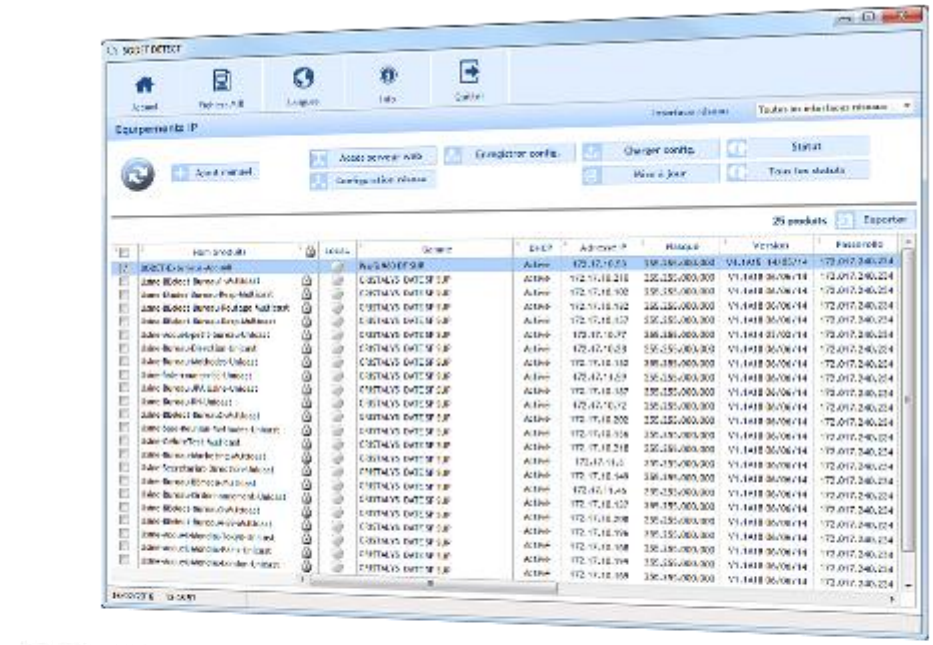

Bodet Detect Software

Manual

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Introduction

This manual is designed to make installing and using the BODET Detect software as easy as possible.

The *Installation procedure* section guides you through installing the software on your computer.

The *Using the software* section takes you through the software's features.

The final section, *Web interface*, details the pages presented by a clock's web server.

The *Glossary* defines various technical terms used in this manual.

I – About this software

BODET Detect is a monitoring and configuration program for Bodet clocks.

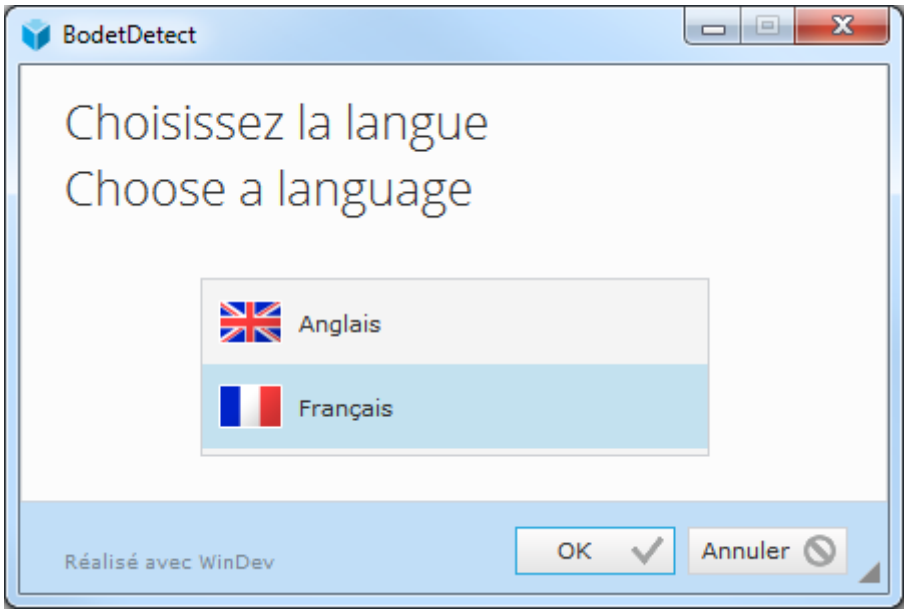
Monitored Bodet clocks are configured via a web interface. All clock parameters can be remotely configured: illumination, alarms (shocks sustained, synchronisation, hand position, etc.), time zone, and more.

