



Cisco IEC6400 Edge Compute Appliance Installation and Configuration Guide, Release 1.1.0

First Published: 2024-10-31

Last Modified: 2024-10-31

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Preface

This preface describes this guide and provides information about the installation and configuration of IEC6400 Edge Compute Appliance, and related documentation.

It includes the following sections:

- [About this Guide, on page vii](#)
- [Related Documentation, on page vii](#)
- [Communications, Services, and Additional Information, on page viii](#)

About this Guide

This guide details the installation and configuration of the IEC6400 Edge Compute Appliance. The IEC6400 Edge Compute Appliance uses the Ultra-Reliable Wireless Backhaul (URWB) technology with Cisco UCS C220 M6 Rack Server. The IEC6400 Release 1.1.0 introduces these new features:

- IW Monitor Management
- Layer 2 Mesh Transparency
- Multipath Operation
- URWB Telemetry Protocol

Related Documentation

- For more information about Cisco IEC6400 Release Notes, see the release notes documentation landing page [Cisco IEC6400 Edge Compute Appliance](#).
- For more information about Cisco IEC6400 Installation and Configuration Guide, see the documentation landing page [Cisco IEC6400 Edge Compute Appliance Installation and Configuration Guide](#).
- For more details about Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information, see [Regulatory Compliance and Safety Information](#).
- For more details about UCS Firmware Upgrade Guide, see [Cisco IEC6400 Edge Compute Appliance UCS Firmware Upgrade Guide](#).

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CHAPTER 1

Overview of Cisco IEC6400 Gateway

- [Overview of Edge Compute Appliance, on page 1](#)
- [Architecture, on page 2](#)
- [External Features, on page 3](#)

Overview of Edge Compute Appliance

The IEC6400 Edge Compute Appliance acts as the MPLS gateway in a URWB network. One of the most important functionalities of the IEC6400 gateway is to handle aggregated throughput up to 40 Gbps.

The IEC6400 gateway uses the Ultra-Reliable Wireless Backhaul (URWB) technology with Cisco UCS C220 M6 Rack Server that enables you to extend the benefits of URWB to large-scale, high-capacity-demanding wireless networks. The IEC6400 gateway is designed to operate in URWB Layer 2 and 3 networks. It serves as an aggregation point for all the MPLS-over-the-communications within networks with numerous industrial wireless (IW) gateways requiring multi-Gbps aggregated throughput. IEC6400 gateway is part of the IW product's family with Wi-Fi 6 capability.

The Cisco UCS C220 M6 server supports:

- 2x 10GBase-T Ethernet LAN on Motherboard (LOM) ports used as data ports
- Support for an optional Cisco VIC, providing 4x 10/25G SFP28 data ports, which extends the throughput capability up to 40 Gbps
- 1x Gigabit Ethernet dedicated management port to access the UCS Cisco Integrated Management Controller (IMC) interface. The IMC offers CLI and web interface to manage configurations of the gateway hardware.
- 2x power supply connectors
- 1 KVM port
- Secure Boot

The following table lists the UCS C220 M6 server details:

Feature	Description
Chassis	One rack-unit (1RU) chassis
Hard disk	480 GB SSD SATA

Feature	Description
Central processor	Intel 4310 2.1 GHz/120 W 12C/18 MB DDR4 2667 MHz
Memory	16 GB
Power specification	2x 1050 W AC Power Supply



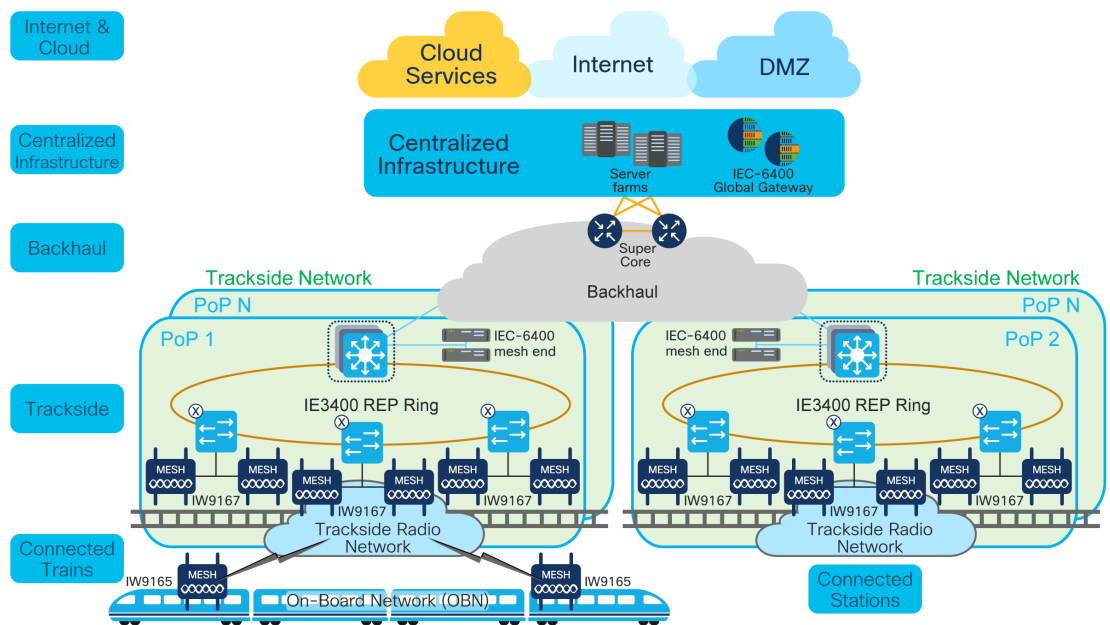
Note Each power supply in the server has a power cord. Standard power cords or jumper power cords are available for connection to the server. The shorter jumper power cords, for use in racks, are available as an optional alternative to the standard power cords.

For more details about UCS C220 M6 server physical, environmental, power and power cord specifications, see [Cisco UCS C220 M6 Server Installation and Service Guide - Server Specifications](#).

Architecture

Below is the sample architecture on how the IEC6400 gateway operates in a URWB Fluidity L3 network:

Figure 1: IEC6400 Gateway Architecture



The IEC6400 gateway establishes a fixed architecture and implements the multiprotocol label switching (MPLS) protocol which uses labels rather than network addresses to guide data from one node to another node. This functionality increases the IP packet delivery rate.

Identifying Gateway Mesh Capability

Although the wireless access points can be configured in both Mesh Point and Mesh End modes, the IEC6400 gateway can only be configured as a Mesh End. Irrespective of its configuration and operational mode, each gateway is shipped from the factory with a unique mesh identification (ID) number (also called the Mesh ID), and it is in the form of 5.a.b.c.

The triplet a.b.c uniquely identifies the individual physical hardware gateway. The Mesh ID number serves as the identifier for the configurator interface that is used to configure the gateway. The mesh ID number is permanent and cannot be changed.

IEC6400 Gateways

The IEC6400 gateway is deployed at the data center level to ensure IP address reachability throughout the entire network. The gateway has total three LAN interfaces (see [Figure 3: Rear Panel View](#)):

- One dedicated to CIMC management port (port 9) to access the CIMC CLI
- Two dedicated ethernet data ports (ports 10 and 11) to access the gateway's GUI and CLI

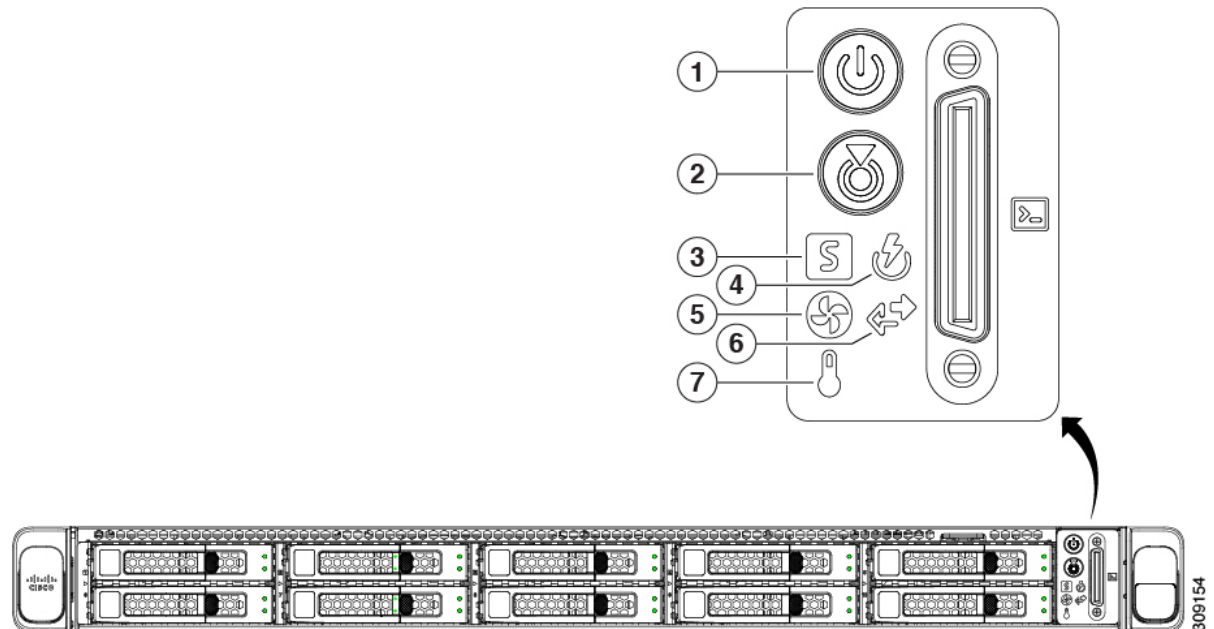
The gateway and all other edge gateways must be provided with a private LAN IP address, and they are accessed through the private IP addresses.

External Features

Front Panel Overview

The following figure shows the front panel features of the IEC6400 gateway:

Figure 2: Front Panel View

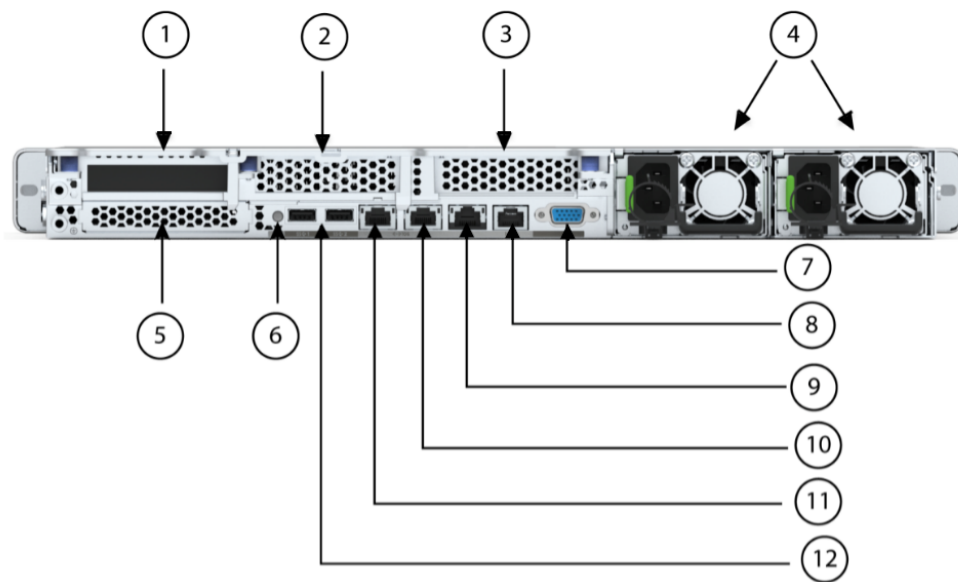


Identification Number in the Front Panel	LED/Button Details
(1)	Power button/LED
(2)	Unit identification
(3)	System health status
(4)	Power supply status
(5)	Fan status
(6)	Network link activity
(7)	Temperature status

Rear Panel Overview

The following figure shows the rear panel features of the IEC6400 gateway:

Figure 3: Rear Panel View



Identification Number in the Rear Panel	Slot Details
(1)	Riser 1, which is controlled by CPU 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports one PCIe slot • Slot 1 is half height, $\frac{3}{4}$ length, x16
(2)	Riser 2 (blanking panel)
(3)	Riser 3 (blanking panel)

Identification Number in the Rear Panel	Slot Details
(4)	Power supply units (2x which can be redundant when configured in 1+1 power mode)
(5)	Modular LAN-on-motherboard (mLOM)
(6)	System identification button/LED
(7)	VGA video port (DB-15 connector)
(8)	COM port (RJ-45 connector)
(9)	1 GbE dedicated Ethernet IMC management port
(10) and (11)	Dual 1 Gb/10 GbE Ethernet data ports (LAN1 and LAN2) LAN1 is left connector LAN2 is left connector
(12)	USB 3.0 ports (2x)

UCS C220 M6 server LED pattern

For more details about UCS C220 M6 server LED pattern, see [Status LEDs and Buttons](#).



CHAPTER 2

Virtual Interface Card

- [Overview of virtual interface card, on page 7](#)
- [Verify VIC status using gateway's CLI, on page 8](#)
- [Configure the vNIC using the CIMC GUI, on page 8](#)
- [Configure the vNIC using the CIMC CLI, on page 11](#)

Overview of virtual interface card

Cisco UCS Virtual Interface Card (VIC) 1455 is a Quad Port 10/25G SFP28 Converged Network Adapter (CNA) Peripheral Component Interconnect Express (PCIe) card that is designed for UCS C-Series M5 and M6 rack servers. From IEC6400 Release 1.1.0, use the Cisco Integrated Management Controller (CIMC) to configure the VIC 1455 adapter card.

VIC

A VIC is a physical hardware component in the UCS system. It is a type of network adapter that creates multiple Virtual Network Interface Card (vNICs) on a single physical card.

vNIC

In the UCS environment, you can create and manage vNICs, which are logical interfaces assigned to virtual machines or service profiles.

Specifications of Cisco UCS VIC

- **Quad Port:** The VIC 1455 has four ports, allowing multiple network connections.
- **10/25G SFP28:** The VIC ports support both 10 and 25 Gigabit Ethernet speeds using SFP28 transceivers.
- **CNA:** The VIC handles both Ethernet and Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) traffic, combining network and storage traffic onto a single adapter.
- **PCIe:** The VIC uses a PCIe interface to connect to the server's motherboard, ensuring high-speed data transfer.

