



SmartSynch GridRouter CWZ User Guide

Version P01

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Revision History

Guide Version	Firmware Version	Description of Changes
P03	660-200003-P01	Initial Release.
P04	660-200003-P01 660-200004-P01	- Added part number information. - Updated SGR support information. - Added Unit Information section.
P05	660-200003-P01 660-200004-P01	Added FRU specific LED information

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1 About This Guide

This document is a manual designed to help guide you through the testing, installation and activation of your GridRouter.

1.1 Contacting SmartSynch

1.1.1 Technical Support

SmartSynch's technical support staff is ready to answer your technical questions.

Contact your technical support representative for information about the latest SmartSynch products, upgrade options, and more. Contact your technical support representative directly, use our Online Customer Support Center at www.smartsynch.com, or email us at sgrsupport@smartsynch.com.

Note: You must be a registered user to access SmartSynch, Inc. online support services.

Help us help you

When contacting technical support via telephone, email, or fax, please provide the following information for the fastest possible service:

- Your name, company name, and contact number
- GridRouter serial number (refer to Section 3.1)
- Firmware version (refer to Section 3.1)
- Cellular IP address (refer to Section 3.1)
- Sales order number (refer to Section 3.1)
- Full and Tail System Log files (refer to Section 6.2.3.2)
- Complete description of the issue, including steps to reproduce it
- Any messages displayed when the issue was encountered
- Any actions taken to resolve or workaround the problem

1.1.2 Documentation Feedback

SmartSynch, Inc. strives to produce quality documentation products and welcomes your feedback. If you have comments or recommendations about our online help or guides, you can email us. Please send email messages to sgrsupport@smartsynch.com.

2 Getting Started

Please review the reference documentation before you begin the installation and use of the supporting software.

2.1 Operations

The GridRouter is a system that provides flexibility by implementing a card system that uses Field Replaceable Units (FRUs) to implement a variety of network solutions that can be replaced as technology changes. Wide Area Network (WAN) cards allow for a link to the Internet and ultimately to the back office. Local Area Network (LAN) cards allow for aggregating or meshing of multiple meters on a WAN connection. One of the popular use-cases establishes a connection between a conventional RS232 serial interface and a TCP socket over a wireless protocol – CDMA or GPRS. It is intended for use by commercial and industrial utility customers.

The GridRouter offers secure over-the-air transfer of data between the RS232/RS485 interfaces on the GridRouter and any front-end system capable of TCP/IP communication.

2.2 Precaution

WARNING! Use authorized utility procedures for installing, maintaining, and removing a GridRouter. Equipment damage, personal injury, or death can result if devices are not used properly.

2.3 Prerequisites

To perform the installation of your GridRouter, you must have access to the following supporting software and should have reviewed relevant documentation.

2.3.1 DNS Server Setup

The GridRouter supports dynamic DNS updates for modems that have dynamic IP addresses. A DNS server must be set up and installed to use this feature. The GridRouter also supports and encourages the use of transaction signatures (TSIG) as a mechanism to secure DNS messages to provide protected server-to-server communication. TSIG uses shared secrets and one-way hash functions to authenticate DNS messages and provide data integrity.

Berkeley Internet Name Domain (BIND) is the most commonly used DNS server on the Internet. The newest version of BIND (BIND 9) supports the TSIG protocol. Microsoft DNS is the DNS server provided with Windows Server and it, too, supports the TSIG protocol.

2.3.2 SNMP Server Setup

The GridRouter is a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) agent capable of responding to requests from SNMP management software. The GridRouter uses the SNMP TRAP operation to send information to the network manager regarding events such as power outage and overheating alarms. To make use of the SNMP functionality on the GridRouter, an SNMP management application must be installed on a server and accessible from the GridRouter.

3 Product Overview

3.1 Unit Information

3.1.1 Serial Number

The unit serial number can be found using several different methods. It can be found on the Web Interface in the top right hand corner as "**Host**". The number will be in the form of "**1234f56789**" with an "**sgr**" prefix, where the numbers can be any digit.

If the Web Interface is not accessible, the serial number can also be obtained from a label on the main system board. The label is located to the left of the large black processor heat sink as a 2D barcode with serial number.

The serial number can be found in the ship file included with the unit. The ship file should have been provided either in paper form with the GridRouter package, or as an email attachment.

If command line access to the GridRouter is easily obtained, the serial number can be found by executing "**fw_printenv serial#**". Refer to the Advanced User Guide for more information on command line access.

3.1.2 Firmware Version

The firmware version can be found on the Web Interface in the top right hand corner or on the Info->System page. The version number will be in the form of "**20####-P##**", where the "**#**" symbol can be any digit.

The firmware version can also be found in the ship file included with the unit. The ship file should have been provided either in paper form with the GridRouter package, or as an email attachment.

If command line access to the GridRouter is easily obtained, the firmware version can be found by executing "**uci show system.firmware.version**". Refer to the Advanced User Guide for more information on command line access.

3.1.3 Cellular IP Address

The cellular IP address can be found on the Web Interface on the Status->Interfaces page under WAN.

The IP address could also possibly be found in the ship file included with the unit. The ship file should have been provided either in paper form with the GridRouter package, or as an email attachment.

If command line access to the GridRouter is easily obtained, the IP address can be found by executing "**uci show -P /var/state network.wan.ipaddr**". Refer to the Advanced User Guide for more information on command line access.

3.1.4 Sales Order Number

The sales order number can be found in the ship file included with the unit. The ship file should have been provided either in paper form with the GridRouter package, or as an email attachment.

If command line access to the GridRouter is easily obtained, the sales order number can be found by executing "**fw_printenv dir**". Refer to the Advanced User Guide for more information on command line access.

3.2 LED Array

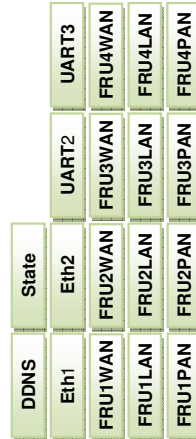


Figure 3-1: LED Array

3.2.1 Generic LEDs

State (Green/Red/Orange)

- Solid orange for low-level bootup (approx. 60 seconds)
- Blinking orange for high-level bootup (approx. 20 seconds)
- Blinking green when system bootup is complete
- Blinking red when alarm occurs (temperature or reset button press)
- Alternating green and red indicates that a factory reset is being initiated

DDNS (Green)

- Solid green when DNS registration successful
- Off when DNS registration unsuccessful or has not been attempted

Ethernet (Eth1/Eth2) (Green)

- Eth1 = Link, Eth2 = Activity

Serial (UART2/UART3) (Green)

- Blink green when activity (RX or TX) occurs. UART2 refers to the RJ45 port labeled 'Port 0' on the silkscreen. UART3 refers to 'Port 1'.

FRU (Green)

- All FRU LEDs are controlled independently by the PCIe mini card itself. A description of the LED functionality should be obtained by contacting the FRU manufacturer. Refer to Section 3.2.2 for further information on officially supported FRUs.

Battery / Backup Power (Green)

- If power switch is in OFF position (to the right), LED is off
- If power switch is in ON position (to the left), LED is solid green when backup power has charged enough to boot the system.

3.2.2 Device Specific FRU LEDs

Sierra Wireless MC5727 / MC8790 cellular modem

- WAN LED will blink green when connected or attempting to connect to a tower.
- WAN LED will be solid green when powered on and disconnected from a tower.

Lite-On WN6601A Wi-Fi

- LAN LED will be solid green when the interface has enabled.

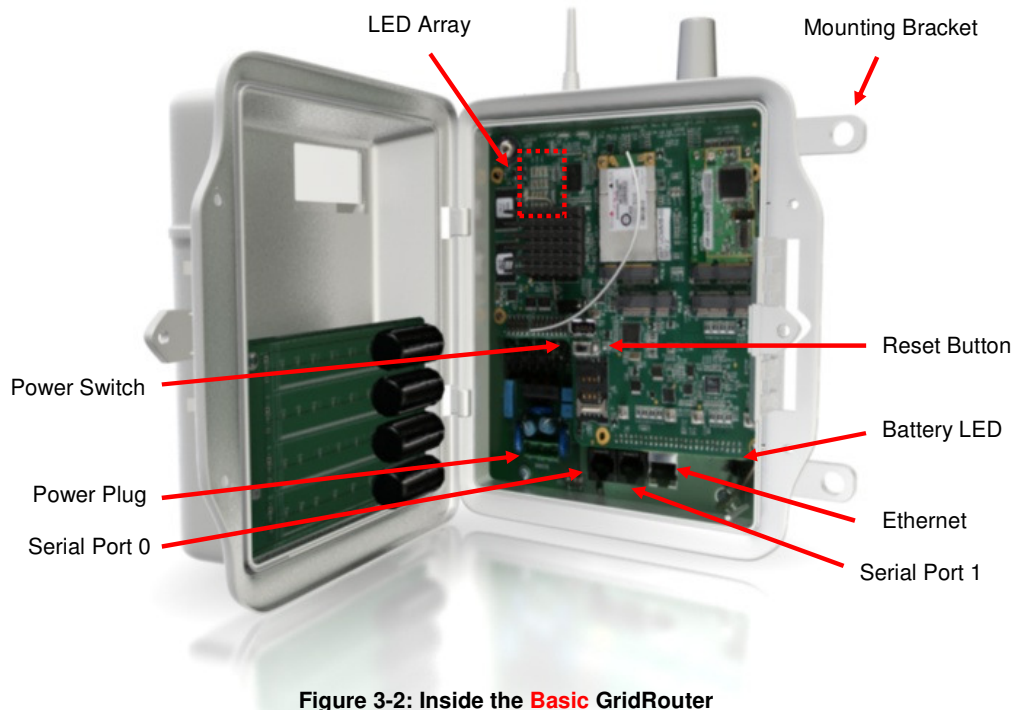
SmartSynch 802.15.4 Zigbee Endpoint

- LAN LED will blink green when serial communication occurs.
- PAN LED will blink green when searching for a network.
- PAN LED will be solid green when a network has been joined.

