



Configuration Guide for

RAK LoRaWAN

Industrial Gateway

WisDevice Series

RAK7249/RAK7258

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31 PAGES



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1 Overview

This document describes in detail the functionality of the Web Management UI. The interface builds on top of OpenWRT and all gateway products of the RAK72xx line share it.

The document gives instructions on configuring WAN, the LoRa Packet Forwarder and Gateway MQTT Bridge. It explains how to do system-monitoring, update of the firmware and reset the device. Last, but not least it provides information on using the built-in LoRa Server.

This guide functions as reference for several products with similar functionality. Thus, some sections will apply to certain products and not others.

2 Gateway Start-up

Make sure all the antennas are connected before powering the Gateway.

For RAK7258 use the included adapter. RAK7249 comes with a PoE injector, which you need to connect to the grid on one side and to the Gateway on the other (Ethernet cable not included).

The Gateway comes configured in such a way that you can use either the Ethernet port or the Wi-Fi in AP mode to connect to the Management platform.

In both modes you can access the Management UI via a web browser pointing to the IP address of the Gateway (check your router DHCP list). Alternately, the IP Address (192.168.230.1) is preconfigured as the one to use for access to the device provided you are directly connected to it.

WiFi AP mode

By default the Gateway is configured to work in Access Point (AP) mode. It has the following parameters:

Wi-Fi

SSID: RAK72XX_XXXX (no password is required to connect via Wi-Fi)

Web UI

Connect via a browser to the IP address assigned to the gateway, which is 192.168.230.1 by default. You should see the login window in Figure 1. Use the credentials below:

UI user: root

UI password: root



Figure 1 | Login window

WAN port (DHCP IP) mode

Connect the Ethernet cable to the port marked “ETH” and the other end to your Router. Use the same credentials for the Web UI as for AP mode.

3 Web Management Platform

After you have entered the correct credentials, you can start exploring the configuration and monitoring interface of the RAK LoRa Gateway.

3.1 Status

This is where statistics about the Gateway behavior can be monitored in real time.

3.1.1 Overview

Upon logging in the browser displays the page in Figure 2.

The following are the parts of the Overview window:

Received:

Shows the total number of uplink LoRa messages received by the gateway.

Transmitted:

Shows the total number of downlink LoRa message sent by the gateway.

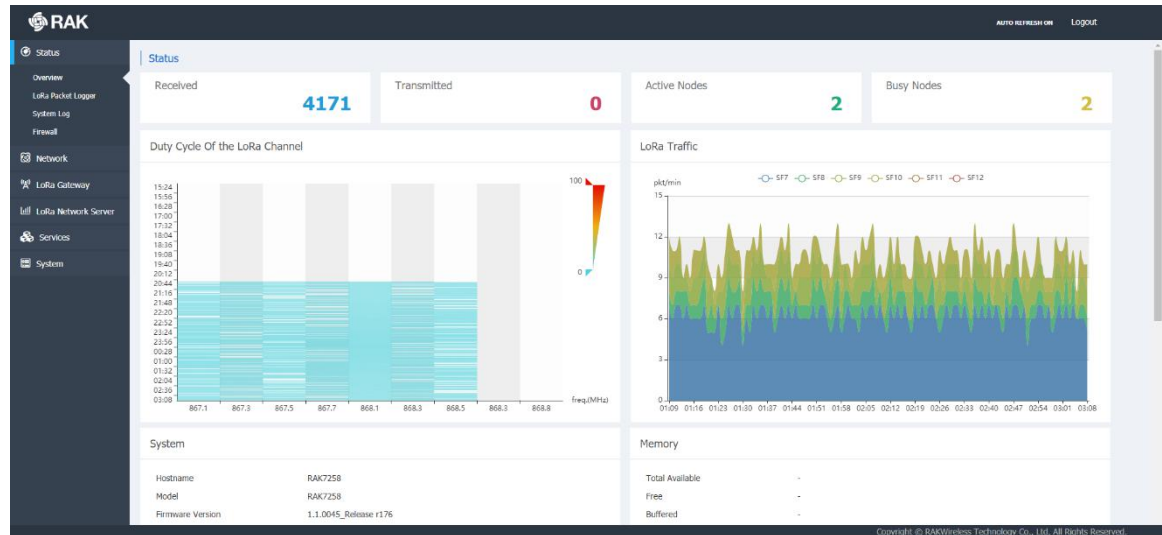


Figure 1 | Status Overview page

Active Nodes:

Shows the number of active LoRa nodes within the LoRa gateway coverage (those that have sent no data for more than 10 min are discarded from the count).

Busy Nodes:

Shows the number of busy nodes within the LoRa gateway coverage (nodes with an average message spacing of less than 60s).

Duty Cycle of the LoRa Channel

The graph represents the Duty Cycle load by frequency channel (Data is kept for the last 12 hours). The minimum resolution along the time axis is 60s. Each value is an average over 60s. The values are color code – green to red, low to high.

LoRa Traffic:

The graph shows the packet per minute rate as a function of time. Above the image, one can see the color-coding of the different Spreading Factors, where the actual height of the values is a sum of all the packets over all spreading factors for the time sample.

Additionally you have sub-windows displaying the System, Memory, LoRa Network Server, Network (WAN), Cellular, and Wi-Fi information. Those have their separate sections and will be discussed in detail further down.

3.1.2 LoRaWAN Packet Logger

This is where a log of the LoRa messages is shown in real time. There are several options for filtering as well as the possibility to download the statistics in a file. Additionally there is a summary (Total, Uplink, and Downlink), below the filter fields.

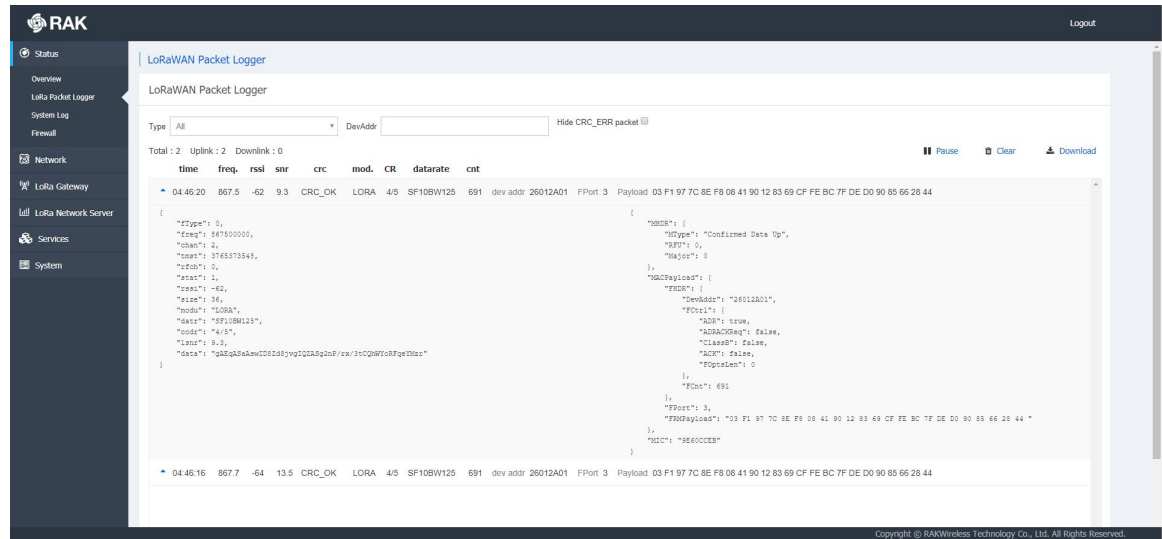


Figure 2 | LoRa Packet Logger page

The user can choose to filter the packets by one of the following:

Type:

Filter by message type. By default ALL messages are displayed, where possible options are: Join Request/Accept, Unconfirmed Data Up/Down, and Confirmed Data Up/Down

DevAddr:

Filter messages based on the Device Address in order to single out a node.

