NPort 5100 Series User's Manual

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NPort 5100 Series User's Manual

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Introduction

NPort 5100 and NPort 5110-T are advanced, 1-port RS-232/422/485 serial device servers that make it easy to network-enable serial devices.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- **Overview**
- **Package Checklist**
- **Product Features**
- **Product Specifications**

Overview

NPort 5100 series device servers are designed to make your industrial serial devices Internet ready instantly, and are well-suited for POS security market applications. The compact size of NPort 5100 device servers makes them the ideal choice for connecting your RS-232/422/485 serial devices, such as card readers and payment terminals, to an IP-based Ethernet LAN, making it possible for your software to access serial devices located anywhere on a local LAN, or the Internet.

NPort 5100 supports several operation modes, including TCP Server, TCP Client, UDP Server/Client, Pair Connection, and Ethernet Modem, ensuring the compatibility of network software that uses a standard network API (Winsock, BSD Sockets). In addition, NPort's Real COM/TTY drivers allow you to set up your COM/TTY port software to work over a TCP/IP network in no time. This excellent feature preserves your software investment and lets you enjoy the benefits of networking your serial devices instantly.

NPort 5100 device servers support automatic IP configuration protocols (DHCP, BOOTP) and manual configuration via the handy web browser console. Both methods ensure quick and effective installation. And with NPort 5100's Windows Utility, installation is very straightforward, since all system parameters can be stored and then copied to other device servers simultaneously.

Package Checklist

The NPort 5100 Series products are shipped with the following items:

Standard Accessories

- 1 NPort 5100 serial device server
- Quick Installation Guide
- Document & Software CD
- Power Adaptor (NPort 5110-T doesn't include this accessory)

Optional Accessories

- DK-35A DIN-Rail Mounting Kit (35 mm)

NOTE: *Notify your sales representative if any of the above items is missing or damaged.*

Product Features

The NPort 5100 have the following features:

- Low cost, credit card size
- Makes your serial devices Internet ready
- Easy wall and DIN-Rail mounting
- Real COM/TTY driver for Windows and Linux
- Fixed TTY driver for SCO OpenServer, SCO Unixware 7, SCO Unixware 2.1
- Versatile socket operation modes: TCP Server, TCP Client, UDP, and Ethernet Modem
- Pair Connection mode for connecting two serial devices over a network without a PC
- Easy-to-use Windows Utility for mass installation
- Auto-detecting 10/100 Mbps Ethernet
- Built-in 15 KV ESD protection for all serial signals
- Supports SNMP MIB-II for network management
- Configuration via web/Telnet/serial console
- Configuration utility automatically finds NPort devices on the network
- Supports Reverse Telnet mode
- Displays uptime on the Overview web page of NPort Configurator

Product Specifications

LAN

Ethernet	10/100 Mbps, RJ45
Protection	Built-in 1.5 KV magnetic isolation

NPort 5110 Serial Interface

Interface	RS-232
No. of Ports	1
Port Type	Male DB9
Transmission Speed	230.4 Kbps
Signals	TxD, RxD, RTS, CTS, DTR, DSR, DCD, GND
Serial Line Protection	15 KV ESD for all signals

NPort 5130 Serial Interface

Interface	RS-422/485
No. of Ports	1
Port Type	Male DB9
Transmission Speed	921.6 Kbps
Signals	RS-422: Tx+, Tx-, Rx+, Rx-, GND
	RS-485 (2-wire): Data+, Data-, GND
	RS-485 (4-wire): Tx+, Tx-, Rx+, Rx-, GND
Serial Line Protection	15 KV ESD for all signals
RS-485 Data Direction	ADDC™ (Automatic Data Direction Control)

NPort 5150 Serial Interface

Interface	RS-232/422/485
No. of Ports	1
Port Type	Male DB9
Transmission Speed	921.6 Kbps
Signals	RS-232: TxD, RxD, RTS, CTS, DTR, DSR, DCD, GND
	RS-422: Tx+, Tx-, Rx+, Rx-, GND
	RS-485 (2-wire): Data+, Data-, GND
	RS-485 (4-wire): Tx+, Tx-, Rx+, Rx-, GND
Serial Line Protection	15 KV ESD for all signals
RS-485 Data Direction	ADDC™ (Automatic Data Direction Control)

Power Line Protection	Level 2 Burst (EFT), EN61000-4-4, Level 2 Surge, EN61000-4-5
Advanced Built-in Features	Watch Dog Timer

Serial Communication Parameters

Parity	None, Even, Odd, Space, Mark
Data Bits	5, 6, 7, 8
Stop Bit	1, 1.5, 2
Flow Control	RTS/CTS, DTR/DSR (for RS-232 only), XON/XOFF

Software Features

Protocols	ICMP, IP, TCP, UDP, DHCP, BOOTP, Telnet, DNS, SNMP, HTTP, SMTP
Utilities	NPort Administrator for Windows 98/ME/NT/2000/XP/2003/Vista/2008/XP x64/2003 x64/Vista x64/2008 x64
OS Drivers Support	Real COM drivers for: Windows 95/98/ME/NT/2000/XP/Vista/2008/XP x64/2003/2003 x64/Vista x64/2008 x64 /CE 5.0/CE 6.0/XP Embedded Real TTY driver for: Linux 2.4.x, 2.6.x kernel Fixed TTY drivers for: SCO Unix, SCO OpenServer 5, OpenServer 6, UnixWare 7, UnixWare 2.1, SVR4.2, QNX 4.25, QNX 6, Solaris 10, FreeBSD 5, FreeBSD 6
Configuration	Web Browser, Serial/Telnet Console, or Windows Utility

Power Requirements

Power Input	12 to 48 VDC
Power Consumption	NPort 5110: 128.7 mA @ 12V, 72 mA @ 24V NPort 5130: 200 mA @ 12V, 106 mA @ 24V NPort 5150: 200 mA @ 12V, 106 mA @ 24V

Mechanical

Casing	Aluminum case (1 mm)
Dimensions (W × H × D)	50 × 80 × 22 mm (1.97 × 3.15 × 0.87 inch)

Environment

Operating Temperature	0 to 55°C (32 to 131°F), 5 to 95%RH -40 to 75°C (-40 to 167°F) for "-T" models
Storage Temperature	-40 to 85°C (-40 to 185°F), 5 to 95%RH

Regulatory Approvals

EMC	FCC Class A, CE Class A
Safety	UL, CUL, TÜV
WARRANTY	5 years

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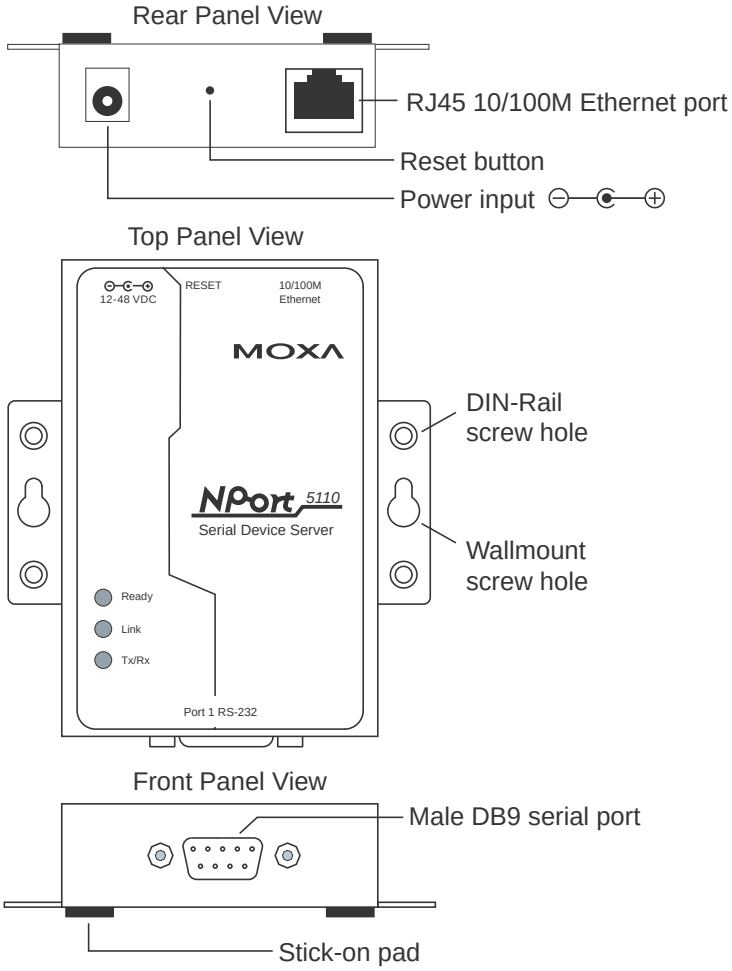
Getting Started

This chapter includes information about installing NPort 5100. The following topics are covered:

- **Panel Layout of NPort 5100 Series**
- **Connecting the Hardware**
  - Connecting the Power
  - Connecting to the Network
  - Connecting to a Serial Device
  - LED Indicators

Panel Layout of NPort 5100 Series



NOTE: The layouts of NPort 5130 and NPort 5150 are the same as for NPort 5110.

Connecting the Hardware

This section describes how to connect the NPort 5100 to serial devices for first time testing purposes. We cover **Connecting to the Network**, **Connecting to a Serial Device**, and **LED Indicators**.

Connecting the Power

Connect the 12 to 48 VDC power code with NPort 5100's power input. If the power is properly supplied, the "Ready" LED will show a solid red color until the system is ready, at which time the "Ready" LED will change to a green color.

Connecting to the Network

Connect one end of the Ethernet cable to NPort 5100's 10/100M Ethernet port and the other end of the cable to the Ethernet network. NPort 5100 will indicate a valid connection to the Ethernet in the following ways:

- The Ethernet LED maintains a solid green color when connected to a 100 Mbps Ethernet network.
- The Ethernet LED maintains a solid orange color when connected to a 10 Mbps Ethernet network.
- The Ethernet LED will flash when Ethernet packets are being transmitted or received.

Connecting to a Serial Device

Connect the serial data cable between NPort 5100 and the serial device. NPort 5100's serial port uses the RS-232/422/485 interface to transmit data. The port uses a standard male DB9 pin assignment. Refer to Appendix A to see the signal definitions for the port.

LED Indicators

NPort 5100 has 3 LED indicators, as described in the following table.

LED Name	LED Color	LED Function
Ready	Red	Steady on: Power is on and NPort 5100 is booting up.
		Blinking: Indicates an IP conflict, or DHCP or BOOTP server did not respond properly.
	Green	Steady on: Power is on and NPort 5100 is functioning normally.
		Blinking: The device server has been located by Administrator's Location function.
	Off	Power is off, or power error condition exists.
Link	Orange	The device is connected to a 10 Mbps Ethernet connection.
	Green	The device is connected to a 100 Mbps Ethernet connection.
	Off	Ethernet cable is disconnected, or has a short.
Tx/Rx	Orange	Serial port is receiving data.
	Green	Serial port is transmitting data.
	Off	No data is being transmitted or received through the serial port.

Adjustable Termination Resistor for RS-485 Port

In some critical environments, you may need to add termination resistors to prevent the reflection of serial signals. When using termination resistors, it is important to set the pull high/low resistors correctly so that the electrical signal is not corrupted. Since a particular pull high/low resistor value cannot fit all environments, the NPort 5150/5130 uses jumpers to set the pull high/low resistor values for each serial port.

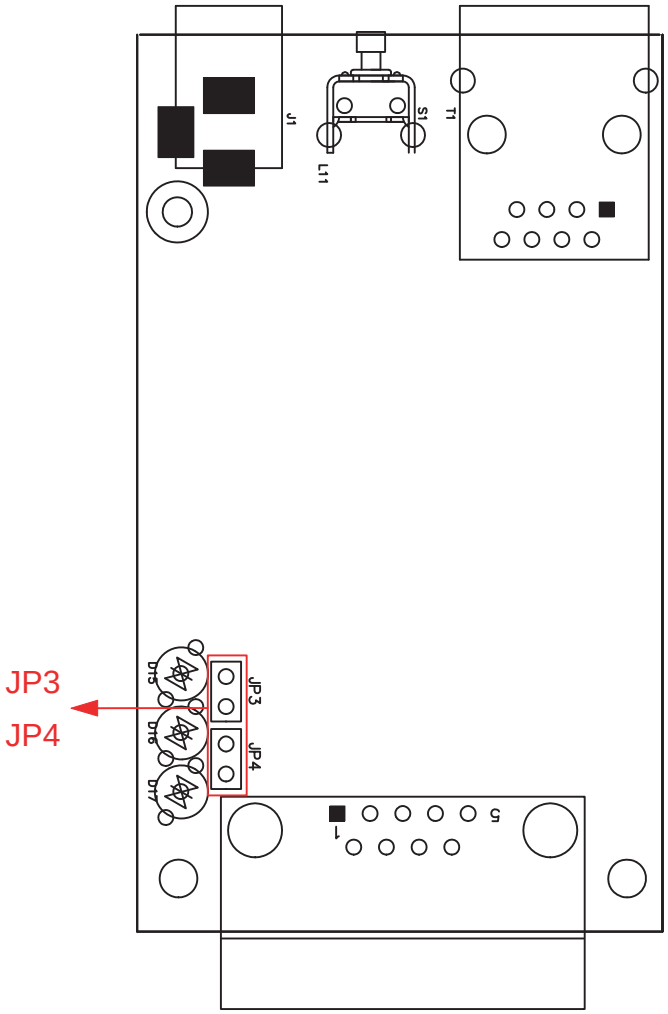
To set a termination resistor to 150 KΩ, make sure that the two jumpers (JP3 and JP4) assigned to the serial port are not shorted by jumper caps. This is the default setting.

To set a termination resistor to 1 KΩ, make sure that the two jumpers (JP3 and JP4) assigned to the serial port are shorted by jumper caps.

ATTENTION

Do not use the 1 KΩ setting on the NPort 5150 when using the RS-232 interface. Doing so will degrade the RS-232 signals and shorten the maximum allowed communication distance.

NPort 5150/5130 Jumpers



3

Initial IP Address Configuration

When setting up your NPort 5100 for the first time, you should first configure the IP address. This chapter introduces the method to configure the device server's IP address. For more details about network settings, see the Network Settings section from Chapter 5, ***Web Console Configuration***.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- **Initializing the NPort 5100's IP Address**
- **Factory Default IP Address**
- **NPort 5100 Administration Suite** ← ***recommended configuration method***
- **ARP**
- **Telnet Console**
- **Serial Console (19200, n, 8, 1)**

Initializing the NPort 5100's IP Address

1. Determine whether your NPort 5100 needs to use a Static IP or Dynamic IP (either DHCP or BOOTP application).
2. ***If the NPort 5100 is used in a Static IP environment,*** you can use NPort 5100 Administration Suite, ARP, Web Console, Telnet Console, or Serial Console to configure the new IP address.
3. ***If the NPort 5100 is used in a Dynamic IP environment,*** you can use NPort 5100 Administration suite, Web Console, Telnet Console, or Serial Console to configure the NPort 5100 to get an IP address dynamically with DHCP, DHCP/BOOTP, or BOOTP.

ATTENTION

Consult your network administrator on how to reserve a fixed IP address for your NPort 5100 in the MAC-IP mapping table when using a DHCP Server or BOOTP Server. In most applications, you should assign a fixed IP address to your NPort 5100.

Factory Default IP Address

NPort 5100 products are configured with the following default private IP address:

Default IP address: 192.168.127.254

(IP addresses of the form 192.168.xxx.xxx are referred to as private IP addresses, since it is not possible to access a device configured with a private IP address directly from a public network. For example, you would not be able to ping such a device from an outside Internet connection. NPort 5100 applications that require sending data over a public network, such as the Internet, require setting up the server with a valid public IP address, which can be leased from a local ISP.)

NPort Administration Suite

NPort Administration Suite consists of useful utility programs that are used to configure and manage your NPort 5100s.

See Chapter 5 for details on how to install NPort Administration Suite, and how to use this suite of useful utilities to set up IP addresses and configure your NPort 5100 serial device servers.

ARP

You can make use of the ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) command to set up an IP address for your NPort 5100. The ARP command tells your computer to associate the NPort 5100's MAC address with the intended IP address. You must then use Telnet to access the NPort 5100, at which point the device server's IP address will be reconfigured.

ATTENTION

In order to use this setup method, both your computer and the NPort 5100 must be connected to the same LAN. Or, you may use a cross-over Ethernet cable to connect the NPort 5100 directly to your computer's Ethernet card. Your NPort 5100 must be configured with the factory default IP address—192.168.127.254—before executing the ARP command, as described below.

Take the following steps to use ARP to configure the IP address:

1. Obtain a valid IP address for your NPort 5100 from your network administrator.
2. Obtain the NPort 5100's MAC address from the label on its bottom panel.
3. Execute the 'arp -s' command from your computer's MS-DOS prompt by typing:

   `arp –s 192.168.200.100 00-90-E8-xx-xx-xx`

   This is where 192.168.200.100 is the new IP address and 00-90-E8-xx-xx-xx is the MAC address for your NPort 5100 (be sure to use the numbers determined in steps 1 and 2).

4. Next, execute a special Telnet command by typing:

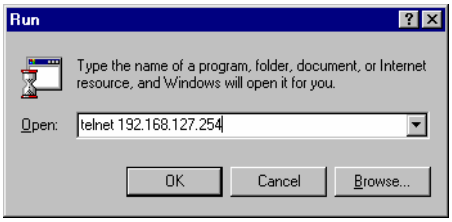
   `telnet 192.168.200.100 6000`

   After issuing this command, a **Connect failed** message will appear, as shown here. After the NPort 5100 reboots, its IP address should be updated to the new address, and you can reconnect using either Telnet, Web, or Administrator to check that the update was successful.

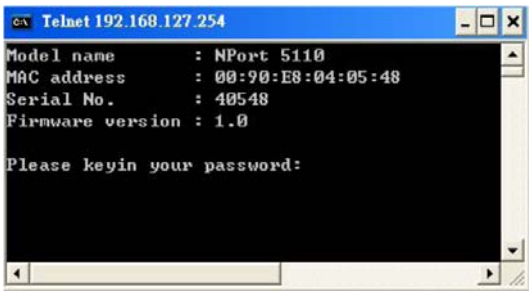
Telnet Console

Depending on how your computer and network are configured, you may find it convenient to use network access to set up your NPort 5100's IP address. This can be done using the Telnet.

1. From the Windows desktop, click **Start** and then select **Run**.
2. Type `telnet 192.168.127.254` (use the correct IP address if different from the default) in the **Open** text input box, and then click **OK**.

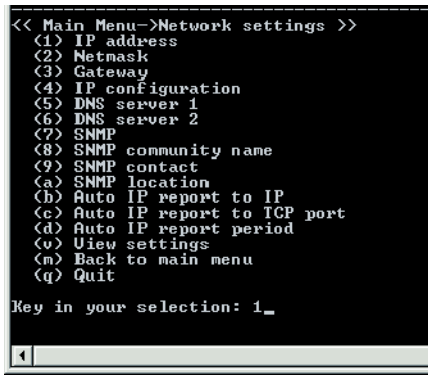


3. When the Telnet window opens, if you are prompted to input the **Console password**, input the password and then press **Enter**. Note that this page will only appear if the NPort 5100 is password protected.

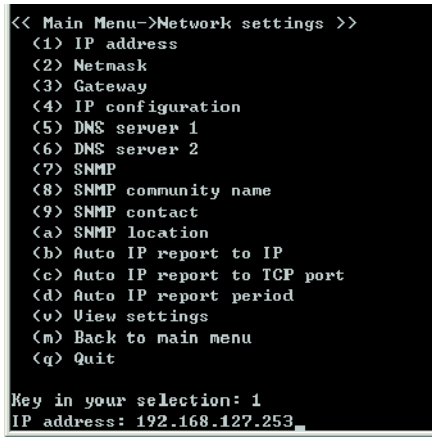


4. Type **2** to select **Network settings**, and then press **Enter**.

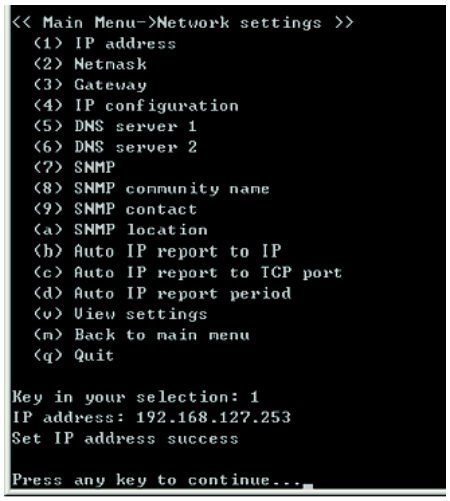
5. Type **1** to select **IP address** and then press **Enter**.



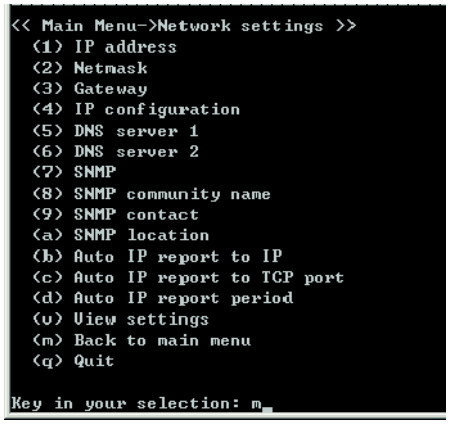
6. Use the Backspace key to erase the current IP address, type in the new IP address, and then press Enter.



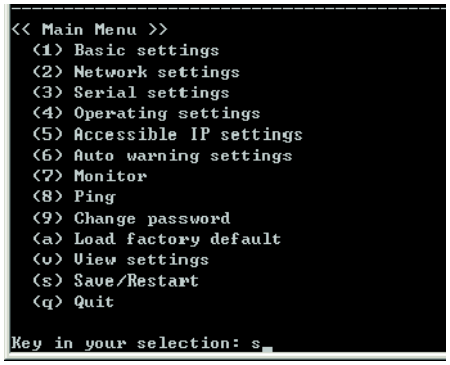
7. Press any key to continue.



8. Type **m** and then press **Enter** to return to the main menu.



9. Type **s** and then press **Enter** to **Save/Restart** the system.



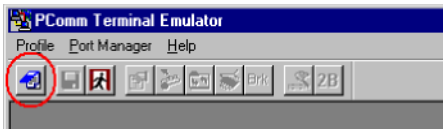
10. Type **y** and then press **Enter** to save the new IP address and restart the NPort 5100.

Serial Console (19200, n, 8, 1)

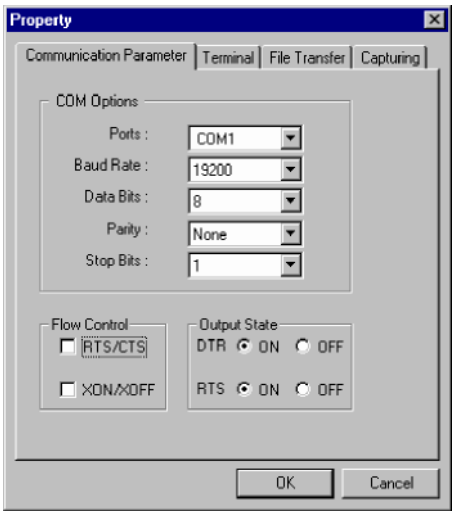
You may use the RS-232/422/485 console port to set up the IP address for NPort 5100. We suggest using PComm Terminal Emulator, which is available free of charge as part of the PComm Lite program suite (found on the Software CD that comes with the product), to carry out the installation procedure, although other similar utilities may also be used.

Before you start to configure the NPort 5100 via serial console, turn off the power and connect the serial cable from NPort 5100 to your computer's serial port.

1. Connect NPort 5100's serial port 1 directly to your computer's male RS-232/422/485 serial port.
2. From the Windows desktop, click **Start → Programs → PComm Lite → Terminal Emulator**.
3. When the **PComm Terminal Emulator** window opens, first click on the **Port Manager** menu item and select **Open**, or simply click on the **Open** icon.



4. The **Property** window opens automatically. From the **Communication Parameter** page, select the appropriate COM port for the connection, **COM1** in this example, and **19200** for **Baud Rate**, **8** for **Data Bits**, **None** for **Parity**, and **1** for **Stop Bits**.

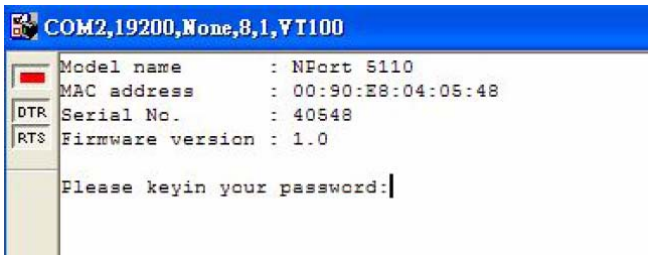


5. From the Property window's **Terminal** page, select **ANSI** or **VT100** for **Terminal Type** and then click **OK**.

   If you select **Dumb Terminal** as the terminal type, some of the console functions—especially the "Monitor" function—may not work properly.

6. Press the " ` " key continuously and then power on the NPort 5100.

7. NPort 5100 will receive the " ` " string continuously and then auto switch from data mode to console mode.
8. Input the password when prompted. Note that this page will only appear when the NPort 5100 has been set up for password protection.



9. Start configuring the IP address under **Network Settings**. Refer to step 4 in the **Telnet Console** section for the rest of the IP settings.

```
----------------------------------------
Model name        : NPort 5110
MAC address       : 00:90:E8:04:05:48
Serial No.        : 40548
Firmware version  : 1.0
----------------------------------------
<< Main menu >>
  (1) Basic settings
  (2) Network settings
  (3) Serial settings
  (4) Cperating settings
  (5) Accessible IP settings
  (6) Auto warning settings
  (7) Monitor
  (8) Ping
  (9) Change password
  (a) Load factory default
  (v) View settings
  (s) Save/Restart
  (q) Quit

Key in your selection:
```

4

Choosing the Proper Operation Mode

In this section, we describe the various NPort 5100 operation modes. The options include Real COM Mode, which uses a driver installed on the host computer, and operation modes that rely on TCP/IP socket programming concepts. After choosing the proper operation mode in this chapter, refer to Chapter 5 for detailed configuration parameter definitions.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- **Overview**
- **Real COM Mode**
- **TCP Server Mode**
- **TCP Client Mode**
- **UDP Mode**
- **Pair Connection Mode**
- **Ethernet Modem Mode**
- **Reverse Telnet Mode**
- **Disabled Mode**

Overview

NPort 5100 serial device servers network-enable traditional RS-232/422/485 devices, in which a serial device server is a tiny computer equipped with a CPU, real-time OS, and TCP/IP protocols that can bi-directionally translate data between the serial and Ethernet formats. Your computer can access, manage, and configure remote facilities and equipment over the Internet from anywhere in the world.