Verify VIC status using gateway's CLI

Use the **ethernet** command to view the VIC status in the gateway.

```
Device#ethernet
Ethernet port status:
eth0/0 UP Full-duplex 1000
eth0/1 DOWN
SFP+ port status:
sfp1/0 DOWN
sfp1/1 DOWN
sfp1/2 DOWN
sfp1/3 DOWN

link aggregation: backup
Ethernet interface MTU: 1530
```

If the **ethernet** command output does not show the **SFP+ port status** section, assume that the gateway either does not recognize the VIC or is not configured with the VIC. To configure vNIC, refer either [Configure the vNIC using the CIMC GUI](#) or [Configure the vNIC using the CIMC CLI](#).

Configure the vNIC using the CIMC GUI

Follow this procedure if any of the following conditions apply:

- If the VIC is installed after the product delivery.
- If the URWB software does not recognize the card.




Note Repeat these two configuration procedures to configure the vNIC properties for eth1, eth2, and eth3.

Before you begin

Ensure the gateway is powered on.

Configure the adapter card general settings using GUI

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Log into the CIMC web application using your credentials.
- Step 2** On the home page, click  at the top left to open the **Networking** menu.
- Step 3** Click **Networking > Adapter Card 1**.
General tab appears.
- Step 4** From the **General** tab, expand **Adapter Card Properties** to update these fields:
- Uncheck the **Enable FIP Mode** check box.

- b) Uncheck the **Enable LLDP** check box.
- c) Uncheck the **Port Channel** check box.

Note All other settings in **Adapter Card Properties** and **Firmware** section should be same as in the screenshot.

Step 5 Click **Save Changes**.

Configure the adapter card vNIC settings using GUI

Before you begin

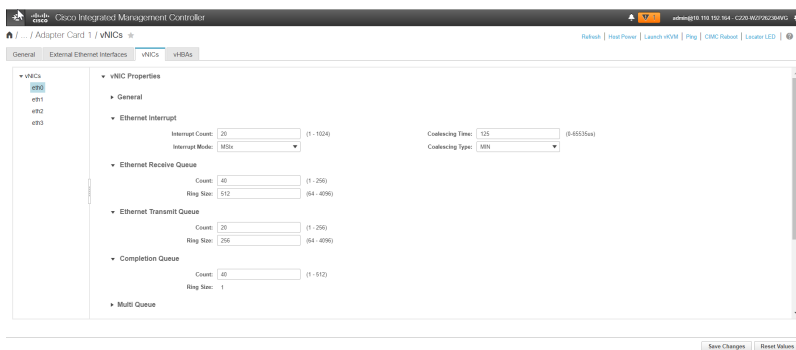
Perform steps 1 to 3 as mentioned in the [Configure the adapter card general settings using GUI](#) to reach the **Adapter Card 1** window and click **vNICs** tab.

Procedure

Step 1 In the **vNICs** section, click **Add vNIC** to create a new vNIC.

Note You must create four vNIC interfaces and name them as eth0, eth1, eth2, and eth3. Ensure the vNIC settings should be same as shown in the screenshot.

Configure the adapter card vNIC settings using GUI



Step 2 Expand vNICs drop-down list from left menu and click **eth0**.

Step 3 Expand vNIC Properties to display following sections:

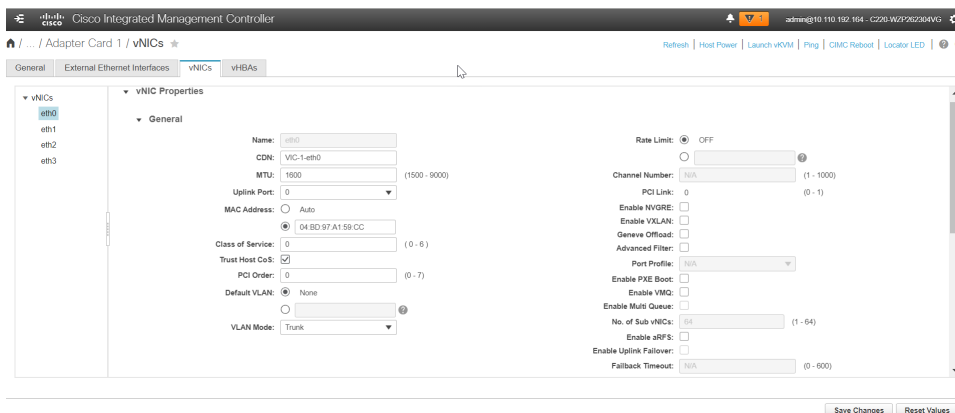
- **General**
- **Ethernet Interrupt**
- **Ethernet Receive Queue**
- **Ethernet Transmit Queue**
- **Completion Queue**

Step 4 Expand **General** to update these fields:

- a) Enter 1600 in the **MTU** field.
- b) Check the **Trust Host CoS** check box.

Note

- Set the MTU value to 1600. Using any other value may lead to unexpected results.
- All other settings in **General** section should be same as shown in the screenshot.



Step 5 Expand **Ethernet Interrupt** to update these fields:

- a) Enter 20 in the **Interrupt Count** field.
- b) Choose **MSIX** from the **Interrupt Mode** drop-down list.

Step 6 Expand **Ethernet Receive Queue** to update these fields:

- a) Enter 40 in the **Count** field.

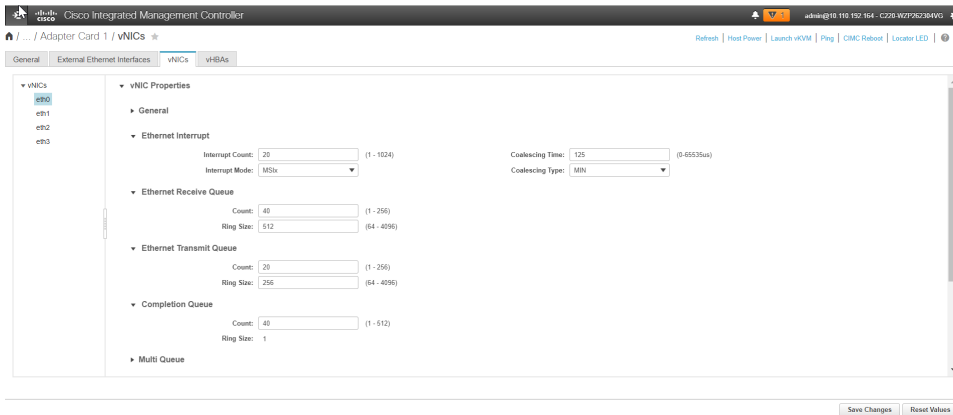
b) Enter 512 in the **Ring Size** field.

Step 7 Expand **Ethernet Transmit Queue** to update these fields:

- a) Enter 20 in the **Count** field.
- b) Enter 256 in the **Ring Size** field.

Step 8 Expand **Completion Queue** to enter 40 in the **Count** field.

Note All other settings in **Ethernet Interrupt**, **Ethernet Receive Queue**, **Ethernet Transmit Queue**, and **Completion Queue** sections should be same as shown in the screenshot.



Step 9 Click **Save Changes**.

Note Repeat the configuration steps in the topic [Configure the vNIC using the CIMC GUI](#) to configure the vNIC properties for eth1, eth2, and eth3.

Step 10 Click **Host Power > Power Cycle** to reboot the gateway. When gateway reboots, log into the CIMC through SSH using your credentials to check the VIC adapter status. For information on how to check VIC adapter status, see [Verify VIC status using gateway's CLI](#).

Configure the vNIC using the CIMC CLI

Follow this procedure if any of the following conditions apply:

- If the VIC is installed after the product delivery.
- If the URWB software does not recognize the card.



Note Repeat these two CLI configuration procedures to configure the vNIC properties for eth1, eth2, and eth3.

Before you begin

Ensure the gateway is powered on.

Configure the adapter card general settings using CLI

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Use the **scope chassis** command to enter the gateway.
- ```
Device# scope chassis
```
- Step 2** Use the **scope adapter 1** command to enter the gateway's adapter.
- ```
Device /chassis# scope adapter 1
```
- Step 3** Use the **set fip-mode disabled** command to disable FCoE initialization protocol (FIP) mode.
- ```
Device /chassis/adapter# set fip-mode disabled
```
- Step 4** Use the **set lldp disabled** command to disable Link layer discovery protocol (LLDP) mode.
- ```
Device /chassis/adapter *# set lldp disabled
```
- Step 5** Use the **set portchannel disabled** command to disable the port channel.
- ```
Device /chassis/adapter *# set portchannel disabled
```
- Step 6** Use the **commit** command to update the changes.
- ```
Device /chassis/adapter *# commit
```
-

Configure the adapter card vNIC settings using CLI

If the gateway either does not recognize the VIC or is not configured with the VIC, update the following settings of vNIC Properties:

Procedure

-
- Step 1** [Configure the general settings using CLI](#)
- Step 2** [Configure the ethernet receive queue settings using CLI](#)
- Step 3** [Configure the ethernet transmit queue settings using CLI](#)
- Step 4** [Configure the completion queue settings using CLI](#)
- Step 5** [Configure the ethernet interrupt settings using CLI](#)
-

Configure the general settings using CLI

Before you begin

Perform steps 1 and 2 of the [Configure the adapter card general settings using CLI](#) to reach the Adapter card 1 settings.

Procedure

-
- Step 1** Use the **scope host-eth-if eth0** command to enter the eth0 mode.
- ```
Device /chassis/adapter *# scope host-eth-if eth0
```
- Step 2** Use the **set mtu 1600** command to configure the MTU value as 1600.
- ```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if *# set mtu 1600
```
- Step 3** Use the **set trust-host-cos enable** command to enable the Trust Host CoS.
- ```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if *# set trust-host-cos enable
```
- 

## Configure the ethernet receive queue settings using CLI

### Before you begin

Perform steps 1 and 2 of the [Configure the adapter card general settings using CLI](#) to reach the Adapter card 1 settings.

## Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Use the **scope recv-queue** command to enter the ethernet receive queue mode.
- ```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if *# scope recv-queue
```
- Step 2** Use the **set rq-count 40** command to configure the ethernet receive queue count value as 40.
- ```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue *# set rq-count 40
```
- Step 3** Use the **set rq-ring-size 512** command to configure the ethernet receive queue ring size as 512.
- ```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue *# set rq-ring-size 512
```
- Step 4** Use the **exit** command to exit from the ethernet receive queue.
- ```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue *# exit
```
- 

## Configure the ethernet transmit queue settings using CLI

### Before you begin

Perform steps 1 and 2 of the [Configure the adapter card general settings using CLI](#) to reach the Adapter card 1 settings.

## Procedure

**Step 1** Use the **scope trans-queue** command to enter the ethernet transmit queue mode.

```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if *# scope trans-queue
```

**Step 2** Use the **set wq-count 20** command to configure the ethernet transmit queue count value as 20.

```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/trans-queue *# set wq-count 20
```

**Step 3** Use the **set wq-ring-size 256** command to configure the ethernet transmit queue ring size as 256.

```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/trans-queue *# set wq-ring-size 256
```

**Step 4** Use the **exit** command to exit from the ethernet transmit queue.

```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/trans-queue *# exit
```

## Configure the completion queue settings using CLI

### Before you begin

Perform steps 1 and 2 of the [Configure the adapter card general settings using CLI](#) to reach the Adapter card 1 settings.

## Procedure

**Step 1** Use the **scope comp-queue** command to enter the completion queue mode.

```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if *# scope comp-queue
```

**Step 2** Use the **set cq-count 40** command to configure the completion queue count value as 40.

```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/comp-queue *# set cq-count 40
```

**Step 3** Use the **exit** command to exit from the completion queue.

```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/comp-queue *# exit
```

## Configure the ethernet interrupt settings using CLI

### Before you begin

Perform steps 1 and 2 of the [Configure the adapter card general settings using CLI](#) to reach the Adapter card 1 settings.

## Procedure

---

**Step 1** Use the **scope interrupt** command to enter the ethernet interrupt mode.

```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope interrupt
```

**Step 2** Use the **set interrupt-count 20** command to configure the ethernet interrupt count value as 20.

```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt # set interrupt-count 20
```

**Step 3** Use the **exit** command to exit from the ethernet interrupt mode.

```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt *# exit
```

**Step 4** Use the **exit** command to exit from the eth0 mode.

```
Device /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if *# exit
```

**Note** Repeat the steps as mentioned in the [Configure the vNIC using the CIMC CLI](#) to modify the vNIC properties for eth1, eth2, and eth3.

**Step 5** Use the **commit** command to reflect the updates.

```
Device /chassis/adapter *# commit
```

**Step 6** Use the **exit** command to exit from the adapter properties.

```
Device /chassis/adapter # exit
```

**Step 7** Use the **exit** command to exit from the gateway.

```
Device /chassis # exit
```

**Step 8** Upon successful configuration, use the **power cycle** command to reboot the gateway.

```
Device /chassis # power cycle
```

---







## CHAPTER 3

# Installing Gateway in the Rack

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- [Installing Gateway in the Rack](#), on page 17

## Installing Gateway in the Rack

To install the UCS C220 M6 Rack Server in the rack, see [Installing the Server](#).





## CHAPTER 4

# Initial Gateway Setup

---

You can perform the initial gateway setup using either of the following methods:

- Using KVM, see [Connecting to Gateway for Setup, on page 19](#), or
- Using CIMC GUI, see [Configuring the Cisco Integrated Management Controller, on page 20](#)
- [Connecting to Gateway for Setup, on page 19](#)
- [Configuring the Cisco Integrated Management Controller, on page 20](#)
- [Connecting to Gateway Console Port, on page 24](#)

## Connecting to Gateway for Setup

### Before you begin

In this procedure, connect a keyboard and monitor directly to the system for setup. This procedure will use a KVM cable (Cisco PID N20-BKVM) or the ports on the rear panel.

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Attach a power cord to each power supply ports, and then attach each power cord to a grounded power outlet.
- Wait for approximately two minutes to let the gateway boot to standby power during the first bootup. You can verify system power status by looking at the system Power Status LED on the front panel. The system is in standby power mode when the LED is amber.
- Step 2** Connect a USB keyboard and VGA monitor to the gateway using one of the following methods:
- Connect an optional KVM cable (Cisco PID N20-BKVM) to the KVM connector on the front panel. Connect your USB keyboard and VGA monitor to the KVM cable.
  - Connect a USB keyboard and VGA monitor to the corresponding connectors on the rear panel.
- Step 3** To connect with the Cisco IMC Configuration interface:
- a) Press and hold the front panel power button for four seconds to boot the gateway.
  - b) During bootup, press **F8** when prompted to open the Cisco IMC Configuration interface.

**Note** The first time that you enter the Cisco IMC Configuration interface, you are prompted to change the default password. The default password is *password*.

