D-Link *Air* Xpert DI-774

2.4 GHz / 5 GHz Tri-Mode Dualband Wireless Router

Manual

D-Link

Building Networks for People

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Package Contents



Contents of Package:

- **D-Link *Air* Xpert DI-774** 2.4GHz/5GHz Tri-Mode Dualband Wireless Router
- Power Adapter – 5V DC, 3.0A
- Manual on CD
- Quick Installation Guide
- Ethernet Cable

Note: Using a power supply with a different voltage rating than the one included with the DI-774 will cause damage and void the warranty for this product.

If any of the above items are missing, please contact your reseller.

System Requirements For Configuration:

- Computer with Windows, Macintosh, or Linux-based operating system with an installed Ethernet adapter

Introduction

At up to five times the speed of previous wireless devices, you can work faster and more efficiently, increasing productivity. With the DI-774, bandwidth-intensive applications like graphics or multimedia will benefit significantly because large files are able to move across the network quickly. This versatile wireless router also features four times the number of non-overlapping channels than a device that supports only 802.11g, so more users can access the network.

Support for all three standards (802.11g; 802.11a; 802.11b) means that you can grow your network without having to worry about legacy wireless equipment being incompatible with newer compliant devices from other manufacturers. This also allows network administrators to partition the usage of the dualband by segmenting users and creating special access privilege networks for classified document transfer and communications.

With the DI-774 you can securely connect to wireless clients on the network using 802.1x for wireless user authentication, as well as WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access™) providing you a much higher level of security for your data and communications than has previously been available.

Through its easy-to-use Web-based user interface, the DI-774 lets you control the information that is accessible to those on the wireless network, whether from the Internet or from your company's server:

Content Filtering – Easily applied content filtering based on MAC Address, IP Address, URL and /or Domain Name.

Filter Scheduling – Filters can be scheduled to be active on certain days or for a duration of hours or minutes.

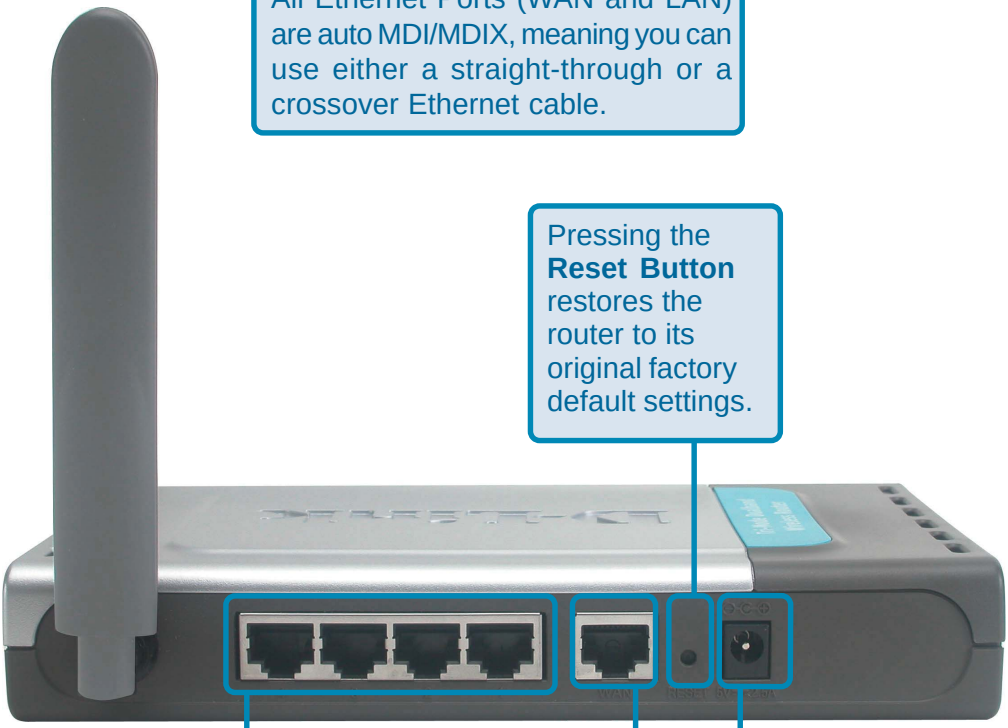
Network Address Translation – NAT protects the DI-774 and its users from outside intruders gaining access to your private network

VPN Multiple/Concurrent Sessions – Supports multiple and concurrent IPSec and PPTP sessions, so multiple users behind the DI-774 can access corporate networks through various VPN clients more securely.

Connections - Back Panel of Unit

All Ethernet Ports (WAN and LAN) are auto MDI/MDIX, meaning you can use either a straight-through or a crossover Ethernet cable.

Pressing the **Reset Button** restores the router to its original factory default settings.



Auto MDI/MDIX **LAN ports** automatically sense the cable type when connecting to Ethernet-enabled computers.

The Auto MDI/MDIX **WAN port** is the connection for the Ethernet cable to the Cable or DSL modem

