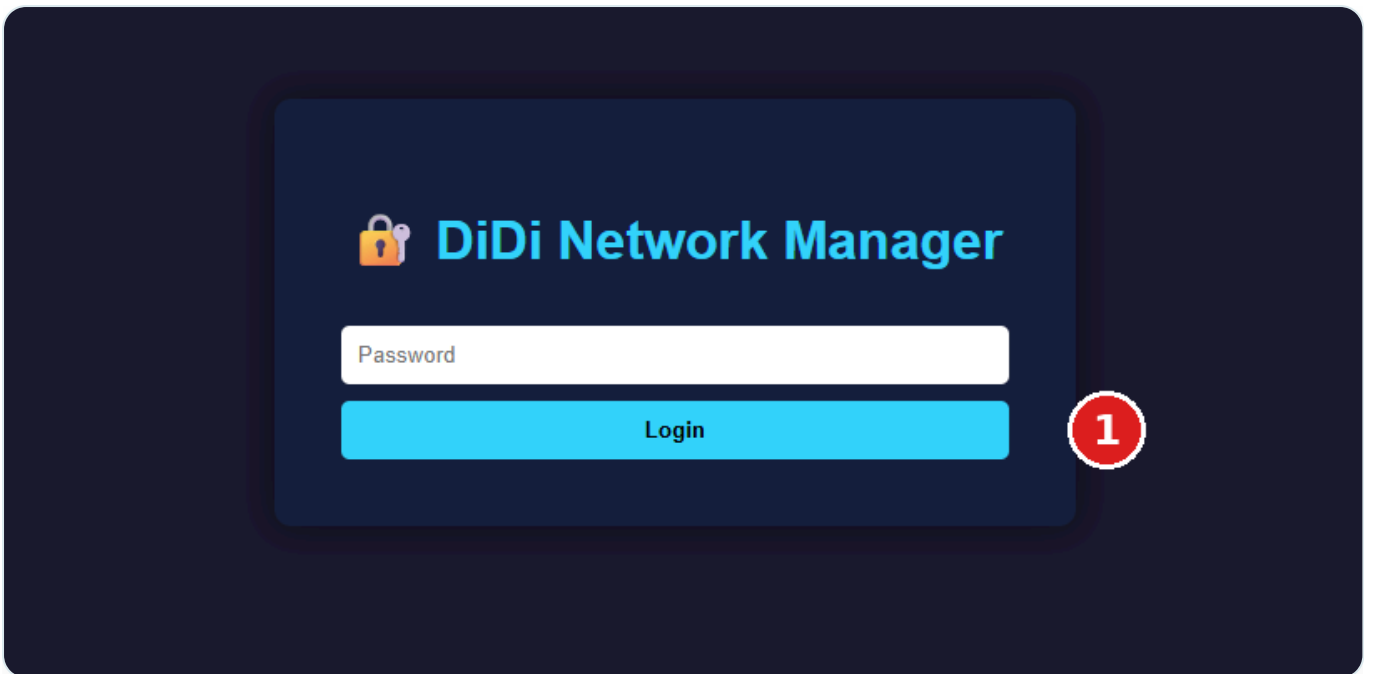


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1. Logging in

Open a browser and enter in the address bar: `http://<device-IP>:8080`

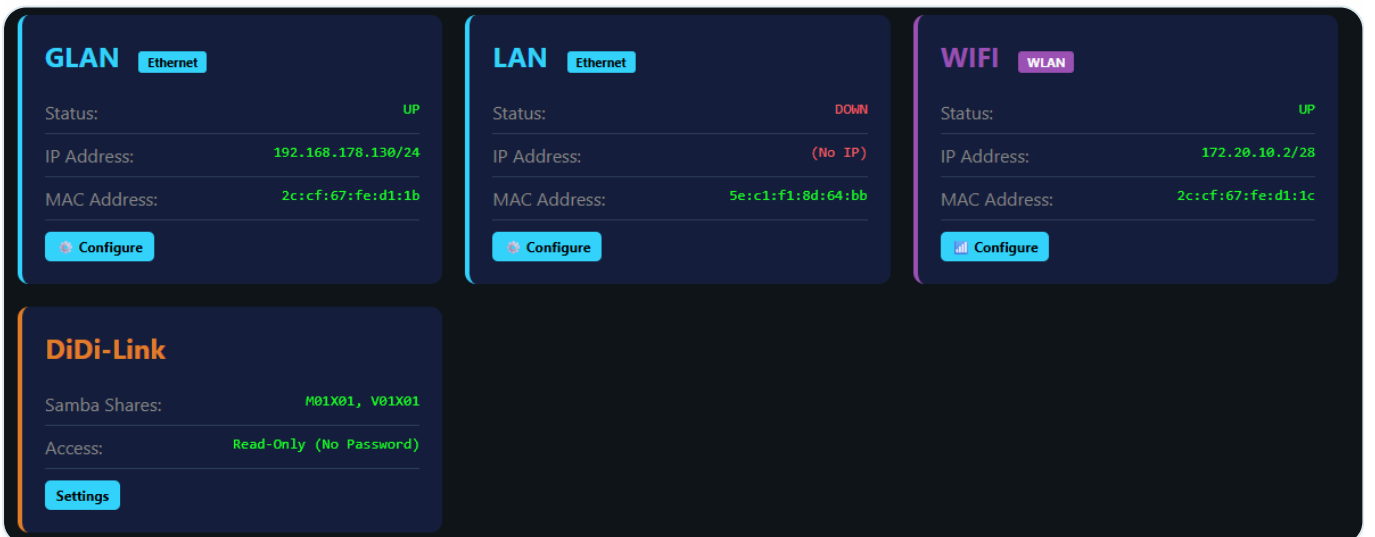


Login page — enter password, then Login.

1 Enter password and click **Login**.

2. Dashboard overview

After logging in you see three network cards side by side.



Main page: three network cards on top (GLAN/LAN/WIFI) and the orange DIDI-Link card below.

Card	Meaning
GLAN Ethernet	Uplink to the outside — e.g. to the router / internet.
LAN Ethernet	Direct PC connection. Fixed configuration, cannot be changed.
