

V2616A Windows Embedded Standard 7 Software Manual

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www.moxa.com/product

MOXA[®]

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V2616A Windows Embedded Standard 7 Software Manual

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Introduction

Thank you for purchasing a Moxa V2616A panel computer running the Windows 7 Embedded operating system. The Windows 7 Embedded OS provides a simple and familiar development environment for a variety of industrial applications.

□ **Software Components**

Software Components

The following software components of the Windows Embedded Standard 7 OS come pre-installed on the V2616A computer.

Windows Embedded Standard 7

Core OS:

- 32-bit support
- Remote Client
- Remote Procedure Call

Applications and Services Development:

- .Net Framework 3.5
- Remote Desktop Protocol 7.1
- COM OLE Application Support
- COM+ Application Support
- MSMQ

Internet Services:

- Internet Explorer 8.0
- IIS 7.0

File Systems and Data Store:

- Windows Data Access Components
- Windows Backup and Restore

Diagnostics:

- Common Diagnostic Tools
- Problem Reports and Solutions

Fonts: Chinese (Trad. and Simp.), Japanese, Korean, Western, Middle Eastern, South East Asian, and South Asian Fonts

Graphics and Multimedia:

- MPEG DTV-DVD Audio Decoder (MPEG-2, AAC)
- MPEG Layer-3 Audio Codecs(MP3)
- MPEG4 Decoder
- Windows Media Video VC-1 (WMV) Codecs
- DirectX and Windows Device Experience
- Windows Media Player 12

International:

- IME Simplified Chinese Support
- IME Traditional Chinese Support
- IME Japanese Support
- IME Korean Support

Management:

- Group Policy Management
- Windows Management Instrument (WMI)
- Windows Update

Networking:

- Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)
- Internet Authentication Service
- Telnet Server
- Bluetooth
- Domain Services
- Network Access Protection
- Network and Sharing Center
- Quality of Service
- Remote Access Service (RAS)
- Telephony API Client
- Windows Firewall
- Wireless Networking

Security:

- Credential Roaming Service
- Credentials and Certificate Management
- Windows Authorization Manager (AZMAN)
- Windows Security Center
- Active Directory Rights Management
- Security Base
- Encrypted File System (EFS)

Embedded Features:

- Enhanced Write Filter (EWF)
- File-Based Write Filter (FBWF)
- Message Box Default Reply
- Registry Filter
- WSDAPI for .NET

Embedded Self-Health Diagnostic Software: SNMP-based remote scripting layer for monitoring, reporting, and control

System Initialization

In this chapter, we describe how to initialize the system settings on the V2616A computer when booting up for the first time.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

▣ **Overview**

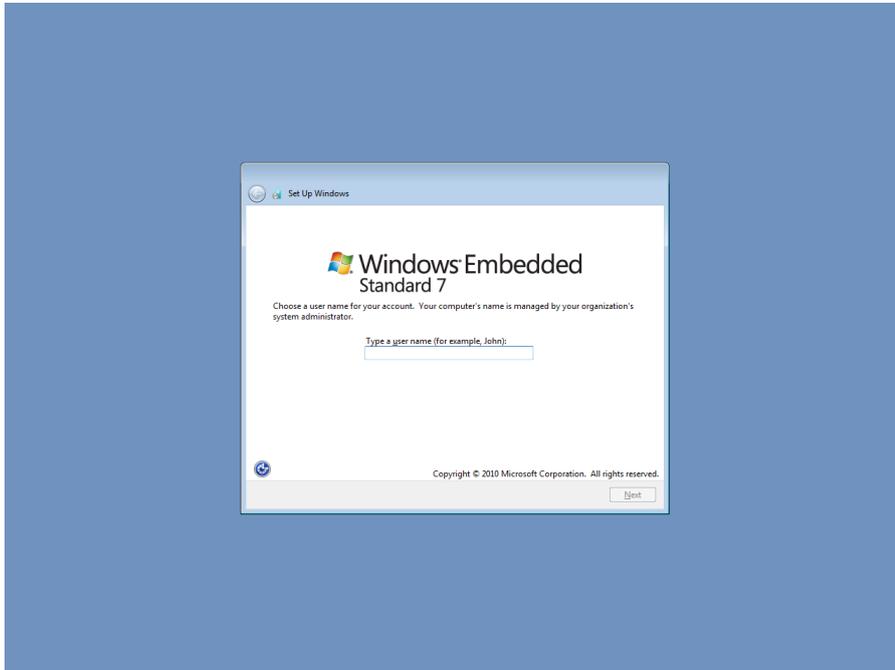
- Initializing User Settings

Overview

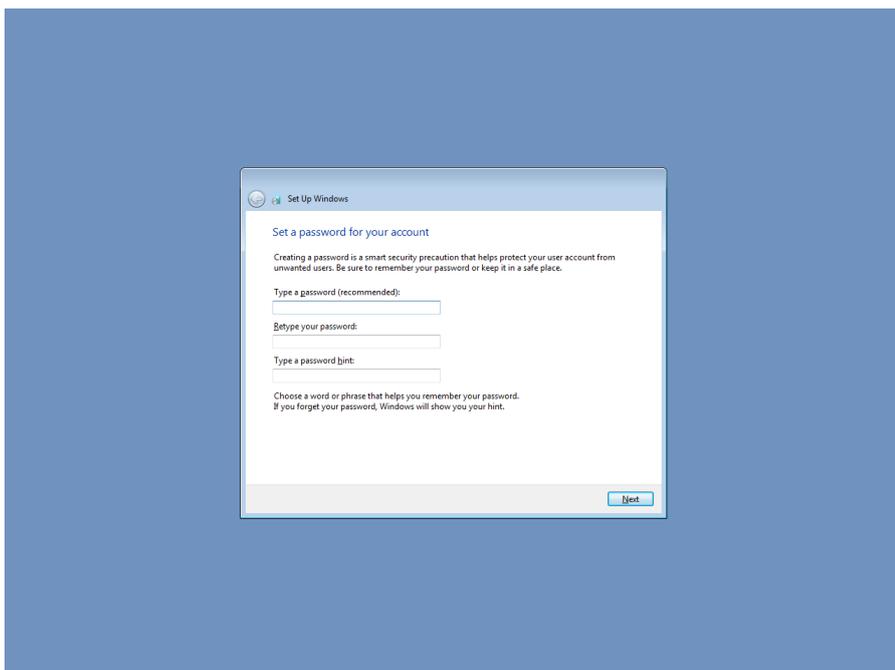
As with most laptop computers, you need to select a user name and create a user account to enable the embedded computer to work. Take the following steps to do this:

Initializing User Settings

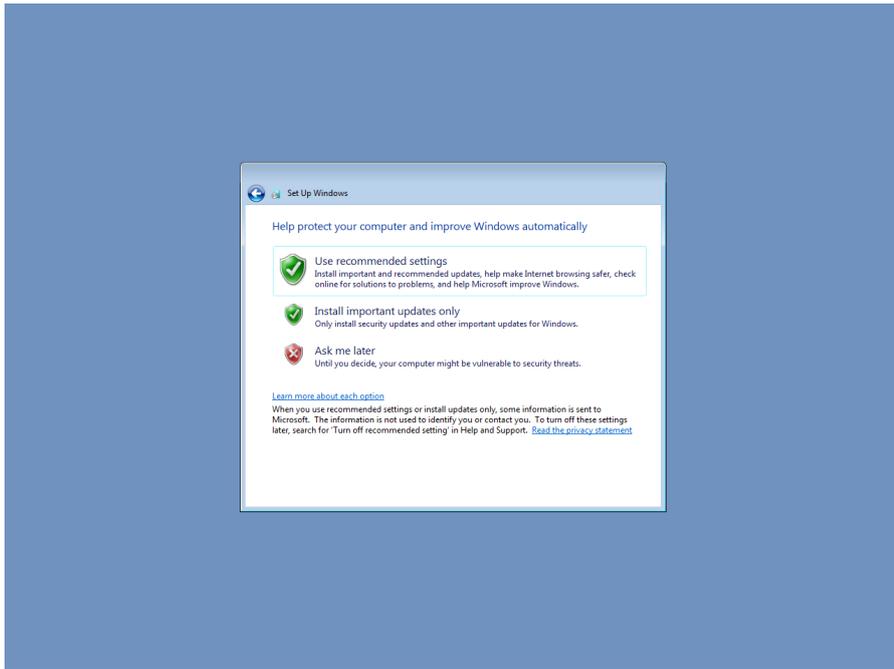
1. When you boot up the embedded computer for the first time, enter a user name for the computer.



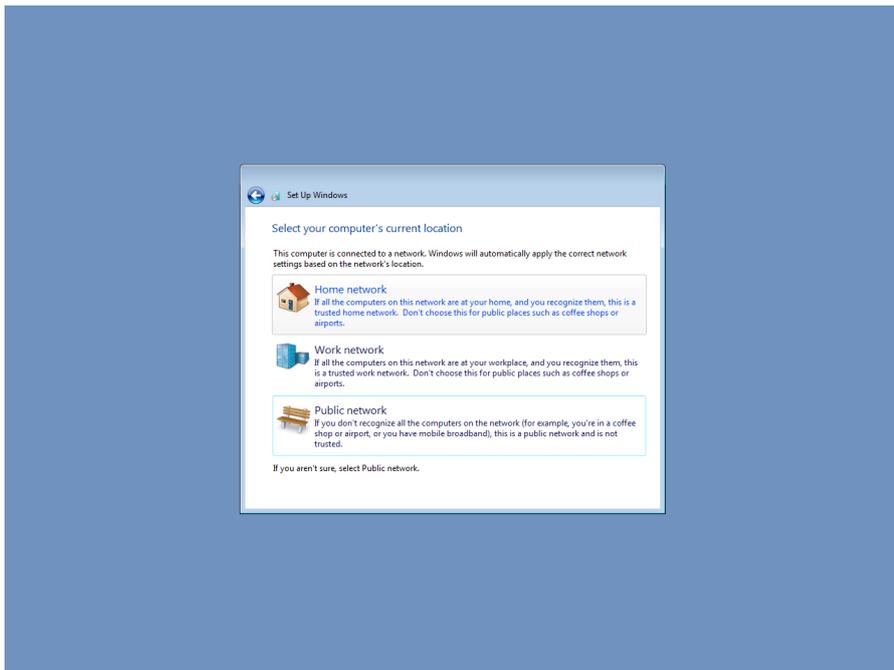
2. Type in a password, and then retype the password. You may also type a password hint that you can refer to if you forget your password. If you do not want to set a password, leave all three fields blank. Click **Next** to continue.



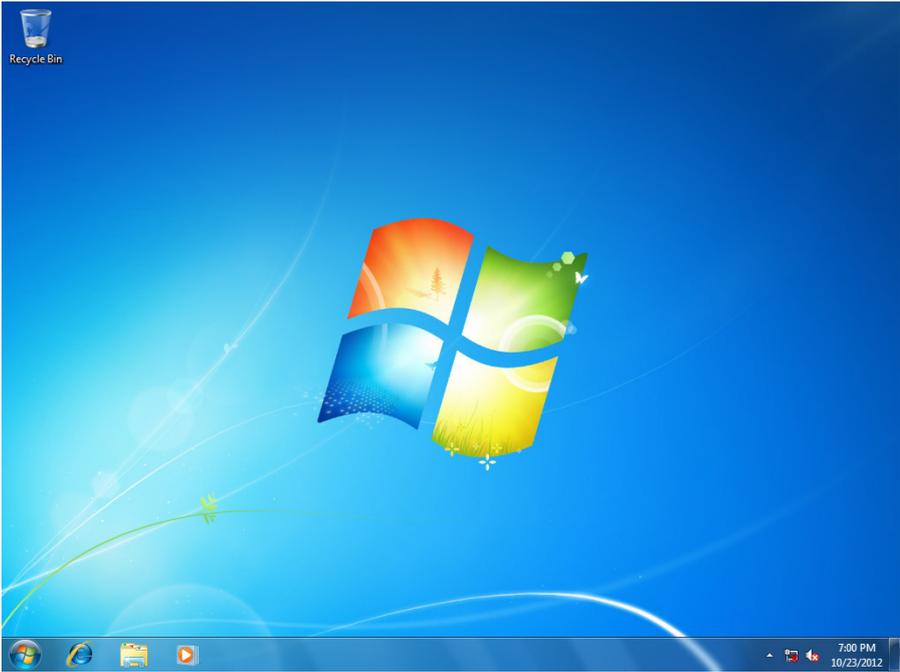
3. Select a windows update option.



4. Select the computer's current location. Windows will automatically apply the correct network settings based on the type of network you select.



5. At this point, you can start using your V2616A embedded computer.



Configuring the Serial Interface

In this chapter, we describe how to configure the V2616A's serial interface.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **Overview**
- ❑ **Configuring the Serial Interface Mode**

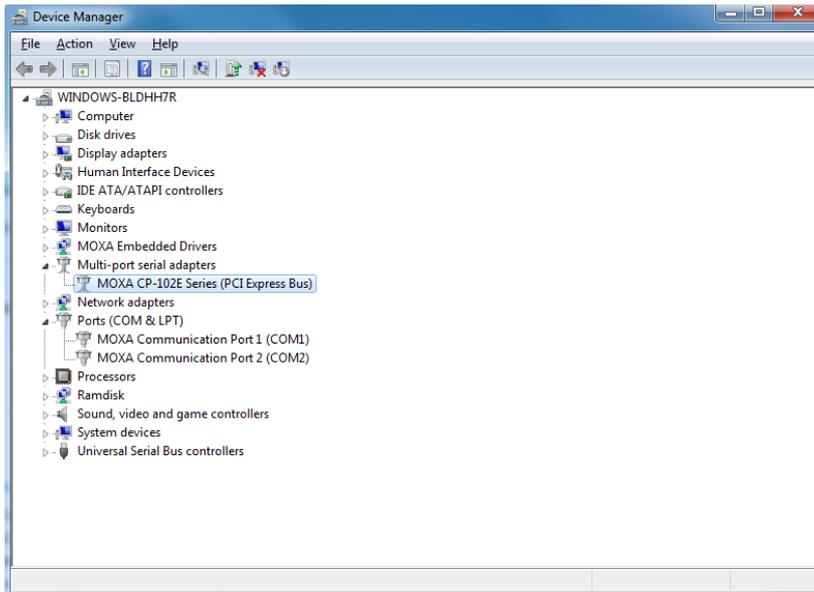
Overview

The V2616A supports the following serial modes: **RS-232**, **RS-485-2-wire**, and **RS-422/485-4-wire**. These modes can be configured as either COM1 or COM2.

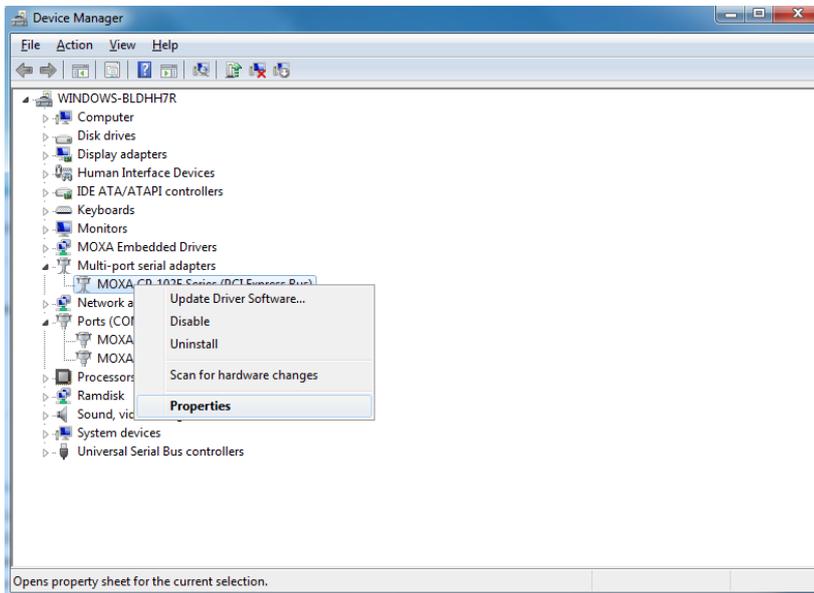
Configuring the Serial Interface Mode

Take the following steps to configure the serial interface mode:

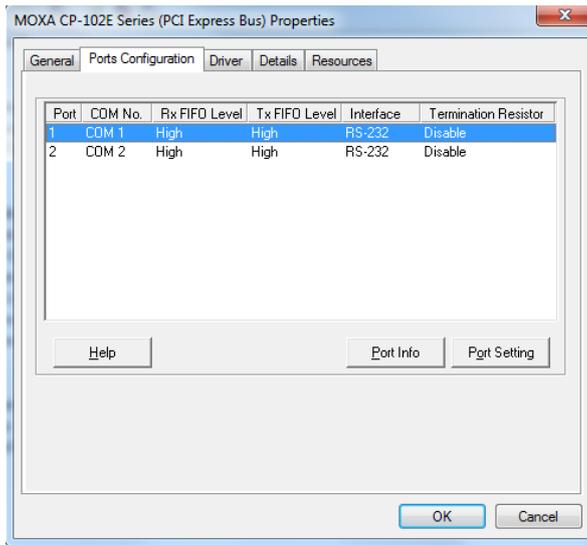
1. Open Device Manager and right-click **MOXA CP-102E Series (PCI Express Bus)**, which is located under **Multi-port serial adapters**.



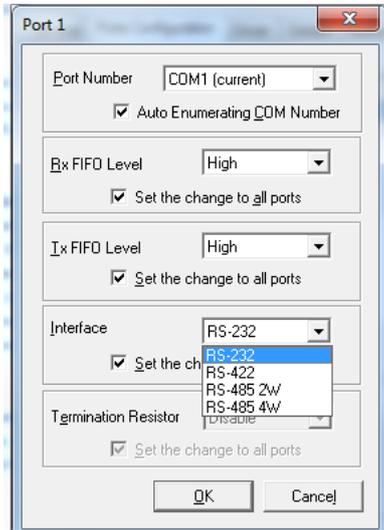
2. Select **Properties**.



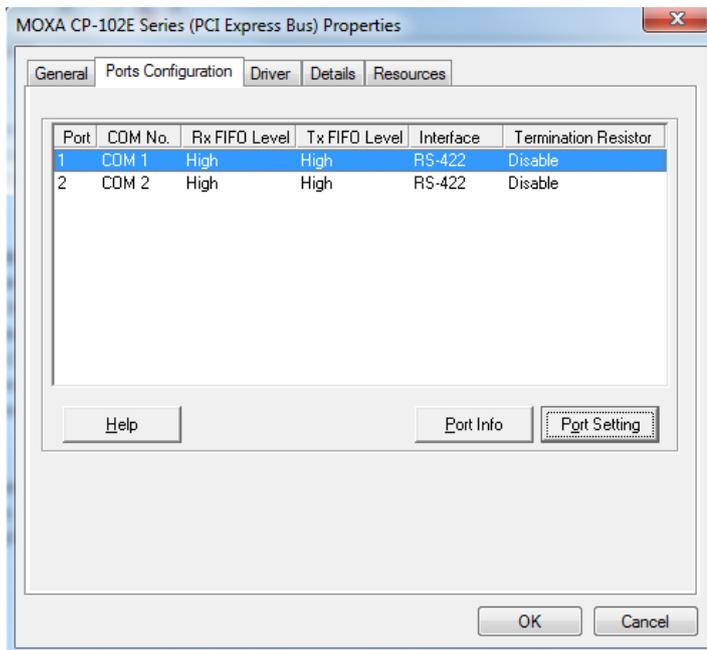
- Click the **Ports Configuration** tab and select the COM port you would like to configure (e.g., COM1) and then click **Port Setting**.



- Select the serial mode you would like to use from the **Interface** dropdown box.



- Check to make sure that the serial interface is correct.



Enabling Embedded Filters

In this chapter, we describe how to enable the V2616A's embedded filters.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

❑ **Enhanced Write Filter**

- Overview
- Enabling Enhanced Write Filter
- Committing Data and/or Disabling EWF

❑ **File-Based Write Filter**

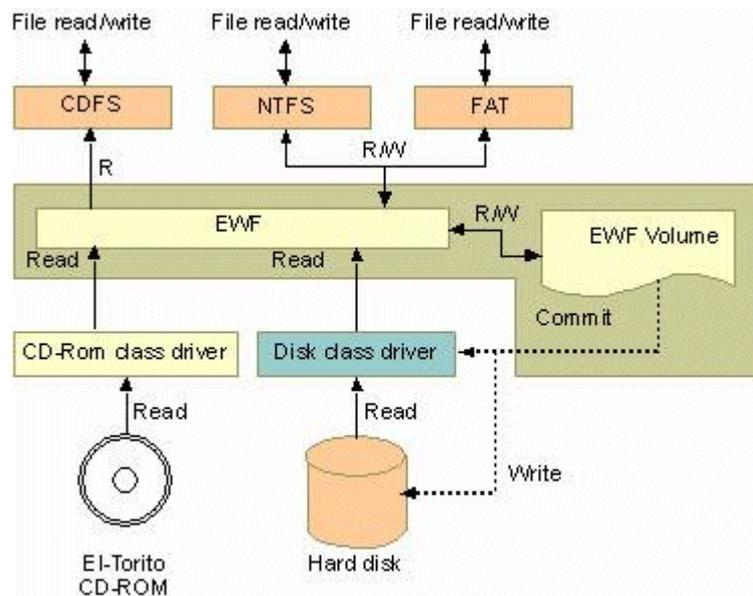
- Overview
- Configuring File-Based Write Filter
- Excluding Files from FBWF Protection
- Managing Temporary Files Cached in the Overlay

Enhanced Write Filter

Overview

Enhanced Write Filter (EWF) provides a means for protecting a volume from unauthorized writes by making the main OS drive a write-protected volume, effectively making the system a read-only system for most users. This gives much stronger protection against malicious computer code like trojans, worms, and viruses.

Enhanced Write Filter (EWF) allows Windows 7 users to protect all of the data on their storage drive from permanent changes of any sort, at the lowest level of hardware protection available: the bit level. **EWF** allows the operating system (OS) to boot from the hard disk, but protects the system by creating a virtual file system called an **overlay**. All writes to an EWF-protected volume (the **hard disk**, in Fig. 1) are only recorded on this virtual overlay (the **EWF Volume**, in Fig. 1), which is stored independently in random access memory (RAM). Because EWF does not write data directly to the hard disk but instead only records system writes to this virtual RAM overlay, any data that is "written" during system operation will disappear upon the next re-boot. This approach allows the system to operate as if it is writeable when in reality all OS and user-space file systems are stored in a permanent, read-only state. If desired, the data written to the overlay can be committed to the protected volume, but this requires additional setup and permissions that can only be granted by the administrator. Refer to the following figure (from Microsoft) for an overview of the EWF structure.



For more detailed information about EWF configuration and usage, refer to any of the following resources:

- Visit Microsoft's [EWF Volume Configuration](#) help pages.
- See Microsoft's [EWF overview](#) on the official Microsoft EWF help pages.
- See Microsoft's detailed description of [EWF modes](#) on the EWF help pages.
- See Microsoft's detailed description of the [EWF API](#).
- For EWF commands, refer to the MSDN web site:
<http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ms940853%28v=winembedded.5%29.aspx>

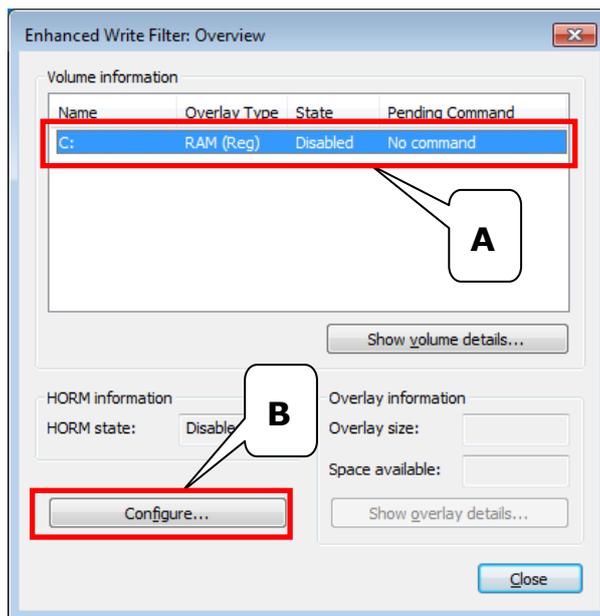
Enabling Enhanced Write Filter

Follow these steps to enable Enhanced Write Filter:

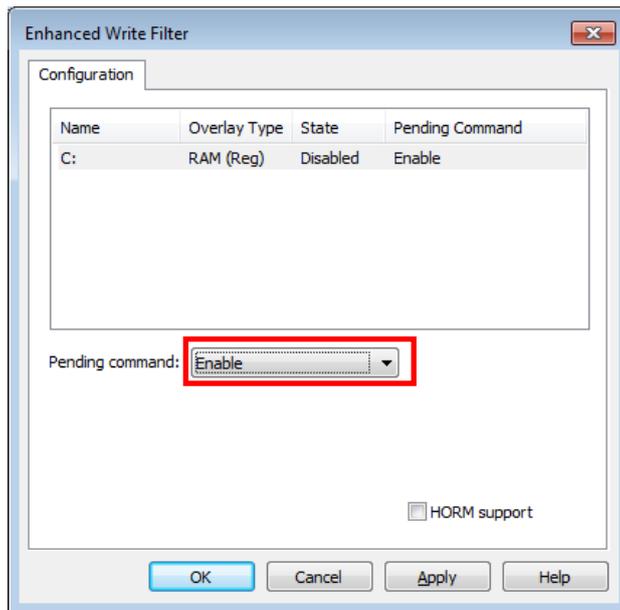
1. To open the EWF control dialog, open the system tray (located in the lower right corner of the desktop) and then right-click the padlock icon.



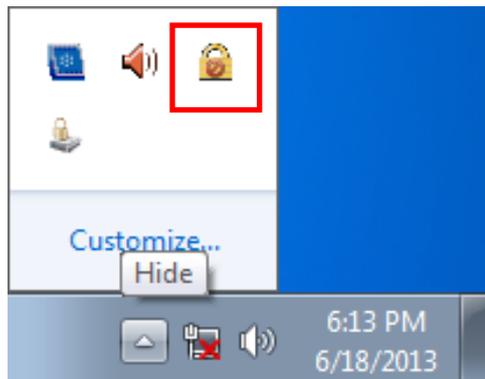
2. Select the volume you wish to enable write-protection on by selecting the partition (**A**) in the **Volume Information** dialog, and then pressing the **Configure** button (**B**) in the lower left section of the dialog.



3. After opening the configuration dialog, select **Enable** from the **Pending command** dropdown list and then click **OK**.



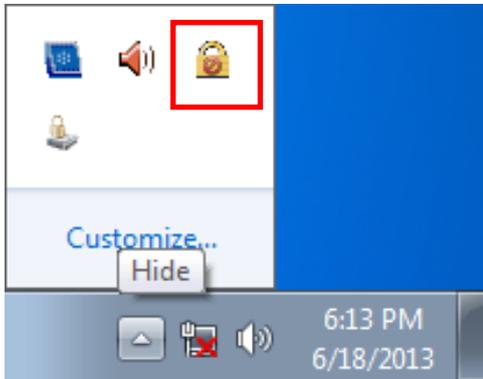
4. Reboot the system.
5. After logging in to the desktop environment, open the system tray (located in the lower right corner of the desktop) and check to verify that the padlock icon now shows that the drive volume is locked down with EWF.



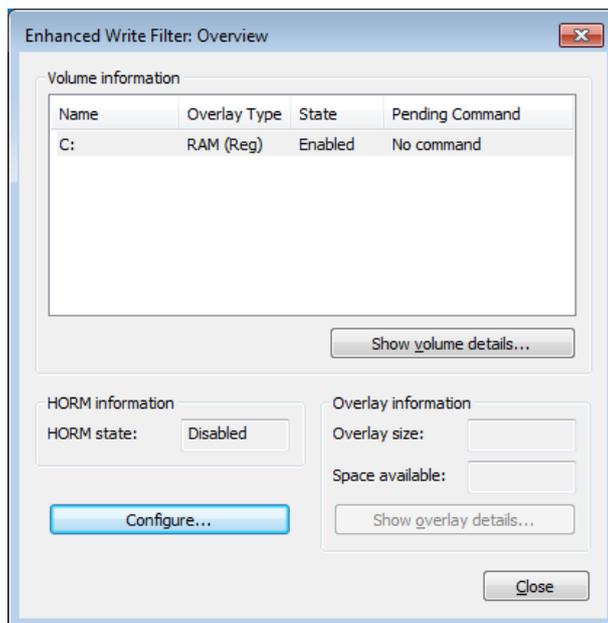
Committing Data and/or Disabling EWF

When EWF is enabled on a drive, you will need to use a special process to write data to the hard drive. Writing data to the drive in this situation is called a **Commit**. Note that you must have administrator privileges to commit data to the drive.

1. Open the EWF control dialog by right-clicking on the padlocked drive in the system tray (located in the lower right corner of the desktop).



2. Once the EWF control dialog is open, select the drive you wish to operate on, and then click the **Configure** button in the lower left corner of the window to open the EWF **Configuration** page.



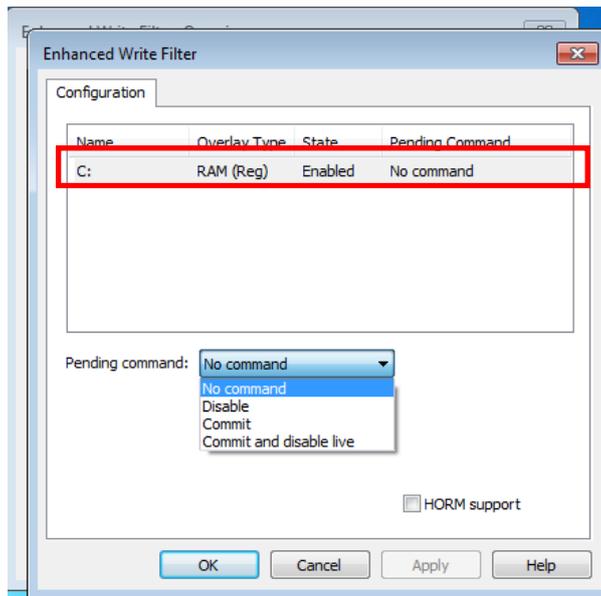
3. Once the EWF control dialog is open, select the drive you wish to operate on from the upper window of the dialog, and then click on the Pending Command drop-down menu below. There are four choices:

No Command

Disable: Disables EWF on the selected drive. Be aware that the system will automatically reboot if you select this command.

Commit: Writes all current changes to the system data to the hard drive.

Commit and Disable Live: Writes all current data and changes to the system, and also turns off EWF on the selected drive (so that all future data and system changes will also be committed to the drive, as well). Selecting this option will NOT automatically reboot your system.



For more detailed descriptions of these commands, please refer to the Microsoft website shown below:

[http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff794092\(v=winembedded.60\).aspx](http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/ff794092(v=winembedded.60).aspx)

File-Based Write Filter

Overview

This section describes how to use the File-Based Writer Filter (FBWF). Note that when Enhanced Writer Filter is enabled, the File-Based Writer Filter function will not work.

According to Microsoft:

"File-Based Write Filter (FBWF) allows the Windows Embedded platform to maintain the appearance of read and write access on write-sensitive or read-only storage. FBWF makes read and write access transparent to applications.

Writing to storage media may be undesirable or impossible in embedded devices. FBWF redirects all writes targeted for protected volumes to a RAM cache called an overlay. Used in this context, an overlay is similar to a transparency overlay on an overhead projector. Any change made to the overlay affects the picture as seen in the aggregate, but if the overlay is removed, the underlying picture remains unchanged."

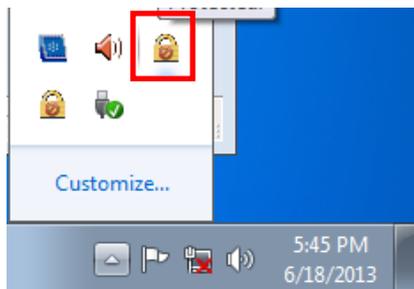
FBWF supports an advanced ESF feature, which allows users to specify which directory to write data to. The default directory is c:\temp. The advanced feature allows you can read/write data to disk without committing an action.

Configuring File-Based Write Filter

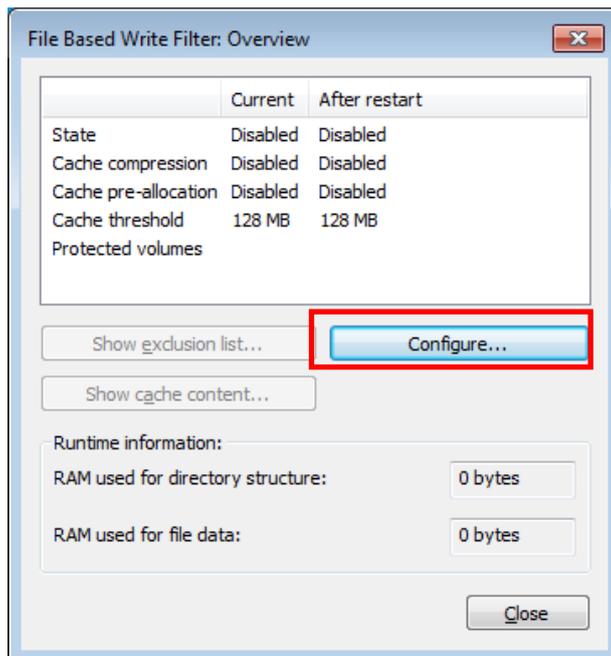
Take the following steps to enable the File-Based Write Filter (FBWF). Keep in mind that although FBWF and EWF may both be enabled on the same machine, FBWF cannot protect a volume also protected by EWF. Similarly, EWF cannot protect a volume also protected by FBWF.

1. To open the FBWF overview window, open the system tray (located in the lower right corner of the desktop) and right-click on the padlock icon.

NOTE: When disabled, the icons for EWF and FBWF are identical. After the dialog opens be sure to verify that you have opened the correct window.

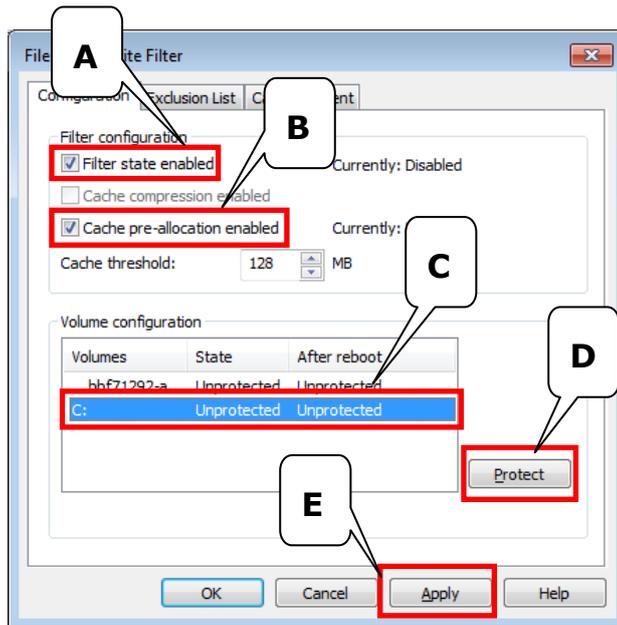


2. When the overview window opens, you will receive a quick report on the current FBWF configuration. The screenshot shows what it will look like before it is enabled. To continue with the setup, click the **Configure** button

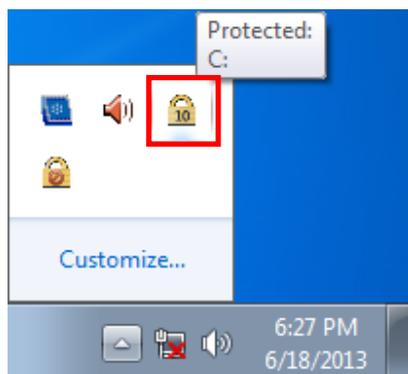


- The FBWF configuration window is considerably more complicated than the EWF setup. To enable FBWF protection on your main storage drive, you will need to enable the filter by ticking **Filter state enabled (A)** and **Cache pre-allocation enabled (B)**. Next, select the drive you want to protect from the **Volume Configuration** menu (C) and then click on the **Protect** button. Finally, click on **Apply (E)**, or **OK** to set the FBWF configuration.

Cache compression can be used on the overlay cache to minimize the amount of memory used. Cache compression decreases performance when accessing protected volumes, and cannot be used with pre-allocation. **Cache pre-allocation** sets the memory space available for the overlay cache when the system starts up, instead of adjusting it as needed. It cannot be used with cache compression. The **cache threshold** specifies the amount of memory that can be used by the write filter for the overlay cache. The default value and size limits for the overlay cache vary by operating system.

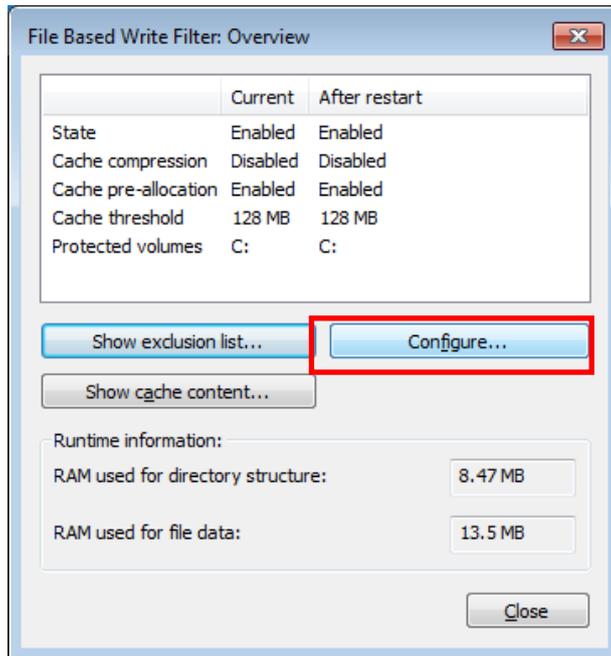


- Reboot the system.
- Once again, open the system tray (located in the lower right corner of the desktop) and verify that the padlock icon now shows that FBWF is enabled. The icon should have changed to a padlock displaying the number 10, as shown in the figure at right.