The password feature is enabled. The following are the requirements for password:

- The password can have a minimum of 8 characters and a maximum of 14 characters.
- The password must not contain the user's name.
- The password must contain characters from three of the following four categories:
  - English uppercase letters (A through Z)
  - English lowercase letters (a through z)
  - Base 10 digits (0 through 9)
  - Non-alphabetic character:
    - ! (Exclamation mark)
    - @ (At sign)
    - # (Hashtag)
    - \$ (Dollar)
    - % (Percentage)
    - ^ (Circumflex)
    - & (Ampersand)
    - \* (Asterisk)
    - - (Minus sign)
    - \_ (Underscore)
    - = (Equal)
    - , (Comma)

**Step 4** By default, the Cisco IMC uses DHCP to receive the IP address of the device. To assign static IP address to CIMC using CLI, see the latest CLI configuration guide at [Cisco UCS C-Series Servers Integrated Management Controller](#).

---

## Configuring the Cisco Integrated Management Controller

Initially, the Cisco Integrated Management Controller (IMC) management port must be configured with a static IP address. To configure Cisco IMC, follow these steps:

### Procedure

---

**Step 1** Connect the power cord to each power supply port, and then connect each power cord to the grounded power outlet.

Wait for approximately two minutes during the first bootup for the gateway to enter standby power mode. The LED on the front panel turns to amber when the system is in standby power mode.

**Step 2** Plug your management ethernet cable into the dedicated management interface (port 9) on the rear panel.

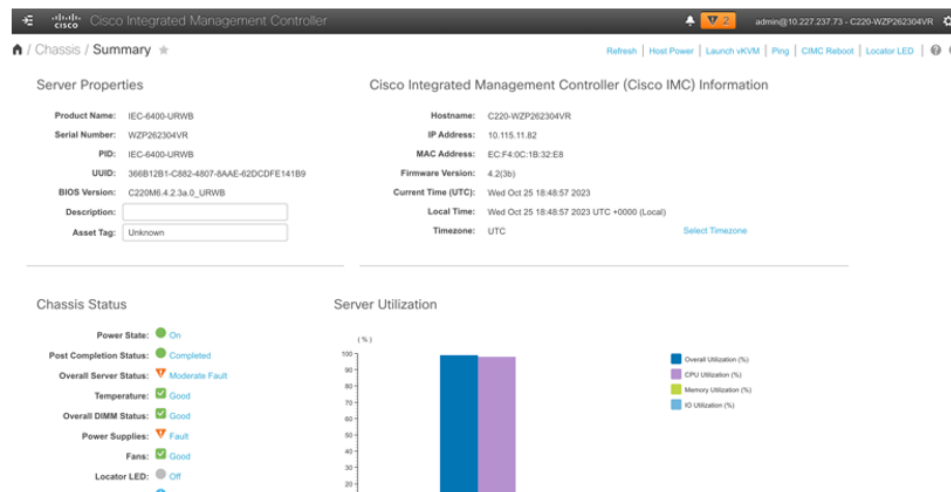
**Step 3** Connect through the CIMC LAN management interface (port 9) to the network, which has a DHCP server, to obtain the IP address <a.b.c.d> of the device. Open the web browser and enter the following URL: [https://:<A.B.C.D>/](https://<A.B.C.D>)

**Step 4** (Or) Press and hold the power button for four seconds to boot the gateway.

**Note** The first time that you enter the Cisco IMC configuration interface, you are prompted to change the default password. The default password is *password*.

The following are the requirements for password:

- The password must have minimum of 8 characters and a maximum of 14 characters.
- The password must not contain the user's name.
- The password must contain characters from three of the following four categories:
  - English uppercase letters (A through Z)
  - English lowercase letters (a through z)
  - Base 10 digits (0 through 9)
  - Non-alphabetic character:
    - ! (Exclamation mark)
    - @ (At sign)
    - # (Hashtag)
    - \$ (Dollar)
    - % (Percentage)
    - ^ (Circumflex)
    - & (Ampersand)
    - \* (Asterisk)
    - - (Minus sign)
    - \_ (Underscore)
    - = (Equal)
    - , (Comma)



**Step 5** Click  at the left corner. A left pane appears.

**Step 6** Go to **Admin > Networking**. A new **Network** page appears.

The screenshot shows the Cisco IMC Network configuration page. The 'IPv4 Properties' section is expanded, showing the 'Use DHCP' checkbox checked. Other settings include 'Management IP Address' (10.115.11.82), 'Subnet Mask' (255.255.255.0), and 'Gateway' (10.115.11.1). The 'IPv6 Properties' section is also expanded, showing 'Enable IPv6' and 'Use DHCP' checked, with a 'Management IP Address' of fdce:5b25:5481::b29.

**Step 7** In the **IPv4 Properties**, uncheck the **Use DHCP** check box.

**Note** Before you enable DHCP, you must preconfigure your DHCP server with the range of MAC addresses for this gateway.

The NIC mode is **Dedicated** as there is a dedicated ethernet management port and it must not be changed.

**Step 8** Enter the **Management IP Address**, **Subnet Mask**, **Gateway**, **Preferred DNS Server**, and **Alternate DNS Server** fields.

The static IPv4 and IPv6 settings include the following:

- Cisco IMC IPv4 address
- Gateway IPv4 address
  - For IPv6, if you do not know the gateway, you can set it as none by entering :: (two colons).
- Preferred DNS server address
  - For IPv6, you can set this as none by entering :: (two colons).

**Step 9** (Optional) Update the **VLAN Properties**.

**Step 10** (Optional) Set a hostname for the server.

**Step 11** (Optional) Enable dynamic DNS and set a dynamic DNS (DDNS) domain.

**Step 12** Click **Save Changes**.

The device reboots and you must refresh the browser to establish connection with the new management IP address.

# Connecting to Gateway Console Port

To configure the gateway locally (without connecting to a wired LAN), connect the computer to the gateway's console port using a DB-9 to RJ-45 serial cable and to open the CLI by connecting to the gateway's console port, follow these steps:

## Procedure

**Step 1** Connect a nine-pin female DB-9 to RJ-45 serial cable on one side to the RJ-45 serial port on the gateway and the other side to the COM port on a computer.

**Step 2** Set up a terminal emulator to communicate with the gateway. In the terminal emulator, use the following settings:

| Parameter    | Value        |
|--------------|--------------|
| Baud rate    | 115200 bps   |
| Data         | Eight bits   |
| Parity       | No           |
| Stop         | One stop bit |
| Flow Control | No           |

**Step 3** If you are logging in for the first time, use the standard command prompt (>) mode to execute unprivileged commands. Use the default username and password to login: Cisco.

**Note** Once the initial configuration completes, ensure that you remove the serial cable from the gateway.





## CHAPTER 5

# Log into Gateway Configurator for the First Time

You can log into the gateway configurator using any three of the following methods:

- Using configurator interface or through SSH from data ports using CLI, see [Log into the Gateway Configurator for the First Time, on page 26](#)
- Using CIMC CLI, see [Accessing Gateway's CLI from CIMC CLI, on page 25](#)
- [Accessing Gateway's CLI from CIMC CLI, on page 25](#)
- [Log into the Gateway Configurator for the First Time, on page 26](#)
- [Changing the Default Login Credentials, on page 27](#)
- [Rules to Reset the Login Credentials, on page 29](#)

## Accessing Gateway's CLI from CIMC CLI

Use CIMC CLI to access the server for configuring the IEC6400 gateway:

### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** To connect with the server through the serial console, use the following CLI command: `device# connect host`
- Step 2** Enter the username and password.  
Credentials are *Cisco/Cisco*.
- Step 3** To retrieve the details of DHCP address in the provisioning mode, use the following CLI command: `device# ip`
- Step 4** At first, use the CLI command to set new username and password: `device# credentials`
- Step 5** Login with default login credentials and then enter the new username and password. For rules on creating the new login credentials, see [Rules to Reset the Login Credentials, on page 29](#).
- 

After successful login, the device is in provisioning mode.

# Log into the Gateway Configurator for the First Time

Follow the steps to access the IEC-6400-URWB Configurator:

## Before you begin

Before you login, disable the Wi-Fi on your computer to prevent routing issues between the computer's wired and wireless network interfaces. The IEC-6400-URWB configurator allows you to configure the IEC6400 gateway.

## Procedure

**Step 1** Power on the gateway and wait for atleast five minutes to allow the boot sequence to finish.

**Step 2** Connect one end of a CAT5/6 ethernet cable to the computer and the other end of the cable to the LAN port on the gateway.

**Note** The configurator interface and SSH can be accessible through the data ports 10 and 11 (see [Figure 3: Rear Panel View](#)).

**Step 3** Launch the computer's web browser.

**Step 4** To access the configurator, open the web browser and enter the following URL: `https://<IP address of gateway>/`  
The **IEC-6400-URWB Configurator** login window appears.

The screenshot shows the login interface for the Cisco URWB IEC-6400-URWB Configurator. On the left is the Cisco logo with the tagline 'ULTRA RELIABLE WIRELESS BACKHAUL'. On the right, it says 'Cisco URWB IEC-6400-URWB Configurator MESH END MODE'. The main content is a 'Login' form with two input fields: 'Username:' and 'Password:'. Below the password field is a 'Show password:' checkbox that is checked. A blue 'Login' button is centered below the form.

**Note** The web browser may display security warnings because the IEC6400 gateway is connected to the computer using an unsecured CAT5/6 cable connection. Ignoring these warnings is safe and expected during the configuration process.

**Step 5** Enter the username and password in the respective fields. Following are the factory-set login details:

- **Username:** Cisco
- **Password:** Cisco

**Step 6** Click **Login**.

# Changing the Default Login Credentials

- [Configuring New Login Credentials using GUI](#)
- [Configuring New Login Credentials using CLI](#)

## Before you begin

After your initial login, the configurator prompts you to change the gateway's login credentials and mesh passphrase. You can perform this task using either of the following methods:

## Configuring New Login Credentials using GUI

To change the login credentials, follow these steps:

### Procedure

- Step 1** Enter the current username in the **Current username** field.
- Step 2** Enter the current password in the **Current password** field.
- Step 3** Enter the new username in the **New username** field.
- Step 4** Enter the new password in the **New password** field. For rules on creating the new login credentials, see [Rules to Reset the Login Credentials](#).
- Step 5** Re-enter the new password in the **Confirm new password** field.
- Step 6** Enter the current mesh passphrase in the **Mesh passphrase** field.
- Step 7** Enter the new mesh passphrase in the **Confirm mesh passphrase** field.
- Step 8** Click **Change**.



Cisco URWB IEC-6400-URWB Configurator  
5.27.50.238 - MESH END MODE

**First Login: Please Reset Credentials**

Current username:

Current password:

New username:

New password:

Confirm new password:

Mesh passphrase:

Confirm mesh passphrase:

Show password:

**Change**

The **IEC-6400- URWB Configurator** window appears.

## Configuring New Login Credentials using CLI

You can access the gateway's CLI using either of the following methods:

- Through SSH from data ports, see [Log into the Gateway Configurator for the First Time, on page 26](#)
- Through CIMC CLI, see [Accessing Gateway's CLI from CIMC CLI, on page 25](#)

To know the default IP address for SSH connection, see [Configuring the Gateway Initially in Provisioning Mode, on page 32](#).

### Procedure

**Step 1** To configure new login credentials using the GUI or CLI, see [Rules to Reset the Login Credentials](#).

**Note** The default login credentials are:

```
username: Cisco
password: Cisco
```

**Step 2** To reset the login credentials, use the following example credentials:

```
username: demouser
password: DemoP@ssw0rd
```

- Example of configuring a password from the CLI:

```
Device# # iotod-iw configure offline
Switching to IOTOD IW Offline mode...
```

**Step 3** After the first login, reset your credentials:

```
Old username:Cisco
Old Password:Cisco
New username:demouser
New Password:DemoP@ssw0rd
Confirm Password:DemoP@ssw0rd
Mesh Passphrase:
Confirm Mesh Passphrase:
YES
```

**Step 4** After successful credentials change, login again:

```
User access verification
Username: demouser
Password: DemoP@ssw0rd
```

**Note** In the above example, all passwords are in plain text. This is for demo purposes (example credential). In the actual configuration, they are hidden behind asterisks (\*).

---

## Rules to Reset the Login Credentials

When the gateway is switched to offline mode (after the initial login), you need to set a new login credential for the gateway. To configure a new password using a GUI or CLI, the login credentials should follow the criteria:

- The username length must be from 1 to 32 characters.
- The password length must be from 8 to 32 characters.
- The password must include at least one uppercase character, one lowercase character, one digit, and one special character.
- The following special characters are permitted:
  - ! (Exclamation mark)
  - \* (Asterisk)
  - + (Plus sign)
  - - (Minus sign)
  - , (Comma)
  - - (Hyphen)
  - @ (At sign)
  - ^ (Circumflex)

- \_ (Underscore)
- The password must not contain:
  - White spaces
  - Name like Cisco, such as CiSc0 or 0cSiC
  - Three sequential characters or digits (ABC/ CBA) or (123/321)
  - The same three characters or digits consecutively (AAA) or (666)
  - Same as or the reverse of the username
  - Same as the current or existing password



## CHAPTER 6

# Configuring the Gateway Initially in Provisioning Mode

---

You can use IoT OD IW for online cloud configuration or alternatively you can switch to offline mode for configuring the gateway manually using the CLI or web UI.

- [Switching Between Offline and Online modes, on page 31](#)
- [Configuring the Gateway Initially in Provisioning Mode, on page 32](#)
- [Configuring General Settings using GUI, on page 38](#)
- [Configuring LAN Parameters using CLI, on page 39](#)
- [Resetting the Gateway to Factory Default using GUI, on page 39](#)
- [Resetting the Gateway to Factory Default using CLI, on page 39](#)
- [Rebooting the Gateway using GUI, on page 40](#)
- [Rebooting the Gateway using CLI, on page 40](#)
- [Saving and Restoring the Gateway Settings, on page 41](#)
- [Configuring IoT OD IW Online and Offline Mode using CLI, on page 43](#)

## Switching Between Offline and Online modes

To switch between offline and online mode, follow these steps:

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Log into the configurator interface, see [Log into the Gateway Configurator for the First Time](#). The **URWB IEC-6400-URWB Configurator** window appears.

**Step 2** Click **IOTOD IW**.  
**IOT OD IW Configuration Mode** window appears.

**Step 3** **IOT OD IW Configuration Mode** section has two options. Click the option you need:

- **Online Cloud-Managed** mode
- **Offline** mode

**Step 4** Click **Confirm**.

- If you select **Online Cloud-Managed mode**, a 10 second countdown pop-up appears.
- If you select **Offline mode**, a five second countdown pop-up appears.

## Configuring the Gateway Initially in Provisioning Mode

The IEC6400 gateway running on URWB mode supports configuration from IoT OD IW or using local management configurator interface. IoT OD is the cloud management portal, where the gateway connects to the online cloud through the network. In the offline mode, the gateway is configured using the CLI or web



UI. A gateway with no configuration settings defaults to provisioning mode, which allows the initial configuration to be sent to the gateway from IoT OD IW.

