

CODA60x1 DOCSIS Wifi Gateway

CODA6011U CODA 6011UV

CODA6021 CODA6021U

User's Guide

Version 1.0 - 08/2026



About This User's Guide

Intended Audience

This manual is intended for people who want to configure the CODA60x1's features via its Graphical User Interface (GUI).

How to Use this User's Guide

This manual contains information on each the CODA60x1's GUI screens, and describes how to use its various features.

- ▶ Use the [Introduction](#) to see an overview of the topics covered in this manual.
- ▶ Use the [Table of Contents](#), [List of Figures](#) and [List of Tables](#) to quickly find information about a particular GUI screen or topic.
- ▶ Use the [Index](#) to find information on a specific keyword.
- ▶ Use the rest of this User's Guide to see in-depth descriptions of the CODA60x1's features.

Related Documentation

- ▶ **Quick Installation Guide:** see this for information on getting your CODA60x1 up and running right away. It includes information on system requirements, package contents, the installation procedure, and basic troubleshooting tips.
- ▶ **Online Help:** each screen in the CODA60x1's Graphical User Interface (GUI) contains additional information about configuring the screen.

Document Conventions

This User's Guide uses various typographic conventions and styles to indicate content type:

► Bulleted paragraphs are used to list items, and to indicate options.

1 Numbered paragraphs indicate procedural steps.

NOTE: Notes provide additional information on a subject.



Warnings provide information about actions that could harm you or your device.

Product labels, field labels, field choices, etc. are in **bold** type. For example:

Select **UDP** to use the User Datagram Protocol.

A mouse click in the Graphical User Interface (GUI) is denoted by a right angle bracket (>). For example:

Click **Settings > Advanced Settings**.

means that you should click **Settings** in the GUI, then **Advanced settings**.

A key stroke is denoted by square brackets and uppercase text. For example:

Press [ENTER] to continue.

Customer Support

For technical assistance or other customer support issues, please consult your Hitron representative.

Default Login Details

The CODA60x1's default IP address and login credentials are as follows. For more information, see [Logging in to the CODA60x1](#).

Table 1: [Default Credentials](#)

IP Address	192.168.0.1
Username	cusadmin
Password	password

NOTE: [When you have completed the EasyConnect setup wizard, the default password is replaced with the password you configured for the wireless network.](#)

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1

Introduction

This chapter introduces the CODA60x1 and its GUI (Graphical User Interface).

1.1 CODA60x1 Overview

Your CODA60x1 is a DOCSIS cable modem, router and wireless access point that allows you to connect your cabled Ethernet, wireless devices and analog telephones to one another and to the Internet via your building's cable connection.

Figure: [Application Overview](#)



1.1.1 Model Differentiation

The models covered by this User's Guide differ in the following specifics:

CODA60x1 Series

High-Performance DOCSIS Ultra 3.1 / 4.0 Wi-Fi 7 Cable Modem Routers



Model	DOCSIS Support	Downstream Spectrum	Upstream Splits	Wi-Fi	Wired LAN	Voice
CODA6011U	Ultra 3.1 (5×2 OFDM/OFDMA) + DOCSIS 3.0 (32×8)	Up to 1794 MHz	Switchable 5–85 MHz / 5–204 MHz	Dual-Band Wi-Fi 7 (4×4 2.4 GHz + 4×4 5 GHz)	1 × 10 GbE + 2 × 2.5 GbE	—
CODA6011UV	Ultra 3.1 (5×2 OFDM/OFDMA) + DOCSIS 3.0 (32×8)	Up to 1794 MHz	Switchable 5–85 MHz / 5–204 MHz	Dual-Band Wi-Fi 7 (4×4 2.4 GHz + 4×4 5 GHz)	2 × 10 GbE + 2 × 2.5 GbE	2 × HD Voice ports
CODA6021	DOCSIS 4.0 (5×7 OFDM/OFDMA) + DOCSIS 3.0 (32×8)	Up to 1794 MHz	Switchable 5–85 MHz / 5–204 MHz / 5–85 + 108–396 MHz	Tri-Band Wi-Fi 7 (4×4 2.4 GHz + 4×4 5 GHz + 4×4 6 GHz)	2 × 10 GbE + 2 × 2.5 GbE	—
CODA6021U	Ultra 3.1 (5×2 OFDM/OFDMA) + DOCSIS 3.0 (32×8)	Up to 1794 MHz	Switchable 5–85 MHz / 5–204 MHz	Tri-Band Wi-Fi 7 (4×4 2.4 GHz + 4×4 5 GHz + 4×4 6 GHz)	2 × 10 GbE + 2 × 2.5 GbE	—

Note: Specifications are subject to change without notice.
For more information, please refer to the latest product documentation.

1.1.2 Key Features

CODA6011U Series

- ▶ DOCSIS Ultra 3.1 5x2 OFDM/OFDMA
- ▶ DOCSIS 3.0 32x8 Channel Bonding.
- ▶ Extended Downstream 1794MHz.
- ▶ 4x4 2.4GHz 802.11be, 4x4 5GHz 802.11be Dual-band.
- ▶ 16 SSIDs (8 SSIDs per Radio).
- ▶ Individual Configuration for each SSID.
- ▶ Two HD Voice Ports, SIP and MGCP Support (CODA6011UV)
- ▶ TR-069, TR-369 and Remote Management.
- ▶ Hitron Ecosystem Support (OptiMy, HitronCloud, MyHitron+).

CODA6021 Series

- ▶ DOCSIS 4.0 5x7 OFDM/OFDMA (**CODA6021**).
- ▶ DOCSIS Ultra 3.1 5x2 OFDM/OFDMA (**CODA6021U**).
- ▶ DOCSIS 3.0 32x8 Channel Bonding
- ▶ Switchable Upstream: 5-85MHz / 5-204MHz /5-85+108-396MHz.
- ▶ Downstream up to 1794MHz.
- ▶ 4x4 2.4GHz 802.11be, 4x4 5GHz 802.11be, 4x4 6GHz 802.11be Tri-band Concurrent MU-MIMO Internal Antennas.
- ▶ MU-MIMO Internal Antennas.
- ▶ 24 SSIDs (8 SSIDs per Radio).
- ▶ Two 10 GigE and two 2.5 GigE Ports.
- ▶ TR-069, TR-369 and Remote Management.
- ▶ Hitron Ecosystem Support (OptiMy, HitronCloud, MyHitron+)
- ▶ Low Latency DOCSIS

1.2 Hardware Connections

This section provides an overview of the physical ports and buttons on the CODA60x1.

CODA6011U, CODA6021U & CODA6021 – Interface Overview



Pairing Button

Press to pair with compatible Wi-Fi devices.



Reset Button

Press and hold less than 5 seconds for device reboot or hold for more than 5 seconds for reset the system to factory default.



2.5 Gbps LAN (1-2)

Connect to computers, NAS, or other wired devices at up to 2.5 Gbps.



10 Gbps LAN 3 (CODA6021, CODA6021U)

Connect to high-speed wired devices at up to 10 Gbps.



10 Gbps LAN 4 or WAN

Configurable port for WAN connection or 10 Gbps LAN.



RF Cable

Connect to the coaxial wall outlet.



Power Port

Connect the power adapter.

CODA6011UV – Interface Overview



Pairing Button

Press to pair with compatible Wi-Fi devices.



Reset Button

Press and hold less than 5 seconds for device reboot or hold for more than 5 seconds for reset the system to factory default.



Phone (1-2)

Connect to analog phones for voice service.



2.5 Gbps LAN (1-2)

Connect to computers, NAS, or other wired devices at up to 2.5 Gbps.



10 Gbps LAN 3

Connect to high-speed wired devices at up to 10 Gbps.



10 Gbps LAN 4 or WAN

Configurable port for WAN connection or 10 Gbps LAN.



RF Cable

Connect to the coaxial wall outlet.



Power Port

Connect the power adapter.

Power Adapter



Power Adapter:

100-240VAC, 50/60Hz



Input Power:

12V 5A: CODA6021/ COD6021U

12V 4A: CODA6011U/ CODA6011UV



WARNING

Never use a power adapter other than the one supplied with your CODA60x1. Using an incompatible power adapter may damage the device.

1.3 LEDs

This section describes the LED indicators and their corresponding device states on the CODA60x1.

LED Behavior and Device State

The LED on the front of the device indicates the current operating status.

LED Color	Device State
Green – Steady	Powering on
Green – Slow Blinking	Booting
White / Green – Alternating	Establishing the DOCSIS connection
White / Cyan – Alternating	Synchronizing ToD, downloading the configuration file, and establishing BPI
Red – Blinking	DOCSIS connection issue (ranging failure or no signal)
Red – Slow Blinking	Provisioning in progress (device not authorized or failed to download the configuration file)
OFF	Online and active (LED is disabled during onboarding)
White – Steady	Online and active (default operating state)
White – Slow Blinking	Waiting to be paired
Cyan – Steady	Bridge mode is enabled. WAN-to-LAN passthrough is active, and the LAN DHCP server and Wi-Fi are disabled.
White / Cyan – Alternating	Software upgrade or downgrade in progress
Purple – Blinking	WPS / Device Provisioning Protocol (DPP) synchronization in progress
Purple – Steady	WPS / Device Provisioning Protocol (DPP) pairing successful
Red – Steady	Hardware failure
Amber – Blinking	After holding the Reset button for 5 seconds, it is time to release Reset button to reboot.
Red / Green / Blue – Color Cycle	Factory reset in progress
Purple – Breathing	Onboarding in progress
Blue – Steady	Phone is off-hook (CODA6011UV only).
Blue – Fast Blinking	Phone line 1 or line 2 is ringing (CODA6011UV only)



1.4 IP Address Setup

Before you log into the CODA60x1's GUI, your computer's IP address must be in the same subnet as the CODA60x1. This allows your computer to communicate with the CODA60x1.

NOTE: See [When the CODA60x1 is not in routing mode, the service provider assigns an IP address to each computer connected to the CODA60x1 directly. The CODA60x1 does not perform any routing operations, and traffic flows between the computers and the service provider. on page 59 for background information.](#)

If your computer is configured to get an IP address automatically, or if you are not sure, try to log in to the CODA60x1 (see [GUI Overview](#)).

- ▶ If the login screen displays, your computer is already configured correctly.
- ▶ If the login screen does not display, your computer is not configured correctly. Follow the procedure in [Manual IP Address Setup](#) and set your computer to get an IP address automatically. Try to log in again. If you cannot log in, follow the manual IP address setup procedure again, and set a specific IP address as shown. Try to log in again.

NOTE: If you still cannot see the login screen, your CODA60x1's IP settings may have been changed from their defaults. If you do not know the CODA60x1's new address, you should return it to its factory defaults. See [Resetting the CODA60x1](#). Bear in mind that ALL user-configured settings are lost.

1.4.1 Manual IP Address Setup

By default, your CODA60x1's local IP address is **192.168.0.1**. If your CODA60x1 is using the default IP address, you should set your computer's IP address to be between **192.168.0.2** and **192.168.0.254**.

Take the following steps to manually set up your computer's IP address to connect to the CODA60x1:

NOTE: This example uses Windows 7; the procedure for your operating system may be different.

- 1 Click the Windows **Start Orb**  , then click **Control Panel**.
- 2 In the window that displays, double-click **Network And Sharing Center**.

- 3 In the left-hand panel, click **Change Adapter Settings**.
- 4 Right-click your network connection (usually **Local Area Connection**) and click **Properties**.
- 5 In the **Networking** tab's **This connection uses the following items** list, scroll down and select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IPv4)**. Click **Properties**.
- 6 You can get an IP address automatically, or specify one manually:
 - ▶ If your network has an active DHCP server, select **Get an IP address automatically**.
 - ▶ If your network does not have an active DHCP server, select **Use the following IP address**. In the **IP address** field, enter a value between **192.168.0.2** and **192.168.0.254** (default). In the **Subnet mask** field, enter **255.255.255.0** (default). In the **Default Gateway** field, enter **192.168.0.1** (default).

NOTE: If your CODA60x1 is not using the default IP address, enter an IP address and subnet mask that places your computer in the same subnet as the CODA60x1.

- 7 Click **OK**. The **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** window closes. In the **Local Area Connection Properties** window, click **Close**.

Your computer now obtains an IP address from the CODA60x1, or uses the IP address that you specified, and can communicate with the CODA60x1.

1.5 Logging in to the CODA60x1

Take the following steps to log into the CODA60x1's GUI.

NOTE: If you did not already complete the EasyConnect setup wizard (see [EasyConnect](#)) you will be prompted to do so before you can log in.

- 1 Open a browser window.
- 2 Enter the CODA60x1's IP address (default **192.168.0.1**) in the URL bar. The **Login** screen displays.

Figure: Login



- 3 Enter the **Username** and **Password**. The default user name is **cusadmin** and the password is the same as the password you configured for the wireless network in the EasyConnect wizard (see [EasyConnect](#)).

NOTE: The Username and Password are case-sensitive; “password” is not the same as “PASSWORD”.

- 4 If you want to log in without entering the password in future, select **Remember me on this computer**. Only select this on your own, private computer (not public computers, or those easily-accessible by others).
- 5 Click **Login**. The **Status Overview** screen displays (see [The System Information Screen](#)).

1.6 GUI Overview

This section describes the CODA60x1's GUI.

Figure: GUI Overview

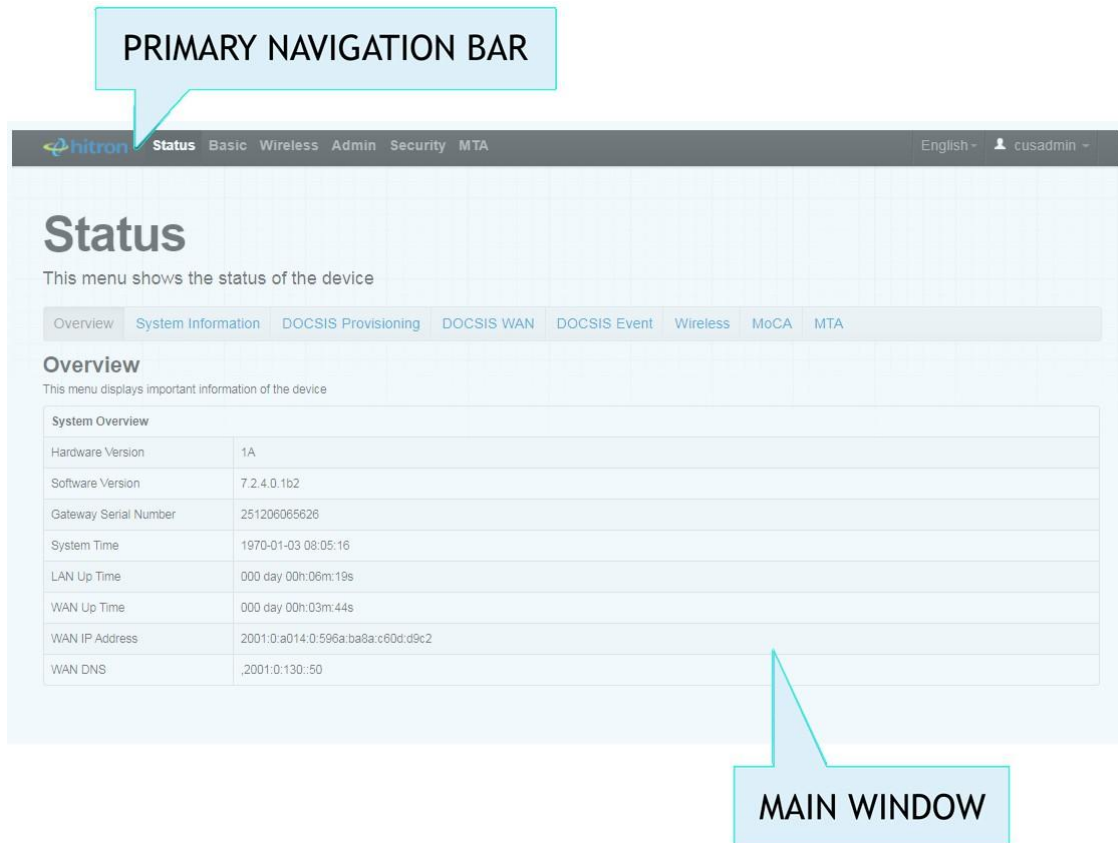


Table: GUI Overview

Primary Navigation Bar	Use this section to navigate between different areas of the GUI.
Main Window	Use this section to view information about your CODA60x1's configuration and make configuration changes.
Online Help	Use this section to learn more about the fields and options available on each screen.

1.7 Resetting the CODA60x1

When you reset the CODA60x1 to its factory defaults, all user-configured settings are lost, and the CODA60x1 is returned to its initial configuration state.

To reset the CODA60x1, press and hold the **RESET** button for ten seconds, or go to the **Admin > Device Reset** screen and click **Factory Reset**. The CODA60x1 turns off and on again, using its factory default settings.

NOTE: Depending on your CODA60x1's previous configuration, you may need to re-configure your computer's IP settings; see [IP Address Setup](#).

2

EasyConnect

This chapter describes the screens that display when you first access the CODA60x1, and when you access the CODA60x1 after a factory reset (see [Resetting the CODA60x1](#)). It contains the following sections:

- ▶ [EasyConnect Overview](#)
- ▶ [EasyConnect: Welcome](#)
- ▶ [EasyConnect: Internet Connection](#)
- ▶ [EasyConnect: Wireless Settings](#)
- ▶ [EasyConnect: Setup Completion](#)

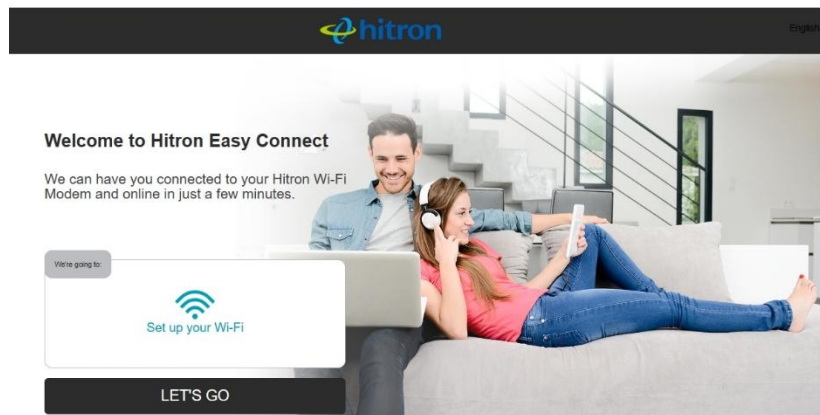
2.1 EasyConnect Overview

EasyConnect is a setup wizard that allows you to rapidly configure the CODA60x1's most important settings, including Internet connection, wireless and password settings.

2.2 EasyConnect: Welcome

This screen displays when you first access the CODA60x1, or immediately after you have performed a factory reset. Click **Let's Go** to proceed to the **Connection** screens (see [EasyConnect: Internet Connection](#)).

Figure 6: The EasyConnect: Welcome Screen

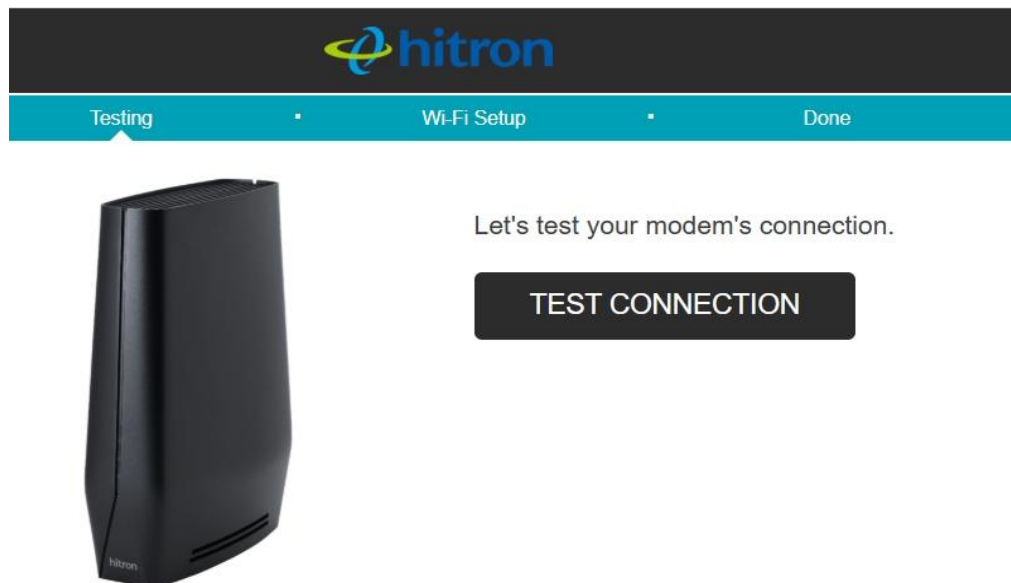


2.3 EasyConnect: Internet Connection

Use these screens to test the CODA60x1's connection to the Internet.

Click **Let's Go** in the EasyConnect **Welcome** screen. The following screen displays.

Figure: The EasyConnect: Internet Connection Start Screen



Click **Test Connection** to proceed. The Internet connection test begins.

If the test is successful, the following screen displays.

