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User Guide

AC1200/1900 Wireless Dual Band Gigabit Access Point

EAP320/EAP330

REV1.0.0
1910011564

CE Mark Warning

CE 1588 ⓘ

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

RF Exposure Information

This device meets the EU requirements (1999/519/EC) on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields by way of health protection.

The device complies with RF specifications when the device used at 20 cm from your body.

National Restrictions

This device is intended for home and office use in all EU countries (and other countries following the EU directive 1999/5/EC) without any limitation except for the countries mentioned below:

Country	Restriction	Reason/remark
Belarus	Not implemented	
Norway	Implemented	This subsection does not apply for the geographical area within a radius of 20 km from the centre of Ny-Ålesund on Svalbard.
Italy	Implemented	The public use is subject to general authorisation by the respective service provider.
Russian Federation	Limited implementation	**1. SRD with FHSS modulation** 1.1. Maximum 2.5 mW e.i.r.p. 1.2. Maximum 100 mW e.i.r.p. Permitted for use SRD for outdoor applications without restriction on installation height only for purposes of gathering telemetry information for automated monitoring and resources accounting systems. Permitted to use SRD for other purposes for outdoor applications only when the installation height is not exceeding 10 m above the ground surface. 1.3.Maximum 100 mW e.i.r.p. Indoor applications. **2. SRD with DSSS and other than FHSS wideband modulation** 2.1. Maximum mean e.i.r.p. density is 2 mW/MHz. Maximum 100 mW e.i.r.p. 2.2. Maximum mean e.i.r.p. density is 20 mW/MHz. Maximum

		100 mW e.i.r.p. It is permitted to use SRD for outdoor applications only for purposes of gathering telemetry information for automated monitoring and resources accounting systems or security systems. 2.3. Maximum mean e.i.r.p. density is 10 mW/MHz. Maximum 100 mW e.i.r.p. Indoor applications.
Ukraine	Limited implementation	e.i.r.p. ≤100 mW with built-in antenna with amplification factor up to 6 dBi.

ATTENTION: Due to EU law, the country settings must be identical to the country where the device is operating (important due to non-harmonised frequencies in the EU).

Restricted to indoor use.

Продукт сертифіковано згідно с правилами системи УкрСЕПРО на відповідність вимогам нормативних документів та вимогам, що передбачені чинними законодавчими актами України.

Safety Information

- When product has power button, the power button is one of the way to shut off the product; when there is no power button, the only way to completely shut off power is to disconnect the product or the power adapter from the power source.
- Don’t disassemble the product, or make repairs yourself. You run the risk of electric shock and voiding the limited warranty. If you need service, please contact us.
- Avoid water and wet locations.
- Adapter shall be installed near the equipment and shall be easily accessible.
- The plug considered as disconnect device of adapter.
- Use only power supplies which are provided by manufacturer and in the original packing of this product. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us.

This product can be used in the following countries:

AT	BG	BY	CA	CZ	DE	DK	EE
ES	FI	FR	GB	GR	HU	IE	IT
LT	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO
RU	SE	SG	SK	TR	UA	US	

Explanation of the symbols on the product label

Symbol	Explanation
⎓	DC voltage
	RECYCLING This product bears the selective sorting symbol for Waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). This means that this product must be handled pursuant to European directive 2012/19/EU in order to be recycled or dismantled to minimize its impact on the environment. User has the choice to give his product to a competent recycling organization or to the retailer when he buys a new electrical or electronic equipment.

TP-LINK TECHNOLOGIES CO., LTD

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

For the following equipment:

Product Description: **Wireless Dual Band Gigabit Access Point**

Model No.: **EAP320/EAP330**

Trademark: **TP-LINK**

We declare under our own responsibility that the above products satisfy all the technical regulations applicable to the product within the scope of Council Directives:

Directives 1999/5/EC, Directives 2006/95/EC, Directives 1999/519/EC, Directives 2011/65/EU

The above product is in conformity with the following standards or other normative documents

EN 300 328 V1.8.1

EN 301 489-1 V1.9.2 & EN 301 489-17 V2.2.1

EN 60950-1: 2006 + A11: 2009 + A1: 2010 + A12: 2011 +A2: 2013

EN 50385: 2002

EN 301 893 V1.7.1

The product carries the CE Mark:

CE 1588 !

Person responsible for making this declaration:

Yang Hongliang

Product Manager of International Business

Date of issue: 2015-12-18

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About this User Guide

This User Guide is for EAP320 and EAP330. Chapter 4 to Chapter 8 are only suitable for the EAP in Standalone mode. Refer to the **EAP Controller User Guide** when the EAP is managed by the EAP Controller software.

Convention

Unless otherwise noted, the EAP or the device mentioned in this guide stands for AC1200 Wireless Dual Band Access Point EAP320, AC1900 Wireless Dual Band Access Point EAP330.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Overview of the EAP

EAP series products provide wireless coverage solutions for small-medium business. They can either work independently as standalone APs or be centrally managed by the EAP Controller software, providing a flexible, richly-functional but easily-configured enterprise-grade wireless network for small and medium business.

"Celling lamp" appearance and easily mounting design with chassis make EAP easy to be installed on a wall or ceiling and blend in with most interior decorations.

EAP320/EAP330 can be powered via a PSE* device or the provided power adapter.

With the built-in dual-band antennas module, EAP320/EAP330 operate at both 2.4GHz and 5GHz, and apply 802.11ac standards and MIMO technology, allowing packet transmission at up to 1200Mbps/1900Mbps.

*PSE: Power Sourcing Equipment, a device (switch or hub for instance) that will provide power in a PoE setup.

1.2 Hardware Overview

1.2.1 LED

EAP320 and EAP330 have the same LED status and corresponding indications.

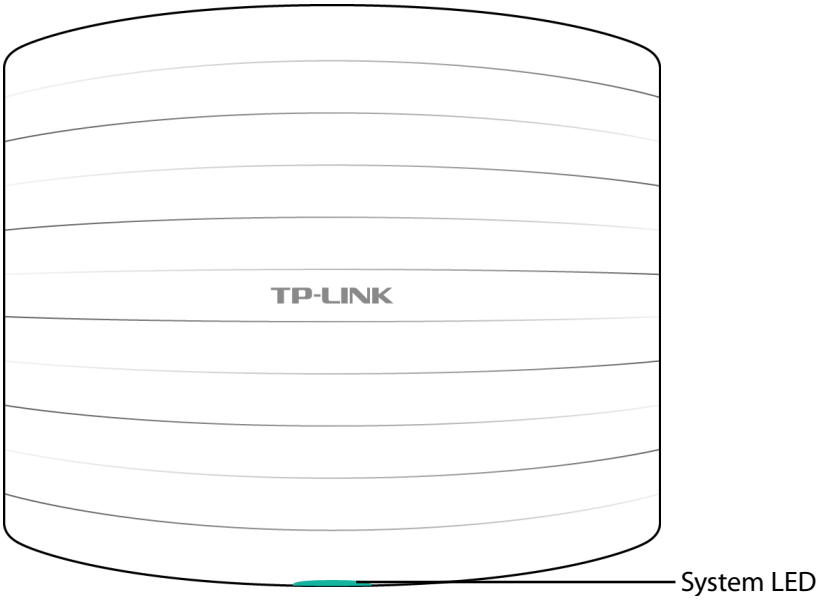


Figure 1-1 Top View of the EAP

LED Status	Indication
Solid green	The device is working properly.
Flashing red	System errors. RAM, flash, Ethernet, WLAN or firmware may be malfunctioning.
Flashing yellow	Firmware update is in progress. Do not disconnect or power off the device.
Double-flashing red, green, yellow	The device is being reset to its factory default settings.

1.2.2 Interface Panel

EAP320:

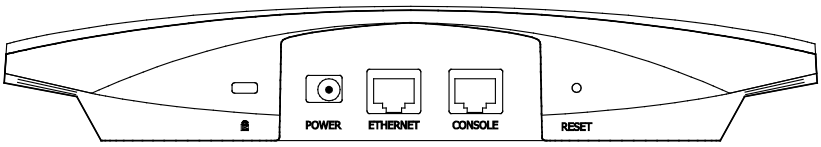


Figure 1-2 Interface Panel of EAP320

EAP330:

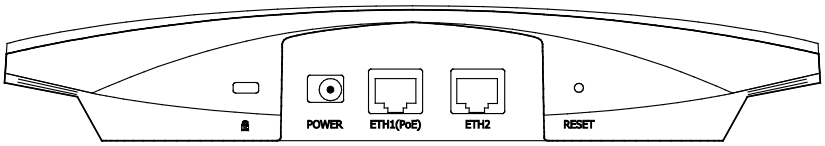


Figure 1-3 Interface Panel of EAP330

- **Kensington Security Slot:** Secure the lock (not provided) into the security slot to prevent the device from being stolen.
- **RESET:** With the device powered on, press and hold the RESET button for about 5 seconds until the LED flashes red, then release the button. The device will restore to factory default settings.
- **CONSOLE:** This port is used to connect to the serial port of a computer or a terminal to check and monitor system information of the EAP320.

  Note: CLI commands are not available in current software version. We will release a new version supporting CLI commands soon. Please pay close attention to our official website.
- **ETHERNET/ETH1(PoE):**

  This port is used to connect to the POE port of the provided PoE adapter for both data transmission and power supply through Ethernet cabling.
- **POWER:** The power port is used to connect the EAP320/EAP330 to an electrical wall outlet via power adapter. Please only use the provided power adapter.

Chapter 2 Network Topology

A typical network topology for the EAP is shown below.

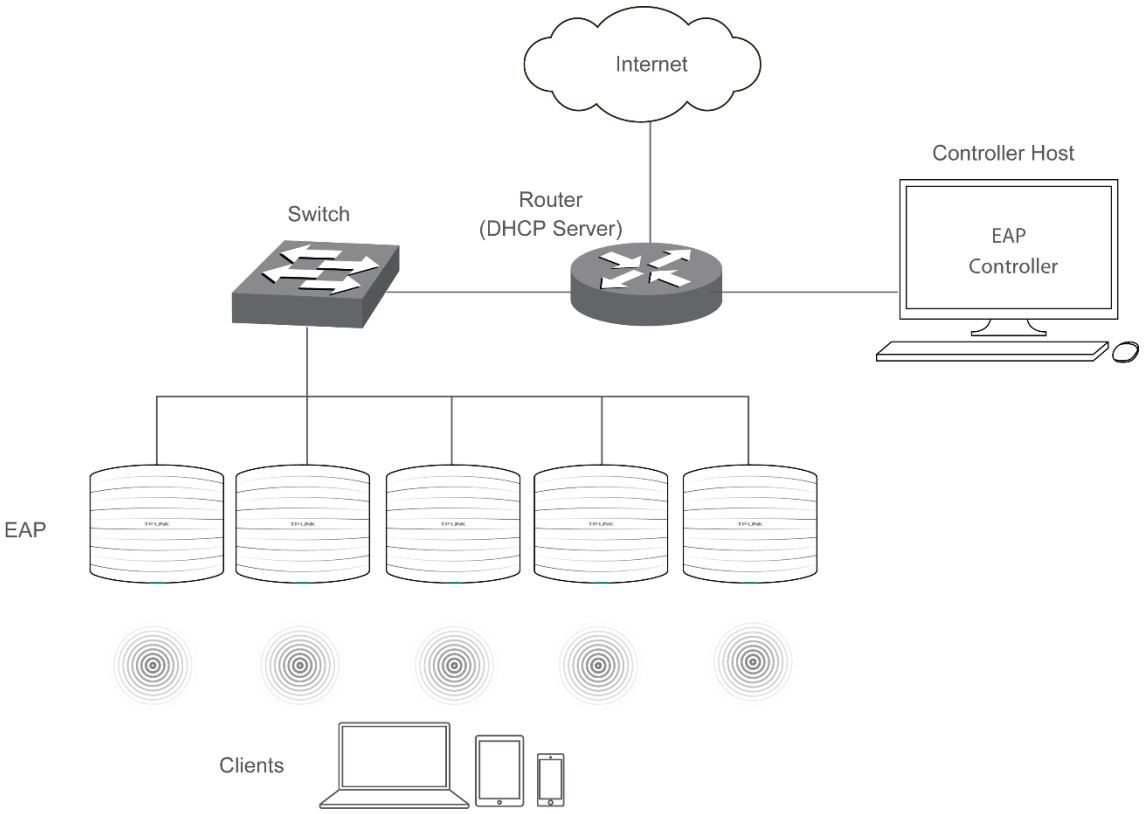


Figure 2-1 Typical Topology

To deploy an EAP in your local network, a DHCP server is required to assign IP addresses to the EAP and clients. Typically, a router acts as the DHCP server. A computer running the EAP Controller software can locate in the same or different subnet with the EAPs.

The EAP can be managed by the EAP Controller software, which is a management software specially designed for the TP-LINK EAP devices on a local wireless network, allowing you to centrally configure and monitor mass EAP devices using a web browser on your PC. For more information about the EAP Controller, please refer to the **EAP Controller User Guide** from our official website:

http://www.tp-link.com/en/support/download/

Chapter 3 Management Mode

AC1200 Wireless Dual Band Access Point EAP320 and AC1900 Wireless Dual Band Access Point EAP330 can either work under the control of the EAP Controller software or work independently as a standalone access point.

When user establishes a large-scale wireless network, the management of every single AP in the network is complex and complicated. With the EAP Controller software, you can centrally manage the mass APs simply in a web browser.

The Standalone mode applies to a relatively small-sized wireless network. EAPs in the Standalone mode cannot be managed centrally by the EAP Controller software.

3.1 Standalone Mode

By default, the EAP works independently as a standalone access point. By entering the IP address of the standalone EAP, you can log in to its web interface and perform configurations.

The factory default IP address configuration of the EAP is DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol). Before you access the web interface of the EAP, please make sure the DHCP server works properly. Typically, a router acts as the DHCP server.

Follow the steps below to log in to the web interface of a standalone EAP.

1. Launch a web browser, enter the DHCP address in the address field and press the **Enter** key.
2. Enter **admin** (all lowercase) for both username and password.

3.2 Managed Mode

The EAP will become a managed AP once it is adopted via the EAP Controller software. Users can manage the AP via a web browser. Refer to the **EAP Controller User Guide** to know more about EAP Controller software.

3.3 Switch to Standalone Mode

The web interface of a specific EAP is not available once this EAP is adopted by the EAP Controller. You can *Forget* the EAP via the EAP Controller to turn it back as a standalone AP. Refer to the **EAP Controller User Guide** to learn more.

TIPS:

Proceed to the following chapters for information on using the EAP in standalone mode. EAP330 is taken as the example.

Chapter 4 Network

On ***Network*** page you can configure the IP address of the standalone EAP.

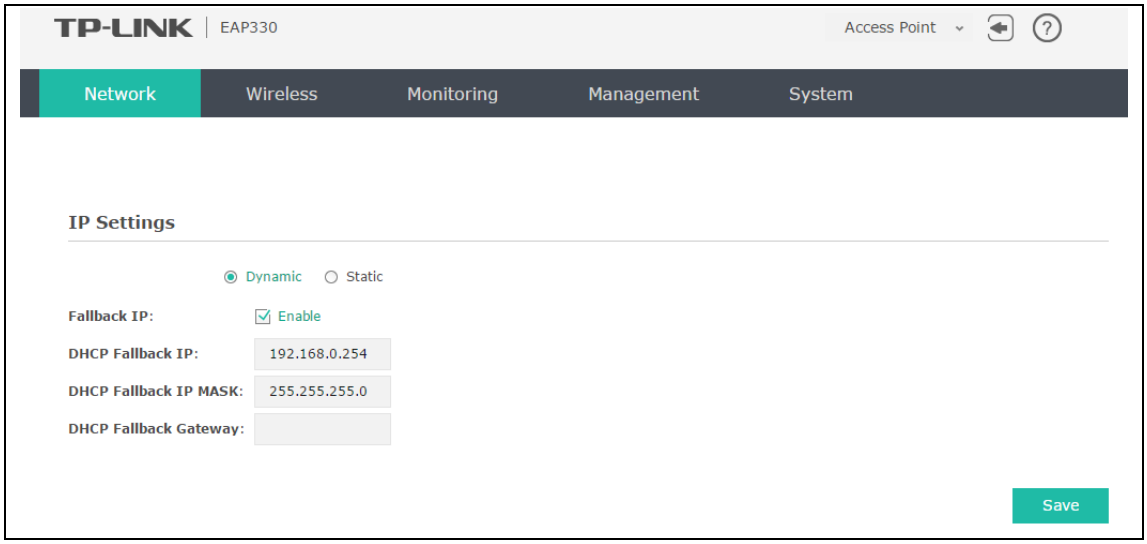


Figure 4-1 Network Page

Dynamic/Static:	By default, the EAP device obtains an IP address from a DHCP server (typically a router). You can also select **Static** to configure the IP address manually.
Fallback IP:	If the EAP fails to get a dynamic IP address from a DHCP server within ten seconds, the fallback IP will work as the IP address of the device. After that, however, the device will keep trying to obtain an IP address from the DHCP server until it succeeds.
DHCP Fallback IP/IP MASK:	Enter the fallback IP/IP mask.
DHCP Fallback Gateway:	Enter the fallback gateway.

Chapter 5 Wireless

Wireless page, consisting of Wireless Settings, Portal, MAC Filtering, Scheduler, QoS and Rogue AP Detection, is shown below.

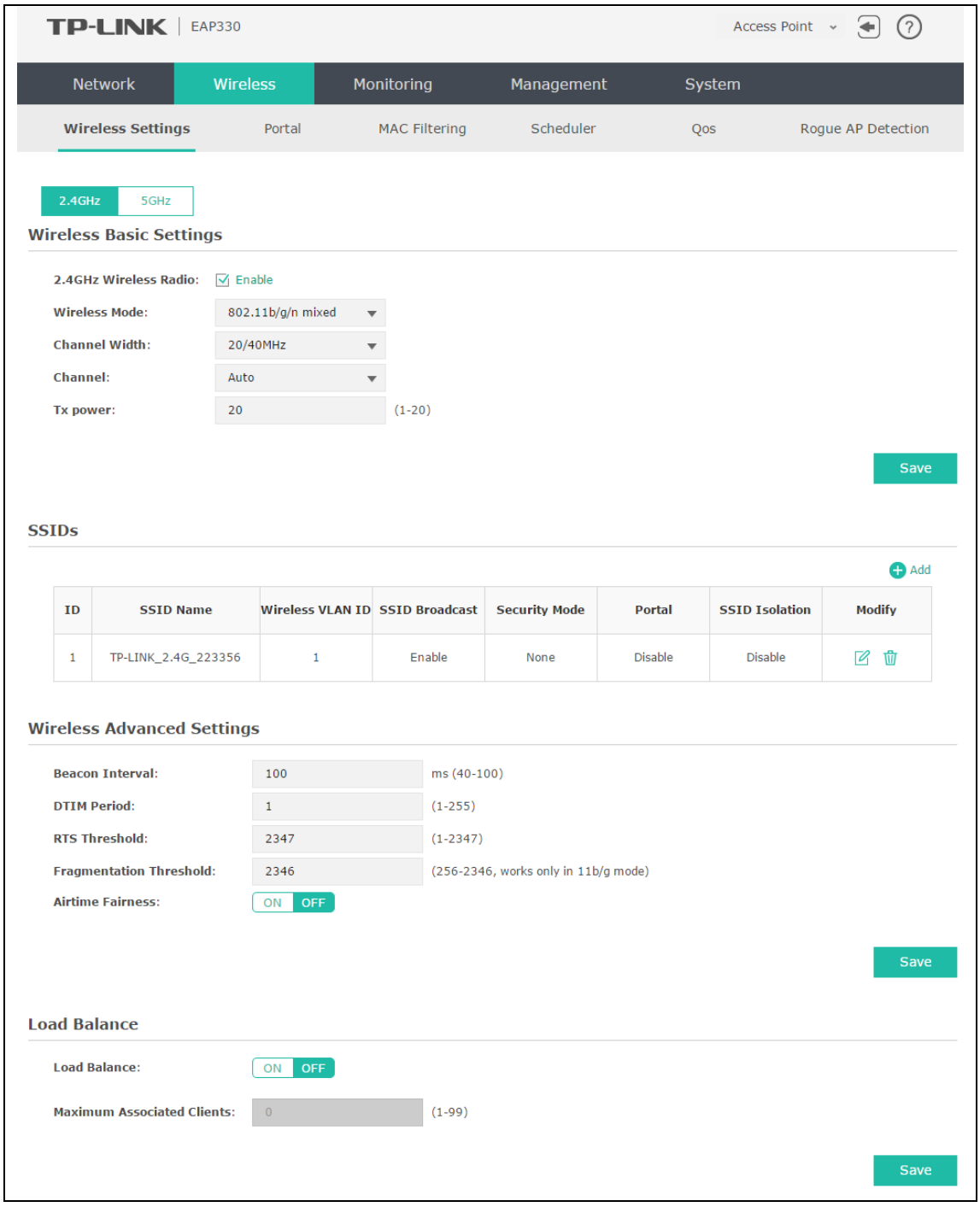


Figure 5-1 Wireless Page

5.1 Wireless Settings

Following is the page of ***Wireless Settings***.

