

Pre-WiMax Multiband Dual Radio

User Manual



Website at <http://www.netkrom.com>

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General Overview

System Types

Multiband Radio product line can be used for a variety of applications.

- Acts as a **Client unit**, which enables the end user to access the Internet connection from more than one machine with either standard or NAT IP addresses.
- Acts as an AP (**Access Point**) unit, which allows wireless connections and routing on the ISP side of the Internet service.
- Acts as a **Router** with the following services: Routing, NAT, DHCP, Firewall, and Bandwidth Control.

Features

- Each interface can contain up to 255 IP addresses with the ability to enable, disable and add comments to each one
- One interface can be selected to be configured by DHCP.
- Bandwidth shaping based on IP and/or Protocol with optional Auto Fallback.
- Firewall scripting interface provides the ability to set up and protect your network in no time
- Up to 255 static routes are supported, ability to enable, disable and add a comment to each route
- Full support for the 802.1d Spanning Tree Protocol
- Ability to set up large amounts of static and dynamic NAT rules
- Support for 250 simultaneous wireless station associations
- Signal Strength Meter, for easy client antenna alignment or signal level troubleshooting.
- Ability to monitor both noise level and connection rate for each link to the AP
- Ability to monitor each client's MAC address, and assign a name for easy tracking
- Monitor last used IP address, so you can see in an instant what IP your customer is using
- RX and TX data transfer statistics for both Ethernet and Radio interfaces
- Remote firmware Upgrade
- DHCP server with the ability to group, manage and assign IPs dynamically or statically
- DHCP Proxy to forward DHCP requests to a remote DHCP server
- SSH (v2) server is provided to allow for remote configuration of the server
- Remote Report Viewing via telnet ports of system specific information
- Eezee configuration
- "Captive Portal" web login hotspot
- RIP, OSPF and BGP4+ routing
- PPPoE, PPTP Tunneling protocols
- Radius server and authentication for PPPoE, PPTP and Hotspot authentication

Quick Start Guide

User Interface

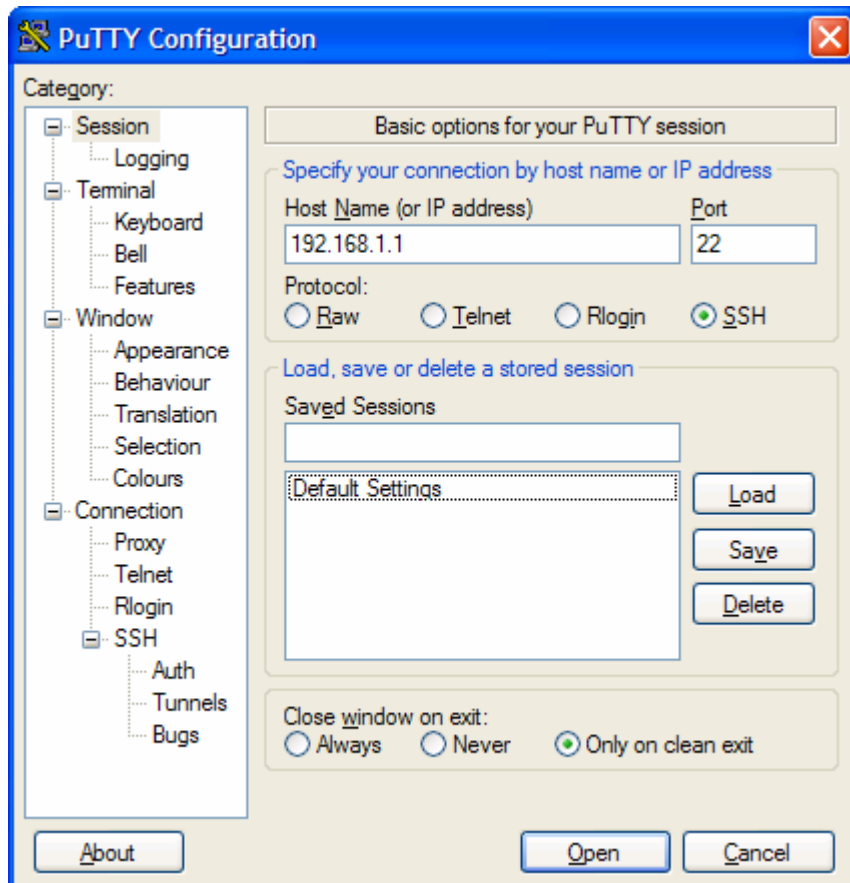
First Login

The factory default IP for the system is 192.168.1.1. You can interface with the device by connecting to your computer via the Ethernet port. You will require a SSH client in order to access the user interface. PuTTY, a freeware SSH client, is available for download via a link on our customer support page (<http://www.netkrom.com>).



putty.exe

Execute the putty program. In the **Host Name (or IP address)** box, type in the default IP address (192.168.1.1). Make sure that the **SSH** radio button is active. **Save** your session and then click the **Open** button.

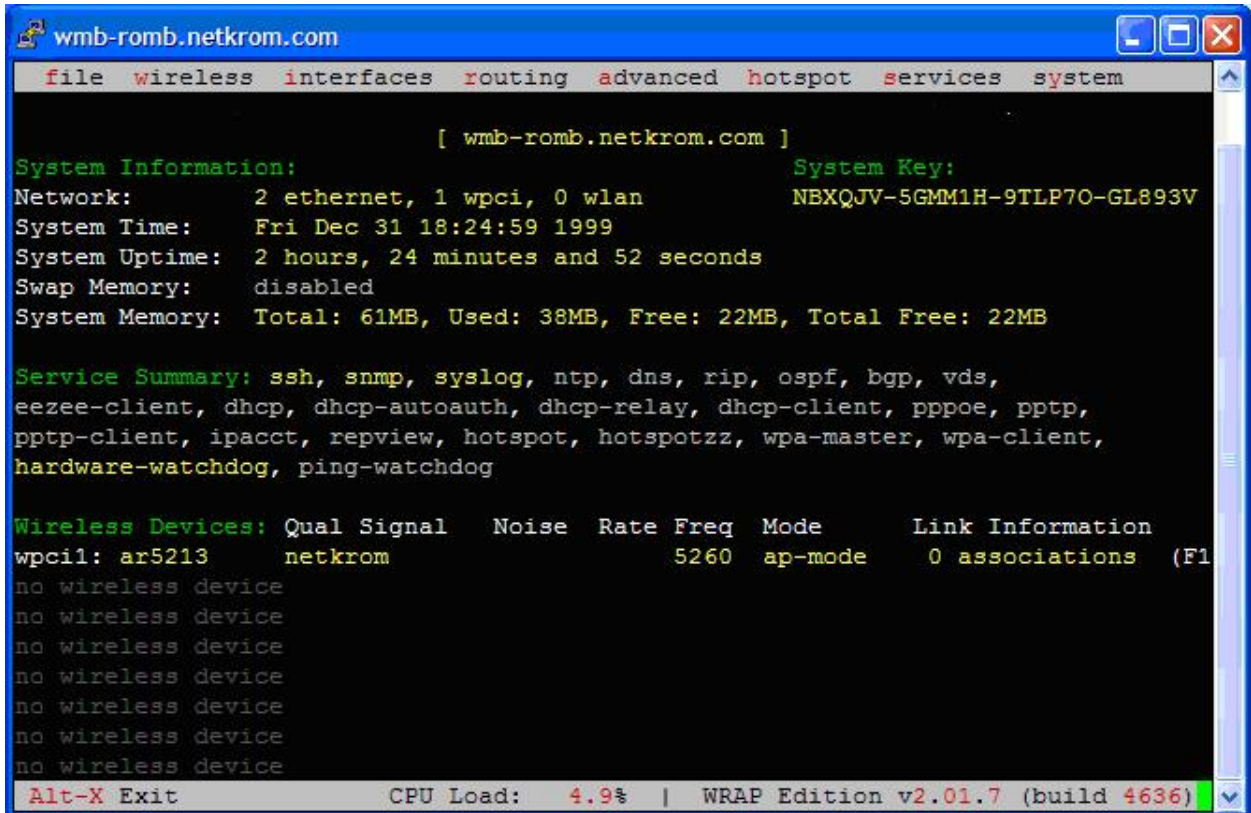


The following instructions for the User Interface are for both methods of connection. In order to make changes, you will need to login to the device using 'admin' as your username and '1234' as your password. (You will be able to change your password once you enter the configuration utility)

```
login as: admin
Sent username "admin"
admin@192.168.1.1's password:
```

Once the correct username and password are entered, the configuration screen will appear.

System Configuration



```
wmb-romb.netkrom.com
file wireless interfaces routing advanced hotspot services system

[ wmb-romb.netkrom.com ]

System Information:
Network:      2 ethernet, 1 wpci, 0 wlan
System Time:  Fri Dec 31 18:24:59 1999
System Uptime: 2 hours, 24 minutes and 52 seconds
Swap Memory:  disabled
System Memory: Total: 61MB, Used: 38MB, Free: 22MB, Total Free: 22MB

System Key:
NBXQJV-5GMM1H-9TLP70-GL893V

Service Summary: ssh, snmp, syslog, ntp, dns, rip, ospf, bgp, vds,
eezee-client, dhcp, dhcp-autoauth, dhcp-relay, dhcp-client, pppoe, pptp,
pptp-client, ipacct, repview, hotspot, hotspotzz, wpa-master, wpa-client,
hardware-watchdog, ping-watchdog

Wireless Devices:
Qual Signal  Noise Rate Freq Mode Link Information
wpci1: ar5213 netkrom 5260 ap-mode 0 associations (F1)
no wireless device
no wireless device
no wireless device
no wireless device
no wireless device
no wireless device
no wireless device

Alt-X Exit CPU Load: 4.9% | WRAP Edition v2.01.7 (build 4636)
```

This is the main display. It provides a “heads-up” of the system’s current status including memory usage, CPU utilization, active services and network usage.

The top of the screen has several menu options that are used to configure and manage the system. You may navigate the menus using either your keyboard, or a mouse.

💡 If you are using an SSH program such as Putty (For Windows), or an X-Term (For Linux) you can navigate the menu system using your mouse!

Several hot-keys are also available in the main screen and throughout the Multiband Radio interface.:

- **F1-F10** will display a list of users currently associated with each Wireless interface on your system. For example, pressing F2 would display associated users on the second Wireless NIC.
- **F9** brings up the kernel message log. This displays low-level information about the system and is useful for debugging.
- **F10** will activate the **file** menu.

Using the keyboard

Please note, you may use a mouse to point, click, double click, and select text but you can also navigate through the system faster by using these shortcuts:

- Alt + [differently colored letter] will bring up the main menus
- Menu options can be selected by typing the red character.
 - The arrow keys can also be used to select the appropriate menu choice,

```
5 routing advanced hotspot services syste
1 configuration notes
2 ip accounting
3 static arp
4 static eezee-client
5 802.1d bridging
6 pcmcia irq options
7 dns server list
8 connection tracking setup
9 connection table size
a ntp and timezone setup
o remote syslog setup
c display system log
3 scripts (cbq, firewall, nat, static arp, ...)
1 class based queuing (cbq / bw management)
2 advanced firewall and port forwarding
3 nat and static nat (1:1 ip mapping)
4 activate script changes
```

Pressing **ALT-A 7 2** will bring up the advanced firewall and port forwarding screen

- The 'Esc' key will close the active window and allow you to back out of menu choices
- The 'Enter' key will choose the currently highlighted selection
- When selecting text, 'Ctrl+K+B' will begin the text block. You may use the arrow keys to move the selection area to the desired size.
- 'Ctrl+C' is the command for Copy, 'Ctrl+X' is the command for Cut, 'Ctrl+V' is the command for Paste, and 'Ctrl+Y' is the command for delete line.
- When text is selected, the 'Del' key will delete the selected text.
- Because the user interface is text based, when selecting text with a mouse, you will not see the selection until *after* the mouse button is let up.
- Whenever you make changes to Ethernet card setting, Wireless card setting, or any other settings (routing, DHCP, NAT, DNS, etc.) you need to *save and activate your changes* before the services or settings will take effect.