Traditional SCADA and data collection systems rely on serial ports (RS-232/422/485) to collect data from various kinds of instruments. Since NPort 5100 Serial Device Servers network-enable instruments equipped with an RS-232/422/485 communication port, your SCADA and data collection system will be able to access all instruments connected to a standard TCP/IP network, regardless of whether the devices are used locally or at a remote site.

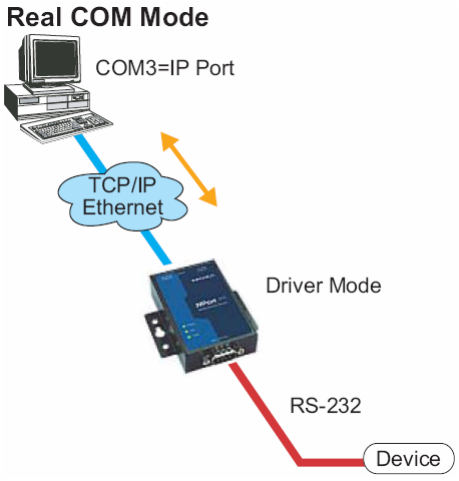
The NPort 5100 is an external IP-based network device that allows you to expand the number of serial ports for a host computer on demand. As long as your host computer supports the TCP/IP protocol, you won't be limited by the host computer's bus limitation (such as ISA or PCI), or lack of drivers for various operating systems.

In addition to providing socket access, the NPort 5100 also comes with a Real COM/TTY driver that transmits all serial signals intact. This means that your existing COM/TTY-based software can be preserved, without needing to invest in additional software.

Three different Socket Modes are available: TCP Server, TCP Client, and UDP Server/Client. The main difference between the TCP and UDP protocols is that TCP guarantees delivery of data by requiring the recipient to send an acknowledgement to the sender. UDP does not require this type of verification, making it possible to offer speedier delivery. UDP also allows data to be unicast to only one IP address, or multicast to groups of IP addresses.

Real COM Mode

The NPort 5100 comes equipped with COM drivers that work with Windows 95/98/ME/NT/2000/XP systems, and also TTY drivers for Linux systems. The driver establishes a transparent connection between host and serial device by mapping the IP:Port of the NPort 5100's serial port to a local COM/TTY port on the host computer. Real COM Mode also supports up to 4 simultaneous connections, so that multiple hosts can collect data from the same serial device at the same time.



ATTENTION

The driver used for Real COM Mode is bundled with NPort Administrator. The driver is installed on your computer automatically when you install NPort 5100 Administration Suite.

One of the major conveniences of using Real COM Mode is that Real COM Mode allows users to continue using RS-232/422/485 serial communications software that was written for pure serial communications applications. The driver intercepts data sent to the host's COM port, packs it into a TCP/IP packet, and then redirects it through the host's Ethernet card. At the other end of the connection, the NPort 5100 accepts the Ethernet frame, unpacks the TCP/IP packet, and then sends it transparently sends it to the appropriate serial device attached to one of the NPort 5100's serial ports.

ATTENTION

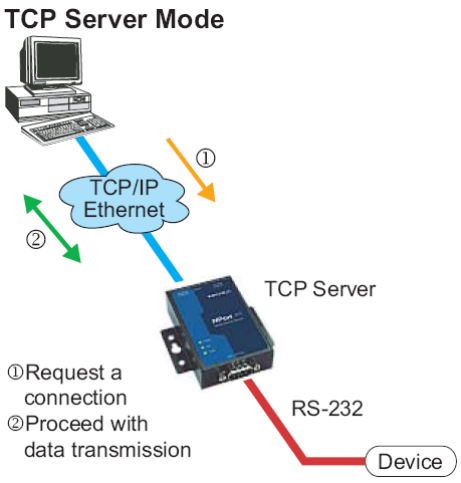
Real COM Mode allows several hosts to have access control to the same NPort 5100. The driver that comes with your NPort 5100 controls host access to attached serial devices by checking the host's IP address. Refer to the **Accessible IP Settings** section of Chapter 5 for more details.

TCP Server Mode

In **TCP Server Mode**, NPort 5100 is configured with a unique IP:Port combination on a TCP/IP network. In this case, NPort 5100 waits passively to be contacted by the host computer. After the host computer establishes a connection with the serial device, it can then proceed with data transmission. TCP Server mode also supports up to 4 simultaneous connections, so that multiple hosts can collect data from the same serial device—at the same time.

As illustrated in the figure, data transmission proceeds as follows:

1. The host requests a connection from the NPort 5100 configured for TCP Server Mode.
2. Once the connection is established, data can be transmitted in both directions—from the host to the NPort 5100, and from the NPort 5100 to the host.



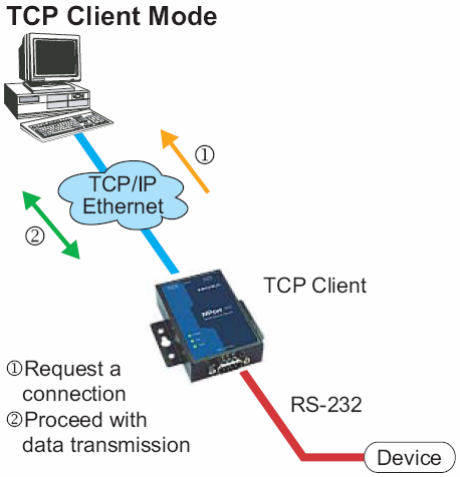
TCP Client Mode

In **TCP Client Mode**, the NPort 5100 can actively establish a TCP connection with a pre-determined host computer when serial data arrives.

After the data has been transferred, the NPort 5100 can disconnect automatically from the host computer by using the **TCP alive check time** or **Inactivity time** settings. Refer to Chapter 5 for detailed configuration instructions.

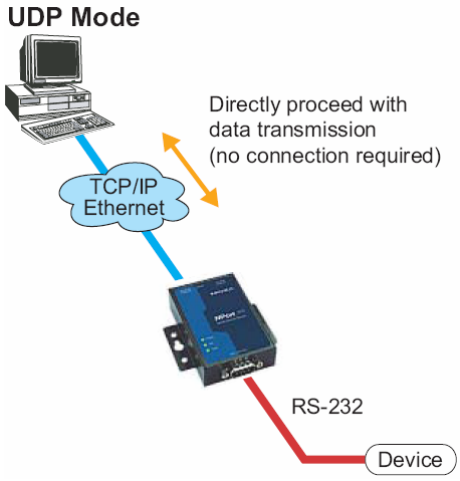
As illustrated in the figure, data transmission proceeds as follows:

1. The NPort 5100 configured for TCP Client Mode requests a connection from the host.
2. Once the connection is established, data can be transmitted in both directions—from the host to the NPort 5100, and from the NPort 5100 to the host.



UDP Mode

Compared to TCP communication, UDP is faster and more efficient. In UDP mode, you can unicast or multicast data from the serial device to one or multiple host computers, and the serial device can also receive data from one or multiple host computers, making this mode ideal for message display applications.



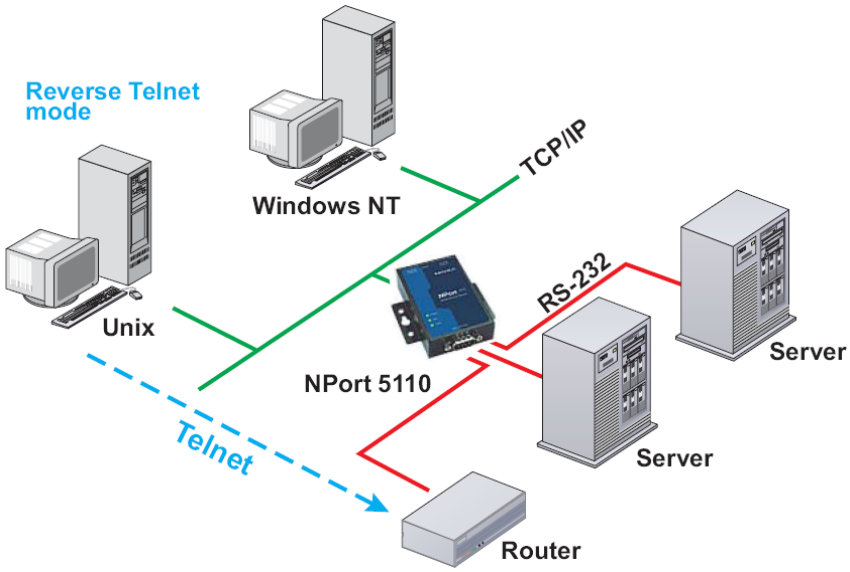
Pair Connection Mode

Pair Connection Mode employs two NPort 5100 in tandem, and can be used to remove the 15-meter distance limitation imposed by the RS-232/422/485 interface. One NPort 5100 is connected from its RS-232/422/485 port to the COM port of a PC or other type of computer, such as hand-held PDAs that have a serial port, and the serial device is connected to the RS-232/422/485 port of the other NPort 5100. The two NPort 5100 are then connected to each other with a cross-over Ethernet cable, both are connected to the same LAN, or in a more advanced setup, they communicate with each other over a WAN (i.e., through one or more routers). Pair Connection Mode transparently transfers both data and modem control signals (although it cannot transmit the DCD signal) between the two NPorts.

Ethernet Modem Mode

Ethernet Modem Mode is designed for use with legacy operating systems, such as MS-DOS, that do not support TCP/IP Ethernet. By connecting one of NPort 5100's serial ports to the MS-DOS computer's serial port, it is possible to use legacy software originally designed to transmit data via modem, but now transmit the data over the Ethernet.

Reverse Telnet Mode



Console management is commonly used by connecting to Console/AUX or COM ports of routers, switches, and UPS units. Rtelnet works the same as TCP Server mode in that only one TCP port is listened to after booting up. The system then waits for a host on the network to initiate a connection. The difference is that the TCP Server mode does not provide the conversion function provided by Telnet. If the connected devices need to use the CR/LF conversion function when controlling, then users must choose Rtelnet mode.

Disabled Mode

When the Operation Mode for a particular port is set to **Disabled**, that port will be disabled.

5

Web Console Configuration

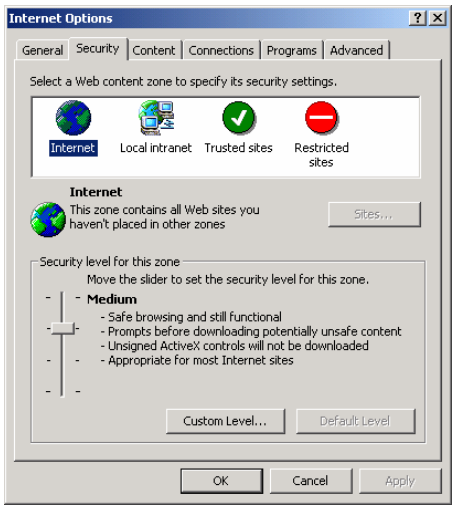
The Web Console is the most user-friendly method available to configure NPort 5100. In this chapter, we introduce the Web Console function groups and function definitions.

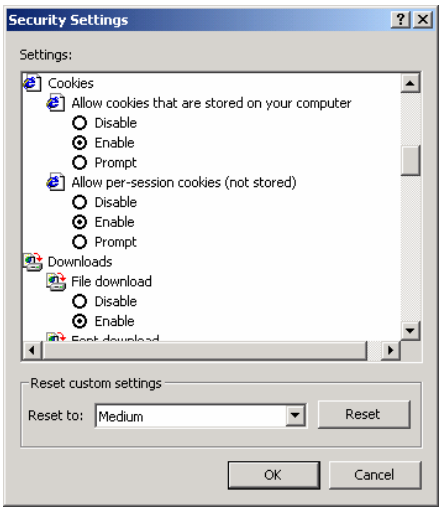
The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- **Opening Your Browser**
- **Basic Settings**
- **Network Settings**
- **Serial Settings**
- **Operating Settings**
  - Real COM Mode
  - TCP Server Mode
  - TCP Client Mode
  - UDP Mode
  - Pair Connection Mode
  - Ethernet Modem Mode
  - Reverse Telnet Mode
  - Disabled Mode
- **Accessible IP Settings**
- **Auto Warning Settings**
  - Auto warning: Email and SNMP trap
  - Event Type
- **Monitor**
  - Monitor Line
  - Monitor Async
  - Monitor Async-Settings
- **Change Password**
- **Load Factory Default**

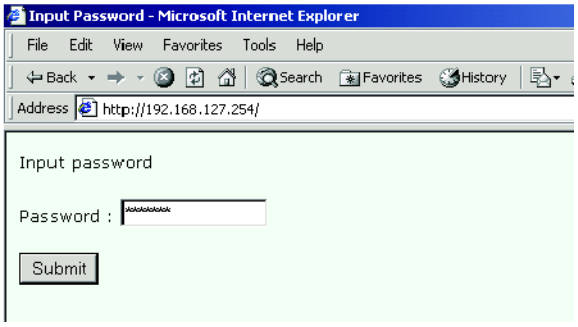
Opening Your Browser

1. Open your browser with the cookie function enabled. (To enable your browser for cookies, right click on your desktop Internet Explorer icon, select Properties, click on the Security tab, and then select the three Enable options as shown in the figure below.)





2. Type **192.168.127.254** in the **Address** input box (use the correct IP address if different from the default), and then press **Enter**.
3. Input the password if prompted. The password will be transmitted with MD5 encryption over the Ethernet. Note that you will not be prompted to enter the password if the NPort 5100 is not currently password protected.



ATTENTION

If you use other web browsers, remember to Enable the functions to "allow cookies that are stored on your computer" or "allow per-session cookies."

NPort 5100 uses cookies only for "password" transmission.

ATTENTION

Refer to Chapter 3, **Initial IP Address Configuration**, to see how to configure the IP address. Examples shown in this chapter use the Factory Default IP address (192.168.127.254).

4. The NPort 5100 homepage will open next. On this page, you can see a brief description of the Web Console's nine function groups.

ATTENTION

If you can't remember the password, the ONLY way to start configuring the NPort 5100 is to load factory defaults by using the Reset button located near the NPort 5100's RJ45 Ethernet port.

Remember to use NPort Administrator to export the configuration file when you have finished the configuration. After using the Reset button to load factory defaults, your configuration can be easily reloaded into the NPort 5100 by using the NPort Administrator Import function. Refer to Chapter 6 for more details about using the Export and Import functions.

ATTENTION

If your NPort 5100 application requires using password protection, you must enable the cookie function in your browser. If the cookie function is disabled, you will not be allowed to enter the Web Console Screen.

Basic Settings

Server name

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 39 characters	NP[model name]_[Serial No.]	Optional

This option is useful for specifying the location or application of different NPort 5100s.

Web/Telnet Console

The "Disable" option for "Web Console" and "Telnet Console" is included for security reasons. In some cases, you may want to disable one or both of these console utilities as an extra precaution to prevent unauthorized users from accessing your NPort 5100. The factory default for both Web console and Telnet console is **Enable**.

Web console

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
Enable or Disable	Enable	Required

Telnet console

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
Enable or Disable	Enable	Required

ATTENTION

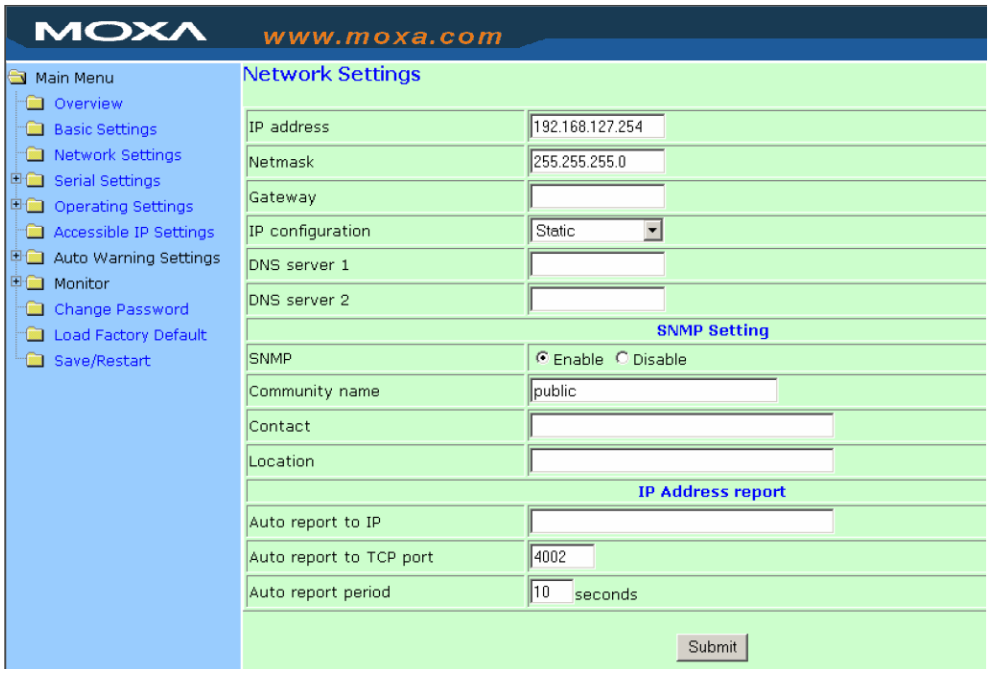
If you disable both the "Web console" and "Telnet console," you can still use NPort Administrator to configure NPort 5100 device servers either locally or remotely over the network. Refer to Chapter 6 for more details.

Reset button protect

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
No or Yes	None	Optional

NOTE: Select the **Yes** option to allow limited use of the Reset Button. In this case, the Reset Button can be used for only 60 seconds. I.e., 60 sec. after booting up, the Reset Button will be disabled automatically.

Network Settings



You must assign a valid IP address to the NPort 5100 before it will work in your network environment. Your network system administrator should provide you with an IP address and related settings for your network. The IP address must be unique within the network (otherwise, the NPort 5100 will not have a valid connection to the network). First time users can refer to Chapter 3, **Initial IP Address Configuration**, for more information.

You can choose from four possible **IP Configuration** modes—**Static**, **DHCP**, **DHCP/BOOTP**, and **BOOTP**—located under the web console screen's IP configuration drop-down box.

IP configuration

Method	Function Definition
Static	**User defined** IP address, Netmask, Gateway.
DHCP	DHCP Server assigned IP address, Netmask, Gateway, DNS, and Time Server
DHCP/BOOTP	DHCP Server assigned IP address, Netmask, Gateway, DNS, and Time Server, or BOOTP Server assigned IP address (if the DHCP Server does not respond)
BOOTP	BOOTP Server assigns IP address

IP address

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
E.g., 192.168.1.1 (IP addresses of the form *x.x.x*.0 and *x.x.x*.255 are invalid.)	192.168.127.254	Required

An IP address is a number assigned to a network device (such as a computer) as a permanent address on the network. Computers use the IP address to identify and talk to each other over the network. Choose a proper IP address which is unique and valid in your network environment.

Netmask

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
E.g., 255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0	Required

A subnet mask represents all of the network hosts at one geographic location, in one building, or on the same local area network. When a packet is sent out over the network, the NPort 5100 will use the subnet mask to check whether the desired TCP/IP host specified in the packet is on the local network segment. If the address is on the same network segment as the NPort 5100, a connection is established directly from the NPort 5100. Otherwise, the connection is established through the given default gateway.

Gateway

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
E.g., 192.168.1.1	None	Optional

A gateway is a network gateway that acts as an entrance to another network. Usually, the computers that control traffic within the network or at the local Internet service provider are gateway nodes. NPort 5100 needs to know the IP address of the default gateway computer in order to communicate with the hosts outside the local network environment. For correct gateway IP address information, consult the network administrator.

IP configuration

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
Static, DHCP, DHCP/BOOTP, BOOTP	Static	Required

ATTENTION

In Dynamic IP environments, the firmware will retry 3 times every 30 seconds until network settings are assigned by the DHCP or BOOTP server. The Timeout for each try increases from 1 second, to 3 seconds, to 5 seconds.

If the DHCP/BOOTP Server is unavailable, the firmware will use the default IP address (192.168.127.254), Netmask, and Gateway for IP settings.

DNS server 1 / DNS server 2

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
E.g., 192.168.1.1 (IP addresses of the form *x.x.x*.0 and *x.x.x*.255 are invalid.)	None	Optional

When the user wants to visit a particular website, the computer asks a Domain Name System (DNS) server for the website's correct IP address, and then the computer uses the response to connect to the web server. DNS is the way that Internet domain names are identified and translated into IP addresses. A domain name is an alphanumeric name, such as moxa.com, that it is usually easier to remember. A DNS server is a host that translates this kind of text-based domain name into the numeric IP address used to establish a TCP/IP connection.

In order to use NPort 5100's DNS feature, you need to configure the DNS server. Doing so allows NPort 5100 to use a host's domain name to access the host. NPort 5100 provides DNS server 1 and DNS server 2 configuration items to configure the IP address of the DNS server. DNS Server 2 is included for use when DNS sever 1 is unavailable.

NPort 5100 plays the role of DNS client, in the sense that the NPort 5100 will actively query the DNS server for the IP address associated with a particular domain name. NPort 5100 functions that support domain name are **Time server, Destination IP Address in TCP Client mode, Mail Server, SNMP trap server,** and **Auto report to IP**.

SNMP Settings

Community name

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 39 characters	public	Optional

A community name is a plain-text password mechanism that is used to weakly authenticate queries to agents of managed network devices.

Contact

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 39 characters (E.g., Support, 886-89191230 #300)	None	Optional

The SNMP contact information usually includes an emergency contact name and telephone or pager number.

Location

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 39 characters (E.g., Floor 1, office 2)	None	Optional

Specify the location string for SNMP agents such as NPort 5100. This string is usually set to the street address where the NPort 5100 is physically located.

IP Address Report

When NPort 5100 products are used in a dynamic IP environment, users must spend more time with IP management tasks. For example, if NPort 5100 works as a server (TCP or UDP), then the host, which acts as a client, must know the IP address of the server. If the DHCP server assigns a new IP address to NPort 5100, the host must have some way of determining NPort 5100's new IP address.

NPort 5100 products help out by periodically reporting their IP address to the IP location server, in case the dynamic IP has changed. The parameters shown below are used to configure the Auto IP report function. There are two ways to develop an "Auto IP report Server" to receive NPort 5100's Auto IP report.

1. Use Device Server Administrator's IP Address Report function.
2. "Auto IP report protocol", which can automatically receive the Auto IP report on a regular basis, is also available to help you develop your own software. Refer to Appendix E for the "Auto IP report protocol".

Auto report to IP

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
E.g., 192.168.1.1 or URL (IP addresses of the form *x.x.x*.0 and *x.x.x*.255 are invalid.)	None	Optional

Reports generated by the Auto report function will be automatically sent to this IP address.

Auto report to TCP port

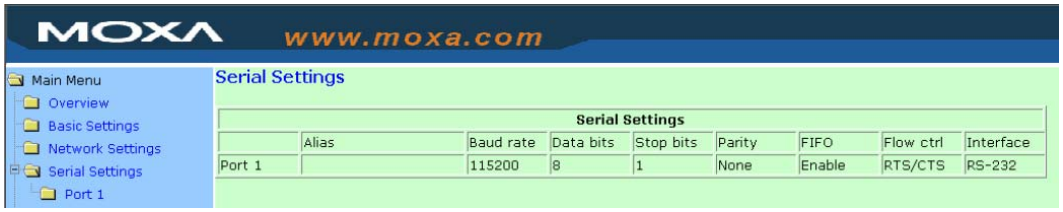
Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
E.g., 4001	4002	Optional

Auto report period

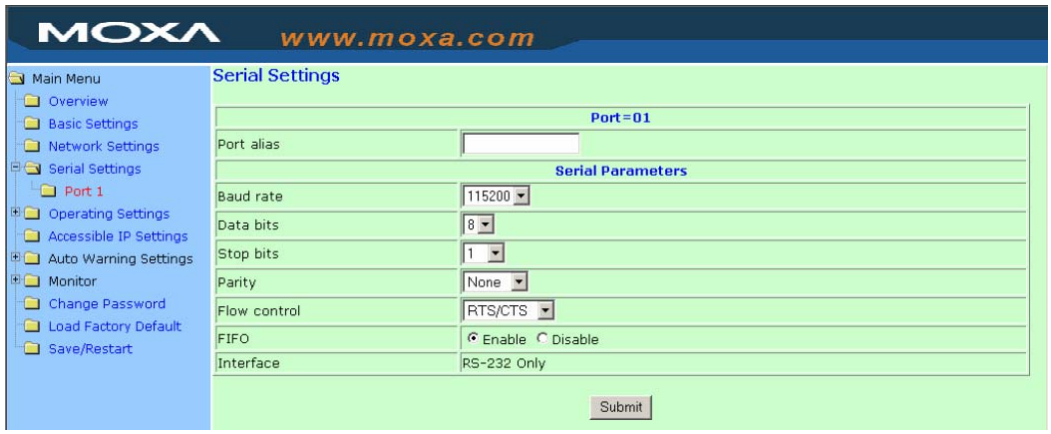
Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
Time interval (in seconds)	10	Optional

Serial Settings

Click **Serial Settings**, located under **Main Menu**, to display serial port settings for port 1.



To modify serial settings for a particular port, click either **Port 1** under **Serial Settings**, located under **Main Menu** on the left side of the browser window.



Port alias

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 15 characters (E.g., PLC-No.1)	None	Optional

"Port alias" is included to allow easy identification of the serial devices that are connected to NPort 5100's serial port.

Serial Parameters

ATTENTION

Check the serial communication parameters in your Serial Device's user's manual. You should set up NPort 5100's serial parameters with the same communication parameters used by your serial devices.

Baudrate

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
110 bps to 230.4 Kbps (NPort 5110) 110 bps to 921.6 Kbps (NPort 5150/5130)	115.2 Kbps	Required

Data bits

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
5, 6, 7, 8	8	Required

When the user sets Data bits to 5 bits, the Stop bits setting will automatically change to 1.5 bits.

Stop bits

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1, 1.5, 2	1	Required

Stop bits will be set to 1.5 when Data bits is set to 5 bits.

