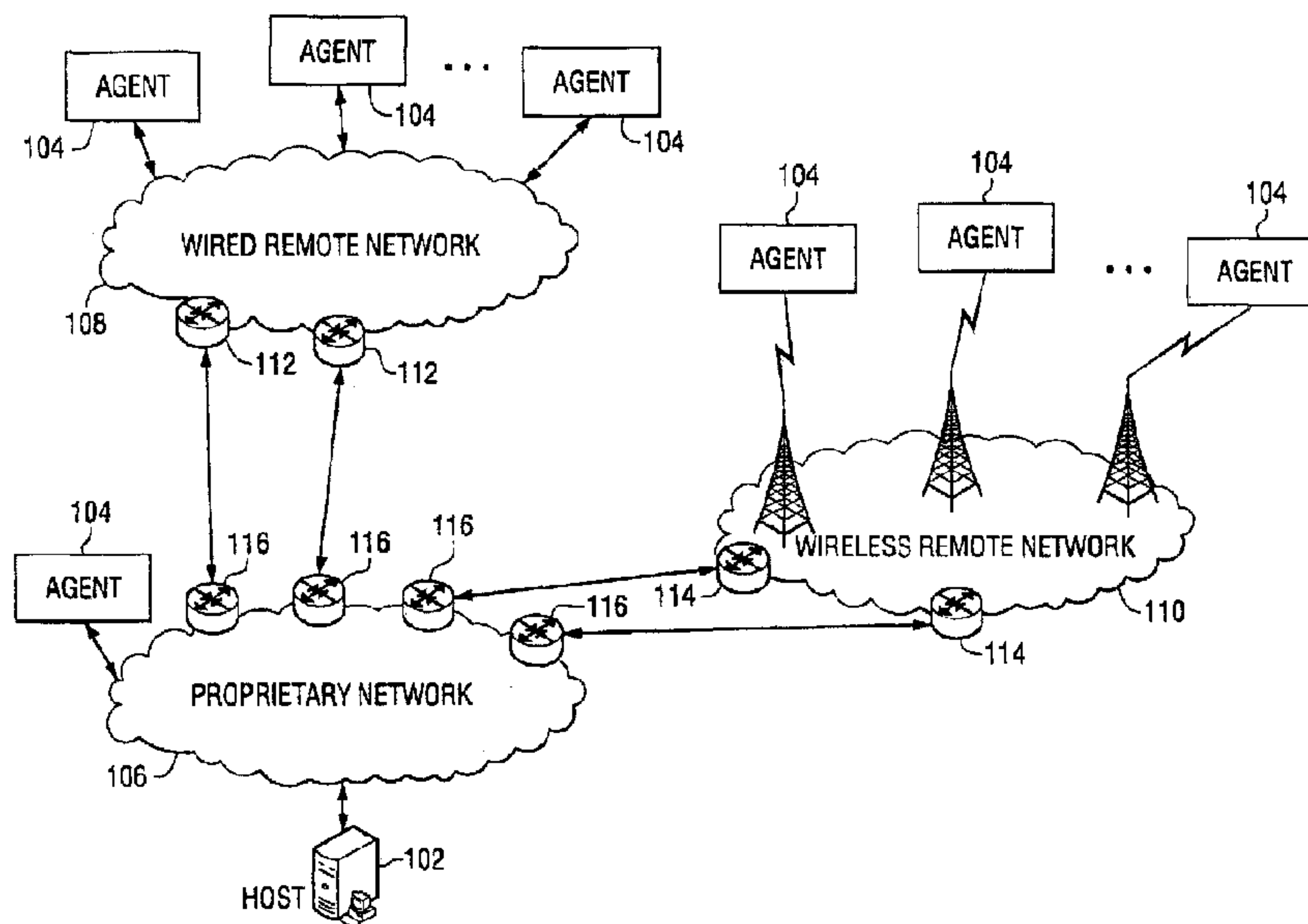




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(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Methods of managing a network comprising a plurality of agents. The methods may comprise the step of storing a plurality of agent data files corresponding to the plurality of agents. The methods may also comprise the step of receiving periodic status messages from at least a portion of the plurality of agents. Upon receiving a status message from a first agent, the methods may comprise the step of updating an agent data file corresponding to the first agent. Also, the methods may comprise the steps of periodically identifying agent data files from the plurality of agent data files that have not been updated for a predetermined amount of time; and sending a request for response to a second agent corresponding to an agent data file that has not been updated for a predetermined amount of time.

ABSTRACT

Methods of managing a network comprising a plurality of agents. The methods may comprise the step of storing a plurality of agent data files corresponding to the plurality of agents. The methods may also comprise the step of receiving periodic status messages from at least a portion of the plurality of agents. Upon receiving a status message from a first agent, the methods may comprise the step of updating an agent data file corresponding to the first agent. Also, the methods may comprise the steps of periodically identifying agent data files from the plurality of agent data files that have not been updated for a predetermined amount of time; and sending a request for response to a second agent corresponding to an agent data file that has not been updated for a predetermined amount of time.

IMPROVED NETWORK MANAGEMENT

5 This application is a divisional of Canadian Patent Application No. 2,653,607 filed
May 25, 2007 for "IMPROVED NETWORK MANAGEMENT".

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

 The present invention is generally directed toward network management and, more
particularly, toward monitoring the status of various network agents included within the
10 network.

BACKGROUND

 In many computer networks, it is desirable to monitor the status of network agents.
For example, a bank having a network of Automated Teller Machines (ATM's) needs to
know the status of its ATM's. In the same way, other network operators having remote
15 agents often need to manage their agents for similar reasons. Most of the existing methods
for managing networks rely primarily on active polling or pinging of agents. According to
these methods, a host machine or machines on the network periodically polls each agent on
the network. When an agent receives a poll or ping, it prepares and sends a response
message to the host. The host verifies the status of an agent based on whether it replies to
20 the poll and on status data that may be included in the response message. If more
information about the status of an agent is required, for example, if the response message
indicates a problem, additional pings or polls may be sent to the agent.

 Although active maintenance systems can be effective, they also have certain
drawbacks. For example, active maintenance requires a great deal of bandwidth. For every
25 poll or ping to an agent, two messages are carried on the network: the poll or ping and the
response message. Bandwidth-related concerns can be particularly troublesome when all or
a portion of the network path between a host and an agent is bandwidth limited, or rented on

5 the basis of bandwidth. In addition to its bandwidth issues, active maintenance also is
incapable of managing agents that the host does not know about. Each ping or poll made by
the host must be directed to the address of an agent. If the host is unaware of any agents on
the network, it most likely does not know those agents' addresses and cannot ping or learn
anything about them.

