

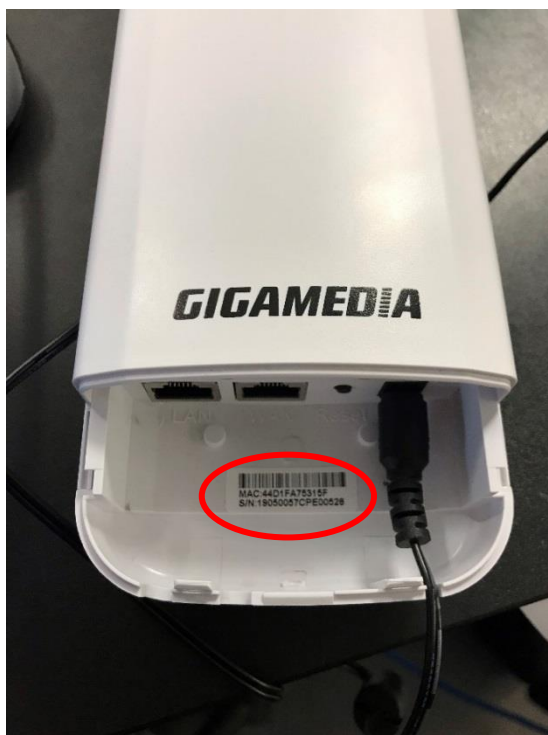
GGM WAPEXT24

How to create a Wifi Bridge in Manual Mode



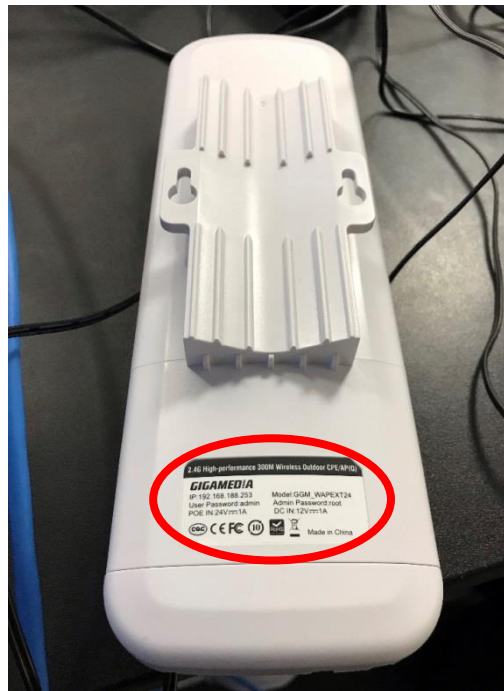
What you need to know before you start:

Each terminal has a unique LAN MAC address, it is indicated on the terminal label:



But it also has a factory IP address noted on the back label also indicating the model of the terminal and the original password.

We will eventually need the password "admin" for our manipulations :

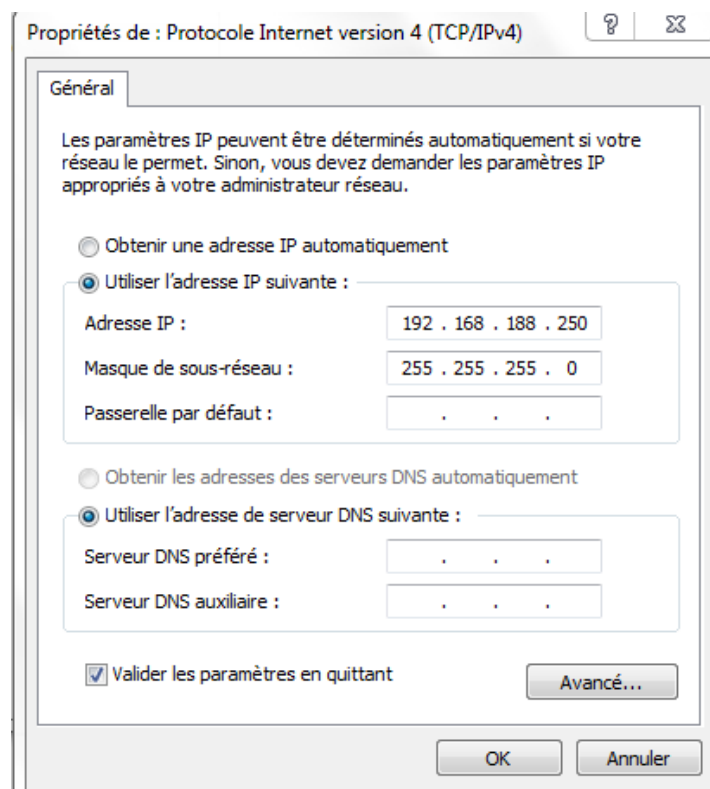


Once noted this information we will be able to configure your network to access the settings of your terminals via the web interface.

