ZyAIR G-300

Wireless LAN PCI Adapter

User's Guide

Version 2.00 October 2004



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Before installing this equipment, users should ensure that it is permissible to be connected to the facilities of the local telecommunications company. The equipment must also be installed using an acceptable method of connection. In some cases, the company's inside wiring associated with a single line individual service may be extended by means of a certified connector assembly. The customer should be aware that compliance with the above conditions may not prevent degradation of service in some situations.

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Caution

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This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class B limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the radio interference regulations of Industry.

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The device complies with Part 15 of FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference.
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operations.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy, and if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio/television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- 1. Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- 2. Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.
- 3. Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- 4. Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

Notice 1

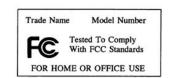
Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Caution

- 1. To comply with FCC RF exposure compliance requirements, a separation distance of at least 20 cm must be maintained between the antenna of this device and all persons.
- This Transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Certifications

Refer to the product page at www.zyxel.com.



FCC Statement v

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When contacting your Customer Support Representative, please have the following information ready:

- > Product model and serial number.
- > Warranty Information.
- > Date you received your product.
- > Brief description of the problem and the steps you took to solve it.

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¹ "+" is the (prefix) number you enter to make an international telephone call.

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METHOD	SUPPORT E-MAIL	TELEPHONE ¹	WEB SITE	REGULAR MAIL
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LOCATION				
SWEDEN	support@zyxel.se	+46 31 744 7700	www.zyxel.se	ZyXEL Communications A/S
	sales@zyxel.se	+46 31 744 7701		Sjöporten 4, 41764 Göteborg Sweden
FINLAND	support@zyxel.fi	+358-9-4780-8411	www.zyxel.fi	ZyXEL Communications Oy Malminkaari 10 00700 Helsinki Finland

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Preface

Congratulations on the purchase of your new ZyAIR G-300 Wireless LAN PCI Adapter!

About This User's Guide

This guide provides information about the ZyAIR G-300 Wireless LAN Utility that you use to configure your ZyAIR.

Syntax Conventions

- "Type" or "Enter" means for you to type one or more characters. "Select" or "Choose" means for you to use one of the predefined choices.
- Mouse action sequences are denoted using a comma. For example, "click the Apple icon, Control
 Panels and then Modem" means first click the Apple icon, then point your mouse pointer to
 Control Panels and then click Modem.
- Window and command choices are in **Bold Times New Roman** font. Predefined field choices are in **Bold Arial** font.
- The ZyXEL ZyAIR G-300 Wireless LAN PCI adapter is referred to as the ZyAIR in this guide.
- The ZyAIR G-300 Wireless LAN Utility may be referred to as the ZyAIR Utility in this guide.

Related Documentation

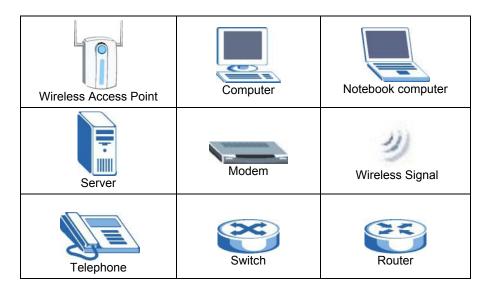
- Support Disk
 - Refer to the included CD for support documents and device drivers.
- Quick Installation Guide
 - Our Quick Installation Guide is designed to help you get your ZyAIR up and running right away. It contains a detailed easy-to-follow connection diagram and information on installing your ZyAIR.
- ZyXEL Glossary and Web Site Please refer to <u>www.zyxel.com</u> for an online glossary of networking terms and additional support documentation.

User Guide Feedback

Help us help you. E-mail all User's Guide-related comments, questions or suggestions for improvement to techwriters@zyxel.com.tw or send regular mail to The Technical Writing Team, ZyXEL Communications Corp., 6 Innovation Road II, Science-Based Industrial Park, Hsinchu, 300, Taiwan. Thank you.

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Chapter 1 Getting Started

This chapter prepares you to using the ZyAIR Utility.

1.1 About Your ZyAIR G-300

The ZyAIR G-300 is an IEEE 802.11g compliant wireless LAN adapter. With the ZyAIR, you can enjoy the wireless mobility within the coverage area.

The following lists the main features of your ZyAIR.

- Your ZyAIR can communicate with other IEEE 802.11b/g compliant wireless devices.
- Automatic rate selection.
- Offers 64-bit and 128-bit WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) data encryption for network security.
- Supports IEEE 802.1x and WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access)
- Low CPU utilization allowing more computer system resources for other programs.
- A built-in antenna
- Plug-and-play installation for Windows ME, Windows 2000 and Windows XP.
- Driver and utility support for Windows 98 Second Edition, Windows ME, Windows 2000 and Windows XP.

1.2 ZyAIR Hardware and Utility Installation

Follow the instructions in the *Quick Installation Guide* to install the ZyAIR Utility and make hardware connections.

1.3 Configuration Methods

To configure your ZyAIR, use one of the following applications:

- Wireless Zero Configuration (WZC) (recommended for Windows XP)
- ZyAIR Utility
- Odyssey Client Manager

DO NOT use the Windows XP configuration tool or the Odyssey Client Manager and the ZyAIR Utility at the same time.

The bundled Odyssey Client Manager only works for your ZyAIR. Do NOT use the Odyssey Client Manager to configure non-ZyXEL WLAN adapters.

Refer to the Odyssey Client Manager documentation for more information.

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1.4 Windows XP Users Only

You must disable WZC if you want to use the ZyAIR utility. Refer to the appendices on how to deactivate WZC or how to use WZC to manage the ZyAIR.

1.5 Accessing the ZyAIR Utility

After you installed the ZyAIR Utility, an icon for the ZyAIR Utility appears in the system tray.

When the ZyAIR Utility system tray icon displays, the ZyAIR is installed properly.



Figure 1-1 ZyAIR Utility: System Tray Icon

The color of the ZyAIR Utility system tray icon indicates the status of the ZyAIR. Refer to the following table for details.

Table 1-1 ZyAIR Utility: System Tray Icon

COLOR	DESCRIPTION	
Blue	The ZyAIR is connected to a wireless network.	
Yellow	The ZyAIR has a weak connection to a wireless network.	
Red	The ZyAIR is working properly but is not connected to any AP or wireless station.	

Double click on the ZyAIR Utility icon in the system tray to open the ZyAIR Utility.

1-2 Getting Started

Chapter 2 Using the ZyAIR Utility

This chapter shows you how to configure the ZyAIR using the ZyAIR Utility.

2.1 About Wireless LAN Network

This section describes each wireless LAN parameter.

2.1.1 Channel

A radio frequency used by a wireless device is called a channel.

2.1.2 **SSID**

The SSID (Service Set Identity) is a unique name shared among all wireless devices in a wireless network. Wireless devices must have the same SSID to communicate with each other.

2.1.3 Transmission Rate

Your ZyAIR automatically adjusts the transmission rate to operate at the maximum transmission (data) rate. When the communication quality drops below a certain level, the ZyAIR automatically switches to a lower transmission (data) rate. Transmission at lower data speeds is usually more reliable. However, when the communication quality improves again, the ZyAIR gradually increases the transmission (data) rate again until it reaches the highest available transmission rate.