Bplus MR-04 SD Card Reader

- No LED activity is enabled.

3.3 Ports & Switches



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3.3.1 Power

The GridRouter power board is available in either an AC or DC configuration. For the AC configuration the power plug should be connected to a 120VAC supply. The DC configuration should be connected to a 9-30VDC supply capable of at least 20 watts. The power switch is ON when pushed to the left, OFF when pushed to the right. When first powered up the status LED will be solid orange for roughly 60 seconds before it starts to blink. While the status LED is blinking orange during low-level boot up, holding down the reset button for 6 seconds will result in a factory reset. The status LED will alternate between green and red to designate this event. While the status LED is blinking green during normal operation, holding down the reset button will turn the status LED red and result in a clean reboot of the GridRouter if held for more than 6 seconds.

To cleanly power off the GridRouter, the reset button should be held until the status LED stops blinking. Directly after the status LED turns solid orange again, the device should be powered off.

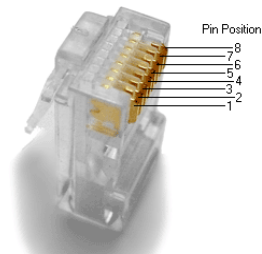
Failure to cleanly power off the GridRouter can result in data loss and possible corruption on the system.

3.3.2 Ethernet

This Ethernet port connects the GridRouter to another Ethernet network device on a wired network. The Eth1 and Eth2 LEDs represent Ethernet Link and Activity respectively.

3.3.3 Serial

There are two serial interfaces on the GridRouter and they have RJ45 connectors referred to as Port 0 and Port 1. A mezzanine board attached to the power supply board defines whether the ports are RS232 or RS485. The RS232 board makes both Port 0 and Port 1 communicate via RS232. The RS485 board turns Port 0 into an RS485 port and Port 1 into an RS232 port. The RS485 board has 3 jumpers which control whether the card is half-duplex or full-duplex. If all of the jumpers are installed then the board is in half-duplex mode. If none of the jumpers are installed then the board is in full-duplex mode. The pin definitions for both RS232 and RS485 ports are shown below.



RJ45 Pin No.	Signal Description	Abbr.	DTE (GridRouter)	DCE
1	DCE Ready	DSR	In	Out
2	Received Line Signal Detector	DCD	In	Out
3	DTE Ready	DTR	Out	In
4	Signal Ground	SG		
5	Received Data	RxD	In	Out
6	Transmitted Data	TxD	Out	In
7	Clear To Send	CTS	In	Out
8	Request To Send	RTS	Out	In

Table 3-1: RS232 Port Pinout

RJ45 Pin No.	Signal Description	Abbr.
1	VISO PWR	
2	N/C	
3	N/C	
4	Shield Ground	GND
5	Transmit + (TXP)	RxD
6	Receive – (RXN)	TxD
7	Transmit – (TXN)	CTS
8	Receive + (RXP)	RTS

Table 3-2: RS485 Port Pinout

3.4 Mounting Options

The GridRouter has several different mounting options for a variety of environments. Contact your SmartSynch sales representative for information on available mounting hardware.

Note: SmartSynch is not responsible for damages incurred by unsecured mounting hardware.

4 Installing

4.1 Preliminary Inspections

The GridRouter is calibrated and tested at the factory and is ready for installation. Before installing and applying power to the product, a quick inspection of the GridRouter is recommended to ensure there is no damage to the GridRouter, which could possibly occur during shipping. Physical damage to the GridRouter indicates potential damage to the inside of the GridRouter. Do not connect power to a GridRouter that is suspected of having internal damage. Contact your SmartSynch technical support representative if you suspect your GridRouter is damaged.

4.2 Installation Process

The SmartSynch GridRouter contains a cellular communications device. When the device is powered up for the first time it will try to configure itself. The configuration process includes provisioning the modem on the network, updating its hostname on the DNS server, and sending traps to an SNMP server.

4.2.1 Typical Installation Scenarios

On average, a technician will need 10 minutes to verify if a device has coverage. The GridRouter first needs to be mounted correctly. Next, make sure that the power switch is in the OFF position (right) and then attach the power connector. Wait until the battery LED illuminates before flipping the power switch to the ON position (left). This could take up to 5 minutes.

The status LED will turn solid orange for approximately 120 seconds while the system is performing low-level setup for the first time. Once the high-level setup begins, the status LED will begin blinking orange for approximately 60 seconds until the system is done with setup at which time the status LED will begin blinking green.

The WAN LED for the modem will turn solid green when power is applied to the modem and it will begin blinking green once the modem begins dialing out. If the modem is not provisioned, it will first try and download the preferred roaming list (PRL) from the carrier before connecting to the internet. Once the PRL successfully updates, the SGR will try and connect the modem to the internet and then try and update its DNS entry in the specified DNS server. The DDNS LED will turn solid green once the DDNS successfully completes. At this point, the GridRouter is fully operational.

4.2.1.1 Serial Device

Connect the serial cable between the end device and one of the serial ports on the GridRouter.

4.2.1.2 Ethernet Device

Connect an Ethernet cable between the end device and the GridRouter.

5 Provisioning the GridRouter

The provisioning processes must complete to ensure that the GridRouter can receive remote communication.

5.1 Cellular Modem

GSM modems have SIM cards and can be activated and provisioned through the cellular carrier without any interaction from the GridRouter. CDMA modems must be activated by the carrier and then provisioned by the GridRouter, done by dialing a phone number. This provisioning process for CDMA modems is necessary for downloading and updating the Preferred Roaming List (PRL). The GridRouter queries the modem routinely and updates the PRL when necessary.

5.2 Dynamic DNS (optional)

If the GridRouter modem has a dynamic IP address, it is recommended to setup dynamic DNS so that communication can be initiated remotely. The default hostname for the GridRouter is based upon its 10-digit serial number: sgr{serial#}. An example hostname is sgr3509f00001. The default DNS server hostname is **dyndns.org**.

An example DNS setup with www.dyndns.com uses a hostname of “**sgr3509f00001.dyndns.org**” and a DNS server address of “**update.dyndns.org**”.

6 Configuration

6.1 Explanation of the UCI

The UCI (Universal Configuration Interface) is a collection of text files that contains the configuration for the processes on the GridRouter. These settings can be altered through the web-based utility (HTTPS), SSH, and the serial console.

6.2 Web Interface

ATTENTION – Windows XP and Internet Explorer users

The default GridRouter SSL cipher is set to AES with 128-bit encryption. This level of security is not supported by Internet Explorer (IE) when used on Windows XP. It is recommended to use Firefox or Opera when using Windows XP or to use Windows Vista/7. The GridRouter is capable of being configured (pre-deployment or over SSH) to use a lesser form of encryption so that IE can be used on Windows XP.

The web-based utility provides the ability to change the configuration settings on the GridRouter. You can access the utility via a web browser on a computer connected to the GridRouter's Ethernet port with the default IP address, "**https://192.168.0.254**", or over-the-air using the hostname or modem IP address. The first time you open the web-based utility use the default user name "**SGR_admin**" and the default password "**admin_SGR**". (You can set a new password on the System > Password screen.) Click "**OK**" to continue.

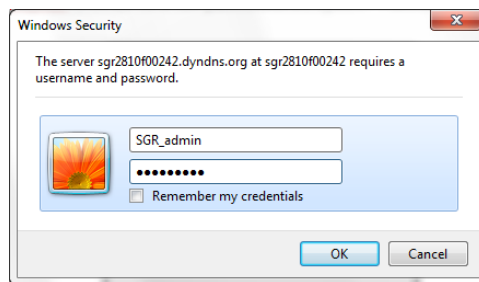


Figure 6-1: Password Screen

The first time that you open the web-based utility on a given browser you will be forced to accept the security banner by clicking "**Enter**".

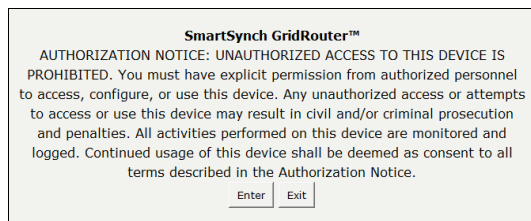


Figure 6-2: Security Banner

It is also worth noting that every screen in the web-based utility contains a common header and footer. The header contains the firmware version, host name, uptime, date, time, and load. The footer contains three links: "**Apply Changes & Reboot**", "**Clear Changes**", and "**Review Changes**".

Pages that alter the GridRouter's configuration all have a "**Save**" button. The save button must be clicked to temporarily write the files into RAM. The changes to the configuration can be reviewed by clicking the "**Review Changes**" button and they can be committed to flash by pressing the "**Apply Changes & Reboot**" button.

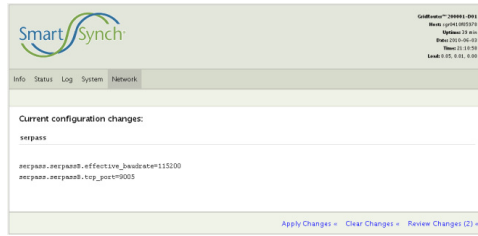


Figure 6-3: Review Changes

The following sections detail each page in the web-based utility.

6.2.1 Info

6.2.1.1 System

The first screen that appears is the System information screen. The firmware version, Ethernet MAC address, and username are all displayed here.

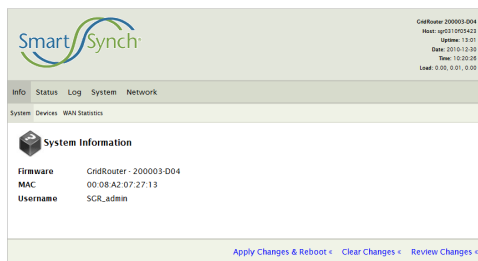


Figure 6-4: Info > System

6.2.1.2 Devices

The Info > Devices screen will display information about the devices directly connected to the system.

Devices connected to each of the four FRU slots, the USB header, and the Ethernet connector will be displayed. In addition, the settings of the serial ports and whether Serial Passthrough or Serial PPP is running on each port will be displayed.