Figure: The EasyConnect: Internet Connection Success Screen



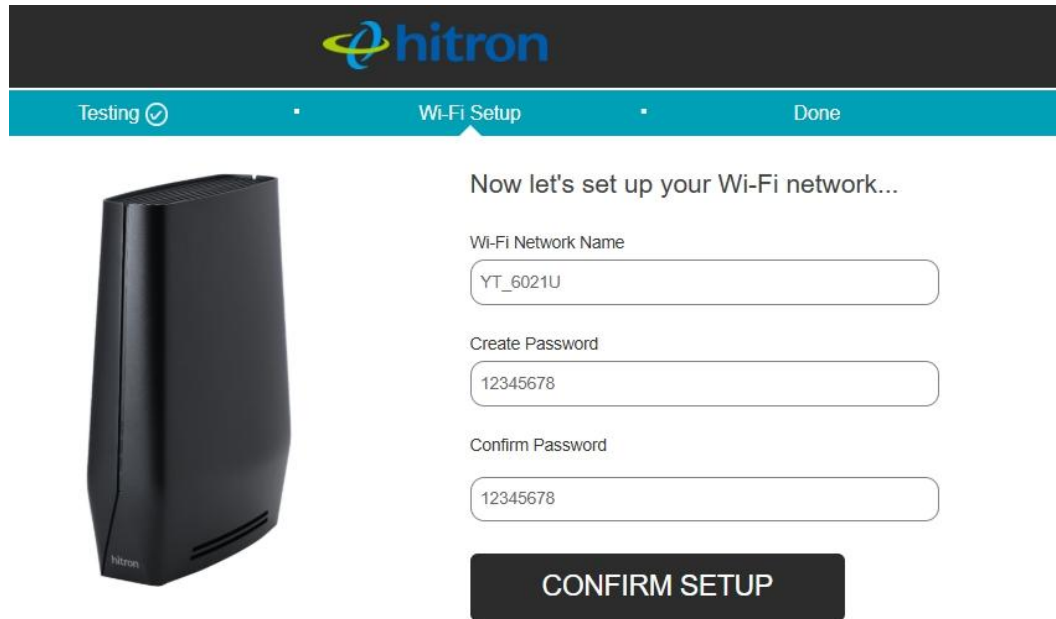
Click **Set up wi-fi** to proceed to the wireless network setup screens (see [EasyConnect: Wireless Settings](#)).

2.4 EasyConnect: Wireless Settings

Use this screen to configure the CODA60x1's wireless network and set the administrative interface login password.

When EasyConnect's Internet Connection test has successfully completed, the following screen displays.

Figure 10: The EasyConnect: Wireless Settings Screen



- ▶ Enter the name you want to use for your wireless network in the **WiFi Network Name** field. You will use this name to identify and connect to the wireless network from your client device(s).
- ▶ Enter the password you want to use for your wireless network in the **Create Password** field, and re-enter it in the **Confirm Password** field.

NOTE: The password you enter in the EasyConnect **Wireless Settings** screen will replace the CODA60x1's default administrative interface password. When you log into the CODA60x1, you will need to use the password you entered in the **Create Password** and **Confirm Password** fields.

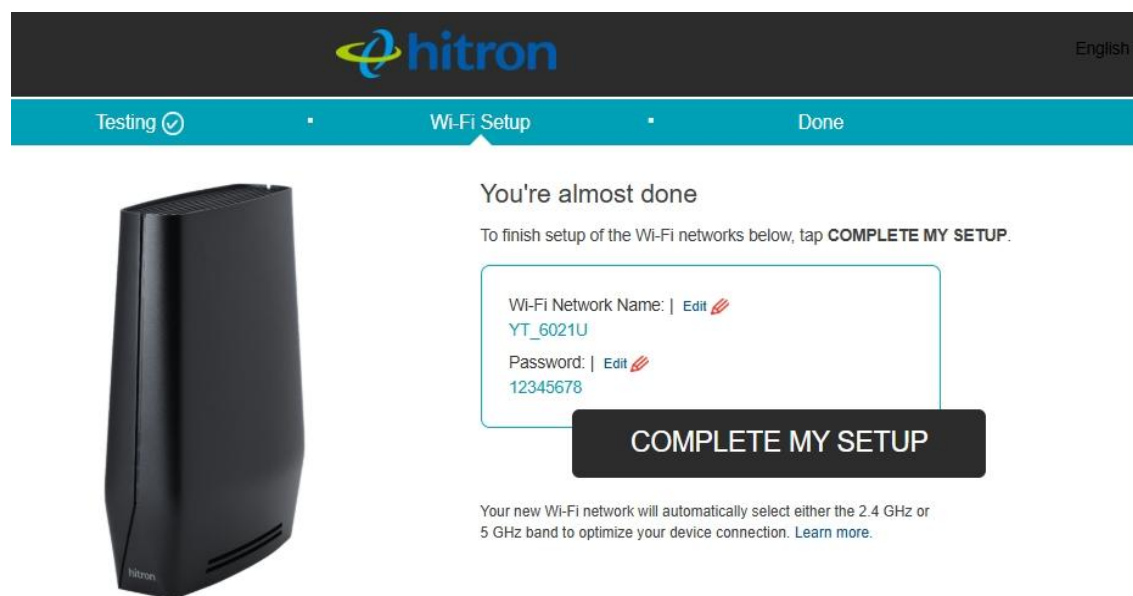
- ▶ Click **Confirm Setup** to proceed to the **Setup Completion** screen.

2.5 EasyConnect: Setup Completion

Use this screen to save your changes to the CODA60x1's EasyConnect configuration.

Click **Confirm Setup** in the **EasyConnect: Wireless Settings** screen. The following screen displays.

Figure 11: The EasyConnect: Setup Completion Screen



If you are happy with the settings, click **Complete my setup**.

NOTE: If you changed settings, make sure you keep a note of the new details.

Alternatively, click a setting's **Edit** link to modify it before clicking **Complete my setup**.

3

Status

This chapter describes the screens that display when you click **Status** in the toolbar. It contains the following sections:

- ▶ [Status Overview](#)
- ▶ [The System Information Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Status: DOCSIS Provisioning Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Status: DOCSIS WAN Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Status: DOCSIS Event Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Status: Wireless Screen](#)
- ▶ [The following table describes the labels in this screen.](#)

NOTE: For background information on the concepts discussed in the **Wireless Status** screen, see [Wireless Overview](#).

3.1 Status Overview

This section describes some of the concepts related to the **Status** screens.

3.1.1 DOCSIS

The Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification (DOCSIS) is a telecommunications standard that defines the delivery of data services, such as Internet access, over traditional cable television (CATV) networks.

3.1.2 IP Addresses and Subnets

Every computer on the Internet must have a unique Internet Protocol (IP) address. The IP address works much like a street address, in that it identifies a specific location to which information is transmitted. No two computers on a network can have the same IP address.

3.1.2.1 IP Address Format

IP addresses consist of four octets (8-bit numerical values) and are usually represented in decimal notation, for example **192.168.1.1**. In decimal notation, this means that each octet has a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 255.

An IP address carries two basic pieces of information: the “network number” (the address of the network as a whole, analogous to a street name) and the “host ID” (analogous to a house number) which identifies the specific computer (or other network device).

3.1.2.2 IP Address Assignment

IP addresses can come from three places:

- ▶ The Internet Assigned Numbers Agency (IANA)
- ▶ Your Internet Service Provider
- ▶ You (or your network devices)

IANA is responsible for IP address allocation on a global scale, and your ISP assigns IP addresses to its customers. You should never attempt to define your own IP addresses on a public network, but you are free to do so on a private network.

In the case of the CODA60x1:

- ▶ The public network (Wide Area Network or WAN) is the link between the cable connector and your Internet Service Provider. Your CODA60x1's IP address on this network is assigned by your service provider.

- ▶ The private network is your Local Area Network (LAN) and Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN), if enabled. You are free to assign IP addresses to computers on the LAN and WLAN manually, or to allow the CODA60x1 to assign them automatically via DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol). IANA has reserved the following blocks of IP addresses to be used for private networks only:

Table 6: Private IP Address Ranges

FROM...	...TO
10.0.0.0	10.255.255.255
172.16.0.0	172.31.255.255
192.168.0.0	192.168.255.255

If you assign addresses manually, they must be within the CODA60x1's LAN subnet.

3.1.2.3 Subnets

A subnet (short for sub-network) is, as the name suggests, a separate section of a network, distinct from the main network of which it is a part. A subnet may contain all of the computers at one corporate local office, for example, while the main network includes several offices.

In order to define the extent of a subnet, and to differentiate it from the main network, a subnet mask is used. This “masks” the part of the IP address that refers to the main network, leaving the part of the IP address that refers to the sub-network.

Each subnet mask has 32 bits (binary digits), as does each IP address:

- ▶ A binary value of **1** in the subnet mask indicates that the corresponding bit in the IP address is part of the main network.
- ▶ A binary value of **0** in the subnet mask indicates that the corresponding bit in the IP address is part of the sub-network.

For example, the following table shows the IP address of a computer (**192.168.1.1**) expressed in decimal and binary (each cell in the table indicates one octet):

Table: IP Address: Decimal and Binary

192	168	0	1
11000000	10101000	00000000	00000001

The following table shows a subnet mask that “masks” the first twenty-four bits of the IP address, in both its decimal and binary notation.

Table: Subnet Mask: Decimal and Binary

255	255	255	0
11111111	11111111	11111111	00000000

This shows that in this subnet, the first three octets (**192.168.1**, in the example IP address) define the main network, and the final octet (**1**, in the example IP address) defines the computer's address on the subnet.

The decimal and binary notations give us the two common ways to write a subnet mask:

- ▶ Decimal: the subnet mask is written in the same fashion as the IP address: **255.255.255.0**, for example.
- ▶ Binary: the subnet mask is indicated after the IP address (preceded by a forward slash), specifying the number of binary digits that it masks. The subnet mask **255.255.255.0** masks the first twenty-four bits of the IP address, so it would be written as follows: **192.168.1.1/24**.

3.1.3 DHCP

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, or DHCP, defines the process by which IP addresses can be assigned to computers and other networking devices automatically, from another device on the network. This device is known as a DHCP server, and provides addresses to all the DHCP client devices.

In order to receive an IP address via DHCP, a computer must first request one from the DHCP server (this is a broadcast request, meaning that it is sent out to the whole network, rather than just one IP address). The DHCP server hears the requests, and responds by assigning an IP address to the computer that requested it.

If a computer is not configured to request an IP address via DHCP, you must configure an IP address manually if you want to access other computers and devices on the network. See [IP Address Setup](#) for more information.

By default, the CODA60x1 is a DHCP client on the WAN (the CATV connection). It broadcasts an IP address over the cable network, and receives one from the service provider. By default, the CODA60x1 is a DHCP server on the LAN; it provides IP addresses to computers on the LAN which request them.

3.1.4 DHCP Lease

“DHCP lease” refers to the length of time for which a DHCP server allows a DHCP client to use an IP address. Usually, a DHCP client will request a DHCP lease renewal before the lease time is up, and can continue to use the IP address for an additional period. However, if the client does not request a renewal, the DHCP server stops allowing the client to use the IP address.

This is done to prevent IP addresses from being used up by computers that no longer require them, since the pool of available IP addresses is finite.

3.1.5 MAC Addresses

Every network device possesses a Media Access Control (MAC) address. This is a unique alphanumeric code, given to the device at the factory, which in most cases cannot be changed (although some devices are capable of “MAC spoofing”, where they impersonate another device’s MAC address).

MAC addresses are the most reliable way of identifying network devices, since IP addresses tend to change over time (whether manually altered, or updated via DHCP).

Each MAC address displays as six groups of two hexadecimal digits separated by colons (or, occasionally, dashes) for example **00:AA:FF:1A:B5:74**.

NOTE: Each group of two hexadecimal digits is known as an “octet”, since it represents eight bits.

Bear in mind that a MAC address does not precisely represent a computer on your network (or elsewhere), it represents a network device, which may be part of a computer (or other device). For example, if a single computer has an Ethernet card (to connect to your CODA60x1 via one of the **LAN** ports) and also has a wireless card (to connect to your CODA60x1 over the wireless interface) the MAC addresses of the two cards will be different. In the case of the CODA60x1, each internal module (cable modem module, Ethernet module, wireless module, etc.) possesses its own MAC address.

3.1.6 Residential Gateway function

When your CODA60x1 is in Residential Gateway function mode, it acts as a gateway for computers on the LAN to access the Internet. The service provider assigns an IP address to the CODA60x1 on the WAN, and all traffic for LAN computers is sent to that IP address. The CODA60x1 assigns private IP addresses to LAN computers (when DHCP is active), and transmits the relevant traffic to each private IP address.

NOTE: When DHCP is not active on the CODA60x1 in routing mode, each computer on the LAN must be assigned an IP address in the CODA60x1's subnet manually.

When the CODA60x1 is not in Residential Gateway function mode, the service provider assigns an IP address to each computer connected to the CODA60x1 directly. The CODA60x1 does not perform any routing operations, and traffic flows between the computers and the service provider.

3.1.7 Configuration Files

The CODA60x1's configuration (or config) file is a document that the CODA60x1 obtains automatically over the Internet from the service provider's server, which specifies the settings that the CODA60x1 should use. It contains a variety of settings that are not present in the user-configurable Graphical User Interface (GUI) and can be specified only by the service provider.

3.1.8 Downstream and Upstream Transmissions

The terms "downstream" and "upstream" refer to data traffic flows, and indicate the direction in which the traffic is traveling. "Downstream" refers to traffic from the service provider to the CODA60x1, and "upstream" refers to traffic from the CODA60x1Q to the service provider.

3.1.9 Cable Frequencies

Just like radio transmissions, data transmissions over the cable network must exist on different frequencies in order to avoid interference between signals.

The data traffic band is separate from the TV band, and each data channel is separate from other data channels.

3.1.10 Modulation

Transmissions over the cable network are based on a strong, high frequency periodic waveform known as the “carrier wave.” This carrier wave is so called because it “carries” the data signal. The data signal itself is defined by variations in the carrier wave. The process of varying the carrier wave (in order to carry data signal information) is known as “modulation.” The data signal is thus known as the “modulating signal.”

Cable transmissions use a variety of methods to perform modulation (and the “decoding” of the received signal, or “demodulation”). The modulation methods defined in DOCSIS 3 are as follows:

- ▶ **QPSK:** Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying
- ▶ **QAM:** Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
- ▶ **QAM TCM:** Trellis modulated Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

In many cases, a number precedes the modulation type (for example **16 QAM**). This number refers to the complexity of modulation. The higher the number, the more data can be encoded in each symbol.

NOTE: In modulated signals, each distinct modulated character (for example, each audible tone produced by a modem for transmission over telephone lines) is known as a symbol.

Since more information can be represented by a single character, a higher number indicates a higher data transfer rate.

3.1.11 TDMA, FDMA and SCDDMA

Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA), Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA) and Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access (SCDDMA) are channel access methods that allow multiple users to share the same frequency channel.

- ▶ TDMA allows multiple users to share the same frequency channel by splitting transmissions by time. Each user is allocated a number of time slots, and transmits during those time slots.
- ▶ FDMA allows multiple users to share the same frequency channel by assigning a frequency band within the existing channel to each user.

- ▶ SCDDMA allows multiple users to share the same frequency channel by assigning a unique orthogonal code to each user.

3.1.12 OFDM

Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing (OFDM) is a physical-layer data encoding method for transmitting and receiving data on Radio Frequency (RF) media, such as the CODA60x1's cable connection.

OFDM takes a single wide-band signal and separates it into multiple simultaneous subcarriers across the available RF spectrum, separated by the minimum frequency necessary to ensure non-interference among sub-carriers. "Orthogonal", in this usage, refers to this non-interfering quality of the technique.

The primary advantage of OFDM is that a signal encoded using the method can withstand suboptimal conditions on the RF medium. Depending on its implementation, OFDM can also enable faster signal throughput.

As a DOCSIS 3.1 modem, CODA60x1 supports up to 2 OFDM channels on its downstream.

3.1.13 FFT

The Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) is an algorithm for rapidly implementing Fourier analysis of a data stream, used by modulation methods such as OFDM. Fourier analysis is a mathematical technique that enables the representation of data using simpler trigonometric functions.

In this implementation, Fourier analysis is used to construct the frequency data for transmission, and to deconstruct received frequency data.

3.1.14 OFDMA

Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) is a multiuser adaptation of OFDM (see [OFDM](#)) that permits simultaneous use by multiple users by assigning a specific group of OFDM subcarriers to each individual user.

3.2 The System Information Screen

Use this screen to see general information about your CODA60x1's hardware, its software, and its connection to the Internet.

Click **Status** > **System Information** The following screen displays.

Figure: The Status: System Information Screen

Status			
This menu shows the status of the device			
Overview	System Information	DOCSIS Provisioning	DOCSIS WAN
		DOCSIS Event	Wireless
System Information			
This menu displays general information of the device			
Model	CODA6021U (0B)	WAN IP Address	192.168.45.18,2001:b030:7065:100:59f7:aad3:d4f8:6913
Software Version	8.6.0.0.1b5	WAN Receiving	38.34M Bytes
Gateway Serial Number	AN8326300023	WAN Sending	8.39M Bytes
HFC MAC Address	B0:F5:30:83:71:00	Private LAN IP Address	192.168.0.1/24
System Time	2026-08-10 10:55:22	LAN Receiving	9.18M Bytes
Time Zone	UTC+08:00 Shanghai, Hong Kong, Australia Western	LAN Sending	43.9M Bytes
LAN Up Time	000 day 01h:41m:17s	WAN Up Time	000 day 01h:40m:01s

* Traffic Counter is counting since the last system bootup.

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Status: System Information Screen

System Overview	
Model	Displays the model name of the CODA60x1 hardware.
Software Version	Displays the version of the software running on the CODA60x1.
Gateway Serial Number	Displays the unique serial number of the device.
HFC MAC Address	Displays the Media Access Control (MAC) address of the CODA60x1's Hybrid Fiber-Coax (HFC) module. This module provides the Internet connection through the CATV network.
System Time	Displays the current date and time.
Time Zone	Displays the time zone configured for the CODA60x1.
LAN Uptime	Displays the amount of time that has elapsed since the CODA60x1's Local Area Network (LAN) connection was last restarted.
WAN IP Address	Displays the WAN IP address assigned to the CODA60x1.
WAN Receiving	Displays the amount of data received over the WAN connection since the device was last started.
WAN Sending	Displays the amount of data transmitted over the WAN connection since the device was last started.

Private LAN IP Address	Displays the IP address information for the CODA60x1's LAN subnet.
LAN Receiving	Displays the amount of data received over the LAN connection since the device was last started.
LAN Sending	Displays the amount of data transmitted over the LAN connection since the device was last started.
WAN Up Time	Displays the amount of time that has elapsed since the CODA60x1's Wide Area Network (WAN) connection was last restarted.

3.3 The Status: DOCSIS Provisioning Screen

This screen displays the steps successfully taken to connect to the Internet over the **Cable** connection.

Use this screen for troubleshooting purposes to ensure that the CODA60x1 has successfully connected to the Internet; if an error has occurred you can identify the stage at which the failure occurred.

Click **Status > DOCSIS Provisioning**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Status: DOCSIS Provisioning Screen

Status	
This menu shows the status of the device	
Overview System Information DOCSIS Provisioning DOCSIS WAN DOCSIS Event Wireless	
DOCSIS Provisioning Status	
This menu displays the connectivity status of the modem and its boot state	
HW init	Success
Find Downstream	Success
Ranging	Success
DHCP	Success
Time of Day	Success
Download modem Config File	Success
Registration	Success
EAE status	Disable
BPI status	AUTH:start, TEK:start

For each step:

- **Process:** Indicates that the CODA60x1 is attempting to complete a connection step.

- ▶ **Success:** Indicates that the CODA60x1 has successfully completed a connection step.
- ▶ **Disable:** Indicates that the relevant feature has been turned off.

3.4 The Status: DOCSIS WAN Screen

Use this screen to discover information about:

- ▶ The nature of the upstream and downstream connection between the CODA60x1 and the device to which it is connected through the **CABLE** interface.
- ▶ IP details of the CODA60x1's WAN connection.

Click **Status** > **DOCSIS WAN**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Status: DOCSIS WAN Screen

Status

This menu show the status of the device

Overview

System Information

DOCSIS Provisioning

DOCSIS WAN

DOCSIS Event

Wireless

MoCA

DOCSIS WAN

This menu displays both upstream and downstream signal parameters

DOCSIS Overview

Network Access	Permitted
IP Address	192.168.50.34
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Gateway IP Address	192.168.50.254
DHCP Lease Time	0:00 H:01 M:00 S:00

Downstream Overview

Port ID	Frequency (Hz)	Modulation	Signal strength (dBmV)	Channel ID	Signal noise ratio (dB)	Occls	Correcteds	Uncorrectables
1	465000000	256QAM	11.100	536870912	43.377	355249373	0	0
2	471000000	256QAM	12.600	553648128	43.377	354090715	0	0
3	477000000	256QAM	12.900	570425344	43.377	354096623	0	0
4	483000000	256QAM	12.100	587202560	43.377	354081892	0	0
5	489000000	256QAM	11.500	603979776	43.377	354097065	0	0
6	495000000	256QAM	10.600	620756992	43.377	354102201	0	0
7	501000000	256QAM	10.100	637534208	40.946	354107334	1	0
8	507000000	256QAM	10.500	654311424	43.377	354087493	0	0

Reset FEC Counters

OFDM Downstream Overview

Receiver	FFT type	Subcar 0 Frequency(MHz)	PLC locked	NCP locked	MDC1 locked	PLC power(dBmV)
0	NA	NA	NO	NO	NO	NA
1	NA	NA	NO	NO	NO	NA

Upstream Overview

Port ID	Frequency (Hz)	Modulation	Signal strength (dBmV)	Channel ID	Bandwidth
1	38500000	ATDMA- 64QAM	43.250	3	1600000
2	40200000	ATDMA- 64QAM	43.250	4	1600000
3	36800000	ATDMA- 64QAM	43.250	2	1600000
4	35100000	ATDMA- 64QAM	45.250	1	1600000

OFDM/OFDMA Overview

Channel Index	State	lin Digital Att	Digital Att	BIW (c/s)*B	Report Power	Report Power1_5	FFT Size
0	DISABLED	0.5000	0.0000	0.0000	-inf	-1.0000	4K
1	DISABLED	0.5000	0.0000	0.0000	-inf	-1.0000	4K

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table : The Status: DOCSIS WAN Screen

DOCSIS Overview	
Network Access	Indicates whether your service provider allows you to access the Internet over the CABLE connection. ▶ Permitted: Indicates that you can access the Internet. ▶ Denied: Indicates that you cannot access the Internet.
IP Address	Displays the WAN IP address assigned to the CODA60x1.
Subnet Mask	This displays the CODA60x1's WAN subnet mask.
Gateway IP	Displays the IP address of the device to which the CODA60x1 is connected on the WAN.
DHCP Lease Time	Displays the amount of time remaining before the device's IP address lease expires and a new IP address is assigned by the DHCP server.
Downstream Overview	
NOTE: The downstream signal is the signal transmitted to the CODA60x1.	
Port ID	Displays the ID number of the port used for the downstream connection.
Frequency (Hz)	Displays the actual frequency, in Hertz (Hz), of each downstream data channel to which the CODA60x1 is connected.
Modulation	Displays the modulation type used by each downstream channel.
Signal Strength (dBmV)	Displays the signal power of each downstream data channel to which the CODA60x1 is connected, measured in dBmV (decibels relative to 1 millivolt).
Channel ID	Displays the ID number of each channel on which the downstream signal is transmitted.
Signal Noise Ratio (dB)	Displays the Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) of each downstream data channel to which the CODA60x1 is connected, measured in dB (decibels).
Octets	Displays the total number of octets received.