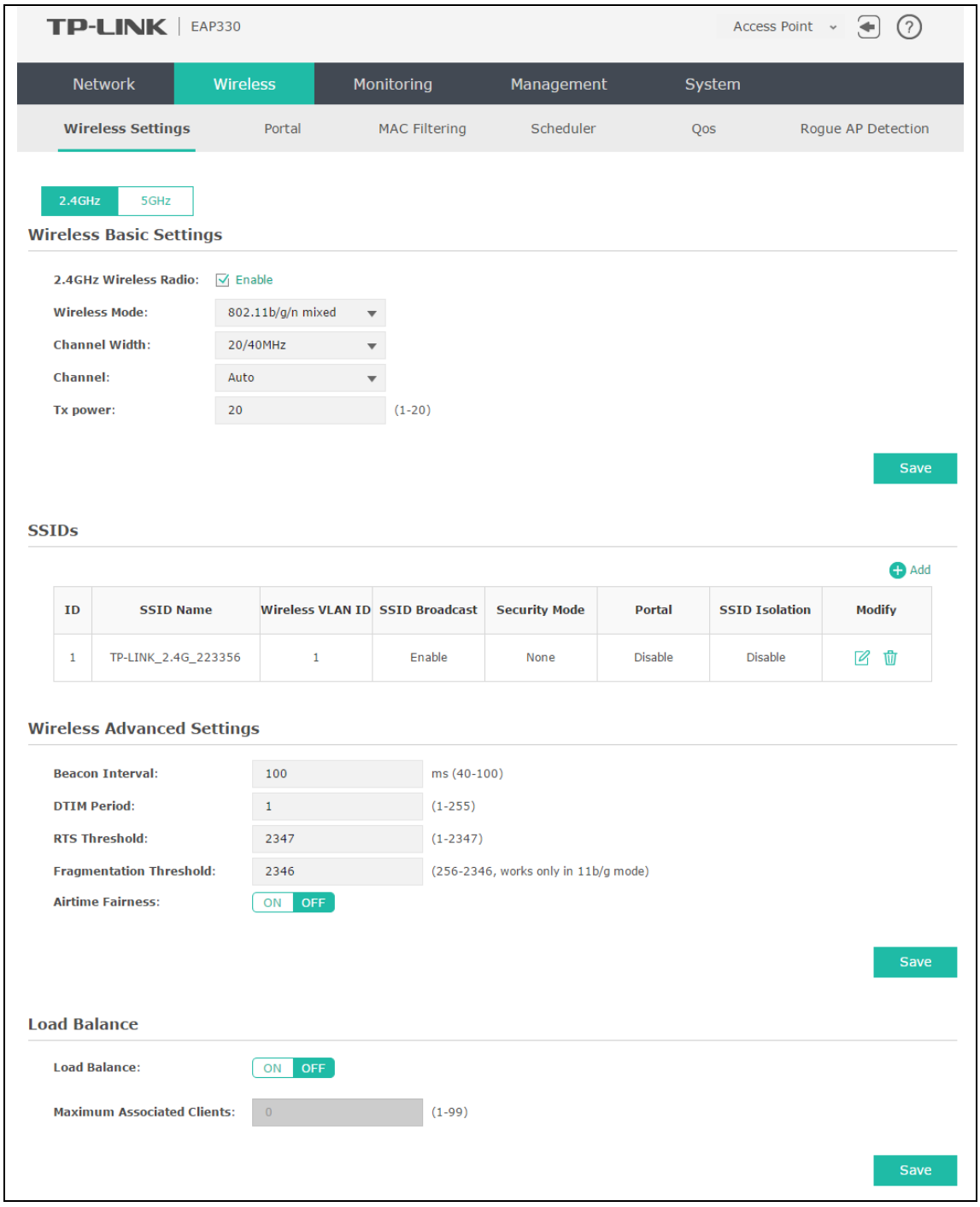


Figure 5-2 Wireless Settings Page

TIPS:

Proceed to the following chapter for information on configuring the wireless network of the EAP. The configuring information of 2.4GHz is taken as the example.

5.1.1 Wireless Basic Settings

Figure 5-3 Wireless Basic Settings

2.4GHz Wireless Radio/5GHz Wireless Radio:	Check the box to enable the Wireless Radio.
Wireless Mode:	Select the protocol standard for the wireless network. Wireless network created by the EAP is able to operate in the 2.4GHz and 5GHz frequency The EAP supports 802.11b/g/n, 802.11b/g, 802.11n standards in the 2.4GHz mode and 802.11a/n/ac, 802.11n/ac, 802.11ac standards in the 5GHz mode. It is recommended to select 802.11b/g/n (2.4GHz) and 802.11a/n/ac (5GHz), in which way clients supporting any one of these modes can access your wireless network.
Channel Width:	Select the channel width of this device. For 2.4Ghz, the options include 20MHz, 40MHz and 20/40MHz (this device automatically selects 20MHz or 40MHz, and 20MHz will be used if 40MHz is not available), and for 5Ghz, include 20MHz, 40MHz, 80MHz and 20/40/80MHz. According to IEEE 802.11 standard, using a channel width of 40MHz or 80MHz can increase wireless throughput. However, users may choose lower bandwidth due to the following reasons: 1. To increase the available number of channels within the limited total bandwidth. 2. To avoid interference from overlapping channels occupied by other devices in the environment. 3. Lower bandwidth can concentrate higher transmit power, increasing stability of wireless links over long distances.

Channel:	Select the channel used by this device to improve wireless performance. 1/2412MHz means the channel is 1 and the frequency is 2412MHz.
Tx power:	Enter the transmit power value. By default, the value is 20. If the maximum transmit power is set to be larger than local regulation allows, the maximum Tx power regulated will be applied in actual situation. ***NOTE:*** In most cases, it is unnecessary to select maximum transmit power. Selecting larger transmit power than needed may cause interference to neighborhood. Also it consumes more power and will reduce longevity of the device. Select a certain transmit power is enough to achieve the best performance.

5.1.2 SSIDs

SSIDs can work together with switches supporting 802.1Q VLAN. The EAP can build up to eight virtual wireless networks per radio for users to access. At the same time, it adds different VLAN tags to the clients which connect to the corresponding wireless network. It supports maximum 8 VLANs per radio. The clients in different VLAN cannot directly communicate with each other.

Clients connected to the device via cable do not belong to any VLAN. Thus wired client can communicate with all the wireless clients despite the VLAN settings.

Click in the Modify column, the following content will be shown.

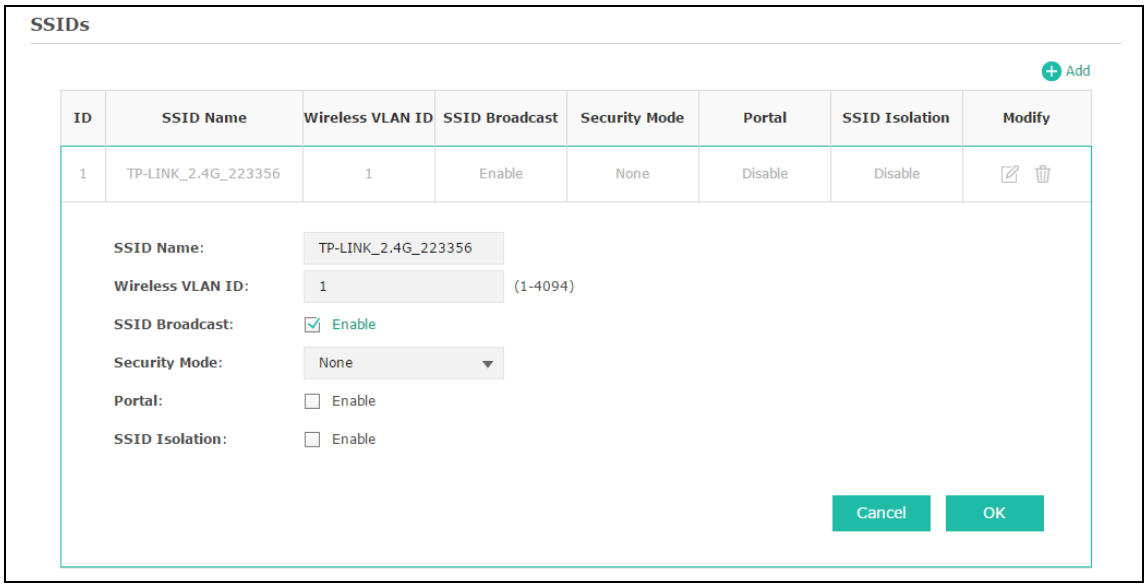


Figure 5-4 SSIDs

Add	Click to add up to 8 wireless networks per radio.
SSID Name:	Enter up to 32 characters as the SSID name.
Wireless VLAN ID:	Set a VLAN ID (ranges from 1 to 4094) for the wireless network. Wireless networks with the same VLAN ID are grouped to a VLAN.

SSID Broadcast:	Enable this function, AP will broadcast its SSID to hosts in the surrounding environment, as thus hosts can find the wireless network identified by this SSID. If SSID Broadcast is not enabled, hosts must enter the AP's SSID manually to connect to this AP.
Security Mode:	Select the security mode of the wireless network. For the security of wireless network, you are suggested to encrypt your wireless network. This device provides three security modes: **WPA-Enterprise**, **WPA-PSK** (WPA Pre-Shared Key) and **WEP** (Wired Equivalent Privacy). WPA-PSK is recommended. Settings vary in different security modes as the details are in the following introduction. Select **None** and the hosts can access the wireless network without password.
Portal:	Portal provides authentication service for the clients who want to access the wireless local area network. For more information, refer to 5.2 Portal. After Portal is enabled, the configurations in 5.2 Portal will be applied.
SSID Isolation:	After enabling SSID Isolation, the devices connected in the same SSID cannot communicate with each other.
Modify:	Click to open the page to edit the parameters of SSID. Click to delete the SSID.

Following is the detailed introduction of security mode: **WEP**, **WPA-Enterprise** and **WPA-PSK**.

- ## WEP

WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy), based on the IEEE 802.11 standard, is less safe than WPA-Enterprise or WPA-PSK.

NOTE:

WEP is not supported in 802.11n mode. If WEP is applied in 802.11n mode, the clients may not be able to access the wireless network. If WEP is applied in 11b/g/n mode (in the 2.4GHz frequency band) or 11a/n (in the 5GHz frequency band), the device may work at a low transmission rate.

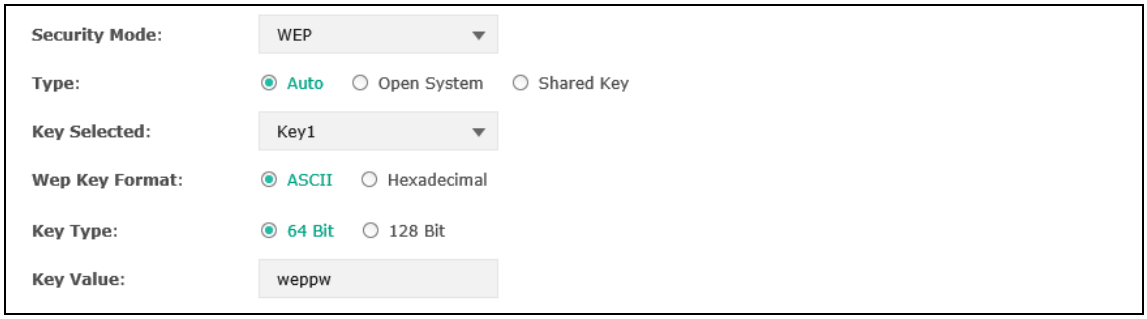


Figure 5-5 Security Mode_WEP

Type:	Select the authentication type for WEP. • **Auto**: The default setting is Auto, which can select Open System or Shared Key automatically based on the wireless station's capability and request.

	• **Open System**: After you select Open System, clients can pass the authentication and associate with the wireless network without password. However, correct password is necessary for data transmission. • **Shared Key**: After you select Shared Key, clients has to input password to pass the authentication, or it cannot associate with the wireless network or transmit data.
Key Selected:	You can configure four keys in advance and select one as the present valid key.
Wep Key Format:	Select ASCII or Hexadecimal as the WEP key format. • **ASCII**: ASCII format stands for any combination of keyboard characters in the specified length. • **Hexadecimal**: Hexadecimal format stands for any combination of hexadecimal digits (0-9, a-f, A-F) in the specified length.
Key Type:	Select the WEP key length (64-bit, or 128-bit) for encryption. • **64-bit**: You can enter 10 hexadecimal digits (any combination of 0-9, a-f, A-F without null key) or 5 ASCII characters. • **128-bit**: You can enter 26 hexadecimal digits (any combination of 0-9, a-f, A-F without null key) or 13 ASCII characters.
Key Value:	Enter the key value.

• WPA-Enterprise

Based on RADIUS server, WPA-Enterprise can generate different passwords for different users and it is much safer than WPA-PSK. However, it costs much to maintain and is more suitable for enterprise users. At present, WPA-Enterprise has two versions: WPA-PSK and WPA2-PSK.

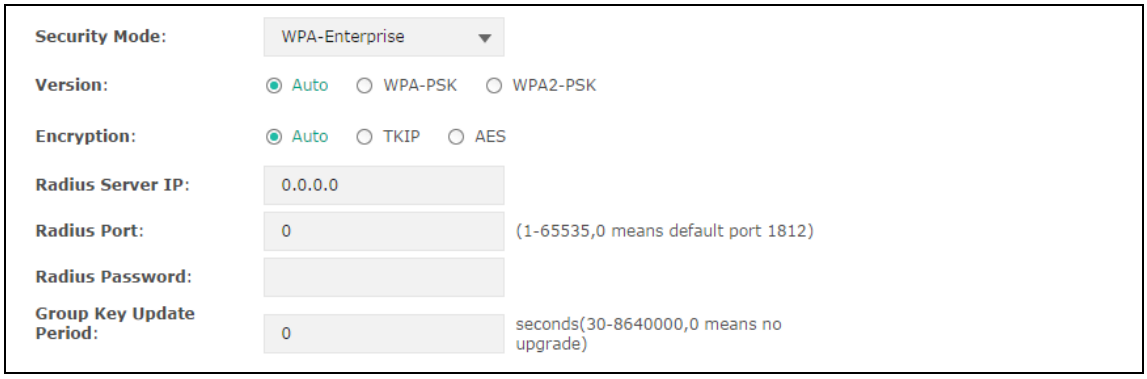


Figure 5-6 Security Mode_WPA-Enterprise

Version:	Select one of the following versions: • **Auto**: Select WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK automatically based on the client device's capability and request. • **WPA-PSK**: Pre-shared key of WPA. • **WPA2-PSK**: Pre-shared key of WPA2.

Encryption:	Select the encryption type, including **Auto**, **TKIP**, and **AES**. The default setting is Auto, which can select TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) or AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) automatically based on the client device's capability and request. AES is more secure than TKIP and TKIP is not supported in 802.11n mode. It is recommended to select AES as the encryption type.
RADIUS Server IP/Port:	Enter the IP address/port of the RADIUS server.
RADIUS Password:	Enter the shared secret of RADIUS server to access the RADIUS server.
Group Key Update period:	Specify the group key update period in seconds. The value can be either 0 or 30-8640000 seconds.

NOTE:

Encryption type TKIP is not supported in 802.11n mode. If TKIP is applied in 802.11n mode, the clients may not be able to access the wireless network of the EAP. If TKIP is applied in 11b/g/n mode (in the 2.4GHz frequency band) or 11a/n (in the 5GHz frequency band), the device may work at a low transmission rate.

- ## WPA-PSK

Based on pre-shared key, security mode WPA-PSK is characterized by high security and simple configuration, which suits for common households and small business. WPA-PSK has two versions: WPA-PSK and WPA2-PSK.

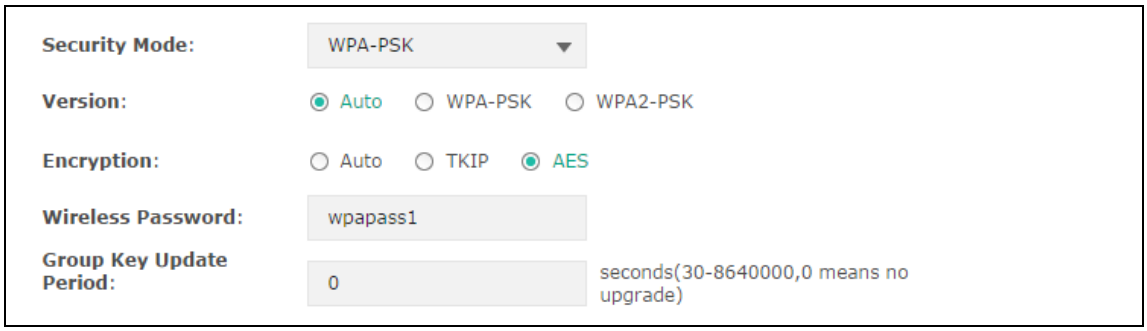


Figure 5-7 Security Mode_WPA-PSK

Version:	• **Auto**: Select WPA or WPA2 automatically based on the wireless station's capability and request. • **WPA-PSK**: Pre-shared key of WPA. • **WPA2-PSK**: Pre-shared key of WPA2.

Encryption:	Select the encryption type, including **Auto**, **TKIP**, and **AES**. The default setting is Auto, which can select TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) or AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) automatically based on the wireless station's capability and request. AES is more secure than TKIP and TKIP is not supported in 802.11n mode. It is recommended to select AES as the encryption type.
Wireless Password:	Configure the WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK password with ASCII or Hexadecimal characters. For ASCII, the length should be between 8 and 63 characters with combination of numbers, letters (case-sensitive) and common punctuations. For Hexadecimal, the length should be 64 characters (case-insensitive, 0-9, a-f, A-F).
Group Key Update Period:	Specify the group key update period in seconds. The value can be either 0 or at least 30. 0 means no update.

5.1.3 Wireless Advanced Settings

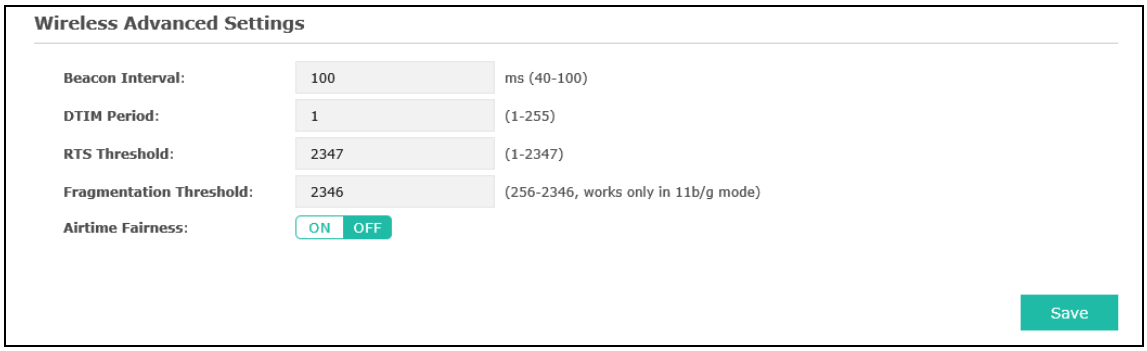


Figure 5-8 Wireless Advanced Settings

Beacon Interval:	Beacons are transmitted periodically by the device to announce the presence of a wireless network for the clients. Beacon Interval value determines the time interval of the beacons sent by the device. You can specify a value from 40 to 100. The default value is 100 milliseconds.
DTIM Period:	This value indicates the number of beacon intervals between successive Delivery Traffic Indication Messages (DTIMs) and this number is included in each Beacon frame. A DTIM is contained in Beacon frames to indicate whether the access point has buffered broadcast and/or multicast data for the client devices. Following a Beacon frame containing a DTIM, the access point will release the buffered broadcast and/or multicast data, if any exists. You can specify the value between 1-255 Beacon Intervals. The default value is 1, indicating the DTIM Period is the same as Beacon Interval. An excessive DTIM period may reduce the performance of multicast applications. It is recommended to keep it by default.
RTS Threshold:	When the RTS threshold is activated, all the stations and APs follow the Request to Send (RTS) protocol. When the station is to send packets, it will send a RTS to AP to inform the AP that it will send data. After receiving the RTS, the AP notices other stations in the same wireless network to delay their transmitting of data. At the same time, the AP inform the requesting station to send data. The value range

	is from 1 to 2347 bytes. The default value is 2347, which means that RTS is disabled.
Fragmentation Threshold:	Specify the fragmentation threshold for packets. If the size of the packet is larger than the fragmentation threshold, the packet will be fragmented into several packets. Too low fragmentation threshold may result in poor wireless performance caused by the excessive packets. The recommended and default value is 2346 bytes.
Airtime Fairness:	Airtime Fairness is a feature that boost the overall network performance by sacrifice a little bit of network time on your slowest devices. The relatively "slow" wifi speed devices can be slow from either long physical distance, weak signal strength, or simply being a legacy device with older technology. The setting takes away the monopoly in network time by the slower device (making the slower device even slower), dedicate and shift those processing time to the faster device to achieve better overall network performance.

5.1.4 Load Balance

By restricting the maximum number of clients accessing the EAPs, Load Balance helps to achieve rational use of network resources.

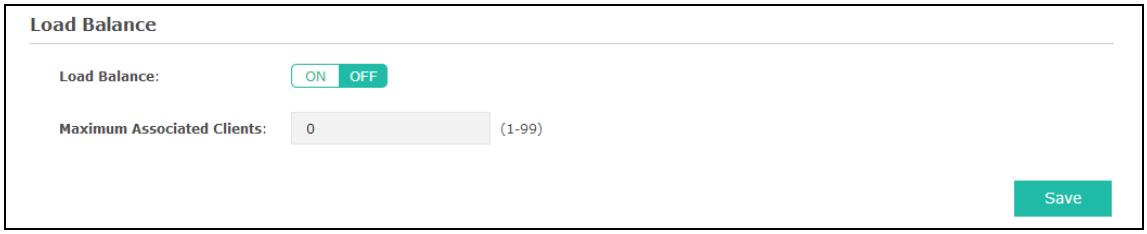


Figure 5-9 Load Balance

Load Balance:	Disable by default. Click **ON** to enable the function. After enabling it, you can set a number for maximum associated clients to control the wireless access.
Maximum Associated Clients:	Enter the number of clients to be allowed for connection to the EAP. The value ranges from 1 to 99.

5.2 Portal

Portal authentication enhances the network security by providing authentication service to the clients that just need temporary access to the wireless network. Such clients have to log into a web page to establish verification, after which they will access the network as guests. What's more, you can customize the authentication login page and specify a URL which the newly authenticated clients will be redirected to. Please refer to Portal Configuration or Free Authentication Policy according to your need.

Following is the page of ***Portal***.