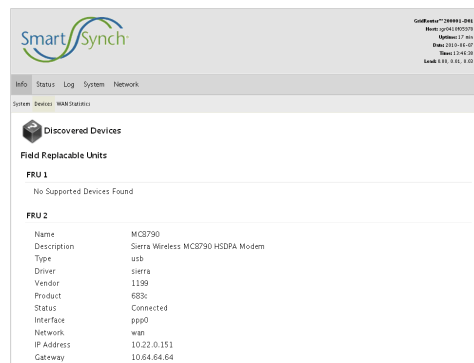


Figure 6-5: Info > Devices

6.2.1.3 WAN Statistics

The Info > WAN Statistics screen will display information queried from the cellular modem. Typical information found here includes received signal strength (dbm and bars), modem temperature, and network status.

This page will display slightly different information depending on the type of modem type; whether HSPA or EVDO.

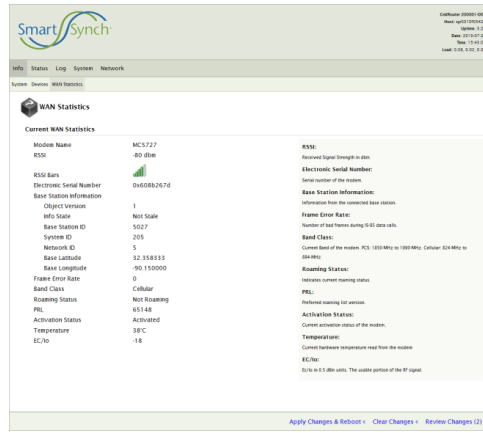


Figure 6-6: Info > WAN Statistics

6.2.2 Status

6.2.2.1 System

The Status > System screen shows RAM usage, number of tracked connections, and space available on mounted file systems.

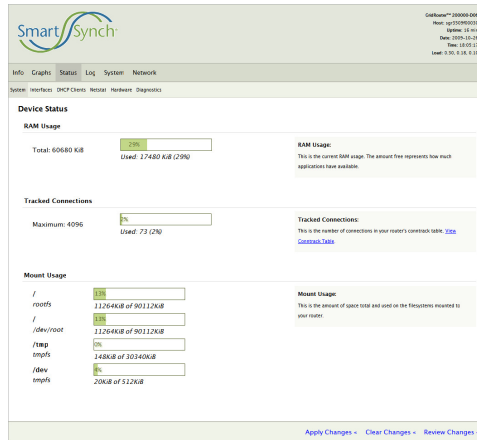


Figure 6-7: Status > System

RAM Usage

This is the current RAM usage. The amount free represents how much the applications have available.

Tracked Connections

This is the number of connections in the GridRouter conntrack table.

Mount Usage

This is the amount of space total and used on the file systems mounted on the GridRouter.

6.2.2.2 Processes

The System > Processes screen displays all programs and processes currently running on the GridRouter. This page also contains the ability to send signals to a running process which can terminate or alter the behavior of the process. Refreshing must be stopped before a signal can be sent to a process. Sending a signal to a running process can result in a loss of communication or system malfunction.

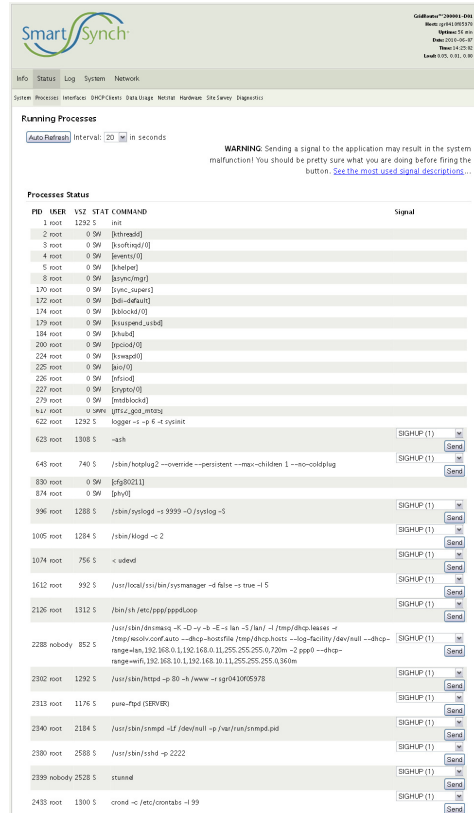


Figure 6-8: Status > Processes

6.2.2.3 Interfaces

The Status > Interfaces screen displays all GridRouter interfaces and information about each one; including MAC address, IP address, maximum transmission unit (MTU), amount of data transmitted and received during the current session, and a list of DNS servers.

The screenshot displays the 'Status > Interfaces' page of the SmartSynchron GridRouter. The page is divided into sections for different interfaces: WAN, LAN, and LOOPBACK. Each section provides details such as MAC Address, IP Address, Received data (in packets and KiB), Transmitted data (in packets and KiB), and MTU. Additionally, DNS Servers are listed for each interface. The WAN section includes a note about WAN needing a WAN Area Network and a successful connection to the internet. The LAN section includes a note about LAN needing a Local Area Network. The LOOPBACK section includes a note about LOOPBACK being a type of Virtualized IP address or Virtual IP address. At the bottom, there is a 'Raw Information' section with a 'Show raw statistics' button and navigation links: 'Apply Changes', 'Clear Changes', and 'Review Changes'.

Figure 6-9: Status > Interfaces

6.2.2.4 DHCP Clients

The Status > DHCP Clients screen displays information about the DHCP clients and their leases. The time left on the lease is displayed along with the name of the device, MAC address, and the IP address assigned to the client.

The screenshot displays the 'Status > DHCP Clients' page of the SmartSynchron GridRouter. The page shows a table of DHCP Leases with columns for MAC Address, IP Address, Name, and Expires In. Below the table, there is a section for 'Additional Information' which includes 'Address Resolution Protocol Cache (ARP)' and 'Hosts IP to Mac Address File Map (/etc/hosts)'. At the bottom, there are navigation links: 'Apply Changes', 'Clear Changes', and 'Review Changes'.

Figure 6-10: Status > DHCP Clients

6.2.2.5 Data Usage

The Status > Data Usage screen shows data traffic information for each interface configured in Network > vnStat screen. The information here can be viewed over different periods of time with each button.

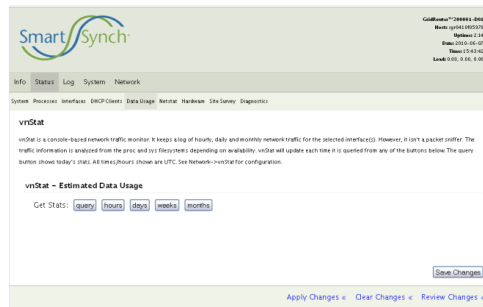


Figure 6-11: Status > Data Usage

Query: Shows today's connection traffic.

Hours: Shows data traffic by hour over the last 24 hours.

Days: Shows data traffic by day over the last week.

Weeks: Shows data traffic by week over the last month.

Months: Shows data traffic by month over the last year.

Note: While this is a very good estimate, the traffic amount displayed can be lower than the actual if the GridRouter is not power-cycled cleanly. The traffic can be off by the amount of traffic since the last clean reboot or power cycle in this case. To avoid this problem, use the clean power off method described in section [3.3.1](#) of this document.

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6.2.2.6 Netstat

The Status > Netstat screen shows networking information for the GridRouter including physical connections, the main routing table, listening ports, and active connections.

GridRouter™ (201806-001)

Basic System Information

System: 2.0.0

Firmware: 2.0.0

Release: 2.0.0

Build: 2.0.0-0.0.0

Info Status Log System Network

Screen Processes Interfaces: DHCP Client: Database: Netstat: Hardware: Settings: Diagnostics:

Netstat

Ethernet/Wireless Physical Connections

IP address	HW type	Flags	HW address	Mask	Device
192.168.10.0	eth0	UP	00:1A:7B:42:1A:67	*	wlan0

Routing Table

Kernel IP routing table

Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	MSS Window	Link Name
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0 0	0 ppp0	
192.168.10.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	0 0	0 wlan0	
192.168.10.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	0 0	0 wlan0	
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	00 0 0	0 ppp0	

Router Listening Ports

Active Internet connections (only servers)

Proto	Recv-Q	Send-Q	Local Address	State
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:80	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:8080	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:8080	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:8083	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:8083	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:8083	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:8083	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:8083	LISTEN
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tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:8083	LISTEN
tcp	0	0	0.0.0.0:8083	

6.2.2.7 Hardware

The Status > Hardware screen shows the current detected temperature at each FRU slot, temperature limit information per device, and the ambient temperature of the power board. The system voltages at various points on the board are also displayed along with all USB devices connected to the system and any mounted memory devices.

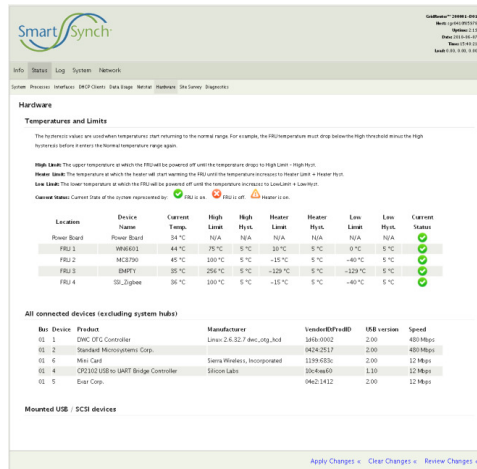


Figure 6-13: Status > Hardware

Temperatures and Limits

The hysteresis values are used when FRUs start to return to the normal temperature range. The high limit represents the upper temperature at which the FRU will be powered off until the temperature drops to (High Limit - High Hysteresis). The heater limit represents the temperature at which the heater will start warming the FRU until the temperature increases to (Heater Limit + Heater Hysteresis). The low limit is the lower temperature at which the FRU will be powered off until the temperature increases to (Low Limit + Low Hysteresis).

Power board: Sensor located on the power board and represents the ambient temperature inside the box.