WIFI WLAN	Wireless network — hotspot or client.
DIDI-Link	Samba shares, sync status, workgroup, Wi-Fi band, FTP access.

Color code: **green IP** = active · **red "No IP"** = no cable / no link · **DISABLED** = turned off at boot.

Each card shows **Status**, **IP Address**, **MAC Address** and a **Configure** button.

Below: **Health Check** (system status) and **Logout**.

3. Opening DIDI-Link settings

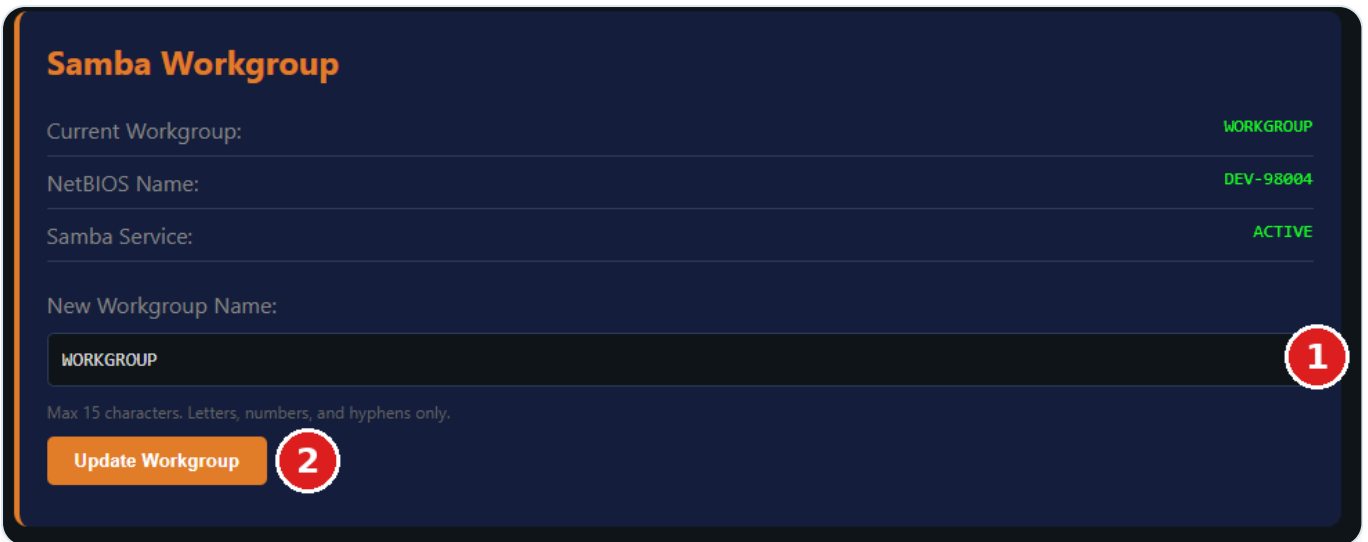
If the DIDI-Link service is active on the device, the dashboard shows an extra orange-bordered **DIDI-Link** card. It lists the published Samba shares and the access mode.

