



Meru Radio Switch RS4000

Reference Guide

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About This Guide

This guide describes the features, installation, configuration, and maintenance of the Meru Radio Switch, RS4000.

Audience

This guide is intended for system integrators, installers and network operators who are responsible for the installation and operation of the the Meru Radio Switch.

In This Guide

This guide includes the following chapters:

- [Chapter 1, “About the Radio Switch RS4000”](#)
- [Chapter 2, “Installing the RS4000”](#)
- [Chapter 3, “Configuring the Meru RS4000”](#)
- [Chapter 4, “Managing and Monitoring the RS4000”](#)
- [Appendix A, “Command Reference”](#)
- [Appendix B, “MIB Definition Reference”](#)
- [Appendix C, “Specifications”](#)
- [Appendix E, “Channels”](#)
- [Appendix F, “Translated Safety Warnings”](#)

Other Sources of Information

Additional information about wireless LAN networking is available in the following about external sources.

- Stevens, W. R. 1994. *TCP/IP Illustrated, Volume 1, The Protocols*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, Mass.

- Gast, M.S. 2002. *802.11 Wireless Networks, The Definitive Guide*. O'Reilly and Associates, Sebastopol, Calif.

Typographic Conventions

This document uses the following typographic conventions to help you locate and identify information:



Note: Provides extra information, tips, and hints regarding the topic.



Caution! Identifies important information about actions that could result in damage to or loss of data, or could cause the application to behave in unexpected ways.



Warning! Identifies critical information about actions that could result in equipment failure or bodily harm.

Contacting Meru

You can visit Meru Networks on the Internet at this URL:

<http://www.merunetworks.com>

Click the Support menu button to view Meru Customer Services and Support information.

Customer Services and Support

For assistance, contact Meru Customer Services and Support 24 hours a day at 1-888-637-8952 (1-888-Meru-WLA(N)) or 1-408-215-5305. Email can be sent to support@merunetworks.com.

Meru Customer Services and Support provide end users and channel partners with the following:

- Telephone technical support
- Software update support
- Spare parts and repair service

RMA Procedures

Contact Meru Customer Services and Support for a Return Material Authorization (RMA) for any Meru equipment.

Please have the following available when making a call:

- Company and contact information
- Equipment model and serial numbers
- Meru software release and revision numbers (for example, 3.0.0-35)
- A description of the symptoms the problem is manifesting
- Network configuration

Contacting Meru

Chapter 1

About the Radio Switch RS4000

The Meru Networks Radio Switch RS4000 enables high-capacity enterprise-class wireless LAN connectivity with full support of standard 802.11 security and network management features. Each RS4000 contains four built-in 802.11a/bg radios for high data and voice throughput – an essential requirement for high user-density environments with several simultaneous users. Classrooms and convention halls are typical deployment applications of the Radio Switch. Deploying the Radio Switch is easy—just like wireless access points, the Radio Switch can be installed wherever wireless coverage is needed. For large buildings with multiple rooms and floors, more than one Radio Switch can be installed to cover the desired area. Wireless users can seamlessly roam from one Radio Switch to another, getting high-capacity WLAN access throughout the wireless enterprise enabled with multiple Radio Switches. The RS4000 also balances radio traffic across its RF channels and resolves contention within each RF channel such that users receive a switched wireless experience with dedicated bandwidth to execute a variety of applications ranging from web browsing and VoIP mobility to multimedia streaming.

The RS4000 comes with one high-gain omni-directional indoor antenna that aggregates and layers radio transmissions from each of the built-in radios. The antenna can broadcast every channel available to blanket the area around the Radio Switch, yet avoid interference and contention issues. This simplifies deployment efforts by eliminating the need for additional antennas for each radio. More importantly, RF channel planning efforts are greatly simplified.

Using the RS4000, wireless users experience the benefits of switching technology, now on Wi-Fi—dedicated bandwidth, traffic separation, and the ability to run multi-service networks.



Figure 1: Meru Radio Switch RS4000

Hardware Features and Specifications

Meru's Radio Switch, RS4000 contains four 802.11 (two 802.11a and two 802.11bg) radios that can transmit and receive simultaneously on four different channels to increase the total available wireless bandwidth at a given area. The RS4000 must be connected to the LAN using one or two 10/100 Mbps Ethernet connections and can also be powered over Ethernet—using two IEEE 802.3af POE connections, with 15W power on each connector.

The RS4000 works in conjunction with an external wideband RF combination omni directional (WRC/OD) antenna. Only one antenna is needed for simultaneous operation of all radios of an RS4000 in both the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands. The antenna must be connected to the Radio Switch using any one of the low-loss antenna cables provided in the antenna packaging.

The RS4000 is a blade-server-type modular design for field-upgrades. By replacing the radio blade inside the RS4000, a higher number of 802.11a/bg radios and/or 802.11n can be supported.

The following table lists the key hardware features of the RS4000.

Table 1: RS4000 Hardware Features

Feature	Description
802.11 Connectivity	Two 802.11bg radios (2.4GHz) Two 802.11a radios (5 GHz)
Ethernet Connectivity	Two auto-sensing 10/100 Mbps ports
Power	Provided by two 802.3af Power Over Ethernet connections (11W per connector)
LEDs	Power, Radio Activity, and Ethernet Activity LEDs per radio
Dimensions	9.5" x 8.5" x 3.875"
Mounting Options	RS4000 has mounting brackets for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ceiling Mount • Wall Mount • Inside NEMA Enclosures (Hoffman, etc)
Antenna	Wideband RF Combination/Omni-Directional (WRC/OD) Antenna. 5dBi gain. Indoor use.
Antenna Cables	3' low-loss cables (default option) 6' and plenum-rated cables (available option)
Field-Upgradability	Modular radio blade for upgrades

WLAN Features and Specifications

- 802.11a and 802.11b/g client connectivity
- Four ESSIDs and four BSSID support
- L2 Security
 - WEP-64 and WEP-128
 - 802.1X PEAP
 - Dynamic load balancing
 - VLAN tagging support

Management and Monitoring

Connect to the switch for management and monitoring is provided with the following:

- Allows a maximum of two connections via SSH and Telnet (including two simultaneous SSH sessions or two Telnet sessions; or one of each) For SSH sessions, the SecureCRT and SSH Sessions applications are verified for inter operability.
- Console over Ethernet support for local administration
- SNMP v1 & v2c support for remote management
- IOS-like Command Line Interface (CLI)
- Syslog for remote logging

Chapter 2

Installing the RS4000

This chapter describes how to physically install the Meru RS4000. It contains the following sections:

- [Planning the Installation](#)
- [Performing the Installation](#)

Planning the Installation

Before performing the installation, be sure that you understand and have read the following sections:

- [Prerequisites and System Requirements](#)
- [Check Product Package Contents](#)
- [Safety Precautions](#)
- [Installation Guidelines](#)

Prerequisites and System Requirements

The following prerequisites and system requirements must be met:

- Layer 2 connection to RS4000 from PC or Laptop for configuring initial network management settings
- 2 IEEE 802.3 PoE connections— one to each Ethernet port, yielding a maximum power specification of 15W per port
- Network switch for connecting all networking components
- Telnet or SSH application

Check Product Package Contents

Confirm that the RS4000 shipping package contains the following items:

- Omni-directional antenna with 2 antenna cables and mounting bracket
- RS4000 with mounting bracket and mounting plate
- CD-ROM containing RS4000 software and documentation

- RS4000 Release Notes

Safety Precautions

Follow the guidelines in this section to ensure proper operation and safe use of the Radio Switch.

FCC Safety Compliance Statement

The FCC with its action in ET Docket 96-8 has adopted a safety standard for human exposure to radio frequency (RF) electromagnetic energy emitted by FCC certified equipment. When used with approved Meru Radio Switch antennas, Meru RS4000 product meets the uncontrolled environmental limits found in OET-65 and ANSI C95.1, 1991. Proper installation of this radio according to the instructions found in this manual will result in user exposure that is substantially below the FCC recommended limits.

General Safety Guidelines

- Do not touch or move antenna(s) while the unit is transmitting or receiving.
- Do not hold any component containing a radio so that the antenna is very close to or touching any exposed parts of the body, especially the face or eyes, while transmitting.
- The use of wireless devices in hazardous locations is limited to the constraints posed by the local codes, the national codes, and the safety directors of such environments.

Warnings

Translated versions of the following safety warnings are provided in Appendix F.



Warning! In order to comply with FCC radio frequency (RF) exposure limits, dipole antennas should be located at a minimum of 7.9 inches (20 cm) or more from the body of all persons.



Warning! Do not operate your wireless network device near unshielded blasting caps or in an explosive environment unless the device has been modified to be especially qualified for such use.



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



Warning! Read the installation instructions before you connect the system to its power source.



Warning! This product relies on the building's installation for short-circuit (overcurrent) protection. Ensure that a fuse or circuit breaker no larger than 120 VAC, 15A U.S. (240 VAC, 10A international) is used on the phase conductors (all current-carrying conductors).

Installation Guidelines

The RS4000 requires a location that meets the following:

- A location to mount the antenna within 3' of the RS4000 and with relatively unobstructed access to the client stations
- Power over Ethernet (PoE) connection to the network switch servicing the RS4000.

The RS4000 obtains power from 802.3af standard Power over Ethernet (PoE) compatible network switch or PoE power injector installed between the switch and the RS4000.

Select a location with minimal physical obstructions between the RS4000 antenna and the wireless stations. In a classroom, mounting the RS4000 on the wall near the ceiling provides the least obstructed communications path.

Most installations receive the best coverage using the following guidelines:

- Do not install the antenna near metal objects, such as heating ducts, metal doors, or electric service panels.
- Relative to the ground, orient the antenna up or down, not sideways.



Note: The previous guidelines are general guidelines. Each site has its own unique environment. Place antenna accordingly.

The RS4000 is only intended for installation in Environment A as defined in IEEE 802.3af. All interconnected equipment must be contained within the same building, including the interconnected equipment's associated LAN connection.

You need the tools listed in [Table 2](#).

Table 2: RS4000 Installation Tools

Installation Type	Tools Required
Vertical mounting over a wall stud	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drill• 1/8" drill bit• Screwdriver• (Optional) Pliers
Vertical mounting on sheetrock	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drill• 3/16" drill bit• Screwdriver• (Optional) Pliers

About an Hoffman Enclosure Installation

The recommended RS4000 installation is a wall mount, but if necessary the RS4000 can be housed inside a protective (NEMA) box made by Hoffman that is manufactured with external corner tabs for standard wall mounting, above or below a ceiling.

Meru leaves the placement and orientation of the Hoffman enclosure to the customer. It will be necessary to drill holes through the plastic enclosure with a Meru-provided template to enable the antenna and Ethernet cabling to exit the enclosure. Instructions for performing this task are provided in the section [“Creating Cable Pass-through Holes in the Hoffman Enclosure”](#) on page 14.

Optimum Antenna Positioning and Placement



Warning! Inside antennas must be positioned to observe minimum separation of 20 cm. (~ 8 in.) from all users and bystanders. For the protection of personnel working in the vicinity of inside (downlink) antennas, the following guidelines for minimum distances between the human body and the antenna must be observed.

The installation of the indoor antenna must be such that, under normal conditions, all personnel cannot come within 20 cm. (~ 8.0 in.) from any inside antenna. Exceeding this minimum separation will ensure that the employee or bystander does not receive RF-exposure beyond the Maximum Permissible Exposure according to FCC CFR 47, section 1.1310 i.e. limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Exposure.

Performing the Installation

Installation Summary

The summary of the steps to install the RS4000 are as follows:

- [Initial Configuration of the RS4000](#)
- [Wall Mounting the RS4000](#)
- or
- [Hoffman Enclosure RS4000 Installation](#)
- [Power On Components](#)
- [Checking LED Activity](#)

Initial Configuration of the RS4000

Before the RS4000 is installed in its permanent location, perform an initial RS4000 configuration to assign its IP addressing.

For this configuration, place the RS4000 on a Layer 2 subnet (192.168.1.x/24) with a PC or laptop so a Telnet or SSH connection to the RS4000 can be made using the default IP address 192.168.1.1. This address is used to initially connect to the RS4000 so you can set networking addresses before the RS4000 is deployed in its permanent location.

Once the Telnet/SSH connection is made to the RS4000, you will be prompted to log on. Use the default **admin** login name with the default password, **admin**.

Changing the Default System Password and SNMP Community Strings



Caution! As shipped, the system is set with a default password and default SNMP community strings that allow documented access to the management interfaces. It is strongly recommended that you change these default settings as soon as possible to prevent unauthorized access to your system. The commands to perform these changes follow.

To change the admin password:

```
# passwd new_password
Changing password for admin
Re-enter new password: new_password
Password changed.
```

Once the password is changed, it takes effect immediately (usually the command **activate-conf** must be used to activate a change). However, the password is active only for the current session. To save the password so it remains in affect after a reboot, it must followed with the commands **activate-conf** and **save-conf**.



Note: The system checks for passwords that are too simple or similar.

To change the SNMP community strings:

```
# set snmpcommunity ROCommunityString new_string
# set snmpcommunity RWCommunityString new_string
# set trapcommunity TrapCommunityStr new_string
```

Configuring the RS4000 Networking Parameters

Determine whether to allow DHCP to assign IP addressing for the RS4000 or whether a static IP address will be used. Confer with your network administrator to ensure conformance with your site's network configuration strategy.

Configuring DHCP-assigned Addressing

By default, static IP addressing is set for the RS4000. To allow a DHCP server to assign an IP address, use the following command:

```
# set ip boot_protocol dhcp
```

Configuring Static IP Addressing

To change the default static IP address of 192.168.1.1 to another static IP address and netmask, use the following commands. You should also configure the default gateway IP address:

```
# set ip boot_protocol static addr ip_address netmask netmask
# set ip gateway ip_address
```

Configuring Domain Name

To set the domain name, use the command:

```
# set ip domain domain_name
```

Configuring DNS Servers

You can configure up to four DNS servers to be used with the RS4000. In the following command, replace the DNS server number (**1** for this example) with the number that you are currently configuring:

```
# set ip dns1 ip_address
```


Activating and Saving Changes

After making your configuration changes, it is necessary to activate them using the command **activate-conf**. Changes are then propagated and started on all radios and will continue running until the system is rebooted.

To make sure changes are retained after a system reboot, you must save the active (running) configuration to a startup configuration file, using the command **save-conf**.

Checking the Network Configuration

Before exiting network configuration session, check that the settings are correct and to your satisfaction:

```
# show ip

[ip]

Boot Protocol      : Static
IP Address         : 10.0.221.14
Network Mask      : 255.0.0.0
Default Gateway   : 10.0.0.20
Domain            : merunetworks.com
DNS1              : 10.0.0.10
DNS2              : 10.0.0.40
DNS3              : 65.182.161.201
DNS4              : 206.13.28.12
```

If you configured DHCP, you have to use a third-party application to see the address that has been assigned to the RS4000.


Exiting the Initial Configuration

Once you have confirmed the correct IP address, exit the RS4000 CLI by typing **quit** at the prompt.

Disconnect the RS4000 and proceed to the physical installation instructions. Depending on the type of installation you will be performing, use the procedure:

- [Wall Mounting the RS4000](#)
- [Hoffman Enclosure RS4000 Installation](#)

Wall Mounting the RS4000

 **Note:** The RS4000 has a security cable slot so you can secure the RS4000 with a standard security cable, such as those used to secure laptop computers (for example, Kensington cable locks).

To wall mount an RS4000:

1. Remove the bracket from back side the RS4000 if it is attached by unscrewing each of the 4 knurled thumbscrews (see [Figure 2](#)).

Performing the Installation

2. Choose the location on the wall where the RS4000 will be mounted. The RS4000 can be oriented in any direction, but it is probably more convenient if the SMA antenna mounts are at the top. This orientation is more convenient for reading LED status.
3. Using the bracket holes as a template, mark the location on the wall for the two RS4000 bracket mounting screws. They are placed $5 \frac{25}{32}$ " (147mm) apart, center-to-center, one above the other. If you are not using plastic wall anchors, you must center the mounting screws on a wall stud.



Note: The RS4000 mounting bracket provides holes to accommodate many types of common installations such as over a junction box, etc. This procedure describes only the standard wall mount.

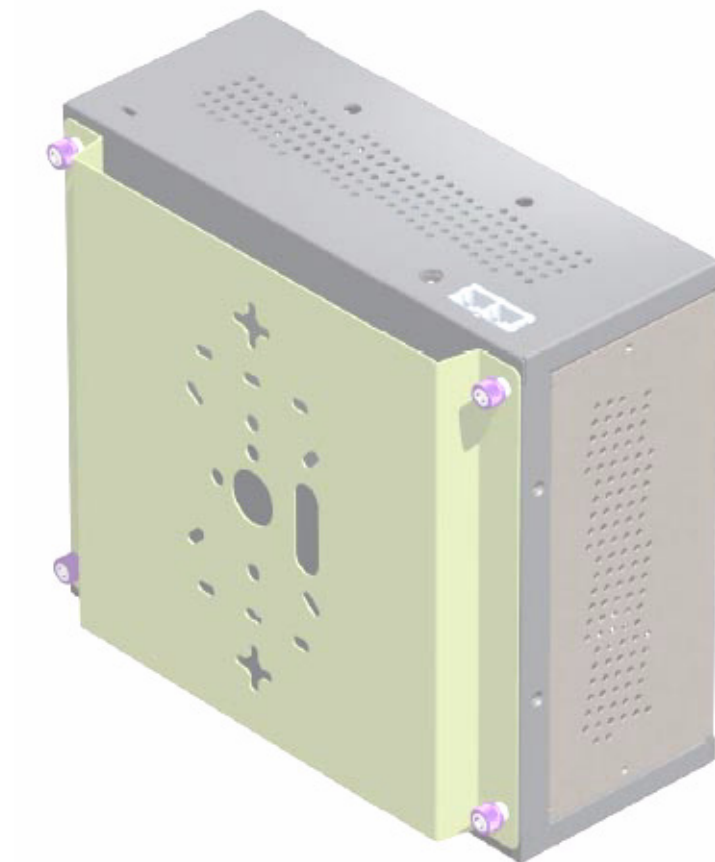


Figure 2: Bracket Attached to RS4000

4. Drill holes at the locations you marked:
 - 3/16-inch holes if you are using plastic anchors
 - 1/8-inch holes if you are using only the screws
5. If you are using plastic anchors, install them in the holes.
6. Screw in the screws most of the way, so that the screw head is about 1/16 of an inch from the wall.