FRU#: Sensor located beneath the FRU slot and represents an estimation of the FRU temperature.

System Voltages

The voltages at various points along the board are displayed including system voltage, USB voltage, and voltages across multiple super capacitors.

6.2.2.8 Diagnostics

The Status > Diagnostics screen contains several tools that may be useful when troubleshooting.

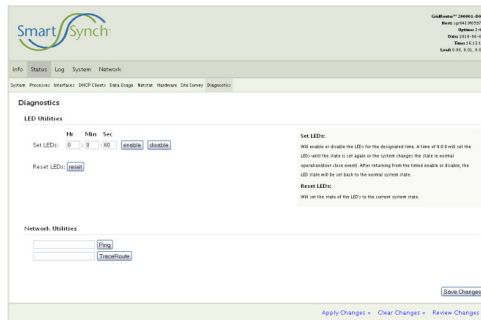


Figure 6-14: Status > Diagnostics

LED Utilities

Allows all LEDs on the GridRouter to be enabled/disabled remotely or set for a specific amount of time.

Note: A system event such as a door open event will override the settings here. After the timed command completes or a system event occurs the LEDs will return to the default system state.

Network Utilities

The ping tool is used to test whether a particular host is reachable across an IP network from the GridRouter. The traceroute tool is used to determine the route taken by packets across an IP network.

6.2.3 Log

The GridRouter contains a logging application that all processes can direct their messages towards. These messages can be configured to either be temporarily stored in RAM or persist in nonvolatile memory. Along with storing informational messages, the GridRouter has the ability to capture all data across a given interface to help with troubleshooting connectivity issues.

6.2.3.1 System Settings

The Log > System Settings screen provides the ability to view/change the system logging configuration values.

SmartSynch

GridRouter™ SYSTEM DATA
 Model: GR1000-1000
 Version: 1.0
 Date: 2014-05-07
 Time: 10:00:00
 Serial: 1234 5678 9010 1111

Info Status Log System Network

System Settings: System Downloads Serial RFP Settings Serial RFP Downloads Serial RFP Through Settings Serial RFP Through Downloads

System Log Settings

Remote Syslog

Server IP Address:
 Server Port:

Remote Syslog:
 IP address and port of the remote logging host. Leave this address blank for no remote logging.

Local Log

Log Type:
 Log File:
 Log Size: KB
 Save Tail of Syslog on Reboot: ☐
 Save Tail Length: Lines
 Save Tail File:

Local Log:
 Whether your log will be stored in a memory circular buffer or in a file. Be aware that files are stored in a memory (the system will be lost if you reboot your router).
Log File:
 The path and name of your log file. It can be set as any writable filesystem.
CAUTION: Do not use a JFS filesystem because syslog will write a LOT to it. You can use other file systems such as ext2, ext3, or ext4.
Log Size:
 The size of your log in kilobytes. Be careful with the size of the circular buffer as it is taken from your main memory.
Save Tail of Syslog on Reboot:
 Checking this box enables the last section of syslog to be saved on shutdown and reboot. This will allow you to view the last section of syslog and reboot. This saves the contents of the previous one each time it is created.

Kernel Log

Messages Priority:
 Ring Buffer Size: KB

Kernel Log:
Messages Priority:
 The messages are in the default priority, the default priority level is 7 (debug).
Ring Buffer Size:
 How much space will kernel reserve for messages in memory. The default size is 25 KB.

Boot Time Log

Backup Boot Time Messages: ☐
 Backup File:
 Compress Backup: ☐

Backup Boot Time Messages:
 The boot time messages will get overwritten by other events. You can save them for the later analysis.

[Show Changes](#)

[Apply Changes](#) [Clear Changes](#) [Revert Changes](#)

Figure 6-15: Log > System Settings

Remote Syslog

The Syslog remote logging functionality can be enabled by entering a server IP address.

Server IP Address: Specifies the IP Address for the remote logs to reside.

Server Port: Specifies the port on Server IP Address that has the syslog application listening.

Local Log

The local log file is used by all of the GridRouter's applications and is known as the main log file.

Log Type: Specifies whether your log file will be stored in a memory circular buffer ("Circular") or in a file ("File"). If you require that your log persist across reboots, select "File", but constantly writing data could reduce the life of the onboard flash chip. It is highly recommended that the File log type only be used to temporarily aid in diagnosing issues.

Log File: Specifies the path and name of your log file.

Log Size: Specifies the size of your log in kilobytes. Be careful with the size of the circular buffer as it is taken from your main memory.

Save Tail of Syslog on Reboot: Enables the tail end of the syslog to be saved before shutdown. This is useful for determining the cause of unexpected reboots.

Save Tail Length: Specifies the number of lines of the syslog to save on shutdown.

Save Tail File: Specifies the file location to write the tail of syslog.

Kernel Log

Message Priority: Logs messages up to the defined priority.

Ring Buffer Size: Specifies the size of space the kernel will reserve for messages in memory.

Boot Time Log

This log file contains messages that occur on boot-up.

Backup Boot Time Messages: Specifies whether your boot time messages will be saved to a file for later reference.

Backup File: Specifies the path and name of your boot time log file.

Compress Backup: Specifies whether the boot time log file will be compressed.

6.2.3.2 System Downloads

The Log > System Downloads screen provides the ability to download the system log files in zip (Windows) or gzip (Unix) format. Regardless of where the system messages are stored (memory or flash), they can be compressed and downloaded. The estimated compressed file size is shown so the user can be aware of the data burden that will be incurred by clicking to download. In addition to the full system log, the tail section of the system log from the last shutdown can also be downloaded.

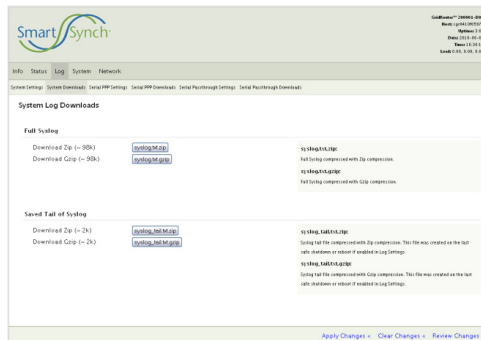


Figure 6-36: Log > System Downloads

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6.2.3.3 Serial PPP Settings

The Log > Serial PPP Settings screen allows the data from a serial PPP session to be logged. Enabling logging on an instance of Serial PPP will make a log available for download.

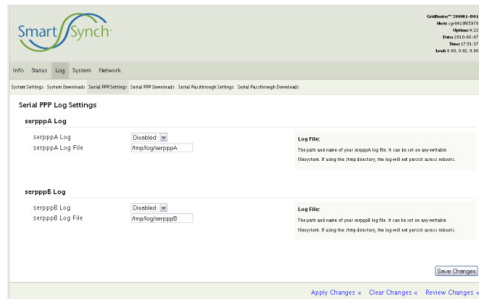


Figure 6-47: Log > Serial PPP Settings

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serppp Log: Specifies whether logging is enabled or disabled.

serppp Log File: Specifies the path and name of the log file.

6.2.3.4 Serial PPP Downloads

The Log > Serial PPP Downloads screen provides two download formats for each instance's log. The text format is a standard text document that can be opened in any editor. The pcap format is a packet capture file that can be opened with most packet sniffing programs including Wireshark. This page also contains a link to clear out the old log files.

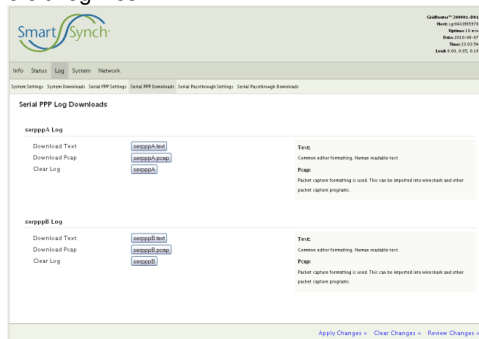


Figure 6-58: Log > Serial PPP Downloads

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6.2.3.5 Serial Passthrough Settings

The Log > Serial Passthrough Settings screen allows debug logging of serial passthrough to be configured on the system. TCP data, serial data, or both can be logged for each instance of serial passthrough. Both types of data will be logged to the same file.

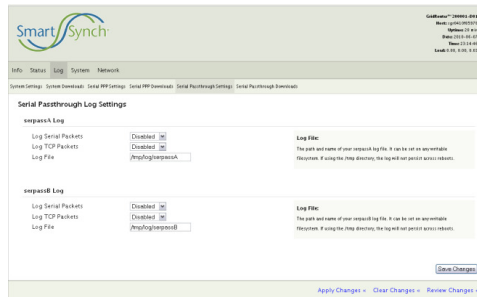


Figure 6-19: Log > Serial Passthrough Settings

Log Serial Packets: Specifies whether logging serial data is enabled or disabled.

Log TCP Packets: Specifies whether logging TCP data is enabled or disabled.

Log File: Specifies the path and name of the log file.

6.2.3.6 Serial Passthrough Downloads

The Log > Serial Passthrough Downloads screen provides a means to download the text-based log file outputted by the serpass application. Depending on the settings this file may contain serial data, TCP data, or both. This page also contains a link to clear out the old log file.

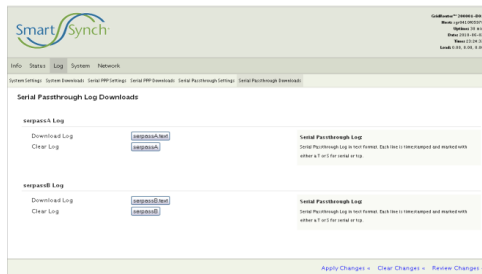


Figure 6-20: Log > Serial Passthrough Downloads

6.2.3.7 Interface Settings

The Log > Interface Settings screen allows debug logging of each interface to be configured on the system.

Figure 6-21: Log > Interface Settings

Logging Status

Displays the current status of the logging processes for each interface. Possible values are “Disabled”, “Enabled”, and “Not Running”. “Not Running” implies that the logging has been enabled but is stopped.