Go to your "Network and Sharing Center" on your computer -> "Change Card Settings"

Right click on the LAN network card (Local Area Connection) -> Properties -> Double click Internet protocol version 4 (IPV4).

Then enter an different IP from the factory IP of the terminal in order to be in its "subnet":



Here is a concrete example, the subnet mask will be indicated by itself, do not forget to check the box "Validate settings when leaving" to save the changes.

Once your computer's LAN port is set up we will no longer need to touch your computer's settings.

You can now power your 2 Wi-Fi terminals (12V power supply)

Check that the SYS LED is green for each camera:



Once you have connected your terminals and check that the SYS indicator flashes in green, as a precaution we will reset the parameters of the default terminal (in case you have already made any changes), press and hold the reset button 10 Seconds then release, a red dot will turn on the screen until the appearance of a code "C007"



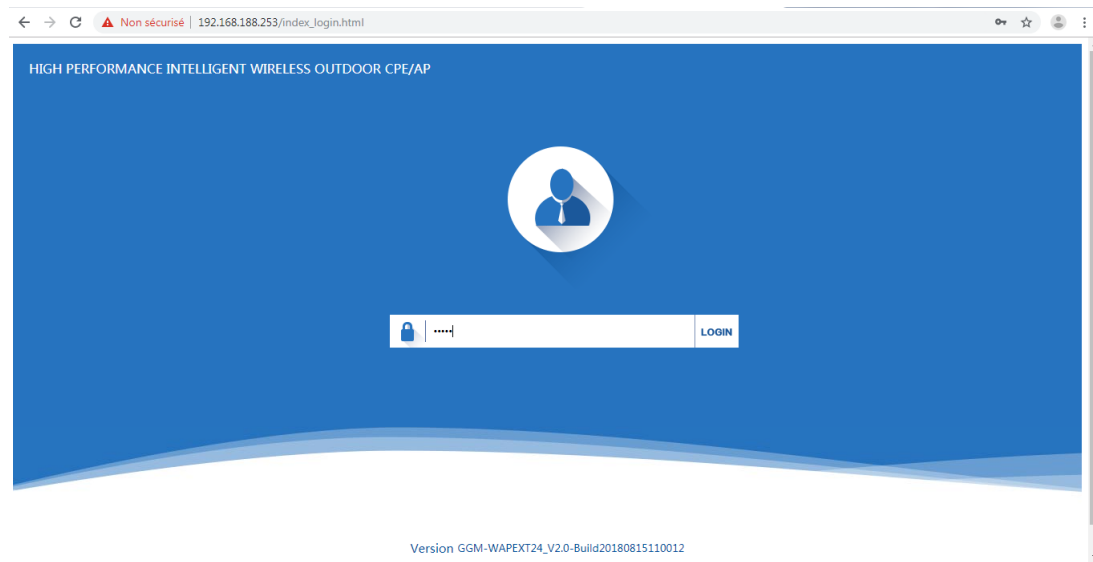
Then you just have to connect 1 AND 1 ONLY of your wifi terminals to the network to which your computer is connected, you can very well connect directly to your computer if it has a network port.



