessary for use. The NetServer-1relays video source from a dome camera to network and provides real time images over networks and the Internet. Simply provide power and connect LAN cable and video cable to the NetServer-1. NetServer-1utilizes Wavelet image compression and Linux operating system. Wavelet and Linux enable NetServer-1to transfer high quality images faster and with a greater degree of reliability than standard JPEG systems.

- **Features and Benefits**

  Ease of Use – NetServer-1requires either Netscape Navigator 4.7 (or higher) or Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 (or higher) for use. Windows 2000 is recommended for best results. Connect NetServer-1to the Internet and it is ready for use.

  Compatible with most Systems and Protocols – NetServer-1supports TCP/IP networking, SMTP, HTTP and other Internet-related protocols. In addition, the NetServer-1can be used in mixed operating system environments, such as Windows, UNIX, Macintosh and OS/2. NetServer-1also integrates easily into other Internet/Intranet applications and CGI scripts.

  Simple Administration - NetServer-1can be configured and managed directly from its own web page. Moreover, as new upgrades become available, it is easy to upgrade NetServer-1remotely over the network.

  Wavelet Image Format - Unlike many other products that need to fracture image files prior to broadcast, the NetServer-1delivers complete, highly compressed pictures in Wavelet format. Wavelet has image compression rates 30-300% higher than standard JPEG. By utilizing Wavelet, image file sizes are much smaller than conventional camera servers and Wavelet's image quality is superior to other camera servers as well. Wavelet can transmit up to 123 frames per second.

  External Device Connection - External devices such as IR-sensors, switches and external video input can be connected to NetServer-1via the auxiliary Input/Output port.

  User's Programmable Space – NetServer-1contains 4.5MB of configurable Flash Memory for user-programmable and user-configurable space. Because NetServer-1also acts as a server, this space can be used to create a personal web page.

  Embedded Linux Operating System – NetServer-1uses an embedded Linux operating system within its 32bit RISC CPU. Linux is based on UNIX and is one of the most stable operating systems available. There is very little chance of the operating system crashing.

II. Product Description

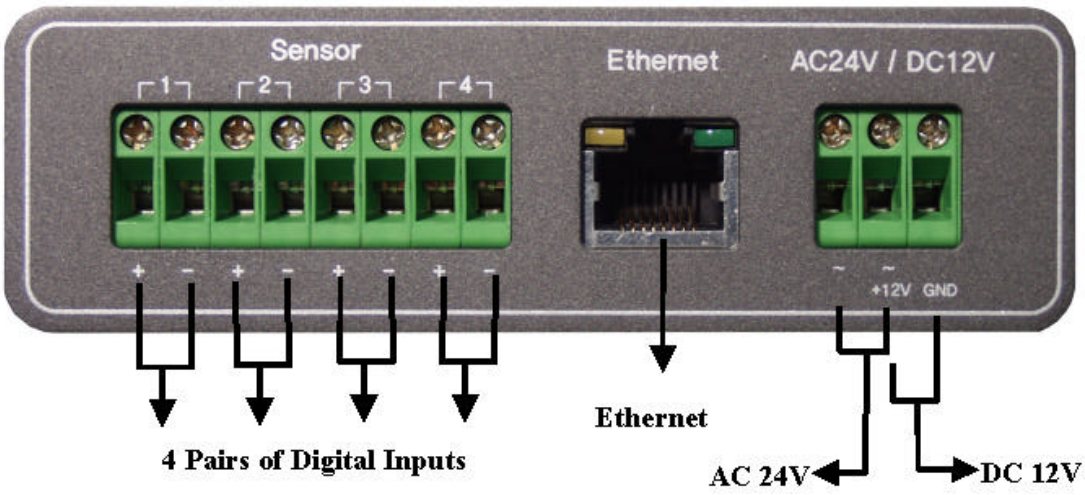
1. Contents

Unpack and check all the items as below.

Item	Description	Remarks
NetServer-1	Network server for dome camera	
Manual	NetServer-1User's Guide Quick reference guide	Provided on CD Printed material
Crossover Cable	1 meter crossover cable	Red-colored
Direct Cable	2 meter direct cable	White-colored
DB-9 Connector and wire	DB-9 connector wired with 1 meter communication cable to connect with an external Modem	
Screws	4 sets of screws for fixing NetServer-1	
CD ROM title	Setup program and manual	

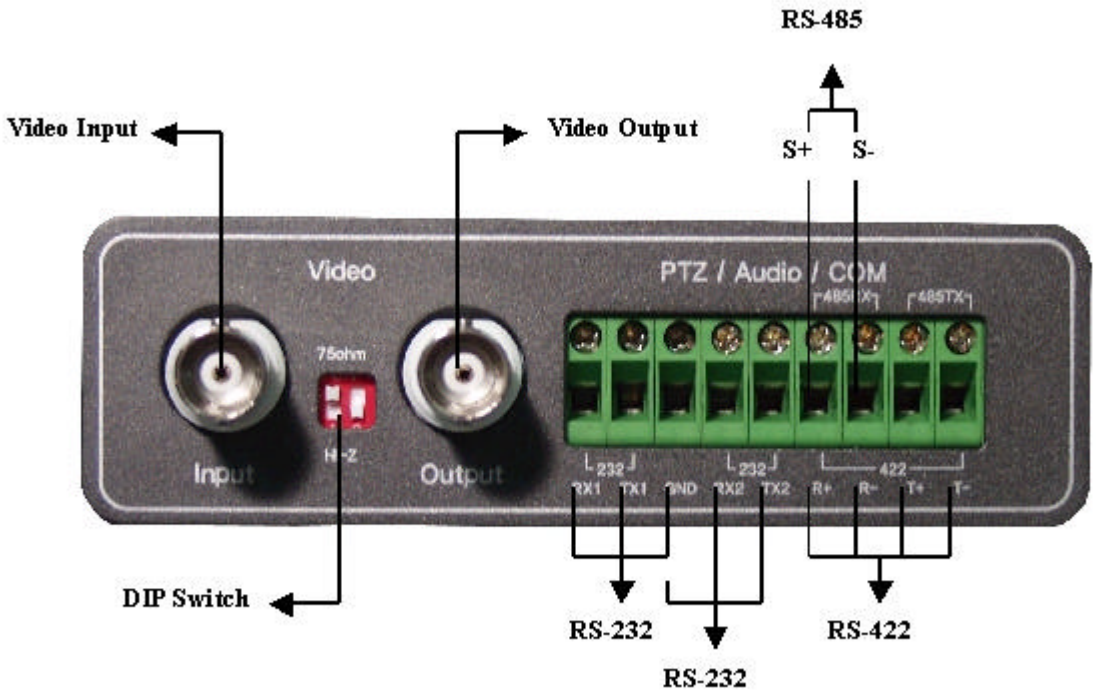
2. NetServer-1View and Description

1) Front View and Description



Connector Name	Description	Remark
Digital Inputs	To input digital signal. There are 4 pairs of digital inputs.	
Ethernet	To connect 10 Base-T Ethernet cable.	Article 3)
DC 12V	To connect a power supply unit of 12V DC.	
AC 24V	To connect a power supply unit of 24V AC.	

2) Rear View and Description



Connector Name	Description	Remark
DIP switch	To designate video signal termination of ‘Video Input’ BNC connector. (Only the left switch is used)	Article 4)
Video Input	To input video signal through a coaxial cable.	
Video Output	To output video signal through a coaxial cable. (Roof-through from ‘Video Input’ BNC connector)	
RS-232	To communicate between NetServer and external devices such a dome camera, NetServer A10 (An audio transmission kit), or an external modem. These pins are for devices that satisfy RS-232C protocol, and they are consisted in RX1, TX1, and GND.	GND pin is co-used.
RS-232	To communicate between NetServer and external devices such a dome camera, NetServer A10 (An audio transmission kit), or an external modem. These pins are for devices that satisfy RS-232C protocol, and they are consisted in RX2, TX2, and GND.	
RS-422	To communicate between NetServer and a dome camera that satisfies RS-422 protocol. They are half-duflex. It is consisted in R+, R-, T+, and T-.	
RS-485	To communicate between NetServer and a dome camera that satisfies RS-485 protocol. They are consisted in S+ and S-.	

3) LED of Ethernet port

Yellow LED: This LED indicates the status of data transmission. After power is supplied, it is on for the first 45 seconds and then it goes off. And it blinks continuously when a user access NetServer and NetServer transmits data.

Green LED: This LED indicates the status of networking. After power is supplied, it is on for the first 1-2 seconds, and then it blinks once at every one second as long as the network is connected.

Phenomenon of Malfunction

1. Network Malfunction

- Green LED blinks once at every 4 seconds
  ; Check if Ethernet cable is connected properly or the Network works.

2. Software Malfunction

- Green and yellow LEDs are on, and they blink 6 times rapidly at every 10 seconds.
  ; This problem is to be solved with A/S program. Contact the dealer from who you bought NetServer-1.

- After being on for a second, Green and yellow LEDs blink 6 times rapidly. Then green LED is on and yellow LED is off.
  ; This problem is to be solved by re-installing firmware. Visit Philips's Internet homepage to download the firmware and install it on your NetServer-1.

4) Descriptions on DIP Switches

This is to designate video signal termination. If you want to monitor real time image through a CCTV monitor as well as NetServer, you may connect a dome camera to 'Video Input' connector and a CCTV monitor to 'Video Output' connector. In this case, you should decide which one is terminal of video signal. NetServer is not affected if a CCTV monitor is designated as terminal. However, a CCTV monitor is affected if the NetServer is designated as terminal. CCTV monitor will show vague image if it is not designated as terminal.

If you connect a dome camera to 'Video Input' and monitor real time video only through a PC, place the first DIP switch (marked with No. 1) at upper position 'ON'.

If you monitor real time video through a CCTV monitor as well as a PC, connect a dome camera to 'Video Input' and a monitor to 'Video Output'. And place the first DIP switch (marked with No. 1) at lower position 'OFF'. If the CCTV monitor has a DIP switch and it is configurable the termination, you may change the termination from the CCTV monitor to NetServer such as the DIP switch in NetServer 'ON' and the DIP switch in a CCTV monitor 'OFF'. However a CCTV monitor is generally set as termination of the video signal.

III. NetServer Installation Summary, Connection & Placing

1. Installation Summary

- Connect Ethernet and Power to NetServer on local network for configuration.
- Install a setup program of NetServer to a PC on local network.
- Assign an IP address to NetServer and configure administrator' s condition.
- Configure user' s condition.
- Place NetServer for your purpose, and re-connect power and Ethernet.

2. Connecting

- Connect Ethernet line to the Ethernet port in the rear.
- Connect the power supply to a power supply port in the rear.
- Confirm that the LED of the Ethernet port blinks.