Logging Controls

Controls: The “Start Logging” button starts all enabled interface logging processes. The new logs will clear the previous logs. The “Stop Logging” button will stop all currently running interface logging processes and save the backup of the current logs if enabled.

{interface} Log

{interface} Log: Specifies whether or not the interface is to be logged.

Log Level: Specifies the amount of information to display in the log. Possible values include “Quiet”, “Normal”, “Verbose”, “Very Verbose”, and “Very Very Verbose”.

Log File: Specifies the path of the log file to be saved. If using the `/tmp` or `/var` directories, the log will not persist across reboots.

Max Log Size (MB): Specifies the maximum size of the log file. Once the file reaches this size, the current file will be closed and a new one will be opened.

Number of Logs to Create: Specifies the limit of new log files to be created once one reaches the maximum size. Once this limit is reached, the oldest file is removed creating a rotating buffer.

Enable Backup of Logs: Specifies whether or not the log files should be saved elsewhere in the event of a reboot or an interface restart.

Backup Location: Specifies the directory where the current log files should be placed in the event of a reboot or an interface restart.

6.2.3.8 Interface Downloads

The Log > Interface Downloads screen provides the ability to download log files that captured all data from a specific interface (wan, lan, etc.).

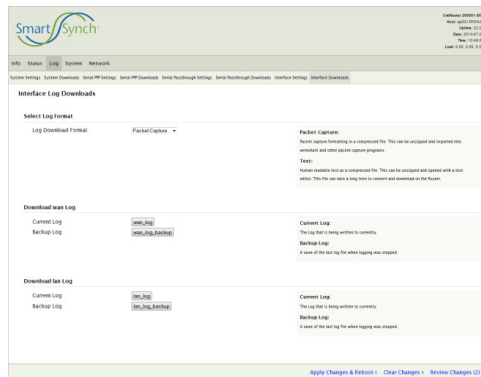


Figure 6-22: Log > Interface Downloads

Select Log Format

Log Download Format: Specifies the format of all downloads on the page. **Packet Capture** formatting will create a file that can be opened by Wireshark. **Text** formatting is in a human readable form that can be opened with any standard text editor.

Download {interface} Log

Current Log: Button to download the log that is currently being written.

Backup Log: Button to download the last log file saved when logging was stopped.

6.2.4 System

6.2.4.1 Settings

The System > Settings screen allows for configuration of GridRouter's time zone and NTP servers.

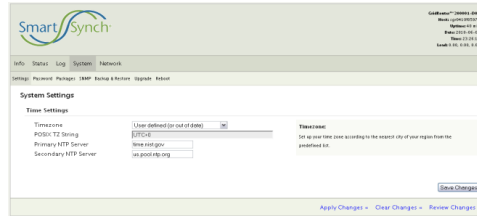


Figure 6-23: System > Settings

Time Settings

Timezone: Specifies the time zone for the GridRouter which is mainly used for accurate time stamps in the log files. The drop down box includes all time zones.

POSIX TZ String: [Read-only] Specifies the POSIX TZ string for reference.

Primary NTP Server: Specifies the URL to the primary NTP server.

Secondary NTP Server: Specifies the URL to the secondary NTP server.

6.2.4.2 Access Control

The System > Access Control screen allows the administrator to create new users on the system and set up which web interface pages that they may view.

Figure 6-74: System > Access Control

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Add New User

A generic user can be created in this form. Once created the specific settings can be altered on the subsequent forms.

Username: Specifies a user's name.

Password: Specifies the user's password.

Current Users

A list of the current users on the system along with various configuration settings.

User shell: Specifies whether or not the user is permitted to login to the shell over serial or SSH.

Current days since epoch: Specifies the number of days since January 1, 1970.

Password expiration: Specifies the number of days from today that the password will expire.

Password changed: Specifies the days since epoch that the password was last changed. Setting this to 0 will force a password change on next login.

Min. password change: Specifies the minimum number of days required between user password changes.

Max. password change: Specifies the maximum number of days required between user password changes.

Warning time: Specifies the number of days before a password expires that a user is warned about the expiring password.

Expire inactive: Specifies the number of days after a password expires that an account is disabled. Setting this blank causes the account not to expire after the password expires.

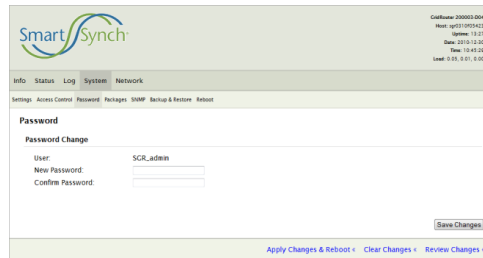
Account expiration: Specifies the number of days from epoch that the account will be disabled. Setting this blank causes the account not to expire.

Web Interface Permissions

A list of all users and all web pages and whether or not a user is allowed to access that page. *Note: The users will currently have write access to any page that they are allowed to view.*

6.2.4.3 Password

The System > Password screen allows you to change the user password. The default administration password is **“admin_SGR”**.



The screenshot shows the SmartSynch web interface. At the top, there's a header with the SmartSynch logo and system information: GridRouter 2008001-0004, Host: sg010-010423, Version: 1.0.0, Date: 2010-10-20, Time: 10:45:28, Load: 0.00, 0.01, 0.00. Below the header is a navigation bar with links: Info, Status, Log, System, Network. Under the System link, there's a sub-menu: Settings, Access Control, Password, Packages, SNMP, Backup & Restore, Reboot. The main content area is titled 'Password' and 'Password Change'. It shows 'User: SGR_admin' and three input fields for 'New Password:', 'Confirm Password:', and a 'Save Changes' button. At the bottom, there are links: 'Apply Changes & Reboot <', 'Clear Changes <', and 'Review Changes <'.

Figure 6-85: System > Password

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6.2.4.4 Packages

The System > Packages screen provides the means to view, install, and uninstall packages from the GridRouter.

A GridRouter package is computer software packaged in an archive format (*.ipk) to be installed by the package management system (opkg). Each package generally contains a specific application or service. Most GridRouter firmware upgrades will be presented in package form.

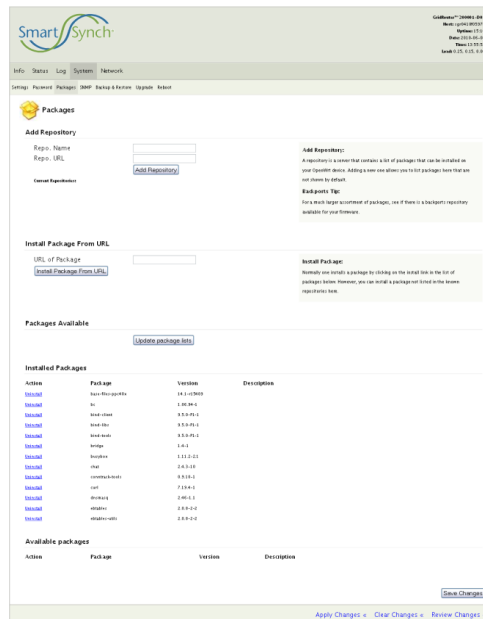


Figure 6-96: System > Packages

Deleted: 2

Add Repository

A repository is a server that contains a list of packages that can be installed on your GridRouter. Adding a new server allows you to list packages here that are not shown by default.

Repo. Name: Specifies a descriptive name for the repository.

Repo. URL: Specifies the URL that points to the directory in the repository that contains the Packages file. The Packages file lists all the available packages, their dependencies, descriptions, and md5 sums. An example value here is **ftp://user:password@192.168.10.100/**.

Install Package from URL

Normally you install a package by clicking the install link in the list of packages below. However, you can install a package not listed in the known repositories here.

URL of Package: The URL that points to the package to be installed.

Installed Packages

This is a list of packages that are currently installed on the GridRouter. The **“uninstall”** link can be used to uninstall an individual package.

Available Packages

This is a list of packages that are not currently installed on the GridRouter. The **"install"** link can be used to install an individual package.

6.2.4.5 SNMP

The System > SNMP screen allows for configuration of the GridRouter's SNMP settings. The GridRouter sends in SNMP traps when certain conditions occur and they are sent to the server specified on this page.

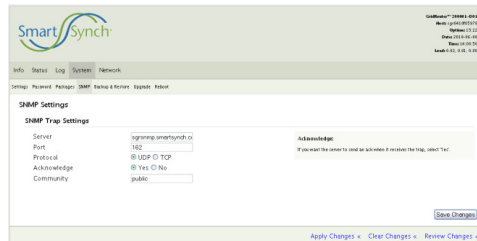


Figure 6-107: System > SNMP

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SNMP Trap Settings

The SNMP trap server settings on the GridRouter.

Server: Specifies the IP address or host name of the SNMP trap server.

Port: Specifies the port number on the server that the trap will be sent to.

Protocol: Select the protocol used for this rule, either **"TCP"** or **"UDP"**.

Acknowledge: Specifies whether the GridRouter requires an acknowledgement from the server. Trap acknowledgements ensure that the server correctly receives traps. If set to **"no"**, the trap will still be sent to the server but failures cannot be detected. If set to **"yes"**, any unacknowledged traps will be queued and retried later.

Community: Specifies the community string.

6.2.4.6 Backup & Restore

The System > Backup & Restore screen provides the ability to download current GridRouter configuration and upload new configuration.

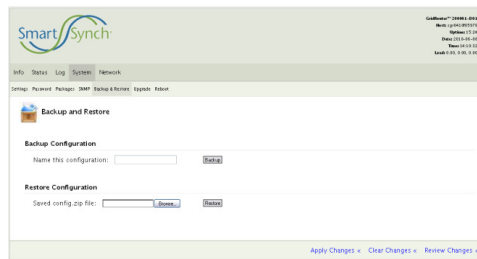


Figure 6-118: System > Backup & Restore

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Backup Configuration

The GridRouter's entire configuration is stored in text files. These files can be compressed into a single file and downloaded here.

Name this configuration: Specifies the name of the configuration. This is not the filename of the zip file, but rather, it is the value that will be displayed when restoring the configuration.

Restore Configuration

A previously downloaded configuration file can be uploaded to the GridRouter to restore the configuration.