10

SUMMARY

In one general aspect, the present invention is directed to methods of managing a
network comprising a plurality of agents. The methods may comprise the step of storing a
plurality of agent data files corresponding to the plurality of agents. The methods may also
15 comprise the step of receiving periodic status messages from at least a portion of the plurality
of agents. Upon receiving a status message from a first agent, the methods may comprise the
step of updating an agent data file corresponding to the first agent. Also, the methods may
comprise the steps of periodically identifying agent data files from the plurality of agent data
files that have not been updated for a predetermined amount of time; and sending a request
20 for response to a second agent corresponding to an agent data file that has not been updated
for a predetermined amount of time.

In another general aspect, the present invention is directed to methods of managing a
network comprising a plurality of agents. The methods may comprise the step of receiving a
periodic status message from each of a first group of agents selected from the plurality of
25 agents. The methods may also comprise the steps of querying a router on a local portion of
the network positioned to handle communications between components on the local portion
of the network and components on a remote portion of the network, and receiving from the

5 router an indication of a second group of agents from the plurality of agents that are communicating through the router. In addition, the methods may comprise the steps of comparing the first group of agents to the second group of agents, and generating a list of agents communicating through the router from which periodic status messages are not being received.

10 In yet another general aspect, the invention is directed to methods of configuring a first agent for operation on a network. The methods may comprise the steps of receiving an indication that the first agent is active on the network and determining if the first agent is scheduled to become active on the network within a predetermined amount of time. If the first agent is schedule to become active on the network within the predetermined amount of
15 time, then the first agent may be configured to send periodic status messages to a host.

FIGURES

Various embodiments of the present invention are described here by way of example in conjunction with the following figures, wherein:

20 Figure 1 shows a diagram of a network according to various embodiments;

Figures 2-3 show diagrams of network components according to various embodiments;

Figures 4-5 show process flows according to various embodiments;

Figures 6, 6A, 7-9, 9A and 9B show screen shots of a user interface according to
25 various embodiments; and

Figure 10 shows a process flow according to various embodiments.

5 **DESCRIPTION**

Figure 1 shows an exemplary network 100 according to various embodiments. The network 100 may facilitate communication between a host 102 and one or more remote agents 104. The network 100 itself may comprise a proprietary network 106 and various remote networks 108, 110. The proprietary network 106 may include network hardware (e.g., servers, routers, cabling, *etc.*) that is owned and/or maintained by the individual or organization implementing the network 100 (e.g., a bank or other organization). Components may be connected to the proprietary network 106 according to any suitable wired or wireless method. For example, some components of the wireless network 106 may be connected via connections directly owned or administered by the network administrator while other components may be connected to the network 106 via leased connections provided by a third party. The remote networks 108, 110 may include commercial networks or network access services that allow machines on the proprietary network 106 to access machines beyond the proprietary network 106, (e.g., some agents 104). For example, the remote networks 108, 110 may include the networks of Internet service providers (ISP's), cellular service providers, *etc.* Access to the remote networks 108, 110 may be purchased, for example, in units of bandwidth, time, periodic access fees, *etc.* In Figure 1, remote network 108 is represented as a wired network and remote network 110 is represented as a wireless network. It will be appreciated that remote networks that are mixed wired/wireless networks may also be utilized.

25 Communication between the host 102 and the agents 104 may be handled by some combination of the proprietary network 106 and the remote networks 108, 110. For example, the host 102 may be able to communicate directly with agents 104 that are resident on the

5 proprietary network 106. For agents 104 that are not resident on the proprietary network 106,
the host 102 may be in contact via one or more of the remote networks 108, 110. The
proprietary network 106 may be in communication with the remote networks 108, 110, via
routers 112, 114, 116. The routers 116 may represent the hardware on the proprietary
network 106 where encrypted communications to components on the network 106 terminate.
10 Although the routers 106 are shown at the edge of the proprietary network 106, it will be
appreciated that that they may be physically positioned at any point in the network 106.

Figure 2 shows an exemplary diagram, according to various embodiments, of a host
102. The host 102 may include various software modules including a passive module 202, an
active module 204, a cryptographic module 206, and a statistics module 208. The functions
15 of the various modules will be described in more detail below. A host data store 210 may be
used to store various information related to the network 100 including the agent data files
described below. Also, according to various embodiments, the host 102 may provide a user
interface 212 to a user 214. The user 214 may be any kind of user including, an
administrative user charged with maintaining the network 100 or a portion thereof, a
20 customer or end user, *etc.* The user interface 212 may allow the user 214 to monitor and/or
manipulate the management of the network, for example, as described in more detail below.
According to various embodiments, access to the interface 212 may be restricted to
credentialed administrative users. The interface 212 may be provided while the user 214 is
directly accessing a machine that includes all or part of the host 102, or may be accessed
25 remotely (*e.g.*, from an agent 104). It will be appreciated that the host 102 may be
implemented across one or more individual machines.

5 Figure 3 shows an exemplary diagram, according to various embodiments, of an agent
104. The agent 104 may include various components including, for example, a modem 302,
a associated device 304 and an agent data store 306. The modem 302 may allow the agent
104 to communicate on the network 100 via the proprietary network 106, the wired remote
network 108, and/or the wireless remote network 110. For example, if the agent 104 is
10 intended to communicate on a wireless network, the modem 302 may include a wireless
modem such as a MULTI-SERVICE MODEM (MSM Series) modem available from
GLOBAL NET COMMERCE INC. Likewise, if the agent 104 is intended to communicate
on a wired network the modem 302 may include an Ethernet or other wired network interface
card or unit. Also, the modem 302 may be programmed with various parameters necessary to
15 communicate on the network 100, including the proprietary network 106 and any applicable
remote networks 108, 110. For example, the modem 302 may be programmed with various
encryption keys, network addresses, *etc.*

[0001] The associated device 304 may be any type of device that serves a useful
purpose on the network 100. For example, when the proprietor of the network 100 is a bank,
20 the associated device 304 may be an ATM. According to other various embodiments, the
associated device 304 may be an e-mail kiosk, parking pay-station, remote ticket distributor,
etc. An agent data store 306 may be used to store various data about the agent 104 including,
for example, data related to the agent's connectivity on the network 100, data related to the
functionality of the associated device 304, *etc.* According to various embodiments, the agent
25 104 may provide a user interface 308 to a user 214. The interface 308 may serve various
purposes. For example, the interface 308 may allow the user 214 to troubleshoot problems

5 with the agent 104. In addition, the interface 308 may allow the user 214 access to services provided by the associated device 304 (*e.g.*, banking services, vending services, *etc.*).