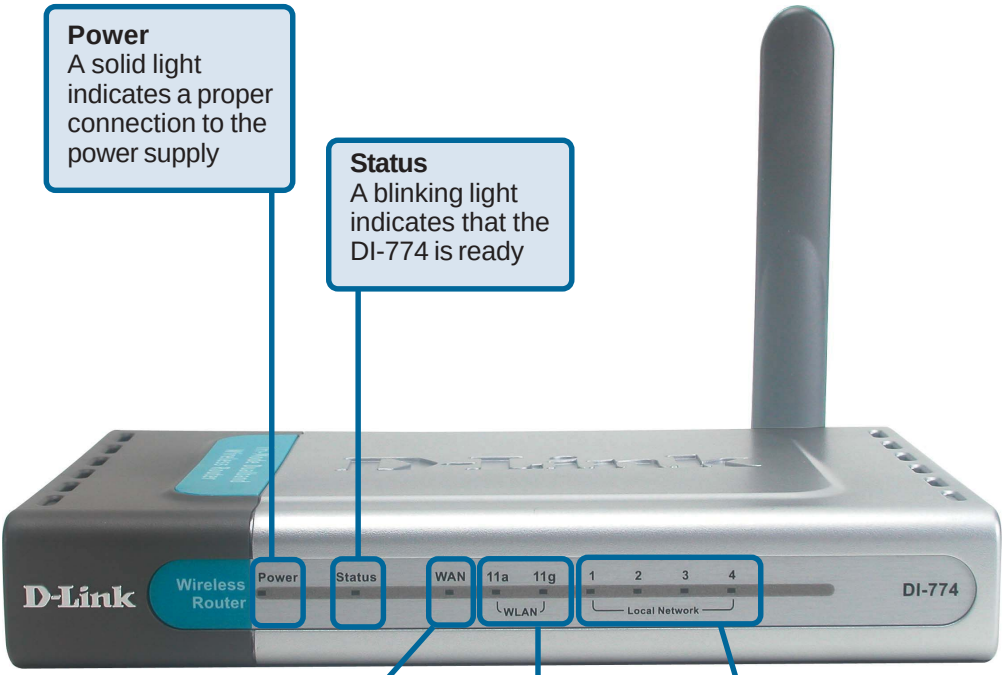
Receptor for the **Power Adapter**

Features

- Fully compatible with the 802.11g standard to provide a wireless data rate of up to 54Mbps
- Backwards compatible with the 802.11b standard to provide a wireless data rate of up to 11Mbps
- **WPA** (Wi Fi Protected Access™) authorizes and identifies users based on a secret key that changes automatically at a regular interval, for example:
  - **TKIP** (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol), in conjunction with a RADIUS server, changes the temporal key every 10,000 packets, ensuring greater security
  - **Pre-Shared Key** mode means that the home user, without a RADIUS server, will obtain a new security key every time the he or she connects to the network, vastly improving the safety of communications on the network.
- 802.1x **Authentication** in conjunction with the RADIUS server verifies the identity of would be clients
- Utilizes **OFDM** technology (**O**rthogonal **F**requency **D**ivision **M**ultiplexing) to ensure strong wireless signals for both 802.11g and 802.11a
- User-friendly configuration and diagnostic utilities
- Operates in the 2.4GHz frequency range
- Connects multiple computers to a Broadband (Cable or DSL) modem to share the Internet connection
- Advanced Firewall features
  - Supports NAT with VPN pass-through, providing added security
  - MAC Filtering
  - IP Filtering
  - URL Filtering
  - Domain Blocking
  - Scheduling
- DHCP server supported enables all networked computers to automatically receive IP addresses
- Web-based interface for Managing and Configuring
- Access Control to manage users on the network
- Supports special applications that require multiple connections
- Equipped with 4 10/100 Ethernet ports, 1 WAN port, Auto MDI/MDIX

LEDs - Front Panel of Unit

LED stands for **L**ight-**E**mitting **D**iode. The **DI-774** has the following LEDs:



Power
A solid light indicates a proper connection to the power supply

Status
A blinking light indicates that the DI-774 is ready

WAN LED
A solid light indicates connection on the WAN port. This LED blinks during data transmission

WLAN LEDs for **11a** and **11g** wireless network segments. A solid light indicates that the wireless segment is ready. The LEDs blink during wireless data transmission

Local Network LEDs
A solid light indicates a connection to an Ethernet-enabled computer on ports 1-4. The LEDs blink during data transmission

Wireless Basics

D-Link wireless products are based on industry standards to provide easy-to-use and compatible high-speed wireless connectivity within your home, business or public access wireless networks. D-Link wireless products will allow you access to the data you want, when and where you want it. You will be able to enjoy the freedom that wireless networking brings.

A WLAN is a cellular computer network that transmits and receives data with radio signals instead of wires. WLANs are used increasingly in both home and office environments, and public areas such as airports, coffee shops and universities. Innovative ways to utilize WLAN technology are helping people to work and communicate more efficiently. Increased mobility and the absence of cabling and other fixed infrastructure have proven to be beneficial for many users.

Wireless users can use the same applications they use on a wired network. Wireless adapter cards used on laptop and desktop systems support the same protocols as Ethernet adapter cards.

People use wireless LAN technology for many different purposes:

Mobility - Productivity increases when people have access to data in any location within the operating range of the WLAN. Management decisions based on real-time information can significantly improve worker efficiency.

Low Implementation Costs – WLANs are easy to set up, manage, change and relocate. Networks that frequently change can benefit from WLANs ease of implementation. WLANs can operate in locations where installation of wiring may be impractical.

Installation and Network Expansion - Installing a WLAN system can be fast and easy and can eliminate the need to pull cable through walls and ceilings. Wireless technology allows the network to go where wires cannot go - even outside the home or office.

Scalability – WLANs can be configured in a variety of topologies to meet the needs of specific applications and installations. Configurations are easily changed and range from peer-to-peer networks suitable for a small number of users to larger infrastructure networks to accommodate hundreds or thousands of users, depending on the number of wireless devices deployed.

Inexpensive Solution - Wireless network devices are as competitively priced as conventional Ethernet network devices.

Standards-Based Technology

The DI-774 Wireless Broadband Router utilizes the new **802.11g** standard, in addition to the 802.11a and 802.11b standards.

The IEEE **802.11g** standard is an extension of the 802.11b standard. It increases the data rate up to 54 Mbps within the 2.4GHz band, utilizing **OFDM technology.**

This means that in most environments, within the specified range of this device, you will be able to transfer large files quickly or even watch a movie in MPEG format over your network without noticeable delays. This technology works by transmitting high-speed digital data over a radio wave utilizing **OFDM** (**O**rthogonal **F**requency **D**ivision **M**ultiplexing) technology. **OFDM** works by splitting the radio signal into multiple smaller sub-signals that are then transmitted simultaneously at different frequencies to the receiver. **OFDM** reduces the amount of **crosstalk** (interference) in signal transmissions.

Installation Considerations

The D-Link *Air* Xpert DI-774 lets you access your network, using a wireless connection, from virtually anywhere within its operating range. Keep in mind, however, that the number, thickness and location of walls, ceilings, or other objects that the wireless signals must pass through, may limit the range. Typical ranges vary depending on the types of materials and background RF (radio frequency) noise in your home or business. The key to maximizing wireless range is to follow these basic guidelines:

1. Keep the number of walls and ceilings between the DI-624 and other network devices to a minimum - each wall or ceiling can reduce your D-Link wireless product's range from 3-90 feet (1-30 meters.) Position your devices so that the number of walls or ceilings is minimized.

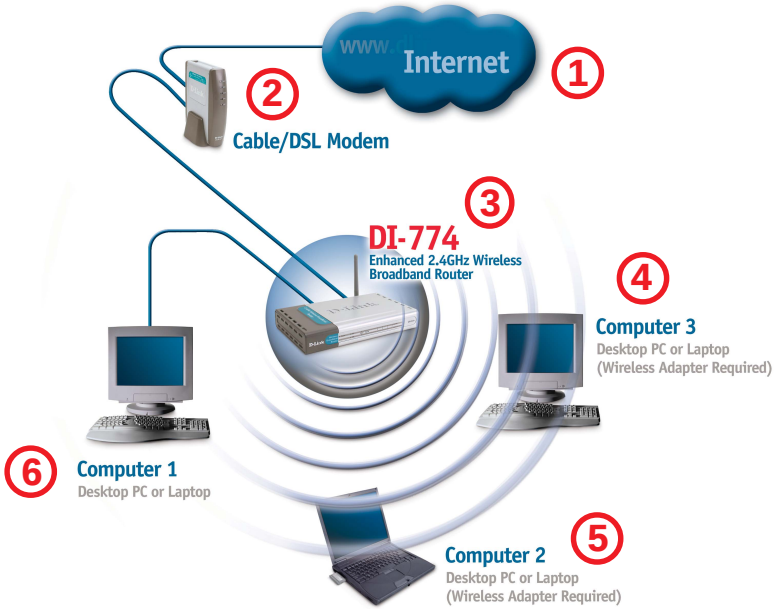
2. Be aware of the direct line between network devices. A wall that is 1.5 feet thick (.5 meters), at a 45-degree angle appears to be almost 3 feet (1 meter) thick. At a 2-degree angle it looks over 42 feet (14 meters) thick! Position devices so that the signal will travel straight through a wall or ceiling (instead of at an angle) for better reception.