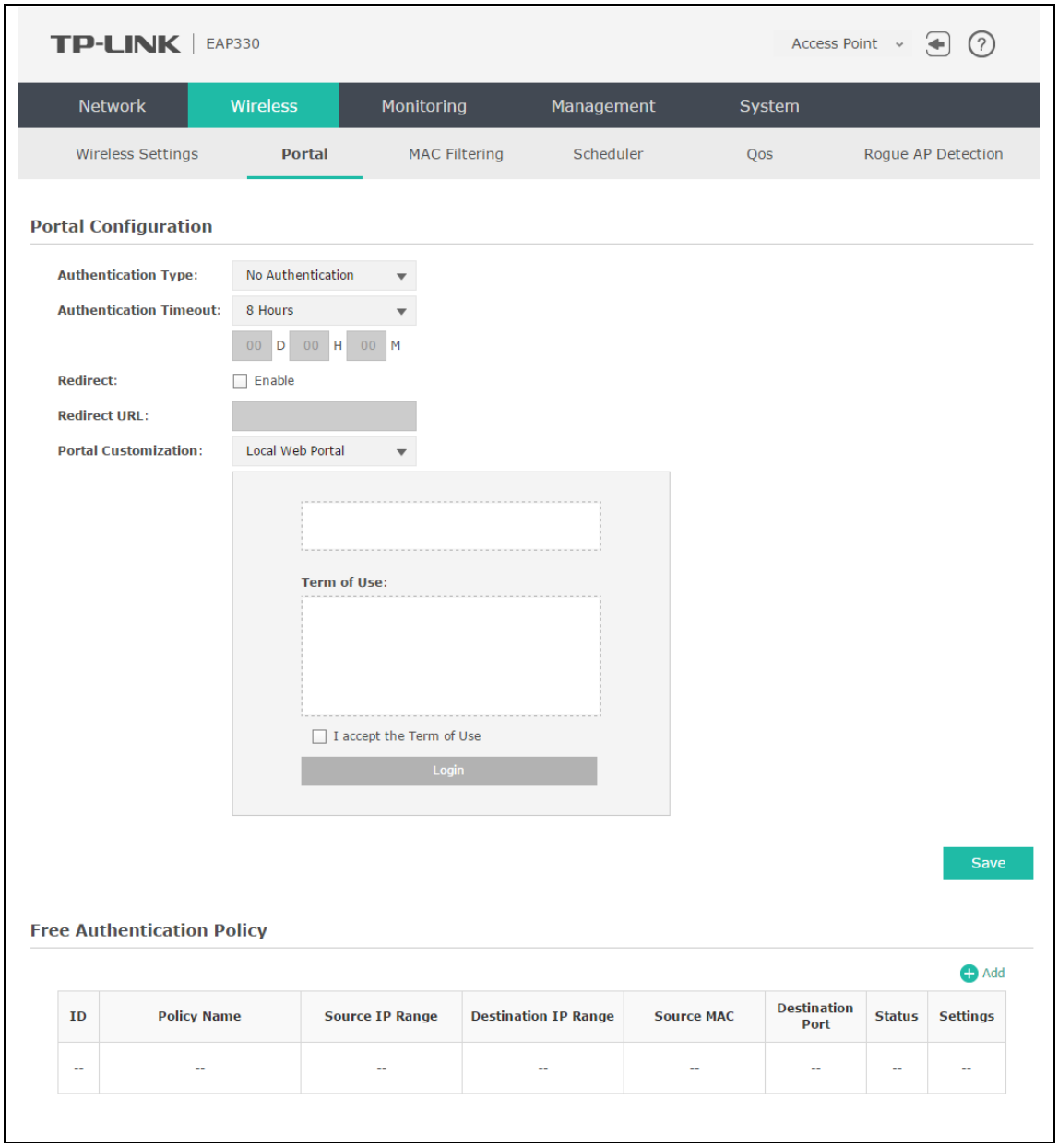


Figure 5-10 Portal Page

NOTE:

To apply Portal in a wireless network, please go to **Wireless→Wireless Settings→SSIDs** to enable Portal of a selected SSID.

5.2.1 Portal Configuration

Three authentication types are available: No Authentication, Local Password and External RADIUS Server.

No Authentication: Users are required to finish only two steps: agree with the user protocol and click the **Login** button.

Local Password: Users are required to enter the preset password, which are saved in the EAP.

External RADIUS Server: Users are required to enter the preset user name and password, which are saved in the database of the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server acts as the authentication server, which allows you to set different usernames and passwords for different users.

Refer to the following content to configure Portal based on actual network situations.

- ## No Authentication

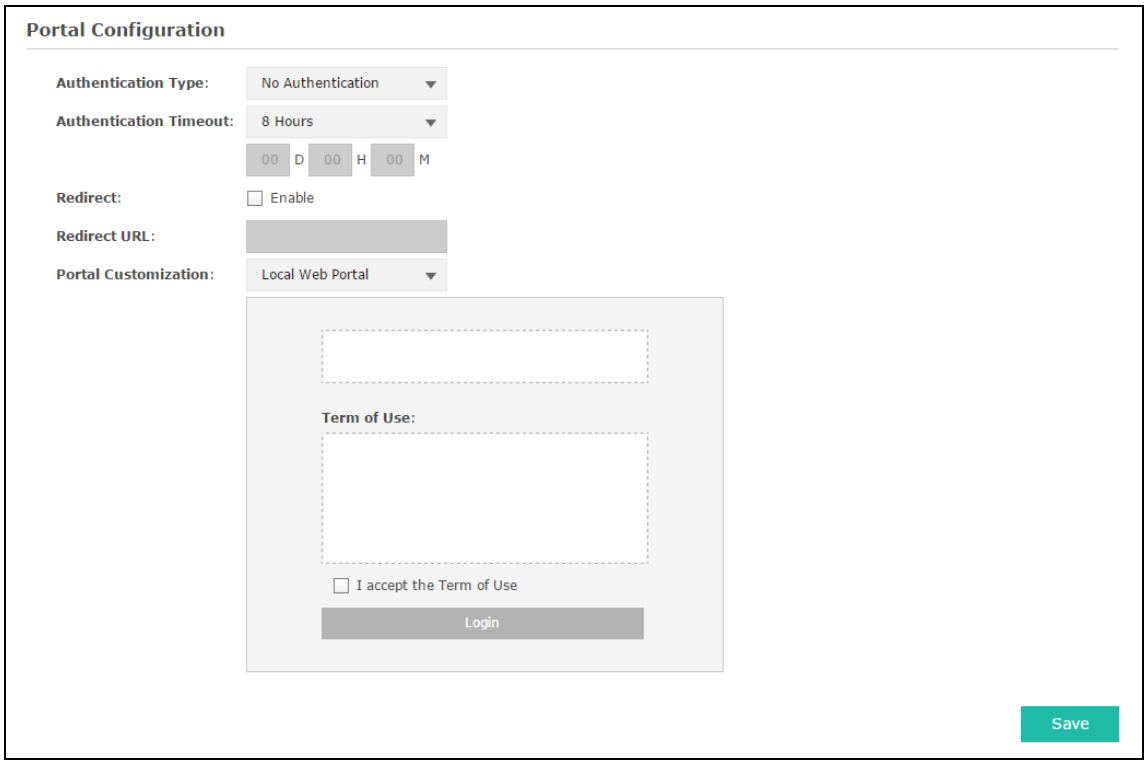
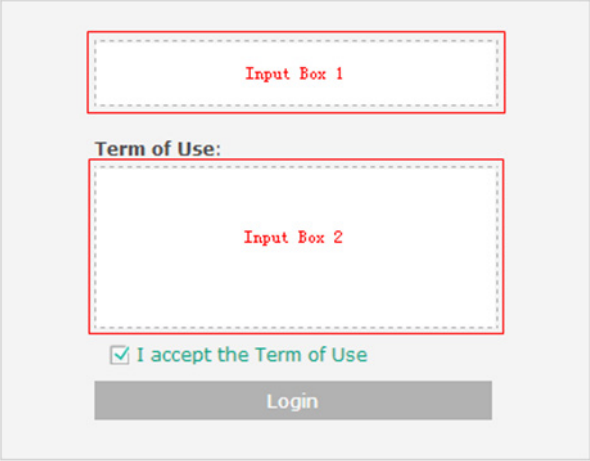


Figure 5-11 Portal Configuration_No Authentication

Authentication Type:	Select **No Authentication**.
Authentication Timeout:	After successful verification, an authentication session is established. Authentication Timeout decides the active time of the session. Within the active time, the device keeps the authentication session open with the associated client. To reopen the session, the client needs to log in the web authentication page and enter the user name and password again once authentication timeout is reached. By default, authentication timeout is eight hours. Select **Custom** from the drop-down list to customize the parameter.
Redirect:	Disable by default. Redirect specifies that the portal should redirect the newly authenticated clients to the configured URL.

Redirect URL:	If you enable the Redirect function, please enter the URL that a newly authenticated client will be directed to.
Portal Customization:	Select Local Web Portal, the authentication login page will be provided by the built-in web server. The page configured below will be presented to users as the login page. Words can be filled in Input Box 1 and Input Box 2.  Enter up to 31 characters as the title of the authentication login page in Input Box 1, like “Guest Portal of TP-LINK”. Enter the terms presented to users in Input Box 2. The terms can be 1 to 1023 characters long.

- ## Local Password

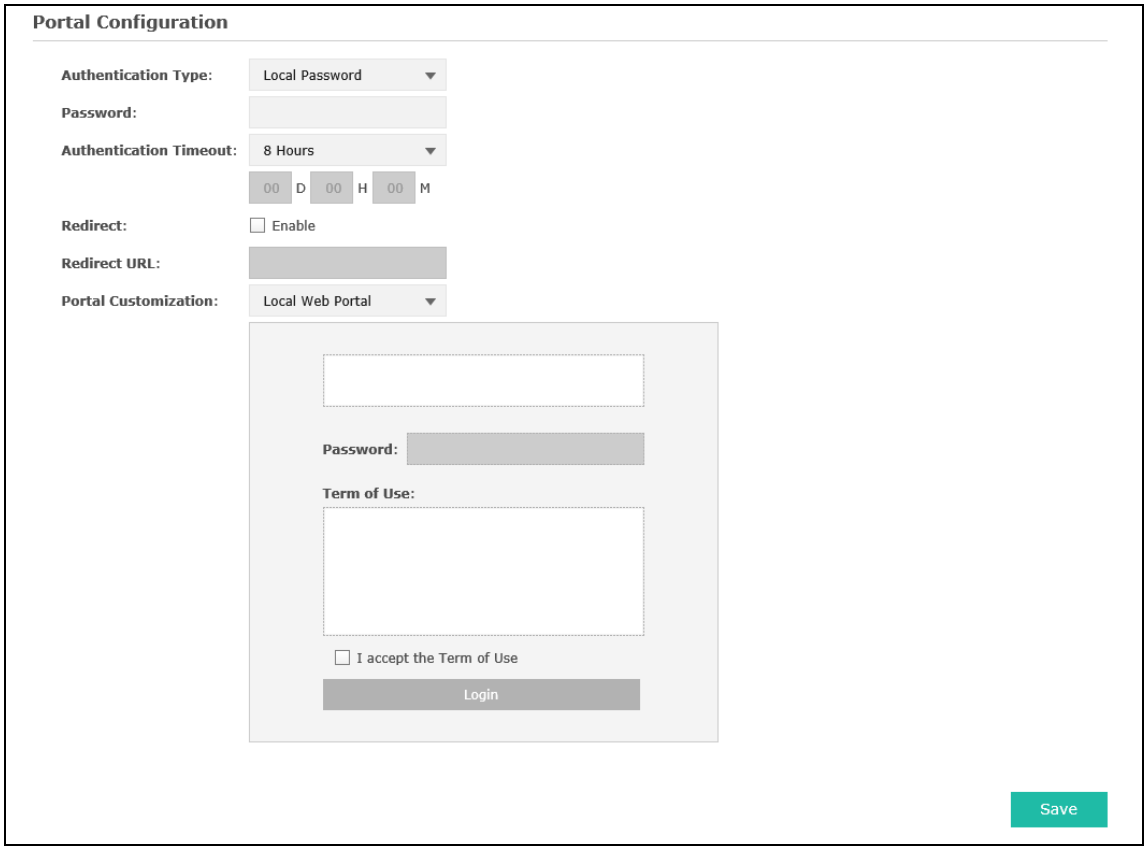


Figure 5-12 Portal Configuration_Local Password

Authentication Type:	Select **Local Password**.
Password:	Enter the password for local authentication.

Please refer to No Authentication to configure **Authentication Timeout**, **Redirect**, **Redirect URL**, and **Portal Customization**.

- ## External RADIUS Server

External RADIUS Server provides two types of portal customization: Local Web Portal and External Web Portal. The authentication login page of **Local Web Portal** is provided by the built-in web server of the EAP, as Figure 5-13 shown. The authentication login page of **External Web Portal** is provided by external web server, as Figure 5-14 shown.

1. Local Web Portal

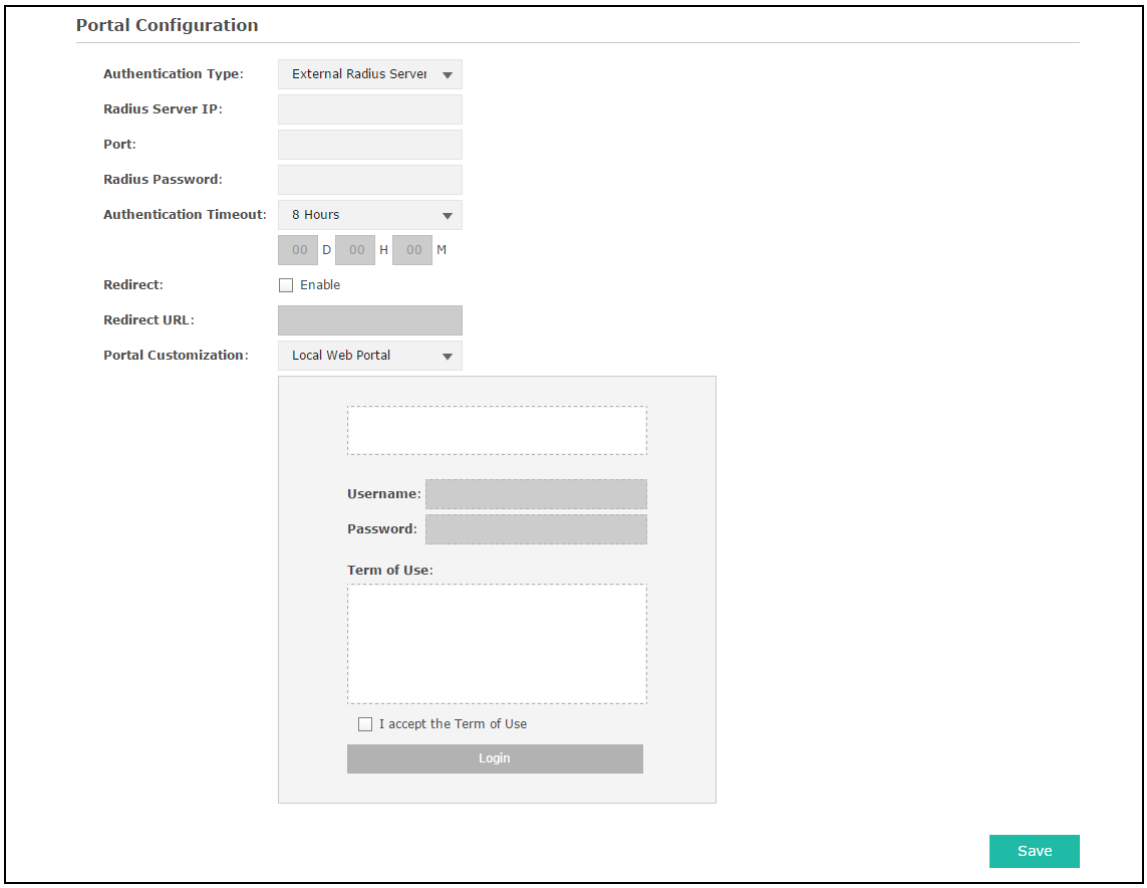


Figure 5-13 Portal Configuration_External RADIUS Server_Local Web Portal

Authentication Type:	Select **External RADIUS Server**.
RADIUS Server IP:	Enter the IP address of the RADIUS server.
Port:	Enter the port for authentication service.
RADIUS Password:	Enter the shared secret of RADIUS server to log in to the RADIUS server.

Please refer to No Authentication to configure **Authentication Timeout**, **Redirect**, **Redirect URL**, and **Portal Customization**.

2. External Web Portal

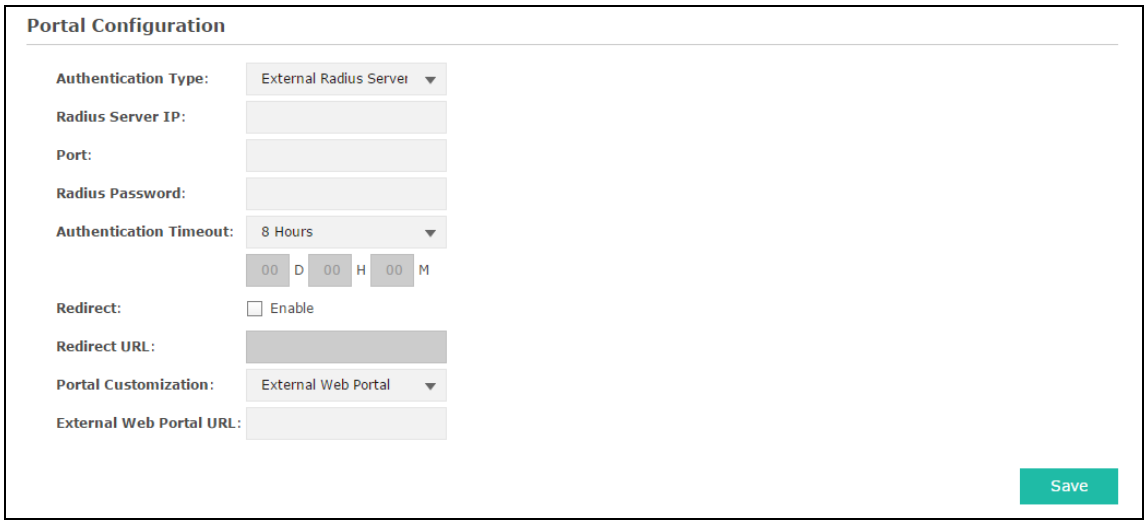


Figure 5-14 Portal Configuration_External RADIUS Server_External Web Portal

Authentication Type:	Select **External RADIUS Server**.
RADIUS Server IP:	Enter the IP address of the RADIUS server.
Port:	Enter the port for authentication service.
RADIUS Password:	Enter the shared secret of RADIUS server to log in to the RADIUS server.
Portal Customization:	Select **External Web Portal**.
External Web Portal URL:	Enter the authentication login page's URL, which is provided by the external web server.

Please refer to No Authentication to configure **Authentication Timeout**, **Redirect** and **Redirect URL**.

5.2.2 Free Authentication Policy

Free Authentication Policy allows clients to access network resources for free. On the lower part of the Portal page you can configure and view free authentication policies.

Figure 5-15 Free Authentication Policy

Click Add to add a new authentication policy and configure its parameters.

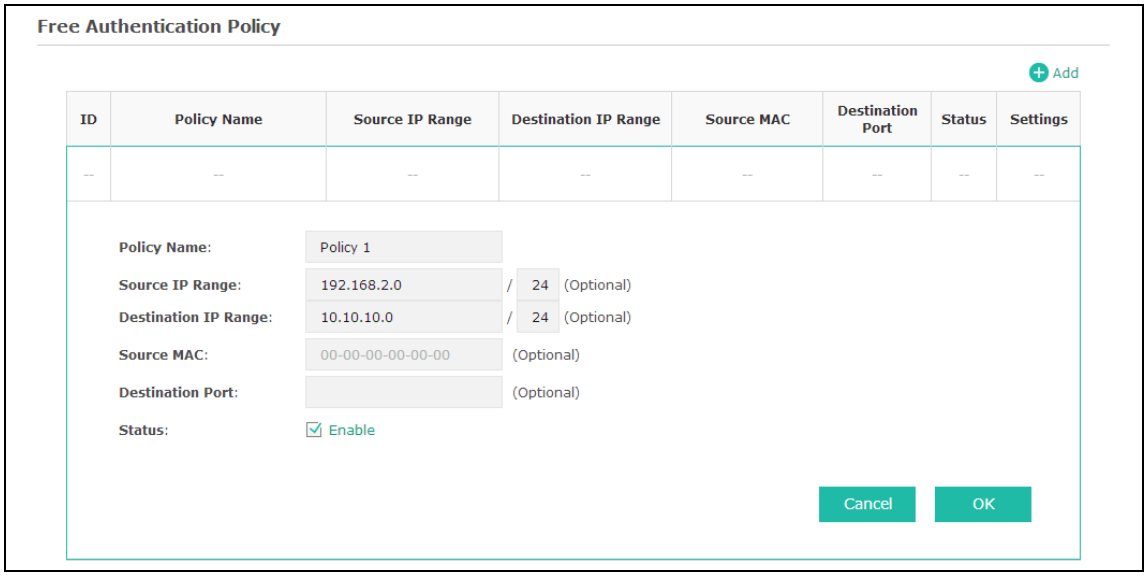


Figure 5-16 Configure Free Authentication Policy

Policy Name:	Enter a policy name.
Source IP Range:	Enter the source IP address and subnet mask of the clients who can enjoy the free authentication policy. Leaving the field empty means all IP addresses can access the specific resources.
Destination IP Range:	Enter the destination IP address and subnet mask for free authentication policy. Leaving the field empty means all IP addresses can be visited. When **External Radius Server** is configured and **External Web Portal** is selected, please set the IP address and subnet mask of your external web server as the **Destination IP Range**.
Source MAC:	Enter the source MAC address of the clients who can enjoy the free authentication policy. Leaving the field empty means all MAC addresses can access the specific resources.
Destination Port:	Enter the destination port for free authentication policy. Leaving the field empty means all ports can be accessed.
Status:	Check the box to enable the policy.

Click the button **OK** in Figure 5-16 and the policy is successfully added as Figure 5-17 shows.

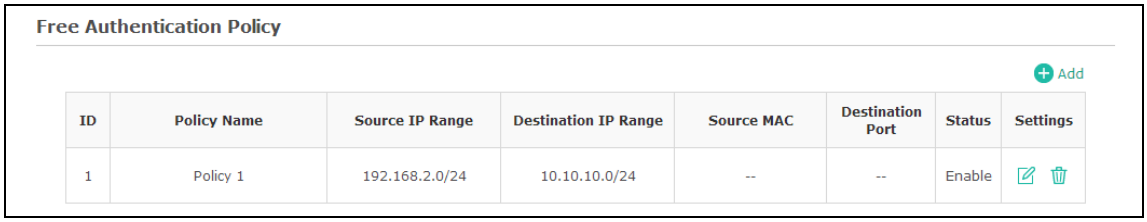


Figure 5-17 Add Free Authentication Policy

Here is the explanation of Figure 5-17: The policy name is Policy 1. Clients with IP address range 192.168.2.0/24 are able to visit IP range 10.10.10.0/24. Policy 1 is enabled.

Click to edit the policy. Click to delete the policy.

5.3 MAC Filtering

MAC Filtering uses MAC addresses to determine whether one host can access the wireless network. Thereby it can effectively control the user access to the wireless network.