Hide CRC_ERR packet:

This check box hides messages that are corrupted in some way and will not be forwarded.

The buttons for Pause/Play, Clear and Download of the data are in the top right over the list.

If the user clicks on a given packet the window is expanded detailed information about the contents of the message is displayed

3.1.3 System Log

The complete system log. It is useful mainly for debugging purposes.

3.1.4 Firewall

Statistics for the Gateway Firewall



3.2 Network

3.2.1 WAN Interface

The screenshot shows the WAN Interface configuration page. The left sidebar contains a menu with options: Status, Network, WAN Interface, LAN Interface, Wi-Fi, Static Routes, Diagnostics, Firewall, Ping Watchdog, LoRa Gateway, LoRa Network Server, and System. The main content area displays the WAN Interface configuration. The status section shows: Uptime: 0h 2m 37s, MAC-Address: 60:C5:A8:74:D2:F1, RX: 142.27 KB (1826 Pkts.), TX: 2.42 MB (2958 Pkts.), IPv4: 192.168.50.60/24, and IPv6: 169.254.210.241/16. The configuration section includes a Protocol dropdown set to 'DHCP client', a checkbox for 'Use DNS servers advertised by peer' (checked), a text input for 'Use gateway metric' set to '0', and a text input for 'Override MTU' set to '1500'. At the bottom right are buttons for 'Save & Apply', 'Save', and 'Reset'.

Figure 3 | WAN Interface

The user can check the Status (Uptime, IPv4 Address, etc.), or configure the protocol to be used for connecting to your provider's network.

The following options are available: DHCP/PPPoE/Static address.

3.2.2 Cellular Interface

The screenshot shows the Cellular Interface configuration page. The left sidebar contains a menu with options: Status, Network, WAN Interface, Cellular Interface, Wi-Fi, Firewall, Diagnostics, Ping Watchdog, LoRa Gateway, LoRa Network Server, and System. The main content area displays the Cellular Network Configuration. The status section shows: Uptime: 0h 0m 0s, MAC-Address: 22:FB:96:72:76:74, RX: 0.00 B (0 Pkts.), and TX: 28.54 KB (87 Pkts.). The configuration section includes a checkbox for 'LTE network is enabled' (checked) with a 'Disable' button, text inputs for 'APN', 'User', and 'Password', and a text input for 'Use gateway metric' set to '20'. At the bottom right are buttons for 'Save & Apply' and 'Reset'.

Figure 4 | Cellular Interface



The same statistics as with the WAN Interface are available. It is here that you set the **APN**, **User**, and **Password**. The gateway metric determines the priority of this interface, compared with the other connectivity options. The lower the value the higher the priority.

3.2.3 Wi-Fi

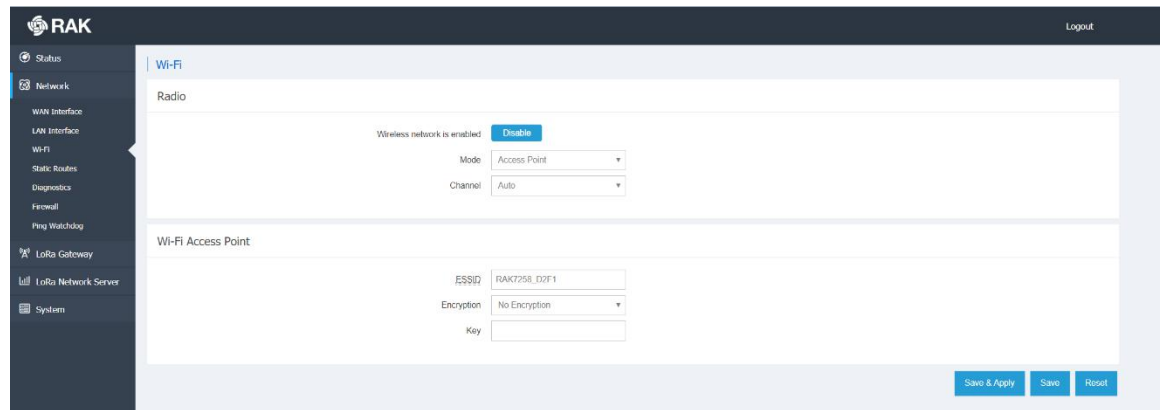


Figure 5 | Wi-Fi Interface

Enabling/Disabling the Wi-Fi is done from this page via the blue button at the top. Additionally you can pick a radio channel or leave it on Auto configuration. The Wi-Fi can work in one of two modes:

Access Point:

By default, there is no password. One can access the Web UI via the IP address: 192.168.230.1 once connected to the AP. The SSID is RAK72xx_xxxx by default.

Client:

Choose this option to use Wi-Fi as a backhaul for the Gateway. You need to manually enter the SSID, Encryption method and the Key itself.

Note: Make sure to click the “Switch mode” button first in order to input the corresponding parameters, before saving and applying the changes.

3.2.4 Firewall

You can configure a number of settings including, but not limited to: Zones, Port Forwarding, NAT, etc.