A note about making, saving and activating changes.

Any changes you make will not be made, or saved, immediately. You must use the **Activate Changes** command located in the File Menu for changes to come into effect.

Likewise, any changes you make will not be saved. If the system is rebooted, the changes will be lost. You must **Save Changes** for your new settings to take effect the next time the system is rebooted.

All of these functions are located under the File Menu:

File Menu	Action
Save Changes	This menu choice will save any changes that you have made. It will NOT activate the changes. This is handy for deferred activation during a maintenance window.
Activate Changes	This menu choice saves and activates any changes that you have made.
Reboot Machine	This menu choice will ask if you wish to save any changes and then will reboot the system.
Exit	This menu choice will save any changes and then quit. The changes are NOT activated on exiting.

Changing the Admin Password

The admin password *must* be changed when you have logged in. To do this, select the **System menu** and choose **Change Password**.

```
hotspot  services  system
-----
1 configure background color
2 update / enter unlock key
3 change password
4 upgrade firmware
5 ssh client
6 telnet client
7 mirror boot drive
```

The software will ask for you to confirm the **Change Password** choice. Once you confirm your choice, you will be led through the steps of changing your password.

Please enter the old password:

Enter new password:

Again to verify:

Passwords changed. press enter to continue:

Please be sure to save your changes under **File** menu, **Save Changes**.



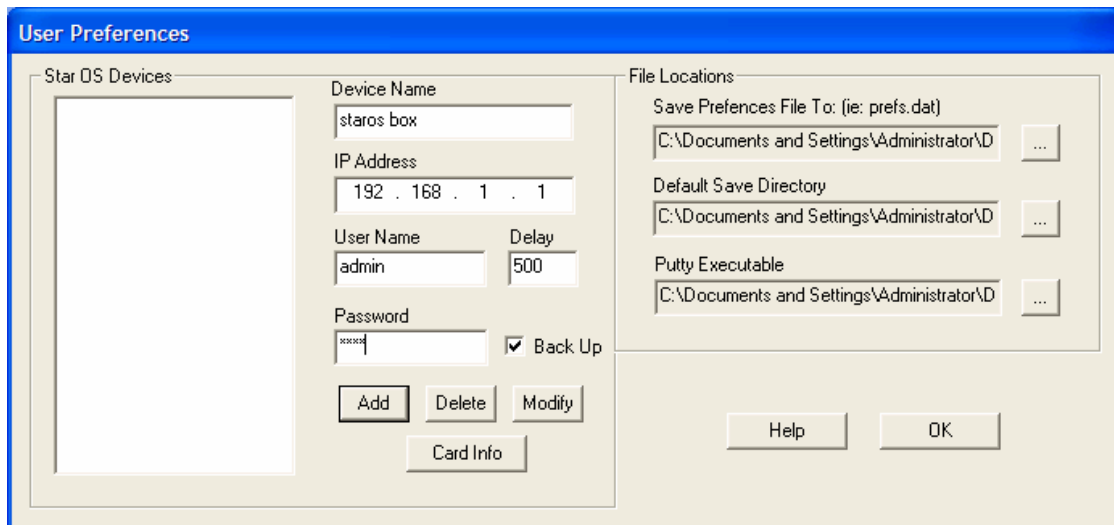
Failing to change the admin password from the default of 1234 is a sure way of having someone tamper with your system! Change it!

Updating Multiband Radio

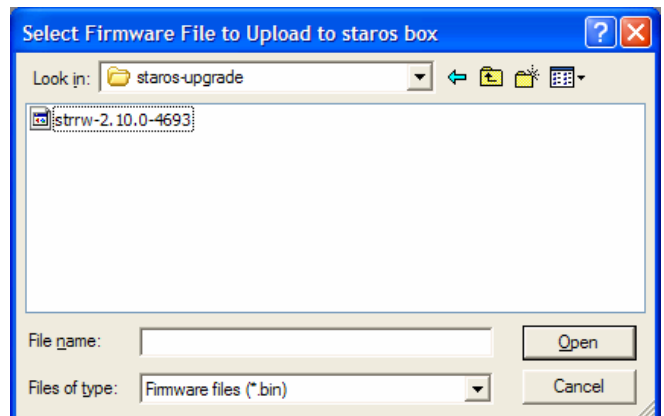
- New versions of Multiband Radio are released on a fairly regular basis. To update the software, you will need a copy of UtilStar available from <http://www.netkrom.com/> on the downloads page

Step 1: Download the latest  .bin firmware update release from our website.

Step 2: Run UtilStar and fill the blanks with the appropriate parameters to establish connection with the wireless device (Multiband Radio), just do the following: Edit->Preferences menu.



Step 3: Select the AP that is going to be upgraded and click in the Firmware button. A dialog box will appear. Select the .bin file to upgrade the AP.



Step 4: The firmware will be uploaded to the Multiband Radio system. When the new firmware has been uploaded you will see a message similar to, "Please select the 'Upgrade Firmware' option to finish".

Step 5: Login to the Multiband Radio system and select **Upgrade Firmware** from the System menu. You will be asked to confirm your decision of upgrading the existing software.

Step 6: The software will perform a CRC check and automatically will update the firmware.

Step 7: Reboot the machine for the new firmware to take effect.

```
hotspot services system
1 configure background color
2 update / enter unlock key
3 change password
4 upgrade firmware
5 ssh client
6 telnet client
7 mirror boot drive
```

Wireless Network Configuration

Atheros Wireless Mini PCI Modules

```
[-] Atheros Configuration
Network Name (ESSID): netkrom [E]
  BSS Channel: 11
  Transmit Rate: 11 (mbps)
  Link Distance: def (0..35 miles)
  Country Code: NA (ie. US)
  Tx Power Override: def (0..30 dbm)

( ) Antenna A      [ ] Hide SSID
( ) Antenna B      [X] InterBSS Relay
[ ] Diversity

ar5212+ Enhanced Features
[X] Bursting      [X] Compression
[X] Fast Frame

Network Type      Operating Mode
( ) Station       (o) auto
(o) Access Point  ( ) 802.11a
                  ( ) 802.11b
                  ( ) 802.11g
                  [ ] 108Mb Turbo

Regulatory Information
Regulatory Settings
CC: NO_COUNTRY_SET (0x00)
RD: 0x00
RT: ALL_COUNTRIES (0x00)

802.11a (54Mbps)
36: 5180 ofdm
40: 5200 ofdm
44: 5220 ofdm
48: 5240 ofdm
52: 5260 ofdm
56: 5280 ofdm
60: 5300 ofdm
64: 5320 ofdm
149: 5745 ofdm
153: 5765 ofdm
157: 5785 ofdm
161: 5805 ofdm
165: 5825 ofdm

[OK] [Cancel]
```

ESSID	The name of the Wireless Network.
BSS Channel	The channel, or frequency for this network card to operate on. Refer to the Regulatory Information window for a list of channel numbers and their respective operating modes, or refer to the 802.11 Channel List .
Transmit Rate	The speed (in Mbps) this card should operate at. Specify auto to have the card select the best rate based on connection quality.
Country Code	Specifies the regulatory region that the system is operating in. Please refer to the Regulatory Country Codes table for a list of supported regions.
TX Power Override	Override the card's default power output. Valid values are 1 to 30 dBm.
Network Type	Sets the card to act as either an Access Point, or a Station which connects to an access point. Ad-Hoc is presently not supported.
Operating Mode	This determines what protocols the card will operate in. By default, <i>auto</i> mode is enabled.

Setting up as a Client (CPE) device.

When configuring Multiband Radio on a client or CPE device you should only need to change the following settings:

1. The **SSID** should be set to the same name as the *Access Point* you are connecting to.
2. The **Network Type** should be set to *Infrastructure* (or *Station*, if you are using an Atheros device).

If you are connecting to an *Ad-Hoc* network, set the **Network Type** to *Ad-Hoc/IBSS*. Please note that Ad-Hoc is not supported with Atheros.

IP Address Configuration

You will need to assign an IP address to each Network interface (Ethernet and Wireless) in your Multiband Radio system. Your Internet Service Provider may have provided a range of addresses for you to use. If you do not have IP addresses from your ISP, you can also use addresses out of the [Private Internet Address Space](#):

10.0.0.0 - 10.255.255.255	(10/8 prefix)
172.16.0.0 - 172.31.255.255	(172.16/12 prefix)
192.168.0.0 - 192.168.255.255	(192.168/16 prefix)

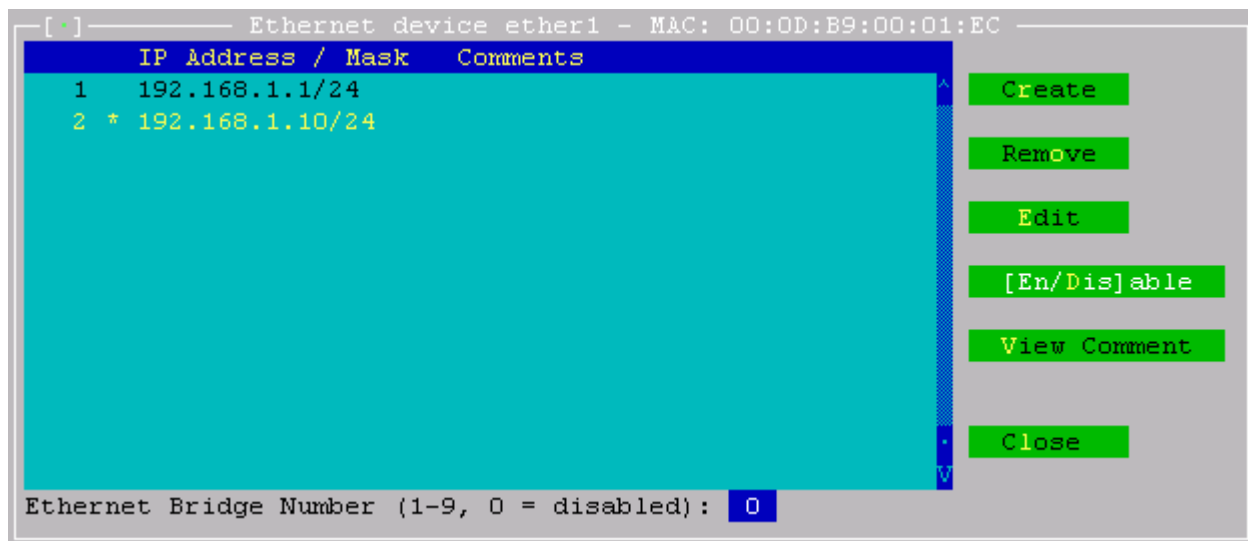
By default, the first Ethernet adapter in your Multiband Radio system will be configured to use the following settings:

- IP Address: 192.168.1.1
- Netmask: 255.255.255.0
- Default Gateway: none

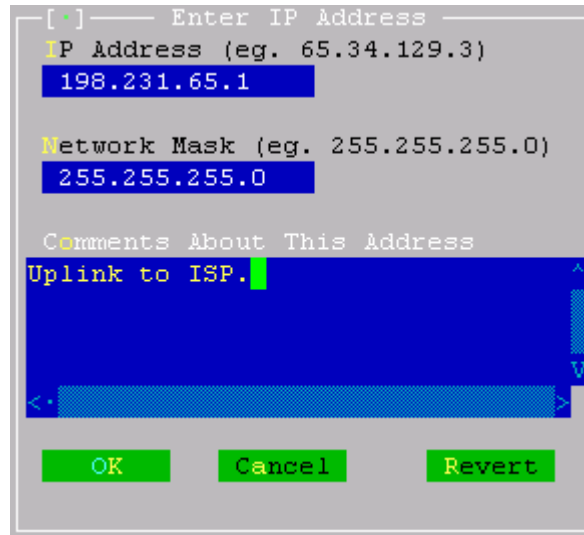
IP Address settings are configured from the **interfaces** main menu. From the interfaces menu, select the network interface to configure, and then choose the **ip assignments** option.