- The provisioning mode where the gateway attempts to request network configuration using the DHCP and connects to IoT OD IW.
- If there is no network connectivity, the gateway can be configured locally using either GUI, or CLI and it is accessible through console port.

The DHCP server assigns a default gateway and domain name system (DNS) server. IoT OD uses DNS geo-location to direct the gateway in the United States to the US cluster. Other locations are directed to the EU cluster. Ensure your IoT OD organization is configured to the correct cluster.

DHCP is used only in provisioning mode. A static IP address must be assigned for normal operation. If DHCP is unavailable and configuration using IoT OD IW is required, the IP address, subnet, default gateway, and DNS can be manually configured.



**Note** When the gateway is in provisioning mode, the gateway attempts to get an IP address from a DHCP server. If the gateway fails to receive an IP address using DHCP, the gateway reverts to a fallback IP address of 192.168.0.10/24. For easier accessibility, the gateway is also assigned an additional backup IP address as 169.254.C.D, where C and D are the last two octets of the Mesh ID.

| Initial Mode      | Gateway Status               | Solution                            | Gateway Mode                                                              | Refer                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Provisioning mode | Gets an IP address from DHCP | Yes (Received IP address)           | Configure the gateway using IoT OD IW (Online mode)                       | If the gateway status is shown as Online, do the next step by <a href="#">Configuring the gateway using IoT OD IW</a>               |
|                   |                              | No (Reverts to fallback IP address) | Configure the gateway using the configurator Web UI or CLI (Offline mode) | If the gateway status is shown as Offline, do the next step by <a href="#">Log into the Gateway Configurator for the First Time</a> |

| Troubleshooting: Gateway Status in Provisioning Mode                                               | Refer topic                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| If the gateway connects to the network in provisioning mode, but not able to connect to IoT OD IW. | <a href="#">Gateway Fails to Connect to IoT OD IW, on page 35</a>   |
| If the gateway is not able to connect to the network.                                              | <a href="#">Gateway Fails to Connect to the Network, on page 36</a> |

## Gateway in Provisioning Mode

The gateway is in provisioning mode if the status is shown as **Provisioning**.



Alternatively, if the status of IoT OD IW is shown as **Online** or **Offline**, you must choose between two further options:

- To configure the gateway as a new gateway, revert the gateway to provisioning mode and reset the gateway, see [Resetting the Gateway to Factory Default using GUI](#).
- To change the connection settings with the current configuration, see [Configuring General Settings using GUI](#).

To verify if the gateway is in provisioning mode, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# iotod-iw show status
IOTOD IW mode: Provisioning
Status: Connected
```

## Gateway in Disconnected Mode

If the gateway is in provisioning mode, IoT OD IW status is shown as:

| IOTOD IW Cloud connection info |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Server Host:                   | IOTOD Industrial Wireless |
| Status:                        | Disconnected              |
| Current IP Configuration       |                           |
| Current IP:                    | 192.168.0.10 (fallback)   |
| Current Netmask:               | 255.255.255.0             |

When the gateway fails to receive an IP address from the DHCP server, it reverts to the fallback IP address (192.168.0.10/24).



**Note** DHCP is only used in provisioning mode. A static IP address must be assigned for normal operation.

## Gateway in Connected Mode

Ensure that the gateway is connected to a network that supports DHCP. If the connection to IoT OD IW is successful, the cloud connection status is shown as **Connected**.

| IOTOD IW Cloud connection info |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Server Host:                   | IOTOD Industrial Wireless |
| Status:                        | Connected                 |
| Current IP Configuration       |                           |
| Current IP:                    |                           |
| Current Netmask:               | 255.255.255.0             |

To configure a fallback address, use the following CLI command:



**Note** IP, Netmask, Default Gateway, Primary DNS, and Secondary DNS configuration (**ip** command) must be allowed when provisioning mode is on.

```
Device# ip [addr <static IP address> [netmask <static netmask> [gateway <IP
address of default gateway [dns1 <IP of primary DNS server> [dns2 <IP of
alternate DNS server>]]]]]
```

Example:

```
Device# ip addr 192.168.10.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 gateway 192.168.10.1 dns1
192.168.10.200 dns2 192.168.10.201
```

## Gateway Fails to Connect to IoT OD IW

If the gateway obtains an IP address through DHCP but cannot connect to IoT OD IW, it will retain the DHCP-assigned IP address instead of reverting to the fallback IP address. To connect the gateway to IoT OD IW, follow these steps:

### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Check if the ethernet cable leading to the gateway is connected properly.
  - Step 2** Check if the local DNS server can fix the IP address of an IoT OD IW cloud server and verify if the IP address can be reached.
  - Step 3** Check if the gateway uses an outbound HTTPS connection on tcp/443 for the following domains:
    - gateway.ciscoiot.com
    - us.ciscoiot.com
    - eu.ciscoiot.com
  - Step 4** During the provisioning mode, if the gateway fails to connect to IoT OD IW, the device remains in provisioning mode. You must manually configure the gateway in offline mode to change the state.
-

# Gateway Fails to Connect to the Network

## Before you begin

Verify the following for the gateway:

- It is in the correct VLAN.
- It can reach the DHCP server.
- The DHCP server has an IP address assigned to the gateway.

To connect to the network, follow these steps:

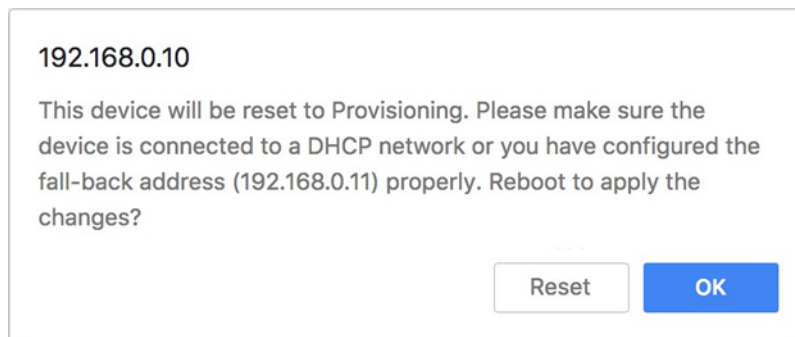
## Procedure

**Step 1** If needed, enter the values for the following fields in **IOT OD IW** window:

- **Local IP**
- **Local Netmask**
- **Default Gateway**
- **Local Dns 1**
- **Local Dns 2**

**Step 2** Click **Save fallback IP**.

The web browser shows the gateway reboot window appears.



**Step 3** Click **OK**, then the gateway reboots and remains in provisioning mode and the gateway tries to connect to the network using the new connection values.

**Step 4** If the gateway cannot connect to the network using the **DHCP** settings, **IOT OD IW Cloud connection** info status is shown as **Disconnected**.

| IOTOD IW Cloud connection info |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Server Host:                   | IOTOD Industrial Wireless |
| Status:                        | Disconnected              |
| Current IP Configuration       |                           |
| Current IP:                    | 192.168.0.10 (fallback)   |
| Current Netmask:               | 255.255.255.0             |

To verify if the gateway is in provisioning mode and it is not connected to IoT OD IW, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# iotod-iw show status
IOTOD IW mode: Provisioning
Status: Disconnected
```

The following CLI example shows that the gateway is in provisioning mode and retrieved the IP address from the DHCP server:

```
Device# ip
IP: 192.168.0.10
Network: 255.255.255.0
Device:
Nameservers:
DHCP Address (PROVISIONING Mode):
IP: 10.115.11.29
Network: 255.255.255.0
Device: 10.115.11.1
Nameservers: 8.8.8.8
Fallback Address (PROVISIONING Mode):
IP: 169.254.201.72
Network: 255.255.0.0
```

The following CLI example shows the gateway in provisioning mode but not able to retrieve the IP address from the DHCP server, so it uses the fallback IP address of 192.168.0.10:

```
Device# ip
IP: 192.168.0.10
Network: 255.255.255.0
Device:
Nameservers:
DHCP Address (PROVISIONING Mode):
IP: 192.168.0.10
Network: 255.255.255.0
Device:
Nameservers: 127.0.0.1
Fallback Address (PROVISIONING Mode):
IP: 169.254.201.72
Network: 255.255.0.0
```

# Configuring General Settings using GUI

## Before you begin

By default, when the **General Mode** window is opened for the first time, the **Local IP**, **Local netmask**, and **LAN parameters** fields are with factory-set default values.

The general mode window contains controls on how to monitor and/or change the following settings:

- Shared network passphrase
- Gateway's LAN parameters

To change the **General Mode** settings, follow these steps:

## Procedure

- Step 1** In the **GENERAL SETTINGS**, click **general mode**.  
The **GENERAL MODE** window appears.

**GENERAL MODE**

**General Mode**

"Mesh Passphrase" is an alphanumeric string or special characters excluding [apex] "[double apex] [backtick] \$ [dollar] [=equal] [\backslash] [backslash] <[left angle bracket] >[right angle bracket] #]hash] %[percent] ([left bracket] [right bracket] &[ampersand] and whitespace (e.g. "mysecurecamnet") that identifies your network. It MUST be the same for all the Cisco URWB units belonging to the same network.

Mesh Passphrase:

Show passphrase:

**LAN Parameters**

Local IP:

Local Netmask:

Default Gateway:

Local Dns 1:

Local Dns 2:

- Step 2** In the **General Mode** section, verify that the **Mesh Passphrase** field is set as desired.  
Check the **Show passphrase** check box to see the **Mesh Passphrase** field.

- Step 3** In the **LAN Parameters** section, enter the following details:
- Enter the local IP address in the **Local IP** field.
  - Enter the local netmask address in the **Local Netmask** field.
  - Enter the default gateway IP address in the **Default Gateway** field.
  - Enter the local primary DNS IP address value in the **Local Dns 1** field.

- Enter the local secondary DNS IP address value in the **Local Dns 2** field.

**Step 4** Click **Save**.

---

## Configuring LAN Parameters using CLI

To configure LAN parameters, use the following CLI command:

Example:

```
ip addr 192.168.10.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 gateway 192.168.10.1 dns1
192.168.10.200 dns2 192.168.10.201
```

## Resetting the Gateway to Factory Default using GUI

To reset the gateway to its factory defaults, follow these steps:

### Procedure

---

**Step 1** In the **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS**, click **reset factory defaults**.  
The gateway reset window appears.

**Are you sure you want to reset to factory default settings?**



**Step 2** Click **YES** to reset the gateway with the factory reset or click **NO**.

**Note** If you have previously saved the gateway configuration file, you can restore the saved configuration settings to the gateway as described in [Saving and Restoring the Gateway Settings](#).

**Note** Perform a hard reset only if the gateway needs to be reconfigured using its factory configuration as an unpacked gateway. A hard reset performs the reset of the gateway's IP address, administrator password, and then it disconnects the gateway from the network. Instead, if you want to reboot the gateway, see [Rebooting the Gateway using GUI](#).

---

## Resetting the Gateway to Factory Default using CLI

To perform reset the configuration, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# factory reset config
Factory reset configuration and reboot? Type YES to continue.
```

Enter `YES` in the CLI command to start the device reset.

To reset the configuration and data wipe, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# factory reset default
WARNING: Secure data wipe will be performed on the next reboot. This could take a long time
DO NOT POWER OFF THE DEVICE DURING THIS OPERATION!
Perform DATA WIPE (Configuration, logs, crashfiles) and reboot? Type YES to continue.
```

These files are cleared as part of this process:

```
1) Config, Bak config files
2) Crashfiles
3) syslogs
4) Boot variables
5) Pktlogs
6) Manually created files
Do you want to proceed? (y/n)
```

Enter `y` in the CLI command to start the device reset of the configuration and data wipe or enter `n` to abort the process.

## Rebooting the Gateway using GUI

### Before you begin

This procedure allows you to reboot the gateway's operating system.

### Procedure

**Step 1** In the **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS**, click **reboot**.  
The gateway reboot window appears.

**Are you sure you want to reboot the unit?**  
**Any pending changes will be discarded.**



**Step 2** Click **Yes** to reboot.

## Rebooting the Gateway using CLI

To perform a reboot, use the following CLI command:

```
Device#reboot
Proceed with reload command (cold)? [confirm]
```

Enter `confirm` in the CLI command to start the device reboot.



# Saving and Restoring the Gateway Settings

The **LOAD OR RESTORE SETTINGS** window allows you to perform the following tasks:

- Save the gateway's current software configuration as a configuration (\*.conf) file.
- Upload and apply a saved configuration file to the current gateway.



---

**Note** Gateway software configuration (\*.conf) files are not interchangeable with IoT OD IW configuration setup (\*.iwconf) files.

---



---

**Tip** Saved configuration files can be reused for all gateways of the same type. It simplifies the configuration task. These saved configuration files act as configuration backup files to speed up redeployment if you need to replace the damaged gateway with a new gateway of the same type.

---

## Downloading the Gateway's Current Configuration Settings

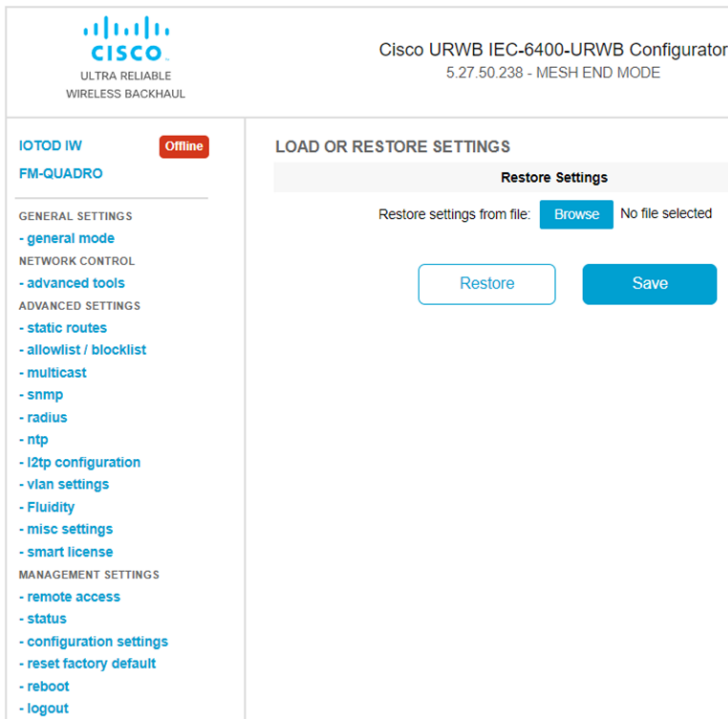
### Before you begin

To download the gateway's existing configuration settings to your computer, follow these steps:

### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** In the **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS**, click **configuration settings**. The **LOAD OR RESTORE SETTINGS** window appears.