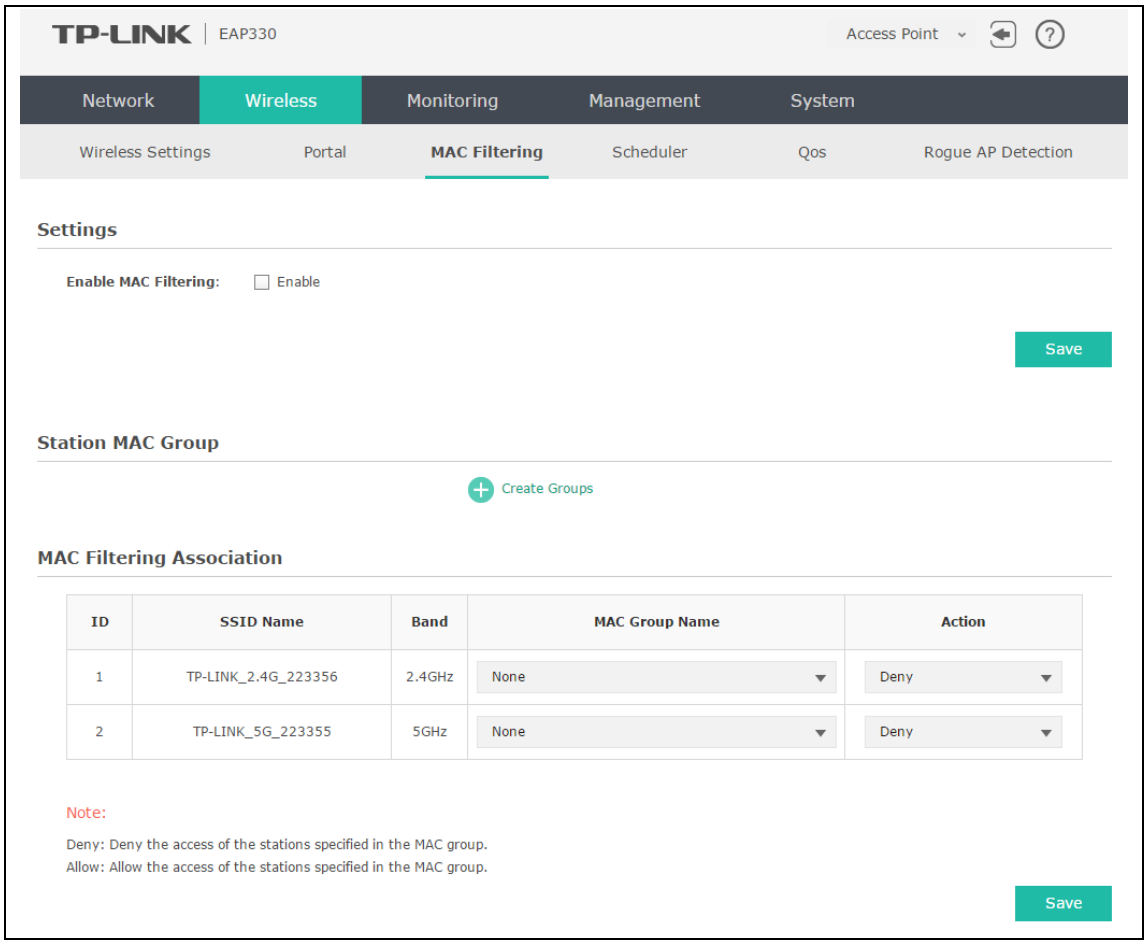


Figure 5-18 MAC Filtering Page

- **Settings**

Enable MAC Filtering:	Check the box to enable MAC Filtering.

- **Station MAC Group**

Follow the steps below to add MAC groups.

Step 1:

Click Create Groups, two tables will be shown.

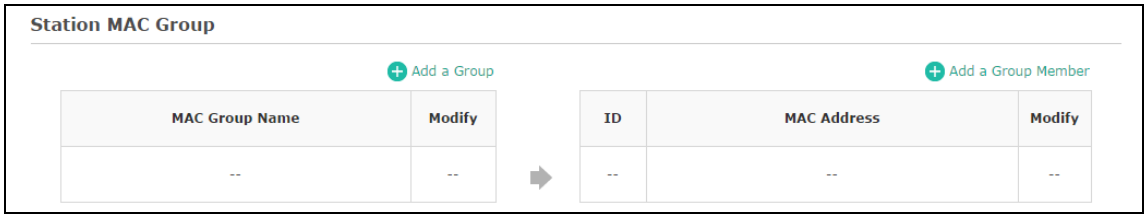


Figure 5-19 Station MAC Group

Step 2:

Click Add a Group and fill in a name for the MAC group.

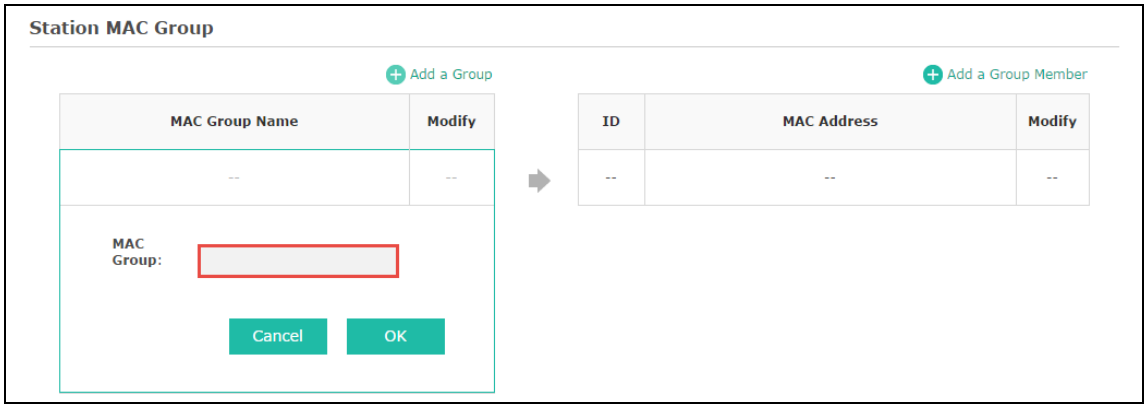


Figure 5-20 Add a Group

Step 3:

Select one MAC group, click Add a Group Member and input the MAC address you want to organize into this group.

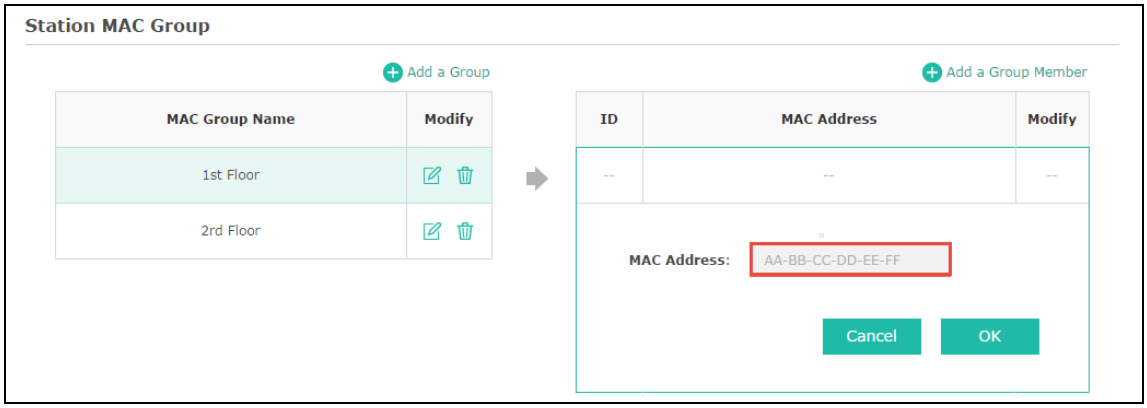


Figure 5-21 Add a Group Member

Click in Modify column to edit the MAC group name or MAC address. Click to delete the MAC group or group member.

- **MAC Filtering Association**

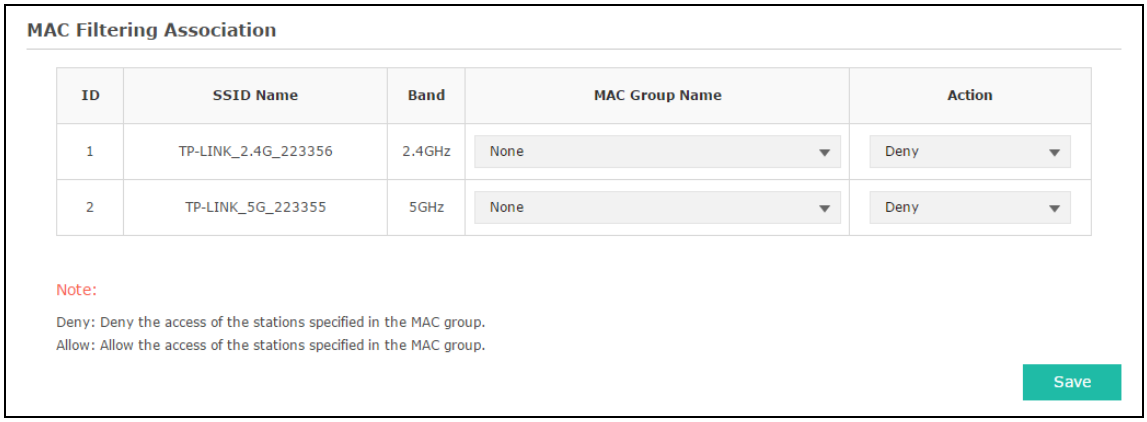


Figure 5-22 MAC Filtering Association

SSID Name:	Displays the SSID of the wireless network.
Band:	Displays the frequency band the wireless network operates at.
MAC Group Name:	Select a MAC group from the drop-down list to allow or deny its members to access the wireless network.
Action:	• **Allow**: Allow the access of the stations specified in the MAC group. • **Deny**: Deny the access of the stations specified in the MAC group.

5.4 Scheduler

Scheduler allows you to configure rules with specific time interval for radios to operate, which automates the enabling or disabling of the radio.

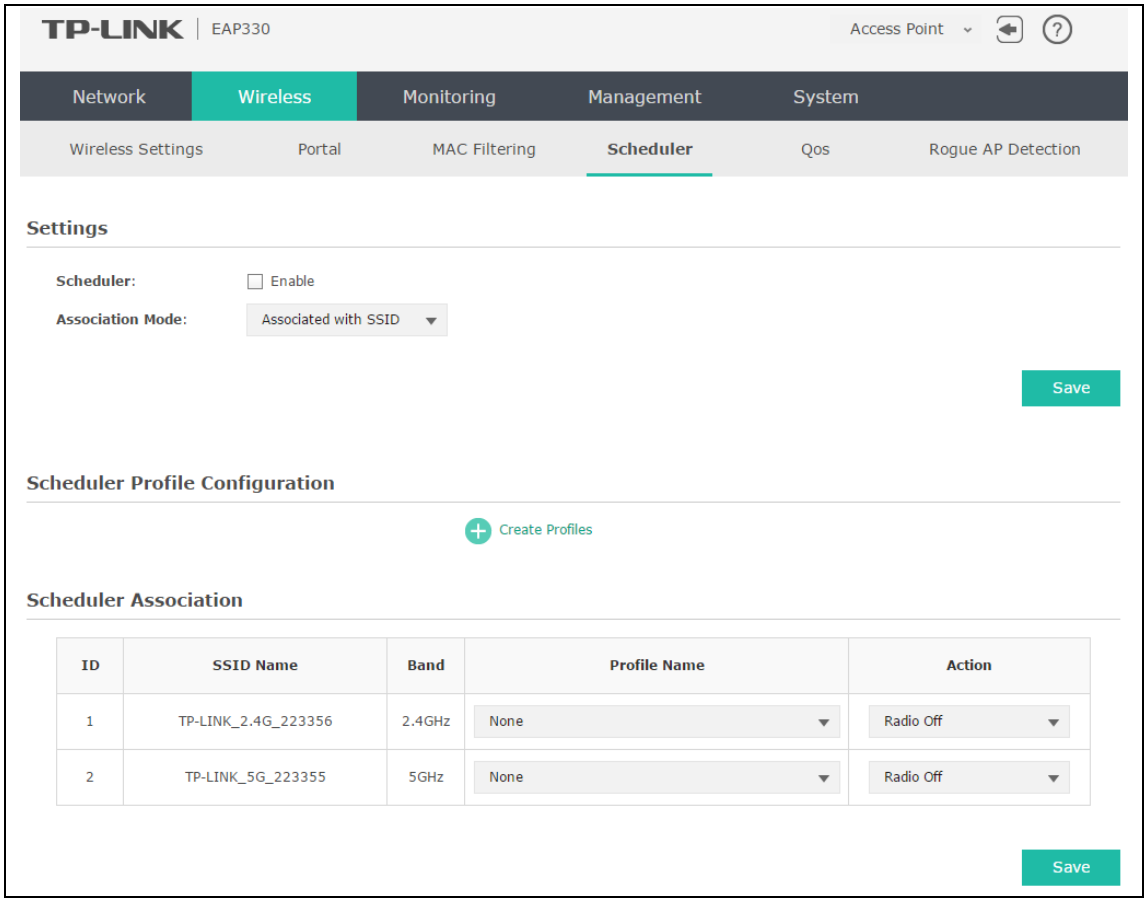


Figure 5-23 Scheduler Page

- ## Settings

Scheduler:	Check the box to enable Scheduler.
Association Mode:	Select **Associated with SSID/AP**, you can perform configurations on the SSIDs/AP. The display of Scheduler Association is based on your option here.

- ## Scheduler Profile Configuration

Follow the steps below to add rules.

Step 1:

Click Create Profiles, two tables will be shown.

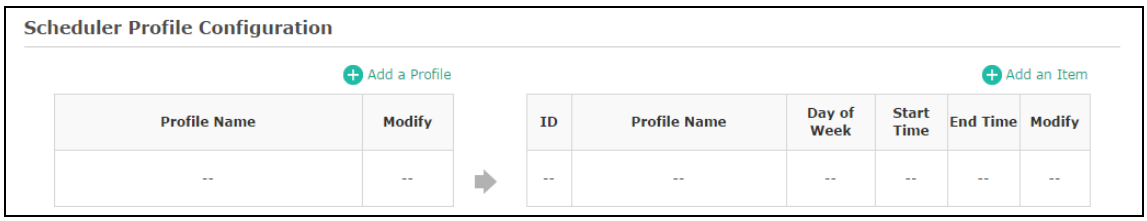


Figure 5-24 Scheduler Profile Configuration

Step 2:

Click Add a Profile and input a profile name for the rule.

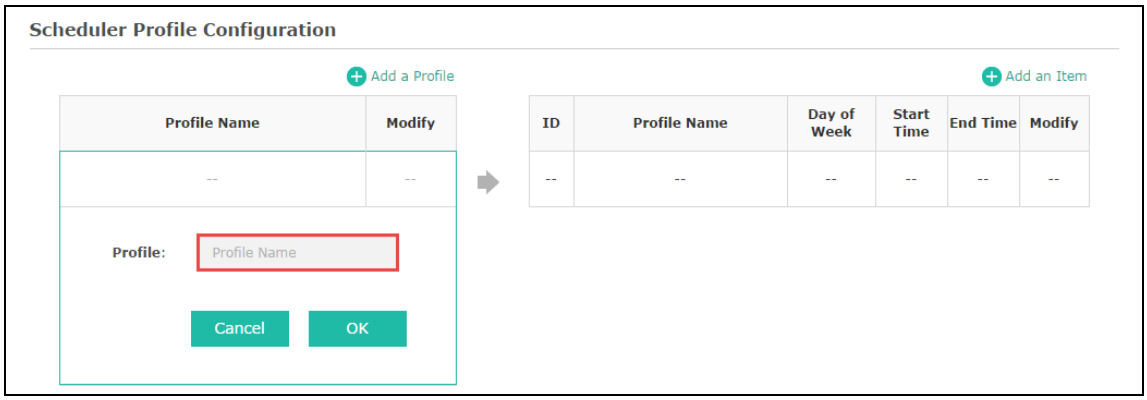


Figure 5-25 Add a Profile

Step 3:

Select one profile, and click Add a Item and configure the recurring schedule for the rule.

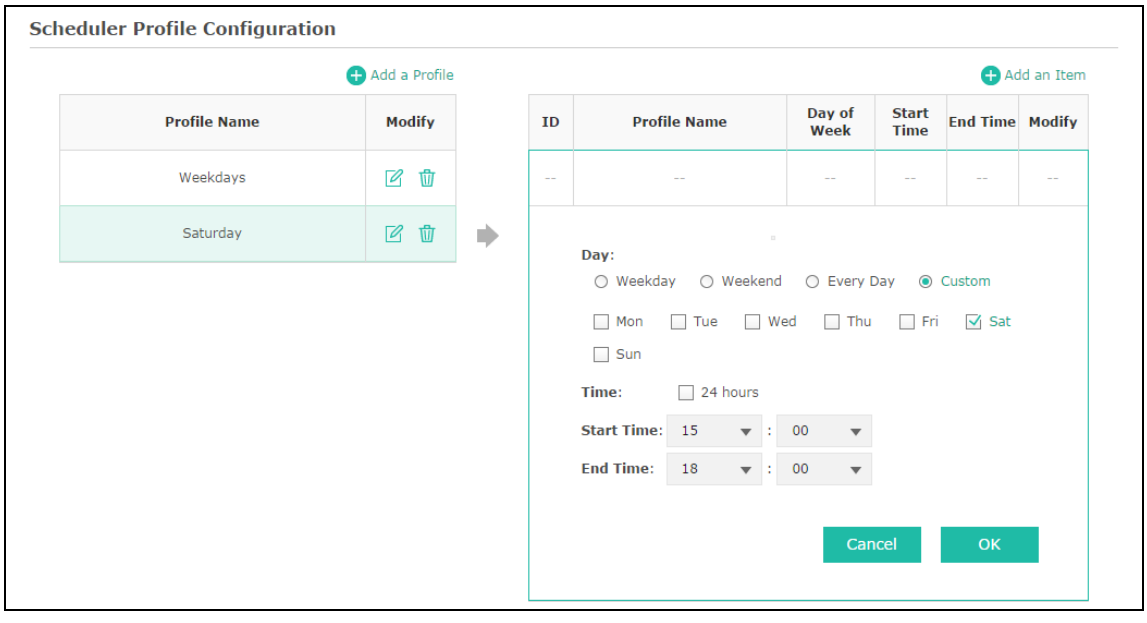


Figure 5-26 Add a Rule

• Scheduler Association

This zone will display different contents based on your selection of association mode in Settings.

1. Associated with SSID

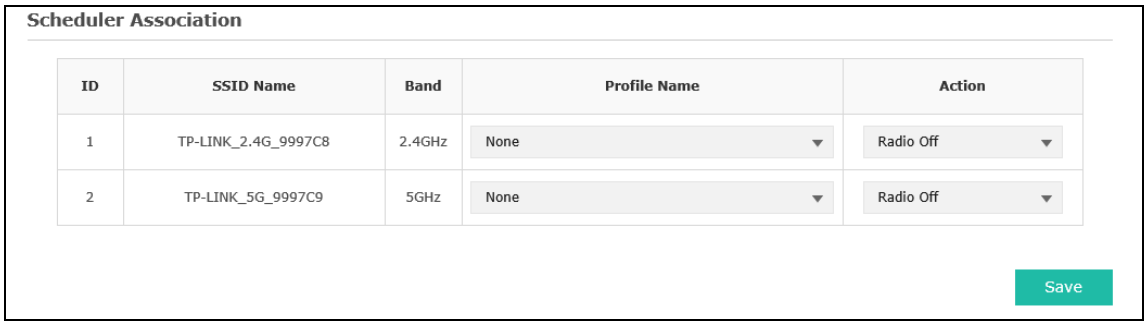


Figure 5-27 Scheduler Association_Associated with SSID

SSID Name:	Displays the SSID of the standalone AP.
Band:	Displays the frequency band which the wireless network operates at.
Profile Name:	Select a profile name from the drop-down list. Profile name is configured in Scheduler Profile Configuration.
Action:	Select **Radio On/Off** to turn on/off the wireless network during the time interval set for the profile.

2. Associated with AP

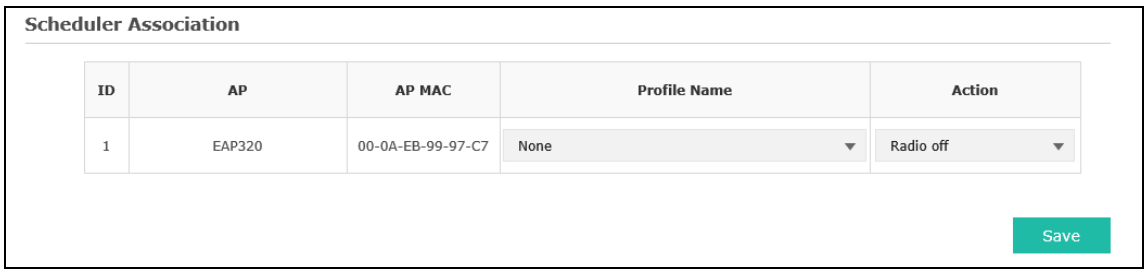


Figure 5-28 Scheduler Association_Associated with AP

AP:	Displays the name of the device.
AP MAC:	Displays the MAC address of the device.
Profile Name:	Select a profile name from the drop-down list. Profile name is configured in Scheduler Profile Configuration.
Action:	Select **Radio On/Off** to turn on/off the wireless network during the time interval set for the profile.

5.5 QoS

The EAP supports Quality of Service (QoS) to prioritize voice and video traffic over other traffic types. In normal use, we recommend you keep the default values for the EAP devices and station EDCA (Enhanced Distributed Channel Access).