A list of IP Addresses on the Network Interface will be displayed. From here, you may **Create**, **Remove**, **Edit** or **Enable/Disable** an address.

- Addresses listed with a * beside them are Disabled. This can occur for a variety of reasons:
 - The Address is already in use by another system on the network.
 - The address may be configured on another interface in the same Multiband Radio system.
 - You manually disabled the address.



When editing or adding an address, a dialog similar to the one below will be shown. Enter the IP Address, the Network Mask and an optional comment.

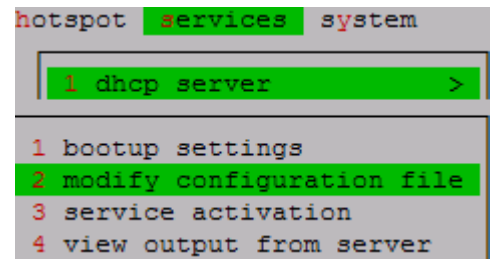


Assigning IP addresses to your users

Using DHCP

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) is a system that allows client systems to automatically configure themselves on a TCP/IP network.

Multiband Radio ships with the ISC DHCP server. The DHCP server is configured from the **services -> dhcp server -> modify configuration file** menu item.



The DHCP Server configuration is a text file. A comprehensive list of configuration commands is available from <http://www.bcwireless.net/misc/dhcpd.conf.html>

1. Set your domain-name using the option domain-name command.
2. Set your DNS servers using the option domain-name-servers command.
3. Define the subnet's you wish to service with DHCP
4. Configure the DHCP parameters to be handed out to clients.

Example:

```
option domain-name "domain.com";
option domain-name-servers 192.168.1.254, 192.168.1.253;

subnet 10.0.0.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
    range 10.0.0.10 10.0.0.100;
    option routers 10.0.0.1;
};
```

This configuration will automatically configure client computers to use the following parameters:

- o Domain Name: foowireless.net
- o Name Servers: 192.168.1.254 and 192.168.1.253
- o An IP address from 10.0.0.10 through 10.0.0.100
- o A default router address of 10.0.0.1

Statically assigning IP addresses using DHCP

Some customers may need a static IP address (for example: they may run an Email or Web server). You can do so by adding a configuration block similar to:

```
host customers.name.foowireless.net {
    # Your customer's MAC address
    hardware ethernet 00:4F:4E:0D:12:FF;

    # IP address to assign - not part of dynamic IP group above
    fixed-address 10.0.0.200;
}
```

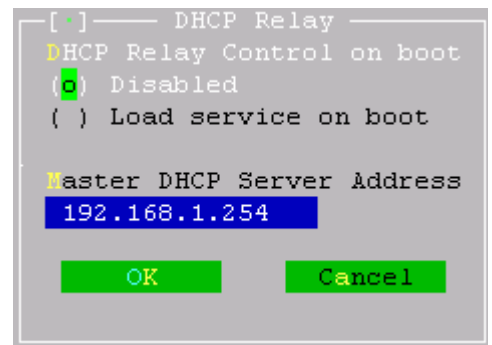
to the dhcp server's configuration file.

Configuring a DHCP relay service

The DHCP relay service is used to forward DHCP requests from your clients to a DHCP server somewhere else. For example, you may have a many access points that provide connectivity to your clients, but you run a single central DHCP server.

To configure the DHCP relay server, select "configure service" from the **dhcp relay server** menu under **services**.

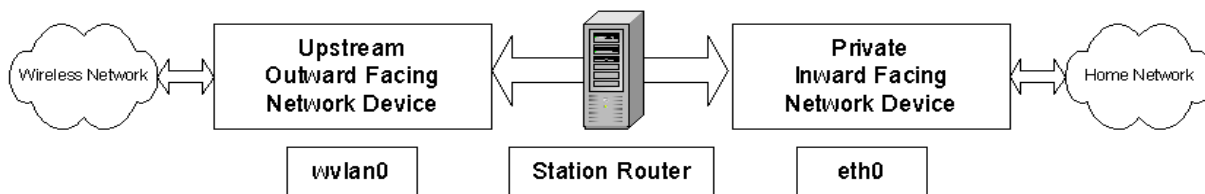
Specify "Load service on boot" to have the service start at bootup time, and enter in the IP address of your DHCP server.



NAT (IP Masquerading)

All hosts on the Internet must use "internet routable" IP addresses. This let's other hosts on the 'net send data back to you.

IP Masquerading provides a mechanism for relaying a packet from your private network out to the Internet by encapsulating it in a packet with a valid public IP number. Masquerading stuffs your local workstation's real (private) IP address inside the packet, along with the rest of the packet's data, and then puts a public IP address on the outside of the packet. Hence your workstation's packet is said to "masquerade" as a packet with a valid IP address.



When the Multiband Radio is being used as a CPE (Customer Premise Equipment) with the wireless card being the connection to the Internet via a Station Server / Multiband Radio or other AP device.

The eth0 device is "inward facing", to the home network, and wlan0 device is "outward facing", to the Internet. These two devices can be configured so that packets are permitted to flow, or be "forwarded", from one device to the other. However, you don't want raw packets to be forwarded between the two network devices without intervention.

We want to process the packets as they pass through the router by using software that will masquerade our internal packets so they can travel to the Internet and then inspect the return packets and then relaying the packets to the correct PC on the home network.

In addition you may want to inspect incoming packets for packets that shouldn't be coming in. That is, you may want to establish a set of rules under Advanced Firewall and Port Filtering that define which packets to let in, and which not to. You want to protect your internal network by filtering packets through a set of firewall / filtering rules.

Configuring IP Masquerading and Forwarding

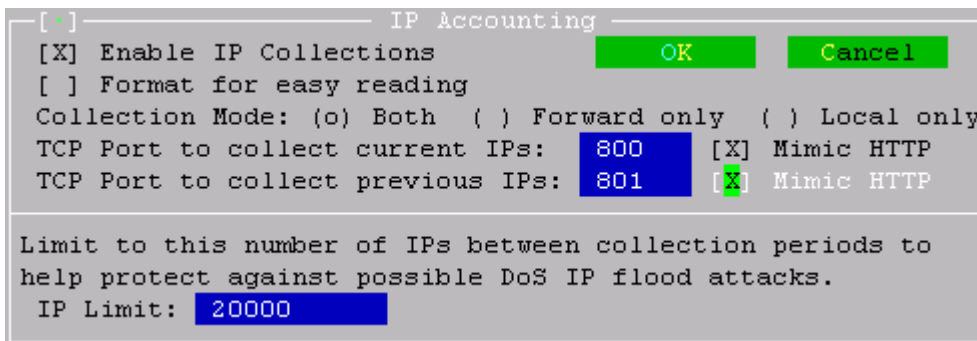
The assumption being made from this point on is that you have your two network devices working properly. Your inward-facing NIC (e.g., eth0) is connected to your internal LAN and you can ping the Multiband Radio from all the workstations on your home network. Your outward-facing NIC (e.g. wpci1) is connected to your via a Station Server / Multiband Radio or other AP device and you can ping the Multiband Radio from a location external to your local network.

In order to route, or forward, network packets from your inward-facing device to your outward-facing device, and vice versa, you must modify the configuration files under the Advances section in both the Nat and Static Nat and Advanced Firewall and Port Filtering sections following instructions included in those files.

IP Accounting

Multiband Radio can keep track of the number of Bytes and Packets transmitted and received for hosts on your network. IP Accounting will present you with a summary based on source and destination IP address that can be retrieved using an HTTP client or a custom tool that you have written yourself.

To configure IP Accounting, select the **ip accounting** option from the **advanced** menu.



The screenshot shows a terminal-style dialog box titled "IP Accounting". It contains several configuration options with checkboxes and input fields. The "Enable IP Collections" option is checked. The "Format for easy reading" option is unchecked. The "Collection Mode" is set to "Both". The "TCP Port to collect current IPs" is set to 800, and the "TCP Port to collect previous IPs" is set to 801. Both "Mimic HTTP" options are checked. There are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons in the top right. A section at the bottom explains the "IP Limit" setting, which is currently set to 20000.

```
[.] IP Accounting
[X] Enable IP Collections      OK      Cancel
[ ] Format for easy reading
Collection Mode: (o) Both ( ) Forward only ( ) Local only
TCP Port to collect current IPs: 800 [X] Mimic HTTP
TCP Port to collect previous IPs: 801 [X] Mimic HTTP

Limit to this number of IPs between collection periods to
help protect against possible DoS IP flood attacks.
IP Limit: 20000
```

- Check off Enable IP Collections to enable accounting.
- Check off "Format for easy reading" to display the records in a human readable format.
- Set collection mode to "Both" if you want to account for all traffic, "Forward Only" to display accounting for packets that are routed through your system or "Local Only" for traffic within your network.
- The "TCP port to collect current IP's" is the TCP port number that Multiband Radio will display current accounting activity on.
- The "TCP port to collect previous IP's" is the TCP port that Multiband Radio will display older accounting data on.
- The "Mimic HTTP" option has Multiband Radio act as a web server. Enabling this option allows you to view the summary using a web browser, or a command line tool such as "curl" which can be used to integrate Multiband Radio's accounting into your existing system.

Here is an example of Multiband Radio's IP Accounting output:

SOURCE DST	DESTINATION	BYTES	PACKETS	PPPOE-SRC	PPPOE-
204.50.0.178	24.82.83.183	81110	228	*	*
24.82.83.183	204.50.0.178	10755	240	*	*
204.49.171.17	204.50.0.178	188	3	*	*
204.50.0.178	204.49.171.17	292	4	*	*
204.49.171.17	192.168.2.199	92	1	*	*
204.49.76.203	204.50.0.178	236	4	*	*
204.50.0.178	204.49.76.203	252	3	*	*
204.49.76.203	192.168.2.199	92	1	*	*
204.50.0.178	204.50.0.178	800	5	*	*

Firewall and port forwarding

The **advanced firewall and port forwarding** section of the **advanced -> scripts** menu allows you restrict access to certain network services and forward tcp and udp ports across firewalls and nat systems.

The firewall and port forwarding configuration is a text file consisting of one command per line. Comments can be added after the '#' sign.

