SOFTWARE SECURITY DESCRIPTION	
General Description	1. Describe how any software/firmware updates for elements than can affect the device's RF parameters will be obtained, downloaded, validated and installed. For software that is accessed through manufacturer's website or device's management system, describe the different levels of security as appropriate. The firmware is one-time write in the chip from factory, and it has been fixed and cannot be changed.
	2. Describe the RF parameters that are modified by any software/firmware without any hardware changes. Are these parameters in some way limited such that any other software/firmware changes will not allow the device to exceed the authorized RF characteristics? The firmware decided the RF parameters, and has formed into the chip, driver cannot change these parameters
	3. Describe in detail the authentication protocols that are in place to ensure that the source of the RF-related software/firmware is valid. Describe in detail how the RF-related software is protected against modification. The firmware in the factory has been fixed in to chip, can't changed, so there is need for validation.Drver under XP operating system provides a digital certificate authentication.
	4. Describe in detail any encryption methods used to support the use of legitimate RF-related software/firmware. The firmware in the factory has been fixed in chip , can't be changed, there is no need for validation. Driver is in binary form, it is own closure, no need for verification.
	5. For a device that can be configured as a master and client (with active or passive scanning), explain how the device ensures compliance for each mode? In particular if the device acts as master in some band of operation and client in another; how is compliance ensured in each band of operation? The device only supports the Master or client mode. The device cannot be configured as master and client modes (the bridge mode) simultaneously, when update the firmware / software.
Third-Party Access Control	1. Explain if any third parties have the capability to operate a U.S.-sold device on any other regulatory domain, frequencies, or in any manner that may allow the device to operate in violation of the device's authorization if activated in the U.S. It's impossible. The firmware decides the RF parameters, and has formed into the chip, driver cannot change these parameters.

	2. Describe, if the device permits third-party software or firmware installation, what mechanisms are provided by the manufacturer to permit integration of such functions while ensuring that the RF parameters of the device cannot be operated outside its authorization for operation in the U.S. In the description include what controls and/or agreements are in place with providers of third-party functionality to ensure the devices' underlying RF parameters are unchanged and how the manufacturer verifies the functionality. It's impossible. The firmware decides the RF parameters, and has formed into the chip
	3. For Certified Transmitter modular devices, describe how the module grantee ensures that host manufacturers fully comply with these software security requirements for U-NII devices. If the module is controlled through driver software loaded in the host, describe how the drivers are controlled and managed such that the modular transmitter RF parameters are not modified outside the grant of authorization. Not a modular device

SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION	
USER CONFIGURATION GUIDE	1. Describe the user configurations permitted through the UI. If different levels of access are permitted for professional installers, system integrators or end-users, describe the differences. end user
	a) What parameters are viewable and configurable by different parties? 2.4 G / 5 G band switch, PSP Xlink mode switch, multimedia/game environment, navigation, power saving mode, the sensitivity of the network physical address, and RF switch
	b) What parameters are accessible or modifiable by the professional installer or system integrators? PSP Xlink mode switch, multimedia/game environment, roaming sensitivity, power saving mode
	1) Are the parameters in some way limited, so that the installers will not enter parameters that exceed those authorized? The parameter is fixed after manufactured. End-user cannot make any configuration.
	2) What controls exist that the user cannot operate the device outside its authorization in the U.S.? The maximum RF parameters setting in the software comply with the US law. End-user cannot make any configuration.

	c) What parameters are accessible or modifiable by the end-user? End-user cannot make any configuration.
	1) Are the parameters in some way limited, so that the installers will not enter parameters that exceed those authorized? End-user cannot make any configuration.
	2) What controls exist so that the user cannot operate the device outside its authorization in the U.S.? End-user cannot make any configuration.
	d) Is the country code factory set? Can it be changed in the UI? NO.
	1) If it can be changed, what controls exist to ensure that the device can only operate within its authorization in the U.S.? No
	e) What are the default parameters when the device is restarted? Last setting by the user before restarted..
	2. Can the radio be configured in bridge or mesh mode? If yes, an attestation may be required. Further information is available in KDB Publication 905462 D02. No, it can't work in the bridge or the mesh model
	3. For a device that can be configured as a master and client (with active or passive scanning), if this is user configurable, describe what controls exist, within the UI, to ensure compliance for each mode. If the device acts as a master in some bands and client in others, how is this configured to ensure compliance? The device only supports the Master or client mode, and the client mode only support passive scanning. The device cannot be configured as a master and client mode simultaneously (the bridge mode), and there is the option for the master or client in the UI interface.
	4. For a device that can be configured as different types of access points, such as point-to-point or point-to-multipoint, and use different types of antennas, describe what controls exist to ensure compliance with applicable limits and the proper antenna is used for each mode of operation. (See Section 15.407(a)) The end-user cannot set the parameter higher than the original setting.