7. Mount the bracket on the screws, placing the circular portion of the keyhole mounts over the screw heads and sliding the bracket down.
8. Tighten the screws to secure the bracket.
9. On the RS4000, attach the two antenna cables to the SMA antenna connectors labeled **ANT 1** and **ANT 2** on the top panel of the RS4000 (see [Figure 4](#)) by turning the cable ends clockwise until tight.
10. Attach two Ethernet cables to the Ethernet ports labeled **ETH 1** and **ETH 2** on the top panel of the RS4000.
11. Align the RS4000 to the bracket (against the wall) and tighten the four knurled thumbscrews until secure. If necessary, apply extra tightening with pliers.
12. Attach the antenna cables to the antenna, as described in [“Placing and Positioning the Antenna.”](#)
13. Connect the two Ethernet cables to the PoE device.

✓ **Placing and Positioning the Antenna**

The RS4000 antenna should be mounted to the wall within 6' of the RS4000 using a standard camera bracket with 1/4-20 mounting screw. The optional Light-Duty Camera Mount bracket (part number MN-ACC-RS4000-WCM) is available from Meru Networks. The recommended orientation is shown in [Figure 3](#).

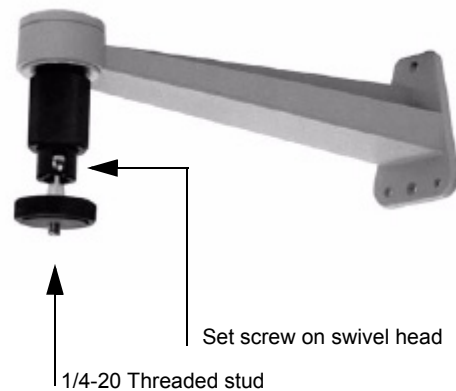


Figure 3: Antenna Mounting Bracket

The RS4000 antenna uses two 6' RF cables to connect to the SMA connectors on the top panel of the RS4000 (see [Figure 4](#)). The RF cables should be attached to the RS4000 as a result of the procedures described in [“Wall Mounting the RS4000.”](#)

Mount the antenna and connect the cables as described in the following:

1. Using the screwholes in the mounting bracket as a template, mark and drill holes into the wall.
2. Attach the bracket securely with three 1/4" diameter fasteners or one 5/16" diameter and one 1/4" diameter fastener if mounting to a wall stud (fasteners are not supplied).
3. Connect the RF antenna wires from the RS4000 to the SMA connectors on the top of the antenna.

4. Attach the top of the antenna to the 1/4-20 threaded stud on the swivel head and tighten the nut against the antenna.
5. Loosen the set screw on the swivel assembly, if necessary, with the Allen wrench that is provided.
6. Position the antenna to maximize the reception and tighten the set screw.

Hoffman Enclosure RS4000 Installation

Use the procedures in this section to mount the RS4000 within the Hoffman enclosure. It will be necessary to modify the Hoffman enclosure by drilling cable pass-through holes before installing the RS4000.



Note: The recommended Meru installation is a vertical wall mount, which allows for unimpeded air flow through the unit. The option to install the RS4000 within a Hoffman enclosure is left to the customer's discretion, based on site-specific factors such as protection and accessibility, etc. Installation in the Hoffman enclosure requires drilling air vents and cable pass-through holes.

Creating Cable Pass-through Holes in the Hoffman Enclosure

To create cable pass-through holes in the Hoffman enclosure, Meru supplies a template with markings that coincide with the placement of the Ethernet and antenna cable locations on the RS4000. Depending on the orientation of the RS4000 installation in the Hoffman enclosure, the template is to be used on the side of the enclosure adjacent to the RS4000 top panel, where the cables connect.

1. Open the lid of the empty Hoffman enclosure to provide unimpeded access to the enclosure sides.
2. On the outside of the empty Hoffman enclosure, locate the top center of the side where the cables will exit.
3. Using the pattern on the supplied template, mark the center of the holes and drill a 1/2" to 1" hole at each of the three locations specified by the template.

Mounting the RS4000 in the Hoffman Enclosure

To mount the RS4000 in the Hoffman enclosure, it is necessary to use the mounting plate that is supplied with the RS4000 packing items. This procedure assumes the Hoffman enclosure is already mounted at the site.

1. Remove the bracket from back side the RS4000 if it is attached by unscrewing each of the 4 knurled thumbscrews.
2. Attach the mounting plate to the back of the RS4000 with four 6-36 screws. The plate is larger than the RS4000, and the overlap portion has screw holes that match up with the screwholes in the Hoffman enclosure.
3. Attach the two antenna cables to the SMA antenna connectors labeled **ANT 1** and **ANT 2** on the top panel of the RS4000 (see [Figure 4](#)) by turning the cable ends clockwise until tight.

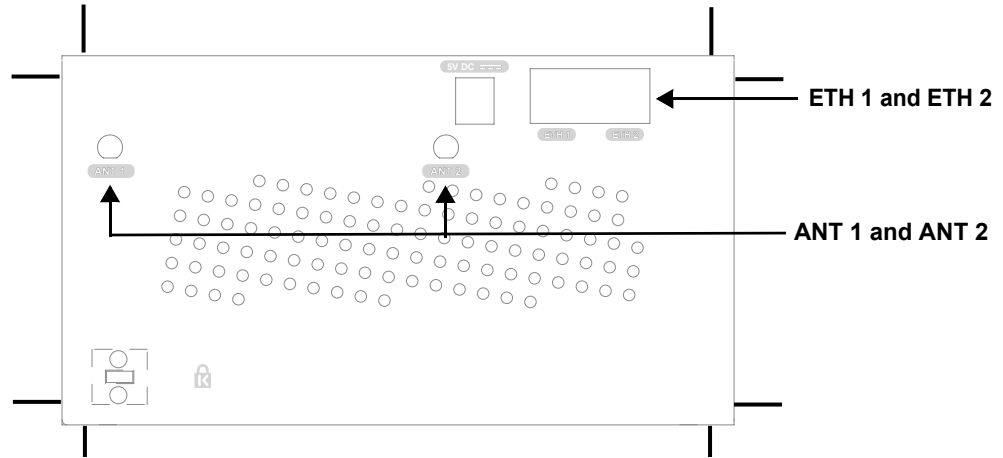


Figure 4: RS4000 Top Panel

4. Attach two Ethernet cables to the Ethernet ports labeled **ETH 1** and **ETH 2** on the top panel of the RS4000.
5. Place the RS4000 into the Hoffman enclosure, and align the plate screwholes with the holes in the Hoffman enclosure.
6. Pass the Ethernet and antenna cables out of the Hoffman enclosure through the cable pass-through holes, if necessary.
7. Tighten the captive screws on the mounting plate to the Hoffman enclosure.
8. Attach the antenna cables to the antenna.
9. Position and align the bottom of the antenna over the threaded stud on the antenna mount arm and tighten the threaded stud to the antenna.
10. Test the reception for the antenna and then securely tighten the antenna.
11. Close the lid to the Hoffman enclosure and secure the lock.
12. Connect the two Ethernet cables to the PoE device.

Power On Components

Apply power to the PoE component and network switch to power up the RS4000. Continue with the software configuration in the next chapter.

Checking LED Activity

Radio switch status LEDs are provided on the face of the RS4000.

RS4000 Status LEDs

Status LEDs on the *face* of the RS4000 light, as shown in [Figure 5](#).

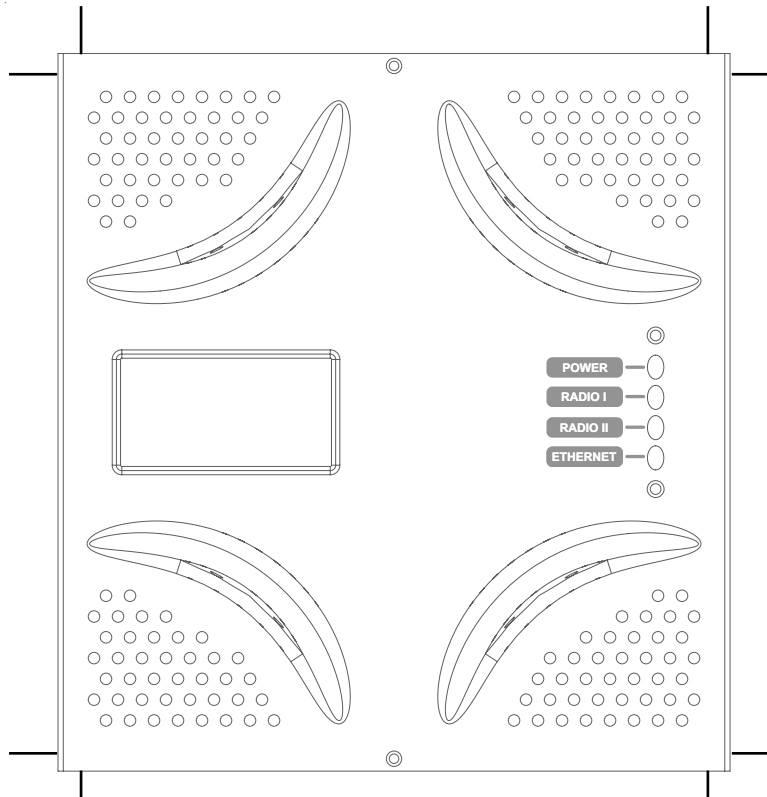


Figure 5: RS4000 Status LEDs

The RS4000 uses 4 LEDs. The functions of the status LEDs are described in [Table 3](#).

Table 3: RS4000 LED Descriptions

LED	Function
Power	<p>The Power status LED status is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● off—power is off ● solid red—when power is applied, system initializes for 40 seconds and then LED turns green; otherwise, system is in an abnormal state (notify Customer Support) ● solid amber—at any time, if this LED state persists longer than 40 seconds, notify Customer Support ● solid green—system is fully operational
Radio I	<p>The Radio I LED is lit when radio packets are being transmitted and when the radio is beaconing.</p>
Radio II	<p>The Radio II LED is lit when radio packets are being transmitted and when the radio is beaconing.</p>
Ethernet	<p>The Ethernet LED status is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● off—no link ● solid green—100Mbps connection ● blinking green—transmit or receive activity at 100Mbps ● solid amber—10Mbps connection ● blinking amber—transmit or receive activity at 10Mbps

Performing the Installation

Chapter 3

Configuring the Meru RS4000

The configuration of the RS4000 includes the following procedures:

- [Determine How the RS4000 Is To Be Managed](#)
- [Configuring of the Radio Switch with the CLI Commands](#)
- [Activating and Saving Changes](#)

Determine How the RS4000 Is To Be Managed

The RS4000 can be managed remotely with third-party SNMP Manager software or directly with the CLI via a Telnet or SSH connection.

Using the CLI with a Telnet/SSH Connection

Using the IP address configured in [Initial Configuration of the RS4000](#), start a Telnet or SSH session using the newly configured IP address for your RS4000.

After the session is established, you will be prompted to log on. Use the default **admin** login name with the newly assigned password, or the default admin password, **admin**, if you did not change the password.

Once you have successfully logged in with the **admin** user ID, you have a full privilege to all CLI commands. A complete listing of the CLI commands, their keywords and arguments, can be found in Appendix A, “Command Reference.”



Note: A maximum of two Telnet/SSH connections are allowed to the RS4000 at any time.

Using SNMP

The RS4000 contains SNMP agent software that can be utilized by a standard SNMP manager to communicate with and manage the RS4000. The complete set of Meru Enterprise MIB Tables are listed in Appendix B, “MIB Definition Reference.” By default SNMP access is enabled.



Caution! As shipped, the system is set with a default password and default SNMP community strings that allow documented access to the management interfaces. It is strongly recommended that you change these default settings as soon as possible to prevent unauthorized access to your system. The commands to perform these changes follow.

To start using SNMP, the following needs to be established:

- The IP address and community string of the server running the SNMP manager that can establish Read Only sessions.
- The IP address and community string of the server running the SNMP manager that can establish Read Write sessions.

When configuring the SNMP manager access, you can allow specific managers SNMP access by defining the IP address of that manager, or allow all SNMP managers access, by using the default IP address 0.0.0.0.

Configuring the SNMP Manager Settings

The commands to allow the SNMP Manager to communicate with the agent that resides in the RS4000 establish the type of SNMP operations the manager can perform. The SNMP manager can be configured for ReadOnly operations, which allow SNMP get operations, or ReadWrite, which allow SNMP get/set operations. Using the ReadWrite access allows remote configuration of the RS4000, when used with the writable MIB objects.

Configuring ReadOnly Managers

The following commands enable ReadOnly communication (1), and set the IP address and community string (used as a password) for an SNMP manager at IP address 192.168.200.100:

```
# set snmpcommunity ROPrivilege 1
# set snmpcommunity ROCommunityString CatsCradle
# set snmpcommunity ROManagerIpAddress 192.168.200.100
```

To allow all SNMP managers in the network to have read access, do not use the command **set snmpcommunity ROManagerIpAddress**. Instead, the default setting 0.0.0.0 is used to allow all SNMP managers with the community string CatsCradle.



Note: If need be, the default IP address can be reset by using the 0.0.0.0 address as argument to the IP address command (**snmpcommunity ROManagerIpAddress**).

Configuring ReadWrite Managers

The following commands enable ReadWrite communication (1), and set the IP address and community string (used as a password) for an SNMP manager at IP address 192.168.300.100:

```
# set snmpcommunity RWPrivilege 1
# set snmpcommunity RWCommunityString CatsCradle
```

```
# set snmpcommunity RWManagerIpAddress 192.168.300.100
```

To allow all SNMP managers in the network to have read/write access, do not use the command **set snmpcommunity RManagerIpAddress**. Instead, the default IP address setting 0.0.0.0 is used to allow all SNMP managers with the community string CatsCradle to get/set MIB objects.



Note: If need be, the default IP address can be reset by using the 0.0.0.0 address as argument to the IP address command (**snmpcommunity RWManagerIpAddress**).

Configuring of the Radio Switch with the CLI Commands

This section describes additional commands to configure the RS4000, as shown in following sections:

- [Configuring the WLAN Parameters](#)
- [Configuring an ESSID](#)
- [Configuring System Security](#)
- [Configuring Radio Parameters](#)

Configuring the WLAN Parameters

The **set wif** command performs the configuration of the wireless and security properties for the interface. An interface must be specified in each of the commands and the radio interface determines the 802.11 operating mode and some associated features. For example, **radio1-1** and **radio1-2** operate in mode 802.11a and **radio2-1** and **radio2-2** operate in either 802.11bg or b mode.

To see the default settings, use the **show factoryconfig** command. .

```
meru_ap# show factoryconfig
```

```
[system_config]
host_name=meru_ap
syslog_server=

[network_config]
boot_proto = static
ip_addr = 192.168.1.1
mask = 255.255.255.0
def_gateway=
domain=
dns1=
dns2=
dns3=
dns4=
```

Configuring of the Radio Switch with the CLI Commands

```
[radio1-1]
status = up
ssid = meru1-1
mode = 11a
channel = 36
rate = auto
tx_power = 30
rts_threshold = 2312
dtim_period = 1
publish_ssid = enable
beacon_interval = 100
vlan_tag = 0
```

```
[radio2-1]
status = up
ssid = meru2-1
mode = 11g
channel = 1
rate = auto
tx_power = 30
rts_threshold = 2312
short_preamble = enable
dtim_period = 1
publish_ssid = enable
beacon_interval = 100
vlan_tag = 0
```

```
[radio1-2]
status = up
ssid = meru1-2
mode = 11a
channel = 149
rate = auto
tx_power = 30
rts_threshold = 2312
dtim_period = 1
publish_ssid = enable
beacon_interval = 100
vlan_tag = 0
```

```
[radio2-2]
status = up
ssid = meru2-2
mode = 11g
channel = 11
rate = auto
tx_power = 30
rts_threshold = 2312
short_preamble = enable
dtim_period = 1
publish_ssid = enable
beacon_interval = 100
vlan_tag = 0
```

```
[wifsec_radio1-1]
```

```
security_mode = none
wep_security_mode = shared
wep_key_len = wep64
tx_key_idx = 1
rekey_period = 300
reauth_period = 3600

[wifsec_radio2-1]
security_mode = none
wep_security_mode = shared
wep_key_len = wep64
tx_key_idx = 1
rekey_period = 300
reauth_period = 3600

[wifsec_radio1-2]
security_mode = none
wep_security_mode = shared
wep_key_len = wep64
tx_key_idx = 1
rekey_period = 300
reauth_period = 3600

[wifsec_radio2-2]
security_mode = none
wep_security_mode = shared
wep_key_len = wep64
tx_key_idx = 1
rekey_period = 300
reauth_period = 3600

[radius]
primary_server_ip = 10.0.0.1
primary_server_port = 1812
secondary_server_ip = 10.0.0.2
secondary_server_port = 1812

[load_balancing]
action = start
interval = 1000
mode = strict

[snmp_agent]
sysContact = RSswitchApAgent
sysName = meru_ap
sysLocation = meru_ap
read_com_str = public
read_mgr_ip = 0.0.0.0
read_com_access = read
write_com_str = test2
write_mgr_ip = 0.0.0.0
write_com_access = write
trap_com_str = test2
trap_mgr_ip = 10.0.0.21
uname = admin
```

```
upasswd = admin
```

Configuring an ESSID

The RS4000 allows each of the interfaces to have a separate ESSID. By default, **meru1-1** is specified for radio1-1 and **meru1-2** for radio1-2; **meru2-1** is specified for radio2-1 and **meru2-2** for radio2-2. To change the ESSID, for example to **chemistry_lab**, use the following commands:

```
# set wif radio2-1 essid chemistry_lab
# set wif radio2-2 essid chemistry_lab
```

Configuring System Security

The RS4000 security options include WEP-128 and WEP-64 encryption and 802.1X authentication and encryption with PEAP. Procedures to configure these features are described in the following sections.