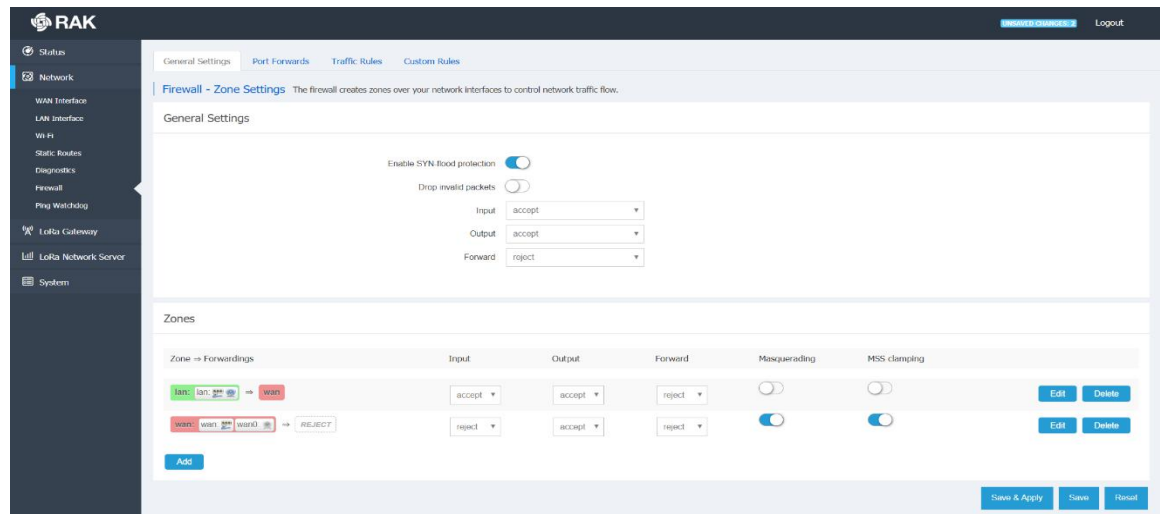


Figure 6 | Firewall Settings

3.2.5 Diagnostics

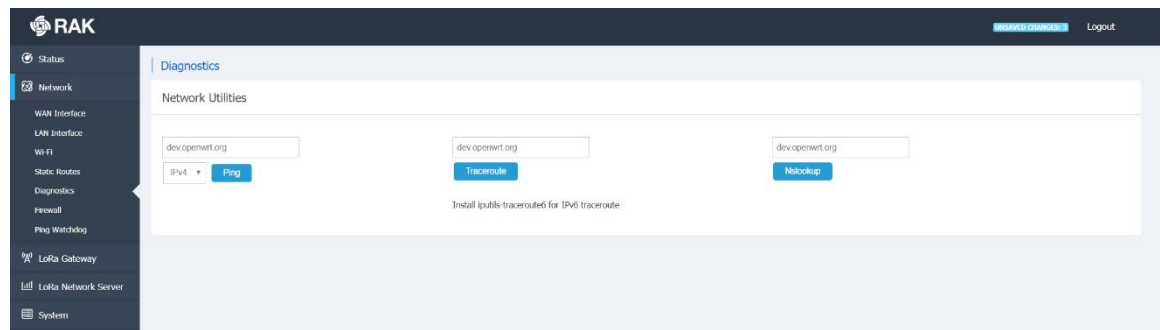


Figure 7 | Diagnostics

This is where you can perform checks via the built-in tools: *Ping*, *Traceroute*, *Nslookup*.

You can enter either an URL or an IP Address in the text box and execute the command with the button. Both IPv4 and IPv6 are supported. The results are conveniently displayed in a CLI box.

3.2.6 Ping Watchdog

Ping Watchdog monitors the quality of network links by constantly pinging the specified IP Address or Domain name on the specified uplink network interface. When network link failures are detected, scheduled measures are taken automatically. Those include: Interface restart, Interface priority reduction, Device restart, etc.

Note: Reducing the priority of an uplink interface only works when the LoRa Gateway uses both Ethernet and Cellular as uplink methods at the same time.



WAN interface represents the Ethernet uplink interface and WWAN represents the LTE cellular network uplink interface.

For example if Ping Watchdog is enabled for both uplink interfaces at the same time and the response to degradation of the link quality is set as Increase Gateway Metric the two uplink interfaces work as backups for each other. In the event of significant degradation on one, the Gateway switches to the other.

The Gateway Metric determines the priority of interfaces. The default value can be adjusted in the Network menu for the corresponding interface. The lower the Gateway metric, the higher the priority of the link.

The screenshot displays the 'Ping Watchdog Interface Configuration - wan' page in the RAK web interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Status, Network (selected), WAN Interface, LAN Interface, WiFi, Static Routes, Diagnostics, Firewall, Ping Watchdog, LoRa Gateway, LoRa Network Server, and System. The main content area shows the following configuration options:

- Enabled:** No
- Track IPs:** (empty field)
- Tracking reliability:** 1 (with a note: 'Acceptable values: 1-100. This many Tracking IP addresses must respond for the link to be deemed up')
- Ping count:** 1
- Ping timeout:** 2 seconds
- Ping interval:** 10 seconds
- Interface down:** 3 (with a note: 'Interface will be deemed down after this many failed ping tests')
- Interface up:** 5 (with a note: 'Downed interface will be deemed up after this many successful ping tests')
- Action:** Increase Gateway Metric
- Offline metric:** 50 (with a note: 'Metric of the default gateway on this interface will be modified when the interface were deemed up')

At the bottom, there are four buttons: 'Back to Overview', 'Save & Apply', 'Save', and 'Reset'.

Figure 8 | Ping Watchdog Interface Configuration



3.3 LoRa Gateway

All the LoRa Settings reside in this section.

3.3.1 LoRa Packet Forwarder

Figure 9 | Packet Forwarder General Setup

As this is the most important part of the LoRaWAN Gateway, the number of settings and options is greatest here. Thus, this section will be larger and provide information in more detail than previous ones. For the aforementioned reasons this section has several configuration tabs, which are listed in the following paragraphs. Additionally some of the configuration options have their own documents, with detailed explanation of the configuration process.

General Setup

This is where the core settings are: Gateway EUI, Frequency channels, etc.

Gateway EUI:

The value in this field is necessary for registering your gateway with any LoRaWAN Network Server.

Protocol:

You have three options, which define how the Gateway will function:

Semtech UDP GWMP Protocol:

By default, this is the Semtech Packet Forwarder, which sends packets to the Server Address of your choice (IP or URL). By default it points to the local TTN router.

The default port value is 1700 used by TTN.

One can also set parameters as the *Push Timeout (ms)*, *Statistic Interval (s)*, *Keep Alive Interval (s)* and the *Auto-restart Threshold*.



Automatic Data Recovery

This is an important feature that came with the r176 Firmware update. It allows for LoRa Frames to be store on the SD card (provided there is one in the slot), if the LoRa Network Server is unavailable. Upon restoring the connection those buffed messages will be forwarded so no data will be lost. This is done in blocks of 8 (FIFO), until all are cleared from the buffer.

LoRa Gateway MQTT Bridge:

By choosing this option, you make the Gateway act as a bridge to the MQTT Broker, which is hosted somewhere separate. You need to configure the Gateway to point to the correct address of the MQTT broker

Built-in LoRa Server:

In case you require an integrated solution where the LoRa Network Server is hosted on the gateway itself you choose this option. The configuration of the LoRa MQTT Bridge itself is done in a separate section of the configuration UI, which is discussed in Paragraph 3.3.2

Beacon Setup

In the case of Class B LoRa devices, you need to have a beacon in order to synchronize downlink message windows. Thus, you have to configure its parameters: Frequency Channel, SF, Bandwidth, Tx Power, etc. Make sure you adhere to the LoRa Alliance recommendations.

Packet Filter

By enabling this functionality, you can filter incoming traffic and only forward packets from the desired nodes in order to optimize bandwidth usage over backhaul. You can filter by OUI or Network ID by whitelisting.

The *Enable Auto Filter* slider allows nodes to be automatically dropped in accordance with a set of parameters. One can set threshold values for *Discard Period*, *Join Period*, *Join Interval*, and *Join Count* (1 and 2 for Join Interval and Join Period respectively).

GPS Information

In case, you want to enter the GPS parameters for the Gateway manually.

Frequency Plan

This is a part of the page, common for all gateway from the RAK72xx series, however depending on the number of Concentrator modules installed there are variations. The difference when there is a second Concentrator is that first it has to also be configured, and second only the fields for the central frequencies for Radio 0 and Radio 1 need be set.

You can directly import a whole frequency plan via the *Import Frequency Plan Template* drop down menu. Alternately you can set the frequencies yourself.

There are two mode for setting the frequencies:



Standard Mode:

You can start by importing a region via the drop down menu (EU868 is the default one). You will get the defaults channels for the chosen frequency band and the option to add additional ones. Simply enter the frequency in the text box (in MHz) and click the “Add” button. You can add as many channels as you need as long as they fall in the Regional band.