Parity

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
None, Even, Odd, Space, Mark	None	Required

Flow control

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
None, RTS/CTS, DTR/DSR, Xon/Xoff	RTS/CTS	Required

FIFO

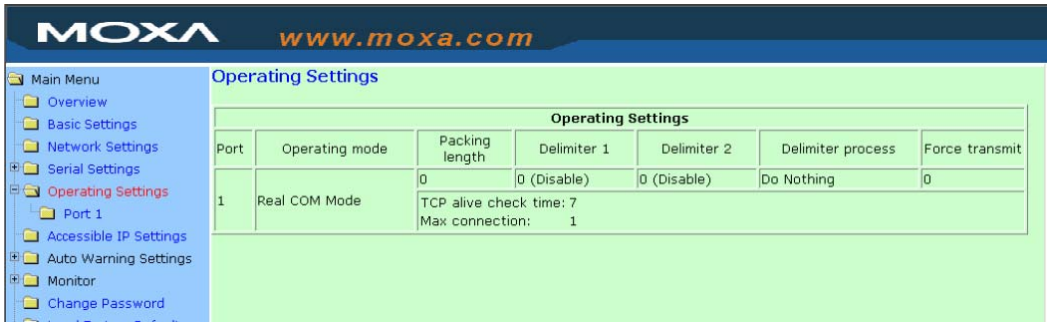
Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
Enable, Disable	Enable	Required

NPort 5100's serial ports provide a 16-byte FIFO both in the Tx and Rx directions. To prevent data loss during communication, disable the FIFO setting when your serial device does not have a FIFO.

Interface

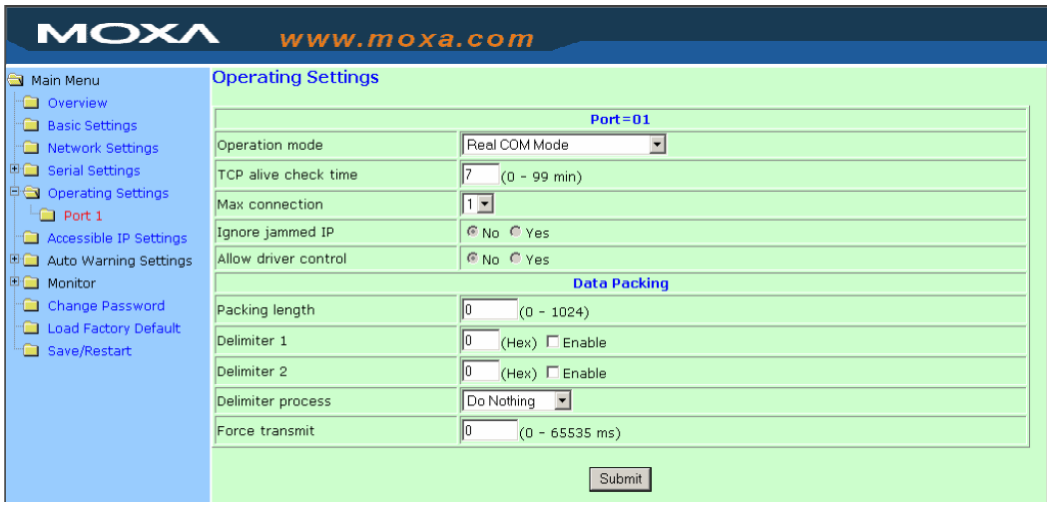
Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
RS-232/422/485 only	RS-232/422/485 only	Required

Operating Settings



Click **Operating Settings**, located under **Main Menu**, to display the operating settings for both of NPort 5100's serial ports.

Real COM Mode



TCP alive check time

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 99 min	7 min	Optional

0 min: TCP connection is not closed due to an idle TCP connection.

1 to 99 min: NPort 5100 automatically closes the TCP connection if there is no TCP activity for the given time. After the connection is closed, the NPort 5100 starts listening for another Real COM driver connection from another host.

Max connection

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1, 2, 3, 4	1	Required

Max connection is usually used when the user needs to receive data from different hosts simultaneously. The factory default is 1. In this case, only one specific host can access this port of the NPort 5100, and the Real COM driver on that host will have full control over the port.

Max. Connection 1:
Allows only 1 host's Real COM driver to open the specific NPort 5100 serial port.

Max Connection 2 to 4:
Allows 2 to 4 host's Real COM drivers to open the specific NPort 5100 serial port, at the same time. When multiple hosts' Real COM drivers open the serial port at the same time, the COM driver only provides a pure data tunnel without control ability. That is, this serial port parameter will use the firmware's settings, not depend on your application program (AP).

Application software that is based on the COM driver will receive a driver response of "success" when the software uses any of the Win32 API functions. The firmware will only send the data back to the driver on the host.

Data will be sent first-in-first-out when data comes into the NPort 5100 from the Ethernet interface.

ATTENTION

When Max connection is set to 2, 3, or 4, this means that the NPort 5100 will be using a "multi connection application" (i.e., 2, 3, or 4 hosts are allowed access to the port at the same time). When using a multi connection application, the NPort 5100 will use the serial communication parameters set in the console. All of the hosts connected to that port must use the same serial settings. If one of the hosts opens the COM port with parameters that are different from the NPort 5100's console setting, data communication may not work properly.

Ignore jammed IP

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
No or Yes	No	Optional

Previously, when Max connections > 1, and the serial device is transmitting data, if any one of the connected hosts is not responding, it will wait until the data has been transmitted successfully before transmitting the second group of data to all hosts. Currently, if you select Yes for "Ignore jammed IP," the host that is not responding will be ignored, but the data will still be transmitted to the other hosts.

Allow driver control

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
No or Yes	No	Optional

If "max connection" is greater than 1, NPort will ignore driver control commands from all connected hosts. However, if you set "Allow driver control" to YES, control commands will be accepted. Note that since NPort 5100 may get configuration changes from multiple hosts, the most recent command received will take precedence.

Packing length

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 1024	0	Optional

Default = 0, The Delimiter Process will be followed, regardless of the length of the data packet. If the data length (in bytes) matches the configured value, the data will be forced out. The data length can be configured for 0 to 1024 bytes. Set to 0 if you do not need to limit the length.

Delimiter 1

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
00 to FF (hex)	None	Optional

Delimiter 2

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
00 to FF (hex)	None	Optional

Once the NPort 5100 receives both delimiters through its serial port, it immediately packs all data currently in its buffer and sends it to the NPort 5100's Ethernet port.

ATTENTION

Delimiter 2 is optional. If left blank, then Delimiter 1 alone trips clearing of the buffer. If the size of the serial data received is greater than 1 KB, the NPort 5100 will automatically pack the data and send it to the Ethernet. However, to use the delimiter function, you must at least enable Delimiter 1. If Delimiter 1 is left blank and Delimiter 2 is enabled, the delimiter function will not work properly.

Delimiter process

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
Do nothing, Delimiter + 1, Delimiter + 2, Strip Delimiter	Do Nothing	Optional

[Delimiter + 1] or [Delimiter + 2]: The data will be transmitted when an additional byte (for Delimiter +1), or an additional 2 bytes (for Delimiter +2) of data is received after receiving the Delimiter.

[Strip Delimiter]: When the Delimiter is received, the Delimiter is deleted (i.e., stripped), and the remaining data is transmitted.

[Do nothing]: The data will be transmitted when the Delimiter is received.

Force transmit

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 65535 ms	0 ms	Optional

0: Disable the force transmit timeout.

1 to 65535: Forces the NPort 5100's TCP/IP protocol software to try to pack serial data received during the specified time into the same data frame.

This parameter defines the time interval during which NPort 5100 fetches the serial data from its internal buffer. If data is incoming through the serial port, NPort 5100 stores the data in the internal buffer. NPort 5100 transmits data stored in the buffer via TCP/IP, but only if the internal buffer is full or if the Force transmit time interval reaches the time specified under Force transmit timeout.

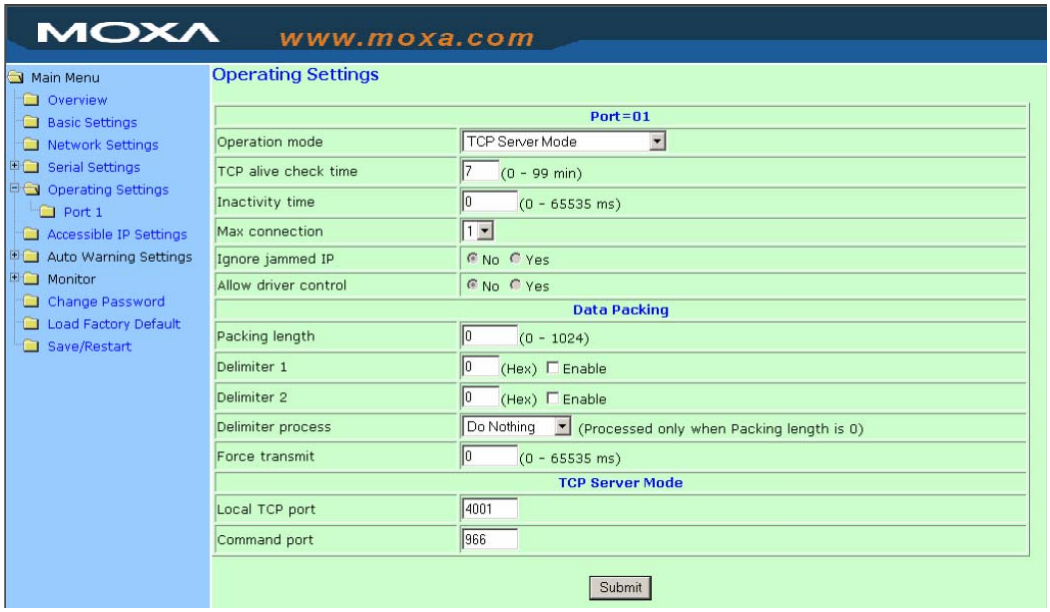
The optimal Force transmit timeout depends on your application, but it must be at least larger than one character interval within the specified baudrate. For example, assume that the serial port is set to 1200 bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. In this case, the total number of bits needed to send a character is 10 bits, and the time required to transfer one character is

(10 (bits) / 1200 (bits/s)) * 1000 (ms/s) = 8.3 ms.

Therefore, you should set Force transmit timeout to be larger than 8.3 ms, so in this case, it must be greater than or equal to 10 ms.

If the user wants to send a series of characters in the same packet, the serial device attached to NPort 5100 should send that series of characters during a time interval less than the Force transmit timeout for NPort 5100, and the total length of data must be less than or equal to NPort 5100's internal buffer size. The serial communication buffer size for NPort 5100 is 1 KB per port.

TCP Server Mode



TCP alive check time

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 99 min	7 min	Optional

0 min: TCP connection is not closed due to an idle TCP connection.

1 to 99 min: The NPort 5100 automatically closes the TCP connection if there is no TCP activity for the given time. After the connection is closed, the NPort 5100 starts listening for another host's TCP connection.

Inactivity time

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 65535 ms	0 ms	Optional

0 ms: TCP connection is not closed due to an idle serial line.

0-65535 ms: The NPort 5100 automatically closes the TCP connection if there is no serial data activity for the given time. After the connection is closed, the NPort 5100 starts listening for another host's TCP connection.

This parameter defines the maintenance status as Closed or Listen for the TCP connection. The connection is closed if there is no incoming or outgoing data through the serial port during the specific Inactivity time.

If the Inactivity time is set to 0, the current TCP connection is kept active until a connection close request is received. Although Inactivity time is disabled, the NPort 5100 will check the connection status between the NPort 5100 and remote host by sending "keep alive" packets periodically. If the remote host does not respond to the packet, NPort 5100 assumes that the connection was closed down unintentionally. NPort 5100 will then force the existing TCP connection to close.

ATTENTION

The Inactivity time should at least be set larger than that of Force transmit timeout. To prevent the unintended loss of data due to the session being disconnected, it is highly recommended that this value is set large enough so that the intended data transfer is completed.

Max connection

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1, 2, 3, 4	1	Required

Max connection is usually used when the user needs to receive data from different hosts simultaneously. The factory default only allows 1 connection at a time.

Max. connection 1:
NPort only allows 1 host to open the TCP connection to the specific serial port.

Max connection 2 to 4:
Allows 2 to 4 host's TCP connection request to open this NPort 5100 serial port, at the same time. When multiple hosts establish a TCP connection to the specific serial port at the same time, NPort 5100 will duplicate the serial data and transmit to all of the hosts. Ethernet data is sent on a first-in-first-out basis to the serial port when data comes into NPort 5100 from the Ethernet interface.

Ignore jammed IP

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
No or Yes	No	Optional

Previously, when Max connections > 1, and the serial device is transmitting data, if any one of the connected hosts is not responding, it will wait until the data has been transmitted successfully before transmitting the second group of data to all hosts. Currently, if you select Yes for "Ignore jammed IP," the host that is not responding will be ignored, but the data will still be transmitted to the other hosts.

Allow driver control

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
No or Yes	No	Optional

If "max connection" is greater than 1, the NPort will ignore driver control commands from all connected hosts. However, if you set "Allow driver control" to YES, control commands will be accepted. Note that since the NPort 5100 may get configuration changes from multiple hosts, the most recent command received will take precedence.

Packing length

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 1024	0	Optional

Default = 0, The Delimiter Process will be followed, regardless of the length of the data packet. If the data length (in bytes) matches the configured value, the data will be forced out. The data length can be configured for 0 to 1024 bytes. Set to 0 if you do not need to limit the length.

Delimiter 1

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
00 to FF	None	Optional

Delimiter 2

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
00 to FF	None	Optional

Once the NPort 5100 receives both delimiters through its serial port, it immediately packs all data currently in its buffer and sends it out the NPort 5100's Ethernet port.

ATTENTION

Delimiter 2 is optional. If left blank, then Delimiter 1 alone trips clearing of the buffer. If the size of the serial data received is greater than 1 KB, the NPort 5100 will automatically pack the data and send it to the Ethernet. However, to use the delimiter function, you must at least enable Delimiter 1. If Delimiter 1 is left blank and Delimiter 2 is enabled, the delimiter function will not work properly.

Delimiter process

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
Do nothing Delimiter + 1, Delimiter + 2 Strip Delimiter	Do Nothing	Optional

[Delimiter + 1] or [Delimiter + 2]: The data will be transmitted when an additional byte (for Delimiter +1), or an additional 2 bytes (for Delimiter +2) of data is received after receiving the Delimiter.

[Strip Delimiter]: When the Delimiter is received, the Delimiter is deleted (i.e., stripped), and the remaining data is transmitted.

[Do nothing]: The data will be transmitted when the Delimiter is received.

Force transmit

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 65535 ms	0 ms	Optional

0: Disable the force transmit timeout.

1 to 65535: Forces the NPort 5100's TCP/IP protocol software to try to pack serial data received during the specified time into the same data frame.

This parameter defines the time interval during which NPort 5100 fetches the serial data from its internal buffer. If data is incoming through the serial port, NPort 5100 stores the data in the internal buffer. NPort 5100 transmits data stored in the buffer via TCP/IP, but only if the internal buffer is full or if the Force transmit time interval reaches the time specified under Force transmit timeout.

The optimal Force transmit timeout depends on your application, but it must be at least larger than one character interval within the specified baudrate. For example, assume that the serial port is set to 1200 bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. In this case, the total number of bits needed to send a character is 10 bits, and the time required to transfer one character is

(10 (bits) / 1200 (bits/s)) * 1000 (ms/s) = 8.3 ms.

Therefore, you should set Force transmit timeout to be larger than 8.3 ms, so in this case, it must be greater than or equal to 10 ms.

If the user wants to send a series of characters in the same packet, the serial device attached to NPort 5100 should send that series of characters during a time interval less than the Force transmit timeout for NPort 5100, and the total length of data must be less than or equal to NPort 5100's internal buffer size. The serial communication buffer size for NPort 5100 is 1 KB per port.

Local TCP port

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 65535	4001	Required

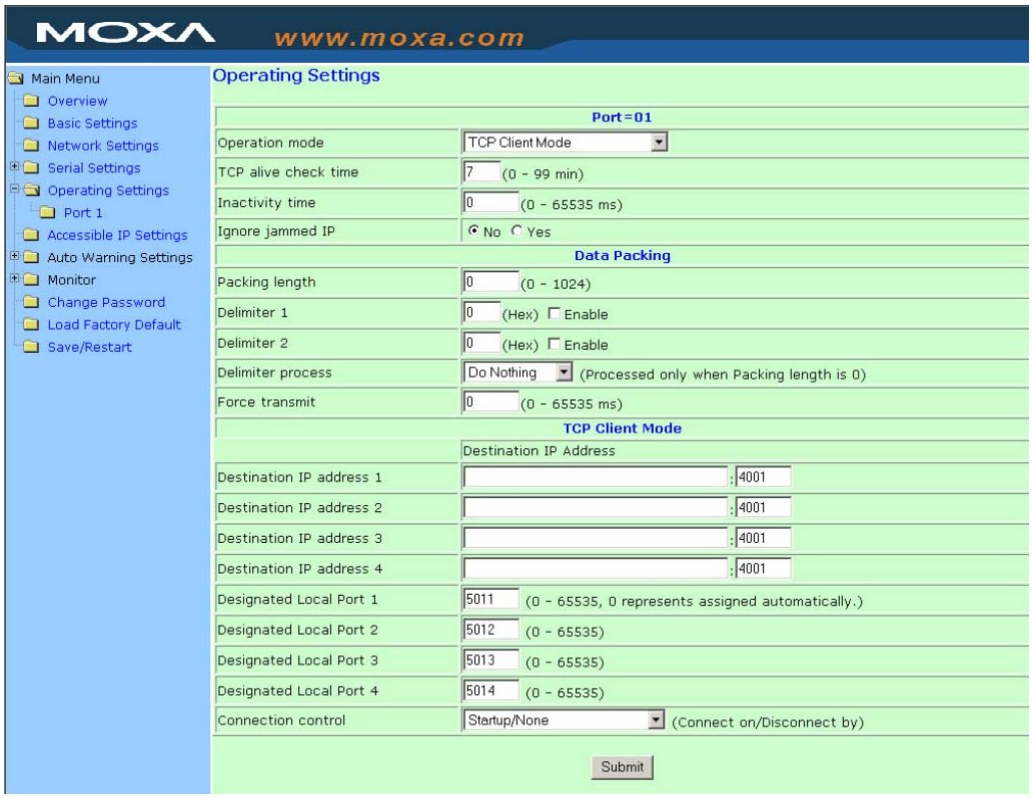
The "Local TCP port" is the TCP port that NPort 5100 uses to listen to connections, and that other devices must use to contact NPort 5100. To avoid conflicts with well known TCP ports, the default is set to 4001.

Command port

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 65535	966	Optional

The "Command port" is a listen TCP port for IP-Serial Lib commands from the host. In order to prevent a TCP port conflict with other applications, the user can set the Command port to another port if needed. IP-Serial Lib will automatically check the Command Port on NPort 5100 so that the user does not need to configure the program.

TCP Client Mode



TCP alive check time

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 99 min	7 min	Optional

0 min: TCP connection is not closed due to an idle TCP connection.

1 to 99 min: NPort 5100 automatically closes the TCP connection if there is no TCP activity for the given time.

Inactivity time

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 65535 ms	0 ms	Optional

0 ms: TCP connection is not closed due to an idle serial line.

0-65535 ms: NPort 5100 automatically closes the TCP connection if there is no serial data activity for the given time.

This parameter defines the maintenance status as Closed or Listen for the TCP connection. The connection is closed if there is no incoming or outgoing data through the serial port during the specific Inactivity time.

If the Inactivity time is set to 0, the current TCP connection is kept active until a connection close request is received. Although Inactivity time is disabled, the NPort 5100 will check the connection status between the NPort 5100 and remote host by sending "keep alive" packets periodically. If the remote host does not respond to the packet, NPort 5100 assumes that the connection was closed

down unintentionally. NPort 5100 will then force the existing TCP connection to close.

ATTENTION

The Inactivity time should at least be set larger than that of Force transmit timeout. To prevent the unintended loss of data due to the session being disconnected, it is highly recommended that this value is set large enough so that the intended data transfer is completed.

ATTENTION

Inactivity time is ONLY active when "TCP connect on" is set to "Any character."

Ignore jammed IP

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
No or Yes	No	Optional

Previously, when Max connections > 1, and the serial device is transmitting data, if any one of the connected hosts is not responding, it will wait until the data has been transmitted successfully before transmitting the second group of data to all hosts. Currently, if you select Yes for "Ignore jammed IP," the host that is not responding will be ignored, but the data will still be transmitted to the other hosts.

Packing length

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 1024	0	Optional

Default = 0, The Delimiter Process will be followed, regardless of the length of the data packet. If the data length (in bytes) matches the configured value, the data will be forced out. The data length can be configured for 0 to 1024 bytes. Set to 0 if you do not need to limit the length.

Delimiter 1

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
00 to FF (hex)	None	Optional

Delimiter 2

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
00 to FF (hex)	None	Optional

Once the NPort 5100 receives both delimiters through its serial port, it immediately packs all data currently in its buffer and sends it to the NPort 5100's Ethernet port.

ATTENTION

Delimiter 2 is optional. If left blank, then Delimiter 1 alone trips clearing of the buffer. If the size of the serial data received is greater than 1 KB, the NPort 5100 will automatically pack the data and send it to the Ethernet. However, to use the delimiter function, you must at least enable Delimiter 1. If Delimiter 1 is left blank and Delimiter 2 is enabled, the delimiter function will not work properly.

Delimiter process

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
Do nothing, Delimiter + 1, Delimiter + 2, Strip Delimiter	Do Nothing	Optional

[Delimiter + 1] or [Delimiter + 2]: The data will be transmitted when an additional byte (for Delimiter +1), or an additional 2 bytes (for Delimiter +2) of data is received after receiving the Delimiter.

[Strip Delimiter]: When the Delimiter is received, the Delimiter is deleted (i.e., stripped), and the remaining data is transmitted.

[Do nothing]: The data will be transmitted when the Delimiter is received.

Force transmit

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 65535 ms	0 ms	Optional

0: Disable the force transmit timeout.

1 to 65535: Forces the NPort 5100's TCP/IP protocol software to try to pack serial data received during the specified time into the same data frame.

This parameter defines the time interval during which NPort 5100 fetches the serial data from its internal buffer. If data is incoming through the serial port, NPort 5100 stores the data in the internal buffer. NPort 5100 transmits data stored in the buffer via TCP/IP, but only if the internal buffer is full or if the Force transmit time interval reaches the time specified under Force transmit timeout.

The optimal Force transmit timeout depends on your application, but it must be at least larger than one character interval within the specified baudrate. For example, assume that the serial port is set to 1200 bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. In this case, the total number of bits needed to send a character is 10 bits, and the time required to transfer one character is

(10 (bits) / 1200 (bits/s)) * 1000 (ms/s) = 8.3 ms.

Therefore, you should set Force transmit timeout to be larger than 8.3 ms, so in this case, it must be greater than or equal to 10 ms.

If the user wants to send a series of characters in the same packet, the serial device attached to NPort 5100 should send that series of characters during a time interval less than the Force transmit timeout for NPort 5100, and the total length of data must be less than or equal to NPort 5100's internal buffer size. The serial communication buffer size for NPort 5100 is 1 KB per port.

Destination IP address 1

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
IP address or Domain Name (E.g., 192.168.1.1)	None	Required

Allows NPort 5100 to connect actively to the remote host whose IP address is set by this parameter.

Destination IP address 2/3/4

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
IP address or Domain Name (E.g., 192.168.1.1)	None	Required

Allows the NPort 5100 to connect actively to the remote host whose IP address is set by this parameter.

ATTENTION

Up to 4 connections can be established between the NPort 5100 and hosts. The connection speed or throughput may be low if one of the four connections is slow, since the 1 slow connection will slow down the other 3 connections.

ATTENTION

The "Destination IP address" parameter can use both IP address and Domain Name. For some applications, the user may need to send the data actively to the remote destination domain name.

Designated Local Port 1/2/3/4

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
TCP Port No.	5011 *(Port 1)* 5012 *(Port 2)* 5013 *(Port 3)* 5014 *(Port 4)*	Required

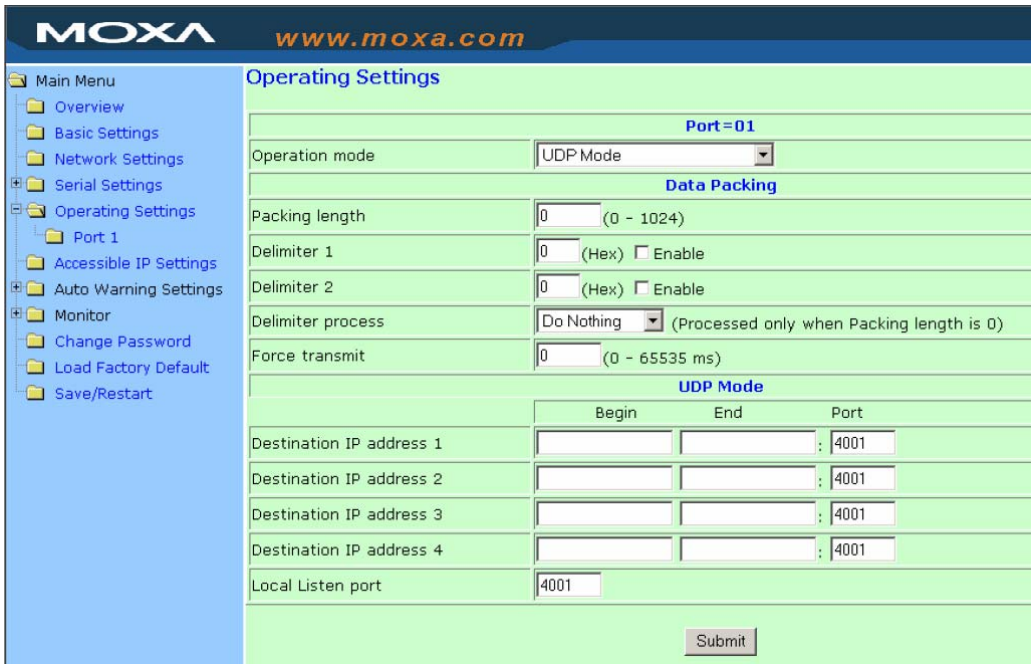
Connection control

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
Startup/None, Any Character/None, Any Character/Inactivity Time, DSR ON/DSR OFF, DSR ON/None, DCD ON/DCD OFF, DCD ON/None	Startup/None	Required

The meaning of each of the above settings is given in the table below. In general, both the Connect condition and Disconnect condition are given.

Connect/Disconnect	Description
Startup/None (default)	A TCP connection will be established on startup, and will remain active indefinitely.
Any Character/None	A TCP connection will be established when any character is received from the serial interface, and will remain active indefinitely.
Any Character/ Inactivity Time	A TCP connection will be established when any character is received from the serial interface, and will be disconnected when the Inactivity time out is reached.
DSR On/DSR Off	A TCP connection will be established when a DSR "On" signal is received, and will be disconnected when a DSR "Off" signal is received.
DSR On/None	A TCP connection will be established when a DSR "On" signal is received, and will remain active indefinitely.
DCD On/DCD Off	A TCP connection will be established when a DCD "On" signal is received, and will be disconnected when a DCD "Off" signal is received.
DCD On/None	A TCP connection will be established when a DCD "On" signal is received, and will remain active indefinitely.

UDP Mode



Packing length

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 1024	0	Optional

Default = 0, The Delimiter Process will be followed, regardless of the length of the data packet. If the data length (in bytes) matches the configured value, the data will be forced out. The data length can be configured for 0 to 1024 bytes. Set to 0 if you do not need to limit the length.