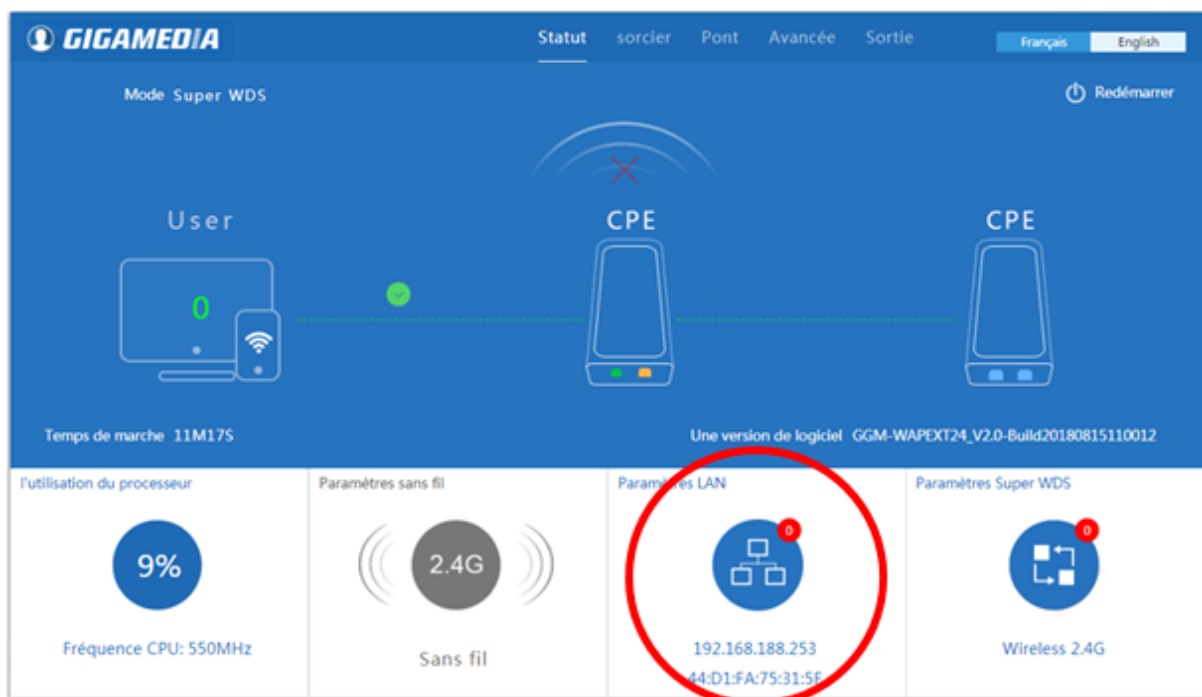
After a few moments, open an Browser page and enter the factory IP of your terminal that you have just connected to your network like this :

← → ↻ 192.168.188.253

You thus access the connection menu, the default password is « **admin** » :



Once connected you will arrive on the dashboard, we will start by giving a fixed IP to our terminal not belonging to any other equipment of the network:



Check that the MAC address indicated corresponds to that of your terminal before making any changes!

Here is an example: (CHANGE ONLY THE IP ADDRESS)