BODET Detect can copy configured alarms from one clock to another:

- Synchronisation
- Hand position
- Shocks sustained
- Clock opened
- Illumination
- Battery status
- Loss of mains power
- Temperature

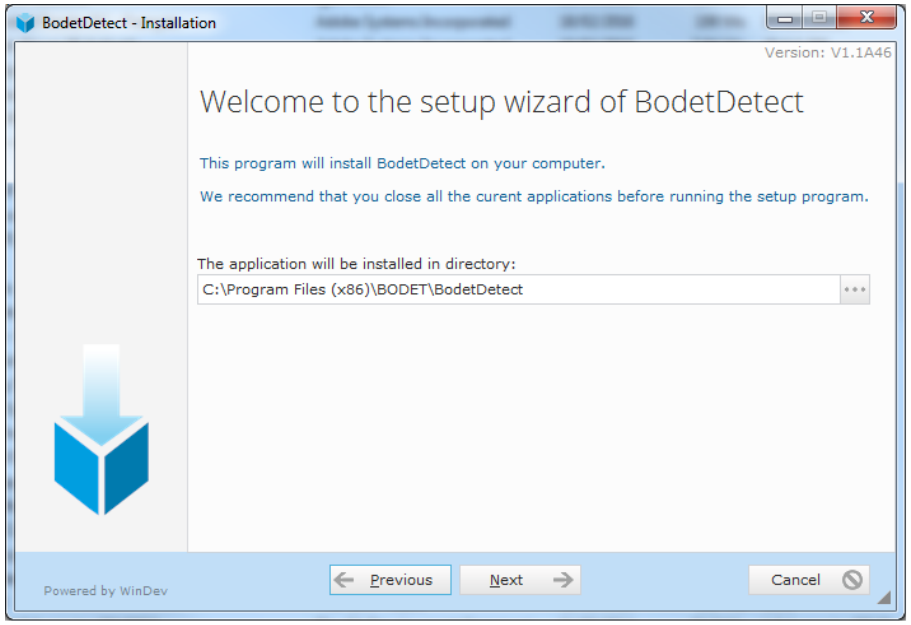
II – Installation procedure

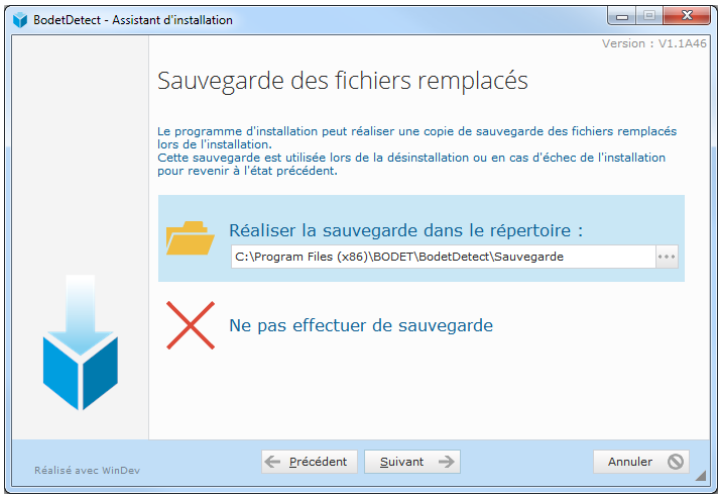
1/ Choosing your language:

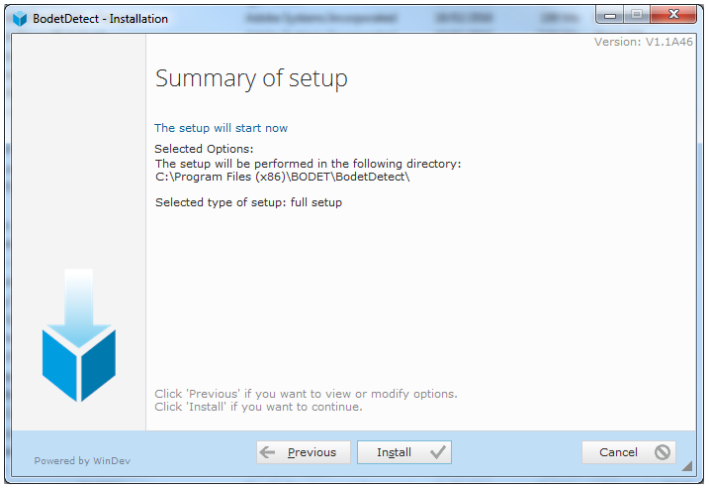


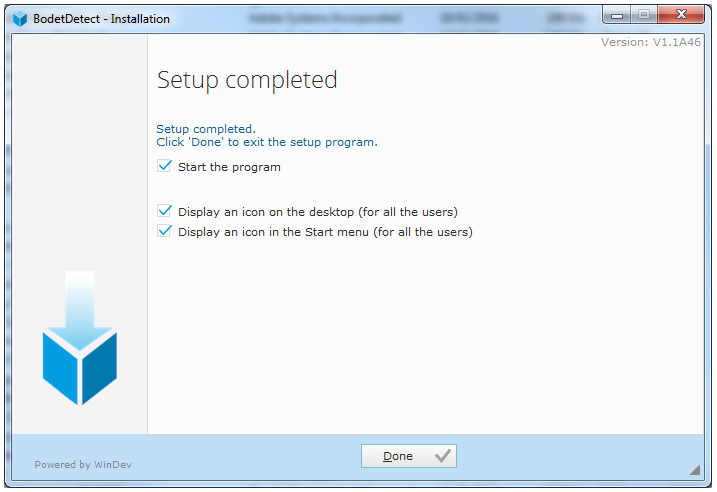
2/ Personalised Installation.

Choose where to save the software on your computer.





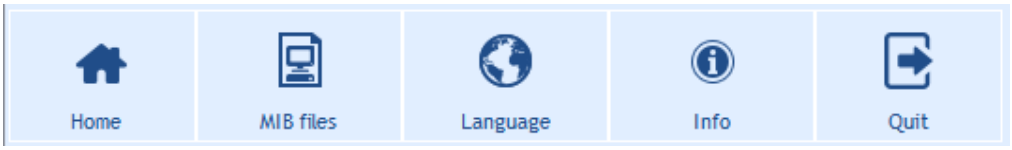




Quick installation installs the software with default settings.

III – Using the software

3.1 The overhead menu



Press the *Home* button to go back to the software's main menu.

Press the *MIB Files* button to import an MIB file.

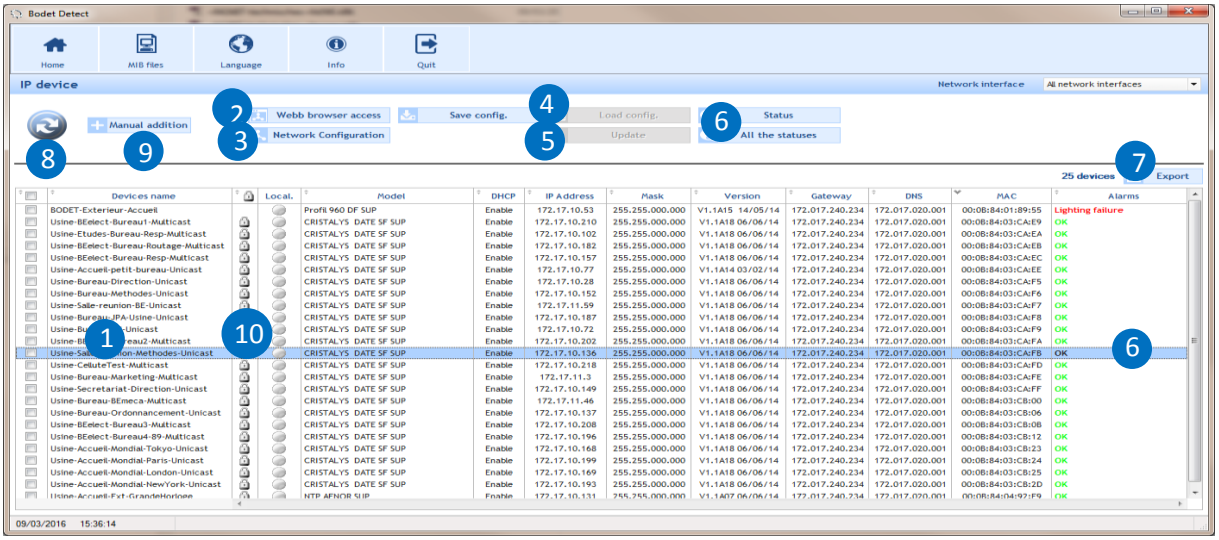
Press the *Language* button to choose the software's language (French or English). Any change is effective immediately.