## Uploading a Saved Configuration File to the Gateway



**Step 2** Click **Save** to download the gateway's configuration (\*.conf) file.

## Uploading a Saved Configuration File to the Gateway

To upload the saved configuration file on to the gateway, follow these steps:

### Before you begin

Before initiating the restoration process using the configuration file, ensure you have the file stored on your computer. For downloading the file, see [Downloading the Gateway's Current Configuration Settings](#).

### Procedure

- Step 1** In the **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS**, click **configuration settings**. The **LOAD OR RESTORE SETTINGS** window appears.
- Step 2** Click **Browse** to upload the configuration (\*.conf) file. The selected configuration file is shown next to the **Browse** button.
- Step 3** Click **Restore** to apply the configuration settings to the gateway. Once you apply the configuration, the gateway starts rebooting.

## Configuring IoT OD IW Online and Offline Mode using CLI

To configure the gateway using IoT OD IW, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# iotod-iw configure {offline | online}
```

Online – It sets up IoT OD IW to online mode. The gateway can be managed from an IoT OD IW cloud server.

Offline – It sets up IoT OD IW in offline mode. The gateway is disconnected from IoT OD IW and must be manually configured.

To configure the gateway using IoT OD IW, see [Configure IW gateways in online / offline mode](#).





## CHAPTER 7

# Configuring Advanced Settings

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## Configuring SNMP using CLI

URWB software for network management functionalities uses SNMP applications. The SNMP implementation supports queries (solicited) and traps (unsolicited). If you enable SNMP traps, specify the server address to which the monitoring information is sent.



**Note** The same SNMP configuration must be set for all gateways in the network.

To configure SNMP, use the following CLI commands:



**Note** All parameters of SNMP are required to be configured before enabling SNMP feature using CLI:

```
snmp enabled
```

**Table 1: SNMP CLI Commands**

| Purpose                                 | Command or Action                 |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| To enable or disable SNMP functionality | Device# snmp [enabled   disabled] |

| Purpose                                                         | Command or Action                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To specify the SNMP protocol version                            | Device# snmp version {v2c   v3}                                                                                                                                  |
| To specify the SNMP v2c community ID number (SNMP v2c)          | Device# snmp community-id <length 1-64>                                                                                                                          |
| To specify the SNMP v3 username (SNMP v3)                       | Device# snmp username <length 32>                                                                                                                                |
| To specify the SNMP v3 user password (SNMP v3)                  | Device# snmp password <length 8-64>                                                                                                                              |
| To specify the SNMP v3 authentication protocol (SNMP v3)        | Device# snmp auth-method<br><MD5 SHA SHA-224 SHA-256 SHA-384 SHA-512>                                                                                            |
| To specify the SNMP v3 encryption protocol (SNMP v3)            | Device# snmp encryption {aes   none}<br><br><b>Note</b> Possible encryption value is aes. Alternatively, enter none if the v3 encryption protocol is not needed. |
| To specify the SNMP v3 encryption passphrase (SNMP v3)          | Device# snmp secret <length 8-64>                                                                                                                                |
| To specify the SNMP periodic trap settings                      | Device# snmp periodic-trap {enabled   disabled}                                                                                                                  |
| To specify the notification trap period for periodic SNMP traps | Device# snmp trap-period <1-2147483647><br><br><b>Note</b> Notification value trap period measured in minutes.                                                   |
| To enable or disable SNMP event traps                           | Device# snmp event-trap {enabled   disabled}                                                                                                                     |
| To specify the SNMP NMS hostname or IP address                  | Device# snmp nms-hostname {hostname   Ip Address}                                                                                                                |
| To disable SNMP configuration                                   | Device# snmp disabled                                                                                                                                            |

Table 2: Example of SNMP configuration:

| Purpose              | Command or Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To configure SNMP v2 | Device# snmp community-id <length 1-64><br>Device # snmp nms-hostname hostname/Ip Address<br>Device # snmp trap-period <1-2147483647><br>Device # snmp periodic-trap enabled/disabled<br>Device # snmp event-trap enabled/disabled<br>Device # snmp version v2c<br>Device # snmp enabled |

| Purpose              | Command or Action                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To configure SNMP v3 | <pre>Device # snmp nms-hostname hostname/Ip Address Device # snmp trap-period &lt;1-2147483647&gt; Device # snmp username &lt;length 32&gt; Device # snmp password &lt;length 8-64&gt; Device # snmp auth-method &lt;MD5 SHA SHA-224 SHA-256 SHA-384 SHA-512&gt; Device # snmp encryption &lt;aes  none&gt; Device # snmp secret &lt;length 8-64&gt; Device # snmp periodic-trap enabled/disabled Device # snmp event-trap enabled/disabled</pre> |

## Configuring SNMP Version v2c using GUI

By default, the gateways are shipped from the factory with SNMP in disabled mode.

To change the gateway's SNMP mode to version **v2c** and configure the gateway, follow these steps:

### Procedure

**Step 1** Choose the version **v2c** from the **SNMP mode** drop-down list. The **SNMP** window appears.

**SNMP**

SNMP mode: v2c ▼

Community ID:

Enable SNMP periodic trap:

Enable SNMP event trap:

NMS hostname:

Notification period (minutes):

Reset
Save

**Step 2** Enter the community identity value in the **Community ID** field.

**Important** The same community identity value must be set for all the gateways in the network.

**Step 3** Check the **Enable SNMP event trap** check box to enable SNMP event traps for significant system-related events, and then enter the network management station (NMS) host name in the **NMS hostname** field.

**Important** The NMS host to which traps are sent must have an SNMP agent that is configured to collect SNMP v2c traps.

- Step 4** Check the **Enable SNMP periodic trap** check box to enable periodic SNMP traps to send SNMP traps at defined periodic intervals and then enter the host name of NMS in the **NMS hostname** field. Enter the notification period (minutes) in the **Notification period**.
- Step 5** Click **Save**.

## Configuring SNMP Version v3 using GUI

By default, the gateways are shipped from the factory with SNMP in disabled mode.

To change the gateway's SNMP mode to version **v3** and then configure the gateway, follow these steps:

### Procedure

- Step 1** Choose the version **v3** from the **SNMP mode** drop-down list. The **SNMP** window appears.

**SNMP**

SNMP mode: v3

SNMP v3 username: fmuseriotod2

SNMP v3 password: .....

Show SNMP v3 password:

SNMP v3 authentication proto: SHA

SNMP v3 encryption: AES

SNMP v3 encryption passphrase: .....

Show SNMP v3 encryption passphrase:

Enable SNMP periodic trap:

Enable SNMP event trap:

Engine ID: 0x80001f888071869e107726d6650000

NMS hostname:

Notification period (minutes): 0

Reset Save

- Step 2** Enter the SNMP v3 username in the **SNMP v3 username** field.

**Note** The same SNMP v3 username must be set for all the gateways in the network.

- Step 3** To change the current SNMP v3 password, enter the new password in the **SNMP v3 password** field. Check the **Show SNMP v3 password** check box to see the **SNMP v3 password** field.

- Step 4** Choose the authentication type from the **SNMP v3 authentication proto** drop-down list. The available options are:



- MD5
- SHA
- SHA-224
- SHA-256
- SHA-384
- SHA-512

**Important** The same SNMP authentication protocol must be set for all the gateways in the network.

**Step 5** Choose the appropriate encryption protocol from the **SNMP v3 encryption** drop-down list. The available options are:

- **No Encryption**
- **AES** (Advanced Encryption Standard)

**Note** The same encryption protocol must be set for all the gateways in the network.

**Step 6** To change the encryption passphrase, enter a new passphrase in the **SNMP v3 encryption passphrase** field.

**Step 7** Check the **Enable SNMP event trap** check box to enable the SNMP event traps for significant system-related events and then enter the host name of NMS in the **NMS hostname** field.

**Note** The NMS host to which traps are sent must have an SNMP agent configured to collect v3 traps.

**Step 8** Check the **Enable SNMP periodic trap** check box to enable the periodic SNMP traps to send SNMP traps at defined periodic intervals and then enter the host name of NMS in the **NMS hostname** field. Enter the notification period (minutes) in the **Notification period**.

**Step 9** Click **Save**.

---

## Configuring NTP using GUI

The gateway has NTP functionality that allows it to synchronize the time settings with a chosen network time server.



---

**Important** The same NTP configuration must be set for all the gateways in the network. If the same NTP settings are not applied to all gateways, the network may encounter timestamp conflicts and/or device malfunctions.

---

To change the NTP settings, follow these steps:

### Procedure

---

**Step 1** In the **ADVANCED SETTINGS**, click **ntp**.  
The **NTP - Network Time Protocol** window appears.

**NTP - Network Time Protocol**

**NTP**

Enable NTP:

NTP server hostname:

NTP authentication:

NTP password:   show

NTP key id:

Select Timezone:

**WARNING: NTP time is not synchronized**

- Step 2** Check the **Enable NTP** check box to enable the NTP synchronization.
- Step 3** Enter the host name of a chosen primary NTP server in the **NTP server hostname** field.
- Step 4** Choose the authentication method from the **NTP authentication** drop-down list. Following are the available options:
- **None** (does not require an NTP password)
  - **SHA1**
  - **SHA256**
  - **SHA512**
- Step 5** Enter the password in the **NTP password** field.
- Check the **show** check box to see the **NTP password** field.

**Note** To configure a new password using a GUI or CLI, the password should match the following criteria:

- The password must be at least 10 characters.
- The following special characters are not allowed:
  - ' (apex)
  - " (double apex)
  - ` (backtick)
  - \$ (dollar)
  - = (equal)
  - \ (backslash)
  - # (number sign)
  - & (ampersand)
  - < > (angle brackets)
  - % (percent sign)
  - white spaces

**Step 6** Enter the NTP key id in the **NTP key id** field.

**Step 7** Choose the time zone from the **Select Timezone** drop-down list.

**Step 8** Click **Save**.

---

## Configuring NTP using CLI

To configure an NTP server address, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# ntp server <string>
```

String - IP address or domain name.

Example:

```
Device# ntp server 192.168.216.201
```

To configure an NTP authentication, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# ntp server-auth None
Device# configure ntp server-auth SHA1 <password> <keyid>
Device# configure ntp server-auth SHA256 <password> <keyid>
Device# configure ntp server-auth SHA512 <password> <keyid>
```

none - disable NTP authentication md5

sha1 - authentication method

Example:

```
Device# # ntp server-auth SHA1 test12345 65535
```



**Note** To configure a new password using a GUI or CLI, the password should match the following criteria:

- The password must be at least 10 characters.
- The following special characters are not allowed:
  - ' (apex)
  - " (double apex)
  - ` (backtick)
  - \$ (dollar)
  - = (equal)
  - \ (backslash)
  - # (number sign)
  - & (ampersand)
  - < > (angle brackets)
  - % (percent sign)
  - white spaces

To enable or disable the NTP service, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# ntp { enabled|disabled }
```

To configure the NTP timezone, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# ntp timezone <string>
```

Example:

```
Device# ntp timezone Asia/Shanghai
```

To validate NTP configuration and status, use the following CLI commands:

```
Device# ntp
NTP: enabled
NTP: 192.168.216.201
Server auth: SHA1
Timezone: Asia/Shanghai
Current date: Thu 02 Nov 2023 07:15:02 PM CET
```

## Configuring L2TP using GUI

Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) functionality allows the devices to support integration of URWB Fluidity technology in Layer 3 networks. To configure L2TP links, follow these steps:

## Procedure

**Step 1** In the **ADVANCED SETTINGS**, click **l2tp configuration**.

The **L2TP Configuration** window appears.

The screenshot shows the Cisco URWB IEC-6400-URWBT Configurator interface. The top left features the Cisco logo with the tagline "ULTRA RELIABLE WIRELESS BACKHAUL". The top right displays the device name "Cisco URWB IEC-6400-URWBT Configurator" and the IP address "5.27.50.238 - MESH END MODE". A status indicator shows "IOTOD IW" as "Offline". A notification bar states "Configuration contains changes. Apply these changes?" with buttons for "Discard", "Review", and "Apply". The left sidebar lists various settings categories: GENERAL SETTINGS (general mode), NETWORK CONTROL (advanced tools), ADVANCED SETTINGS (static routes, allowlist/blocklist, multicast, snmp, radius, ntp, l2tp configuration, vlan settings, Fluidity, misc settings, smart license), and MANAGEMENT SETTINGS (remote access, status, configuration settings, reset factory default, reboot, logout). The main content area is titled "L2TP Configuration" and includes a "Local Unit Configuration" section with a text block explaining WAN IP address usage and a checkbox for "L2TP" which is currently unchecked. "Cancel" and "Save" buttons are located at the bottom of the configuration area.

**Step 2** Check the **L2TP** check box to enable the configuration.

The L2TP detailed configuration settings appears.

The screenshot shows the Cisco URWB IEC-6400-URWBT Configurator interface. The top left features the Cisco logo and the text "ULTRA RELIABLE WIRELESS BACKHAUL". The top center displays "Cisco URWB IEC-6400-URWBT Configurator" and "5.27.50.238 - MESH END MODE". On the left, there is a navigation menu with categories like "IOTOD IW", "GENERAL SETTINGS", "NETWORK CONTROL", "ADVANCED SETTINGS", and "MANAGEMENT SETTINGS". The main content area is titled "L2TP Configuration" and includes a "Local Unit Configuration" section with fields for WAN IP Address (0.0.0.0), WAN Netmask (255.255.255.0), WAN Gateway (0.0.0.0), and Local UDP Port (5701). Below these fields is a "Max number of L2TP tunnels" field set to 10. There are "Cancel" and "Save" buttons. A section titled "L2TP Tunnels" shows "L2TP Tunnels currently installed." with a table for Remote IP Address, Remote UDP Port, and Status. Below that is an "Add a New L2TP Tunnel" section with fields for Remote WAN IP Address and Remote UDP Port, and an "Add" button.

**Step 3** Enter the following details:

- **WAN IP Address**
- **WAN Netmask**
- **WAN Gateway**
- **Local UDP Port**
- **Max number of L2TP tunnels**

**Step 4** Click **Save**.

**Step 5** To add a L2TP tunnel to remote host:

- a) Enter the **Remote WAN IP Address** and **Remote UDP Port** details.
- b) Click **Add**.

## Configuring L2TP using CLI

To enable or disable the L2TP configuration, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# l2tp status <enable or disable>
```

Example:

```
l2tp status enable
```

To set the interface port for the L2TP communication with the gateway, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# l2tp interface <1 or 2>
```

Port 1 = ethernet LAN ports bridge

Port 2 = SFP+ ports bridge

Example:

```
Device# l2tp interface 1
```

To configure L2TP WAN parameters, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# l2tp wan <WAN IP address> <WAN netmask> <WAN gateway address>
```

Example:

```
Device# l2tp wan 192.168.0.20 255.255.255.0 192.168.0.1
```

To configure L2TP WAN interface port, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# l2tp port <UDP port>
```

Example:

```
Device# l2tp port 5701
```



---

**Note** The unsigned integer range of UDP port of remote peer is [1-65535].

---

To add a L2TP tunnel to remote host, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# l2tp add <IP address of remote peer> <UDP port number of remote peer>
```

Example:

```
Device# l2tp add 192.168.20.20 5701
```



---

**Note** The unsigned integer range of UDP port of remote peer is [1-65535].

---

To print the current list of L2TP tunnels, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# l2tp
```

To delete the L2TP tunnel, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# l2tp del <tunnel-ID>
```

tunnel-ID – It is shown in the list of L2TP tunnels. Use command `l2tp` to print the list.