According to various embodiments, each agent 104 may be configured to send an unsolicited status message or trap to the host 102 at a given interval (*e.g.*, every 5 minutes). This may be accomplished according to various methods. For example, some agents 104
10 may include dedicated processors that send the periodic status messages. Some agents 104 may also include modems 302 that can be configured to send periodic status messages by manipulating the modem's firmware settings. The status messages themselves may be configured according to any suitable communication protocol including, for example, Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). Status messages may include a name of an agent
15 104 and/or another identifiable indication that the particular agent 104 is active. According to various embodiments, the status messages may also include information about the status of an agent 104. For example, in an embodiment where the agent is configured to operate on a wireless network, a status message may include an indication of Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI), pilot signal to interference ratio (E_c/I_o), channel, Ethernet status, *etc.*
20 Where the agent is configured to operate on a wired network, status messages may include various other status information about wired connections including, Ethernet status, *etc.*

Figure 4 shows a process flow 400, according to various embodiments, for passively managing agents 104 on the network 100. At step 402, the host 102 may receive periodic status messages from agents 104 on the network 100. According to various embodiments, the
25 host 102 (*e.g.*, via the passive module 202) may maintain a log or data file for each configured agent 104 (*e.g.* at host data storage 210). The data file may include a record of status messages received from a corresponding agent and an indication of any status

5 information included in the messages. The agent data files may be created manually when an agent 104 is set up on the network, or may be created automatically by the host 102 when a first status message is received from an agent. At step 404, the host 102 (*e.g.*, the passive module 202) may update the agent data files based on received status messages. It will be appreciated that steps 402 and 404 may be performed continuously and/or simultaneously as
10 status messages are received by the host 102.

At step 406, the host 102 (*e.g.*, via the passive module 202) may make periodic checks of all of the agent data files to determine if any agent data files are stale. The periodic checks of agent data files may be made at any suitable time interval including, for example, every two minutes. An agent data file may be stale if the host 102 has not received a status
15 message from the agent 104 within a given time period (*e.g.*, ten minutes). If any agent data files are stale at decision step 408, then the status of agents 104 with stale data files (*e.g.*, stale agents) may be verified at step 410 (*e.g.*, by the active module 207 of the host 102). The host 102 may verify the status of a stale agent 104 according to any suitable method or test. For example, the host 102 may actively ping the agent 104 for a predetermined amount of
20 time. Also, in various embodiments, the host 102 may attempt to initiate a Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP), telnet or other session with the host 102.

If the host is able to verify that an agent 104 is active, then the host's data file may no longer be considered stale. If the host 102 is unable to verify that an agent 104 is active, then that agent may be placed in a default list at step 414. The default list, which may be stored,
25 for example, at the host data store 210, may indicate agents 104 that are not active or are experiencing communication problems. According to various embodiments, certain agents 104 maybe added to the default list even if the host 102 is able to verify that they are active.

5 For example, if a particular agent 104 has failed to send status messages at the proper interval more than a predetermined number of times, or more than a predetermined number of times over a given time period, then it may be considered in default even if it responds to a ping or other activity test. Also, agents 104 that have a status parameter or parameters outside of predetermined thresholds, as described below, may be added to the default list. The default
10 list may be stored, for example, at host data store 210. According to various embodiments, the host 102 may present the default list to a user 214, for example, via user interface 212.

It will be appreciated that according to the process flow 400, status messages may be generated and sent by the agents 104 automatically, without any active pings or polls from the host 102. Active pings or polls may be sent by the host 102 when it has failed to receive
15 appropriate status messages from an agent 104. Accordingly, the volume of communication on the network 100 and consequently the bandwidth requirements may be less than that of traditional poll-based methods. Also, as shown by Figure 1, communications between the host 102 and many of the agents 104 may traverse the remote networks 108 and 110. Because access to these remote networks 108, 110 is often purchased based on bandwidth,
20 the reduced bandwidth of the method may result in substantial cost savings. Also, the reduced bandwidth may facilitate wireless connections in the network path, where excessive bandwidth may be unavailable or very expensive.

In addition to monitoring the status of agents 104 that are configured to send periodic status messages, the host 102 may also detect all agents 104 that are communicating across
25 the proprietary network 106. According to various embodiments, communications on the network 100 may be encrypted. For example, portions of the network 100 may be publicly accessible (e.g., remote networks 106, 110) and/or connected to the Internet. As a result,

5 devices other than those authorized to communicate on the network 100 may be in contact with network devices. Encryption may allow network devices to communicate with one another securely without interference from other devices. For example, only agents 104 or hosts 102 having proper cryptographic keys may be able to send and receive secure communications.

10 Figure 5 shows a process flow 500 for detecting agents 104 that are active on the network 100, including agents 104 that are not configured to send periodic status messages. At step 502, the host 102 (*e.g.*, via the cryptographic module 206) may find the current cryptographic associations of the network 100. This may be accomplished by polling the proprietary network routers 116. In response, the routers 116 may provide a list of all agents
15 104 that have passed an encrypted communication through one or more of the routers 116 over a given time period (*e.g.*, cryptographic associations). The cryptographic associations may include various information about the agents 104 including, for example, their public and private Internet Protocol (IP) addresses, the number of encrypted packets sent and/or received, the subnet mask, *etc.* It will be appreciated that the proprietary network routers 116
20 may facilitate communication with the remote networks 108, 110 as well as with any agents 104 present on the proprietary network 106. Accordingly, any agent 104 communication directed to any device on the proprietary network 106 may pass through at least one of the routers 116. As a result, the list of cryptographic associations may be a good indication of all of the agents 104 that are active on the network 100.

25 Referring back to the process flow 500, at step 504, the host 102 (*e.g.*, via the cryptographic module 206) may match the cryptographic associations with known agents 104 that are sending periodic status messages (*e.g.*, those agents 104 that have an active agent

5 data file). According to various embodiments, cryptographic association data may be organized by public and private IP addresses, while the agent data files may be kept based on agent names. Accordingly, matching cryptographic associations with agent data files may involve the use of Domain Name Server (DNS) functionality to convert IP addresses to their corresponding agent names or visa versa. It will be appreciated that the DNS functionality
10 may be configured to translate IP addresses to agent names, and/or to translate agent names to IP addresses.