3. Building Materials can impede the wireless signal - a solid metal door or aluminum studs may have a negative effect on range. Try to position wireless devices and computers with wireless adapters so that the signal passes through drywall or open doorways and not other materials.

4. Keep your product away (at least 3-6 feet or 1-2 meters) from electrical devices or appliances that generate extreme RF noise.

Getting Started

Setting up a Wireless Infrastructure Network

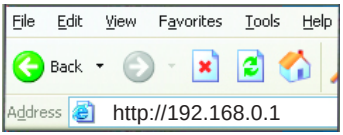


For a typical wireless setup at home (as shown above), please do the following:

1. You will need broadband Internet access (a Cable or DSL-subscriber line into your home or office)
2. Consult with your Cable or DSL provider for proper installation of the modem
3. Connect the Cable or DSL modem to the DI-774 Wireless Router (*see the printed Quick Installation Guide included with your router.*)
4. If you are connecting a desktop computer to your network, install the D-Link *Air* Xpert DWL-AG520 wireless PCI adapter into an available PCI slot on your desktop computer.
   (See the printed Quick Installation Guide included with the network adapter.)
5. Install the D-Link DWL-AG650 wireless Cardbus adapter into a laptop computer. (*See the printed Quick Installation Guide included with the DWL-AG650.*)
6. Install the D-Link DFE-530TX+ wireless Cardbus adapter into a desktop computer. The four Ethernet LAN ports of the DI-774 are Auto MDI/MDIX and will work with both Straight-through and Crossover cable.
   (*See the printed Quick Installation Guide included with the DFE-530TX+.*)

Using the Configuration Menu

Whenever you want to configure your network or the DI-774, you can access the Configuration Menu by opening the web-browser and typing in the IP Address of the DI-774. The DI-774 default IP Address is shown here:



- Open the web browser
- Type in the **IP Address** of the Router (http://192.168.0.1)

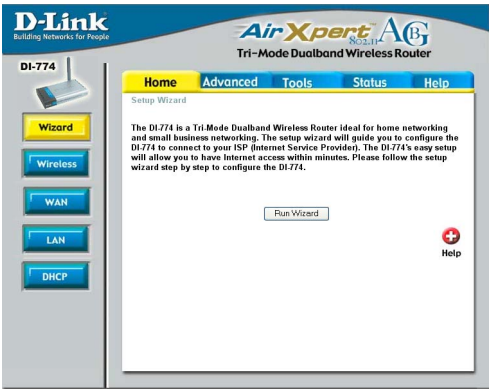
Note: if you have changed the default IP Address assigned to the DI-774, make sure to enter the correct IP Address.



- Type **admin** in the **User Name** field
- Leave the **Password** blank
- Click **OK**

Home > Wizard

The Home>Wizard screen will appear. Please refer to the *Quick Installation Guide* for more information regarding the Setup Wizard.



These buttons appear on most of the configuration screens in this section. Please click on the appropriate button at the bottom of each screen after you have made a configuration change.



Clicking **Apply** will save changes made to the page



Clicking **Cancel** will clear changes made to the page



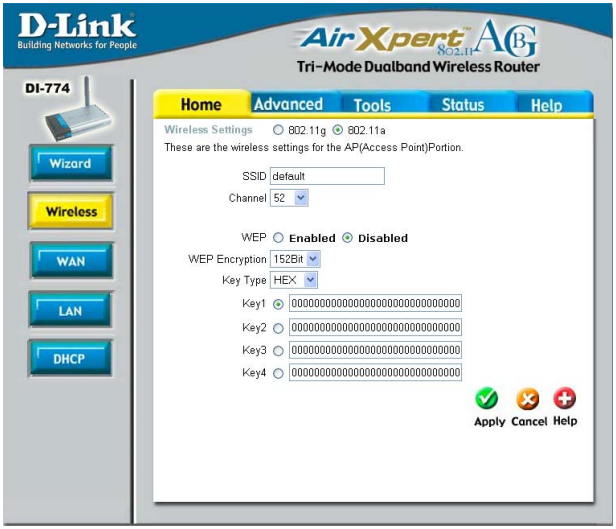
Clicking **Help** will bring up helpful information regarding the page



Clicking **Restart** will restart the router. (Necessary for some changes.)

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Home > Wireless > 802.11a



Wireless Settings- Choose 802.11a or 802.11g. Here, 802.11a is selected.

SSID- "default" is the default setting. All devices on the network must share the same SSID. If you change the default setting, the SSID may be up to 32 characters long.

Channel- **52** is the default channel for 802.11a. All devices on the network must share the same channel.

WEP- Select **Enabled** or **Disabled. Disabled** is the default setting.

WEP Encryption- Select the level of encryption desired: 64, 128 or 152-bit

WEP (*Wired Equivalent Privacy*) If you enable encryption on the DI-774 make sure to also enable encryption on all 802.11a wireless clients or wireless connection will not be established.

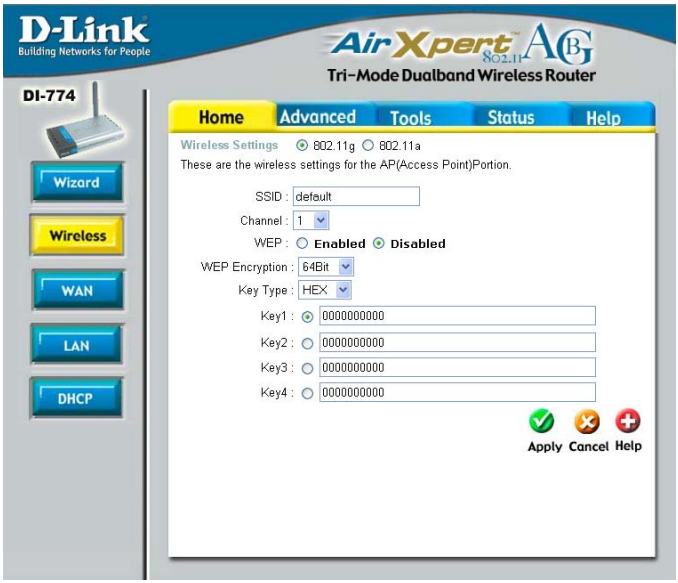
Key Type- Select **HEX** or **ASCII**

Hexadecimal *digits consist of the numbers 0-9 and the letters A-F*
ASCII *(American Standard Code for Information Interchange) is a code for representing English letters as numbers from 0-127*

Keys 1-4- Input up to 4 WEP keys; select the one you wish to use.