## Configuring VLAN Settings

Default VLAN configuration factory-set parameters for the gateway are:

| Parameter                 | Default value |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Management VLAN ID (MVID) | 1             |
| Native VLAN ID (NVID)     | 1             |

To connect the gateway to a VLAN that is part of the local wireless network, follow these steps:

## Procedure

- Step 1** In the **ADVANCED SETTINGS**, click **vlan settings**.  
The **VLAN SETTINGS** window appears.

### VLAN SETTINGS

When the Native VLAN is enabled (VID != 0), untagged packets received on the trunk port will be assigned to the specified VLAN ID. When disabled (VID = 0), VLAN trunking will operate according to the IEEE 802.1Q standard, i.e. only tagged packets will be allowed on the port (including those of the management VLAN).

#### VLAN Settings

Enable VLANs:

Management VLAN ID:

Native VLAN ID:

Reset

Save

- Step 2** Check the **Enable VLANs** check box to connect the gateway to a VLAN that is part of the local wireless network.
- Step 3** Enter the management identification number of the VLAN in the **Management VLAN ID** field. For detailed info about vlan settings and packet management, see [Rules for Packet Management](#).

**Note** The same Management VLAN ID must be used on all the gateways that are part of the same mesh network.

- Step 4** Enter the native identification number of the VLAN in the **Native VLAN ID** field.
- Step 5** Click **Save**.

## Rules for Packet Management

| Parameter                      | Default value |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Native VLAN processing         | Enabled       |
| Port mode (all Ethernet ports) | Smart         |



## Traffic Management

The incoming data packets are classified based on the following parameter values:

| Parameter               | Default value          |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Signaling               | Ethernet protocol type |
| User                    | All other traffic      |
| Packet tagged with MVID | Packet allowed         |

### Access port rules for incoming packets

|                                                      |                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Untagged packet from the gateway                     | Packet allowed                   |
| Untagged packet with VLAN ID (VID) is not configured | Packet allowed                   |
| Untagged packet with VID is configured               | Packet tagged with specified VID |
| Tagged packet with valid VID                         | Packet dropped                   |
| Tagged packet with null (0) VID                      | Packet dropped                   |

### Access port rules for outgoing packets

|                                               |                |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Tagged packet with configured and allowed VID | Packet allowed |
| Packet from the gateway                       | Packet allowed |
| Tagged packet with VID is not configured      | Packet allowed |

| Parameter                                     | Default value  |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Tagged packet with valid VID, but not allowed | Packet dropped |
| Tagged packet with null (0) VID               | Packet dropped |

### Access port rules management for incoming packets with a gateway in smart mode

|                                           |                                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Untagged packet                           | If native VLAN is ON, then the packet is allowed (tagged with NVID)<br>If native VLAN is OFF, then the packet is dropped |
| Tagged packet (any VID without any check) | Packet allowed with original tag                                                                                         |

### Access port rules management for outgoing packets with a gateway in smart mode

|                                                              |                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Packets from the gateways (for example: IoT OD IW interface) | Packet tagged with MVID |
| Signaling traffic                                            | Packet tagged with MVID |

| Access port rules management for outgoing packets with a gateway in smart mode |                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Tagged with valid VID (1–4095), but not with NVID                              | Packet allowed (tagged)   |
| Tagged with null VID (0) or NVID                                               | Packet allowed (untagged) |



**Note** The packets transmitted through the Cisco VIC SFP+ interface is always tagged with a VLAN header. The outgoing packets from the interface are classified as untagged with an IEEE 802.1p header and VLAN ID tag of 0.

## Configuring Fluidity Settings using GUI

To change the fluidity settings, follow these steps:

### Before you begin

By default, the gateways are shipped from the factory with Fluidity functionality in disabled mode.

### Procedure

**Step 1** In the **ADVANCED SETTINGS**, click **Fluidity**.  
The **FLUIDITY** window appears.

#### FLUIDITY

**Fluidity Settings**

The unit can operate in 3 modes: Infrastructure, Infrastructure (wireless relay), Vehicle.  
The unit must be set as Infrastructure when it acts as the entry point of the infrastructure for the mobile vehicles and it is connected to a wired network (backbone) which possibly includes other Infrastructure nodes. The unit must be set as Infrastructure (wireless relay) ONLY when it is used as a wireless relay agent to other Infrastructure units. In this operating mode, the unit MUST NOT be connected to the wired network backbone as it will use the wireless connection to relay the data coming from the mobile units.  
The unit must be set as Vehicle when it is mobile. Vehicle ID must be set ONLY when the unit is configured as Vehicle. Specifically, Vehicle ID must be a unique among all the mobile units installed on the same vehicle. Unit installed on different vehicles must use different Vehicle IDs.  
The Network Type field must be set according to the general network architecture. Choose Flat if the mesh and the infrastructure networks belong to a single layer-2 broadcast domain. Use Multiple Subnets if they are organized as different layer-3 routing domains.

Fluidity  Enable

Unit Role:

Network Type:

**Step 2** Check the **Fluidity** check box to enable the fluidity functionality.

**Note** The **Unit Role** drop-down is set to **Infrastructure** mode, and it cannot be changed.

- Step 3** Choose the network type designation for the gateway from the **Network Type** drop-down list and it must be set in accordance with the general network architecture. Following are the available options from the network type:
- **Flat:** Choose this option, if both the mesh network and the infrastructure network belong to a single layer 2 broadcast domain.
  - **Multiple Subnets:** Choose this option, if the mesh network and the infrastructure network are organized as separate layer 3 routing domains.

- Step 4** Click **Save**.
- 

## Configuring Fluidity Settings using CLI

To enable fluidity, at least one radio interface should be in fluidity mode:

```
Device# fluidity status enabled
```

## Configuring Gateway Status

The gateway status window shows information on basic settings (including the gateway's MAC address) and allows you to download diagnostic data files and view event logs.

In the **MANAGEMENT SETTINGS**, click **status**.

- The **STATUS** window appears.

**STATUS**

**Device:** Cisco URWB IEC-6400-URWB  
**Name:** Cisco  
**ID:** 5.27.50.238  
**Serial:** WZP262304VR  
**Operating Mode:** Mesh End  
**Uptime:** 2 days, 2:24 (hh:mm)  
**Firmware version:** 1.0.0.7

**DEVICE SETTINGS**

IP: 10.115.11.80  
Netmask: 255.255.255.0  
MAC address: 40:36:5a:1b:32:ee

**SFP+ ports**

sfp1/0 DOWN  
sfp1/1 DOWN  
sfp1/2 DOWN  
sfp1/3 DOWN

**Ethernet ports**

eth0/0 UP Full-duplex 100  
eth0/1 DOWN  
MTU: 1530

**DIAGNOSTIC TOOL**

Download Diagnostics

**Open services**

Hide Services

Show Services

**DEVICE LOGS**

Clear Logs

Show Logs

The following details are shown in the **STATUS** section:

- Device details
- Device settings
- Ethernet ports

Following are the sections available in other part of the **STATUS** section:

- **DIAGNOSTIC TOOL:** To download diagnostics of the device.
- **Open services:** To show or hide services.
- **DEVICE LOGS:** To show or clear logs.



## CHAPTER 8

# Configuring and Validating Smart Licensing

- [Overview of Smart Licensing Support, on page 61](#)
- [Configuring and Validating Smart Licensing Using CLI, on page 62](#)
- [Configuring Smart Licensing using GUI, on page 64](#)
- [Configuring Smart License Seats Management using CLI, on page 65](#)
- [Configuring Running License Level using CLI, on page 65](#)
- [Verifying License Smart License Seat using CLI, on page 65](#)
- [Configuring Running License Level for Gateway using CLI, on page 65](#)

## Overview of Smart Licensing Support

Smart licensing for the gateway running in URWB mode supports the following scenarios:

- Smart license management provides a seamless experience with the various aspects of licensing.
- Gateway controls the feature based on the license type:
  - Essentials
  - Advantage
  - Premier
- The platform can specify the number of license seats reserved. The system reports the higher value between the reserved license count and the actual licenses consumed. You can specify the number of purchased licenses for a deployment to avoid triggering a reporting event as the number fluctuates, provided that it remains equal to or less than the number of seats reserved.
- Smart transport mode connects to smart software manager (SSM) (formerly it was CSSM) directly to sync license usage.
- Airgap mode uses the downloaded file to sync with SSM manually.
- All radio devices in URWB mode (such as Catalysts IW9167E and IW9165) in the same URWB network require the same license level. This license level is set globally at the Mesh End or Global Mesh end. The license levels for gateways is configured independently on each gateway. It can be configured at a different level than the radio devices in the network.

Table 3: Smart license level for IEC6400 Gateway

| License Type | Features                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Essentials   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5 Gbps fixed throughput</li> <li>• 5 Gbps gateway mobility throughput</li> <li>• 5 Gbps vehicle mobility throughput</li> </ul>    |
| Advantage    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10 Gbps fixed throughput</li> <li>• 10 Gbps gateway mobility throughput</li> <li>• 10 Gbps vehicle mobility throughput</li> </ul> |
| Premier      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 Gbps fixed throughput</li> <li>• 40 Gbps gateway mobility throughput</li> <li>• 40 Gbps vehicle mobility throughput</li> </ul> |



**Note** Industrial protocols support and Titan (High Availability) capabilities are always included in all the license tiers.

## Configuring and Validating Smart Licensing Using CLI

To configure a smart license for the IEC6400 gateway, use the following CLI command:

| Command or Action                                                       | Purpose                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To configure a smart license                                            | <pre>Device# license iec-level [advantage   essentials   premier]   advantage  Network Advantage for Gateway   essentials  Network Essentials for Gateway   premier     Network Premier for Gateway</pre> <p><b>Note</b> The IEC license must be configured on each IEC6400 gateway in the network.</p> |
| To configure a smart license for Catalyst IW916x devices                | <pre>Device# license iw-level [advantage   essentials   premier]   advantage  Network Advantage for Radios   essentials  Network Essentials for Radios   premier     Network Premier for Radios</pre>                                                                                                   |
| To configure the smart license Seats number for Catalyst IW916x devices | <pre>Device# license iw-network platform [iw9165   iw9167] seats 6   iw9165    iw9165 Platform   iw9167    iw9167 Platform</pre>                                                                                                                                                                        |

| Command or Action                                       | Purpose                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To configure the smart license online deployment        | <pre>Device# license smart transport smart Device# license smart proxy address 192.168.1.1 (Optional) Device# license smart proxy port 3128 (Optional) Device# license smart trust idtoken &lt;id_token_generate_from_SSM&gt; local [force] force Force CSSM to generate new trust code Device# license smart usage interval 50 (Optional)</pre>                                                                                                       |
| To configure smart license offline deployment           | <pre>Device# license smart transport off Device# license smart save usage all tftp://192.168.216.201/rum_report_all.xml Device# license smart import tftp://192.168.216.201/rum_report_ack.xml</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| To configure the reset license configuration as default | <pre>Device# license smart factory reset</pre> <p><b>Note</b> Do not give CLI command as reload, it clears all the license configuration.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| To validate smart license type                          | <pre>Device# license show usage License Authorization: Status: Not Applicable  IEC6400_URWB_NW_E (IEC6400_URWB_NW_E): Description: Cisco URWB Network Essentials for IEC6400 Edge Compute Platform Count: 1 Version: 01 Status: IN USE Export status: NOT RESTRICTED Feature Name: IEC6400_URWB_NW_E Feature Description: Cisco URWB Network Essentials for IEC6400 Edge Compute Platform Enforcement type: NOT ENFORCED License type: Perpetual</pre> |
| To validate the smart license gateway number            | <pre>Device# license show iw seats Platform Configured Current IW9167 0 0 IW9165 0 0</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| To validate the smart license usage count               | <pre>Device# license show summary Account Information: Smart Account: &lt;none&gt; Virtual Account: &lt;none&gt;  License Usage: License Count Status Entitlement Tag  ----- IEC6400_URWB_NW_E (IEC6400_URWB_NW_E) 1 IN USE</pre>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

# Configuring Smart Licensing using GUI

## Before you begin

To select the network license level for the URWB network, follow these steps:

## Procedure

- Step 1** In the **ADVANCED SETTINGS**, click **smart license**. The **SMART LICENSE** window appears.

**SMART LICENSE**

**Smart License Settings**

Select the network license level for Cisco URWB stack.  
The license level is bound to software features and monitored by the CSSM.  
Set the network seats to consume usage for particular license level.

License Level: Network Advantage for Radios ▾

Platform IW9167 License Seats:

Platform IW9165 License Seats:

---

**IEC Smart License Settings**

Select the network license level for Cisco URWB stack.  
The license level is bound to software features and monitored by the CSSM.

License Level: Network Essentials for IEC ▾

i Smart Agent is set to Online Mode

- Step 2** In the **Smart License Settings** section, configure the following parameters:

- a. Choose license level from the **License Level** drop-down list.
- b. Enter the platform iw9167 license seats value in the **Platform IW9167 License Seats** field.
- c. Enter the platform iw9165 license seats value in the **Platform IW9165 License Seats** field.

**Note** There are no seats defined for the IEC6400 license.

- Step 3** Click **Save**.

- Step 4** In the **IEC Smart License Settings** section, choose license level from the **License Level** drop-down list.

- Step 5** Click **Save**.