Press the *Info* button to display the Bodet logo, a link to Bodet's website, or the version of the software.

Press the *Quit* button to close the software without a reminder window.

3.2 Layout

All clock configurations can be set up through the software shown below, or through the associated web server.

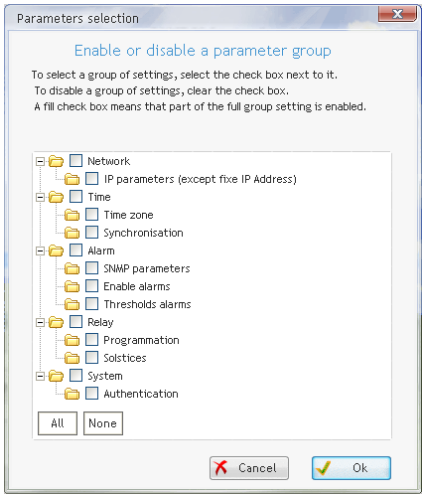


1. Displays the names of the monitored clocks with each clock's DHCP status, IP address, subnet mask, MAC address, network gateway and DNS address.

2. Opens the selected clock's homepage.

3. Opens a new program window (see below) to configure the network parameters of the selected clock either manually or automatically (by checking *Enable DHCP*). If you do not have a DHCP server, a default value is used (172.17.30.110). In this case the parameter values must be entered in this window (with *Enable DHCP* unchecked).

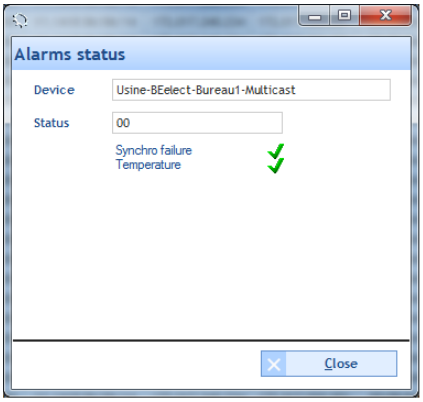
4. Saves a configuration as a .BOD file. Load or copy a configuration to one or several clocks. When loading or copying a configuration, a new window will open so you can easily copy your chosen backup settings:



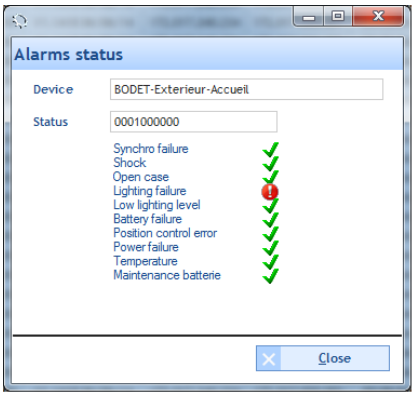
5 Updates the configuration file.

6 Displays and refreshes the status for all clocks. Double-clicking on the indicated value opens a new window summarising the status of the newly-installed clock:

Alarm Status **OK**:



Alarm Status **Synchro failure**:



7 Exports an Excel file including the following information: device name, DHCP status, IP address, mask address, gateway address, DNS address, MAC address, clock type and software version (including the launch date).

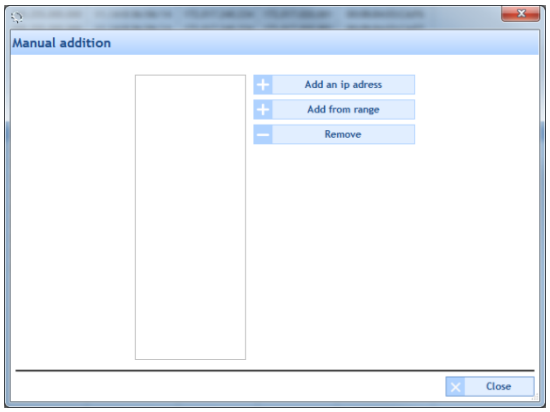
8 Refreshes the list of devices detected on the network.