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Home > Wireless > 802.11g



Wireless Settings- Choose 802.11a or 802.11g. Here, 802.11g is selected.

SSID- "default" is the default setting. All devices on the network must share the same SSID. The SSID may be up to 32 characters long.

Channel- **1** is the default channel for 802.11g. All devices on the network must share the same channel.

WEP- Select **Enabled** or **Disabled. Disabled** is the default setting.

WEP Encryption- Select the level of encryption desired: 64, 128 or 152-bit

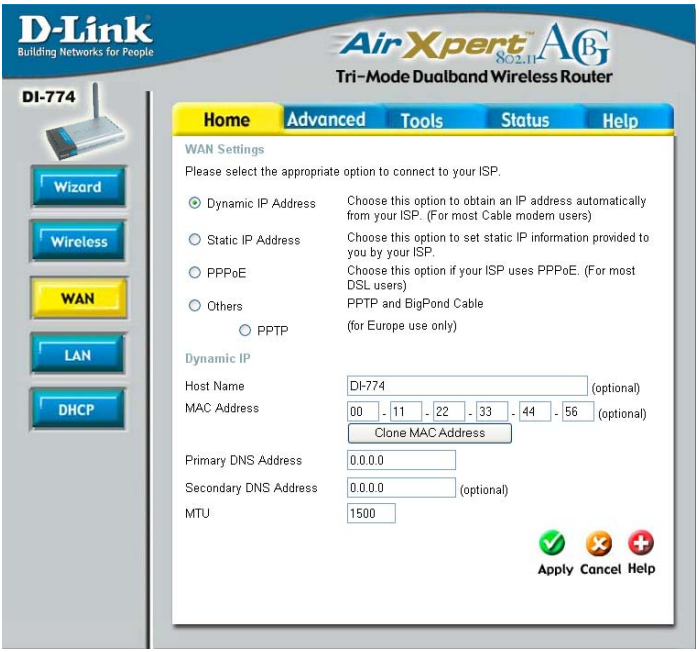
WEP (*Wired Equivalent Privacy*) If you enable encryption on the DI-774 make sure to also enable encryption on all 802.11g wireless clients or wireless connection will not be established.

Key Type- Select **HEX** or **ASCII**

Keys 1-4- Input up to 4 WEP keys; select the one you wish to use.

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Home > WAN > Dynamic IP Address



Dynamic IP Address- Most Cable modem users will select this option to obtain an IP Address automatically from their ISP (Internet Service Provider).

Host Name- This is optional, but may be required by some ISPs. The host name is the device name of the Router.

MAC Address- The default MAC Address is set to the WAN's physical interface MAC address on the Router.

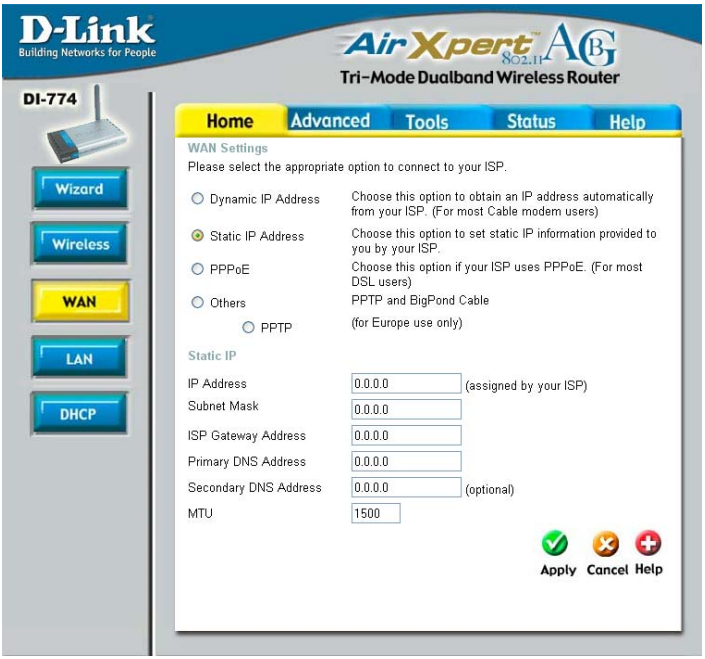
Clone MAC Address- Copy the MAC address of the Ethernet card installed by your ISP, and replace the WAN MAC address with this Ethernet card MAC address. It is not recommended that you change the default MAC address unless required by your ISP.

Primary/Secondary DNS- Enter a DNS Address if you do not wish to use the one provided by your ISP. (*DNS is short for Domain Name System. It translates domain names into IP Addresses).*

MTU- Enter an MTU value only if required by your ISP. Otherwise, leave this section to its default setting of 1500. *(MTU is short for Maximum Transfer Unit. Messages longer than the MTU will be divided into smaller units for transmission).*

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Home > WAN > Static IP Address



Static IP Address- Select this option to set static IP information provided to you by your ISP.

IP Address- Input the IP Address provided by your ISP

Subnet Mask- Input your Subnet mask. (All devices in the network must have the same subnet mask.)

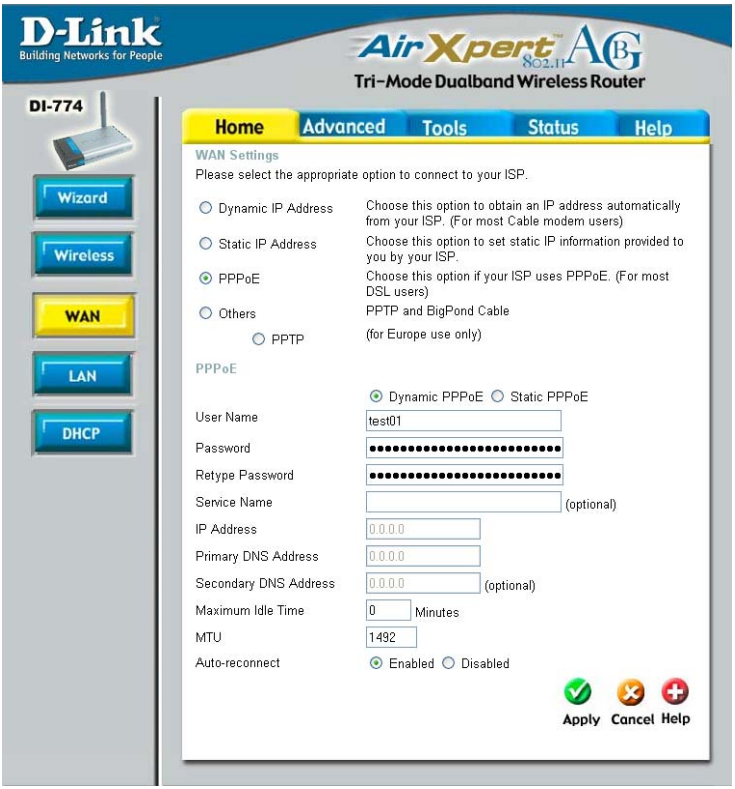
ISP Gateway Address- Input the Gateway address

Primary/ Secondary DNS- Enter a DNS Address if you do not wish to use the one provided by your ISP. (*DNS is short for Domain Name System. It translates domain names into IP Addresses).*

MTU- Enter an MTU value only if required by your ISP. Otherwise, leave this section to its default setting of 1500. *(MTU is short for Maximum Transfer Unit. Messages longer than the MTU will be divided into smaller units for transmission).*

Home > WAN > PPPoE

Please be sure to remove any existing PPPoE client software installed on your computers.