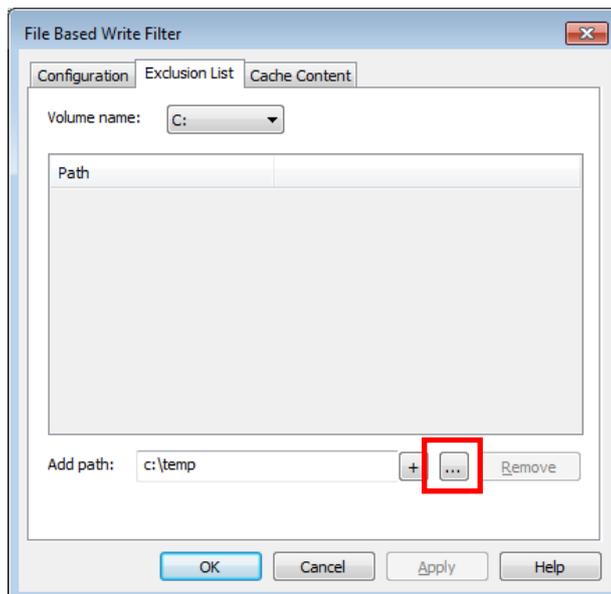


Excluding Files from FBWF Protection

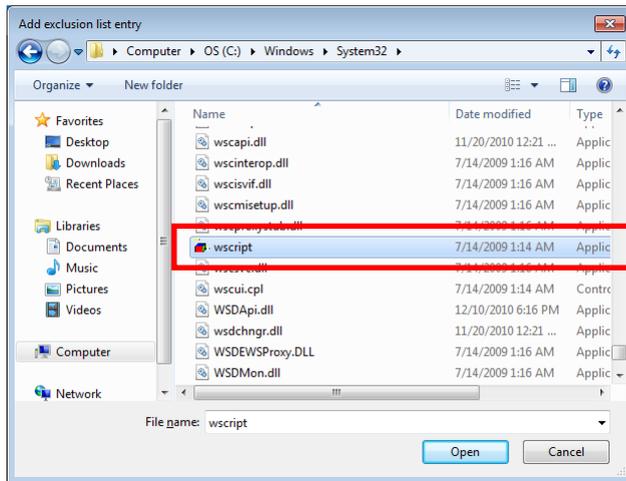
1. Click on the FBWF icon (in the desktop systray) to open the **Overview** dialog. Click on **Configure** to switch to the configuration interface.



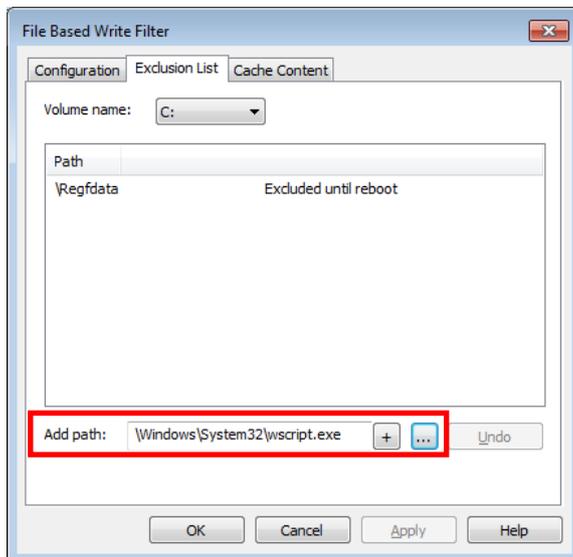
2. Click on the **Exclusion List** tab. Make sure the correct drive volume is shown in the dropdown menu labeled **Volume name**; if not, select the correct volume from the dropdown menu. Next, you must select the file path you wish to exclude from FBWF protection; doing so will allow the drive to write to the selected files and directories, so be careful. You may indicate an entire section of the file tree by selecting an entire file path, or you may select individual files. To select individual files, click on the **Browse** button (marked with ellipses, in the lower right corner, as shown below) to open a Windows Explorer interface.



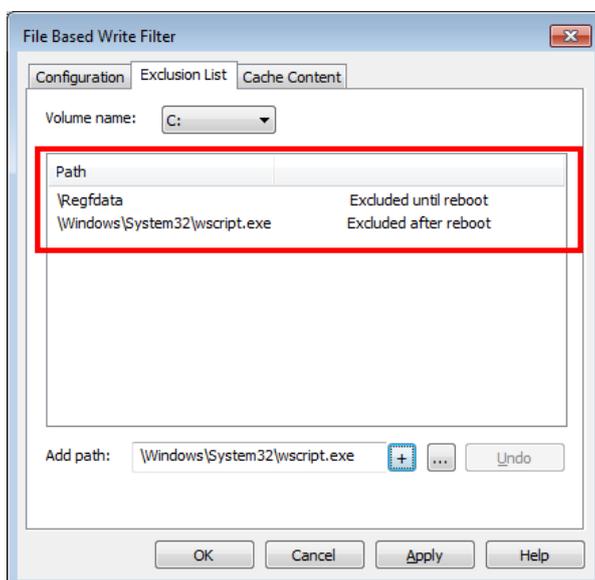
3. Navigate to the file(s) you wish to exclude from FBWF protection, select the file, and then click **Open** to enter the path into the exclusion dialog. Windows Explorer will be closed, and you will be returned to the **Exclusion List** interface shown in step 2.



4. You should now see the file or file path you selected for exclusion listed in the **Add Path** dialog, at the bottom of the **Exclusion List** tab. Click the add button (+) to add the path or file to the exclusion list.



5. After adding a file or path to the exclusion list, you should see it listed in the **Path** window. If the file does not appear, then it has not yet been added.



6. Reboot the system for the changes to take effect.

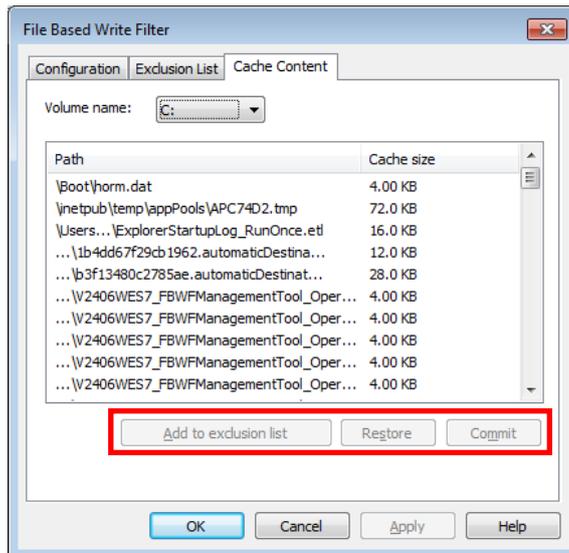
Managing Temporary Files Cached in the Overlay

1. On the **Cached Content** tab, you will see all the files currently cached in the RAM overlay. Three commands are available:

Commit will save a file from the cache to permanent storage, deleting the file from the overlay and overwriting the original.

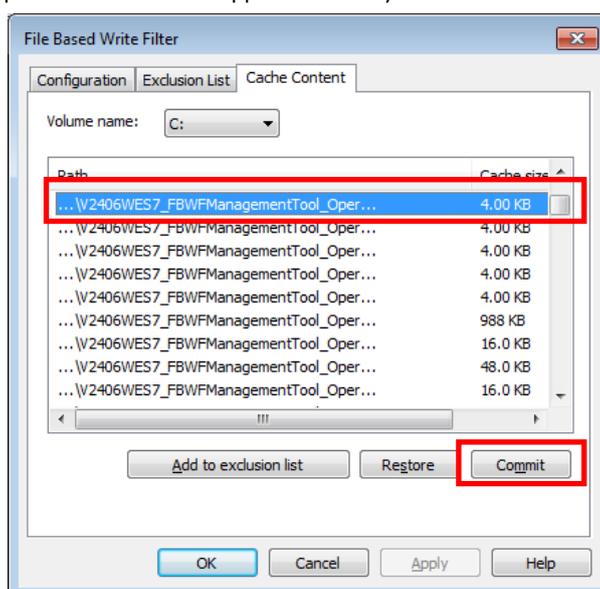
Restore will return the file to its original state, removing it from the overlay cache and discarding the changes that caused it to be added to the cache.

Add to exclusion list adds the file to the exclusion list after the next restart. Because this makes the file read-only, if it is executed on the wrong file it may render your system or particular applications inoperable.



2. The most common usage of the Cache Content filter will likely be to permanently write content to the hard drive. To do this, select the file you wish to write to permanent memory and click on the **commit** button. This will delete the file from the cached overlay and replace the current file in permanent storage with the modified cache file.

Keep in mind that committing a configuration or application file will permanently alter the setup and/or performance of the application or system.



For more details about FBWF configuration and usage, check the Microsoft help file that came with your computer, or check the following websites:

Go to Microsoft's [FBWF Installation and Configuration](#) help pages.

Go to Microsoft's [FBWF overview](#) on the official Microsoft FBWF help pages.

Go to Microsoft's detailed description of [FBWF features](#) on the FBWF help pages.

Go to Microsoft's detailed description of the [FBWF API](#).

Moxa Diagnostic Package

In this chapter, we describe the software package that can be used to monitor the system status of the V2616A computer.

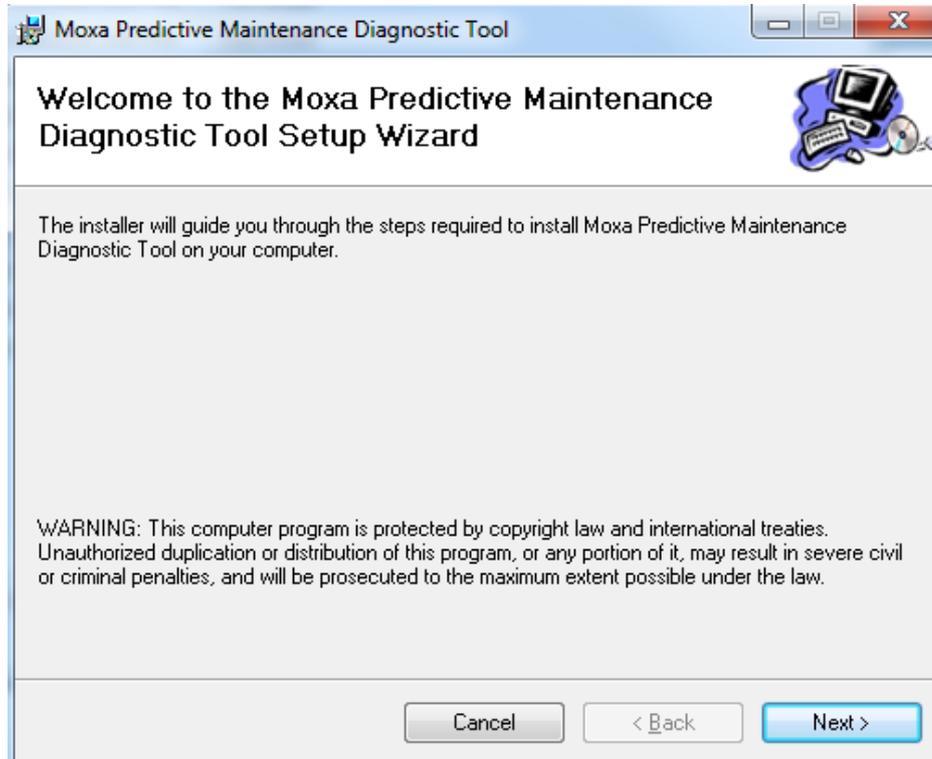
The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **Installing Moxa Diagnostic Utility**
- ❑ **Using Moxa Diagnostic Utility**

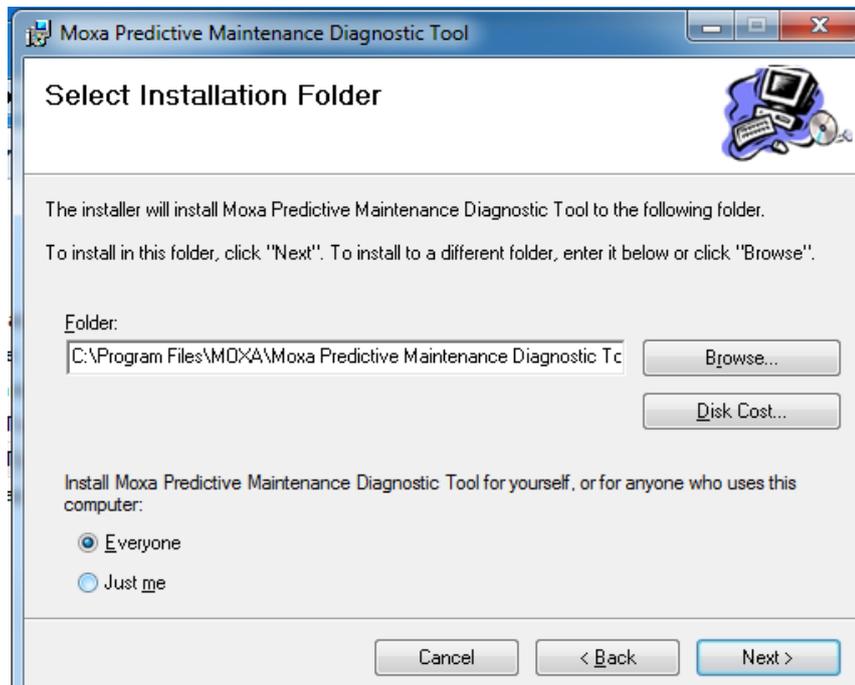
Installing Moxa Diagnostic Utility

To use Moxa Diagnostic Utility on the V2616A computer, you first need to install the Moxa Diagnostic package. Take the following steps to install the Moxa Diagnostic package.

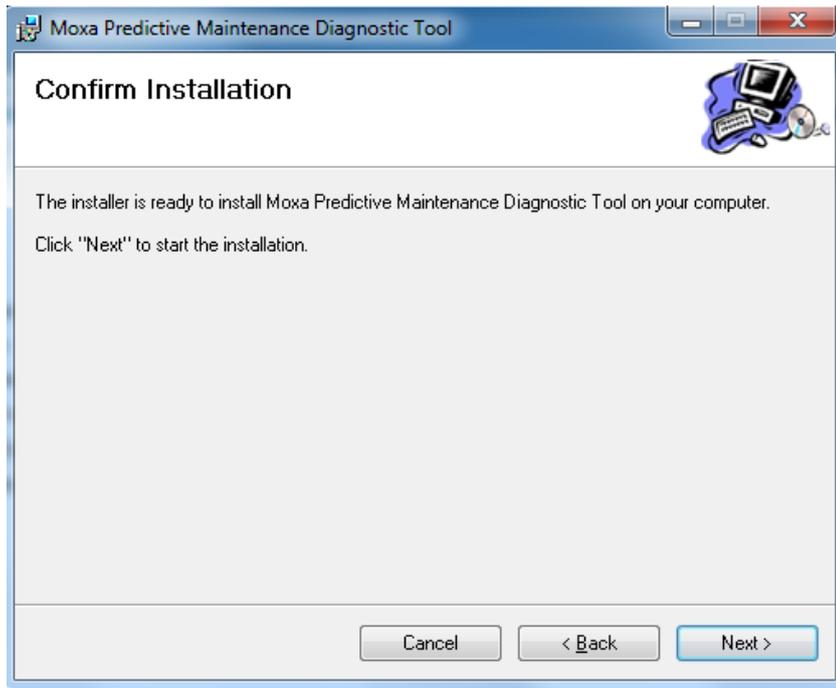
1. Double click mxDiagnosticTool.msi under Utility folder under <software DVD>\utility\mxdiagnostic\.
2. Click **Next** to continue.



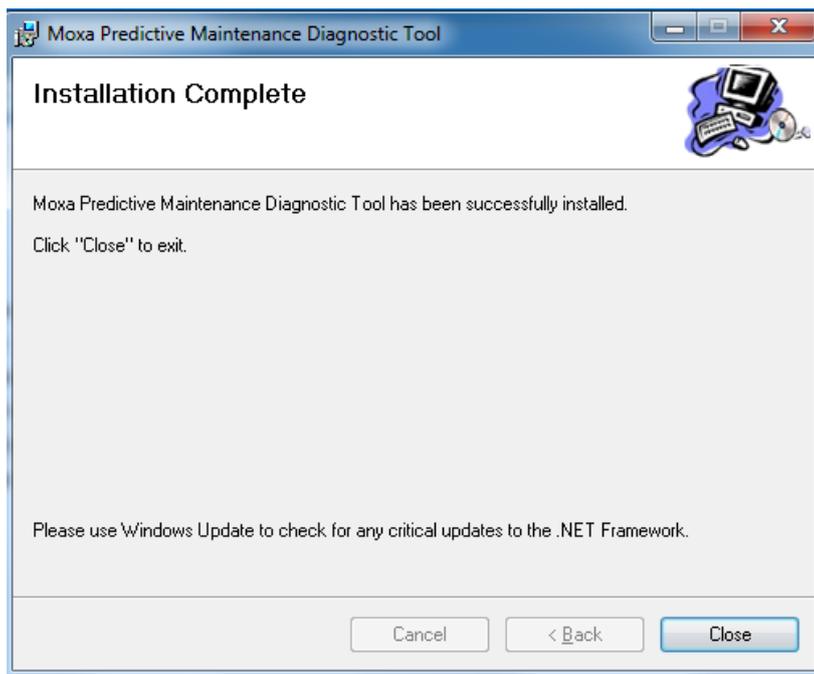
3. Select the folder in which you want to install the package, or simply click **Next** to use the default folder.



- 4. Click **Next** to continue.



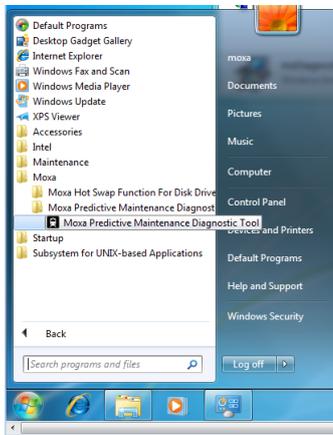
- 5. Click **Close** to continue.



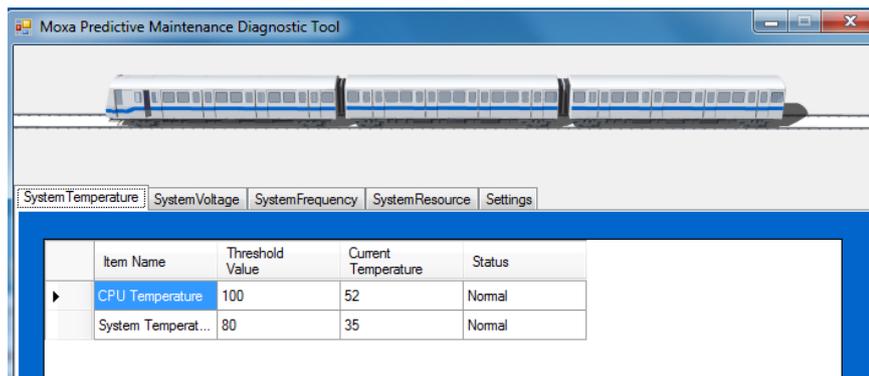
Using Moxa Diagnostic Utility

In this section we describe how to use the Moxa Diagnostic Utility on the V2616A computer.

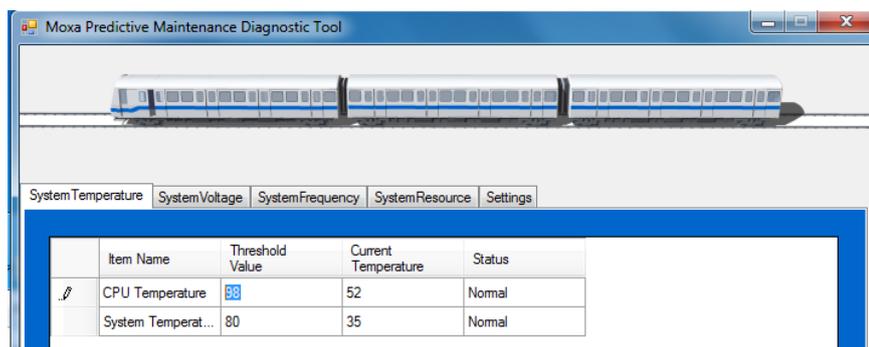
1. Click **Moxa Predictive Maintenance Diagnostic Tool** under <All Programs> \Moxa\Moxa Predictive Maintenance Diagnostic Tool\.



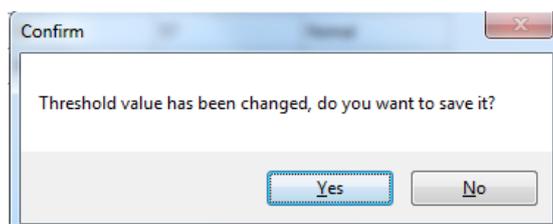
2. The first tab shows the current value and threshold value of the CPU temperature and system temperature. When the current temperature goes over the threshold value, the status will change to a warning and the change in status will be logged.



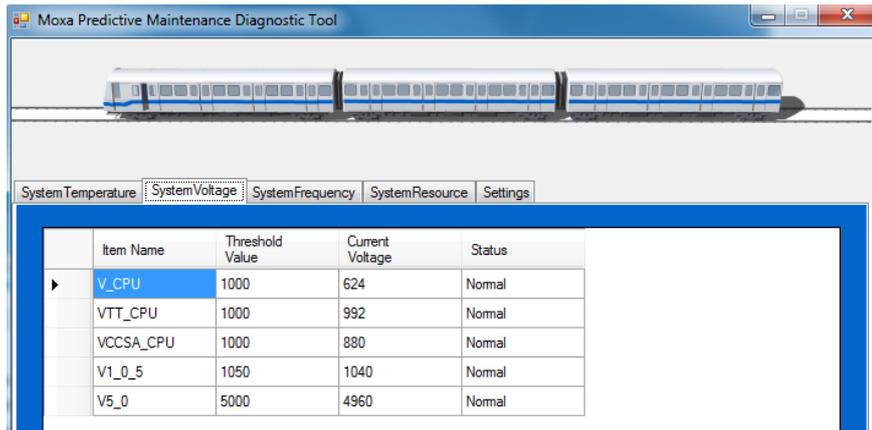
3. To change the threshold value, double-click the value in the **Threshold Value** field.



4. Click **Yes** to save the setting

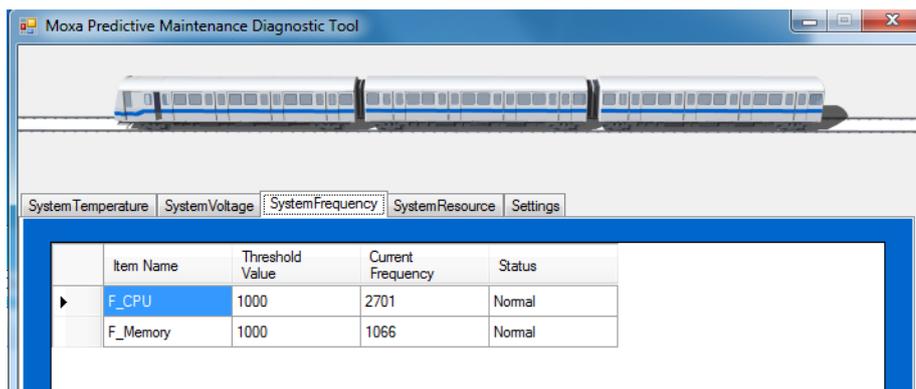


- Click the **System Voltage** tab to see the current system voltages.

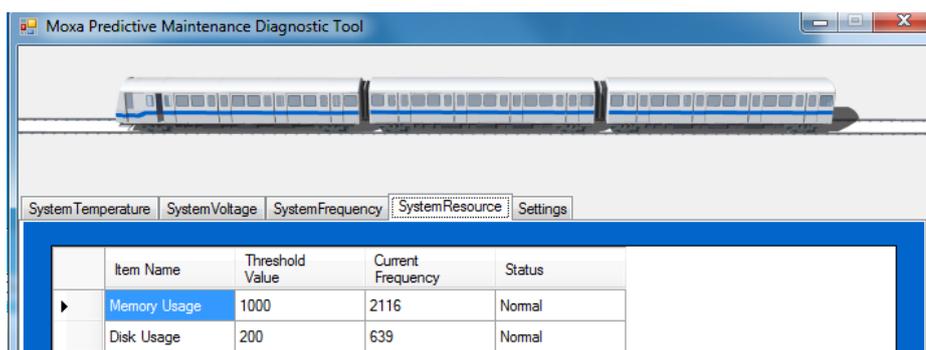


NOTE V_CPU = Voltage for processor core
 VTT_CPU = Voltage for L3 shared cache, memory controller, and processor I/O power rail (Uncore)
 VCCSA_CPU = Voltage for CPU System Agent
 V1_0_5 = (VCCIO) = Voltage for processor uncore
 V5_0 = Voltage for other chips

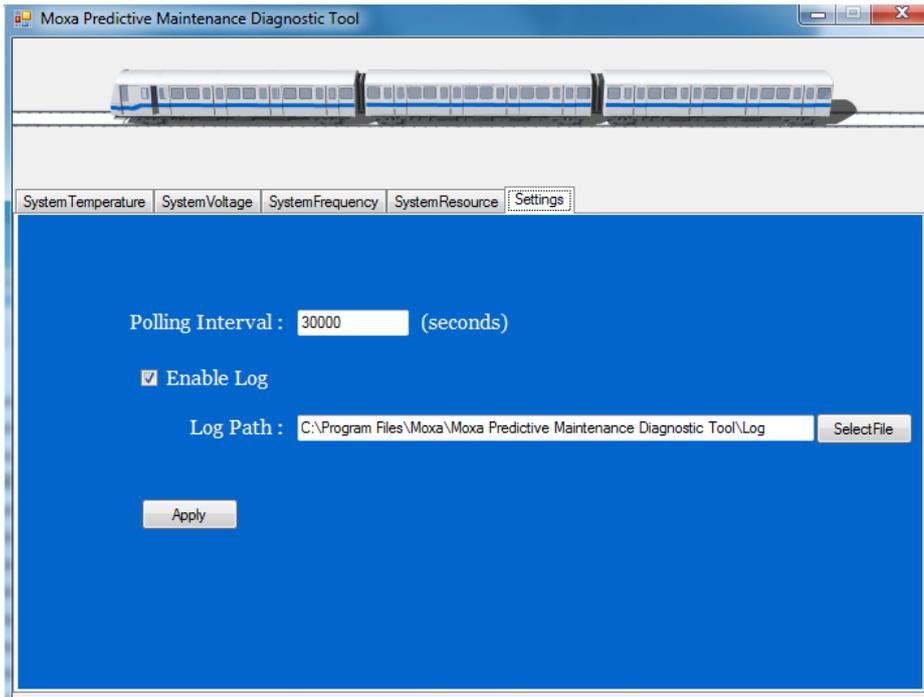
- Click the **System Frequency** tab to see the current system frequency.



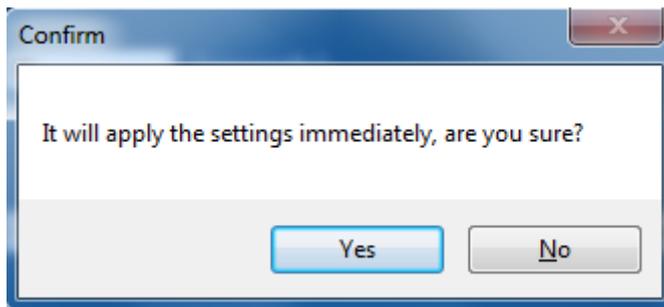
- Click the **System Resource** tab to see current resource usage.



8. Click the **Settings** tab to set the polling interval and log options.



9. To save the settings, click **Apply**.



Moxa Disk Hot Swap Package

In this chapter, we describe the software package than can be used to easily control and monitor the disk hot-swap function on V2616A computers.

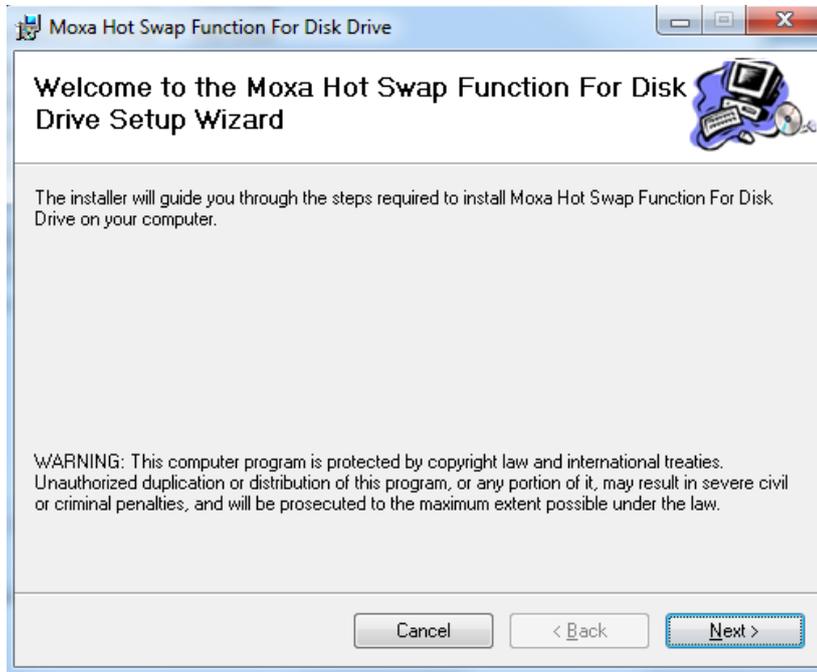
The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **Installing the Moxa Disk Hot-Swap Package**
- ❑ **Configuring the Moxa Disk Hot-Swap Utility**

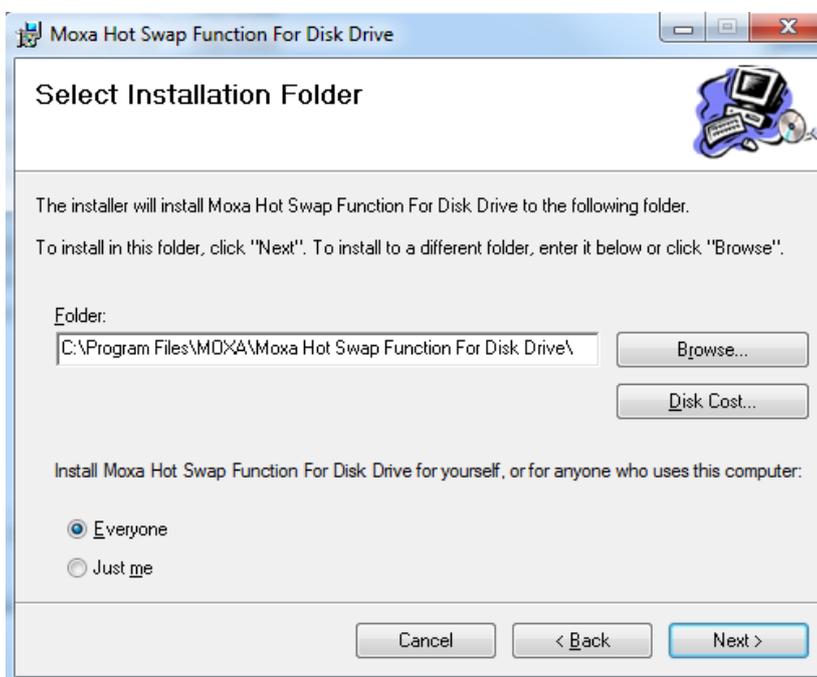
Installing the Moxa Disk Hot-Swap Package

To use the Moxa Disk Hot-Swap utility on the V2616A computer, you first need to install the Moxa Disk Hot-Swap package. Take the following steps to install the Moxa Disk Hot-Swap package.

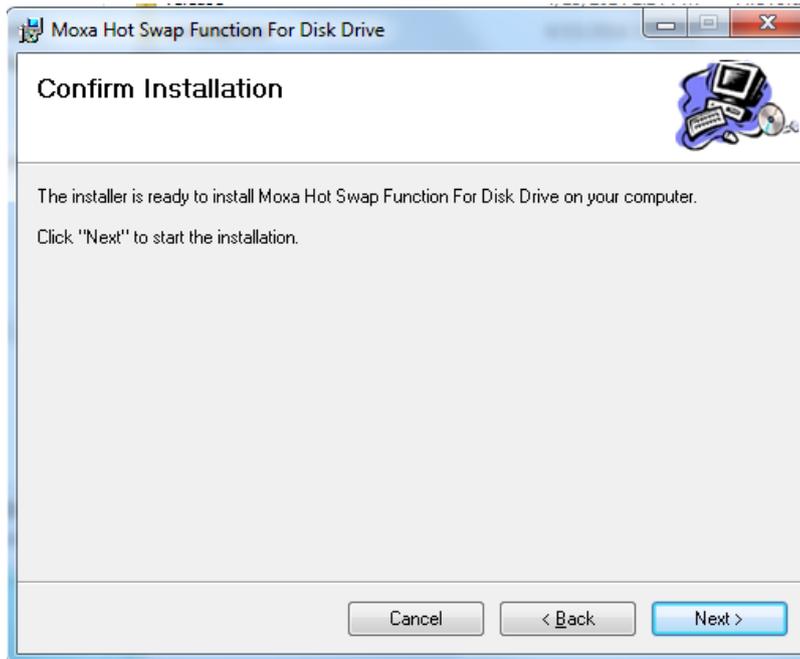
1. Double click **mxDiskHotSwap.msi**, located in the "Utility" folder under <software DVD>\utility\mxhtsp\
2. Click **Next** to continue.



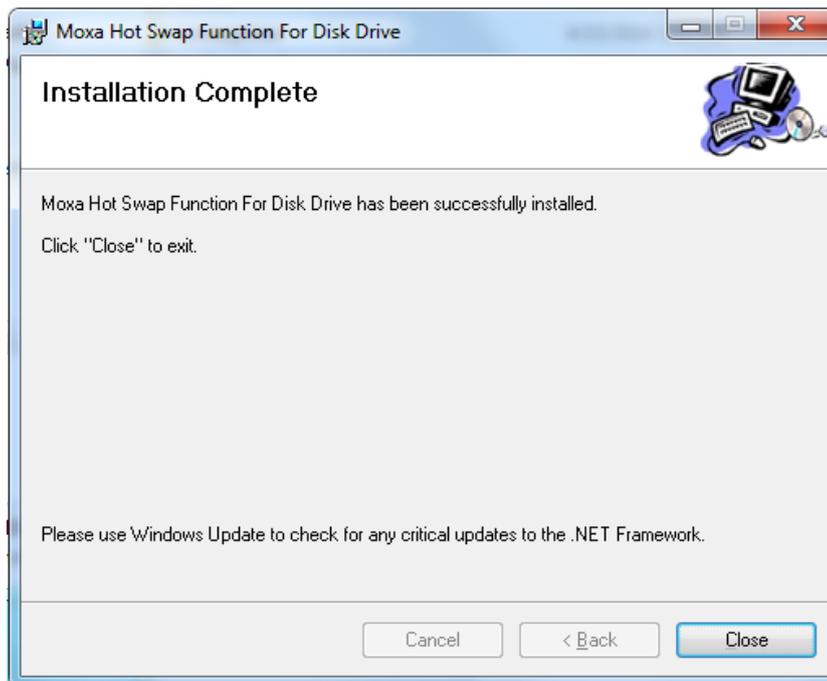
3. Click **Next**



- 4. Click **Next**



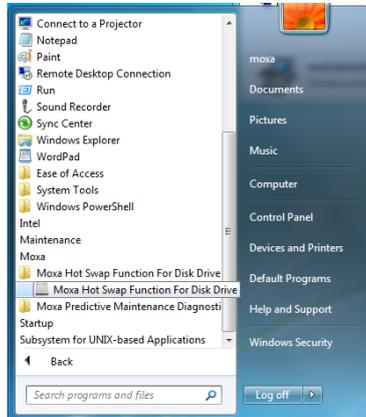
- 5. Click **Close** to complete the package installation.



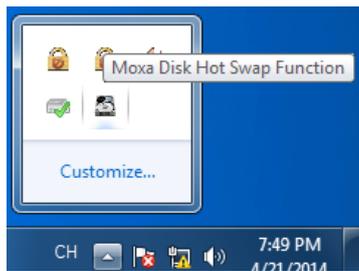
Configuring the Moxa Disk Hot-Swap Utility

You can now use the Moxa Disk Hot Swap utility to protect your disk from damage. In this chapter, we cover configuration, custom actions, and the log function. After installing the Moxa Disk Hot-Swap Utility, you will need to install the hard disks on the computer so that the utility can work.

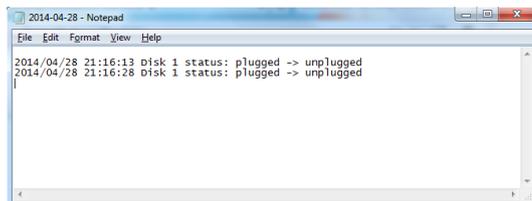
1. Double click **Moxa Hot Swap Function For Disk Drive** under **<All Programs>** → **Moxa** → **Moxa Hot Swap Function For Disk Drive**.



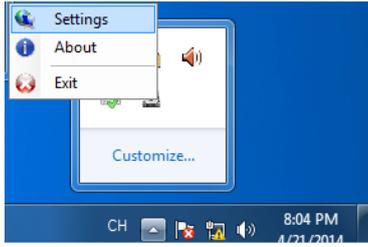
2. The tray icon will be loaded into the system tray, and the disk status will be monitored when a new disk is inserted or the current disk is removed.



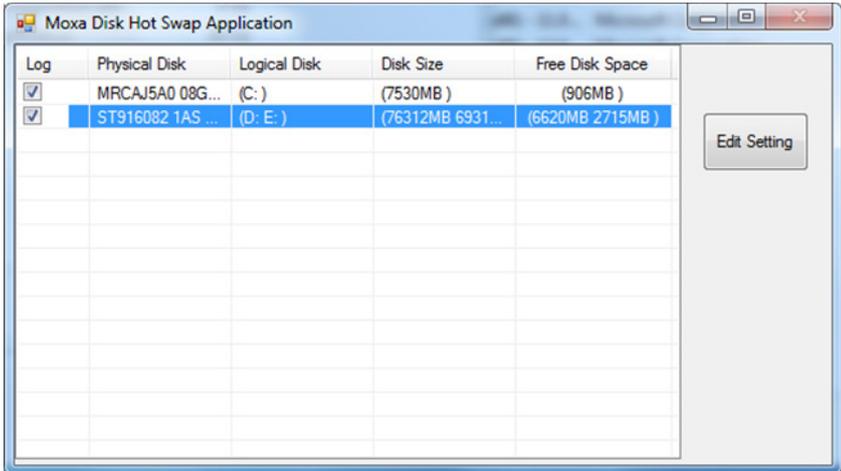
3. If the log option is enabled, the actions will be logged under **C:\Program Files\Moxa\Moxa Hot Swap Function For Disk Drive\program**.