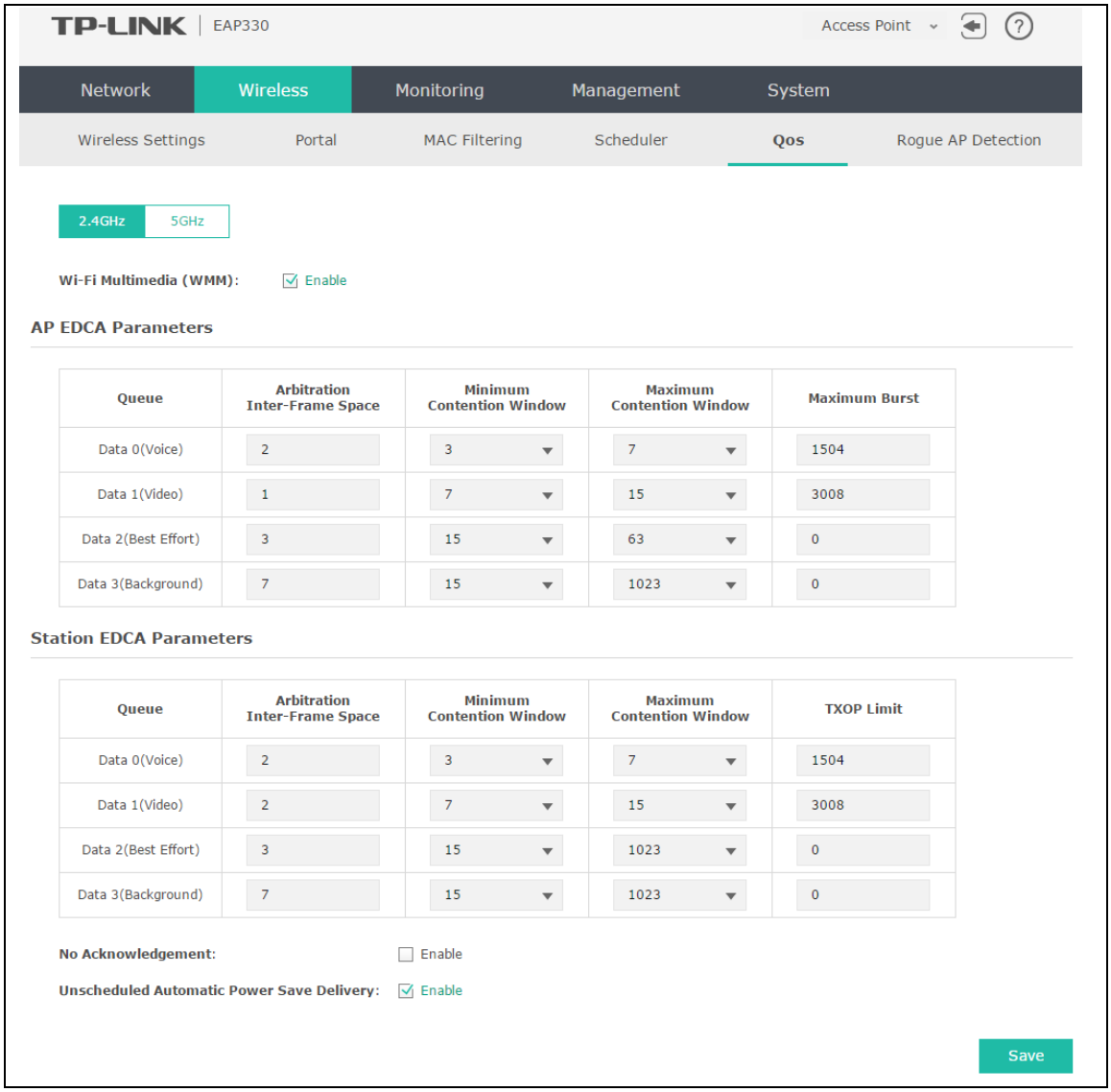


Figure 5-29 QoS Page

2.4GHz/5GHz	Select the 2.4GHz or 5GHz to show and configure the setting of 2.4GHz or 5GHz.
Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM):	By default, WMM is enabled. After WMM is enabled, the device has the QoS function to guarantee the transmission of audio and video packets with high priority.

5.5.1 AP EDCA Parameters

AP Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA) parameters affect traffic flowing from the EAP device to the client station.

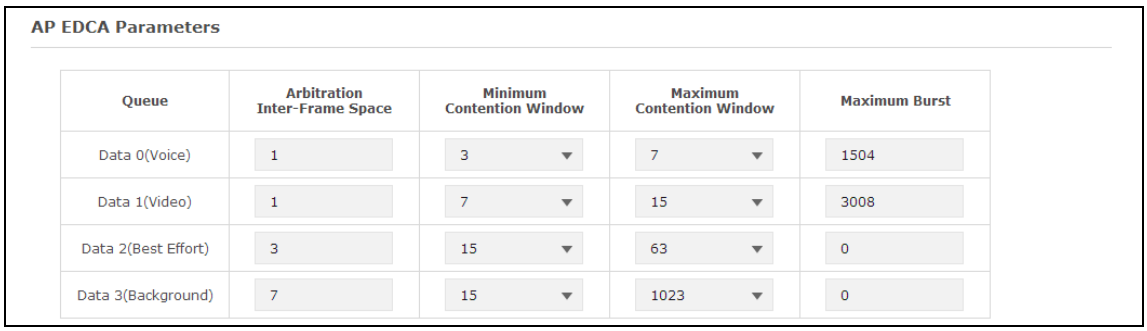


Figure 5-30 AP EDCA Parameters

Queue:	Queue displays the transmission queue. By default, the priority from high to low is Data 0, Data 1, Data 2, and Data 3. The priority may be changed if you reset the EDCA parameters. **Data 0 (Voice)**—Highest priority queue, minimum delay. Time-sensitive data such as VoIP and streaming media are automatically sent to this queue. **Data 1 (Video)**—High priority queue, minimum delay. Time-sensitive video data is automatically sent to this queue. **Data 2 (Best Effort)**—Medium priority queue, medium throughput and delay. Most traditional IP data is sent to this queue. **Data 3 (Background)**—Lowest priority queue, high throughput. Bulk data that requires maximum throughput and is not time-sensitive is sent to this queue (FTP data, for example).
Arbitration Inter-Frame Space:	A wait time for data frames. The wait time is measured in slots. Valid values for **Arbitration Inter-Frame Space** are from 1 to 15.
Minimum Contention Window:	A list to the algorithm that determines the initial random backoff wait time (window) for retry of a transmission. This value can not be higher than the value for the **Maximum Contention Window**.
Maximum Contention Window:	The upper limit (in milliseconds) for the doubling of the random backoff value. This doubling continues until either the data frame is sent or the Maximum Contention Window size is reached. This value must be higher than the value for the **Minimum Contention Window.**
Maximum Burst	The **Maximum Burst** is a AP EDCA parameter that applies only to traffic flowing from the EAP devices to the client station. This value specifies (in milliseconds) the maximum burst length allowed for packet bursts on the wireless network. A packet burst is a collection of multiple frames transmitted without header information. The decreased overhead results in higher throughput and better performance. The valid values are multiples of 32 between 0 and 8192.

5.5.2 Station EDCA Parameters

Station EDCA parameters affect traffic flowing from the client station to the EAP device.

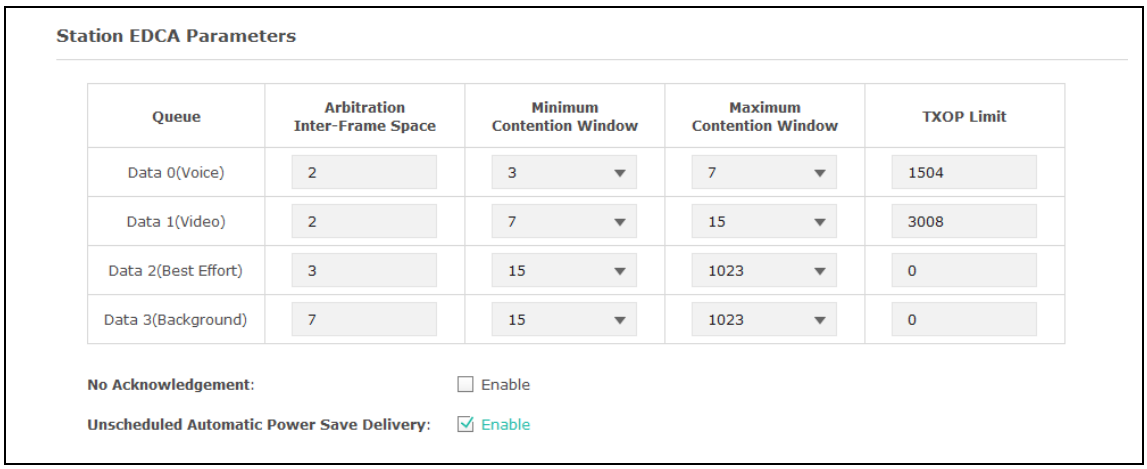


Figure 5-31 Station EDCA Parameters

Queue:	Queue displays the transmission queue. By default, the priority from high to low is Data 0, Data 1, Data 2, and Data 3. The priority may be changed if you reset the EDCA parameters. **Data 0 (Voice)**—Highest priority queue, minimum delay. Time-sensitive data such as VoIP and streaming media are automatically sent to this queue. **Data 1 (Video)**—High priority queue, minimum delay. Time-sensitive video data is automatically sent to this queue. **Data 2 (Best Effort)**—Medium priority queue, medium throughput and delay. Most traditional IP data is sent to this queue. **Data 3 (Background)**—Lowest priority queue, high throughput. Bulk data that requires maximum throughput and is not time-sensitive is sent to this queue (FTP data, for example).
Arbitration Inter-Frame Space:	A wait time for data frames. The wait time is measured in slots. Valid values for **Arbitration Inter-Frame Space** are from 0 to 15.
Minimum Contention Window:	A list to the algorithm that determines the initial random backoff wait time (window) for retry of a transmission. This value can not be higher than the value for the **Maximum Contention Window**.
Maximum Contention Window:	The upper limit (in milliseconds) for the doubling of the random backoff value. This doubling continues until either the data frame is sent or the Maximum Contention Window size is reached. This value must be higher than the value for the **Minimum Contention Window.**

TXOP Limit:	The **TXOP Limit** is a station EDCA parameter and only applies to traffic flowing from the client station to the EAP device. The Transmission Opportunity (TXOP) is an interval of time, in milliseconds, when a WME client station has the right to initiate transmissions onto the wireless medium (WM) towards the EAP device. The valid values are multiples of 32 between 0 and 8192.
No Acknowledgement:	Select **Enable** to specify that the EAP device should not acknowledge frames with QosNoAck as the service class value. By default, it is disabled.
Unscheduled Automatic Power Save Delivery:	Select **Enable** to enable APSD, which is a power management method. APSD is recommended if VoIP phones access the network through the EAP device. By default, it is enabled.

5.6 Rogue AP Detection

A Rogue AP is an access point that has been installed on a secure network without explicit authorization from a system administrator.

The EAP device can scan all channels to detect all APs in the vicinity of the network. If rogue APs are detected, they are shown on the ***Detected Rogue AP List***. If an AP listed as a rogue is legitimate, you can add it to the ***Trusted AP List***.

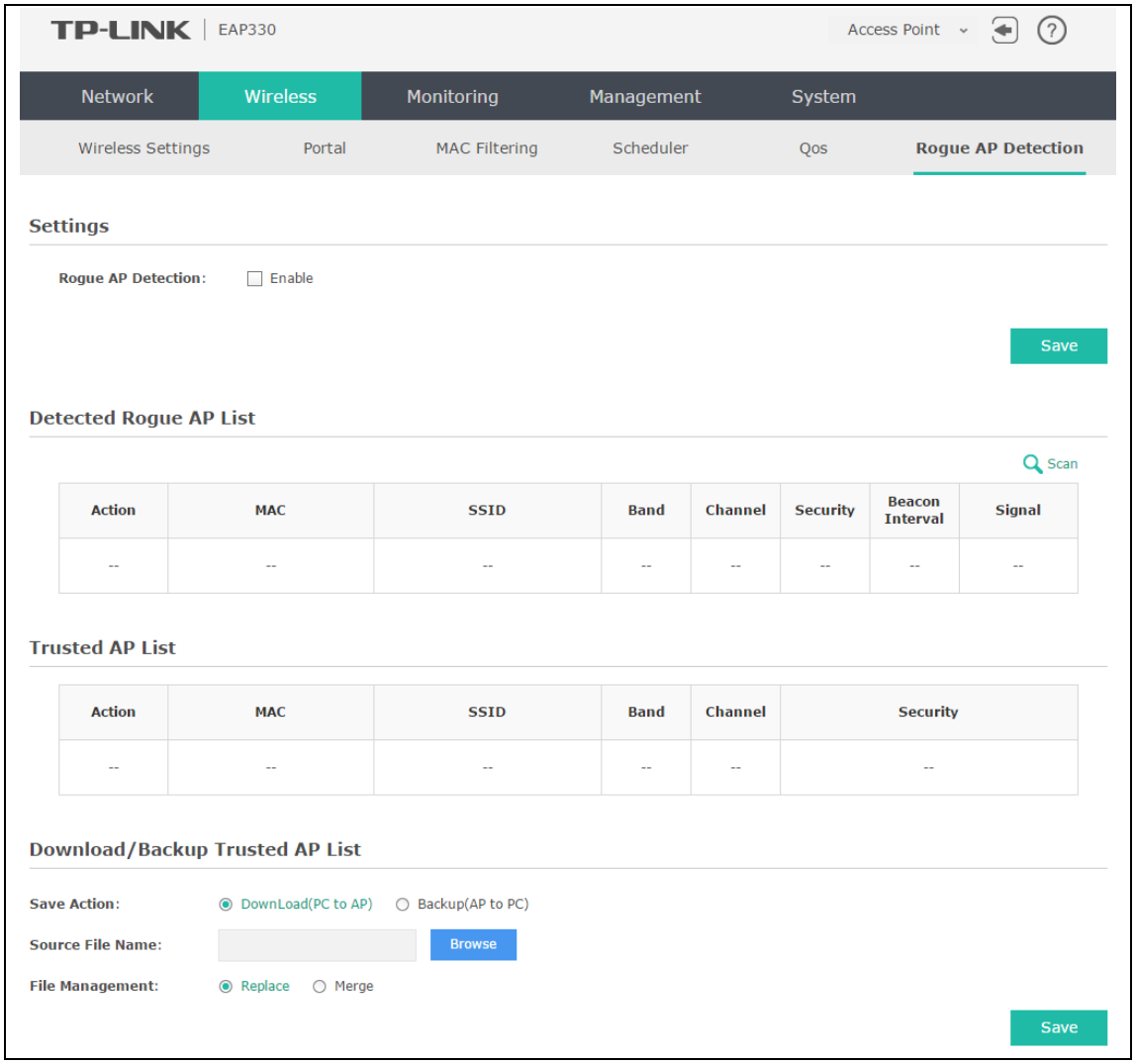


Figure 5-32 Rogue AP Detection Page

5.6.1 Settings

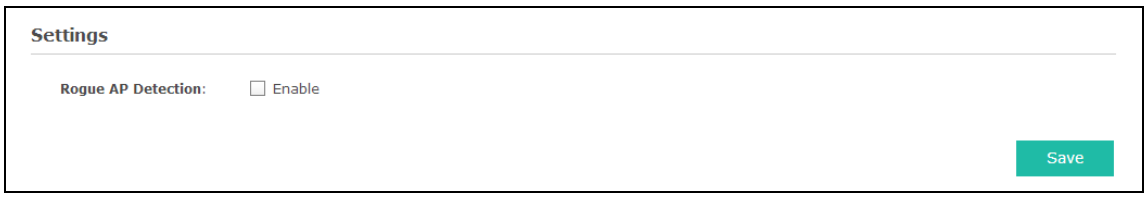


Figure 5-33 Enable Rogue AP Detection

Rogue AP Detection:	Check the box to enable Rogue AP Detection, then click **Save**.

5.6.2 Detected Rogue AP List

Information about the detected rogue APs is displayed in the list. By default, the status of the detected rogue AP is unknown. You can click **Known** in Action column to move the AP to the Trusted AP List.

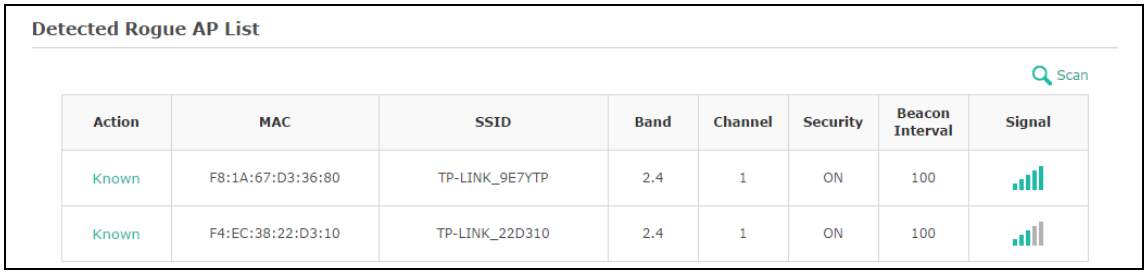


Figure 5-34 Detected Rogue AP List

Scan	Click to scan rogue APs. Make sure you have enabled Rogue AP Detection and saved the setting before you click the button.
Action:	Click **Known** to move the AP to the Trusted AP List. After the configurations are saved, the moved AP will not be displayed in the Detected Rogue AP List.
MAC:	The MAC address of the rogue AP.
SSID:	The SSID of the rogue AP.
Band:	Displays the frequency band which the wireless network of the rogue AP operates at.
Channel:	The channel on which the rogue AP is currently broadcasting.
Security:	Displays the enabling or disabling of the security mode of the wireless network.
Beacon Interval:	The beacon interval used by the rogue AP. Beacon frames are transmitted by an AP at regular intervals to announce the existence of the wireless network. The default behavior is to send a beacon frame once every 100 milliseconds (or 10 per second).
Signal:	The strength of the radio signal emitting from the rogue AP.

5.6.3 Trusted AP List

Information about the trusted APs is displayed in the list.

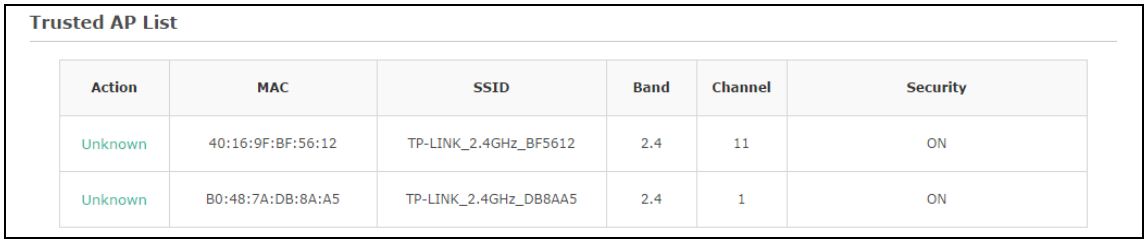


Figure 5-35 Trusted AP List

Action:	Click **Unknown** to move the AP out of the Trusted AP List.
MAC:	The MAC address of the trusted AP.

SSID:	The SSID of the trusted AP.
Band:	Displays the frequency band which the wireless network of the trusted AP operates at.
Channel:	The channel on which the trusted AP is currently broadcasting.
Security:	Displays the enabling or disabling of the security mode of the wireless network.

5.6.4 Download/Backup Trusted AP List

You can import a list of trusted APs from a saved list which is acquired from another AP or created from a text file. The AP whose MAC address is in the Trusted AP List will not be detected as a rogue.

You can also backup a list and save it in your PC.

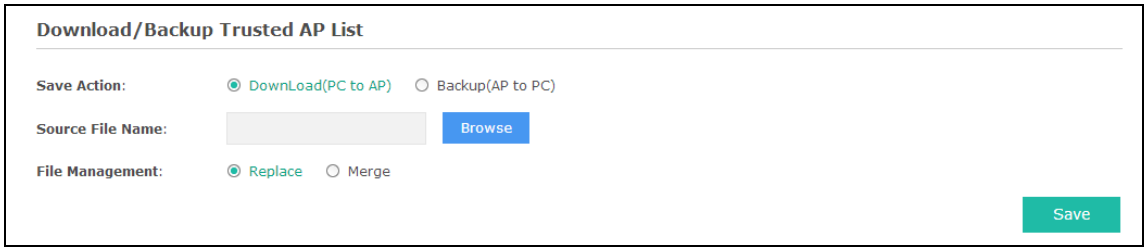


Figure 5-36 Download/Backup Trusted AP List

Save Action:	Select **Download (PC to AP)** to import a trusted AP list to the device. Select **Backup (AP to PC)** to copy the trusted AP list to your PC.
Source File Name:	Click **Browse** and choose the path of a saved trusted AP list or to save a trusted AP list.
File Management:	Select **Replace** to import the list and replace the contents of the Trusted AP List. Select **Merge** to import the list and add the APs in the imported file to the APs currently shown in the Trusted AP List

NOTE:

EAP device does not have any control over the APs in the Detected Rogue AP List.

Chapter 6 Monitoring

On ***Monitoring*** page, you can monitor the network running status and statistics based on AP, SSID and Client.

6.1 AP

AP List on the ***Monitoring*** page displays the device name, its MAC address and the number of clients. Below the AP List the AP's detailed information will be shown, including Device Information, Wireless Settings, LAN Information, Client, LAN Traffic and Radio Traffic.

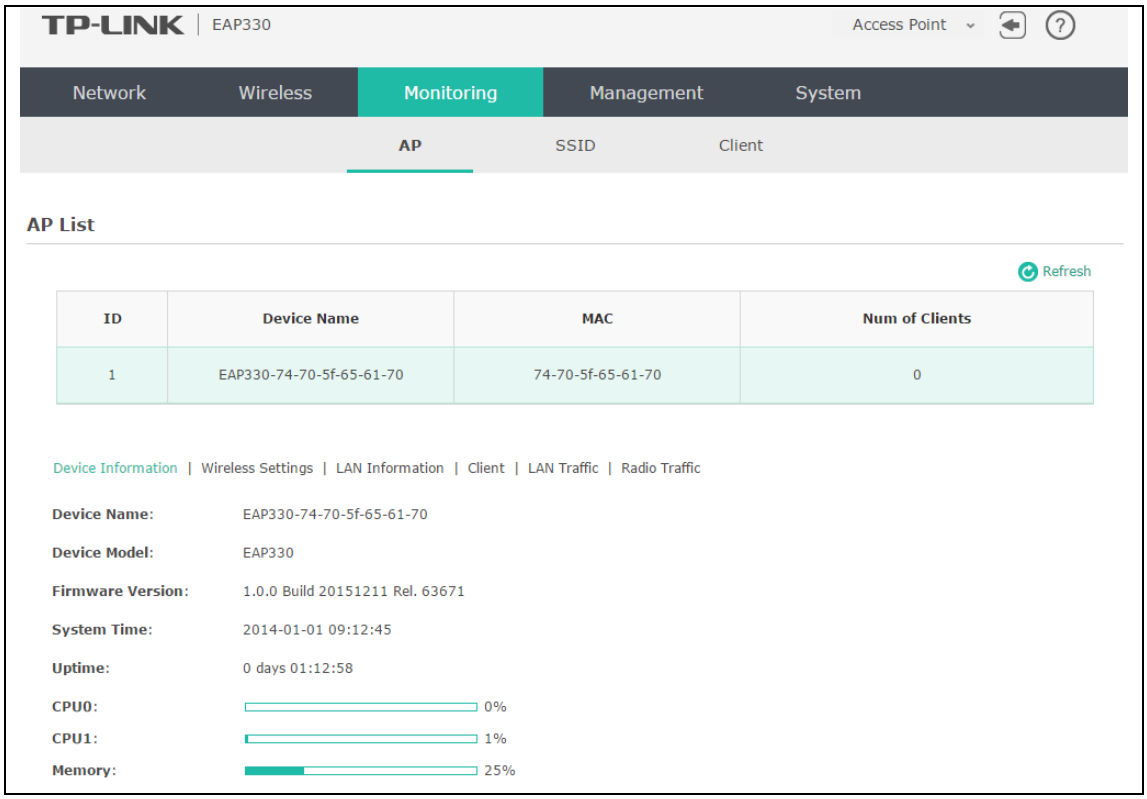


Figure 6-1 AP Monitoring

6.1.1 AP List

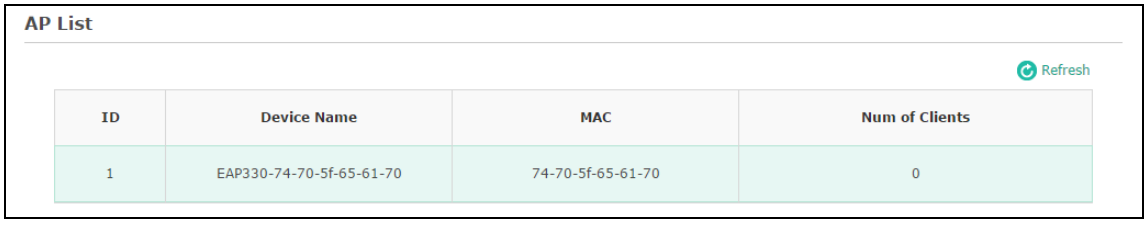


Figure 6-2 AP List

Device Name:	Displays the device name.
MAC:	Displays the MAC address of the EAP.
Num of Clients:	Displays the number of clients connected to the EAP.