IV. Installing NetServer Setup Program

- Copy NetServerSetup.exe file from the enclosed CD (or Diskette).
- Paste the file into your PC.
- Click the file on your PC to activate Setup program.

V. Assigning IP Address and Configuring Administrator' s Condition

*** Important ***

To access NetServer, you firstly have to assign an appropriate IP address. When you assign an IP address to NetServer, make sure to use unoccupied IP address, and not to use the default or example IP address.

*** Terminology ***

IP Address

IP address is an identification code for computers and devices on a TCP/IP network. Networks using TCP/IP protocol route sbased on the IP address of the destination. Within a closed network, IP addresses can be assigned at random as long as each one is unique. However, connecting a private network to the Internet requires using registered IP addresses to avoid duplicates. IP address can be acquired from a network administrator or an Internet service provider.

MAC Address (Media Access Control Address)

MAC address is a hardware identification code that uniquely identifies each node of a network. The MAC layer interfaces directly with the network media. Consequently, each type of network media requires a different MAC layer. The MAC address of NetServer is a 12-digit numbers. A unique MAC address can be found on the label at the bottom of each NetServer.

Crossover Cable

The crossover cable (red) provided with the NetServer is used to connect the NetServer with a PC. A HUB is not necessary to connect the NetServer to a PC if a crossover cable is used.

Direct Cable

The direct cable (white) should be used if a HUB is used as an intermediary between the NetServer and PC.

1. Connecting NetServer-1to a PC

1) Connecting NetServer-1on Internet or LAN

You may use direct cable (white colored one) to connect NetServer on Internet or LAN. Though you connect NetServer as follows, a remote user may not access NetServer before you configure its network setting properly.

2) Connecting NetServer-1to a PC.

You may use crossover cable (red colored one) to directly connect NetServer to a PC. This connection is just to configure NetServer.

*** IP Address Assigning Methods ***

- With setup program

  -. Assemble and place NetServer

  -. Assign IP address to NetServer using setup program on local network.

  -. Access NetServer through Web browser with the IP address and configure user's condition and administrator's condition.

  -. If it is impossible to assign IP address with setup program, try it with ARP command

- With ARP command

  -. Assemble and place NetServer

  -. Assign IP address using ARP command on local network

  -. Access NetServer through Web browser with the IP address and configure user's condition and administrator's condition.

2. Assigning IP address and Configuring administrator' s condition with Setup program

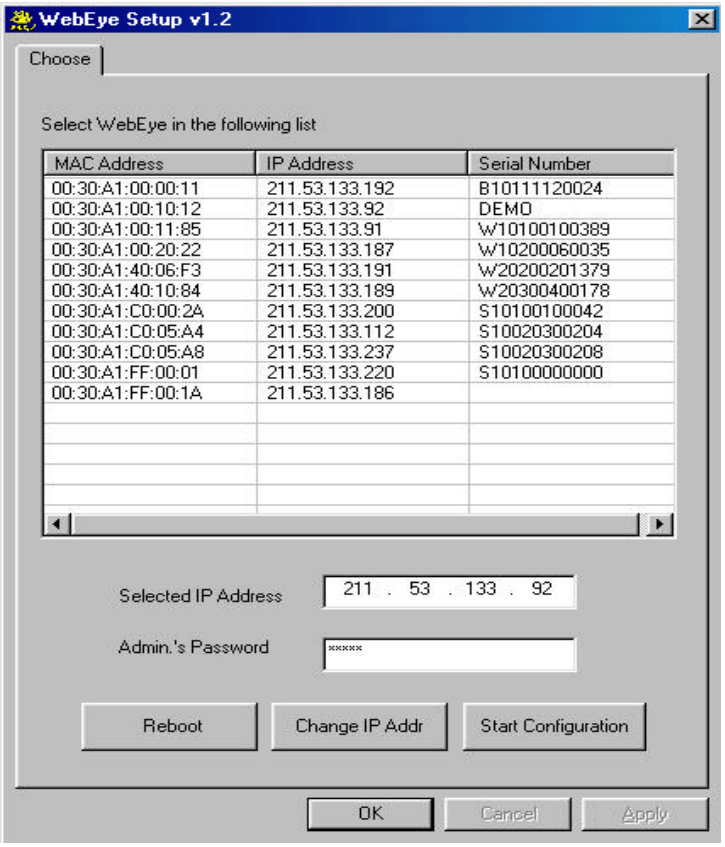
1) Starting Setup Program for NetServer-1

Click the "NetServerSetup.exe" file on your PC. When the Setup Program is executed, the setup program detects and shows every NetServer connected on the local network.

From the NetServers listed, select one to assign a new IP address. (Default is 211.53.133.92) To choose a NetServer, click on its MAC Address or IP addres

When a NetServer is selected, its IP address will appear in the ' Selected IP Address' box. Type a password in the "Admin' s Password" box to change the IP address, reboot NetServer, or start configuration.

The default password is "admin".



To change the IP address, enter the Admin's password and click "Change IP Addr." Enter the new IP address and click "OK."

The "Reboot" button will reboot the NetServer. This process takes 10-20 seconds.

2) Configuring Administrator's Conditions

To access the NetServer's Administrator's Page from the Setup Menu, enter the admin.'s password and click the "Start Configuration" button. (For more detailed information, refer to Chapter VII "Configuring Administrator's Condition at Homepage")

3. Assigning IP Address with ARP command

1) Using ARP in Windows 98 and NT

When using NetServer with Windows 98 and Windows NT, follow the steps below.

- Open a DOS window and type the following commands.

```
arp   -s   <NetServer IP address>   <NetServer Ethernet address>
ping   -t   <NetServer IP address>
```

- Example

```
arp   -s   192.168.1.3   00-40-8c-10-00-86
ping   -t   192.168.1.3
```

2) Using ARP in Windows 95

When using NetServer with Windows 95, follow the steps below.

- Open a DOS window and type the following commands.

```
arp   -s   <NetServer IP add.>   <NetServer Ethernet add.>   <my PC IP add.>
ping   <NetServer IP address>
```

- Example

```
arp   -s   192.168.1.3   00-40-8c-10-00-86   192.168.1.2
ping   192.168.1.3
```

3) Verifying Installation

After successfully completing the above procedures, the following message (or similar) will appear on the screen:

```
Request timed out
:
Request timed out
Reply from 200.243.232.178: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=255
Reply from 200.243.232.178: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 200.243.232.178:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milliseconds:
    Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 2ms, Average = 1ms
```

If the above "ping" reply does not appear, press 'F3' and 'Enter' keys. Normally "Request timed out" messages appear 7 times before replying properly.

Once the above "ping" reply appears press <Ctrl>+<C> keys to make it stop.

When the "ping" reply stops, data loss may range from 0% to 99%. This is normal. If the statistic shows ' 100% loss' , check the following criterions: (a) network line and connection status are stable; (b) IP address assigned to NetServer is available; (c) PC and NetServer have the same local network IP address. Same local IP address of C grade network means that first 3 sets of numbers are the same but the fourth set is different. For example 192.168.1.2 and 192.168.1.3 are in the same local network. (If there is a 'Network Mask' on the network, this can be an exception. For detailed information on IP, refer to appendix 3)

VI. Accessing NetServer-1Homepage & Monitoring Real-time Image

After assigning NetServer an IP address, you may access NetServer-1and monitor real-time image on Internet. However you may not access its Homepage on remote network until assigning other addressees like gateway address, subnet mask, broadcast address properly.

1. Starting Web browser

Start your web browser and enter your NetServer IP address. Then you can see a build-in homepage of NetServer.

- Example

http://200.243.232.178/

NetServer supports up to 100 users simultaneously. If a person tries to access NetServer as the 101st user, one cannot receive any image but will see a message of user counter on upper right side of homepage as ' Connected Client#: 100'

2. Login page

1) ID and password

To verify registered NetServer users, there is a Login page. If you are to connect to NetServer, you should follow login procedures.

If you key in user's ID and password, you may access to a viewer to monitor real-time images. With administrator's ID and password, you may also access to a real-time image viewer with administrator's authority.

The default value of both user's ID and password are '**guest**', and administrator may change it at Admin page. But, each ID and password must be composed within 9 bytes. (e.g. 9 English letters)

2) Behind Firewall

If your PC is connected on a network where firewall is. In the case, you may not view real time image properly because video TCP port of NetServer is blocked. Common video TCP port (A default video TCP port of NetServer is 8080th port.) is blocked under firewall. If you are under firewall, you may view real time image through NetServer's Server Push Viewer that transmits video through Web TCP port instead of video TCP port.

By clicking on 'Behind Firewall' menu, you may directly connect Server Push Viewer when you access NetServer homepage.

3) NetServer Plug-in for Netscape user

To monitor real-time image through Netscape Navigator, user should install NetServer Plug-in

program first by clicking NetServer Plug-in menu. When you connect NetServer for the first time or you have Plug-in program of lower version, you have to download it clicking ‘Download NetServer Plug In Now!’ button. Then you click ‘Grant’ and ‘Install’ buttons respectively. When you access NetServer with lower version, you may not monitor properly. In the case, download and install Plug-in program again.

4) NetServer Active-X for MS Explorer User

For a Microsoft Explorer User, Active-X Control program is required. The program will be installed automatically when a user accesses to NetServer. For Active-X installation on your PC, just click ‘Yes’ to the question if you want to install the program on pop-up window. If you cannot see images after installation, you should check if Active-X Control program (a file named Web Camera Server Control) is installed or not. You may check Web Camera Server Control file (Active-X Control program) in the fold of C:\Windows\Download Program Files. If the Web Camera Server Control file is not installed at all in the directory, try it again to download and install it. If the file is already installed but image is not seen, remove the file and re-install it.

Plug-in and Active-X Installation

If the Plug-in or Active-X program fails to be installed automatically, you may install it manually. The manual installation program is provided at ‘Client Support’ page in Philips’s Internet homepage. (http://www.Philipsinc.com)

The installation will not take more than 1 minute. Please, don’t click any button until the installation is completed.