There may be some agents 104 on the network that are not configured to send periodic status messages and/or do not have an active agent data file. These agents 104 may not have a name associated with their IP address(es). If any such agents are found at decision
15 step 506, then they may be added to a pending list at step 508. The pending list may include a listing of all agents 104 that are active on the network 100, but are not sending periodic status messages as described above. The pending list may be provided to a user 214, for example, via user interface 212. The user 214 may utilize the pending list to prepare and/or configure agents 104, for example, as described below. According to various embodiments,
20 an agent 104 may be automatically removed from the pending list when the host 102 receives a first status message from the agent 104.

Figures 6, 6A, 7-9, 9A and 9B show shots of a series of screens that may be provided to a user 214 via the user interface 212. Figure 6 shows a view of a screen 600 configured to display information regarding all agents 104 that are sending periodic status messages. It will
25 be appreciated that the screen 600 may be arranged according to any suitable configuration. For example, as shown in Figure 6, the screen 600 is arranged into a series of columns and

5 rows with each row corresponding to a single agent 104 and each column including a piece of information about the agents 104.

Column 602 lists agent names. Column 604 lists the date and time when the most recent status message was received from each agent 104. Column 606 may show the public IP address of each agent 104. Another embodiment of the screen 600, shown in Figure 6A,
10 includes an additional column 609 for the private IP address of the agents 104. Referring back to Figure 6, columns 610 and 612 may list addresses, states and zip codes indicating agent 104 locations. It will be appreciated that these fields may be omitted for agents 104 that are not at a fixed location. Column 614 may list agent 104 phone numbers. An agent
15 104 may have a phone number, for example, when it is configured to communicate on a wireless remote network, such as 108, and the wireless remote network is a cellular service provider. The phone number may represent an agent's address on the remote network. Columns 616, 618, 620 and 622 may show various status information included in status messages received from the agents 104 including, for example, Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI), pilot signal to interference ratio (E_c/I_o), channel, Ethernet status, *etc.* For
20 agents that are in default, the parameter causing the default may be highlighted. For example, if an agent's entry in column 604 is highlighted, as shown at field 615, then the host 102 may not have received a status message from that agent for more than the predetermined time period.

The screen 600 may also include buttons 625, 627, 629 that allow a user 214 to
25 configure the screen to display various other information. For example selecting Search All button 625 may cause the screen to appear as shown in Figure 6. Selecting the Fault View button 627 may cause the screen to display the default list of agents, for example, as shown in

5 Figure 7. Each row, as shown in Figure 7, may represent an agent 104 that is in default. It
will be appreciated that the host 102 may not have received a current status message from an
agent 104 in default, and therefore, not all of the fields 616, 618, 620, 622 may be populated
for all defaulted agents 104. According to various embodiments, the screen 600 may include
a button (not shown) that allows a user 214 to initiate an activity test for a particular agent
10 104, for example, as described above with respect to step 412.

The screen 600 may also be configured to display the pending list, as shown in Figure
8, for example, by selecting the button 629. The pending list may include columns and rows
similar to Figure 6. Column 650 may list a device identifier for each agent 104 on the
pending list. Because agents on the pending list may not have been assigned a device name
15 yet, the identifier shown in column 650 may be an IP address, such as the public IP address
shown. Column 611 may show the private IP address for each host. Fields 656 and 658 may
respectively show the monthly and daily byte traffic to and from each agent 104. Columns
604 for last status message received and 616, 618, 620, and 622 for agent status information
may be blank, as shown in Figure 8. This is because most agents 104 appearing on the
20 pending list have not yet been configured to send the host 102 status messages that would
include this information.

According to various embodiments, agents 104 listed in the screen 600 may be
selected and additional data regarding those agents may be displayed, for example, as shown
in Figure 9. The additional data may include graphs of historical reports of RSSI (field 670),
25 Ec/Io (field 672), Channel (field 674) and CSMA (field 676). This data may be helpful to the
user 214 in determining the status of the displayed agent 104.

5 The screen 600 may also include another configuration (not shown) for listing inactive devices. Inactive devices may be devices that are to be taken out of service for business, rather than technical reasons. For example, when the network 100 is implemented by a bank, inactive devices may include those ATM's that are to be relocated or shut-down.

 According to various embodiments the host 102 may also be configured to perform
10 various statistical analyses of current and historical data received from the agents 104 (*e.g.*, via statistics module 208). The data may have been received from the hosts 104 through current and historical status messages, and may be stored at agent data files. Figure 9A shows a screen 900 for listing various parameters of agents 104. Each row of the screen 900 includes statistical information about a single metric of an agent 104. For example, column
15 902 lists the name of a relevant agent 104. Column 904 lists the agent metric to be described in a row. Column 906 shows the last value of the metric, (*e.g.*, derived from the last status message received from the agent 104 listed in column 902). Columns 908, 910, 912 and 914 respectively list the mean, mode and median value and standard deviation of the metric over a predetermined time period. A low and high value of the metric for the time period is listed at
20 column 918. A graph 920 of a given metric may be displayed as shown in Figure 9B.

 In addition to, or instead of being made available for review by screen 900, statistical data about agents 104 may be used to monitor agents 104 and troubleshoot potential problems. According to various embodiments, the statistics module 208 may implement dynamic threshold checking on an agent-by-agent basis. It will be appreciated that for
25 different devices, different values of data quantities (*e.g.*, RSSI, Ec/Io, Channel, Ethernet Status, *etc.*) may indicate an agent failure. Accordingly, the statistics module 208 may

5 generate agent-specific failure thresholds for determining when a particular agent 104 or type of agent 104 has failed.

To create agent-specific failure thresholds, historical data from one or more of the agents 104 may be analyzed and distribution properties may be calculated for one or more data quantities. For example, if the distribution of a data quantity over time is normal, then a mean and standard deviation may be found. An agent-specific failure threshold may then be found based on the distribution. For example, if the distribution is normal, the threshold may be exceeded if the current value of the data quantity is more than three standard deviations from the mean value. If the distribution is not normal and/or conforms to a different type of distribution, then other statistical or mathematical techniques as known in the art may be used to develop the thresholds. When an agent 104 meets or exceeds a threshold, it may be added to the default list described above.