2.1.4 Wireless Network Application

Wireless LAN works in either of the two modes: ad-hoc and infrastructure.

To connect to a wired network within a coverage area using Access Points (APs), set the ZyAIR operation mode to **Infrastructure**. An AP acts as a bridge between the wireless stations and the wired network. In case you do not wish to connect to a wired network, but prefer to set up a small independent wireless workgroup without an AP, use the **Ad-hoc** mode.

Ad-Hoc (IBSS)

Ad-hoc mode does not require an AP or a wired network. Two or more wireless clients communicate directly to each other. An ad-hoc network may sometimes be referred to as an Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS).



Figure 2-1 Ad-hoc Network Example

To set up an ad-hoc network, configure all wireless clients in ad-hoc network type and use the same SSID and channel.

Infrastructure

When a number of wireless clients are connected using a single AP, you have a Basic Service Set (BSS).

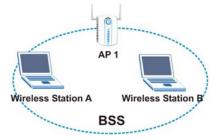


Figure 2-2 BSS Example

A series of overlapping BSS and a network medium, such as an Ethernet forms an Extended Service Set (ESS) or infrastructure network. All communication is done through the AP, which relays data packets to other wireless clients or devices connected to the wired network. Wireless clients can then access resource, such as the printer, on the wired network.

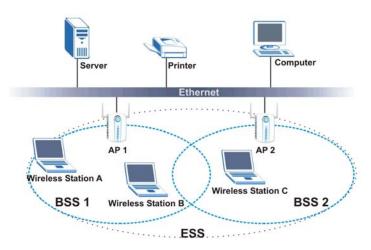


Figure 2-3 Infrastructure Network Example

2.1.5 Roaming

In an infrastructure network, wireless stations are able to switch from one BSS to another as they move between the coverage areas. During this period, the wireless stations maintain uninterrupted connection to the network. This is roaming. As the wireless station moves from place to place, it is responsible for choosing the most appropriate AP depending on the signal strength, network utilization or other factors. The following figure depicts a roaming example. When Wireless Client B moves to position X, the ZyAIR in Wireless Client B automatically switches the channel to the one used by access point AP 2 in order to stay connected to the network.

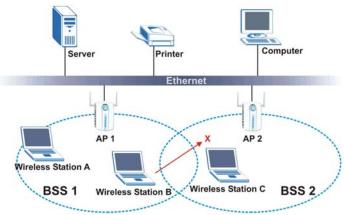


Figure 2-4 Roaming Example

2.1.6 Profile

The Profile function allows you to save the wireless network settings in this screen, use one of the preconfigured network profiles or reset the settings in this screen to the factory default values.

2.1.7 Threshold Controls

Fragmentation Threshold

A fragmentation threshold is the maximum data fragment size (between 256 and 2432 bytes) that can be sent in the wireless network before the ZyAIR will fragment the packet into smaller data frames.

A large fragmentation threshold is recommended for networks not prone to interference while you should set a smaller threshold for busy networks or networks that are prone to interference.

If the fragmentation threshold value is smaller than the **RTS Threshold** value (see previously) you set then the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake will never occur as data frames will be fragmented before they reach **RTS Threshold** size.

RTS Threshold

A hidden node occurs when two stations are within range of the same access point, but are not within range of each other. The following figure illustrates a hidden node. Both stations are within range of the access point (AP) or wireless gateway, but out-of-range of each other, so they cannot "hear" each other, that is they do not know if the channel is currently being used. Therefore, they are considered hidden from each other

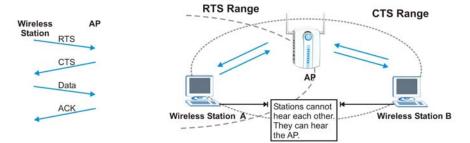


Figure 2-5 RTS Threshold

When station A sends data to the AP, it might not know that the station B is already using the channel. If these two stations send data at the same time, collisions may occur when both sets of data arrive at the AP at the same time, resulting in a loss of messages for both stations.

RTS Threshold is designed to prevent collisions due to hidden nodes. An **RTS Threshold** defines the biggest size data frame you can send before an RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake is invoked.

When a data frame exceeds the **RTS Threshold** value you set (between 0 to 2432 bytes), the station that wants to transmit this frame must first send an RTS (Request To Send) message to the AP for permission to

send it. The AP then responds with a CTS (Clear to Send) message to all other stations within its range to notify them to defer their transmission. It also reserves and confirms with the requesting station the time frame for the requested transmission.

Stations can send frames smaller than the specified **RTS Threshold** directly to the AP without the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake.

You should only configure **RTS Threshold** if the possibility of hidden nodes exists on your network and the "cost" of resending large frames is more than the extra network overhead involved in the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake.

If the **RTS Threshold** value is greater than the **Frag Threshold** value, then the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake will never occur as data frames will be fragmented before they reach **RTS Threshold** size.

Enabling the RTS threshold causes redundant network overhead that may affect throughput performance.

2.2 Wireless LAN Security

Wireless LAN security is vital to your network to protect wireless communication between wireless stations and the wired network.

The figure below shows the possible wireless security levels on your ZyAIR. EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) is used for authentication and utilizes dynamic WEP key exchange. It requires interaction with a RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) server either on the WAN or your LAN to provide authentication service for wireless stations.

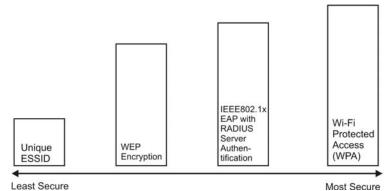


Figure 2-6 Wireless LAN Security Levels

Configure the wireless LAN security using the **Profile Security Settings** screen. If you do not enable any wireless security on your ZyAIR, the ZyAIR's wireless communications are accessible to any wireless networking device that is in the coverage area.

Data Encryption with WEP

WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) encryption scrambles all data packets transmitted between the ZyAIR and the AP or other wireless stations to keep network communications private. Both the wireless stations and the access points must use the same WEP key for data encryption and decryption.

Your ZyAIR allows you to configure up to four 64-bit or 128-bit WEP keys and only one key is used as the default key at any one time.

2.2.1 Authentication Mode

The IEEE 802.11b standard describes a simple authentication method between the wireless stations and AP. Three authentication modes are defined: **Open** and **Shared**.

Open mode is implemented for ease-of-use and when security is not an issue. The wireless station and the AP do *not* share a secret key. Thus the wireless stations can associate with any AP and listen to any data transmitted plaintext.

Shared mode involves a shared secret key to authenticate the wireless station to the AP. This requires you to enable the WEP encryption and specify a WEP key on both the wireless station and the AP.

2.2.2 IEEE 802.1x

The IEEE 802.1x standard outlines enhanced security methods for both the authentication of wireless stations and encryption key management. Authentication can be done using an external RADIUS server.

EAP Authentication

EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol) is an authentication protocol that runs on top of the IEEE 802.1x transport mechanism in order to support multiple types of user authentication. By using EAP to interact with an EAP-compatible RADIUS server, an access point helps a wireless station and a RADIUS server perform authentication.

The type of authentication you use depends on the RADIUS server and an intermediary AP(s) that supports IEEE802.1x. The ZyAIR supports EAP-TLS, EAP-PEAP and LEAP. Refer to the *Types of EAP Authentication* appendix for descriptions.