Additionally there is a field for adding the Standard LoRa Channel and FSK channel (you need also choose the SF, Bandwidth and data rate of each of the aforementioned).

Figure 10 | Frequency plan (standard mode)

Advanced Mode:

Because of the presence of double SX1257s, you need to configure the two radios separately. You have eight Multi Spreading Factor Channels, The LoRa Standard Channel and the FSK Channel. The sliders can enable or disable those, so you can choose to have any number of them active. Additionally you can choose which radio to use for a given, channel as long as you do not assign more than five channels per radio. In order to set the desired channel to a given frequency you need to input an offset value in the *If* field. Thus, the channel frequency will be the central frequency (*Radio 0 Freq* or *Radio 1 Freq* parameter) summed with the offset value (in Hz).

Additionally for the LoRa Standard and FSK channels, you are also required to select the Bandwidth and Data Rate.



As mentioned before you can choose to import those settings for the Indian, Russian and EU Regions (in accordance with the LoRa Alliance specifications).

For details on the procedure refer to the [Packet Forwarder Customs Spectrum Settings Guide](#).

Chan. ID	MultiSF 0	MultiSF 1	MultiSF 2	MultiSF 3	MultiSF 4	MultiSF 5	MultiSF 6	MultiSF 7	LoRa std	FSK
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Radio	Radio 1	Radio 1	Radio 1	Radio 0	Radio 0	Radio 0	Radio 0	Radio 0	Radio 1	Radio 1
If	-400000	-200000	0	-400000	-200000	0	200000	400000	-200000	300000
Freq.	868.1MHz	868.3MHz	868.5MHz	867.1MHz	867.3MHz	867.5MHz	867.7MHz	867.9MHz	868.3MHz	868.8MHz
Bandwidth	125 KHz	125 KHz	125 KHz	125 KHz	125 KHz	125 KHz	125 KHz	125 KHz	250 KHz	125 KHz
DataRate	All SF	All SF	All SF	All SF	All SF	All SF	All SF	All SF		

Figure 11 | Frequency plan (advanced mode)

LoRa Gateway MQTT Bridge

The Gateway is capable of working with an external LoRa Server, where the MQTT Broker is functioning separately. For this purpose, there are several tabs with their corresponding parameters to be filled (in addition for a slider for turning the Bridge on and off).

Figure 12 | LoRa Gateway MQTT Bridge



General Setup

The tab starts with the button to enable/disable this functionality, followed by:

MQTT Broker Address:

The IP Address where the MQTT Broker is hosted.

MQTT Broker Port:

The corresponding port.

Client ID:

The user can input a custom Client ID (Will be reflected in the MQTT Broker data).

Clean Session:

If this slider is in the on position, every new connection to the MQTT Broker will open a new session. All meta-data from previous one will be removed.

Will Retain:

This slider determines if the published messages from a client will be retained.

Qos:

You can pick one of several options here: *Almost Once, Atleast Once, Exactly Once*

Enable Authentication:

The switch turns on Encryption of the transmitted data. You need to configure the Certificates used to encrypt the data in order for secure authentication to be performed.

TLS Version:

The version of the TLS protocol to be used. Options are TLSv1, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2

Username/Password:

Credentials the MQTT Bridge is to use for connecting to the LoRa Server instance

CA Certificate, TLS Certificate, TLS Key:

Those are to be generated via the appropriate algorithm and distributed between the MQTT Broker and the LoRa Server.

Please refer to the [MQTT Bridge with TLS Encryption Configuration Manual](#) for details on how to edit the settings in order for the Gateway to work as an MQTT Bridge with TLS Encryption.

MQTT Topic Template Setup



This tab has the MQTT Topic template information necessary to publish or subscribe to the Broker. The *Uplink*, *Downlink*, *Downlink Acknowledgement*, and *Gateway statistics* templates are here.

3.4 LoRa Network Server

The Gateway comes with an integrated LoRa Networks server. This makes the Gateway a standalone solution for the whole LoRaWAN chain in one device. This is immensely helpful for testing purposes, and provided for flexibility in deployment options.

Naturally, one can opt to disable this feature and use a LoRa Network Server hosted separately.

3.4.1 General

In order to use the LoRa Server you need to enable its protocol from the following menu: LoRa Gateway Menu -> LoRa Packet Forwarder -> Protocol -> Built-in LoRa Server
Now you can choose to enable/disable it via the slider in the General Configuration tab.

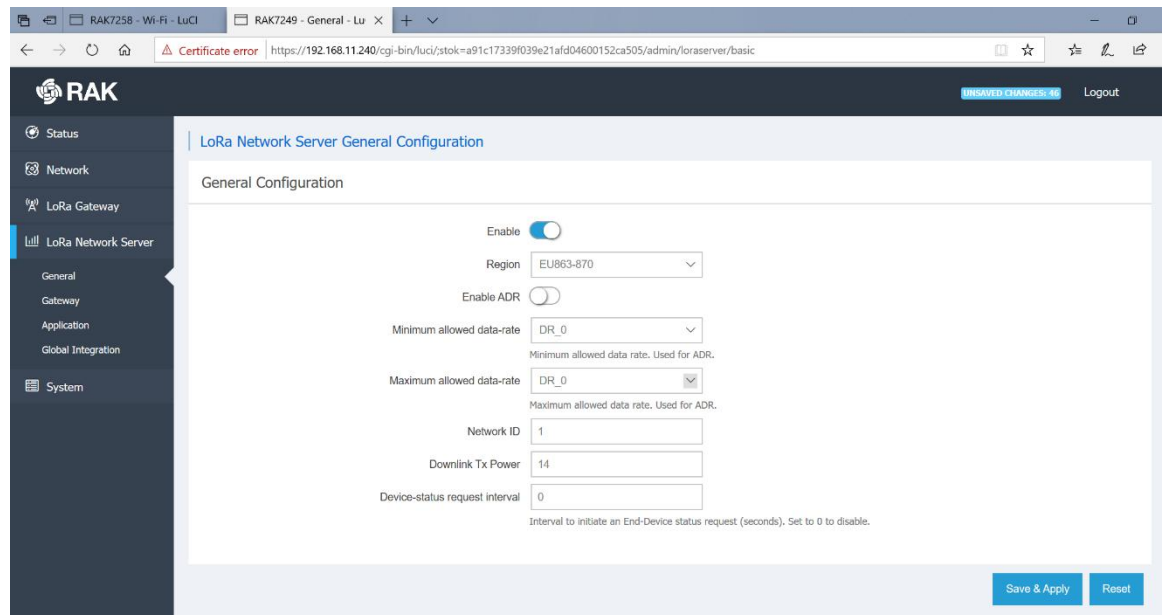


Figure 13 | LoRa Network Server General Configuration

Below is a short explanation of the main parameters:

Frequency Plan

A drop down menu list including the following:

EU-863-870, IN868-867, US902-928, AS923, CN470-510, AU915, KR920

Enable ADR

If you choose to use Adaptive Data Rate, you need to enable it via the slider and further configure the Minimum and Maximum allowed value.



Minimum and maximum allowed data-rate

Note the DR_0, to DR_15 values represent a bits/s value and max payload size. Those are dependent on your region of operation and the bandwidth and SF used. However as they are predefined by the LoRa Alliance the menu does not list the full parameter values. Please refer to the official documentation for details.