PPPoE- Choose this option if your ISP uses PPPoE. (Most DSL users will select this option).

Dynamic PPPoE- receive an IP Address automaticsally from your ISP.

Static PPPoE- you have an assigned (static) IP Address.

User Name- Your PPPoE username provided by your ISP.

Password- Your PPPoE password provided by your ISP.

Retype Password- Re-enter the PPPoE password

Service Name- Enter the Service Name provided by your ISP (optional).

IP Address- This option is only available for Static PPPoE. Enter the static IP Address for the PPPoE connection.

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Home > WAN > PPPoE *continued*

Primary/Secondary DNS- Enter a DNS Address if you do not wish to use the one provided by your ISP. (*DNS is short for Domain Name System. It translates domain names into IP Addresses).*

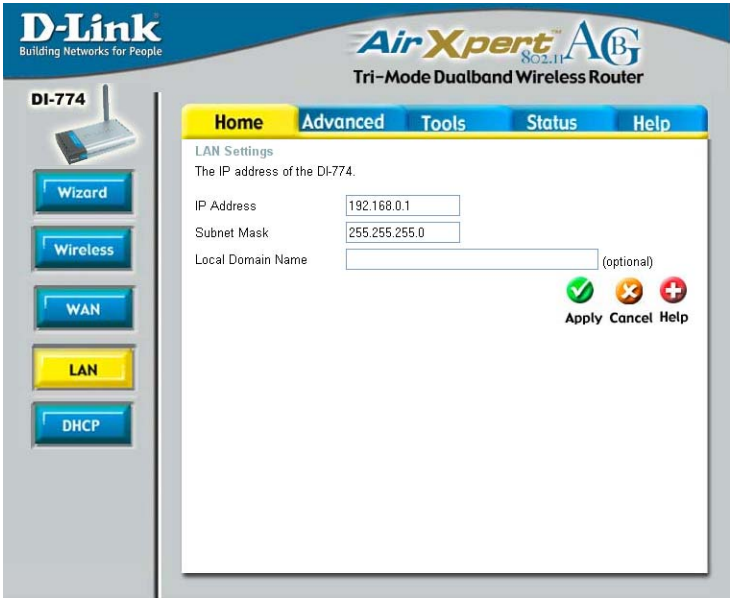
Maximum Idle Time- Enter a maximum idle time during which Internet connection is maintained during inactivity. To disable this feature, enter zero or enable *Auto-reconnect.*

MTU- Maximum Transmission Unit-1472 is default-you may need to change the MTU to conform with your ISP.

Auto-reconnect- If enabled, the DI-774 will automatically connect to your ISP after your system is restarted or if the connection is dropped.

Home > LAN

LAN is short for Local Area Network. This is considered your internal network. These are the IP settings of the LAN interface for the DI-774. These settings may be referred to as Private settings. You may change the LAN IP Address if needed. The LAN IP Address is private to your internal network and cannot be seen on the Internet.



IP Address- The IP Address of the LAN interface. The default IP Asddress is: **192.168.0.1**

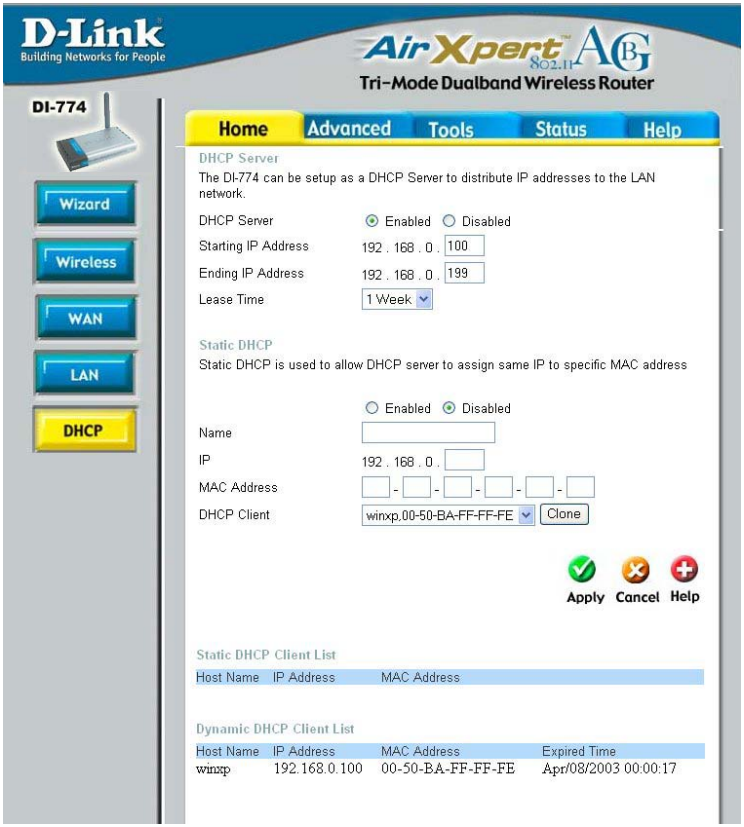
Subnet Mask- The subnet mask of the LAN interface.
The default subnet mask is **255.255.255.0**

Local Domain Name- The domain name assigned to the router

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

DHCP stands for *Dynamic Host Control Protocol*. The DI-774 has a built-in DHCP server. The DHCP Server will automatically assign an IP Address to the computers on the LAN/private network. Be sure to set your computers to be DHCP clients by setting their TCP/IP settings to "Obtain an IP Address Automatically." When you turn your computers on, they will automatically load the proper TCP/IP settings provided by the DI-774. The DHCP Server will automatically allocate an unused IP Address from the IP Address pool to the requesting computer. You must specify the starting and ending address of the IP Address pool.

Home > DHCP



DHCP Server- Select **Enabled** or **Disabled**

Starting IP Address- The starting IP Address for the DHCP server's IP assignment

Ending IP Address- The ending IP Address for the DHCP server's IP assignment

Lease Time- The length of time of the DHCP lease

Static DHCP- Enable the Static DHCP server to assign the same IP Address to a MAC Address that you specify here. This prevents the problems sometimes encountered with changing IP Addresses

Static & Dynamic DHCP Client Table- Displays a list of Static and Dynamic DHCP clients assigned by the router

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Advanced > Virtual Server



The DI-774 can be configured as a virtual server so that remote users accessing Web or FTP services via the public IP Address can be automatically redirected to local servers in the LAN (Local Area Network).