Setting WEP Parameters

To configure radio2-1 for WEP128, with key index 2 and the hex key **135792468011**:

```
# set wif radio2-1 security_mode wep
# set wif radio2-1 key_index 2
# set wif radio2-1 key1 0x1357924680111
```

Setting 802.1X Interoperability

The following commands set the primary RADIUS server IP address to 10.0.0.30, with a shared secret of 2for10is, and port 1812.

```
# set radius primary_ip 10.0.0.30
# set radius primary_secret 2for10is
# set radius primary_port 1812
```

To configure radio1-1 for 802.1X security:

```
# set wif radio1-1 security_mode 8021x
```

The default settings of 3600 seconds for a reauthentication period and 300 seconds for a rekey interval are used.

Configuring Radio Parameters

Operating parameters for radio settings such as the channel, rate, transmit power, and short preamble can be changed for each radio interface. The available settings are determined by the radio band present on the interface, for example, 802.11bg interfaces have channels 1-11 and 802.11a have channels 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 149, 153, 157, 161, 165.

For this release of product, following channel usage is recommended:

For 802.11bg radios:

- Channel 1 and Channel 11

For 802.11a radios, use any of the following combinations:

- Channel 36 and Channel 48
- Channel 40 and Channel 52
- Channel 44 and Channel 56
- Channel 48 and Channel 60
- Channel 52 and Channel 64

```
# set wif radio1-1 channel 36
# set wif radio1-2 channel 48
# set wif radio2-1 channel 1
# set wif radio2-2 channel 11
```

The following commands set rates for 802.11bg interfaces and 802.11a interfaces:

```
# set wif radio1-1 rate 24
# set wif radio1-2 rate 36
# set wif radio2-1 rate 6
# set wif radio2-2 rate 11
```

The following commands set power for 802.11bg interfaces and 802.11a interfaces:

```
# set wif radio1-1 tx_power 15
# set wif radio1-2 tx_power 15
# set wif radio2-1 tx_power 15
# set wif radio2-2 tx_power 15
```

The following commands set long preamble for 802.11bg interfaces:

```
# set wif radio2-1 short_preamble disable
# set wif radio2-2 short_preamble disable
```

Activating and Saving Changes

After making your configuration changes, it is necessary to activate them using the command **activate-conf**. Changes are then propagated and started on all radios and will continue running until the system is rebooted.

To make sure changes are retained after a system reboot, you must save the active (running) configuration to a startup configuration file, using the command **save-conf**.

Activating and Saving Changes

Chapter 4

Managing and Monitoring the RS4000

This chapter describes tasks to maintain optimal operating conditions and monitor the performance of the RS4000.

Managing the RS4000

An important part of maintaining optimal performance for the RS4000 is performing image upgrades as they become available from Meru. This section describes the steps to obtain an upgrade image from the Meru FTP site and then apply the image to upgrade the RS4000.

Another helpful procedure is to keep a copy of the working configuration at another site for safekeeping. The procedure to upload the configuration file to a remote server is also described.

Saving the Configuration to a Remote Server



Note: Configuration files that are saved off-box should **not** be edited with a text editor. The only changes to the configuration file should result from changes made on the RS4000, using the CLI commands.

Best practice recommendations include saving a copy of the configuration to a remote server to safeguard against accidental removal or destruction of a valid working configuration. To send a configuration to a remote server (for example 10.0.220.58), use the following command:

```
# upldconf tftp_ip 10.0.220.58
Upload of nms.conf complete
```

Upgrading the System Software

Upgrading the system software is recommended when new images are released from Meru that include additional features or fixes. The images are usually located on the Meru Networks FTP site.

The steps to perform an upgrade to the RS4000 software follow:

1. Be sure to save your running configuration (if you want to keep any changes you made to this point):

```
# save-conf
Configuration Saved Successfully!
```

2. As a best practice, ensure that your configuration is backed up to a remote server:

```
# upldconf tftp_ip 10.0.220.58
Upload of nms.conf complete
```

3. Use the **download** command to download a new new software image file into the RS4000 flash memory. In the following example, the image RS4000_pkg_11_0_06.tar resides on the server at 10.0.220.58

```
# download ip 10.0.220.58 image RS4000_pkg_11_0_06.tar
Download Complete
```

4. Use the **upgrade local** command to upgrade the current image to the newly downloaded image:

```
# upgrade local image RS4000_pkg_11_0_06.tar
Upgrade Complete
```

5. The RS4000 automatically reboots as part of the upgrade procedure. Wait 2-3 minutes and reconnect via telnet or SSH and log in as **admin**.

```
Meru RS4000 (00:01:02)
(c) 2004 Meru Networks, Inc.
All Rights Reserved
Unauthorized access or use of this system is strictly prohibited.
meru_ap login: admin
Password:
```

```
RS4000 v1.00-pre10 (2005.06.20-15:40+0000) Built-in shell (ash)
Enter 'help' for a list of built-in commands.
```

6. Check RS4000 configuration after reboot.

```
# show running-conf
```

Monitoring the RS4000

Various show commands allow you to check the system configuration and statistics to monitor the system performance.

Checking System Details

To check the basic system details, use the commands **show system** and **show wif**:

```
# show system
```

```

[system]
Description                : Access Point
Up Time (hh:mm:ss.ff)     : 04:30:23.41
Contact                    : RSwitchApAgent
Name                       : meru_ap
Location                   : meru_ap
Serial Number              : 00:10:C6:AA:11:13
AP Type                   : RS4000
Boot Version               : 1.0
Software Version          : 1.1-131
Host Name                  : meru_ap
Syslog Server              : 0.0.0.0

# show wif

[radio1-1]
ESSID                     : cwon-testap
Operational Mode          : 11a
Rate                      : auto
Channel                   : 36
Short Preamble            : disable
Tx Power                  : 30
ESS Vlan Tag              : 0
DTIM Period               : 1
Publish ESSID             : enable
Beacon Interval           : 100
Rekey Period              : 300
Re-authentication Period  : 3600
Key Length                : wep128
Security Mode             : WEP
Transmission Key Index    : 1
Wep Security Mode         : shared
WEP Key1                  : *****
WEP Key2                  : *****
WEP Key3                  : *****
WEP Key4                  : *****

```

(and so on, for each radio interface)

Checking Syslog Messages

Syslog messages are generated and sent to the log file on the syslog server that is configured with the **set system syslog_server IP_address** command. These messages are sent when critical events occur in the WLAN. A sample syslog message follows:

```
03072005_RS_SYSLOG_10
```

The list of syslog messages are as follows:

03072005_RS_SYSLOG_10	Radio Switch has successfully booted. This message contains the IP address and MAC address of the Radio Switch and also Identifies the device type as RS4000.
03072005_RS_SYSLOG_20	FLASH corruption has occurred. The software is then reset to factory defaults.
03072005_RS_SYSLOG_30	An upgrade process has been initiated on the RS4000.
03072005_RS_SYSLOG_40	An upgrade process has been successfully completed on the RS4000.
03072005_RS_SYSLOG_50	An upgrade process has failed on the RS4000.
03072005_RS_SYSLOG_60	The admin user has logged into the RS4000.
03072005_RS_SYSLOG_70	The admin user has logged out of the RS4000.
03072005_RS_SYSLOG_80	The admin user is unable to log into the RS4000.
03072005_RS_SYSLOG_90	The RADIUS server has switched from Primary to Secondary or vice versa. The IP address of the RADIUS Server to which the switch is made is included.

Checking Security Options

Check the settings for the security options using the **show wif** and **show radius** commands. Check the example output of the show wif command above. Included are the Security Mode settings (WEP or 802.1X), and the various details that are determined by the mode selected. For example, the WEP Keys, Key Index position, and so forth.

If 802.1X is selected, the RADIUS settings for the primary and secondary server can be checked with the **show radius** command:

```
meru_ap# show radius

[radius]

IP Address Primary RADIUS Server      : 10.0.0.1
Port of Primary RADIUS Server         : 1812
Shared Secret of Primary RADIUS Server : *****
IP Address Secondary RADIUS Server    : 10.0.0.2
Port of Secondary RADIUS Server       : 1812
Shared Secret of Secondary RADIUS Server : *****
```

Checking Network Settings

Use the **show ip** command to check the network settings:

```
# show ip

Network Configuration:
```

```

-----
Boot Protocol      : dhcp
IP Address        : 172.16.0.74
Network Mask      : 255.255.0.0
Default Gateway   : 172.16.0.1
Domain            : merunetworks.com
DNS1              :
DNS2              :
DNS3              :
DNS4              :

```

Checking whether you have connectivity with the network can be checked with the **ping** command, once you see the IP address of the RS4000:

```
ping 172.16.0.74
```

Checking Wireless Statistics

To check the wireless statistics for the entire Radio Switch, use the **show dot11counters** command (see the command reference page, “show dot11counters” on page 69 for descriptions of the various statistics).

You can also check statistics for a particular interface by specifying that interface (radio1-1, for example), as shown in the following example:

```

# show dot11counters radio1-1
[radio1-1]
  Transmitted Fragment Count      :      0
  Multicast Transmitted Frame Count :      0
  Failed Count                    :    26688
  Retry Count                     :   296975
  Multiple Retry Count            :      0
  Frame Duplicate Count           :     217
  RTS Success Count               :      0
  RTS Failure Count               :      0
  ACK Failure Count               :      0
  Received Fragment Count         :      0
  Multicast Received Frame Count  :      0
  FCS Error Count                 :   2861434
  Transmitted Frame Count         :   433603
  WEP Undecryptable Count        :      0

```

Monitoring the RS4000

Appendix A

Command Reference

This appendix provides complete descriptions of the commands that are available from the CLI prompt. The following alphabetically lists the available commands:

- **?**
- **activate-conf**
- **dldconf**
- **download**
- **format**
- **history**
- **help**
- **passwd**
- **quit**
- **reboot**
- **reset-to-default**
- **save-conf**
- **set configsnmp**
- **set interfaces**
- **set ip**
- **set loadbalance**
- **set radius**
- **set snmpcommunity**
- **set system**
- **set wif**
- **setenv**
- **show assocStations**
- **show configsnmp**
- **show dot11counters**
- **show factoryconfig**
- **show history**
- **show interfaces**
- **show ip**
- **show led**
- **show loadbalance**
- **show radius**
- **show runningconfig**
- **show snmpcommunity**
- **show startupconfig**
- **show system**
- **show unsavedconfig**
- **show wif**
- **upgrade**
- **updldconf**

?

Displays help for the CLI.

Syntax ?

Usage Use the ? to display online help for all commands or for a single command to show the available keywords and parameters. The ? can be used at any point on the command line to receive help at that point.

Examples Use the following command to display all available commands:

```
# ?
help -> Display this message
show -> Display system state and configuration information
set -> Issue a single configuration command
format -> Set output display format to CLI Table, CLI Pretty or
CLI Plain
history -> Display list of previous commands
setenv -> Set CLI session environment variables
quit -> Exit the CLI
upgrade -> Upgrade system image
upldconf -> Upload system configuration
dldconf -> Download system configuration
save-conf -> Save Running(Active) configuration in flash
activate-conf -> Activate(Apply) unsaved configuration
reset-to-default -> Reset system configuration to factory
default
reboot -> Reboot system
passwd -> Changes password
```

Use the TAB key for unique command completion, the ? key for help, the up/down arrow keys to cycle through previous commands, and Ctrl-U to kill the current line.

Use the following command to display help for the **set system** command:

```
#set system ?
system [Contact <value>] [Name <value>] [Location <value>] [hostname
<value>] [syslog_server <value>]
```

Related [help](#)
Commands

activate-conf

Activates the changes made to the current configuration.

Syntax **activate-conf**

Usage Use this command to activate recently configured parameter changes that have been made to the system. Once activated with this command, the configuration changes are active but are temporary and only valid for the current session. Changes must be saved with the command **save-conf** if the system is to retain these changes after a system is reboot.

To see the configuration once it has been activated, use the command **show running-conf**. To see unsaved configuration changes, use the command **show unsaved-conf**. To see the saved configuration, use the command **show start-conf**.

Examples Use the following command to activate the current configuration:

```
# activate-conf
```

Related
Commands [save-conf](#)
[reboot](#)
[show runningconfig](#)
[show startupconfig](#)

dldconf

Downloads a configuration file.

Syntax

dldconf tftp_ip *ip_address*

tftp_ip *ip_address*

Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server where the configuration file is located.

Usage

Use this command to retrieve and download a configuration file that is located on a remote TFTP server, specified by the *ip-address* argument.

To successfully complete the download, before this command is invoked, the configuration file, *nms.conf*, should be copied to the */tftpboot* directory on the TFTP server, which is the default file access location used by the TFTP protocol.

Once the download is complete, the configuration file is stored on the RS4000 but is not used until it is activated with the **activate-conf** command. As with all running configurations, to ensure the configuration is saved and started with the next reboot, use the **save-conf** command.



Note:

Configuration files that are saved off-box should **not** be edited with a text editor. The only changes to the configuration file should result from changes made on the RS4000, using the CLI commands.

Examples

Use the following command to download the configuration file from the TFTP server at 192.168.10.220:

```
# dldconf tftp_ip 192.168.10.220
```

Related Commands

[activate-conf](#)
[save-conf](#)

download

Downloads a software image.

Syntax **download ip** *tftp_ip_address* **image file**

ip *tftp_ip_address* Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server where the image file is obtained.

image file Package (file) name to be used as the upgrade image.

Usage The **download** command downloads a system image file from a remote TFTP server, specified by its IP address. The file is downloaded to the RS4000 flash memory for use for a future system upgrade, using the **upgrade** command.

Examples The following example downloads an upgrade image (RS4000_pkg_11_0_06.tar) from the TFTP server at 10.0.220.58:

```
download ip 10.0.220.58 image RS4000_pkg_11_0_06.tar
```

**Related
Commands** [upgrade](#)

format

Formats the output of the **show** command.

Syntax **format {clipretty | cliplain | clitable}**

clipretty	Formats output with some amount of white space separation.
cliplain	Formats output with very little white space separation.
clitable	Formats output with white space separation that facilitates readability.

Usage Use this command to format the output of the **show** command. Each of the keywords formats the output differently and are used to accommodate how the output is used.

Typically, the **clitable** keyword is used for the standard table view of output information. The keywords **cliplain** and **clipretty** may be used if the output will be used as input to another process.

Examples The following shows how the same output is presented using the three keywords:

```
meru-ap# format clitable
meru_ap# show wif
```

```

      [radio1-1]
      ESSID                               : cwon-testap
      Operational Mode                     : 11a
      Rate                                 : auto
      Channel                              : 36
      Short Preamble                       : disable
      Tx Power                             : 30
      ESS Vlan Tag                         : 0
      DTIM Period                          : 1
      Publish ESSID                       : disable
      Beacon Interval                      : 100
      Rekey Period                         : 300
      Re-authentication Period             : 3600
      Key Length                           : wep128
      Security Mode                        : WEP
      Transmission Key Index               : 1
      Wep Security Mode                    : shared
      WEP Key1                             : *****
      WEP Key2                             : *****
      WEP Key3                             : *****
      WEP Key4                             : *****
```

```

meru_ap# format clipretty
meru_ap# show wif
wif {
    row[3] {
        essid "cwon-testap"
        mode 11a          rate auto
        channel 36        short_preamble disable      tx_power 30
        ess_vlantag 0     dtim_period 1              publish_essid disable
        beacon_interval 100      rekey_period 300          reauth_period
        3600              key_len wep128              security_mode WEP
        key_index 1         wep_auth_mode shared      key1
        "*****"
        key2 "*****"
        key3 "*****"
        key4 "*****"
    }
}
meru_ap# format cliplain
meru_ap# show wif
wif 3 essid "cwon-testap"
wif 3 mode 11awif 3 rate auto
wif 3 channel 36wif 3 short_preamble disablewif 3 tx_power 30wif 3
  ess_vlantag 0wif 3 dtim_period 1wif 3 publish_essid disablewif 3
  beacon_interval 100wif 3 rekey_period 300wif 3 reauth_period
  3600wif 3 key_len wep128wif 3 security_mode WEPwif 3 key_index
  1wif 3 wep_auth_mode sharedwif 3 key1 "*****"
wif 3 key2 "*****"
wif 3 key3 "*****"
wif 3 key4 "*****"

```

history

Displays a history of commands entered.

Syntax **history**

Usage Shows the 12 most recent commands. Use the up arrow to scroll through the previous comments, starting with the most recent. While scrolling, use the down arrow to move back. The history buffer contains the last 12 commands entered at the command line.