Network ID

The ID of the network to be advertised to end devices in case you want to have roaming to other networks

Downlink Tx Power

This is the maximum power in *dBm* the Gateway is allowed to use when transmitting frames to the nodes. It is region specific (for example EU – 14dBm)

Device-status request interval

The time in *seconds* between node status request messages sent by the Gateway. Default value of 0 (disabled status requests).

3.4.2 Gateway

In this section you can add and External Gateways to work with your LoRa Network Server. This way packets forwarded by the listed Gateways will be forwarded as though they were within the range of this device. Refer to Figure 11 for an overview of the section window:

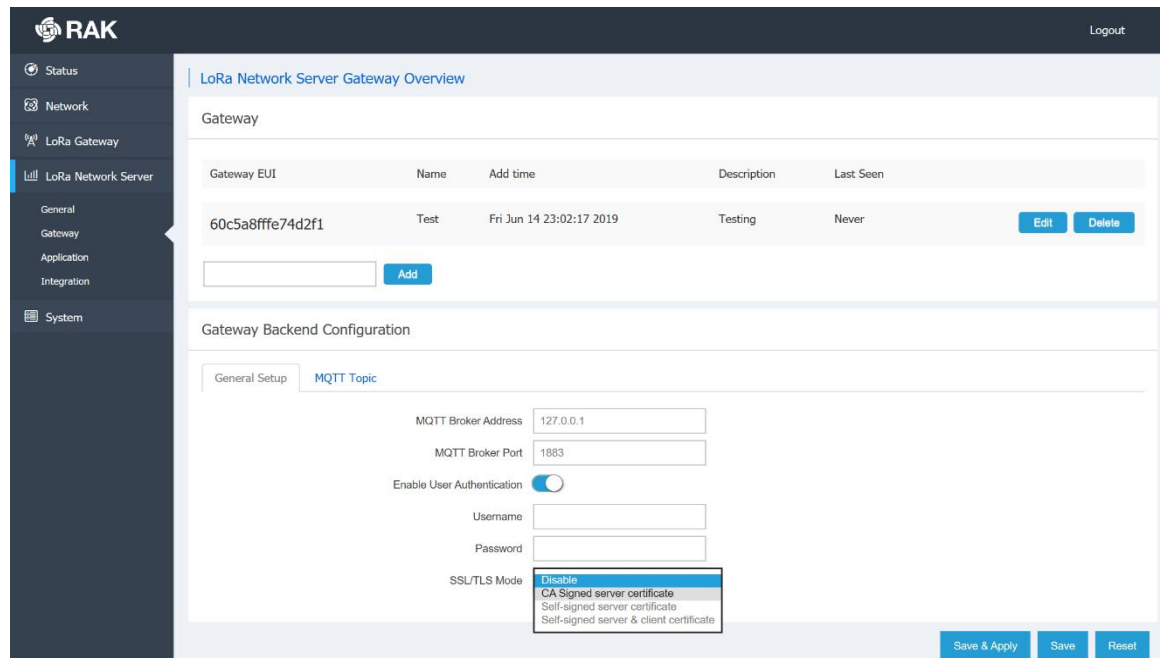


Figure 14 | Adding Gateways to the LoRa Network Server

Below is a short explanation of the main parameters:



Gateway

Here you can add a Gateway. You simply need to input the EUI into the text box and press the *Add* button. Additionally you can add a Name, Description and the coordinates of the Gateway.

Gateway Backend Configuration

By filling this section, you are pointing the LoRa Network Server to the MQTT Broker

MQTT Broker Address:

The IP Address where the MQTT Broker is hosted.

MQTT Broker Port:

The corresponding port.

Client ID:

The user can input a custom Client ID (Will be reflected in the MQTT Broker data).

Clean Session:

If this slider is in the on position, every new connection to the MQTT Broker will open a new session. All meta-data from previous one will be removed.

Will Retain:

This slider determines if the published messages from a client will be retained.

Enable User Authentication:

If this is switched on, a Username, Password, and a Certificate (Disabled by default) will be required for user authentication.

SSL/TLS Mode:

Choose the certificate type here:

CA Signed server certificate, Self-signed server certificate, Self-signed server & client certificate. All certificated have support for TLSv1, TLSv1.1, and TLSv1.2.

MQTT Topic

Here you can get information on the topic templates: *Uplink MQTT topic, Downlink MQTT Topic, Downlink Acknowledge MQTT Topic, Gateway Statistic MQTT Topic.*

3.4.3 Applications



Figure 15 | Adding an Application

The first time you access the menu it will have no applications listed. Create one by Entering a name in the field and pressing the “Add” button. You will be redirected to the Application Configuration Screen (Figure 16). Enter the *Name*, *Application EUI*, *Application Key*. Optionally you can use the slider to choose whether to turn *Auto Add LoRa Device* (devices with valid *Application EUI* and *Key* will be automatically added, no need to do it manually by entering the *Device EUI*) on or off.

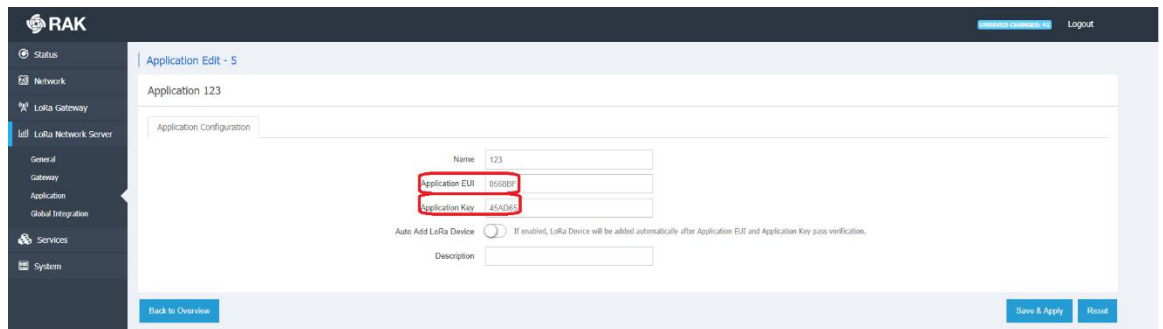


Figure 16 | Application Configuration

After completing the initial Application setup you will see the image in Figure 17. The two tabs present are explained below:

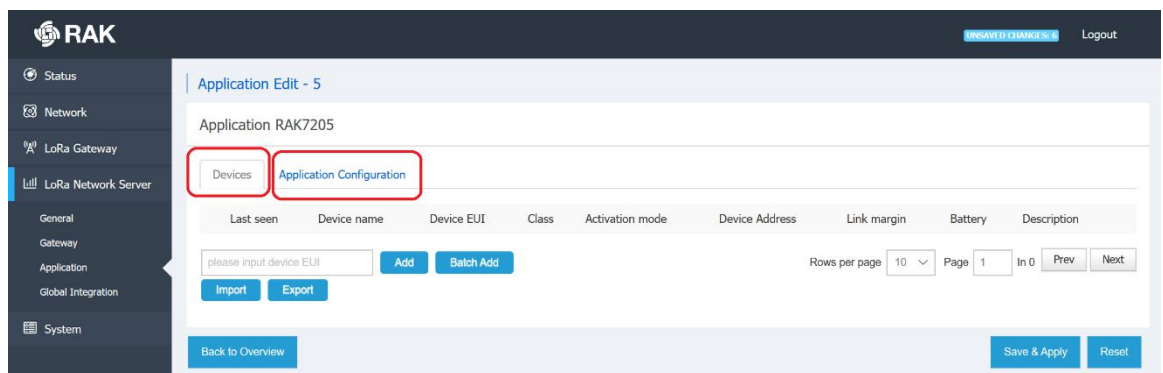


Figure 17 | Application Configuration

Devices

If you want to manually add a device to your application, you can do this one by one by entering their EUIs in the field pressing the “Add” button. Another option is to use the Batch Add function.