9 Manually adds a new clock. For it to appear on the *Device List* table, click the *Search devices* button.

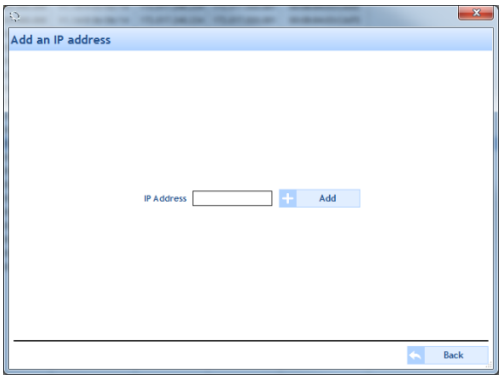
When a clock is present on a local network, it is automatically detected once the software is launched (if this is not the case, press the *Search Devices* button to refresh the list).

How to add a clock:

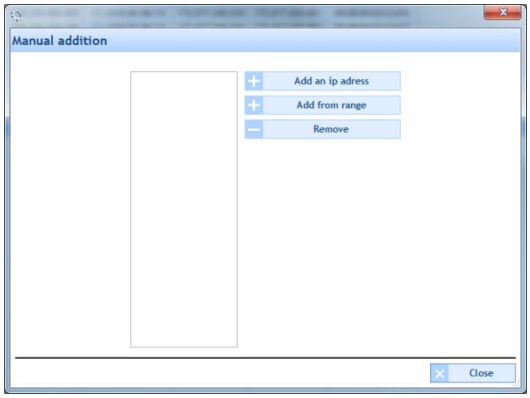
1/ Click on *Add manually.* The following window is displayed:



2/ Enter your clock's IP address by clicking *Add an IP address*:



Or scan the products on the network from a range of IP addresses by clicking on *Add from range*:



10 The presence of the padlock indicates that the clock is password-protected. This password is used to access the web server, updates for the firmware and a copy of the parameters.

There are three Password management systems:

- 1. For the web server;
- 2. For configuring a clock;
- 3. For updating firmware.

In order to simplify management of the clocks, we strongly recommend applying the same password to all clocks on your local network.

E.g.: when copying a configuration to several clocks at the same time, you will only be asked for your password once. It is considerably simpler to enter a single password for 50 clocks rather than 50 separate passwords.

If your password is different for each clock, any copy operations are rendered impossible.

However, there is a way to set an identical password for all of your clocks.

This involves setting the configuration of one clock hand, then loading it to all of your devices, remembering to tick the *System* checkbox (which contains the login identifier and password). The login identifier and password will then be identical across all clocks on your local network.

Glossary

IP address: *An IP (Internet Protocol) address is a unique hierarchical address which enables any device to be located on the Internet. It consists of four bytes (four integers in the range 0 to 255).*

Network mask: *The subnet mask indicates what part of the IP address is used to address the network, and which is reserved for identifying a specific device on the network. In principle, the subnet mask does not affect the data packets sent over the network by a device. However, it does affect the operation of the local network software, by indicating how the IP address should be interpreted. There is a default subnet mask for each type of address class, which indicates how the address should be interpreted in the normal case. The following table lists the default masks:*

Address class	***Subnet mask***
A	*255.0.0.0*
B	*255.255.0.0*
C	*255.255.255.0*

DNS address: *Every device or computer directly connected to the Internet has at least one IP address assigned to it. However, rather than working with numeric addresses such as 194.153.205.26, users prefer to deal with a domain name or more precise addresses (known as FQDN, Fully Qualified Domain Names) such as "www.bodet.com".*
These more easily memorable names are associated with numeric addresses through the system known as DNS (Domain Name System).
Matching IP addresses to the associated domain name is referred to as domain name resolution (or address resolution).

Gateway: *A "gateway" is a hardware and software system which connects two networks, providing an interface between different network protocols.*

DHCP protocol: *DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) enables a device or computer connecting to a network to dynamically obtain its configuration (mainly its network configuration) without intervention. The device only needs to be instructed to find its IP address via DHCP. The main purpose of DHCP is to simplify network administration.*

MAC address: *A unique number identifying a network device. This is a unique hexadecimal number identifying each hardware device: each manufacturer defines the MAC addresses for its own products.*