What DIDI-Link does: it publishes the official chart updates (e.g. **AVCS**, **AIO**, **PERMIT**) as network shares for ECDIS systems — via **SMB** (Windows) and **FTP**.

1 On the **DIDI-Link** card, click **Settings**.

4. Changing the Samba workgroup

The workgroup name must match what Windows clients use so that the device appears in Network Neighborhood. Default: `WORKGROUP`.



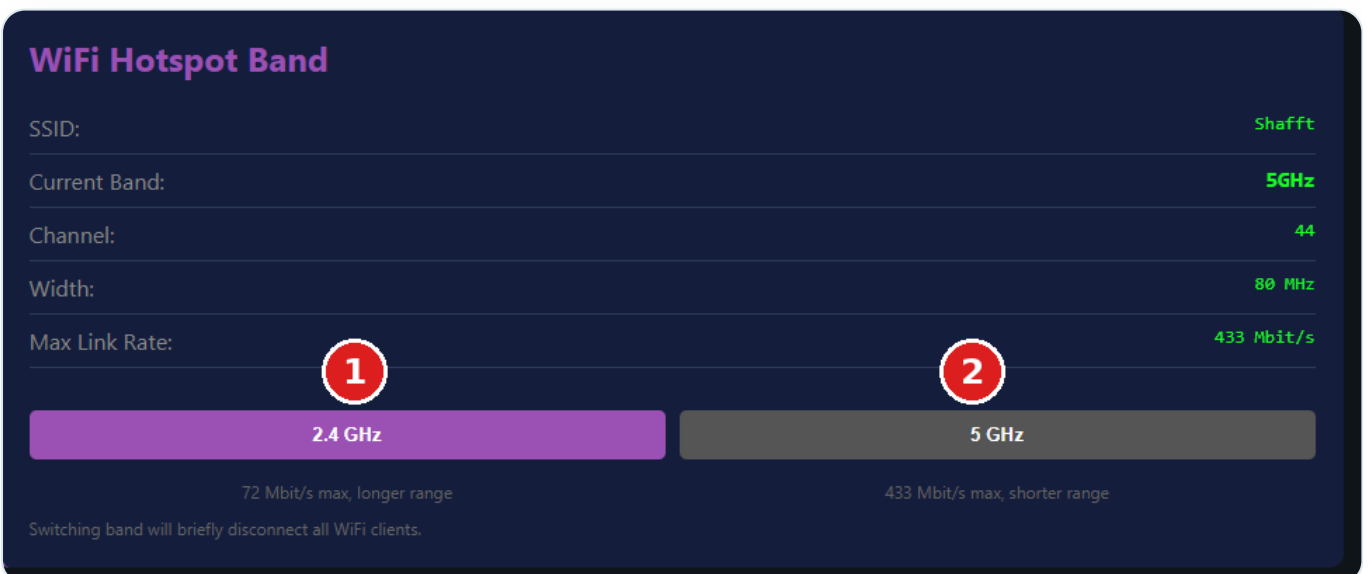
Samba workgroup: current values on top, input field below.