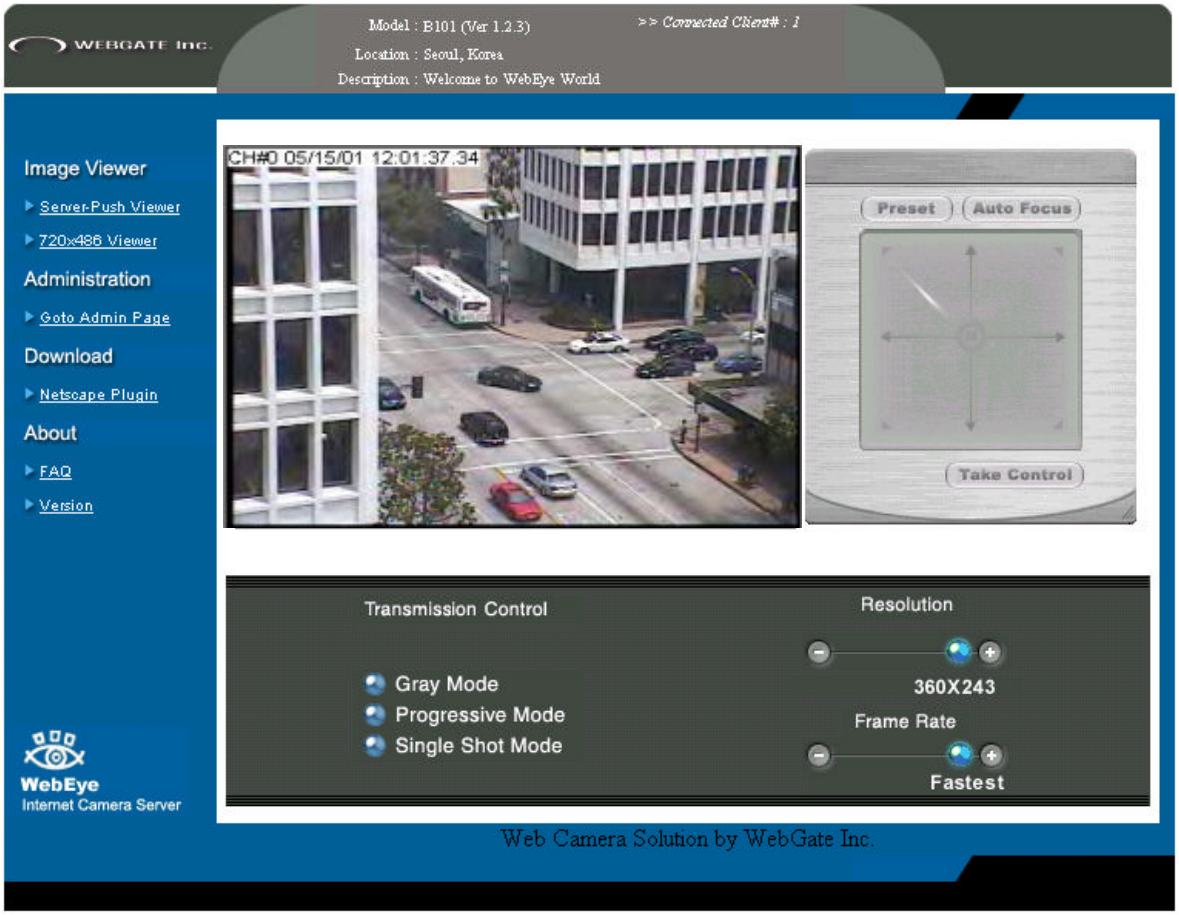
5) NetServer Java Applet for Macintosh or Unix system User

Java Applet viewer is for systems that do not use MS Windows. Macintosh OS or Unix can be used with the Java Applet viewer. Java Applet viewer requires java virtual machine that should already be installed on user’s computer.

6) FAQ

A lot of questions and answers are provided here for troubleshooting. If user has another question that is not answered here, please contact Philips through its Internet homepage.

3. Real time monitoring through Default Viewer



At default viewer, a user may configure image transmission method and control integrated PTZ mechanism of a dome camera. The PTZ control panel is activated in some seconds depending on network speed.

On the left side panel, there are menus for changing real time image viewer, accessing administration page, downloading Plug-in program, viewing information on version, and FAQ.

- **720x486 Viewer**: By selecting this viewer, a user monitor images of 720 by 486 resolutions. This viewer has the identically same functions of default viewer but the image panel is bigger by 4 times than that of default viewer.

- **Server Push Viewer**: If NetServer-1or user's PC is behind firewall on network, a user may monitor real time image through 'Server Push Viewer'. Some functions such as 'Progressive Mode' image transmission, 'Image Quality' control, and 'Quality Box' creation menus out of image control and 'Preset', 'Auto Focus', and 'Focus Sensitivity' control out of PTZ control are not supported in this viewer.

1) Image control

There are five menus for controlling image transmission method.

(1) Gray Mode

If you choose this mode, the images are displayed in black and white. And, you can view the images transmitted faster than in color image. By click again the button, the function is released.

(2) Progressive Mode

In the case of 'Progressive Mode' on, every image is regenerated from low to high resolution. In other words, an image is reproduced from vague to clear for user to see what is happening and later one may detect exact things. This function is useful when you use a low speed network, because it reduces waiting time. By click again the button, the function is released.

(3) Single Shot Mode

When this button is clicked, one frame of image is reproduced. Therefore, it is stopped transmitting further image. To resume transmitting real-time images, click the button again.

(4) Resolution

You may select a level of resolution among 3 levels (360x243, 180x121, 90x60). High-resolution image is big, and its transmission speed is slow. You may monitor 720x486 resolution images through '720x486 Viewer'.

(5) Frame rate

You may choose image transmission speed. If you choose 'Fastest', you can get images at the fastest speed under your network environment. The transmission speed depends much on network line's capacity and user PC's performance. NetServer transmits maximum 30 frames image per second.

2) Integrated PTZ mechanism control

This is to control integrated PTZ mechanism of a dome camera. The control panel is deactivated at first. And it is to be activated when a user click on 'Take Control' button.

(1) Take Control / Give Control

This is to get power of controlling PTZ mechanism of the connected dome camera. A user who is permitted to control PTZ mechanism may get the power by clicking 'Take Control' button. Administrator may permit or deny a certain user controlling PTZ mechanism.

Administrator may also restrict the time for controlling PTZ mechanism. If the time is restricted as 60 seconds, any user may control the mechanism for 60 seconds and then the panel becomes deactivated. There is a counter to show remained time to control. If a user doesn't get the control power at the moment because of other users, one may also see a counter that shows remained time until when to get the power. Different to normal users, administrator can get control power anytime without time restriction.

When the user gets the power, the button is toggled into 'Give Control'. During the assigned time, a user may abandon the control power.

(2) Pan/Tilt

In the center of the control panel, there is a plotted space with 4 arrows of up, down, left and right directions. This is to control pan and tilt mechanism of a dome camera with the mouse. By placing the mouse cursor on the panel and clicking the left button of a mouse at a certain point of the panel, a dome camera pans and tilts.

- **4 four arrows**: They show corresponding directions of tilting up and down, and panning left and right.
- **Each small square**: It signifies the combination of degree and speed of panning and tilting.

If you place the mouse cursor on a right-top square and click the left button, a dome camera pans and tilts at an angle of 45 degrees right-up direction at the highest speed. If you place the mouse cursor at the end of right direction arrow, a dome camera pans to the right at the highest speed.

(3) Zoom (W/T)

You may zoom in (W: Wide) and zoom out (T: Tele).

(4) Auto Focus

Basically, a dome camera has auto-focus function and it focuses an object automatically. A new object in the view, however, may not be focused. In the case 'Auto Focus' button is used to send commands to focus automatically to all objects that appear in the view newly. This button is activated when you click on the button, and it marked in blue. And it is deactivated by clicking once again on the button. However, this function may burden to a dome camera (especially to integrated zoom mechanism) when there are a lot of new object in the view.

(5) Manual Focus (N/F)

You may control zoom mechanism with near (N) and far (F) buttons. This is to optimize image's focus. Focusing sensitivity is set with 'Focus Sensitivity' in pop-up menu as well as in administration page.

3) Convenient pop-up menu

A small window of 5 menus appears when you click the right button of the mouse. However only users who are permitted can utilize the functions such as 'Quality Box', 'Focus Sensitivity', and 'Image Quality'. 'Image Info' and 'Save File As' menus are permitted to any user. And the results of the four functions except 'Save As File' are to be affected in every image that is transmitted to all users. (For detailed information, refer to 'User account management' in Chapter VII). And in server push viewer, only 'Image Info' and 'Save As File' menus are supported.

(1) Image Info

You may decide the color (black or white) of the information that is shown on the left top of the image. And you may leave out the information.

(2) Quality Box

This is to set a certain area clear and remained area dull. You can overcome insufficient network bandwidth with this function, because the file size is reduced with unfocused area. Quality Box is to be set like under written description.

- Choose 'New QBOX' button.
- Place mouse cursor on a certain point of real time image where to start QBOX.
- Click and drag the mouse point.

You can also re-use previous QBOX area to focus again by clicking 'Enable QBOX'. 'Disable QBOX' is to finish. The image activated Focusing Area function is seen in the right. The image quality of outer area of QBOX is to be set with 'Ambient Level' menu. The level is from 1 to 5. If you select 'Level 1', the quality is similar to focused area. And if you select 'Level 5', the unfocused area is shown dark. A user who has 'Video control' right may utilize this menu.

(3) Focus sensitivity

You may configure movement degree of zoom mechanism. The sensitivity is from Level 0 to Level 9. By selecting 'Level 9', user zooms in or out at the largest degree. A user who has 'PTZ control' right may utilize this menu.

(4) Image quality

It is to set image quality. The image quality is from Level 0 to 9. If user chooses the 'Level 9', NetServer sends the finest image. However, transmission frame rate will be reduced because of large sized data. If user chooses 'Level 0', NetServer sends dullest image but fast. A user who has 'Video control' right may utilize this menu.

(5) Save File As

It is to save a frame of still image as an electric file. A still image can be saved as bitmap (*.bmp) file or Wavelet format file (*.eye). Wavelet formatted image file is to be reproduced on Internet browsers such as Netscape Navigator or Internet Explorer as long as the PC is installed Active-X or Plug-in program. The very image that is shown at the moment when you click the menu is saved.

4) Administrator's page access

Clicking 'Goto Admin Page' menu, you go to a login page of administration page. However only the user who has authority as an administrator can access the page with administrator's ID and password.

5) Program download

As NetServer compresses image with Wavelet algorithm, user needs to install Plug-in program to see transmitted image through Netscape Navigator on one's PC. Clicking 'Netscape Plugin' menu, a

user accesses a page where to download Plug-in program.

6) About

User may look up information on software versions clicking 'Version' and on trouble shooting clicking 'FAQ' regarding to installation or running NetServer.

4. Real time monitoring through Server Push Viewer

If NetServer is installed on a network where firewall is, you may access NetServer through server-push viewer to monitor real-time images. If you have information on the network such as which port is block with firewall, you may access with default viewer by changing Web TCP port or video TCP port. For changing TCP port, please refer to Chapter VII 'Configuring Administrator's Configuration at Homepage'.

On server-push viewer, some functions such as 'Progressive Mode' image transmission, 'Image Quality' control, and 'Quality Box' creation menus out of image control and 'Preset', 'Auto Focus', and 'Focus Sensitivity' control out of PTZ control are not supported. Other functions are same as that of default viewer.

1) Image Control

‘Progressive Mode’ image transmission menu is not supported.