For EAP-TLS authentication type, you must first have a wired connection to the network and obtain the certificate(s) from a certificate authority (CA). A certificate (also called digital IDs) can be used to authenticate users and a CA issues certificates and guarantees the identity of each certificate owner.

2.2.3 WPA

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) is a subset of the IEEE 802.11i security specification draft. Key differences between WPA and WEP are user authentication and improved data encryption.

User Authentication

WPA applies IEEE 802.1x and Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) to authenticate wireless clients using an external RADIUS database.

Therefore, if you don't have an external RADIUS server, you should use WPA-PSK (WPA -Pre-Shared Key) that only requires a single (identical) password entered into each access point, wireless gateway and wireless client. As long as the passwords match, a client will be granted access to a WLAN.

Encryption

WPA improves data encryption by using Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP), Message Integrity Check (MIC), IEEE 802.1x and Advanced Encryption Standard (AES).

Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) uses 128-bit keys that are dynamically generated and distributed by the authentication server. It includes a per-packet key mixing function, a Message Integrity Check (MIC) named Michael, an extended initialization vector (IV) with sequencing rules, and a re-keying mechanism.

TKIP regularly changes and rotates the encryption keys so that the same encryption key is never used twice. The RADIUS server distributes a Pairwise Master Key (PMK) key to the AP that then sets up a key hierarchy and management system, using the pair-wise key to dynamically generate unique data encryption keys to encrypt every data packet that is wirelessly communicated between the AP and the wireless clients. This all happens in the background automatically.

The Message Integrity Check (MIC) is designed to prevent an attacker from capturing data packets, altering them and resending them. The MIC provides a strong mathematical function in which the receiver and the transmitter each compute and then compare the MIC. If they do not match, it is assumed that the data has been tampered with and the packet is dropped.

By generating unique data encryption keys for every data packet and by creating an integrity checking mechanism (MIC), TKIP makes it much more difficult to decode data on a Wi-Fi network than WEP, making it difficult for an intruder to break into the network.

The encryption mechanisms used for WPA and WPA-PSK are the same. The only difference between the two is that WPA-PSK uses a simple common password, instead of user-specific credentials. The common-password approach makes WPA-PSK susceptible to brute-force password-guessing attacks but it's still an improvement over WEP as it employs an easier-to-use, consistent, single, alphanumeric password.

Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) is a newer method of data encryption that also uses a secret key. This implementation of AES applies a 128-bit key to 128-bit blocks of data

2.2.4 WPA-PSK Application Example

A WPA-PSK application looks as follows.

- 1. First enter identical passwords into the AP and all wireless clients. The Pre-Shared Key (PSK) must consist of between 8 and 63 ASCII characters (including spaces and symbols).
- **2.** The AP checks each client's password and (only) allows it to join the network if it matches its password.
- **3.** The AP derives and distributes keys to the wireless clients.
- **4.** The AP and wireless clients use the TKIP encryption process to encrypt data exchanged between them.

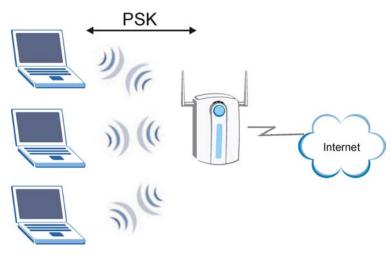


Figure 2-7 WPA-PSK Authentication

2.2.5 WPA with RADIUS Application Example

You need the IP address of the RADIUS server, its port number (default is 1812), and the RADIUS shared secret. A WPA application example with an external RADIUS server looks as follows. "A" is the RADIUS server. "DS" is the distribution system.

- 1. The AP passes the wireless client's authentication request to the RADIUS server.
- **2.** The RADIUS server then checks the user's identification against its database and grants or denies network access accordingly.
- 3. The RADIUS server distributes a Pairwise Master Key (PMK) key to the AP that then sets up a key hierarchy and management system, using the pair-wise key to dynamically generate unique data encryption keys to encrypt every data packet that is wirelessly communicated between the AP and the wireless clients.

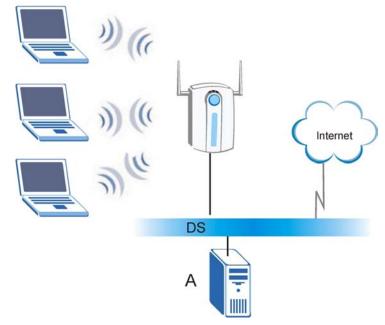


Figure 2-8 WPA with RADIUS Application Example

2.3 The Configuration Screen

Click the **Configuration** tab to display the screen as shown next.

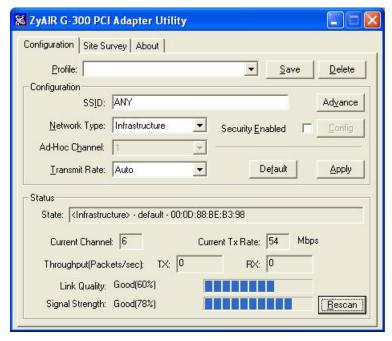


Figure 2-9 Configuration

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 2-1 Configuration

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Profile This field displays the name of a predefined profile.	
	To use a previously saved network profile, select the profile file name from the drop-down list box. Once you activate a profile, the ZyAIR Utility will use that profile the next time it is started. If you do not activate a profile, the ZyAIR Utility reverts to use the default profile.
Save	Enter a descriptive name in the Profile field and click Save to save the current configuration settings this screen.
Delete	Select a profile from the drop-down list box and click Delete to remove the selected profile.
Configuration	

Table 2-1 Configuration

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
SSID	Enter the SSID (Service Set IDentifier) of the AP or the peer ad-hoc computer to which you want to associate. To associate to an ad-hoc network, you must enter the same SSID as the peer ad-hoc computer.
	Enter "any" to associate to or roam between any infrastructure wireless networks.
Advanced	Click Advanced to display the Advanced Configuration screen. Refer to <i>Section 2.3.1</i> .
Network Type	Select Infrastructure or Ad-Hoc from the drop-down list box.
	Select Infrastructure to associate to an AP.
	Select Ad-Hoc to associate to a peer ad-hoc computer.
	Refer to Section 2.1.4 for more information.
WEP Enabled	The WEP keys are used to encrypt data before transmitting.
	Select this check box to activate WEP encryption. Refer to Section 2.2 for more information.
Ad-Hoc Channel	This field is activated if you select Ad-Hoc in the Network Type field.
	Select the channel number from the drop-down list box. To associate to a peer ad-hoc computer, you must use the same channel as the peer ad-hoc computer.
Transmit Rate	Select a transmission rate from the drop-down list box. The default is Auto .
Default	Click Default to return the field settings under Configuration back to the factory defaults.
Apply	Click Apply to save and activate the field settings under Configuration .
Status	
State	This field displays the type of wireless network and the name and MAC address of the wireless device to which the ZyAIR is connected.
Current Channel	This field displays the radio channel the ZyAIR is currently using.
Current Tx Rate	This field displays the current transmission rate of the ZyAIR in megabits per second.
Throughput (byte/sec)	
TX	This field displays the number of data frames transmitted.
RX	This field displays the number of data frames received.
Link Quality	The status bar and the percentage number show the quality of the signal.