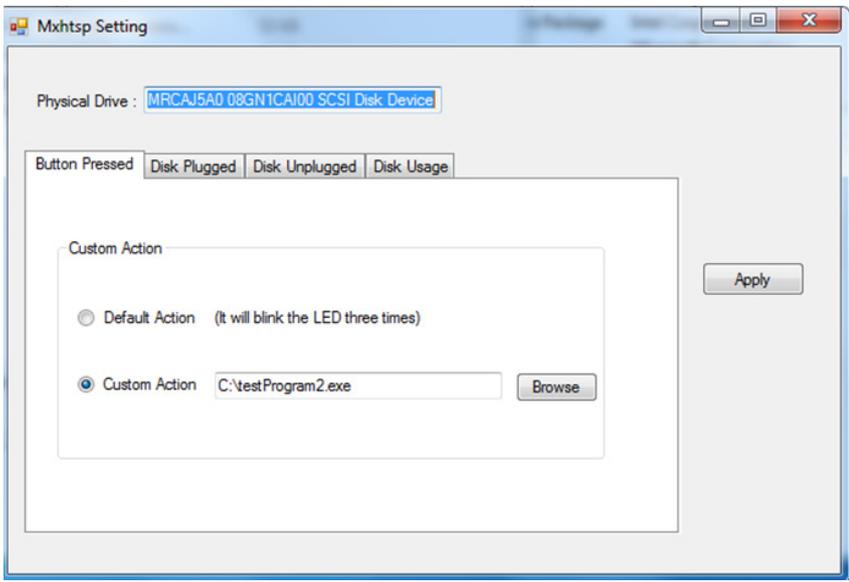
- 4. Right-click the icon and select **Settings**.



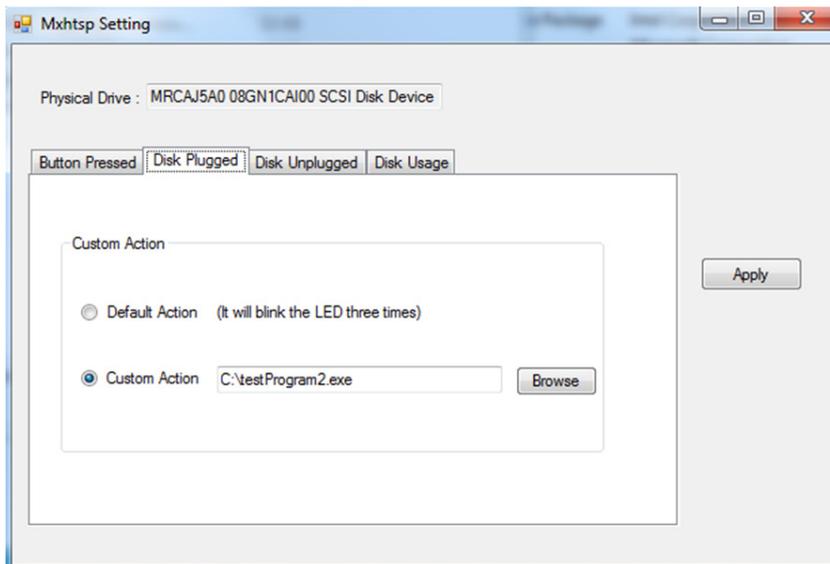
- 5. A list of disks currently connected to the computer will be shown, along with the disk size and free space for each disk. To edit the settings for a specific disk, select the disk and then click **Edit Setting**.



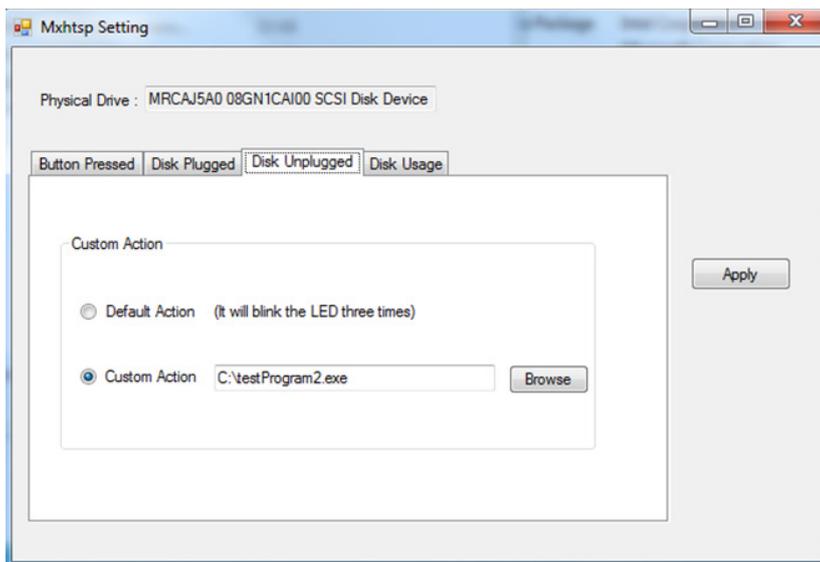
The setting dialog includes the following tabs: Button Pressed, Disk Plugged, Disk Unplugged, and Disk Usage. On the **Button Pressed** tab, you can specify which program will be executed when a button is pressed. The default action will disconnect the disks in both slot A and slot B and cause the LED to blink three times per second.



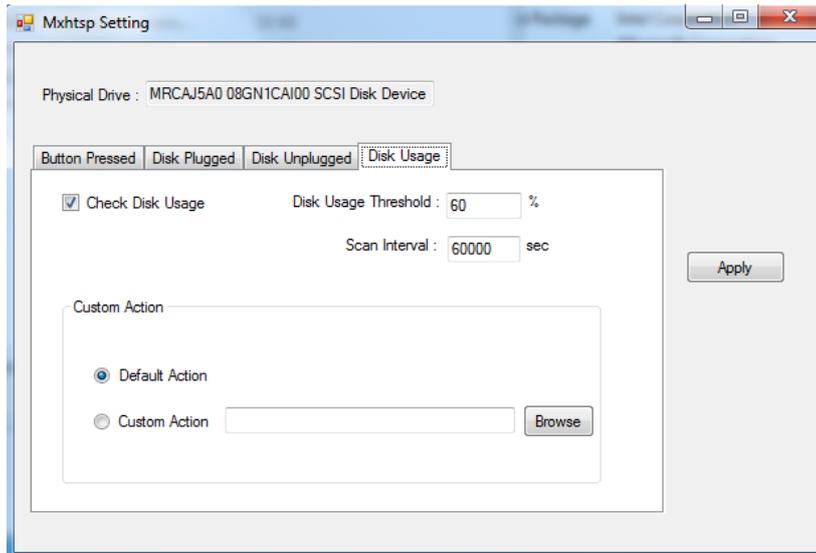
6. On the **Disk Plugged** tab, you can select the default action or enter a custom action. If you choose Custom Action, click **Browse** to select which program will be executed.



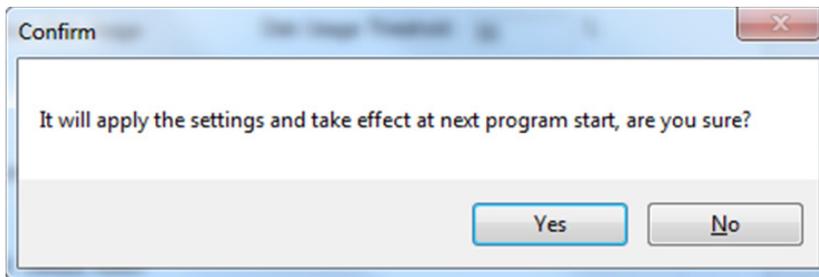
7. On the **Disk Unplugged** tab, you can select the default action or enter a custom action. If you choose Custom Action, click **Browse** to select which program will be executed.



8. On the **Disk Usage** tab, you can select the default action or enter a custom action. If you choose Custom Action, click **Browse** to select which program will be executed. Click **Apply** to save the settings.



9. Click **Yes** to apply the settings the next time you run the program.



Moxa SynMap Package

In this chapter, we describe the software package that can be used to easily control and monitor V2616A computers.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **Moxa SynMap Package**
 - Overview
 - Moxa SynMap OID List
- ❑ **Installing CrystalDiskInfo**
- ❑ **Installing the Moxa SynMap Package**
- ❑ **Installing MXview**
- ❑ **Configuring MXview**
- ❑ **Loading the Moxa SynMap MIB File**
- ❑ **Loading the Host Resource MIB File**
- ❑ **Using Moxa SynMap OIDs**
- ❑ **Using HOST RESOURCE OIDs**

Moxa SynMap Package

Overview

SynMap is Moxa's revolutionary software virtualization tool, which adapts SNMP into a fully portable remote procedure interface. SynMap allows engineers to automate remote processes using SNMP object identifiers (OIDs) rather than device-specific addresses, making a scripted SynMap procedure fully interoperable with any other SynMap device. This means that a script created for one SynMap device may be directly copied to another, immediately conferring the same functionality. This eliminates the need to rewrite and compile code for newly configured devices, significantly reducing maintenance and deployment times.

SNMP is lightweight and easy-to-configure, and has long been popular with IT professionals. SNMP also enjoys comprehensive native support in high-level languages, including .NET, Java, Python, and Ruby. For these reasons, the SynMap framework has re-purposed SNMP into a universal configuration and control interface for remote procedures, adapting it to not only monitor and control device internals like temperature, BIOS parameters, and local interfaces, but also to report on and automate tasks at the process layer, as well. Easily integrated into any existing Network Management System (NMS), SynMap devices are a flexible and cost-effective upgrade that returns obvious benefits to any IA network.

SynMap currently allows you to use SNMP for remote monitoring and control of a select set of computer processes, but its list of features is rapidly growing. Using SynMap's fully portable scripts, engineers will soon be able to:

- Access, monitor, control, and report on digital I/O at both the process and hardware layers.
- Use OIDs to monitor, configure, and give process control over serial ports and other interfaces.
- Monitor and control system attributes and process events via any NMS.
- Build automated remote procedures using SynMap OIDs called by simple shell scripts, or a preferred high-level language like Python, Perl, or VBScript—all without any need for low-level C APIs, or platform-specific libraries.
- Significantly simplify and reduce development times for custom utilities and automated executables.
- Gain scripting and automation independence from OS-dependent libraries.

All of this may be achieved using the simple, reliable, and familiar SNMP, the easily accessible standard every IT engineer knows. Discover how Moxa is expanding automation frontiers with the innovation we call SynMap.

Moxa SynMap OID List

Check **Appendix A: Moxa SynMap OID Table** to review a complete listing of Moxa SynMap OIDs.

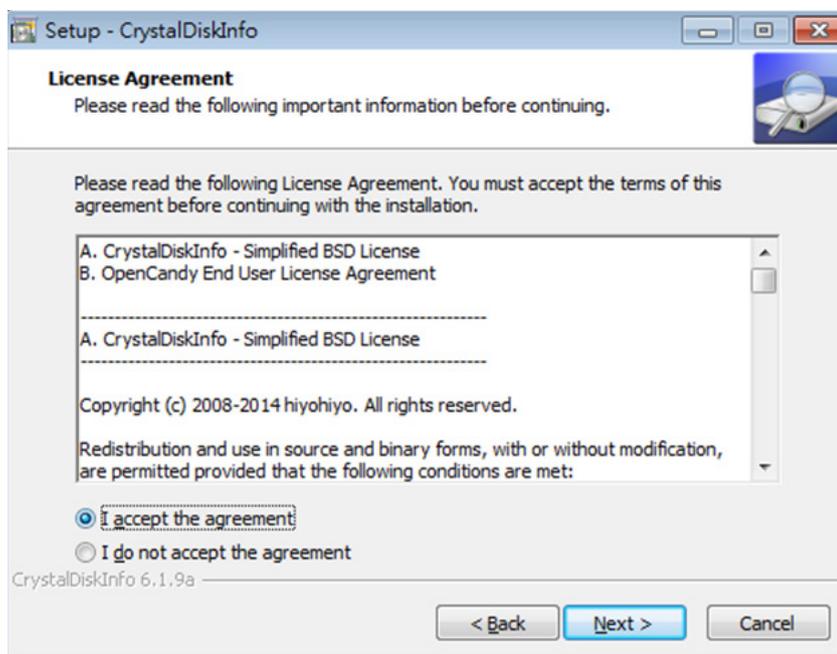
Installing CrystalDiskInfo

Take the following steps to install CrystalDiskInfo, a disk health diagnostics tool that allows you to monitor the health of a disk.

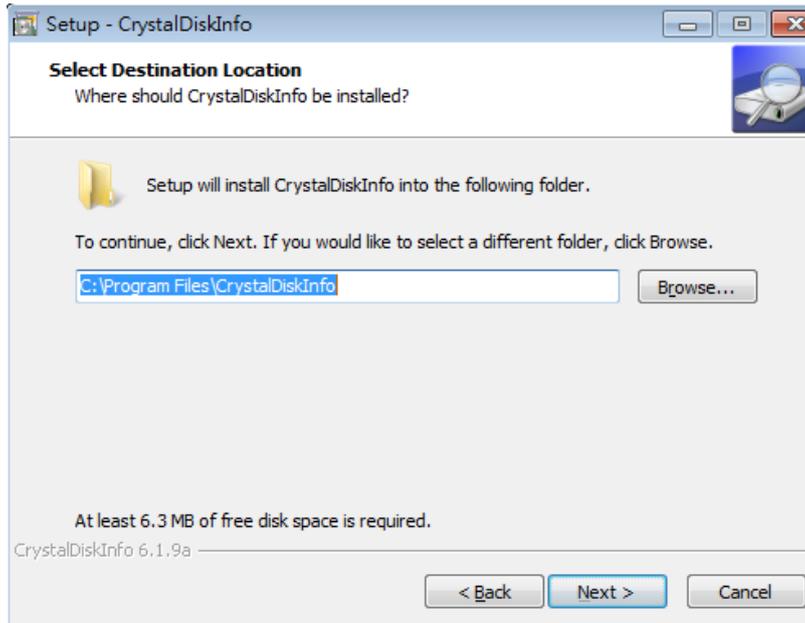
1. Locate the folder <software DVD>\utility\mxsynmap\ and then click **CrystalDiskInfo6_1_9a-en.exe**.
2. After the welcome screen appears, click **Next** to continue.



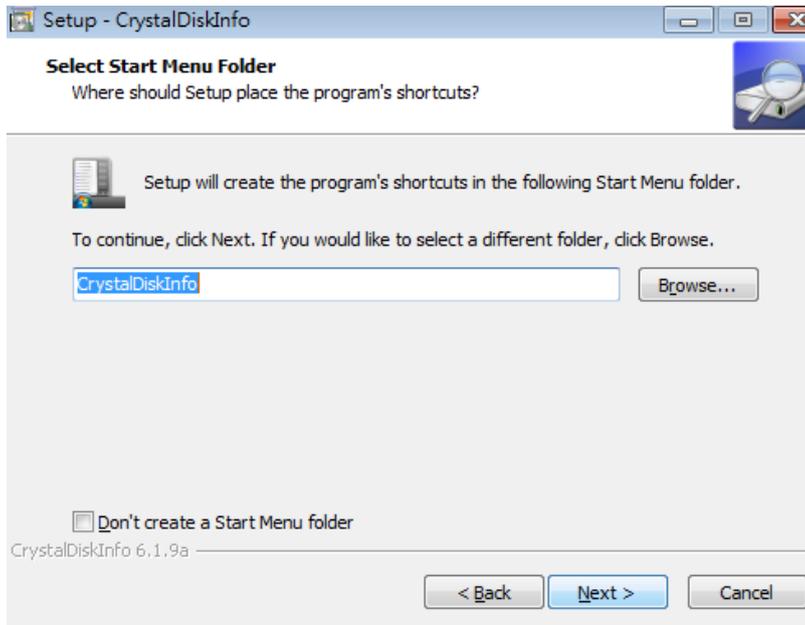
3. Select **I accept the agreement** and then click **Next**.



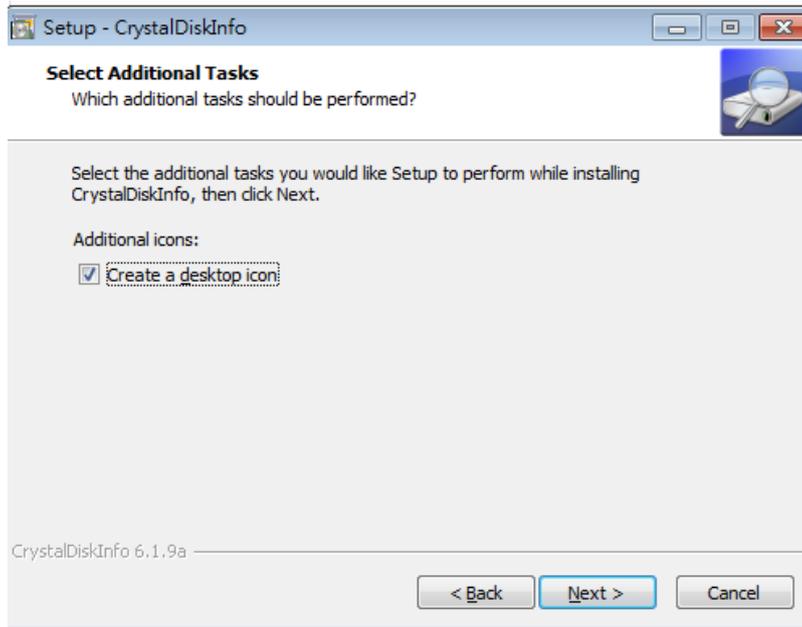
- 4. Click **Next**.



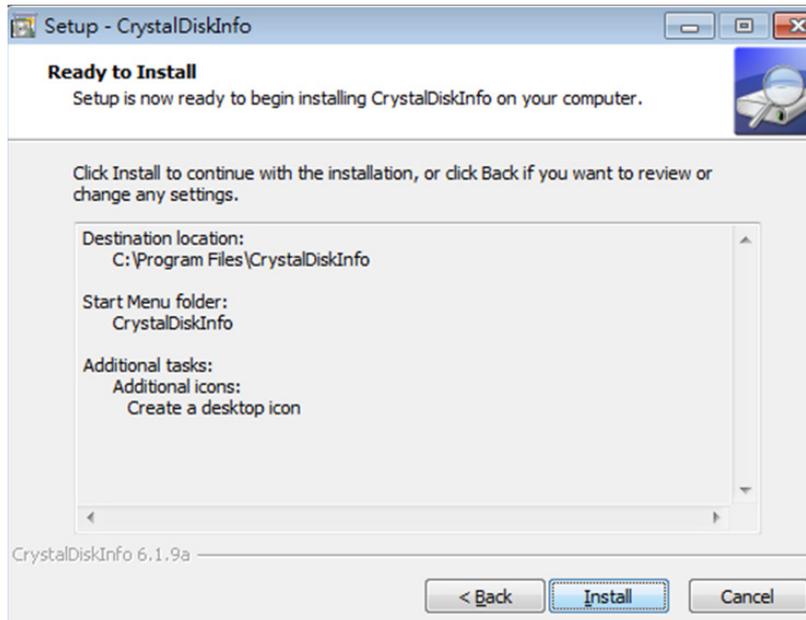
- 5. Click **Next**.



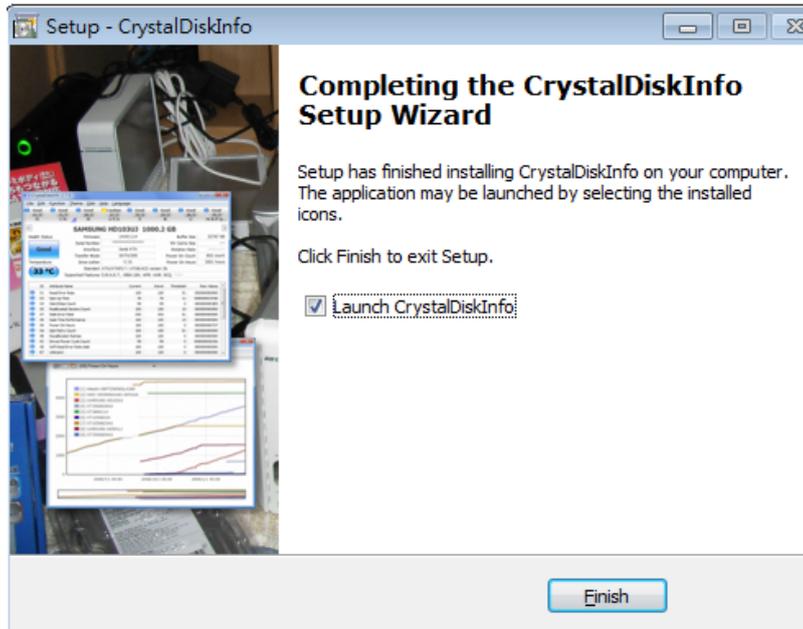
- 6. Click **Next**.



- 7. Click **Install**.



- Click **Finish**.

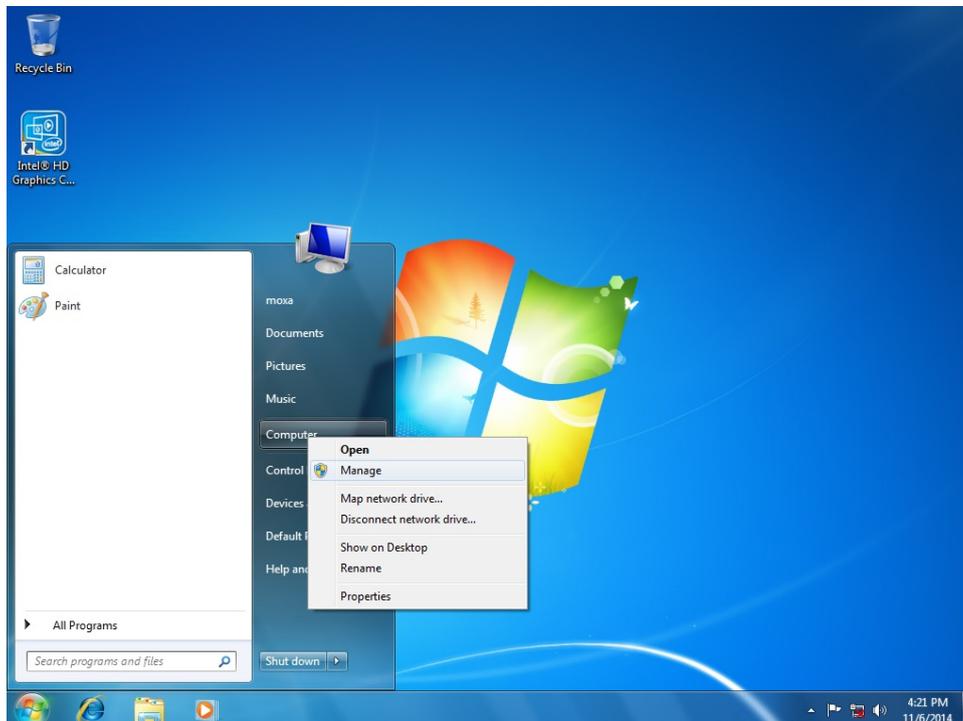


- Put the shortcut in the **startup** folder to execute the program when system boots up.

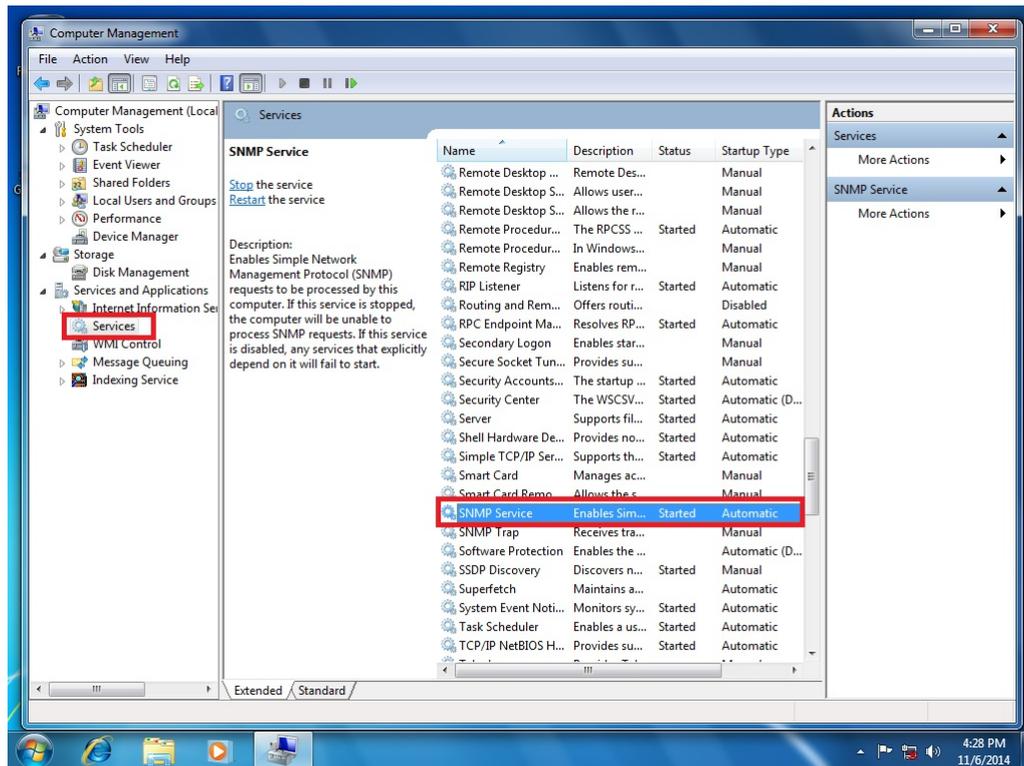
Installing the Moxa SynMap Package

Before you install the Moxa SynMap Package, disable the Windows SNMP server. Complete the following steps:

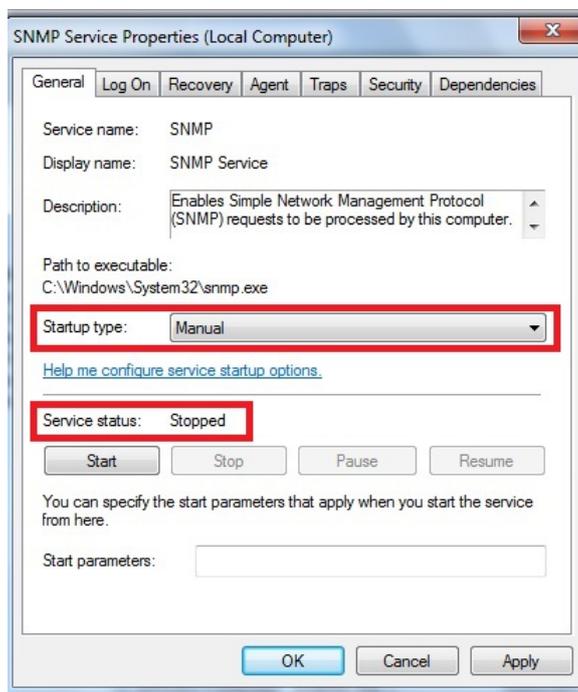
- From the Start menu, right-click **Computer** and select **Manage**.



2. In the **Computer Management** screen, select **Services** under **Service and Applications**.



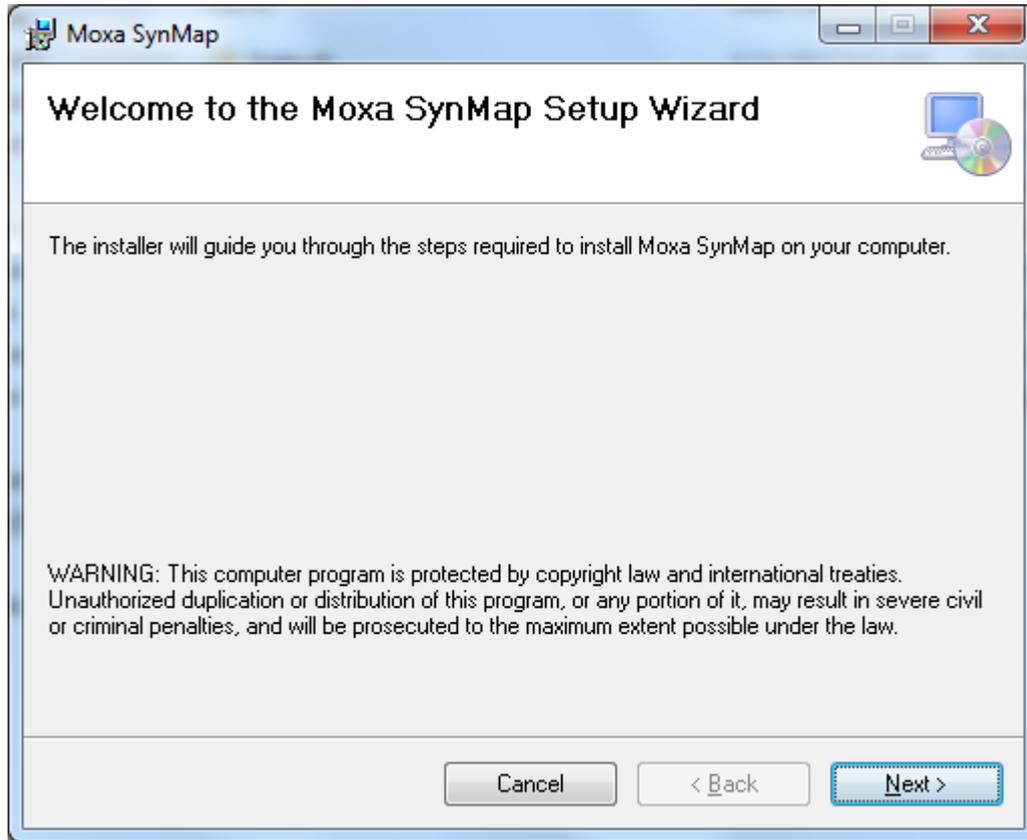
3. In the **Services** pane, double-click **SNMP Service**.
4. In the SNMP Service Properties window, select **Manual** from the **Startup type** drop-down list and set the **Service status** field to **Stopped**.



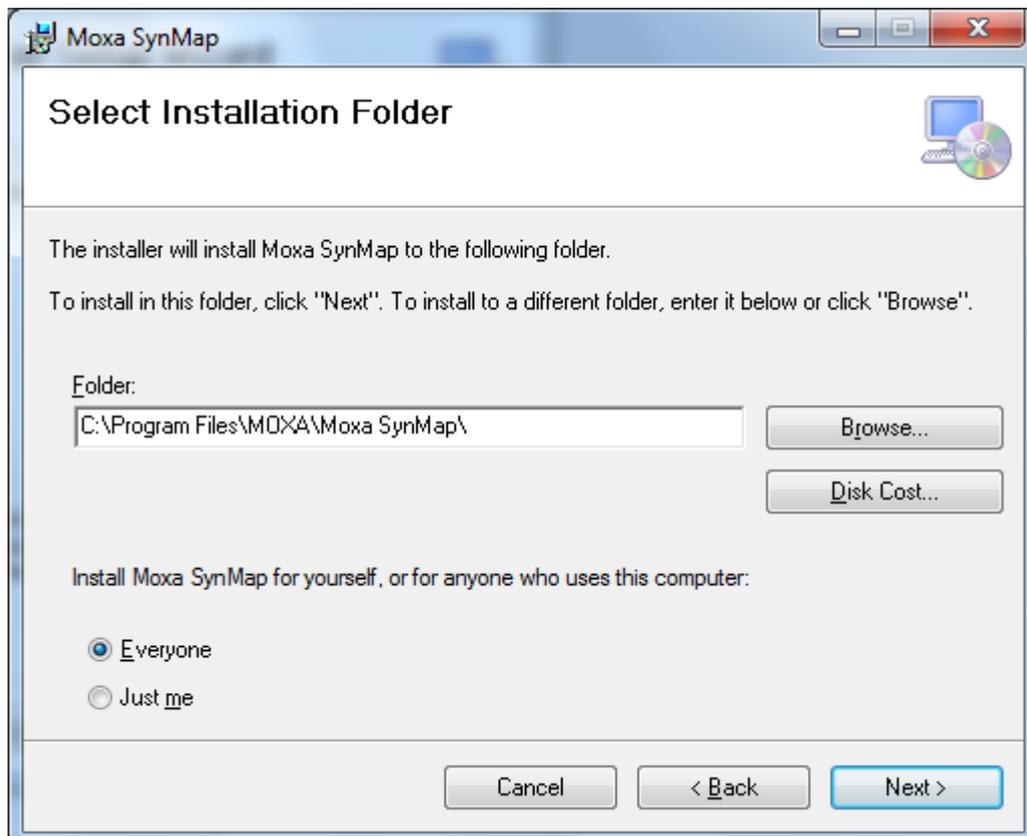
5. Click **Apply** and **OK** to disable the Windows SNMP service.

Take the following steps to install the Moxa SynMap package.

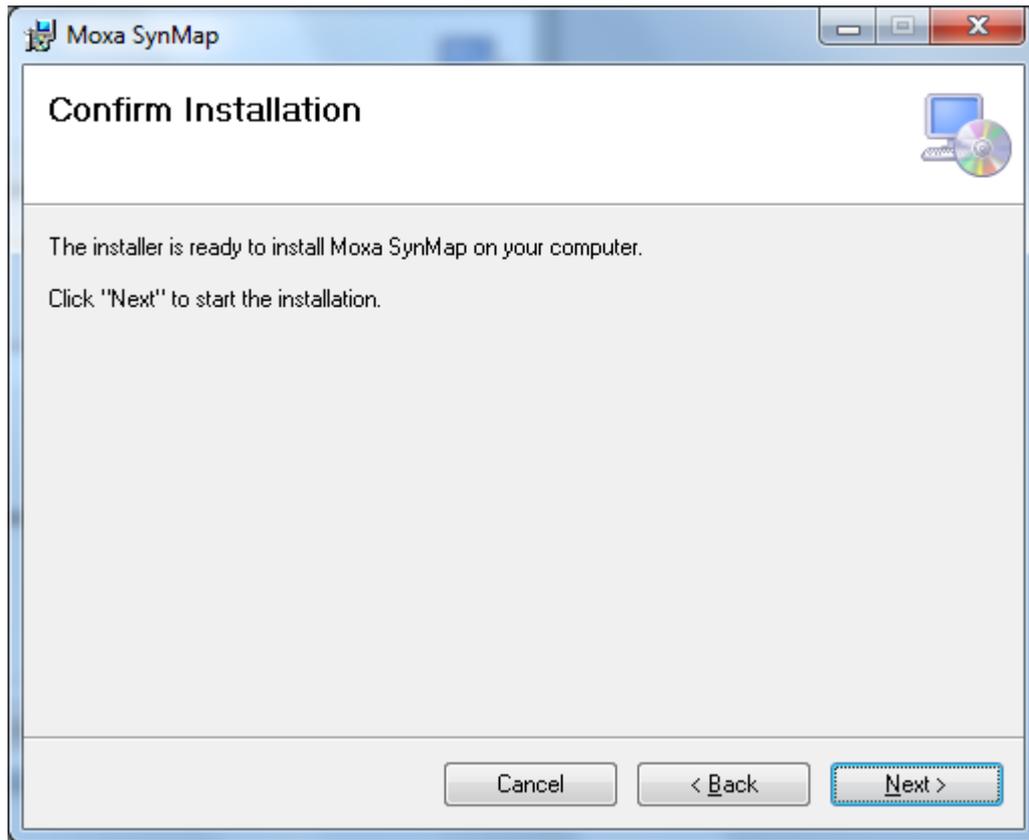
1. Double click **mxSynMap.msi**, located in the following folder: <software DVD>\utility\mxsynmap\.
2. When the welcome screen appears, click **Next** to continue.



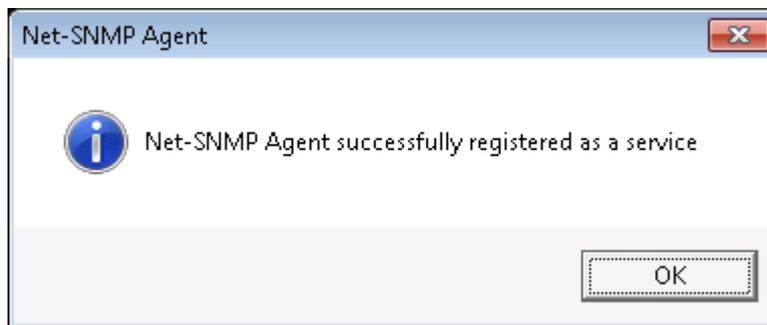
3. Select the folder in which you would like to install the package, or click **Next** to install the package in the default folder.



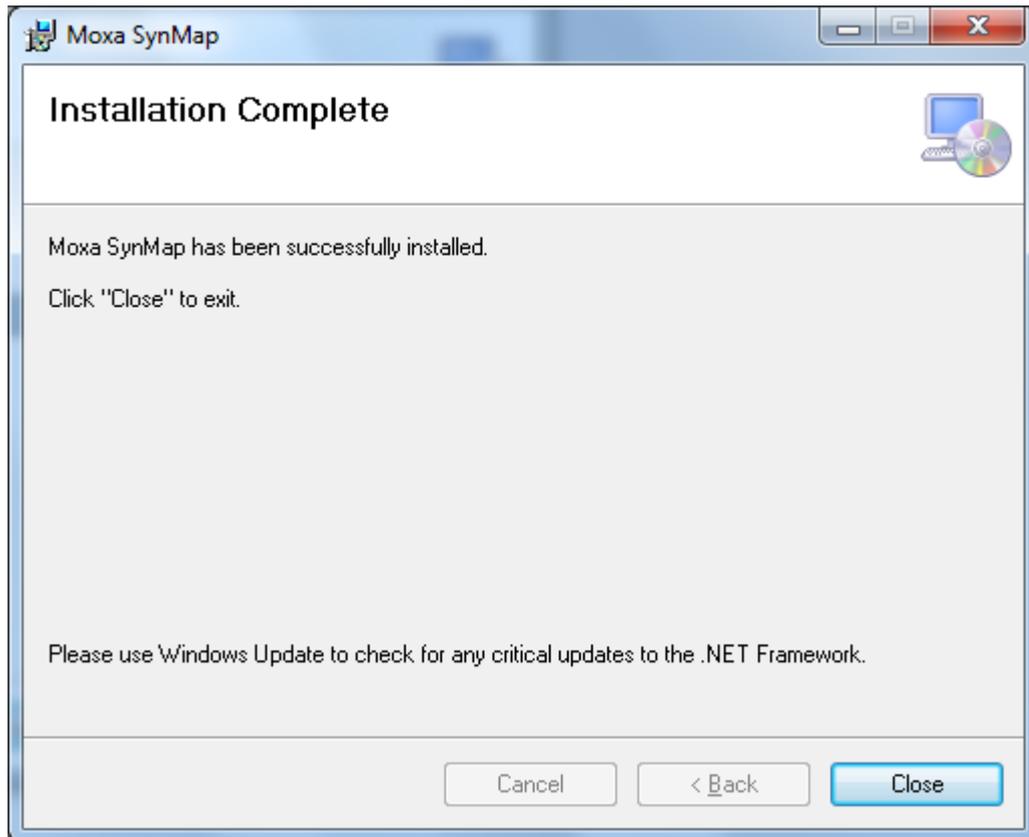
4. Click **Next** to continue.