(1) Resolution

You may select a resolution level among five. (90x60, 180x121, 360x243, 720x243, 720x486)

(2) Frame Rate

You may choose image transmission speed. (1fps, 3fps, 5fps, 10fps, fastest)

(3) Play Control

If you choose this mode, the images are displayed in black and white. And you can view the images transmitted faster than in color image.

(4) Single Shot Mode

When this button is clicked, one frame of image is reproduced. Therefore, it is stopped transmitting further image.

2) PTZ mechanism control

‘Preset’ and ‘Auto Focus’ are not supported.

(1) Pan and Tilt

If you click the buttons, you can move the direction of a dome camera to where you want to see.

(2) Zoom

You may zoom in and zoom out.

(3) Focus

You may control manually to optimize the image’s focus.

(4) Acceleration Rate

You may choose moving speed of Pan/Tilt/Zoom mechanism among three steps of fast, normal and slow.

3) Pop-up Menu

‘Image Quality’ control, ‘Quality Box’ creation, and ‘Focus Sensitivity’ control are not supported.

(1) Image Info

You may decide the color (black or white) of the information that is shown on the left top of the image. And you may leave out the information.

(2) Save File As

It is to save a frame of still image as an electric file. A still image can be saved as bitmap (*.bmp) file or Wavelet format file (*.eye). Wavelet formatted image file is to be reproduced on Internet

browsers such as Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator as long as the PC is installed Active-X or Plug-in program. The very image that is shown at the moment when you click the menu is saved.

4) To Home

This is to go to main viewer. The main viewer is set in administrator's page.

5) Capture

This is to capture image and save as a file. This menu is the same function as 'Save File As' menu.

6) Admin

Clicking 'Admin' menu, you go to a login page of administration page. However only the user who has authority as an administrator can access the page with administrator's ID and password.

7) Plug-in

As NetServer compresses image with Wavelet algorithm, user needs to install Plug-in program to see transmitted image through Netscape Navigator on one's PC. Clicking 'Plugin' menu, a user accesses a page where to download Plug-in program.

8) FAQ

User may refer FAQ for trouble-shooting in installing or running NetServer.

VII. Configuring Administrator's Condition at 'Admin' page

This page is for administrator. Administrator may control operating status remotely. This page can be accessed through Setup program by clicking 'Start Configuration' button.

1. Administrator Login

1) Accessing through setup program

First you click on MAC address or IP address of NetServer to select a certain one. Then you key in the administrator's ID and password (Default ID and password are 'admin'), and click 'Start Configuration' button in turns. When you click 'Start Configuration' button, the setup program automatically connects you to Admin page of NetServer Homepage. (For more detailed information how to access the page through Setup program, refer to Chapter V 'Assigning IP address and Configuring Administrator's Condition')

2) Accessing through Web browser

On Web browser, a user may access NetServer login page with its IP address. In the login page, a user may key in administrator's ID and password or a normal user's ID and password. With any of ID and password, the user may access real time image viewer page.

However administrator can monitor and control real time image viewer with administrator's authority. And a normal user may monitor and control the viewer page with assigned authority. If a normal user goes to administration page, one should pass login page again to key in administrator's ID and password while administrator may access the administration page directly.

Both default administrator's ID and password are set as 'admin', and administrator and users accounts (ID and password) are to be changed in administration page. But each ID and password must be composed within 9 bytes. (e.g. 9 English letters)

In the administration page, there are 12 sub-pages where to configure NetServer operating conditions. It is very important to configure the conditions properly to utilize NetServer well. The last menu 'Goto Viewer Page' is to go back to real time image viewer.

2. Configuring Administrator's Condition at Homepage

1) System Configuration

This page is to set name, date & time, location, and description of one's NetServer. Model, serial number, and software version appear automatically.

(1) NetServer Name

The name is to be used to register the NetServer on a certain server, if you use dynamic IP address.

Therefore it is very important to set a proper name for user to find the NetServer in the dynamic IP registration list. (For detailed information, refer to 'Dynamic IP Registration Service for ISDN, xDSL User')

(2) Model

By clicking 'Detailed H/W Information', you may view the detailed hardware information such as maximum numbers of channel, serial port, digital input, digital output, etc. The model name is marked automatically.

(3) Installation Location & Additional Description

The information is shown in the real time image viewer page as well as in a dynamic IP registration list.

(4) Date & Time

There are three date & time menus. In 'NetServer Current Date & Time' panel, the date and time that is set in NetServer appears. In 'System (PC) Current Date & Time' panel, the same date and time that is set in user's PC appears. And administrator may set one's system(PC)'s date and time into NetServer by clicking 'Time Synchronization' button. In 'Manual Date & Time' panel, user may set date and time. And administrator also synchronizes date and time with 'NetServer Current Date & Time' by clicking 'Time Synchronization' button.

*** Notice for Time Setting ***

After setting time and date manually at the System Configuration of Admin Menu, please don't reboot NetServer-1within one minute. If you reboot it within one minute, your setting would not be applied.

(5) Administrator's E-mail Address

In this panel, administrator records one's e-mail address. If administrator put a 'contact' menu of e-mail communication on real time image viewer page, the linked e-mail address to the 'contact' menu is to be synchronized with this. So administrator can keep up e-mail address easily.

(6) Initialize Flash Info

This will initialize almost all the information saved on Flash Memory. However Date & Time, Model, Serial Number, and IP configuration of "System Configuration", and Video Signal Type of "Video Configuration" menus will not be changed.

(7) Rebooting

If NetServer has any problem, administrator can reboot it without adjusting power supply. This button works as on/off switch.

2) User Configuration

This page is to configure IDs and passwords of an administrator and 5 users.

(1) User Account

There are one administrator's account and 5 users' accounts. Account name can be changed.

(2) Password

If you want to open your NetServer to everyone, you may not change default user's ID and password. However you should change administrator's ID and password as unique ones.

ID and Password Limitation

It is very important to compose any ID or password within 9 bytes' limit. 9 bytes are equal to 9 English characters.

(3) Access Rights

Administrator may give or take users' right of PTZ control and video control. With default setting, administrator has both right of PTZ control and video control and normal user doesn't have any right.

- **Video control**: This is to control pop-up menus such as image quality level and QBOX settings.
- **PTZ control**: This is to control 'Focus Sensitivity' in pop-up menu and to control PTZ mechanism of a dome camera.

3) Network Configuration

This page is to define network type and set network addresses of NetServer.

(1) DHCP Client Protocol

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is to manage host address on a network. With this protocol, every host on a LAN may share limited official IP address for Internet access. In other words, every host on a LAN may lease official IP address from DHCP server temporarily. Exactly speaking, DHCP server assigns a certain host with an official IP address that is not occupied by other hosts on the LAN.

DHCP server will assign NetServer with an official IP address if the LAN is equipped with DHCP server and 'DHCP Client Protocol' is activated.

'DHCP Client Protocol' is to be used on a LAN where a DHCP server operates. Normally, medium or large sized company runs a DCHP server on their LAN. For the small sized LAN, it would be better to use NAT function of HUB.

(2) Select Network Interface

This is to select proper network interface with which NetServer is connected.

If NetServer is connected with Internet dedicated line, cable modem line or on LAN environment, you should select network interface as 'Ethernet'.

If NetServer is connected on xDSL line that needs PPPoE process to connect on Internet, administrator should select 'xDSL (PPPoE)'. However the xDSL line doesn't need PPPoE process, administrator should select 'Ethernet' though NetServer is connected on xDSL line.

If NetServer is connected on network with PSTN modem, administrator should select 'PSTN (Dial Out)'.

(3) Ethernet Interface

Administrator may configure IP address, subnet mask, broadcast address, gateway address, and DNS addresses of NetServer. For broadcast address, administrator may set it automatically by clicking 'Get From Netmask' button after assigning IP address and subnet mask. When the addresses are not assigned properly, any user cannot access NetServer from local or remote network. Even on the local network, a user is not able to access if administrator does not assign a proper IP address to NetServer. Please refer to appendix 3 'Utilizing IP Address on Local Network' for more detailed information.

This interface is mainly used for Internet dedicated line and LAN, and sometimes for xDSL line as it is explained on 'DHCP Client Protocol' setting.

MTU Size: Depending on network type, administrator may set data packet size with this menu to utilize the network at most effectively.

DNS Server IP Address: This is used when you register your NetServer on dynamic IP registration list of WRS (NetServer Registration Server). WRS has its domain name of 'NetServer.to' and the domain name is registered on DNS servers on the world. When your NetServer asks the DNS server on your network, the DNS server resolves the corresponding IP address of 'NetServer.to' and informs the IP address to your NetServer. Then your NetServer may connect WRS. So it is necessary you get information on DNS server's IP address and enter into the blanks.

DNS (Domain Name System)

DNS (Domain Name System) is to map between IP address and domain name. Every network device on the world has its IP address to be connected on Internet. And the device is to be connected not with its domain name but with its IP address. Common users are not familiar with IP addresses but with domain names.

If a user accesses a certain network device with its domain name, DNS server resolves the domain name into an IP address of the device and replies the result to the user. A lot of DNS servers are run on Internet worldwide.

(4) xDSL Interface

If NetServer is connected on xDSL line and needs PPPoE process, administrator should select network interface as 'xDSL (PPPoE)'. And administrator should configure user ID and password for PPPoE. ID and password may be acquired from the ISP that installed the line. And NetServer may get IP address when it is connected on xDSL line.

(5) PSTN Interface

If NetServer is to be connected on Internet through PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network) based on PPP, administrator should select network interface as 'PSTN (Dial-out)'. This interface is for NetServer to connect to ISP through telephone line for Internet connection. In this case, NetServer is connected to dial-up modem with a serial cable unlike other interfaces such as 'Ethernet' or 'xDSL (PPPoE)'. With these interfaces, NetServer is connected with LAN cable.

The information to configure in this page is similar to that you configure on your PC to connect to Internet through telephone line. And it is used when NetServer dials up to ISP and make Internet connection based on PPP, while the contents on a PC is used when the PC dials up to its ISP and make Internet connection based on PPP. Normally, ISP set it on your PC the information for connection so that your PC makes progress to the ISP. And the script sometimes differs according to each ISP.

PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol)

PPP is a protocol for communication between two computers using a serial interface, typically a personal computer connected by phone line to a server. For example, your Internet server provider may provide you with a PPP connection so that the provider's server can respond to your requests, pass them on to the Internet, and forward your requested Internet responses back to you. PPP uses the Internet protocol (IP) (and is designed to handle others). It is sometimes considered a member of the TCP/IP suite of protocols. Relative to the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model, PPP provides layer 2 (data-link layer) services. Essentially, it packages your computer's TCP/IP packets and forwards them to the server where they can actually be put on the Internet.