Table 2-1 Configuration

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Link Strength	The status bar and the percentage number or a number in dBm show the strength of the signal.
Rescan	Click Rescan to re-establish connection to the wireless device whose SSID is shown in the State field.

2.3.1 The Advanced Configuration Screen

In the Configuration screen, click Advanced to display the pop-up screen as shown.



Figure 2-10 Configuration: Advanced

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 2-2 Configuration: Advanced

LABAL	DESCRIPTION
Power Save Enable	Select this check box to reduce power consumption (especially for laptop computers). This forces the ZyAIR to go to sleep mode when it is not transmitting data.
	This only works if the wireless device to which the ZyAIR is connected also supports this feature.

Table 2-2 Configuration: Advanced

LABAL	DESCRIPTION
RTS Threshold	Data with its frame size larger than this value will perform the RTS/CTS handshake. Setting this attribute to be larger than the maximum MSDU (MAC service data unit) size turns off the RTS/CTS handshake. Setting this attribute to zero turns on the RTS/CTS handshake.
Frag Threshold	The threshold (number of bytes) for the fragmentation boundary for directed messages. It is the maximum data fragment size that can be sent.
Nitro Time	This is the time interval (in usec) between packet bursts. This allows your ZyAIR to operate in a network with IEEE802.11b wireless LAN devices and still take advantage of higher transmission rates with IEEE802.11g standard.
OK	Click OK to save the settings.
Cancel	Click Cancel to discard all changes and close this screen.

2.3.2 The Security Screen

You can configure the ZyAIR to connect to a network with wireless security. In the **Configuration** screen, select **WEP Enable** and click **Edit**. A **Security** screen displays as shown.

Field choices vary depending on what encryption method or authentication mode you select in this screen. Refer to Section 2.2.1 and Section 2.2.3 for more information.

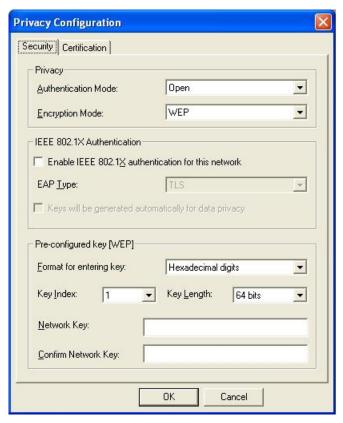


Figure 2-11 Configuration: Privacy Configuration: Security

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 2-3 Configuration: Privacy Configuration: Security

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Privacy	
Authentication Mode	Select an authentication mode. Choices are Open , Share , WPA and WPA-PSK .
Encryption Mode	Select an encryption method. Choices are WEP, TKIP and AES.
IEEE 802.1X Authentication	

Table 2-3 Configuration: Privacy Configuration: Security

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable IEEE 802.1X Authentication for this network	Select this checkbox to enable IEEE 802.1X authentication to log into the network.
EAP Type	Select an EAP type. Choices are TLS, PEAP and LEAP.
Keys will be generated automatically for data privacy.	Select this checkbox to allow the ZyAIR to obtain the security keys from an authentication server (the RADIUS server). The authentication server automatically generates the security keys.
Pre-configured Key (WEP)	Set the following fields when you select WEP in the Encryption Mode field.
Format for entering key	Specify the key format. Select either hexadecimal digits or characters .
Key Index	Select the number (1 to 4) of a key you wish to configure.
Key Length	Specify the key length. Select 64 bits or 128 bits.
Network Key	Enter the WEP keys in the fields provided. If you select 64 bits in the Key Length field. • Enter either 10 hexadecimal digits in the range of "A-F", "a-f" and "0-9" (e.g. 11AA22BB33) for HEX key type or • Enter 5 ASCII characters (case sensitive) ranging from "a-z", "A-Z" and "0-9" (e.g. MyKey) for ASCII key type. If you select 128 bits in the Key Length field, • Enter either 26 hexadecimal digits in the range of "A-F", "a-f" and "0-9" (for example, 00112233445566778899AABBCC) for HEX key type or • Enter 13 ASCII characters (case sensitive) ranging from "a-z", "A-Z" and "0-9" (for example, MyKey12345678) for ASCII key type. ASCII WEP keys are case sensitive. Select a WEP key to use for data encryption.
Confirm Network Key	Enter the key again for confirmation.
Pre-Shared Key (WPA)	Set the following fields when you select WPA-PSK in the Encryption Mode field.

Table 2-3 Configuration: Privacy Configuration: Security

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Network Key	Enter the pre-shared key (PSK) or passphrase from 8 to 63 case-sensitive ASCII characters (including spaces and symbols).
Confirm Network Key	Enter the PSK again for confirmation.
OK	Click OK to save the changes.
Cancel	Click Cancel to discard all changes and close the screen.

2.3.3 The Certificate Screen

If you set the ZyAIR to use an EAP type (TLS, PEAP or LEAP), configure the Certificate screen.

Click the Certificate tab in the Privacy Configuration screen to display the screen as shown.



Figure 2-12 Configuration: Privacy Configuration: Certification

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 2-4 Configuration: Privacy Configuration: Certification

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Certificate Information	Specify the certificate(s) in the fields.
	You must first have a wired connection to a network and obtain the certificate(s) from a certificate authority (CA). Consult your network administrator for more information.
User Certificate	This field is applicable for TLS authentication mode. Select a certificate you have enrolled.

Table 2-4 Configuration: Privacy Configuration: Certification

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Certificate Authority	This field is applicable for PEAP and TLS authentication modes.
	Select a certificate authority.
Verify Server Certificate	Select the check box to check the certificate of the authentication server.
User Information	These fields are applicable for LEAP and PEAP authentication modes.
User Name	Enter the user name.
	This is the user name that you or an administrator set up on a RADIUS server.
Password	Enter the password associated with the user name above.
Login Information	These fields are applicable for PEAP and TLS authentication modes.
Server Name	Enter the name of the RADIUS server.
Login Name	Enter the user name.
	This is the user name that you or an administrator set up on a RADIUS server.
OK	Click OK to save the changes.
Cancel	Click Cancel to discard all changes and close the screen.

2.4 The Site Survey Screen

Use the **Site Survey** screen to scan for and connect to a wireless network automatically.

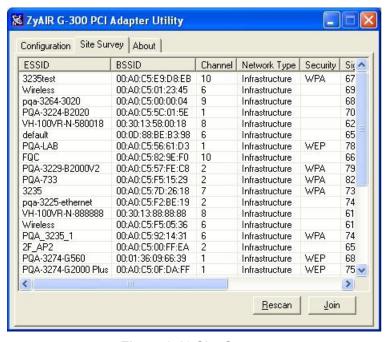


Figure 2-13 Site Survey

The following table describes the labels in the table.

Table 2-5 Site Survey

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
ESSID	This field displays the SSID (or name) of each wireless device.
BSSID	This field displays the MAC address of the wireless device.
Channel	This field displays the channel number used by each wireless device.
Network Type	This field displays the wireless network type (Infrastructure or Ad Hoc) of the wireless device.
Security	This field shows whether the data encryption or user authentication is activated or inactive.
Signal	This field displays the signal strength of each wireless device in percentage.
Rates	This field displays the transmission rates the wireless device supports.
Rescan	Click Rescan to scan for available wireless device(s) within transmission range.