Examples The following shows the history of commands entered at the command line:

```
meru_ap# history
show snmpcommunity
history
setenv
history
```

Related
Commands [show history](#)

help

Displays help for the CLI.

Syntax **help**

Usage Use the **help** command to display a list of commands that are available at the prompt. For example, show all commands at the top level, show all the set commands, or all show commands.

Examples Use the following command to display all available commands:

```
# help
  help -> Display this message
  show -> Display system state and configuration information
  set -> Issue a single configuration command
  format -> Set output display format to CLI Table, CLI Pretty or
CLI Plain
  history -> Display list of previous commands
  setenv -> Set CLI session environment variables
  quit -> Exit the CLI
  upgrade -> Upgrade system image
  upldconf -> Upload system configuration
  dldconf -> Download system configuration
  save-conf -> Save Running(Active) configuration in flash
  activate-conf -> Activate(Apply) unsaved configuration
  reset-to-default -> Reset system configuration to factory
  default
  reboot -> Reboot system
```

Use the TAB key for unique command completion, the ? key for help, the up/down arrow keys to cycle through previous commands, and Ctrl-U to kill the current line.

**Related
Commands** [?](#)

passwd

Changes the system password.

Syntax **passwd** *new-password*

Usage Use this command to change the current password. Initially, the system password is set to **admin**. This should be changed immediately to prevent unauthorized access to the system.

Once the password is changed, it takes effect immediately (usually the command **activate-conf** must be used to activate a change). However, the password is active only for the current session. To save the password so it remains in affect after a reboot, it must followed with the commands **activate-conf** and **save-conf**.



Note: The system checks for passwords that are too simple or similar.

Examples Use the following command to change the current password, the default password **admin**, in this case:

```
# passwd new_password
Changing password for admin
Old password: admin
Re-enter new password: new_password
Password changed.
```

Related
Commands **activate-conf**
 save-conf

quit

Exits the CLI.

Syntax **quit**

Usage Use the **quit** command to exit the CLI session.

Examples The following command gracefully exits from the CLI session:

```
# quit
```

reboot

Reboots the system.

Syntax **reboot**

Usage Use this command to reboot the system and restart the system with the configuration that was last saved with the command **save-conf**.

Examples Use the following command to reboot the system:

```
# reboot
```

Related
Commands [save-conf](#)

reset-to-default

Reboots the system to the factory default settings.

Syntax **reset-to-default**

Usage Use this command to reboot the system and restart the system with the factory-set default settings. It may be helpful to use this command when an ill-advised configuration puts the system in an unrecoverable situation.

Examples Use the following command to reset the system to default settings:

```
# reset-to-default
```

save-conf

Saves the current configuration.

Syntax **save-conf**

Usage Use this command to save the current running configuration to permanent system memory. After the configuration is saved with this command, the next time the system boots, the system starts running with the just-saved configuration. The system configuration is stored in the system file **nms.conf**.

Examples Use the following command to save the current configuration:

```
# save-conf
```

set configsnmp

Enables or disables the SNMP trap collection activity.

Syntax **set configsnmp SnmpTrapEnable {1 | 2}**

SnmpTrapEnable 1 | 2 Specifies whether SNMP traps are being collected:

- **1**—Enabled; Traps are being collected.
- **2**—Disabled; Traps are not being collected.

Usage Use this command to enable or disable the collection of SNMP traps. Using this command requires that the SNMP community settings are configured with the **set snmpcommunity** command

Examples Use the following command to enable SNMP trap collection:

```
# set configsnmp SnmpTrapEnable 1
```

**Related
Commands** [set snmpcommunity](#)
[set trapcommunity](#)

set interfaces

Activates and deactivates interfaces.

Syntax **set interfaces** *if* **AdminStatus** {**1** | **2**}

<i>if</i>	Specifies the radio interface (<i>if</i>) to configure (radio1-1 radio2-1 radio1-2 radio2-2). Two interfaces (radio1-1 and radio1-2) operate in mode 802.11a and two interfaces (radio2-1 and radio2-2) operate in either 802.11bg, b, or g mode.
AdminStatus 1 2	Specifies the status mode for the interface. By default, the interfaces are up. 1 —Up; Interface is active and can be brought up 2 —down; Interface is inactive and is unavailable

Usage Use this command to set a radio interface (for example, radio1-1) status up or down. When the status is set to **1** (up), the interface is allowed to be brought online. When the status is set to **2** (down), the interface is unavailable.

Examples Use the following command to enable the interface radio1-1:

```
# set interfaces radio1-1 AdminStatus 1
```

Related Commands [show interfaces](#)

set ip

Sets network configuration settings.

Syntax

```
set ip boot_protocol {dhcp | static addr IP_address netmask subnet_address}  
set ip gateway IP_address  
set ip domain domain_name  
set ip dns[1-4] IP_address
```

dhcp	Specifies that the Radio Switch boots with DHCP. The default setting is static addressing.
static addr <i>IP_address netmask subnet_address</i>	Specifies that the Radio Switch boots with the static IP address specified by <i>IP_address</i> and the netmask specified by <i>subnet_address</i> . By default, the IP address is set to 192.168.1.1 and the netmask is set to 255.255.255.0.
gateway <i>IP_address</i>	Specifies the gateway IP address that the Radio Switch uses.
domain <i>domain_name</i>	Specifies the domain name of the domain where the Radio Switch resides. The domain name can be a maximum of 32 characters.
dns1 <i>IP_address</i>	Specifies up to four different DNS IP addresses.
dns2 <i>IP_address</i>	
dns3 <i>IP_address</i>	
dns4 <i>IP_address</i>	

Usage

The **set ip** commands set basic networking parameters that the Radio Switch uses to connect to the network.

First enter the command **set ip boot_protocol static addr** *IP_address netmask subnet_address* or **set ip dhcp** to establish how the Radio Switch receives its IP address after booting up. By default, the RS4000 is configured with the IP address/netmask 192.168.1.1/255.255.255.0. With the setting **dhcp**, the switch automatically receives its IP address and associated network mask settings, as well as the gateway IP address from the DHCP server.

If the **static** keyword is used , the additional keywords and values for **addr** and **netmask** must be given, as well as the **set ip gateway** command.

The **set ip domain** command sets the domain name for the network. The **set ip dns1** through **set ip dns4** commands allow setting up to 4 Domain Name Server IP addresses, where **dns1** is the primary server, **dns2** is the secondary server, and so forth.

Examples

To manually set the Radio Switch IP addressing, use the following example commands:

```
set ip boot_protocol static addr 10.0.1.100 netmask 255.0.0.0
set ip gateway 10.0.0.20
set ip domain merunetworks
set ip dns1 65.182.161.201
set ip dns2 24.221.161.5
```

Related Commands

[show ip](#)

set loadbalance

Sets the load balancing configuration.

Syntax

```
set loadbalance action {stop | start}  
set loadbalance interval milliseconds  
set loadbalance mode {strict | smooth}
```

action 1 | 2

Sets the operational status for load balancing. Available settings are:

- **1** (or **stop**)—stop load balancing
- **2** (or **start**)—start load balancing

interval *milliseconds*

Sets the interval in milliseconds for load balancing. The minimum interval is 10 milliseconds and the default interval is 1000 milliseconds.

mode {{1|strict}} | {{2|smooth}}

Sets the load balancing mode. Available settings are:

- **1** (or **strict**)—strict load balancing (default setting)
- **2** (or **smooth**)—smooth load balancing

Usage

The load balancing feature evenly distributes clients that attempt to associate with a Radio Switch, ensuring a fair balance of clients among radios on the same band, and within the same ESSID. By default, load balancing is active to assure both radios are being used equally. The balancing is determined by the number of clients assigned to each radio band and ESSID, not the amount of packets being transferred by each client. Load balancing is performed between the two radios on the same band and ESSID (that is, between both A radios and between both BG radios on the same RS4000).



Note:

By default, four ESSIDs are factory set, meru1-1, meru1-2, meru2-1, and meru2-2. These should be removed and two ESSIDs created: each that combine the two radios per band. See **set wif** to create ESSIDs.

As a client begins to associate, an inventory of the currently associated clients for the requested band is taken, and based on the type of balancing mode selected (strict or smooth) the client is assigned to the radio that is next in line to receive a client.

The different load balancing modes, strict and smooth, allocate clients based on a calculation of the radio that has a lesser number of clients that are associated. The calculation for smooth uses more of an averaging method than that used for the strict method. By default, the strict calculation is set.

Examples

To disable Load balancing:

```
# set loadbalance action 1
```

To create two ESSIDs:

```
# set wif radio1-1 essid bandA
# set wif radio1-2 essid bandA
# set wif radio2-1 essid bandG
# set wif radio2-2 essid bandG
```

To start the load balancing:

```
# set loadbalance action 2
```

Related Commands

[set wif](#)

set radius

Specifies the RADIUS server configuration.

Syntax

```
set radius primary_ip ip_addr
set radius primary_port port_number
set radius primary_secret secret
set radius secondary_ip ip_addr
set radius secondary_port port_number
set radius secondary_secret secret
```

primary_ip <i>ip_addr</i>	Sets the primary (primary_ip <i>ip_addr</i>) and secondary (secondary_ip <i>ip_addr</i>) RADIUS server IP address. By default, 10.0.0.1 is set as the primary IP address and 10.0.0.2 is set as the secondary.
secondary_ip <i>ip_addr</i>	
primary_port <i>port_number</i>	Sets the primary (primary_port <i>port_number</i>) and secondary (secondary_port <i>port_number</i>) RADIUS server IP port number. By default, 1812 is set for both primary and secondary port numbers.
secondary_port <i>port_number</i>	
primary_secret <i>secret</i>	Sets the primary (primary_secret <i>secret</i>) and secondary (secondary_secret <i>secret</i>) RADIUS server shared secret. A maximum of 32 characters can be used for <i>secret</i> . By default, meru123 is set for the primary secret and secondary secret.
secondary_secret <i>secret</i>	

Usage

The **radius** commands configure parameters used to communicate with an existing network RADIUS server. The RADIUS server is a key component of 802.1X WLAN security, as it provides access management by checking an access list to authenticate a user that attempts to join the WLAN. Many sites configure a primary and secondary RADIUS server to ensure the continued availability of the authentication service, should the primary server become unavailable.

The RADIUS server IP address must be specified, as well as a shared secret and port number. Other configuration parameters set with command determine the amount of time a key is valid before it is automatically changed, and the amount of time clients are allowed to connect to the Radio Switch before they must reauthenticate themselves.

Examples

The following commands set the primary RADIUS server IP address to 10.0.0.30, with a shared secret of 2for10is, and port 1812.

```
# set radius primary_ip 10.0.0.30
# set radius primary_secret 2for10is
# set radius primary_port 1812
```

Related
Commands

[set wif](#)

set snmpcommunity

Sets the SNMP community values.

Syntax

```
set snmpcommunity ROPrivilege {1|2}
set snmpcommunity ROCommunityString string
set snmpcommunity ROManagerIpAddress IP_address
set snmpcommunity RWPrivilege {1|2}
set snmpcommunity RWCommunityString string
set snmpcommunity RWManagerIpAddress IP_address
```

ROPrivilege 1 2	Specifies whether Read Only privilege to the agent by authorized managers is enabled or disabled: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1—Enabled• 2—Disabled
ROCommunityString <i>string</i>	Sets the name of the ReadOnly community string, which is used for authorization and access, similar to a password. By default, public is set, but any user-defined 32-character string can be used.
ROManagerIpAddress <i>IP_address</i>	Sets the IP address for a ReadOnly SNMP Management Station. By default, the address is set to 0.0.0.0, which allows all managers read/get access to the agent. If a unique IP address is set, only that management station has access to the agent.
RWPrivilege 1 2	Specifies whether Read Write privilege is enabled to the agent: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 1—Enabled• 2—Disabled
RWCommunityString <i>string</i>	Sets the name of the ReadWrite community string, which is used for authorization and access, similar to a password. By default, test2 is set, but any user-defined 32-character string can be used.
RWManagerIpAddress <i>IP_address</i>	Sets the IP address for a ReadWrite SNMP Management Station. By default, the address is set to 0.0.0.0, which allows all managers get/set access to the agent. If a unique IP address is set, only that management station has access to the agent.

Usage

Use this command to define the SNMP community settings. The SNMP application-layer protocol supports message-oriented communication between SNMP management stations and the SNMP agent located on the RS4000.



Caution! As shipped, the system is set with default SNMP community strings (**public**) that allow documented access to the management interfaces. It is strongly recommended that you change these default strings as soon as possible to prevent unauthorized access to your system.

As a prerequisite, SNMP must be enabled using the command **set configsnmp**. Then use this command and the privilege, community string, and manager IP address keywords to configure the SNMP community. There are two types of SNMP communities:

- **ReadOnly (RO)**—allows the manager to read/get the SNMP MIB object values on the RS4000. This allows an SNMP Management Station to view the status of the RS4000.
- **ReadWrite (RW)**—allows the manager to read and also set SNMP object values on the RS4000 (except for the community string). Setting object values allows the RS4000 to be configured remotely from the SNMP Management Station.

The SNMP community string is similar to a password and is used for authentication, privacy, and authorization services to the SNMP agent.

Examples

The following commands enable SNMP ReadOnly permission for the management station at IP address 192.168.200.100, and uses CatsCradle as the access code:

```
# set snmpcommunity ROPrivilege 1
# set snmpcommunity ROCommunityString CatsCradle
# set snmpcommunity ROManagerIpAddress 192.168.200.100
```

Related Commands

[set configsnmp](#)
[set trapcommunity](#)

set system

Sets system level configuration settings.

Syntax

```
set system Contact name  
set system Name RS4000_name  
set system Location description  
set system hostname hostname  
set system syslog_server IP_address
```

Contact <i>name</i>	Specifies an identifying name to be used as the contact reference.
Name <i>RS4000_name</i>	Specifies an identifying name for the RS4000.
Location <i>description</i>	Specifies descriptive text for where the RS4000 is located.
hostname <i>hostname</i>	Specifies the hostname for the Meru Radio Switch. A maximum of 32 characters can be used. By default, the host name is set to meru_ap .
syslog_server <i>IP_address</i>	IP address of the system to be used as the syslog server. The syslog server is the location where the system log file resides. See “Checking Syslog Messages” on page 29 for a complete list of messages.

Usage

The **set system** command configure basic system parameters for identifying the RS4000 and providing its Regulatory Domain setup. Identification text provides labels for a Contact, Location description, Name of unit, and Hostname assigned to the Radio Switch. It also allows you to designate the IP address for the system that is to be used as the syslog server.

Examples

To configure the hostname of the Radio Switch to **library_RS**, use the command:

```
# set system hostname library_RS
```

To designate the IP address (192.168.220.1 for example) of the system that is to be used as the syslog server, use the command:

```
# set system syslog_server 192.168.220.1
```



Note: A complete list of the syslog messages can be found in “Checking Syslog Messages” on page 29.

Related
Commands

[show system](#)

set trapcommunity

Configures the SNMP trap manager station.

Syntax

```
set trapcommunity TrapCommunityStr string
```

```
set trapcommunity TrapCommunityManagerIpAddress IP_address
```

TrapCommunityStr *string*

Sets the name of the trap community string, which is used for authorization and access, similar to a password. By default, **test2** is set, but any user-defined 32-character string can be used.

TrapCommunityManagerIpAddress
IP_address

Sets the IP address for a SNMP trap Management Station. By default, the address is set to 0.0.0.0, which allows all managers to receive traps from the agent. If a unique IP address is set, only that management station can receive traps from the agent.

Usage

Use this command to set an SNMP management station IP address and the community string that serves as a password to protect access to the SNMP management station. The SNMP management station can receive SNMP traps from the RS4000 SNMP agent.

An SNMP trap is an unsolicited SNMP message that is sent to a management station. Traps are sent to convey the data immediately, instead of waiting for the station to poll at some future time.



Caution! As shipped, the system is set with documented SNMP trapcommunity strings that allow access to the management interfaces. It is strongly recommended that you change these default strings as soon as possible to prevent unauthorized access to your system.

Examples

Use the following command to set the community string that authenticates and authorizes the SNMP trap manager:

```
# set trapcommunity TrapCommunityStr alabast0r
```

Use the following command to set the IP address of the SNMP trap manager:

```
# set trapcommunity TrapCommunityManagerIpAddress 192.168.100.1
```

Related
Commands

[set configsnmp](#)

set wif

Configures wireless interface settings.

Syntax

```
set wif if essid ssid_name  
set wif if mode {11a | 11g}  
set wif if rate {1 | 2 | 5.5 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 24 | 36 | 48 | 54 | auto}  
set wif if channel {1-11 | 36 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 52 | 56 | 60 | 64 | 149 | 153 | 157 | 161 | 165}  
set wif if short_preamble {enable | disable}  
set wif if tx_power 1-30  
set wif if ess_vlantag 0-4094  
set wif if dtim_period 0-255  
set wif if publish_essid {enable | disable}  
set wif if beacon_interval 0-65535  
set wif if security_mode {none | 8021x | wep}  
set wif if reauth_period 0-65535  
set wif if rekey_period 0-65535  
set wif if key_len {wep64 | wep128}  
set wif if key_index {1 | 2 | 3 | 4}  
set wif if wep_auth_mode {shared | open}  
set wif if key[1-4] key
```

if Specifies the radio interface (*if*) to configure (**radio1-1** | **radio2-1** | **radio1-2** | **radio2-2**).

Two interfaces (**radio1-1** and **radio1-2**) operate in mode 802.11a and two interfaces (**radio2-1** and **radio2-2**) operate in either 802.11bg, or b mode.