There are two methods for users to access NetServer through PPP connection. And being seen from NetServer, one is that NetServer dials out and the other is that NetServer is dialed in through dial-up modem.

Dial-out and Dial-in

Dial-out is that NetServer connects to ISP to get Internet connection based on PPP. When ISP makes PPP connection with NetServer, ISP assigns an IP address to NetServer.

Dial-in is that a user's PC connects NetServer and NetServer provides PPP connection to the PC based on PPP. In the case of dial-in, NetServer acts as ISP against to a user's PC. When NetServer makes PPP connection with a PC, NetServer assigns an IP address to the PC.

Dial-out 1: It is for NetServer to make dial-up progress to connect to ISP for PPP connection. NetServer dials up to ISP according to the event that is configured at administration page of 'Application Configuration'. After PPP connection is made, NetServer sends e-mail or file. The process is as follows.

- NetServer dials up to ISP to connect on Internet.
- ISP asks information for login such as ID, password, etc, and NetServer answers to corresponding questions.
- ISP makes PPP connection to NetServer and assigns an IP (official dynamic/fixed IP) to NetServer.
- NetServer access Internet and send e-mail or file to pre-defined person or FTP server.

When NetServer dials out?

When NetServer should send e-mail or file according to the event that is configured on 'Application Configuration' page (external sensor or motion detection), NetServer dials out and make Internet connection.

Dial-out 2: While NetServer makes PPP connection to send e-mail or file, administrator may open to common users to access NetServer through Internet. For this purpose administrator should set NetServer to register itself on WRS (NetServer Registration Server). For detailed information on WRS service, please refer to 'Dynamic IP Registration Service' configuration page in this manual. With this connection, multiple users may access NetServer simultaneously. But the connection-maintain time is for the moment that is set at 'Disconnect Time' menu. The process is as follows.

- NetServer dials up to ISP to connect on Internet.
- ISP asks information for login such as ID, password, etc, and NetServer answers to corresponding questions.
- ISP makes PPP connection to NetServer and assigns an IP (official dynamic/fixed IP) to NetServer.
- NetServer connects to WRS (NetServer Registration Server) and list itself on the list. (More detailed information on WRS, please refer to Dynamic IP Registration Service in this manual.)
- Users access Internet homepage of 'NetServer Dynamic IP Registration Server' (www.NetServer.to) and find out the NetServer in the list.
- Users access NetServer to monitor real-time image on Internet.

Dial-in: It is for a user to make PPP connection to NetServer with his PC that connects on Internet through dial-up modem. Detailed process is as follows. With this connection, only one user can access NetServer at the same time.

- A user dials up to the modem that is connected to NetServer.
- NetServer makes PPP connection to the user's PC and assign an IP (private IP) to the PC. In this case, NetServer assigns an IP address that is in the same local network compared to its own IP address.
- Users access NetServer homepage through web browser by entering NetServer's IP address to

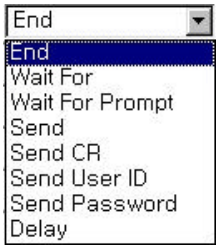
monitor real-time image.

Below items especially user ID, password, and phone number are used for NetServer to connect ISP based on standard PPP. Therefore if your PSTN doesn't need special login script, NetServer dials up to make PPP connection with these items.
ID/Password: It is to put proper user ID and password for connecting to ISP.

Phone: It is to put telephone number of ISP. If a prefix needs in dialing (e.g. 9), you should mark tick on the menu and put the prefix the following square.

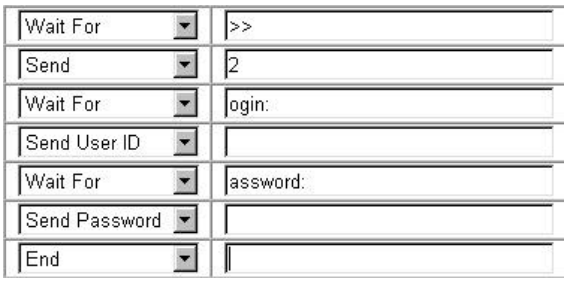
Disconnect Time: NetServer maintains connection for some while there is action such as sending e-mail or files. And when the action is stopped, NetServer disconnects after sometime. This is to configure how long NetServer maintains the connection after any action doesn't occur. It is to be set from 1 to 600 seconds. Different to dial-out connection, a user may disconnect from NetServer by hanging up the phone in dial-in connection.

Login Script: If your telephone line needs special login script to connect ISP, you should enable 'Script Enable' menu and describe the login script. At the section, there are some commands to describe script.



- End: To end the login process.
- Wait for: To wait for a certain signal.
- Wait for Prompt: To wait for prompt.
- Send: To send after described script.
- Send CR (Carriage Return): It has the same effect to press 'Enter' key in the script.
- Send User ID: To send the ID that is described in 'User ID' square.
- Send Password: To send the password that is described in 'Password' square.
- Delay: To delay for a certain seconds that is described the following square.

Administrator should describe a proper script for one's network with provided commands. You may get the script from your PC if you use the same ISP that is connected through PSTN. Here is an example of describing login script.



4) Dynamic IP registration service for ISDN and xDSL users

This page is to register NetServer on dynamic IP registration server.

If NetServer is installed on a network of dynamic IP address (floating IP address), administrator should register the NetServer to 'dynamic IP registration server' to give simple connectivity to common users. If not, no one can access the NetServer through Web browser. It is because that no one knows with which IP address one can access the NetServer.

To solve the problem Philips runs a server making a list of NetServers that have dynamic IP addresses. On the server, NetServer registers its information such as name, location, and description, so that common users may detect a certain NetServer. Name, location and description are assigned at 'System Configuration' page. If administrator does not change them, the NetServer will register default information on the list, and it will be very difficult to point out and access a certain NetServer. The list is on an Internet homepage of NetServer, 'www.NetServer.to'.

Note in registering NetServer on WRS

To register your NetServer on WRS, you should enter "DNS Server IP Address" at "Network Configuration". Though you utilize fixed IP, you should also do it in order to register yours on WRS. For more detailed information, refer to "Network Configuration".

(1) Auto IP Registration Function

Administrator may register one's NetServer by enabling 'Auto IP Registration Function'. Registration process is that NetServer detects IP addresses from DHCP server and informs the detected IP addresses to dynamic IP registration server. And the server updates already registered information with new one. Please keep in mind that user has to enable 'DHCP Client Protocol' at 'Network Configuration' page to have NetServer get dynamic IP addresses automatically, when NetServer is installed on a network of dynamic IP address. With 'Auto IP Registration Function' menu, a NetServer of fixed IP address can also be registered on the list.

(2) Registration Server Address

This is to configure a server address for registration. To manage the registration server(WRS Front-End) for Dynamic IP registration personally, you should install proper S/W, developed by Philips Communications, Security & Imaging If you do not run a server for IP registration personally, keep the server's name as default figure (NetServer.to).

(3) Registration Interval

Dynamic IP address is commonly used on xDSL, ISDN or Cable Modem lines. To maintain continuous connectivity, user should reset the 'Registration Interval' shorter than the default value. Because an IP is to be changed from time to time, some user may not access by clicking on a NetServer if actual information on NetServer is changed from the registered IP information on the dynamic IP registration server.

(4) Add Public List

There are two registration systems. One is to register on a public list and the other is on a private list. Please refer to Article 3) 'How to find registered NetServer in NetServer Internet homepage' for more detailed information.

- **Public List**: This list is open to anyone who accesses NetServer Internet homepage (www.NetServer.to).
- **Private List**: This list is not seen to anyone. Even the owner of a NetServer can get the information on one's NetServer only without viewing information on other's NetServer.

(5) Access Token

Access token is a password and it is used when you register your own NetServer on a list 'User's NetServer' out of all NetServers on WRS (NetServer Registration Server). Please refer to Article 5) 'How to find a registered NetServer in NetServer Internet homepage' for more detailed information.

Private List and Access Token

You should set the access token if you configure your NetServer to register its information on a private list at NetServer Internet homepage (www.NetServer.to). Otherwise you cannot access the private list nor find the information on your NetServer.

Access token is to be set 9 bytes. 9 bytes are equal to 9 English characters.

5) How to find a registered NetServer in NetServer Internet homepage

On Philips Internet homepage (http://www.Philipsinc.co.kr), there are menus to find NetServer that is registered on WRS (NetServer Registration Server).

(1) Sign up membership

To search your NetServer out of a public list or a private list, sign up membership first. You may sign up on the server through 'Membership' menu.

(2) Finding NetServer from public list

To access NetServer that is registered on public list, you may find it through 'NetServer Service' or 'Public NetServer List' menus. Once click 'NetServer Service' or 'Public NetServer List' menu, you may find 'NetServer list of WRS (NetServer Registration Server)'.

You may search your NetServer with several conditions such as name, model, location, description, serial number, and IP address. ('IP address' is to be used only when you assigned your NetServer a fixed IP address)

After finding your NetServer, you may access it by clicking on the name. By clicking on 'Preview', you may monitor real-time image from NetServer without logging in NetServer. However 'Preview' is available only when the NetServer is configured to have its ID and password as default values 'guest' and 'guest'.

(3) Finding NetServer from private list

To access NetServer that is registered on private list, you should make your own NetServer list before. You may make the list through 'Searching NetServer' menu of 'NetServer Service'. In the list, there are to be registered any NetServer from the 'Public List' or 'Private List'.

My NetServer List: You may maintain your own NetServer registering it on this list. When you

login this homepage, WRS (NetServer Registration Server) detects and shows all the NetServers that you listed appear on your own list. Therefore you may access any of them without searching it from WRS (NetServer Registration Service) list nor verifying access token again. So it is very convenient to have the list when you run several NetServers having dynamic IP addresses.

>-Name = WebEye | IPAddr = 211.53.133.90 | MacAddr = 00:30:A1:00:10:12 | Public = Public
>-Name = NetCam | IPAddr = 211.53.133.249 | MacAddr = 00:30:A1:00:11:7F | Public = Public

Search and Append: This menu is to append a certain NetServer on your own list. You may append NetServer on your own list as follows.

- Key in serial number (W100000000000), MAC address (e.g. 00:00:00:00:00:00), and access token of a certain NetServer in the box.
- Click ' Append' menu.
- WRS (NetServer Registration Server) search a corresponding NetServer with the conditions from both the ' Public List' and ' Private List' and registers the NetServer on your own list.

6) Security Configuration

This is to filter a certain IP addresses from accessing NetServer based on network masking.

(1) IP/Subnet Filtering Mode

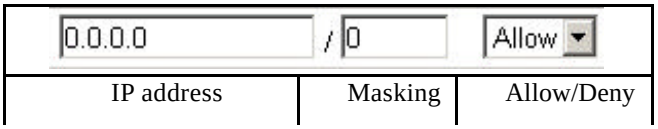
You may allow or deny a certain user to access your NetServer with enabling this menu.