According to various embodiments, the statistics module 208 may also have functionality for predicting agent 104 failures before they occur. For example, upon failure of an agent 104 in the wireless network, current and/or historical data regarding the failed agent 104 (*e.g.*, RSSI, Ec/Io, Channel, Ethernet Status, *etc.*) may be saved as a failure profile. The current and/or historical status data of active agents 104 may then be compared or correlated to the failure profile. Agents 104 having current and/or historical data that correlates highly to the failure profile may be in danger of failure themselves. In various embodiments, failure profiles from multiple failed wireless devices may be aggregated to form master failure profiles. Also, in various embodiments, failure profiles may be categorized based on the type of failure experienced. In this way, specific failure types may be predicted by correlating the data of active devices to a given type of failure profile. The

5 host 102 may handle agents 104 with predicted future failures according to any suitable method. For example, these agents 104 may be added to the default list. According to various embodiments, the agents 104 may be added to a separate list of agents 104 with a high risk of failure.

According to various embodiments, the host 102 may include additional functionality
10 that may be of use to a user 214. For example, according to various embodiments, the host 102 may include functionality for pushing common configuration parameters to pending agents 104 (e.g., agents 104 that are communicating on the network but have not yet been configured to send periodic status messages). Implementing push to production functionality may cause common configuration parameters to be sent to all pending agents 104, which may
15 advance or complete their configuration. In various embodiments, a user 214 may implement push to production functionality by activating a button on the "Pending" view of screen 600 shown above. After receiving the common configuration parameters, the agents 104 may begin sending periodic status messages. In various embodiments, when the first status message is received from an agent 104, it may be automatically removed from the pending
20 list, for example, according to process flows 400 and 500 above.

Also, the host 102 may be configured to capture the current system logs (syslog) of one or more agents 104. The syslog of an agent may indicate historical data regarding the agent 104 and/or more detailed information regarding the agent's status. Also, the host 102 may include functionality to allow an operator to manage firmware on the agents 104. For
25 example, the operator may upgrade the firmware on one or more agents 104 (e.g., for modems 302, associated devices 304, etc.) track firmware versions, track firmware performance, etc.

5 The host 102 may additionally include functionality for pushing parameters to
individual agents 104. For example, instead of pushing common configuration parameters, as
described above with respect to the push to production functionality, the user 214 may select
any available parameter and push it to one, several or all agents 104, for example,
concurrently. This may allow the user 214 to configure one or a few pending agents 104
10 individually.

 The systems and methods described above may be used to manage new agents 104
being brought onto the network 100. Figure 10 shows a process flow 1000 for bringing an
agent 104 onto the network 100. At step 1002, an indication of a new pending agent 104 may
be received. For example, the new pending agent 104 may be listed in the pending agent list
15 described above. The new pending agent 104 may appear on the pending agent list for a
variety of reasons. For example, the new pending agent 104 may be a newly installed ATM,
kiosk or other device that is ready to be activated on the network 100. Also, the modem 302
of an agent 104 or the complete agent 104 may be tested before assembly and/or installation.
During this testing, the modem 302 or agent 104 may appear on the network 100 and
20 consequently on the pending agent list as a new agent 104. Accordingly, not all new pending
agents 104 are ready to be finally configured.

 Referring back to the process flow 1000, at step 1004, it may be determined whether a
new pending agent 104 is ready to be configured by comparing the new pending agent 104 to
implementation data. The implementation data may include a list of agents and a target date
25 for when they will be activated on the network 100. The activation date of an agent may be
driven by business considerations (*e.g.*, when a new ATM or kiosk is required, how soon it
can be assembled and placed, *etc.*). If, at decision step 1006, the new pending agent 104 has

5 appeared on the pending agent list near its scheduled activation date (e.g., within a few days), then the new pending agent 104 may be configured to send periodic status messages at step 1010. If the new pending agent 104 has appeared on the pending agent list at a time not near its scheduled activation time, this may indicate that the new pending agent 104 is only being tested or is not otherwise ready to be configured on the network 100. In that case, its
10 appearance may be recorded at step 1008. According to various embodiments, the pending agent 104 may then be deleted from the pending agent list.

It is to be understood that the figures and descriptions of the present invention have been simplified to illustrate elements that are relevant for a clear understanding of the present invention, while eliminating other elements, for purposes of clarity. Those of ordinary skill
15 in the art will recognize that these and other elements may be desirable. However, because such elements are well known in the art and because they do not facilitate a better understanding of the present invention, a discussion of such elements is not provided herein.

As used herein, a "computer," "computer system," and the like, may be, for example and without limitation, either alone or in combination, a personal computer (PC), server-
20 based computer, main frame, server, microcomputer, minicomputer, laptop, personal data assistant (PDA), cellular phone, pager, processor, including wireless and/or wireline varieties thereof, a virtual computer system and/or any other computerized device or construct capable of configuration for processing data for standalone application and/or over a networked medium or media. Computers and computer systems disclosed herein may include
25 operatively associated memory for storing certain software applications used in obtaining, processing, storing and/or communicating data. It can be appreciated that such memory can be internal, external, remote or local with respect to its operatively associated computer or

5 computer system. Memory may also include any means for storing software or other instructions including, for example and without limitation, a hard disk, an optical disk, floppy disk, ROM (read only memory), RAM (random access memory), PROM (programmable ROM), EEPROM (extended erasable PROM), and/or other like computer-readable media.

The described systems may include various modules and/or components implemented
10 as software code to be executed by a processor(s) of the systems or any other computer system using any type of suitable computer instruction type. The software code may be stored as a series of instructions or commands on a computer readable medium. The term “computer-readable medium” as used herein may include, for example, magnetic and optical memory devices such as diskettes, compact discs of both read-only and writeable varieties,
15 optical disk drives, and hard disk drives. A computer-readable medium may also include memory storage that can be physical, virtual, permanent, temporary, semi-permanent and/or semi-temporary. A computer-readable medium may further include one or more data signals transmitted on one or more carrier waves.

While several embodiments of the invention have been described, it should be
20 apparent that various modifications, alterations and adaptations to those embodiments may occur to persons skilled in the art with the attainment of some or all of the advantages of the present invention. It is therefore intended to cover all such modifications, alterations and adaptations without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of configuring a first agent for operation on a network with a host computer comprising at least one processor and operatively associated electronic memory, wherein a first agent is associated with at least one automated teller machine (ATM), the method comprising:

receiving with the host computer a periodic status message from each of a first group of agents selected from a plurality of agents according to a predetermined schedule;

with a host computer, querying a router on a local portion of the network positioned to handle communications between components on the local portion of the network and components on a remote portion of the network;

receiving from the router, with the host computer, an indication of a second group of agents selected from the plurality of agents that are communicating through the router;

comparing, with the host computer, the first group of agents to the second group of agents;

generating, with the host computer, a list of agents communicating through the router from which periodic status messages are not being received;

determining with the host computer if a first agent is scheduled to become active on the network within a predetermined amount of time, wherein the determining is based on retrieving implementation data comprising a list of agents and corresponding scheduled activation dates, and wherein the first agent is selected from the list of agents communicating through the router for which periodic status messages are not being received;

if the first agent is scheduled to become active on the network within the predetermined amount of time, configuring the first agent with the first computer to send periodic status messages to the host computer according to a predetermined schedule.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising recording an appearance of the first agent if the first agent is not scheduled to become active on the network within the predetermined amount of time.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein configuring the first agent to send periodic status messages to the host comprises pushing configuration parameters to the first agent.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the determining if the first agent is scheduled to become active on the network within a predetermined amount of time comprises finding a scheduled activation date for the first agent.