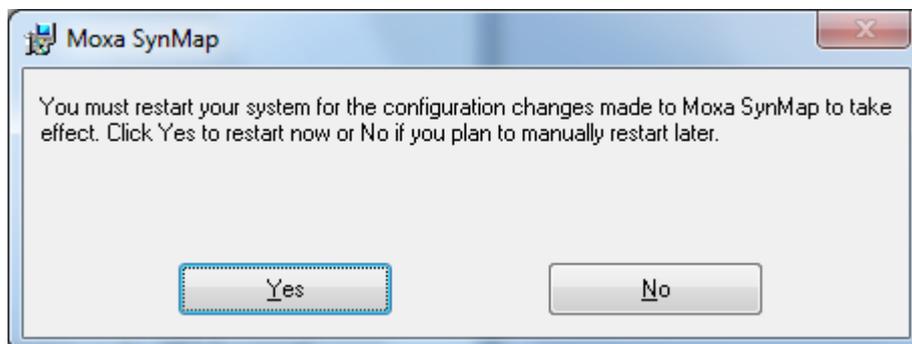
5. Click **OK** to continue.



- When finished, click **Close** to complete the installation.



- When finished, you will need to restart the V2616A computer to start using the SNMP functionality. Click **Yes** to reboot the system.

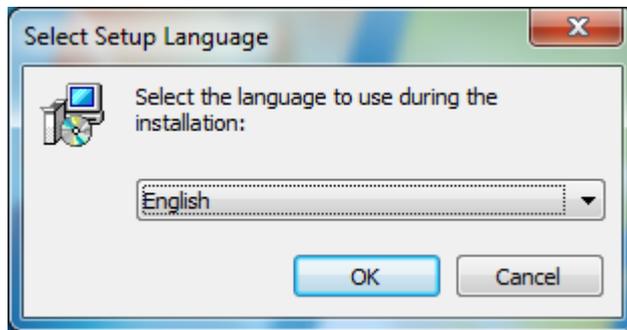


Installing MXview

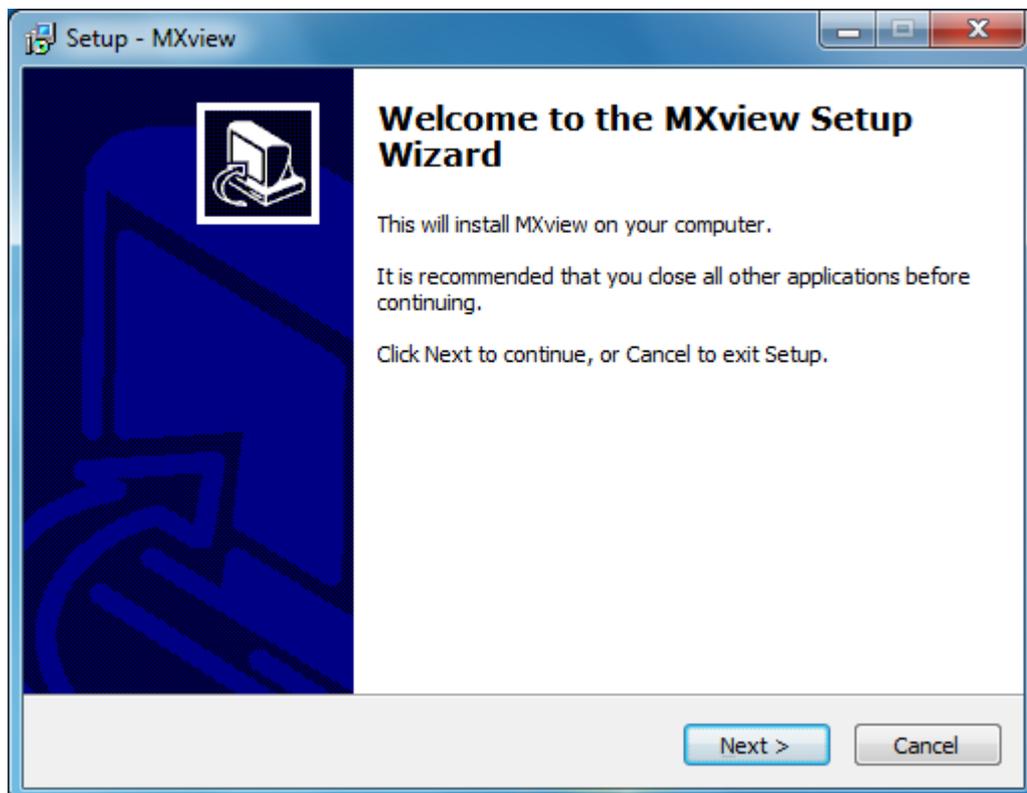
In this section we demonstrate how to use the MIB browser (mxView) to monitor or control Moxa SynMap OIDs. If you already have your own MIB browser, you can skip this section.

Follow these steps to install the MXview package.

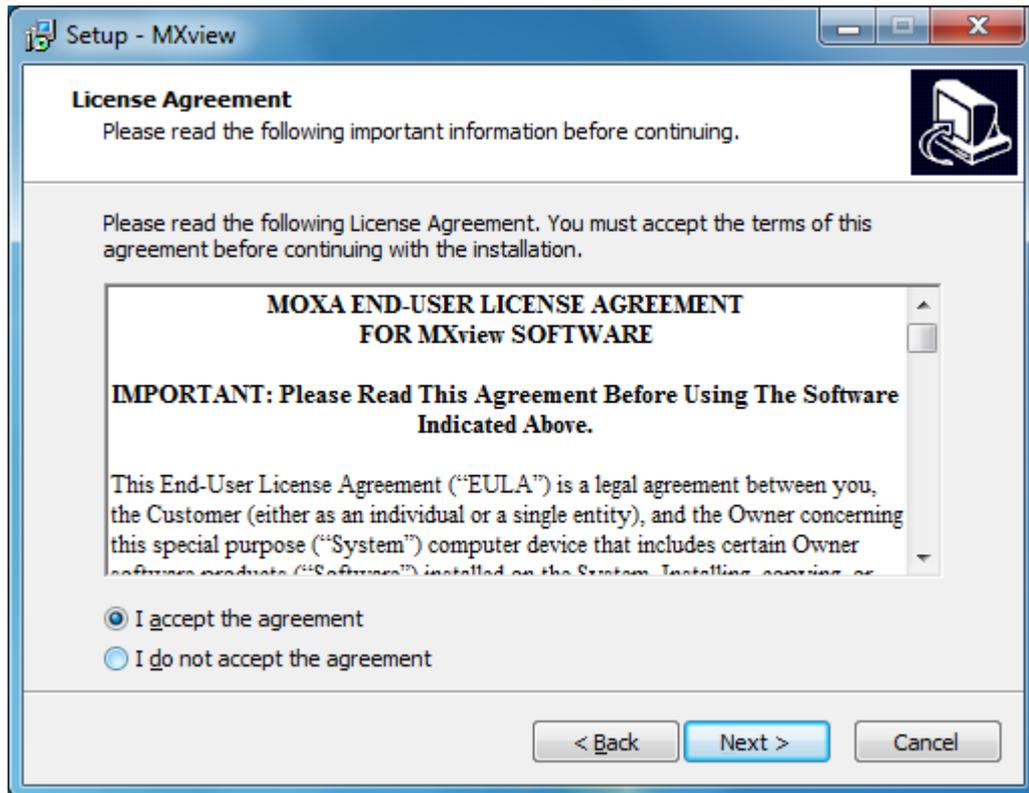
1. Double click **MXView_Trial_V2.3.exe**, located in the following folder: <software DVD>\utility\mxViewTrial. Click **OK** to continue.



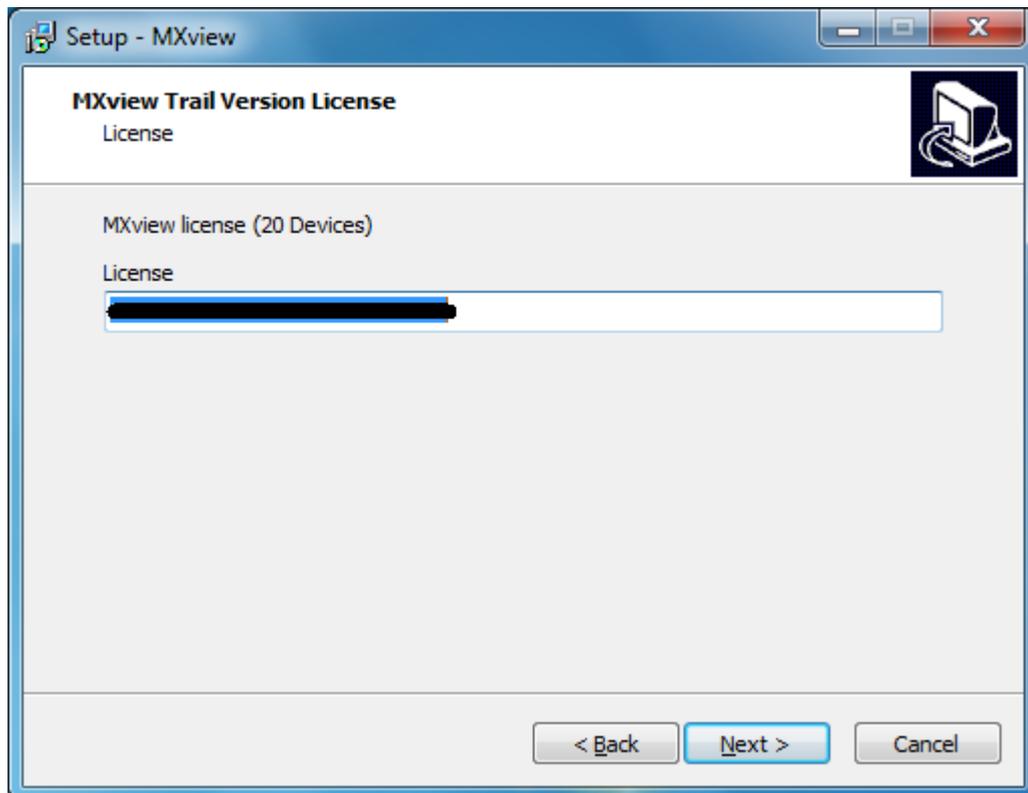
2. Click **Next** to continue.



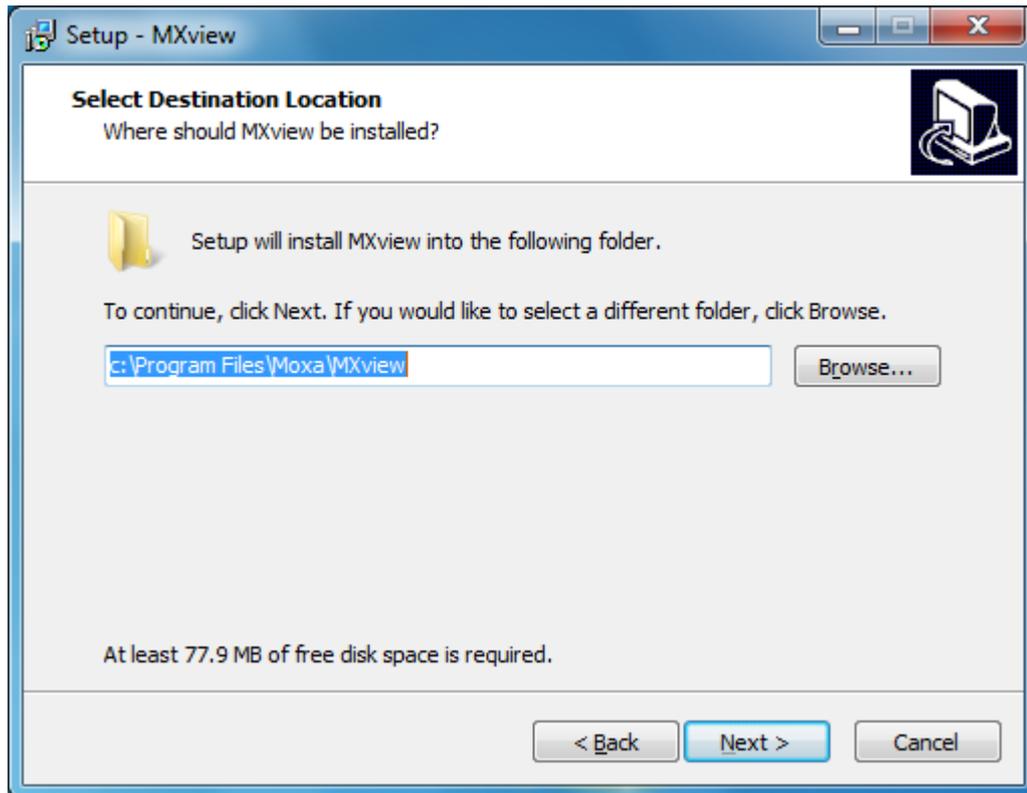
3. Select I accept the agreement and then click **Next**.



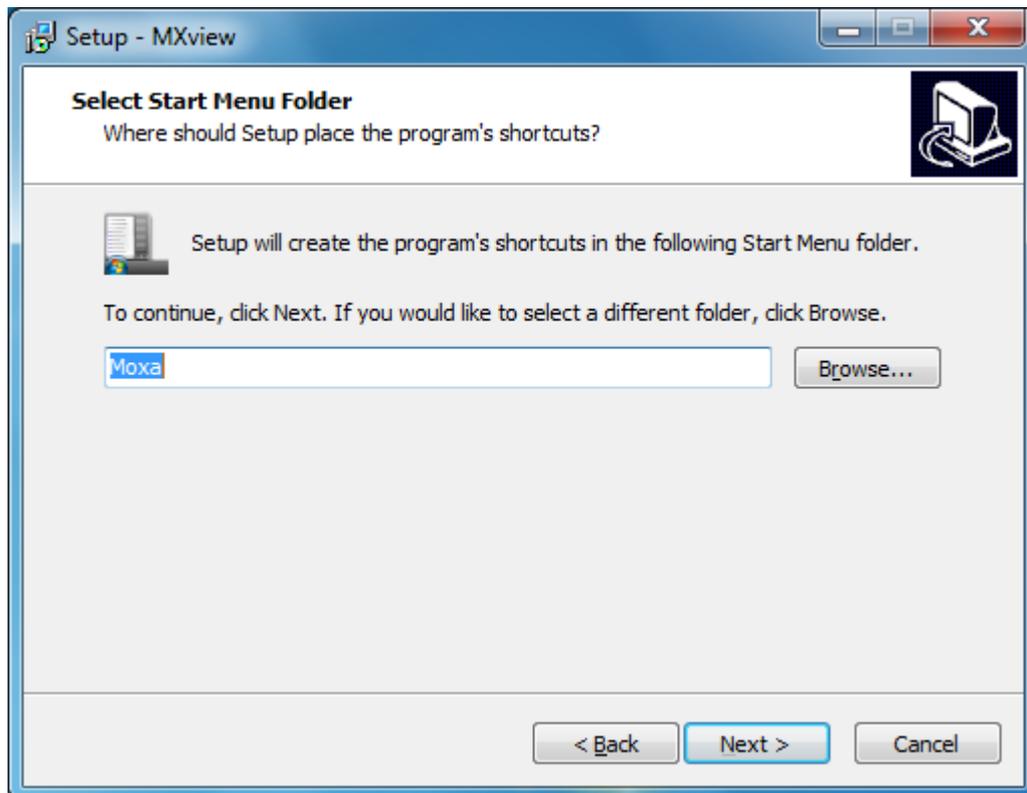
4. Click **Next** to continue



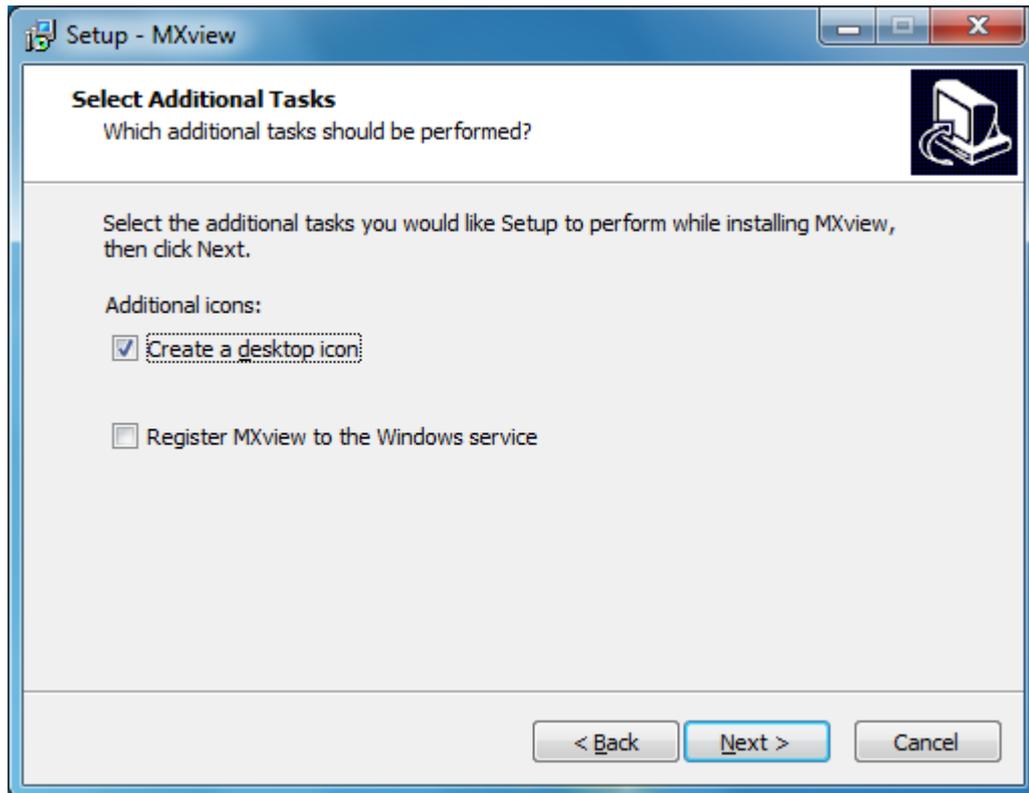
5. Click **Next** to continue.



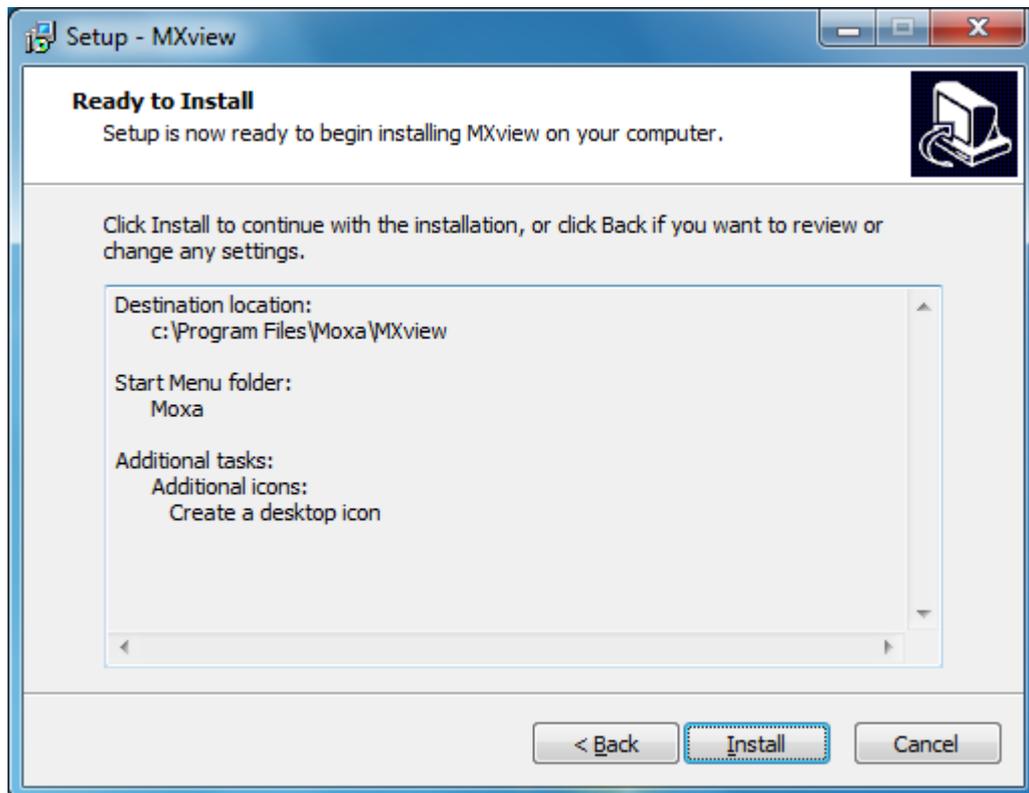
6. Click **Next** to continue.



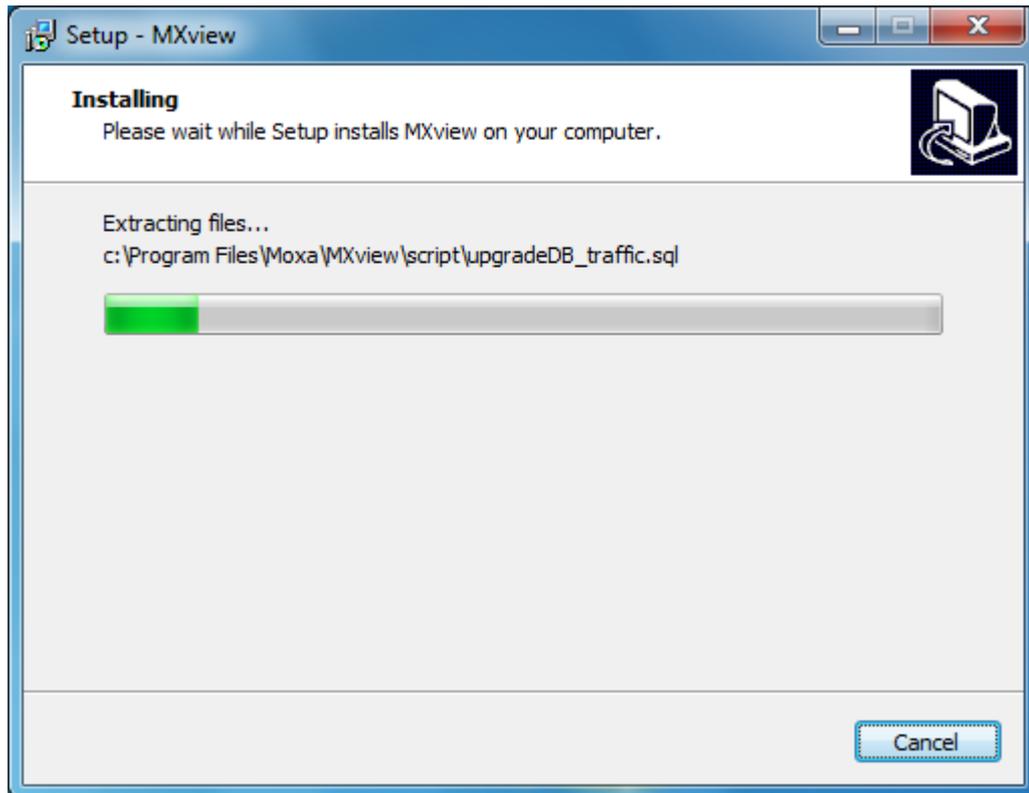
7. Click **Next** to continue.



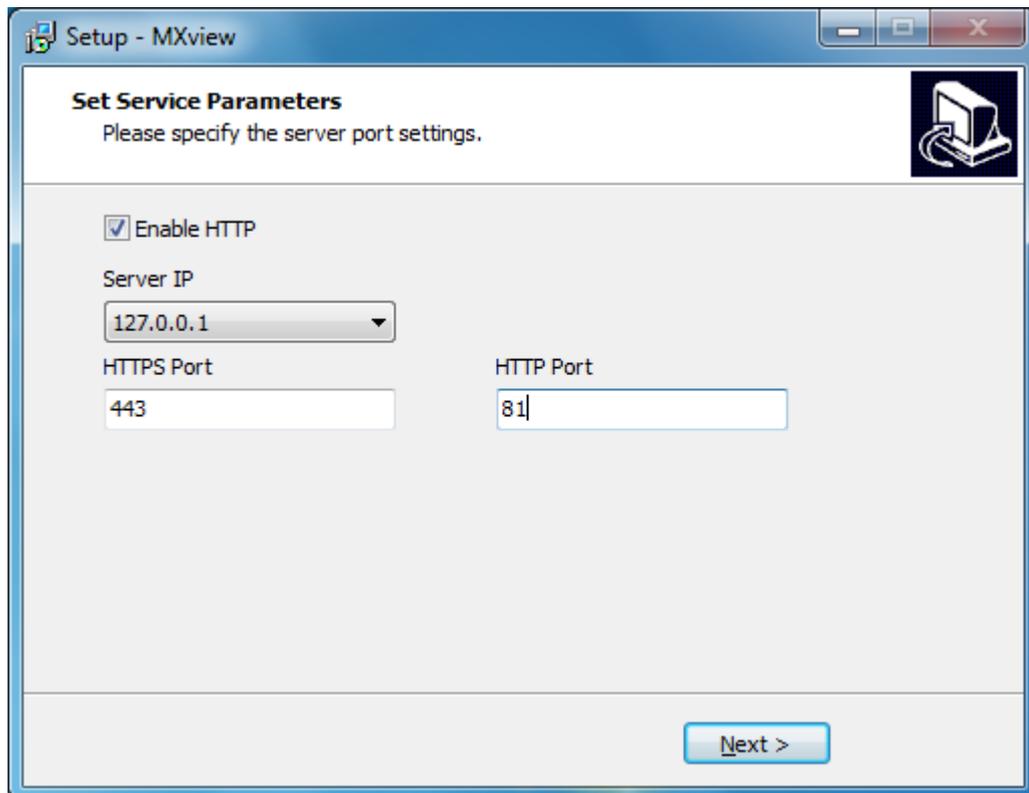
8. Click **Install** to continue.



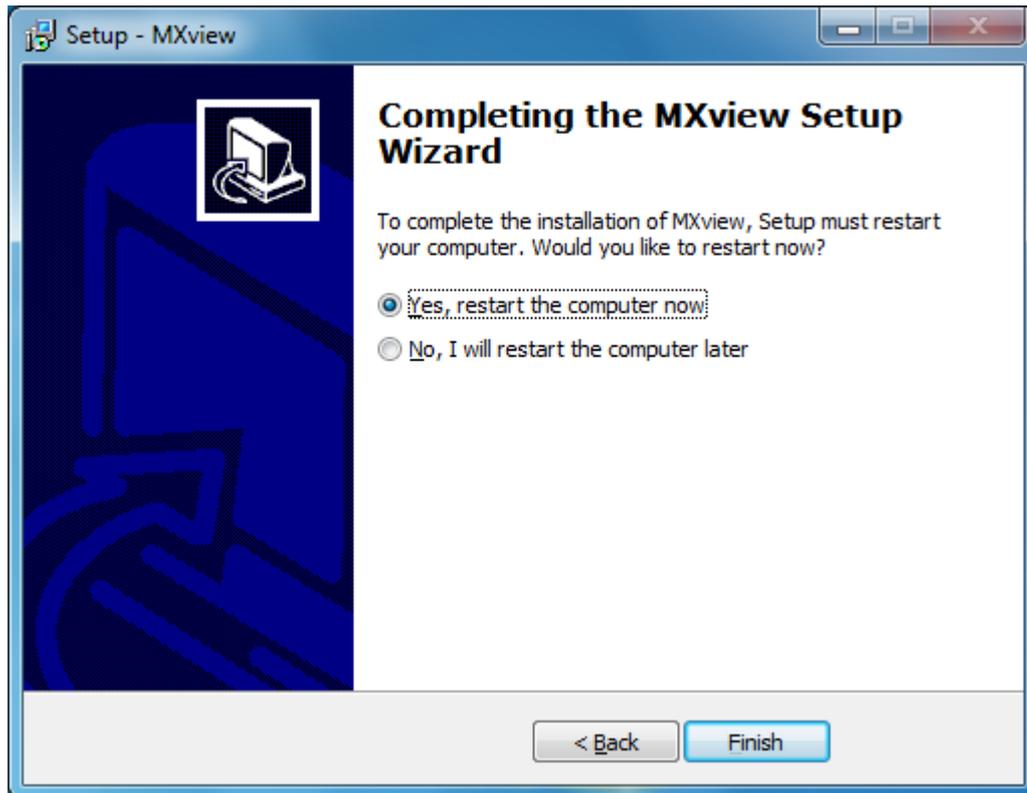
9. Wait while the program is being installed.



10. Change the HTTP port to your local setting (e.g., 81), and then click **Next** to continue.



11. Select **Yes, restart the computer now** and then click **Finish** to reboot the system



12. After the computer has rebooted, the MXview shortcut will appear on your desktop. Double-click the MXview shortcut, and then refer to the next section for instructions on how to configure MxView.



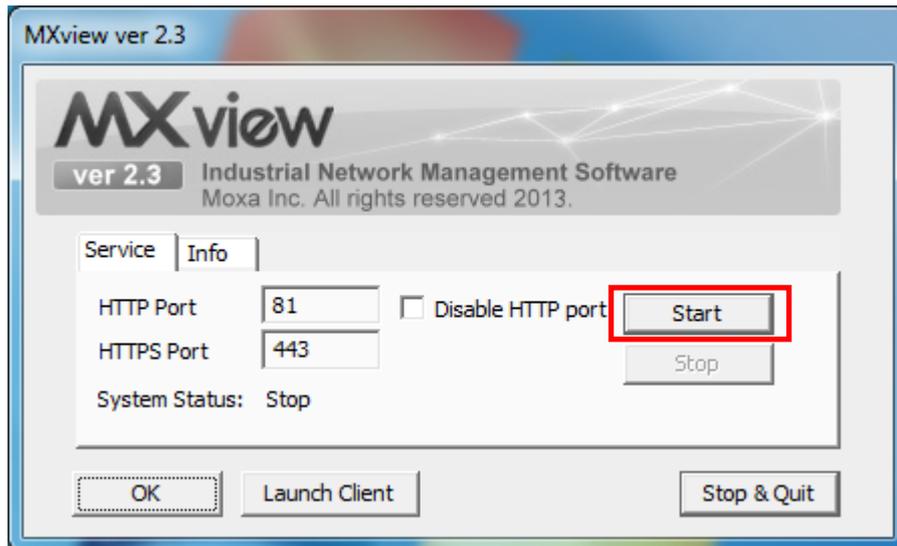
Configuring MXview

Take the following steps to configure MXview:

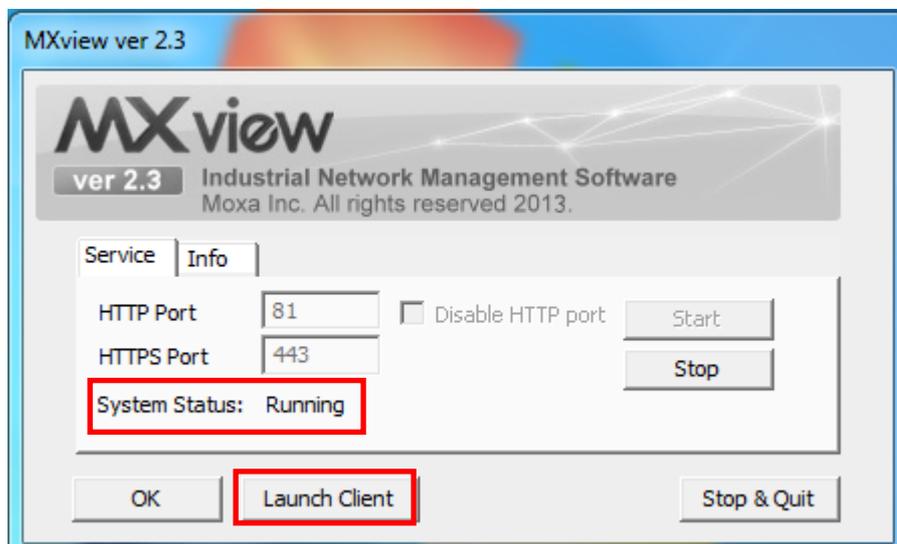
1. Double click the MXview shortcut on the desktop.



2. Click **Start** to continue.



3. Wait until **System Status** changes to **Running**, and then click **Launch Client**.

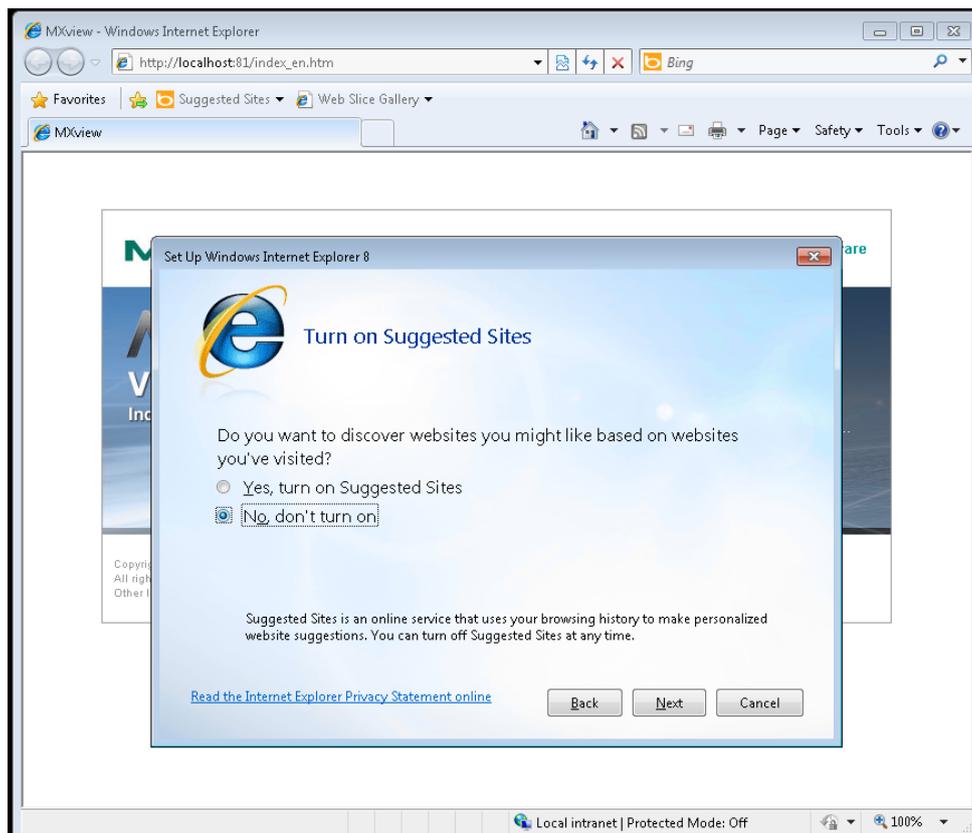


4. MXview will invoke Internet Explorer. The first time Internet Explorer opens you will need to configure it. Follow the instructions from Internet Explorer, as illustrated below.

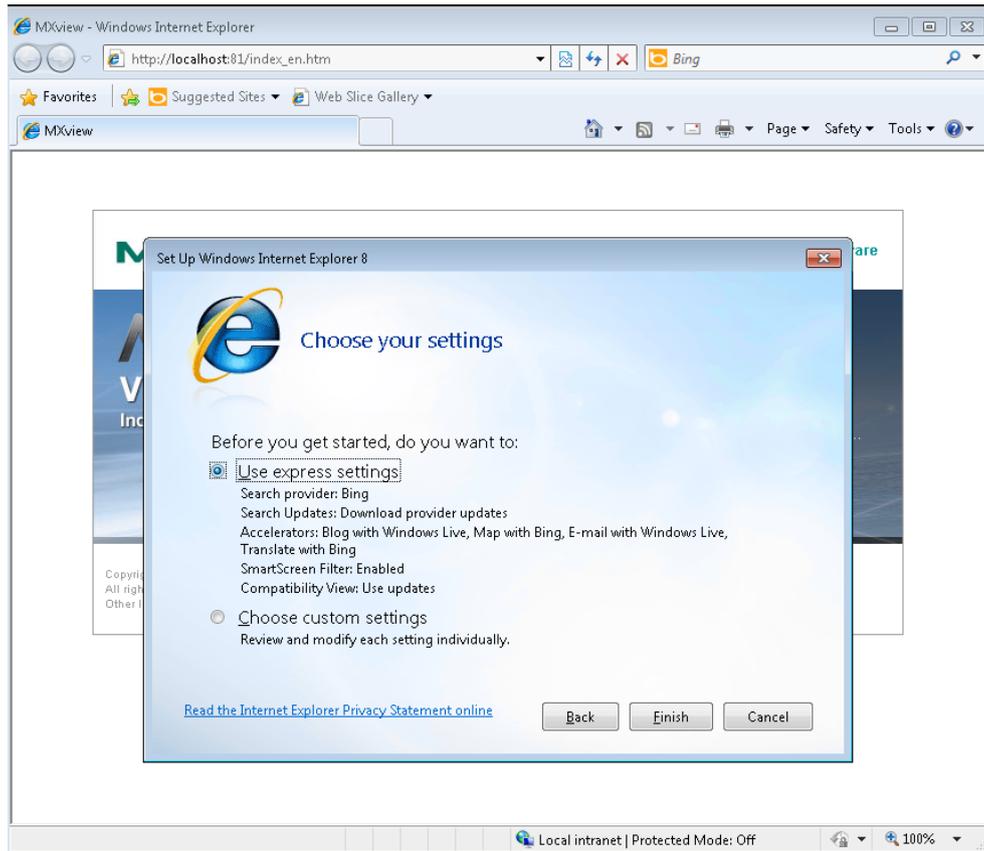
5. Click **Next** to continue.