Default Policy

This is to decide the principle of ' IP/Subnet Filtering Mode' between allow and deny.

If you allow anyone except a few users to access your NetServer, you should select default policy as 'allow' and register a few users as denied users. If you deny all users except a few users to access your NetServer, you should select default policy as ' deny' and register a few users as allowed users.

How to register allowed/denied user in the list



Network masking is to mask network ID for every existing IP address in the world. Therefore the IP addresses that have the same network ID are to be applied with a command of ' Allow' or ' Deny'. The masked bits are considered as network ID.

If a masking number is 4, the 4 bits from the first bit are masked as network ID comparing with the provided IP address before, and any IP address that has the same binary number on the first 4 bits are to be filtered from NetServer.

Note: To explain and understand easily on IP address, the first byte of IP address is marked as X1 in this manual. And X2 is for the second byte, X3 is for the third byte, and X4 is for the fourth byte.

IP address is constructed as follows.

IP address construction in binary number of each bit																															
xxxxxxxx (8 bit): X1								xxxxxxxx (8 bit): X2								xxxxxxxx (8 bit): X3								xxxxxxxx (8 bit): X4							
2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0	2^7	2^6	2^5	2^4	2^3	2^2	2^1	2^0
E.g. IP address in binary: 11000000. 10101000. 00000001. 00001101 (It is equal to 192.168.1.13) * Binary number 1 means to take the equivalent decimal number (2^7, 2^5, etc) and 0 means to disregard it.																															

IP address construction in decimal number of each byte																															
xxx (0-255: 1 byte): X1								xxx (0-255: 1 byte): X2								Xxx (0-255: 1 byte): X3								Xxx (0-255: 1 byte): X4							
128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
E.g. IP address in decimal: 192. 168. 1. 13 (It is equal to 11000000. 10101000. 00000001. 00001101) * Binary number 1 means to take the equivalent decimal number (2^7, 2^5, etc) and 0 means to disregard it.																															

Network masking point is to be expressed with decimal number from 0 to 31. IP address is consisted in 4 bytes. 4 bytes are 32 bits. Network is to be masked on every bit from the first bit to the 32^{nd} bit. Masked bit is marked with binary number '1', and the corresponding bits out of provided IP address are defined as network ID for IP filtering.

Network masking point (0 to 31)																															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	0

E.g. Network masking on the 8th bit (8): 11111111. 0000000. 00000000. 00000000 (255.0.0.0)
E.g. Network masking on the 16th bit (16): 11111111. 11111111. 00000000. 00000000 (255.255.0.0)
E.g. Network masking on the 24th bit (24): 11111111. 11111111. 11111111. 00000000 (255.255.255.0)
E.g. Network masking on the 32nd bit (0): 11111111. 11111111. 11111111. 11111111 (255.255.255.255)

According to masking point, masked network ID is to be different out of the same IP address. For example, if IP address is described as 192.168.1.13 (11000000.10101000.00000001.00001101) with masking point 24 (255.255.255.0), the IP addresses whose IP address is consisted with '11000000.10101000.00000001.xxxxxxxx' (2^8 (256) pieces of IP addresses) will be allowed or denied from NetServer.

If you describe an IP address as 192.168.1.13 and put masking point 26 (255.255.255.192), the masked bits are the first 26 digits and network ID masked as '11000000.10101000.00000001.00'. In this case, the IP addresses whose IP address is consisted with '11000000.10101000.00000001.00xxxxxx' (2^6 (64) pieces of IP addresses) will be applied with a command of 'Allow' or 'Deny'.

Applied IP address number according to masking point																															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	0
2^{31}	2^{30}	2^{29}	2^{28}	2^{27}	2^{26}	2^{25}	2^{24}	2^{23}	2^{22}	2^{21}	2^{20}	2^{19}	2^{18}	2^{17}	2^{16}	2^{15}	2^{14}	2^{13}	2^{12}	2^{11}	2^{10}	2^{9}	2^{8}	2^{7}	2^{6}	2^{5}	2^{4}	2^{3}	2^{2}	2^{1}	2^{0}

E.g. Masking point 8: 2^{24} pieces of IP addresses are applied
E.g. Masking point 16: 2^{16} pieces of IP addresses are applied
E.g. Masking point 24: 2^{8} pieces of IP addresses are applied
E.g. Masking point 0: 2^{0} pieces of IP address (itself) is applied

Though masking point is to be any bit out of 32 bits, it is common to point on the bits of host ID part. If the masking point is placed on network ID part, the range is expanded compared to the provided IP address.

Network class is divided as follows. D and E class networks are not to be used by normal user.

Class	Decimal number of X1 byte	Network ID	Host ID
A	0 to 127	X1	X2, X3, X4
B	128 to 191	X1, X2	X3, X4
C	192 to 223	X1, X2, X3	X4
D	224 to 239	For Multicasting utilization	
E	240 to 255	Reserved for specific utilization	

In C class network, the applied number of IP addresses with network masking is as below when you mask on host ID part (X4: the fourth byte).

Masking on X4 Byte								Remark	Host ID number
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	0	Masking Point	
128 (128)	64 (192)	32 (224)	16 (240)	8 (248)	4 (252)	2 (254)	1 (255)	Decimal Number (Accumulated Value)	
Masked	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	7 digits are free	$2^7 = 128$
Masked		Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	6 digits are free	$2^6 = 64$
Masked			Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	5 digits are free	$2^5 = 32$
Masked				Free	Free	Free	Free	4 digits are free	$2^4 = 16$
Masked					Free	Free	Free	3 digits are free	$2^3 = 8$
Masked						Free	Free	2 digits are free	$2^2 = 4$
Masked							Free	1 digits are free	$2^1 = 2$
Masked								No free digit	$2^0 = 1$

The most common case is to make subnet through network masking, and it is to divide a network into some smaller network. If provided IP address is 192.168.1.2, you may divide the whole network into 2 sub-networks and allow or deny only the IP addresses that belong to one of sub-networks.
With setting as follows, The IP address of 192.168.1.2 is divided into two sub-networks and allow for the IP address out of the first sub-network to assess NetServer.

- Default Policy: Deny
- IP address: 192.168.1.2
- Masking: 25 (255.255.255.128)
- Then only the IP addresses from 192.168.1.0 to 192.168.1.127 are to access NetServer, while the IP addresses from 192.168.1.128 to 192.168.1.255 and any other IP address are to be denied accessing NetServer.

Changing IP address can reverse the result. If you set IP address as 192.168.1.130, only the IP addresses from 192.168.1.128 to 192.168.1.255 are to access NetServer. And the IP addresses from 192.168.1.0 to 192.168.1.127 and any other IP address are to be denied accessing NetServer.

You may refer below table to figure out masking point from network information that is given from your ISP or network administrator.

Masking Point	Masked bit (Network ID)	Netmask in decimal number
1	The first bit	128.0.0.0
2	From the first bit to the second bit	192.0.0.0

3	From the first bit to the third bit	224.0.0.0
. 8 9 . 16 17 .	. From the first bit to the 8th bit From the first bit to the 9th bit . From the first bit to the 16th bit From the first bit to the 17th bit .	. 255.0.0.0 255.128.0.0 . 255.255.0.0 255.255.128.0 .
24	From the first bit to the 24th bit	255.255.255.0
25	From the first bit to the 25th bit	255.255.255.128
26	From the first bit to the 26th bit	255.255.255.192
27	From the first bit to the 27th bit	255.255.255.224
28	From the first bit to the 28th bit	255.255.255.240
29	From the first bit to the 29th bit	255.255.255.248
30	From the first bit to the 30th bit	255.255.255.252
31	From the first bit to the 31st bit	255.255.255.254
0	The 32nd bit	255.255.255.255
* Masking on 32nd bit has the same effect as masking none, and in NetServer 0 instead of 32 is used. Masking 32 bits means that all the 32 bits are network ID, and masking none means that all the 32 bits are host ID. Therefore masking all the 32 bits or none means that the provided IP address itself is applied with a command of ‘Allow’ or ‘Deny’.		

If you want to allow only the IP addresses from 192.168.1.61 to 192.168.70, you may set as bellows.

Default Policy	Deny				
IP address	192.168.1.60	Masking	30	Policy	Allow
IP address	192.168.1.60	Masking	0	Policy	Deny
IP address	192.168.1.64	Masking	29	Policy	Allow
IP address	192.168.1.71	Masking	0	Policy	Deny

* The IP addresses in black squares can be any IP address of the sub-networks. In the first square, 192.168.1.60 to 192.168.1.63 is to be assigned. And in the second square 192.168.1.64 to 192.168.1.71 is to be assigned.

Principle in filtering

The sub-network range is smaller; the priority in filtering is earlier. Therefore a single IP address (masking with 0) has the first priority.

(2) Image Encryption Mode

Administrator may restrict people to receive images from one’s NetServer, even though people accessed it. If ‘Image Encryption Mode’ is enabled and a pin number is assigned, people have to key in the assigned pin number to see image after accessing NetServer image viewers. Encryption PIN (number or character) should be consisted in 9 bytes. 9 bytes are equal to 9 English characters.

‘Security Configuration’ is a double-checking function to control accessibility, utilizing ‘User Account Configuration’ at the same time.

7) Video Configuration

This page is to configure every channel with various conditions.

(1) Video Channel State Control

Administrator decides whether to utilize video signal from selected channel in NetServer or not. If user disables a channel with an external camera connecting to NetServer, NetServer does not show any image from the channel. If user enables a channel without connecting an external camera to NetServer, NetServer is interrupted and cannot transmit image properly (**transmission speed goes down**).

(2) Camera Color Type

It is to define every camera whether it is color or B/W camera. This is not to change its original character but only to define the character and give information to NetServer.

(3) Camera Signal Type

It is to define whether the signal of external dome camera is ' NTSC' or ' PAL' .

(4) Camera Installation Angle

NetServer can always show images in right angle regardless a dome camera's installation position. If a dome camera is located on the floor upside down, user can adjust image angel by selecting ' 180 deg' .

(5) Advanced Configuration

By Clicking '**Advanced Configuration**', you may access the sub page where to configure the detailed conditions.

Calibration Parameters

Administrator manipulates screen settings by adjusting brightness, contrast, hue, saturation, horizontal line shift, and vertical line shift from the menu. With 'Video Gain' menu, you may optimize the image without adjusting each value of other menus. However 'Video Gain' is not supported currently. It is to be supported in near future.

Caption Display Options

Administrator may configure caption on real time image with display options such as color and contents. Caption is to be made of time information, channel information, and additional explanation (user defined string).

Visual Setting Parameters

Administrator may configure QBOX and image quality level with aid of real time image. By placing the mouse curse on real time image and clicking the left button, and you may view pop-up menus.