The interface designation is a mandatory parameter in all wireless interface commands and is shown as *if* in the related command syntaxes.

essid *ssid_name*

Specifies the ESSID (Extended Service Set Identifier) name associated with the radio interface. By default, ESSID **meru1-1** is specified for radio1-1 and **meru1-2** for radio1-2; ESSID **meru2-1** is specified for radio2-1 and **meru2-2** for radio2-2.

The *ssid_name* must be a maximum of 32 characters and must not contain special characters or spaces. An ESSID must not mix modes (see below) or load balancing cannot be performed.

mode { 11a 11g }	<p>Specifies the operational mode of wireless interface (11a 11g). By default, 11a is specified for 802.11a interfaces (radio1-1 and radio1-2) and 11g is specified for 802.11bg interfaces (radio2-1 and radio2-2).</p> <p>When changing the mode, be sure to also change the rate to correspond.</p>
rate { 1 2 5.5 6 9 11 12 18 24 36 48 54 auto }	<p>Specifies the transmit data rate (Mbps) of the interface. By default, auto is set to allow the rate to be set by the interface mode. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 802.11a supports 6 9 12 18 24 36 48 54 auto ● 802.11b supports 1 2 5.5 11 auto ● 802.11bg supports 1 2 5.5 6 9 11 12 18 24 36 48 54 auto
channel { 1-11 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 149 153 157 161 165 }	<p>Specifies the channel (frequency) on which wireless interface is operating. By default, channel 36 is set for radio1-1 and 149 for radio1-2 (11a interfaces), and channel 1 is set for radio2-1 and 11 for radio2-2 (11b/11bg interfaces).</p> <p>For this release of product, following channel usage is recommended:</p> <p>For 802.11bg radios:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Channel 1 and Channel 11 <p>For 802.11a radios, use any of the following combinations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Channel 36 and Channel 48 ● Channel 40 and Channel 52 ● Channel 44 and Channel 56 ● Channel 48 and Channel 60 ● Channel 52 and Channel 64
short_preamble { enable disable }	<p>Specifies whether to enable or disable short preamble. By default, short preamble can only be enabled if mode is set to 11g. If short preamble is disabled, long preamble is used, which may be necessary to ensure compatibility between the RS and some older WLAN cards. Using short preamble improves throughput.</p>
stx_power 1-30	<p>Specifies the transmit power level in dBm for the interface. By default, the power level is set to 30 dBm.</p>
ess_vlanitag 0-4094	<p>Specifies the VLAN identification tag to assign to the interface. Valid tags can be from 0 to 4094. The default setting is 0.</p>

dtim_period 0-255	Specifies the number of beacon intervals that elapse before broadcast frames are sent. Value must be between 0 and 255 . Setting the DTIM period to a higher value decreases the frequency of broadcasts sent by the RS4000. If power save is enabled on clients that are connected to the RS4000, clients “wake up” less if fewer broadcasts are sent, which conserves battery life for the clients. The default beacon DTIM period is 1.
publish_essid {enable disable}	Specifies whether the RS4000 broadcasts the ESSID (enabled) or not (disabled). By default, an ESSID is broadcast. When an ESSID is broadcast, it is included in the beacon that gets advertised. Clients using passive scanning listen for beacons transmitted by access points. If broadcasting an ESSID is disabled, clients listening for beacons cannot receive ESSID information.
beacon_interval {25-500}	Specifies the interval in milliseconds between beacon broadcasts. Setting the beacon interval to a higher value decreases the frequency of unicasts and broadcasts sent by the RS4000. If the power-save feature is enabled on clients that are connected to the RS4000, clients “wake up” less if fewer unicasts and broadcasts are sent, which conserves the battery life for the clients. The default interval is 100.
security_mode {none 8021x wep}	<p>Specifies the mode that will be used to enforce WLAN security. The default setting is none.</p> <p>If 8021x is selected, the 802.1X protocol is used and the set radius command must also be invoked to set the RADIUS server configuration parameters.</p> <p>If wep is selected, the following commands must also be used to set the WEP parameters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set wif if key_len • set wif if key_index • set wif if wep_auth_mode • set wif if key[1-4]
reauth_period 0, 3600-65535	Period in seconds after which 802.1X authenticated wireless clients will be reauthenticated. By default, the period is set to 3600 seconds. A value of 0 means reauthentication is disabled.

rekey_period 0, 300-65535	<p>Sets the interval that an 802.1X key is valid. After the amount of time specified by <i>seconds</i> has elapsed, a new key is automatically generated. Frequently changing the key is recommended to prevent security breaches. The default interval is 300 seconds.</p> <p>When 0 is specified, rekeying is disabled and the key is valid for the entire session, regardless of the duration.</p>
key_len wep64 wep128	<p>Specifies the WEP flavor in use. If wep64 is selected, the WEP64 protocol is used. If wep128 is selected, the WEP128 protocol is used. By default, If wep64 is selected.</p>
key_index { 1 2 3 4 }	<p>Specifies the WEP key transmit index number. Most station WEP key configurations allow 4 keys. By default, 1 is set.</p>
wep_auth_mode { shared open }	<p>Sets the WEP security mode for the interface to shared or open. By default, shared is set. When configured to shared, unencrypted packets are dropped at phy (before the packet reaches the driver); when configured to open, unencrypted packets reach the driver; but authentication of the station fails.</p>
key1 <i>key</i> key2 <i>key</i> key3 <i>key</i> key4 <i>key</i>	<p>Specifies up to four WEP keys. Keys can be specified in ASCII or Hex.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● WEP64— 5 ASCII characters or 10 Hex characters ● WEP128—13 ASCII characters or 26 Hex characters <p>By default, meru1 is set for all four keys.</p> <p>If a Hex key is to be specified, the key must be prefaced with the 0x character string.</p>

Usage

These commands perform the configuration of the WiFi properties for the interface. The interface must be specified in each of the commands and the radio interface determines the 802.11 operating mode and some associated features. For example, **radio1-1** and **radio1-2** operate in mode 802.11a and **radio2-1** and **radio2-2** operate in either 802.11bg or b modes.

A summary of the default settings for the wireless interface are as follows:

- ESSID: **meru1-1** is specified for radio1-1 and **meru1-2** is specified for radio1-2; **meru2-1** is specified for radio2-1 and **meru2-2** is specified radio2-2
- mode: radio1-1 and radio1-2—**802.11a**; radio2-1 and radio2-2—**802.11g**
- rate: **auto**
- channel: **36** is set for radio1-1 and **149** radio1-2, and channel **1** is set for radio2-1 and **11** radio2-2
- short preamble: **enable**
- DTIM period : **1**

- ESS VLAN Tag: **0**
- publish ESSID: **enable**
- beacon interval: **100**
- key length: **wep64**
- security mode: **none**
- transmission key index: **1**
- WEP security mode: **shared**
- WEP keys: **meru1**

Examples

Related Commands

[set radius](#)

setenv

Sets the CLI display environment.

Syntax

```
setenv maxlines lines  
setenv scrolling {true | false}
```

maxlines <i>lines</i>	Sets the maximum number of lines of the CLI display to <i>lines</i> . By default, <i>lines</i> is set to 24 and can be 1 and 255.
scrolling true false	Specifies whether display scrolling is enabled: true —scrolling is enabled (sometimes useful when interfacing with scripts). false —scrolling is disabled (default).

Usage

Sets the characteristics of the CLI display environment. **maxlines** determines the number of lines that are displayed per window. **scrolling** determines whether displays with more text than fits in one window scrolls without pressing a key to display more text.

Examples

The following sets the maximum lines to 100:

```
meru_ap# setenv maxlines 100
```


show assocStations

Displays the associated stations.

Syntax **show assocStations**

Usage This command lists the number of stations that are associated to the RS4000.

Examples The following command shows the number of associated stations:

```
meru_ap# show assocStations

[radio1-1]

      MAC Address           :      00:40:96:A9:B0:8D
      Received bytes       :      1481074
      Transmitted bytes    :      1402598
      RSSI                  :      21
```

show configsnmp

Displays the SNMP trap collection status.

Syntax **show configsnmp**

Usage Displays whether SNMP trap collection is enabled for the radio interface. Enabling or disabling SNMP trap collection is performed with the command **set configsnmp**. Configuring trap community is performed with the **set trapcommunity** command.

Examples The following command shows the SNMP status is enabled:

```
meru_ap# show configsnmp
[configsnmp]
Snmp Trap           :   enabled(1)
```

**Related
Commands** [set configsnmp](#)
 [set trapcommunity](#)

show dot11counters

Displays Dot11 counter statistics.

Syntax

show dot11counters [*if*]

if Optional. Specifies the radio interface to show (**radio1-1** | **radio2-1** | **radio1-2** | **radio2-2**).

Usage

Displays the Dot11 radio counter statistics for all wireless interfaces, or with optional argument, displays statistics for specified interface.

Table 4: Field Descriptions for show dot11counters

Statistic	Description
[Interface Index]	Unique identification number of the wireless interface.
Failed Count	Total number of failed transmissions.
Retry Count	Total number of frames that are retransmitted at least once.
Frame Duplicate Count	Total number of frames received more than once.
RTS Success Count	Total number of RTS frames that are successfully transmitted.
Received Fragment Count	Total number of frames received that has the fragment bit set.
FCS Error Count	Total number of packets received which failed Frame Check Sequence validation due to packet corruption.
Transmit Frame Count	Total number of whole frames transmitted, including unicast, broadcast, and multicast frames.
WEP Undecryptable Count	Total number of frames received with undecryptable WEP keys ACKs were not received.

Examples

The following shows the wireless interface configuration for radio1-1:

```
#show dot11counters radio1-1  
  
[radio1-1]
```

Failed Count	:	211
Retry Count	:	2679
Frame Duplicate Count	:	0
RTS Success Count	:	0
Received Fragment Count	:	0
FCS Error Count	:	55982
Transmitted Frame Count	:	3501
WEP Undecryptable Count	:	0

show factoryconfig

Displays the factory-set configuration.

Syntax **show factoryconfig**

Usage Shows factory-set configuration settings. This command shows the initial settings of all configuration parameters, and may be helpful to refer to if some user-initiated configuration changes are not working and you would like to selectively revert to the default settings.

Examples The following shows an except of the factory-set configuration file output:

```
meru_ap# show factoryconfig
```

```
[system_config]
host_name=meru_ap
syslog_server=

[network_config]
boot_proto = static
ip_addr = 192.168.1.1
mask = 255.255.255.0
def_gateway=
domain=
dns1=
dns2=
dns3=
dns4=

[radiol-1]
```

**Related
Commands** [show runningconfig](#)

show history

Displays a history of commands entered.

Syntax **show history**

Usage Shows the 12 most recent commands.

Examples The following shows the history of commands entered at the command line:

```
meru_ap# show history
show snmpcommunity
history
setenv
history
```

**Related
Commands** [history](#)

show interfaces

Displays the current network interface settings.

Syntax

show interfaces *if*

if

Optional. Specifies the interface to show (**eth1** | **eth2** | **radio1-1** | **radio2-1** | **radio1-2** | **radio2-2**) or **1**, **2**, **3**, **4**, **5**, **6**, respectively).

Usage

Use this command to see the Ethernet (**eth1** and **eth2**) and RF interfaces (**radio1-1**, **radio2-1**, **radio1-2**, and **radio2-2**) for the RS4000. Alternately, an interface can be specified by a number (for example, **3** for radio1-1)

Table 5: Field Descriptions for show interfaces

Parameter	Description
[Interface Name]	The name of the interface, for example, eth1, radio1-1.
Index	The index for identifying this interface.
Description	Shows a description of the interface.
Type	Type descriptor.
Mtu	The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) for the interface.
Speed (Mbits/sec)	The configured speed for the interface.
PhysAddress	The MAC address of the interface.
AdminStatus	Indicates whether the wireless interface has been enabled (Up) or taken out of service (Down).
OperStatus	Indicates whether the interface is operational (up) or unavailable (down)
Last Change	The date the interface was changed last.
InOctets	The number of octets received by this interface.
InUCastPkts	The number of unicast packets received by this interface.
InNUCastPkts	The number of non-unicast packets received by this interface.

Table 5: Field Descriptions for show interfaces

Parameter	Description
InDiscards	The number of incoming packets discarded by this interface.
InErrors	The number of incoming packets with errors on this interface.
InUnknown Protos	The number of packets with an unknown protocol received by this interface.
OutOctets	The number of octets sent by this interface.
OutUcastPkts	The number of unicast packets sent by this interface.
OutNUcast Pkts	The number of non-unicast packets sent by this interface.
OutDiscards	The number of outgoing packets discarded by this interface.
OutErrors	The number of outgoing packets with errors on this interface.
OutQLen	The number of packets in the outgoing packet queue.

Examples

Use the following command to display the network interface settings:

```
# show interfaces

      [eth1]
      Index           :    1
      Descr           :   eth1
      Type            :  802.3 Ethernet
      Mtu             :   1500
      Speed           :  100 Mbps
      PhysAddress     :  00:10:C6:AA:11:13
      AdminStatus    :   up(1)
      OperStatus     :   up(1)
      LastChange     :  00:00:00.00
      InOctets       :  44426679
      InUcastPkts    :  44426679
      InNUcastPkts   :    0
      InDiscards     :    0
      InErrors       :    2
      InUnknownProtos :    0
      OutOctets      :    0
      OutUcastPkts   :    0
      OutNUcastPkts  :    0
      OutDiscards    :    0
      OutErrors      :    0
      OutQLen       :    0
      Specific       :   0.0

      [eth2]
      Index           :    2
      Descr           :   eth2
```



```

Type           : 802.3 Ethernet
Mtu            : 1500
Speed         : 100 Mbps
PhysAddress    : 00:10:C6:E0:5F:AB
AdminStatus    : up(1)
OperStatus     : up(1)
LastChange    : 00:00:00.00
InOctets      : 124770237
InUcastPkts   : 124770237
InNUcastPkts  : 0
InDiscards    : 0
InErrors      : 2
InUnknownProtos : 0
OutOctets     : 0
OutUcastPkts  : 0
OutNUcastPkts : 0
OutDiscards   : 0
OutErrors     : 0
OutQLen       : 0
Specific      : 0.0

```

```

[radiol1-1]
Index          : 3
Descr         : radiol1-1
Type          : 802.11 Wireless
Mtu           : 2290
Speed        : up to 54 Mbps
PhysAddress   : 00:10:C6:AA:11:11
AdminStatus   : up(1)
OperStatus    : up(1)
LastChange   : 00:00:00.00
InOctets     : 35377531
InUcastPkts  : 35377531
InNUcastPkts : 0
InDiscards   : 0
InErrors     : 1762
InUnknownProtos : 0
OutOctets    : 35148684
OutUcastPkts : 0
OutNUcastPkts : 0
OutDiscards  : 0
OutErrors    : 14
OutQLen      : 0
Specific     : 0.0

```

```

[radiol1-2]
Index          : 4
Descr         : radiol1-2
Type          : 802.11 Wireless
Mtu           : 2290
Speed        : up to 54 Mbps
PhysAddress   : 00:10:C6:1D:12:88
AdminStatus   : up(1)
OperStatus    : up(1)
LastChange   : 00:00:00.00

```

```

InOctets           : 1820
InUcastPkts       : 1820
InNUcastPkts      : 0
InDiscards        : 0
InErrors          : 21057
InUnknownProtos   : 0
OutOctets         : 32772009
OutUcastPkts      : 0
OutNUcastPkts     : 0
OutDiscards       : 0
OutErrors         : 707
OutQLen           : 0
Specific          : 0.0

[radio2-1]
Index             : 5
Descr            : radio2-1
Type             : 802.11 Wireless
Mtu              : 2290
Speed            : up to 54 Mbps
PhysAddress      : 00:10:C6:AA:11:12
AdminStatus      : up(1)
OperStatus       : up(1)
LastChange       : 00:00:00.00
InOctets         : 0
InUcastPkts     : 0
InNUcastPkts    : 0
InDiscards      : 0
InErrors        : 229402
InUnknownProtos : 0
OutOctets       : 3234900
OutUcastPkts   : 0
OutNUcastPkts  : 0
OutDiscards    : 0
OutErrors      : 1340
OutQLen        : 0
Specific        : 0.0

[radio2-2]
Index             : 6
Descr            : radio2-2
Type             : 802.11 Wireless
Mtu              : 2290
Speed            : up to 54 Mbps
PhysAddress      : 00:10:C6:1D:12:89
AdminStatus      : up(1)
OperStatus       : up(1)
LastChange       : 00:00:00.00
InOctets         : 0
InUcastPkts     : 0
InNUcastPkts    : 0
InDiscards      : 0
InErrors        : 936447
InUnknownProtos : 0
OutOctets       : 32724557

```

```
OutUcastPkts      : 0
OutNUcastPkts    : 0
OutDiscards      : 0
OutErrors        : 8004
OutQLen          : 0
                  Specific      : 0.0
```

Related [set interfaces](#)
Commands

show ip

Displays the current network configuration settings.

Syntax **show ip**

Usage Use this command to see the stored RS4000 IP settings. The IP settings are set with the command **set ip**.

Table 6: Field Descriptions for show ip

Parameter	Description
Boot Protocol	The boot protocol that determines whether the Radio Switch boots with a static IP address or one assigned using DHCP.
IP Address	The IP address for the RS4000. By default, the IP address is set to 192.168.1.1.
Network Mask	The subnet mask for the RS4000 IP address. By default, the netmask is set to 255.255.0.0
Default Gateway	The gateway IP address that the RS4000 uses.
Domain	The domain name of the domain where the Radio Switch resides.
DNS1-DNS4	The addresses for up to four different DNS IP addresses.