- 1 In the **New Workgroup Name** field, enter the desired name (max. 15 chars; letters, numbers, hyphens only).
- 2 Click **Update Workgroup**.

Note: Only change this if a Windows PC fails to see the device in Network Neighborhood. Otherwise keep the default `WORKGROUP`.

5. Switching Wi-Fi band (2.4 / 5 GHz)

In hotspot mode you can switch between the two Wi-Fi bands.



Current band at the top (5 GHz here), both buttons below.

Band	Properties
2.4 GHz	Up to 72 Mbit/s · longer range · penetrates walls
5 GHz	Up to 433 Mbit/s · higher speed · shorter range

- 1 Click **2.4 GHz** for more range.
- 2 Click **5 GHz** for more speed.

⚠ **When switching:** all connected Wi-Fi clients are briefly disconnected and need to reconnect.

6. Reading the share sync status

For each chart dataset DIDI-Link shows a status card. In the example: **AVCS**, **AIO**, and **PERMIT**.

The image shows three share status cards arranged horizontally. Each card has a dark blue background and a green 'OK' badge in the top right corner. The cards are for AVCS, AIO, and PERMIT. Each card displays the following information:

- AVCS:** Filename: AVCS-2026-05-07.img, Version: 2026-05-07, Week: 19/2026, SMB Path: \\DEV-98004\AVCS
- AIO:** Filename: AIO-2026-05-05.img, Version: 2026-05-05, Week: 19/2026, SMB Path: \\DEV-98004\AIO
- PERMIT:** Filename: PERMIT-019db975-3a79-77f8-bec5-395c9ed0a1d0.img, Permit ID: 019db975-3a79-77f8-bec5-395c9ed0a1d0, Issued At: 2026-04-17T11:59:00Z, SMB Path: \\DEV-98004\PERMIT

Three share cards, each with a green OK badge.

Field	Meaning
Filename	Currently used image file.
Version	Date of the chart update (e.g. 2026-05-07).
Week	Calendar week / year.
SMB Path	Path where the share is reachable (e.g. \\DEV-98004\AVCS).

✓ **Green "OK"** next to the chart name = share is active and published on the network.

7. Seeing connected clients

DIDI-Link shows in real time which ECDIS clients are currently connected or syncing.



Live view: active clients with protocol and throughput.

Column	Meaning
Client	IP address of the connected device.
Protocol	Stby = connected, no transfer · SMB / FTP = actively syncing.
Shares	Which chart shares this client is using.
Connected	How long the connection has been up.
WiFi TX/RX Speed	Current Wi-Fi throughput.

8. Access from Windows (SMB)

From a Windows PC you can access the shares directly.

Access from Windows

Open Windows Explorer and enter one of:

`\\DEV-98004\AVCS` `\\DEV-98004\AIO` `\\DEV-98004\PERMIT`

No password required. If prompted, check `AllowInsecureGuestAuth` registry setting.

Three example paths — read off the correct hostname.

1 **Open Windows Explorer.**

2 In the address bar enter one of the paths, e.g. `\\<hostname>\AVCS`

No password required. If Windows asks for credentials anyway: enable `AllowInsecureGuestAuth` in the registry (admin task).

9. FTP access (ECDIS)

For ECDIS devices that don't speak SMB, an FTP server is available.

FTP Access (ECDIS)

```
URL: ftp://DEV-98004/
Login: anonymous (no password)
Paths: /M01X01 (AVCS), /V01X01 (AIO), /PERMIT
Interfaces: eth0, eth1 (wlan0 blocked)

Active Sessions
No active FTP sessions

Recent Access
No recent access
```

FTP URL, login info, and published paths at a glance.

Field	Value
URL	<code>ftp://<hostname>/</code>
Login	<code>anonymous · no password</code>
Paths	<code>/M01X01 (AVCS) · /V01X01 (AIO) · /PERMIT</code>
Interfaces	<code>eth0, eth1 — wlan0 blocked</code>

⚠ **Important:** FTP works only over LAN/GLAN, **not over Wi-Fi**. For Wi-Fi clients use SMB.