The DI-774 firewall feature filters out unrecognized packets to protect your LAN network so all computers networked with the DI-774 are invisible to the outside world. If you wish, you can make some of the LAN computers accessible from the Internet by enabling *Virtual Server.* Depending on the requested service, the DI-774 redirects the external service request to the appropriate server within the LAN network.

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Advanced > Virtual Server *continued*

The DI-774 is also capable of port-redirection meaning incoming traffic to a particular port may be redirected to a different port on the server computer.

Each virtual service that is created will be listed at the bottom of the screen in the Virtual Servers List. There are pre-defined virtual services already in the table. You may use them by enabling them and assigning the server IP to use that particular virtual service.

Virtual Server- Select **Enabled** or **Disabled**

Name- Enter the name referencing the virtual service

Private IP- The server computer in the LAN (Local Area Network) that will be providing the virtual services.

Protocol Type- The protocol used for the virtual service

Private Port- The port number of the service used by the Private IP computer

Public Port- The port number on the WAN (Wide Area Network)side that will be used to access the virtual service.

Schedule- The schedule of time when the virtual service will be enabled. The schedule may be set to **Always**, which will allow the particular service to always be enabled. If it is set to **Time**, select the time frame for the service to be enabled. If the system time is outside of the scheduled time, the service will be disabled.

Example #1:

If you have a Web server that you wanted Internet users to access at all times, you would need to enable it. Web (HTTP) server is on LAN (Local Area Network) computer 192.168.0.25. HTTP uses port 80, TCP.
Name: Web Server
Private IP: 192.168.0.25
Protocol Type: TCP
Private Port: 80
Public Port: 80
Schedule: always

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Advanced > Virtual Server *continued*

Virtual Servers List

	Name	Private IP	Protocol	Schedule	
☒	Virtual Server HTTP	192.168.0.25	TCP 80/80	always	



Click on this icon to edit the virtual service



Click on this icon to delete the virtual service

Example #2:

If you have an FTP server that you wanted Internet users to access by WAN port 2100 and only during the weekends, you would need to enable it as such. FTP server is on LAN computer 192.168.0.30. FTP uses port 21, TCP.

Name: FTP Server
Private IP: 192.168.0.30
Protocol Type: TCP
Private Port: 21
Public Port: 2100

Schedule: From: 01:00AM to 11:00PM, Sat to Sun

All Internet users who want to access this FTP Server must connect to it from port 2100. This is an example of port redirection and can be useful in cases where there are many of the same servers on the LAN network.

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Advanced > Applications



Some applications require multiple connections, such as Internet gaming, video conferencing, Internet telephony and others. These applications have difficulties working through NAT (Network Address Translation). Special Applications makes some of these applications work with the DI-774. If you need to run applications that require multiple connections, specify the port normally associated with an application in the "Trigger Port" field, select the protocol type as TCP or UDP, then enter the public ports associated with the trigger port to open them for inbound traffic.

The DI-774 provides some predefined applications in the table on the bottom of the web page. Select the application you want to use and enable it.

Note! *Only one PC can use each Special Application tunnel.*

Name: This is the name referencing the special application.

Trigger Port: This is the port used to trigger the application. It can be either a single port or a range of ports.

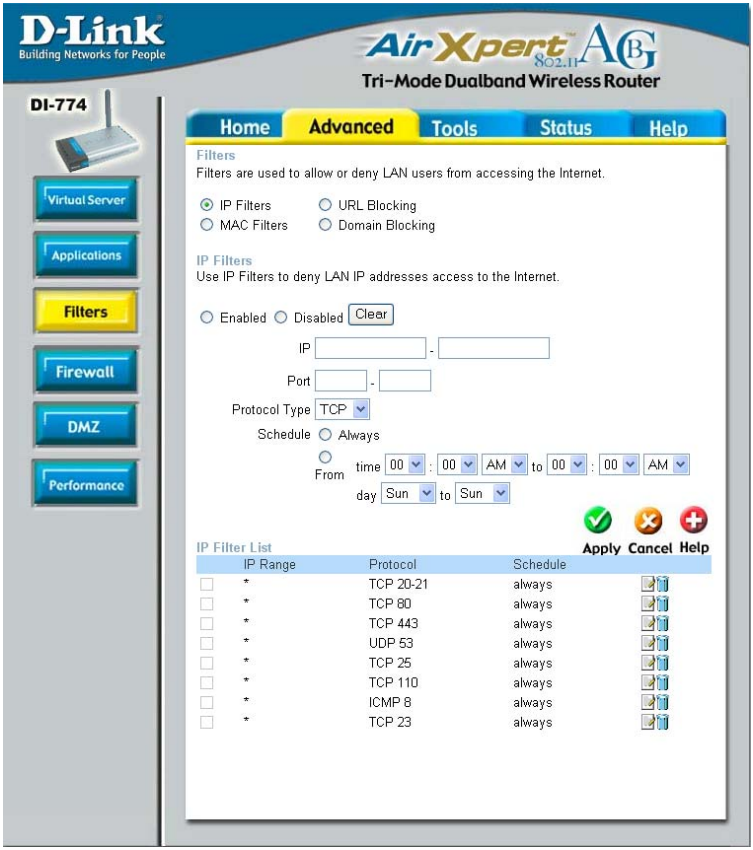
Trigger Type: This is the protocol used to trigger the special application.

Public Port: This is the port number on the WAN side that will be used to access the application. You may define a single port or a range of ports. You can use a comma to add multiple ports or port ranges.

Public Type: This is the protocol used for the special application.

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Advanced > Filters > IP Filters



Filters are used to deny or allow LAN (Local Area Network) computers from accessing the Internet. The DI-774 can be setup to deny internal computers by their IP or MAC addresses. The DI-774 can also block users from accessing restricted web sites.

IP Filters- Use IP Filters to deny LAN IP Addresses from accessing the Internet. You can deny specific port numbers or all ports for the specific IP Address.

IP- The IP Address of the LAN computer that will be denied access to the Internet.