Correcteds	Displays the number of blocks received that required correction due to corruption and were successfully corrected.
Uncorrectables	Displays the number of blocks received that required correction due to corruption but could not be corrected.
Reset FEC Counters	Click this button to reset the Forward Error Correction (FEC) counters (Correcteds and Uncorrectables).
OFDM Downstream Overview	
Receiver	Displays the index number of the OFDM receiver (see OFDM).
FFT Type	Displays the type of Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) in use on the relevant OFDM receiver (see FFT).
Subcarr 0 Frequency (Hz)	Each OFDM signal consists of multiple subcarriers. Displays the frequency, in Hertz (Hz), of the first OFDM subcarrier on the relevant receiver.
PLC Locked	Indicates whether the Physical Link Channel (PLC) data for the relevant OFDM connection is locked. The PLC provides the CODA60x1 with information needed to decode the OFDM signal and determine the appropriate power level. Once the CODA60x1 receives a PLC without uncorrectable errors, the PLC is locked and subsequent communication can continue.
NCP Locked	Indicates whether the Next Codeword Pointer (NCP) data for the relevant OFDM connection is locked. The NCP provides the CODA60x1 with information about which codewords are used for OFDM communication and which profile is used for each codeword. Once the CODA60x1 receives an NCP without uncorrectable errors, the NCP is locked and subsequent communication can continue.
MDC1 Locked	Indicates whether the Multipath Delay Commutator 1 (MDC1) data for the relevant OFDM connection is locked. MDC1 provides information about the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) method to be used on the OFDM connection. Once the CODA60x1 receives MDC1 without errors, MDC1 is locked and subsequent communication can continue.
PLC Power (dBmV)	Displays the power level that the CODA60x1 has been instructed to use on the relevant OFDM connection based on the Physical Link Channel (PLC) data, measured in dBmV (decibels relative to 1 millivolt).

Upstream Overview

NOTE: The upstream signal is the signal transmitted from the CODA60x1.

Port ID	Displays the ID number of the port used for the upstream connection.
Frequency (Hz)	Displays the actual frequency, in Hertz (Hz), of each upstream data channel to which the CODA60x1 is connected.
Modulation	Displays the modulation type used by each upstream channel.
Signal Strength (dBmV)	Displays the signal power of each upstream data channel to which the CODA60x1 is connected, measured in dBmV (decibels relative to 1 millivolt).
Channel ID	Displays the ID number of each channel on which the upstream signal is transmitted.
Bandwidth	Displays the maximum available bandwidth on the relevant channel.

OFDM/OFDMA Overview

NOTE: This section of the GUI provides data about upstream channels.

Channel Index	Displays the index number of the OFDM/OFDMA channel.
State	Displays whether the relevant channel is currently in use. ▶ ENABLED: Indicates that the channel is in use. ▶ DISABLED: Indicates that the channel is not in use.
Lin Digital Att.	Displays the digital attenuation, or signal loss, of the transmission medium over which the channel's signal is carried, measured in decibels (dB).
Digital Att.	Displays the measured digital attenuation of the channel's signal, in decibels (dB). Digital attenuation is affected by the signal frequency; higher-frequency signals experience greater attenuation than lower-frequency signals.
BW (sc's*fft)	Displays the bandwidth of the relevant channel, expressed as the number of subcarriers multiplied by the channel's Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) size, in megahertz (MHz).
Report Power	Displays the reported power of the relevant channel, measured in quarter-decibels relative to 1 millivolt (quarter-dBmV).

Report Power 1_6	Displays the target power (P1.6r_n, or power spectral density at 1.6 MHz) of the relevant channel, measured in quarter-decibels relative to 1 millivolt (quarter-dBmV).
FFT Size	Displays the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) size used on the relevant channel.

3.5 The Status: DOCSIS Event Screen

Use this screen to view information about local WAN activity events.

Click **Status** > **DOCSIS Event**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Status: DOCSIS Event Screen

Status

This menu shows the status of the device

Overview	System Information	DOCSIS Provisioning	DOCSIS WAN	DOCSIS Event	Wireless
DOCSIS Logs					
The DOCSIS event logs are shown here					
No.	Time	Type	Priority	Event	
1	2026-08-04 17:22:39	82001200	Warning	RNG-RSP CCAP Commanded Power in Excess of 6 dB Below the Value Corresponding to the Top of the DRW;CM-MAC=b0:f5:30:83:71:00;CMTS-MAC=04:2a:e2:c6:78:7c;CM-QOS=1.1;CM-VER=3.1;	
2	2026-08-07 13:04:47	90000000	Warning	MIMO Event MIMO: Stored MIMO=-1 post cfg file MIMO=-1;CM-MAC=b0:f5:30:83:71:00;CMTS-MAC=04:2a:e2:c6:78:7c;CM-QOS=1.1;CM-VER=3.1;	
3	2026-08-07 13:04:47	68001205	Error	Primary address failed, secondary active;CM-MAC=b0:f5:30:83:71:00;CMTS-MAC=04:2a:e2:c6:78:7c;CM-QOS=1.1;CM-VER=3.1;	
4	2026-08-07 13:04:48	73050400	Warning	REG-RSP-MP Mismatch Between Calculated Value for P1.6hi Compared to CCAP Provided Value;CM-MAC=b0:f5:30:83:71:00;CMTS-MAC=04:2a:e2:c6:78:7c;CM-QOS=1.1;CM-VER=3.1;	
5	2026-08-07 13:04:48	82001100	Warning	RNG-RSP CCAP Commanded Power Exceeds Value Corresponding to the Top of the DRW;CM-MAC=b0:f5:30:83:71:00;CMTS-MAC=04:2a:e2:c6:78:7c;CM-QOS=1.1;CM-VER=3.1;	
6	2026-08-07 13:04:48	82001200	Warning	RNG-RSP CCAP Commanded Power in Excess of 6 dB Below the Value Corresponding to the Top of the DRW;CM-MAC=b0:f5:30:83:71:00;CMTS-MAC=04:2a:e2:c6:78:7c;CM-QOS=1.1;CM-VER=3.1;	
7	2026-08-07 17:04:16	68010300	Error	DHCP RENEW WARNING - Field invalid in response v4 option;CM-MAC=b0:f5:30:83:71:00;CMTS-MAC=04:2a:e2:c6:78:7c;CM-QOS=1.1;CM-VER=3.1;	
8	2026-08-07 17:04:16	68010800	Notice	DHCP Renew - lease parameters time zone-28800 modified;CM-MAC=b0:f5:30:83:71:00;CMTS-MAC=04:2a:e2:c6:78:7c;CM-QOS=1.1;CM-VER=3.1;	
9	2026-08-07 21:04:17	68010300	Error	DHCP RENEW WARNING - Field invalid in response v4 option;CM-MAC=b0:f5:30:83:71:00;CMTS-MAC=04:2a:e2:c6:78:7c;CM-QOS=1.1;CM-VER=3.1;	

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Status: DOCSIS Event Screen

No	Displays the arbitrary, incremental index number assigned to the event.
Time	Displays the date and time when the event occurred.
Type	Displays the type of event.
Priority	Displays the severity level of the event.
Event	Displays a description of the event.
Clear	Click this button to remove all DOCSIS event logs from the system.

3.6 The Status: Wireless Screen

Use this screen to view information about the CODA60x1's wireless network.

Click **Status** > **Wireless**. The following screen displays.

Figure : The Status: Wireless Screen

Wireless Status

This menu displays the current wireless status

2.4 GHz Wireless Status

Wireless Status (2.4 GHz)	ON
Wireless Mode (2.4 GHz)	802.11 g/n/a/b/g Mixed
Wireless Channel (2.4 GHz)	1

5 GHz Wireless Status

Wireless Status (5 GHz)	ON
Wireless Mode (5 GHz)	802.11 a/n/a/c/a/b/g Mixed
Wireless Channel (5 GHz)	Auto(165)

8 GHz Wireless Status

Wireless Status (8 GHz)	ON
Wireless Mode (8 GHz)	802.11 a/n/b/g Mixed
Wireless Channel (8 GHz)	37

SSID Overview

YT_6021U is active	Broadcast SSID	Enabled
	WMM(QoS)	Enabled
	Security Mode	WPA2-AES
	Security Key	12345678

SSID Overview (5 GHz)

YT_6021U is active	Broadcast SSID	Enabled
	WMM(QoS)	Enabled
	Security Mode	WPA2-AES
	Security Key	12345678

SSID Overview (8 GHz)

YT_6021U is active	Broadcast SSID	Enabled
	WMM(QoS)	Enabled
	Security Mode	WPA2-AES
	Security Key	12345678

Guest SSID Overview

Guest Wireless Status	OFF
Guest Wireless SSID	YT_6021U-Guest
Guest Wireless SSID (5 GHz)	YT_6021U-Guest
Guest Wireless SSID (8 GHz)	YT_6021U-Guest
Guest Network Password	DEAFCHitron

Wireless Clients

Wireless Clients

Wireless Clients

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Status: Wireless Screen

2.4G Wireless Status	
Wireless Status (2.4GHz)	Displays whether the CODA60x1's 2.4GHz wireless network is active.

Wireless Mode (2.4GHz)	Displays the wireless mode used by the CODA60x1's 2.4 GHz wireless network.
Wireless Channel (2.4GHz)	Displays the wireless channel currently used by the CODA60x1's 2.4 GHz wireless network.
5G Wireless Status	
Wireless Status (5GHz)	Displays whether the CODA60x1's 5 GHz wireless network is active.
Wireless Mode (5GHz)	Displays the wireless mode used by the CODA60x1's 5 GHz wireless network.
Wireless Channel (5GHz)	Displays the wireless channel currently used by the CODA60x1's 5 GHz wireless network.
6G Wireless Status	
Wireless Status (6GHz)	Displays whether the CODA60x1's 6 GHz wireless network is active.
Wireless Mode (6GHz)	Displays the wireless mode used by the CODA60x1's 6 GHz wireless network.
Wireless Channel (6GHz)	Displays the wireless channel currently used by the CODA60x1's 6 GHz wireless network.
SSID Overview (2.4GHz)	
Broadcast SSID	Displays whether the CODA60x1's 2.4 GHz wireless network SSID is visible to client devices (Enabled) or hidden (Disabled) .
Security Mode	Displays the security mode and encryption method currently enabled on the CODA60x1's 2.4 GHz wireless network.
Security Key	Displays the wireless security key for the CODA60x1's 2.4 GHz wireless network.
SSID Overview (5GHz)	
Broadcast SSID	Displays whether the CODA60x1's 5 GHz wireless network SSID is visible to client devices (Enabled) or hidden (Disabled) .
Security Mode	Displays the security mode and encryption method currently enabled on the CODA60x1's 5 GHz wireless network.
Security Key	Displays the wireless security key for the CODA60x1's 5 GHz wireless network.
SSID Overview (6GHz)	

Broadcast SSID	Displays whether the CODA60x1's 6 GHz wireless network SSID is visible to client devices (Enabled) or hidden (Disabled).
Security Mode	Displays the security mode and encryption method currently enabled on the CODA60x1's 6 GHz wireless network.
Security Key	Displays the wireless security key for the CODA60x1's 6 GHz wireless network.
Guest SSID Overview	
Guest Wireless Status	Displays whether the guest wireless network is active (ON) or inactive (OFF).
Guest Wireless SSID	Displays the SSID (Service Set Identifier) of the CODA60x1's 2.4 GHz wireless guest network.
Guest Wireless SSID (5Ghz)	Displays the SSID (Service Set Identifier) of the CODA60x1's 5 GHz wireless guest network.
Guest Wireless SSID (6Ghz)	Displays the SSID (Service Set Identifier) of the CODA60x1's 6 GHz wireless guest network.
Guest Network Password	Displays the password for the 2.4 GHz 5 GHz and 6 GHz wireless guest networks .
Wireless Clients	
Wireless Clients	Click this to display a list of wireless devices currently connected to the CODA60x1

4

Basic

This chapter describes the screens that display when you click **Basic** in the toolbar. It contains the following sections:

- ▶ [Basic Overview](#)
- ▶ [The Basic: LAN Setup Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Basic: Gateway Function Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Basic: Port Forwarding Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Basic: Port Triggering Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Basic: DMZ Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Basic: DNS Screen](#)

4.1 Basic Overview

This section describes some of the concepts related to the **Basic** screens.

4.1.1 The Domain Name System

A domain is a location on a network, such as **example.com**. On the Internet, domain names are mapped to the IP addresses of the servers to which they refer by the **Domain Name System (DNS)**. This allows you to enter “www.example.com” into your web browser and access the correct website, even if the IP address of the website's server changes.

4.1.2 Port Forwarding

Port forwarding allows a computer on your LAN to receive specific types of incoming traffic from the WAN. It is typically used to allow certain applications, such as online gaming, to receive incoming connections through the firewall on a specific computer on the LAN. Port forwarding is also commonly used to host a public HTTP server on a private network.

You can create a port forwarding rule for each application for which you want to open ports through the firewall. When the CODA60x1 receives incoming traffic from the WAN with a destination port that matches a port forwarding rule, it forwards the traffic to the LAN IP address and port number specified in the rule.

NOTE: [For information about the ports that need to be opened for a particular application, refer to the application's documentation.](#)

4.1.3 Port Triggering

Port triggering is a means of automating port forwarding. The CODA60x1 scans outgoing traffic (from the LAN to the WAN) to see if any of the traffic's destination ports match those specified in the port triggering rules you configure. If any of the ports match, the CODA60x1 automatically opens the incoming ports specified in the rule, in anticipation of incoming traffic.

4.1.4 DMZ

In networking, a **Demilitarized Zone (DMZ)** is a part of your LAN that is isolated from the rest of the LAN and exposed to the WAN. The term originates from the military designation for a piece of territory, usually located between two opposing forces, that is isolated from both sides and occupied by neither.

4.1.5 Routing Mode

When the CODA60x1 is in routing mode, it acts as a gateway that allows computers on the LAN to access the Internet. The service provider assigns a WAN IP address to the CODA60x1, and traffic from LAN computers is routed through that IP address. The CODA60x1 assigns private IP addresses to LAN computers when DHCP is enabled and forwards the appropriate traffic to each private IP address.

NOTE: [When DHCP is disabled on the CODA60x1 in routing mode, each computer on the LAN must be manually assigned an IP address within the CODA60x1's subnet.](#)

When the CODA60x1 is not in routing mode, the service provider assigns an IP address to each computer directly connected to the CODA60x1. The CODA60x1 does not perform routing functions; instead, traffic flows directly between the connected computers and the service provider.

4.2 The Basic: LAN Setup Screen

Use this screen to:

- ▶ View information about the CODA60x1's connection to the WAN
- ▶ Configure the CODA60x1's internal DHCP server
- ▶ Define how the CODA60x1 assigns IP addresses on the LAN
- ▶ View information about the network devices connected to the CODA60x1 on the LAN.

Click **Basic** > **LAN Setup**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Basic: LAN Setup Screen

Basic Settings

This menu shows the basic settings of the device

LAN Setup
Gateway Function
Port Forwarding
Port Triggering
DMZ
DNS

Private LAN Setting

Private LAN IP Address	192.168.0.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
LAN DHCP Status	<input checked="" type="button" value="Enabled"/> Disabled DHCP Reservation
DHCP Lease Time	1 Day
DHCP Start IP	192.168.0.10
DHCP End IP	192.168.0.200

Connected Devices

Host Name	IP Address	MAC Address	Type	Interface	Status	Action
534-YTyea-X13	192.168.0.10	60:7D:09:9E:D3:CF	DHCP-IP	Ethernet	Active	Online Pause

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Basic: LAN Setup Screen

Private LAN Setting	
Private LAN IP Address	Use this field to specify the IP address of the CODA60x1 on the LAN.
Subnet Mask	Use this field to specify the LAN subnet. Enter the subnet mask in dotted-decimal notation (for example, 255.255.255.0).
LAN DHCP Status	Use this field to enable or disable the CODA60x1's DHCP server. ▶ To enable the DHCP server, select Enabled. ▶ To disable the DHCP server, select Disabled.
Lease Time	Use this field to specify the amount of time before the device's IP address lease expires and a new IP address is assigned by the DHCP server.
DHCP Start IP	Use this field to specify the IP address at which the CODA60x1 begins assigning IP addresses to devices on the LAN when DHCP is enabled.
DHCP End IP	Use this field to specify the IP address at which the CODA60x1 stops assigning IP addresses to devices on the LAN when DHCP is enabled. NOTE: Devices requesting an IP address after the DHCP pool is exhausted are not assigned an IP address.
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.
Connected Devices	
Host Name	Displays the name of each network device connected to the LAN.
IP Address	Displays the IP address of each network device connected to the LAN.
MAC Address	Displays the Media Access Control (MAC) address of each network device connected to the LAN.
Type	Displays whether the device's IP address was assigned by DHCP (DHCP-IP) or is self-assigned .
Interface	Displays whether the device is connected to the LAN via Ethernet or to the WLAN via Wireless .
Status	Displays Active when the connected device is online and Inactive when the connected device is offline.
Refresh	Click this button to refresh the information in this section.

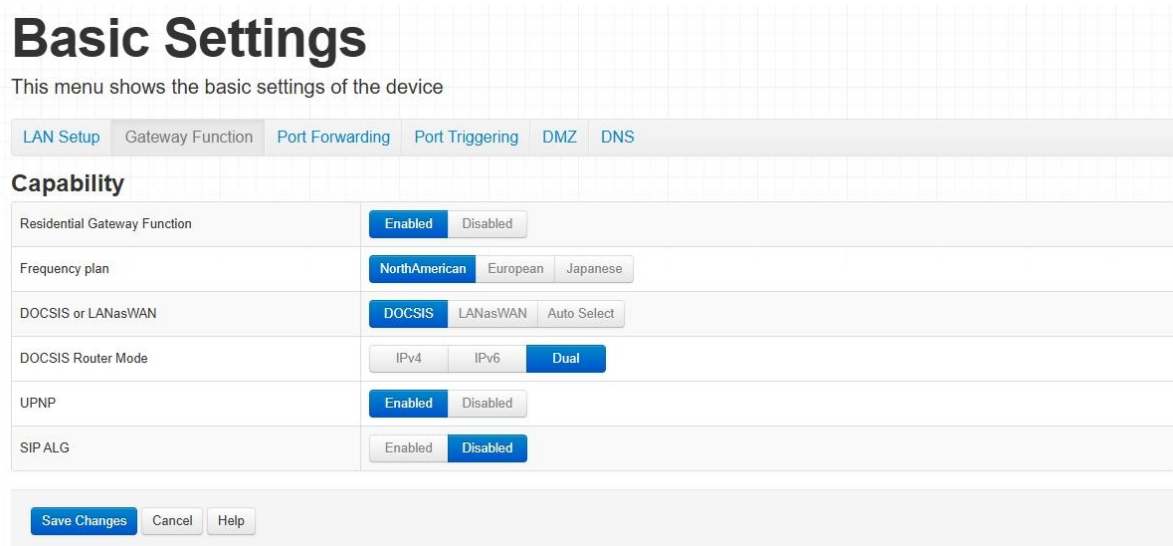
4.3 The Basic: Gateway Function Screen

Use this screen to enable or disable the CODA60x1's residential gateway, Universal Plug n Play (UPnP) and Session Initiation Protocol Application Layer Gateway (SIP ALG) functions.

Disabling the residential gateway feature sets the unit to use bridge mode only. Use this mode when your network is already using another router.

Click **Basic > Gateway Function**. The following screen displays.

Figure 22: The Basic: Gateway Function Screen



Basic Settings

This menu shows the basic settings of the device

LAN Setup Gateway Function Port Forwarding Port Triggering DMZ DNS

Capability

Residential Gateway Function	Enabled Disabled
Frequency plan	North American European Japanese
DOCSIS or LANasWAN	DOCSIS LANasWAN Auto Select
DOCSIS Router Mode	IPv4 IPv6 Dual
UPNP	Enabled Disabled
SIP ALG	Enabled Disabled

Save Changes Cancel Help

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Basic: Gateway Function Screen

Capability	
Residential Gateway function	Select Enabled to enable the CODA60x1's residential gateway features, or select Disabled to disable them.
Frequency Plan	Select the appropriate DOCSIS frequency plan: North American, European, or Japanese .
DOCSIS or LANasWAN	Select the WAN connection type: DOCSIS, LAN as WAN, or Auto Select .
DOCSIS Router Mode	Use this field to select the IP provisioning mode: IPv4 only, IPv6 only, or Dual Stack for both IPv4 and IPv6.

UPnP	Select Enabled to enable the CODA60x1's Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) features, or select Disabled to disable them.
SIP ALG	Select Enabled to enable the CODA60x1's Session Initiation Protocol Application Layer Gateway (SIP ALG) for VoIP, or select Disabled to disable it.
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

4.4 The Basic: Port Forwarding Screen

Use this screen to configure port forwarding between the WAN and LAN. You can enable or disable port forwarding and configure new or existing port forwarding rules.

Click **Basic > Port Forwarding**. The following screen displays.