Examples Use the following command to display the network addresses settings:

```
# show ip
[ip]

      Boot Protocol      :   DHCP
      IP Address         :   10.0.221.14
      Network Mask      :   255.0.0.0
      Default Gateway    :   10.0.0.20
      Domain             :   merunetworks.com
      DNS1               :   10.0.0.10
      DNS2               :   10.0.0.40
      DNS3               :   65.182.161.201
      DNS4               :   206.13.28.12
```

Related
Commands

[set ip](#)

show led

Displays the current status of the LEDs.

Syntax **show led**

Usage Use this command to see the current connection status of the RS4000 IP via LEDs. The LED status can be:

- **Green**—The RS4000 is working properly and is enabled.
- **Amber**—There is a network connectivity problem.

Examples The following example shows the RS4000 LED status:

```
meru-ap# show led  
  
LED state is Green
```

show loadbalance

Displays the configuration for the Load Balancer.

Syntax **show loadbalance**

Usage Use this command to display the stored settings for the load balancer feature. Load balancer settings that display with this command are set with the **set loadbalance** command.

Examples Use the following command to display stored settings for the load balancer feature.

```
meru_ap# show loadbalance

      [loadbalance]

      Action           : start
      Interval         : 1000
      Operational Mode : strict
```

**Related
Commands** [set loadbalance](#)

show radius

Displays running configuration for RADIUS server.

Syntax **show radius**

Usage Use this command to display the stored RADIUS server settings. Settings that display with this command are set with the command **set radius**.

Examples Use the following command to display the RADIUS server settings:

```
# show radius
```

```
[radius]
```

```
IP Address Primary RADIUS Server      : 10.0.0.1
Port of Primary RADIUS Server         : 1812
Shared Secret of Primary RADIUS Server : *****
IP Address Secondary RADIUS Server    : 10.0.0.2
Port of Secondary RADIUS Server       : 1812
Shared Secret of Secondary RADIUS Server : *****
```

**Related
Commands** [set radius](#)
 [set wif](#)

show runningconfig

Show configuration of running system.

Syntax **show runningconfig**

Usage The configuration shown by this command is stored in "running nms.conf" file and NOT the actual running configuration of each components. For this configuration to take effect, the user must use the command **save-conf**.

Examples The following shows an except of the running configuration:

```
meru_ap# show runningconfig
```

```
[system_config]
host_name=meru_ap
syslog_server=
```

```
[network_config]
boot_proto = dhcp
```

```
[radio1-1]
status = up
ssid = cwon-testap
mode = 11a
channel = 36
rate = auto
tx_power = 30
rts_threshold = 2312
dtim_period = 1
publish_ssid = enable
beacon_interval = 100
vlan_tag = 0
```

```
[radio2-1]
status = up
ssid = cwon-testap2-1
mode = 11b
channel = 3
rate = auto
tx_power = 30
----More----
```

**Related
Commands** [save-conf](#)

show snmpcommunity

Displays the SNMP community configuration.

Syntax **show snmpcommunity**

Usage Displays the SNMP community information for the radio interface. The display shows the community string and IP address settings for configured SNMP managers with the ReadOnly and ReadWrite privilege.

Configuring an SNMP community string and IP address of the SNMP manager is performed with the **set snmpcommunity** command.

Enabling or disabling SNMP is performed with the command **set configsnmp**.

Configuring trap community and IP address of the SNMP manager that the traps are sent to is performed with the **set trapcommunity** command.

Examples The following command shows the SNMP trap collection information; that is, that test2 is the string used as the password and the traps are being sent to the manager at 10.0.0.21:

```
meru_ap# show snmpcommunity

      [snmpcommunity]

      Read Privilege           : snmpRo(1)
      Read Community String    : public
      Read Manager IP Address  : 0.0.0.0
      Read Write Privilege     : snmpRw(2)
      Read Write Community String : test2
      Read Write Manager IP Address : 0.0.0.0
```

Related Commands [set configsnmp](#)
 [set snmpcommunity](#)
 [set trapcommunity](#)

show startupconfig

Show starting configuration of system.

Syntax **show startupconfig**

Usage The configuration shown by this command is stored in nms.conf file on "flash" and is the configuration that is used at system boot. However, if the user has executed CLI commands after system start-up and activated them with the command **activate-conf**, the executed command configuration can be viewed by the command **show runningconfig**.

If the system is rebooted without saving the running configuration, this configuration (the startupconfig) will again take effect.

Examples The following shows an except of the startup configuration file:

```
meru_ap# show startupconfig
```

```
[system_config]
host_name=meru_ap
syslog_server=

[network_config]
boot_proto = dhcp

[radiol-1]
status = up
ssid = cwon-testap
mode = 11a
channel = 36
rate = auto
tx_power = 30
rts_threshold = 2312
dtim_period = 1
publish_ssid = enable
beacon_interval = 100
vlan_tag = 0
```

**Related
Commands** [activate-conf](#)
[reboot](#)
[save-conf](#)

show system

Displays the stored system settings.

Syntax **show system**

Usage Use this command to see the stored RS4000 system settings.

Information such as Description, Contact, Name, Location, Host Name, and Syslog Server are entered with the command **set system**. Other entries such as Serial Number, and AP Type are hardware-specific and cannot be changed. The Up Time, Boot Version, and Software Version are software-specific and cannot be changed.

Examples Use the following command to display the system settings:

```
#show system
```

```
[system]
```

```
Description                    :    Access Point
Up Time(hh:mm:ss.ff)         :    00:00:10.74
Contact                        :    meru_ap
Name                          :    meru_ap
Location                      :    meru_ap
Serial Number                 :    00:10:C6:AA:11:13
AP Type                        :    RS4000
Boot Version                  :    1.0
Software Version              :    1.1-131
Host Name                     :    meru_ap
Syslog Server                 :    0.0.0.0
```

**Related
Commands** [set system](#)

show trapcommunity

Displays the SNMP trap community configuration.

Syntax **show trapcommunity**

Usage Displays the SNMP trap collection and forwarding information for the radio interface. Configuring an SNMP trap community string and IP address of the SNMP manager to which the traps are sent to is performed with the **set trapcommunity** command.

Enabling or disabling SNMP is performed with the command **set configsnmp**.

Examples The following command shows the SNMP trap collection information; that is, that test2 is the string used as the password and the traps are being sent to the manager at 10.0.0.21:

```
meru_ap# show trapcommunity
[trapcommunity]
```

```
Trap Community String           :   test2
Trap Community Manager IP Address :  10.0.0.21
```

Related Commands [set configsnmp](#)
[set trapcommunity](#)

show unsavedconfig

Show unsaved configuration changes.

Syntax **show unsavedconfig**

Usage This command lists the commands that have been executed since the last saved version of the configuration. For the commands listed in this command's output to take effect, the user must use the command **save-conf**. If there have been no commands executed since the last saved configuration, the output "No Un-saved Configuration!!" is displayed.

Examples

```
meru_ap# show unsavedconfig
NOTE: Running configuration is
      displayed inside brackets"()"

[snmp_agent]
      sysContact = merunetworks (meru_ap)
```

**Related
Commands** [save-conf](#)

show wif

Displays wireless radio interface configuration.

Syntax **show wif** [*if*] [*object*]

if Optional. Specifies the radio interface to show (**radio1-1** | **radio2-1** | **radio1-2** | **radio2-2**).

object Optional. Show specific object information (for example, channel) on the specified interface.

Usage Displays the current configuration for all wireless interfaces, or with optional arguments, displays configuration for specified interface, or particular statistic (object) for specified interface. The setting that are displayed for this command are set with the **set wif** command.

Examples The following shows the wireless interface configuration for radio1-1:

```
#show wif radio1-1

[radio1-1]
ESSID : cwon-testap
Operational Mode : 11a
Rate : auto
Channel : 36
Short Preamble : disable
Tx Power : 30
ESS Vlan Tag : 0
DTIM Period : 1
Publish ESSID : disable
Beacon Interval : 100
Rekey Period : 300
Re-authentication Period : 3600
Key Length : wep128
Security Mode : WEP
Transmission Key Index : 1
Wep Security Mode : shared
WEP Key1 : *****
WEP Key2 : *****
WEP Key3 : *****
WEP Key4 : *****
```

To show information for an object, channel, on radio1-1, use the following example command:

```
meru_ap# show wif radio1-1 channel
```

```
[radio1-1]  
Channel : 36
```

Related
Commands [set wif](#)

upgrade

Upgrades software image.

Syntax **upgrade** {**local** | **remote** *tftp_ip_address*} **image file**

local	Specifies the image file is obtained from the local flash memory.
remote <i>tftp_ip_address</i>	Specifies the image file is obtained from the IP address of the TFTP server. This is a Mandatory parameter except when using the local keyword.
image file	Package (file) name to be used as the upgrade image. This is a Mandatory parameter.

Usage The **upgrade** command allows downloading and upgrading the system image file from a remote TFTP server, specified by its IP address, or from a previously downloaded image that currently resides on the RS4000 flash. An image on the RS4000 flash was downloaded previously with the **download** command.

The **upgrade remote** command allows you to download an upgrade image from the specified TFTP server and upgrade in one command, for example:

```
upgrade remote 10.0.220.58 image RS4000_pkg_11_0_06.tar
```

Examples The **upgrade remote** command allows you to download an upgrade image from the specified TFTP server and upgrade in one command, for example:

```
upgrade remote 10.0.220.58 image RS4000_pkg_11_0_06.tar
Upgrade Complete
```

Related Commands [download](#)

upldconf

Uploads a configuration file.

Syntax **upldconf tftp_ip** *ip_address*

tftp_ip *ip_address* Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server where the configuration file should be uploaded to.

Usage Use this command to upload the configuration file to a remote TFTP server, specified by the *ip-address* argument. The configuration file is automatically selected and uploaded to the /tftpboot directory on the TFTP server.

Uploading the configuration file to a TFTP server can be a precaution against file loss. The uploaded file serves as a backup copy, and can be downloaded later with the **dldconf** command, or may be downloaded when the same configuration is needed on several RS4000 radio switches.

Examples Use the following command to upload the configuration file to the TFTP server at 192.168.10.220:

```
# upldconf tftp_ip 192.168.10.220
```

**Related
Commands** **dldconf**

Appendix B

MIB Definition Reference

This appendix contains tables that describe the Management Information Base (MIB) supported by the RS4000. The MIB definition tables are:

- [RFC 1212 MIB—System Group](#)
- [RFC 1213 MIB—Interface Group](#)
- [IEEE 802.11 MIB—Dot11 Counter Table \(Statistics\)](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—AP System Entry](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—Network Configuration MIB](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—Load Balancing MIB](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—Global Radius Profile Configuration MIB](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—Meru Interface Table](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—Trap Community Interface](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—SNMP Community Interface](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—SNMP Traps Flag](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—Global Entry](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—Syslog Table](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—File Transfer Table](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—Upgrade Flag](#)
- [Meru Enterprise MIB—Upgrade Status Flag](#)

RFC 1212 MIB—System Group

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
System Group		Station Configuration attributes		
	sysDescr	A textual description of the entity	read-only	DisplayString

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
	sysObjectID	The vendor's authoritative identification of the network management subsystem contained in the entity.	read-only	OID
	sysUpTime	The time (in hundredths of a second) since the system was last initialized.	read-only	TimeTicks
	sysContact	The textual identification of the contact person for this managed node, including information on how to contact this person.	read-write	DisplayString
	sysName	An administratively-assigned name for this managed node.	read-write	DisplayString
	sysLocation	The physical location of this node.	read-write	DisplayString
	sysServices	A value indicating the set of services that this entity primarily offers.	read-only	Integer

RFC 1213 MIB—Interface Group

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
Interface Group			Interface Group	
ifNumber		The number of network interfaces	ifNumber	
ifTable		A list of interface entries		
	ifIndex	A unique value for each interface.	read-only	INTEGER
	ifDescr	A textual string containing information about the interface.	read-only	DisplayString
	ifType	The type of interface.	read-only	IANAifType
	ifMtu	The size of the largest datagram which can be sent/received on the interface, specified in octets.	read-only	INTEGER
	ifSpeed	An estimate of the interface's current bandwidth in bits per second.	read-only	Gauge
	ifPhysAddress	The interface's address at the protocol layer immediately 'below' the network layer in the protocol stack.	read-only	PhysAddress
	ifAdminStatus	The desired state of the interface.	read-write	INTEGER - Up, down
	ifOperStatus	The current operational state of the interface.	read-only	INTEGER - Up, down, testing, unknown, dormant.
	ifLastChange	The value of sysUpTime at the time the interface entered its current operational state.	read-only	TimeTicks
	ifInOctets	The total number of octets received on the interface, including framing characters.	read-only	Counter
	ifInUcastPkts	The number of subnetwork-unicast packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol.	read-only	Counter
	ifInNUcastPkts	The number of non-unicast (i.e., subnetwork-broadcast or subnetwork-multicast) packets delivered to a higher-layer protocol.	read-only	Counter

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
	ifInDiscards	The number of inbound packets which were chosen to be discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent their being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol.	read-only	Counter
	ifInErrors	The number of inbound packets that contained errors preventing them from being deliverable to a higher-layer protocol.	read-only	Counter
	ifInUnknownProtos	The number of packets received via the interface which were discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol.	read-only	Counter
	ifOutOctets	The total number of octets transmitted out of the interface, including framing characters.	read-only	Counter
	ifOutUcastPkts	The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted to a subnetwork-unicast address, including those that were discarded or not sent.	read-only	Counter
	ifOutNUcastPkts	The total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted to a non-unicast	read-only	Counter
	ifOutDiscards	The number of outbound packets which were chosen to be discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent their being transmitted. One possible reason for discarding such a packet could be to free up buffer space	read-only	Counter
	ifOutErrors	The number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors.	read-only	Counter
	ifOutQLen	The length of the output packet queue (in packets).	read-only	Counter
	ifSpecific	A reference to MIB definitions specific to the particular media being used to realize the interface.	read-only	Counter

IEEE 802.11 MIB—Dot11 Counter Table (Statistics)

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
dot11CountersTable		Containing attributes that are MAC counters		
	dot11TransmittedFragmentCount	This counter shall be incremented for an acknowledged MPDU with an individual address in the address 1 field or an MPDU with a multicast address in the address 1 field of type Data or Management.	read-only	Counter32
	dot11MulticastTransmittedFrameCount	This counter shall increment only when the multicast bit is set in the destination MAC address of a successfully transmitted MSDU.	read-only	Counter32
	dot11FailedCount	This counter shall increment when an MSDU is not transmitted successfully due to the number of transmit attempts exceeding either the dot11ShortRetryLimit or dot11LongRetryLimit.	read-only	Counter32
	dot11RetryCount	This counter shall increment when an MSDU is successfully transmitted after one or more retransmissions.	read-only	Counter32
	dot11MultipleRetryCount	This counter shall increment when an MSDU is successfully transmitted after more than one retransmission.	read-only	Counter32
	dot11FrameDuplicateCount	This counter shall increment when a frame is received that the Sequence Control field indicates is a duplicate frame.	read-only	Counter32
	dot11RTSSuccessCount	This counter shall increment when a CTS is received in response to an RTS.	read-only	Counter32
	dot11RTSFailureCount	This counter shall increment when a CTS is not received in response to an RTS.	read-only	Counter32
	dot11ACKFailureCount	This counter shall increment when an ACK is not received when expected.	read-only	Counter32
	dot11ReceivedFragmentCount	This counter shall be incremented for each successfully received MPDU of type Data or Management.	read-only	Counter32

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
	dot11MulticastReceivedFrameCount	This counter shall increment when a MSDU is received with the multicast bit set in the destination MAC address.	read-only	Counter32
	dot11FCSErrorCount	This counter shall increment when an FCS error is detected in a received MPDU.	read-only	Counter32
	dot11TransmittedFrameCount	This counter shall increment for each successfully transmitted MSDU.	read-only	Counter32
	dot11WEPUndecryptableCount	This counter shall increment when a frame is received with the WEP subfield of the Frame Control field set to one and the WEPOn value for the key mapped to the TA's MAC address, indicating that the frame should not have been encrypted or that frame is discarded due to the receiving STA not implementing the privacy option.	read-only	Counter32

Meru Enterprise MIB—AP System Entry

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
mwApSysEntry		RS4000 AP Configuration Entries		
	mwApNodeid	AP Node ID	read-write	Integer32
	mwApSerialNumber	Serial Number	read-only	MacAddress
	mwRegulatoryDomain	There are different operational requirements, depending on the regulatory domain. This attribute list describes the regulatory domains the PLCP and PMD support in this implementation.	read-write	Integer32 - fcc(16), doc(32), etsi(48), spain (49), france (50), mkk (64)
	mwApType	AP Model/Type	read-only	DisplayString
	mwUserName	User Name	read-write	DisplayString
	mwPassword	Password	read-write	Octet String
	mwTimeZone	TimeZone	read-write	DisplayString

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
	mwApAlarmState	Alarm State	read-only	MwlAlarmState: No Alarm, Minor, Major, Critical
	mwApBootVersion	Boot Version	read-only	DisplayString
	mwbootprotocol	Boot Protocol Information	read-write	DisplayString
	mwApRuntimeVersion	Runtime Version	read-only	DisplayString