Delimiter 1

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
00 to FF	None	Optional

Delimiter 2

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
00 to FF	None	Optional

Once the NPort 5100 receives both delimiters through its serial port, it immediately packs all data currently in its buffer and sends it out the NPort 5100's Ethernet port.

ATTENTION

Delimiter 2 is optional. If left blank, then Delimiter 1 alone trips clearing of the buffer. If the size of the serial data received is greater than 1 KB, the NPort 5100 will automatically pack the data and send it to the Ethernet. However, to use the delimiter function, you must at least enable Delimiter 1. If Delimiter 1 is left blank and Delimiter 2 is enabled, the delimiter function will not work properly.

Delimiter process

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
Do nothing, Delimiter + 1, Delimiter + 2 Strip Delimiter	Do Nothing	Optional

[Delimiter + 1] or [Delimiter + 2]: The data will be transmitted when an additional byte (for Delimiter +1), or an additional 2 bytes (for Delimiter +2) of data is received after receiving the Delimiter.

[Strip Delimiter]: When the Delimiter is received, the Delimiter is deleted (i.e., stripped), and the remaining data is transmitted.

[Do nothing]: The data will be transmitted when the Delimiter is received.

Force transmit

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 65535 ms	0 ms	Optional

0: Disable the force transmit timeout.

1 to 65535: Forces the NPort 5100's TCP/IP protocol software to try to pack serial data received during the specified time into the same data frame.

This parameter defines the time interval during which NPort 5100 fetches the serial data from its internal buffer. If data is incoming through the serial port, NPort 5100 stores the data in the internal buffer. NPort 5100 transmits data stored in the buffer via TCP/IP, but only if the internal buffer is full or if the Force transmit time interval reaches the time specified under Force transmit timeout.

The optimal Force transmit timeout depends on your application, but it must be at least larger than one character interval within the specified baudrate. For example, assume that the serial port is set to 1200 bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. In this case, the total number of bits needed to send a character is 10 bits, and the time required to transfer one character is

(10 (bits) / 1200 (bits/s)) * 1000 (ms/s) = 8.3 ms.

Therefore, you should set Force transmit timeout to be larger than 8.3 ms, so in this case, it must be greater than or equal to 10 ms.

If the user wants to send a series of characters in the same packet, the serial device attached to NPort 5100 should send that series of characters during a time interval less than the Force transmit timeout for NPort 5100, and the total length of data must be less than or equal to NPort 5100's internal buffer size. The serial communication buffer size for NPort 5100 is 1 KB per port.

Destination IP address 1

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
IP address range E.g., Begin: 192.168.1.1 End: 192.168.1.10	Begin: Empty End: Empty Port: 4001	Required

Destination IP address 2/3/4

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
IP address range E.g., Begin: 192.168.1.11 End: 192.168.1.20	Begin: Empty End: Empty Port: 4001	Optional

Local listen port

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 65535	4001	Required

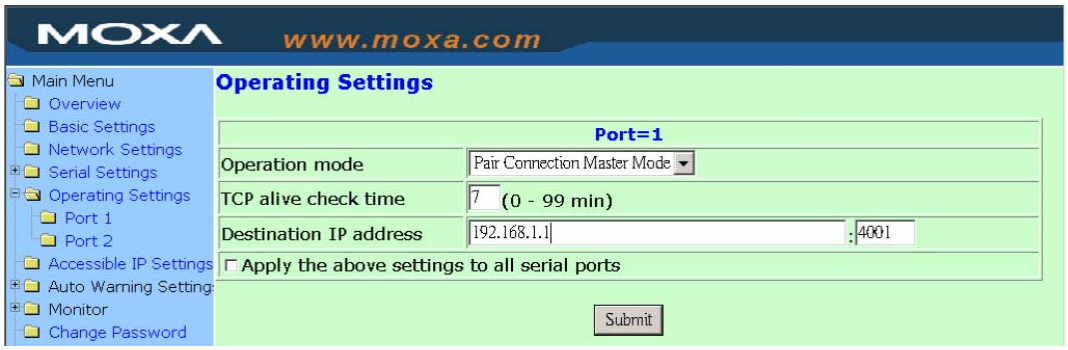
The UDP port that NPort 5100 listens to, and that other devices must use to contact NPort 5100. To avoid conflicts with well known UDP ports, the default is set to 4001.

Pair Connection Mode

Pair Connection Mode employs two NPort 5100 device servers in tandem, and can be used to remove the 15-meter distance limitation imposed by the RS-232/422/485 interface. One NPort 5100 is connected from its RS-232/422/485 port to the COM port of a PC or other type of computer, such as hand-held PDAs that have a serial port, and the serial device is connected to the RS-232/422/485 port of the other NPort 5100. The two NPort 5100 device servers are then connected to each other with a cross-over Ethernet cable, both are connected to the same LAN, or in a more advanced setup, they communicate with each other over a WAN (i.e., through one or more routers). Pair Connection Mode transparently transfers both data and modem control signals (although it cannot transmit the DCD signal) between the two NPorts.

Pair Connection Master Mode

When using Pair Connection Mode, you must select **Pair Connection Master Mode** for the Operation mode of one of the NPort 5100 device servers. In effect, this NPort 5100 will be acting as a TCP client.



TCP alive check time

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 99 min	7 min	Required

0 min: TCP connection is not closed due to an idle TCP connection.

1 to 99 min: The NPort 5100 closes the TCP connection automatically if there is no TCP activity for the given time.

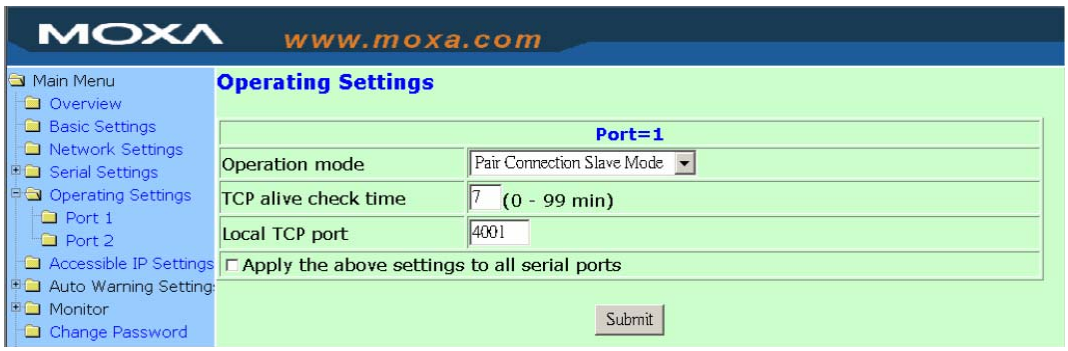
Destination IP address

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
IP address or Domain Name (E.g., 192.168.1.1)	*blank*	Optional
TCP port No.	4001	Required

The Pair Connection "Master" will contact the network host that has this IP address. Data will be transmitted through the port No. (4001 by default). Note that you must configure the same TCP port No. for the device server acting as the Pair Connection "Slave."

Pair Connection Slave Mode

When using Pair Connection Mode, you must select **Pair Connection Slave Mode** for the Operation mode of one of the NPort 5100 device servers. In effect, this NPort 5100 will be acting as a TCP server.



TCP alive check time

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 99 min	7 min	Required

0 min: TCP connection is not closed due to an idle TCP connection.

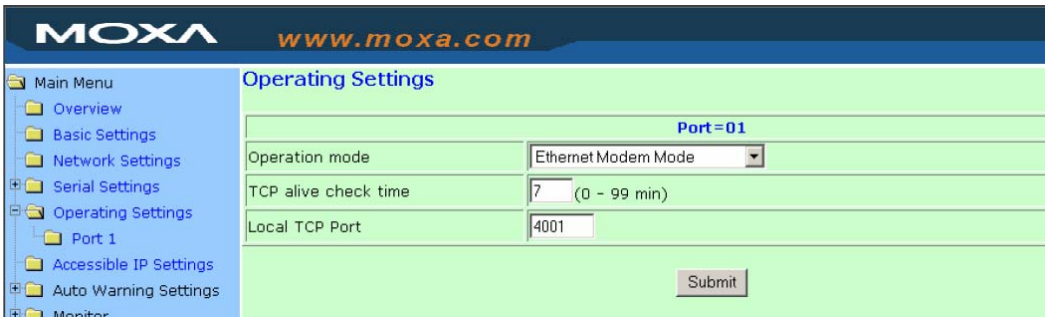
1 to 99 min: The NPort 5100 closes the TCP connection automatically if there is no TCP activity for the given time.

Local TCP port

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
TCP port No. (e.g., 4001)	4001	Required

This Port No. must be the same port No. that you set up for the Pair Connection "Master" device server.

Ethernet Modem Mode



Dial-in

NPort 5100 listens for a TCP/IP connection request from the remote Ethernet modem or host. NPort 5100's response depends on the ATS0 value, as outlined below.

ATS0=0 (default):

NPort 5100 will temporarily accept the TCP connection and then send the "RING" signal out through the serial port. The serial controller must reply with "ATA" within 2.5 seconds to accept the connection request, after which NPort 5100 enters data mode. If no "ATA" command is received, NPort 5100 will disconnect after sending three "RING" signals.

ATS0≧1:

NPort 5100 will accept the TCP connection immediately and then send the "CONNECT <baud>" command to the serial port, in which <baud> represents the baudrate of NPort 5100's serial port. After that, NPort 5100 immediately enters data mode.

Dial-out

NPort 5100 accepts the AT command "ATD <IP>:<TCP port>" from the serial port and then requests a TCP connection from the remote Ethernet Modem or PC. This is where <IP> is the IP address of the remote Ethernet modem or PC, and <TCP port> is the TCP port number of the remote Ethernet modem or PC. Once the remote unit accepts this TCP connection, NPort 5100 will send out the "CONNECT <baud>" signal via the serial port and then enter data mode.

Disconnection request from local site

When NPort 5100s is in data mode, the user can drive the DTR signal to OFF, or send "+++" from the local serial port to NPort 5100. NPort 5100 will enter command mode and return "NO CARRIER" via the serial port, and then input "ATH" to shut down the TCP connection after 1 second.

NOTE The "+++" command cannot be divided. The "+" character can be changed in register S2, and the guard time, which prefixes and suffixes the "+++" in order to protect the raw data, can be changed in register S12.

Disconnection request from remote site

After the TCP connection has been shut down by the remote Ethernet modem or PC, NPort 5100 will send the "NO CARRIER" signal via the serial port and then return to command mode.

AT Commands

NPort 5100 supports the following common AT commands used with a typical modem:

No.	AT command	Description	Remarks
1	ATA	Answer manually	
2	ATD <IP>:<Port>	Dial up the IP address: Port No.	
3	ATE	ATE0=Echo OFF ATE1=Echo ON (default)	
4	ATH	ATH0=On-hook (default) ATH1=Off-hook	
5	ATI, ATI0, ATI1, ATI2	Modem version	reply "OK" only
6	ATL	Speaker volume option	reply "OK" only
7	ATM	Speaker control option	reply "OK" only
8	ATO	On line command	
9	ATP, ATT	Set Pulse/Tone Dialing mode	reply "OK" only
10	ATQ0, ATQ1	Quiet command (default=ATQ0)	
11	ATSr=n	Change the contents of S register	See "S registers"
12	ATSr?	Read the contents of S register	See "S registers"
13	ATV	Result code type ATV0 for digit code ATV1 for text code 0=OK 1=connect (default) 2=ring 3=No carrier 4=error	
14	ATZ	Reset (disconnect, enter command mode and restore the flash settings)	
15	AT&C	Serial port DCD control AT&C0=DCD always on AT&C1=DTE detects connection by DCD on/off (default)	
16	AT&D	Serial port DTR control AT&D0=recognize DTE always ready AT&D1, AT&D2=reply	

		DTE when DTR On (default)	
17	AT&F	Restore manufacturer's settings	
18	AT&G	Select guard time	reply "OK" only
19	AT&R	Serial port RTS option command	reply "OK" only
20	AT&S	Serial port DSR control	reply "OK" only
21	AT&V	View settings	
22	AT&W	Write current settings to flash for next boot up	

S Registers

No.	S Register	Description & default value	Remarks
1	S0	Ring to auto-answer (default=0)	
2	S1	Ring counter (always=0)	no action applied
3	S2	Escape code character (default=43 ASCII "+")	
4	S3	Return character (default=13 ASCII)	
5	S4	Line feed character (default=10 ASCII)	
6	S5	Backspace character (default= 8 ASCII)	
7	S6	Wait time for dial tone (always=2, unit=sec)	no action applied
8	S7	Wait time for carrier (default=3, unit=sec)	
9	S8	Pause time for dial delay (always=2, unit=sec)	no action applied
10	S9	Carrier detect response time (always=6, unit 1/10 sec)	no action applied
11	S10	Delay for hang up after carrier (always=14, unit 1/10 sec)	no action applied
12	S11	DTMF duration and spacing (always=100 ms)	no action applied
13	S12	Escape code guard time (default=50, unit 1/50 sec) to control the idle time for "+++"	

TCP alive check time

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 99 min	7 min	Required

0 min: TCP connection is not closed due to an idle TCP connection.

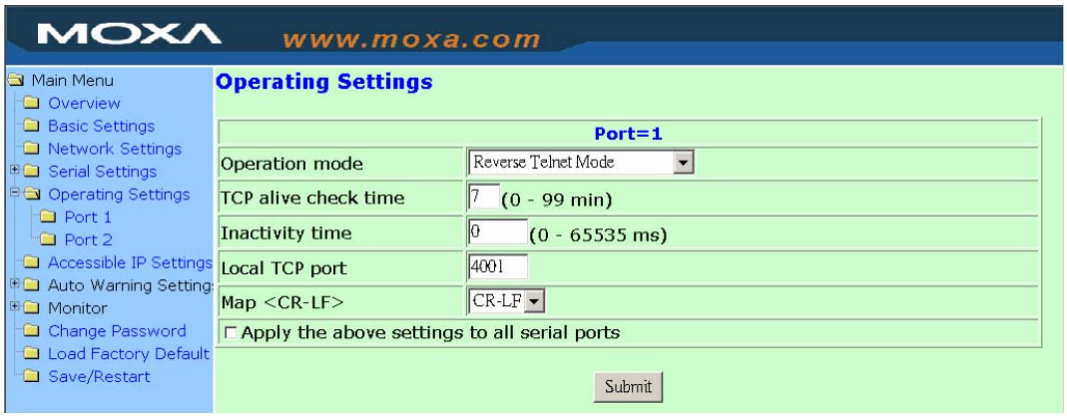
1 to 99 min: NPort 5100 closes the TCP connection automatically if there is no TCP activity for the given time.

Local TCP port

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 65535	4001	Required

The TCP port that other devices must use to contact this device. To avoid conflicts with standard TCP ports, the default is set to 4001.

Reverse Telnet Mode



TCP alive check time

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 99 min	7 min	Optional

0 min: TCP connection is not closed due to an idle TCP connection.

1 to 99 min: NPort 5100 automatically closes the TCP connection if there is no TCP activity for the given time.

Inactivity time

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
0 to 65535 ms	0	Optional

Idle time setting for auto-disconnection. 0 min. means it will never disconnect.

Local TCP port

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 65535	4001	Required

Each of NPort 5100's serial ports is mapped to a TCP port. To avoid conflicts with common TCP port numbers, set port numbers to 4001 for port 1, 4002 for port 2, etc.

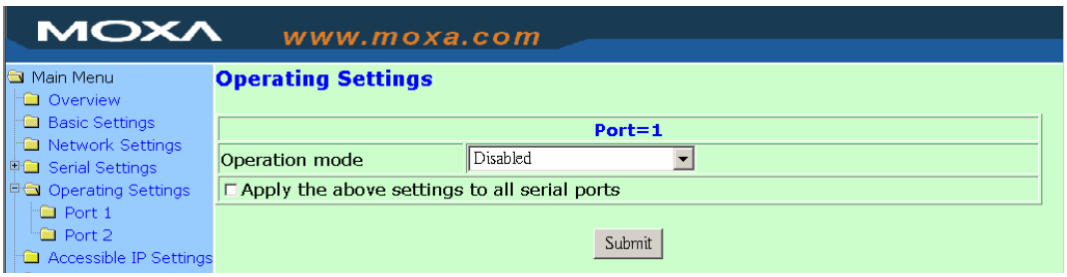
Map <CR-LF>

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
CR, LF, or CR-LF	CR-LF	Required

If data received through NPort 5100's Ethernet port is sent using the "enter" command, the data will be transmitted out the serial port with an added

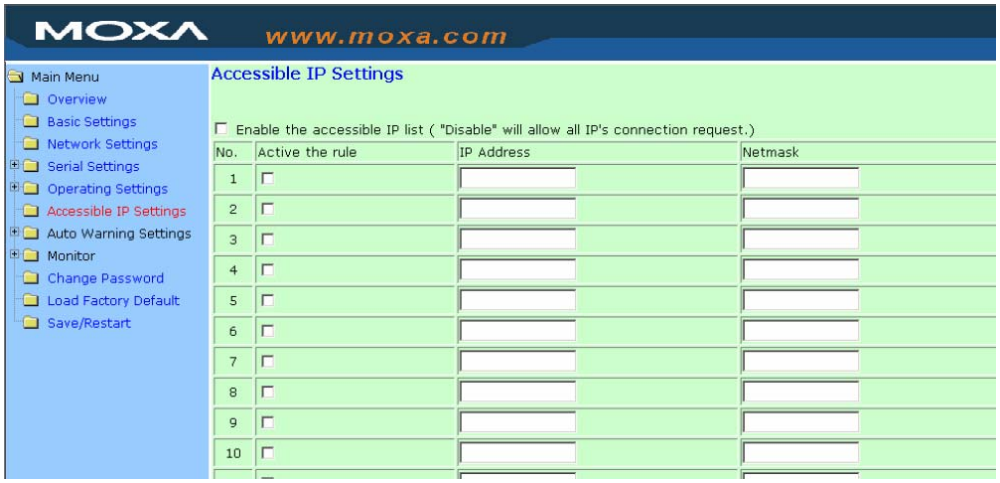
1. "carriage return + line feed" if you select the <CR-LF> option
   (i.e., the cursor will jump to the next line, and return to the first character of the line)
2. "carriage return" if you select the <CR> option
   (i.e., the cursor will return to the first character of the line)
3. "line feed" if you select the <LF> option.
   (i.e., the cursor will jump to the next line, but not move horizontally)

Disabled Mode



When Operation mode is set to Disabled, that particular port will be disabled. Check the "Apply the above settings to all serial ports" to apply this setting to the other port.

Accessible IP Settings



The NPort 5100 uses an IP address based filtering method to control access to itself.

Accessible IP Settings allows you to add or block remote host IP addresses to prevent unauthorized access. Access to NPort 5100 is controlled by IP address. That is, if a host's IP address is in the accessible IP table, then the host will be allowed to access the NPort 5100. You can allow one of the following cases by setting the parameter.

- **Only one host with a specific IP address can access the NPort 5100**
  Enter "IP address/255.255.255.255" (e.g., "192.168.1.1/255.255.255.255").
- **Hosts on a specific subnet can access the NPort 5100**
  Enter "IP address/255.255.255.0" (e.g., "192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0").
- **Any host can access the NPort 5100**
  Disable this function by un-checking the "Enable the accessible IP list" checkbox. Refer to the following table for more configuration examples.

Allowable Hosts	Input format
Any host	Disable
192.168.1.120	192.168.1.120 / 255.255.255.255
192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.254	192.168.1.0 / 255.255.255.0
192.168.0.1 to 192.168.255.254	192.168.0.0 / 255.255.0.0
192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.126	192.168.1.0 / 255.255.255.128
192.168.1.129 to 192.168.1.254	192.168.1.128 / 255.255.255.128

Auto Warning Settings

Auto warning: Email and SNMP trap

Mail Server

Mail server

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
IP Address or Domain Name	None	Optional

User name

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 15 characters	None	Optional

Password

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 15 characters	None	Optional

From E-mail address

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 63 characters	None	Optional

E-mail address 1/2/3/4

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
1 to 63 characters	None	Optional

ATTENTION

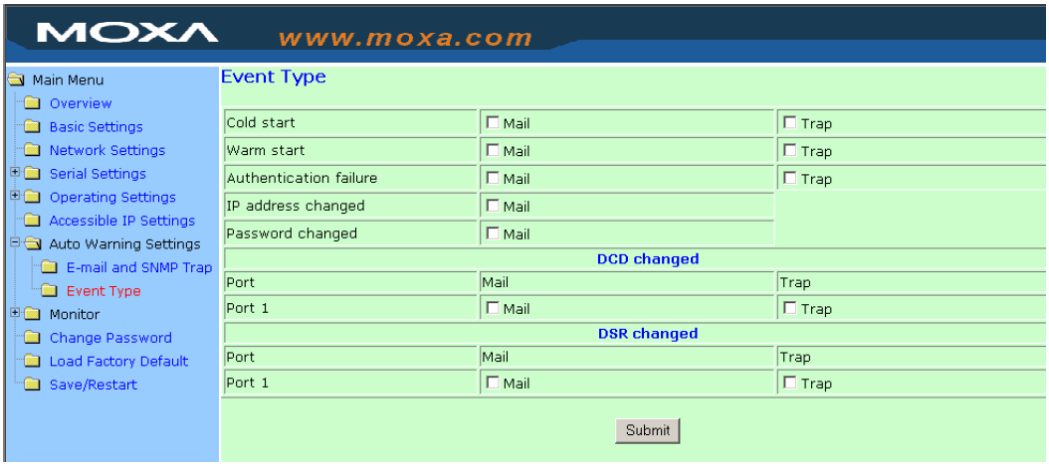
Consult your Network Administrator or ISP for the proper mail server settings. The Auto warning function may not work properly if it is not configured correctly. NPort 5100 SMTP AUTH supports LOGIN, PLAIN, CRAM-MD5 (RFC 2554).

SNMP Trap Server

SNMP trap server IP or domain name

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
IP address or Domain Name	None	Optional

Event Type



Cold start
This refers to starting the system from power off (contrast this with warm start). When performing a cold start, NPort 5100 will automatically issue an Auto warning message by e-mail, or send an SNMP trap after booting up.

Warm start
This refers to restarting the computer without turning the power off. When performing a warm start, NPort 5100 will automatically send an e-mail, or send an SNMP trap after rebooting.

Authentication failure
The user inputs a wrong password from the Console or Administrator. When authentication failure occurs, the NPort will immediately send an e-mail or send an SNMP trap.

IP address changed
The user has changed NPort 5100's IP address. When the IP address changes, NPort 5100 will send an e-mail with the new IP address before NPort 5100 reboots. If the NPort 5100 is unable to send an e-mail message to the mail server within 15 seconds, NPort 5100 will reboot anyway, and abort the e-mail auto warning.

Password changed
The user has changed NPort 5100's password. When the password changes, NPort 5100 will send an e-mail with the password changed notice before NPort 5100 reboots. If the NPort 5100 is unable to send an e-mail message to the mail server within 15 seconds, NPort 5100 will reboot anyway, and abort the e-mail auto warning.

DCD changed

The DCD (Data Carrier Detect) signal has changed, also indicating that the modem connection status has changed. For example, a DCD change to high also means "Connected" between local modem and remote modem. If the DCD signal changes to low, it also means that the connection line is down.

When the DCD changes, the NPort 5110/5150 will immediately send an e-mail or send an SNMP trap.

DSR changed

The DSR (Data Set Ready) signal has changed, also indicating that the data communication equipment's power is off. For example, a DSR change to high also means that the DCE is powered ON. If the DSR signal changes to low, it also means that the DCE is powered off.

When the DSR changes, the NPort 5110/5150 will immediately send an e-mail or send an SNMP trap.

Mail

Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
Enable, Disable	Disable	Optional

This feature helps the administrator manage how the NPort 5100 sends e-mail to pre-defined e-mail boxes when the enabled events—such as Cold start, Warm start, Authentication failure, etc.—occur. To configure this feature, click the Event Type Mail checkbox.

Trap

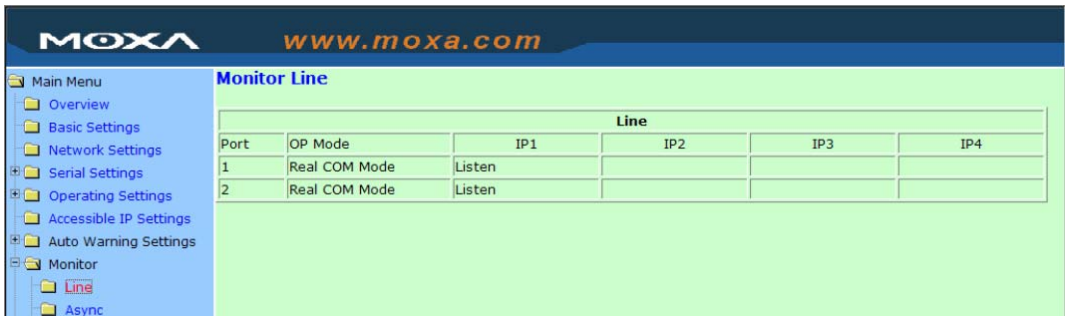
Setting	Factory Default	Necessity
Enable, Disable	Disable	Optional

This feature helps the administrator manage how the NPort 5100 sends SNMP Trap to a pre-defined SNMP Trap server when the enabled events—such as Cold start, Warm start, Authentication failure, etc.—occur. To configure this feature, click the Event Type Trap checkbox.

Monitor

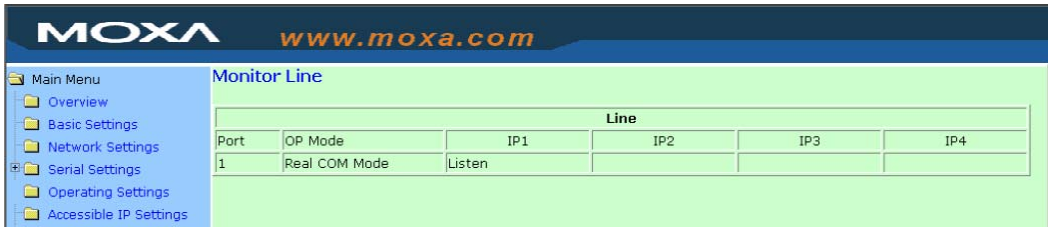
Monitor Line

Click **Line** under **Monitor** to show the operation mode and status of each TCP/IP connection (IPx) for the serial port.