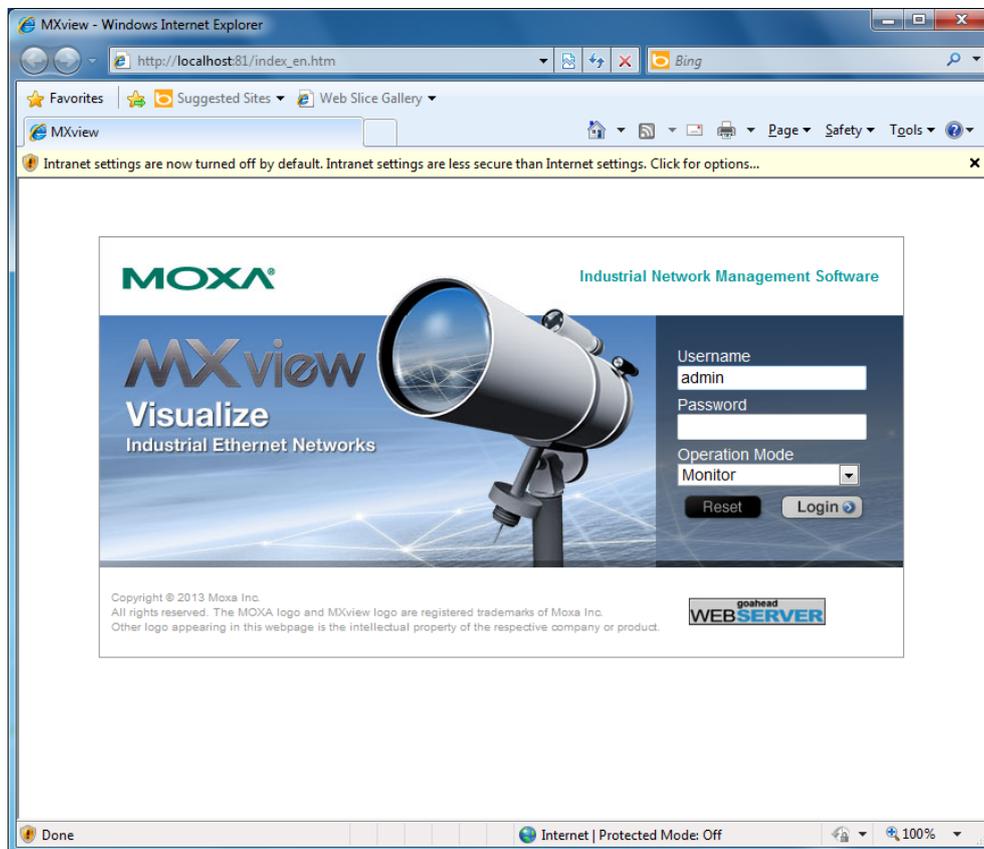
6. Check **No, don't turn on**, and then click **Next** to continue.



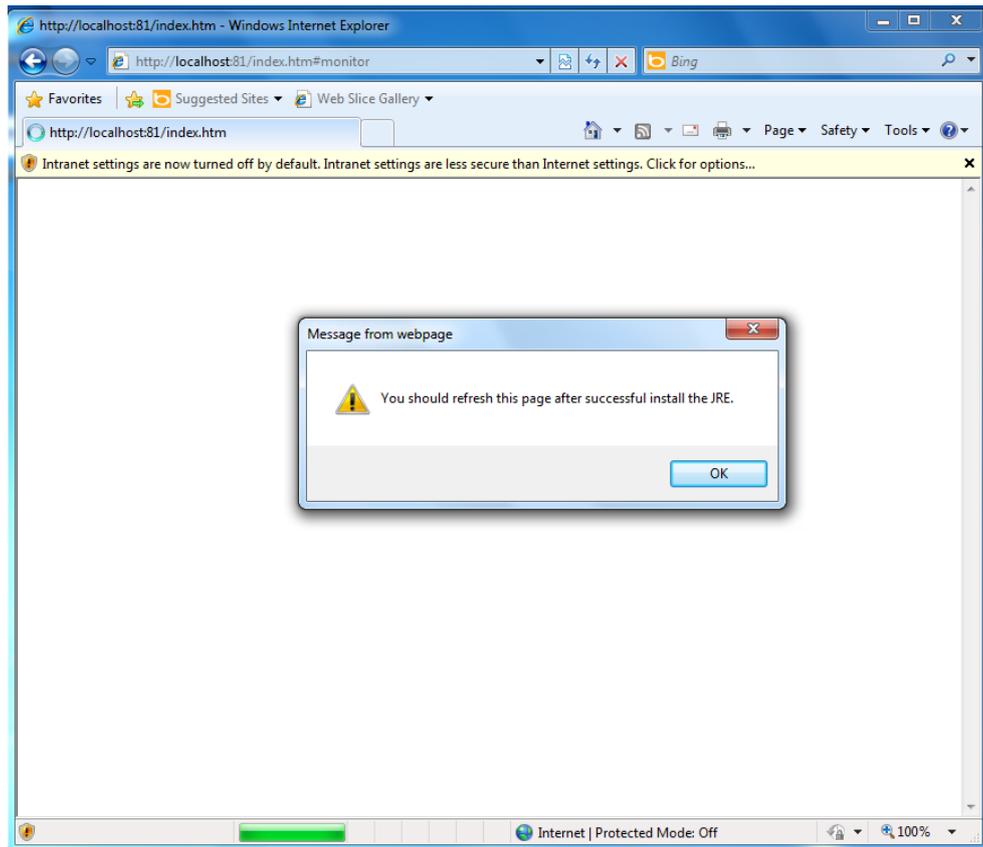
7. Select **Use express settings**, and then click **Finish** to complete the configuration.



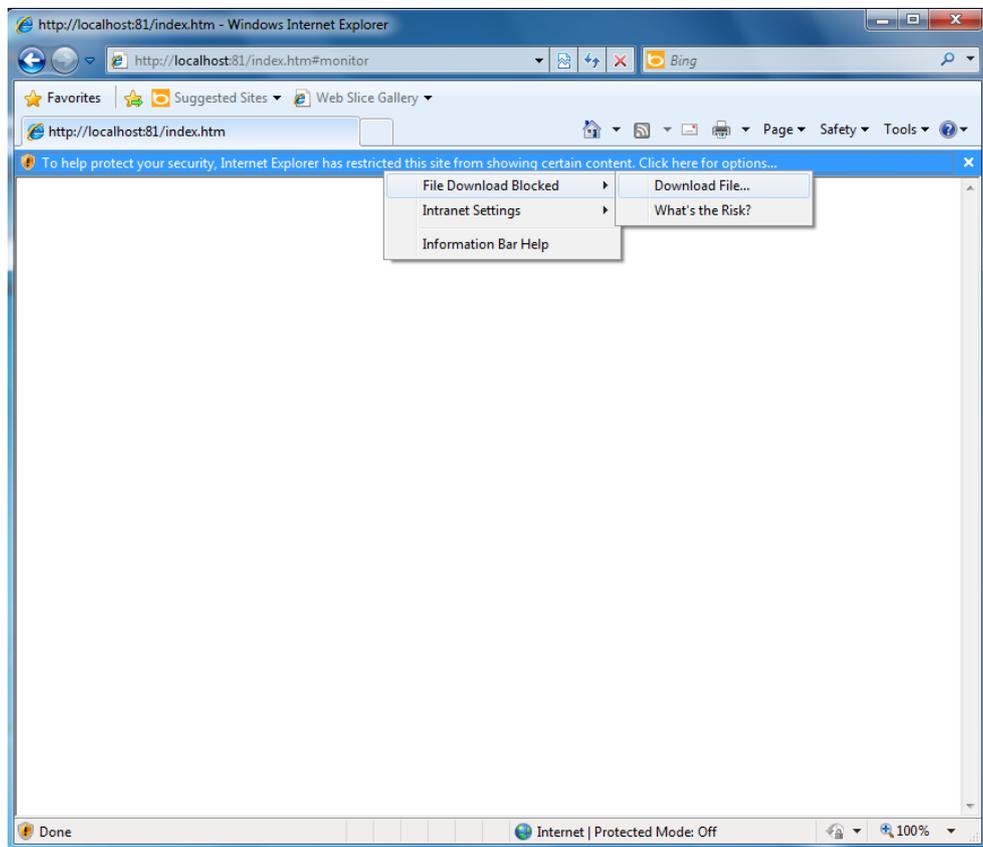
8. Log in using the default username **admin**. Leave the Password field blank, and then click **Login** to continue.



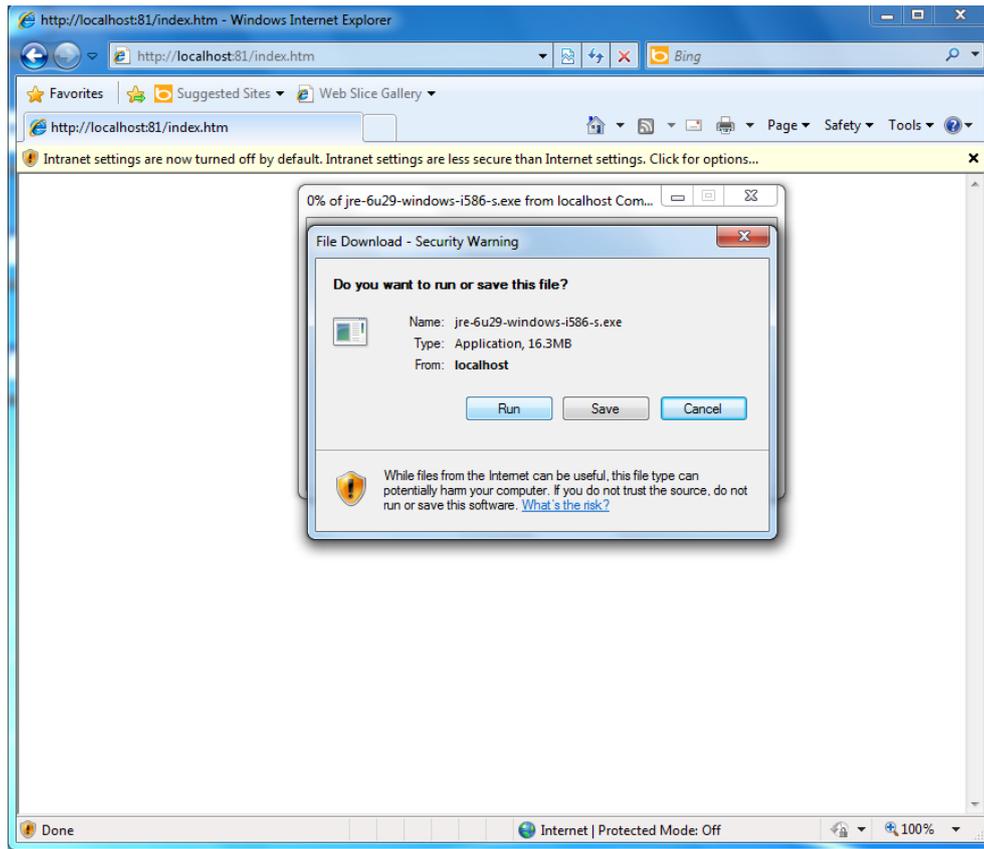
9. A popup message will appear, asking you to install the Java Runtime Environment (JRE). Click **OK** to continue.



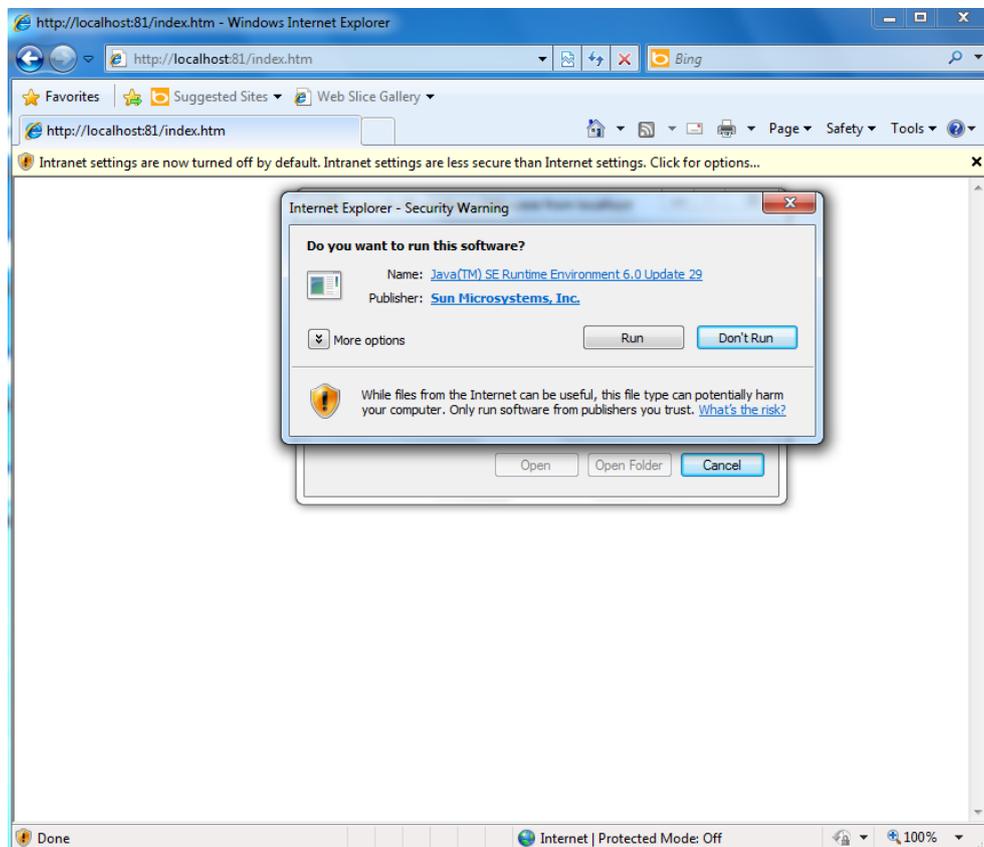
10. Click the title bar, and then select **File Download Blocked** → **Download File** to continue.



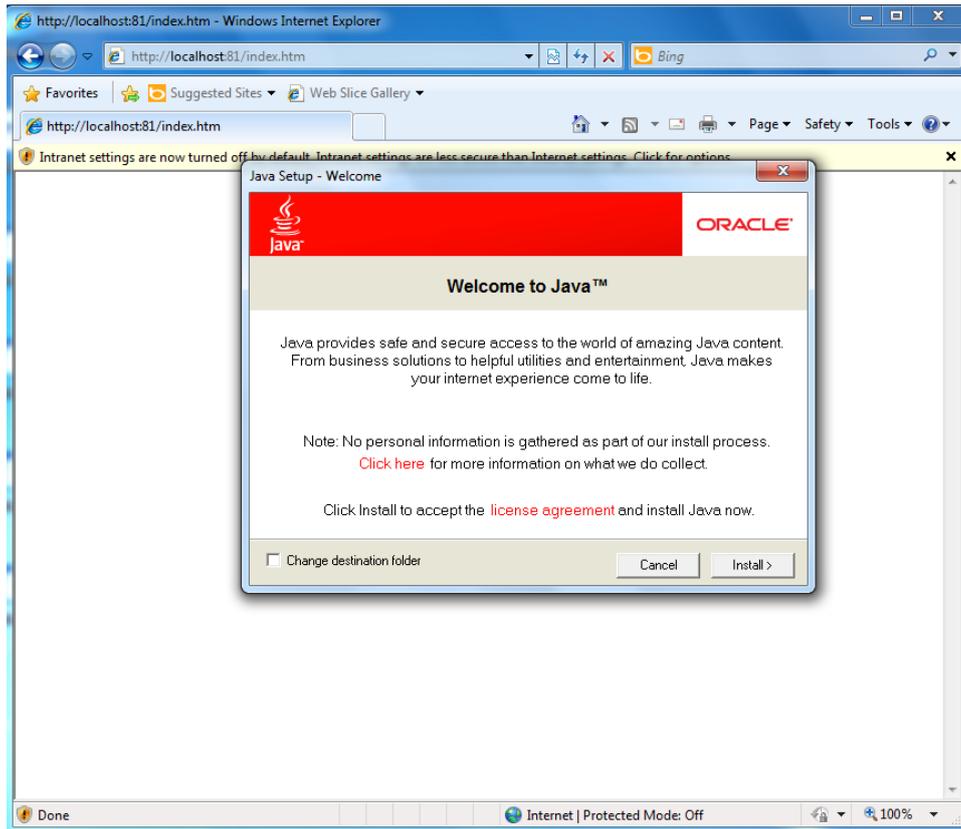
11. Select **Run** to download and install the Java Runtime Environment.



12. Select **Run** to continue.



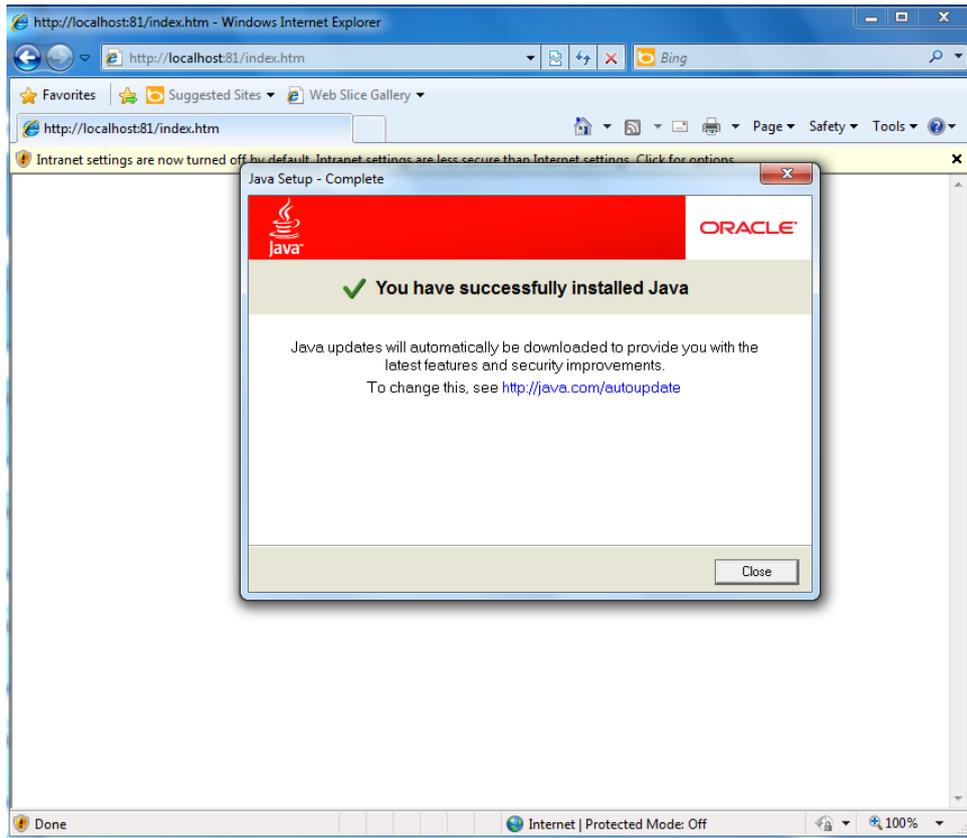
13. Click **Install** to continue.



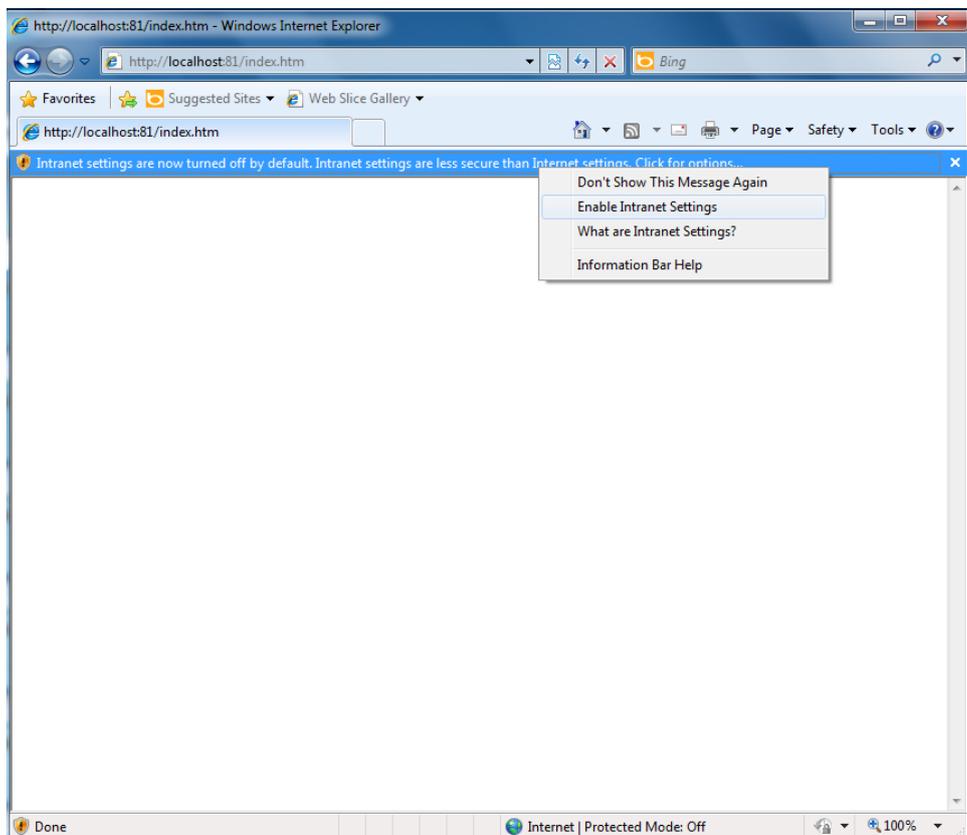
14. Wait while Java is being installed.



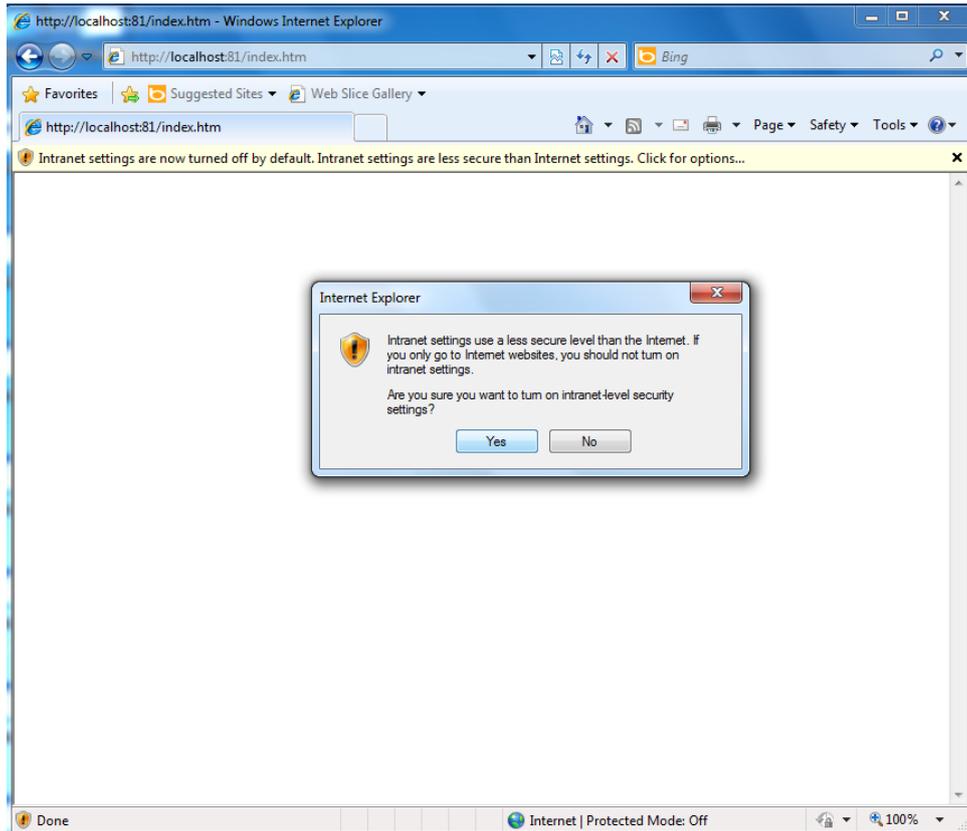
15. Click **Close** to complete the installation process.



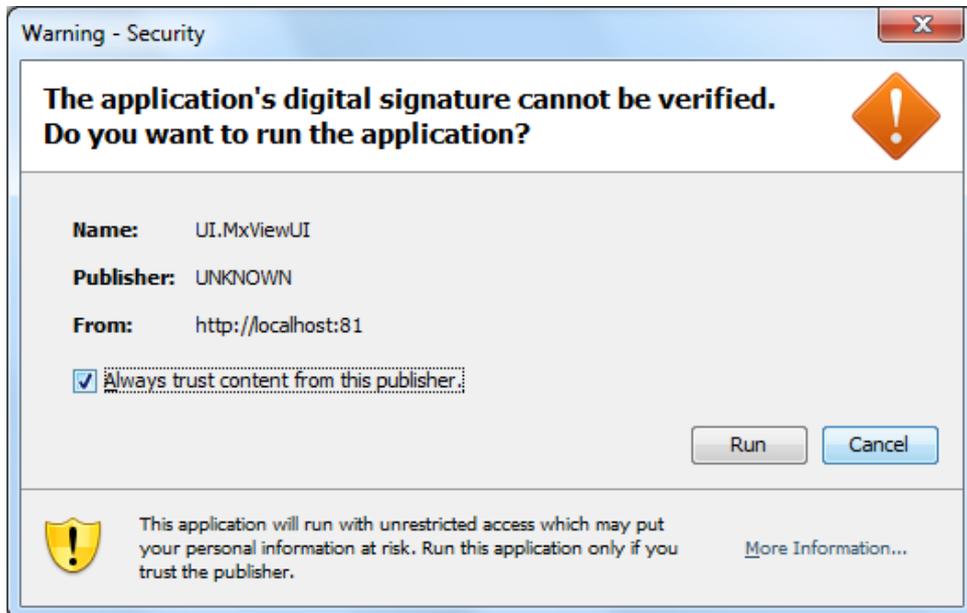
16. Click the message bar and then select **Enable Intranet Settings**.



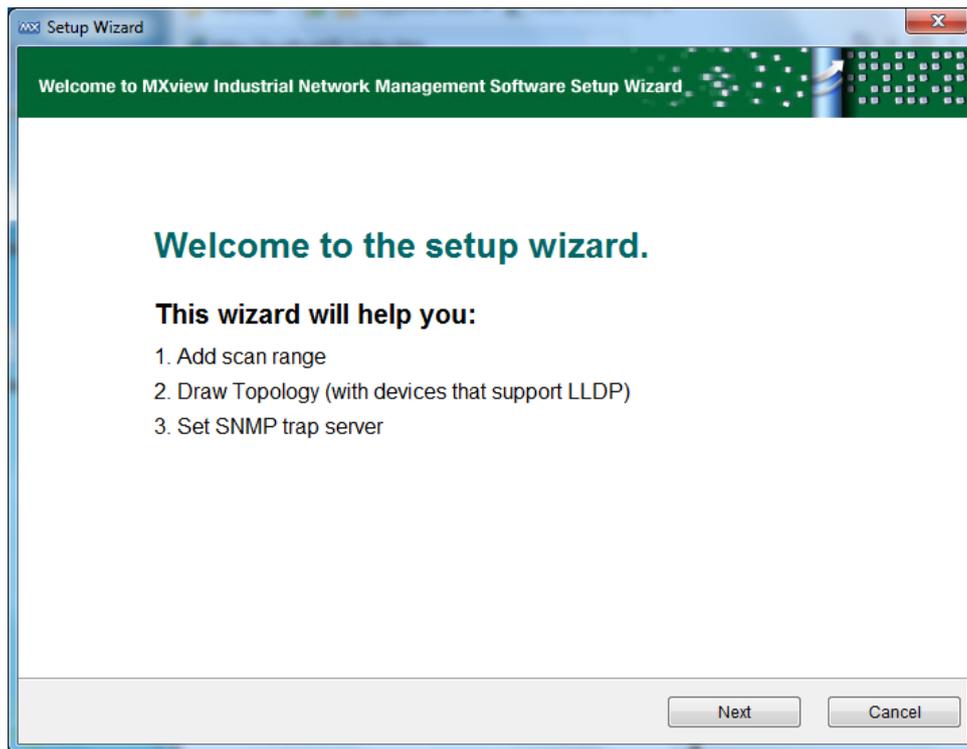
17. Click **Yes** to continue.



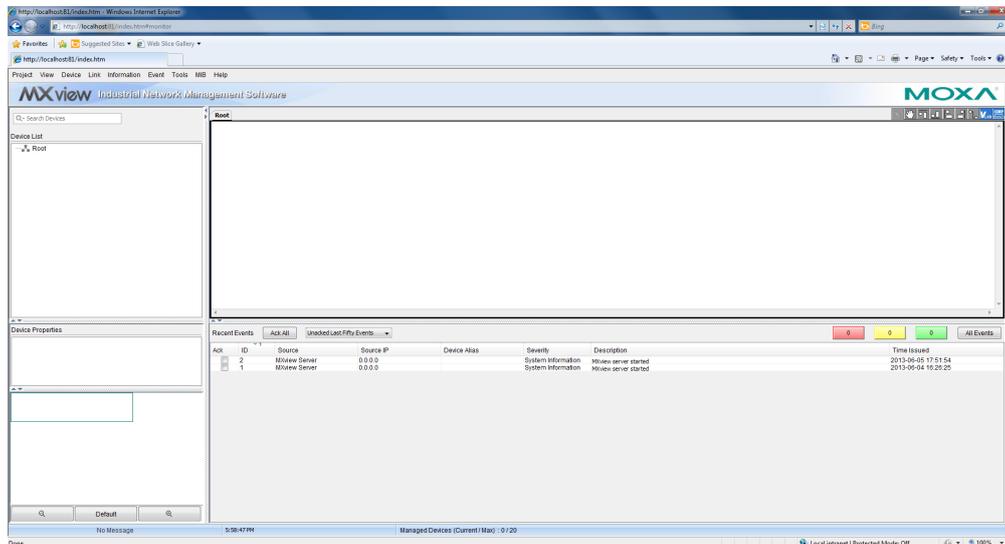
18. Click **Run** to continue.



19. Click **Next** to launch the setup wizard to configure some basic settings, or select **Cancel** to launch the program immediately and then configure the settings yourself.



20. The MXview user interface will appear.



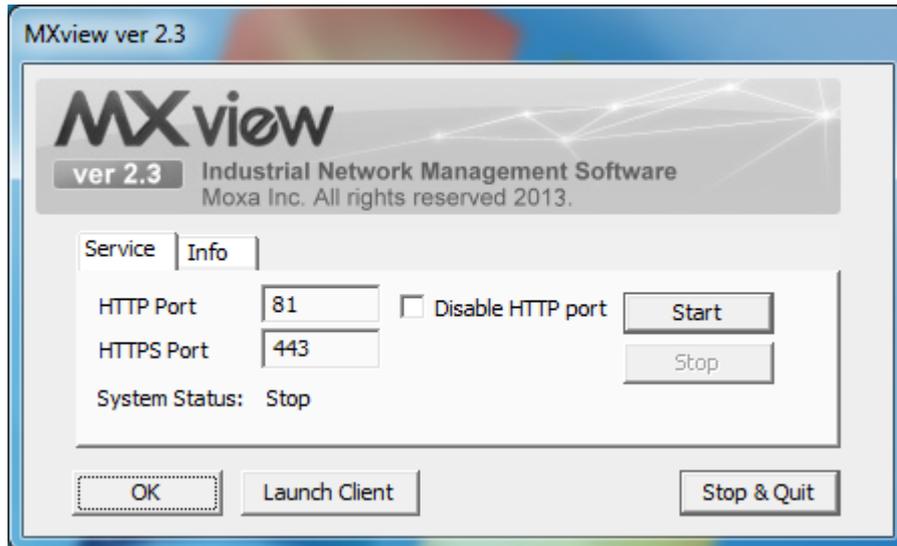
Loading the Moxa SynMap MIB File

Follow these steps to load the Moxa SynMap MIB file.

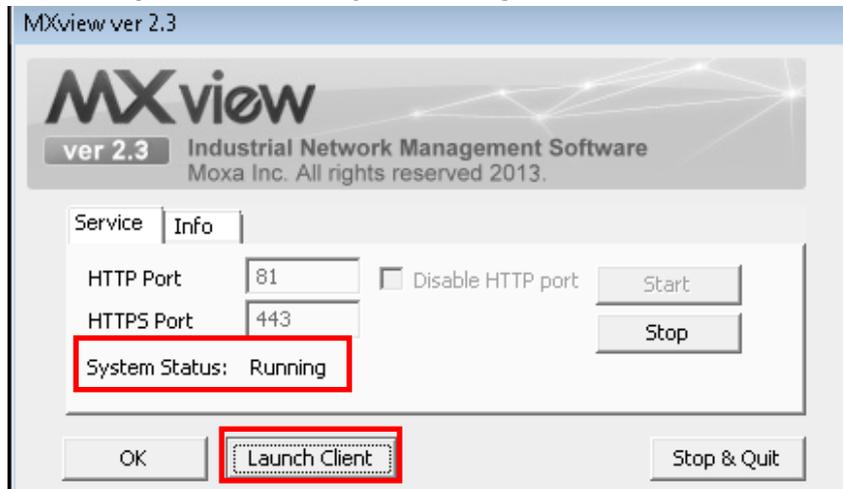
1. Double click the **MxView Service** shortcut on the desktop.



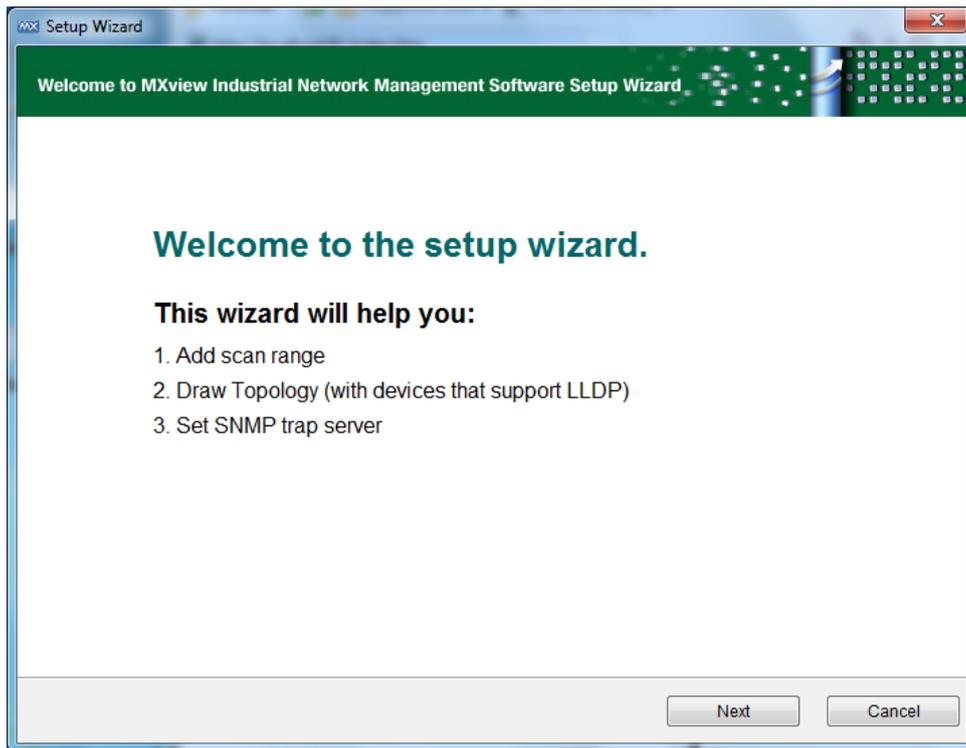
2. Click **Start**.



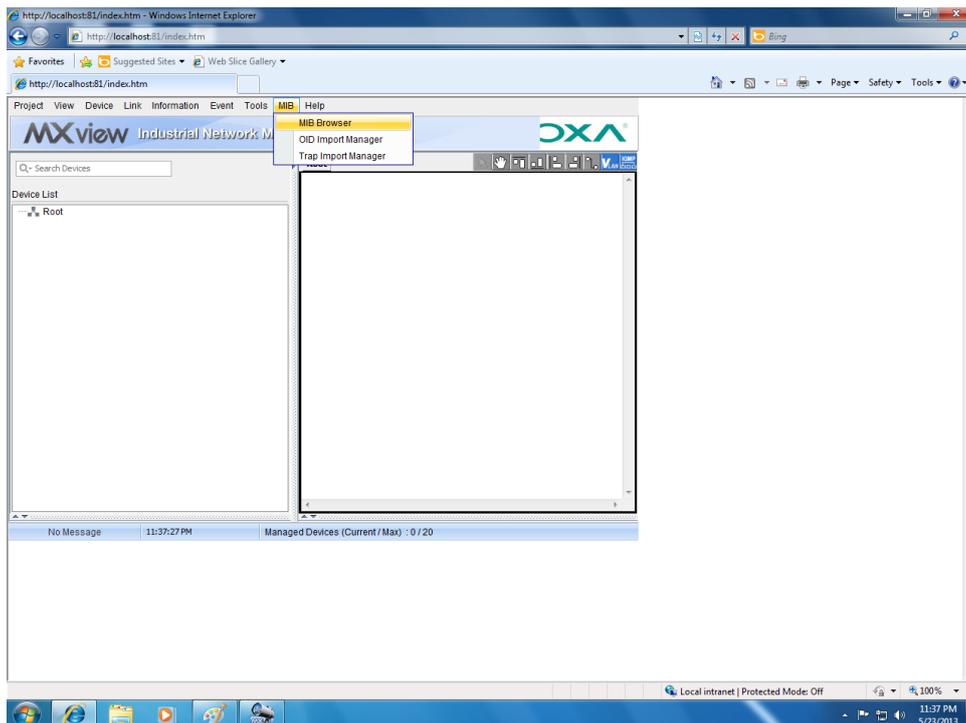
3. Wait until **System Status** change to **Running**, and then click **Launch Client** to continue.



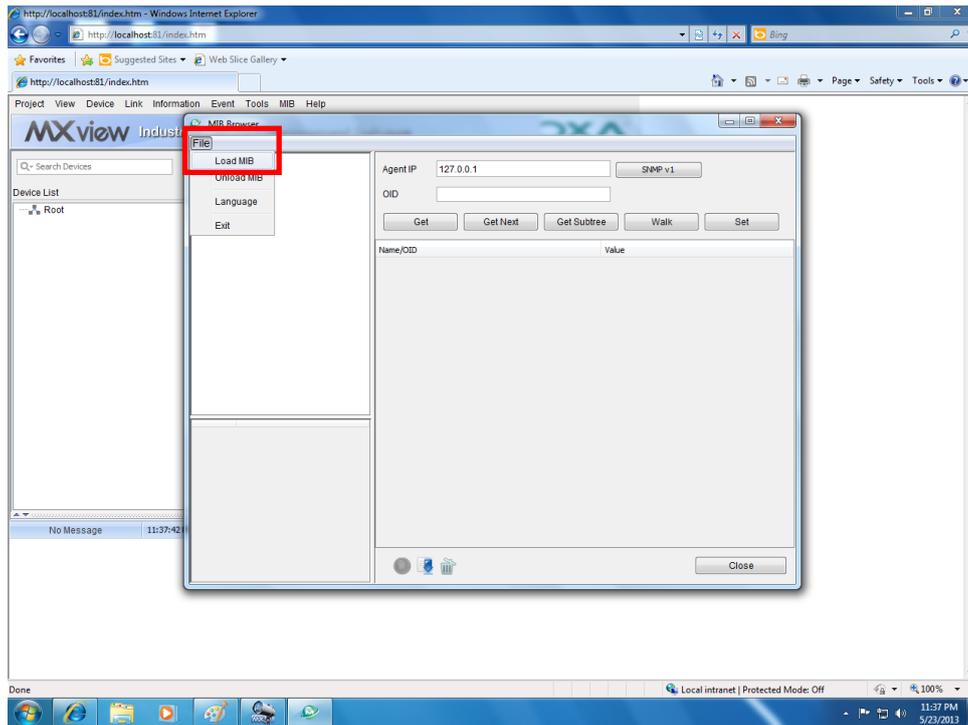
4. Click **Cancel**.