Note that it will be important to remember this information

Paramètres LAN

Type d'accès: IP statique

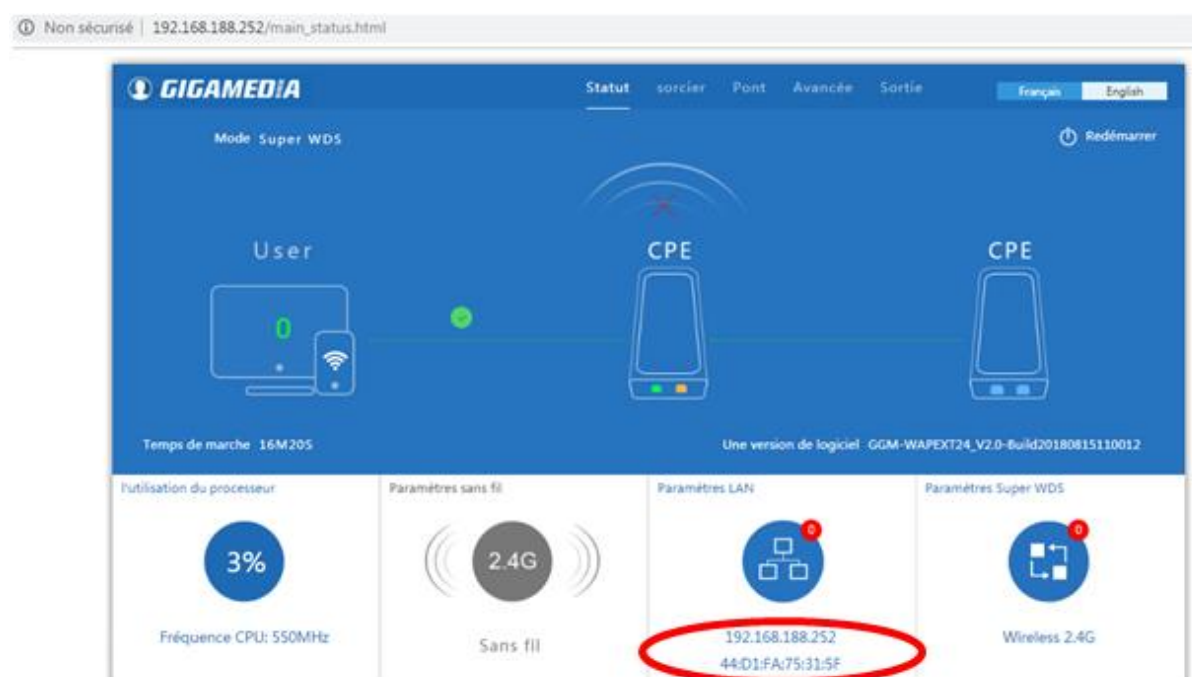
IP: 192.168.188.252

Masque: 255.255.255.0

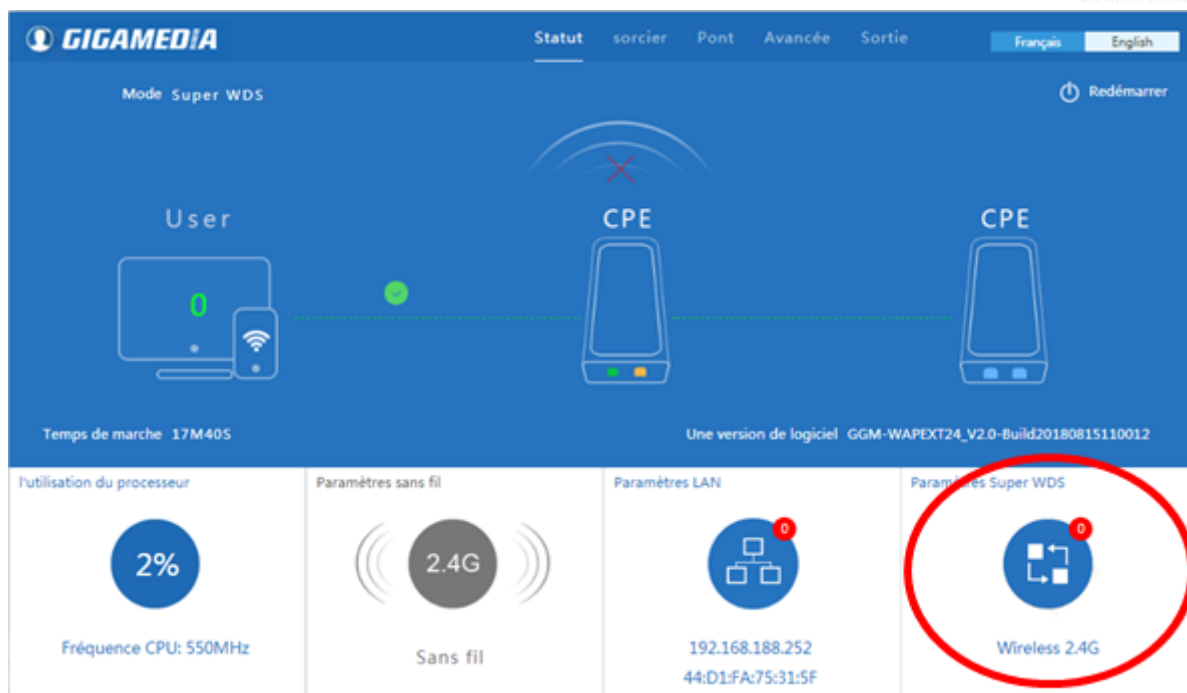
Gérer l'IP du serveur: 192.168.188.1

Appliquer

Once you have validated the settings you will automatically be returned to the login page, in fact you have been reconnected to the new link, since you have changed the IP, the URL of the wifi terminal also changes!