The firewall can act on packets based on the following criteria:

- Source IP address
- Destination IP address
- Source TCP or UDP port number
- Destination TCP or UDP port number
- Whether the packet is coming "in" or "out"
- Whether the packet is traversing a specific network interface.

```
5 routing advanced hotspot services syste
1 configuration notes
2 ip accounting
3 static arp
4 static eezee-client
5 802.1d bridging
6 pcmcia irq options
7 dns server list
8 connection tracking setup
9 connection table size
a ntp and timezone setup
o remote syslog setup
c display system log
3 scripts (cbq, firewall, nat, static arp, ..
1 class based queuing (cbq / bw management)
2 advanced firewall and port forwarding
3 nat and static nat (1:1 ip mapping)
4 activate script changes
```

Allowing

By default Multiband Radio is configured to allow traffic from anywhere to anywhere with a few exceptions. You may find it necessary to restrict all traffic with only a few exceptions to one of your sub-networks such as a commercial VPN customer or a sensitive accounting network.

The allow command is used to explicitly allow traffic through. Some of Multiband Radio's built in services such as IP Accounting are configured to deny traffic. If you wanted to allow your accounting server, 192.168.1.3 to collect statistics you could add the line:

```
allow tcp from 192.168.1.3 to any 800 in
```

Denying

This will specifically deny a certain type of traffic. A popular (and present in the default installation of Multiband Radio) rule is to deny all TCP and UDP traffic destined ports 135 coming in from the Internet:

```
deny tcp from any to any 135 in via $net # RPC port, used by many worms
deny udp from any to any 135 in via $net # RPC port, used by many worms
```

Another common rule is dealing with a person on the Internet who is causing problems for one of your clients.

```
deny tcp from 12.129.23.16 to 192.168.2.154 in via $net
```

Logging

Firewall logging can be done to a remote syslog server using the 'log' command.

Example:

```
log tcp from any to 192.168.3.1/24 31337
```

Would log all TCP packets going to the 192.168.3.1 network destined for port 31337.

Forwarding

The **forward** command can be used to redirect traffic to another system. This could be used to redirect clients to a caching proxy server to reduce bandwidth on your Internet feed, or to have a service available to the Internet on a different port number not attached to the server itself.

Variables

The “not” (pronounced “not”, not “exclamation mark”) boolean operator can be used in conjunction with variables to setup flexible firewall and forwarding rules.

For example, Multiband Radio is preconfigured to allow access from 127.0.0.1 (the system’s local address) to the services using ports 791-801.

```
admin_ip = "127.0.0.1" # ie. 64.124.65.19 or 64.124.65.0/24 for the entire
                    # class C

ldeny tcp from ! $admin_ip to any 791 in      # CBQ Report
ldeny tcp from ! $admin_ip to any 792 in      # Firewall and NAT Report
ldeny tcp from ! $admin_ip to any 793 in      # W/LAN Device statistics
ldeny tcp from ! $admin_ip to any 794 in      # System ARP Table
ldeny tcp from ! $admin_ip to any 795 in      # Active Routing Table
ldeny tcp from ! $admin_ip to any 800 in      # IP Accounting collection
ldeny tcp from ! $admin_ip to any 801 in      # Results from previous IP
                                                # Accounting
ldeny tcp from ! $admin_ip to any 10000 in    # Web based user management
```

Instead of changing each and every one of these lines to give access to your account system you can simply change \$admin_ip to the IP address of the server.

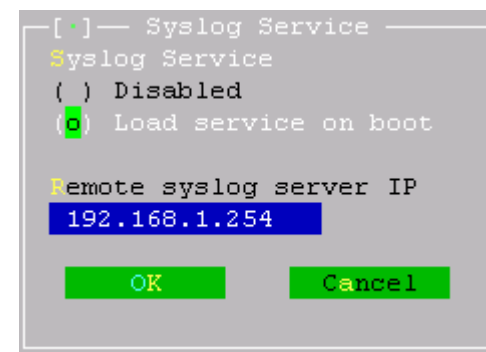
Remote logging

Multiband Radio supports remote logging to syslog hosts. *syslog* is a Unix and Unix flavoured logging daemon that comes with most variations of Unix including Linux and FreeBSD.

To configure Multiband Radio’s syslog relay, go into the **services** menu -> remote syslog and select “configure service”.

Select “Load service on boot” so that logging will continue after you reboot the system.

Enter the IP address of the remote syslog server.



Configuring syslogd

Most Unix variants including Linux and FreeBSD ship with ‘syslogd’, the system logging daemon.

You may wish to keep Multiband Radio logs separately from the rest of your main logs. Most syslogd’s can be configured to log messages from specific hosts.

Please consult the syslog.conf man page that ships with your operating system.

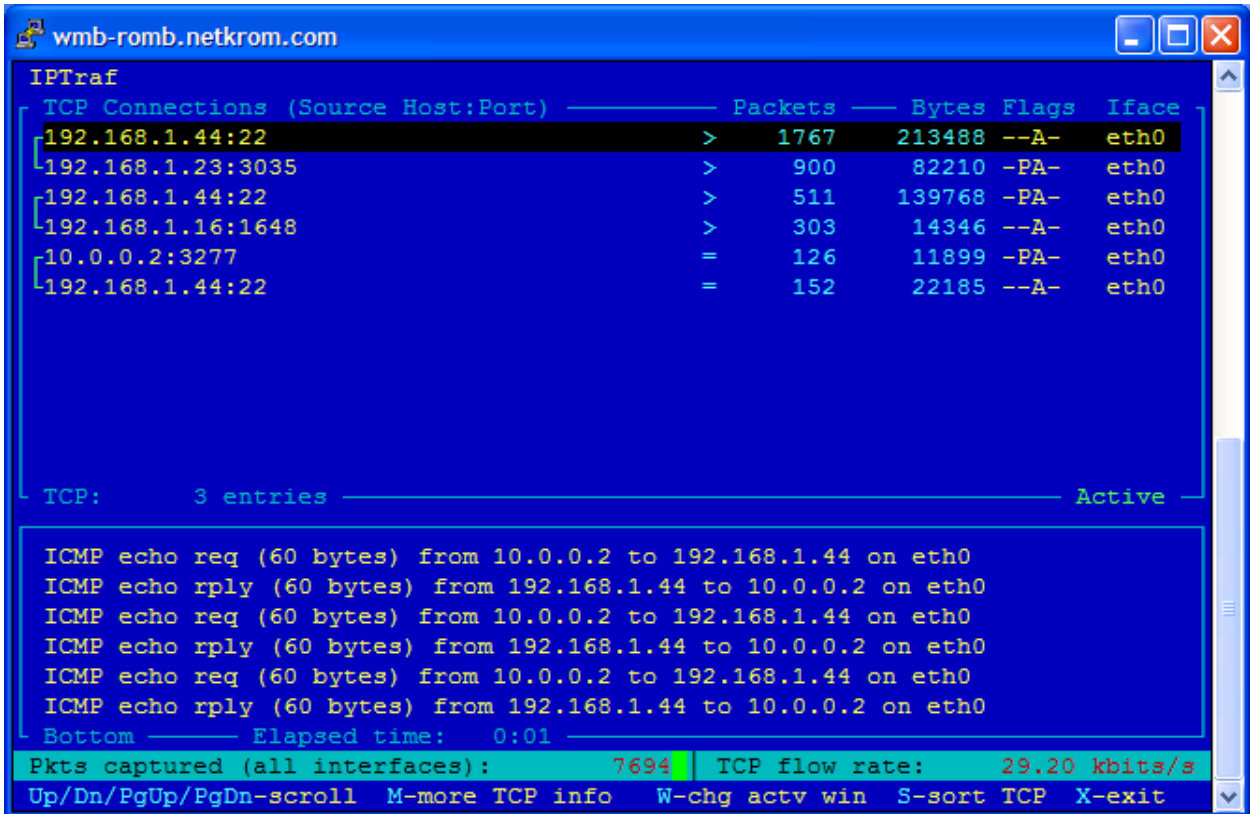
💡 A free syslog service for Windows is also available from <http://www.winsyslog.com/en/>

Monitoring traffic

Multiband Radio has several monitoring tools you can use to view the current activity over any network interface in the system.

Traffic Monitor

The traffic monitor displays current TCP and UDP sessions on the particular interface.



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "IPTraf" with a blue background. The window displays a table of TCP connections and a list of ICMP echo requests and replies. At the bottom, it shows statistics for packets captured and TCP flow rate.

TCP Connections (Source Host:Port)	Packets	Bytes	Flags	Iface
192.168.1.44:22	> 1767	213488	--A-	eth0
192.168.1.23:3035	> 900	82210	-PA-	eth0
192.168.1.44:22	> 511	139768	-PA-	eth0
192.168.1.16:1648	> 303	14346	--A-	eth0
10.0.0.2:3277	= 126	11899	-PA-	eth0
192.168.1.44:22	= 152	22185	--A-	eth0

ICMP echo req (60 bytes) from 10.0.0.2 to 192.168.1.44 on eth0
ICMP echo rply (60 bytes) from 192.168.1.44 to 10.0.0.2 on eth0
ICMP echo req (60 bytes) from 10.0.0.2 to 192.168.1.44 on eth0
ICMP echo rply (60 bytes) from 192.168.1.44 to 10.0.0.2 on eth0
ICMP echo req (60 bytes) from 10.0.0.2 to 192.168.1.44 on eth0
ICMP echo rply (60 bytes) from 192.168.1.44 to 10.0.0.2 on eth0

Bottom Elapsed time: 0:01

Pkts captured (all interfaces): 7694 | TCP flow rate: 29.20 kbits/s

Up/Dn/PgUp/PgDn-scroll M-more TCP info W-chg actv win S-sort TCP X-exit

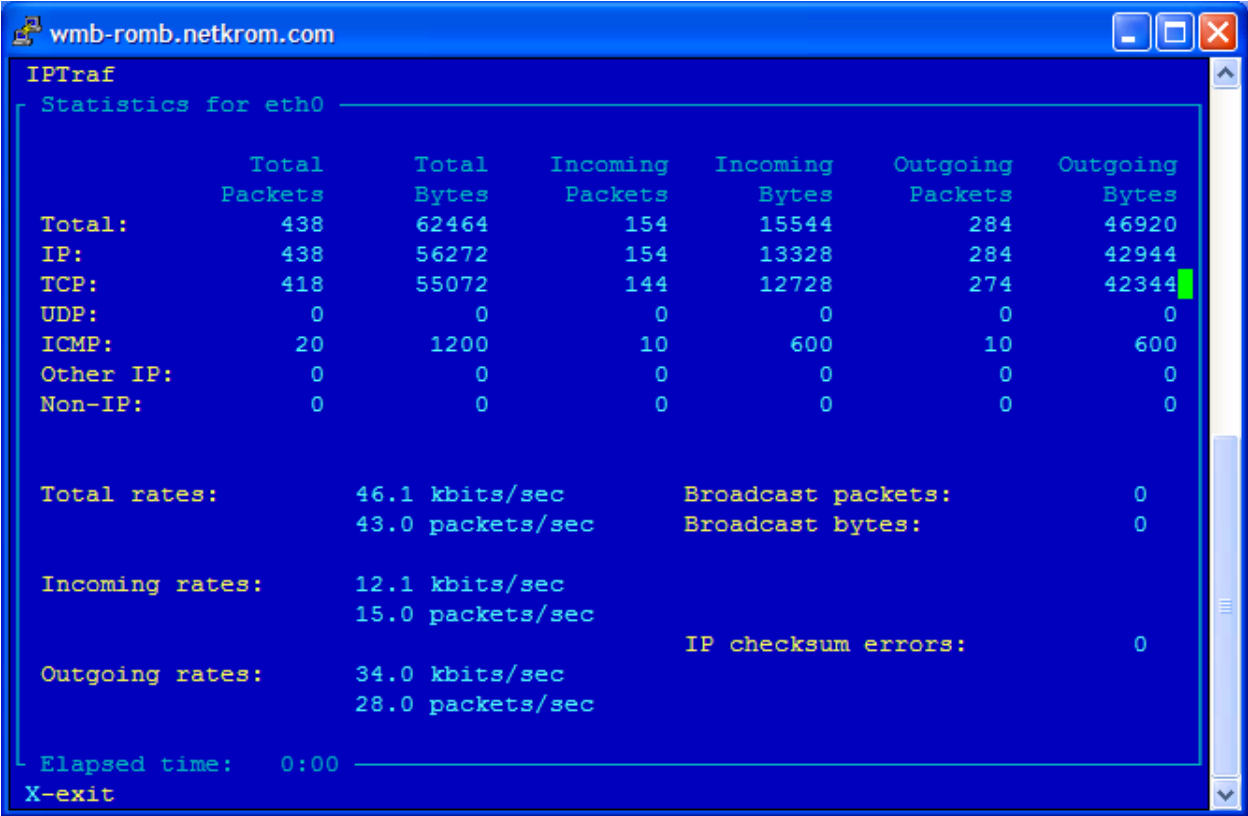
While in this screen, you can:

- Press **W** to toggle between Packet / Byte count and current packet size and window size.
- Press **S** to sort by Packet and Byte count.