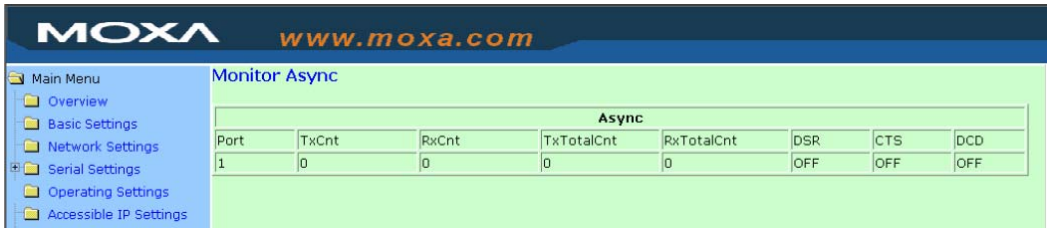
Monitor Async

Click **Async** under **Monitor** to show the current status of the serial port.

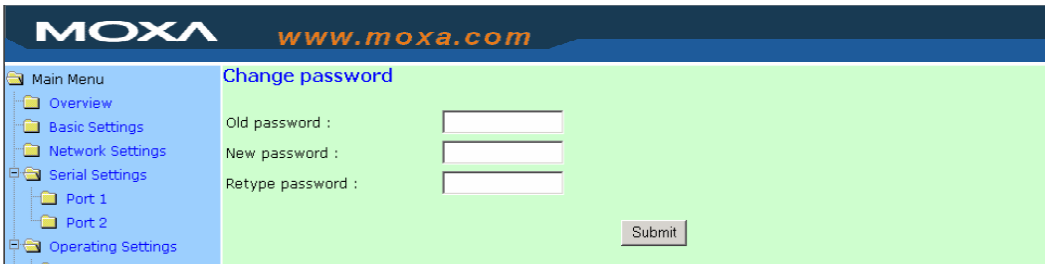


Monitor Async-Settings

Click **Async Setting** under **Monitor** to show the run-time settings for the serial port.



Change Password



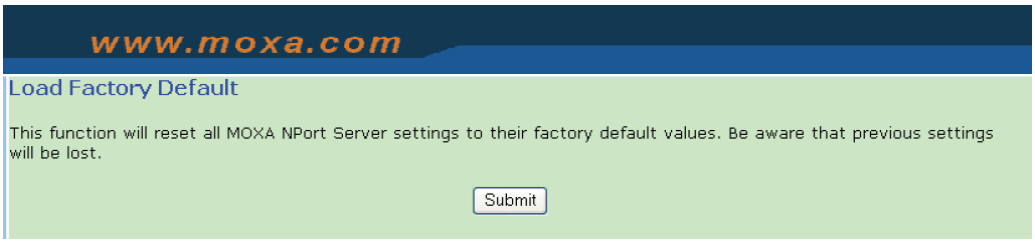
Input the "Old password" and "New password" to change the password. Leave the password boxes blank to erase the password. If the password is erased, then NPort 5100 will not have password protection.

ATTENTION

If you forget the password, the ONLY way to configure NPort 5100 is by using the Reset button on NPort 5100's casing to "Load Factory Default."

Remember to export the configuration file using NPort Administrator when you finish the configuration. By using the Import function of NPort Administrator, your configuration can be re-loaded into NPort 5100 after using "Load Factory Default." Refer to Chapter 6 for more details about the Export and Import function.

Load Factory Default



This function will reset all of NPort 5100's settings to the factory default values. Be aware that previous settings will be lost.

6

Configuring NPort Administrator

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- **Overview**
- **Installing NPort Administrator**
- **Configuration**
  - Broadcast Search
  - Unlock Password Protection
  - Configuring the NPort 5100
  - Upgrading the Firmware
  - Export Configuration
  - Import Configuration
- **Monitor**
- **Port Monitor**
- **COM Mapping**
  - On-line COM Mapping
  - Off-line COM Mapping
- **IP Address Report**

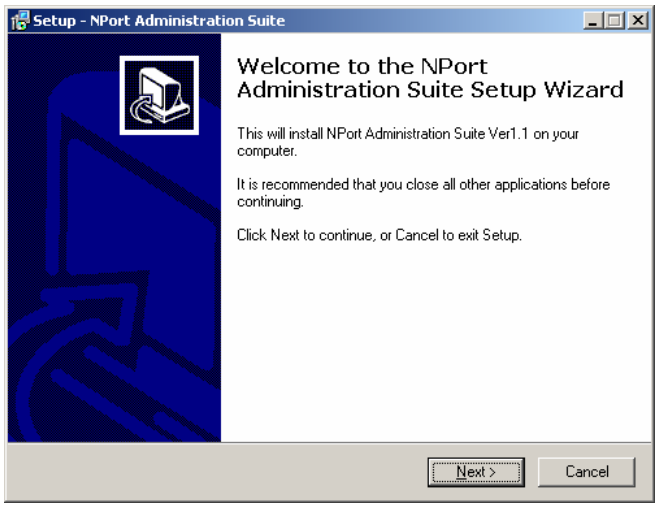
Overview

Device Server Administrator lets you install and configure your NPort 5100 Series products easily over the network. Five function groups are provided to ease the installation process, allow off-line COM mapping, and provide monitoring and IP location server functions.

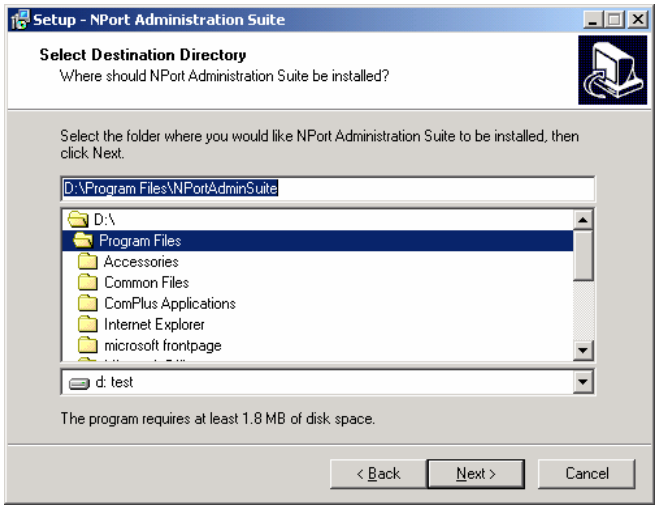
Device Server Administrator is an integrated software suite that bundles Device Server Administrator and the IP Serial Library, and provides everything you need to manage, monitor, and modify your NPort 5100 from a remote location.

Installing NPort Administrator

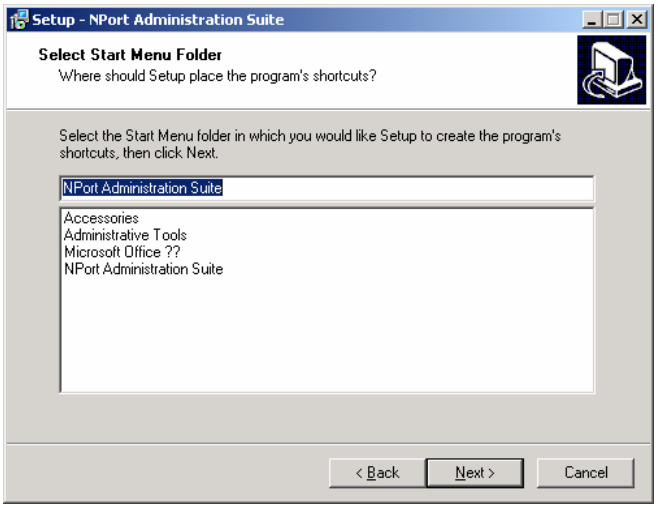
1. Once the Setup program starts running, click **Next** when the **Welcome** window opens to proceed with the installation.



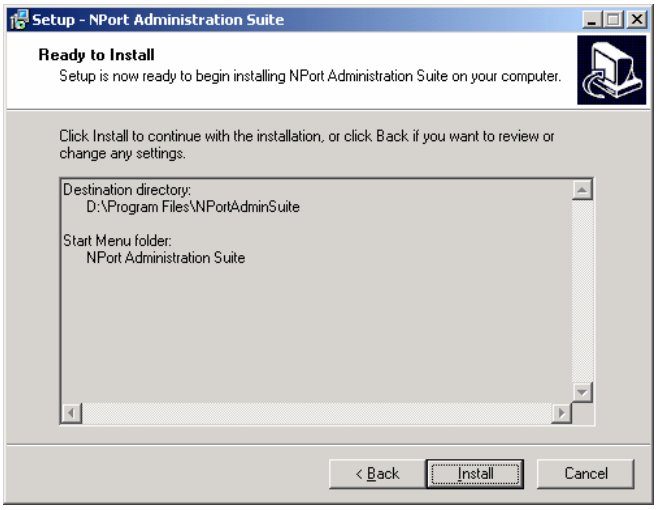
2. Click **Next** to install program files in the default directory, or select an alternative location.



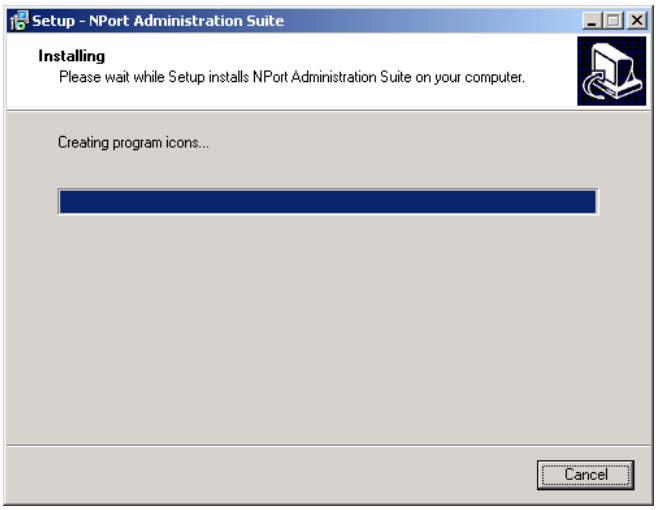
3. Click **Next** to install the program using the default program name, or select a different name.



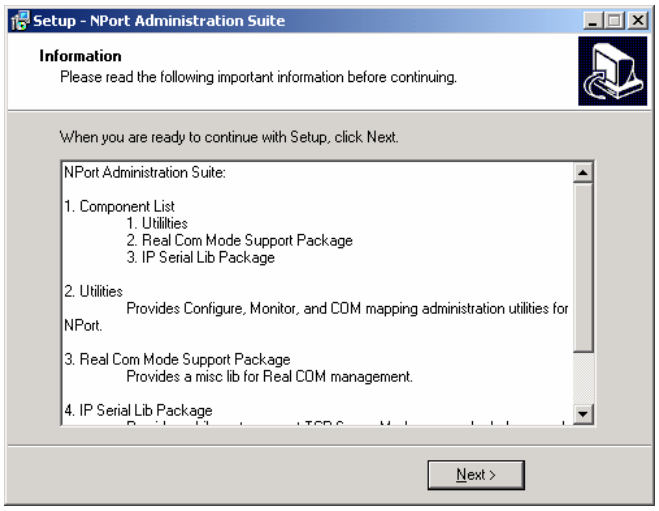
4. Click **Install** to proceed with the installation.



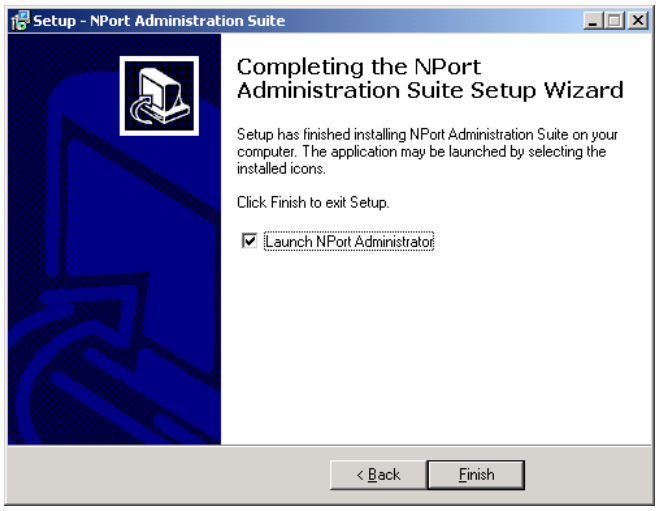
5. The **Installing** window reports the progress of the installation.



6. Click **Next** to proceed with the installation.



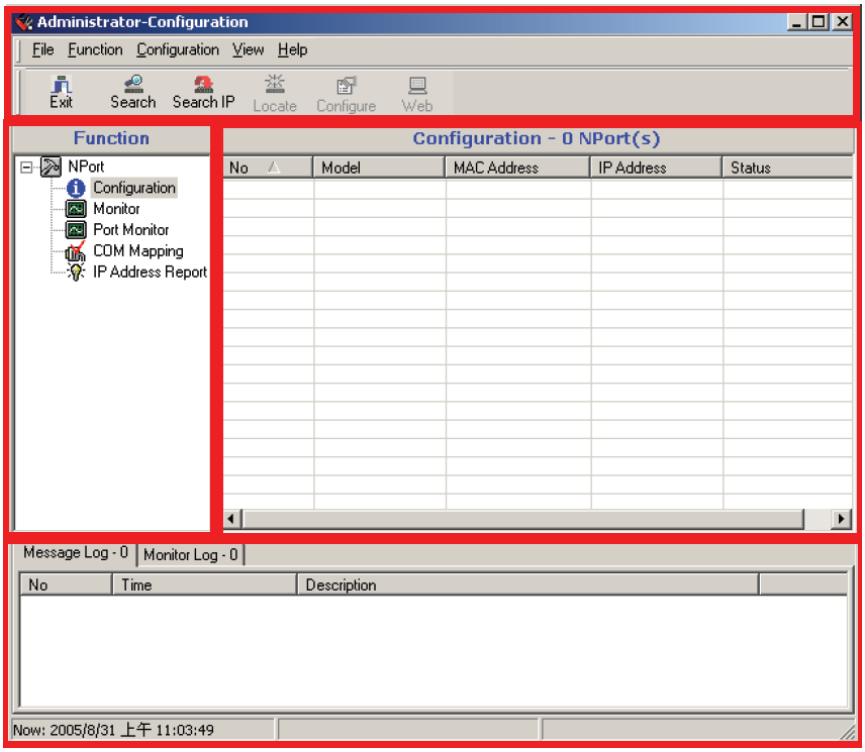
7. Click **Finish** to complete the installation of NPort 5100 Administration Suite.



Configuration

The Administrator-Configuration window is divided into four parts.

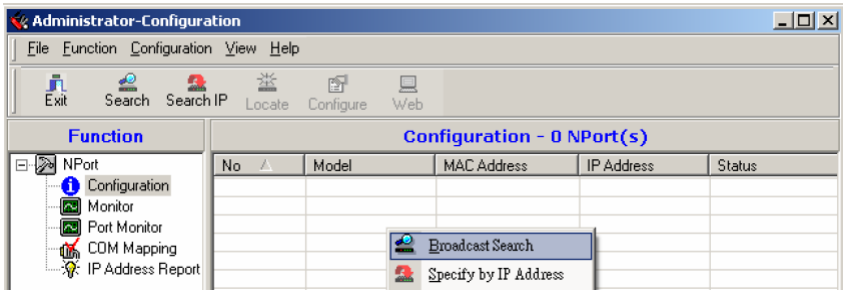
- The top section contains the function list and online help area. (Windows NT does not support this .chm file format.)
- The five Administrator function groups are listed in the left section.
- A list of NPort 5100 serial device servers, each of which can be selected to process user requirements, is displayed in the right section.
- The activity Log, which displays messages that record the user's processing history, is shown in the bottom section.



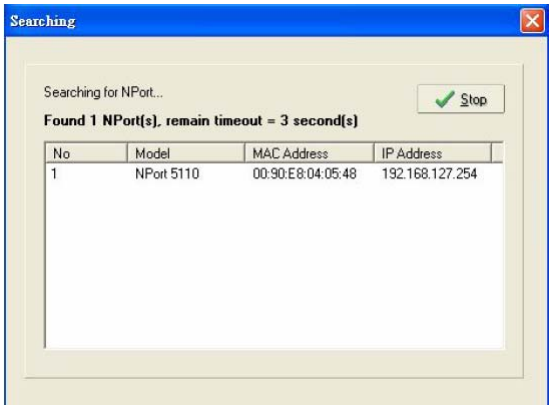
Broadcast Search

The **Broadcast Search** function is used to locate all NPort 5100s that are connected to the same LAN as your computer. Since the Broadcast Search function searches by MAC address and not IP address, all NPort 5100s connected to the LAN will be located, regardless of whether or not they are part of the same subnet as the host.

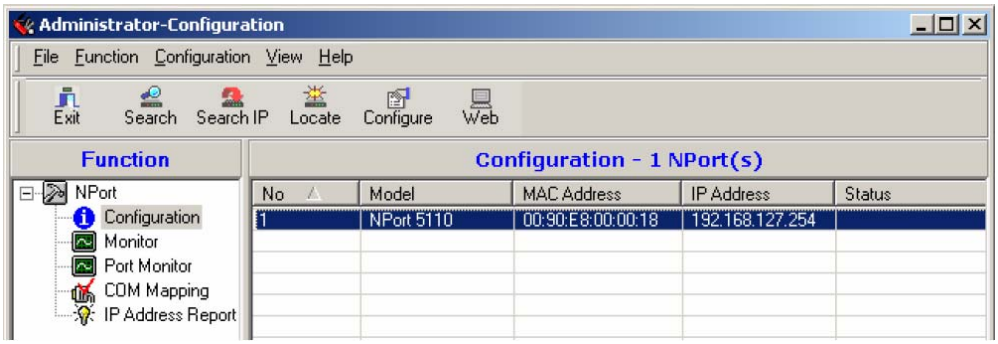
1. Position the cursor in the right middle section of the Administrator window and then click the right mouse button.



2. The **Broadcast Search** window will open and display the Model, IP Address, MAC Address, and Progress of the search for that particular device.



3. When the search is complete, the Broadcast Search window will close, and the NPort 5100s that were located will be displayed in the right pane of the Administrator window. If you found more than one server connected to this network, refer to the MAC address sticker on your server(s) to determine which server(s) are the ones you wish to configure. To configure an NPort 5100, place the cursor over the row displaying that NPort 5100's information, and then double click the left mouse button.



ATTENTION

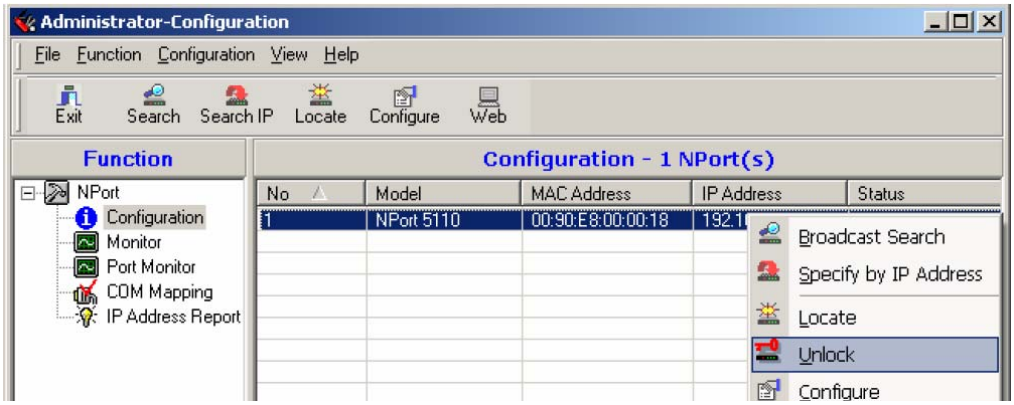
Before modifying the NPort 5100's configuration, use **Broadcast Search** to locate all NPort 5100s connected to the LAN, or use **Specify by IP Address** to locate a particular NPort 5100.

Unlock Password Protection

If the NPort 5100 is password protected (indicated by "Lock" for Status), you will receive the following error, and you will not be able to use the right click method to open the configuration page.

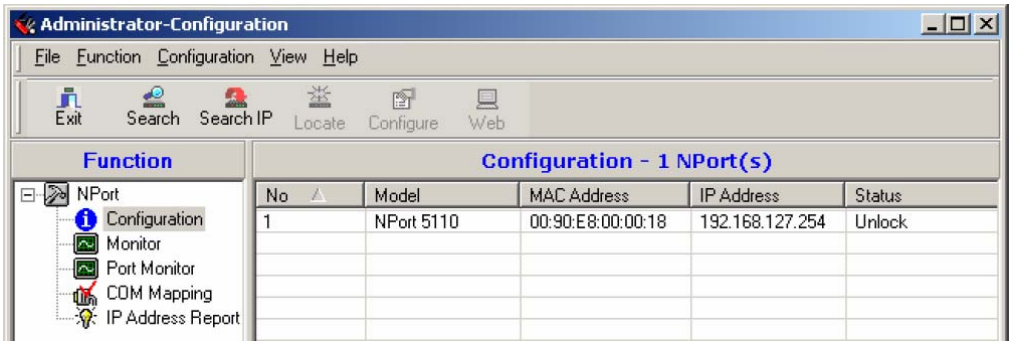
In this case, proceed as follows to "Unlock" the device server.

1. Select the NPort 5100 with "Lock" status, click the right mouse button, and then select **Unlock**.



2. After inputting the correct password, the Administrator will display an "Unlock ok" message.

3. The "Lock" status will change to "Unlock," and the Administrator utility will keep this NPort 5100 in the Unlock status throughout this Administrator session.



The meanings of the six "Status" states are given below (note that the term Fixed is borrowed from the standard fixed IP address networking terminology):

Lock
The NPort 5100 is password protected, "Broadcast Search" was used to locate it, and the password has not yet been entered from within the current Administrator session.

Unlock
The NPort 5100 is password protected, "Broadcast Search" was used to locate it, and the password has been entered from within the current Administrator session. Henceforth during this Administrator session, activating various utilities for this NPort 5100 will not require re-entering the server password.

Blank
The NPort 5100 is not password protected, and "Broadcast Search" was used to locate it.

Fixed
The NPort 5100 is not password protected, and "Search by IP address" was used to locate it.

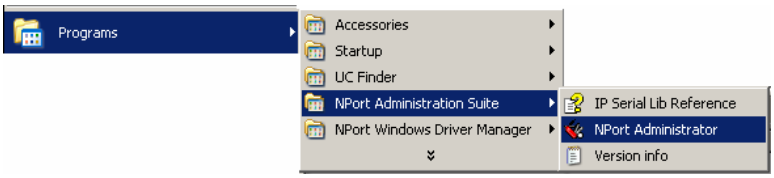
Lock Fixed
The NPort 5100 is password protected, "Specify by IP address" was used to locate it, and the password has not yet been entered from within the current Administrator session.

Unlock Fixed
The NPort 5100 is password protected, "Specify by IP address" was used to locate it, and the password has been entered from within the current Administrator session. Henceforth during this Administrator session, activating various utilities for this NPort 5100 will not require re-entering the server password.

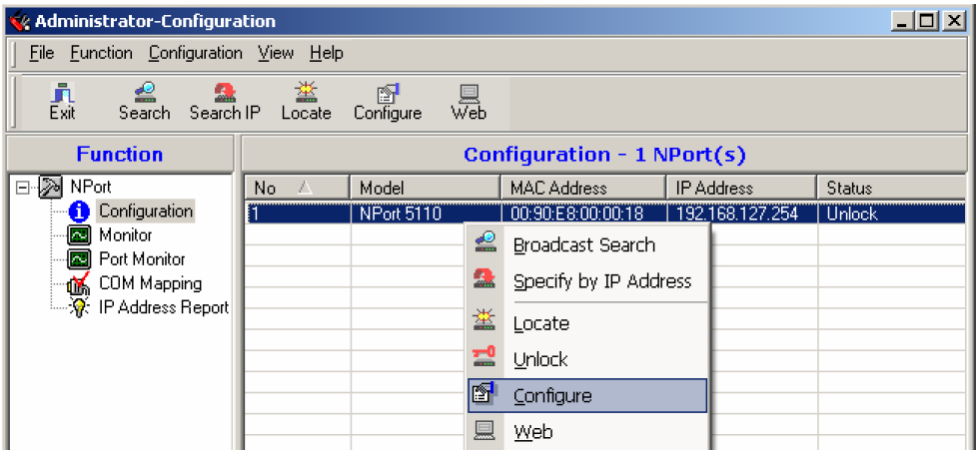
Configuring the NPort 5100

In this section, we illustrate how to access the NPort 5100's configuration utility. You should first make sure that you can connect over the network from your computer to the NPort 5100.

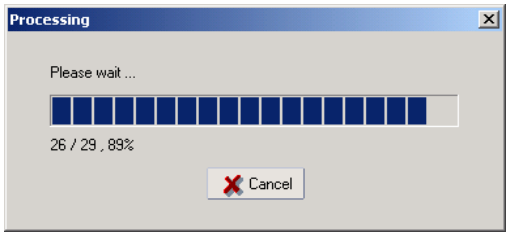
1. To start NPort Administrator, click **Start → NPort Administration Suite → NPort Administrator**.



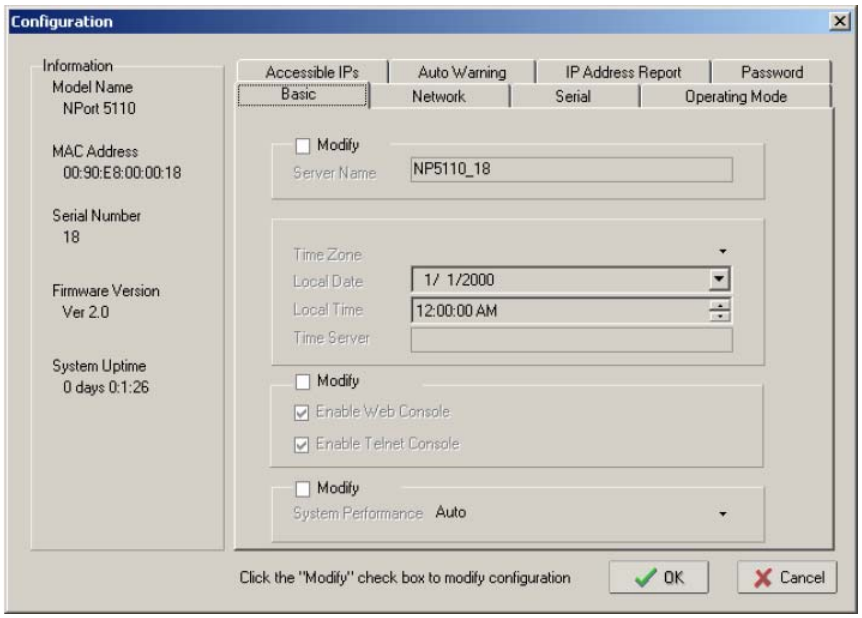
2. Unlock the NPort 5100 you wish to configure if it is password protected. Right click the NPort 5100 and select **Configure** to start the configuration.