- ## Device Information

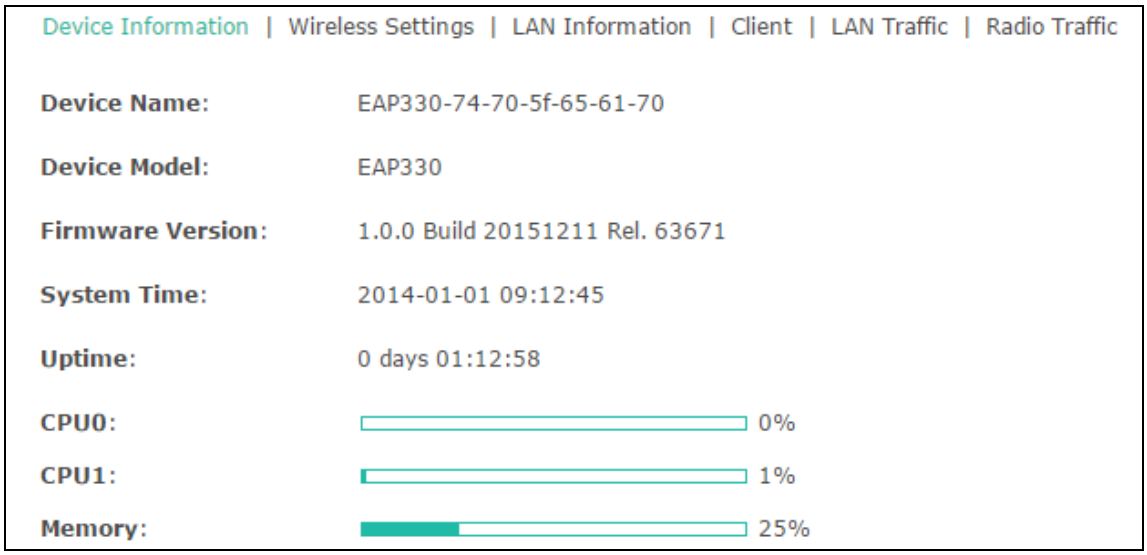


Figure 6-3 Device Information

Device Name:	Displays the device name.
Device Model:	Displays the model of the device.
Firmware Version:	Displays the firmware version of the device. If you want to upgrade the firmware, please refer to 8.5 Firmware Upgrade.
System Time:	Displays the system time of the device. If you want to adjust the system time, please refer to 8.2.1 Time Settings.
Uptime:	Displays the time that has elapsed since the last reboot.
CPU0/CPU1:	Displays the CPU occupancy, which helps you to preliminarily judge whether the device functions properly.
Memory:	Displays the memory usage , which helps you to preliminarily judge whether the device functions properly.

- ## Wireless Settings

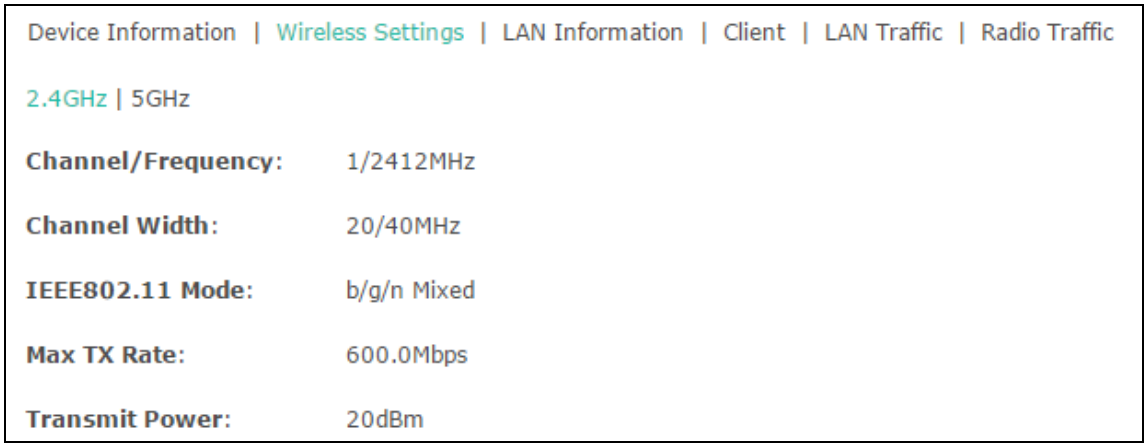


Figure 6-4 Wireless Settings

2.4GHz/5GHz	Choose one band to view the information about wireless setting.
Channel/Frequency:	Displays the channel number and the operating frequency. If you want to change them, please refer to 5.1.1 Wireless Basic Settings.
Channel Width:	Displays the spectral width of the radio channel used by the device. If you want to change it, refer to 5.1.1 Wireless Basic Settings.
IEEE802.11 Mode:	Displays the radio standard used for operation of your device. If you want to change it, refer to 5.1.1 Wireless Basic Settings.
Max TX Rate:	Displays the maximum data rate at which the device should transmit wireless packets.
Transmit Power:	Displays the maximum average transmit power of the device. If you want to change it, refer to 5.1.1 Wireless Basic Settings.

- ## LAN Information

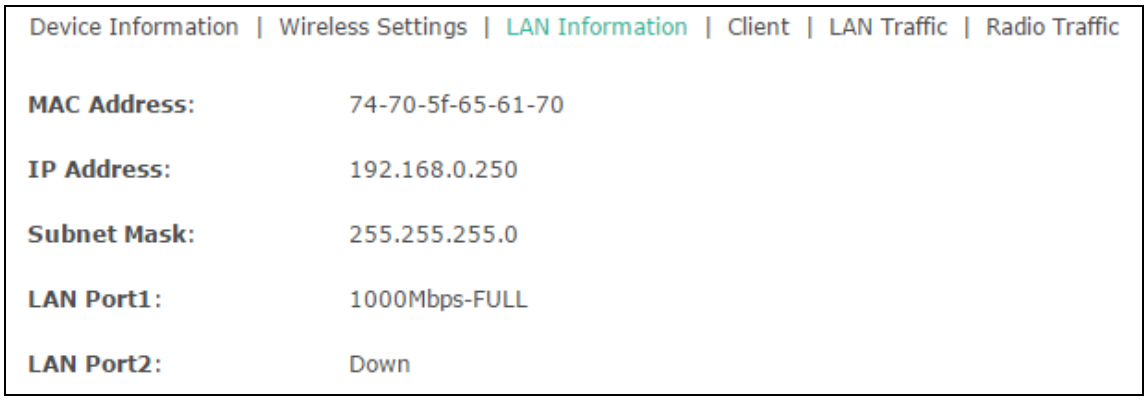


Figure 6-5 LAN Information

MAC Address:	Displays the MAC address of the device.
IP Address:	Displays the IP address of the device.

Subnet Mask:	Displays the subnet mask of the device.
LAN Port1/ LAN Port2:	Displays the maximum transmission rate and duplex mode (half-duplex or full-duplex) of the port.

• Client

Figure 6-6 Client

MAC:	Displays the MAC address of the client of the AP selected in AP List.
SSID:	Displays the SSID the client is connected to.
SNR(dB):	Signal to Noise Ratio, the power ratio between the received wireless signal strength and the environmental noise strength. The bigger the value of SNR is, the better network performance the device provides.
CCQ(%):	Displays the wireless Client Connection Quality (CCQ). CCQ refers to the ratio of current effective transmission bandwidth and the theoretically maximum available bandwidth. CCQ reflects the actual link condition.
Rate(Mbps):	Displays the data rate at which the client transmits wireless packets.
Down(Byte):	Displays the throughput of the downstream data.
Up(Byte):	Displays the throughput of the upstream data.
Active Time:	Displays the amount of time the client has been connected to the device.

• LAN Traffic

Click **LAN Traffic** and you can monitor the data transmission status of the LAN port.

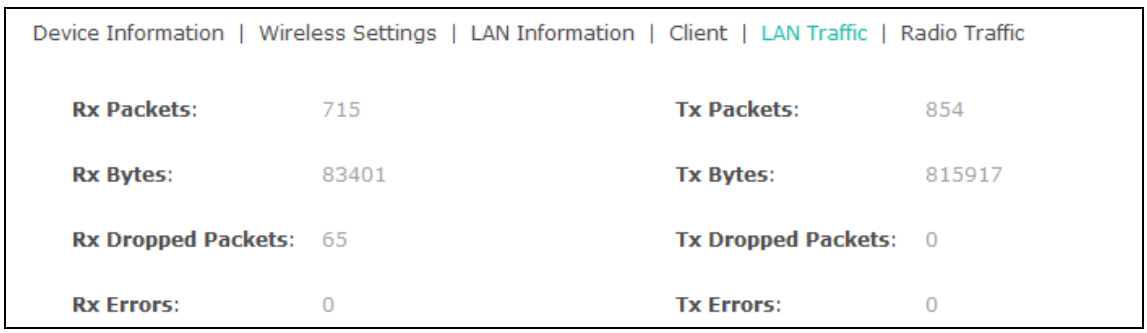


Figure 6-7 LAN Traffic

Rx/Tx Packets:	Displays the total amount of packets received/sent on the LAN port.
Rx/Tx Bytes:	Displays the total amount of data (in bytes) received/sent on the LAN port.
Rx/Tx Dropped Packets:	Displays the total amount of dropped packets received/sent on the LAN port.
Rx/Tx Errors:	Displays the total amount of error packets received/sent-on the LAN port.

- ## Radio Traffic

Click **Radio Traffic** and you can monitor the data transmission status of the wireless network.

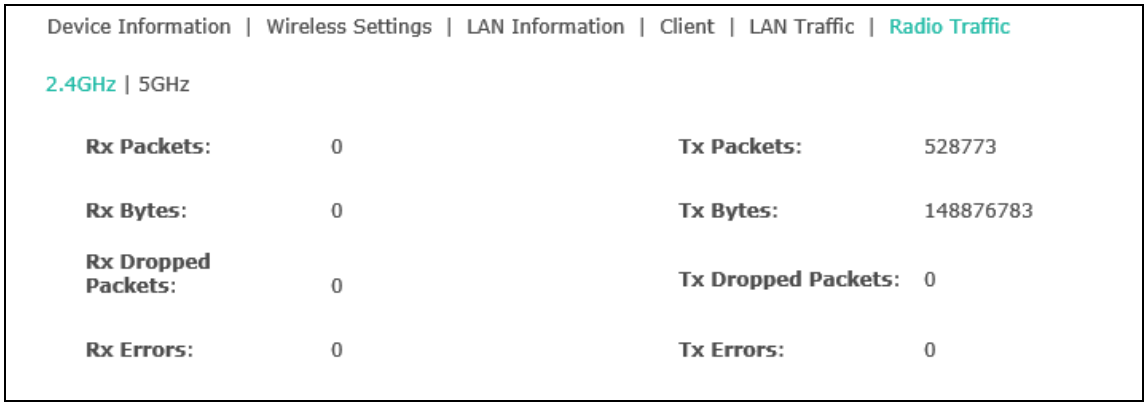


Figure 6-8 Radio Traffic

2.4GHz/5GHz:	Choose one band to show the information about radio traffic.
Rx/Tx Packets:	Displays the total amount of packets received/sent by the wireless network.
Rx/Tx Bytes:	Displays the total amount of data (in bytes) received/sent by the wireless network.
Rx/Tx Dropped Packets:	Displays the total amount of dropped packets received/sent by the wireless network.
Rx/Tx Errors:	Displays the total amount of error packets received/sent by the wireless network.

6.2 SSID

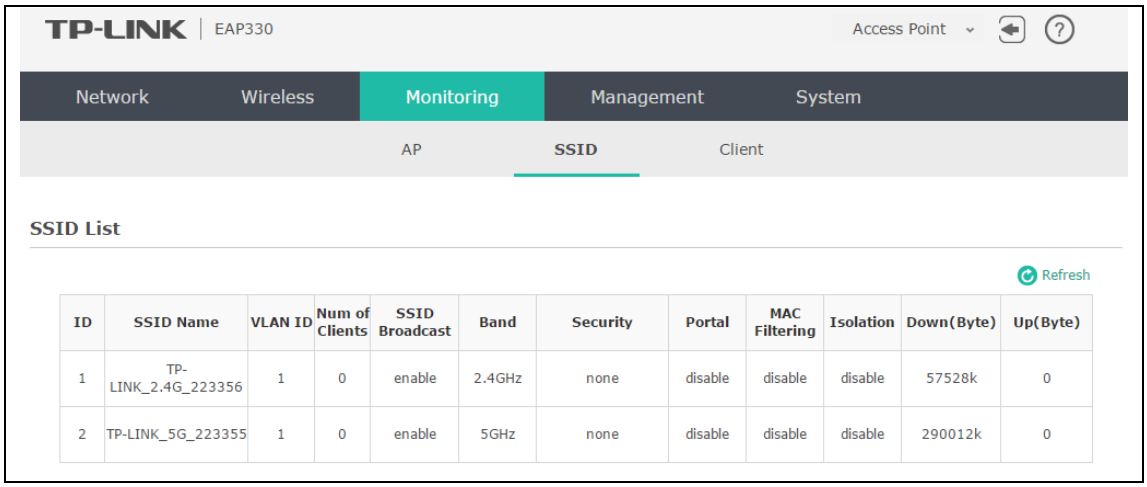


Figure 6-9 SSID Monitoring

6.2.1 SSID List

In ***SSID List*** you can monitor the related parameters of the wireless network.

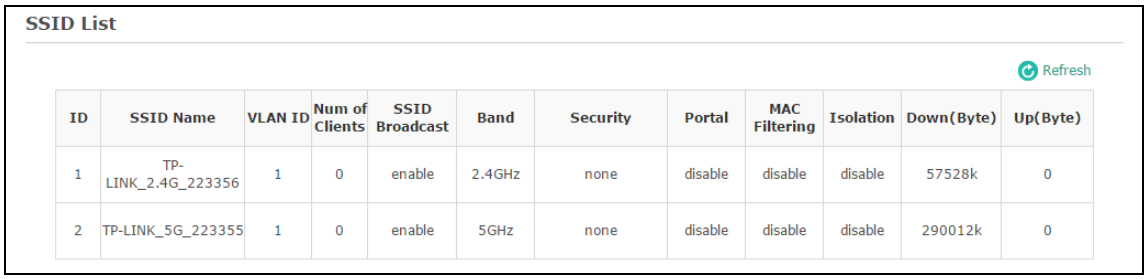


Figure 6-10 SSID List

SSID Name:	Displays the SSID name. If you want to modify it, please refer to 5.1.2 SSIDs.
VLAN ID:	Displays the VLAN which the SSID belongs to. If you want to change the VLAN ID, please refer to 5.1.2 SSIDs.
Num of Clients:	Displays the number of clients connected to the SSID. If you want to get more information about these clients, please refer to 5.1.2 SSIDs.
SSID Broadcast:	Displays the enabling or disabling of SSID broadcast. If you want to modify it, please refer to 5.1.2 SSIDs.
Band:	Displays the frequency band the wireless network is operating at.
Security:	Displays the security mode the wireless network is applying. If you want to modify it, please refer to 5.1.2 SSIDs.
Portal:	Displays the enabling or disabling of Portal. If you want to modify it, please refer to 5.1.2 SSIDs.

MAC Filtering:	Displays the enabling or disabling of MAC Filtering. If you want to modify it, please refer to 5.1.2 SSIDs.
Isolation:	Displays the enabling or disabling of SSID Isolation. If you want to modify it, please refer to 5.1.2 SSIDs.
Down(Byte):	Displays the throughput of the downstream data.
Up(Byte):	Displays the throughput of the upstream data.

6.3 Client

From ***User List***, you can monitor the status of all the clients connected to the EAP including those who are authenticated.

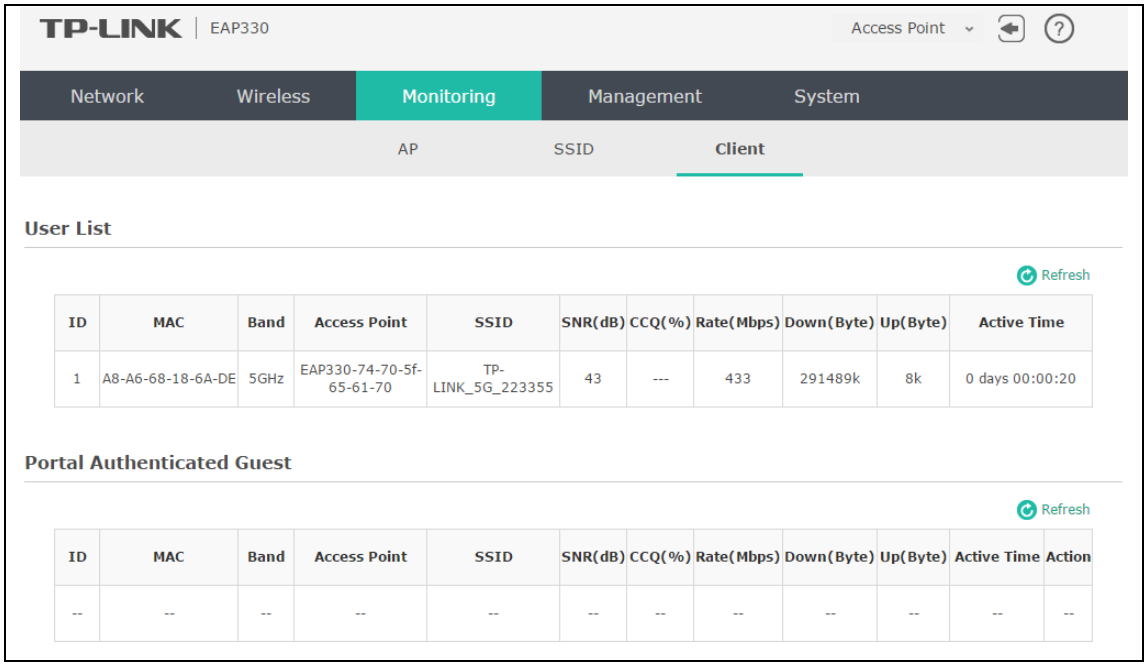


Figure 6-11 Client Monitoring

6.3.1 User List

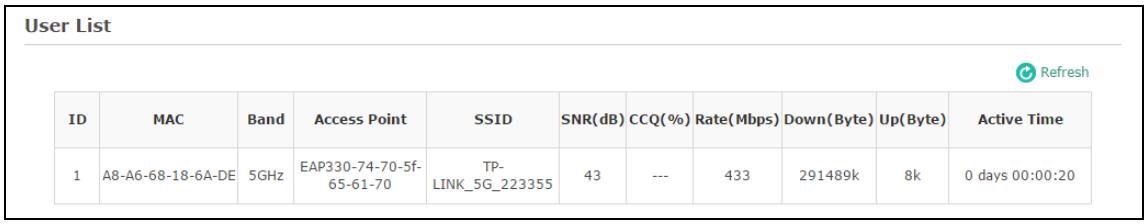


Figure 6-12 User List

MAC:	Displays the MAC address of the client.
Band:	Displays the band the client is in.

Access Point:	Displays the name of the device to which the client is connected.
SSID:	Displays the SSID the client is connected to.
SNR(dB):	Signal to Noise Ratio, the power ratio between the received wireless signal strength and the environmental noise strength. The bigger the value of SNR, the better network performance the device provides.
CCQ(%):	Displays the wireless Client Connection Quality (CCQ). CCQ refers to the ratio of current effective transmission bandwidth and the theoretically maximum available bandwidth. CCQ reflects the actual link condition.
Rate(Mbps):	Displays the data rate at which the client transmits wireless packets.
Down(Byte):	Displays the throughput of the downstream data.
Up(Byte):	Displays the throughput of the upstream data.
Active Time:	Displays the amount of time the client has been connected to the device.

6.3.2 Portal Authenticated Guest

The ***Portal Authenticated Guest*** displays information about clients that have set up valid authentication.

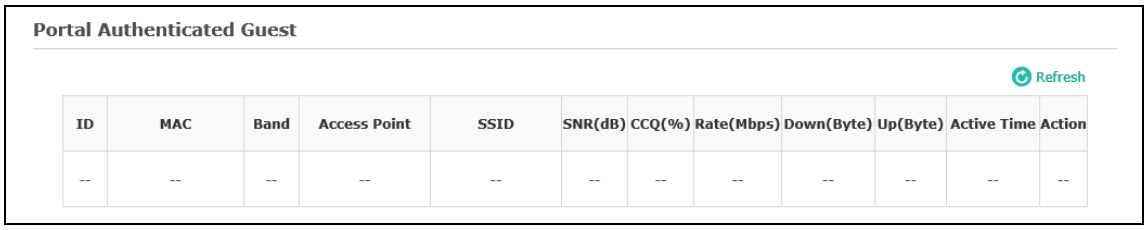


Figure 6-13 Portal Authenticated Guest

MAC:	Displays the MAC address of the authenticated client.
Band:	Displays the band the authenticated client is in.
Access Point:	Displays the name of the device to which the authenticated client is connected
SSID:	Displays the SSID the authenticated client is connected to.
SNR(dB):	Signal to Noise Ratio, the power ratio between the received wireless signal strength and the environmental noise strength. The bigger the value of SNR, the better network performance the device provides.
CCQ(%):	Displays the Client Connection Quality (CCQ) of the authenticated client. CCQ refers to the ratio of current effective transmission bandwidth and the theoretically maximum available bandwidth. CCQ reflects the actual link condition.

Rate(Mbps):	Displays the data rate at which the authenticated client transmits wireless packets.
Down(Byte):	Displays the throughput of the downstream data.
Up(Byte):	Displays the throughput of the upstream data.
Active Time:	Displays the amount of time the client has been authenticated on the root AP.
Action:	Click **Unauthorize** to stop giving authorization to the clients connected to the wireless network.