Table 2-5 Site Survey

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Join	Click Join to associate to the selected wireless device.

2.4.1 Connecting to a Network

Follow the steps below to connect to a network using the **Site Survey** screen.

- 1. Click **Search** to scan for all available wireless networks within range.
- 2. To join a network, either click an entry in the table to select a wireless network and then click Connect or double-click an entry.
- **3.** If the **Security** field is **WEP** or **WPA** for the selected wireless network, you must also set up network security in the **Privacy Configuration** screens. Refer to *Section 2.3.2* and *Section 2.3.3* for more information.
- **4.** Verify that you have successfully connected to the selected network and check the network information in the **Configuration** screen.

2.5 The About Screen

The **About** screen displays related version numbers of the ZyAIR.

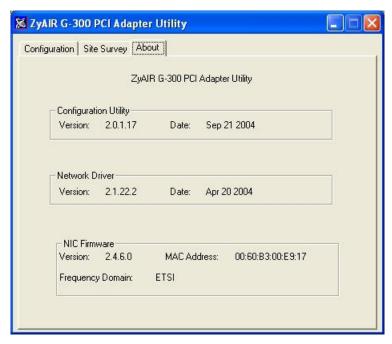


Figure 2-14 ZyAIR Utility: About

The following table describes the read-only fields in this screen.

Table 2-6 ZyAIR Utility: About

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Configuration Utility Version	This field displays the version number of the ZyAIR Utility.
Network Driver Version	This field displays the version number of the Windows driver for the ZyAIR.
NIC Firmware Version	This field displays the firmware version and the MAC address of the ZyAIR.
Frequency Domain	This field displays the regional code. This field displays MKK (Japan), ETSI (Europe) or FCC (North America). If you set your ZyAIR in Ad-Hoc mode, this field displays FCC .

Chapter 3 Maintenance

This chapter describes how to uninstall or upgrade the ZyAIR Utility.

3.1 Removing the ZyAIR Utility

Follow the steps below to remove (or uninstall) the ZyAIR Utility from your computer.

- **1.** Close and exit the ZyAIR Utility.
- 2. Click Start, (all) Programs, ZyAIR G-300 PCI Adapter Utility, Uninstall ZyAIR G-300 Adapter Utility.
- **3.** When prompted, click **OK** to remove the driver and the utility software.



Figure 3-1 Confirm Uninstallation

4. Click Finish and restart the computer when prompted.

3.2 Upgrading the ZyAIR Utility

To perform the upgrade, follow the steps below.

- 1. Download the latest version of the utility from the ZyXEL web site and save the file on your computer.
- **2.** Follow the steps in the *Removing the ZyAIR Utility* section to remove the current ZyAIR Utility from your computer.
- **3.** Restart the computer when prompted.
- **4.** After restarting, refer to the procedure in the *Quick Installation Guide* to install the new utility.
- **5.** Check the version numbers in the **About** screen to make sure the new utility is installed properly.

Maintenance 3-1

Chapter 4 Troubleshooting

This chapter covers potential problems and the possible remedies. After each problem description, some instructions are provided to help you to diagnose and to solve the problem.

4.1 Problems Starting the ZyAIR Utility Program

Table 4-1 Troubleshooting Starting ZyAIR Utility Program

Cannot start the ZyAIR Wireless LAN Utility	Make sure the ZyAIR is properly inserted and the LED is on. Refer to the Quick Installation Guide for the LED descriptions.
	Use the Device Manager to check for possible hardware conflicts. Click Start , Settings , Control Panel , System , Hardware and Device Manager . Verify the status of the ZyAIR under Network Adapter . (Steps may vary depending on the version of Windows).
	Install the ZyAIR in another computer.
	If the error persists, you may have a hardware problem. In this case, you should contact your local vendor.

4.2 Problems Communicating With Other Computers

Table 4-2 Troubleshooting Communication Problems

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
The ZyAIR computer cannot communicate with the other computer.	Make sure you are connected to the network.
A. Infrastructure	Make sure that the AP and the associated computers are turned on and working properly. Make sure the ZyAIR and the associated AP use the same SSID. Configure the AP to use another radio channel if interference is high. Make sure that the computer and the AP shares the same authentication and encryption mode. Verify the settings in the Privacy Configuration screens.

Troubleshooting 4-1

Table 4-2 Troubleshooting Communication Problems

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
B. Ad-Hoc	Verify that the peer computer(s) is turned on.
	Make sure the ZyAIR and the peer computer(s) are using the same SSID and channel.
	Use another radio channel if interference is high.
	Make sure that the computer and the AP shares the same authentication and encryption mode. Verify the settings in the Privacy Configuration screens

4.3 Problem with the Link Status

Table 4-3 Troubleshooting Link Quality

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
The link quality and/or signal strength is poor all the time.	Search and connect to another AP with a better link quality using the Site Survey screen.
	Move your computer closer to the AP or the peer computer(s) within the transmission range.
	There is too much radio interference (for example microwave or another AP using the same channel) around your wireless network. Relocate or reduce the radio interference.

4-2 Troubleshooting

Appendix A Disable Windows XP Wireless LAN Configuration Tool

Windows XP includes a configuration tool (also known as Wireless Zero Configuration (WZC)) for wireless devices.

Follow the steps below to disable the configuration tool in Windows XP after you install the ZyAIR Utility. The screen varies depending on the version of Windows XP service pack.

Via the Wireless Network System Tray Icon

If the network icon for wireless connections is not present in the system tray, see the next section.

1. Double-click the network icon for wireless connections in the system tray.



Diagram 1 Windows XP: System Tray Icon

2. Windows XP SP1: When a Wireless Network Connection window displays, click Advanced....

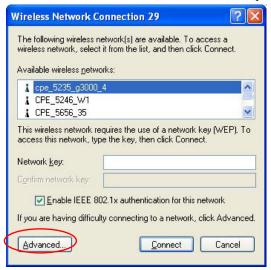


Diagram 2 Windows XP SP1: Wireless Network Connection

Windows XP SP2: When a Wireless Network Connection window displays, click Change advanced settings under Related Tasks and then the Wireless Networks tab.

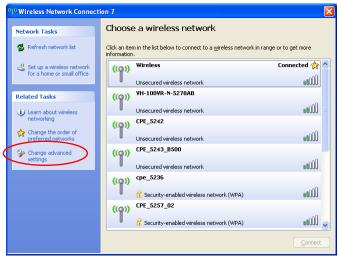


Diagram 3 Windows XP SP2: Wireless Network Connection

3. In the Wireless Network Connection Properties window, make sure the Use Windows to configure my wireless network settings check box is *not* selected. Click **OK**.

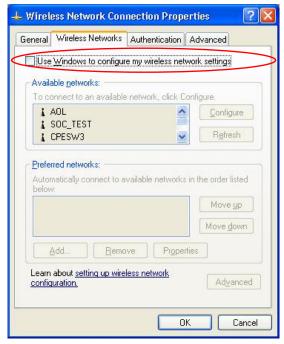


Diagram 4 Windows XP SP1: Wireless Network Connection Properties

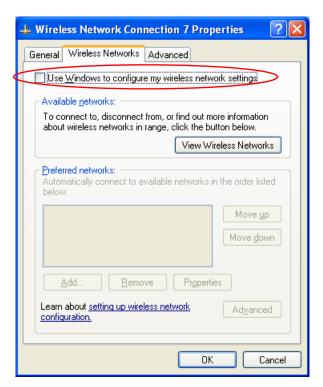


Diagram 5 Windows XP SP2: Wireless Network Connection Properties

Via the Control Panel

1. If the icon for the wireless network connection is not in the system tray, click **Start**, **Control Panel** and double-click **Network Connections**.