3. The progress bar shows that Administrator is retrieving configuration information from the specific NPort 5100.



4. Refer to Chapter 5 for each parameter's function definition. To modify the configuration, you must first click in the modify box to activate the parameter setting box.



ATTENTION

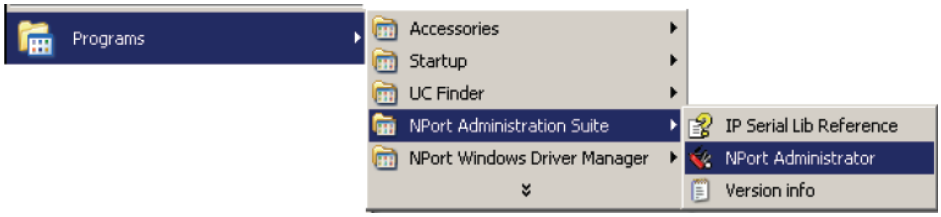
You can simultaneously modify the configurations of multiple NPort 5100s that are of the same model.

To select multiple NPort 5100s, hold down the Ctrl key when selecting additional NPort 5100s, or hold down the Shift key to select a group of NPort 5100s.

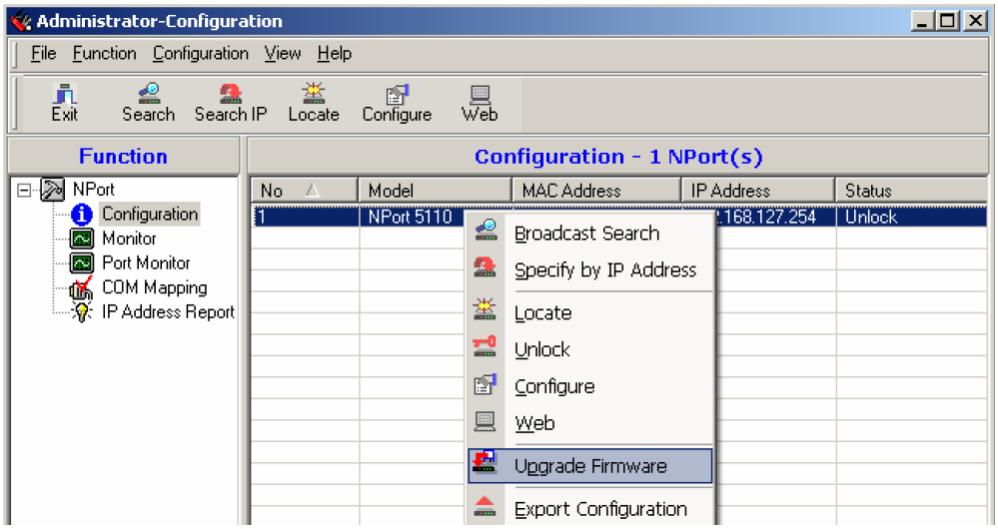
Upgrading the Firmware

Follow these steps to upgrade the firmware of an NPort 5100.

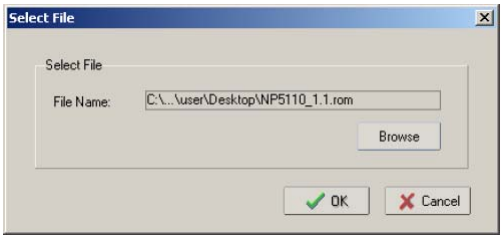
1. To start NPort Administrator, click **Start → NPort Administration Suite → NPort Administrator**.



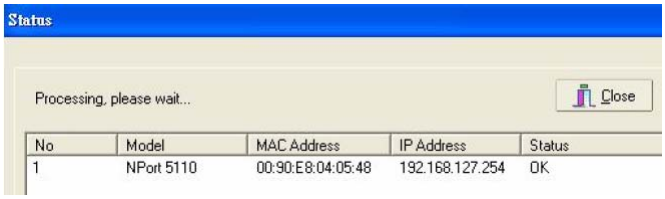
2. Unlock the NPort 5100 you wish to configure if it is password protected. Right click a specific NPort 5100 and select the **Upgrade Firmware** function to start upgrading the firmware.



3. Select the correct ROM file to download.



4. Wait while the Upgrade Firmware action is processed.



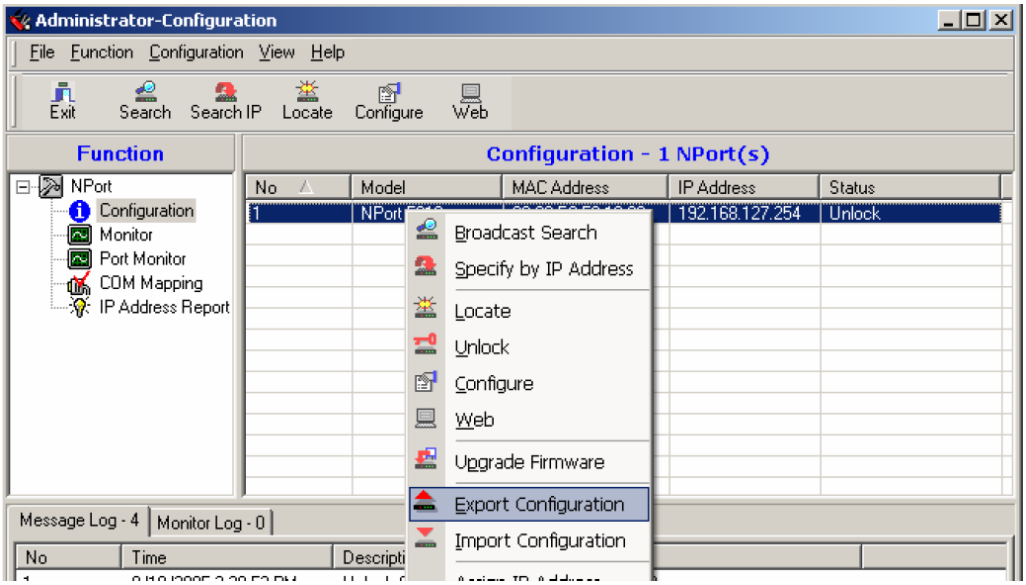
ATTENTION

You can simultaneously upgrade the firmware of multiple NPort 5100s that are of the same model.

To select multiple NPort 5100s, hold down the Ctrl key when selecting an additional NPort 5100, or hold down the Shift key to select a block of NPort 5100s.

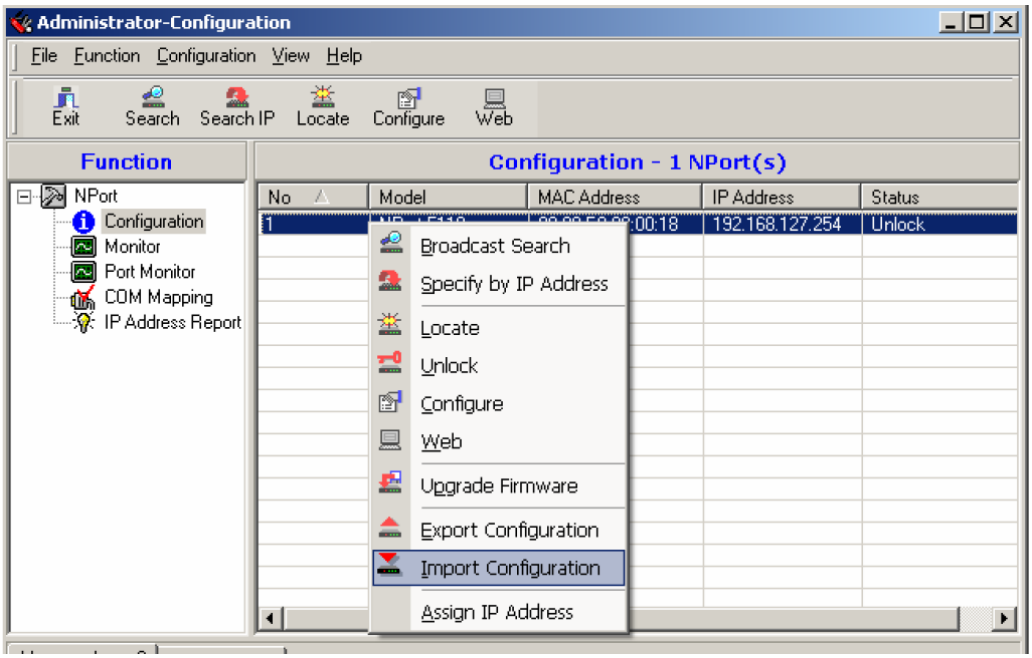
Export Configuration

To export the configuration of an NPort 5100, right click the NPort 5100, select **Export Configuration**, and then follow the onscreen instructions. The Export Configuration function is a handy tool that can be used to produce a text file containing the current configuration of a particular NPort 5100.



Import Configuration

The Import Configuration function is used to import an NPort 5100 configuration from a file into one or more of the same model NPort 5100. To import a configuration, first select the target servers, click the right mouse button, and then select **Import Configuration**. Follow the onscreen instructions to locate the configuration file and start downloading the file.



ATTENTION

You can simultaneously import the same configuration file into multiple NPort 5100s that are of the same model.

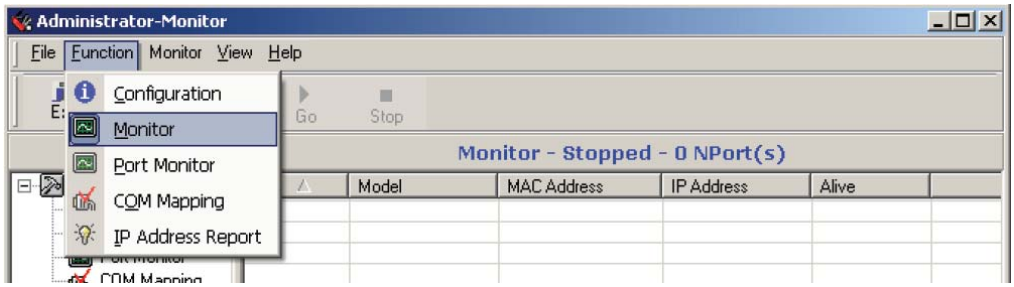
To select multiple NPort 5100s, hold down the Ctrl key when selecting an additional NPort 5100, or hold down the Shift key to select a block of NPort 5100s.

Monitor

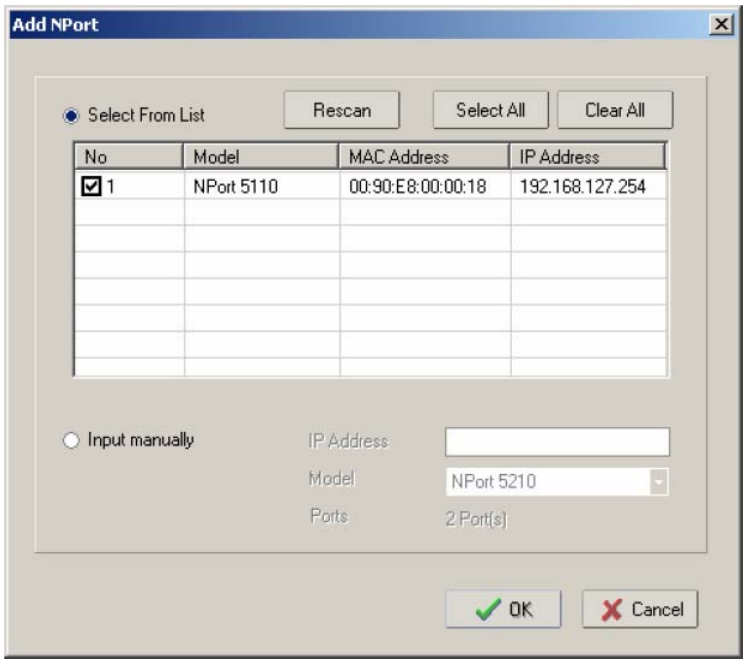
Use one of the following two methods to start the Monitor function.

Broadcast Search → Monitor → Add Target

1. With Configuration selected under Function, use Broadcast Search to locate all NPorts on your LAN.

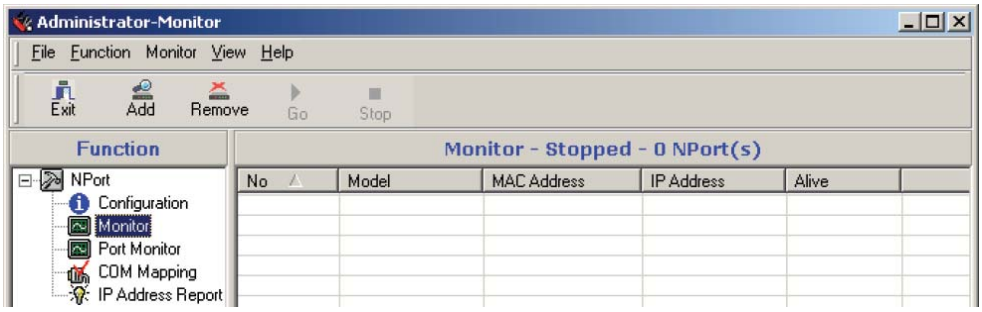


2. Next, click **Monitor → Add Target** and select your targets from the list, and then click **OK**.

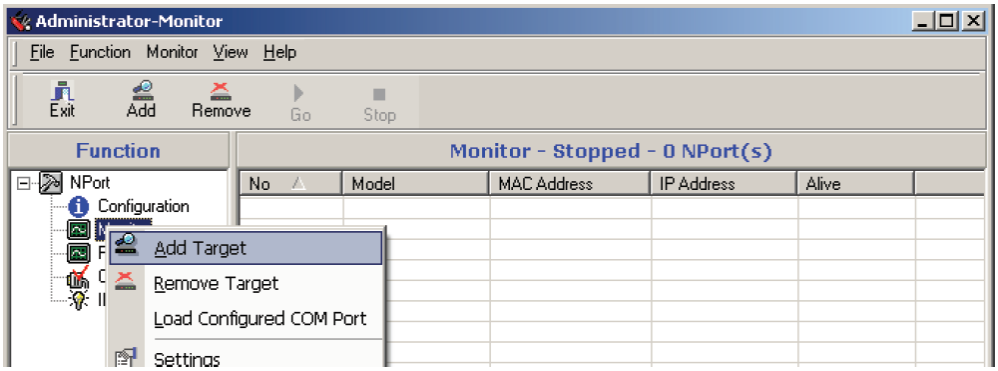


Monitor → Add Target → Rescan

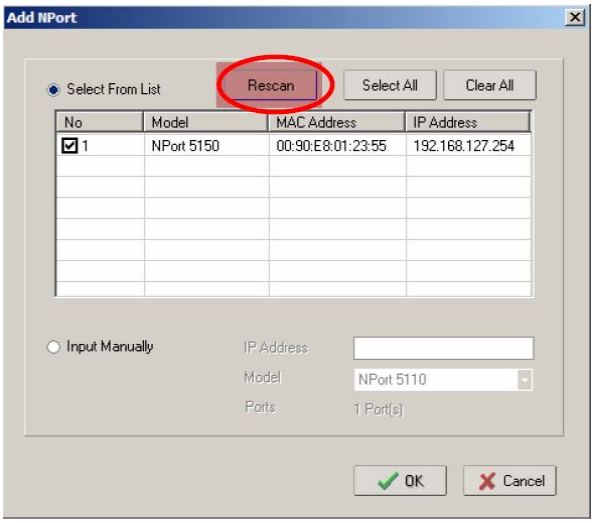
1. Click **Monitor** under **Function**.



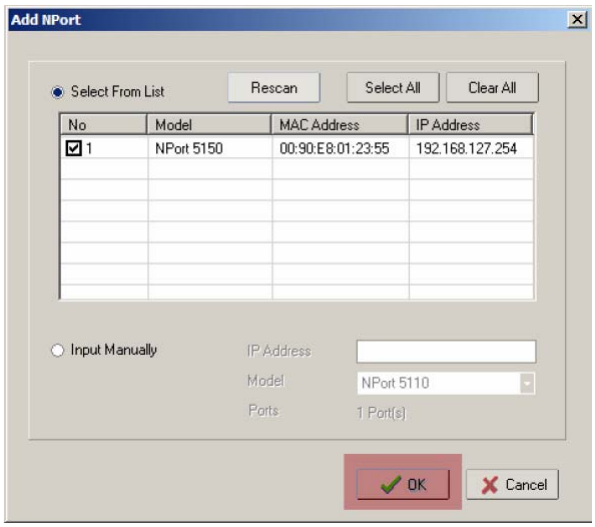
2. Click **Monitor → Add Target** from the menu bar, or click the right mouse button and select **Add Target**.



3. Click **Rescan.**

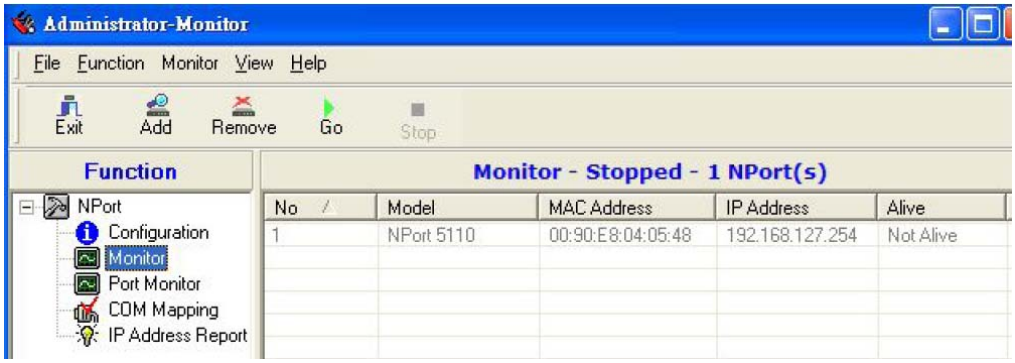


4. Select your targets from the list, and then click **OK**.

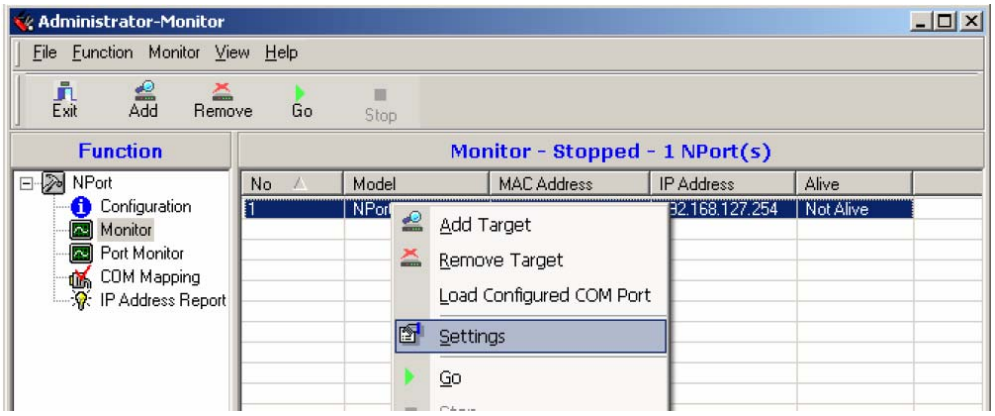


Once the Monitor function is running:

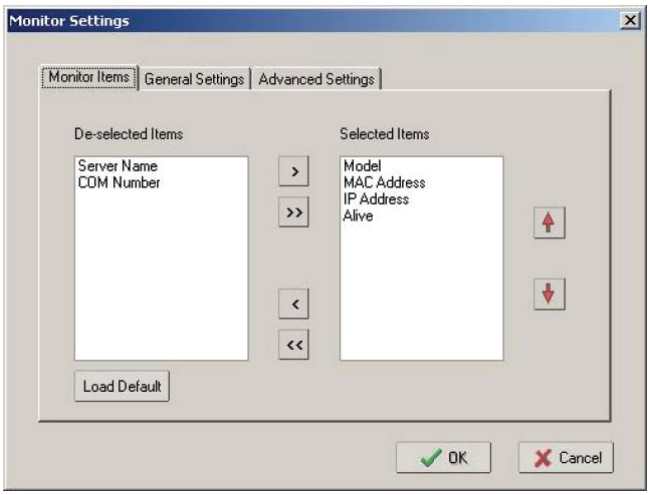
1. The NPort 5100 list will appear on the Monitor screen.



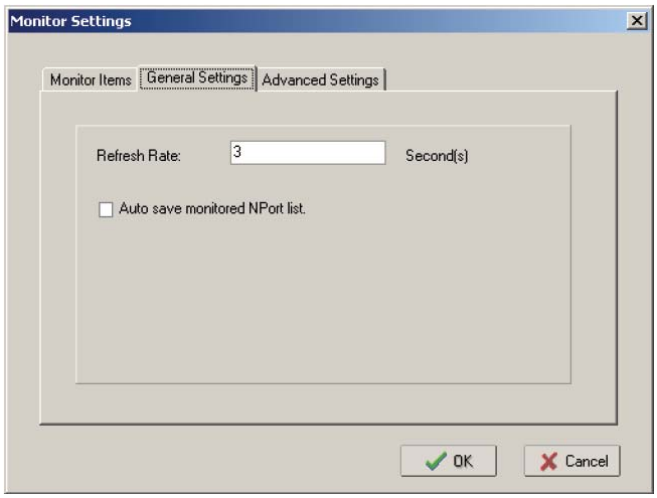
2. Right click the panel and select **Settings**.



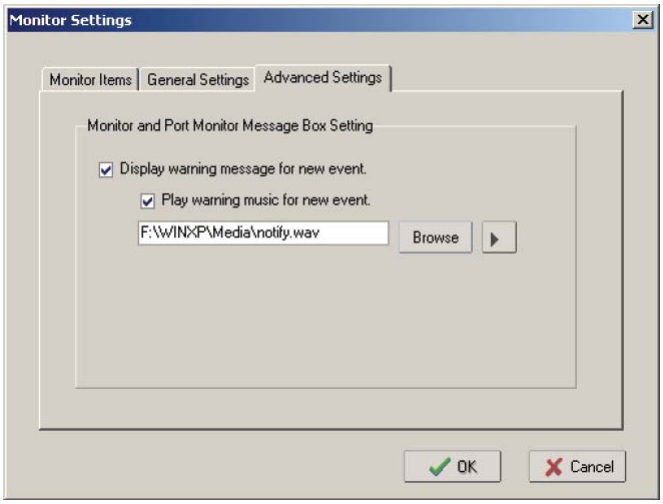
3. Select or de-select **Monitor Items**. Use the single arrowhead buttons to move highlighted items from one box to the other. Use the double arrowhead buttons to move all items in one box to the other.



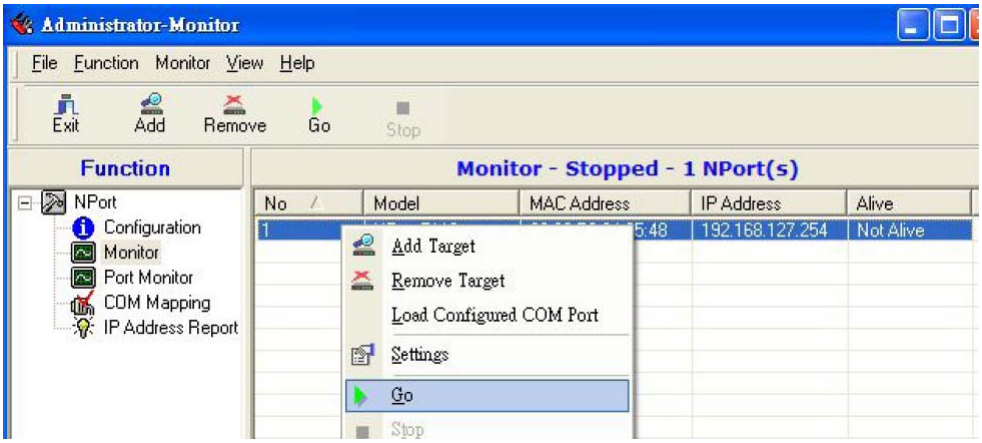
4. Select a **Refresh Rate** (the default is 3 seconds) on the General Settings page.



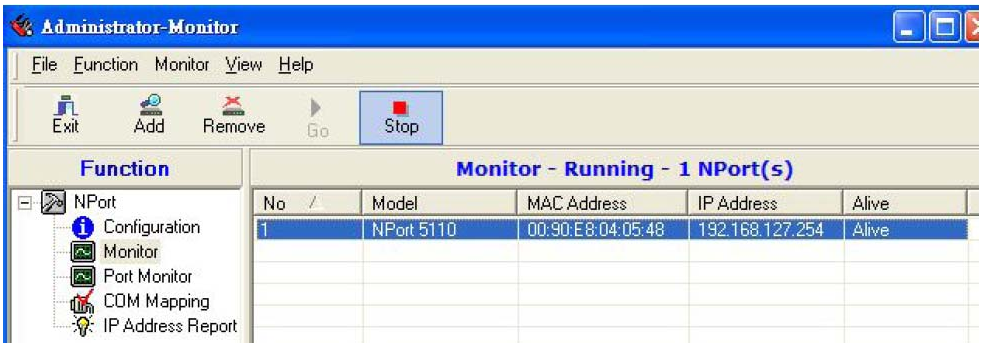
5. On the **Advanced Settings** page, select **Display warning message for new event** and/or **Play warning music for new event**. In the second case, you must enter the path to the WAV file that you want to be played. "New event" means that one of the NPort 5100s in the monitor is "Alive" or "Not Alive," or has lost connection with the Monitor program.



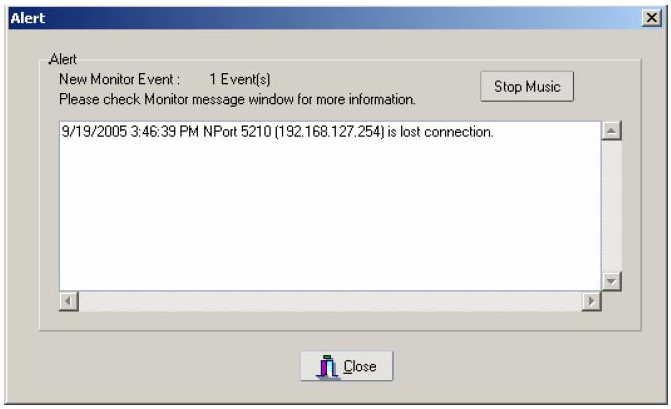
6. Right click in the NPort 5100 list section and select **Go** to start Monitoring the NPort 5100.



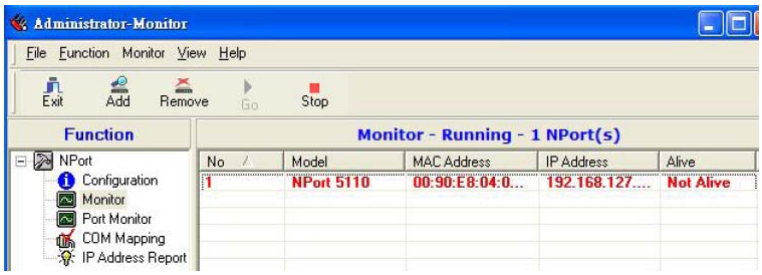
7. For this example, the NPort 5100s shown in the list will be monitored.