Chapter 7 Management

Management page is mainly used for device management and maintenance.

7.1 System Log

System log records information about hardware, software as well as system issues and monitors system events. With the help of system log, you can get informed of system running status and detect the reasons for failure.

Following is the page of ***System Log***.

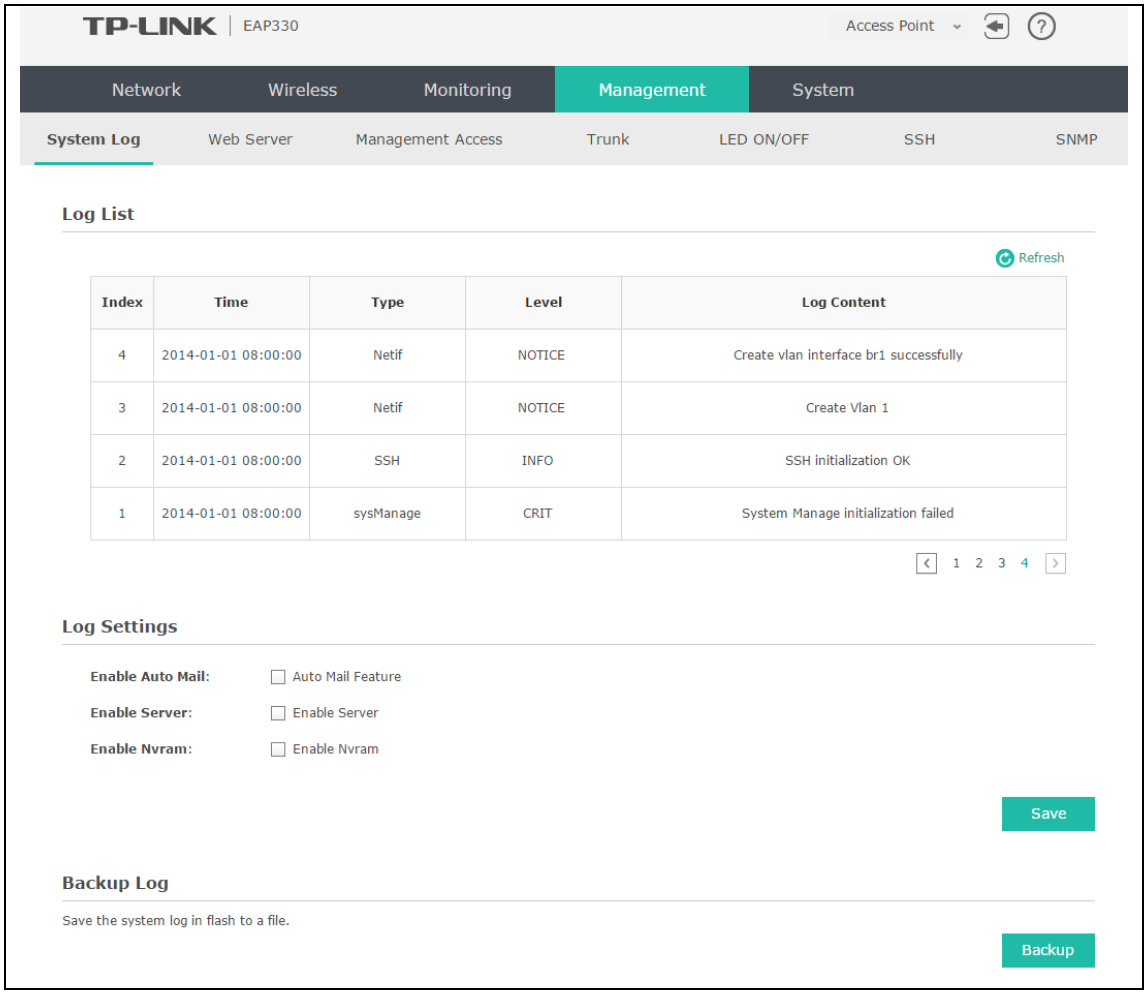


Figure 7-1 System Log Page

7.1.1 Log List

From ***Log List*** you can view detailed information about hardware, software, system issues and so on.

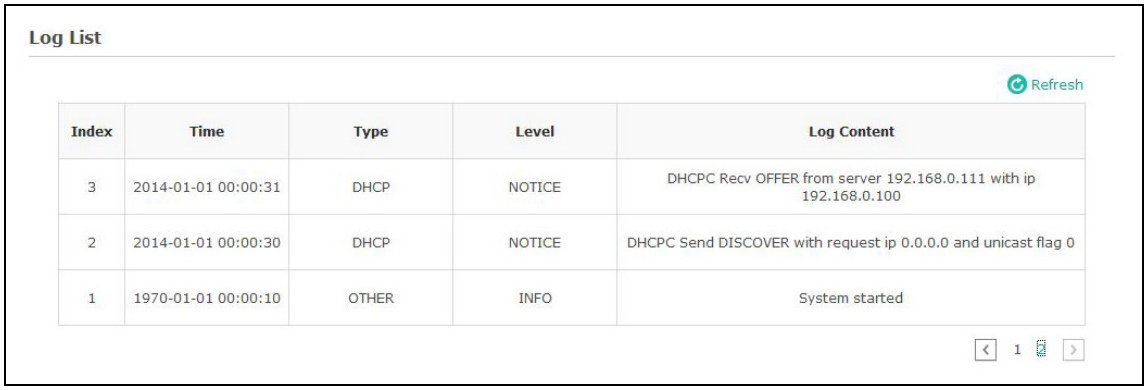


Figure 7-2 Log List

7.1.2 Log Settings

You can choose the way to receive system logs in ***Log Settings*** zone, where these parameters can be configured: Enable Auto Mail, Enable Server and Enable Nvram.

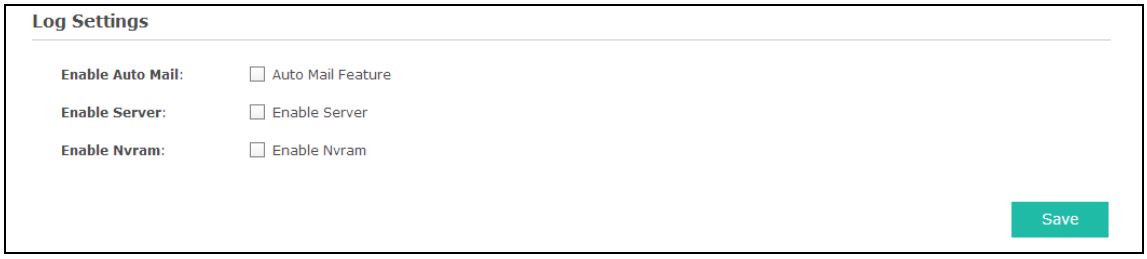


Figure 7-3 Log Settings

- **Enable Auto Mail**

If Auto Mail Feature is enabled, system logs will be sent to a mailbox. The following content will be shown.

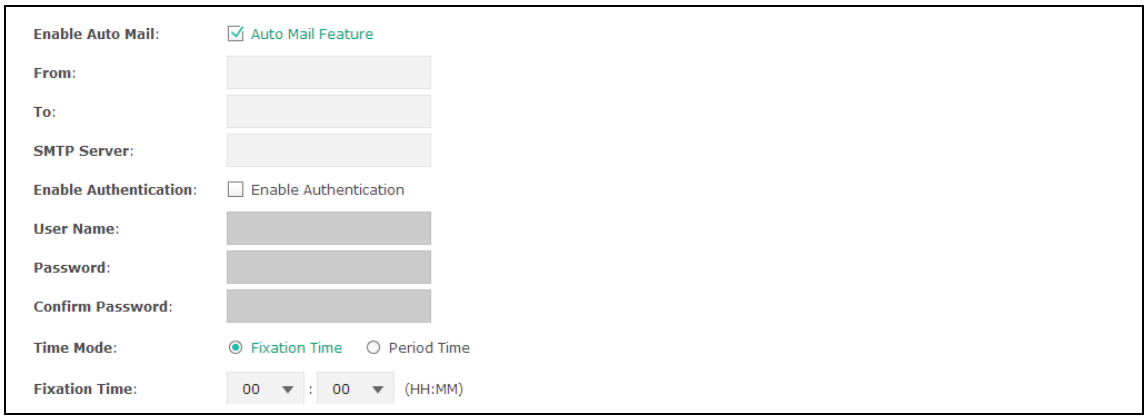


Figure 7-4 Enable Auto Mail

From:	Enter the sender's email address.
To:	Enter the recipient's email address, which will receive the system logs.

SMTP Server:	Enter the IP address of the SMTP server.
Enable Authentication:	Generally users are required to log in to the SMTP server by entering user name and password. • **User Name**: Enter the sender's email address. • **Password**: Enter the password of the sender's email address. • **Confirm Password**: Enter the password again for confirmation.
Time Mode:	System logs can be sent at specific time or time interval. • **Fixation Time**: Set a fixed time, for example, 15:00. The recipient will receive the system logs sent by the device at 15:00 every day. • **Period Time**: Set a time interval, for example, 5 hours. The recipient will receive the system logs sent by the device every 5 hours.

- ## Enable Server

System logs can also be sent to a server. After Enable Server is enabled, the following content will be shown.

Figure 7-5 Enable Server

System Log Server IP:	Enter the IP address of the remote server.
System Log Server Port:	Enter the port of the remote server.

- ## Enable Nvram

By default, Nvram is disabled. Check the box to enable Nvram, system logs will be saved after power supply is cut.

Nvram (Non-volatile Random Access Memory) is a RAM that can still save data even if a device is power off. All TP-LINK EAPs are equipped with Nvram. With this option enabled, the Nvram feature can help reserve the system logs when an EAP device is power off.

7.1.3 Backup Log

You can save the current system log to a file. Following is the page of ***Backup Log***.

Figure 7-6 Backup Log Page

7.2 Web Server

You can log in web management interface, thereby manage and maintain the device.

Following is the page of ***Web Server***.

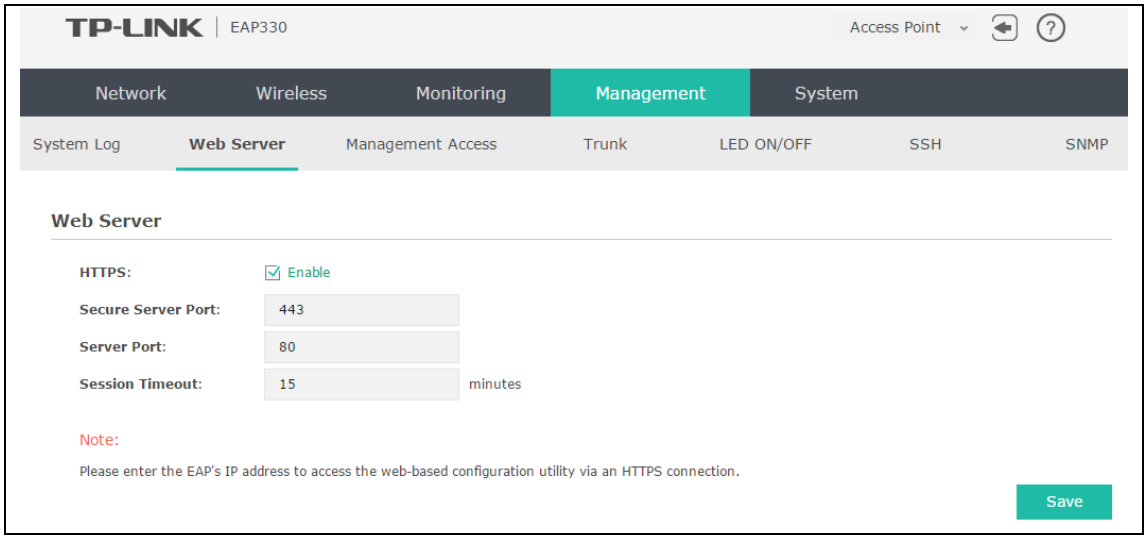


Figure 7-7 Web Server Page

HTTPS:	HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure) is enabled by default.
Secure Server Port:	Designate a secure server port for web server in HTTPS mode. By default the port is 443.
Server Port:	Designate a server port for web server in HTTP mode. By default the port is 80.
Session Timeout:	Set the session timeout time. If you do nothing with the web management page within the timeout time, the system will log out automatically. Please login again if you want to go back to web management page.

7.3 Management Access

Management Access Control allows you to configure up to four MAC addresses of the hosts that are allowed to log in to the web management page of the EAP. Click **Add PC's MAC** and the MAC address of the current host will be added to MAC address list.

Following is the page of ***Management Access***.

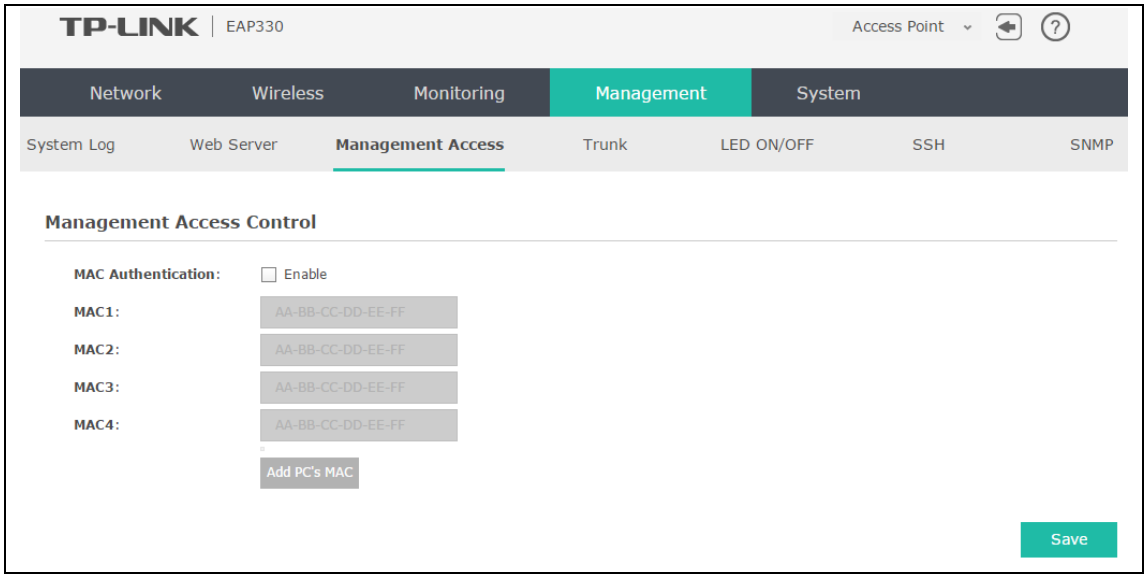


Figure 7-8 Management Access Page

MAC Authentication:	Check the box to enable MAC Authentication. After MAC Authentication is enabled, only the PCs in MAC address list can log in the device's web management page. By default this function is disabled. All PCs in LAN can log in and manage the device.
MAC1~MAC4:	Enter the MAC addresses of the PCs which are authorized to log in the device.

7.4 Trunk

TIPS:

Only the EAP330 has this function.

Following is the page of ***Trunk***. By default the Trunk function is disabled.

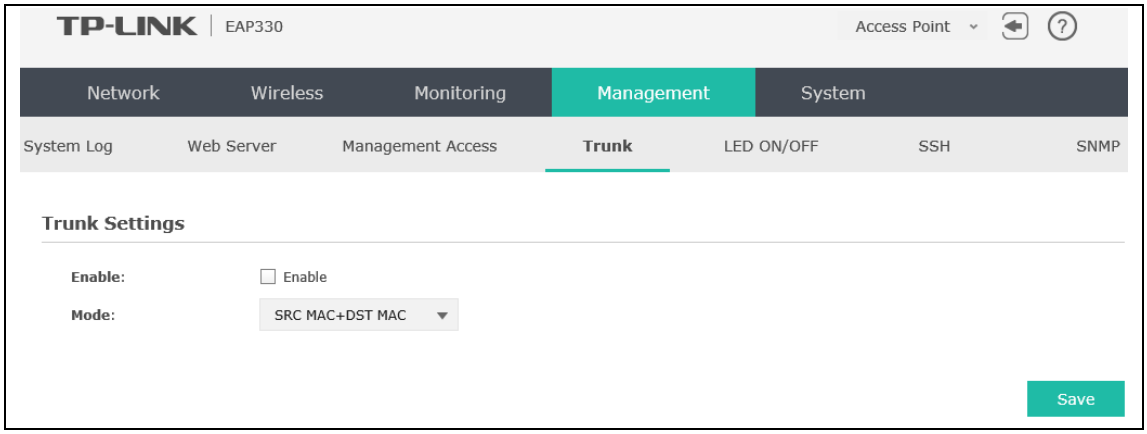


Figure 7-9 Trunk Setting

Enable:	Check the box to enable Trunk. The Trunk function can bundles multiple Ethernet links into a logical link to increase bandwidth, improve reliability, and make load balanced. The EAP330 has two 1000Mbps Ethernet port. If the Trunk function is enabled and the ports are in the speed of 1000Mbps Full Duplex, the whole bandwidth of the Trunk is up to 4Gbps (2000Mbps * 2) because the bandwidth of each member port is 2000Mbps.
Mode:	Select the applied mode of Trunk Arithmetic. The device will choose the port to transfer the packets based on the mode of Trunk Arithmetic. • SRC MAC + DST MAC: When this option is selected, the arithmetic will be based on the source and destination MAC addresses of the packets. • DST MAC: When this option is selected, the arithmetic will be based on the destination MAC addresses of the packets. • SRC MAC: When this option is selected, the arithmetic will be based on the source MAC addresses of the packets.

7.5 LED ON/OFF

Following is the page of ***LED ON/OFF***. By default the LED is on.

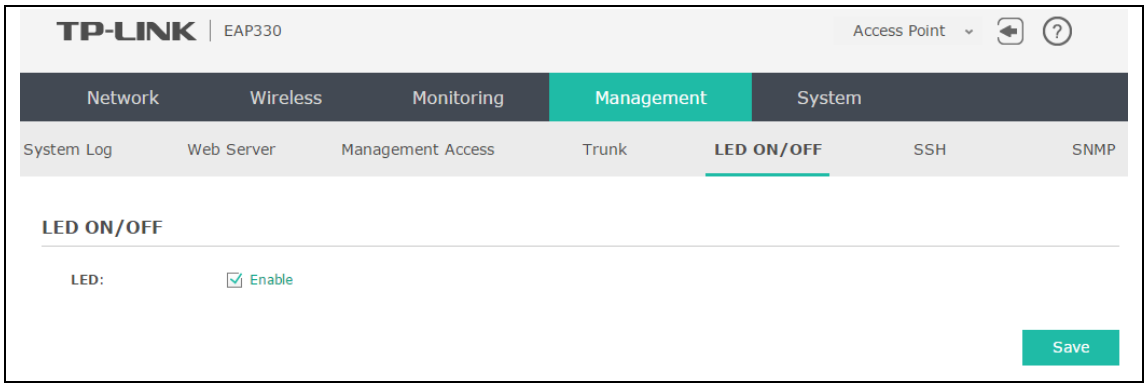


Figure 7-10 LED ON/OFF

7.6 SSH

This device supports the SSH Server function that allows users to login and manage it through SSH connection on the SSH client software.

SSH (Secure Shell) is a security protocol established on application and transport layers. SSH-encrypted-connection is similar to a telnet connection, but essentially the old telnet remote management method is not safe, because the password and data transmitted with plain-text can be easily intercepted. SSH can provide information security and powerful authentication when you login this device remotely through an insecure network environment. It can encrypt all the transmission data and prevent the information in remote management from being leaked.

Following is the page of ***SSH***.

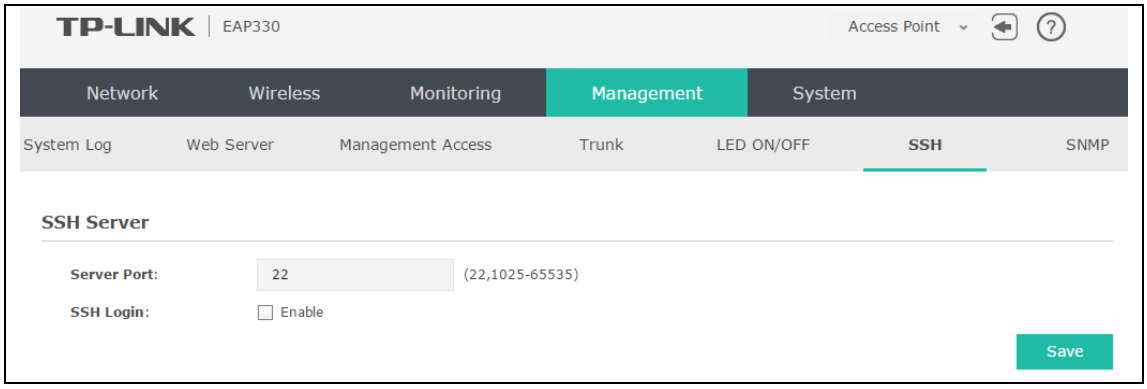


Figure 7-11 SSH Page

Server Port:	Enter the server port. By default, it is port 22.
SSH Login:	Check the box to enable SSH Server. By default, it is disabled.

7.7 SNMP

The device can be configured as an SNMP agent.

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol), the most widely applied network management protocol, provides a management framework to monitor and maintain Internet devices. Main functions of SNMP include monitoring network performance, detecting and analyzing network error, configuring network devices, and so on. When networks function properly, SNMP can perform the functions of statistics, configuration and testing. When networks have troubles, SNMP can detect and restore these troubles.

An SNMP consists of three key components: manager, agent and MIB (Management Information Base). SNMP manager is a client program operating at workstation, assisting network administrators to accomplish most network device management tasks. An agent is a network-management software module that resides on a managed device and responsible for receiving and dealing with data sent by managing device. Generally the managed devices are network devices including hosts, bridges, switches and routers. MIB is the collection of managed devices. It defines a series of properties of the managed devices. Every SNMP agent has its own MIB.

Once the device has become an SNMP agent, it is able to receive and process request messages from SNMP manager.

Following is the page of ***SNMP***.