10. Configuring GLAN

On the dashboard, click **Configure** on the **GLAN** card.

The screenshot shows the GLAN configuration interface. It is divided into three main sections: 'Current Status - GLAN', 'DHCP (Dynamic IP)', and 'Static IP Configuration'. The 'Current Status' section displays interface details like 'eth0', 'UP' status, 'DHCP' mode, and IP/MAC addresses. The 'DHCP' section has a 'Switch to DHCP' button with a red circle '1' next to it. The 'Static IP Configuration' section has three input fields for IP address, gateway, and DNS server, each with a red circle number (2, 3, 4) to its right, and a 'Set Static IP' button with a red circle '5' next to it.

Field	Value
Interface:	eth0
Status:	UP
Mode:	DHCP
IP Address:	192.168.178.154/24
MAC Address:	2c:cf:67:fe:d1:2d

DHCP (Dynamic IP)
Automatically obtain IP address from network

✓ Switch to DHCP **1**

Static IP Configuration

IP Address / CIDR **2**
e.g., 192.168.1.100/24

Gateway (optional) **3**
e.g., 192.168.1.1

DNS Server (optional) **4**
e.g., 8.8.8.8

⚙ Set Static IP **5**

GLAN page: status at the top, DHCP button, Static IP form at the bottom.

Option A — DHCP (automatic, default)

1 Click **Switch to DHCP**.

The device will obtain an IP automatically from the router.

Option B — Static IP

- 1 **IP Address / CIDR:** e.g. `192.168.1.50/24`
- 2 **Gateway** (optional): e.g. `192.168.1.1`
- 3 **DNS Server** (optional): e.g. `8.8.8.8`
- 4 Click **Set Static IP**.

Warning: If you change the GLAN IP while logged in via GLAN, the connection will drop. After that you can only reach the dashboard at the *new* IP.

11. Enabling Wi-Fi & connecting

On the dashboard, click **Configure** on the **WIFI** card.

Case 1 — Wi-Fi is disabled

The screenshot shows a dark-themed interface with the following elements:

- WiFi Hardware: DISABLED** (red text). Below it, a message states: "WiFi chip is disabled in boot configuration." A green button labeled "Enable WiFi" is visible, with a red circle containing the number "1" next to it.
- Current Status - wlan0** (purple text). Below it, a table shows the status of the wlan0 interface:

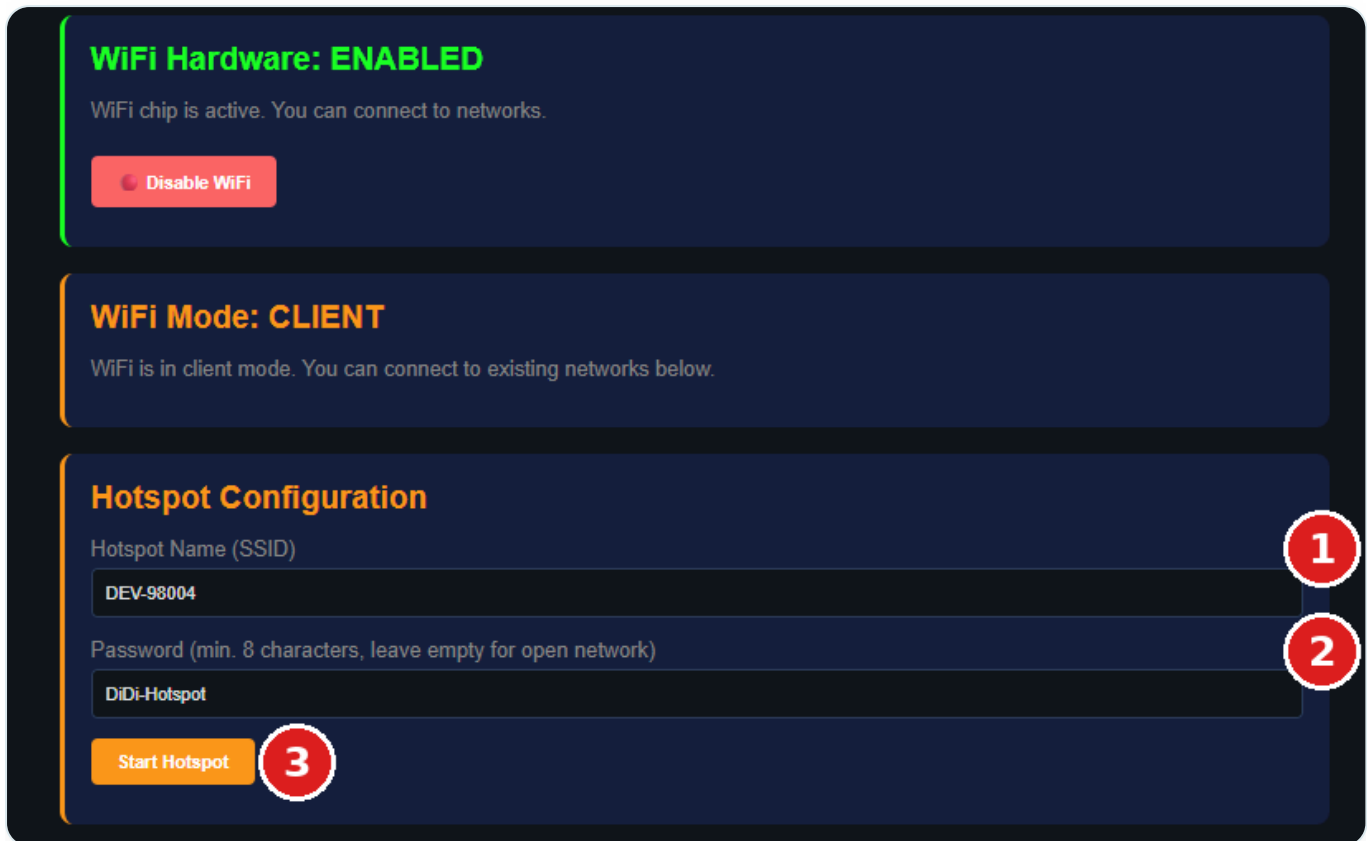
Interface:	wlan0
Status:	DISABLED
- WiFi is disabled** (red text). Below it, a message states: "To see WiFi networks and connect, you must first enable WiFi above and then reboot the system." A red circle containing the number "2" is located in the bottom right corner of this section.

Wi-Fi is disabled at boot — no scan possible.

- 1 Click **Enable WiFi**.
- 2 **Reboot the system** — only then is the Wi-Fi chip active.

Note: The Wi-Fi hardware is loaded at boot. Enabling/disabling only takes effect after a reboot.

Case 2 — Wi-Fi active, client mode



Wi-Fi active. Top: hardware switch · middle: current mode · bottom: start hotspot.

In **client mode** the device connects to an existing Wi-Fi network. In **hotspot mode** the device opens its own Wi-Fi (mobile hotspot) for other devices to join.

Start a hotspot:

- 1 Enter **Hotspot Name (SSID)** — e.g. the device hostname.
- 2 **Password** (min. 8 characters) — or leave empty for an open network.
- 3 Click **Start Hotspot**.

Connecting to an existing network

The screenshot displays a network management interface with two main sections. The top section, titled "Current Status - wlan0", shows the following details: Interface: wlan0, Status: UP, Connected to: [redacted], IP Address: 172.20.10.2/28, and MAC Address: 2c:cf:67:fe:d1:1c. A red "Disconnect" button is located below this section. The bottom section, titled "Available Networks", features a "Scan Networks" button with a red circle containing the number "1". Below this, three network entries are listed. The first entry is highlighted with a green border and includes a "Connected" label, a signal strength of 72%, and security of WPA2 WPA3. The second entry has a signal strength of 60%, security of WPA2, a "Password" input field with a red circle containing the number "2", and a "Connect" button with a red circle containing the number "3". The third entry has a signal strength of 42%, security of WPA2, a "Password" input field, and a "Connect" button.

Available networks — the green-bordered one is currently connected.