Meru Enterprise MIB—Network Configuration MIB

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
Meru Network Configuration MIB				
	mwApIPAddress	IP Address	read-write	IpAddress
	mwApSubnetMask	Subnet Mask	read-write	IpAddress
	mwApGateway	Gateway Address	read-write	IpAddress
	mwAphostname	AP Host Name	read-write	DisplayString
	mwApDomain	Domain Name	read-write	DisplayString
	mwDNSaddr1	DNS server Address	read-write	IpAddress
	mwDNSaddr2	DNS server Address	read-write	IpAddress
	mwDNSaddr3	DNS server Address	read-write	IpAddress
	mwDNSaddr4	DNS server Address	read-write	IpAddress
	mwSyslogServeraddr	Syslog Server Address	read-write	IpAddress

Meru Enterprise MIB—Load Balancing MIB

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
Meru Load Balancing MIB				
	mwLoadBalAction	Load Balancing Command Action	read-write	Integer {stop(1),-- stop load balancing start(2)-- start load balancing}
	mwLoadBalInterval	Load Balancing Interval	read-write	Integer32 –in milliseconds, minimum 10 msec
	mwLoadBalMode	Load Balancing Command mode	read-write	Integer {strict(1),-- load balancing strict mode smooth(2)-- load balancing smooth mode}

Meru Enterprise MIB—Global Radius Profile Configuration MIB

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
Global Radius Profile Configuration MIB				
	mwRadiusProfilePriRadiusIp	Primary RADIUS Server IP	read-create	IpAddress
	mwRadiusProfilePriRadiusPort	Primary RADIUS Server Port	read-create	Integer32 (1 to 65535)
	mwRadiusProfilePriRadiusSecret	Primary RADIUS Server Secret	read-write	DisplayString (Size (1 to 64))

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
mwRadiusProfileSecRadiusIp		Secondary RADIUS Server IP	read-create	IpAddress
mwRadiusProfileSecRadiusPort		Secondary RADIUS Server Port	read-create	Integer32 (1 to 65535)
mwRadiusProfileSecRadiusSecret		Secondary RADIUS Server Secret	read-write	DisplayString (Size (1 to 64))

Meru Enterprise MIB—Meru Interface Table

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
MwIfTable		Meru Interface Table: to supplement the IF table defined in RFC1213 MIB		
	mwIfIndex	Radio Interface index – referencing the IfTable.	Not-accessible	Integer
	mwEssSsid	ESS SSID	read-create	DisplayString
	mwIfEssId	ESSID	read-write	DisplayString
	mwIfMode	AP Interface Type	read-write	MwlApIfMode Type:802.11b, 802.11a, 802.11g, 802.11bg, 802.11abg
	mwIfBaseTxRates	Base Tx Rates	read-write	MwlTransmitRateBGBits: 1,2,5.5,11, 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54
	mwIfSupportedTxRate	Supported Tx Rates	read-write	MwlTransmitRateBGBits: Auto, 1,2,5.5,11, 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 54
	mwIfChannel	Radio Channel	read-write	Integer32

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
	mwIfShortPreambleFlag	Short Preamble Flag	read-write	MwOnOffSwitch - On, Off
	mwIfRTSThreshold	RTS Threshold	read-write	Integer32 – the range is 0 to 2347 where 2347 is “disabled”
	mwIfCurrentTxPower	The TxPower currently being used to transmit data, e.g. 2.4-GHz radio: 1, 5, 20, 30, 50, 100 (mW) 5-GHz radio: 5, 10, 20, 40 (mW) Should be defined in your regulatory domain.	read-write	Integer
	mwEssVlanTag	VLAN ID	read-create	Integer
	mwEssDTIMPeriod	DTIM Period (number of beacons)	read-create	Integer32 (0 to 255)
	mwPublishEssId	SSID Broadcast	read-create	MwOnOffSwitch
	mwEssBBaseTxRates	B Base Transmit Rates (Mbps)	read-create	MwTransmitRateBits
	mwEssABaseTxRates	A Base Transmit Rates (Mbps)	read-create	MwTransmitRateAGBits
	mwEssGBaseTxRates	G Base Transmit Rates (Mbps)	read-create	MwTransmitRateAGBits
	mwEssBGBaseTxRates	BG Base Transmit Rates (Mbps)	read-create	MwTransmitRateBGBits
	mwEssBSupportedTxRates	B Supported Transmit Rates (Mbps)	read-create	MwTransmitRateBits
	mwEssASupportedTxRates	A Supported Transmit Rates (Mbps)	read-create	MwTransmitRateAGBits
	mwEssGSupportedTxRates	G Supported Transmit Rates (Mbps)	read-create	MwTransmitRateAGBits
	mwEssBGSupportedTxRates	BG Supported Transmit Rates (Mbps)	read-create	MwTransmitRateBGBits
	mwEssBeaconInterval	Beacon Interval (msec)	read-create	Integer32 (0 to 65535)

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
	mwSecurityProfile PrivacyBit	Privacy Bit	read-create	MwlPrivacyBit
	mwSecurityProfile ReKeyPeriod	Re-Key Period (seconds)	read-create	Integer32 (0 to 65535)
	mwSecurityProfile ReAuthPeriod	The value, in seconds, of the reAuthPeriod constant currently in use by the Reauthentication Timer state machine.	read-create	Integer32 (0 to 65535)
	mwSecurityProfile CypherSuites	Data Encrypt	read-create	Integer { mwwep64(1), mwwep128(2)}
	mwSecurityProfile SecurityMode	Security Mode	read-create	Integer { 12SecurityMode Open (1), -- Clear 12SecurityMode 8021x (2), -- 802.1x 12SecurityMode Swk (3) -- Static WEP keys }
	mwSecurityProfile StaticWepKeyPos	Static WEP Key Index	read-create	Integer32 (1 to 4)
	mwSecurityProfile GroupKeyInterval	Group Keying Interval	read-create	Integer32 (0 to 65535)
	mwSecurityProfile SharedAuthEnabled	Enable Shared Key Authentication	read-create	MwlOnOffSwitch
	mwSecurityProfile NetworkInitiation 8021x	802.1X Network Initiation	read-create	MwlOnOffSwitch
	mwSecurityProfile StaticWepKey1	A WEP default secret key value	read-write	WEPKeytype
	mwSecurityProfile StaticWepKey2	A WEP default secret key value	read-write	WEPKeytype
	mwSecurityProfile StaticWepKey3	A WEP default secret key value	read-write	WEPKeytype

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
	mwSecurityProfileStaticWepKey4	A WEP default secret key value	read-write	WEPKeytype
	mwIfRowStatus	This object is used to create and delete rows in this table. The radio interface table has 8 entries, all with the current value of notInService. The agent accepts only the desired states of noInService and active.	read-write	RowStatus – noInService or active.

Meru Enterprise MIB—Trap Community Interface

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
mwTrapCommunity		SNMP Trap Management		
	mwTrapCommunityString	Trap Community String	read-write	DisplayString
	mwTrapCommunityManagerIpAddress	Trap Destination IP	read-write	IpAddress

Meru Enterprise MIB—SNMP Community Interface

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
mwSnmCommunity				
	MwSnmCommunityRead-Priviledge	Community Privilege	read-write	read-only,
	MwSnmCommunityWrite-Priviledge	Community Privilege	read-write	read-write

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
	MwSnmCommunityReadCommunityStr	SNMP Community String	read-write	DisplayString
	MwSnmCommunityReadWriteCommunityStr	SNMP Community String	read-write	DisplayString
	mwSnmCommunityReadManagerIpAddress	Client IP Address	read-write	IpAddress
	mwSnmCommunityReadWriteManagerIpAddress	Client IP Address	read-write	IpAddress

Meru Enterprise MIB—SNMP Traps Flag

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
MwSnmTrapsEnable		SNMP Traps Enable	read-write	Integer { enabled(1), disabled(2) }

Meru Enterprise MIB—Global Entry

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
mwGlobalReboot		Setting this variable with the value 'start' triggers a reboot.	read-write	MwActionStatus
mwActiveConf		Setting this variable with the value 'start' triggers the Activate conf.	read-write	MwActionStatus

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
mwSaveConf		Setting this variable with the value 'start' triggers the Save config.	read-write	MwlActionStatus
mwResetToDefault		Setting this variable with the value 'start' triggers the Reset to Default config.	read-write	MwlActionStatus

Meru Enterprise MIB—Syslog Table

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
MwAPSyslogTable		Syslog table		
	mwAPSyslogIndex	The index value of the table.	not-accessible	Integer32
	mwFacility	Name of the facility that generated this message. For example, 'SYS'.	read-only	DisplayString
	mwSeverity	The severity of the message.	read-only	MwlLogSeverity
	mwMsgName	A textual identification for the message type. A facility name in conjunction with a message name uniquely identifies a message type	read-only	DisplayString
	mwSyslogtimestamp	Date and Time	read-only	DateAndTime
	mwMsgText	The text of the message. If the text of the message exceeds 255 bytes, the message will be truncated to 254 bytes and a '*' character will be appended - indicating that the message has been truncated.	read-only	DisplayString

Meru Enterprise MIB—File Transfer Table

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
mwFileXferTable				
	mwFileXferIndex	A unique index used to identify this entry.	read-only	Integer
	mwFileXferDirection	Specifies the direction of the file transfer.	read-write	mwFileXferLocalToRemote(1), mwFileXferRemoteToLocal(2)
	mwFileXferHostAddress	Host name/IP Address	read-write	DisplayString
	mwFileXferHostPortID	Host port ID	read-write	Integer
	mwFileXferFileType	Specifies the file type of the file transfer.	read-write	mwFileXferSoftwareRelease(1), mwFileXferRunningConfig(2), mwFileXferSystemLog(3)
	mwFileXferRemoteFileName	The full path name of the source/destination file on the remote system.	read-write	DisplayString
	mwFileXferRemoteUserName	The user name to use when requesting the file transfer to/from the remote system.	read-write	DisplayString
	mwFileXferRemoteUserPassword	The password to use when requesting the file transfer to/from the remote system. When read, this object returns a zero string. Note that, for security reasons, some ftp servers may insist on a non-zero length user password.	read-write	Octet String
	mwFileXferFileName	The local file name to transfer or to create as a result of an incoming transfer.	read-write	DisplayString
	mwFileXferProtocol	Specifies the file transfer protocol type.	read-write	mwFileXferFtp(1), mwFileXferTftp(2)

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
	mwFileXferStatus	The status of the file transfer	read-only	mwFileXferSuccessfulCompletion(1), mwFileXferInProgress(2), mwFileXferRemoteUnreachable(3), mwFileXferUserAuthFailed(4), mwFileXferFileNotFound(5), mwFileXferFileTooBig(6), mwFileXferFileIncompatible(7), mwFileXferPended(8)
	mwFileXferTimeStamp	The file transfer time stamp.	read-only	DateAndTime
	mwFileXferRowStatus	The row status object controls the creation/deletion of rows in this table. Its semantics are the same as those for the RowStatus textual convention specified for SNMPv2. This object is used to create and delete rows in this table. Setting this object to createAndGo(4) is allowed. If required objects are missing, the agent creates the row and set its status to notReady(3). If all of the required objects are present and valid, the agent creates the row, sets it to active, and starts the file xfer. Upon completion of the file xfer, the agent sets the rowStatus to notInService(2), indicating that the row is valid and useable by a management client.	read-write	RowStatus – createAndGo(4)

Meru Enterprise MIB—Upgrade Flag

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
mwUpgradeImageEnabled		Perform software upgrade if the mwFileXferRowStatus entry in the mwFileXferTable is notInService.	read-write	true(1), false(2) Default Value: true
mwUpgradeConfFileEnabled		Perform Conf file (nms.cnf) upgrade if the mwFileXferRowStatus entry in the mwFileXferTable is notInService.	read-write	true(1), false(2) Default Value: true

Meru Enterprise MIB—Upgrade Status Flag

Object Name	Field	Description	Access	Type/Value
mwSwUpgradestatus		Software Upgrade Status	read-only	mwSwUpgradeSuccessfulCompletion(1), mwSwUpgradeInProgress(2), mwSwUpgradeFailed(3),
mwConfUpgradeIsatus		Configuration Upgrade Status	read-only	mwConfigUpgradeSuccessfulCompletion(1), mwConfigUpgradeInProgress(2), mwConfigUpgradeFailed(3),

Appendix C

Specifications

This chapter provides specifications for the Meru Access Points and contains the following sections:

- FCC Compliance
- Wireless Interface
- Ethernet Interface
- Physical

FCC Compliance

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.



Caution! Changes or modifications to the Meru RS4000 that are not expressly approved by Meru Networks will void your warranty and could void your authority to operate this equipment.

Wireless Interface

Table 7: 802.11abg Wireless Interface Specifications

Feature	Details
Wireless Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g
Antennas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two external antennas. Omnidirectional and directional antennas for specific coverage requirements
Wireless Medium Access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WiFi Compliant 802.11 MAC standard
Power Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power-save mode for clients in both QoS mode and non-QoS mode
Frame Size	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peak frame size of > 2346 bytes Fragmentation and reassembly of 802.11/Ethernet frames
Client Activities Supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active scanning and passive scanning Pre-authentication Power-save mode supported

Ethernet Interface

Feature	Detail
Wireline Standard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One 10/100 Mbps Ethernet (IEEE 802.3) interface, supporting half-duplex and full-duplex modes Supports the Power over Ethernet (PoE) IEEE 802.3af standard

Physical

Physical specifications for the Meru RS4000 are provided in the Radio Switch Data Sheet. Contact your Meru sales engineer for a copy of the document.

Appendix D

Regulatory Information

This appendix has important regulatory compliance information for the following products:

- Multi mode Multi radio Radio Switch—Model RS4000

Please read this appendix first before installing and operating your product, and follow all instructions provided in the installation chapter. Periodic updates to this document will be posted at www.merunetworks.com.

This appendix contains the following sections:

- Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Declaration of Conformity (DoC) and Instructions
- List of Regulatory Compliance Certifications Summary by Country

Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Declaration of Conformity (DoC) and Instructions

Declaration of Conformity

This device is in conformance with Part 15 of the FCC Rules and Regulations for Information Technology Equipment. Operation of this product is subject to the following two conditions: (1) this device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Company Information	
Trade Name	Meru
Product Description	Multi-mode Multi-radio Radio Switch
Model Nos.	RS4000
Responsible Party	Meru Networks Inc.

Company Information	
Address	1309 S. Mary Ave. Sunnyvale, CA 94087
Contact Person/Title	Mohammad Sa-id Senior Regulatory Compliance Manager Phone - (408) 215-5300 Fax - (408) 215-5301

EUT Certification Summary	
Equipment Class	Class B
Report References	R0510271 Issue Date 11/1/2005 Tested by Bay Area Compliance Lab

We, the responsible party, Meru Networks Inc., declare that the above-listed product, **Multi-mode Multi-radio Radio Switch Model No. RS4000**, was tested to conform to the applicable FCC Rules and regulations. The method of testing was in accordance to the most accurate measurement standards possible, and that all necessary steps have been enforced to assure that all production units of the same equipment will continue to comply with the Federal Communications Commission’s requirements.

Issue Date: December 8, 2005

Srinath Sarang
VP, Product Management

Instructions

Warnings

This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy. If not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, these products 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 and correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

1. Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
2. Increase the distance between the equipment and the receiver.
3. Connect the equipment to an AC outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
4. Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

In some situations or environments, the use of wireless devices may be restricted by the proprietor of the building or responsible representatives of the organization. These situations may, for example, include the use of wireless equipment on board airplanes, or in any other environment where the risk of interference to other devices or services is perceived or identified as harmful.

If you are uncertain of the policy that applies on the use of wireless equipment in a specific organization or environment (such as airports), you are encouraged to ask for authorization to use this device prior to turning on the equipment.

Caution—Exposure to radio frequency radiation

To comply with the FCC radio frequency exposure requirements, the following antenna installation and device operating configurations must be satisfied:

- For client devices using an integral antenna, the separation distance between the antenna(s) and any person’s body (including hands, wrists, feet and ankles) must be at least 2.5 cm (1 inch).
- For Base Stations and configurations using an approved external antenna, the separation distance between the antenna and any person’s body (including hands, wrists, feet and ankles) must be at least 20 cm (8 inch).
- The transmitter shall not be collocated with other transmitters or antennas.

Modifications

The FCC requires the user to be notified that any changes or modifications to this device that are not expressly approved by the manufacturer may void the user’s authority to operate the equipment. The correction of interference caused by unauthorized modification, substitution or attachment will be the responsibility of the user. The manufacturer and its authorized resellers or distributors are not liable for any damage or violation of government regulations that may arise from failing to comply with these guidelines.

List of Regulatory Compliance Certifications Summary by Country

Safety approvals—US & Canada	In progress
USA/FCC ID	RE7-RS4000

List of Regulatory Compliance Certifications Summary by Country

Appendix E

Channels

This appendix provides the Radio Switch radio channels supported by the world's regulatory domains.

This appendix contains the following section:

- Channels

Channels

IEEE 802.11a

The channel identifiers, channel center frequencies, and regulatory domains of each IEEE 802.11a 20-MHz-wide channel are listed in Table 8.



Note: All channel sets are restricted to indoor usage except the Americas, which allow for indoor and outdoor use on channels 52 through 64 in the United States.

Table 8: IEEE 802.11a Channels

Channel Number	Frequency in MHz	Regulatory Domains	
		Americas	Japan
34	5170	-	X
36	5180	X	-
38	5190	-	X
40	5200	X	-

Table 8: IEEE 802.11a Channels (Continued)

Channel Number	Frequency in MHz	Regulatory Domains	
		Americas	Japan
42	5210	-	X
44	5220	X	-
46	5230	-	X
48	5240	X	-
52	5260	X	-
56	5280	X	-
60	5300	X	-
64	5320	X	-
149	5745	X	-
153	5765	X	-
157	5785	X	-
161	5805	X	-
165	5825	X	-

IEEE 802.11bg

The channel identifiers, channel center frequencies, and regulatory domains of each IEEE 802.11bg 22-MHz-wide channel are listed in Table 9.