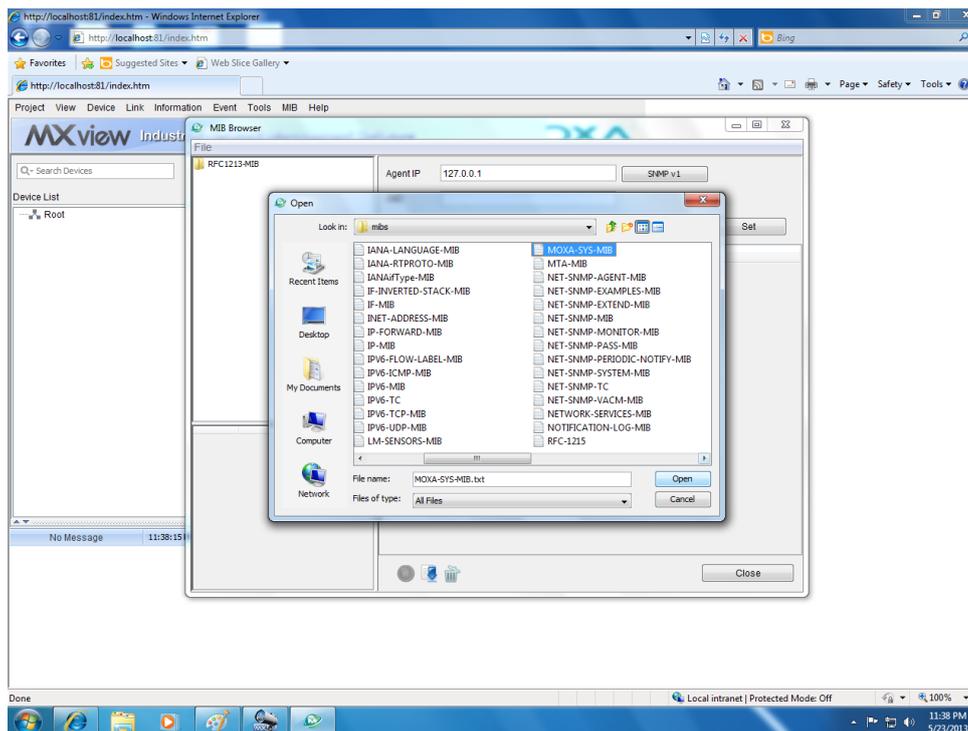
5. Select **MIB** → **MIB Browser**.



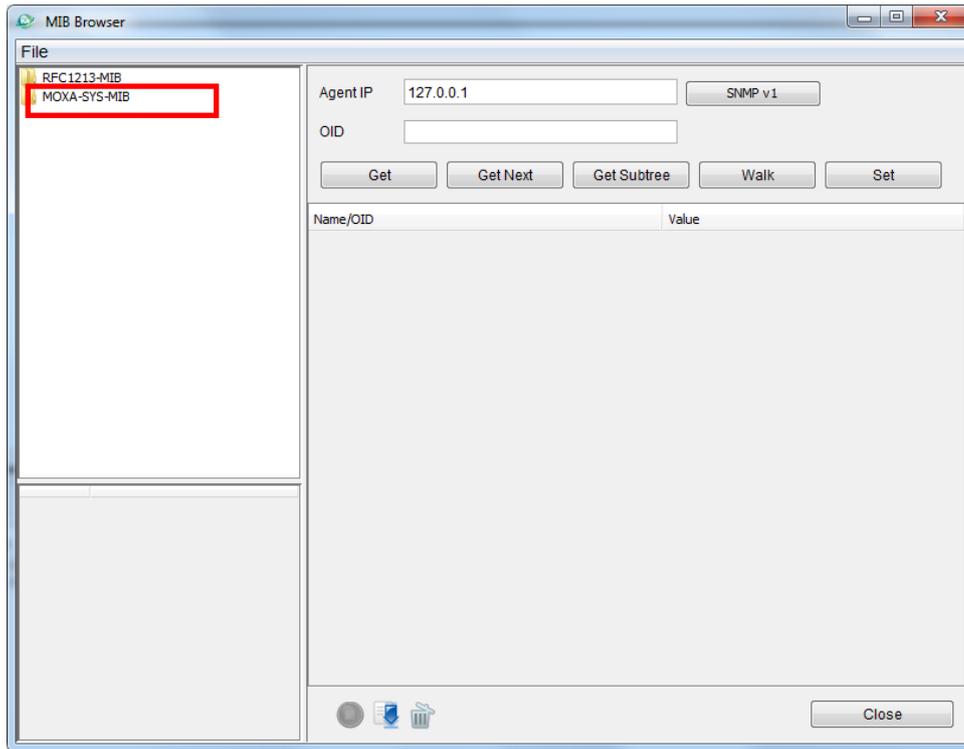
6. In the MIB Browser window, select **File** → **Load MIB**.



7. Navigate to **c:\usr\share\snmp\mibs\MOXA-SYS-MIB-TPMRT.txt**.



8. Now check to make sure that a MOXA-SYS-MIB folder appears in the MIB Browser.



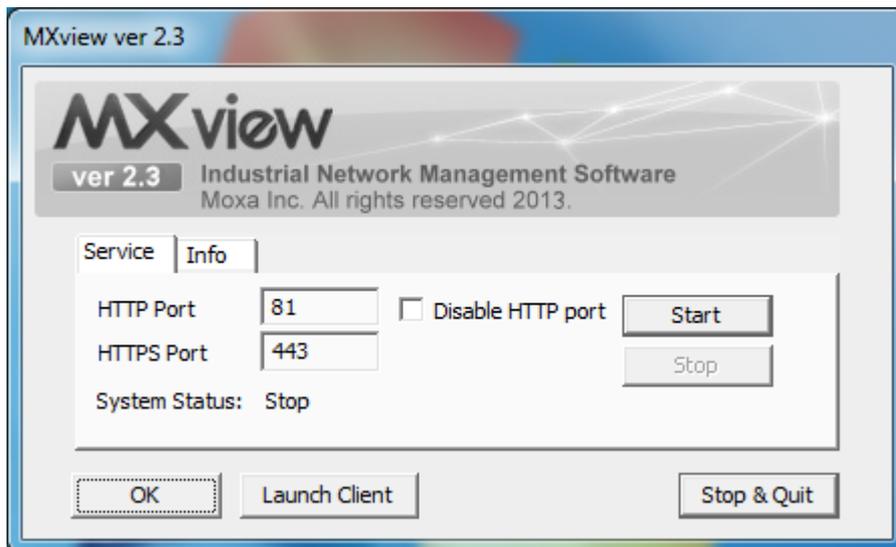
Loading the Host Resource MIB File

Take the following steps to load the Host Resource MIB file.

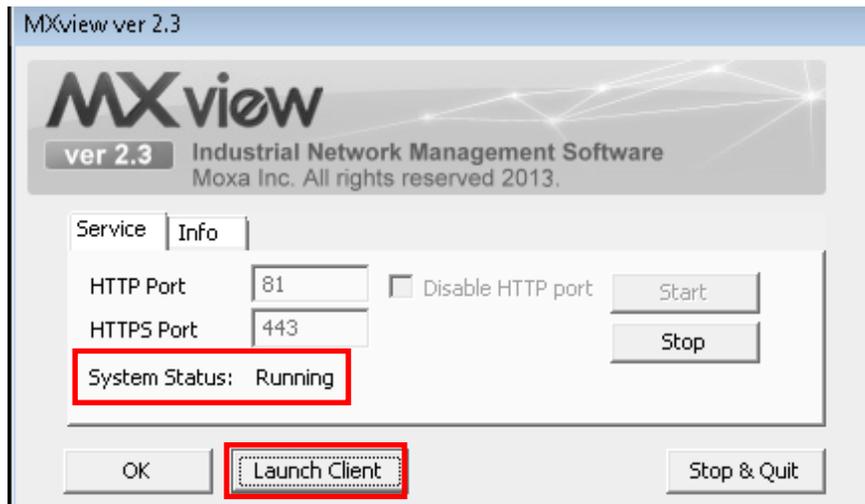
1. Double click the **MxView Service** shortcut on the desktop.



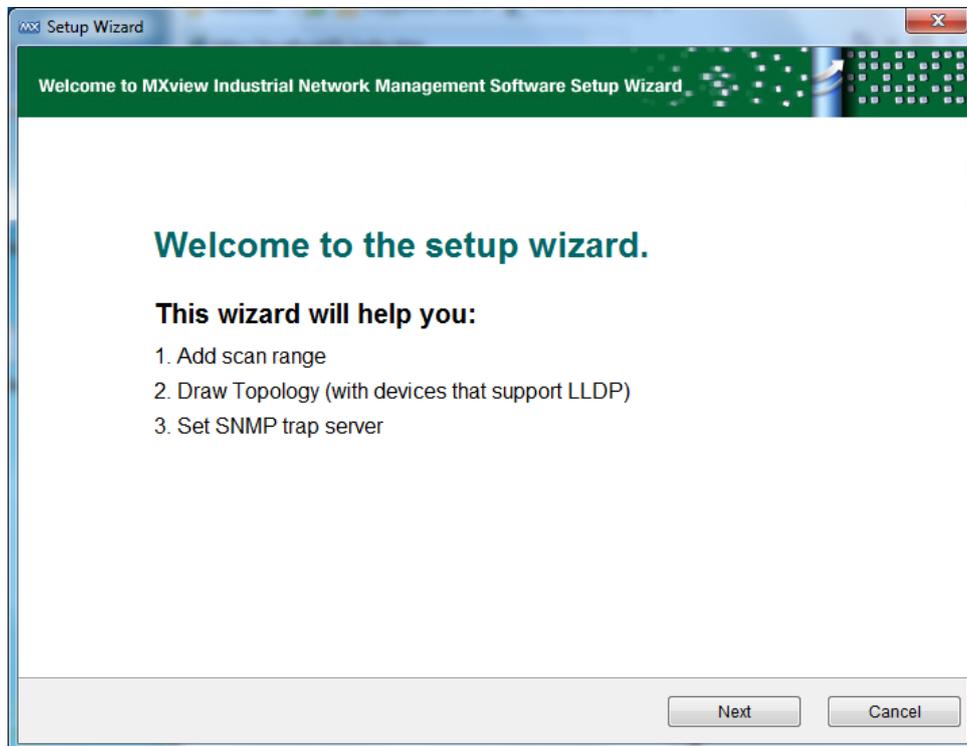
2. Click **Start**.



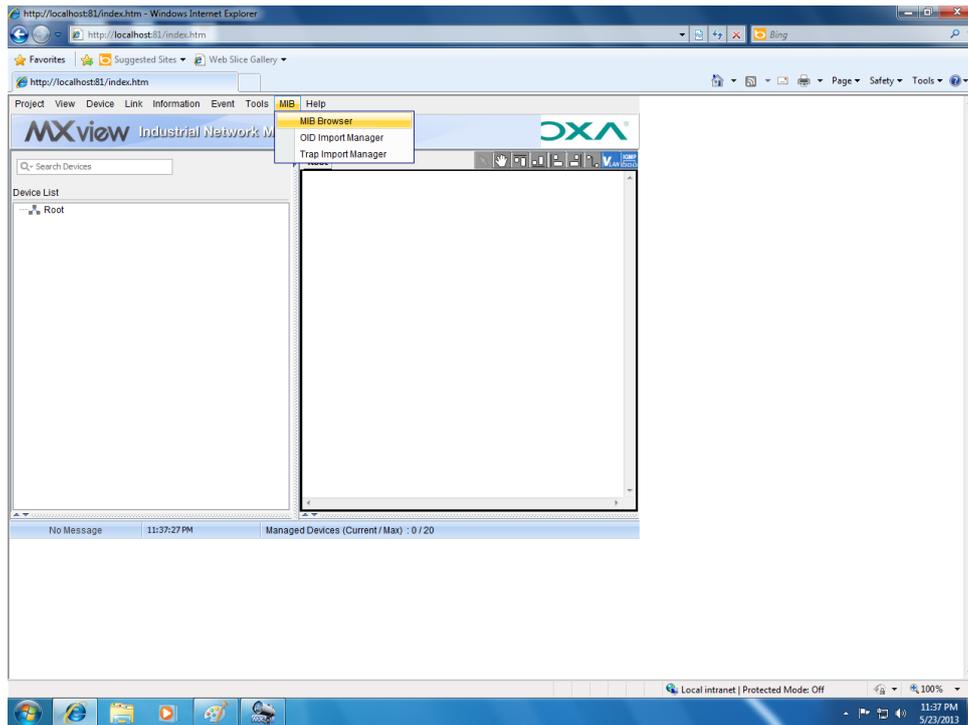
3. Wait until **System Status** changes to **Running**, and then click **Launch Client** to continue.



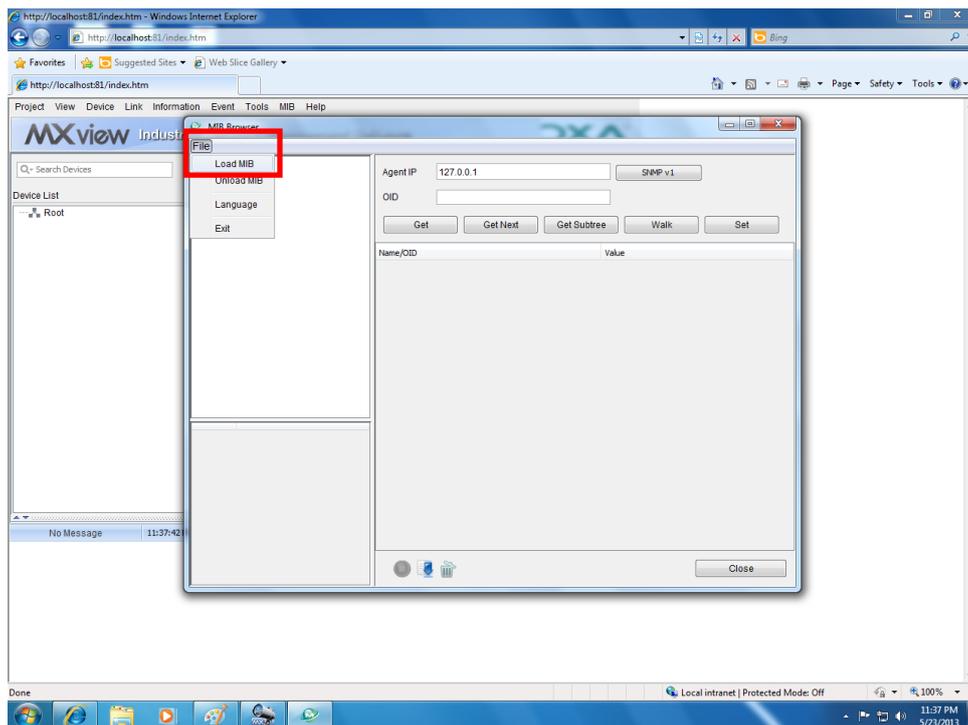
4. Click **Cancel**.



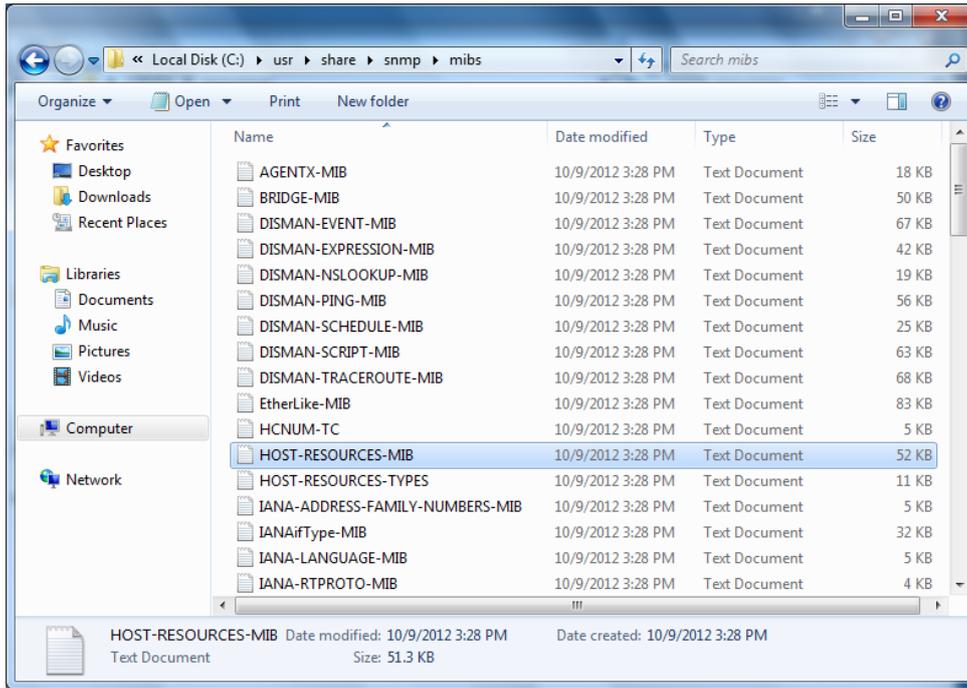
5. Select **MIB** → **MIB Browser**.



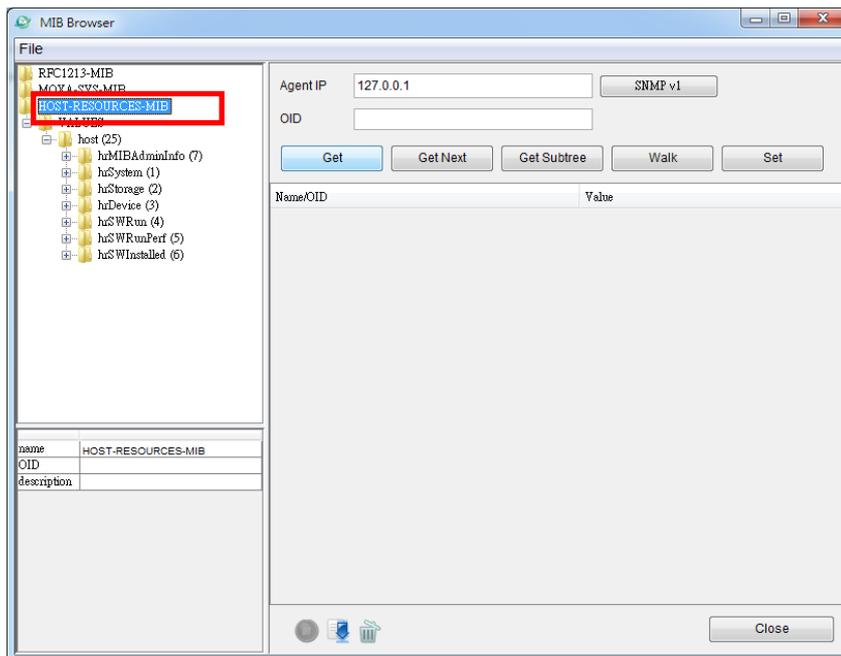
6. In the MIB Browser window, select **File** → **Load MIB**.



7. Navigate to **c:\usr\share\snmp\libs\HOST-RESOURCES-MIB.txt**.



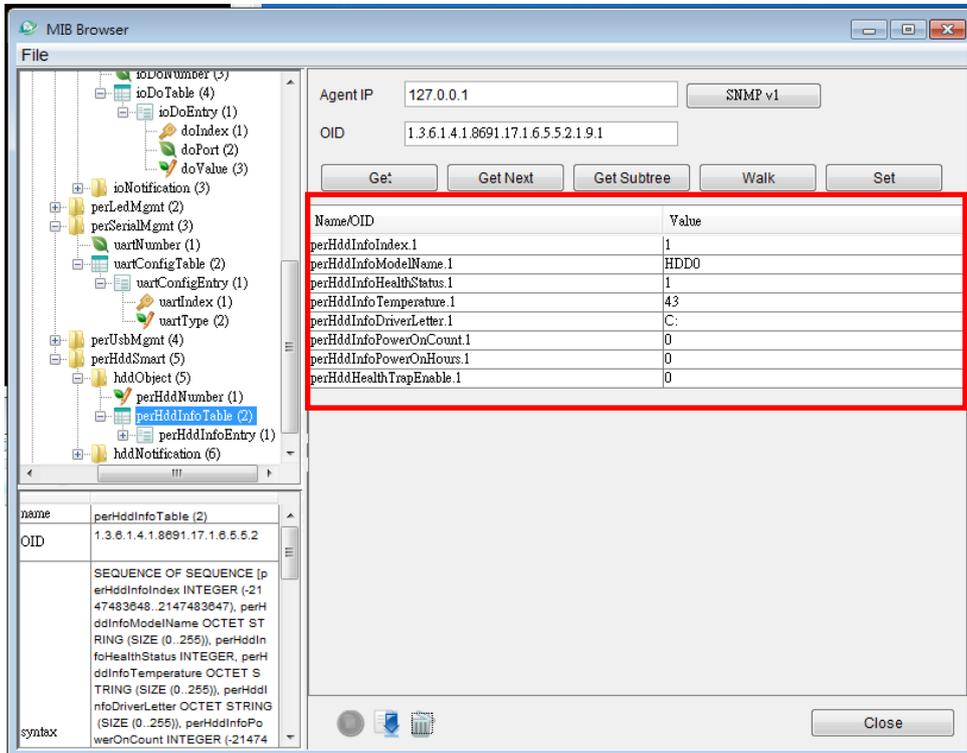
8. Now check to make sure that **HOST-RESOURCES MIB** appears in the MIB Browser.



Using Moxa SynMap OIDs

Take the following steps to use Moxa SynMap OIDs:

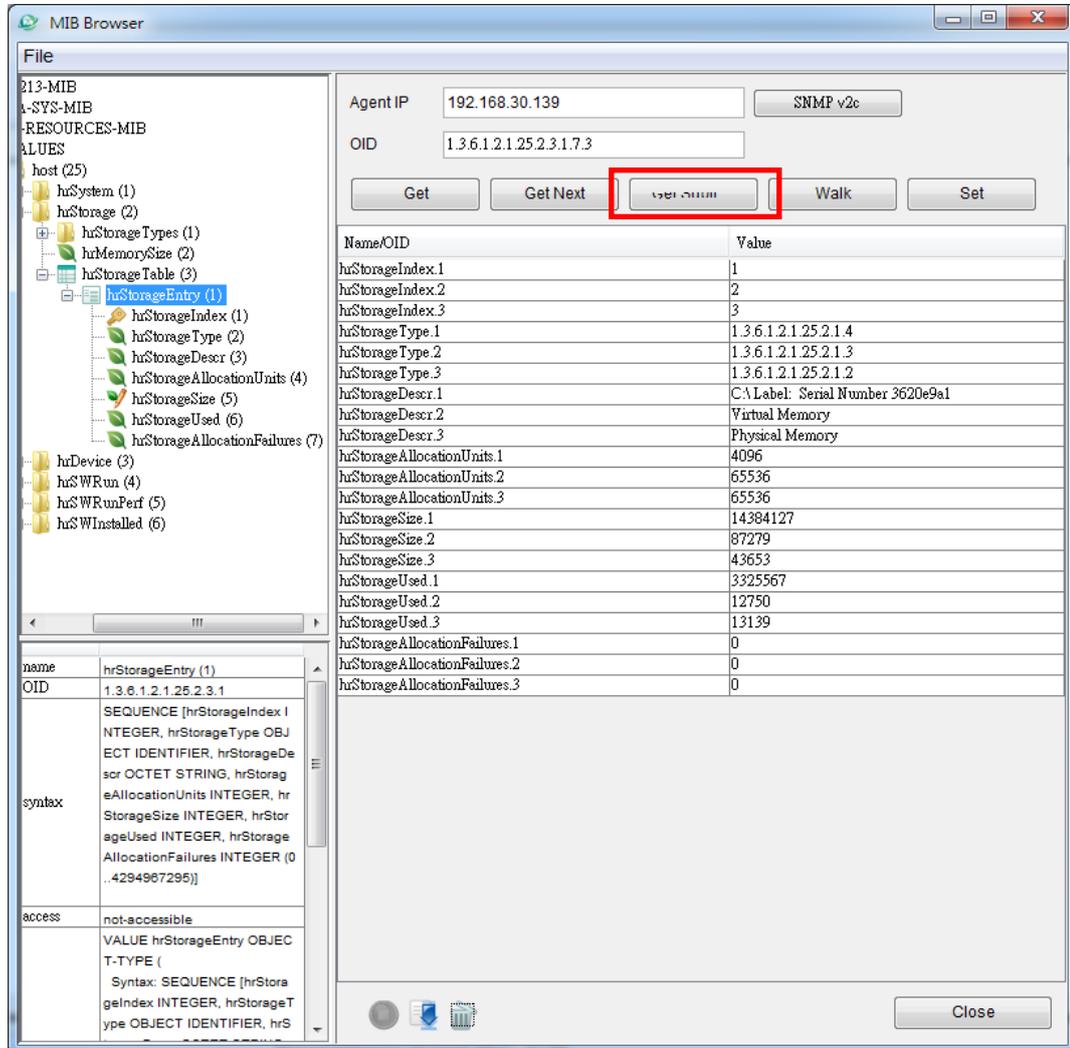
1. To check the disk status, double-click:
MOXA-SYS-MIB-TPMRT\VALUES\moxa\embeddedComputer\moxaSystem\peripheralMgmt\perHddSmart.
2. Click the **GetSubTree** button and then check to make sure that your MxView settings are correct.



Using HOST RESOURCE OIDS

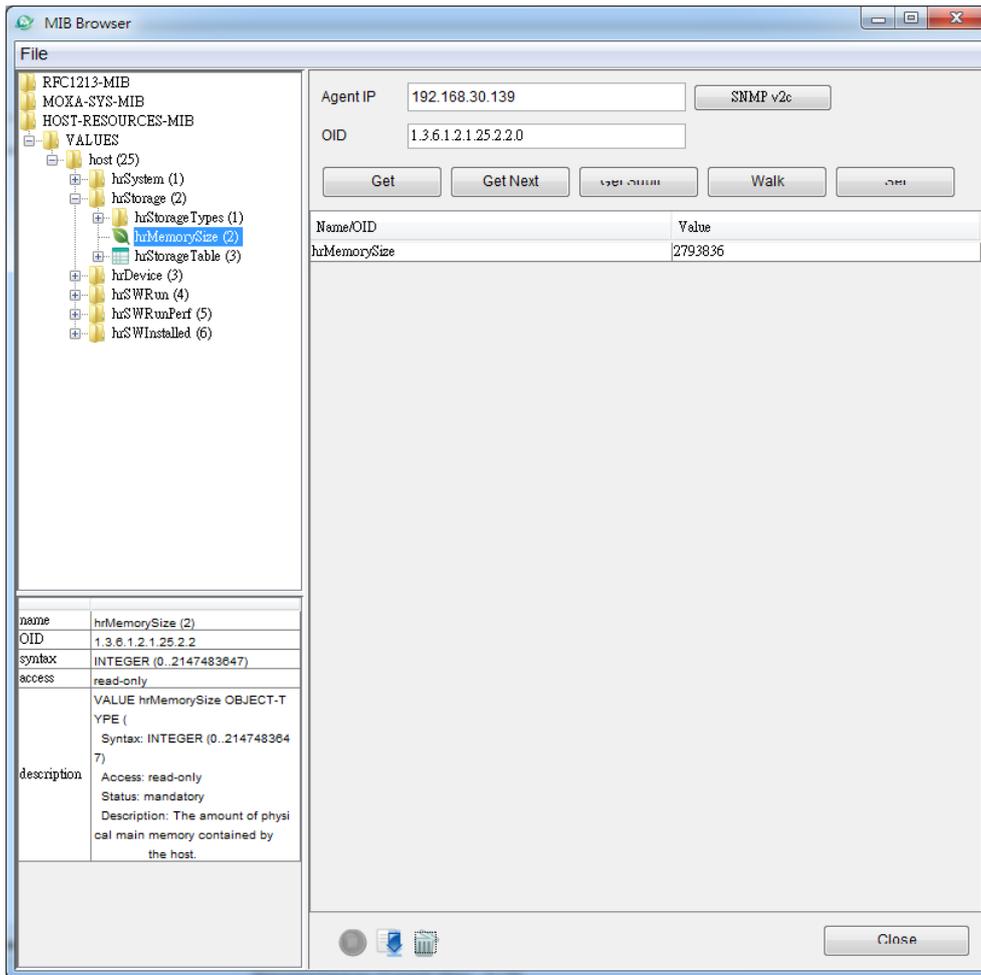
Take the following steps to use HOST RESOURCE OIDs.

1. To check disk usage, double-click **HOST-RESOURCES-MIB\VALUES\host\hrStorage\hrStorageTable\hrStorageEntry**.
2. Click the **GetSubTree** button and then check to make sure your MxView settings are correct.

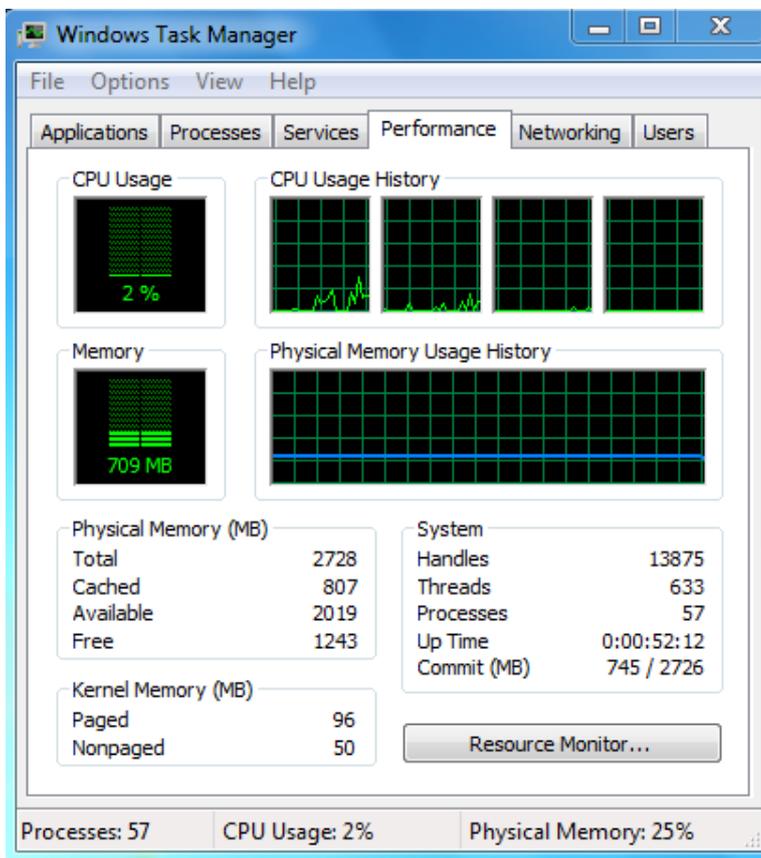


3. Retrieve the value of hrStorageAllocationUnits.1 (e.g., 4096).
4. Retrieve the value of hrStorageSize.1 (e.g., 14384127).
5. Multiply the above two values to get the total disk size:
total disk size = hrStorageAllocationUnits x hrStorageSize = 4096 x 14384127 = 58917384192 = 54.9 GB
6. To check disk usage, double-click **HOST-RESOURCES-MIB\VALUES\host\hrStorage\hrStorageSize**.

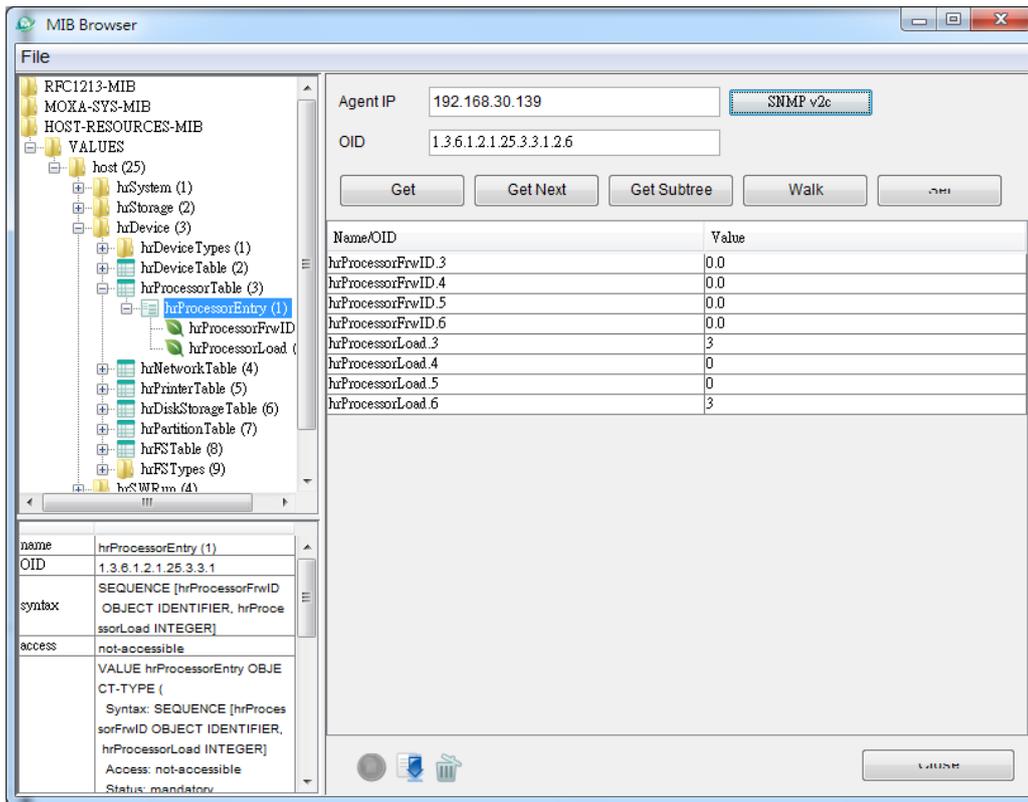
7. Click the **Get** button.



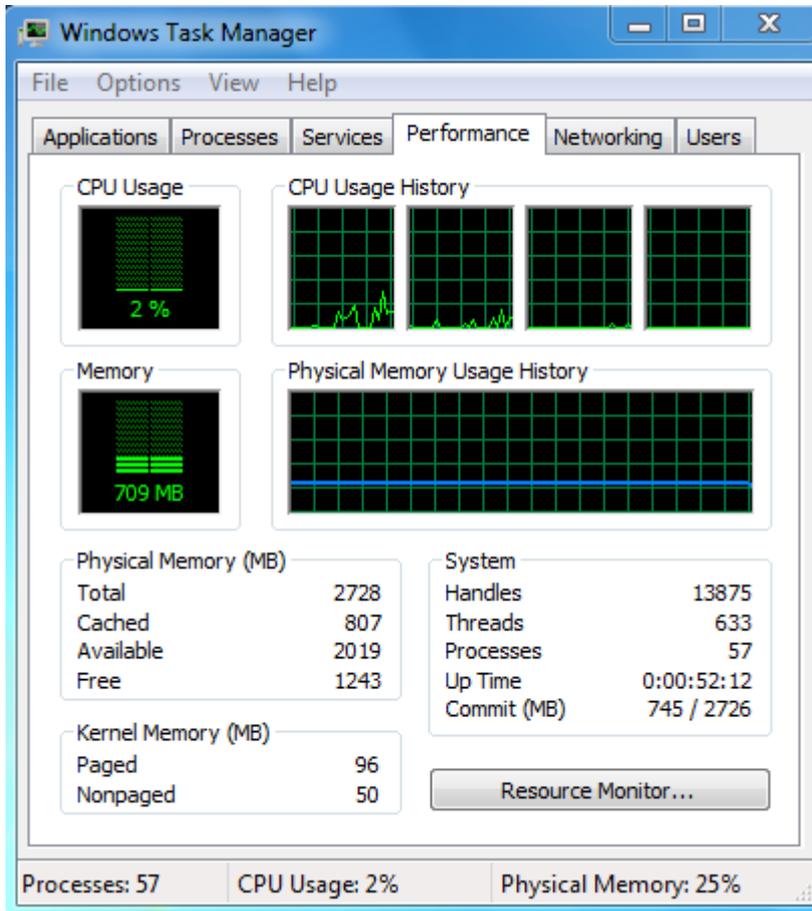
8. You can also check the physical memory size from Windows Task Manager.



9. To check disk usage, double-click **HOST-RESOURCES-MIB\VALUES\host\hrProcessorTable\hrProcessorEntry**.
10. Click the **Get SubTree** button.