This is particularly useful for identifying which users are placing an extra load on your network. In the picture above you see that the flow rate. You see a connection between 192.168.1.23 and 192.168.1.44 with a constant packet size of 1767.

Traffic Statistics

The traffic statistics screen gives you an overall view of what protocols, packet rates and throughput are going across a particular interface.



The screenshot shows a window titled "wmb-romb.netkrom.com" displaying the IPTraf utility. The main content is "Statistics for eth0", which includes a table of traffic counts and rates. The table has columns for Total Packets, Total Bytes, Incoming Packets, Incoming Bytes, Outgoing Packets, and Outgoing Bytes. Below the table, there are sections for Total rates, Incoming rates, and Outgoing rates, along with Broadcast packets/bytes and IP checksum errors. The elapsed time is 0:00 and the prompt is X-exit.

	Total Packets	Total Bytes	Incoming Packets	Incoming Bytes	Outgoing Packets	Outgoing Bytes
Total:	438	62464	154	15544	284	46920
IP:	438	56272	154	13328	284	42944
TCP:	418	55072	144	12728	274	42344
UDP:	0	0	0	0	0	0
ICMP:	20	1200	10	600	10	600
Other IP:	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-IP:	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total rates: 46.1 kbits/sec
43.0 packets/sec

Incoming rates: 12.1 kbits/sec
15.0 packets/sec

Outgoing rates: 34.0 kbits/sec
28.0 packets/sec

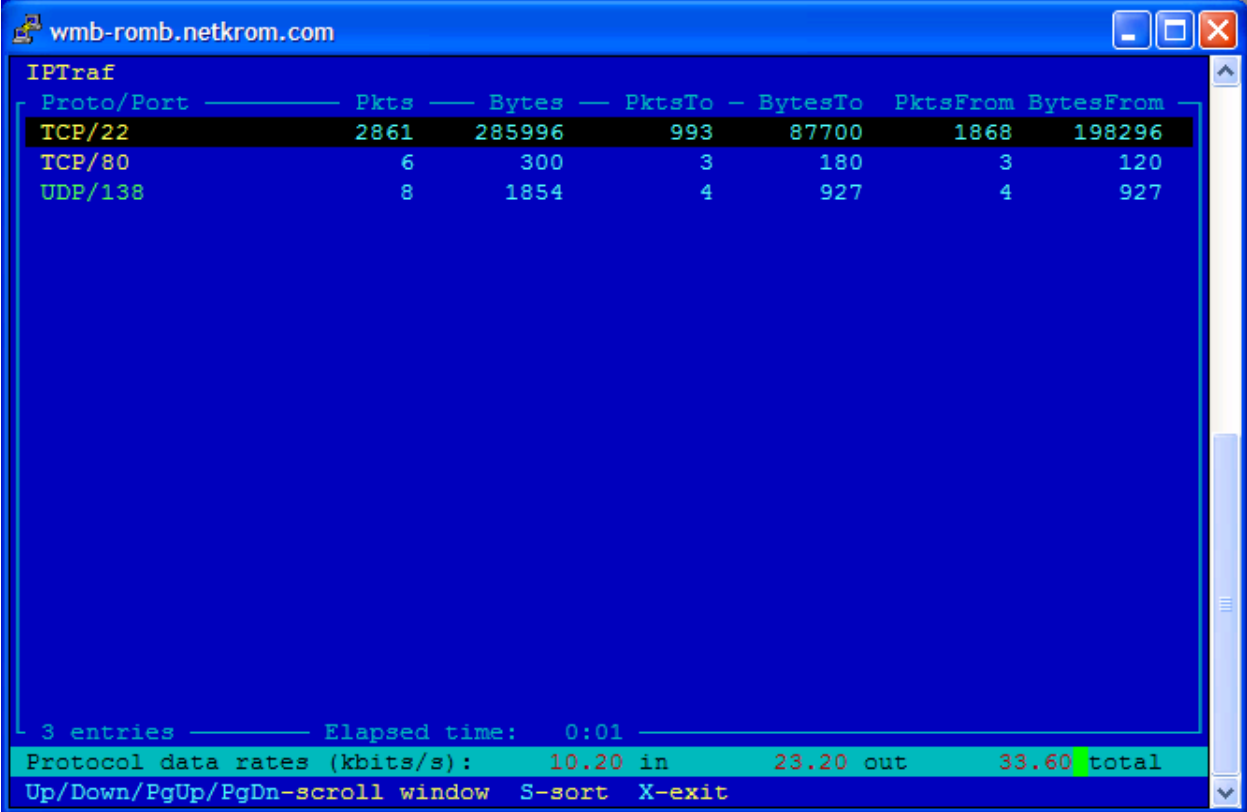
Broadcast packets: 0
Broadcast bytes: 0

IP checksum errors: 0

Elapsed time: 0:00
X-exit

udp/tcp monitor

The UDP/TCP Monitor displays a packet and byte count based on TCP and UDP port numbers. You can sort the display by one of:



The screenshot shows a window titled "wmb-romb.netkrom.com" with a blue background. The main display area shows a table of network traffic statistics under the heading "IPTraff". The table has seven columns: "Proto/Port", "Pkts", "Bytes", "PktsTo", "BytesTo", "PktsFrom", and "BytesFrom". The data is as follows:

Proto/Port	Pkts	Bytes	PktsTo	BytesTo	PktsFrom	BytesFrom
TCP/22	2861	285996	993	87700	1868	198296
TCP/80	6	300	3	180	3	120
UDP/138	8	1854	4	927	4	927

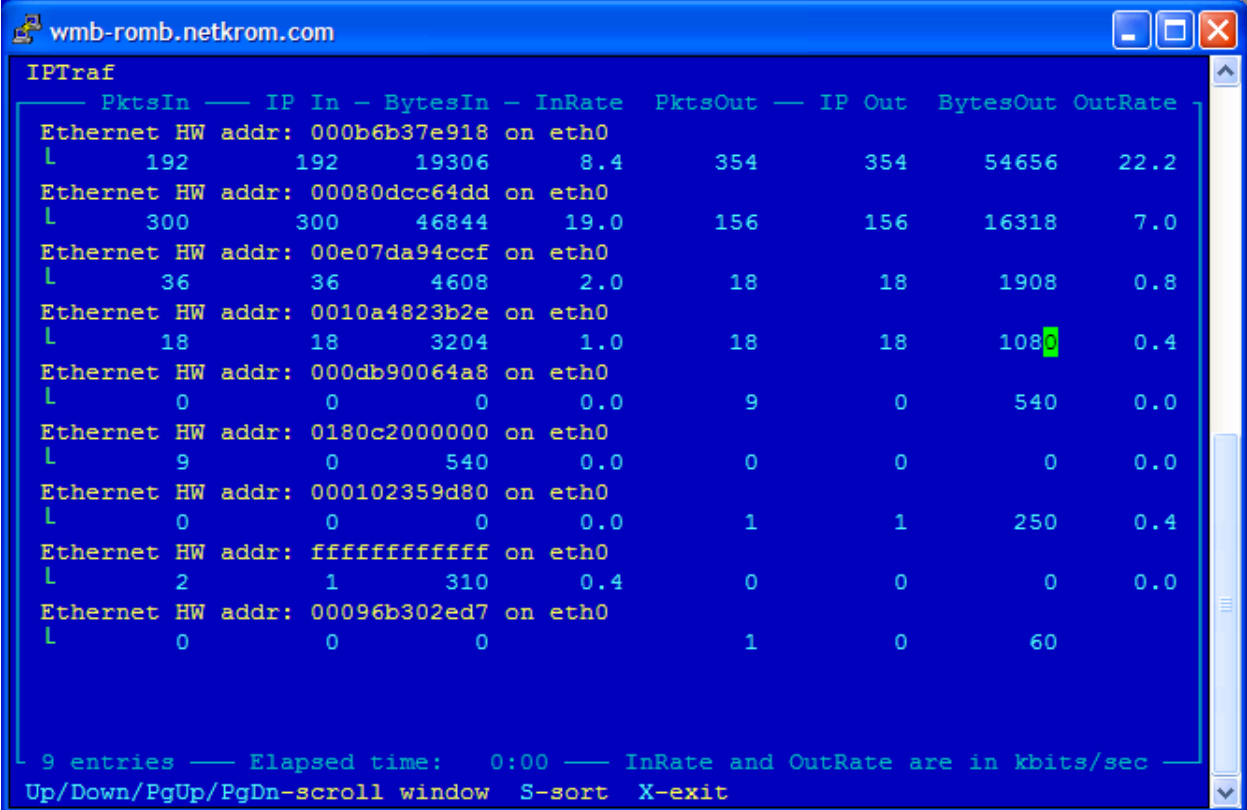
At the bottom of the window, there is a summary line: "3 entries Elapsed time: 0:01". Below that, a green bar displays "Protocol data rates (kbits/s): 10.20 in 23.20 out 33.60 total". At the very bottom, there are control instructions: "Up/Down/PgUp/PgDn-scroll window S-sort X-exit".

- Port Number
- Total Packets
- Total Bytes
- Packets to, or packets coming into the interface.
- Bytes to, or bytes coming into the interface
- Packets from, or packets sent from the interface
- Bytes from, or bytes sent from the interface

The protocol display is particularly useful in diagnosing network problems that may be caused by excessive use of a particular protocol, such as Kazza or another Peer to Peer application.

Lan Station monitoring

The Lan Station monitor displays Packet, IP packet, and Byte counts To and From each station on the local area network. Statistics are aggregated to each user's MAC address, not IP address.