? X **♥** Wireless Network Connection 6 Status General Support Connection Status: Connected 00:16:40 Duration: Speed: 54.0 Mbps Signal Strength: T. Activity Received Bytes: 7,164 2,078 Properties Disable Close

2. Double-click on the icon for wireless network connection to display a status window as shown next.

Diagram 6 Windows XP SP1: Wireless Network Connection Status

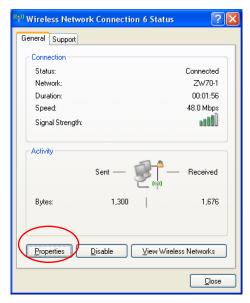


Diagram 7 Windows XP SP2: Wireless Network Connection Status

3. Click Properties and click the Wireless Networks tab.

4. In the Wireless Network Connection Properties window, make sure the Use Windows to configure my wireless network settings check box is *not* selected. Click **OK**.

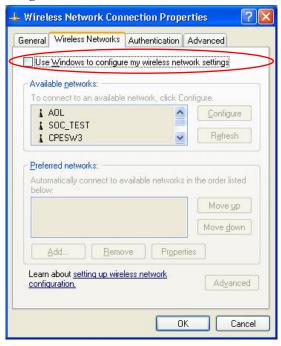


Diagram 8 Windows XP SP1: Wireless Network Connection Properties

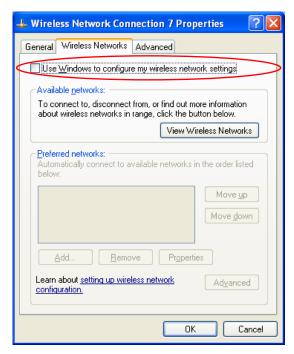


Diagram 9 Windows XP SP2: Wireless Network Connection Properties

Appendix B Management with Wireless Zero Configuration

This appendix shows you how to manage your ZyAIR using the Windows XP wireless configuration tool.

Be sure you have the Windows XP service pack 2 installed on your computer. Otherwise, you should at least have the Windows XP service pack 1 already on your computer and download the support patch for WPA from the Microsoft web site.

Windows XP SP2 screen shots are shown unless otherwise specified. Click the help icon () in most screens, move the cursor to the item that you want the information about and click to view the help.

Activating Wireless Zero Configuration

Make sure the **Use Windows to configure my wireless network settings** check box is selected in the **Wireless Network Connection Properties** screen. Refer to *Appendix A*.

If you see the following screen, refer to article 871122 on the Microsoft web site for information on starting WZC.

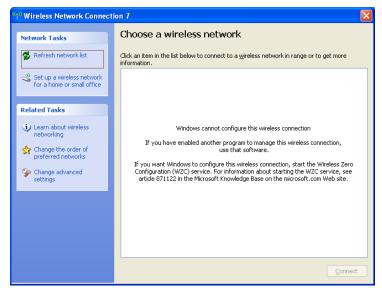


Diagram 10 Windows XP SP2: WZC Not Available

Connecting to a Wireless Network

 Double-click the network icon for wireless connections in the system tray to open the Wireless Network Connection Status screen.



Diagram 11 Windows XP SP2: System Tray Icon

The type of the wireless network icon in Windows XP SP2 indicates the status of the ZyAIR. Refer to the following table for details.

Chart 1 Windows XP SP2: System Tray Icon

ICON	DESCRIPTION
₽ ")	The ZyAIR is connected to a wireless network.
P))	The ZyAIR is in the process of connecting to a wireless network.
<u> </u>	The connection to a wireless network is limited because the network did not assign a network address to the computer.
□ (1)	The ZyAIR is not connected to a wireless network.

2. Windows XP SP2: In the Wireless Network Connection Status screen, click View Wireless Networks to open the Wireless Network Connection screen.

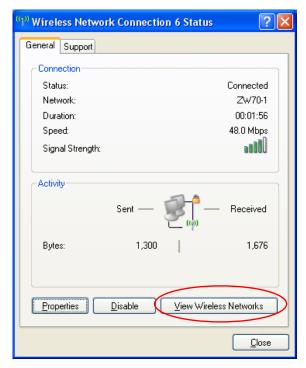


Diagram 12 Windows XP SP2: Wireless Network Connection Status

Windows XP SP1: In the Wireless Network Connection Status screen, click Properties and the Wireless Networks tab to open the Wireless Network Connection Properties screen.

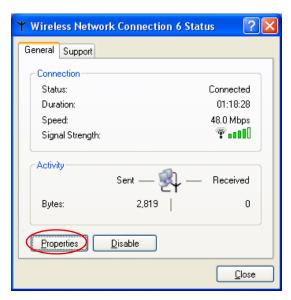


Diagram 13 Windows XP SP1: Wireless Network Connection Status

3. Windows XP SP2: Click **Refresh network list** to reload and search for available wireless devices within transmission range. Select a wireless network in the list and click **Connect** to join the selected wireless network.

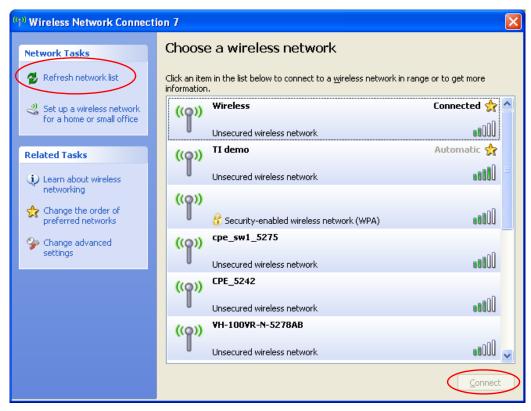


Diagram 14 Windows XP SP2: Wireless Network Connection

The following table describes the icons in the wireless network list.

Chart 2 Windows XP SP2: Wireless Network Connection

ICON	DESCRIPTION
8	This denotes that the wireless security is activated for the wireless network.
*	This denotes that this wireless network is your preferred network. Ordering your preferred networks is important because the ZyAIR tries to associate to the preferred network first in the order that you specify. Refer to the section on security settings for detailed information.
1000	This denotes the signal strength of the wireless network. Move your cursor to the icon to see details on the signal strength.

Windows XP SP1: Click **Refresh** to reload and search for available wireless devices within transmission range. Select a wireless network in the **Available networks** list, click **Configure** and set the related fields to the same security settings as the associated AP to add the selected network into the **Preferred networks** table. Click **OK** to join the selected wireless network. Refer to the section on security settings (discussed later) for more information.