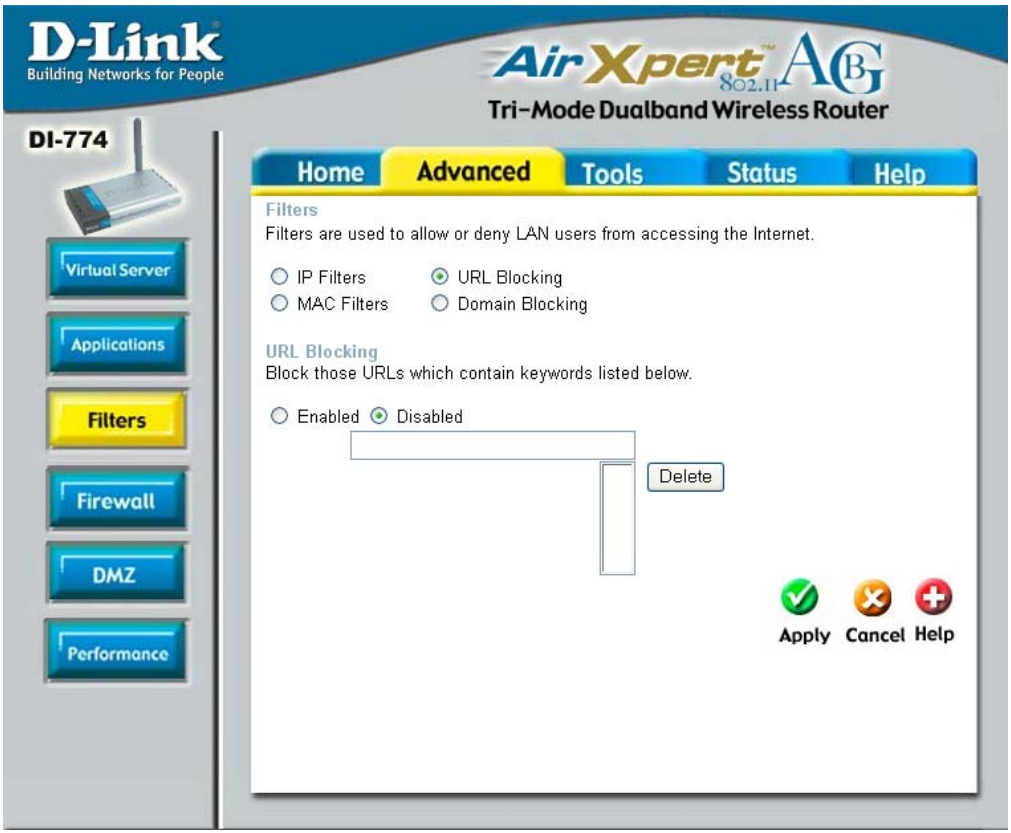
Port- The single port or port range that will be denied access to the Internet.

Protocol Types- Select the protocol type

Schedule- This is the schedule of time when the IP Filter will be enabled.

Using the Configuration Menu

Advanced > Filters > URL Blocking



URL Blocking is used to deny LAN computers from accessing specific web sites. A URL is a specially formatted text string that defines a location on the Internet. If any part of the URL contains the blocked word, the site will not be accessible and the web page will not display.

Filters- Select the filter you wish to use; in this case, **URL Blocking** was chosen.

URL Blocking- Select Enabled or Disabled.

Keywords- Block URLs which contain the keywords listed below. Enter the keywords in this space.

Advanced > Filters > MAC Filters



Use MAC (Media Access Control) Filters to allow or deny LAN (Local Area Network) computers by their MAC addresses from accessing the Internet. You can either manually add a MAC address or select the MAC address from the list of clients that are currently connected to the Broadband Router.

Filters- Select the filter you wish to use; in this case, **MAC filters** was chosen.

MAC Filters- Choose to **Disable** MAC filters, or choose to **allow** or **deny** MAC addresses listed below.

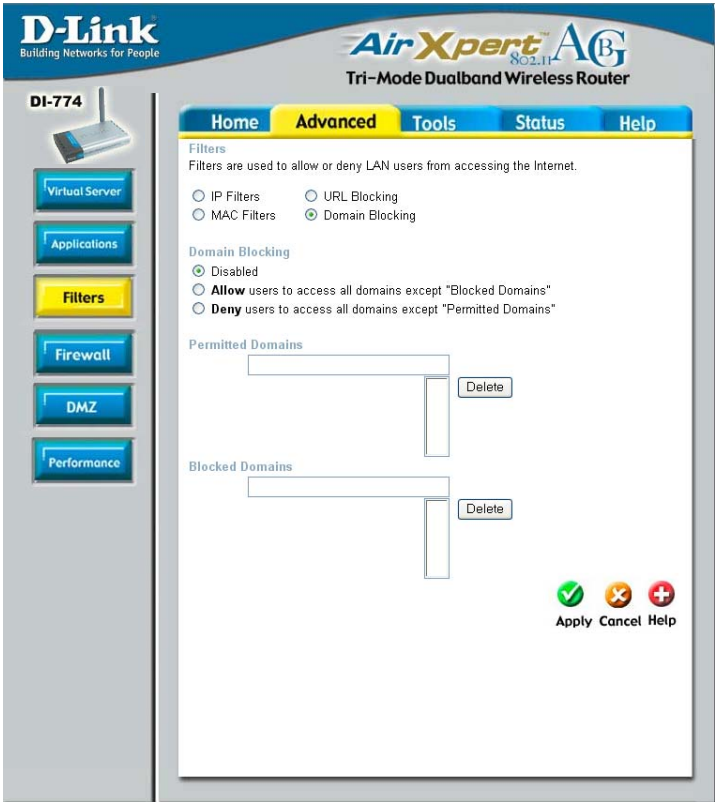
Name- Enter the name here.

MAC Address- Enter the MAC Address of the client that will be allowed or denied access.

DHCP Client- Select a DHCP client from the pull-down list; click **Clone** to copy that MAC Address.

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Advanced > Filters > Domain Blocking



Domain Blocking is used to allow or deny LAN (Local Area Network) computers from accessing specific domains on the Internet. Domain blocking will deny all requests to a specific domain such as http and ftp. It can also allow computers to access specific sites and deny all other sites.

Filters- Select the filter you wish to use; in this case, **Domain Blocking** was chosen.

Domain Blocking

Disabled- Select **Disabled** to disable **Domain Blocking**

Allow- Allows users to access all domains except **Blocked Domains**

Deny- Denies users access to all domains except **Permitted Domains**

Permitted Domains- Enter the **Permitted Domains** in this field

Blocked Domains- Enter the **Blocked Domains** in this field

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Advanced > Firewall



Firewall Rules is an advanced feature used to deny or allow traffic from passing through the DI-774. It works in the same way as IP Filters with additional settings. You can create more detailed access rules for the DI-774. When virtual services are created and enabled, it will also display in Firewall Rules. Firewall Rules contains all network firewall rules pertaining to IP (Internet Protocol).

In the Firewall Rules List at the bottom of the screen, the priorities of the rules are from top (highest priority) to bottom (lowest priority.)

Note: The DI-774 MAC Address filtering rules have precedence over the Firewall Rules.