Saved config.zip file: Specifies the path on the remote computer to the previously downloaded configuration file (e.g. C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop\config.zip).

6.2.4.7 Reboot

The System > Reboot screen is used to safely reboot the GridRouter remotely.

6.2.5 Network

6.2.5.1 Networks

The Network > Networks screen allows you to configure the GridRouter's network settings such as IP address, netmask, and gateway.

The screenshot displays the 'Network Configuration' page of the SmartSynchrony GridRouter. The page is divided into two main sections: 'lan Configuration' and 'wan Configuration'. Each section includes fields for 'Connection Type' (Static IP, DHCP, None), 'Type' (Bridged, None), 'MAC Address', 'IP Address', 'Netmask', and 'Default Gateway'. There is also a section for 'lan DNS Servers' with an 'Add' button. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Add Network', 'Save Changes', 'Apply Changes', 'Clear Changes', and 'Review Changes'.

Figure 6-29¹²: Network > Networks

Network Configuration

Specific options for each network interface.

Connection Type: Specifies the type of connection; “Disabled”, “DHCP”, or “Static IP”.

Type: Select whether the network is bridged or not.

MAC Address: Specifies the MAC address of the network.

IP Address: Specifies the IP address of the network.

Netmask: Specifies the mask used to divide an IP address into subnets.

Default Gateway: Specifies the IP address of the router that network traffic should be sent when the traffic is not on the same subnet as the sending device.

Add Network: Specifies the name of the interface to be created when the “Add Network” button is pressed.

6.2.5.2 Interfaces

The Network > Interfaces screen allows interfaces (i.e. eth0, ppp0, wlan0) to be mapped to networks (i.e. lan, wan, wlan) on the system. By default, eth0 is the lan and ppp0 is the wan.

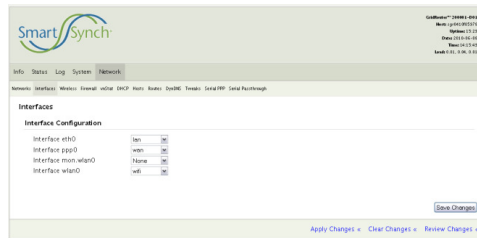


Figure 6-130: Network > Interfaces

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6.2.5.3 Wi-Fi

6.3 The Network > Wi-Fi screen allows a supported 802.11 wireless card to be configured. Detailed instructions on how to enable the Wi-Fi card can be found in the “Examples” section under “

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[Enable as Wi-Fi Access Point](#).

Deleted: Enable as Wi-Fi Access Point

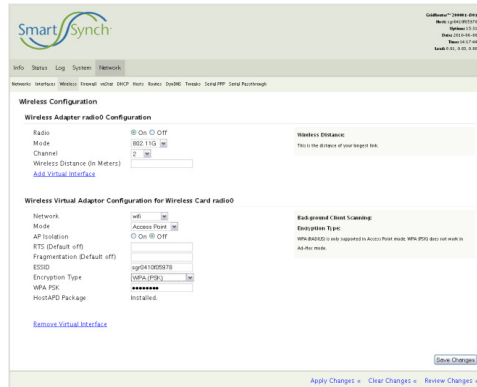


Figure 6-141: Network > Interfaces

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Wireless Adapter radio Configuration

To change the physical aspects of the wireless card, edit these options.

Radio: Turns broadcasting on or off for the device.

Channel: Specifies the physical channel the radio is broadcasting on.

Wireless Distance: Used to set the transmit power of the device. **[Unused]**

Wireless Virtual Adaptor Configuration

To change the software settings for the wireless card, edit these options.

Network: Affiliates a wireless card with a network on the system. This value will often be set to “wlan” or “wifi” depending on the name of the interface that was added.

Mode: Sets the wireless card to be an “Access Point”, “Client”, or “Ad Hoc”. **Currently only “Access Point” is supported.**

AP Isolation: This isolates all wireless devices on the GridRouter network from each other. **[Unused].**

RTS: Request to send threshold.

Fragmentation: Fragmentation threshold.

ESSID: Specifies the broadcasted name of the Access Point.

Encryption Type: Encryption type used.

6.3.1.1 Firewall

The Network > Firewall screen allows you to customize port services for common applications. When users send these types of requests to your network via the Internet, the GridRouter will deny or allow those requests and, if enabled, forward them to the appropriate devices. Before using forwarding you should assign static IP address to the designated devices. Refer to the DHCP page, section 6.2.5.6, for more information on assigning static IP addresses.

SmartSynch

GridRouter™ 100000-000
Host: 10.0.0.1
Version: 1.0.0
Date: 2010-01-01
Time: 10:00:00
Load: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00

Info Status Log System Network

Networks DHCP Hosts Routes SysDNS Tools Serial PPP Serial Passthrough

Firewall

Incoming Ports

Name	Protocol	Source IP	Destination IP	Port	Action	Remove Rule
snmp	TCP	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	443	Accept	Remove Rule
snmp	TCP	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	2020	Accept	Remove Rule
snmp_trap	UDP	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	161	Accept	Remove Rule
snmp_trap_acknowledge	UDP	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	161	Accept	Remove Rule
snmp_trap	UDP	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	161	Accept	Remove Rule

Port Forwarding

Name	Protocol	Source IP	Destination Port	To IP Address	To Port
	TCP				

Ping

Allow Ping: ☒ [Allow Ping](#)
Selecting this checkbox means that this GridRouter will respond to ping requests.

[Save Changes](#)

[Apply Changes](#) [Clear Changes](#) [Review Changes](#)

Figure 6-152: Network > Firewall

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Incoming Ports

Incoming ports are used to allow access to the GridRouter itself, not devices connected to the GridRouter. An example would be querying SNMP information from the GridRouter. To allow/deny a single port, enter the information on each line for the criteria required. The IP address "0.0.0.0" can be used to denote any address.

Name: Specifies the name to give the rule. The name should not have any spaces.

Protocol: Select the protocol used for this rule, either "TCP", "UDP", "Both", or "ICMP".

Source IP: Specifies the IP address the request is coming from.

Destination IP: Specifies the IP address that the request is going to.

Port: Specifies the external port number. Multiple ports can be specified by using a hyphen and commas: "9000-9009,9011,9014-9016".

Port Forwarding

Port forwarding is used to allow access to devices connected to the GridRouter. An example would be accessing a device connected to the Ethernet of the GridRouter. To forward a single port, enter the information on each line for the criteria required. The IP address "0.0.0.0" can be used to denote any address.

Name: Specifies the name to give the rule. The name should not have any spaces.

Protocol: Select the protocol used for this rule, either "TCP" or "UDP", or "Both".

Source IP: Specifies the IP address the request is coming from.

Destination Port: Specifies the external port number. Multiple ports can be specified using a hyphen and commas: "9000-9009,9011,9014-9016".

To IP Address: Specifies the local IP address that should receive the requests.

To Port: Specifies the internal port number. This value should normally be blank so that a 1 to 1 port forward can occur. If, however, a value is specified here then any port(s) listed under “**Destination Port**” will be redirected to this single port. There is currently not a way to forward ports 1-9 to 21-29 in a single rule.

MAC Address Filtering

Name: Specifies the name of the firewall rule.

MAC Address: Specifies the address to explicitly allow. *All other MAC address on the selected interface will be rejected.*

Interface: Specifies the name of the interface on which to allow the MAC address.

6.3.1.2 vnStat

The Network > vnStat screen is used to monitor network traffic burdens for the selected interface(s).

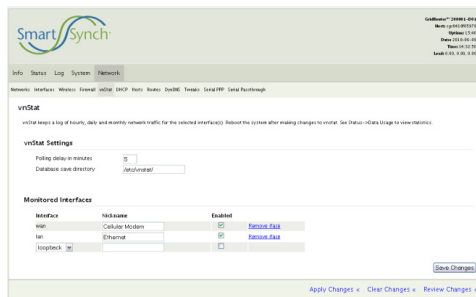


Figure 6-163: Network > vnStat

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vnStat Settings

Polling delay in minutes: Specifies the number of minutes between successive polls. This value should be selected low enough as to not be able to transfer 4GB of data between polls. If the wrap around occurs the results will not be accurate.

Database save directory: Specifies the directory to save the logs in the event of a reset. This value should be in non-volatile memory.

Monitored Interfaces

Interface: Specifies the interface to be monitored.

Nickname: Specifies the user friendly name to display when presenting data usage reports.

Enabled: Specifies whether or not to monitor the selected interface.

6.3.1.3 DHCP

The Network > DHCP screen allows you to configure the GridRouter's Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server function. The GridRouter can be used as a DHCP server which automatically assigns an IP address to each device on your network.

The screenshot shows the 'SmartSynchron' DHCP Configuration page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Info', 'Status', 'Log', 'System', and 'Network'. Below this, the 'DHCP Configuration' section is active. It includes a 'LAN DHCP' section with a radio button for 'On' (selected) and 'Off'. Below this are input fields for 'Start' (1), 'Limit' (10), and 'Lease Time (in minutes)' (720). There's also a 'Static IP addresses (for DHCP)' section with a table for adding static IP addresses. The table has columns for Name, MAC Address, IP Address, and Device Type. Below this is a table for 'Active DHCP Leases' with columns for MAC Address, IP Address, Name, Expires In, and Device Type. The bottom of the page has buttons for 'Apply Changes', 'Clear Changes', and 'Review Changes'.

Figure 6-174: Network > DHCP

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LAN DHCP

The DHCP settings for devices connected to the GridRouter through the Ethernet connector.

DHCP: DHCP is enabled by factory default. If a DHCP server is not desired, then select “Off”.

Start: Specifies the 4th octet of the IP address to start issuing IP addresses. For example, the default IP address is “192.168.0.254”, so this start value must be less than 253 (192.168.0.253). The default Start value is “1” (192.168.0.1).

Limit: Specifies the maximum number of devices that the DHCP server will assign IP addresses to.

Lease Time: Specifies the number minutes a network user will be allowed connection to the GridRouter with their current dynamic IP address.