The screenshot shows a window titled "wmb-romb.netkrom.com" with a blue background. The main content is a table of network traffic statistics for various MAC addresses on the eth0 interface. The table has columns for PktsIn, IP In, BytesIn, InRate, PktsOut, IP Out, BytesOut, and OutRate. The data is as follows:

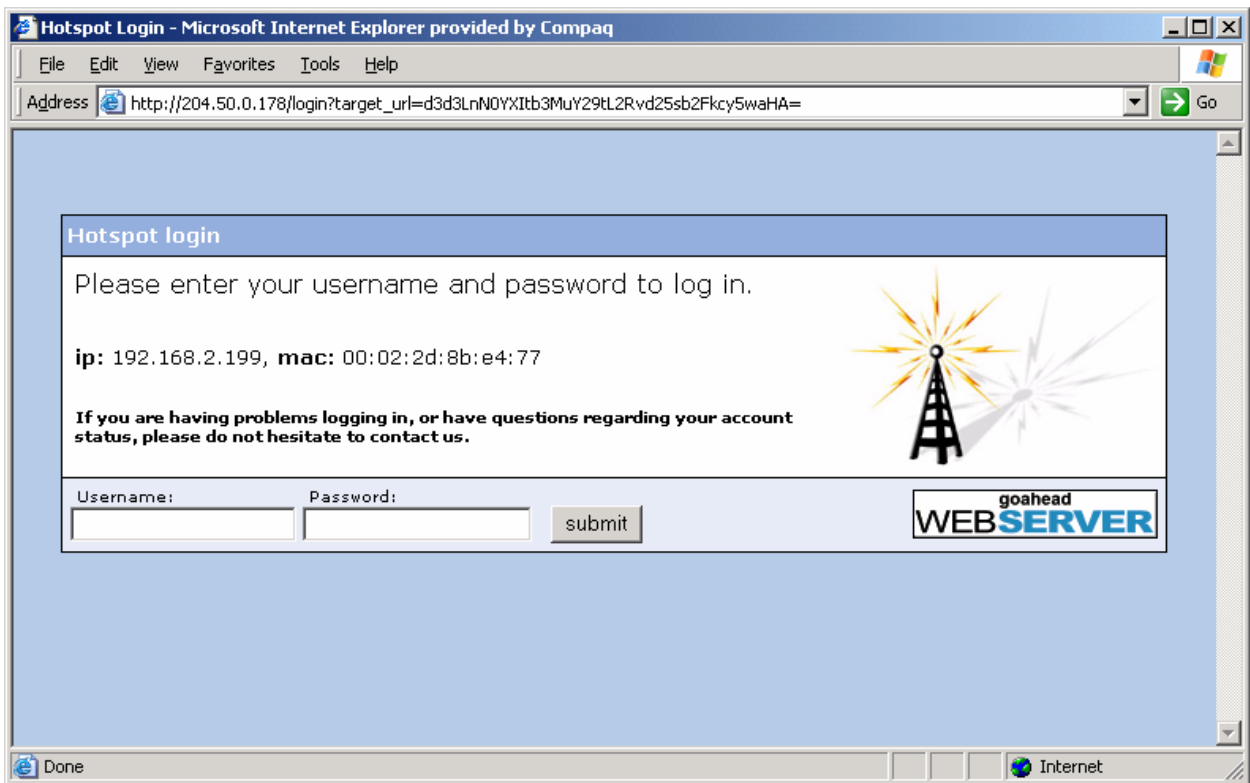
Interface	HW addr	PktsIn	IP In	BytesIn	InRate	PktsOut	IP Out	BytesOut	OutRate
Ethernet	000b6b37e918 on eth0	192	192	19306	8.4	354	354	54656	22.2
Ethernet	00080dcc64dd on eth0	300	300	46844	19.0	156	156	16318	7.0
Ethernet	00e07da94ccf on eth0	36	36	4608	2.0	18	18	1908	0.8
Ethernet	0010a4823b2e on eth0	18	18	3204	1.0	18	18	1080	0.4
Ethernet	000db90064a8 on eth0	0	0	0	0.0	9	0	540	0.0
Ethernet	0180c2000000 on eth0	9	0	540	0.0	0	0	0	0.0
Ethernet	000102359d80 on eth0	0	0	0	0.0	1	1	250	0.4
Ethernet	ffffffffffff on eth0	2	1	310	0.4	0	0	0	0.0
Ethernet	00096b302ed7 on eth0	0	0	0	0.0	1	0	60	0.0

At the bottom of the window, it says "9 entries" and "Elapsed time: 0:00". It also includes instructions: "InRate and OutRate are in kbits/sec", "Up/Down/PgUp/PgDn-scroll window", "S-sort", and "X-exit".

Setting up a “Hotspot”

A “captive portal” is a Web Browser based login system that forces your users to enter a Username and Password to gain access to the rest of your network (in most cases a Captive portal is used to limit access to the Internet).

When a user associates to your wireless access point and tries to visit a website, they are greeted with a login page similar to:



Provided the user has a username and password with you, they would simply enter in their information and the hotspot would allow them through to the Internet. You could also provide a signup link by editing the hotspot login page to take them to a website with an account creation page, for example.

The Hotspot Menu

The **hotspot -> hotspot** menu controls the system's hotspot core functionality including:

- Enabling/Disabling the core hotspot system.
- Assigning a default CBQ rate to users,
- Session timeouts
- Whether or not to authenticate a user based on their MAC address.

```
iced hotspot services system
1 hotspot >
1 configuration
2 radius setup
3 hotspot whitelists >
4 edit hotspot pages >
5 restore factory hotspot pages
6 hotspot session list
```

The **default CBQ** rate is the speed at which your customers will be able to transfer data through the hotspot.

The **session timeouts** determine how long a user can stay "idle" for, after which the user is logged out of the system and must re-enter their username and password. Maximum session time determines how long a user can stay logged in at a time.

The hotspot uses any radius server to authenticate users with, and shares the same radius profile as the PPTP and PPPoE services.

💡 If you don't already have a radius server on your network, Multiband Radio has one built in! See the chapter on "User Management" for more details.

```
interfaces routing advanced hotspot
802.1q virtual lan (vlan) setup
pptp client setup
dhcp client information
1 ether1: 00:0A:E6:47:B0:A3 ips: 2, b
2 wlan1: 00:02:6F:01:76:38 ips: 1, b
1 ip assignments
2 interface features >
1 listen to pppoe requests: no
2 enable hotspot: no
3 enable eezee client: no
4 enable dhcp auto-auth: no
5 enable dhcp client: no
9 lan station monitor
```

Once you have configured the core hotspot system, you must tell each network interface to listen to hotspot requests. This is done from the **interfaces -> [interface name] -> interface features** menu.

Advanced Hotspot Features

The hotspot supports both server and client white lists. A server white list specifies IP addresses that un-authenticated users may visit. This is particularly useful if you want to provide a “new user signup page”, for example.

The client white list specifies MAC addresses of clients who will never be captured by the portal. These addresses will have complete access through your hotspot regardless of whether they have a username and password.

Providing a “new user signup” link on the hotspot login page.

First, add the IP address of the website that hosts the new user signup page. For example, if you your website IP address 192.168.5.100 then you would add:

192.168.5.100

into the hotspot -> **hotspot whitelists** -> **server whitelist setup** screen.

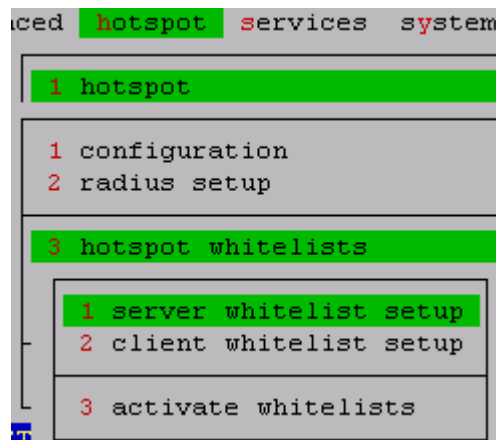
Giving yourself free reign on the MAC address.

You might want to give yourself unfettered access to the hotspot’s you are setting up. Just add your MAC address to the client whitelist setup:

Each client listed will not be prompted for a hotspot
login, and will have unrestricted access to the
network.

Add one MAC address per line. Up to 255 are
supported.

00:02:2D:32:54:A4



Setting up eeZee configuration

eeZee configuration is a special option supported by Multiband Radio that enables clients to access the network regardless of their IP settings. This is especially useful in hotspot environments where users may have any sort of IP networking configuration and is invaluable if you ever have to redesign your IP layout and some customers are not using DHCP.

eeZee configuration will put a client onto the network even if they have hard-coded their TCP/IP settings.

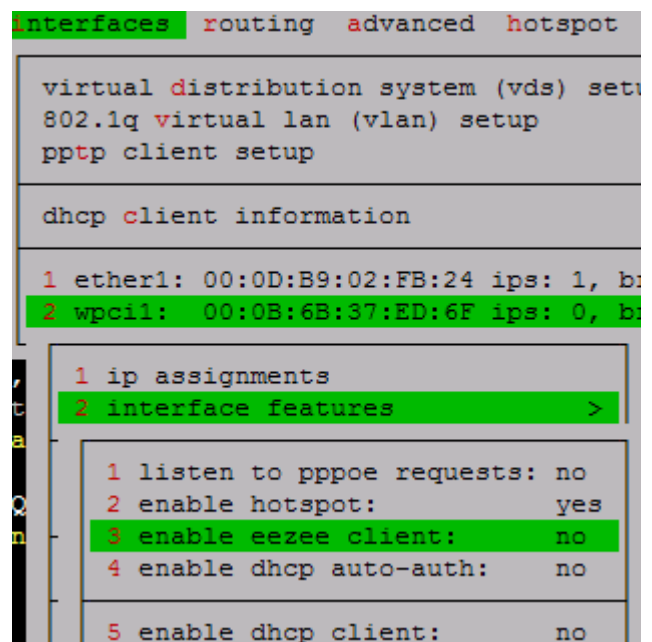
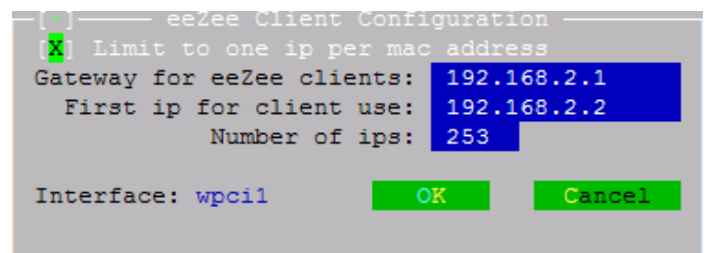
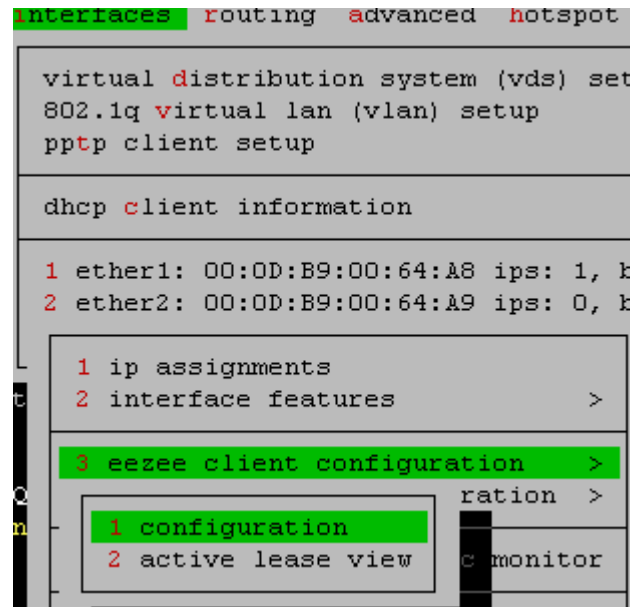
To configure eeZee client configuration, go to the **interfaces** menu, select the wireless interface you want eeZee to function on and finally select "configuration".