Figure 23: The Basic: Port Forwarding Screen

Basic Settings

This menu shows the basic settings of the device

LAN Setup
Gateway Function
Port Forwarding
Port Triggering
DMZ
DNS

Port Forwarding Options

All Port Forwarding Rules
☒ Enabled
☐ Disabled

Port Forwarding Rules

Application Name	Public	Private	Protocol	Local IP Address	Remote IP Address	Status	Manage	Action
Add Rule								

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Basic: Port Forwarding Screen

Port Forwarding Options

All Port Forwarding Rules	Use this field to enable or disable port forwarding. ▶ Select Enabled to enable port forwarding. ▶ Select Disabled to disable port forwarding.
Port Forwarding Rules	
Application Name	Displays the arbitrary name assigned to the rule when it was created.
Public	These fields display the ports to which the rule applies: ▶ The Public field displays the incoming port range. These are the ports on which the CODA60x1 received traffic from the originating host on the WAN. ▶ The Private field displays the port range to which the CODA60x1 forwards traffic to the device on the LAN.
Private	
Protocol	Displays the protocol or protocols to which the rule applies: ▶ Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) ▶ User Datagram Protocol (UDP) ▶ Transmission Control Protocol and User Datagram Protocol (TCP/UDP) ▶ Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) ▶ Encapsulating Security Protocol (ESP)
Local IP Address	Displays the IP address of the computer on the LAN to which traffic matching the Public Port Range and Protocol conditions is forwarded.
Remote IP Address	Displays the IP address of the computer on the WAN from which traffic matching the Public Port Range and Protocol conditions is forwarded to the Local IP Address .
Status	Use this field to enable or disable the port forwarding rule. ▶ Select ON to activate the port forwarding rule. ▶ Select OFF to deactivate the port forwarding rule.
Manage	Click this button to modify the rule.
Action	Click this button to delete the rule.
Add Rule	Click this button to create a new port forwarding rule. See Adding or Editing a Port Forwarding Rule for information about the screen that is displayed.
Save Changes	Click this to save your changes to the fields in this screen.

4.4.1 Adding or Editing a Port Forwarding Rule

- ▶ To add a new port forwarding rule, click **Add** in the **Basic > Port Forwarding** screen.
- ▶ To edit an existing port forwarding rule, select the rule's radio button in the **Basic > Port Forwarding** screen and click the **Edit** button.

NOTE: Ensure that **Enabled** is selected in the **Basic > Port Forwarding** screen in order to add or edit port forwarding rules.

The following screen displays.

Figure : The Basic: Port Forwarding Add/Edit Screen

Add a rule for port forwarding services by user

Port Forwarding Rules

Common Application	-SERVICES-
Application Name	Application Name
Protocol	UDP
Public Port Range	Port Start ~ Port End
Private Port Range	Port Start ~ Port End
Local IP Address	IP Address
Remote IP Address	Any Specific
Rule Status	ON OFF

Apply Close

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Basic: Port Forwarding Add/Edit Screen

Port Forwarding Rules	
Common Application	Use this field to select the application for which you want to create a port forwarding rule, if applicable.

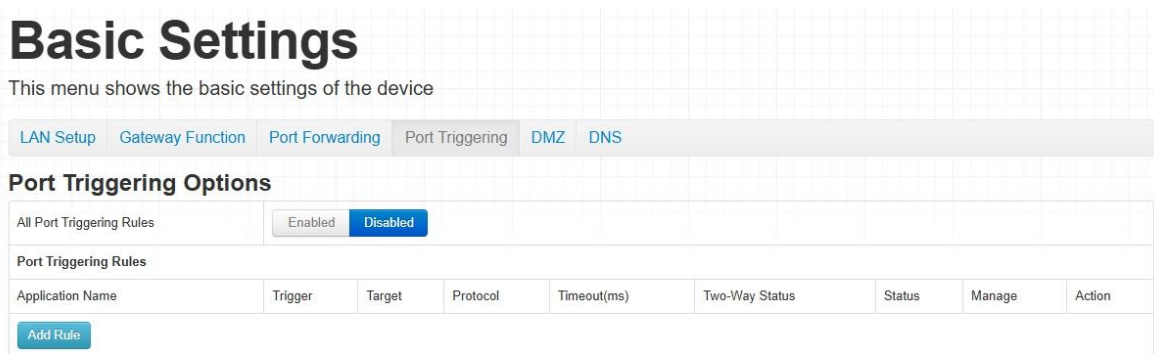
Application Name	Enter a name for the application for which you want to create the rule. NOTE: This name is arbitrary and does not affect functionality.
Protocol	Use this field to specify whether the CODA60x1 should forward traffic via: ▶ Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) ▶ User Datagram Protocol (UDP) ▶ Transmission Control Protocol and User Datagram Protocol (TCP/UDP) ▶ Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) ▶ Encapsulating Security Protocol (ESP) NOTE: If you are unsure which protocol to select, leave this field at its default setting (TCP/UDP).
Public Port Range	Use these fields to specify the incoming port range. These are the ports on which the CODA60x1 receives traffic from the originating host on the WAN. Enter the starting port number in the first field and the ending port number in the second field. To specify a single port, enter the same port number in both fields.
Private Port Range	Use these fields to specify the ports to which the received traffic is forwarded. Enter the starting port number in the first field. The number of ports must match the number specified in the Public Port Range, so the CODA60x1 automatically completes the second field.
Local IP Address	Use this field to enter the IP address of the computer on the LAN to which you want to forward the traffic.
Remote IP Address	Use this field to enter the IP address of the computer on the WAN from which the traffic originates.
Rule Status	Select ON to enable this rule, or select OFF to disable it.
Apply	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Close	Click this button to return to the Port Forwarding screen without saving your changes to the rule.

4.5 The Basic: Port Triggering Screen

Use this screen to configure port triggering. You can turn port triggering on or off and configure new and existing port triggering rules.

Click **Basic > Port Triggering**. The following screen displays.

Figure 25: The Basic: Port Triggering Screen



Basic Settings

This menu shows the basic settings of the device

LAN Setup Gateway Function Port Forwarding **Port Triggering** DMZ DNS

Port Triggering Options

All Port Triggering Rules

Port Triggering Rules

Application Name	Trigger	Target	Protocol	Timeout(ms)	Two-Way Status	Status	Manage	Action
Add Rule								

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 18: The Basic: Port Triggering Screen

Port Triggering Options	
All Port Triggering Rules	Use this field to enable or disable port triggering. ▶ Select Enabled to enable port triggering. ▶ Select Disabled to disable port triggering.
Port Triggering Rules	
Application Name	Displays the name assigned to the rule when it was created.
Trigger	Displays the range of outgoing ports. When the CODA60x1 detects activity (outgoing traffic) on these ports from computers on the LAN, it automatically opens the Target ports.
Target	Displays the range of triggered ports. These ports are opened automatically when the CODA60x1 detects activity on the Trigger ports from computers on the LAN.
Protocol	Displays the protocol used by the port triggering rule (TCP , UDP , or Both).

Timeout (ms)	Displays the amount of time, in milliseconds, after the CODA60x1 opens the Target ports before it closes them.
Twoway Status	Indicates whether the port triggering rule can be used by multiple IP addresses. When this option is enabled, other IP addresses are also allowed to use the rule as a trigger.
Status	Use this field to turn the rule On or Off .
Manage	Click this button to modify the rule.
Action	Click this button to delete the rule.
Add Rule	Click this to define a new port forwarding rule. See Adding or Editing a Port Forwarding Rule for information on the screen that displays.
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

4.5.1 Adding or Editing a Port Triggering Rule

- ▶ To add a new port triggering rule, click **Add** in the **Basic > Port Triggering** screen.
- ▶ To edit an existing port triggering rule, select the rule's radio button in the **Basic > Port Triggering** screen and click the **Edit** button.

NOTE: Ensure that **Enabled** is selected in the **Basic > Port Triggering** screen in order to add or edit port triggering rules.

The following screen displays.

Figure: The Basic: Port Triggering Add/Edit Screen

Port Triggering Add/Edit

Port Triggering Rules

Application Name	Application Name
Trigger Port Range	Port Start ~ Port End
Target Port Range	Port Start ~ Port End
Protocol	Both
Timeout(ms)	5000

Apply
Close

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Basic: Port Triggering Add/Edit Screen

Port Triggering Add/Edit	
Application Name	Enter a name for the application for which you want to create the rule. NOTE: This name is arbitrary and does not affect functionality.
Trigger Port Range	Use these fields to specify the trigger ports. When the CODA60x1 detects activity on any of these ports originating from a computer on the LAN, it automatically opens the Target ports in anticipation of incoming traffic. Enter the starting port number in the first field and the ending port number in the second field. To specify a single port, enter the same port number in both fields.
Target Port Range	Use these fields to specify the target ports. The CODA60x1 opens these ports in anticipation of incoming traffic whenever it detects activity on any of the Trigger ports. Incoming traffic is forwarded to these ports on the computer connected to the LAN. Enter the starting port number in the first field and the ending port number in the second field. To specify a single port, enter the same port number in both fields.

Protocol	Use this field to specify the protocol that activates the trigger when the CODA60x1 detects activity: ▶ Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) ▶ User Datagram Protocol (UDP) ▶ Transmission Control Protocol and User Datagram Protocol (Both) NOTE: If you are unsure which protocol to select, leave this field at its default setting (Both).f in doubt, leave this field at its default (Both).
Timeout (ms)	Enter the amount of time, in milliseconds, after the CODA60x1 opens the Target ports before it closes them.
Apply	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Close	Click this button to return to the Port Triggering screen without saving your changes to the rule.

4.6 The Basic: DMZ Screen

Use this screen to configure your network's Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

Click **Basic** > **DMZ**. The following screen displays.

Figure :The Basic: DMZ Screen

Basic Settings

This menu shows the basic settings of the device

LAN Setup
Gateway Function
Port Forwarding
Port Triggering
DMZ
DNS

DMZ Settings

Enable DMZ	Enabled <input checked="" type="button" value="Disabled"/>
DMZ Host	0.0.0.0 Connected Devices

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 20: The Basic: DMZ Screen

DMZ Settings

Enable DMZ	Use this field to turn the DMZ on or off. ▶ Select Enabled to turn the DMZ on. ▶ Select Disabled to turn the DMZ off. Computers that were previously in the DMZ are now on the LAN.
DMZ Host	Enter the IP address of the computer that you want to add to the DMZ.
Connected Devices	Click this to see a list of the computers currently connected to the CODA-60x1 on the LAN.
Save Changes	Click this to save your changes to the fields in this screen.
Cancel	Click this to return the fields in this screen to their last-saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this to see information about the fields in this screen.

4.7 The Basic: DNS Screen

Use this screen to configure the CODA60x1's LAN DNS settings, including its subnet mask, domain suffix and proxy hostname.

Click **Basic > DNS**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Basic: DNS Screen

Basic Settings

This menu shows the basic settings of the device

[LAN Setup](#)
[Gateway Function](#)
[Port Forwarding](#)
[Port Triggering](#)
[DMZ](#)
[DNS](#)

DNS Settings

Configure your DNS settings

DNS Obtain	<input checked="" type="button" value="Auto"/> Manual
DNS Proxy Status	<input checked="" type="button" value="Enabled"/> Disabled
Domain Suffix	hitronwifi.local
Proxy Hostname1	Host Name
Proxy Hostname2	Host Name

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 21: The Basic: DNS Screen

DNS Settings	
DNS Obtain	Use this field to select whether to obtain DNS information automatically over the network or configure it manually. ▶ Select Auto to obtain DNS information automatically. ▶ Select Manual to obtain DNS information manually.
DNS Proxy Status	Use this field to enable or disable DNS proxy on the LAN. When DNS proxy is enabled (the default), the DHCP server provides the CODA60x1's LAN IP address as the DNS server for name resolution. ▶ Select Enabled to enable DNS proxy. ▶ Select Disabled to disable DNS proxy.
Domain Suffix	Use this field to specify the domain suffix that you can enter in a web browser instead of an IP address to access the CODA60x1 on the LAN. NOTE: It is recommended that you make a note of your device's Domain Suffix in case you need to access the CODA60x1's GUI without knowing its IP address.
Proxy Hostname 1	When LAN DNS Obtain is set to Manual , enter the hostname of the computer that you want to manually add to the DNS.
Proxy Hostname 2	When LAN DNS Obtain is set to Manual , enter the hostname of another computer that you want to manually add to the DNS
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

5

Wireless

This chapter describes the screens that display when you click **Wireless** in the toolbar. It contains the following sections:

- ▶ [Wireless Overview](#)
- ▶ [The Wireless: Basic Settings Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Wireless: Access Control Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Advanced Wireless settings Screen](#)

5.1 Wireless Overview

This section describes some of the concepts related to the **Wireless** screens.

5.1.1 Wireless Networking Basics

Your CODA60x1's wireless network is part of the Local Area Network (LAN), also known as a Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN). The WLAN uses wireless radio links to connect the CODA60x1 to computers and other devices on the network.

5.1.2 Architecture

A wireless network consists of two types of devices: **access points (APs)** and **clients**.

- ▶ The access point manages the wireless network and provides a wireless connection to each client.
- ▶ Wireless clients connect to the access point to access the WAN and wired LAN through the wireless network.

The CODA60x1 acts as the access point, while the computers and other devices connected to the CODA60x1 wirelessly are the wireless clients.

5.1.3 Wireless Frequency Ranges and Channels

Wireless communication between a client and the access point takes place within specific ranges of the radio spectrum. The most commonly used Wi-Fi frequency bands are the 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, and 6 GHz bands.

The 2.4 GHz band operates approximately from 2400 MHz to 2500 MHz, while the 5 GHz band covers several frequency ranges, depending on the region and regulatory requirements. Wi-Fi 7 also supports the 6 GHz band, which provides additional spectrum and more available channels for wireless communication. The specific frequencies and channels available in the 6 GHz band vary by country or region.

These frequency ranges are divided into multiple channels to allow multiple wireless networks to operate in the same or overlapping locations. On a wireless network, the access point and its clients communicate using the same radio channel.

In the 2.4 GHz band, there are up to fourteen channels, although not all channels are available in every region. For example, in North America, channels 1 through 11 are available. Each channel is typically 20 MHz wide, although compatible devices can combine two adjacent channels to use a 40 MHz channel and increase bandwidth. Because the center frequencies of adjacent 2.4 GHz channels are only 5 MHz apart, the channels overlap. This can cause interference between nearby wireless networks.

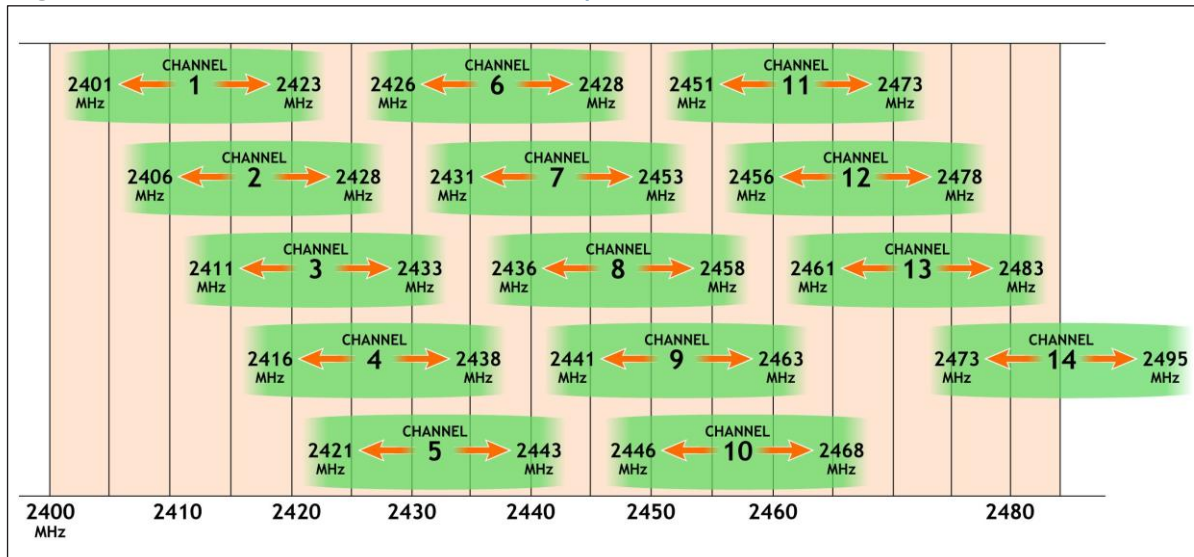
To minimize interference and maximize wireless performance, select channels that are not heavily used by nearby wireless networks and, where possible, do not overlap with neighboring networks.

The 5 GHz band provides more channels and generally has less channel overlap than the 2.4 GHz band. However, the channels available for use vary by region, and some channels may be subject to Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) requirements.

The 6 GHz band, introduced for Wi-Fi 6E and also supported by Wi-Fi 7, provides additional spectrum for wireless communication. Wi-Fi 7 can use wider channels, including 320 MHz channels, where supported by the device, regulatory domain, and available spectrum. The additional spectrum and wider channels can provide higher throughput and reduce congestion compared with the 2.4 GHz and 5 GHz bands.

Note: The frequency ranges, available channels, channel widths, and transmit power limits vary by country or region and are subject to local regulatory requirements..

Figure: 2.4GHz Wireless Channel Overlap



5.1.3.1 Automatic Channel Selection

The CODA60x1's **Automatic Channel Selection (ACS)** feature enables the wireless module to scan the surrounding wireless environment, identify the channel with the least interference, and automatically use that channel for wireless communication on the relevant network.

The wireless environment is analyzed and a channel is selected when the CODA60x1's wireless network starts with the relevant radio channel set to **Auto**, when **Auto** mode is selected, when the **Refresh** button is pressed, or under certain conditions when **Dynamic Channel Change** is enabled (see [Dynamic Channel Change](#)).

5.1.3.2 Band Steering

When wireless client devices are capable of operating on both the 2.4GHz band and the 5GHz band, it is generally desirable for them to connect to the CODA60x1 on the 5GHz wireless network, due to the likelihood of there being less interference on that band. When enabled, band steering does this by detecting whether wireless clients are also 5GHz-capable and, if so, encouraging the client to connect on the 5GHz wireless network rather than the 2.4GHz wireless network.

5.1.3.3 Dynamic Channel Change

Dynamic Channel Change (DCC) improves strength and continuity of wireless signal even when environmental conditions change, by enabling Automatic Channel Selection (see [Automatic Channel Selection](#)) to be triggered when the current channel's interference reduces the data transmission rate below a threshold level.

When DCC is enabled, a check of all available wireless channels is performed regularly. If the signal quality of the current channel deteriorates below the threshold level, the CODA60x1 switches to a channel with superior signal quality.

NOTE: At the time of writing, the DCC check is performed sixty times a minute.

When environmental conditions mean there is no available channel with acceptable signal quality, DCC is automatically disabled if channel switching occurs too often in any period, in order to avoid the inconvenience of rapid unnecessary switching.

NOTE: At the time of writing, DCC is automatically disabled if automatic channel switching occurs more than three times in any five minute period.

NOTE: At the time of writing, DCC is only available on the 5GHz wireless network.

5.1.4 Wireless Standards

Wireless communication standards are defined by the **Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)**. IEEE standards for wireless local area networks (WLANs) are identified by the **802.11** designation.

There are several WLAN standards, and the CODA60x1 supports the following standards, listed from older to newer generations:

- ▶ IEEE 802.11a
- ▶ IEEE 802.11g
- ▶ IEEE 802.11n
- ▶ IEEE 802.11ac
- ▶ IEEE 802.11ax
- ▶ IEEE 802.11be

5.1.5 Service Sets and SSIDs

Each wireless network, including the devices that comprise it, is known as a **Service Set**.

NOTE: Depending on its capabilities and configuration, a single wireless access point can support multiple Service Sets. This is often used to provide different levels of service or security to different clients.

Each Service Set is identified by a **Service Set Identifier (SSID)**, which is the name of the wireless network. Wireless clients must know the SSID to connect to the access point (AP).

You can configure the CODA60x1 to broadcast the SSID, allowing wireless clients that scan for available networks to discover it. Alternatively, you can configure the CODA60x1 to hide the SSID, in which case the SSID is not included in broadcast network information. Clients that know the SSID can still attempt to connect to the network.

5.1.6 Wireless Security

Wireless communication uses radio signals, which can potentially be intercepted by devices within the wireless coverage area. Wireless security mechanisms are therefore used to authenticate wireless clients and protect transmitted data through encryption.

The CODA60x1 supports the following wireless security modes:

- ▶ **WPA2-Personal (WPA2-PSK):** WPA2-Personal uses a pre-shared key (PSK) to authenticate wireless clients and uses the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) with Counter Mode with Cipher Block Chaining Message Authentication Code Protocol (CCMP) to protect wireless communications. WPA2-Personal provides broad compatibility with wireless client devices.
- ▶ **WPA3-Personal:** WPA3-Personal provides enhanced wireless security and uses **Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE)** instead of the pre-shared key authentication method used by WPA2-Personal. WPA3-Personal provides stronger protection against password-guessing attacks and is recommended for wireless clients that support WPA3.
- ▶ **WPA3-Personal-Transition:** WPA3-Personal-Transition mode allows both WPA3-Personal and WPA2-Personal wireless clients to connect to the same wireless network. WPA3-capable clients can use WPA3 security, while clients that do not support WPA3 can connect using WPA2-Personal. This mode provides compatibility with older wireless clients while allowing newer clients to use enhanced WPA3 security.

NOTE: The wireless security modes available on the CODA60x1 may vary

depending on the wireless frequency band, regulatory requirements, and client device capabilities.

5.1.6.1 WPS

Wi-Fi-Protected Setup (WPS) is a standardized method of allowing wireless devices to quickly and easily join wireless networks, while maintaining a good level of security. The CODA60x1 provides two methods of WPS authentication:

- ▶ **Push-Button Configuration (PBC):** when the user presses the **PBC** button on the AP (either a physical button, or a virtual button in the GUI), any user of a wireless client that supports WPS can press the corresponding **PBC** button on the client within two minutes to join the network.
- ▶ **Personal Identification Number (PIN) Configuration:** all WPS-capable devices possess a PIN (usually to be found printed on a sticker on the device's housing). When you configure another device to use the same PIN, the two devices authenticate with one another.