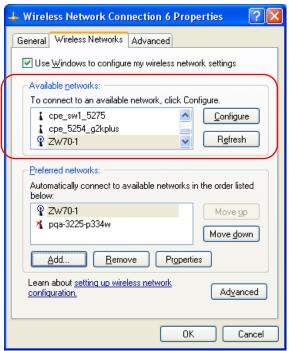


Diagram 15 Windows XP SP1: Wireless Network Connection Properties

4. Windows XP SP2: If the wireless security is activated for the selected wireless network, the Wireless Network Connection screen displays. You must set the related fields in the Wireless Network Connection screen to the same security settings as the associated AP. Refer to the section on security settings (discussed later) for more information. Otherwise click Cancel and connect to another wireless network without data encryption. If there is no security activated for the selected wireless network, a warning screen appears. Click Connect Anyway if wireless security is not your concern.

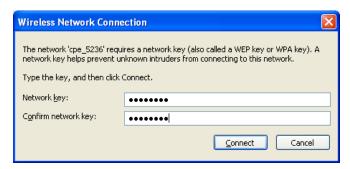


Diagram 16 Windows XP SP2: Wireless Network Connection: WEP or WPA-PSK



Diagram 17 Windows XP SP2: Wireless Network Connection: No Security

5. Verify that you have successfully connected to the selected network and check connection status in the wireless network list or the connection icon in the Preferred networks or Available networks list.
The following table describes the connection icons.

Chart 3 Windows XP: Wireless Networks

ICON	DESCRIPTION
Å	This denotes the wireless network is an available wireless network.
P	This denotes the ZyAIR is associated to the wireless network.
*	This denotes the wireless network is not available.

Security Settings

When you configure ZyAIR to connect to a secure network but the security settings are not yet enabled on the ZyAIR, you will see different screens according to the authentication and encryption methods used by the selected network.

Association

Select a network in the **Preferred networks** list and click **Properties** to view or configure security.

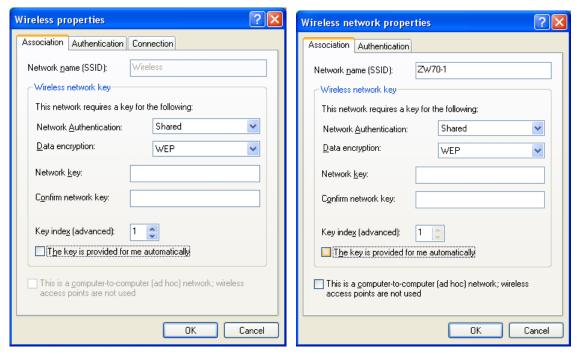


Diagram 18 Windows XP: Wireless (network) properties: Association

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Chart 4 Windows XP: Wireless (network) properties: Association

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Network name (SSID)	This field displays the SSID (Service Set IDentifier) of each wireless network.
Network Authentication	This field automatically shows the authentication method (Share , Open , WPA or WPA-PSK) used by the selected network. Refer to Section 0 for more information.
Data Encryption	This field automatically shows the encryption type (TKIP , WEP or Disable) used by the selected network.
Network Key	Enter the passphrase, pre-shared key or WEP key.
	The values for the keys must be set up exactly the same on all wireless devices in the same wireless LAN.

Chart 4 Windows XP: Wireless (network) properties: Association

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Confirm network key	Enter the key again for confirmation.
Key index (advanced)	Select a default WEP key to use for data encryption. This field is available only when the network use WEP encryption method and the The key is provided for me automatically check box is not selected.
The key is provided for me automatically	If this check box is selected, the wireless AP assigns the ZyAIR a key.
This is a computer-to-computer (ad hoc) network; wireless access points are not used	If this check box is selected, you are connecting to another computer directly.
OK	Click OK to save your changes.
Cancel	Click Cancel to leave this screen without saving any changes you may have made.

Authentication

Click the **Authentication** tab in the **Wireless (network) properties** screen to display the screen shown next. The fields on this screen are grayed out when the network is in Ad-Hoc mode or data encryption is disabled.

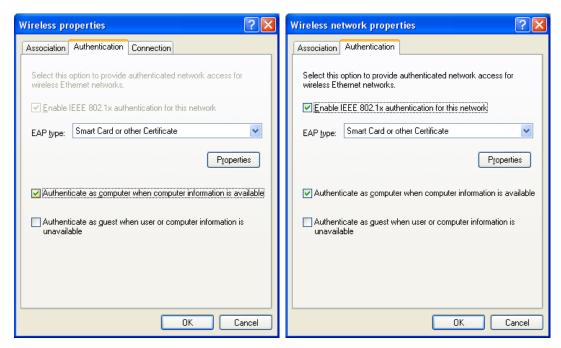


Diagram 19 Windows XP: Wireless (network) properties: Authentication

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Chart 5 Windows XP: Wireless (network) properties: Authentication

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable IEEE 802.1x authentication for this network	This field displays whether the IEEE 802.1x authentication is active. If the network authentication is set to Open in the previous screen, you can choose to disable or enable this feature.
EAP Type	Select the type of EAP authentication. Options are Protected EAP (PEAP) and Smart Card or other Certificate .
Properties	Click this button to open the properties screen and configure certificates. The screen varies depending on what you select in the EAP type field.
Authenticate as computer when computer information is available	Select this check box to have the computer send its information to the network for authentication when a user is not logged on.

Chart 5 Windows XP: Wireless (network) properties: Authentication

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Authenticate as guest when user or computer information is unavailable	Select this check box to have the computer access to the network as a guest when a user is not logged on or computer information is not available.
ОК	Click OK to save your changes.
Cancel	Click Cancel to close this screen without saving any changes you may have made.

Authentication Properties

Select an EAP authentication type in the **Wireless (network) properties: Authentication** screen and click the **Properties** button to display the following screen.

Protected EAP Properties

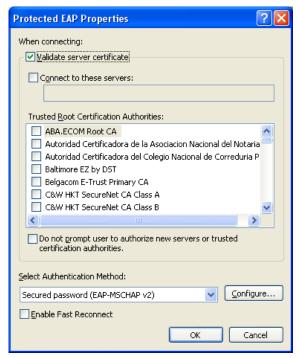


Diagram 20 Windows XP: Protcted EAP Properties

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Chart 6 Windows XP: Protected EAP Properties

LABEL	DESCRIPTION			
Validate server certificate	Select the check box to verify the certificate of the authentication server.			
Connect to these servers	Select the check box and specify a domain in the field below to have your computer connect to a server which resides only within this domain.			
Trusted Root Certification	Select a trusted certification authority from the list below.			
Authorities:	You must first have a wired connection to a network and obtain the certificate(s) from a certificate authority (CA). Consult your network administrator for more information.			
Do not prompt user to authorize new server or trusted certification authorities.	Select this check box to authorize a new authentication server or trusted CA without prompting. This field is available only if you installed the Windows XP server pack 2.			
Select Authentication Method:	Select an authentication method from the drop-down list box and click Configure to do settings.			
Enable Fast Reconnect	Select the check box to automatically reconnect to the network (without reauthentication) if the wireless connection goes down.			
ОК	Click OK to save your changes.			
Cancel	Click Cancel to leave this screen without saving any changes you may have made.			