Then you can click on "Super WDS Settings":



In order to find it more easily later enter a name to the terminal, we can not yet completely configure it, we will activate its distribution by giving it a name:

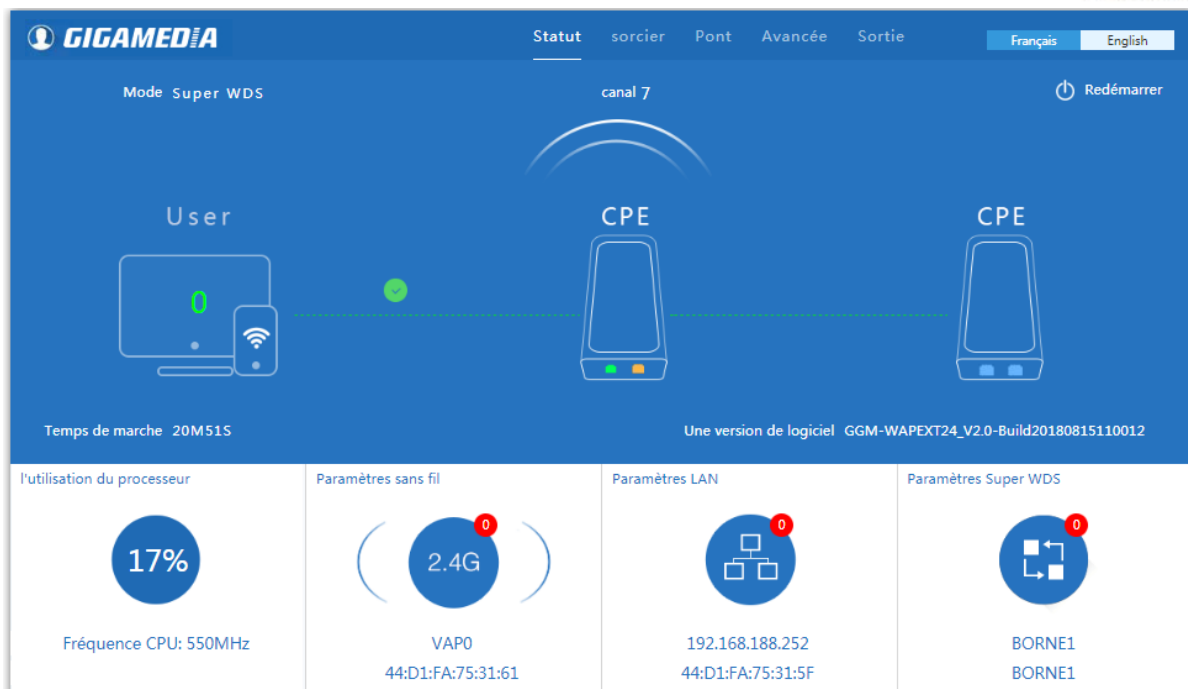
The only fields to edit have been surrounded

The screenshot shows the 'Super WDS' configuration page with the following sections and fields:

- Navigation:** paramètres WDS, Deuxième: LAN, Troisième: Terminé.
- Paramètres Super WDS:**
 - SSID:** BORNE1 (circled in red).
 - Largeur de bande:** 20MHz.
 - Canal:** * 2.442 GHz (Channel 7).
 - MAC1, MAC2, MAC3, MAC4:** Each has a 'Scan AP' button.
 - Cryptage:** Open.
- Information de Lieu:**
 - Nom:** BORNE1 (circled in red).
 - Emplacement AP:** BORNE1 (circled in red).
- Buttons:** Précédent, Suivant.

Then you can click "Next" "Next".

and note the following:



We have our terminal named BORNE1, with IP 192.168.188.252 and with MAC ADDRESS FOR BROADCAST 44:D1:FA:75:31:61

Once this is done we will do the same for the other wifi terminal, disconnect the wifi terminal of the network (no need to remove the power) and connect the other terminal and access it on the WEB interface.

The thing we are going to do on this equipment and that we have not done previously is to assign terminal 2 to terminal 1 and so create THE wifi bridge

You will select the TERMINAL1 that we have configured just before, **make sure that the name and the MAC address of DIFFUSION are the same as the one previously configured!**

BORNE1

44:D1:FA:75:31:61 Canal: 7

RSS: -21 dBm  Cryptage: Aucun

Click on « choice »

Once done, remember again the MAC address DIFFUSION, the 2nd terminal WIFI.