Batch add devices

You need to fill in the following parameters: Start EUI, Step, Count, and Application Key.

The step is a decimal value that represents by how much the value of the EUI will be increased with each consecutive device. This will be done starting from the least significant bit.

The count is the maximum number of devices to be added. Note that if your step is anything different than 1 you will essentially add less devices than the Step value. Basically you will end up with a number of devices that is the Integer Division of the Count by the Step. For example if your Step is 3 and your Count is 10 you will end up with 3 Devices.

The Application Key is an AES-128 value, which is common for all devices under a given application.

Note: When Batch Adding devices they are all configured in Class A, OTAA mode, with Frame counter validation enabled.

Additionally you can Export/Import the device list in CSV format.

Application Configuration

Here resides the data you already entered when creating the Application. You can adjust it as needed.

Adding and configuring a device

Below is in depth explanation of the data available per device. You can enter this section by either inputting a valid EUI and pressing the *Add* button, or pressing the *Edit* button for an existing device:

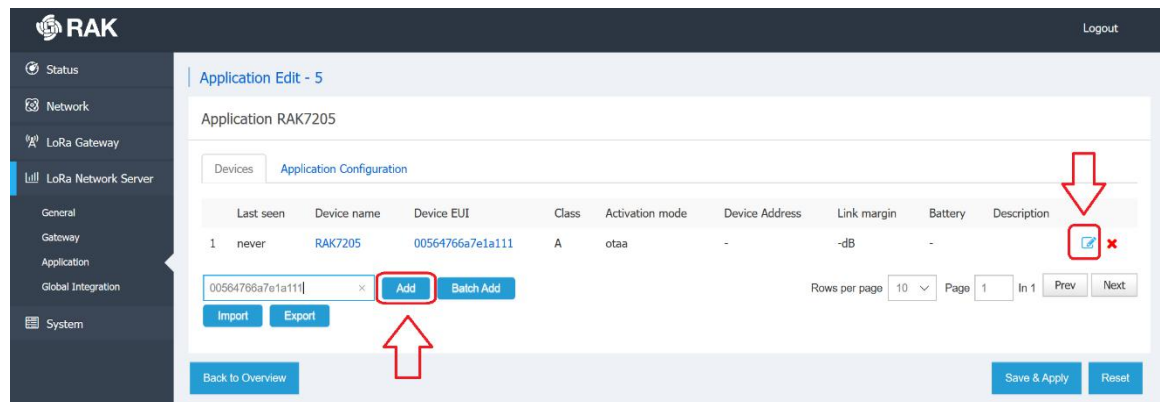


Figure 18 | Device Configuration



Application - Edit Device 00a53f61fe47ebfb

Device-00a53f61fe47ebfb

Configuration Activation Downlink Live Device Data

Device name: RAK011

Class: A

Join mode: OTAA

Application Key: B06FB85A4AD075BC7FAD4003BA8A4E0E

Enable frame-counter Validation: ☒

Disable Application EUI Validation: ☐

Description:

Back to Overview Save & Apply Reset

Figure 19 | Device Configuration parameters

Configuration

Here you can edit device parameters as follows:

Name – does not need to match the EUI, batch loading results in a match by default.

Class – both Class A and Class C devices are supported.

Join Mode – both OTAA and ABP are supported.

Application Key – note those can be different per device, however devices will still be grouped by application name.

Enable Frame-Counter Validation – with this feature turned on, frames that have a counter number smaller or equal than current counter value.

Disable Application-EUI Validation – if this slider is on, the Application EUI will not be checked for validity, the device will join based only on the Application Key and an Application EUI will be generated.

Activation

Once you have properly configure the parameters of the device mentioned above you should see the data in the following picture (Activation tab):

Application - Edit Device 00a53f61fe47ebfb

Device-00a53f61fe47ebfb

Configuration **Activation** Downlink Live Device Data

Device address: 02000001

Application session key: 357b6658d713c2677bea343c300646da

Network session key: 65ebc917c93c053f895f381d3b104202

Uplink frame-counter: 2

Downlink frame-counter: 2

Clear frame-counter:

Back to Overview Save & Apply Reset

Figure 20 | Device Activation



Device Address - The field is generated automatically and displays the address assigned to the node. This is how you distinguish devices in the LoRa Packet Logger.

Application session key – The key assigned to the device upon OTAA Activation, or the one input manually if ABP is used..

Network session key – Same as for the Application Session Key.

Uplink frame-counter – The number of messages that have been received by the Gateway since the device activation.

Downlink frame-counter – The number of messages the Gateway has sent to the node.

Clear frame-counter – you can clear the frame counter and reset it to 0 with this button.

Downlink

This is where you can simulate a Downlink frame, a feature especially useful for testing. You have the following parameter choices:

Confirmed – this slider determines if the packet will request an Acknowledgement to be send for confirmation.

FPort – the number of the Frame Port that will be used for the frame.

HEX Bytes – the actual data to be send in HEX format.

The screenshot shows the RAK LoRaWAN Industrial Gateway Configuration Guide interface. The left sidebar contains a navigation menu with options: Status, Network, LoRa Gateway, LoRa Network Server, General, Gateway, Application, Global Integration, Services, and System. The main content area is titled 'Application - Edit Device 00a53f61fe47ebfb' and shows the 'Downlink' tab selected. The 'Downlink' tab contains a 'Confirmed' toggle switch, an 'FPort' input field, and a 'HEX Bytes' input field. A 'Send' button is located below the 'HEX Bytes' field. At the bottom of the main content area, there are three buttons: 'Back to Overview', 'Save & Apply', and 'Reset'.

Figure 20 | Device Downlink frame

Live Device Data

You can see the packets for the selected devices in real time in this section.