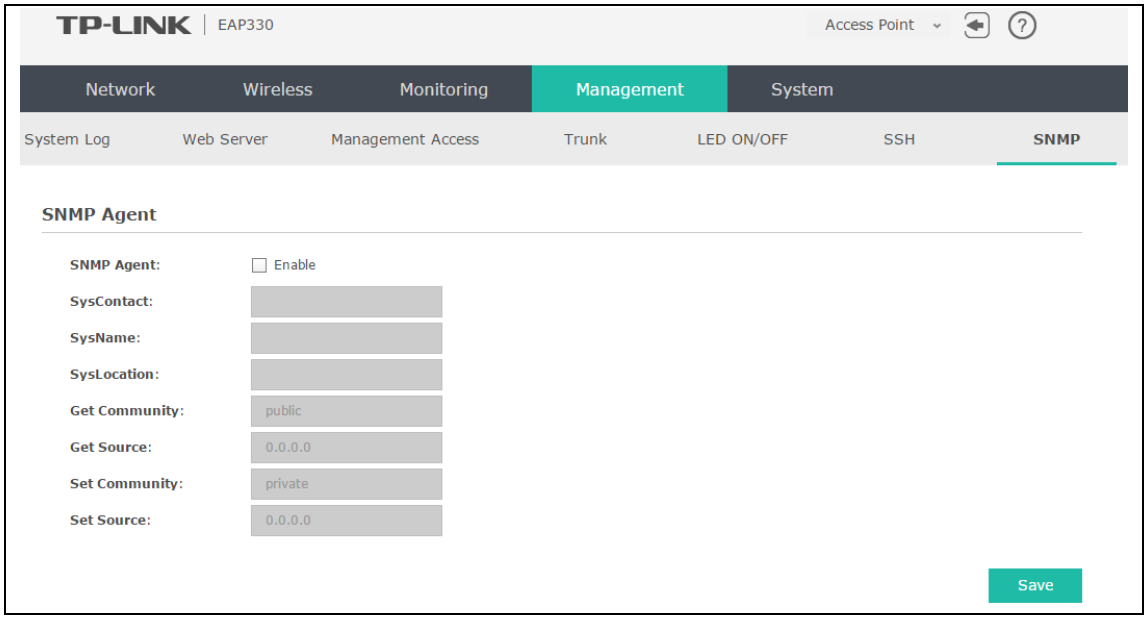


Figure 7-12 SNMP Page

SNMP Agent:	Enable SNMP Agent and the SNMP Agent will collect the information of this device and respond to information requests from one or more management systems.
SysContact:	Enter the textual identification of the contact person for this managed node.
SysName:	Enter an administratively-assigned name for this managed node.
SysLocation:	Enter the physical location of this managed node.
Get Community:	Community refers to a host group aiming at network management. Get Community only has the read-only right of the device's SNMP information. The community name can be considered a group password. The default setting is public.
Get Source:	Defines the IP address (for example, 10.10.10.1) or subnet for management systems that can serve as Get Community to read the SNMP information of this device. The format of subnet is "IP address/bit" (such as 10.10.10.0/24). The default is 0.0.0.0, which means all hosts can read the SNMP information of this device.
Set Community:	Set Community has the read and write right of the device's SNMP information. Enter the community name that allows read/write access to the device's SNMP information. The community name can be considered a group password. The default setting is private.
Set Source:	Defines the IP address (for example, 10.10.10.1) or subnet for management systems that can serve as Set Community to read and write the SNMP information of this device. The format of subnet is "IP address/bit" (such as 10.10.10.0/24). The default is 0.0.0.0, which means all hosts can read and write the SNMP information of this device.

NOTE:

Defining community can allow management systems in the same community to communicate with the SNMP Agent. The community name can be seen as the shared password of the network hosts group. Thus, for the security, we suggest modifying the default community name before enabling the SNMP Agent service. If the field of community is blank, the SNMP Agent will not respond to any community name.

Chapter 8 System

System page is mainly used to configure some basic information like user account and time, and realize functions including reboot, reset, backup, restore and upgrade the device.

8.1 User Account

You can change the username and password to protect your device from unauthorized login. We recommend that you change the default user password on the very first system setup.

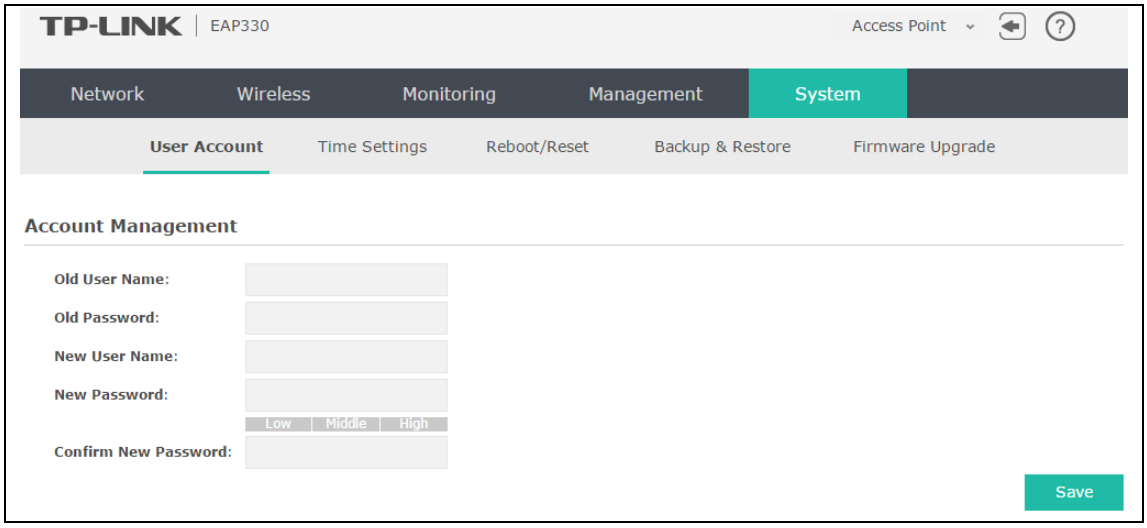


Figure 8-1 User Account Page

Old User Name/Password:	Enter the present user name and password of the admin account to get the permission of modification.
New User Name/Password:	Enter a new user name and password for the admin account. Both values are case-sensitive, up to 64 characters and with no space.New Password must not be "admin"
Confirm New Password:	Enter the new password again.

8.2 Time Settings

System time represents the device system's notion of the passing of time. System time is the standard time for Scheduler and other time-based functions. You can manually set the system time, configure the system to acquire its time settings from a preconfigured NTP server or synchronize the system time with the PC's clock.

The device supports DST (Daylight Saving Time).

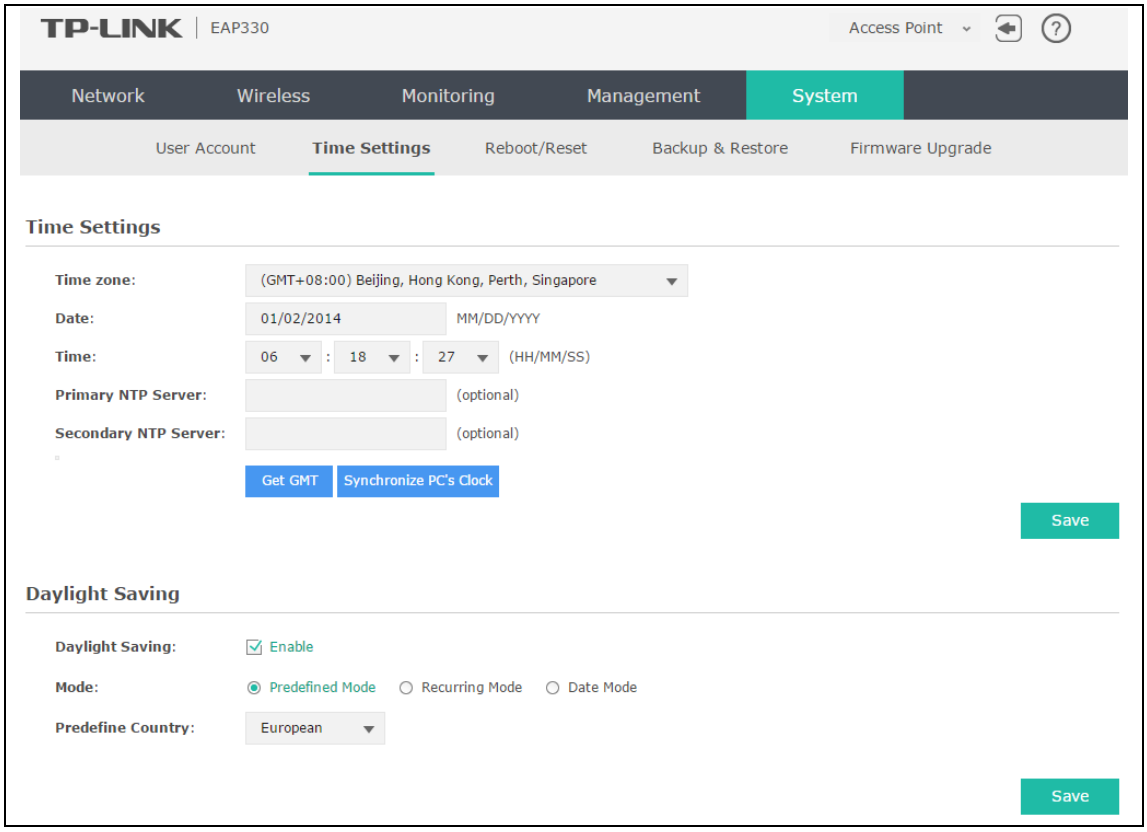


Figure 8-2 Time Settings

8.2.1 Time Settings

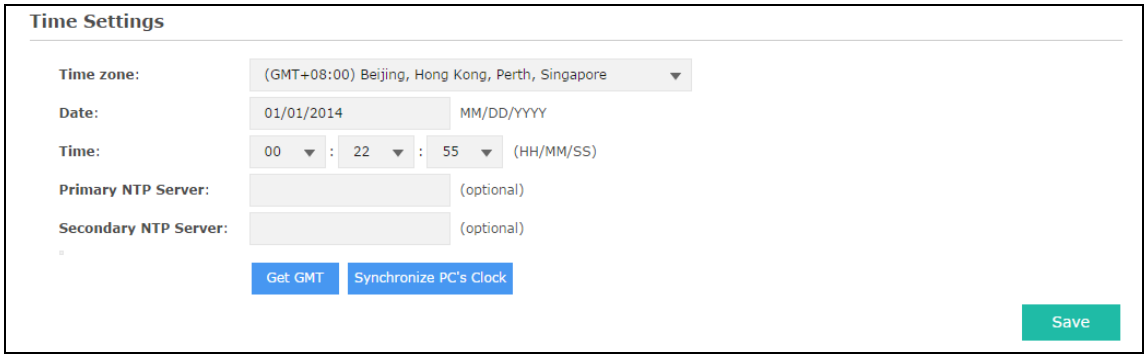


Figure 8-3 Time Settings

Get GMT	Click the button and the device will obtain GMT time from NTP server. IP address of the NTP server has to be filled in.
Synchronize PC's Clock	Click the button and save the configuration, your PC's time will be obtained as the device's system time.
Time zone:	Select your local time zone from the drop-down list.
Date:	Set the current date, in format MM/DD/YYYY. For example, for November 25, 2014, enter 11/25/2014 in the field.

Time:	Specify the device's time. Select the number from the drop-down list in time format HH/MM/SS.
Primary/Secondary NTP Server:	If you've selected **Get GMT** from an NTP server, please input the primary NTP sever address and an alternative NTP server address.

8.2.2 Daylight Saving

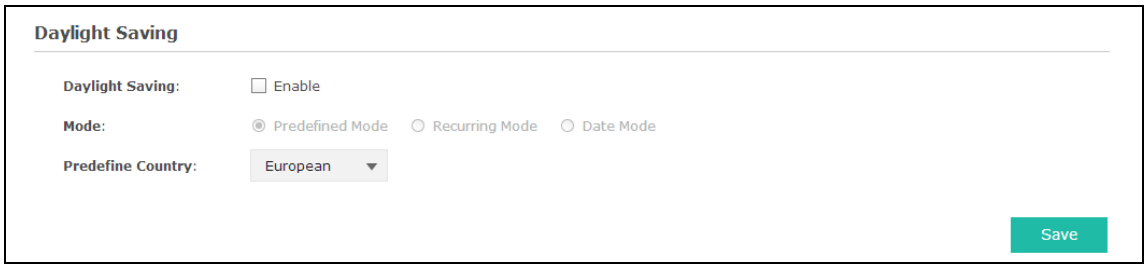


Figure 8-4 Daylight Saving

Daylight Saving:	Enable or disable the DST. DST is disabled by default.
Mode:	Options include Predefined Mode, Recurring Mode and Date Mode. Please refer to the following content for more information.

- **Predefined Mode**

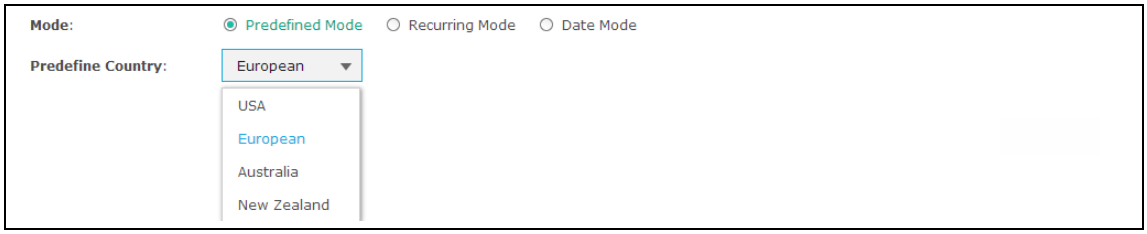


Figure 8-5 Predefined Mode

Mode:	Select **Predefined Mode**.
Predefine Country:	Select a predefined DST configuration. Europe is the predefined country by default. • **USA**: Second Sunday in March, 02:00 ~ First Sunday in November, 02:00 • **European**: Last Sunday in March, 01:00 ~ Last Sunday in October, 01:00 • **Australia**: First Sunday in October, 02:00 ~ First Sunday in April, 03:00 • **New Zealand**: Last Sunday in September, 02:00 ~ First Sunday in April, 03:00

- **Recurring Mode**

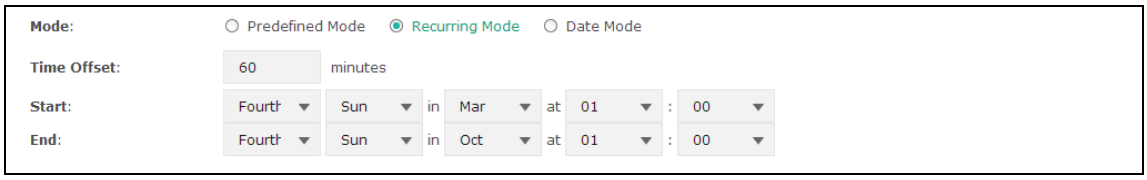


Figure 8-6 Recurring Mode

Mode:	Select **Recurring Mode**. The configuration is recurring in use.
Time Offset:	Specify the time adding in minutes when Daylight Saving Time comes.
Start/End:	Select starting time and ending time of Daylight Saving Time.

- **Date Mode**

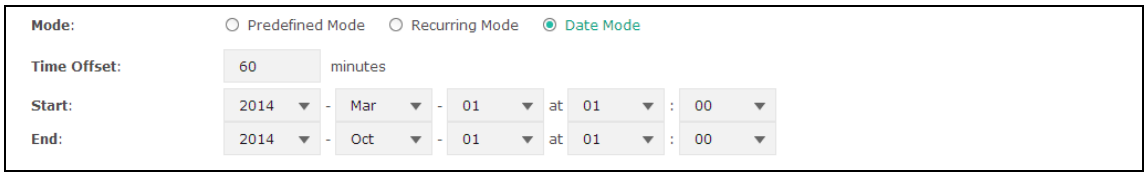


Figure 8-7 Date Mode

Mode:	Select **Date Mode**.
Time Offset:	Specify the time adding in minutes when Daylight Saving Time comes.
Start/End:	Select starting time and ending time of Daylight Saving Time.

8.3 Reboot/Reset

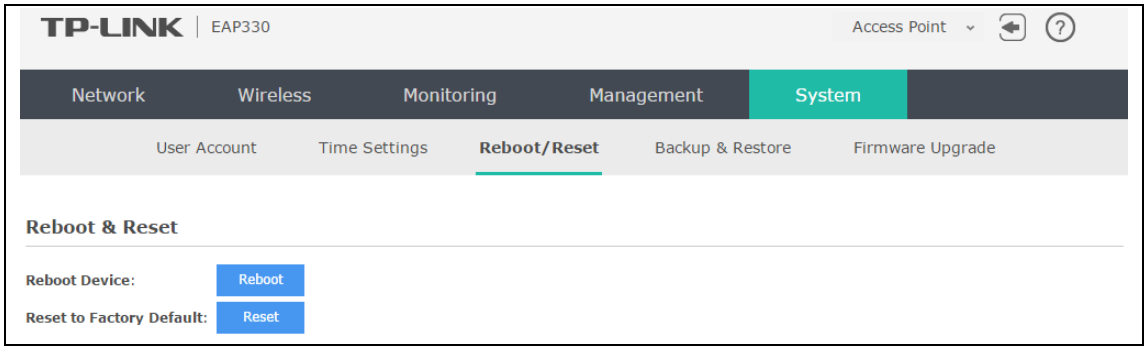


Figure 8-8 Reboot & Reset

Click **Reboot** to restart the device. Click **Reset** to restore the device to factory default settings.

8.4 Backup & Restore

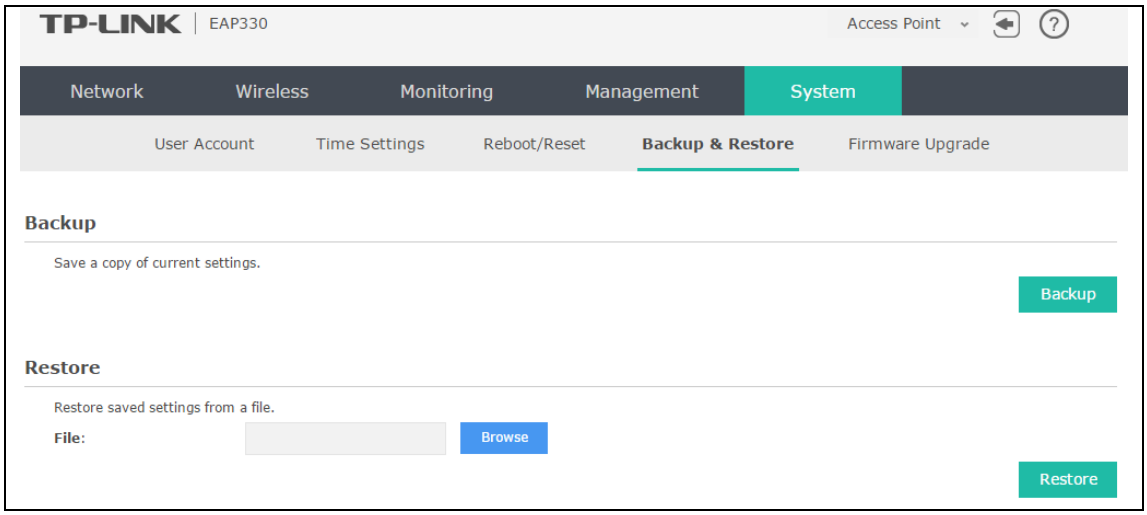


Figure 8-9 Backup & Restore

You can save the current configuration of the EAP as a backup file and restore the configuration via a backup file. Back up the settings before you upgrade the device or upload a new configuration file can prevent it from being lost.

Restore function helps you to restore the device to previous settings by uploading a backup file.

8.5 Firmware Upgrade

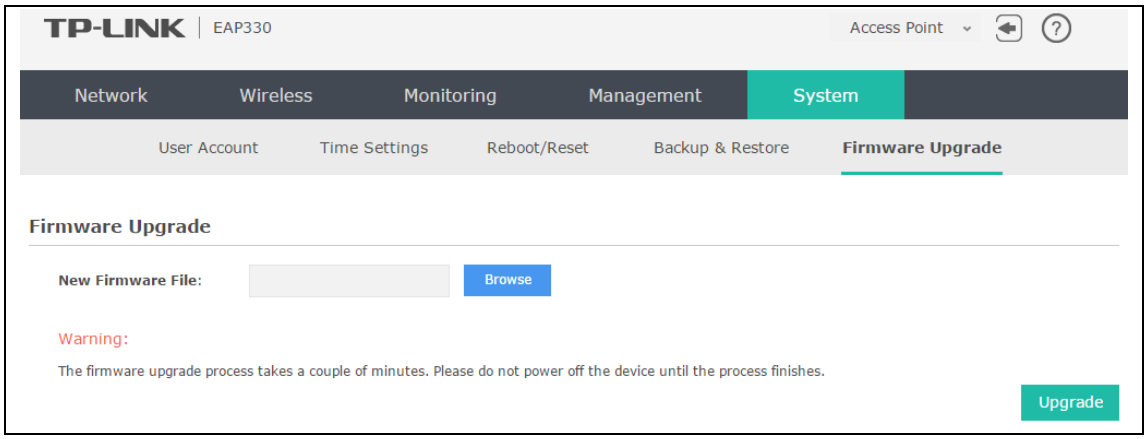


Figure 8-10 Firmware Upgrade

Please log in http://www.tp-link.com/ to download the latest system file. Click **Browse** to choose the firmware file. Click **Upgrade** to upgrade the devices.

NOTE:

1. Please select the proper software version that matches your hardware to upgrade.
2. To avoid damage, please do not turn off the device while upgrading.
3. After upgrading, the device will reboot automatically.

Appendix A: Specifications

HARDWARE FEATURES		
Model	EAP320	EAP330
Interface	Kensington lock slot RESET button	
	ETHERNET: 10/100/1000Mbps Ethernet port (RJ-45) CONSOLE port (RJ-45)	ETHERNET1(PoE): 10/100/1000Mbps Ethernet port (RJ-45) ETHERNET2: 10/100/1000Mbps Ethernet port (RJ-45)
Power Supply	PoE(802.3at-compliant, 36-57VDC, 0.7A Max) or external 12VDC/1.5A power supply	PoE (802.3at-compliant, 36-57VDC, 0.7A Max) or external 12VDC/2.5A power supply
Antenna	2*5dBi embedded(2.4GHz) 2*7dBi embedded(5GHz)	3*5dBi embedded(2.4GHz) 3*6dBi embedded(5GHz)
Certification	CE, FCC, Wi-Fi, NCC, IC, BSMI, RoHS	CE, FCC, Wi-Fi, IC, RoHS
Operating Temperature	0℃~40℃ (32℉~104℉)	
Operating Humidity	10%~90% non-condensing	
WIRELESS FEATURES		
Wireless Frequency	2.4GHz&5GHz	
Wi-Fi Standard	IEEE 802.11b/g/n(2.4GHz), IEEE 802.1a/n/ac(5GHz)	
Maximum Data Rate	Up to 1200Mbps	Up to 1900Mbps
Multiple SSIDs	Up to eight per radio	
Captive Portal Authentication	Support	
Wireless Security	WEP WPA/WPA2-personal WPA/WPA2-enterprise	