Once authenticated, devices that have joined a network via WPS use the WPA2 security standard.

5.1.7 WMM

Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) is a Quality of Service (QoS) enhancement that prioritizes different types of data traffic over the wireless network. WMM provides four traffic categories, listed in order of priority from highest to lowest:

- ▶ Voice
- ▶ Video
- ▶ Best effort
- ▶ Background

Enabling WMM can improve the performance of latency-sensitive applications, such as voice and video, by prioritizing their traffic over less time-sensitive applications, such as web browsing and FTP transfers.

You can also modify the WMM QoS parameters. However, it is recommended that you do not change these parameters unless you have a specific reason to do so, as incorrect settings may negatively affect wireless network performance.

5.2 The Wireless: Basic Settings Screen

Use this screen to configure your CODA60x1's 2.4GHz, 5GHz, 6GHz Wi-fi Protected Setup (WPS) and guest network wireless settings.

- ▶ Use the 2.4GHz network screen to enable 2.4GHz wireless clients to connect to the CODA60x1. See [The Wireless: Basic Settings: 2.4G Screen](#).
- ▶ Use the 5GHz network screen to enable 5GHz wireless clients to connect to the CODA60x1. See [The Wireless: Basic Settings: 5G Screen](#).
- ▶ Use the 5GHz network screen to enable 6GHz wireless clients to connect to the CODA60x1. See [The Wireless: Basic Settings: 6G Screen](#).
- ▶ Use the WPS screen to enable WPS-capable wireless clients to connect to the CODA60x1 via a simple push-button, or by entering a password. See [The Wireless: Basic Settings: WPS Screen](#).
- ▶ Use the Guest Network screen to enable wireless clients to connect to the CODA60x1 with reduced privileges. See [The Wireless: Basic Settings: Guest Screen](#).

5.2.1 The Wireless: Basic Settings: 2.4G Screen

Use this screen to configure the CODA60x1's 2.4GHz wireless network.

Click **Wireless > Basic Settings > 2.4G**. The following screen displays.

Figure : [The Wireless: Basic Settings: 2.4G Screen](#)

Wireless

This menu shows the wireless settings

Basic Settings
Access Control
Advanced

2.4G
5G
6G
WPS
Guest

Basic Settings

Wireless Enabled	☒ ON ☐ OFF
Wireless Mode	802.11 g/n/ax/be mixed
Channel Bandwidth	☐ 20/40 MHz ☒ 20 MHz
Wireless Channel	1
WPS Enabled	☐ ON ☒ OFF

Multiple SSID Settings

2.4G Primary SSID

Network Name (SSID)	YT_6021U
Enable	☒ ON ☐ OFF
Broadcast SSID	☒ ON ☐ OFF
WMM(QoS)	☒ ON ☐ OFF
Security Mode	WPA2-Personal
Encrypt Mode	AES
Password	12345678

Save Changes
 Cancel
 Help

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Wireless: Basic Settings: 2.4G Screen

2.4 Basic Settings	
Wireless Enabled	▶ Select On to enable the 2.4GHz wireless network. ▶ Select Off to disable the 2.4GHz wireless network.
Wireless Mode	Select the type of 2.4GHz wireless network that you want to use: ▶ 802.11 g/n/ax/be Mixed: Supports IEEE 802.11g, 802.11n, 802.11ax, and 802.11be. Only wireless clients that support the selected wireless standard can connect to the wireless network.
Channel Bandwidth	Use this field to configure the width of the radio channel that the CODA60x1 uses to communicate with wireless clients on the 2.4 GHz network. A wider channel can provide higher data throughput, but may also be more susceptible to interference and may not be supported in all environments. ▶ Select 20 MHz to use a 20 MHz channel. ▶ Select 20/40 MHz to allow the CODA60x1 to use a 40 MHz channel when possible, or a 20 MHz channel when a 40 MHz channel is unavailable.

Wireless Channel	Select the 2.4 GHz wireless channel that you want to use, or select Auto to allow the CODA60x1 to automatically select the optimal channel. NOTE: Use Auto unless you have a specific reason to select a channel manually. Click the Refresh button () to have the CODA60x1 recheck the current wireless environment and automatically select the optimal 2.4 GHz wireless channel (see Automatic Channel Selection).
WPS Enabled	Use this field to turn Wifi Protected Setup (WPS) on or off on the 2.4GHz network (see WPS). ▶ Select ON to enable WPS. ▶ Select OFF to disable WPS.
Multiple SSID Settings	
Network Name (SSID)	Enter the name that you want to use for this SSID. This is the name that identifies your wireless network and is used by wireless clients to connect to the network. NOTE: It is recommended that you change the default SSID for security reasons.
Enable	Use this field to enable or disable the SSID. ▶ Select ON to enable the SSID. ▶ Select OFF to disable the SSID.
Broadcast SSID	Use this field to enable or disable SSID broadcasting. ▶ Select ON to broadcast the SSID. Wireless devices within the coverage area can discover the SSID when scanning for available networks and may attempt to connect to the network. ▶ Select OFF to prevent the CODA60x1 from broadcasting the SSID. Wireless clients must know the SSID to attempt to connect to the network.
WMM(QoS)	This field displays whether Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) Quality of Service (QoS) is Enabled or Disabled for this SSID.
Security Mode	Select the type of wireless security to use on the 2.4 GHz network. ▶ Select Open to use no wireless security. Wireless devices within the coverage area can attempt to connect to the network without authentication. ▶ Select WPA2-Personal to use Wi-Fi

	Protected Access 2 (WPA2) with a pre-shared key (PSK). ▶ Select WPA3-Personal to use Wi-Fi Protected Access 3 (WPA3) with Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE). ▶ Select WPA3-Personal-Transition to allow both WPA2-Personal and WPA3-Personal wireless clients to connect to the network. ▶ Select Enhanced Open (OWE) to provide encryption without requiring a password or pre-shared key.
Encrypt Mode	Select the encryption method to use on the 2.4 GHz network. The available options depend on the security mode selected in the other fields on this screen. ▶ Select AES to use the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES).
Password	Enter the security key or password to use for the 2.4 GHz wireless network. Wireless clients must use the same security key or password to connect to the network.
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

5.2.2 The Wireless: Basic Settings: 5G Screen

Use the 5GHz network screen to enable 5GHz wireless clients to connect to the CODA60x1.

Click **Wireless > Basic Settings > 5G**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Wireless: Basic Settings: 5G Screen

Wireless

This menu shows the wireless settings

Basic Settings

Access Control

Advanced

2.4G

5G

6G

WPS

Guest

Basic Settings

Wireless Enabled

ON

OFF

Wireless Mode

802.11 a/n/ac/ax/be mixed

Channel Bandwidth

160 MHz

80 MHz

40 MHz

20 MHz

Wireless Channel

Auto (165)

WPS Enabled

ON

OFF

Multiple SSID Settings

5G Primary SSID

Network Name (SSID)

YT_6021U

Enable

ON

OFF

Broadcast SSID

ON

OFF

WMM(QoS)

ON

OFF

Security Mode

WPA2-Personal

Encrypt Mode

AES

Password

12345678

Save Changes

Cancel

Help

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Wireless: Basic Settings: 5G Screen

5G Basic Settings	
Wireless Enabled	▶ Select On to enable the 5GHz wireless network. ▶ Select Off to disable the 5GHz wireless network.
Wireless Mode	Select the type of 5GHz wireless network that you want to use: ▶ 802.11 a/n/ac/ax/be Mixed: Supports IEEE 802.11a, 802.11n, 802.11ac, 802.11ax and 802.11be. Only wireless clients that support the selected wireless standard can connect to the wireless network.
Channel Bandwidth	Use this field to configure the width of the radio channel that the CODA60x1 uses to communicate with wireless clients on the 5 GHz network. A wider channel can provide higher data throughput, but may also be more susceptible to interference and may not be supported in all environments.

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	▶ Select 20 MHz to use a 20 MHz channel. ▶ Select 20/40 MHz to allow the CODA60x1 to use a 40 MHz channel when possible, or a 20 MHz channel when a 40 MHz channel is unavailable. ▶ Select 80 MHz to use an 80 MHz channel. ▶ Select 160 MHz to use a 160 MHz channel, where supported by the wireless client and available in the selected regulatory domain.
Wireless Channel	Select the 5 GHz wireless channel that you want to use, or select Auto to allow the CODA60x1 to automatically select the optimal channel. NOTE: Use Auto unless you have a specific reason to select a channel manually. Click the Refresh button () to have the CODA60x1 recheck the current wireless environment and automatically select the optimal 5 GHz wireless channel(see Automatic Channel Selection).
WPS Enabled	Use this field to turn Wifi Protected Setup (WPS) on or off on the 5 GHz network (see WPS). ▶ Select ON to enable WPS. ▶ Select OFF to disable WPS.
Multiple SSID Settings	
Network Name (SSID)	Enter the name that you want to use for this SSID. This is the name that identifies your wireless network and is used by wireless clients to connect to the network. NOTE: It is recommended that you change the default SSID for security reasons.
Enable	Use this field to enable or disable the SSID. ▶ Select ON to enable the SSID. ▶ Select OFF to disable the SSID.
Broadcast SSID	Use this field to enable or disable SSID broadcasting. ▶ Select ON to broadcast the SSID. Wireless devices within the coverage area can discover the SSID when scanning for available networks and may attempt to connect to the network. ▶ Select OFF to prevent the CODA60x1 from broadcasting the SSID. Wireless clients must know the SSID to attempt to connect to the network.

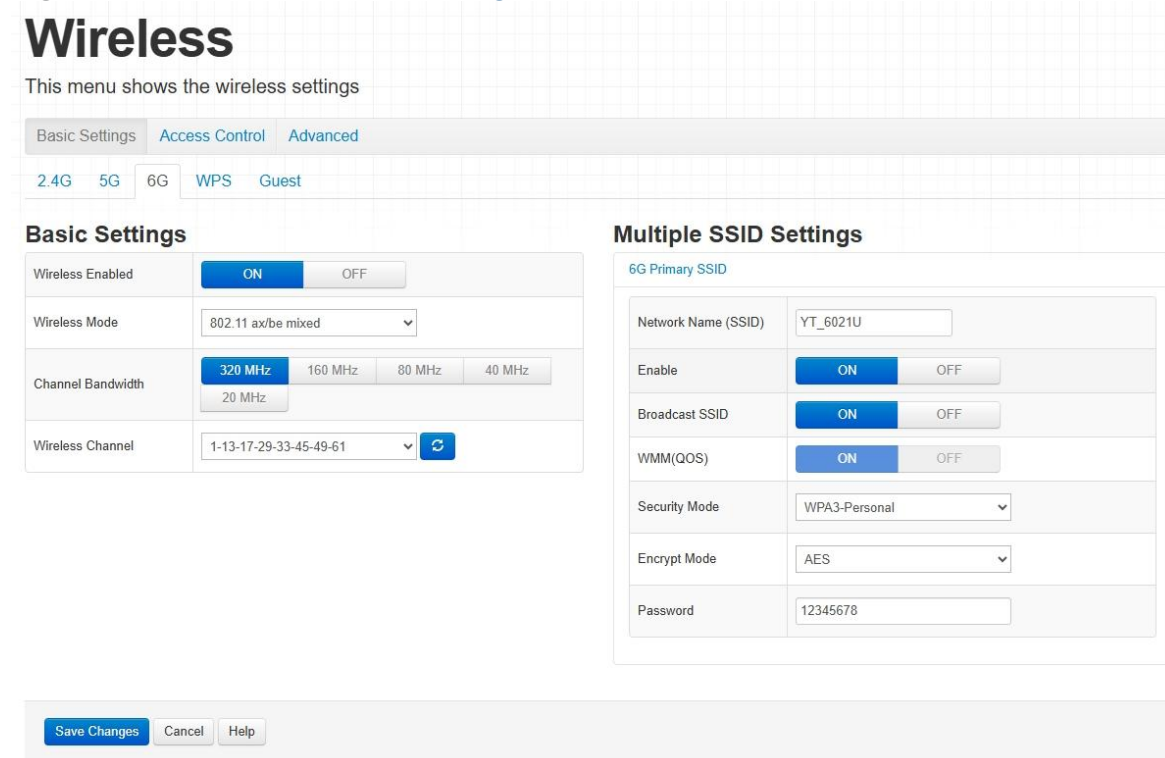
WMM(QoS)	This field displays whether Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) Quality of Service (QoS) is Enabled or Disabled for this SSID.
Security Mode	Select the type of wireless security to use on the 5 GHz network. ▶ Select Open to use no wireless security. Wireless devices within the coverage area can attempt to connect to the network without authentication. ▶ Select WPA2-Personal to use Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 (WPA2) with a pre-shared key (PSK). ▶ Select WPA3-Personal to use Wi-Fi Protected Access 3 (WPA3) with Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE). ▶ Select WPA3-Personal-Transition to allow both WPA2-Personal and WPA3-Personal wireless clients to connect to the network. ▶ Select Enhanced Open (OWE) to provide encryption without requiring a password or pre-shared key.
Encrypt Mode	Select the encryption method to use on the 5 GHz network. The available options depend on the security mode selected in the other fields on this screen. ▶ Select AES to use the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES).
Password	Enter the security key or password to use for the 5 GHz wireless network. Wireless clients must use the same security key or password to connect to the network.
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

5.2.3 The Wireless: Basic Settings: 6G Screen

Use the 6GHz network screen to enable 6GHz wireless clients to connect to the CODA60x1.

Click **Wireless > Basic Settings > 6G**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Wireless: Basic Settings: 6G Screen



Wireless

This menu shows the wireless settings

Basic Settings | Access Control | Advanced

2.4G | 5G | 6G | WPS | Guest

Basic Settings

Wireless Enabled: ☒ ON ☐ OFF

Wireless Mode: 802.11 ax/be mixed

Channel Bandwidth: 320 MHz | 160 MHz | 80 MHz | 40 MHz | 20 MHz

Wireless Channel: 1-13-17-29-33-45-49-61

Multiple SSID Settings

6G Primary SSID

Network Name (SSID): YT_6021U

Enable: ☒ ON ☐ OFF

Broadcast SSID: ☒ ON ☐ OFF

WMM(QoS): ☒ ON ☐ OFF

Security Mode: WPA3-Personal

Encrypt Mode: AES

Password: 12345678

Save Changes | Cancel | Help

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Wireless: Basic Settings: 6G Screen

6G Basic Settings	
Wireless Enabled	▶ Select On to enable the 6 GHz wireless network. ▶ Select Off to disable the 6 GHz wireless network.
Wireless Mode	Select the type of 6GHz wireless network that you want to use: ▶ 802.11 ax/be Mixed: Supports IEEE 802.11ax and 802.11be. Only wireless clients that support the selected wireless standard can connect to the wireless network.
Channel Bandwidth	Use this field to configure the width of the radio channel that the CODA60x1 uses to communicate with wireless clients on the 6 GHz network.

	A wider channel can provide higher data throughput, but may also be more susceptible to interference and may not be supported in all environments. ▶ Select 20 MHz to use a 20 MHz channel. ▶ Select 40 MHz to use a 40 MHz channel. ▶ Select 80 MHz to use an 80 MHz channel. ▶ Select 160 MHz to use a 160 MHz channel, where supported by the wireless client and available in the selected regulatory domain. ▶ Select 320 MHz to use a 320 MHz channel, where supported by the wireless client and available in the selected regulatory domain.
Wireless Channel	Select the 6 GHz wireless channel that you want to use, or select Auto to allow the CODA60x1 to automatically select the optimal channel. NOTE: Use Auto unless you have a specific reason to select a channel manually. Click the Refresh button () to have the CODA60x1 recheck the current wireless environment and automatically select the optimal 6 GHz wireless channel (see Automatic Channel Selection).
WPS Enabled	Use this field to turn Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS) on or off on the 5 GHz network (see WPS). ▶ Select ON to enable WPS. ▶ Select OFF to disable WPS.
Multiple SSID Settings	
Network Name (SSID)	Enter the name that you want to use for this SSID. This is the name that identifies your wireless network and is used by wireless clients to connect to the network. NOTE: It is recommended that you change the default SSID for security reasons.
Enable	Use this field to enable or disable the SSID. ▶ Select ON to enable the SSID. ▶ Select OFF to disable the SSID.
Broadcast SSID	Use this field to enable or disable SSID broadcasting. ▶ Select ON to broadcast the SSID. Wireless devices within the coverage area can discover the SSID when scanning for available networks and may attempt to connect to the network. ▶ Select OFF to prevent the CODA60x1 from broadcasting the SSID. Wireless clients must

	know the SSID to attempt to connect to the network.
WMM(QoS)	This field displays whether Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) Quality of Service (QoS) is Enabled or Disabled for this SSID.
Security Mode	Select the type of wireless security to use on the 5 GHz network. ▶ Select WPA3-Personal to use Wi-Fi Protected Access 3 (WPA3) with Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE). ▶ Select Enhanced Open (OWE) to provide encryption without requiring a password or pre-shared key.
Encrypt Mode	Select the encryption method to use on the 5 GHz network. The available options depend on the security mode selected in the other fields on this screen. ▶ Select AES to use the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES).
Password	Enter the security key or password to use for the 6 GHz wireless network. Wireless clients must use the same security key or password to connect to the network.
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

5.2.4 The Wireless: Basic Settings: WPS Screen

Use the WPS screen to enable WPS-capable wireless clients to connect to the CODA60x1 via a simple push-button, or by entering a password. See [WPS](#).

Click **Wireless** > **Basic Settings** > **WPS**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Wireless: Basic Settings: WPS Screen

Wireless

This menu shows the wireless settings

Basic Settings

Access Control

Advanced

2.4G

5G

6G

WPS

Guest

WPS Method	PBC PIN Push Button
WPS Status	Not Used

Help

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Wireless: Basic Settings: WPS Screen

WPS Method	Use these buttons to run Wifi Protected Setup (WPS): - Click the PBC button and then Push Button to begin the Push Button Configuration process. Within two minutes, press the WPS button on the wireless client device to register it with the wireless network. - Click the PIN button to begin the PIN configuration process. On the screen that appears, enter the WPS PIN of the CODA60x1 or the WPS PIN of the wireless client device that you want to add to the network.
WPS Status	Displays whether the CODA60x1 is currently using Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS) .
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

5.2.5 The Wireless: Basic Settings: Guest Screen

Use the Guest Network screen to enable wireless clients to connect to the CODA60x1 with reduced privileges.

Click **Wireless** > **Basic Settings** > **Guest**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Wireless: Basic Settings: Guest Screen

Wireless

This menu shows the wireless settings

Basic Settings
Access Control
Advanced

2.4G
5G
6G
WPS
Guest

Enable Guest Network	ON OFF
Guest Network Name (SSID)	YT_6021U-Guest
Guest Network Name (SSID) 5G	YT_6021U-Guest
Guest Network Name (SSID) 6G	YT_6021U-Guest
Guest Network Password	DEAFCHitron

Save Changes

Cancel

Help

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Wireless: Basic Settings: Guest Screen

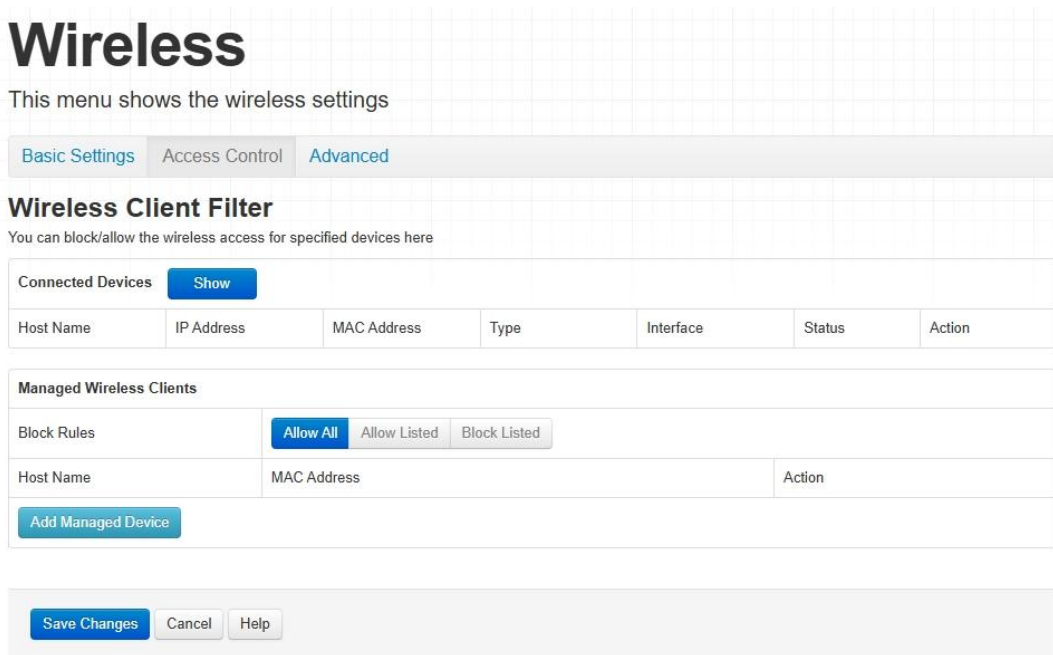
Enable Guest Network	Use this field to enable or disable the guest network. ▶ Select ON to enable the guest network. ▶ Select OFF to disable the guest network.
Guest Network Name (SSID)	Enter the SSID to use for the 2.4 GHz wireless guest network.
Guest Network Name (SSID) 5G	Enter the SSID to use for the 5 GHz wireless guest network.
Guest Network Name (SSID) 6G	Enter the SSID to use for the 6 GHz wireless guest network.
Guest Network Password	Enter the password that wireless clients must use to connect to the 2.4 GHz, 5 GHz, or 6 GHz wireless guest network.
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last saved values without saving your changes.

5.3 The Wireless: Access Control Screen

Use this screen to manage the CODA60x1's wireless network SSIDs and control which devices can connect to the wireless network.