- Limit to one IP per MAC address should be checked.
- The Gateway for eeZee clients is an IP address that will be used as a default gateway.
- The First IP for client use is the starting range of IP addresses that will be assigned to individual users.
- The number of IP's is the amount of addresses that should be used for eeZee client.

NOTE: The IP Addresses you enter in **must not** be used anywhere else on your network, otherwise routing and assignment conflicts may occur.

Click OK to exit and enable eeZee client configuration on the Interface.

From the **interfaces** menu, select the wireless interface to enable eeZee on, go to **interface features** and select the **enable eezee client** option.



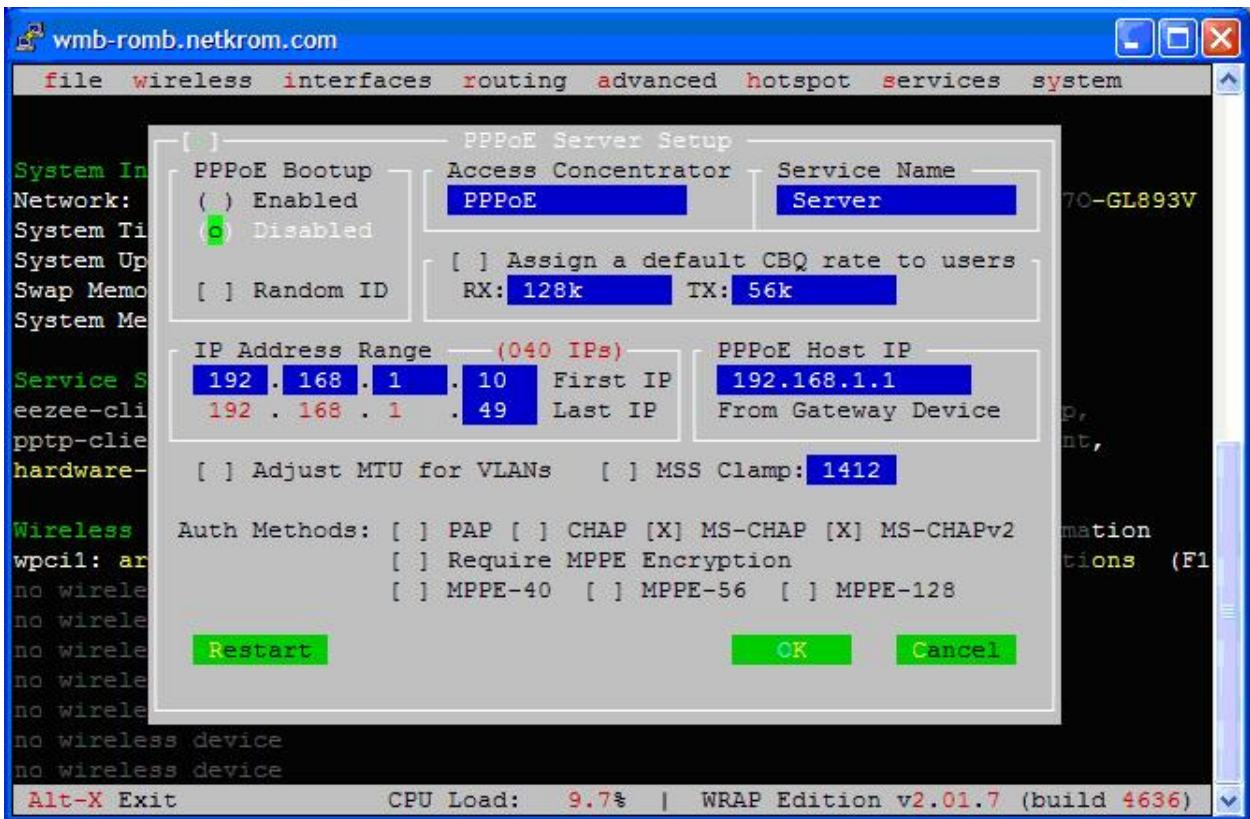
Setting up a VPN Server using PPTP

[-] PPTP Server Setup

PPTP Bootup <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enabled <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled	CBQ Defaults [X] Assign a default CBQ rate to users RX: 128k TX: 128k
IP Address Range (245 IPs) 10 . 100 . 2 . 10 First IP 10 . 100 . 2 . 254 Last IP	PPTP Host IP 10.100.2.1 From Gateway Device

Auth Methods: PAP CHAP MS-CHAP MS-CHAPv2
Encryption: MPPE 40-Bit MPPE 128-Bit
MPPE Mode: MPPE Stateful MPPE Stateless
 Adjust MTU for VLANs

Setting up a PPPoE server



Trouble shooting

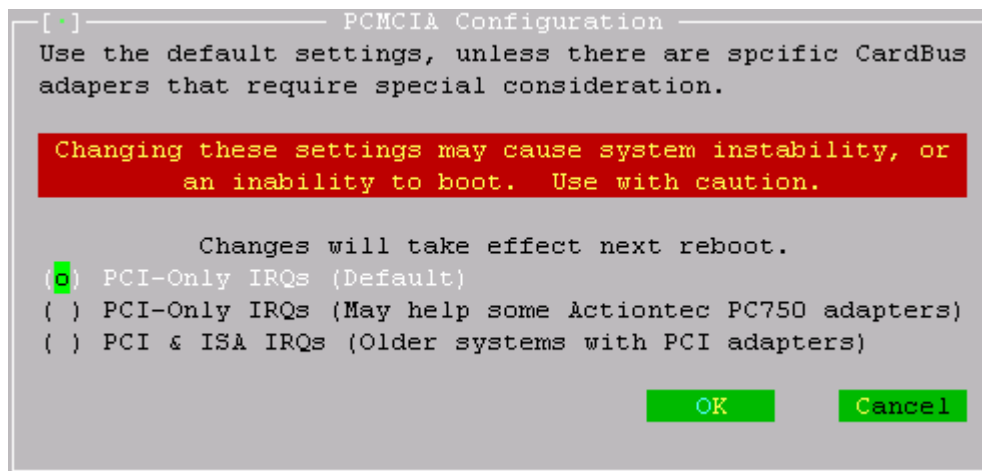
Are you running the latest stable release of Multiband Radio? If your system is more than 6 months old, please consider upgrading to the latest stable version before reporting a problem. Likewise, our support forums have many knowledgeable people who may be able to give you a hand.

Here are some commonly known issues and their resolutions.

Problems booting up with older motherboards or certain brands of PCMCIA adapter.

Some users have experienced difficulties using newer PCMCIA adapters in older systems, or certain brands of PCMCIA adapter such as cards based on the Action PC750 adapter.

Multiband Radio has a special PCMCIA configuration that may alleviate these problems. *Care must be taken when adjusting these settings as you may render your system unbootable.*



The network is to slow!

If your network was working fine before, the chances of a slowdown being caused by Multiband Radio are very slim. We suggest you check that:

- You are using CBQ/Bandwidth limiting to prevent one or a handful of users from using all of your available bandwidth.
- That any "sporadic" or marginal links to customers are resolved. A customer with a marginal link may be causing your AP to re-train to a slower speed affecting other users on the network.
 - You may want to lock the speed of your AP to 5 Mbps to keep off users incapable of maintaining a strong enough link.

Tables

802.11b Frequency Range 2,400 – 2500 MHz

Center Frequency chart

Channel ID	FCC	ETSI	France	Japan
1	2412	2412		2412
2	2417	2417		2417
3	2422	2422		2422
4	2427	2427		2427
5	2432	2432		2432
6	2437	2437		2437
7	2442	2442		2442
8	2447	2447		2447
9	2452	2452		2452
10	2457	2457	2457	2457
11	2462	2462	2462	2462
12		2467	2467	2467
13		2472	2472	2472
14				2484

Channel Selection

As each DSSS channel is 22 Mhz wide the best channel selection without overlap would only give you 3 usable channels in most cases you can use 4 channels with overlap.

Best Channel Selection Possible

Channel ID	Center Frequency	Bottom	Top	Width
1	2412	2401	2423	22 Mhz
6	2437	2426	2448	22 Mhz
11	2462	2451	2473	22 Mhz

Usable Channel Selection

Channel ID	Center Frequency	Bottom	Top	Width
1	2412	2401	2423	22 Mhz w/Overlap
4	2427	2416	2438	22 Mhz w/Overlap
7	2442	2431	2453	22 Mhz w/Overlap
10	2457	2446	2468	22 Mhz w/Overlap

802.11 Channel List

This is a list of channels used by 802.11 (a, b and g) devices. These channels may be entered into the Atheros configuration page.

Channel	Frequency	Operating Mode/Modulation
1	2412	802.11b / CCK / 11 Mbps 802.11g / OFDM / 54 Mbps
2	2417	802.11b / CCK / 11 Mbps 802.11g / OFDM / 54 Mbps
3	2422	802.11b / CCK / 11 Mbps 802.11g / OFDM / 54 Mbps
4	2427	802.11b / CCK / 11 Mbps 802.11g / OFDM / 54 Mbps
5	2432	802.11b / CCK / 11 Mbps 802.11g / OFDM / 54 Mbps
6	2437	802.11b / CCK / 11 Mbps 802.11g / OFDM / 54 Mbps 802.11g Turbo / OFDM / 108 Mbps
7	2442	802.11b / CCK / 11 Mbps 802.11g / OFDM / 54 Mbps
8	2447	802.11b / CCK / 11 Mbps 802.11g / OFDM / 54 Mbps
9	2452	802.11b / CCK / 11 Mbps 802.11g / OFDM / 54 Mbps
10	2457	802.11b / CCK / 11 Mbps 802.11g / OFDM / 54 Mbps
11	2462	802.11b / CCK / 11 Mbps 802.11g / OFDM / 54 Mbps
36	5180	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps
40	5200	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps
42 Turbo	5210	802.11a Turbo / OFDM / 108 Mbps
44	5220	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps
48	5240	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps
50 Turbo	5250	802.11a Turbo / OFDM / 108 Mbps
52	5260	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps
56	5280	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps
58 Turbo	5290	802.11a Turbo / OFDM / 108 Mbps
60	5300	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps
64	5320	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps
149	5745	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps
152 Turbo	5760	802.11a Turbo / OFDM / 108 Mbps
153	5765	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps
157	5785	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps
160 Turbo	5780	802.11a Turbo / OFDM / 108 Mbps
161	5805	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps
165	5825	802.11a / OFDM / 54 Mbps

Regulatory Country Codes

These two-letter codes can be entered on the Atheros configuration dialog to enable certain bands for that country.

Country codes can be used on cards with Regulatory Type (RT): ALL_COUNTRIES as shown in the regulatory information box.