5. The method of claim 1, further comprising adding the first agent to a pending list.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:
storing a plurality of agent data files, wherein each of the agent data files corresponds to a first group of agents selected from the plurality of agents;
upon receiving a status message from a first agent, updating an agent data file corresponding to the first agent;
periodically identifying agent data files from the plurality of agent data files that have not been updated for a predetermined amount of time; and
sending a request for response to a second agent corresponding to an agent data file that has not been updated for a predetermined amount of time.

7. A computer system for managing automated teller machines (ATM's), the system comprising:
a plurality of agents executed by computers, wherein each of the plurality of agents is associated with at least one ATM;
a host computer in communication with the plurality of agents via a network, wherein the host is configured to:
receive a periodic status message from each of a first group of agents selected from a plurality of agents according to a predetermined schedule;

query a router on a local portion of the network positioned to handle communications between components on the local portion of the network and components on a remote portion of the network;

receive from the router an indication of a second group of agents selected from the plurality of agents that are communicating through the router;

compare the first group of agents to the second group of agents;

generate a list of agents communicating through the router from which periodic status messages are not being received;

determine if a first agent is scheduled to become active on the network within a predetermined amount of time, wherein the determining is based on retrieving implementation data comprising a list of agents and corresponding scheduled activation dates, and wherein the first agent is selected from the list of agents communicating through the router for which periodic status messages are not being received; and

if the first agent is scheduled to become active on the network within the predetermined amount of time, configure the first agent to send periodic status messages to the host computer according to a predetermined schedule.

8. The computer system of claim 7, wherein the host is further configured to record an appearance of the first agent if the first agent is not scheduled to become active on the network within the predetermined amount of time.

9. The computer system of claim 7, wherein configuring the first agent to send periodic status messages to the host comprises pushing configuration parameters to the first agent.

10. The computer system of claim 7, wherein the determining if the first agent is scheduled to become active on the network within a predetermined amount of time comprises finding a scheduled activation date for the first agent.

11. The computer system of claim 7, wherein the host is further configured to add the first agent to a pending list.

12. The computer system of claim 7, wherein the host is further configured to:
store a plurality of agent data files, wherein each of the agent data files
corresponds to a first group of agents selected from the plurality of agents;
upon receiving a status message from a first agent, update an agent data file
corresponding to the first agent;
periodically identify agent data files from the plurality of agent data files that
have not been updated for a predetermined amount of time; and
send a request for response to a second agent corresponding to an agent data file
that has not been updated for a predetermined amount of time.

13. A computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that when
executed by a processor of a host computer, cause the processor to perform the steps of:
receive a periodic status message from each of a first group of agents selected
from a plurality of agents according to a predetermined schedule, wherein each of the
plurality of agents is associated with at least one automated teller machine (ATM);
query a router on a local portion of a network positioned to handle
communications between components on the local portion of the network and
components on a remote portion of the network;
receive from the router an indication of a second group of agents selected from
the plurality of agents that are communicating through the router;
compare the first group of agents to the second group of agents;
generate a list of agents communicating through the router from which periodic
status messages are not being received;
determine if a first agent is scheduled to become active on the network within a
predetermined amount of time, wherein the determining is based on implementation data
comprising a list of agents and corresponding scheduled activation dates, and wherein the
first agent is selected from the list of agents communicating through the router for which
periodic status messages are not being received; and
if the first agent is scheduled to become active on the network within the
predetermined amount of time, configure the first agent to send periodic status messages

to the host computer according to a predetermined schedule, wherein the computer readable medium is a tangible article.

14. The computer readable medium of claim 13, further comprising instructions that when executed by the processor, cause the processor to perform the steps of recording an appearance of the first agent if the first agent is not scheduled to become active on the network within the predetermined amount of time.

15. The computer readable medium of claim 13, wherein configuring the first agent to send periodic status messages to the host comprises pushing configuration parameters to the first agent.

16. The computer readable medium of claim 13, wherein the determining if the first agent is scheduled to become active on the network within a predetermined amount of time comprises finding a scheduled activation date for the first agent.

17. The computer readable medium of claim 13, further comprising instructions that when executed by the processor, cause the processor to perform the steps of:

storing a plurality of agent data files, wherein each of the agent data files corresponds to a first group of agents selected from the plurality of agents;

upon receiving a status message from a first agent, updating an agent data file corresponding to the first agent;

periodically identifying agent data files from the plurality of agent data files that have not been updated for a predetermined amount of time; and

sending a request for response to a second agent corresponding to an agent data file that has not been updated for a predetermined amount of time.