11. You can also check the CPU loading of each CPU core from Windows Task Manager.



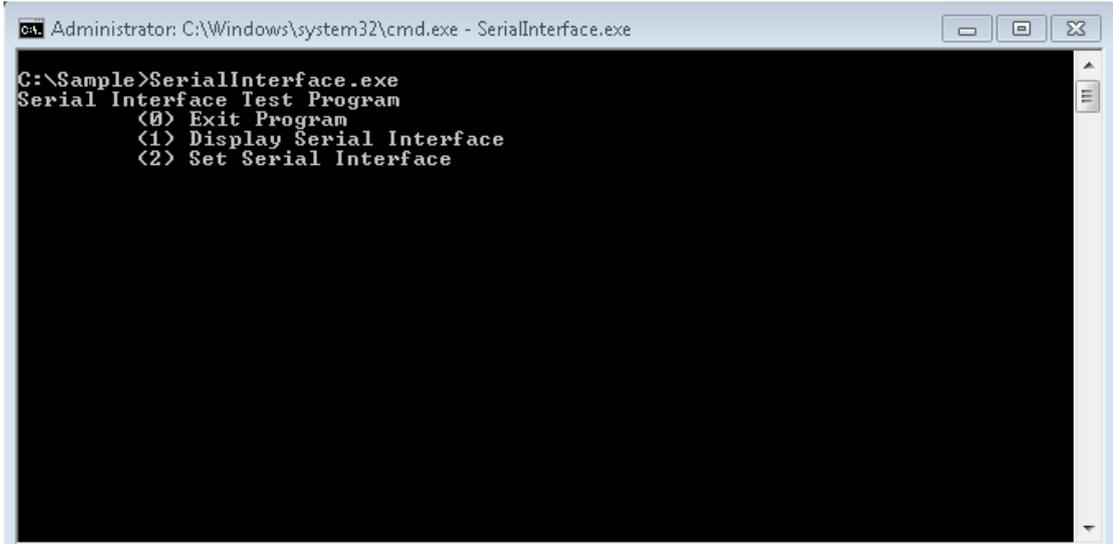
In this chapter, we give examples that illustrate how to use the V2616A computer for a variety of applications.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **SerialInterface**
- ❑ **Digital Input/Output**
- ❑ **LED Indicators**
- ❑ **Button**
- ❑ **PCIeReset**

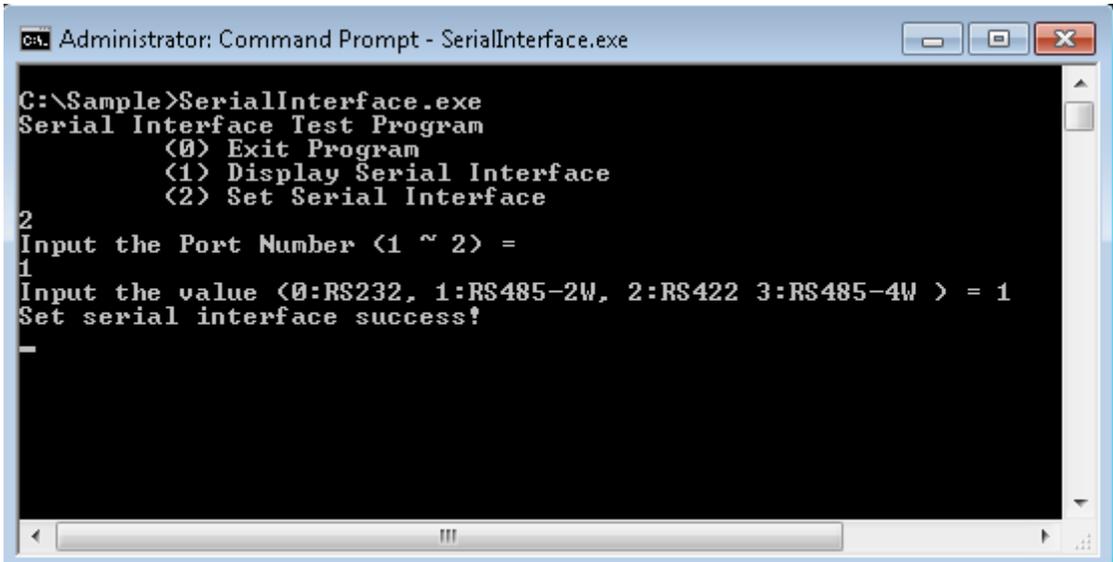
SerialInterface

1. Copy the following files from the product software DVD.
mxsp.dll: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\lib\mxsp\
sysinfo.dll: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\lib\mxsp\
sysinfo.sys: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\lib\mxsp\
mxGeneralIo.dll: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\lib\MxGeneralIo\
SerialInterface.exe: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\Release\
MxSer.reg: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\Release\
2. Execute **MxSer.reg** to create a registry for the serial interface.
3. Execute **SerialInterface.exe**.



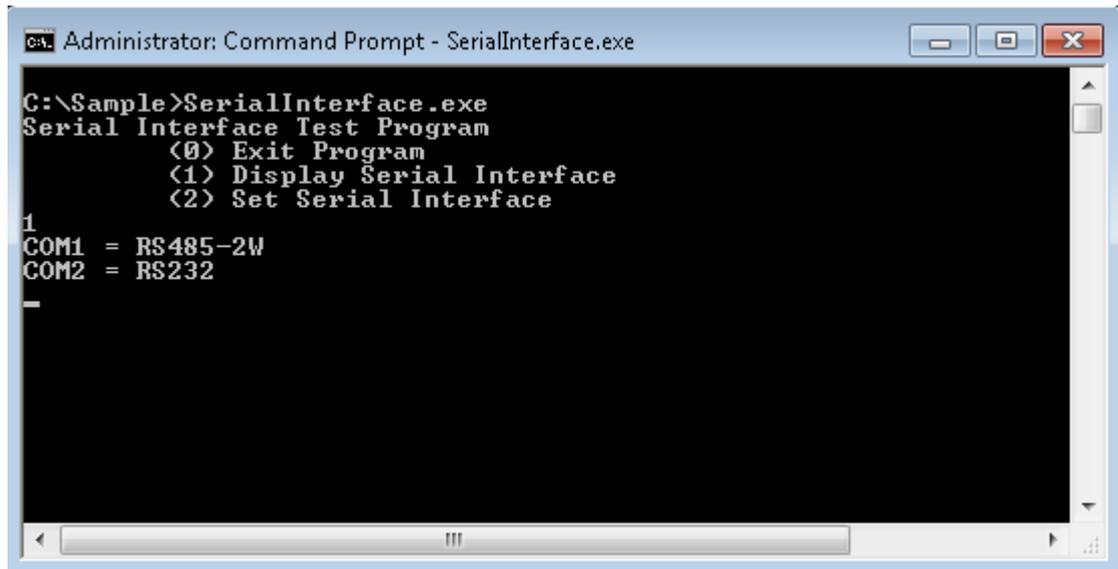
```
Administrator: C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe - SerialInterface.exe
C:\Sample>SerialInterface.exe
Serial Interface Test Program
<0> Exit Program
<1> Display Serial Interface
<2> Set Serial Interface
```

4. Type **2** to set the serial interface, and then follow the onscreen instructions.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - SerialInterface.exe
C:\Sample>SerialInterface.exe
Serial Interface Test Program
<0> Exit Program
<1> Display Serial Interface
<2> Set Serial Interface
2
Input the Port Number (1 ~ 2) =
1
Input the value (0:RS232, 1:RS485-2W, 2:RS422 3:RS485-4W) = 1
Set serial interface success!
```

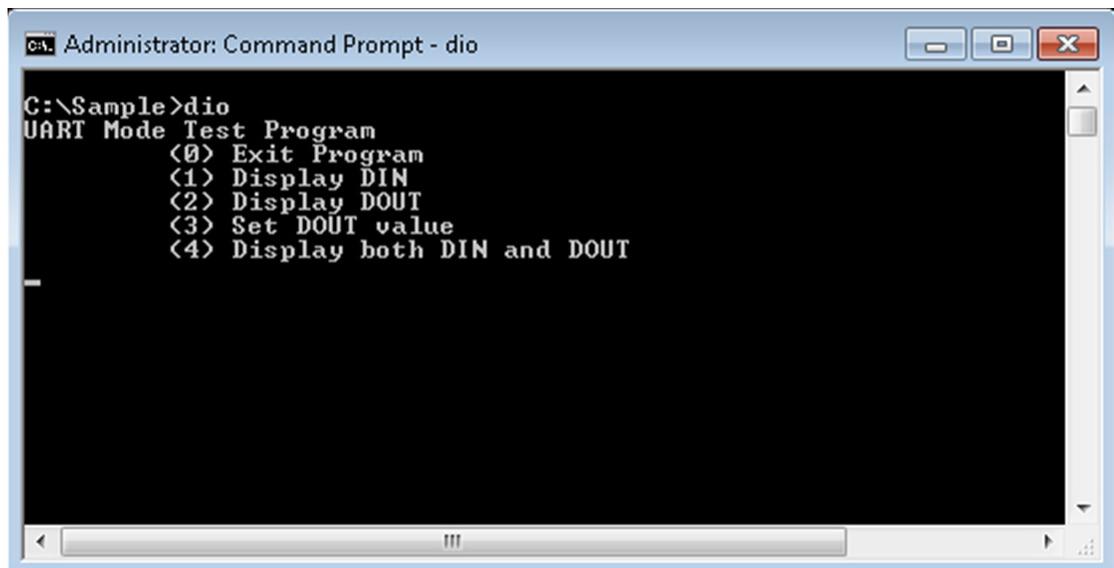
5. Type **1** to display the current serial interface settings.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - SerialInterface.exe
C:\Sample>SerialInterface.exe
Serial Interface Test Program
(0) Exit Program
(1) Display Serial Interface
(2) Set Serial Interface
1
COM1 = RS485-2W
COM2 = RS232
-
```

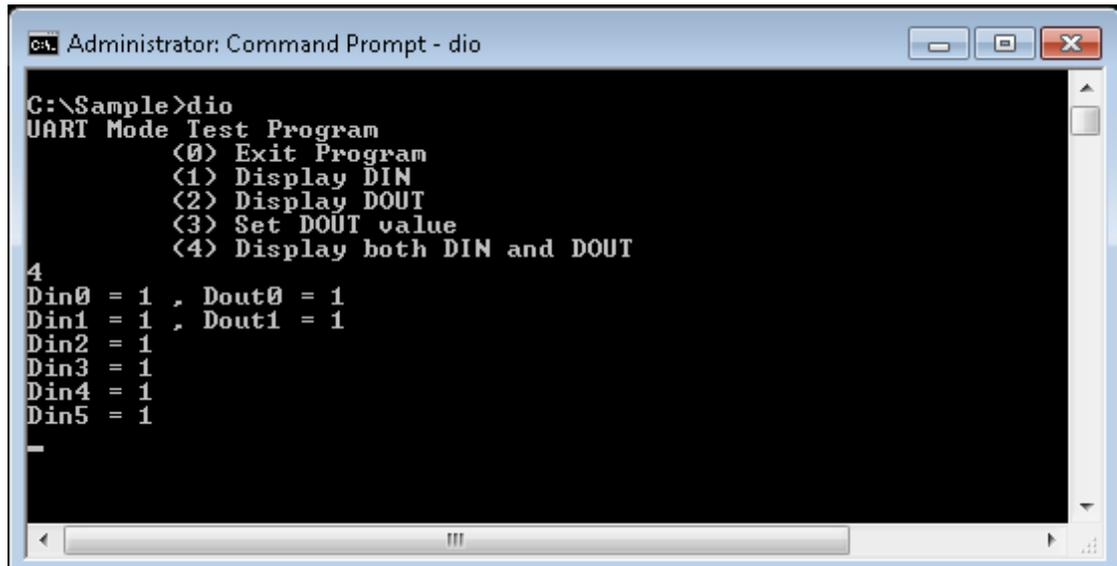
Digital Input/Output

1. Copy the following files from the product software DVD.
mxgpio.dll: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\lib\mxgpio\
mxGeneralIo.dll: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\lib\MxGeneralIo\
DIO.exe: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\Release\
2. Execute **DIO.exe**.



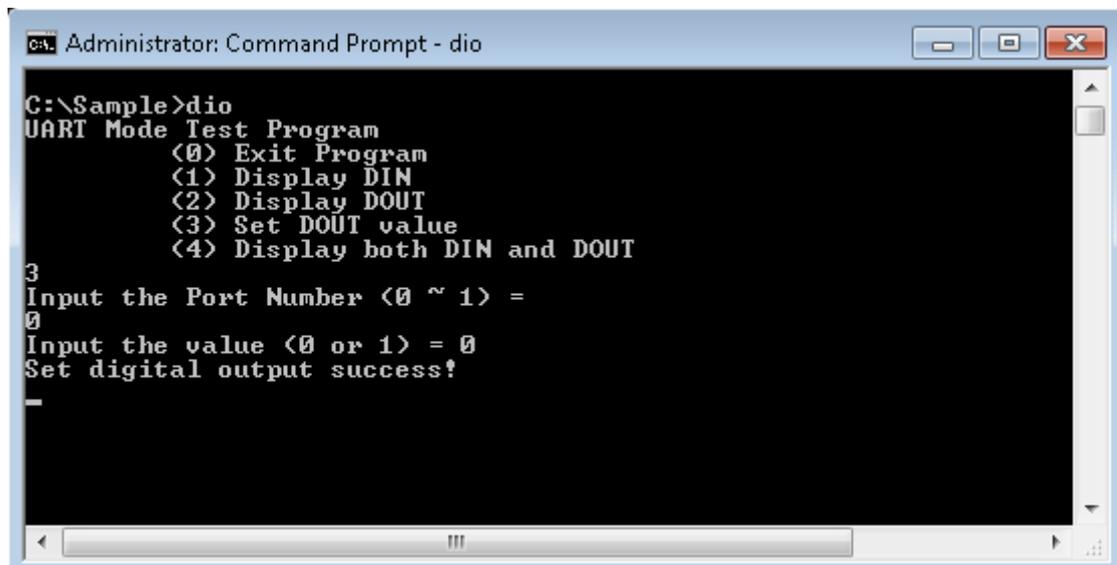
```
Administrator: Command Prompt - dio
C:\Sample>dio
UART Mode Test Program
(0) Exit Program
(1) Display DIN
(2) Display DOUT
(3) Set DOUT value
(4) Display both DIN and DOUT
-
```

3. Type **4** to display the current DI and DO values.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - dio
C:\Sample>dio
UART Mode Test Program
      (0) Exit Program
      (1) Display DIN
      (2) Display DOUT
      (3) Set DOUT value
      (4) Display both DIN and DOUT
4
Din0 = 1 , Dout0 = 1
Din1 = 1 , Dout1 = 1
Din2 = 1
Din3 = 1
Din4 = 1
Din5 = 1
-
```

4. Type **3** to set the DOUT port number and then follow the onscreen instructions.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - dio
C:\Sample>dio
UART Mode Test Program
      (0) Exit Program
      (1) Display DIN
      (2) Display DOUT
      (3) Set DOUT value
      (4) Display both DIN and DOUT
3
Input the Port Number (0 ~ 1) =
0
Input the value (0 or 1) = 0
Set digital output success?
-
```

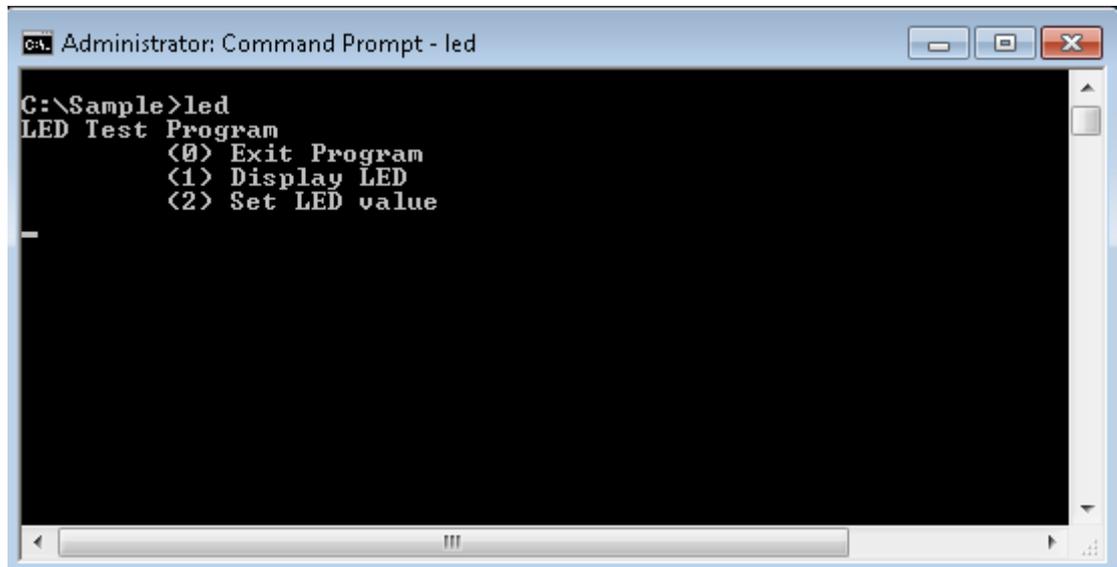
5. Type **4** to check if the port value was set correctly.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - dio
C:\Sample>dio
UART Mode Test Program
      (0) Exit Program
      (1) Display DIN
      (2) Display DOUT
      (3) Set DOUT value
      (4) Display both DIN and DOUT
4
Din0 = 1 , Dout0 = 0
Din1 = 1 , Dout1 = 1
Din2 = 1
Din3 = 1
Din4 = 1
Din5 = 1
-
```

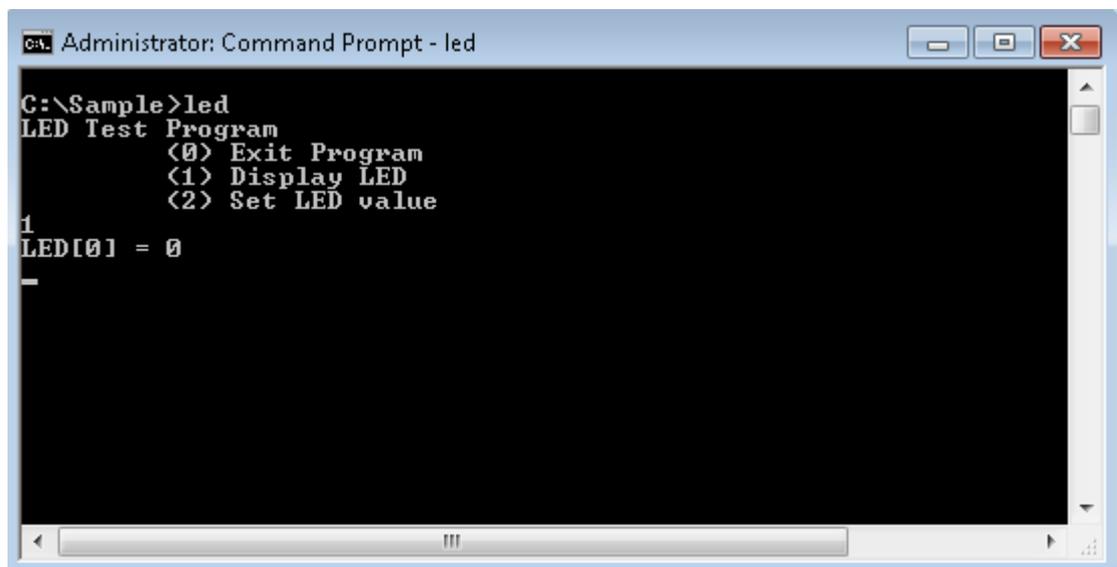
LED Indicators

1. Copy the following files from the product software DVD.
mxgpio.dll: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\lib\mxgpio\
mxGeneralIo.dll: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\lib\MxGeneralIo\
LED.exe: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\Release\
2. Execute **LED.exe**.



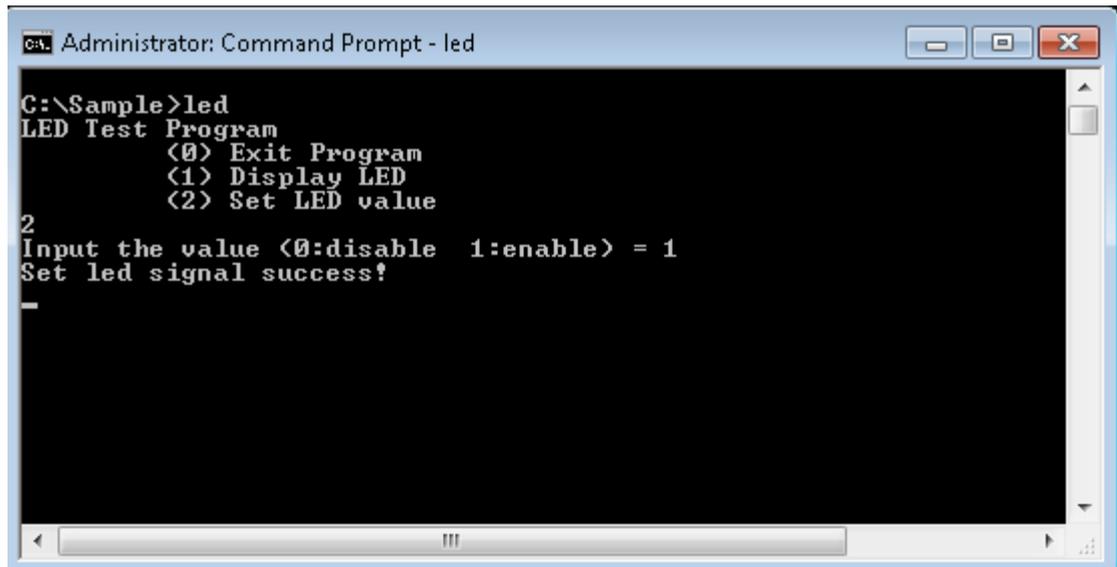
```
Administrator: Command Prompt - led
C:\Sample>led
LED Test Program
  (0) Exit Program
  (1) Display LED
  (2) Set LED value
_
```

3. Type **1** to display the current LED value.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - led
C:\Sample>led
LED Test Program
  (0) Exit Program
  (1) Display LED
  (2) Set LED value
1
LED[0] = 0
_
```

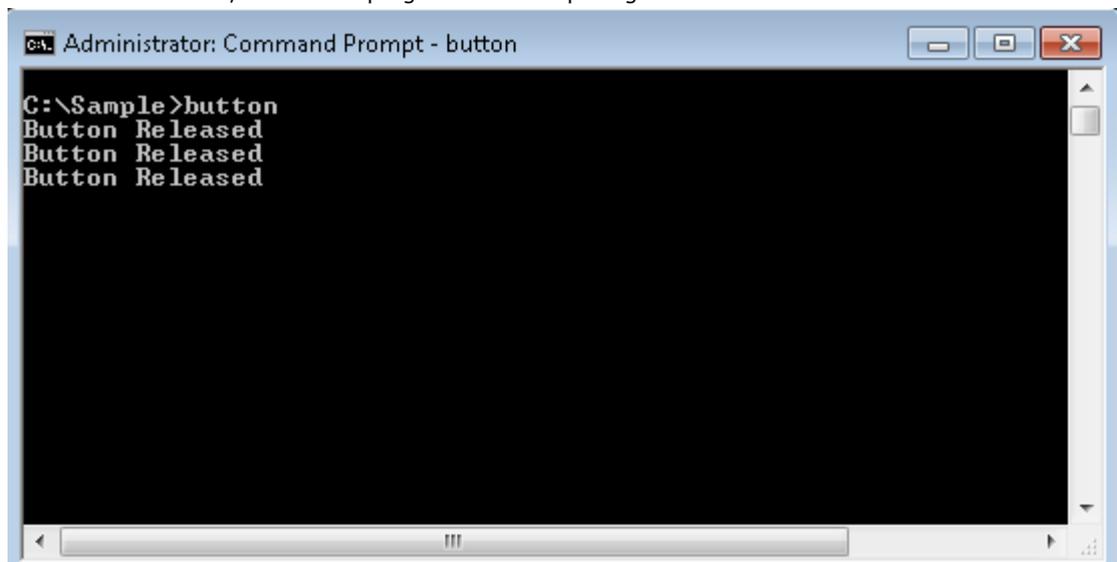
4. Type **2** to set the LED value, and then follow the onscreen instructions.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - led
C:\Sample>led
LED Test Program
(0) Exit Program
(1) Display LED
(2) Set LED value
2
Input the value (0:disable 1:enable) = 1
Set led signal success!
```

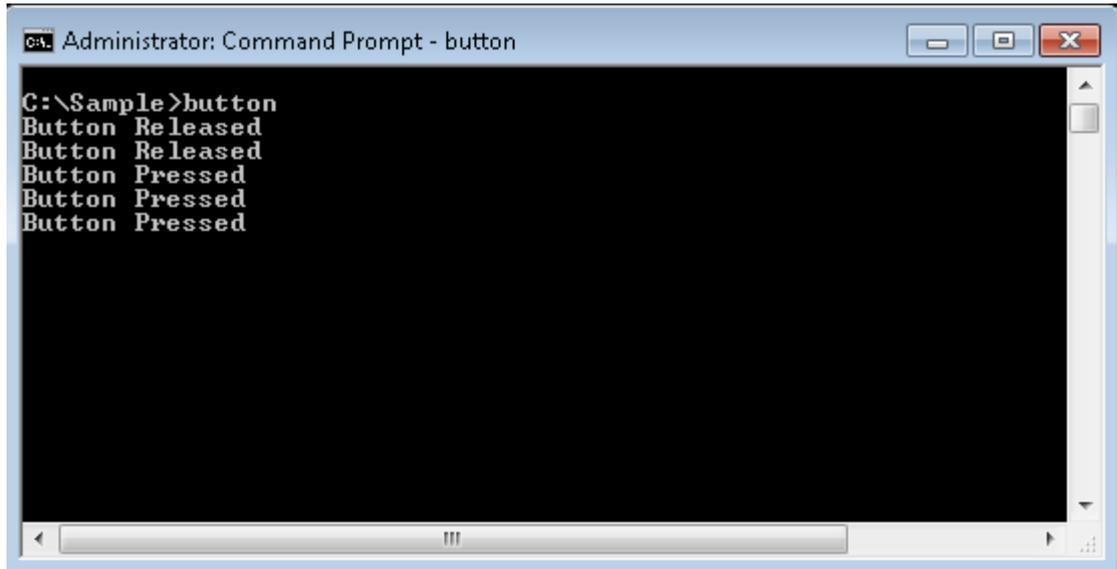
Button

1. Copy the following files from the product software DVD.
mxgpio.dll: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\lib\mxgpio\
mxGeneralIo.dll: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\lib\MxGeneralIo\
Button.exe: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\Release\
2. Execute **Button.exe**; the Button program will start polling the button status.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - button
C:\Sample>button
Button Released
Button Released
Button Released
```

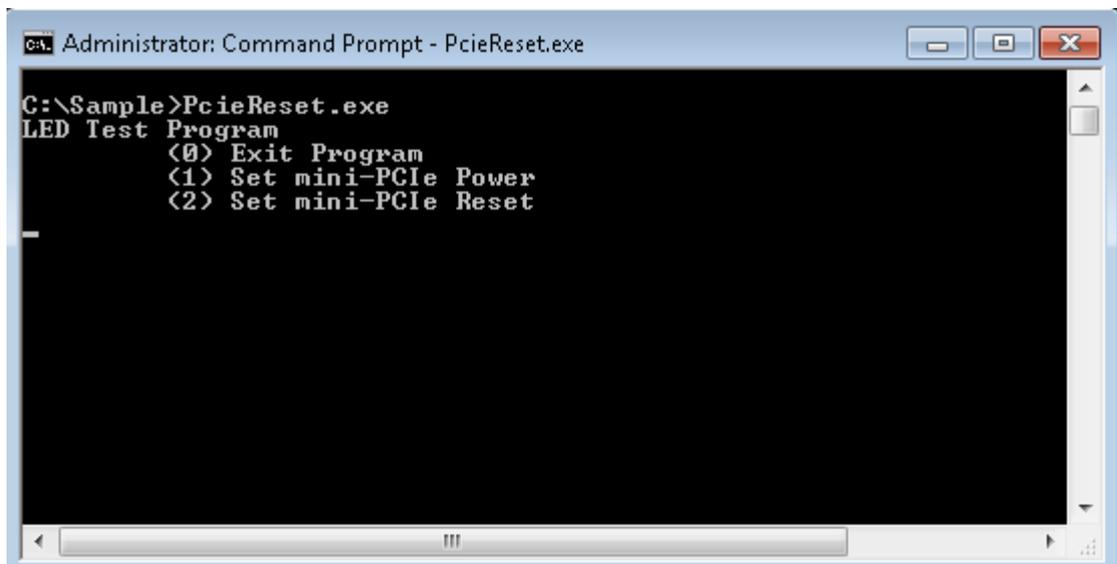
3. Now when you press any button, that the button status has been changed will be indicated on the screen.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - button
C:\Sample>button
Button Released
Button Released
Button Pressed
Button Pressed
Button Pressed
```

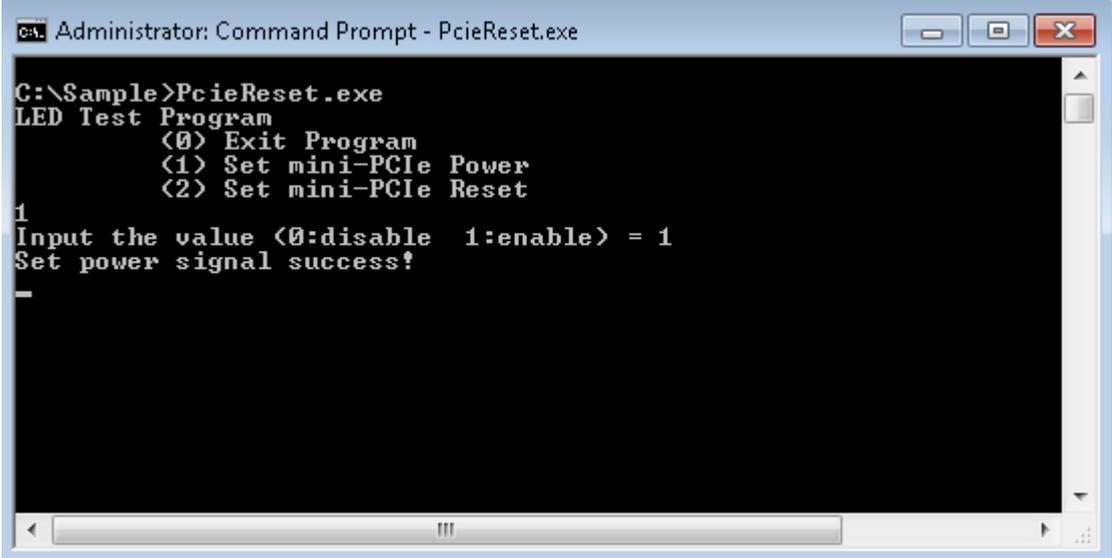
PCIeReset

1. Copy the following files from the product software DVD.
mxgpio.dll: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\lib\mxgpio\
mxGeneralIo.dll: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\lib\MxGeneralIo\
PCIeReset.exe: \DVDV2616A-W7E V1.0\examples\Release\
2. Type **1** or **2** to set the power pin or reset pin, respectively.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - PcieReset.exe
C:\Sample>PcieReset.exe
LED Test Program
(0) Exit Program
(1) Set mini-PCIe Power
(2) Set mini-PCIe Reset
```

3. Follow the onscreen instructions to disable or enable the signal.



```
Administrator: Command Prompt - PcieReset.exe

C:\Sample>PcieReset.exe
LED Test Program
    (0) Exit Program
    (1) Set mini-PCle Power
    (2) Set mini-PCle Reset
1
Input the value (0:disable 1:enable) = 1
Set power signal success!
```

System Recovery

In this chapter, we describe the system recovery process you can use if the system becomes unstable.

The following topics are covered in this chapter:

- ❑ **Overview**
- ❑ **Setting Up the Recovery Environment**
- ❑ **Setting Up a Factory Default Recovery Image**
 - Step 1: Prepare the USB drive
 - Step 2: Setting the BIOS to Boot via USB
 - Step 3: How to Perform a System Recovery
 - Step 4: Reset the BIOS to its Original State
- ❑ **Creating a Custom System Image**

Overview

In this section, we describe how to prepare your computer for recovery in the event of system instability. You can perform two types of system recovery, from one of two system images: a clean factory default image, or a user-generated image created from a fully configured, fully set up system.

Before you implement a system recovery, you should prepare the system environment in advance.

Setting Up the Recovery Environment

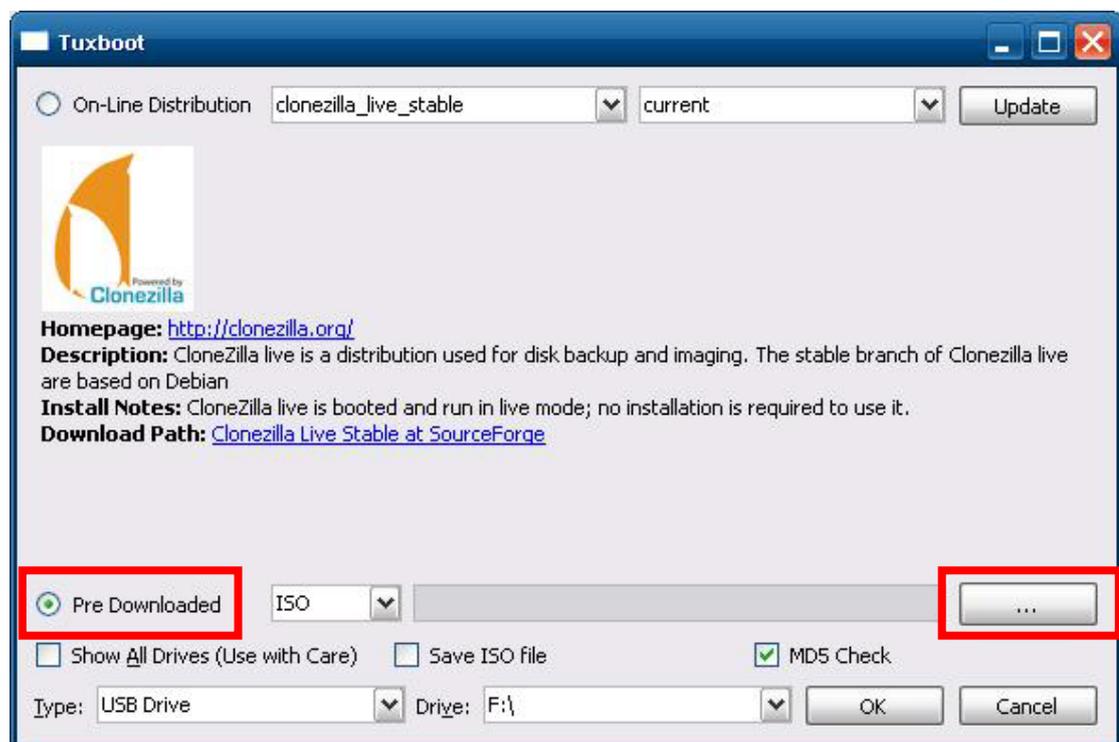
To set up the recovery environment on a V2616A computer, prepare a USB drive that has at least 4 GB of memory, and a copy of the recovery suite. The procedure described in this chapter is summarized below:

1. First, the recovery programs and system image file will be copied over to the USB drive, and the drive will be set up as a live-drive system, with an ISO image of the boot environment.
2. The system will be re-booted, and the BIOS will be manually configured to boot the recovery system from the USB port.
3. An image of the current software system will then be created on the USB drive. The recovery environment will use this image when restoring the system.
4. The system will be re-booted again, and the BIOS returned to its original state.

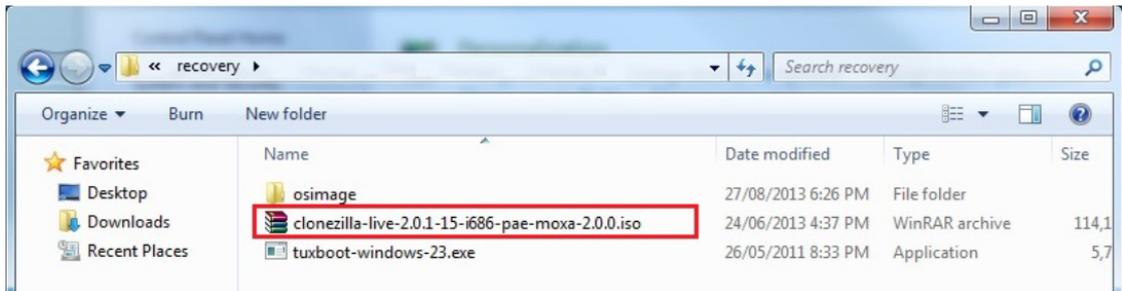
Setting Up a Factory Default Recovery Image

Step 1: Prepare the USB drive

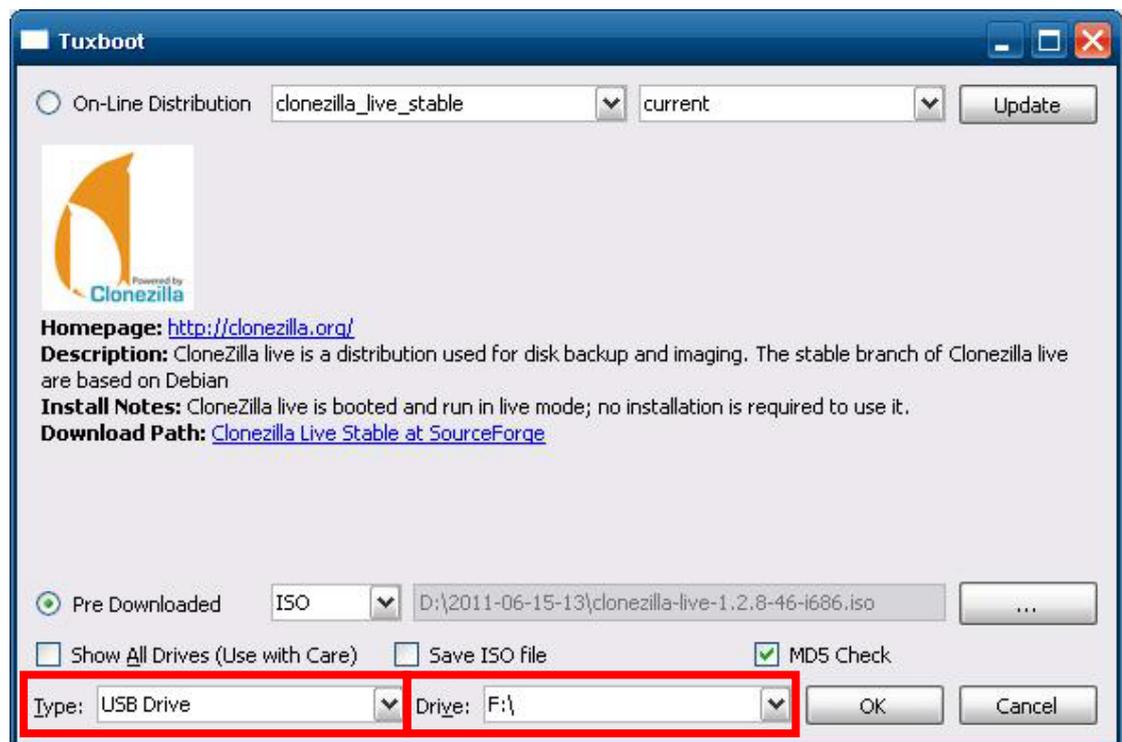
1. Load the software DVD that came with your V2616A computer and execute **tuxboot-windows-23.exe** from the software **DVD\recovery\V2616A-W7E_Recovery** folder. Select **Pre-Downloaded**, and click the button marked with an ellipsis (...) to browse the file system and find the location of the boot environment's ISO image.



- Navigate to **\recovery** on the software DVD and select the boot environment's ISO image.