NA - NO_COUNTRY_SET	FR - FRANCE	PT - PORTUGAL
AL - ALBANIA	GE - GEORGIA	PR - PUERTO RICO
DZ - ALGERIA	DE - GERMANY	QA - QATAR
AR - ARGENTINA	GR - GREECE	RO - ROMANIA
AM - ARMENIA	GT - GUATEMALA	RU - RUSSIA
AU - AUSTRALIA	JO - JORDAN	SA - SAUDI ARABIA
AT - AUSTRIA	KZ - KAZAKHSTAN	SG - SINGAPORE
AZ - AZERBAIJAN	KP - NORTH KOREA	SK - SLOVAK REPUBLIC
BH - BAHRAIN	KR - KOREA REPUBLIC	SI - SLOVENIA
BY - BELARUS	K2 - KOREA REPUBLIC2	ZA - SOUTH AFRICA
BE - BELGIUM	KW - KUWAIT	ES - SPAIN
BZ - BELIZE	LV - LATVIA	SE - SWEDEN
BO - BOLIVIA	LB - LEBANON	CH - SWITZERLAND
BR - BRAZIL	LI - LIECHTENSTEIN	SY - SYRIA
BN - BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	LT - LITHUANIA	TW - TAIWAN
BG - BULGARIA	LU - LUXEMBOURG	TH - THAILAND
CA - CANADA	MO - MACAU	TT - TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
CL - CHILE	MK - MACEDONIA	TN - TUNISIA
CN - CHINA	MY - MALAYSIA	TR - TURKEY
CO - COLOMBIA	MX - MEXICO	UA - UKRAINE
CR - COSTA RICA	MC - MONACO	AE - UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
HR - CROATIA	MA - MOROCCO	GB - UNITED KINGDOM
CY - CYPRUS	NL - NETHERLANDS	US - UNITED STATES
CZ - CZECH REPUBLIC	NZ - NEW ZEALAND	UY - URUGUAY
DK - DENMARK	NO - NORWAY	UZ - UZBEKISTAN
DO - DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	OM - OMAN	VE - VENEZUELA
EC - ECUADOR	PK - PAKISTAN	VN - VIET NAM
EG - EGYPT	PA - PANAMA	YE - YEMEN
SV - EL SALVADOR	PE - PERU	ZW - ZIMBABWE
EE - ESTONIA	PH - PHILIPPINES	
FI - FINLAND	PL - POLAND	

Netmask Table

```
Netmask 255.255.255.0 /24 (11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000)
1 subnet
LOW IP      HI IP
x.x.x.0     x.x.x.255

Netmask 255.255.255.128 /25 (11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000)
2 subnets
LOW IP      HI IP
x.x.x.0     x.x.x.127
x.x.x.128   x.x.x.255

Netmask 255.255.255.192 /26 (11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000)
4 subnets
x.x.x.0     x.x.x.63
x.x.x.64    x.x.x.127
x.x.x.128   x.x.x.191
x.x.x.192   x.x.x.255

Netmask 255.255.255.224 /27 (11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000)
8 subnets
x.x.x.0     x.x.x.31
x.x.x.32    x.x.x.63
x.x.x.64    x.x.x.95
x.x.x.96    x.x.x.127
x.x.x.128   x.x.x.159
x.x.x.160   x.x.x.191
x.x.x.192   x.x.x.223
x.x.x.224   x.x.x.255

Netmask 255.255.255.240 /28 (11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000)
16 subnets
x.x.x.0     x.x.x.15
x.x.x.16    x.x.x.31
x.x.x.32    x.x.x.47
x.x.x.48    x.x.x.63
x.x.x.64    x.x.x.79
x.x.x.80    x.x.x.95
x.x.x.96    x.x.x.111
x.x.x.112   x.x.x.127
x.x.x.128   x.x.x.143
x.x.x.144   x.x.x.159
x.x.x.160   x.x.x.175
x.x.x.176   x.x.x.191
x.x.x.192   x.x.x.207
x.x.x.208   x.x.x.223
x.x.x.224   x.x.x.239
x.x.x.240   x.x.x.255

Netmask 255.255.255.248 /29 (11111111.11111111.11111111.11111000)
32 subnets
x.x.x.0     x.x.x.7
x.x.x.8     x.x.x.15
x.x.x.16    x.x.x.23
x.x.x.24    x.x.x.31
x.x.x.32    x.x.x.39
x.x.x.40    x.x.x.47
```

x.x.x.48	x.x.x.55
x.x.x.56	x.x.x.63
x.x.x.64	x.x.x.71
x.x.x.72	x.x.x.79
x.x.x.80	x.x.x.87
x.x.x.88	x.x.x.95
x.x.x.96	x.x.x.103
x.x.x.104	x.x.x.111
x.x.x.112	x.x.x.119
x.x.x.120	x.x.x.127
x.x.x.128	x.x.x.135
x.x.x.136	x.x.x.143
x.x.x.144	x.x.x.151
x.x.x.152	x.x.x.159
x.x.x.160	x.x.x.167
x.x.x.168	x.x.x.175
x.x.x.176	x.x.x.183
x.x.x.184	x.x.x.191
x.x.x.192	x.x.x.199
x.x.x.200	x.x.x.207
x.x.x.208	x.x.x.215
x.x.x.216	x.x.x.223
x.x.x.224	x.x.x.231
x.x.x.232	x.x.x.239
x.x.x.240	x.x.x.247
x.x.x.248	x.x.x.255

Netmask 255.255.255.252 /30 (11111111.11111111.11111111.11111100)
64 subnets

LOW IP	HI IP
x.x.x.0	x.x.x.3
x.x.x.4	x.x.x.7
x.x.x.8	x.x.x.11
x.x.x.12	x.x.x.15
x.x.x.16	x.x.x.19
x.x.x.20	x.x.x.23
x.x.x.24	x.x.x.27
x.x.x.28	x.x.x.31
x.x.x.32	x.x.x.35
x.x.x.36	x.x.x.39
x.x.x.40	x.x.x.43
x.x.x.44	x.x.x.47
x.x.x.48	x.x.x.51
x.x.x.52	x.x.x.55
x.x.x.56	x.x.x.59
x.x.x.60	x.x.x.63
x.x.x.64	x.x.x.67
x.x.x.68	x.x.x.71
x.x.x.72	x.x.x.75
x.x.x.76	x.x.x.79
x.x.x.80	x.x.x.83
x.x.x.84	x.x.x.87
x.x.x.88	x.x.x.91
x.x.x.92	x.x.x.95
x.x.x.96	x.x.x.99
x.x.x.100	x.x.x.103
x.x.x.104	x.x.x.107
x.x.x.108	x.x.x.111
x.x.x.112	x.x.x.115
x.x.x.116	x.x.x.119

```

x.x.x.120    x.x.x.123
x.x.x.124    x.x.x.127
x.x.x.128    x.x.x.131
x.x.x.132    x.x.x.135
x.x.x.136    x.x.x.139
x.x.x.140    x.x.x.143
x.x.x.144    x.x.x.147
x.x.x.148    x.x.x.151
x.x.x.152    x.x.x.155
x.x.x.156    x.x.x.159
x.x.x.160    x.x.x.163
x.x.x.164    x.x.x.167
x.x.x.168    x.x.x.171
x.x.x.172    x.x.x.175
x.x.x.176    x.x.x.179
x.x.x.180    x.x.x.183
x.x.x.184    x.x.x.187
x.x.x.188    x.x.x.191
x.x.x.192    x.x.x.195
x.x.x.196    x.x.x.199
x.x.x.200    x.x.x.203
x.x.x.204    x.x.x.207
x.x.x.208    x.x.x.211
x.x.x.212    x.x.x.215
x.x.x.216    x.x.x.219
x.x.x.220    x.x.x.223
x.x.x.224    x.x.x.227
x.x.x.228    x.x.x.231
x.x.x.232    x.x.x.235
x.x.x.236    x.x.x.239
x.x.x.240    x.x.x.243
x.x.x.244    x.x.x.247
x.x.x.248    x.x.x.251
x.x.x.252    x.x.x.255

```

net mask:

1111 1100 == 252

Pozar's two-bit(tm) addressing

```

4-bit  m m m m
2-bit  m m
(.1)   0 0 0 0  0 0 0 1      (.2) 0 0 0 0  0 0 1 0
(.17)  0 0 0 1  0 0 0 1      (.18) 0 0 0 1  0 0 1 0
(.33)  0 0 1 0  0 0 0 1      (.34) 0 0 1 0  0 0 1 0
(.49)  0 0 1 1  0 0 0 1      (.50) 0 0 1 1  0 0 1 0
(.65)  0 1 0 0  0 0 0 1      (.66) 0 1 0 0  0 0 1 0
(.129) 1 0 0 0  0 0 0 1      (.130) 1 0 0 0  0 0 1 0
(.193) 1 1 0 0  0 0 0 1      (.194) 1 1 0 0  0 0 1 0
(.225) 1 1 1 0  0 0 0 1      (.226) 1 1 1 0  0 0 1 0

```

Yunker's tables

Here's a table showing the relationship between the / notation, the byte notation, and the corresponding binary numbers (with a dot every eight digits) for the 32 bit addresses. I've thrown in a count of how many Class A/B/C networks the larger networks encompass.

/ Notation	Binary	Byte Notation	#Class
/0	00000000.00000000.00000000.00000000	0.0.0.0	256 A
/1	10000000.00000000.00000000.00000000	128.0.0.0	128 A
/2	11000000.00000000.00000000.00000000	192.0.0.0	64 A
/3	11100000.00000000.00000000.00000000	224.0.0.0	32 A
/4	11110000.00000000.00000000.00000000	240.0.0.0	16 A
/5	11111000.00000000.00000000.00000000	248.0.0.0	8 A
/6	11111100.00000000.00000000.00000000	252.0.0.0	4 A
/7	11111110.00000000.00000000.00000000	254.0.0.0	2 A
/8	11111111.00000000.00000000.00000000	255.0.0.0	1 A
/9	11111111.10000000.00000000.00000000	255.128.0.0	128 B
/10	11111111.11000000.00000000.00000000	255.192.0.0	64 B
/11	11111111.11100000.00000000.00000000	255.224.0.0	32 B
/12	11111111.11110000.00000000.00000000	255.240.0.0	16 B
/13	11111111.11111000.00000000.00000000	255.248.0.0	8 B
/14	11111111.11111100.00000000.00000000	255.252.0.0	4 B
/15	11111111.11111110.00000000.00000000	255.254.0.0	2 B
/16	11111111.11111111.00000000.00000000	255.255.0.0	1 B
/17	11111111.11111111.10000000.00000000	255.255.128.0	128 C
/18	11111111.11111111.11000000.00000000	255.255.192.0	64 C
/19	11111111.11111111.11100000.00000000	255.255.224.0	32 C
/20	11111111.11111111.11110000.00000000	255.255.240.0	16 C
/21	11111111.11111111.11111000.00000000	255.255.248.0	8 C
/22	11111111.11111111.11111100.00000000	255.255.252.0	4 C
/23	11111111.11111111.11111110.00000000	255.255.254.0	2 C
/24	11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000	255.255.255.0	1 C
/25	11111111.11111111.11111111.10000000	255.255.255.128	
/26	11111111.11111111.11111111.11000000	255.255.255.192	
/27	11111111.11111111.11111111.11100000	255.255.255.224	
/28	11111111.11111111.11111111.11110000	255.255.255.240	
/29	11111111.11111111.11111111.11111000	255.255.255.248	
/30	11111111.11111111.11111111.11111100	255.255.255.252	
/31	11111111.11111111.11111111.11111110	255.255.255.254	
/32	11111111.11111111.11111111.11111111	255.255.255.255	

Here's an example of how to get from the binary number 11000000 to the decimal number (192).

$$\begin{aligned}
 11000000 &=> 128*1 + 64*1 + 32*0 + 16*0 + 8*0 + 4*0 + 2*0 + 1*0 \\
 &= 128 + 64 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 \\
 &= 128 + 64 \\
 &= 192
 \end{aligned}$$

Another example (using an arbitrarily chosen binary number):

$$\begin{aligned}
 10000100 &=> 128*1 + 64*0 + 32*0 + 16*0 + 8*0 + 4*1 + 2*0 + 1*0 \\
 &= 128 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 0 + 4 + 0 + 0 \\
 &= 128 + 4 \\
 &= 132
 \end{aligned}$$