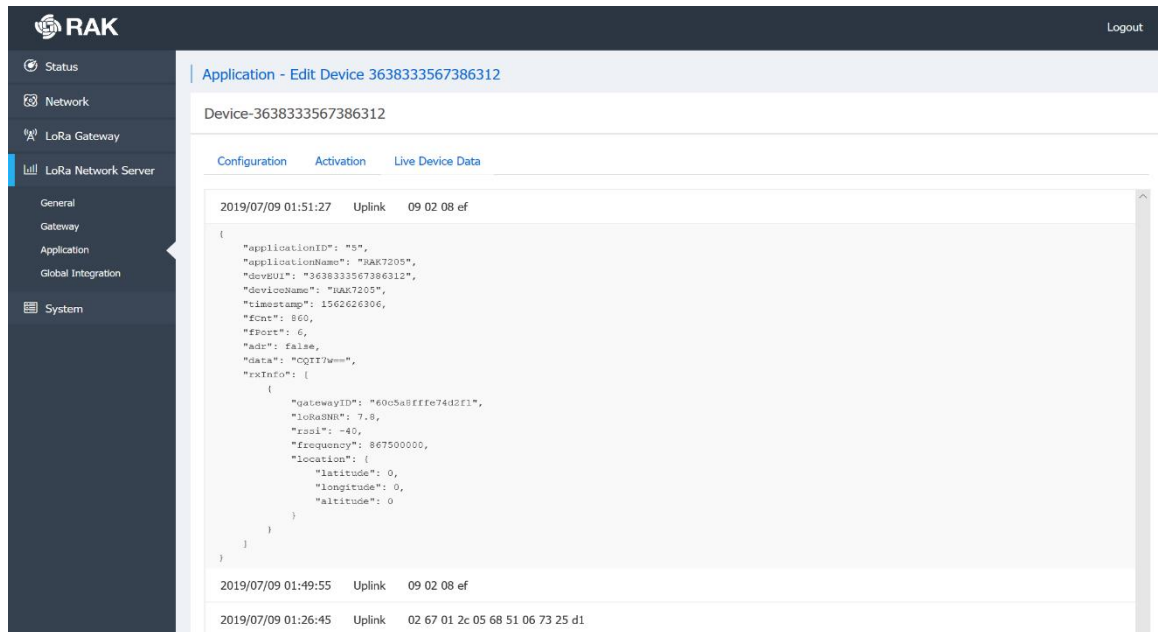


Figure 21 | Live Device Data

3.4.4 Global Integration

This feature allows for integration of the Built-in LoRa Application Server with an External MQTT broker.

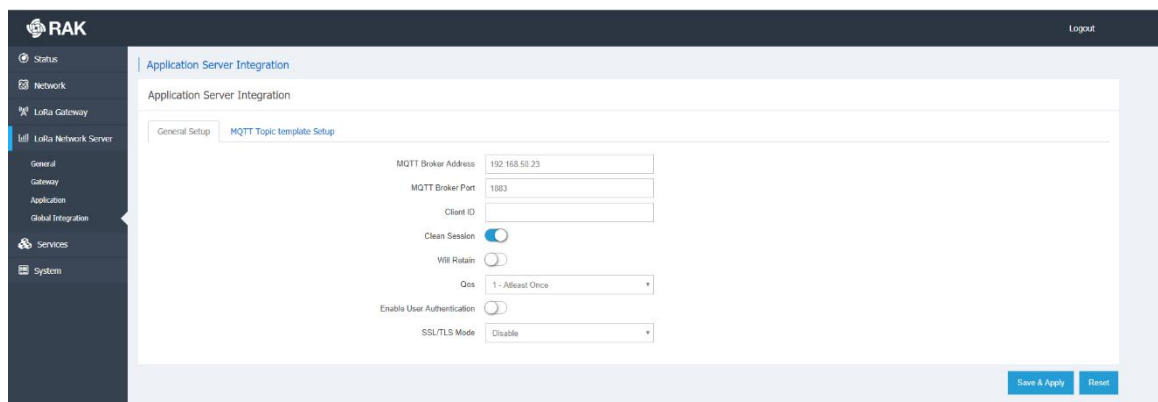


Figure 22 | LoRa Server Global Integration



General Setup

The configuration is very similar to the LoRa Gateway MQTT Bridge as can be seen below:

MQTT Broker Address:

The IP Address where the MQTT Broker is hosted.

MQTT Broker Port:

The corresponding port.

Client ID:

The user can input a custom Client ID (Will be reflected in the MQTT Broker data).

Clean Session:

If this slider is in the on position, every new connection to the MQTT Broker will open a new session. All meta-data from previous one will be removed.

Will Retain:

This slider determines if the published messages from a client will be retained.

Qos:

You can pick one of several options here: *Almost Once, Atleast Once, Exactly Once*

Enable Authentication:

The switch turns on Encryption of the transmitted data. You need to configure the Certificates used to encrypt the data in order for secure authentication to be performed.

TLS Version:

The version of the TLS protocol to be used. Options are TLSv1, TLSv1.1, TLSv1.2

Username/Password:

Credentials the MQTT Bridge is to use for connecting to the LoRa Server instance

CA Certificate, TLS Certificate, TLS Key:

Those are to be generated via the appropriate algorithm and distributed between the MQTT Broker and the LoRa Server.

Please refer to the [MQTT Bridge with TLS Encryption Configuration Manual](#) for details on how to edit the settings in order for the Gateway to work as an MQTT Bridge with TLS Encryption.

MQTT Topic Template Setup



Here you can get information on the topic templates: *Join Topic*, *Uplink Topic*, *Downlink Topic*, *Ack Topic*, *Downlink Topic (status)*. Unlike the MQTT Bridge those are all application topics.

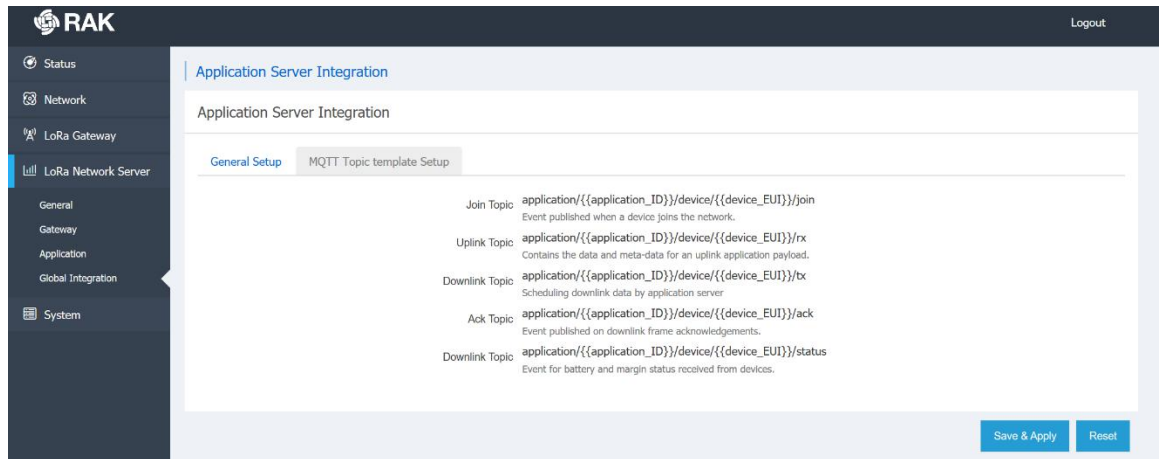


Figure 23 | Live Device Data

3.5 Services

As of now the OpenVPN Service is the only one implemented. This allows a Virtual Private Network access to be set-up. You can configure a number of different client/server configurations with their corresponding IP Addresses and Port.

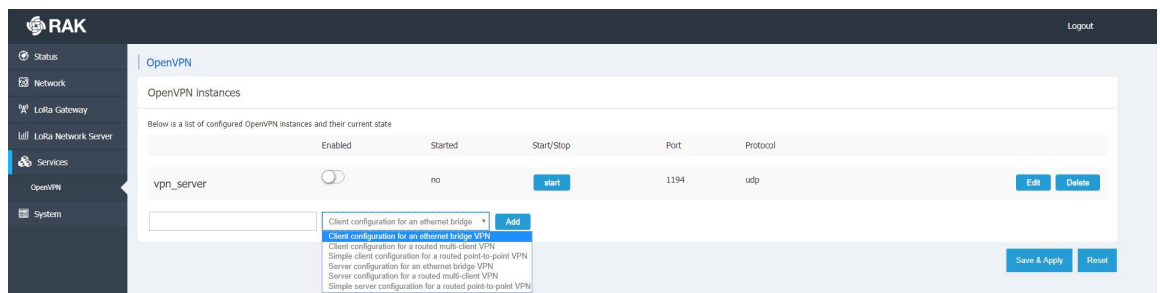


Figure 23 | OpenVPN Page



3.6 System

This is the place where you configure general device parameters.