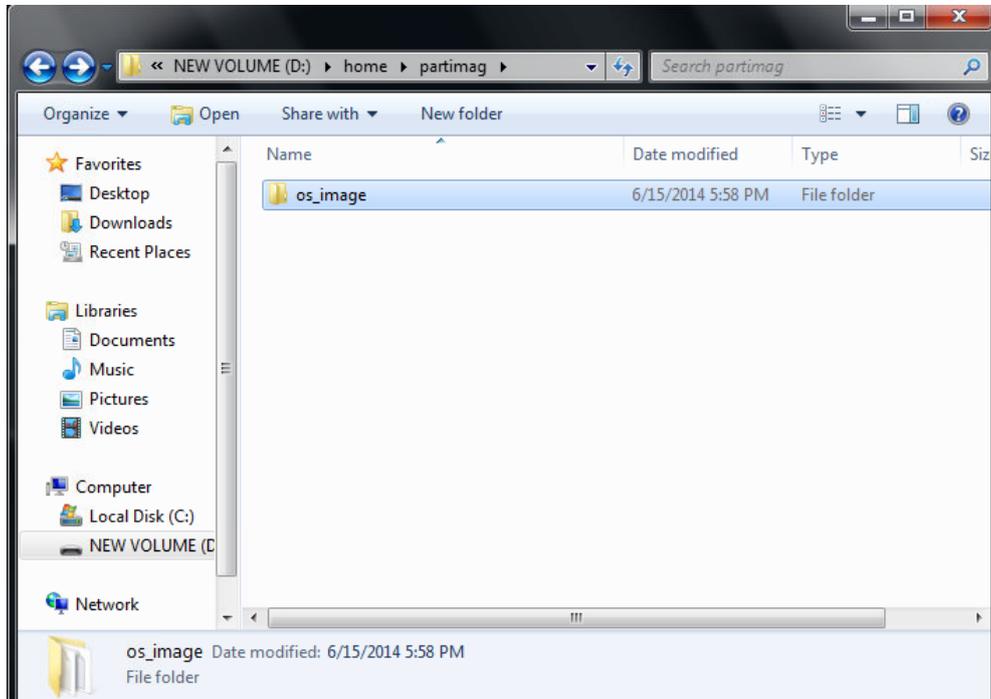
- Select **USB Drive** from the **Type** dropdown box (lower left-hand corner), and then select the drive letter that corresponds to the USB drive from the **Drive** dropdown box. Click **OK** to copy the boot environment and bootloader to your USB drive.



- Click **Exit**.



- From the desktop, manually copy the directory containing the base OS from the software DVD over to the USB drive. That is, copy
#:\<SoftwareDVD>\recovery\V2616A-W7E_Recovery\Clonezilla\os_image to the partition image directory, **F:\home\partimag**, on the USB drive.
However, if you would like to recover from your own system image, you first need to perform a system image backup. Refer to the section below, **Creating a Custom System Image**, for details.
At this point, **Step 1** has been completed, and you should proceed to the next section, **Step 2: Setting the BIOS to Boot via USB**.



Step 2: Setting the BIOS to Boot via USB

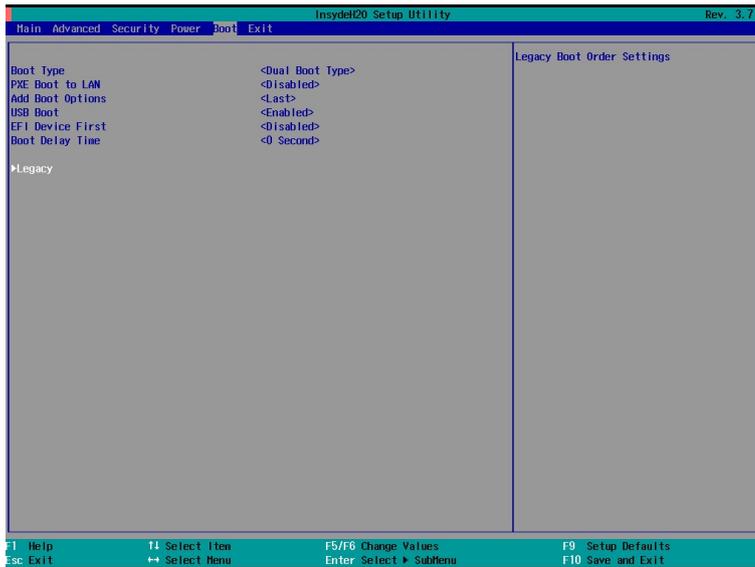
In this step, you will reset the BIOS so that the system boots directly from the USB. This must be done before the rest of the system recovery environment can be configured.

- Reboot the system, and, during the POST process, press F2 until you hear a long beep. Click **SCU** to enter the BIOS setup menu.

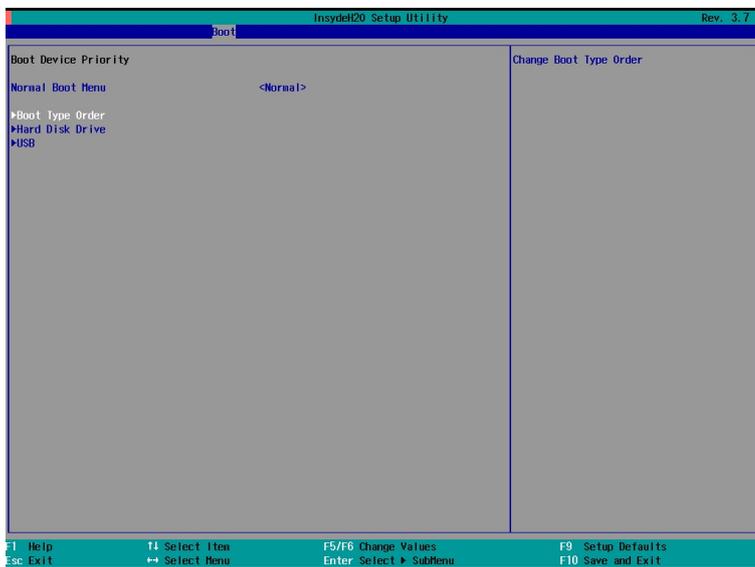


- Use the left/right arrow keys to navigate to the **Boot** menu, and then press **Enter**.

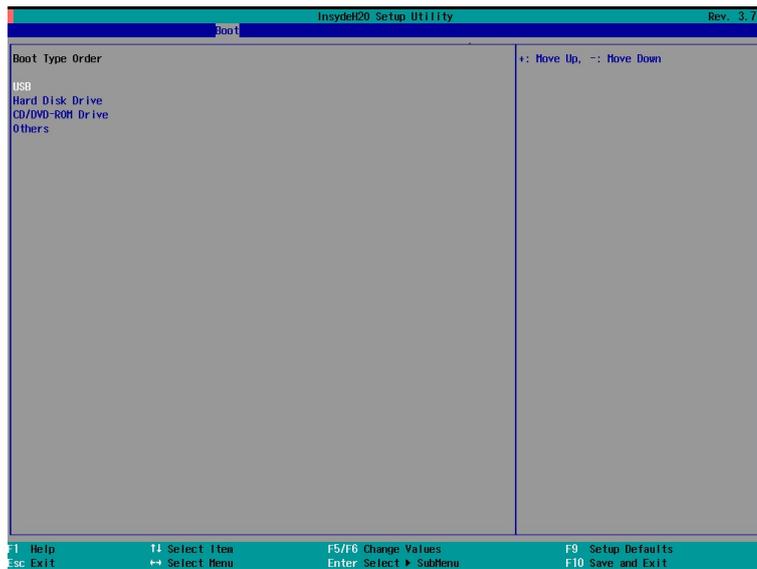
- Use the up/down arrow keys to navigate to the **Legacy** link, and then press **Enter**.



- Use the up/down arrow keys to navigate to the **Boot Type Order** link, and then press **Enter**.



- Use the up/down arrow keys to navigate to the **USB** link, and then use the plus/minus (+/-) keys to move "USB" to the first boot priority position.

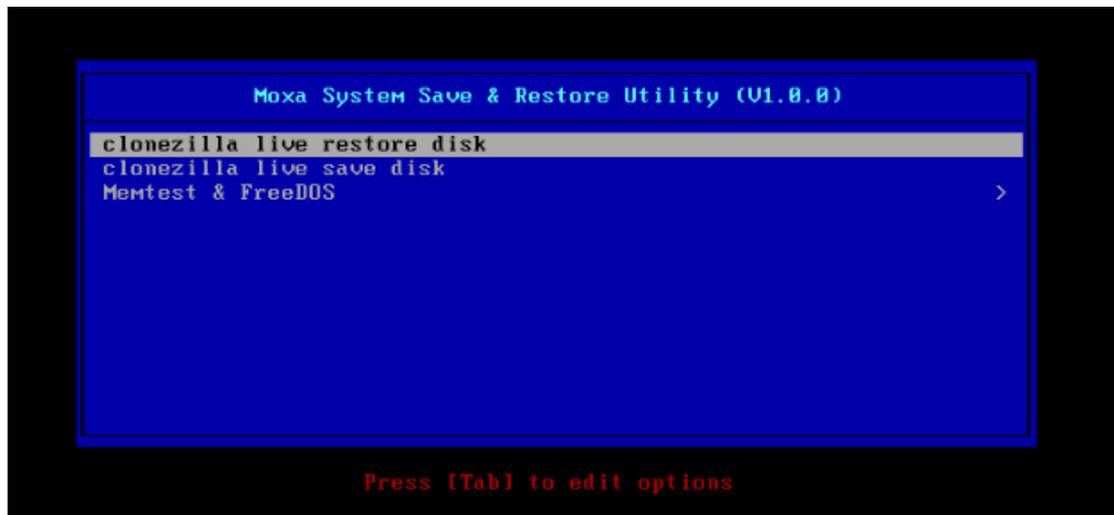


Step 3: How to Perform a System Recovery

In this step, we provide instructions on how to perform a system recovery. We include this as step 3 of the installation so administrators can first perform a test run before deploying the system to the field.

To begin the system recovery, you will first need to have prepared the BIOS as described in the previous section **Step 2: Setting the BIOS to Boot via USB**, just above. After preparing the BIOS, connect the USB recovery drive to any of the V2616A's USB ports and then reboot the computer. If you have successfully prepared the USB and BIOS, the computer will boot into the Clonezilla boot loader, from the USB.

- Select **clonezilla live restore disk** to boot into the system restoration environment.



2. Wait until the boot process is finished.

```
[ 5.153522] sd 0:0:0:0: [sda] Attached SCSI disk
[ 5.163726] sd 0:0:1:0: [sdb] Attached SCSI disk
[ 5.287941] sd 0:0:0:0: Attached scsi generic sg0 type 0
[ 5.310750] sd 0:0:1:0: Attached scsi generic sg1 type 0
[ 5.334915] sr 1:0:0:0: Attached scsi generic sg2 type 5
Begin: Loading essential drivers ... [ 5.690577] Atheros(R) L2 Ethernet Driver - version 2.2.3
[ 5.692430] Copyright (c) 2007 Atheros Corporation.
[ 5.776770] Broadcom NetXtreme II 5771x 10Gigabit Ethernet Driver bnx2x 1.62.00-6 (2011/01/30)
[ 5.914014] Btrfs loaded
[ 5.955475] device-mapper: uevent: version 1.0.3
[ 5.961407] device-mapper: ioctl: 4.19.1-ioctl (2011-01-07) initialised: dm-devel@redhat.com
done.
Begin: Running /scripts/init-premount ... done.
Begin: Mounting root file system ... [ 6.178946] Uniform Multi-Platform E-IDE driver
[ 6.186189] ide_generic: please use "probe_mask=0x3f" module parameter for probing all legacy ISA
IDE ports
[ 6.913744] FAT: utf8 is not a recommended IO charset for FAT filesystems, filesystem will be cas
e sensitive!
[ 7.047997] aufs: module is from the staging directory, the quality is unknown, you have been war
ned.
[ 7.072516] aufs 2.1-standalone.tree-38-rcN-20110228
Begin: Running /scripts/live-premount ... done.
[ 7.213433] loop: module loaded
[ 7.509770] squashfs: version 4.0 (2009/01/31) Phillip Lougher
Begin: Running /scripts/live-realpremount ... done.
Begin: Mounting "/live/image/live/filesystem.squashfs" on "//filesystem.squashfs" via "/dev/loop0" .
.. done.
done.
Begin: Running /scripts/live-bottom
... Begin: Configuring fstab ... done.
Begin: Preconfiguring networking ... done.
Begin: Loading preseed file ... done.
Begin: Running /scripts/init-bottom ... done.
INIT: version 2.88 booting
Using makefile-style concurrent boot in runlevel S.
live-config: hostname user-setup sudo locales tzdata keyboard-configuration sysvinit sysv-rc initram
fs-tools util-linux login openssh-server_
```

3. At this point, the system will remind you that you are about to overwrite your entire operating system with a new drive image, and ask you if you want to continue. When prompted, enter **Y** (case insensitive) from the keyboard to start the system restoration process. Any other letter or **Ctrl-C** will cancel the recovery process and exit Clonezilla.

```
The jobs in /etc/ocs/ocs-live.d/ are finished. Start "ocs-live-restore" now.
Setting the TERM as linux
*****
Clonezilla image dir: /home/partimag
*****
Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
  No volume groups found
  No volume groups found
Finished Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
*****
Activating the partition info in /proc.. done!
*****
The following step is to restore an image to the hard disk/partition(s) on this machine: "/home/part
imag/xpe_savedisk" -> "sda sda1"
WARNING!!! WARNING!!! WARNING!!!
WARNING! THE EXISTING DATA IN THIS HARDDISK/PARTITION(S) WILL BE OVERWRITTEN! ALL EXISTING DATA WILL
BE LOST:
*****
Machine: VirtualBox
sda (2.1GB_VBOX_HARDDISK__ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB1c64a0a3-c9f7523d)
*****
Are you sure you want to continue? ?
[y/n] y
```

4. The system will give you another warning that you are about to overwrite your hard drive and erase all data on the partition listed (**sda1**, in the example below). If you wish to continue, enter **Y** (case insensitive).

```

*****
Machine: VirtualBox
sda (2.1GB_VBOX_HARDDISK__ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB1c64a0a3-c9f7523d)
*****
Are you sure you want to continue? ?
[y/n] y
OK, let's do it!!
This program is not started by clonezilla server.
The following step is to restore an image to the hard disk/partition(s) on this machine: "/home/part
imag/xpe_savedisk" -> "sda (sda1)"
WARNING!!! WARNING!!! WARNING!!!
WARNING! THE EXISTING DATA IN THIS HARDDISK/PARTITION(S) WILL BE OVERWRITTEN! ALL EXISTING DATA WILL
BE LOST:
*****
Machine: VirtualBox
sda (2.1GB_VBOX_HARDDISK__ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB1c64a0a3-c9f7523d)
*****
Let me ask you again, Are you sure you want to continue? ?
[y/n] _

```

5. Wait until the process is finished.

```

----- Partclone -----
Partclone v0.2.23 http://partclone.org
Starting to restore image (-) to device (/dev/sda1)
Calculating bitmap... Please wait... done!
File system: NTFS
Device size: 2.1 GB
Space in use: 1.7 GB
Free Space: 325.4 MB
Block size: 2048 Byte
Used block : 849156

Elapsed: 00:00:42
Remaining: 00:04:03
Rate: 366.11MB/min

15% 14.74%

```

6. At this point, complete the restoration process by selecting **(0) Power off** to shut down the computer. However, if the **Power Switch** remains inserted in the front panel of the computer and is left in the **ON** position, the system will fail to shut down and will immediately initiate a soft reboot. To avoid this, you can use the switch to cut off power to the computer immediately following the shutdown, or simply remove the power switch from the front panel and use the console to shut down the computer by pressing **0**.

```
Restoring the first 446 bytes of MBR data, i.e. executable code area, for sda... done!
*****
Now resize the partition for sda1
ntfsresize -f /dev/sda1
ntfsresize v2.0.0 (libntfs 10:0:0)
Device name      : /dev/sda1
NTFS volume version: 3.1
Cluster size     : 2048 bytes
Current volume size: 2064511488 bytes (2065 MB)
Current device size: 2064513024 bytes (2065 MB)
New volume size   : 2064511488 bytes (2065 MB)
Nothing to do: NTFS volume size is already OK.
*****
The grub directory is NOT found. Maybe it does not exist (so other boot manager exists) or the file
system is not supported in the kernel. Skip running grub-install.
*****
Found NTFS boot partition among the restored partition(s): /dev/sda1
Head and sector no. of /dev/sda from EDD: 64, 63.
The start sector of NTFS partition /dev/sda1: 63
Adjust filesystem geometry for the NTFS partition: /dev/sda1
Running: partclone.ntfsfixboot -w -h 64 -t 63 -s 63 /dev/sda1
ntfsfixboot version 0.9
done!
*****
*****
*****
This program is not started by Clonezilla server, so skip notifying it the job is done.
Finished!
Now syncing - flush filesystem buffers...

"ocs-live-restore" is finished.
Now you can choose to:
(0) Poweroff
(1) Reboot
(2) Enter command line prompt
(3) Start over
[2]
```

7. After the computer has powered down, remove the USB drive and store it in a secure place.

Step 4: Reset the BIOS to its Original State

At this point, you will need to return the boot priority to its original configuration so that the system will boot from the main system storage drive. This is done for two reasons:

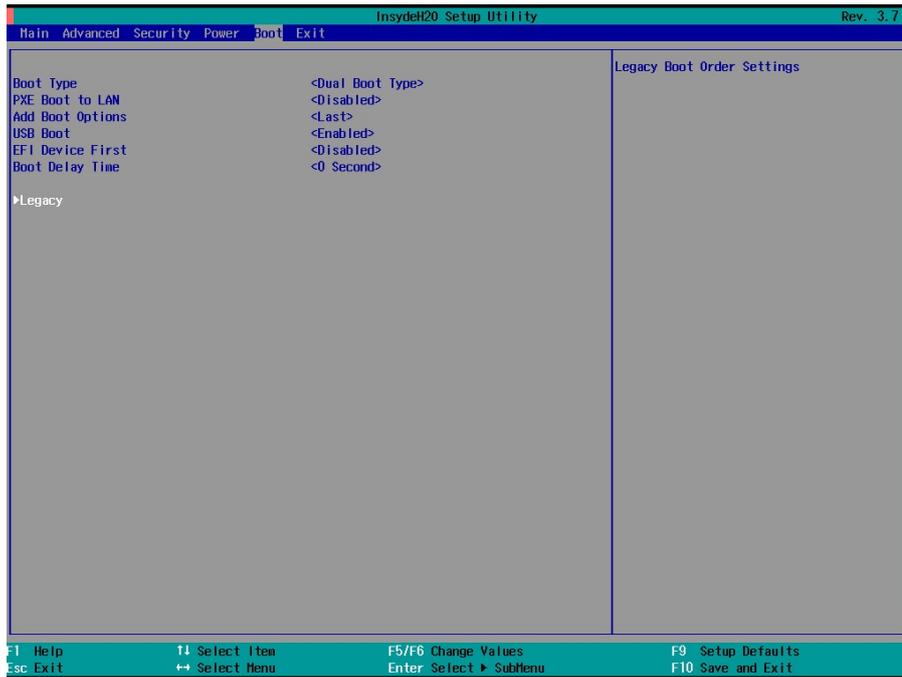
- The first reason is for security, since the computer will not be able to be rebooted from unauthorized USB drives.
- The second reason is because the computer is unable to *not* boot up from a non-bootable USB drive. Currently, **if the V2616A is set to boot from the USB drive, then the V2616A's boot process will hang any time a non-bootable USB data drive is inserted into the machine.** The V2616A does not currently have the ability to distinguish between simple USB data drives and boot-capable OS drives.

Take the following steps to update the boot priority setting:

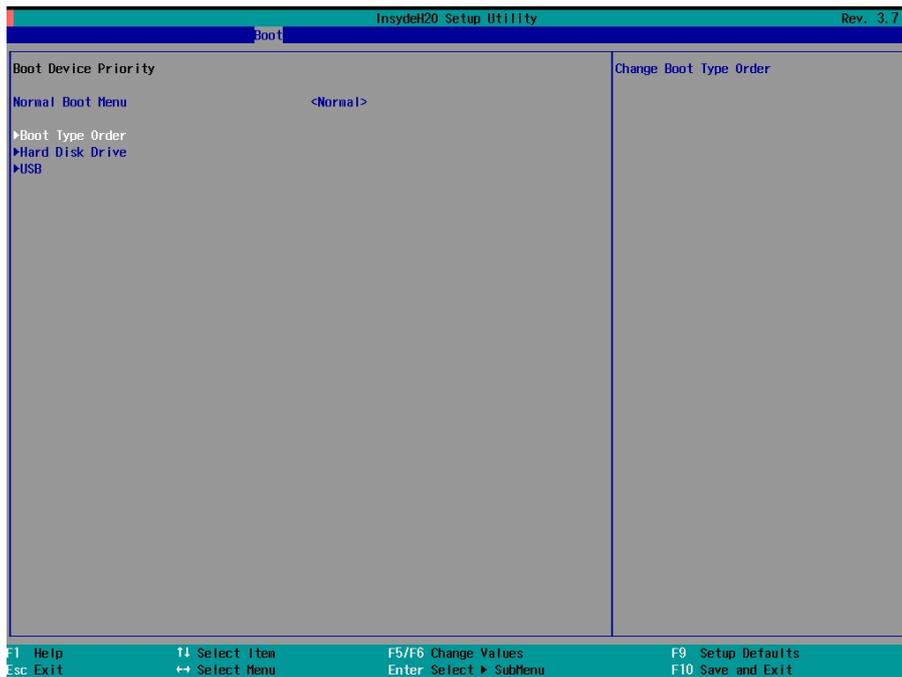
1. Reboot the system, and, during the POST process, press F2 until you hear a long beep. Click **SCU** to enter the BIOS setup menu.



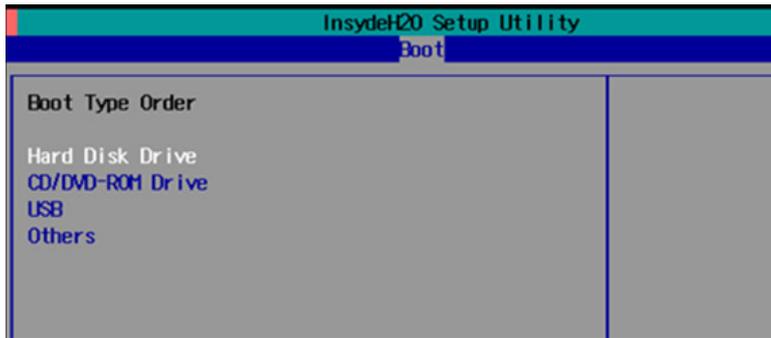
2. Use the left/right arrow keys to navigate to the **Boot** menu, and then press **Enter**.
3. Use the up/down arrows to navigate to the **Legacy** link, and then press **Enter**.



4. Use the up/down arrow keys to navigate to the **Boot Type Order** link, and then press **Enter**.



5. Use the up/down arrows to highlight **Hard Disk Drive** and then use the plus/minus (+/-) keys to move "Hard Disk Drive" to the first boot priority position.



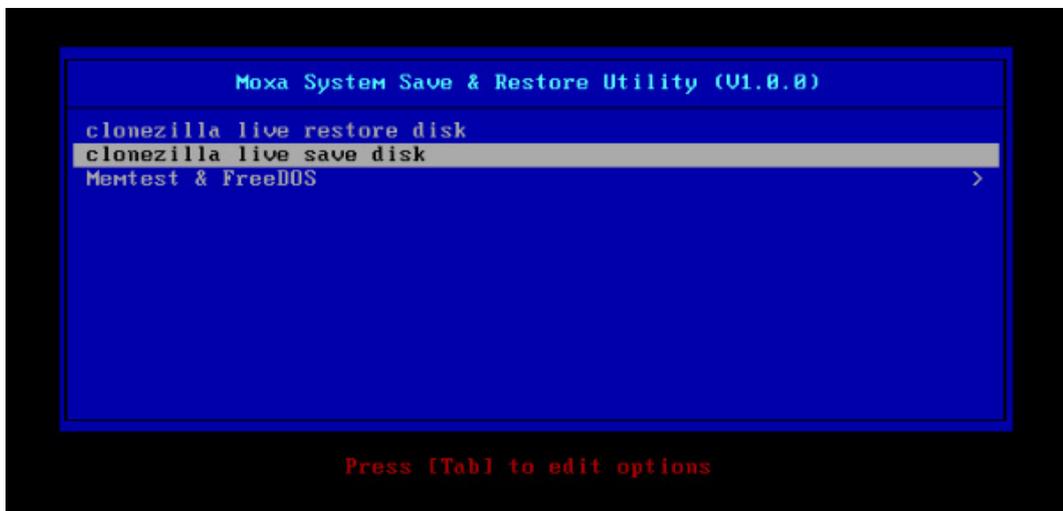
6. Press F10, and then press **Enter** to save and exit the BIOS configuration interface. This should initiate the next reboot, and your system should now boot from the hard drive.

Creating a Custom System Image

In this section, we describe how to create a custom system image so that all of your applications can be kept and recovered. Using this procedure, you will save to the USB drive a copy of the entire system **as it is currently configured**, and to be used as a **full system recovery image** if the system crashes. **All files under F:\home\partimag\ will be overwritten.**

Before proceeding, make sure you have already completed **Step 1: Prepare the USB drive** and **Step 2: Setting the BIOS to Boot via USB**, and then continue with the following steps to create a custom system image.

1. Once the system has launched and the V2616A has booted the recovery environment from the USB drive, navigate to **clonezilla live save disk**, and then select it by pressing Enter. This will take you into the recovery image creation environment, allowing you to copy your full system setup to the USB drive.



2. The V2616A will now boot into the image creation environment. Wait until the boot process has finished.

```
[ 5.141941] sd 0:0:1:0: [sdb] Attached SCSI disk
[ 5.257277] sd 0:0:0:0: Attached scsi generic sg0 type 0
[ 5.269691] sd 0:0:1:0: Attached scsi generic sg1 type 0
[ 5.280668] sr 1:0:0:0: Attached scsi generic sg2 type 5
Begin: Loading essential drivers ... [ 5.772551] Atheros(R) LZ Ethernet Driver - version 2.2.3
[ 5.774561] Copyright (c) 2007 Atheros Corporation.
[ 5.863196] Broadcom NetXtreme II 5771x 10Gigabit Ethernet Driver bnx2x 1.62.00-6 (2011/01/30)
[ 6.005932] Btrfs loaded
[ 6.054095] device-mapper: uevent: version 1.0.3
[ 6.059737] device-mapper: ioctl: 4.19.1-ioctl (2011-01-07) initialised: dm-devel@redhat.com
done.
Begin: Running /scripts/init-premount ... done.
Begin: Mounting root file system ... [ 6.289382] Uniform Multi-Platform E-IDE driver
[ 6.301889] ide_generic: please use "probe_mask=0x3f" module parameter for probing all legacy ISA
IDE ports
[ 6.801141] NTFS driver 2.1.30 [Flags: R/W MODULE].
[ 6.914295] NTFS volume version 3.1.
Begin: Running /scripts/live-premount ... done.
[ 7.331989] FAT: utf8 is not a recommended IO charset for FAT filesystems, filesystem will be cas
e sensitive!
[ 7.453369] aufs: module is from the staging directory, the quality is unknown, you have been war
ned.
[ 7.479098] aufs 2.1-standalone.tree-38-rcN-20110228
[ 7.610228] loop: module loaded
[ 7.905144] squashfs: version 4.0 (2009/01/31) Phillip Lougher
Begin: Running /scripts/live-realpremount ... done.
Begin: Mounting "/live/image/live/filesystem.squashfs" on "//filesystem.squashfs" via "/dev/loop0" .
... done.
done.
Begin: Running /scripts/live-bottom
... Begin: Configuring fstab ... done.
Begin: Preconfiguring networking ... done.
Begin: Loading preseed file ... done.
Begin: Running /scripts/init-bottom ... done.
INIT: version 2.88 booting
Using makefile-style concurrent boot in runlevel S.
-
```

3. Once the image creation environment has booted up, you will be given a warning and asked if you wish to continue. Keep in mind that if you create the recovery image, then **any residual files currently copied to the /home/partimag directory will be deleted**. If you would like to save any of the files in the USB partition image directory, you must exit the recovery environment and copy the files to another disk. Press **Y** (case insensitive) to continue with the image creation.

```
Setting the TERM as linux
*****
Clonezilla image dir: /home/partimag
*****
Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
  No volume groups found
  No volume groups found
Finished Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
Selected device [sda] found!
The selected devices: sda
*****
Activating the partition info in /proc... done!
Selected device [sda] found!
The selected devices: sda
Searching for data partition(s)...
Excluding busy partition or disk...
Unmounted partitions (including extended or swap): sda1
Collecting info.. done!
Searching for swap partition(s)...
Excluding busy partition or disk...
Unmounted partitions (including extended or swap): sda1
Collecting info.. done!
The data partition to be saved:  sda1
The swap partition to be saved:
Activating the partition info in /proc... done!
Selected device [sda1] found!
The selected devices: sda1
Getting /dev/sda1 info...
*****
The following step is to save the hard disk/partition(s) on this machine as an image:
*****
Machine: VirtualBox
sda (2103MB_VBOX_HARDDISK__ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB1c64a0a3-c9f7523d)
sda1 (2065MB_ntfs(In_VBOX_HARDDISK_)_ata-VBOX_HARDDISK_VB1c64a0a3-c9f7523d)
*****
-> "/home/partimag/xpe_savedisk".
Are you sure you want to continue? ? (y/n) y
```

- At this point, the recovery environment will copy the entire hard drive to your USB drive. This will likely take several minutes, and could take up to half an hour. Do not remove the USB drive during this time; wait patiently for the process to finish.

```

/dev/sdb1: read failed after 0 of 2048 at 0: Input/output error
No volume groups found
No volume groups found
Finished Shutting down the Logical Volume Manager
Checking the integrity of partition table in the disk /dev/sda...
Reading the partition table for /dev/sda...RETVAL=0
*****
done!
Saving the MBR data for sda...
1+0 records in
1+0 records out
512 bytes (512 B) copied, 0.00347646 s, 147 kB/s
*****
Starting saving /dev/sda1 as /home/partimag/xpe_savedisk/sda1.XXX...
/dev/sda1 filesystem: ntfs.
*****
Checking NTFS integrity in /dev/sda1... done!
Checking the disk space...
Use ntfsclone with gzip to save the image.
Image file will be split with size limit 1000000 MB.
*****
If this action fails or hangs, check:
* Is the disk full ?
*****
ntfsclone v2.0.0 (libntfs 10:0:0)
NTFS volume version: 3.1
Cluster size      : 2048 bytes
Current volume size: 2064510976 bytes (2065 MB)
Current device size: 2064513024 bytes (2065 MB)
Scanning volume ...
100.00 percent completed
Accounting clusters ...
Space in use      : 1770 MB (85.7%)
Saving NTFS to image ...
_ 0.64 percent completed

```

- At this point, you can choose to power down the computer (press **0**), reboot (press **1**), enter a console terminal (to access a console TTY, press **2**), or re-initiate the entire procedure (press **3**). **Do not remove the USB drive until you have rebooted or powered down the system.**

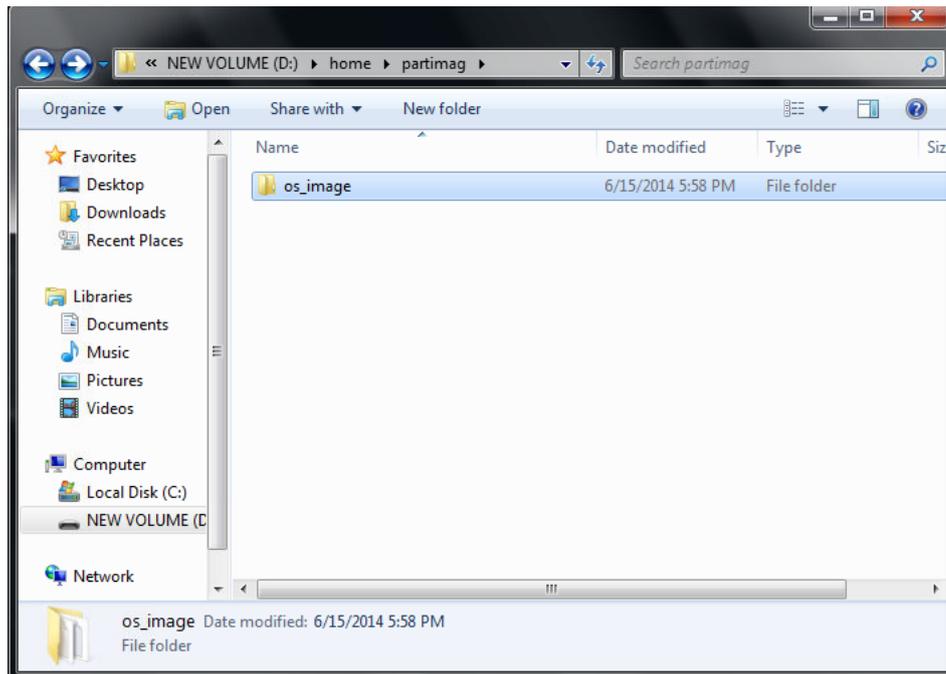
```

Restoring the first 446 bytes of MBR data, i.e. executable code area, for sda... done!
*****
Now resize the partition for sda1
ntfsresize -f /dev/sda1
ntfsresize v2.0.0 (libntfs 10:0:0)
Device name      : /dev/sda1
NTFS volume version: 3.1
Cluster size     : 2048 bytes
Current volume size: 2064511488 bytes (2065 MB)
Current device size: 2064513024 bytes (2065 MB)
New volume size  : 2064511488 bytes (2065 MB)
Nothing to do: NTFS volume size is already OK.
*****
The grub directory is NOT found. Maybe it does not exist (so other boot manager exists) or the file
system is not supported in the kernel. Skip running grub-install.
*****
Found NTFS boot partition among the restored partition(s): /dev/sda1
Head and sector no. of /dev/sda from EDD: 64, 63.
The start sector of NTFS partition /dev/sda1: 63
Adjust filesystem geometry for the NTFS partition: /dev/sda1
Running: partclone.ntfsfixboot -w -h 64 -t 63 -s 63 /dev/sda1
ntfsfixboot version 0.9
done!
*****
This program is not started by Clonezilla server, so skip notifying it the job is done.
Finished!
Now syncing - flush filesystem buffers...

"ocs-live-restore" is finished.
Now you can choose to:
(0) Poweroff
(1) Reboot
(2) Enter command line prompt
(3) Start over
[2]

```

6. Power down the system and remove the USB drive to complete the process of configuring the recovery environment. Now you have your own OS image under **USB Folder\home\partimag\os_image**. The USB drive should be clearly labeled and stored in a safe place.



A

Moxa SynMap OID Table

In this appendix, we describe the Moxa SynMap OID Table

The following topics are covered in this appendix:

- **Moxa SynMap OID Table**

Moxa SynMap OID Table

The following table shows the full list of Moxa SynMap OIDs.

Item Name	OID	MAX-Access	Description	Support
productName	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.1.1	read-only	Show the product name	✓
productDesc	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.1.2	read-only	Show the product short description	✓
productVersion	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.1.3	read-only	Show the product version	✓
productBuildDate	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.1.4	read-only	Show the product's last build date; the format is YYMMDDHH	✓
biosVersion	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.4.1	read-only	Show the BIOS version	
biosSaveSetting	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.4.2	read-write	Write: 1 saves the bios setting Read: 0 means the setting has been applied	
biosSettingStatus	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.4.3	read-only	Show a comparison of "bios CMOS setting" and "bios new setting"	
bootDeviceStatus	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.4.4.1	read-only	Show the currently active boot devices	
firstBootDevice	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.4.4.2	read-write	Read: Show the current first boot device Write: Set the boot device	
pwrOnAfterPwrFail	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.4.8.1	read-write	Set the computer to power on after a power failure	
pwrLanWakeUp	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.4.8.3	read-write	Enable/Disable wake on LAN functionality	
tempSensorsIndex	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.5.1.1.1.1	read-only	Reference index for each observed device	✓
tempSensorsDevice	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.5.1.1.1.2	read-only	The name of the temperature sensor being read	✓
tempSensorsValue	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.5.1.1.1.3	read-only	The temperature of this sensor in mC	✓
voltSensorsIndex	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.5.1.2.1.1	read-only	Reference index for each observed device	✓
voltSensorsDevice	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.5.1.2.1.2	read-only	The name of the device we are reading.	✓
voltSensorsValue	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.5.1.2.1.3	read-only	The voltage in mV	✓
ioDiNumber	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.1.1.1	read-only	Number of digital input pins in the current system	✓
diIndex	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.1.1.2.1.1	read-only	Reference index of each digital input pin	✓
diPort	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.1.1.2.1.2	read-only	Port number of the digital input pin	✓
diValue	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.1.1.2.1.3	read-only	Digital input status: 0 is low, 1 is high	✓

diTrapEnable	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.1.1.2.1.4	read-write	Agent will send a trap message when the digital input pin status has changed and this object is enabled	
ioDoNumber	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.1.1.3	read-only	Number of digital output pins in the current system	✓
doIndex	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.1.1.4.1.1	read-only	Reference index of each digital output pin	✓
doPort	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.1.1.4.1.2	read-only	Port number of the digital output pin	✓
doValue	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.1.1.4.1.3	read-write	Digital output status: 0 is low, 1 is high	✓
uartNumber	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.3.1	read-only	Number of internal UARTs in the current system	✓
uartIndex	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.3.2.1.1	read-only	Reference index of each UART port	✓
uartType	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.3.2.1.2	read-write	UART mode: 0 is RS232, 1 is RS485 2-wire, 2 is RS422, 3 is RS485 4-wire	✓
usbNumber	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.4.1.1	read-only	Number of ports, regardless of their current state, in the usb general port table	
usbDeviceIndex	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.4.1.3.1.1	read-only	The index is identical to usbPortIndex for the corresponding USB port	
usbDeviceVendorID	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.4.1.3.1.2	read-only	The USB device port vendor HEX-formatted string, as it is provided to the USB host by the USB device	
usbDeviceProductID	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.4.1.3.1.3	read-only	The product ID HEX-formatted string as it is provided to the USB host by the USB device	
usbDeviceActiveClasses	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.4.1.3.1.4	read-only	Returns the USB Device Class type of the active configuration	
usbPlugTrapEnable	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.6.4.1.4	read-write	Agent will send a trap message when a USB device is inserted or removed, and this object is enabled	
moxaSystemTrapIP	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.9.1	read-write	Set Trap IP address	✓
moxaSystemTrapCommunity	1.3.6.1.4.1.8691.17.1.9.2	read-write	Trap community	✓

HOST RESOURCE OID Table

The following table shows Host Resource OIDs.

Item Name	OID	MAX-Access	Description	Support
hrProcessorTable	1.3.6.1.2.1.25.3.3	read-only	Show CPU usage	✓
hrStorageTable	1.3.6.1.2.1.25.2.3	read-only	Show disk and memory usage	✓