Static IP Addresses

The DHCP server uses the matching IP address instead of allocating a new one from the pool for any MAC address listed in this file.

Name: Specifies the name of the rule or end device.

MAC Address: Specifies the MAC address of the device that will be receiving the static IP address.

IP Address: Specifies the IP Address to assign to device with the specified MAC Address.

Device Type: Specifies the type of device receiving an IP address. This value should be “Generic” unless connected to an Echelon Ethernet Data Concentrator (DC).

The Echelon DC requires that its local IP address changes when the GridRouter's WAN address changes to ensure that the DC will call back into the NES server. The least time should be around 5 minutes to ensure that the DC will call back within 5 minutes of the WAN address changing. The local IP address assigned to the DC will cycle through the range of address specified by the Start and End IP Addresses each time that the WAN address changes. The suggested range is 10 addresses and 2 is the minimum. Port forwarding firewall rules that have a “Static IP Rule” set to something other than “None” will automatically be adjusted to match the DC's address.

Echelon DC – Start IP Address: Specifies the beginning of the IP address range to assign to the DC.

Echelon DC – End IP Address: Specifies the end of the IP address range to assign to the DC.

Echelon DC – Lease Time: Specifies the number of minutes the DC will be allowed to use that local IP address.

Active DHCP Leases

A list of the currently active DHCP leases.

6.3.1.4 Hosts

The Network > Hosts screen is used to configure the hosts file on the GridRouter. When accessing a device by name, the GridRouter's networking system attempts to locate the name within the hosts file before accessing the DNS server.

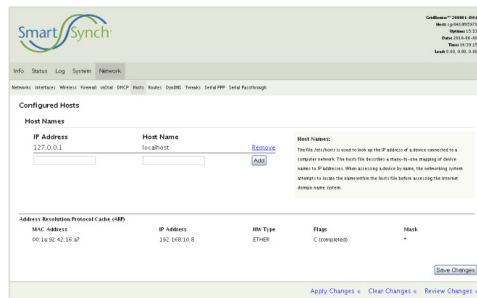


Figure 6-185: Network > Hosts

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Host Names

Host Name: Specifies the name of the device.

IP Address: Specifies the IP address of the device with the specified host name.

6.3.1.5 Routes

The Network > Routes screen allows you to configure the routing tables on the GridRouter. IP Routing is an umbrella term for the set of protocols that determine the path that data follows to travel across multiple networks from its source to its destination. These protocols enable the GridRouter to build up a forwarding table that correlates the final destinations with the next hop addresses.

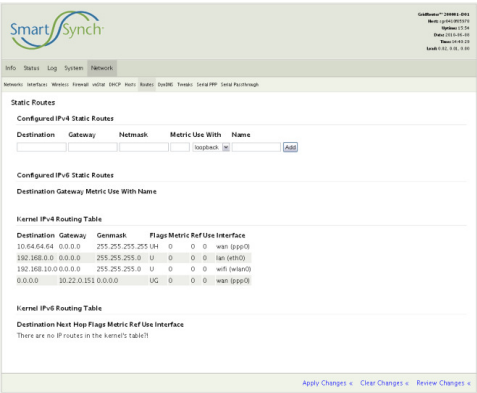


Figure 6-196: Network > Routes

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Configured IPv4 Static Routes

- Destination:** Specifies either an IP address or host name for the network or host.
- Gateway:** Specifies either an IP address or host name for the gateway or GridRouter to use when forwarding.
- Netmask:** Specifies a subnet mask to be associated with this route entry.
- Metric:** Assigns an integer cost metric (range from 1 through 9,999) to be used in calculating the fastest, most reliable, and/or least expensive routes.
- Use With:** Specifies the interface to be used for the route.
- Name:** Specifies the name of the route.

6.3.1.6 DynDNS

The Network > DynDNS screen allows you to configure the Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) feature that allows you to assign a fixed host and domain name to a dynamic Internet IP Address. If the onboard modem has a static IP address then this feature can be disabled.

Figure 6-207: Network > DynDNS

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DynDNS

Dynamic DNS Update: Default value is “Enable”.

Host Name: Specifies the DDNS URL assigned by the DDNS service. Default value is “sgr{serial#}.dyndns.org”.

Server: Specifies the IP address or host name of the nameserver. Default value is “update.dyndns.com”.

Port: Default value is “53”.

Zone: Specifies the DNS domain to be updated. Default value is “sgr{serial#}.dyndns.org”.

Key Name: Specifies the name of the key used in the TSIG protocol. This value will need to be provided by the DNS server.

Key HMAC: Specifies the base64 encoded shared secret used in the TSIG protocol. This value will need to be provided by the DNS server.

Delete Previous Entry: Some DNS servers only allow updates (select “No”), but others allow you to delete an entry and re-add it (select “Yes”).

6.3.1.7 Tweaks

The Network > Tweaks screen allows you to set default timeout and connection values for the system.

Figure 6-218: Network > Tweaks

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6.3.1.8 IPSEC

Configuration of IPSEC is beyond the scope of this document. Please refer to the GridRouter IPSEC Configuration User Guide for information on how to use and configure the IPSEC functionality of the GridRouter.

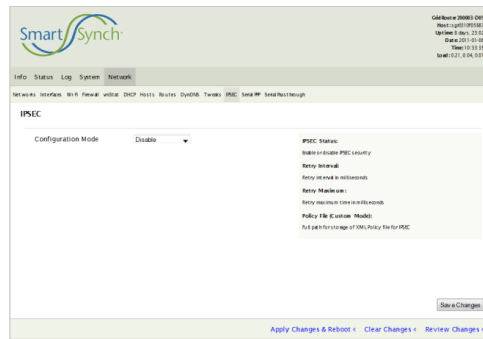


Figure 6-39: Network > IPSEC

6.3.1.9 Serial PPP

Serial PPP is an application that acts as a modem emulator and provides a PPP connection to a device connected serially to the GridRouter. Any device that would connect directly to a modem and issue AT commands should be able to connect to the GridRouter and access the same network as the GridRouter (whether public to the Internet or a private network). Some serial devices alert a head-end server whenever their IP address changes, so the GridRouter has the capability to reset the serial PPP connection whenever its WAN IP address changes. The GridRouter toggles between a primary and a secondary local IP address when assigning one to the serial PPP device.

Figure 6-220: Network > Serial PPP

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Configuration

Enabled: Default value is “Disable”.

Baudrate: Specifies the number of symbols per second transferred.

Data bits: Specifies the actual number of data bits sent in a character frame.

Parity: Additional error checking on serial data transfer.

Stop bits: Specifies the number of stop bits in a serial character frame.

Device: Specifies the physical RJ45 serial connector on the GridRouter. “Serial0” represents “Port 0” on the board’s silk screen. “Serial1” represents “Port 1”.

Primary Local IP Address: Specifies the primary IP address to be given to the device connected serially to the GridRouter.

Update Local IP: Specifies whether or not to force the GridRouter to toggle the local IP address between primary and secondary each time the WAN IP address changes.

Secondary Local IP Address: Specifies the secondary IP address to be given to the device connected serially to the GridRouter.

Verify Update Ack: Specifies whether or not to toggle the local IP address if incoming traffic on the port is not seen within the ‘Update Ack Timeout’ period.

Update Ack Timeout: Specifies the amount of time in seconds to wait for acknowledgement traffic before

reverting to the alternate local IP address.

Port Forwarding

To forward a single port, enter the information on each line for the criteria required. It is important to make the serial PPP firewall changes in this form because the rules are auto named and will change the destination IP address based upon which (primary or secondary) local IP address is currently being used for the PPP session.

Name: Specifies the name to give the rule. This is auto generated.

Protocol: Select the protocol used for this rule, either “TCP” or “UDP”, or “Both”.

Source IP: Specifies the IP address the request is coming from.

Destination Port: Specifies the external port number.

To Port: Specifies the internal port number.

6.3.1.10 Serial Passthrough

The Network > Serial Passthrough screen allows you to change the configuration for the passthrough application that provides a gateway between a conventional RS232/RS485 serial interface and a TCP socket.

Figure 6-231: Network > Serial Passthrough

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Enabled: Default value is “Disable”.

Physical: Specifies the physical interface as either “RS232” or “RS485”. This value does not change the physical interface but rather, it defines the actual hardware configuration that is present. You must be certain of the hardware configuration before making this change. *Note: ‘serial0’ is the only device capable of RS485 currently.*

Duplex: Specifies the RS485 duplex as either “Half” or “Full”. This value does not change the physical interface but rather, it defines the actual hardware configuration that is present. There is a jumper on the RS485 daughterboard that is responsible for this value. Refer to section 3.2.3 for more information.

Baudrate: Specifies the number of symbols per second transferred.

Effective Baudrate: Disabled by default (“0”) but can be used to slow the transmission of data as the receiver cannot keep up with the speed of the transmitter.

Data bits: Specifies the actual number of data bits sent in a character frame.

Parity: Additional error checking on serial data transfer.

Stop bits: Specifies the number of stop bits in a serial character frame.

Device: Specifies the physical RJ45 serial connector on the GridRouter.

TCP Port: Specifies the TCP/IP port number.

TCP Buffer Timeout MS: Specifies the timeout in milliseconds for the TCP buffer to output flush.

TCP Buffer Size: Specifies the buffer size for TCP transmission.

TCP Idle Timeout: Specifies the number of seconds a TCP connection is allowed to remain idle before the port is closed.

7 Examples

7.1 Serial Passthrough to a Serial Device

The GridRouter can provide network connectivity to a device that only talks over serial (RS232/RS485). A single TCP port can be mapped to a serial port such that all traffic sent or received from either one is passed through to the other. For instance, a software application that traditionally connects to a serial port (i.e. COM5), could connect to an IP address and a TCP port and communicate to the end device.

The steps required to enable serial passthrough on the GridRouter are as follows:

1. Attach a serial cable (generally null modem) between one of the GridRouter's serial ports and the device's serial port.
2. Visit the web-based utility's Network > Serial Passthrough screen.
3. Click the **"Enable"** button on an instance of the serpass process (i.e. serpassA).
4. Enter the correct serial port settings (baudrate, data bits, parity, stop bits).
5. Enter the correct TCP settings (port and timeouts).
6. Click Save Changes and wait for the page to refresh.
7. Verify configuration values.
8. Click Apply Changes & Reboot.