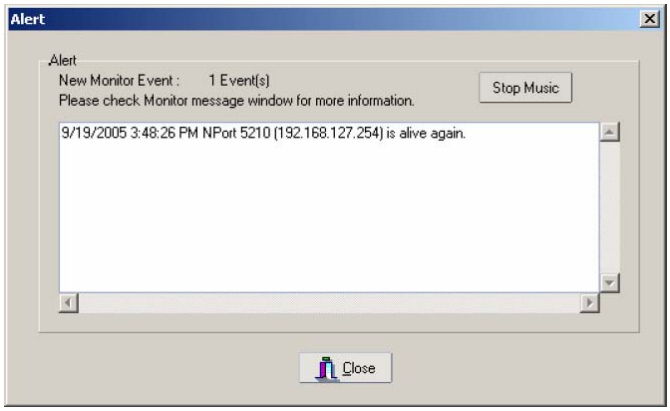
8. When one of the NPort 5100s loses connection with the Monitor program, a warning alert will display automatically. The warning music will be played at the same time.



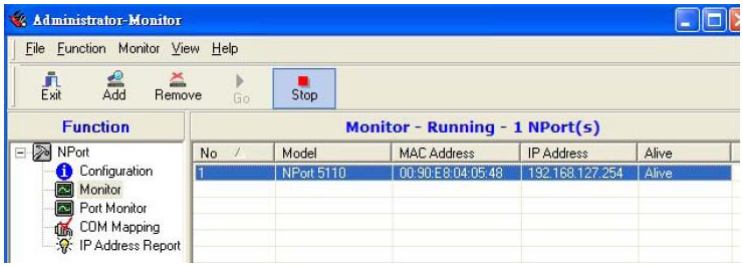
9. In the Monitor screen, you can see that the NPort 5100s that are "Not Alive" are shown in red color.



10. If the NPort 5100 gets reconnected, a warning will be displayed to remind the user that the NPort 5100 is now "Alive."

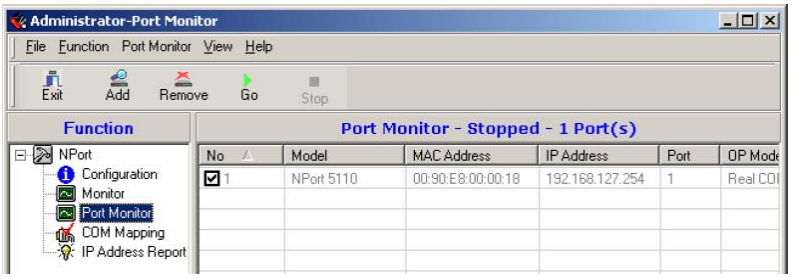


11. The NPort 5100s that were reconnected, and are now "Alive," will be shown in black color.

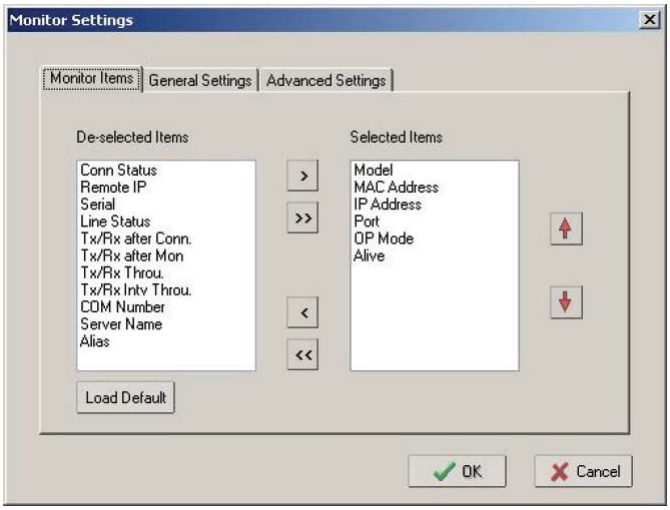


Port Monitor

The process described here is the same as in the previous "Monitor" section. The only difference is that you can select more items under Port Monitor than under Monitor.



Select or de-select **Monitor Items**. Use the single arrowhead buttons to move highlighted items from one box to the other. Use the double arrowhead buttons to move all items in one box to the other.



COM Mapping

Windows Administration Suite comes with Windows 95/98/ME/NT/2000/XP Real COM drivers. After you install NPort 5100 Administration Suite, there are two ways to set up the NPort 5100 serial port as your host's remote COM port.

The first way is with **On-line COM Mapping**. On-line COM Mapping will check to make sure that the NPort 5100 is connected correctly to the network and then install the driver on the host computer.

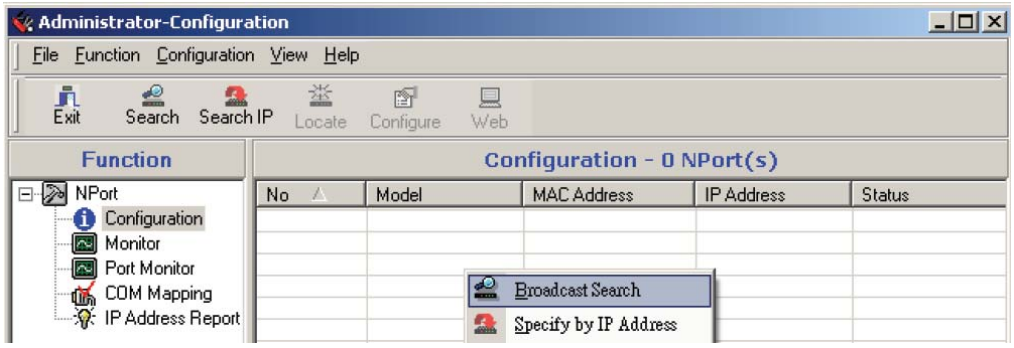
The second way is with **Off-line COM Installation**, without first connecting the NPort 5100 to the network. Off-line COM Mapping can decrease the system integrator's effort by solving different field problems. Via off-line installation, users can first process software installation for the host, and then install the NPort 5100 to different fields.

Use the following procedure to map COM ports:

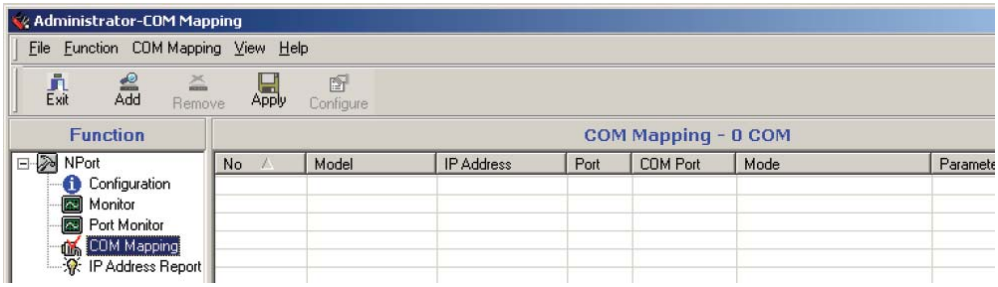
1. On-line COM Mapping:
   Connect NPort 5100 to the network → Set NPort 5100 to the proper IP address → Map COMs to your host → Apply Change.
2. Off-line COM Mapping:
   Map COMs to your host → Apply Change → Connect the NPort 5100 to the network → Configure NPort 5100's IP address.

On-line COM Mapping

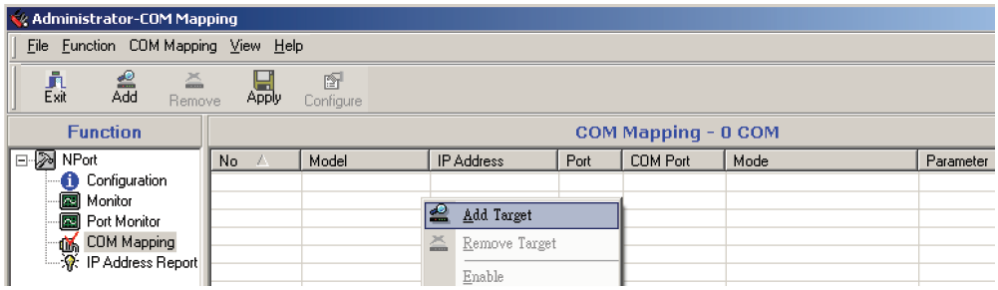
1. **Broadcast Search** for NPort 5100s on the network.



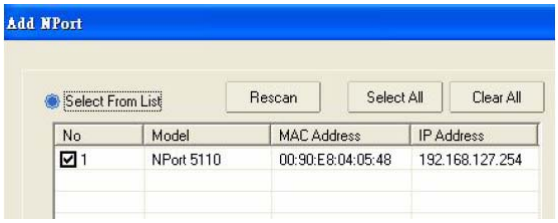
2. Select the **COM Mapping** function group.



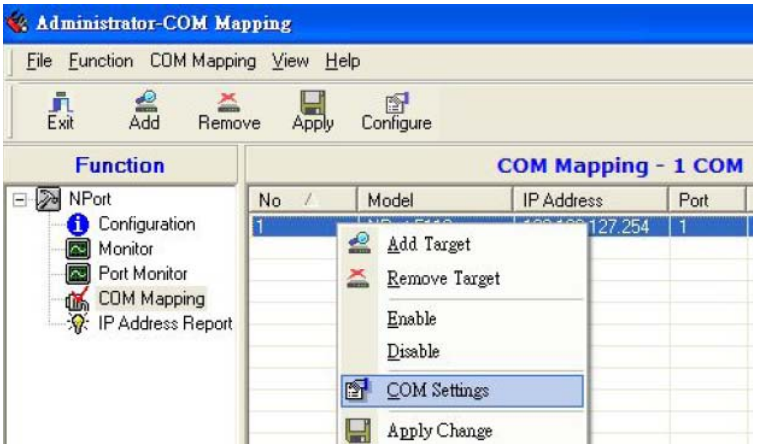
3. Add the target to which you would like to map COM ports.



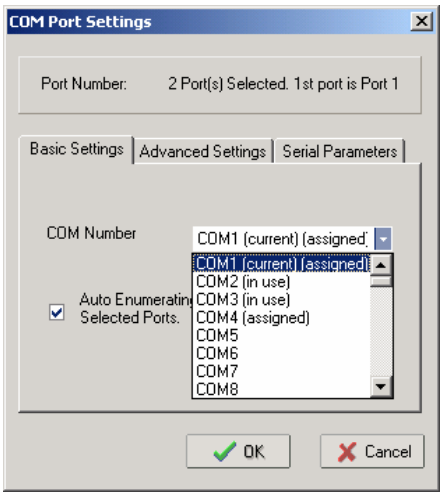
4. The NPort 5100 list that appears is the list generated by the previous Broadcast Search. Select the NPort 5100 to which you would like to map COM ports.

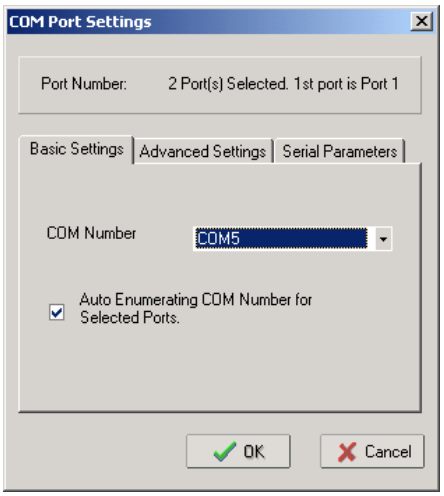


5. Select **COM Settings** to modify COM No., default setting, etc.



6. Select the **COM Number**.
   COM ports that are "In use" or "Assigned" will also be indicated in this drop-down list. If you select multiple serial ports or multiple NPort 5100s, remember to check the "Auto Enumerating" function to use the COM No. you select as the first COM No.





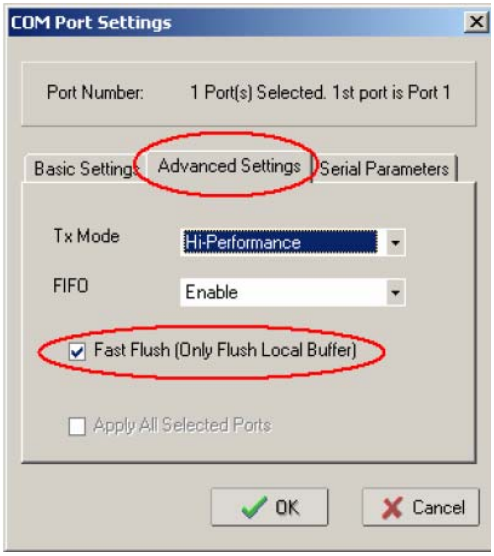
7. **Hi-performance** mode is the default for Tx mode. If the driver completes sending data out to the NPort 5100, the driver will respond "Tx Empty" to the program.

   Under **classical mode**, the driver will not notify the user's program that Tx is completed until all Tx data has been sent out from the NPort 5100; this mode will cause lower throughput. If you want to ensure that all data is sent out before further processing, classical mode is recommended.

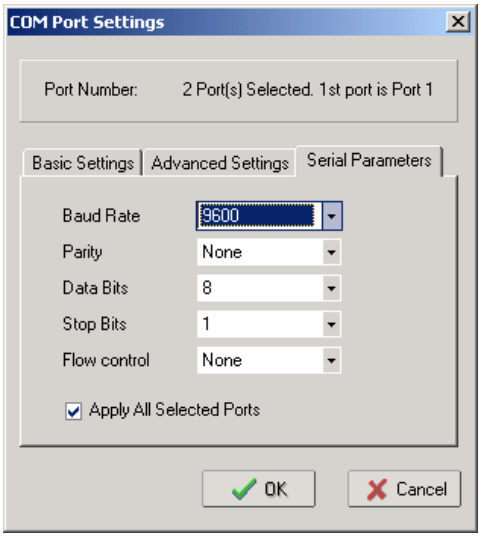
   Enable/Disable Tx/Rx FIFO. If disabled, the NPort 5100 will send one byte each time the Tx FIFO becomes empty; and an Rx interrupt will be generated for each incoming byte. This will result in a faster response and lower throughput. If you want to use XON/XOFF flow control, we recommend setting FIFO to Disable.

   Fast Flush (only flush local buffer)

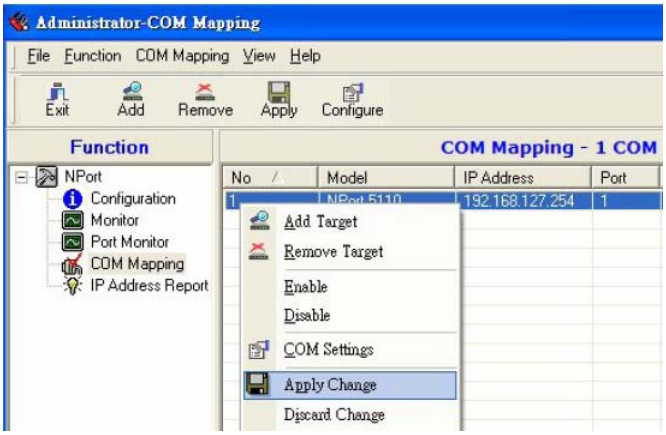
   - We have added one optional Fast Flush function to Moxa's new NPort Real COM driver. **NPort Administrator Suite for 2G NPort** adds it after version 1.2.
   - For some applications, the user's program will use the Win32 "PurgeComm()" function before it reads or writes data. With our design, after the program uses this Purge Comm() function, the NPort driver will keep querying the NPort's firmware several times to make sure there is really no data queued in the NPort firmware buffer, rather than just flushing the local buffer. This kind of design is used because of some special considerations. However, it might take more time (on the order of several hundred milliseconds) than a native COM1, because it needs to work via Ethernet. That's why the native COM ports on the motherboard can work fast with this function call, but the NPort requires much more time. In order to accommodate other applications that require a faster response time, the new NPort driver implements a new "Fast Flush" option. Note that by default, this function is disabled.
   - To begin with, make sure there are some "PurgeComm()" functions being used in your application program. In this kind of situation, you might find that your NPort exhibits a much poorer operation performance than when using the native COM1 port. Once you have enabled the "Fast Flush" function, you can check to see if there has been an improvement in performance.
   - By default, the optional "Fast Flush" function is disabled. If you would like to enable this function, from the "NPort Administrator," double click the COM ports that are mapped to the NPort, and then select the "Fast Flush" checkbox. You should find that when "Fast Flush" is enabled, the NPort driver will work faster with "PurgeComm()."



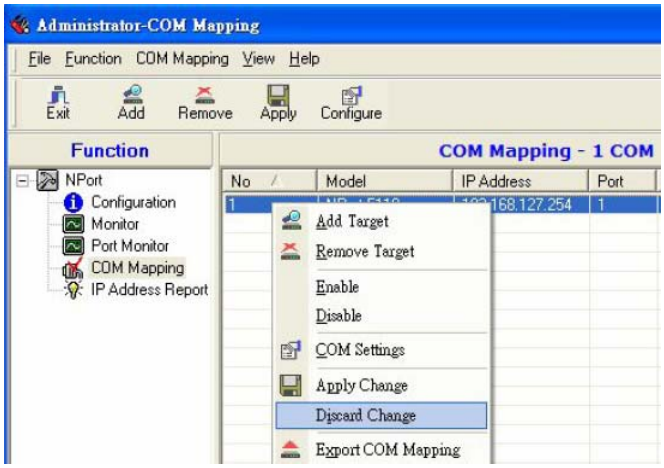
8. The Serial Parameter settings shown here are the default settings when the NPort 5100 is powered on. However, the program can redefine the serial parameters to different values after the program opens the port via Win 32 API.



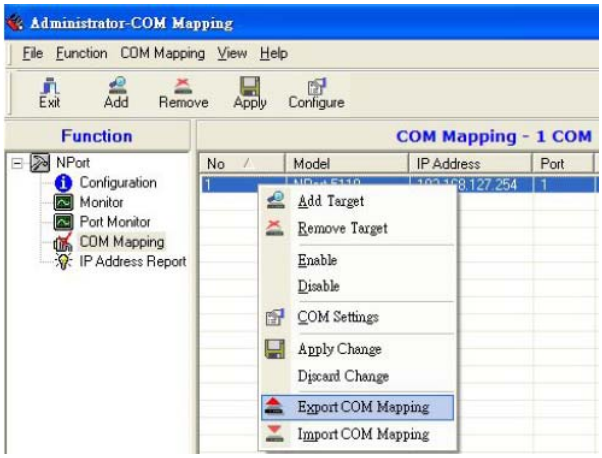
9. After setting the COM Mapping, remember to select **Apply Change** to save the information in the host system registry. The host computer will not have the ability to use the COM port until after **Apply Change** is selected.



10. Select **Discard Change** to tell Administrator NOT to save the COM Mapping information to the host.

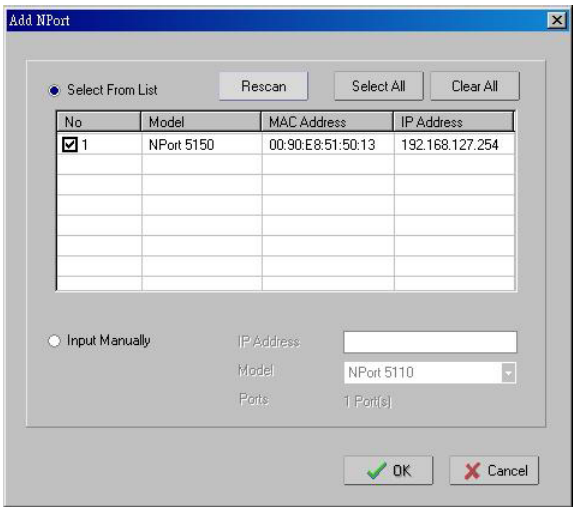


11. To save the configuration to a text file, select **Export COM Mapping**. You will then be able to import this configuration file to another host and use the same COM Mapping settings in the other host.

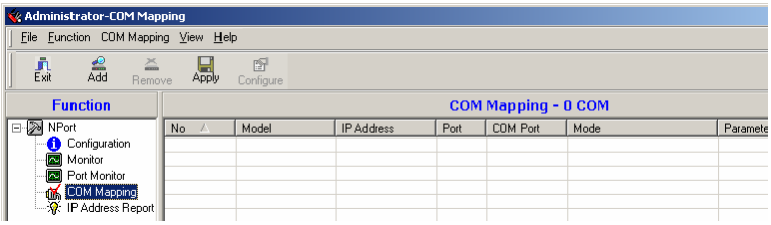


Off-line COM Mapping

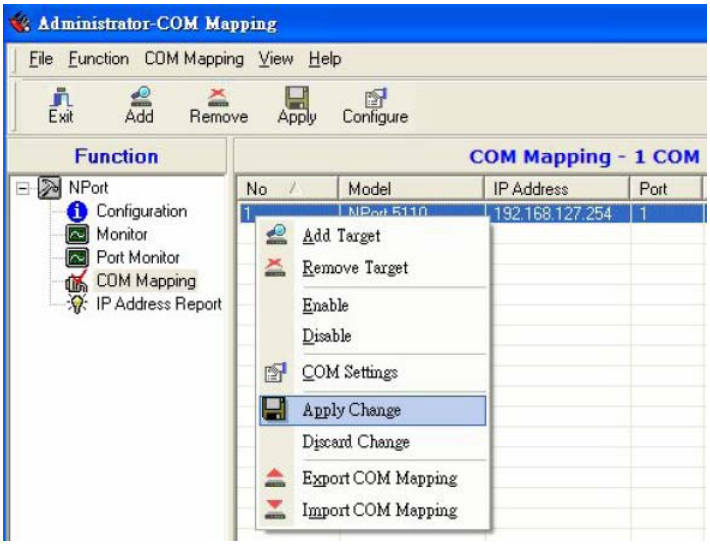
1. Add a target by inputting the IP address and selecting the Model Name without physically connecting the NPort 5100 to the network.



2. Modify the port settings as needed.



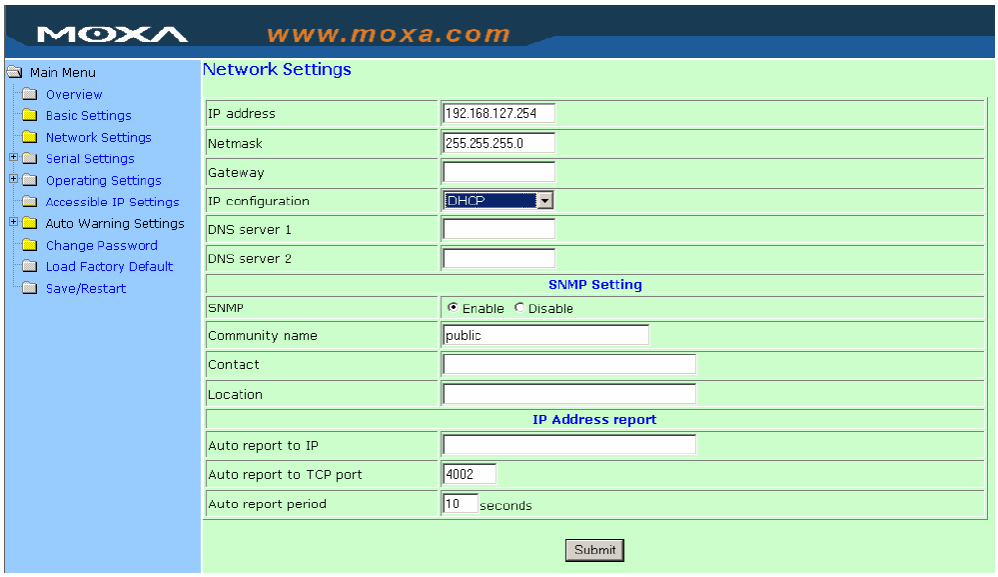
3. Right click in the NPort list section and select **Apply Change**.



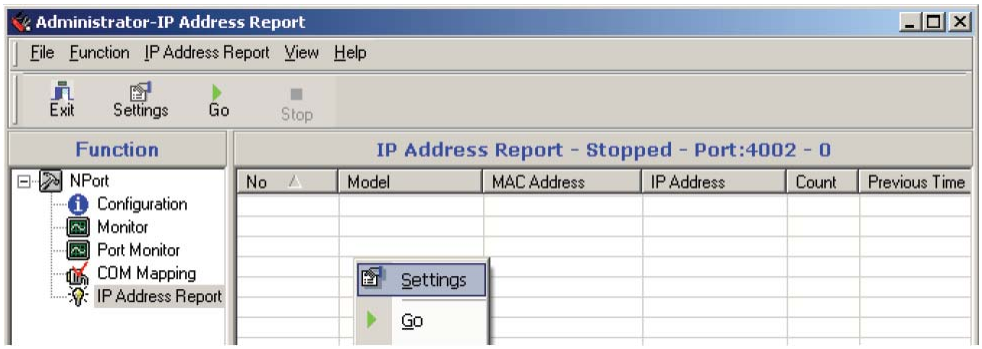
IP Address Report

When NPort 5100 is used in a dynamic IP environment, users must spend more time with IP management tasks. NPort 5100 Series products help out by periodically reporting their IP address to the IP location server, in case the dynamic IP has changed.

1. Configure the NPort 5100 with Dynamic IP settings (DHCP, BOOTP, or DHCP/BOOTP). Assign the remote Auto IP report server's IP address and UDP port.