Click **Wireless** > **Access Control**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Wireless: Access Control Screen



The screenshot shows the 'Wireless' configuration page. At the top, there's a title 'Wireless' and a subtitle 'This menu shows the wireless settings'. Below this are three tabs: 'Basic Settings', 'Access Control' (which is selected), and 'Advanced'. Under the 'Access Control' tab, there's a section titled 'Wireless Client Filter' with the subtitle 'You can block/allow the wireless access for specified devices here'. This section contains a 'Connected Devices' table with a 'Show' button. The table has columns for Host Name, IP Address, MAC Address, Type, Interface, Status, and Action. Below the table is a 'Managed Wireless Clients' section with a 'Block Rules' table. This table has columns for Host Name, MAC Address, and Action. There are buttons for 'Allow All', 'Allow Listed', and 'Block Listed'. At the bottom of the 'Managed Wireless Clients' section is an 'Add Managed Device' button. At the very bottom of the screen are three buttons: 'Save Changes', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Wireless: Access Control Screen

Connected Devices	
Show/Refresh	Click this button to refresh the Connected Devices list.
Host Name	Displays the name of each network device connected to the wireless network.
IP Address	Displays the IP address of each network device connected to the wireless network.

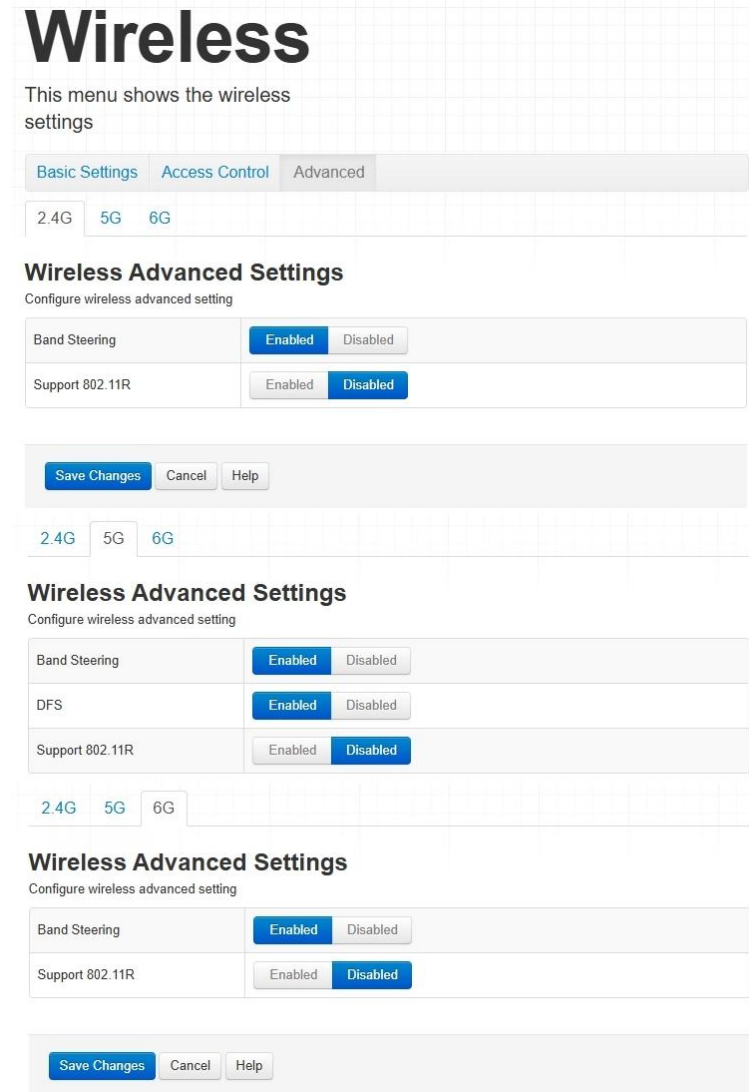
MAC Address	Displays the Media Access Control (MAC) address of each network device connected to the wireless network.
Type	Displays whether the device's IP address was assigned by DHCP (DHCP-IP) or is self-assigned .
Interface	Displays the name of the interface to which the relevant device is connected.
Status	Displays whether the connected device is active.
Action	Click Manage to modify the device's filtering status. see Adding or Editing a Managed Device for information about the screen that is displayed.
Managed Wireless Clients	
Block Rules	Use these options to control access for the devices listed: ▶ Select Allow All to ignore the Managed Devices list and allow all devices to connect to the CODA60x1. ▶ Select Allow Listed to allow only the devices added to the Managed Devices list to access the CODA60x1 and the network. All other devices are denied access. ▶ Select Block Listed to allow all devices except those added to the Managed Devices list to access the CODA60x1 and the network. The specified devices are denied access.
Host Name	Displays the name of each network device in the list.
MAC Address	Displays the Media Access Control (MAC) address of each network device in the list.
Action	Click Remove to remove a managed device rule from the list.
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Add Managed Device	Click this button to add a new managed device rule(see Adding or Editing a Managed Device).
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

5.4 The Advanced Wireless settings Screen

Use this screen to configure the advanced wireless settings.

Click **Wireless > Advanced**. The following screen

Figure: The Wireless Advanced settings



Wireless

This menu shows the wireless settings

Basic Settings Access Control Advanced

2.4G 5G 6G

Wireless Advanced Settings

Configure wireless advanced setting

Band Steering **Enabled** Disabled

Support 802.11R **Enabled** Disabled

Save Changes Cancel Help

2.4G 5G 6G

Wireless Advanced Settings

Configure wireless advanced setting

Band Steering **Enabled** Disabled

DFS **Enabled** Disabled

Support 802.11R **Enabled** Disabled

2.4G 5G 6G

Wireless Advanced Settings

Configure wireless advanced setting

Band Steering **Enabled** Disabled

Support 802.11R **Enabled** Disabled

Save Changes Cancel Help

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Wireless Advanced settings

2.4 G Wireless Advanced Settings	
Band Steering	Use this field to enable or disable Band Steering for the relevant wireless network. ► Select Enable to enable Band Steering for the relevant wireless network.

	▶ Select Disable to disable Band Steering for the relevant wireless network
Support 802.11R	Use this field to enable or disable support for IEEE 802.11r Fast Roaming. ▶ Select Enable to enable 802.11r support. ▶ Select Disable to disable 802.11r support.
5 G Wireless Advanced Settings	
Band Steering	Use this field to enable or disable Band Steering for the relevant wireless network. ▶ Select Enable to enable Band Steering for the relevant wireless network. ▶ Select Disable to disable Band Steering for the relevant wireless network.
DFS	Use this field to enable or disable Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) for the 5 GHz wireless network. ▶ Select Enable to enable DFS. ▶ Select Disable to disable DFS.
Support 802.11R	Use this field to enable or disable support for IEEE 802.11r Fast Roaming. ▶ Select Enable to enable 802.11r support. ▶ Select Disable to disable 802.11r support.
6 G Wireless Advanced Settings	
Band Steering	Use this field to enable or disable Band Steering for the relevant wireless network. ▶ Select Enable to enable Band Steering for the relevant wireless network. ▶ Select Disable to disable Band Steering for the relevant wireless network.
Support 802.11R	Use this field to enable or disable support for IEEE 802.11r Fast Roaming. ▶ Select Enable to enable 802.11r support. ▶ Select Disable to disable 802.11r support.
Save Changes	Click this to save your changes to the fields in this screen.
Cancel	Click this to return the fields in this screen to their last-saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this to see information about the fields in this screen.

6

Administration

This chapter describes the screens available under **Admin** in the toolbar. It contains the following sections:

- ▶ [Admin Overview](#)
- ▶ [The Admin: Management Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Admin: Diagnostics Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Admin: Backup Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Admin: Backup Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Admin: Time Setting](#)
- ▶ [The Admin: USB Storage Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Admin: Device Reset Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Admin: IP Passthrough Screen](#)

6.1 Administration Overview

This section describes some of the concepts related to the **Admin** screens.

- ▶ **Ping:** This tool allows you to enter an IP address and determine whether a computer or other network device responds to that address on the network. The name is derived from the pulse emitted by submarine SONAR systems when detecting underwater objects, as the process is conceptually similar. You can use this tool to determine whether an IP address is in use or to check whether a device with a known IP address is operating properly.

- ▶ **Traceroute:** This tool allows you to view the route taken by data packets from the CODA60x1 to a specified destination. You can use this tool to troubleshoot routing problems or identify network devices or firewalls that may be blocking access to a computer or service.

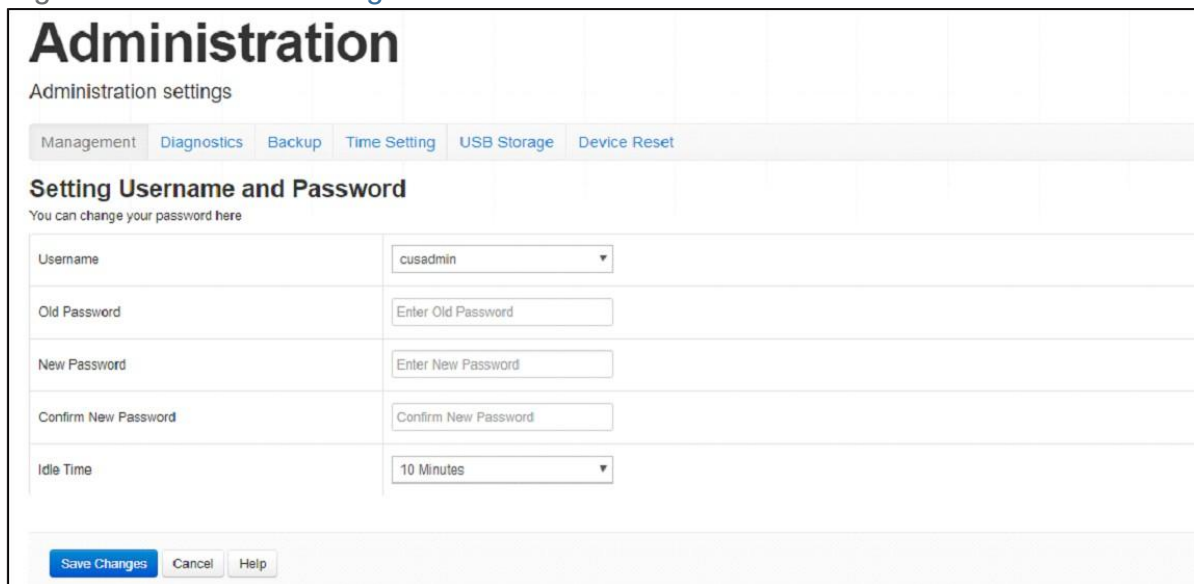
6.2 The Administration: Management Screen

Use this screen to change the CODA60x1's login credentials, including the username and password, and configure the inactivity timeout.

NOTE: If you forget your password, you must reset the CODA60x1 to its factory default settings.

Click **Admin > Management**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Admin: Management Screen



The screenshot shows the 'Administration' settings page. At the top, there's a title 'Administration' and a subtitle 'Administration settings'. Below this is a navigation bar with tabs: 'Management' (selected), 'Diagnostics', 'Backup', 'Time Setting', 'USB Storage', and 'Device Reset'. The main section is titled 'Setting Username and Password' with a subtitle 'You can change your password here'. It contains five form fields: 'Username' (a dropdown menu showing 'cusadmin'), 'Old Password' (text input 'Enter Old Password'), 'New Password' (text input 'Enter New Password'), 'Confirm New Password' (text input 'Confirm New Password'), and 'Idle Time' (a dropdown menu showing '10 Minutes'). At the bottom, there are three buttons: 'Save Changes' (blue), 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Admin: Management Screen

Username	If the CODA60x1 supports multiple user accounts, select the account that you want to modify from the list.
Old Password	Enter the password currently used to log in to the CODA60x1 with this account.
New Password	Enter the new password that you want to use to log in to the CODA60x1 with this account.

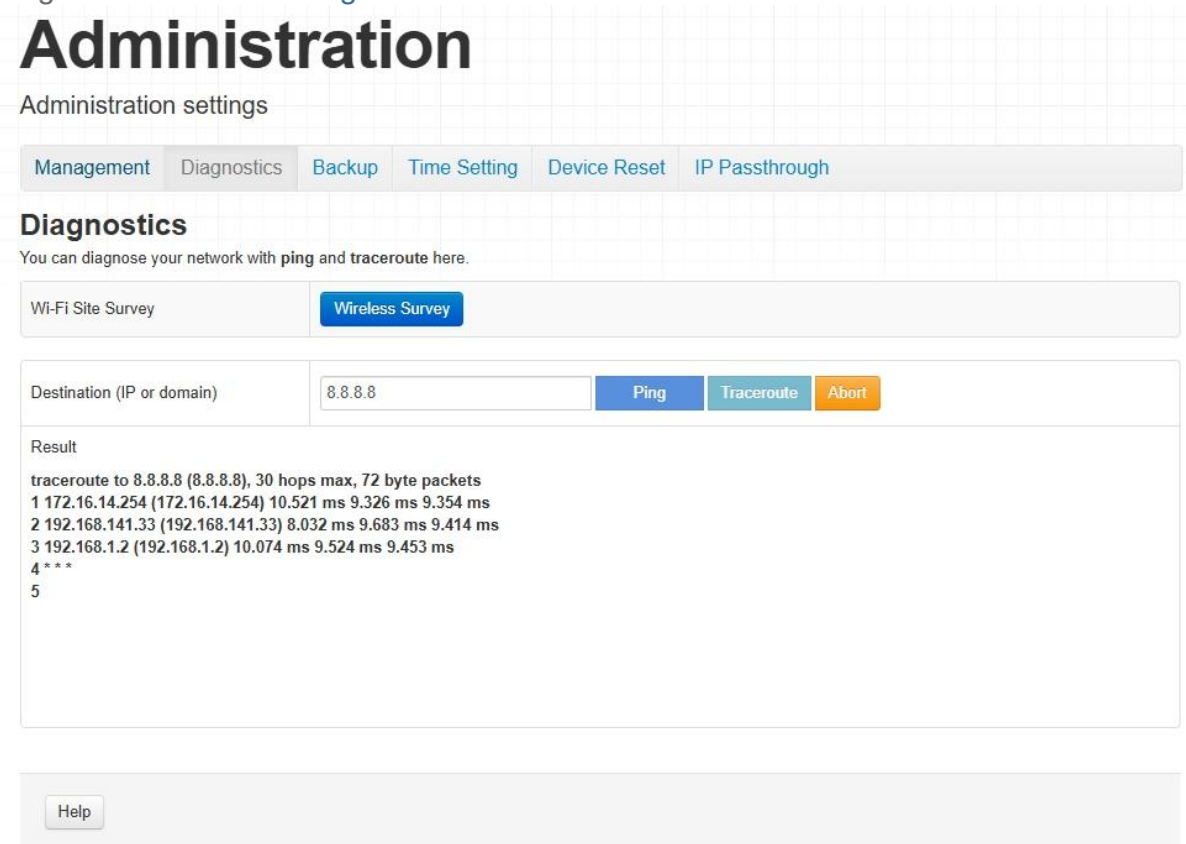
Confirm New Password	Re-enter the new password to confirm that it is correct.
Idle Time	Select the time interval after which an inactive user is automatically logged out of the CODA60x1's admin interface.
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

6.3 The Administration: Diagnostics Screen

Use this screen to perform ping and traceroute tests on IP addresses or URLs.

Click **Admin > Diagnostics** The following screen displays.

Figure: The Admin: Diagnostics Screen



The screenshot shows the 'Administration' settings page with the 'Diagnostics' tab selected. The page title is 'Administration' and the subtitle is 'Administration settings'. The 'Diagnostics' tab is active, and the sub-header is 'Diagnostics'. Below the sub-header, there is a message: 'You can diagnose your network with ping and traceroute here.' There are two buttons: 'Wi-Fi Site Survey' and 'Wireless Survey'. Below these buttons, there is a form with a 'Destination (IP or domain)' field containing '8.8.8.8'. To the right of the field are three buttons: 'Ping', 'Traceroute', and 'Abort'. Below the form, there is a 'Result' section showing the output of a traceroute test to 8.8.8.8. The output is as follows:

```

traceroute to 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8), 30 hops max, 72 byte packets
1 172.16.14.254 (172.16.14.254) 10.521 ms 9.326 ms 9.354 ms
2 192.168.141.33 (192.168.141.33) 8.032 ms 9.683 ms 9.414 ms
3 192.168.1.2 (192.168.1.2) 10.074 ms 9.524 ms 9.453 ms
4 * * *
5

```

At the bottom of the page, there is a 'Help' button.

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Admin: Diagnostics Screen

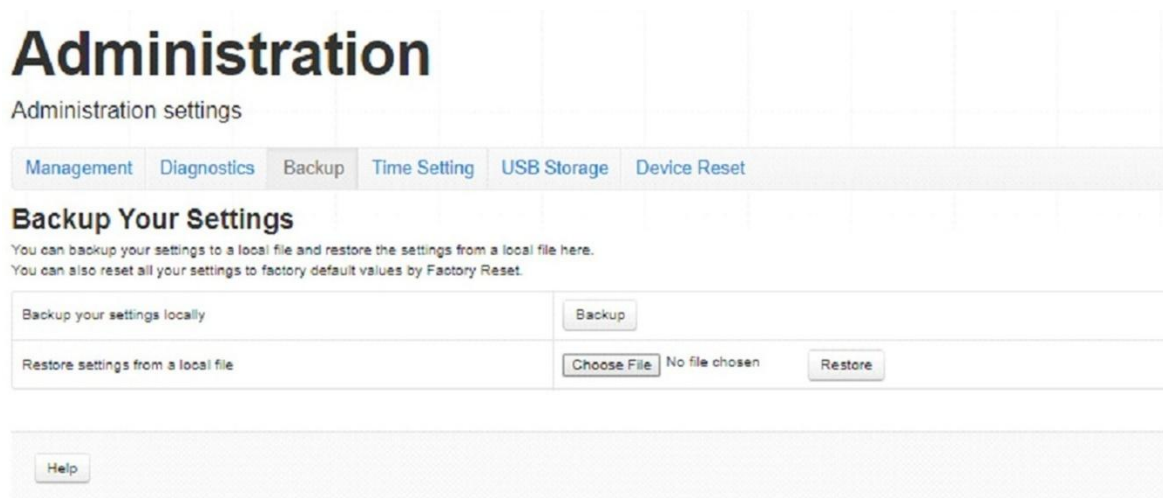
Wi-Fi Site Survey	Click the Wireless Survey button to start a Wi-Fi site survey.
Destination (IP or Domain)	Enter the IP address or domain name that you want to test.
Ping	Select Ping to test whether the specified Destination is reachable.
Traceroute	Select Traceroute to trace the route from the CODA60x1 to the specified Destination
Result	Displays the results of the most recently performed test.
Abort	Click this button to terminate a test that is currently in progress.

6.4 The Administration: Backup Screen

Use this screen to back up your CODA60x1's settings to your computer or load settings from a backup you created earlier.

Click **Admin** > **Backup**. The following screen displays.

Figure 40: The Admin: Backup Screen



The screenshot shows the 'Administration' settings page with a navigation bar containing 'Management', 'Diagnostics', 'Backup', 'Time Setting', 'USB Storage', and 'Device Reset'. The 'Backup' tab is selected. Below the navigation bar, the section 'Backup Your Settings' is displayed. It includes instructions: 'You can backup your settings to a local file and restore the settings from a local file here. You can also reset all your settings to factory default values by Factory Reset.' There are two main sections: 'Backup your settings locally' with a 'Backup' button, and 'Restore settings from a local file' with a 'Choose File' button (showing 'No file chosen') and a 'Restore' button. A 'Help' button is located at the bottom left.

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Admin: Backup Screen

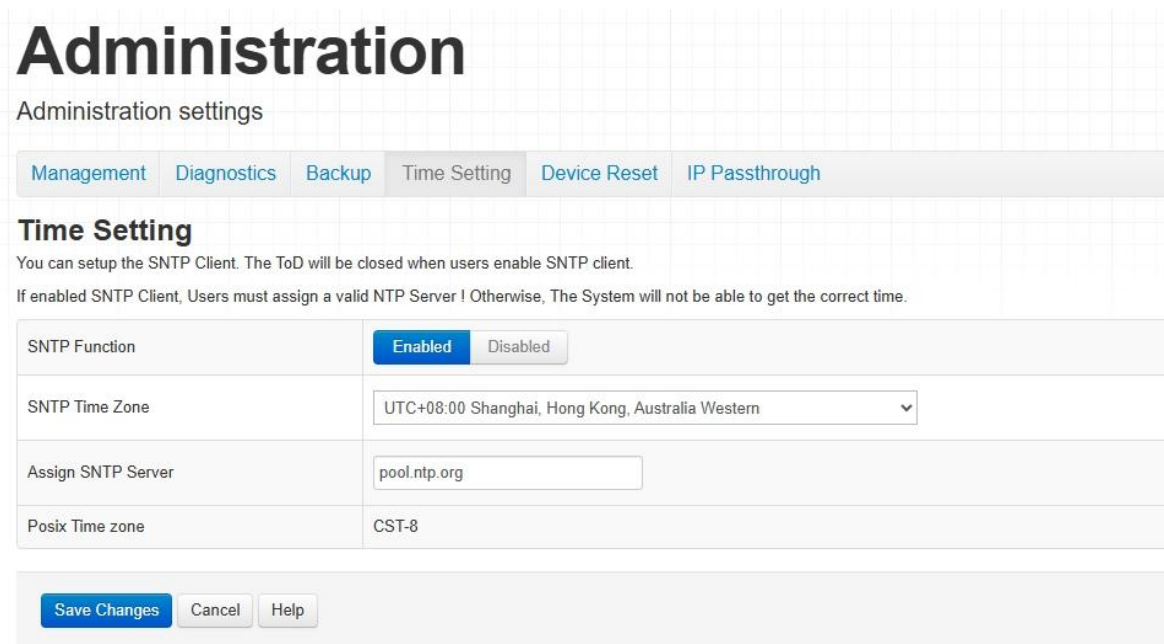
Back Up Your Settings Locally	Click this button to create a backup of all your CODA60x1's settings on your computer.
Restore Settings From a Local File	Use these fields to restore your CODA60x1's settings from a backup file that you created previously. Click Choose File to select a backup file, and then click Restore to restore your CODA60x1's settings from the selected backup file.