3.5.1 System

Figure 24 | System configuration options

General Settings

The system time is displayed here. Additionally you can edit the Host Name and select the Time zone.

Another way to get the correct time is to use Timing Synchronization. You can Enable NTP client mode, enable NTP server and provide server candidate URLs.

Note that the Time Synchronization tab is displayed in all System submenus.

Logging

In case you want to keep a log of system events you can configure how this is done here:

You can set the Buffer size, provide the IP Address and port of an External log server, and set the Log Level.

Language

By default, this is in Auto (English), however you can choose from several options including German, Spanish, Russian, etc.



3.5.2 Administration

This is where you change the administration password of the device.

Figure 25 | Username and Password

3.5.3 Backup / Flash Firmware

Figure 26 | OBackup / Flash Firmware and Recovery

Generate archive – downloads an archive of the current configuration

Perform reset – resets the Gateway to the default settings

Restore – you can upload a previously generated archive to restore the configuration settings at the time of its making

Flash new firmware – update the firmware by flashing a *bin* file. Use the button to select the location of the new firmware file and the blue button to initiate the flashing process. There is a tick box to toggle the option of keeping the current settings of the gateway.

Note it is selected by default as unchecking it will result in having a gateway with stock settings after the firmware update.



3.5.4 Reboot

Reboots the gateway. All unsaved changes will be discarded. This is not a reset in any way and only power cycles the device. All configuration settings will be left intact.

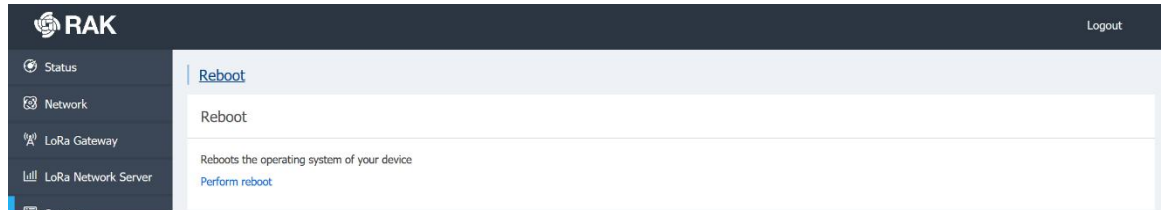


Figure 27 | Gateway Reboot

3.5.1 File Browser

You can explore the file tree and download the system log files via this page:

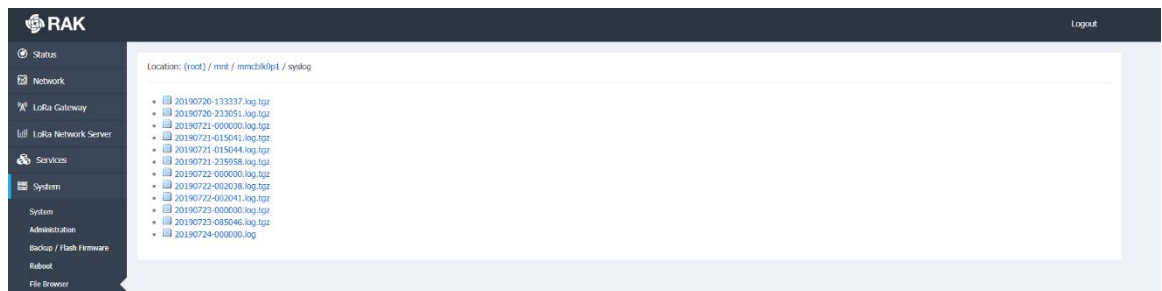


Figure 28 | File Browser



3.7 SD card Backup and packet recovery

Finally there is the functionality to buff packets on the SD card (provided one is inserted) in case of LoRa Network Server outage. The stored packets will be forwarded 8 at a time (FIFO), as soon as the connection is restored.

The red colored frames are the ones being pushed to the buffer as there is an outage. The green colored ones are being redirected as the connection has been restored. Thus no packets were lost, even though the backhaul connection was unavailable for a time.

time	freq	rssi	snr	crc	mod	CR	datarate	cnt	dev addr	Port	Direction	Payload
16:40:11	868.1	-51	10	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6273	260112F9	FPort 1	Push into buffer	01 A4
16:40:09	868.1	-64	10.3	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6272	260112F9	FPort 1	Pop from buffer	01 71
16:40:09	868.1	-55	10.5	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6271	260112F9	FPort 1	Pop from buffer	01 11
16:40:09	868.1	-87	7.3	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	0	260114F9	FPort 1	Pop from buffer	01 F1
16:40:09	868.1	-55	8.8	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6270	260112F9	FPort 1	Pop from buffer	01 1F
16:40:09	868.1	-49	9	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6269	260112F9	FPort 1	Pop from buffer	01 80
16:39:57	868.1	-64	10.3	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6272	260112F9	FPort 1	Push into buffer	01 71
16:39:45	868.1	-55	10.5	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6271	260112F9	FPort 1	Push into buffer	01 11
16:39:33	868.1	-87	7.3	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	0	260114F9	FPort 1	Push into buffer	01 F1
16:39:31	868.1	-55	8.8	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6270	260112F9	FPort 1	Push into buffer	01 1F
16:39:20	868.1	-49	9	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6269	260112F9	FPort 1	Push into buffer	01 80
16:39:05	868.1	-52	10	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6268	260112F9	FPort 1	Push into buffer	01 9F
16:38:53	868.1	-46	10.5	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6267	260112F9	FPort 1	Push into buffer	01 34
16:38:39	868.1	-49	9.8	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6266	260112F9	FPort 1	Push into buffer	01 98
16:38:27	868.1	-47	9.8	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6265	260112F9	FPort 1	Push into buffer	01 1C
16:38:13	868.1	-46	9.8	CRC_OK	LORA	4/5	SF7BW125	6264	260112F9	FPort 1	Push into buffer	01 75

Figure 29 | Buffering and Pushing of packets in an outage

4 Contact Information

Please contact us if you need technical support or want to know more information.

Support center: <https://forum.rakwireless.com/>

Email us: info@rakwireless.com



5 Revision History

Revision	Description	Date
1.0	Initial Release	2019-04-02
1.1	Add the LoRa Gateway MQTT Bridge Configuration	2019-04-03
1.2	Add Customize the Channel and MQTT Bridge Chapter	2019-04-23
1.3	Add LoRa Network Server Chapter. Remove Frequency channel settings and MQTT Bridge Chapter (will be in separate documents)	2019-05-31
1.4	Addition of new features set	2019-06-16
1.5	Features update for new Firmware r176	2019-07-26

6 Document Summary

Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
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About RAKwireless:

RAKwireless is the pioneer in providing innovative and diverse cellular and LoRa connectivity solutions for IoT edge devices. It's easy and modular design can be used in different IoT applications and accelerate time-to-market. For more information, please visit RAKwireless website at www.rakwireless.com.