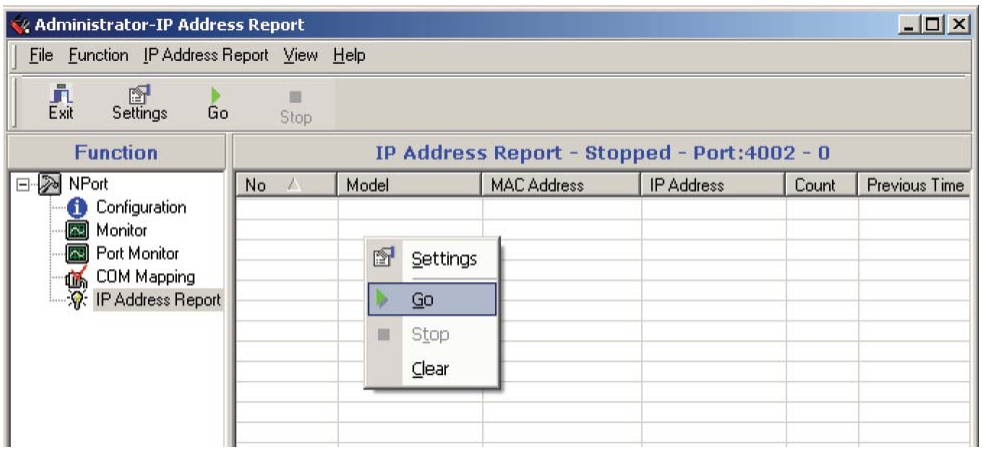


2. Select the **IP Address Report**, and click the right mouse button to select **Settings**.



3. Configure the Local Listen Port to be the same as the NPort 5100's "Auto report to UDP port" setting.

4. Click **Go** to start receiving the Auto IP address report from the NPort 5100.



7

NPort CE Driver Manager for Windows CE

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

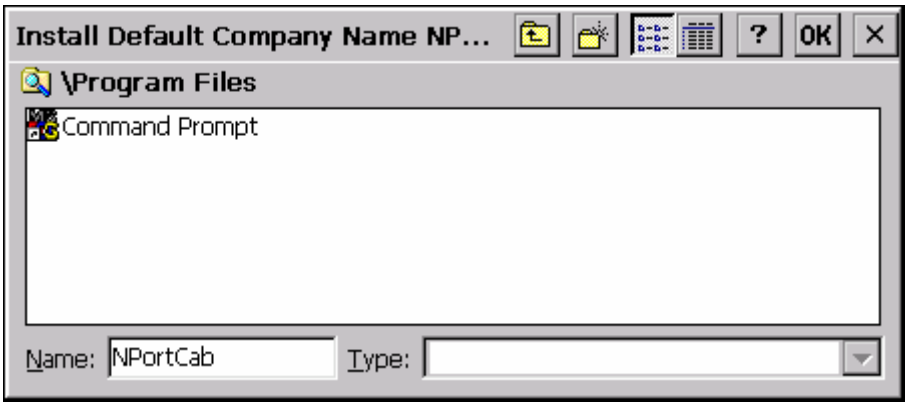
- **Overview**
- **Installing NPort CE Driver Manager**
- **Using NPort CE Driver Manager**

Overview

NPort CE Driver Manager is designed for use with NPort 5000 serial ports that are set to Real COM mode. The software manages the installation of drivers that allow you to map unused COM ports on your PC to serial ports on the NPort 5000. These drivers are designed for use with Windows CE 5.0/6.0. When the drivers are installed and configured, devices that are attached to serial ports on the NPort 5000 will be treated as if they were attached to your PC's own COM ports.

Installing NPort CE Driver Manager

1. Copy "NPortCab.cab" to Windows CE and start to install driver by double clicking on it.
2. Click on "OK" to complete the installation when the following screen appears.

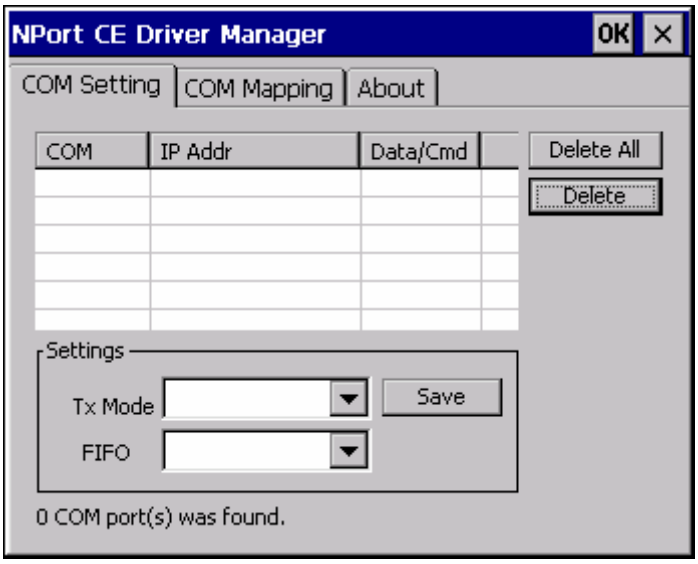


3. Driver installation is now complete and the "NPortCab.cab" icon disappear from the screen. This is normal when installing drivers in Windows CE.

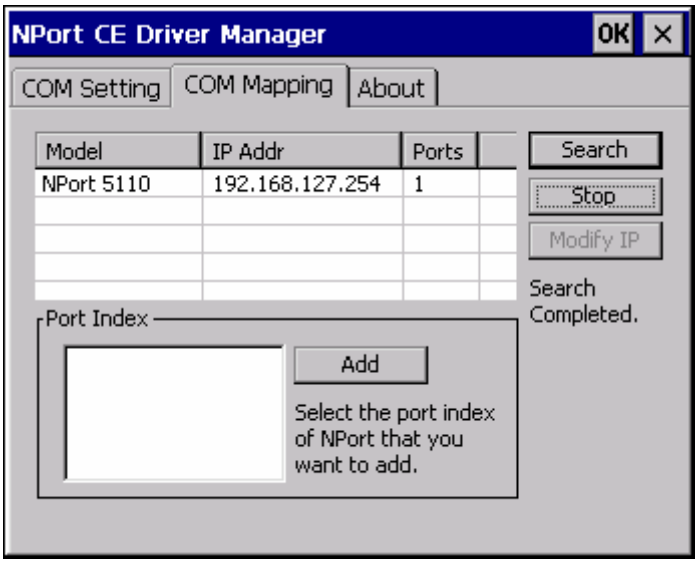
Using NPort CE Driver Manager

After you install NPort CE Driver Manager, you can set up the NPort's serial ports as remote COM ports for your Windows CE. Make sure that the serial port(s) on your NPort are set to Real COM mode when mapping COM ports with NPort CE Driver Manager.

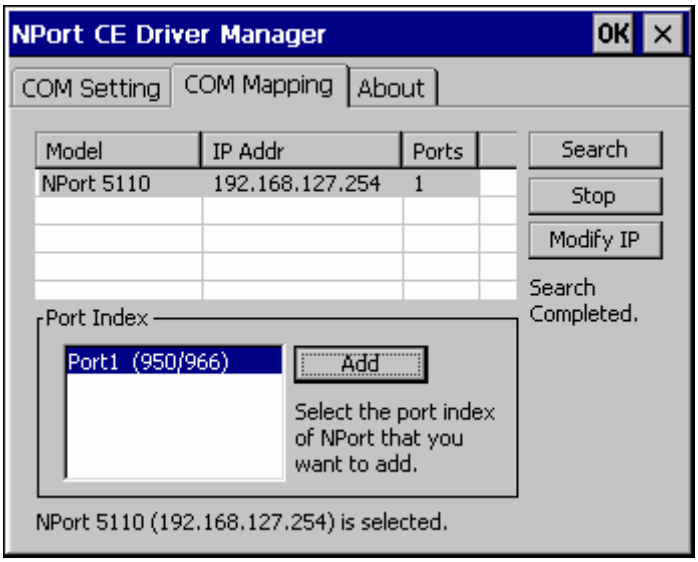
1. Go to **Start → Programs → NPort CE Driver Manager**.



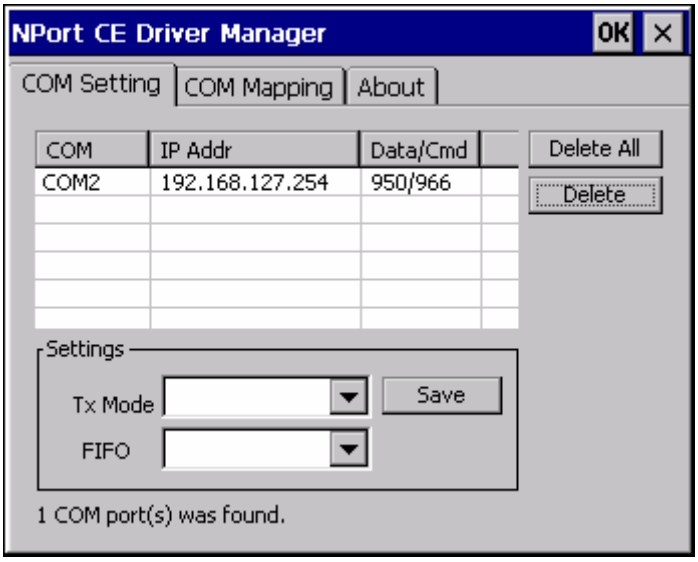
2. Click on the **COM Mapping** page and then the "Search" button to scan for NPort servers.



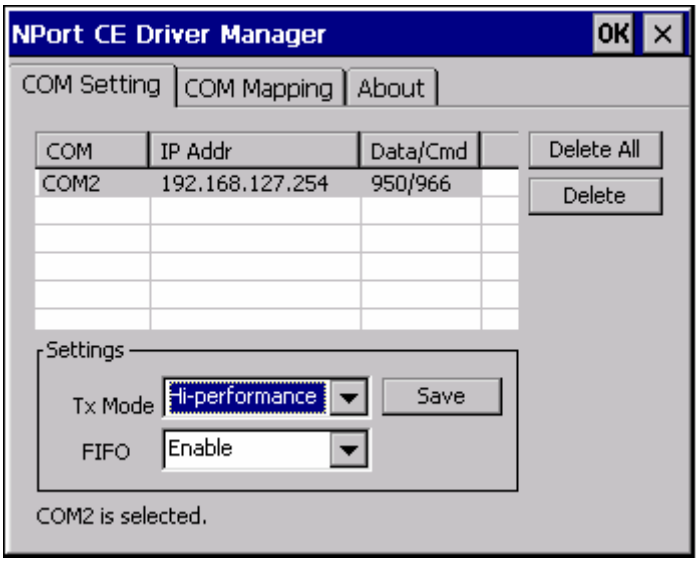
3. All NPort servers that were located will appear in the NPort CE Driver Manager window. Click on the server whose COM ports you would like to map to and then select the port index. Note that multiple selections are allowed.
4. Select the port(s) at the Port Index and then click on the "Add" button to map to the COM Port(s).



5. Return to the **COM Setting** page. You should be able to see the newly mapped COM Port(s).



6. To configure the settings for a particular COM Port, select the row of the desired port, and then modify the setting in the "Settings" panel, as shown below.



Tx Mode

"Hi-Performance" is the default for Tx mode. After the driver sends data to the NPort server, the driver immediately issues a "Tx Empty" response to the program. Under "Classical mode," the driver will not send the "Tx Empty" response until after confirmation is received from the NPort server's serial port. This causes lower throughput. Classical mode is recommended if you want to ensure that all data is sent out before further processing.

FIFO

If FIFO is disabled, the NPort server will transmit one byte each time the Tx FIFO becomes empty, and an Rx interrupt will be generated for each incoming byte. This will result in a faster response and lower throughput.

8

IP Serial LIB

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- **Overview**
- **IP Serial LIB Function Groups**
- **Example Program**

Overview

What is IP Serial Library?

IP Serial Library is a Windows library with frequently used serial command sets and subroutines. IP Serial Library is designed to reduce the complexity and poor efficiency of serial communication over TCP/IP. For example, Telnet can only transfer data, but it can't monitor or configure the serial line's parameters.

Why Use IP Serial Library?

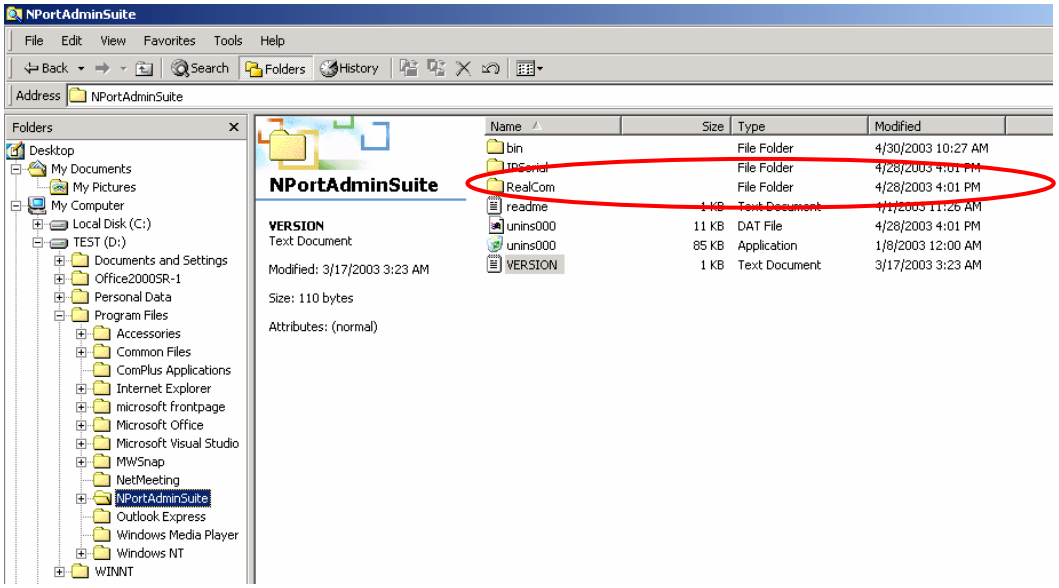
For programmers who are familiar with serial communication, IP Serial Library provides well-designed function calls that have the same style as Moxa's PComm Library.

IP Serial Library is amazingly simple and easy to understand. By including it in your VB, C, or Delphi programming environment, you can program your own TCP/IP application with the ability to control serial communication parameters.

NPort 5100 uses 2 TCP ports for communication between the NPort 5100 and host computer's Real COM driver. NPort 5100 uses a data port and command port to provide pure data transfer without decode and encode. Compared to using only one TCP port to control serial communication (such as RFC 2217), IP Serial Library uses a command port to communicate with NPort 5100 from the user's program. IP Serial Library not only runs with excellent efficiency but also runs without any decode or encode problems.

How to install IP Serial Library?

IP Serial Lib comes with the NPort 5100 Administration Suite. Refer to the IPSerial directory for more detail about the function definitions.



IP Serial LIB Function Groups

Server Control	Port Control	Input/Output Data	Port Status Inquiry	Miscellaneous
nsio_init	nsio_open	nsio_read	nsio_lstatus	nsio_break
nsio_end	nsio_close	nsio_SetReadTimeouts	nsio_data_status	nsio_break_on
nsio_resetserver	nsio_ioctl	nsio_write		nsio_break_off
nsio_checkalive	nsio_flowctrl	nsio_SetWriteTimeouts		nsio_breakcount
	nsio_DTR			
	nsio_RTS			
	nsio_lctrl			
	nsio_baud			
	nsio_resetport			

Example Program

```
char NPort 5100-Nip="192.168.1.10";
char buffer[255];                                   /*data buffer, 255 chars */
int port = 1;                                       /*1st port */
int portid;                                         /* port handle */
nsio_init();                                        /*initial IP Serial Library */
portid = nsio_open(NPort 5100ip, port);             /*1st port, NPort 5100 IP=192.168.1.10
nsio_ioctl(portid, B9600, (BIT_8 | STOP_1 |         */
P_NONE) );                                          /*set 9600, N81 */
sleep(1000);                                        /* wait for 1000 ms for data */
nsio_read(port, buffer, 200);                       /* read 200 bytes from port 1 */
nsio_close(portid);                                 /* close this serial port */
nsio_end();                                         /* close IP Serial Library */
```

A

Pinouts and Cable Wiring

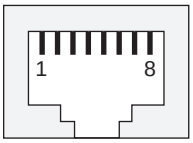
The following topics are covered in this appendix:

- **Port Pinout Diagrams**
  - Ethernet Port Pinouts
  - NPort 5110 Serial Port Pinouts
  - NPort 5130 Serial Port Pinouts
  - NPort 5150 Serial Port Pinouts
- **Cable Wiring Diagrams**
  - Ethernet Cables

Port Pinout Diagrams

Ethernet Port Pinouts

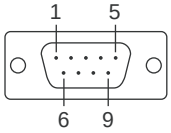
Pin	Signal
1	Tx+
2	Tx-
3	Rx+
6	Rx-



NPort 5110 Serial Port Pinouts

DB9 Male RS-232 Port Pinouts for NPort 5110/5110-T

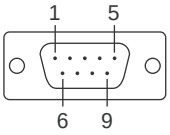
Pin	RS-232
1	DCD
2	RxD
3	TxD
4	DTR
5	GND
6	DSR
7	RTS
8	CTS



NPort 5130 Serial Port Pinouts

DB9 Male RS-422/485 Port Pinouts for NPort 5130

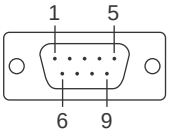
Pin	RS-422/2-wire RS-485	4-wire RS-485
1	TxD-(A)	---
2	TxD+(B)	---
3	RxD+(B)	Data+(B)
4	RxD-(A)	Data-(A)
5	GND	GND
6	---	---
7	---	---
8	---	---



NPort 5150 Serial Port Pinouts

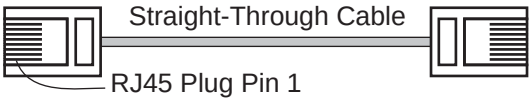
DB9 Male RS-422/485 Port Pinouts for NPort 5150

Pin	RS-232	RS-422/2-wire RS-485	4-wire RS-485
1	DCD	TxD-(A)	---
2	RxD	TxD+(B)	---
3	TxD	RxD+(B)	Data+(B)
4	DTR	RxD-(A)	Data-(A)
5	GND	GND	GND
6	DSR	---	---
7	RTS	---	---
8	CTS	---	---



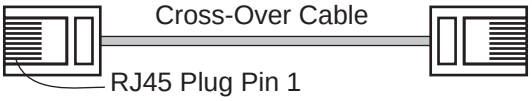
Cable Wiring Diagrams

Ethernet Cables



Cable Wiring

3	———	3
6	———	6
1	———	1
2	———	2



Cable Wiring

3	———	1
6	———	2
1	———	3
2	———	6

B

Well Known Port Numbers

In this appendix, which is included for your reference, we provide a list of Well Known port numbers that may cause network problems if you set NPort 5100 to one of these ports. Refer to RFC 1700 for Well Known port numbers, or refer to the following introduction from the IANA.

The port numbers are divided into three ranges: the Well Known Ports, the Registered Ports, and the Dynamic and/or Private Ports.

The Well Known Ports range from 0 through 1023.

The Registered Ports range from 1024 through 49151.

The Dynamic and/or Private Ports range from 49152 through 65535.

The Well Known Ports are assigned by the IANA, and on most systems, can only be used by system processes or by programs executed by privileged users. The following table shows famous port numbers among the well-known port numbers. For more details, please visit the IANA website at http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers.

TCP Socket	Application Service
0	Reserved
1	TCP Port Service Multiplexer
2	Management Utility
7	Echo
9	Discard
11	Active Users (systat)
13	Daytime
15	Netstat
20	FTP data port
21	FTP CONTROL port
23	Telnet
25	SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)
37	Time (Time Server)
42	Host name server (names server)
43	Whois (nickname)
49	(Login Host Protocol) (Login)
53	Domain Name Server (domain)
79	Finger protocol (Finger)
80	World Wide Web HTTP

TCP Socket	Application Service
119	Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP)
123	Network Time Protocol
213	IPX
160 – 223	Reserved for future use

UDP Socket	Application Service
0	Reserved
2	Management Utility
7	Echo
9	Discard
11	Active Users (systat)
13	Daytime
35	Any private printer server
39	Resource Location Protocol
42	Host name server (names server)
43	Whois (nickname)
49	(Login Host Protocol) (Login)
53	Domain Name Server (domain)
69	Trivial Transfer Protocol (TETP)
70	Gopher Protocol
79	Finger Protocol
80	World Wide Web HTTP
107	Remote Telnet Service
111	Sun Remote Procedure Call (Sunrpc)
119	Network News Transfer Protocol (NNTP)
123	Network Time Protocol (NTP)
161	SNMP (Simple Network Mail Protocol)
162	SNMP Traps
213	IPX (Used for IP Tunneling)

C

SNMP Agents with MIB II & RS-232/422/485 Link Groups

NPort 5100 has built-in SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) agent software that supports SNMP Trap, RFC1317 RS-232/422/485 like groups and RFC 1213 MIB-II. The following table lists the standard MIB-II groups, as well as the variable implementation for NPort 5100.

RFC1213 MIB-II supported SNMP variables:

System MIB	Interfaces MIB	IP MIB	ICMP MIB
SysDescr	itNumber	ipForwarding	IcmpInMsgs
SysObjectID	ifIndex	ipDefaultTTL	IcmpInErrors
SysUpTime	ifDescr	ipInreceives	IcmpInDestUnreachs
SysContact	ifType	ipInHdrErrors	IcmpInTimeExcds
SysName	ifMtu	ipInAddrErrors	IcmpInParmProbs
SysLocation	ifSpeed	ipForwDatagrams	IcmpInSrcQuenchs
SysServices	ifPhysAddress	ipInUnknownProtos	IcmpInRedirects
	ifAdminStatus	ipInDiscards	IcmpInEchos
	ifOperStatus	ipInDelivers	IcmpInEchoReps
	ifLastChange	ipOutRequests	IcmpInTimestamps
	ifInOctets	ipOutDiscards	IcmpTimestampReps
	ifInUcastPkts	ipOutNoRoutes	IcmpInAddrMasks
	ifInNUcastPkts	ipReasmTimeout	IcmpOutMsgs
	ifInDiscards	ipReasmReqds	IcmpOutErrors
	ifInErrors	ipReasmOKs	IcmpOutDestUnreachs
	ifInUnknownProtos	ipReasmFails	IcmpOutTimeExcds
	ifOutOctets	ipFragOKs	IcmpOutParmProbs
	ifOutUcastPkts	ipFragFails	IcmpOutSrcQuenchs
	ifOutNUcastPkts	ipFragCreates	IcmpOutRedirects
	ifOutDiscards	ipAdEntAddr	IcmpOutEchos
	ifOutErrors	ipAdEntIfIndex	IcmpOutEchoReps
	ifOutQLen	ipAdEntNetMask	IcmpOutTimestamps
	ifSpecific	ipAdEntBcastAddr	IcmpOutTimestampReps

System MIB	Interfaces MIB	IP MIB	ICMP MIB
		ipAdEntReasmMaxSize	IcmpOutAddrMasks
		IpNetToMediaIfIndex	IcmpOutAddrMaskReps
		IpNetToMediaPhysAddress	
		IpNetToMediaNetAddress	
		IpNetToMediaType	
		IpRoutingDiscards	

UDP MIB	TCP MIB	SNMP MIB
UdpInDatagrams	tcpRtoAlgorithm	snmpInPkts
UdpNoPorts	tcpRtoMin	snmpOutPkts
UdpInErrors	tcpRtoMax	snmpInBadVersions
UdpOutDatagrams	tcpMaxConn	snmpInBadCommunityNames
UdpLocalAddress	tcpActiveOpens	snmpInASNParseErrs
UdpLocalPort	tcpPassiveOpens	snmpInTooBigs
	tcpAttempFails	snmpInNoSuchNames
Address Translation MIB	tcpEstabResets	snmpInBadValues
AtIfIndex	tcpCurrEstab	snmpInReadOnlys
AtPhysAddress	tcpInSegs	snmpInGenErrs
AtNetAddress	tcpOutSegs	snmpInTotalReqVars
AtNetAddress	tcpRetransSegs	snmpInTotalSetVars
	tcpConnState	snmpInGetRequests
	tcpConnLocalAddress	snmpInGetNexts
	tcpConnLocalPort	snmpInSetRequests
	tcpConnRemAddress	snmpInGetResponses
	tcpConnRemPort	snmpInTraps
	tcpInErrs	snmpOutTooBigs
	tcpOutRsts	snmpOutNoSuchNames
		snmpOutBadValues
		snmpOutGenErrs
		snmpOutGetRequests
		snmpOutGetNexts
		snmpOutSetRequests
		snmpOutGetResponses
		snmpOutTraps
		snmpEnableAuthenTraps

RFC1317: RS-232/422/485 MIB objects

Generic RS-232/422/485-like Group	RS-232/422/485-like General Port Table	RS-232/422/485-like Asynchronous Port Group
rs232Number	rs232PortTable	rs232AsyncPortTable
	rs232PortEntry	rs232AsyncPortEntry
	rs232PortIndex	rs232AsyncPortIndex
	rs232PortType	rs232AsyncPortBits
	rs232PortInSigNumber	rs232AsyncPortStopBits
	rs232PortOutSigNumber	rs232AsyncPortParity
	rs232PortInSpeed	
	rs232PortOutSpeed	

The Input Signal Table	The Output Signal Table
rs232InSigTable	rs232OutSigTable
rs232InSigEntry	rs232OutSigEntry
rs232InSigPortIndex	rs232OutSigPortIndex
rs232InSigName	rs232OutSigName
rs232InSigState	rs232OutSigState

D

Auto IP Report Protocol

NPort Series provides several ways to configure Ethernet IP addresses. One of them is DHCP Client. When you set up the NPort to use DHCP Client to configure Ethernet IP addresses, it will automatically send a DHCP request over the Ethernet to find the DHCP Server. And then the DHCP Server will send an available IP address to the NPort. The NPort will use this IP address for a period of time after receiving it. But the NPort will send a DHCP request again to the DHCP Server. Once the DHCP Server realizes that this IP address is to be released to other DHCP Client, the NPort then will receive a different IP address. For this reason, users sometimes find that the NPort will use different IP addresses, not a fixed IP address.

In order to know what IP address the NPort is using, you need to set up parameters in Network Settings via Web browser. The figure below is the NPort Web console configuration window. Enter the IP address and the Port number of the PC that you want to send this information to.

Auto IP Report Format

"Moxa", 4 bytes	Info[0]	Info[1]	...	Info[n]

Info [n]

Field	ID	Length	Data
Length	1	1	Variable, Length is "Length Field"

ID List

ID Value	Description	Length	Note
1	Server Name	Variable	ASCII char
2	Hardware ID	2	Little-endian
3	MAC Address	6	6 bytes MAC address. If the MAC address is "00-90-E8-01-02-03", the MAC[0] is 0, MAC[1] is 0x90(hex), MAC[2] is 0xE8(hex), and so on.
4	Serial Number	4, DWORD	Little-endian
5	IP Address	4, DWORD	Little-endian
6	Netmask	4, DWORD	Little-endian
7	Default Gateway	4, DWORD	Little-endian
8	Firmware Version	4, DWORD	Little-endian Ver1.3.4= 0x0103040
9	AP ID	4, DWORD	Little-endian

AP ID & Hardware ID Mapping Table

AP ID	Hardware ID	Product
Undefined	Undefined	NPort 5100
0x80005000	0x0504	NPort 5410
0x80005000	0x0534	NPort 5430
0x80005000	0x1534	NPort 5430I
0x80000312	0x0312	NPort 5230
0x80000312	0x0322	NPort 5210
0x80000312	0x0332	NPort 5232
0x80000312	0x1332	NPort 5232I
0x80005610	0x5618	NPort 5610-8
0x80005610	0x5613	NPort 5610-16
0x80005610	0x5638	NPort 5630-8
0x80005610	0x5633	NPort 5630-16

E

Compliance Notice

CE Warming

This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment, this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take appropriate measures.

Federal Communications Commission Statement

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

FCC Warming

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.