## Configuring Smart License Seats Management using CLI

To configure a smart license seat, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# license iw-network platform [iw9165 | iw9167] seats
```

Example:

```
Device# license iw-network platform iw9165 seats 12
Device# license iw-network platform iw9167 seats 15
```

## Configuring Running License Level using CLI

The license level, for Catalyst IW916x devices, is configured by the primary Mesh End (ME) or GGW gateway (based on network configuration) then the license level applied to all the gateways connected to the network.

To configure a license level for ME and GGW (license distributor), use the following CLI command:

```
Device# license iw-level [advantage | essentials | premier]
 advantage Network Advantage for Radios
 essentials Network Essentials for Radios
 premier Network Premier for Radios
```

The license level for IEC6400 devices needs to be configured on each IEC device.

To configure a license level for an IEC device, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# license iec-level
 advantage Network Advantage for Gateway
 essentials Network Essentials for Gateway
 premier Network Premier for Gateway
```

## Verifying License Smart License Seat using CLI

To verify the configured smart license seat, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# show license iw seats
Platform Configured Current
IW9167 0 15
IW9165 0 12
Device# write
Device# reboot
Device# license iw seats
Platform Configured Current
IW9167 0 15
IW9165 0 12
```

## Configuring Running License Level for Gateway using CLI

To configure the license level for the gateway, use the following CLI command:

```
Device# license iec-level [advantage | essentials | premier]
 advantage: Network Advantage for Radios
 essentials: Network Essentials for Radios
 premier: Network Premier for Radios
```





## CHAPTER 9

# Layer 2 Mesh Transparency

- [Overview of Layer 2 mesh transparency, on page 67](#)
- [Manage Ethertypes using GUI, on page 68](#)
- [Manage Ethertypes using CLI, on page 71](#)

## Overview of Layer 2 mesh transparency

From IEC6400 Release 1.1.0, the IEC6400 gateway supports Layer 2 Mesh Transparency feature. Layer 2 mesh transparency feature allows to forward non-IPv4 Layer 2 protocols across the URWB network by selectively filtering which ether-types are permitted. The selection of allowed ether-types can be performed from either the CLI or the GUI.

### Features of URWB MPLS Layer 2 mesh networks

The URWB mesh data plane supports these functionalities when used in MPLS Layer 2 mode:

- Detects and reports Ethertype present in the URWB network automatically.
- Supports the configurable list of Ethertypes allowed in the network.
- Manages transparency of Layer 2 protocols in a convenient manner.

### List of reserved Ethertypes

These Ethertypes are reserved and cannot be added to the allow list:

| Ethertype (value) | Forwardable       | Additional Information                                                    |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 0x0000 – 0x05FF   | User-configurable | Ethernet-I frames: STP and CDP are subject to other configuration options |
| 0x0800            | Yes               | IPv4                                                                      |
| 0x0806            | Yes               | ARP                                                                       |
| 0x0900 – 0x09FF   | No                | URWB signaling protocols                                                  |
| 0x8100            | Yes               | IEEE 802.1Q VLAN encapsulation                                            |

| Ethertype (value) | Forwardable | Additional Information |
|-------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 0x8847 – 0x8848   | No          | MPLS                   |
| 0xFFFF            | No          | IANA reserved          |

#### Advantages of Layer 2 mesh transparency

- Provides detailed control over the forwarding of Layer 2 protocols.
- Ensures backward compatibility with existing deployments by default.
- Allows for full transparency to enable all Layer 2 protocols, if needed.
- Facilitates MAC address learning for generic Ethernet types.

## Manage Ethertypes using GUI

Perform these tasks to manage Layer 2 protocols parameters on the gateway:

### Add an Ethertype to allowed Ethernet list using GUI

#### Procedure

- 
- Step 1** Launch your computer's web browser and enter the URL to open the configurator login page.
  - Step 2** Enter your username and password in the respective **Username** and **Enable Password** fields.
  - Step 3** Click **Login**.  
Once you have successfully logged into the GUI, the URWB configurator is displayed.
  - Step 4** From the **ADVANCED SETTINGS**, click **ethernet filter** to open the **Ethernet Filter** window.
  - Step 5** In the **Detected ethernet types** section, click **Add** to add an Ethertype to the **Allowed ethernet types** section.
  - Step 6** In the **Allowed ethernet types** section, to add an Ethertype that has not been detected yet, enter the specific Ethertype value in the text box and click **Add**.
  - Step 7** Click **Save** and **Apply** to update the configuration.  
The gateway reboots to apply the changes.

Cisco URWB IEC-6400-URWB Configurator  
5.27.50.238 - MESH END MODE

**Ethernet Filter**

**Detected ethernet types**

To add a detected ethertype to the allowlist click on ADD.

| Ethertype      | Description | Direction | Action |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| Clear detected |             |           |        |

Allow all ethernet types

Allow Ethernet 1 protocols

**Allowed ethernet types**

To add a specific ethertype to the allowlist, insert it in the text field and click on Add.

| Ethertype            | Description | Action |
|----------------------|-------------|--------|
| 0x8892               | PROFINET    | Delete |
| 0x8204               | QNX Qnet    | Delete |
| <input type="text"/> |             | Add    |

Clear allowed

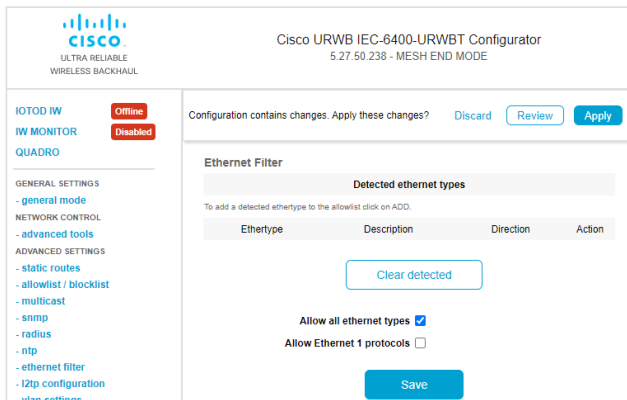
Save

## Allow all Ethertypes to the allow list using GUI

### Procedure

- Step 1** Launch your computer's web browser and enter the URL to open the configurator login page.
- Step 2** Enter your username and password in the respective **Username** and **Enable Password** fields.
- Step 3** Click **Login**.  
Once you have successfully logged into the GUI, the URWB configurator is displayed.
- Step 4** From the **ADVANCED SETTINGS**, click **ethernet filter** to open the **Ethernet Filter** window.
- Step 5** Check the **Allow all ethernet types** check box in the **Ethernet Filter** section to allow all Ethertypes.
- Step 6** Click **Save** and **Apply** to update the configuration.  
The gateway reboots to apply the changes.

## Clear list of allowed Ethertypes from the allowed Ethernet list using GUI



## Clear list of allowed Ethertypes from the allowed Ethernet list using GUI

### Procedure

- Step 1** Launch your computer's web browser and enter the URL to open the configurator login page.
- Step 2** Enter your username and password in the respective **Username** and **Enable Password** fields.
- Step 3** Click **Login**.  
Once you have successfully logged into the GUI, the URWB configurator is displayed.
- Step 4** From the **ADVANCED SETTINGS**, click **ethernet filter** to open the **Ethernet Filter** window.
- Step 5** In the **Allowed ethernet types** section, click **Clear allowed** to clear all the Ethertypes from the **Allowed ethernet types** section.  
When you click **Clear allowed**, the **Allowed ethernet types** section is cleared.
- Step 6** Click **Save** and **Apply** to update the configuration.  
The gateway reboots to apply the changes.

## Delete list of detected Ethertypes in the detected Ethernet list using GUI

### Procedure

- Step 1** Launch your computer's web browser and enter the URL to open the configurator login page.
- Step 2** Enter your username and password in the respective **Username** and **Enable Password** fields.
- Step 3** Click **Login**.  
Once you have successfully logged into the GUI, the URWB configurator is displayed.
- Step 4** From the **ADVANCED SETTINGS**, click **ethernet filter** to open the **Ethernet Filter** window.
- Step 5** In the **Detected ethernet types** section, click **Clear detected** to clear all the detected Ethertypes from the list.

When you click **Clear detected**, the **Detected ethernet types** section is cleared.

## Manage Ethernet 1 protocols using GUI

### Procedure

- Step 1** Launch your computer's web browser and enter the URL to open the configurator login page.
- Step 2** Enter your username and password in the respective **Username** and **Enable Password** fields.
- Step 3** Click **Login**.  
Once you have successfully logged into the GUI, the URWB configurator is displayed.
- Step 4** From the **ADVANCED SETTINGS**, click **ethernet filter** to open the **Ethernet Filter** window.
- Step 5** Check the **Allow Ethernet 1 protocols** check box in the **Ethernet Filter** window to enable Ethernet 1 protocols.
- Step 6** Click **Save and Apply** to update the configuration.  
The gateway reboots to apply the changes.

Cisco URWB IEC-6400-URWB Configurator  
5.27.50.238 - MESH END MODE

Configuration contains changes. Apply these changes? [Discard](#) [Review](#) [Apply](#)

### Ethernet Filter

**Detected ethernet types**

To add a detected ethertype to the allowlist click on ADD.

| Ethertype                      | Description | Direction | Action |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------|--------|
| <a href="#">Clear detected</a> |             |           |        |

Allow all ethernet types

Allow Ethernet 1 protocols

**Allowed ethernet types**

To add a specific ethertype to the allowlist, insert it in the text field and click on Add.

| Ethertype            | Description | Action                 |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| 0x8892               | PROFINET    | <a href="#">Delete</a> |
| 0x8204               | QNX Qnet    | <a href="#">Delete</a> |
| <input type="text"/> |             | <a href="#">Add</a>    |

[Clear allowed](#)

[Save](#)

## Manage Ethertypes using CLI

Perform these tasks to manage Layer 2 protocols parameters on the gateway:

## Add an EtherType to the allow list using CLI

Use the **mpls ether-filter allow-list add** *EtherType value* command to add a specific EtherType to the allow list.

```
Device#mpls ether-filter allow-list add 0x86DD
```

## Delete an EtherType from the allow list using CLI

Use the **mpls ether-filter allow-list delete** *Ether-type value* command to delete a specific EtherType from the allow list.

```
Device#mpls ether-filter allow-list delete 0x86DD
```

## Verify list of allowed EtherTypes using CLI

Use the **mpls** command to view the list of allowed EtherTypes from the Ethernet filter allow list.

```
Device#mpls
.
.
.
Ethernet Filter allow-list: 0x8892 0x8204 0x86dd, ethernet-I block
.
.
.
```




---

**Note** If Ethernet-I is enabled, the **mpls** show output is shown with **Ethernet Filter allow-list: 0x8892 0x8204 0x86dd**.

---

## Clear all EtherTypes from the allow list using CLI

Use the **mpls ether-filter allow-list clear** command to delete all the detected and allowed EtherTypes from the allow list.

```
Device#mpls ether-filter allow-list clear
```

## Verify removed Ethernet filter allow list status using CLI

Use the **mpls** command to view the Ethernet filter allow list.

```
Device#mpls
.
.
.
Ethernet Filter allow-list: none, ethernet-I block
.
.
.
```





---

**Note** If the allowed ethertypes has been cleared the **mpls show** output is shown with **Ethernet Filter allow-list: none**.

---

## Add all Ethertypes to the allow list using CLI

Use the **mpls ether-filter allow-list add all** command to add all the Ethertypes to allow list.

```
Device#mpls ether-filter allow-list add all
```

## Verify all Ethertypes in the allow list using CLI

Use **mpls** command to view the Ethernet filter allow list.

```
Device#mpls
.
.
.
Ethernet Filter allow-list: all, ethernet-I block
```



---

**Note** If all Ethertypes are allowed, the **mpls show** output is shown with **Ethernet Filter allow-list: all**.

---

## Enable Ethernet 1 protocol using CLI

Use the **mpls ether-filter ethernet-I forward** command to enable Ethernet 1 protocol.

```
Device#mpls ether-filter ethernet-I forward
```

## Block Ethernet 1 protocol using CLI

Use the **mpls ether-filter ethernet-I block** command to block the Ethernet 1 protocol.

```
Device#mpls ether-filter ethernet-I block
```

## Verify Ethernet 1 allowed Ethertypes using CLI

Use the **mpls** command to view the list of allowed Ethertypes from the Ethernet filter allow list.

```
Device#mpls
.
.
.
Ethernet Filter allow-list: 0x8892 0x8204 0x86dd, ethernet-I block
.
.
.
```



---

**Note** If Ethernet-I is enabled, the **mpls** show output is shown with **ethernet-I forward**.

---

## Clear all detected Ethertypes using CLI

Use the **mpls ether-filter table clear** command to delete all the detected Ethertypes.

```
Device#mpls ether-filter table clear
```



---

**Note** The detection process works in background after clearing the detected Ethernet types.

---

## Verify list of detected Ethertypes using CLI

Use the **mpls ether-filter table** command to view the list of detected Ethertypes from the Ethernet filter allow list.

```
Device#mpls ether-filter table
Ether-type Direction Description
0x8899 INGRESS ---
0x86DD INGRESS IPv6
```



# CHAPTER 10

## Multipath Operation

---

- [Overview of Multipath operation, on page 75](#)
- [MPO packet duplication and deduplication, on page 76](#)
- [Manage MPO parameters using CLI, on page 76](#)
- [Manage rx-only MPO from CLI, on page 77](#)
- [MPO configuration example, on page 77](#)
- [Verify MPO configuration from CLI, on page 78](#)
- [Verify MPLS configuration from CLI, on page 78](#)
- [Verify fluidity MPO statistics from CLI, on page 78](#)

## Overview of Multipath operation

From IEC6400 Release 1.1.0, Multipath Operation (MPO) is supported on the IEC6400 gateway. MPO is a patented technology that enables the simultaneous transmission of high-priority packets over multiple paths. It enhances the reliability and efficiency of wireless communication in fast-moving mobile systems like trains, buses, and other vehicles.



---

**Note**

- Gateway licensing policy enables the MPO feature for all license levels.
  - Gateway supports up to four redundant paths for MPO-protected traffic.
  - Gateway supports receiving duplicate packets. However, the number of replicas is decided by mobile nodes.
  - MPO is supported only in Fluidity MPLS Layer 2 configurations.
- 

### Overview of MPO data redundancy

The MPO data redundancy enhances the availability and reliability of wireless communication systems. Each wireless link replicates MPO-protected traffic. Even if one wireless link fails, the other links continue to replicate the traffic. This method ensures uninterrupted communication.

### Advantages of MPO

- It is useful in environments where network conditions are dynamic and can lead to packet losses.

- It distributes traffic across multiple paths to optimize network performance.
- It removes duplicate packets, so only one copy is processed, reducing unnecessary load.
- It sorts packets by priority by sending critical packets through multiple paths and non-critical packets through a single path.

## MPO packet duplication and deduplication

### Duplication

MPO sends the same data across multiple paths in the network. This increases the chances of the data reaching its destination even if some paths fail. It sends duplicate packets using multiple wireless paths to different devices. This enhances the chances of successful packet reception, even if some paths experience losses or delays.

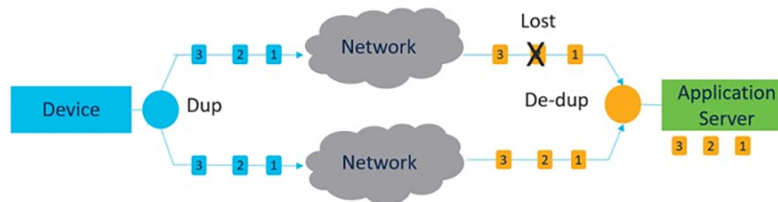


**Note** For upstream traffic, gateway is in charge of managing the deduplication, whereas duplication is performed only on wireless links by IW devices. For downstream traffic, the roles are inverted.

### Deduplication

This process ensures that only one copy of each packet is processed, even if multiple copies are received. It removes duplicate packets using sequence numbers assigned to the packets.

*Figure 4: Process of Duplication and Deduplication*



Duplication and Deduplication algorithm:

- Handles packet loss and paths with high or variable delays.
- Removes additional packet delays created by buffering.
- Removes duplicate and out-of-sequence packets.

## Manage MPO parameters using CLI

Perform these steps to enable MPO, manage MPO CoS, and MPO telemetry.



---

**Note** By default, this feature is disabled on the gateway.

---

## Procedure

---

**Step 1** Use the **fluidity mpo status enable** command to enable the MPO feature on the gateway.