Note:

Mexico is included in the Americas regulatory domain; however, channels 1 through 8 are for indoor use only while channels 9 through 11 can be used indoors and outdoors. Users are responsible for ensuring that the channel set configuration complies with the regulatory standards of Mexico.

Table 9: IEEE 802.11bg Channels

Channel Number	Frequency in MHz	Regulatory Domains				
		Americas	EMEA	Israel	China	Japan
1	2412	X	X	-	X	X
2	2417	X	X	-	X	X
3	2422	X	X	X	X	X
4	2427	X	X	X	X	X
5	2432	X	X	X	X	X
6	2437	X	X	X	X	X
7	2442	X	X	X	X	X
8	2447	X	X	X	X	X
9	2452	X	X	X	X	X
10	2457	X	X	-	X	X
11	2462	X	X	-	X	X
12	2467	-	X	-	-	X
13	2472	-	X	-	-	X
14	2484	-	-	-	-	X (for 802.11b only)

Channels

Appendix F

Translated Safety Warnings

This appendix provides translations of the safety warnings that appear in this publication. These translated warnings apply to other documents in which they appear in English. The following safety warnings appear in this appendix:

- Dipole Antenna Installation Warning
- Explosive Device Proximity Warning
- Installation Warning
- Circuit Breaker (15A) Warning

Dipole Antenna Installation Warning



Warning! In order to comply with FCC radio frequency (RF) exposure limits, dipole antennas should be located at a minimum of 7.9 inches (20 cm) or more from the body of all persons.

Waarschuwing	Om te voldoen aan de FCC radiofrequentie (RF) blootstellingslimieten dienen dipoolantennes zich minstens 20 cm of meer van de lichamen van alle personen bevinden.
Varoitus	FCC:n antamien radiotaajuuksille altistumista koskevien rajoitusten mukaan dipoliantennien on sijaettava vähintään 20 cm:n päässä kaikista henkilöistä.
Attention	Pour se conformer aux limites d'exposition à la fréquence radio préconisées par la FCC (Federal Communications Commission), les antennes dipôles doivent se situer à un minimum de 20 cm de toute personne.
Warnung	Um die in den FCC-Richtlinien festgelegten Expositionshöchstgrenzen für Radiofrequenzen (RF) nicht zu überschreiten, sollten Dipolantennen mindestens 20 cm (7,9 Zoll) vom Körper aller Person entfernt aufgestellt werden.
Avvertenza	Per conformarsi ai limiti FCC di esposizione a radiofrequenza (RF), le antenne a dipolo devono stare ad una distanza minima di 20 cm dal corpo di ogni persona.
Advarsel	I henhold til eksponeringsgrensene for radiofrekvenser (RF), skal dipole antenner befinne seg på en avstand av minst 20 cm eller mer fra mennesker.
Aviso	Para estar de acordo com as normas FCC de limites de exposição para frequência de rádio (RF), as antenas dipolo devem estar distantes no mínimo 20 cm (7,9 pol) do corpo de qualquer pessoa.
¡Advertencia!	Para cumplir con los límites de exposición de radio frecuencia (RF) de la Comisión Federal de Comunicaciones (FCC) es preciso ubicar las antenas dipolo a un mínimo de 20 cm (7,9 pulgadas) o más del cuerpo de las personas.
Warning!	För att följa FCC-exponeringsgränserna för radiofrekvens (RF), bör dipolsantenner placeras på minst 20 cm avstånd från alla människor.

Explosive Device Proximity Warning



Warning! Do not operate your wireless network device near unshielded blasting caps or in an explosive environment unless the device has been modified to be especially qualified for such use.

Waarschuwing	Gebruik dit draadloos netwerkapparaat alleen in de buurt van onbeschermd ontstekers of in een omgeving met explosieven indien het apparaat speciaal is aangepast om aan de eisen voor een dergelijk gebruik te voldoen.
Varoitus	Älä käytä johdotonta verkkolaitetta suojaamattomien räjäytysnallien läheisyydessä tai räjäytysalueella, jos laitetta ei ole erityisesti muunnettu sopivaksi sellaiseen käyttöön.
Attention	Ne jamais utiliser un équipement de réseau sans fil à proximité d'un détonateur non blindé ou dans un lieu présentant des risques d'explosion, sauf si l'équipement a été modifié à cet effet.
Warnung	Benutzen Sie Ihr drahtloses Netzwerkgerät nicht in der Nähe ungeschützter Sprengkapseln oder anderer explosiver Stoffe, es sei denn, Ihr Gerät wurde eigens für diesen Gebrauch modifiziert und bestimmt.
Avvertenza	Non utilizzare la periferica di rete senza fili in prossimità di un detonatore non protetto o di esplosivi a meno che la periferica non sia stata modificata a tale proposito.
Advarsel	Ikke bruk den trådløse nettverksenheten nært inntil uisolerte fenghetter eller i et eksplosivt miljø med mindre enheten er modifisert slik at den tåler slik bruk.
Aviso	Não opere o dispositivo de rede sem fios perto de cápsulas explosivas não protegidas ou num ambiente explosivo, a não ser que o dispositivo tenha sido modificado para se qualificar especialmente para essa utilização.
¡Advertencia!	No utilizar un aparato de la red sin cable cerca de un detonador que no esté protegido ni tampoco en un entorno explosivo a menos que el aparato haya sido modificado con ese fin.
Varning!	Använd inte den trådlösa nätverksenheten i närheten av oskyddade tändhattar eller i en explosiv miljö om inte enheten modifierats för att kunna användas i sådana sammanhang.

Installation Warning



Warning! Read the installation instructions before you connect the system to its power source.

Waarschuwing	Raadpleeg de installatie-aanwijzingen voordat u het systeem met de voeding verbindt.
Varoitus	Lue asennusohjeet ennen järjestelmän yhdistämistä virtalähteeseen.
Attention	Avant de brancher le système sur la source d'alimentation, consulter les directives d'installation.
Warnung	Lesen Sie die Installationsanweisungen, bevor Sie das System an die Stromquelle anschließen.
Avvertenza	Consultare le istruzioni di installazione prima di collegare il sistema all'alimentatore.
Advarsel	Les installasjonsinstruksjonene før systemet kobles til strømkilden.
Aviso	Leia as instruções de instalação antes de ligar o sistema à sua fonte de energia.
¡Advertencia!	Ver las instrucciones de instalación antes de conectar el sistema a la red de alimentación.
Varning!	Läs installationsanvisningarna innan du kopplar systemet till dess strömförsörjningsenhet.

Circuit Breaker (15A) Warning



Warning! This product relies on the building's installation for short-circuit (overcurrent) protection. Ensure that a fuse or circuit breaker no larger than 120 VAC, 15A U.S. (240 VAC, 10A international) is used on the phase conductors (all current-carrying conductors).

Waarschuwing	Dit produkt is afhankelijk van de installatie van het gebouw voor kortsluit- (overstroom)beveiliging. Controleer of er een zekering of stroomverbreker van niet meer dan 120 Volt wisselstroom, 15 A voor de V.S. (240 Volt wisselstroom, 10 A internationaal) gebruikt wordt op de fasegeleiders (alle geleiders die stroom voeren).
Varoitus	Tämä tuote on riippuvainen rakennukseen asennetusta oikosulkusuojuuksesta (ylivirtasuojauksesta). Varmista, että vaihevirtajohtimissa (kaikissa virroitetuissa johtimissa) käytetään Yhdysvalloissa alle 120 voltin, 15 ampeerin ja monissa muissa maissa 240 voltin, 10 ampeerin sulaketta tai suojakytintä.
Attention	Pour ce qui est de la protection contre les courts-circuits (surtension), ce produit dépend de l'installation électrique du local. Vérifier qu'un fusible ou qu'un disjoncteur de 120 V alt., 15 A U.S. maximum (240 V alt., 10 A international) est utilisé sur les conducteurs de phase (conducteurs de charge).
Warnung	Dieses Produkt ist darauf angewiesen, daß im Gebäude ein Kurzschluß- bzw. Überstromschutz installiert ist. Stellen Sie sicher, daß eine Sicherung oder ein Unterbrecher von nicht mehr als 240 V Wechselstrom, 10 A (bzw. in den USA 120 V Wechselstrom, 15 A) an den Phasenleitern (allen stromführenden Leitern) verwendet wird.
Avvertenza	Questo prodotto dipende dall'installazione dell'edificio per quanto riguarda la protezione contro cortocircuiti (sovracorrente). Verificare che un fusibile o interruttore automatico, non superiore a 120 VCA, 15 A U.S. (240 VCA, 10 A internazionale) sia stato usato nei fili di fase (tutti i conduttori portatori di corrente).
Advarsel	Dette produktet er avhengig av bygningens installasjoner av kortslutningsbeskyttelse (overstrøm). Kontroller at det brukes en sikring eller strømbryter som ikke er større enn 120 VAC, 15 A (USA) (240 VAC, 10 A internasjonalt) på faselederne (alle strømførende ledere).
Aviso	Este produto depende das instalações existentes para protecção contra curto-circuito (sobrecarga). Assegure-se de que um fusível ou disjuntor não superior a 240 VAC, 10A é utilizado nos condutores de fase (todos os condutores de transporte de corrente).
¡Advertencia!	Este equipo utiliza el sistema de protección contra cortocircuitos (o sobrecorrientes) del propio edificio. Asegurarse de que se utiliza un fusible o interruptor automático de no más de 240 voltios en corriente alterna (VAC), 10 amperios del estándar internacional (120 VAC, 15 amperios del estándar USA) en los hilos de fase (todos aquellos portadores de corriente).
Varning!	Denna produkt är beroende av i byggnaden installerat kortslutningsskydd (överströmsskydd). Kontrollera att säkring eller överspänningsskydd används på fasledarna (samtliga strömförande ledare) för internationellt bruk max. 240 V växelström, 10 A (i USA max. 120 V växelström, 15 A).

Circuit Breaker (15A) Warning



MERU NETWORKS, INC.

Limited Product Warranty

This Limited Product Warranty applies to the original end-user customer of the Meru product which you purchased for your own use, and not for resale (“Product”), from Meru Networks, Inc. (“Meru”) or its authorized reseller (“Reseller”).

Limited Warranties

- One-year limited hardware warranty: Meru warrants to you that Meru hardware (other than Third Party Products as described below) will be free from defects in materials and workmanship for a one-year period after the date of delivery of the applicable product to you from Meru or its Reseller (the “Hardware Warranty Period”). If Meru receives written notice from you of such defects during the Hardware Warranty Period, Meru will, at its option, either repair or replace Meru hardware that Meru determines to be defective. Replacement products may be remanufactured units, and will be warranted for the remainder of the original Hardware Warranty Period, or if greater, for thirty days from delivery of such replacement. Should Meru be unable to repair or replace the Meru hardware, Meru (or its Reseller, as applicable) will refund to you the purchase price of the Product.
- 90-Day Limited Software Warranty: Meru warrants to you that, for a 90-day period after the date of delivery of the applicable product to you from Meru or its Reseller (the “Software Warranty Period”), when properly installed and used, (a) the media on which the Meru software is provided will be free from defects in materials or workmanship; and (b) the Meru software will substantially conform to the functional specifications in the applicable documentation. If Meru receives written notice from you of a breach of this warranty during the Software Warranty Period and is able to reproduce the defect, Meru will, at its option, either repair or replace the defective Meru software. Should Meru be unable to repair or replace the Meru software, Meru (or its Reseller, as applicable) will refund to you the purchase price of the Product.

Exclusions

The warranty on the Product shall not apply to defects resulting from the following:

- Alteration or modification of the Product in any way, including without limitation configuration with software or components other than those supplied by Meru or integration with parts other than those supplied by Meru.
- Abuse, damage or otherwise being subjected to problems caused by negligence or misapplication (including without limitation improper or inadequate maintenance or calibration), relocation of the products (including without limitation damage caused by use of other than Meru shipping containers), or use of the products other than as specified in the applicable Meru product documentation (including without limitation incompatible operating environments and systems), or improper site preparation or maintenance.
- Damage as a result of accidents, extreme power surge, extreme electromagnetic field, acts of nature or other causes beyond the control of Meru.
- Use of the Product with software, interfacing, parts or supplies not supplied by Meru.

The warranty on the Product does not apply if the Product is sold, or in the case of software, licensed, for free for evaluation or demonstration purposes.

Meru expressly disclaims any warranty or obligation to support the Product for all operating environments – for example, as illustration and not limitation, Meru does not warrant or ensure interoperability of the Product with future telecommunication systems or other future software or hardware.

You understand and acknowledge that the Products may generate, use or radiate radio frequency energy and may interfere with radio communications and/or radio and television receptions if is not used and/or installed in accordance with the documentation for such products. WHILE MERU USES COMMERCIALY REASONABLE EFFORTS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE OF THE PRODUCTS WITH APPLICABLE UNITED STATES FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS

COMMISSION AND PROTECT AGAINST HARMFUL INTERFERENCES, YOU ACKNOWLEDGE AND AGREE THAT INTERFERENCES WITH RADIO COMMUNICATIONS AND/OR RADIO AND TELEVISION RECEPTIONS MAY OCCUR AND THAT MERU WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY DAMAGES OR INCONVENIENCE BASED ON SUCH INTERFERENCES.

Third Party Products - The above Limited Warranties are exclusive of products manufactured by third parties (“Third Party Products”). If such third party manufacturer provides a separate warranty with respect to the Third Party Product, Meru will include such warranty in the packaging of the Meru Product.

Return procedures

To obtain warranty service you must: (a) obtain a return materials authorization number (“RMA#”) from Meru by contacting support@merunetworks.com, and (b) deliver the Product, in accordance with the instructions provided by Meru, along with proof of purchase in the form of a copy of the bill of sale including the Product’s serial number, contact information, RMA# and detailed description of the defect, in either its original package or packaging providing the Product with a degree of protection equivalent to that of the original packaging, to Meru at the address below. You agree to obtain adequate insurance to cover loss or damage to the Product during shipment.

If you obtain an RMA# and return the defective Product as described above, Meru will pay the cost of returning the Product to Meru. Otherwise, you agree to bear such cost, and prior to receipt by Meru, you assume risk of any loss or damage to the Product. Meru is responsible for the cost of return shipment to you if the Meru Product is defective.

Returned products which are found by Meru to be not defective, returned out-of-warranty or otherwise ineligible for warranty service will be repaired or replaced at Meru’s standard charges and shipped back to you at your expense.

At Meru’s sole option, Meru may perform repair service on the Product at your facility, and you agree to provide Meru with all reasonable access to such facility and the Product, as required by Meru. On-site repair service may be available and is governed by the specific terms of your purchase.

All replaced parts, whether under warranty or not, are the property of Meru.

Warranty limitations

THE WARRANTIES SET FORTH ABOVE ARE EXCLUSIVE AND NO OTHER WARRANTY, WHETHER WRITTEN OR ORAL, IS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BY MERU, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW. THERE ARE NO OTHER WARRANTIES RESPECTING THE PRODUCT AND DOCUMENTATION AND SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THIS AGREEMENT, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION ANY WARRANTY OF DESIGN, MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE (EVEN IF MERU HAS BEEN INFORMED OF SUCH PURPOSE), TITLE OR AGAINST INFRINGEMENT OF THIRD PARTY RIGHTS. IF ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY CANNOT BE DISCLAIMED UNDER APPLICABLE LAW, THEN SUCH IMPLIED WARRANTY SHALL BE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE WARRANTY PERIODS DESCRIBED ABOVE.

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You acknowledge and agree that the consideration which you paid to Meru does not include any consideration by Meru of the risk of consequential, indirect or incidental damages which may arise in connection with your use of, or inability to use, the Product. THUS, MERU AND ITS RESELLER WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION LOST PROFITS, LOST BUSINESS, LOST DATA, LOSS OF USE, OR COST OF COVER INCURRED BY YOU ARISING OUT OF OR RELATED TO YOUR PURCHASE OR USE OF, OR INABILITY TO USE, THIS PRODUCT OR THE SERVICES, UNDER ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE) OR OTHER LEGAL OR EQUITABLE THEORY, EVEN IF MERU OR ITS RESELLER KNEW OR SHOULD HAVE KNOWN OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. IN ANY EVENT, THE CUMULATIVE LIABILITY OF MERU OR ITS RESELLER FOR ALL CLAIMS WHATSOEVER RELATED TO THE PRODUCT OR THE SERVICE WILL NOT EXCEED THE PRICE YOU PAID FOR THE PRODUCT OR SERVICES GIVING RISE TO SUCH CLAIMS.

THE LIMITATIONS SET FORTH HEREIN ARE INTENDED TO LIMIT THE LIABILITY OF MERU AND ITS RESELLERS AND SHALL APPLY NOTWITHSTANDING ANY FAILURE OF ESSENTIAL PURPOSE OF ANY LIMITED REMEDY.

The jurisdiction applicable to you may not allow the limitations of liability or damages set forth above, in which case such limitation shall only apply to you to the extent permitted in such jurisdiction.

Additional Information

This Limited Product Warranty shall be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California, U.S.A., exclusive of its conflict of laws principles. The U.N. Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods shall not apply.

This Limited Product Warranty is the entire and exclusive agreement between you and Meru with respect to its subject matter, and any modification or waiver of any provision of this statement is not effective unless expressly set forth in writing by an authorized representative of Meru.

All inquiries or claims made under this Limited Product Warranty must be sent to Meru at the following address:

Meru Networks Inc.,
1309 South Mary Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94087, USA
Tel: 408-215-5300
Fax: 408-215-5301
Email: support@merunetworks.com



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