- **QBOX Parameters**: Administrator sets QBOX area with a mouse to 'click and drag'. Selected area shows in 'Left Top Placement' and 'Right Bottom Placement' panels in figures. With 'Ambient Level' menu, Administrator may set quality level of unfocused area in the image (out of the focused range). There are 5 levels. Administrator may set level 5(Darker) to make unfocused area dark and get the transmission speed up.

- **Image Quality Level**: Administrator chooses image quality level from 0 to 9. If level 9 is chosen, NetServer sends the finest image. However, transmission speed will be reduced because of larger sized data. The image level inside the 'QBOX' is the same level as is selected in this menu.

8) Application Configuration

This page is to configure e-mail and file sending function.

(1) Recipient E-mail Address

This is to designate a person to receive E-mail.

(2) Sender's E-mail Address

This is to put a person's e-mail address that is considered as the e-mail sender.

The e-mail sender can be a person who should take care of the situation when events occur. E-mail will be delivered to a person who is defined as a recipient in the blank of 'E-Mail Recipient'. The person who received e-mail can send a message of countermove to a person who is defined as an e-mail sender. Actually, NetServer sends E-mail, but it is no use sending E-mail back to NetServer. So a person can be designated to receive counter e-mail.

Another important function of this menu is to avoid a problem that the e-mail is blocked from e-mail server. Some e-mail servers don't receive an e-mail that does not have its valid domain name such as abc@abcdefg.com. It is because there are a lot of junk e-mails. So NetServer and other devices that do not have their valid domain names or only have their IP addresses can't send e-mails. To avoid this problem, NetServer has the menu to put sender's e-mail address. The default value is invalid, so administrator should change the address with valid one. Administrator may put one's e-mail address.

(3) Check E-Mail Options

Relay Mail Server: With the same problem of e-mail blocking, NetServer has a function to relay its e-mail through an available e-mail server so that e-mail can have the relay server's domain name. After activating 'User Relay Mail Server' menu, you key in a server's domain name such as '@abcdefg.com'. The e-mail server of default value is invalid, so don't use the default value when you have to use relay mail server function.

Content-Transfer-Type: It is to define e-mail format. E-mail servers support 'Base64' format in common, but some servers not. In the case, you may select the format as 'Quoted Printable'.

(4) E-Mail Event Configuration

Event source: Administrator should define with which event E-mail is to be delivered among MD (motion detection), sensor 1, sensor 2, sensor3, and sensor 4. If administrator clicks on sensor1, e-mail is sent when the sensor1 detects events. (To utilize sensor input detection, a sensor should be connected to NetServer.) If administrator clicks on periodic sending, e-mail is sent periodically every preset time. The interval may be modified.

File name: With the images of MD and Sensor event, a file is named combining all options. And with the image of periodic sending event, administrator may decide how to name image files among three methods. Administrator names a file with data & time (DATETIME; E.g IMG-CH00-2001030-223031.eye) or serial number (SEQNUM; E.g. IMG-CH00-SN1.eye). Also administrator names the file with a fixed one (Manually assigned filename). The image file has its extension of 'eye' so that the file is to be reproduced on Internet browser. With DATETIME or SEQNUM format, NetServer automatically put its extension as 'eye'. When a file name is set manually, make sure to put its extension with 'eye' (e.g. manual.eye). If not, the file cannot be reproduced on Internet browser or other program.

Image quality: Administrator may set image's resolution that is delivered by e-mail. Resolution is to be set among 90x60, 180x121, 360x243, 720x243, and 720x486. An image of 90 by 60 is of the lowest resolution and the smallest size.

Check Points for E-mail Sending Problem

If you have problem in sending e-mail, check followings;

- If you have set DNS address properly in 'System Configuration' page.
- If you have set sender's e-mail address properly in 'Application Configuration' page.
- If you have set e-mail type properly between 'Base64' and 'Quoted Printable'.

(5) FTP directory configuration

Administrator assigns FTP server address, FTP user account, FTP user password, and FTP user path to receive files when events occur.

(6) FTP event configuration

Administrator may set sending conditions, image resolution, and file name. Image resolution, filename, and sending conditions setting methods for FTP are same as that of e-mail.

Transmission Performance of E-mail and FTP

- NetServer sends once in five minutes at most when administrator configures NetServer to send e-mail periodically. If there is no restriction in sending e-mail, NetServer may cause a serious problem to the recipient's mail server. However there is no limit in sending e-mails under MD or sensor activated situation.
- With FTP function, there is no limit. And if the periodic sending menu is set as zero(0), NetServer transmits files at its best performance.

- With FTP function, if the interval between two events is within 2 seconds, the second event may be neglected. After image transmission, if the second event happens within 3 seconds, the second image file may not be transmitted at all.
- With e-mail function, if the interval between two events is within 3 seconds, the second image file may not be transmitted at all.

9) Pan/Tilt/Zoom Configuration

This page is to select which serial port to use and to configure PTZ functions such as 'Mode', 'Preset', etc.

(1) Select Serial Port

It is to select a serial port among 'Serial #1', 'Serial #2', and 'Serial #3' with which a pan/tilt/zoom control receiver is connected to NetServer. Serial #1 and Serial #2 are RS232C interfaces and Serial #3 is RS422/RS485 interface.

(2) Serial Port Base Address

This menu is to identify the base addresses between NetServer and a dome camera. Administrator may connect analogue PTZ controller as well as NetServer-1to a dome camera. And an analogue PTZ controller can be connected with several dome cameras. In the case, user should configure the base address of each connected dome camera and may set the corresponding base address of a dome camera into NetServer-1.

(3) Advanced

You may register preset points and configure mode.

When you register preset, you had better stop other user control PTZ mechanism. If not, other users may disturb you in setting preset.

For controlling PTZ mechanism, please refer to Chapter VII 'Accessing NetServer Homepage & Monitoring Real-time Image'.

New Preset

You register a new preset point as follows. You may register up to 64 presets.

- Focus on a certain point to register as a preset point controlling PTZ mechanism.
- Click ‘New Preset’ button, then a dialog box ‘New Preset’ appears.
- Select a number from 1 to 64
- Set the preset name.
- Click ‘Add/Change’ button
- In ‘Current Preset List’ panel, you may view preset points that are registered currently. At the bottom of this window, you may check if the selected number is occupied or not.

New Group

You make a new group with combining registered presets. You may make and list up to 6 groups. Each group is to contain 64 points. The procedure to make a group is as follows.

- Click ‘New Group’ button, then a dialog box ‘New Group’ appears.
- Select a number from 1 to 6.
- Set the group name.
- Set interval time. This signifies a duration from time when to move to the next preset point to time when to move to the one after the next preset point. So network is not as good as to transmit sufficient data for the duration, you had better set sufficient time for you to receive video data.
- List proper preset point among registered ones in ‘Current Group Member’. According to the order that you listed in a group, a dome camera travels.
- Click ‘Add/Change’ button
- In ‘Current Group Member’ panel, all registered preset points appear. At the bottom of this window, you may check if the selected number is occupied or not.

Mode

There are three modes like ‘ Normal Mode’ , ‘ Swing Mode’ , and ‘ Group Mode’ .

- Under normal mode, user may control PTZ mechanism of a dome camera with corresponding buttons in control panel. If you activate ‘ Give/Take Mode’ each user is to be permitted to control the PTZ mechanism for a certain period of time on a first-come-first-served basis. Administrator may set the time period.
- If swing mode is selected, the connected dome camera swings between the designated points. Time duration of ‘ Wait (some) seconds’ signifies the same meaning that of group mode. Administrator may set two swing points among 64 preset points that are listed.
- If group mode is selected, the dome camera travels among listed preset point according to the listed order. Administrator may select a group among 6 groups that are listed.
- With ‘ Internal Setting’ , you may configure some conditions on the connected a dome camera. NetServer-1shows proper conditions according to each brand such as Philips, Pelco, and Sensormatic, etc.

10) Serial Port Configuration

This page is to select a communication protocol among listed ones.

(1) Serial Port Selection

Administrator selects a serial port to configure. NetServer-1has three serial ports. ‘ Serial #1’ and ‘ Serial #2’ are RS232C interface ports, and ‘ Serial #3’ is a RS422/RS485 interface port.

(2) Select Attached Device

Administrator selects a communication protocol that an attached external device satisfies among already listed protocols. Philips has listed protocols of Philips, Pelco (P and D), Sensormatic, and Video Technical (VTP 4x). Administrator may utilize any pan/tilt mechanism that satisfies already listed protocols.

Audio Device

This protocol is for NetServer A10, which is an audio transmission device connected to NetServer-1.

Control Parameters

With listed protocols of Philips, Pelco, Sensormatic and VT, you may also configure its control parameters such as ‘Baud Rate’, ‘Stop Bits’, ‘Data Bits’, and ‘Parity Check’ according to connected dome camera settings.

Manual Setting

If your mechanism doesn’t use any of already listed protocols, you may define the protocol manually by selecting ‘Manual Setting’ and set parameters through ‘Control Parameters’ and ‘PTZ CMD’ menus. For detailed information, please refer to following explanation.

PTZ Command for Manual Script

1. Escape Characters

#	Special command
@	Hexadecimal character
%	Decimal character
^	Character
,	Break character
;	End of current packet
&	Special operation

2. Special command (Followed by #)

A	Address assigned by PTZ configuration
X	Acceleration rate selected by user
S*x*	Checksum calculation method
x = 0	Sum of entire frame, size = 1byte
x = 1	Sum of entire frame, size = 2byte
x = 2	Sum of entire frame except first byte(sync), size = 1byte
x = 3	Sum of entire frame except first byte(STX) and last byte(ETX), size = 1byte
x = 4	Sum and one's complement of entire frame except first byte(STX) and last byte(ETX), size = 1byte
x = 5	XOR sum of entire frame, size = 1byte
x = 6	XOR sum of entire frame, size = 2byte
x = 7	XOR sum of entire frame except first byte(sync), size = 1byte
x = 8	XOR sum of entire frame except first byte(STX) and last byte(ETX), size = 1byte
x = 9	XOR sum and one's complement of entire frame except first byte(STX) and last byte(ETX), size = 1byte

3. Special Operation (Followed by &)

S*x*	Delay about (([*acceleration rate*] + 1) * (100 * *x*)) ms
x	0 ~ 4

4. Exceptions

Normal character following Escape Sequence, must use break character for identify end of sequence

* Some protocols are not to be made command script with above method. It is because they have another method of checksum calculation. If your protocol does not use above checksum calculation method, please inquire Philips Communications, Security & Imaging through its Internet homepage. In the case, it is necessary to send the protocol together.

11) Digital I/O Configuration

This page is to configure digital input status. This is related with E-mail and FTP applications and PTZ preset points.