```
Device#fluidity mpo status enable
```

**Note** Use the **fluidity mpo status disable** command to disable the MPO feature on the gateway.

**Step 2** Use the **fluidity mpo cos *CoS value*** command to manage MPO Class-of-Service (CoS) on the gateway.

```
Device#fluidity mpo cos C
```

Configure class-of-service (CoS) of traffic to protect with MPO redundancy, you can use only one CoS at a time. Valid cos range is from zero to seven and the default value is six.

**Step 3** Use the **fluidity mpo telemetry enable** command to enable MPO telemetry on the gateway.

```
Device#fluidity mpo telemetry enable
```

**Note**

- Use the **fluidity mpo telemetry disable** command to disable MPO telemetry on the gateway.
- By default, MPO telemetry is disabled on the gateway.

**Step 4** Use the **write** command to apply the configuration in a permanent way.

```
Device#write
```

**Step 5** Use the **reboot** command to reboot the device.

```
Device#reboot
```

---

## Manage rx-only MPO from CLI

Rx-Only deduplicates incoming MPLS traffic. However, it does not duplicate outgoing traffic.

Use the **fluidity mpo status rx-only** command to enable RX-Only on the gateway.

```
Device#fluidity mpo status rx-only
```

## MPO configuration example

```
Device#fluidity mpo status enabled
Device#fluidity mpo cos 6
Device#fluidity mpo telemetry 1
Device#write
Device#reboot
```

## Verify MPO configuration from CLI

Use the **fluidity mpo** command to view the status of MPO configuration on the gateway.

```
Device#fluidity mpo
Status: enabled
CoS: 6
Telemetry: enabled
```

## Verify MPLS configuration from CLI

Use the **mpls** command to view the status of MPLS configuration on the gateway.

```
Device#mpls
layer 2
unicast-flood: enabled (limited rate)
arp-unicast: enabled (broadcasting not allowed)
reduce-broadcast: disabled
pwlist: all
Cluster ID: disabled
Ethernet Filter allow-list: 0x8892 0x8204, ethernet-I block
MPLS fast failover: enabled
Node failover timeout: 50 ms
L2TP WAN update delay: 100 ms
Preemption delay: 100 s
Virtual IP: 0.0.0.0
ARP limit: rate 0 grace 30000 block 0

MPLS tunnels:
ldp_id 1365673902 debug 0 auto_pw 1
local_gw 5.27.50.238 global_gw 0.0.0.0 pwlist { }
mobility true vehicle_id -2 v2v_handoff 0 v2v_pws false auto_en true static_pws { 0.0.0.0
}
lsps 2
<5.27.50.238 5.212.77.176 233907170> ESTABLISHED ftn 256 ilm 178016 pim- 46.364051233 ka 0
{ 5.27.50.238 5.81.160.244 5.212.77.176 }
<5.27.50.238 5.81.160.244 1316742122> ESTABLISHED ftn 1 ilm 178015 pi-- 2.383096885 ka 0 {
5.27.50.238 5.81.160.244 }
MPLS Multipath tunnels:
5.212.77.176:
 path_id 0 ilm 178016 nhlfe 48 lbr 5.81.160.244 age 46.432595279 { 5.27.50.238 5.81.160.244
5.212.77.176 }
 path_id 1 ilm 178017 nhlfe 50 lbr 5.81.160.244 age 46.421394799 { 5.27.50.238 5.81.160.244
5.212.77.176 }
```

## Verify fluidity MPO statistics from CLI

Use the **fluidity mpo statistics** command to view the MPO fluidity statistics of the gateway.

```
Device#fluidity mpo statistics
table-size 2:
MAC address : 40:36:5A:15:C8:50 8C:89:A5:83:EB:71
Tx-1 : 0 208
Tx-2 : 0 208
Rx-Accept-1 : 178 0
Rx-Accept-2 : 30 0
```

```
Rx-Drop-1 : 30 0
Rx-Drop-2 : 178 0
Lost-1-only : 0 0
Lost : 0 0
```

| MPO Statistics              | Description                                                                                                                                       |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| MAC address                 | The source Layer 2 address of the external network device that sends packets.                                                                     |
| Tx-1 and Tx-2               | Shows the total count of packets that are eligible for duplication.                                                                               |
| Rx-Accept-1 and Rx-Accept-2 | Shows the total count of packets received and dropped during the de-duplication process. This can happen on either the primary or secondary path. |
| Lost-1-only                 | Shows the total count of packets received and accepted during the de-duplication process on the secondary path.                                   |
| Lost                        | Shows the cumulative number of packets lost on both the primary and secondary paths.                                                              |







## CHAPTER 11

# URWB Telemetry Protocol

---

- [Overview of URWB telemetry protocol, on page 81](#)
- [Manage URWB telemetry export parameters using CLI, on page 81](#)
- [URWB telemetry protocol configuration example , on page 82](#)
- [Manage telemetry level, on page 83](#)
- [Verify telemetry configuration, on page 83](#)

## Overview of URWB telemetry protocol

From IEC6400 Release 1.1.0, the IEC6400 gateway supports the URWB Telemetry Protocol feature. It performs the external monitoring of real-time wireless performance. Third-party and custom applications can use the telemetry data. This feature sends pre-defined structured UDP packets at regular intervals and it contains network metrics. An application which receives this data can interpret this data live or capture and process it later. This telemetry packet from the gateway contains the packet throughput and migration rate.

For information about the Type-Length-Values (TLVs) for the gateway, contact [Cisco Support](#).

## Manage URWB telemetry export parameters using CLI

### Before you begin

By default, this feature is disabled on the gateway. Perform these steps to enable the telemetry export.

### Procedure

---

**Step 1** Use one of the following commands:

- Use the **telemetry server** *IP-address UDP-port-value* command to enter the IP address and UDP port of the telemetry receiver.

```
Device#telemetry server 192.168.0.100 1234
```

Multicast IP addresses are supported.

Or

- Use the **telemetry live server** *IP-address UDP-port-value* command to manage the IP address and UDP port of the telemetry receiver.

```
Device#telemetry live server 192.168.0.100 1234
```

**Step 2** Use one of the following commands:

- Use the **telemetry export enable** command to enable the telemetry transmission to the configured telemetry receiver.

```
Device#telemetry export enable
```

- Note**
- Use the **telemetry export disable** command to disable the telemetry transmission to the configured telemetry receiver.
  - When you run the **telemetry export disable** command, the device defaults the IP address to 0.0.0.0, but retains with the UDP port value.

Or

- Use the **telemetry live export enable** command to enable the telemetry transmission to the configured telemetry receiver.

```
Device#telemetry live export enable
```

- Step 3** **Note**
- If you include **live** keyword in the command, the configuration takes effect immediately.
  - If you do not include **live** keyword in the command, you need to run **write** and **reboot** commands.

Use the **write** command to apply the configuration permanently.

```
Device#write
```

**Step 4** Use the **reboot** command to reboot the device.

```
Device#reboot
```

## URWB telemetry protocol configuration example

CLI command without live:

Use these commands to export the telemetry data when you do not include **live** keyword in the command.

```
Device#telemetry server 192.168.0.100 1234
Device#telemetry export enable
Device#write
Device#reboot
```

CLI command with live:

Use these commands to export the telemetry data when you include **live** keyword in the command.

```
Device#telemetry live server 192.168.0.100 1234
Device#telemetry live export enable
```

# Manage telemetry level

## Telemetry level default

Use the **telemetry level default** command to send the default statistics to the telemetry server.

```
Device#telemetry level default
```

## Telemetry level detailed

Use the **telemetry level detailed** command to send the detailed statistics to the telemetry server. Detailed telemetry includes information for each handoff occurring in the network.

```
Device#telemetry level detailed
```

# Verify telemetry configuration

Use the **telemetry** command to view the telemetry configuration.

```
Device#telemetry
Telemetry export: enabled, current (live): disabled
Telemetry server: 192.168.0.100 1234, current (live): 0.0.0.0 30000
```



- 
- Note** The **current (live)** status in the show output section reflects the current status, which may differ from the stored status due to the live command.
- If you use live option to disable **telemetry** export, the telemetry output shows **current (live): disabled**.
  - If you use live option to enable **telemetry** export, the telemetry output shows **current (live): enabled**.
  - If you do not use live option to configure **telemetry** server, the telemetry output shows **current(live): 0.0.0.0 30000**.
  - If you use live option to configure telemetry server to 192.168.0.100 1234, the telemetry output shows **current(live): 192.168.0.100 1234**.
-





## CHAPTER 12

# IW Monitor Management

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- [Overview of IW monitor, on page 85](#)
- [Detach IW monitor using GUI, on page 86](#)
- [Detach IW monitor using CLI, on page 86](#)
- [Verify IW Monitor Status using CLI, on page 87](#)

## Overview of IW monitor

From IEC6400 Release 1.1.0, the Industrial Wireless (IW) Monitor feature is introduced on the IEC6400 gateway. IW Monitor is a standalone, on-premise monitoring application for IW devices. It displays real-time data and alerts for URWB devices in the network. This application provides robust monitoring, management, and optimization of industrial wireless networks. IW Monitor can log multiple events and in this release IW monitor logs only ethernet or fiber link change events. For more information about IW Monitor, see the [IW Monitor User Guide](#).

### Primary attributes of IW monitor

- Dashboard to monitor network status
- Topology view of the network
- Real-time history charts for wireless Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
- Real-time performance monitoring
- Process the telemetry data sent by IW devices
- Network events logs

### IW monitor dashboard support

The IW Monitor dashboard provides comprehensive support.

- Attach, manage, and detach devices
- Telemetry protocol support
- CLI and GUI management

### Attach IW Monitor

Attaching IW Monitor to the device configurator does not require any configuration. You can add gateways and IW devices to the IW Monitor dashboard. For information about adding devices to the IW Monitor application, see [Adding Devices to the IW Monitor](#).

## Detach IW monitor using GUI

### Procedure

**Step 1** Launch your computer's web browser and enter the URL to open the configurator login page.

**Step 2** Enter your username and password in the respective **Username** and **Enable Password** fields.

**Step 3** Click **Login**.

Upon successful GUI login, the URWB configurator is displayed.

**Note** On the URWB configurator home page:

- If the gateway is attached to the IW Monitor server, the **IW Monitor** status is shown as **Enabled** on the left menu.
- If the gateway is detached from the IW Monitor server, the **IW Monitor** status is shown as **Disabled** on the left menu.



**Step 4** From the left menu, click **IW Monitor** to open the **IW Monitor** window.

**Step 5** Click **Detach** to disconnect the device from the IW Monitor server. In the **IW Monitor** window, **Status** is shown as **Disconnected**.



## Detach IW monitor using CLI

Use the **monitor detach** command to detach the gateway from the IW Monitor server.

```
Device#monitor detach
```

## Verify IW Monitor Status using CLI

Use the **monitor** command to view the status of IW Monitor.

```
Device#monitor
IW MONITOR: enabled
Status: Connected
```







# CHAPTER 13

## Shutting Down and Powering off the Gateway

The gateway can run in either of two power modes:

- Main power mode - Power is supplied to all server components and any operating system on your drives can run.
- Standby power mode - Power is supplied only to the service processor and certain components. It is safe for the operating system and data to remove power cords from the server in this mode.



### Caution

After the IEC6400 gateway is shut down to standby power, electric current is still present in the IEC6400 gateway. To completely remove power as directed in some service procedures, you must disconnect all power cords from all power supplies in the server.

- [Shutting Down using the Power Button, on page 89](#)
- [Shutting Down using the Cisco IMC GUI, on page 90](#)
- [Shutting Down using Cisco IMC CLI, on page 90](#)

## Shutting Down using the Power Button

### Procedure

**Step 1** Check the color of the Power button/LED:

- Amber - The gateway is already in standby mode, and you can safely remove the power.
- Green - The gateway is in main power mode and must be shut down before you can safely remove the power.

**Step 2** Initiate either a graceful shutdown or a hard shutdown:

### Caution

To avoid data loss or damage to your operating system, you should always invoke a graceful shutdown of the operating system.

- Graceful shutdown - Press and release the **Power** button. The operating system performs a graceful shutdown, and the gateway goes to standby mode, which is indicated by an amber Power button/LED.

- Emergency shutdown - Press and hold the **Power** button for four seconds to force the main power off and immediately enter standby mode.

---

## Shutting Down using the Cisco IMC GUI

### Before you begin

You must log in with user or admin privileges to perform this task.

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** In the Cisco IMC home page, click **Host Power** > **Power Off**.  
A confirmation pop-up appears.
- Step 2** Click **OK**.  
The operating system performs a graceful shutdown, and the gateway goes to standby mode, which is indicated by an amber Power button/LED.
- 

## Shutting Down using Cisco IMC CLI

### Before you begin

You must log in with user or admin privileges to perform this task.

### Procedure

---

- Step 1** Click **Launch vKVM** in the Cisco IMC interface.  
The **Launch vKVM** opens in a new window.
- Step 2** At the server prompt, enter: `device# scope chassis`
- Step 3** At the chassis prompt, enter: `device/chassis# power shutdown`
- Step 4** (Optional) You can also directly shut down the gateway using the **Power off** option in **Launch vKVM**, click **Power** > **Power Off System**.  
A confirmation warning appears.
- Step 5** (Optional) Click **Confirm**.  
The operating system performs a graceful shutdown, and the gateway goes to standby mode, which is indicated by an amber Power button/LED.
-

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