Firewall Rules- **Enable** or **disable** the Firewall Rules

Name- Enter a name for the rule

Action- **Allow** or **deny** IP traffic through the router

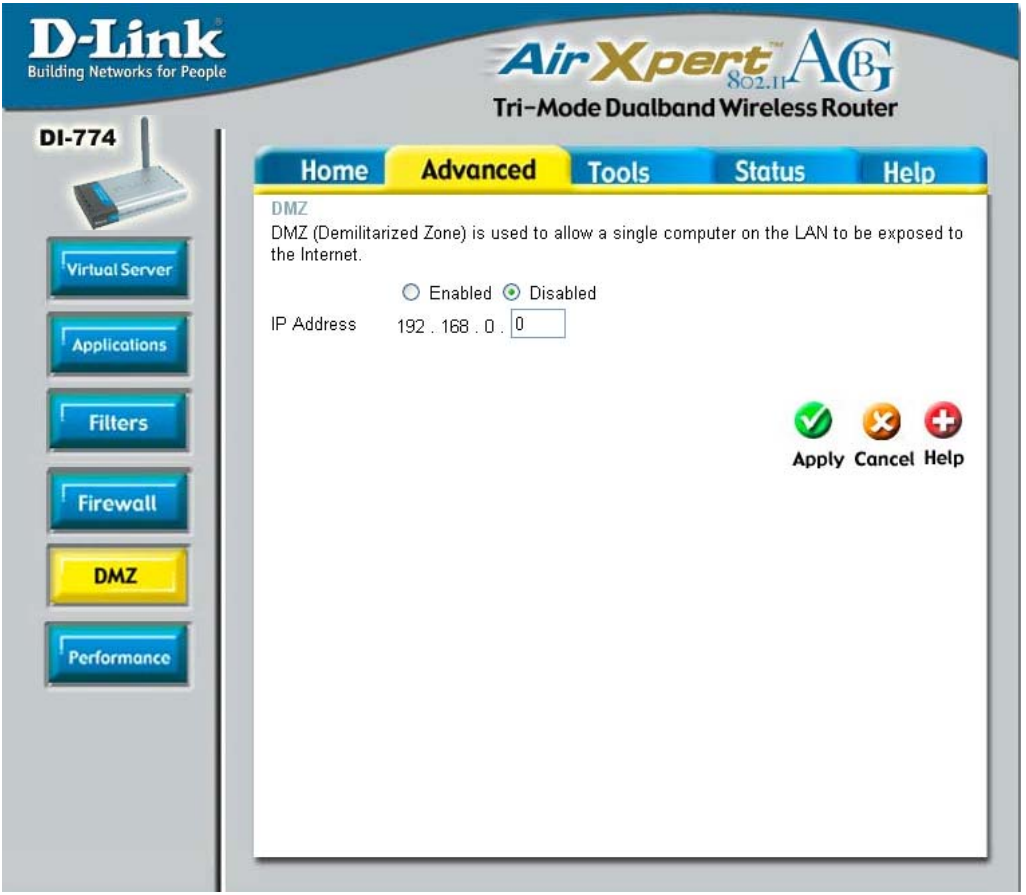
Source- Enter the **IP Address range**

Destination- Enter the **IP Address range**; the **Protocol**; and the **Port Range**

Schedule- Select **Always** or enter the **Time**.

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Advanced > DMZ



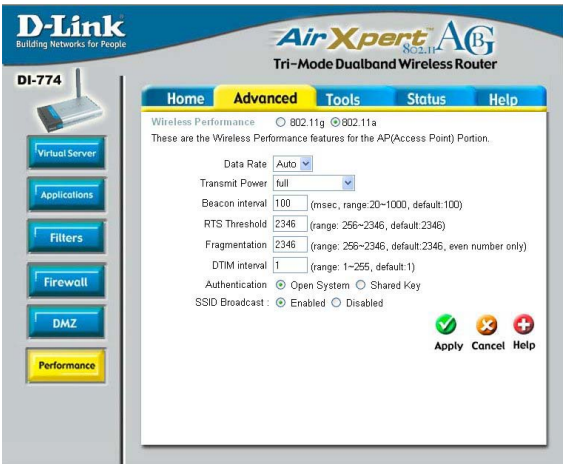
If you have a client PC that cannot run Internet applications properly from behind the DI-774, then you can set the client up to unrestricted Internet access. It allows a computer to be exposed to the Internet. This feature is useful for gaming purposes. Enter the IP Address of the internal computer that will be the DMZ host. Adding a client to the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) may expose your local network to a variety of security risks, so only use this option as a last resort.

DMZ- **Enable** or **disable** the DMZ. The DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) allows a single computer to be exposed to the Internet.

IP Address- Enter the **IP Address** of the computer to be in the **DMZ**

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Advanced > Performance > 802.11a



Wireless Performance- Select **802.11a** or **802.11g**. Here, **802.11a** has been chosen. This screen displays the wireless performance features of the Access Point portion of the DI-774.

Data Rate- **Auto** is the default selection. Select from the drop down menu for your selection.

Transmit Power- **Full** is the default selection. Select from the drop down menu for your selection.

Beacon interval- Beacons are packets sent by the DI-774 to synchronize a wireless network. Specify a value. **100** is the default setting and is recommended.

RTS Threshold- This value should remain at its default setting of **2346**. If inconsistent data flow is a problem, only a minor modification should be made.

Fragmentation- This value should also remain at its default setting of **2346**. If you experience a high packet error rate, you may slightly increase your Fragmentation value within the range of 256-2346. Setting the Fragmentation value too low may result in poor performance.

DTIM interval- (**D**elivery **T**raffic **I**ndication **M**essage) **1** is the default setting. A DTIM is a countdown informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages.

Authentication- Select **Open system** or **Shared Key**

Open System - The DI-774 will be visible to all devices on the network. This is the default setting

Shared Key - In this mode, in order to access the DI-774 on the network, the device must be listed in the MAC Address Control List

SSID Broadcast- Choose **Enabled** to broadcast the SSID across the network. All devices on a network must share the same SSID (Service Set Identifier) to establish communication. Choose **Disabled** if you do not wish to broadcast the SSID over the network.

Using the Configuration Menu (continued)

Advanced > Performance > 802.11g



Wireless Performance-

Select **802.11a** or **802.11g. 802.11g** is selected here. Displayed in this window are the Wireless Performance features for the Access Point portion of the DI-774.

TX Rates-

Auto is the default selection. Select from the drop down menu for your selection.

Transmit Power- **Full** is the default selection. Select from the drop down menu for your selection.

Beacon interval- Beacons are packets sent by the DI-774 to synchronize a wireless network. Specify a value. **100** is the default setting and is recommended.

RTS Threshold- This value should remain at its default setting of **2346**. If inconsistent data flow is a problem, only a minor modification should be made.

Fragmentation- This value should also remain at its default setting of **2346**. If you experience a high packet error rate, you may slightly increase your Fragmentation value within the range of 256-2346. Setting the Fragmentation value too low may result in poor performance.

DTIM interval- (**D**elivery **T**raffic **I**ndication **M**essage) **1** is the default setting. A DTIM is a countdown informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages.

Authentication- Select **Open system** or **Shared Key**

Open System - The DI-774 will be visible to all devices on the network. This is the default setting

Shared Key - In this mode, in order to access the DI-774 on the network, the device must be listed in the MAC Address Control List

SSID Broadcast- Choose **Enabled** to broadcast the SSID across the network. All devices on a network must share the same SSID (Service Set Identifier) to establish communication. Choose **Disabled** if you do not wish to broadcast the SSID over the network.