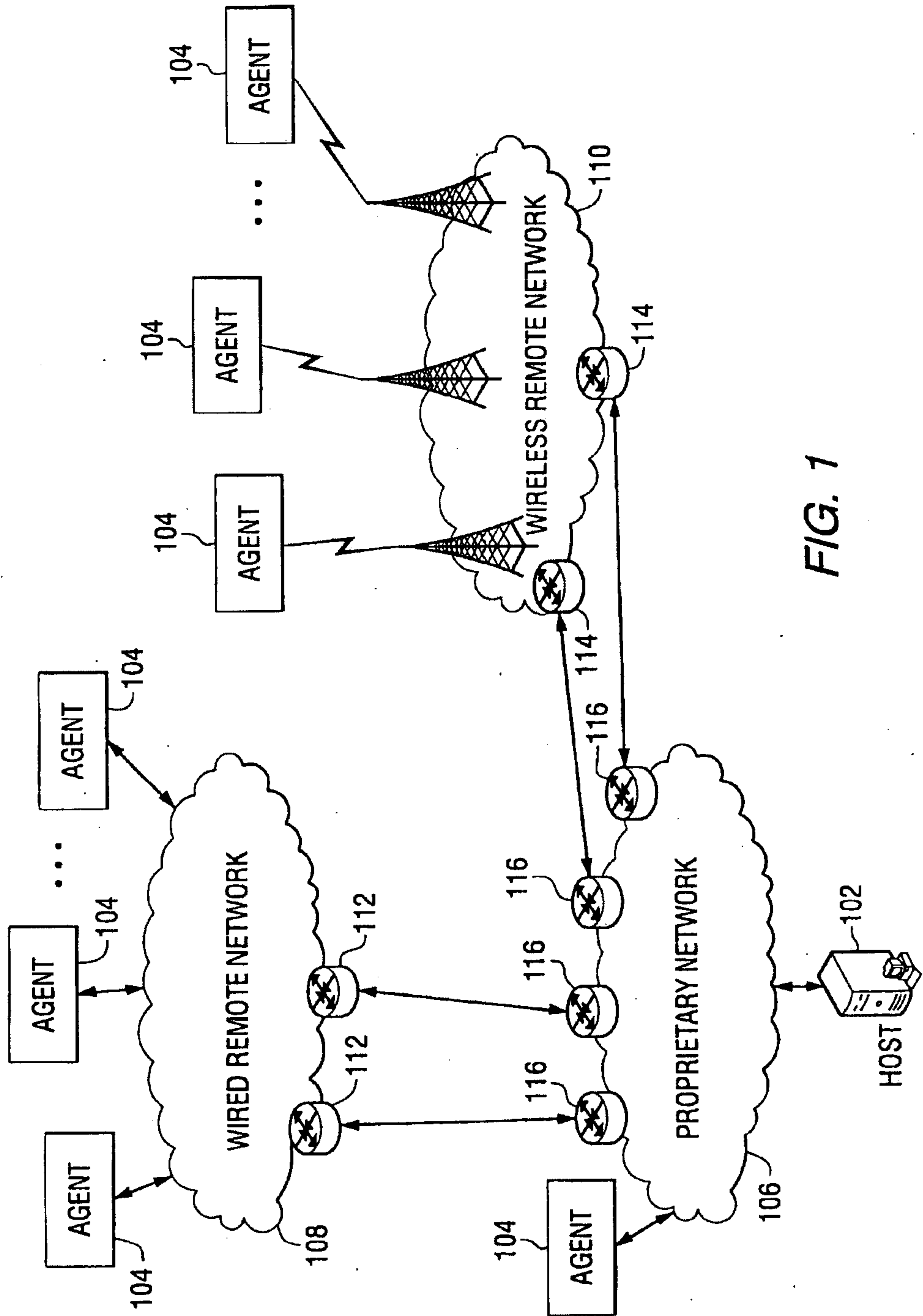


FIG. 1

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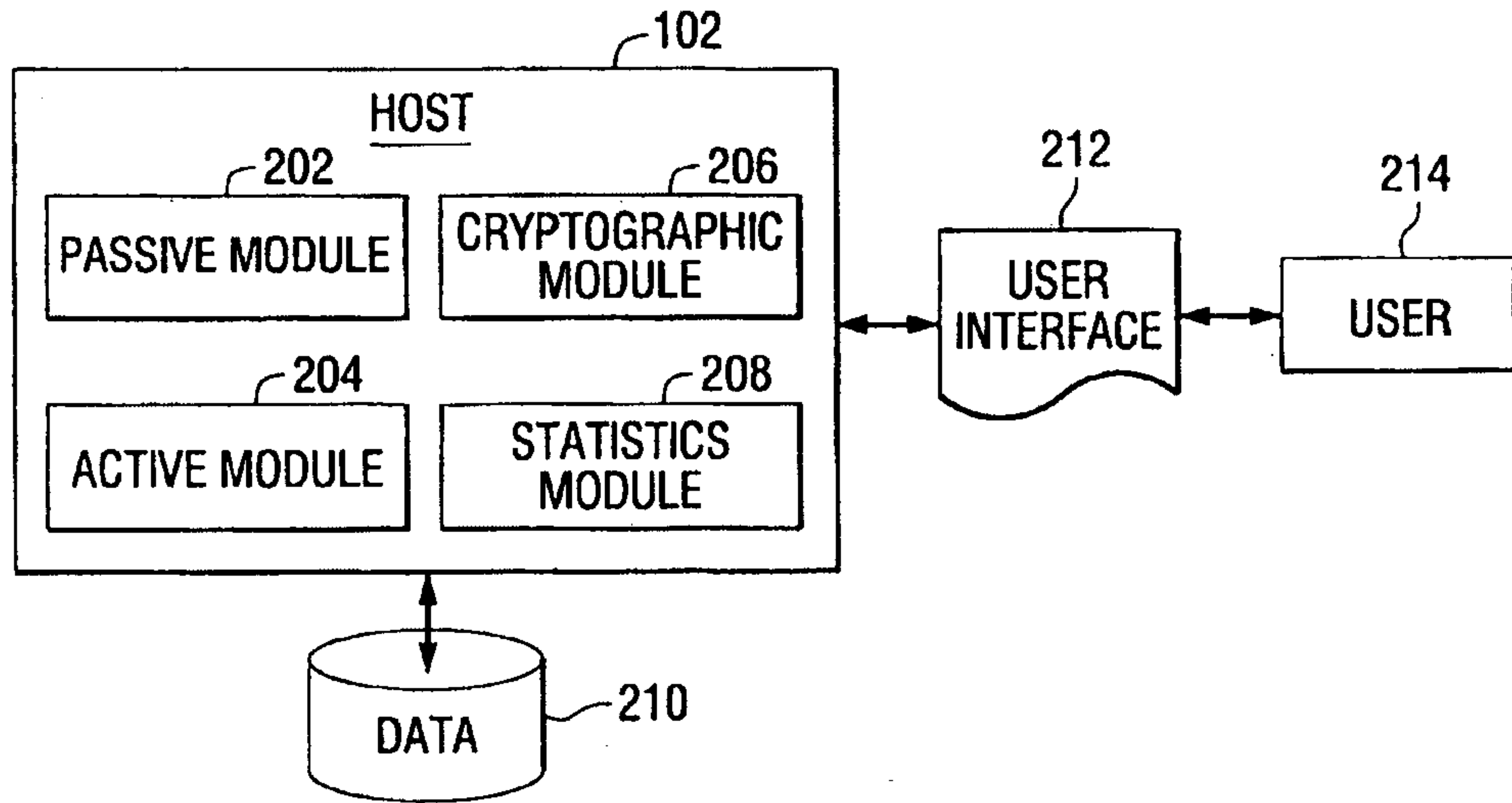