Disconnect from the network this 2nd terminal and reconnect with the first,

Once again we will give it the BORNE2 that we have just set:

BORNE2

44:D1:FA:75:31:58 Canal: 7

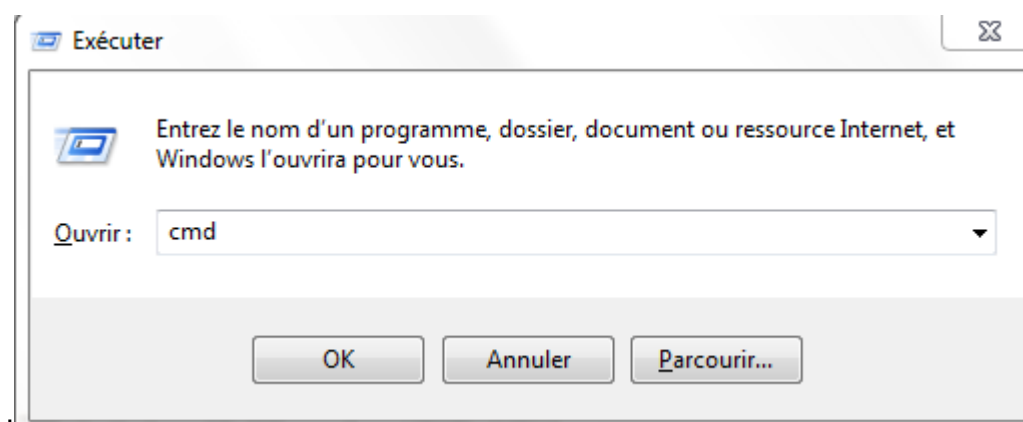
RSS: -16 dBm  Cryptage: Aucun

Once this is done, your terminals are powered, one is connected to the network on which your computer is located, and another terminal is just powered.

We will now test the proper functioning of the bridge.

Do not be connected to Wi-Fi on your computer.

If you are on Windows, press WINDOWS and then R once, then write "cmd" and enter



On the command prompt, "ping" to your terminals to know if we are well connected.

Logically the terminal connected directly to your network responds because you are on the same network:

```
Microsoft Windows [version 6.1.7601]
Copyright (c) 2009 Microsoft Corporation. Tous droits réservés.

>ping 192.168.188.252 -t

Envoi d'une requête 'Ping' 192.168.188.252 avec 32 octets de données :
Réponse de 192.168.188.252 : octets=32 temps<1ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.188.252 : octets=32 temps<1ms TTL=64
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Statistiques Ping pour 192.168.188.252:
    Paquets : envoyés = 7, reçus = 7, perdus = 0 (perte 0%),
Durée approximative des boucles en millisecondes :
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Moyenne = 0ms
Ctrl+C
^C
C:\Users\n.triquet>
```

Here we sent a signal to the terminal connected to our network, the -t allows to send it to infinity, if you want to interrupt the send CTRL + C.

So we have a signal, now do the same with the 2nd terminal which is itself powered by 12v and has no port connected:

```
C
ping 192.168.188.251 -t

Envoi d'une requête 'Ping' 192.168.188.251 avec 32 octets de données :
Réponse de 192.168.188.251 : octets=32 temps=4 ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.188.251 : octets=32 temps=2 ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.188.251 : octets=32 temps=5 ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.188.251 : octets=32 temps=7 ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.188.251 : octets=32 temps=7 ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.188.251 : octets=32 temps=3 ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.188.251 : octets=32 temps=3 ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.188.251 : octets=32 temps=4 ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.188.251 : octets=32 temps=2 ms TTL=64
Réponse de 192.168.188.251 : octets=32 temps=4 ms TTL=64

Statistiques Ping pour 192.168.188.251:
    Paquets : envoyés = 10, reçus = 10, perdus = 0 (perte 0%),
Durée approximative des boucles en millisecondes :
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 7ms, Moyenne = 4ms
Ctrl+C
^C
C:\Users\n.triquet>
```

It works, the Wi-Fi bridge is in place!