Once the GridRouter reboots, the serpass process will be running and passing data between the specified TCP port and the specified serial port.

Note: The GridRouter's firewall will automatically allow incoming traffic on the specified TCP port for serpass.

7.2 Serial Data Concentrator to NES

When a serial Echelon Data Concentrator (DC) is connected directly to a modem it dials a number with an AT command (i.e. "ATDT10001"). The modem will respond with "CONNECT" and then the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) will be used to establish a direct connection between the DC and the Internet service provider (ISP). The GridRouter acts as a modem emulator and will listen for the "ATDT" command before responding with "CONNECT" and then initiating the PPP connection.

The DC will natively try and alert the head-end server (NES) whenever its IP address changes. Since the DC is on the GridRouter's local network (192.168.*.*), the DC's IP address will normally stay the same, so that the firewall rules can be the same. Therefore, the DC will never alert the NES server when the WAN address of the GridRouter changes, leaving the DC without communication.

The GridRouter has the ability to change the local IP address of the DC when the WAN address changes to force the DC to alert NES. A primary and a secondary IP address are toggled and assigned to the DC and the firewall rules are automatically altered to match the DC's address. To ensure that this toggling of addresses is used on the DC, make sure to enable the 'Update Local IP' rule on the web interface.

The steps required to set up the GridRouter to connect to a Data Concentrator are as follows:

1. Attach a null modem serial cable between the Data Concentrator and a GridRouter serial port.
2. Visit the web-based utility's Network > Serial PPP screen.
3. Click the Enable button on an instance of the serppp process.
4. Enter the correct serial port settings.
5. Enter both a primary and secondary local IP address to assign to the Data Concentrator.
6. Disable 'Update Local IP' if your GridRouter has a static IP address.
7. Add port forwarding rules so that the NES software can reach the Data Concentrator through the GridRouter's firewall.

serpppA Port Forwarding					
Name	Protocol	Source IP	Destination Port	To Port	
serpppA_1	TCP	0.0.0.0	65432	65432	Remove Rule
serpppA_2	TCP	0.0.0.0	65400	65400	Remove Rule
serpppA_3	TCP				

Figure 7-1: Example Port Forwarding Rules for a DC

8. Click Save Changes. Wait for page refresh.
9. Verify configuration values.
10. Click Apply Changes & Reboot.

Once the GridRouter reboots, the serppp process will be running and the Data Concentrator will be ready to go.

Note: Common communication ports for the Echelon Data Concentrator are 65432, 65400, and 22 (SSH).

7.3 Ethernet Data Concentrator to NES

The Ethernet Data Concentrator (EDC) is slightly different than a “normal” Ethernet device. As with the serial Data Concentrator, the EDC alerts the head-end server when its IP address changes. If the GridRouter has a static WAN address then a static local address can be assigned to the EDC and everything will work like a “normal” Ethernet device. If the GridRouter has a dynamic IP WAN IP address then the GridRouter has to routinely alter the local IP address assigned to the EDC so that it will call into the head-end server. The EDC *must* be set up for DHCP, else this will not work.

The GridRouter will statically assign an IP address to the EDC based upon its MAC address. The leasetime is set to 5m so the EDC will request an IP frequently. If the GridRouter WAN address changes, it will change the IP address assigned to the EDC.

The steps required to set up the GridRouter to connect to an EDC are as follows:

1. Attach an Ethernet cable (straight or crossover) between the EDC and the GridRouter's Ethernet port.
2. Visit the web-based utility's Network > DHCP screen.
3. Create a Static IP address rule
 - a. Set the name (no spaces)
 - b. Enter the MAC address in the form aa:bb:cc:dd:ee:ff
 - c. Select a local IP address to assign to the EDC. Make sure it is on the same subnet as the GridRouter.
 - d. Select “Echelon DC” as the Device Type.
 - e. Provide a Start IP Address. This should be the same as the IP address from above.
 - f. Provide an End IP Address that is roughly 10 addresses larger than the start. The range can be as small as 2 but is recommended at 10.
 - g. Set the leasetime to something around 5 minutes. This is essentially the maximum amount of time that the EDC will be waiting before it contacts the head-end server after a WAN IP change.
4. Click Save Changes. Wait for page refresh.
5. Visit the web-based utility's Network > Firewall screen.
6. Add Port Forwarding rules so that the NES software can reach the EDC through the GridRouter's firewall. Be sure to set the “Static IP Rule” equal to the name of the DHCP name provided earlier. This value is in a drop down.
7. Click Save Changes. Wait for page refresh.
8. Click Apply Changes & Reboot.

7.4 Enable as Wi-Fi Access Point

The Wi-Fi module must be installed before the GridRouter is powered up. The steps required to set up the GridRouter to act as a Wi-Fi access point are as follows:

1. Visit the web-based utility's Network > Networks screen.
2. At the bottom of the screen, enter "**wlan**" in the "**Add Network**" field and click the "**Add Network**" button. The network name can be anything you want (i.e. "**lan2**", "**wifi**", etc.).
 - a. Change the wlan "**Connection Type**" to "**Static IP**".
 - b. Enter "**192.168.x.254**" as the "**IP Address**" where x is the FRU slot number the Wi-Fi card is located in.
 - c. Enter "**255.255.255.0**" in the "**Netmask**" field.
 - d. Click the "**Save Changes**" button.
3. Visit the web-based utility's Network > DHCP screen, select "**wlan**" and click the "**Add DHCP**" button.
4. Click the "**On**" button for the "**wlan DHCP**" "**DHCP**" option
 - a. Add a "**Start**" value between 1 and 253 that will not overlap with an existing DHCP range
 - b. Add a "**Limit**" value that will not cause an overlap with an existing DHCP range
 - c. Add a "**Lease Time**" value
 - d. Click the "**Save Changes**" button.
5. Click the "**Wi-Fi**" submenu and select the "**On**" button for the "**Radio**"
 - a. Select the desired "**Channel**"
 - b. Ensure that "**wlan**" is selected for the "**Network**"
 - c. Ensure that "**Access Point**" is selected for the "**Mode**"
 - d. Set the "**ESSID**" field to the correct value
 - e. Set the "**Encryption Type**" to "**WPA (PSK)**"
 - f. Enter a valid password into the "**WPA PSK**" field
 - g. Click the "**Save Changes**" button.
6. Click the "**Apply Changes & Reboot**" link at the bottom of the page.
7. After the reboot the Wi-Fi will be operational. To ensure that the data usage values are accurate please visit the web-based utility's Network > Interfaces screen and set "**Interface wlan0**" to "**wlan**". Keep "**Interface mon.wlan0**" as "**None**".
8. Click the "**Save Changes**" button.
9. Another reboot is required for data usage monitoring to be accurate but is not required for Wi-Fi functionality.

| Note: With the WN6601A module, single antenna configurations must use the "1" or left connector.

8 Appendix A: Specifications

Ports	Power, Ethernet, USB, PCIe Mini Card x4	Deleted: Serial x2,
LEDs	Status, DDNS, Serial x2, Ethernet (Link, Activity), Battery, PCIe Mini Card x4 (WWAN, WLAN, WPAN)	

Main Board

Enclosure	Nema4x
CPU Board (CPU)	PowerPC (405EXr, 333 MHz)
Flash	Onboard: 128MB Optional: SD card FRU storage
DRAM	64MB or 256MB
Operating System	OpenWRT 8.09 (Linux kernel 2.6.32.14)
Capacitor Storage Bank	Up to 60 seconds

External Antennas

	Note: The WAN antenna can be configured as remote with the purchase of the remote antenna kit. Contact your SmartSynch sales representative for more information.
WAN Antenna	GSM, CDMA: 806-960 Mhz @ 1.4 dBi, 1710-1990 Mhz @ 4 dBi
LAN Antenna	ZigBee: 2.4-2.5 Ghz @ 2.5 WiFi: 2.4-2.5 GHz @ 2.5

Electrical, Physical, and Environmental

Input Voltage	85-305 V AC, 50/60 Hz 9-30 V DC, 20 Watts
Dimensions (approx.)	8.74 in/22.2 cm length 9.13 in/23.2 cm width 3.9 in/10.0 cm depth
Weight (approx.)	1.5 lbs/0.7 kg
Operating Temp.	-40 to +85 °C Note: Optional FRU cards may have different temperature specifications.
Humidity Range	0% to 100% non-condensing

Regulatory & Industry Certifications

FCC Part 15 Class B
FCC Part 22
FCC Part 24
FCC Part 90
PTCRB Certification
ANSI C37.90.1 – 1989
ANSI C12.20 – 1998
AT&T Network Certification
Verizon Network Certification

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

9 Appendix B: SNMP Traps

The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is used by network management systems to communicate with the GridRouter. An SNMP TRAP is a message that is initiated by the GridRouter and sent to the network management system, generally to indicate some sort of alarm (e.g. power failure). Refer to the “SNMP_MIB_OID_information” document for more information on GridRouter SNMP traps.

10 Appendix C: Requirements and Compliance

The Smart GridRouter is compliant with all applicable Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and Industry Canada (IC) requirements.

10.1 FCC Grant Statement

The antennas used for this transmitter must be installed to provide a minimum separation distance of 20 cm from all persons, and must not be co-located or operate in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

10.2 Compliance Statement (Part 15.19)

The Smart GridRouter complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules and with RSS-210 of Industry Canada. 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.

10.3 Warning (Part 15.21)

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by SmartSynch, Inc. could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

10.4 RF Radiation Safety Guidelines per Part 2 of FCC Rules and Regulations

The device should be installed in a location where there will be a separation greater than 20 cm (8 inches) from locations occupied by humans.

10.5 User Information (Part 15.105)

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

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Move the receiving equipment farther away from the GridRouter
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

10.6 Industry Canada Statement

The term "IC" before the certification/registration number only signifies that the Industry Canada technical specifications were met.