- 1 Click **Scan Networks** — the list refreshes.
- 2 Enter the **password** for the desired network.
- 3 Click **Connect** — done.

What the list shows:

- **Signal** in % (higher = better)
- **Security:** WPA2/WPA3/Open
- **Green border** = currently connected

12. Connecting to a hidden network

Some networks do not broadcast their SSID — they do not appear in the list. For these there is a separate form further down on the Wi-Fi page.

Connect to Hidden Network

Network Name (SSID) 1

Password 2

Connect to Hidden Network 3

Hidden networks: enter SSID and password manually.

- 1 Enter **Network Name (SSID)** — exactly as given by the admin (case-sensitive).
- 2 Enter the **Password**.
- 3 Click **Connect to Hidden Network**.

13. LAN — direct access from your PC

The **LAN** interface is the **service port**: plug your PC's network cable directly into it.

⚠ Important: LAN **cannot be changed via the dashboard**. The device has a **fixed** address here:


IP address (device)	192.168.100.1
Subnet mask	255.255.0.0 (/16)
DHCP server	No — your PC does NOT get an IP automatically
Gateway	not required

Consequence: To establish a connection, you must assign your PC a *matching* static IP — see next chapter.

14. Setting up your PC's network adapter for LAN

 Enter these values on your PC:

Field	Value
IP address	192.168.100.2 (or any free .2 – .254)
Subnet mask	255.255.0.0
Default gateway	<i>leave empty</i>
DNS server	<i>leave empty</i>

 **DO NOT** use 192.168.100.1 on your PC — that one belongs to the device.

Windows 10 / 11 — Step by step

- 1** Control Panel → Network and Sharing Center → Change adapter settings
- 2** Right-click the Ethernet adapter the cable is plugged into → Properties
- 3** Select "Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)" → Properties
- 4** Tick "Use the following IP address" → enter the values from the table above
- 5** OK → OK

Testing the connection

- 1** Open a browser → `http://192.168.100.1:8080`
- 2** The login page appears → enter password.

✓ **Not working?** Console test: Win + R → cmd → `ping 192.168.100.1`

Replies in < 10 ms = OK. "Request timed out" = see next chapter.

15. Firewall & outbound network access

✓ Recommendation: allow all outbound traffic

We **strongly recommend allowing unrestricted outbound traffic** from the device. This ensures full functionality, automated updates, and secure Zero Trust communications — without any need for manual configuration.

🔒 No inbound connections are required or accepted.

The device operates fully with outbound-only encrypted connections.

🛡️ Minimal required outbound access (if restriction is mandatory)

If a restrictive outbound policy is enforced, the following **must be allowed**:

Purpose	Protocol	Port(s)	Notes
DNS Resolution	UDP/TCP	53	Required for name resolution
Time Synchronization (NTP)	UDP	123	Ensures accurate system clock
Secure Web Services (HTTPS)	TCP	443	Required for updates and APIs
HTTP	TCP	80	For HTTP-to-HTTPS redirects
Zero Trust Network Connections	TCP	7790, 7791	Required for establishing secure tunnels

16. Troubleshooting

Problem	Solution
Login page does not appear	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cable plugged in firmly on both ends?• PC IP really <code>192.168.100.x</code> ($x \neq 1$)?• Subnet mask <code>255.255.0.0</code> — NOT <code>255.255.255.0</code> !
Ping works, browser does not	Don't forget the <code>:8080</code> port.
LAN card shows "DOWN"	No cable or defective cable. Try a different cable.
Wi-Fi scan shows nothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Does it say "WiFi Hardware: DISABLED" at the top? → Enable WiFi + reboot.• Does it say "WiFi Mode: HOTSPOT"? → Scanning is disabled in hotspot mode.• Otherwise: click Scan Networks and wait briefly.
Hotspot won't start	Password < 8 characters? Either use ≥ 8 or leave the field completely empty (open network).
Forgot password	Resettable only via console access. Contact service.

✉ **Support contact**

For any network-related questions or allowlisting issues, please contact:

Decorum Support Team

✉ support@decorum-maritime.com