(1) Device Type for Input Ports

Administrator defines active state of 4 digital input ports. If you connect normal open type device to input port, you should select 'NO (Normal Open)'. With normal close type device, you should select 'NC (Normal Close)'.

(2) Current State for Input Ports

NetServer shows current states of the 4 digital devices connected to 4 input ports. In the status panel, active state or de-active state message shows. 'De-Active State' means that connected device didn't detect any event when 'Apply' button is clicked. Though this message is not updated until you click 'Apply' button again, NetServer keeps on receiving status information from the connected device.

12) Alarm Configuration

This page is to set conditions for recording images during event situation, so that NetServer sends the images through e-mail or FTP.

(1) Motion Detection Threshold

Administrator sets threshold for motion detection function. Threshold '0' is the most sensitive state and '900' is the dullest state.

(2) Alarm Parameters for E-mail / FTP Application

Administrator defines conditions for recording image to NetServer, if NetServer detects events through motion detection unction (MD Event) or external devices (SID1, SID2, SID3, and SID4). NetServer can record 2 frames for 2 seconds before the event and 2 frames for 2 seconds after the event as well as 1 frame at the moment of event. Its maximum recording rate is 1 frame per second and the total fames are maximum 5. NetServer records the images and send them through e-mail or FTP according to preset conditions on 'Application Configuration' page and 'Alarm Configuration' page. If event lasts long, NetServer sends images without duplicating regardless of overlapped time setting. The resolution of the image is fixed as 360x243.

(3) Alarm Preset

This is to match a certain preset point to one of the external devices such as an infrared sensor. You may designate any of registered preset point for each external device. If you enabled this function with matching a certain preset with a external sensor, the connected dome camera pans, tilts and zooms to preset degrees.

13) User Custom Configuration

This page is to customize TCP ports of data transmission and default viewer composition.

(1) Web Server TCP Port

Administrator assigns a web server TCP port for user access to NetServer and data transmission from NetServer. 80th port is assigned as default value.

(2) Video Server TCP Port

Administrator assigns a video server TCP port through which NetServer transmits images to users. 8080th port is assigned as default value.

(3) Select Main Page

Administrator assigns a viewer as a main page that appears when users access NetServer. Administrator can select between 'Default Viewer' and '720x486 Viewer'. 'Default Viewer' is to show images with maximum resolution of 360 by 243 and '720x486 Viewer' shows images with maximum resolution of 720 by 486

(4) Default Viewer Editing

'Default Viewer' is designed for users to edit easily. Editable parts are as bellows.

- **Main Title**: It is to change the title that is written on the bottom of the real-time image viewer.
- **Logo Image Source URL**: Administrator may assign a path of a certain directory from the inside the NetServer or the URL of any Web site where the logo is. The logo is to be placed on the login page, but you may place the logo on other page by changing HTML script.
- **Logo Image Link URL**: Administrator may link the logo with a certain web page. User can link the logo with a company homepage or a personal one.
- **Background Color and Foreground Color**: Ground color of login page can be changed. Administrator may set the color with RGB value.

When the changed settings are to be affected?

You have to click 'Apply' button at every administration page, if you want to apply changed settings onto your NetServer-1.

(Appendix 1)

Detailed Specifications of NetServer-1

1. General

Hardware	
CPU	32bit RISC Embedded processor
Flash memory	8Mbyte
RAM	16Mbyte
OS	Embedded Linux
Video Channel	NTSC or PAL video format are supported
	1Ch. Video Input
	1Ch. Video Output
Image Resolution Control	720X486, 720X243, 360X243, 180X121, 90X60
Image Compression	
Compression Algorithm	Wavelet
Compression Rate	10:1 ~200:1
Performance	
Transfer Rate	Max up to 120fps (With 3KB image)
	Max. 30fps(NTSC) / 25 fps(PAL) (on 360X243)
Decoding Rate	2 ~ 30fps
Local Compression rate	Max 30fps
Security	Password (Based User Authentication)
	IP-filtering (Secure Mode)
	Image Encryption
Alarms and I/O	Motion detection
	Sending e-mail automatically
	Sending the images files through FTP automatically
	Software-controlled 4 alarms input
MISC. function	High quality image area setting
	Image quality Control (10 Levels)
	Periodical sending the images through E-Mail, FTP
	Gray/Progressive/Single-Shot Mode
	User customized home page publishing supported by FTP
Power Supply	DC 12V, 1.0A via external power supply

2. Network

Browser	MS Internet Explorer Ver 5.0 or later
	Netscape Ver 4.7 or later
	JAVA Applet for non PC User (MAC or Unix)
Connector	10 Based-T Ethernet (RJ-45)
Installation	Assign IP address using setup program or ARP, RARP protocol

Protocols supported	TCP/IP, ARP, RARP, ICMP, DHCP, FTP, SMTP, PPP, and PPPoE
S/W Update	Flash memory allows central remote software updates over the network using FTP or private 'WebyeUpgrade' program.
Management	Configuration is achieved by private setup program And Web server built in administration page.

3. Mechanical

Dimension	H x W x L = 35mm x 120mm x 120mm
Weight	350g

4. Compatible external devices and software

PTZ control	2 Ch. RS-232 and 1Ch. RS-422/RS-485
Sensor input	4 auxiliary inputs are supported, and is made of ‘ Opto coupler’ Opto coupler stands with 3-5V and 10-20mA

(Appendix 2)

Upgrading NetServer-1Firmware

Warning

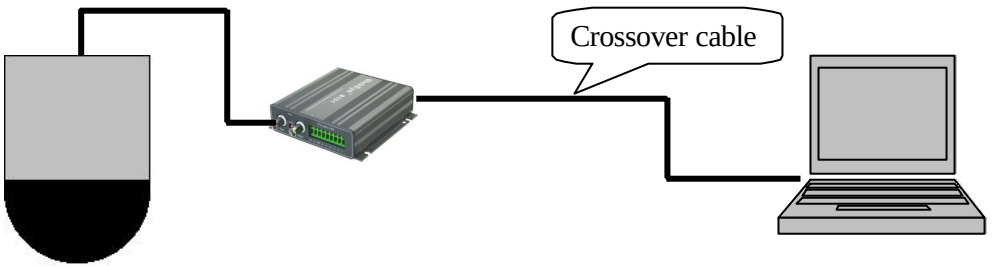
This process is to upgrade NetServer-1with a new firmware.

Make sure to complete the whole process, since you begin the process. When the process is completed, 'User Image Upgrade is complete' message appears. During the process, do not give physical shock nor disconnect network and power. Otherwise, your NetServer-1can be damaged seriously, which may result inappropriate operation or operation failure.

If you failed in upgrading NetServer-1firmware or NetServer-1does not operate properly after successful upgrading process, contact WGI distributor in your area.

1. Connect NetServer-1to a PC.

- Directly connecting NetServer to a PC with a crossover cable. This connection is recommended.



- Connecting NetServer to a PC through a HUB with direct cable.

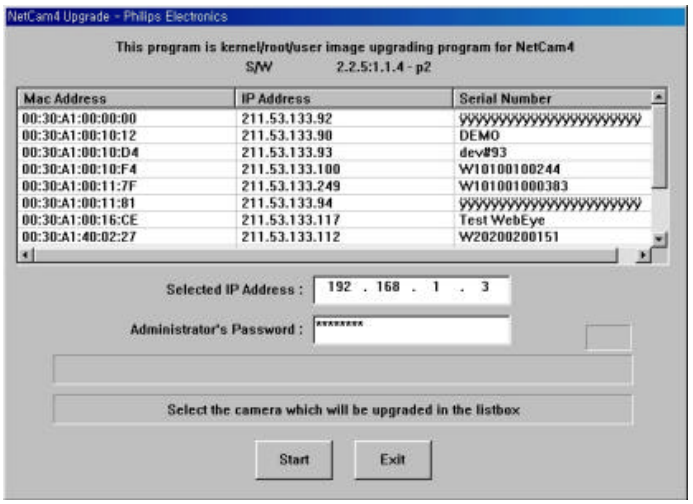
*** You may also do the process on remote network.**

2. Upgrade firmware with upgrading program

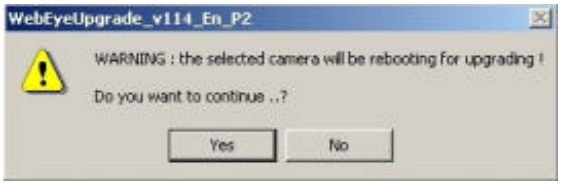
(1) Open ‘ MS Dos’ window and practice a command <c:\arp –d>.

(2) Practice upgrading program and select NetServer that you are going to upgrade by clicking on IP address or MAC address in the list. When an IP address appears in the blanks of ‘ Selected IP address’ , key in the administrator’ s password in the blank of ‘ Administrator’ s password’ .

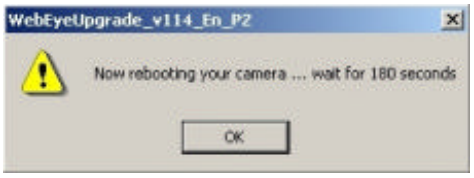
Then click ‘ Start’ button.



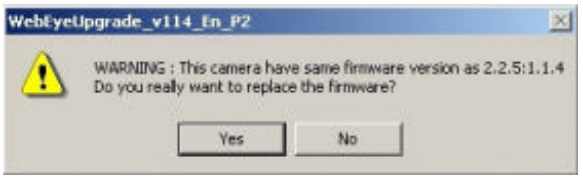
(3) Click ‘ Yes’ button to reboot WeyEye.



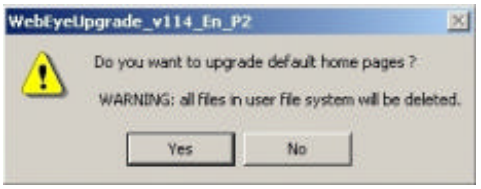
(4) Click ‘ OK’ button to start rebooting process.



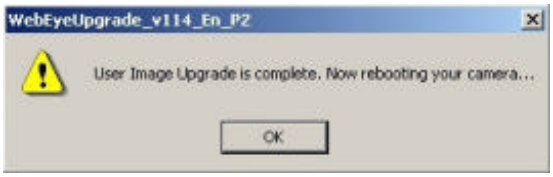
(5) If NetServer has a firmware of different version, you are asked whether to replace with new one. Then confirm it by clicking ‘ Yes’



(6) It will be asked if you want to format user file system. If you maintain current format of NetServer homepage that you modified, click ‘ No’ . To use default one, click ‘ Yes’ .



(7) When upgrading is completed, reboot NetServer by clicking ‘ OK’ button.



(8) If you have another NetServer to upgrade, follow the same process from **(1)** to **(7)**. If not, quit the program by clicking ‘ Exit’ button.