6.5 The Administration: Time Setting

Use this screen to setup your CODA60x1 as a SNTP client, The ToD will be closed when users enable SNTP client. If enabled SNTP client, User must assign a valid NTP server. Otherwise, the system will not be able to get the correct time.

Click **Admin > Time Setting** The following screen displays.

Figure 41: The Admin: Time Setting Screen



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Admin: Time Setting Screen

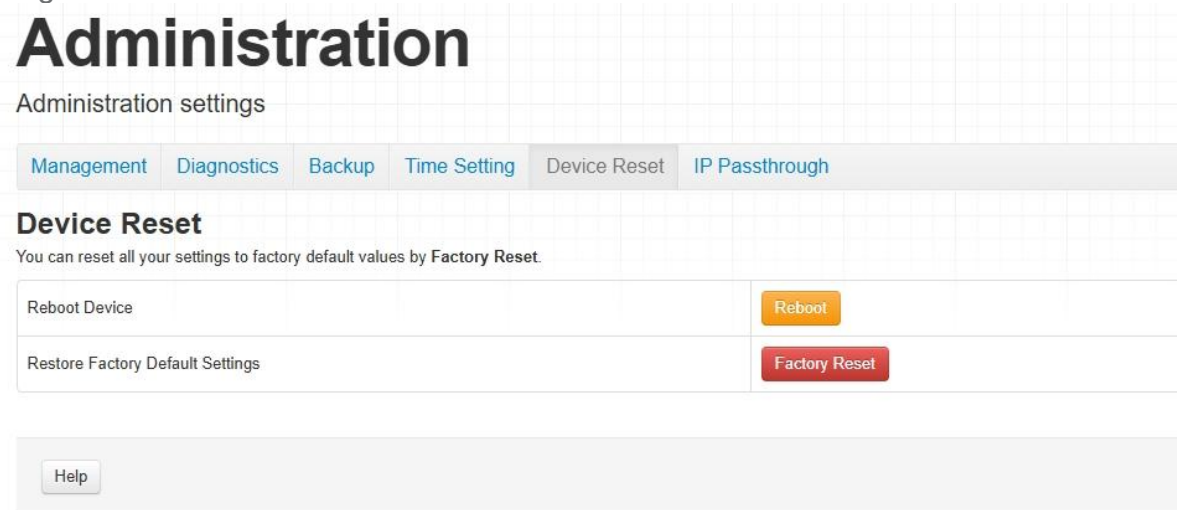
SNTP Function	Displays whether the SNTP function is enabled or disabled. ▶ Select Enabled to enable the SNTP function. ▶ Select Disabled to disable the SNTP function.
SNTP Time Zone	Select the SNTP time zone from the drop-down list.
Assign SNTP Server	Enter or select the SNTP server to use for time synchronization.
Automatically adjust for daylight saving	Select this option to enable or disable automatic adjustment for daylight saving time.
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

6.6 The Admin: Device Reset Screen

Use this screen to reboot the CODA60x1 or restore it to its factory default settings.

Click **Admin** > **Device Reset**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Admin: Device Reset Screen



The screenshot shows the 'Administration' settings page with a grid background. The 'Device Reset' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there is a section titled 'Device Reset' with a description: 'You can reset all your settings to factory default values by Factory Reset.' There are two rows of buttons: 'Reboot Device' with a 'Reboot' button, and 'Restore Factory Default Settings' with a 'Factory Reset' button. A 'Help' button is located at the bottom left.

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 35: The Admin: Device Reset Screen

Reboot Device	Click this button to reboot the CODA60x1.
Restore Factory Default Settings	Click this button to restore the CODA60x1 to its factory default settings. Note: Restoring the factory default settings permanently deletes all user-configured settings. These settings cannot be recovered. you do this, all your user-configured settings are lost, and cannot be retrieved.

6.7 The Admin: IP Passthrough

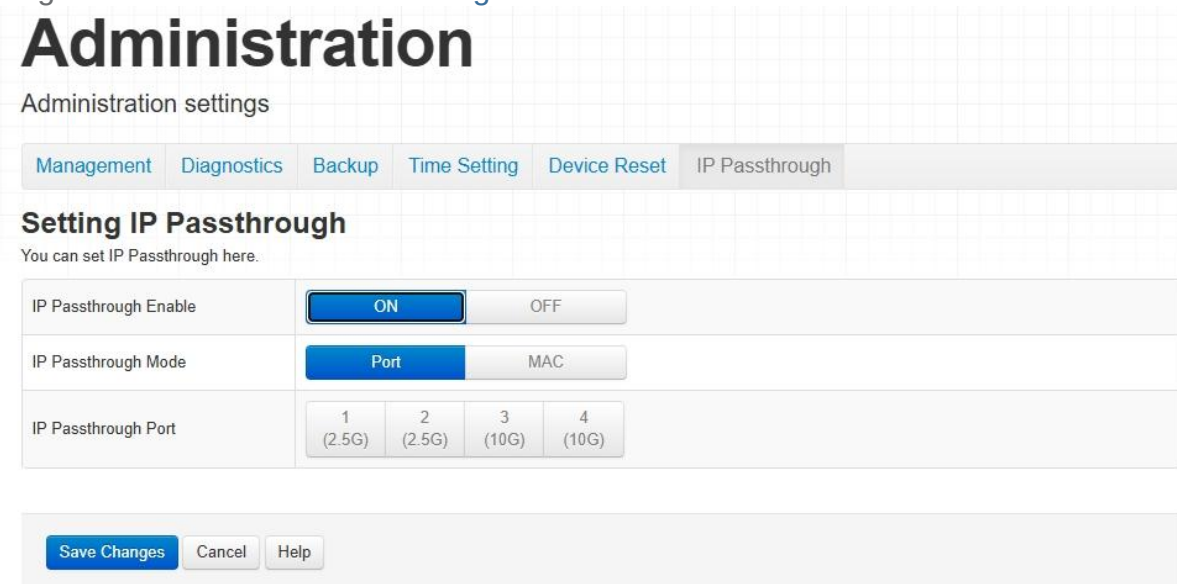
IP Passthrough allows a selected device connected to the CODA60x1 to receive the public IP address assigned by the service provider. This allows the selected device to use its own routing and firewall functions while bypassing the CODA60x1's routing functions.

IP Passthrough is typically used when a downstream router or other network device needs to receive the public IP address directly.

Use this screen to configure IP Passthrough for one or more selected ports on the CODA60x1, or for a specific PC or network device by specifying its MAC address.

Click **Admin > IP Passthrough**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Admin: IP Passthrough



The screenshot shows the 'Administration' settings page for the CODA60x1. The 'IP Passthrough' tab is selected. The 'Setting IP Passthrough' section includes a toggle for 'IP Passthrough Enable' (set to ON), a dropdown for 'IP Passthrough Mode' (set to Port), and a selection for 'IP Passthrough Port' (set to Port 1 (2.5G)). At the bottom, there are buttons for 'Save Changes', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Admin: IP Passthrough Screen

IP Passthrough Enable	Select ON to enable IP Passthrough, or OFF to disable it.
IP Passthrough Mode	Select Port to configure IP Passthrough for one or more selected LAN ports, or MAC to configure IP Passthrough for a specific PC or network device by its MAC address
IP Passthrough MAC	When MAC mode is selected, enter the MAC address of the PC or network device for which you want to enable IP Passthrough.
IP Passthrough Port	When Port mode is selected, select the LAN port or ports on which to enable IP Passthrough.
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

7

Security

This chapter describes the screens that display when you click **Security** in the toolbar. It contains the following sections:

- ▶ [Security Overview](#)
- ▶ [The Security: Firewall Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Security: IPv6 Inbound Firewall](#)
- ▶ [The Security: Device Filter Screen](#)
- ▶ [The Security: VPN Passthrough Screen](#)

7.1 Security Overview

This section describes some of the concepts related to the **Security** screens.

7.1.1 Firewall

The term “firewall” comes from a construction technique designed to prevent the spread of fire from one area to another. Similarly, the CODA60x1's firewall helps protect devices on your LAN by blocking unauthorized access attempts and other unwanted traffic originating from the WAN.

You can also use filtering features to control which computers and other devices are allowed to access the network and to block specific types of traffic from the LAN to the WAN.

7.1.2 Device Filtering

Every network device has a unique **Media Access Control (MAC) address** that identifies it on the network. When MAC address filtering is enabled on the CODA60x1's firewall, you can create a list of devices identified by their MAC addresses and specify whether to:

- ▶ **Block** the devices on the list from accessing the CODA60x1 and the network. All other devices are allowed to access the network.

or

- ▶ **Allow** only the devices on the list to access the CODA60x1 and the network. All other devices are denied access.

7.1.3 Port Blocking

Port blocking is a method of controlling connections from devices on the LAN to devices on the WAN through specific services, protocols, or applications. The CODA60x1 allows you to block or allow traffic based on its destination port, preventing access to specified services or applications.

7.2 The Security: Firewall Screen

Use this screen to enable or disable firewall features and allow or block specific applications and protocols. You can select a firewall protection level from the predefined options or create a custom protection profile.

NOTE: To block specific ports, use the **Port Blocking** screen (see [The Security: IPv6 Inbound Firewall](#)).

Click **Security > Firewall Settings**. The following screen displays.
Figure: [The Security: Firewall Screen](#)

Firewall and parental control settings

Firewall
IPv6 Inbound
Port Blocking
Device Filter
VPN Passthrough

Firewall Settings

Protect your network from unauthorized access by using the firewall controls listed below.
Keep the default Minimum Security (Low) settings if you are unfamiliar with configuring firewall settings.

Firewall Level	Maximum Typical Minimum Custom
Minimum Security (Low): No application or traffic is blocked.	Allow (LAN-To-WAN): All Blocked: IDS enabled IDENT (port 113)
Ping From WAN	Allow Deny

Save Changes
Cancel
Help

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Security: Firewall Screen

Firewall Settings	
Firewall Level	Select the level of firewall protection to apply to your LAN. Details about the selected protection level are displayed below the buttons.
(Security Level)	These fields describe the specific protocols and applications that are permitted or blocked by the selected firewall security level. When you select Custom in the Firewall Level field, additional fields are displayed, allowing you to enable or disable specific firewall features: ▶ Entire Firewall: select ON to enable firewall security protection, or select OFF to disable it (not recommended).
Ping from WAN	Use this field to allow or block Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo requests received on the WAN interface. ▶ Select Allow to allow ping requests from the Internet to the WAN interface. - Select Deny to block ping requests from the Internet to the WAN interface.

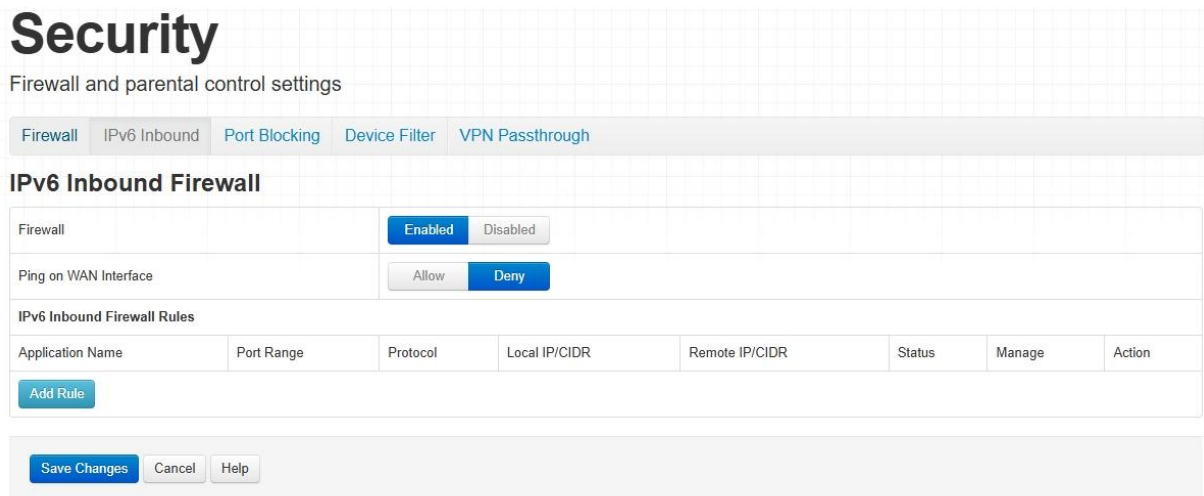
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

7.3 The Security: IPv6 Inbound Firewall

Use this screen to configure IPv6 Inbound Firewall.

Click **Security** > **IPv6 Inbound**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Security: IPv6 Inbound Firewall Screen



Security
Firewall and parental control settings

Firewall IPv6 Inbound Port Blocking Device Filter VPN Passthrough

IPv6 Inbound Firewall

Firewall

Ping on WAN Interface

IPv6 Inbound Firewall Rules

Application Name	Port Range	Protocol	Local IP/CIDR	Remote IP/CIDR	Status	Manage	Action
Add Rule							

Figure :The Security: IPv6 Inbound Firewall Screen

Add a rule for IPv6 Inbound Firewall

Common Application	-SERVICES- ▼
Application Name	
Protocol	UDP ▼
Port Range	~
Local IP/CIDR	Any Specific
Remote IP/CIDR	Any Specific
Rule Status	ON OFF

Apply

Close

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table : The Security: IPv6 Inbound Firewall Screen

IPv6 Inbound Firewall	
Firewall	Use this field to enable or disable the IPv6 Inbound Firewall. ▶ Select Enabled to enable the IPv6 Inbound Firewall. ▶ Select Disabled to disable the IPv6 Inbound Firewall.
Ping on WAN Interface	Use this field to allow or block Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo requests received on the WAN interface. ▶ Select Allow to allow ICMP echo requests from the Internet to the WAN interface. ▶ Select Deny to block ICMP echo requests from the Internet to the WAN interface. When Deny is selected, ICMP echo requests received on the WAN interface are silently discarded.
IPv6 Inbound Firewall Rules	
Add Rule	Click Add Rule to add an IPv6 Inbound Firewall rule.
Add a rule for IPv6 Inbound Firewall	
Common Application	Use this field to select the application for which you want to create a port blocking rule, if desired.

Application Name	Displays the name you assigned to the blocking rule when you created it.
Protocol	Use this field to specify the protocol or protocols to which the blocking rule applies: ▶ Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) ▶ User Datagram Protocol (UDP) ▶ Both TCP and UDP (TCP/UDP)
Port Range	Displays the starting and ending port numbers to which this blocking rule applies.
Local IP/CIDR	Use this field to specify the local IP address or IP address range to which the inbound filter rule applies. ▶ Select Any to apply the rule to any IP address on the LAN. ▶ Select Specific to specify an IP address for the rule.
Remote IP/CIDR	Use this field to specify the remote IP address or IP address range to which the inbound filter rule applies. ▶ Select Any to apply the rule to any IP address on the WAN. ▶ Select Specific to specify an IP address for the rule.
Rule Status	Use this field to enable or disable the filtering rule. ▶ Select ON to activate the rule. Matching traffic is blocked. ▶ Select OFF to deactivate the rule. Matching traffic is allowed.

7.4 The Security: Port Blocking

Port blocking is used to block outbound traffic from specific computers on the internal network when the traffic is destined for specific ports or port ranges.

Use this screen to configure port blocking settings.

Click **Security > Port Blocking**. The following screen displays.

Figure: [The Security: Port Blocking Screen](#)

Firewall and parental control settings

[Firewall](#)
[IPv6 Inbound](#)
[Port Blocking](#)
[Device Filter](#)
[VPN Passthrough](#)

Port Blocking

Port blocking is used to block certain outbound traffic which is destined to specific target port or port range from specific computers in the internal network.

Managed Services

Filter Enabled	<input checked="" type="button" value="Enabled"/> Disabled						
Application Name	Protocol	Port Range	Managed Weekdays	Managed Time	Status	Manage	Action
Add Managed Service							

Trusted PC List

Application Name	IP Address	Status	Manage	Action
Add Trusted Device				

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table : The Security: Port Blocking Screen

Managed Service	
Filter Enabled	Use this field to turn port blocking on or off. ▶ Select Enabled to turn port blocking on. ▶ Select Disabled to turn port blocking off.
Application Name	Displays the name you assigned to the blocking rule when you created it.
Protocol	Use this field to specify the protocol or protocols to which the blocking rule applies: ▶ Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) ▶ User Datagram Protocol (UDP) ▶ Both TCP and UDP (TCP/UDP)
Port Range	Displays the start and end port for which this blocking rule applies.
Managed Weekdays	Displays the days of the week on which this rule applies.
Managed Time	Displays the start (From) and end (To) times of the period during which this rule applies on the specified Managed Weekdays .
Status	Displays whether the blocking rule is currently active (Enabled) or inactive (no status is displayed).

Managed	Click Manage to make changes to a blocking rule (see Adding or Editing a Port Blocking Rule).
Action	Click Remove to delete a rule from the CODA60x1.
Add Managed Service	Click this button to add a new port blocking rule (see Adding or Editing a Port Blocking Rule).
Trusted PC List	
Host Name	Displays the arbitrary name assigned to each trusted PC.
IP Address	Displays the LAN IP address of each trusted PC.
Status	Displays whether the device is currently trusted (Enabled) or untrusted (Disabled).
Manage	Click Manage to modify the trusted device rule.
Action	Click Delete to remove the trusted device rule.
Add Trusted Device	Click this button to create a new trusted device rule.
Save Changes	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Help	Click this to see information about the fields in this screen.

7.4.1 Adding or Editing a Port Blocking Rule

- ▶ To add a new port blocking rule, click **Add Managed Service** on the **Security > Port Blocking** screen.
- ▶ To edit an existing port blocking rule, locate the rule on the **Security > Port Blocking** screen and click its **Manage** button.

NOTE: Make sure **Enabled** is selected on the **Security > Port Blocking** screen before adding or editing port blocking rules.

The following screen displays.

Figure: The Security: Port Blocking Add/Edit Screen

Manage Device

Application Name

Protocol

TCP

Port Range

 ~

Rule Status

Enabled

Disabled

Manage All Day

YES

NO

Apply

Close

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 38: The Security: Port Blocking Add/Edit Screen

Manage Device	
Application Name	Enter a name for the application for which you want to create the rule. NOTE: This name is arbitrary and does not affect the functionality of the rule.
Protocol	Use this field to specify the protocol or protocols to which the port blocking rule applies: ▶ Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) ▶ User Datagram Protocol (UDP) ▶ Both TCP and UDP (TCP/UDP). NOTE: If in doubt, leave this field at its default setting.
Port Range	Use these fields to specify the start and end ports to which this filtering rule applies. Traffic destined for these ports will be blocked. Enter the start port number in the first field and the end port number in the second field. To specify a single port, enter the same port number in both fields.

Rule Status	Use this field to enable or disable the filtering rule. ▶ Select Enabled to activate the rule. Matching traffic is blocked. ▶ Select Disabled to deactivate the rule. Matching traffic is allowed.
Manage All Day	Use this field to specify whether the filtering rule should apply at all times or only during specified days and times. ▶ Select YES to apply the rule at all times. ▶ Select NO to apply the rule only during specified days and times. When NO is selected, additional fields are displayed, allowing you to specify when the rule should be applied. Use the Managed Weekdays fields to specify the days on which the rule should be applied. A red background indicates that the rule is active on that day and matching traffic will be blocked. A green background indicates that the rule is inactive on that day and matching traffic will not be blocked. Click a day to toggle the rule on or off for that day. Use the Manage Time Start fields to specify the time period during which the rule should be applied. Enter the start time in the From fields and the end time in the To fields, using 24-hour notation.
Apply	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Close	Click this button to return to the Port Blocking screen without saving your changes to the rule.

7.4.2 Adding or Editing a Port Blocking Trusted Device Rule

- ▶ To add a new trusted device rule, click **Add Trusted PC** in the **Security > Port Blocking** screen.
- ▶ To edit an existing trusted device rule, locate the rule in the **Security > Port Blocking** screen and click its **Manage** button.

The following screen displays.

Figure: The Security: Port Blocking Trusted Device Add/Edit Screen

Host Name	
IP Address	
Rule Status	☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Security: Port Blocking Trusted Device Add/Edit Screen

Trust Manage Device	
Host Name	Enter a name to identify the device.
IP Address	Enter the local IP address of the device.
Rule Status	Use this field to enable or disable the trusted device rule. ▶ Select Enabled to activate the trusted device rule. ▶ Select Disabled to deactivate the trusted device rule.
Apply	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Close	Click this button to return to the Port Blocking screen without saving your changes to the rule.

7.5 The Security: Device Filter Screen

Use this screen to configure Media Access Control (MAC) address filtering and IP filtering for network traffic on the LAN.

NOTE: To configure MAC address filtering on the wireless network, see [The Wireless Access Control Screen](#).

Click **Security** > **Device Filter**. The following screen displays.

Figure 50: The Security: Device Filter Screen

Firewall and parental control settings

Firewall
IPv6 Inbound
Port Blocking
Device Filter
VPN Passthrough

Device Filter

You can block/allow the network access for specified devices here

Connected Devices
Show

Host Name	IP Address	MAC Address	Type	Interface	Status	Action
-----------	------------	-------------	------	-----------	--------	--------

Managed Devices

Block Rules
Allow All
Allow Listed
Block Listed

Host Name	MAC Address	Managed Weekdays	Managed Time	Action
-----------	-------------	------------------	--------------	--------

Add Managed Device

Save Changes
Cancel
Help

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Security: Device Filter Screen

Connected Devices	
Show	Click this to load the Connected Devices list.
Refresh	Click this to reload the Connected Devices list.
Host Name	Displays the name of each network device connected to the LAN.
IP Address	Displays the IP address of each network device connected to the LAN.
MAC Address	Displays the Media Access Control (MAC) address of each network device connected to the LAN.
Type	Displays whether the device's IP address was assigned by DHCP (DHCP-IP) or is self-assigned .
Interface	Displays the name of the interface to which the relevant device is connected.
Status	Displays whether the connected device is active.
Action	- Click Add to make changes to the device's filtering status; see Adding or Editing a Managed Device for information on the screen that displays. - Click Clear to remove the device from the list.
Managed Devices	

Block Rules	Use these options to control access for the devices listed: ▶ Select Allow All to ignore the Managed Devices list and let all devices connect to the CODA60x1. ▶ Select Allow Listed to permit only devices you added to the Managed Devices list to access the CODA60x1 and the network. All other devices are denied access. ▶ Select Block Listed to permit all devices except those you added to the Managed Devices list to access the CODA60x1 and the network. The specified devices are denied access
Host Name	Displays the name of each network device in the list.
MAC Address	Displays the Media Access Control (MAC) address of each network device in the list.
Managed Weekdays	Displays the days of the week on which the device is managed.
Managed Time	Displays the start (From) and end (To) times of the period during which the device is managed on the specified Managed Weekdays .
Action	Click Manage to make changes to a managed device rule (see Adding or Editing a Managed Device).
Save Changes	Click this to save your changes to the fields in this screen.
Add Managed Device	Click this to add a new managed device rule (see Adding or Editing a Managed Device).
Help	Click this to see information about the fields in this screen.