Smart Card or other Certificate Properties

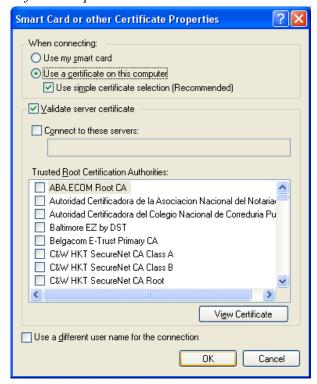


Diagram 21 Windows XP: Smart Card or other Certificate Properties

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Chart 7 Windows XP: Smart Card or other Certificate Properties

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Use my smart card	Select this check box to use the smart card for authentication.
Use a certificate on this computer	Select this check box to use a certificate on your computer for authentication.
Validate server certificate	Select the check box to check the certificate of the authentication server.
Connect to these servers	Select the check box and specify a domain in the field below to have your computer connect to a server which resides only within this domain.

Chart 7 Windows XP: Smart Card or other Certificate Properties

LABEL	DESCRIPTION		
Trusted Root	Select a trusted certification authority from the list below.		
Certification Authorities:	You must first have a wired connection to a network and obtain the certificate(s) from a certificate authority (CA). Consult your network administrator for more information.		
View Certificate	Click this button if you want to verify the selected certificate.		
Use a different user name for the connection:	Select the check box to use a different user name when the user name in the smart card or certificate is not the same as the user name in the domain that you are logged on to.		
OK	Click OK to save your changes.		
Cancel	Click Cancel to leave this screen without saving any changes you may have made.		

Ordering the Preferred Networks

Follow the steps below to manage your preferred networks.

1. Windows XP SP2: Click **Change the order of preferred networks** in the **Wireless Network Connection** screen (see *Diagram 14*). The screen displays as shown.

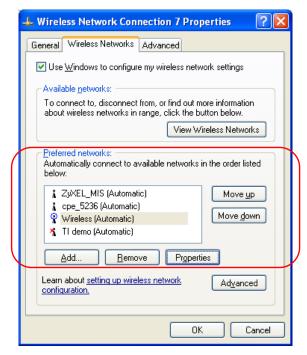


Diagram 22 Windows XP SP2: Wireless Networks: Preferred Networks

Windows XP SP1: In the **Wireless Network Connection Status** screen, click **Properties** and the **Wireless Networks** tab to open the screen as shown.

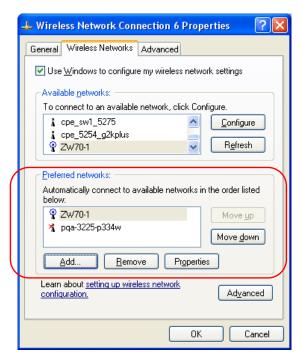


Diagram 23 Windows XP SP1: Wireless Networks: Preferred Networks

2. Whenever the ZyAIR tries to connect to a new network, the new network is added in the **Preferred networks** table automatically. Select a network and click **Move up** or **Move down** to change it's order, click **Remove** to delete it or click **Properties** to view the security, authentication or connection information of the selected network. Click **Add** to add a preferred network into the list manually.

Appendix C Types of EAP Authentication

This appendix discusses the five popular EAP authentication types: **EAP-MD5**, **EAP-TLS**, **EAP-TTLS**, **PEAP** and **LEAP**. The type of authentication you use depends on the RADIUS server. Consult your network administrator for more information.

EAP-MD5 (Message-Digest Algorithm 5)

MD5 authentication is the simplest one-way authentication method. The authentication server sends a challenge to the wireless station. The wireless station 'proves' that it knows the password by encrypting the password with the challenge and sends back the information. Password is not sent in plain text.

However, MD5 authentication has some weaknesses. Since the authentication server needs to get the plaintext passwords, the passwords must be stored. Thus someone other than the authentication server may access the password file. In addition, it is possible to impersonate an authentication server as MD5 authentication method does not perform mutual authentication. Finally, MD5 authentication method does not support data encryption with dynamic session key. You must configure WEP encryption keys for data encryption.

EAP-TLS (Transport Layer Security)

With EAP-TLS, digital certifications are needed by both the server and the wireless stations for mutual authentication. The server presents a certificate to the client. After validating the identity of the server, the client sends a different certificate to the server. The exchange of certificates is done in the open before a secured tunnel is created. This makes user identity vulnerable to passive attacks. A digital certificate is an electronic ID card that authenticates the sender's identity. However, to implement EAP-TLS, you need a Certificate Authority (CA) to handle certificates, which imposes a management overhead.

EAP-TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer Service)

EAP-TTLS is an extension of the EAP-TLS authentication that uses certificates for only the server-side authentications to establish a secure connection. Client authentication is then done by sending username and password through the secure connection, thus client identity is protected. For client authentication, EAP-TTLS supports EAP methods and legacy authentication methods such as PAP, CHAP, MS-CHAP and MS-CHAP v2.

PEAP (Protected EAP)

Like EAP-TTLS, server-side certificate authentication is used to establish a secure connection, then use simple username and password methods through the secured connection to authenticate the clients, thus hiding client identity. However, PEAP only supports EAP methods, such as EAP-MD5, EAP-MSCHAPv2 and EAP-GTC (EAP-Generic Token Card), for client authentication. EAP-GTC is implemented only by Cisco.

LEAP

LEAP (Lightweight Extensible Authentication Protocol) is a Cisco implementation of IEEE802.1x.

For added security, certificate-based authentications (EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS and PEAP) use dynamic keys for data encryption. They are often deployed in corporate environments, but for public deployment, a simple user name and password pair is more practical. The following table is a comparison of the features of five authentication types.

Comparison of EAP Authentication Types

	EAP-MD5	EAP-TLS	EAP-TTLS	PEAP	LEAP
Mutual Authentication	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Certificate - Client	No	Yes	Optional	Optional	No
Certificate - Server	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dynamic Key Exchange	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Credential Integrity	None	Strong	Strong	Strong	Moderate
Deployment Difficulty	Easy	Hard	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Client Identity Protection	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

Appendix D Product Specifications

Product Specifications

Product Name	ZyAIR G-300 Wireless LAN PCI Adapter		
Туре	3.3V 32-bit PCI adapter		
Standards	IEEE 802.11b IEEE 802.11g		
Network Architectures	Infrastructure Ad-Hoc		
Operating Frequencies	2.412-2.483GHz		
Operating Channels IEEE 802.11b: 11 Channels (North America) IEEE 802.11g: 11 Channels (North America) IEEE 802.11b: 13 Channels (Europe) IEEE 802.11g: 13 Channels (Europe)			
Data Rate	IEEE 802.11b: 11, 5.5, 2, 1Mbps IEEE 802.11g: 54, 48, 36, 24, 18, 12, 9, 6 Mbps		
Modulation	IEEE 802.11g: Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (64QAM, 16QAM, QPSK and BPSK) IEEE 802311b: Direct Spread Spectrum (CCK, DQPSK, DBOSK).		
Security	64/128-bit WEP WPA WPA-PSK IEEE 802.1X (EAP-TLS, PEAP and LEAP)		
Operating Temperature	0 ~ 55 degrees Centigrade		
Storage Temperature	-10 ~ 65 degrees Centigrade		
Operating Humidity	90% (non-condensing)		
Storage Humidity	20 ~ 80% (non-condensing)		
Power Consumption	TX: 460mA RX: 310mA		
Voltage	3.3V±5%		

Product Specifications

Weight	<80g
Dimension	134mm(L)*121mm(W)*22mm(H)

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