7.5.1 Adding or Editing a Managed Device

- ▶ To add a new managed LAN device, click **Add Managed Device** in the **Security > Device Filter** screen.
- ▶ To edit an existing managed LAN device, locate the device in the **Security > Device Filter** screen and click its **Add** button.
- ▶ To add a new managed wireless network device, click **Add Managed Device** in the **Wireless > Access Control** screen.
- ▶ To edit an existing managed wireless network device, locate the device in the **Wireless > Access Control** screen and click its **Manage** button.

The following screen displays.

Figure: The Security: Device Filter Add/Edit Screen

Manage Device

Host Name

MAC Address

00:00:00:00:00:00

Device Managed

YES

NO

Manage All Day

YES

NO

Apply

Close

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Security: Device Filter Add/Edit Screen

Manage Device	
Host Name	If you are managing a device that already connected via the LAN, this field displays the device's name. Alternatively, if you are managing a device that is not connected via the LAN, you can enter its name here if you know it.
MAC Address	If you are managing a device that already connected via the LAN, this field displays the device's MAC (Media Access Control) address. Alternatively, if you are managing a device that is not connected via the LAN, you can enter its MAC address here if you know it.
Device Managed	Use this field to define whether the device should have its access privileges filtered or not. ▶ Click Yes to filter the device's access privileges. ▶ Click No not to filter the device's access privileges. When a device is not being managed, the Manage All Day field, and related fields, do not display.
Manage All Day	Use this field to specify whether the filtering rule should apply at all times or only during specified days and times. ▶ Select YES to apply the rule at all times. ▶ Select NO to apply the rule only during specified days and times. When NO is selected, additional fields are displayed, allowing you to specify when the rule should be

	applied. Use the Managed Weekdays fields to specify the days on which the rule should be applied. A red background indicates that the rule is active on that day and matching traffic will be blocked. A green background indicates that the rule is inactive on that day and matching traffic will not be blocked. Click a day to toggle the rule on or off for that day. Use the Manage Time Start fields to specify the time period during which the rule should be applied. Enter the start time in the From fields and the end time in the To fields, using 24-hour notation.
Apply	Click this to save your changes to the fields in this screen.
Close	Click this to return to the Device Filter screen without saving your changes to the rule.

7.6 VPN Passthrough

Use this screen to enable or disable VPN Passthrough for **IPSec**, **PPTP**, and **L2TP** VPN connections.

VPN Passthrough allows VPN traffic from devices on the LAN to pass through the CODA60x1 and establish a VPN connection to a remote VPN server over the WAN.

The CODA60x1 supports the following VPN Passthrough protocols:

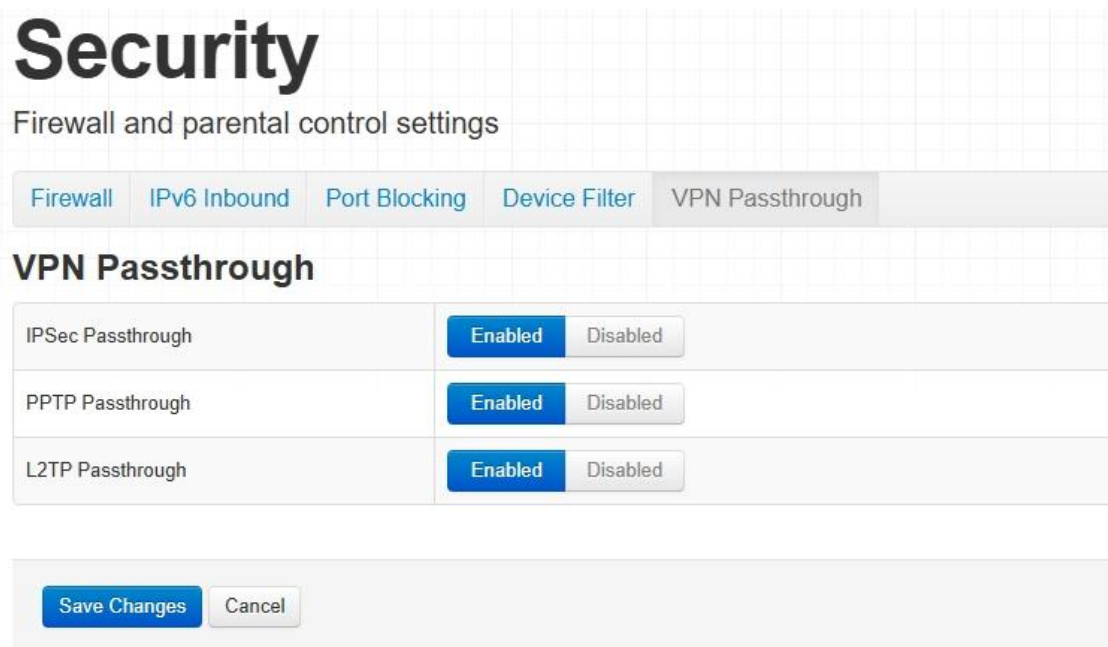
- ▶ **IPSec Passthrough:** Allows IPSec VPN traffic to pass through the CODA60x1.
- ▶ **PPTP Passthrough:** Allows Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) VPN traffic to pass through the CODA60x1.
- ▶ **L2TP Passthrough:** Allows Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) VPN traffic to pass through the CODA60x1.

Note: VPN Passthrough allows LAN devices to establish VPN connections through the CODA60x1; it does not provide VPN server or VPN client functionality on the CODA60x1.

Click **Security** > **VPN Passthrough**. The following screen

displays.

Figure: The Security: VPN Passthrough Screen



Security

Firewall and parental control settings

Firewall IPv6 Inbound Port Blocking Device Filter VPN Passthrough

VPN Passthrough

IPSec Passthrough	Enabled Disabled
PPTP Passthrough	Enabled Disabled
L2TP Passthrough	Enabled Disabled

Save Changes Cancel

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Security: VPN Passthrough

VPN Passthrough	
IPSec Passthrough	▶ Select Enable to allow IPSec VPN traffic from devices on the LAN to pass through the CODA60x1. ▶ Select Disable to block IPSec VPN passthrough.
PPTP Passthrough	▶ Select Enable to allow Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) VPN traffic from devices on the LAN to pass through the CODA60x1. ▶ Select Disable to block PPTP VPN passthrough.
L2TP Passthrough	▶ Select Enable to allow Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) VPN traffic from devices on the LAN to pass through the CODA60x1. ▶ Select Disable to block L2TP VPN passthrough.
Save Changes	Click this to save your changes to the fields in this screen.

8

Advanced

This chapter describes the screens that display when you click **Advanced** in the toolbar. It contains the following sections:

- ▶ [Advanced Overview](#)
- ▶ [The Advanced: Switch Setup](#)
- ▶ [The Advanced: DDNS](#)
- ▶ [The Advanced: Static Route](#)
- ▶ [The Advanced: Device Location](#)

8.1 Advanced Overview

This section describes some of the concepts related to the **Advanced** screens.

8.2 The Advanced: Switch Setup Screen

Use this screen to see information about the data rate and flow of each of the CODA60x1's **LAN** ports, and to activate or deactivate each port.

Click **Advanced** > **Switch Setup**. The following screen displays.

Figure: [The Advanced: Switch Setup Screen](#)

Advanced

Advanced settings for the gateway

Switch Setup **DDNS** Static Route Device Location

Switch Control

This page displays the speed/duplex/enable status of each switch port

Port ID	Config	Speed/Duplex	Enable
1 (2.5G) Unlinked	Auto Negotiation	-- / --	<input checked="" type="button" value="ON"/> OFF
2 (2.5G) Linked	Auto Negotiation	(2.5G) / Full	<input checked="" type="button" value="ON"/> OFF
3 (10G) Unlinked	Auto Negotiation	-- / --	<input checked="" type="button" value="ON"/> OFF
4 (10G) Unlinked	Auto Negotiation	-- / --	<input checked="" type="button" value="ON"/> OFF

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Advanced: Switch Setup Screen

Switch Control	
Port	This displays the physical LAN port number.
Speed	This displays the maximum achievable data speed in megabits per second (Mbps).
Duplex	▶ This displays Full when data can flow between the CODA60x1 and the connected device in both directions simultaneously. ▶ This displays Half when data can flow between the CODA60x1 and the connected device in only one direction at a time.
Enable	▶ Select ON to enable communications between the CODA60x1 and devices connected to the port. ▶ Select OFF to disable communications between the CODA60x1 and devices connected to the port.
Save Changes	Click this to save your changes to the fields in this screen.
Cancel	Click this to return the fields in this screen to their last-saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this to see information about the fields in this screen.

8.3 The Advanced: DDNS

Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) allows you to associate a hostname with the CODA60x1's public IP address.

When DDNS is enabled, the CODA60x1 automatically updates the DDNS service whenever its public IP address changes. This allows you to use a consistent hostname to access services or devices on your network without needing to know the current public IP address.

DDNS is particularly useful when your Internet service provider assigns a dynamic public IP address.

Use this screen to configure the CODA60x1's DDNS settings.

Click **Advanced** > **DDNS**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Advanced: DDNS Settings Screen

Advanced

Advanced settings for the gateway

Switch Setup DDNS Static Route Device Location

DDNS Settings

Configure this page to enable the router to work as a Dynamic DNS client

Enable DDNS	ON <input checked="" type="button" value="OFF"/>
Service Provider	dyndns@dyndns.org ▼
Username	
Password	
Host Name	
Force Update Interval	1 week ▼

Save Changes

Cancel

Help

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Advanced: Switch Setup Screen

DDNS Settings	
Enable DDNS	Select Enabled to enable DDNS, or select Disabled to disable DDNS.
Service Provider	Select the DDNS service provider that you want to use.
Username	Enter the username for your DDNS service account.
Password	Enter the password for your DDNS service account.
Host Name	Enter the hostname registered with your DDNS service provider.
Force Update Interval	Select the interval at which the CODA60x1 should force an update to the DDNS service.

8.4 The Advanced: Static Route

A static route is a manually configured routing rule that specifies how traffic destined for a particular network or subnet should be forwarded. Unlike dynamic routing, static routes do not change automatically based on network conditions.

Use this screen to configure static routes on the CODA60x1. You can specify the destination network, subnet mask, gateway, and interface to define the path that traffic should take.

Static routes are useful when devices on the LAN need to communicate with another network or subnet through a specific router or gateway. For example, you can configure a static route when a downstream router provides access to a separate private network.

Click **Advanced > Static Route**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Advanced: Static Route Settings Screen

Advanced settings for the gateway

Switch Setup DDNS Static Route **Device Location**

Static Route

You can add/edit/delete the static route settings in this page. The current configuration is shown below, click Manage button to edit

Name	Destination IP	Gateway IP Address	Active	Manage	Action
------	----------------	--------------------	--------	--------	--------

Save Changes Add Help

Static Route

Name	
Destination IP	
Gateway IP Address	
Enable	☒ ON ☐ OFF

Apply Close

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Advanced: Static Route

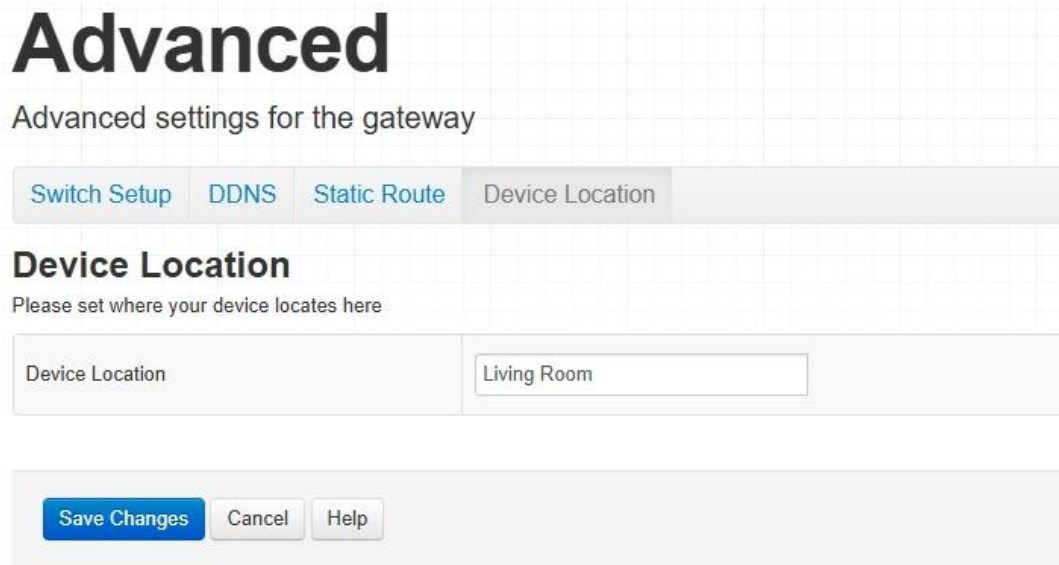
Static Route Settings	
Name	Enter a name to identify the static route.
Destination IP	Enter the IP address of the destination network or host to which the static route applies.
Gateway IP Address	Enter the IP address of the gateway through which traffic to the destination network or host is forwarded.
Enable	Select ON to enable the static route, or OFF to disable it.

8.5 The Advanced: Device Location

Use this screen you can set where your device locates. This will help to optimize the network quality if more than one extender is connected,

Click **Advanced > Device Location**. The following screen displays.

Figure: The Advanced: Device Location Screen



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table: The Advanced: Device Location Screen

Device Location	
Device Location	Enter the location of the device.
Save	Click this button to save your changes to the fields on this screen.
Cancel	Click this button to restore the fields on this screen to their last-saved values without saving your changes.
Help	Click this button to view information about the fields on this screen.

9

Troubleshooting

Use this section to solve common problems with the CODA60x1 and your network. It contains the following sections:

- ▶ [The LED doesn't turn on](#)
- ▶ [The LED does not Display as Expected](#)
- ▶ [I Forgot the CODA60x1's Admin Username or Password](#)
- ▶ [I Cannot Access the CODA60x1 or the Internet](#)
- ▶ [I Cannot Connect My Wireless Device](#)

Problem: **The LED doesn't turn on**

The CODA60x1 is not receiving power, or there is a fault with the device.

- 1** Ensure that you are using the correct power adaptor.



Using a power adaptor other than the one that came with your CODA60x1Q can damage the CODA60x1.

- 2** Ensure that the power adaptor is connected to the CODA60x1 and the wall socket (or other power source) correctly.
- 3** Ensure that the power source is functioning correctly. Replace any broken fuses or reset any tripped circuit breakers.
- 4** Disconnect and re-connect the power adaptor to the power source and the CODA60x1.
- 5** If none of the above steps solve the problem, consult your vendor.

Problem: The LED does not Display as Expected

- 1 Ensure that you understand the LED's normal behavior (see [LEDs](#)).
- 2 Check your network's hardware connections, and that the CODA60x1's LEDs display correctly (see [LEDs](#)).
- 3 Disconnect and re-connect the power adaptor to the CODA60x1.
- 4 If none of the above steps solve the problem, consult your vendor.

Problem: I Forgot the CODA60x1's Admin Username or Password

The default username is cusadmin, and the password is the same as the password you configured for the wireless network in the EasyConnect setup wizard (see [EasyConnect](#)).

Problem: I Cannot Access the CODA60x1 or the Internet

- 1 Ensure that you are using the correct IP address for the CODA60x1.
- 2 Check your network's hardware connections, and that the CODA60x1's LEDs display correctly (see [LEDs](#)).
- 3 Make sure that your computer is on the same subnet as the CODA60x1; see [IP Address Setup](#).
- 4 If the above steps do not work, you need to reset the CODA60x1. See [Resetting the CODA60x1](#). All user-configured data is lost, and the CODA60x1 is returned to its default settings. If you previously backed-up a more recent version your CODA60x1's settings, you can now upload them to the CODA60x1; see [The Admin: Backup Screen](#).
- 5 If the problem persists, contact your vendor.

Problem: I Cannot Connect My Wireless Device

- 1 Ensure that your wireless client device is functioning properly, and is configured correctly. See the wireless client's documentation if unsure.
- 2 Ensure that the wireless client is within the CODA60x1's radio coverage area. Bear in mind that physical obstructions (walls, floors, trees, etc.) and electrical interference (other radio transmitters, microwave ovens, etc) reduce your CODA60x1's signal quality and coverage area.

- 3** Ensure that the CODA60x1 and the wireless client are set to use the same wireless mode, SSID and security settings (see [The Wireless Basic Settings Screen](#) and [The WPS & Security Screen](#)).
- 4** Re-enter any security credentials (WEP keys, WPA(2)-PSK password, or WPS PIN).
- 5** If you are using WPS's PBC (push-button configuration) feature, ensure that you are pressing the button on the CODA60x1 and the button on the wireless client within 2 minutes of one another.

10

Statements and Warnings

Federal Communication Commission Interference Statement



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 residential installation. 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. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or 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 of the following measures:

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

FCC Caution: Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

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

- (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- (2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This device is restricted for indoor use.

FCC regulations restrict the operation of this device to indoor use only. FCC regulations restrict the operation of this device to indoor use only.

The operation of this device is prohibited on oil platforms, cars, trains, boats, and aircraft, except that operation of this device is permitted in large aircraft while flying above 10,000 feet.

Operation of transmitters in the 5.925-7.125 GHz band is prohibited for control of or Communications with unmanned aircraft systems.

IMPORTANT NOTE:**FCC Radiation Exposure Statement:**

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 27cm between the radiator & your body.

FCC regulations restrict the operation of this device to indoor use only.

Output of the external power source shall comply with ES1 and PS2 requirements, output rating 12 Vdc, minimum 5A with minimum rated ambient temperature 40°C and evaluated in accordance to IEC 60950-1 and/or IEC 62368-1.

Ensure to connect the power cord of power adapter to a socket-outlet with earthing connection. La sortie de la source d'alimentation externe doit être conforme aux exigences ES1 et PS2, avec une puissance de sortie de 12 Vcc, un minimum de 5A et une température ambiante nominale minimale de 40°C et évaluée conformément à la norme IEC 60950-1 et/ou IEC 62368-1.

Assurez-vous de connecter le bloc d'alimentation à une prise de courant avec mise à la terre.

Industry Canada statement:

This device contains licence-exempt transmitter(s)/receiver(s) that comply with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada's licence-exempt RSS(s). Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause interference.
- (2) This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Cet appareil contient des émetteurs / récepteurs exempts de licence qui sont conformes au (x) RSS (s) exemptés de licence d'Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada. L'opération est soumise aux deux conditions suivantes:

- (1) Cet appareil ne doit pas provoquer d'interférences.
- (2) Cet appareil doit accepter toute interférence, y compris les interférences susceptibles de provoquer un fonctionnement indésirable de l'appareil.

The device for operation in the band 5150–5250 MHz is only for indoor use to reduce the potential for harmful interference to co-channel mobile satellite systems.

les dispositifs fonctionnant dans la bande 5150-5250 MHz sont réservés uniquement pour une utilisation à l'intérieur afin de réduire les risques de brouillage préjudiciable aux systèmes de satellites mobiles utilisant les mêmes canaux.

Devices shall not be used for control of or communications with unmanned aircraft systems.

Les appareils ne doivent pas être utilisés pour contrôler ou communiquer avec des systèmes d'aéronefs sans pilote.

Devices shall not be used on oil platforms.

Les appareils ne doivent pas être utilisés sur les plates-formes pétrolières.

Devices shall not be used on aircraft, except for the low-power indoor access points, indoor subordinate devices, low-power client devices, and very low-power devices operating in the 5925-6425 MHz band, that may be used on large aircraft as defined in the Canadian Aviation Regulations, while flying above 3,048 metres (10,000 feet).

Les appareils ne doivent pas être utilisés sur les avions, à l'exception des points d'accès intérieure à faible puissance, des dispositifs subordonnés intérieurs, des dispositifs clients de faible puissance et des dispositifs de très faible puissance fonctionnant dans la bande 5925-6425 MHz, qui peut être utilisée sur de grands avions tel que défini dans la réglementation de l'aviation canadienne, tout en volant au-dessus de 3 048 mètres (10 000 pieds).

Devices shall not be used on automobiles.

Les appareils ne doivent pas être utilisés sur les automobiles.

Devices shall not be used on trains.

Les appareils ne doivent pas être utilisés dans les trains.

IC Statement

Devices shall not be used on maritime vessels.

Les appareils ne doivent pas être utilisés sur les navires maritimes.

Operation shall be limited to indoor use only.

Le fonctionnement doit être limité à une utilisation en intérieur uniquement.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

IC Radiation Exposure Statement:

This equipment complies with IC RSS-102 radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance IC 32cm between the radiator & your body.

Cet équipement est conforme aux limites d'exposition aux rayonnements IC établies pour un environnement non contrôlé. Cet équipement doit être installé et utilisé avec un minimum de IC 32cm de distance entre la source de rayonnement et votre corps.

For indoor use only.

Pour une utilisation en intérieur uniquement.

(Applicable to CODA6021U/ CODA6021)

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