FIG. 2

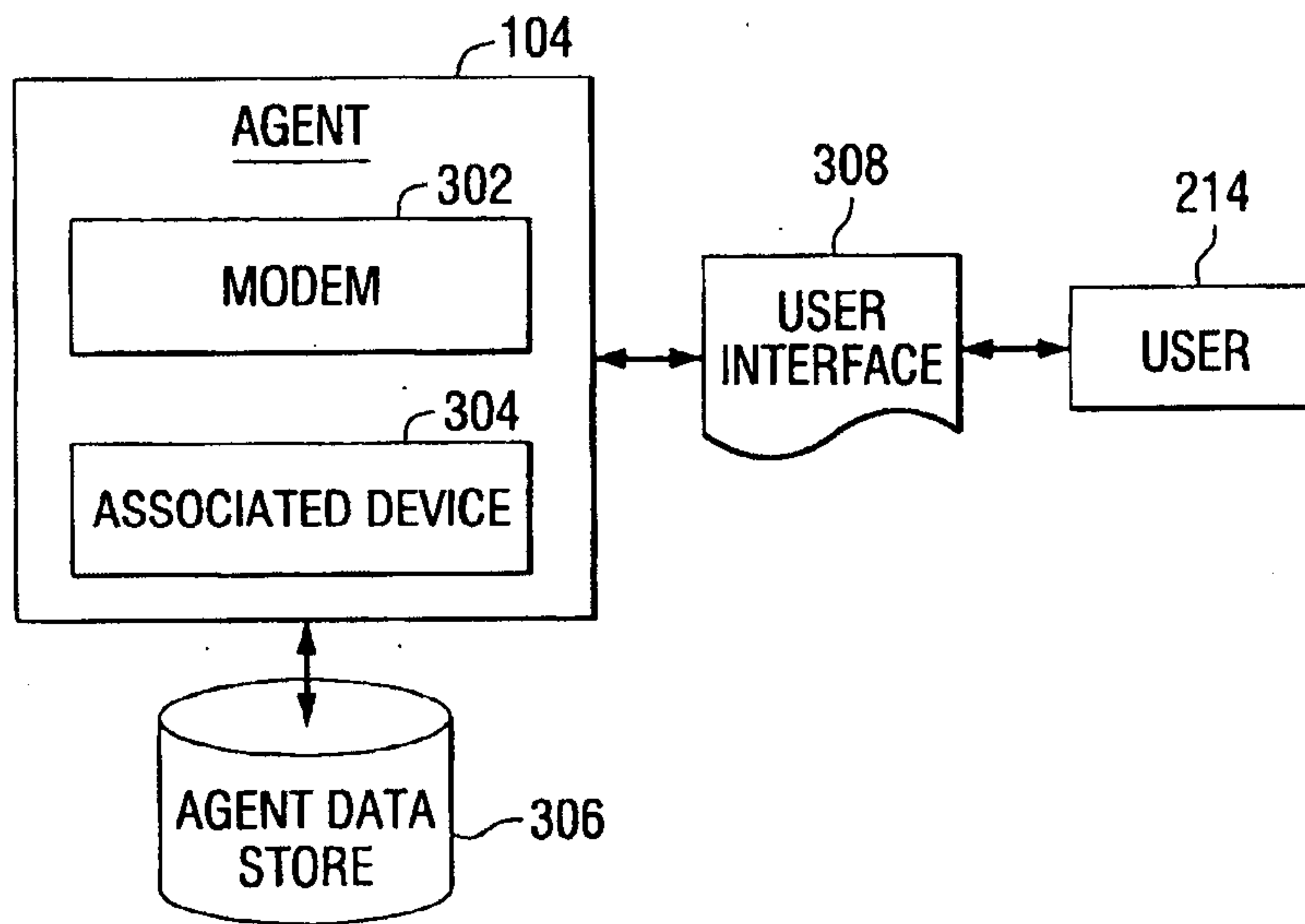


FIG. 3

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400

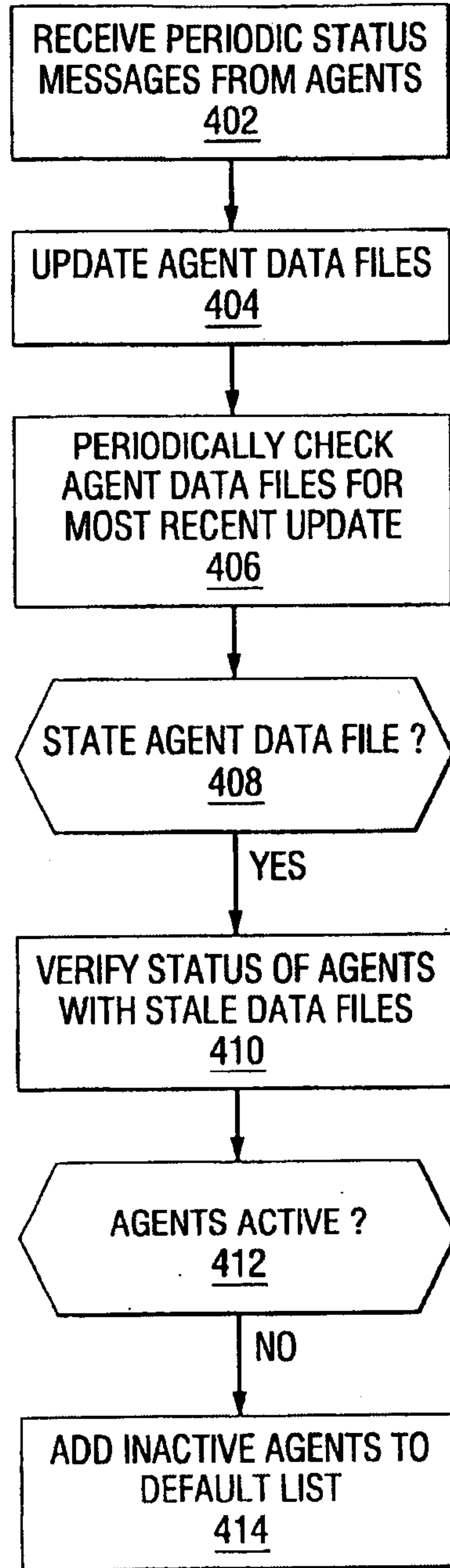


FIG. 4

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500

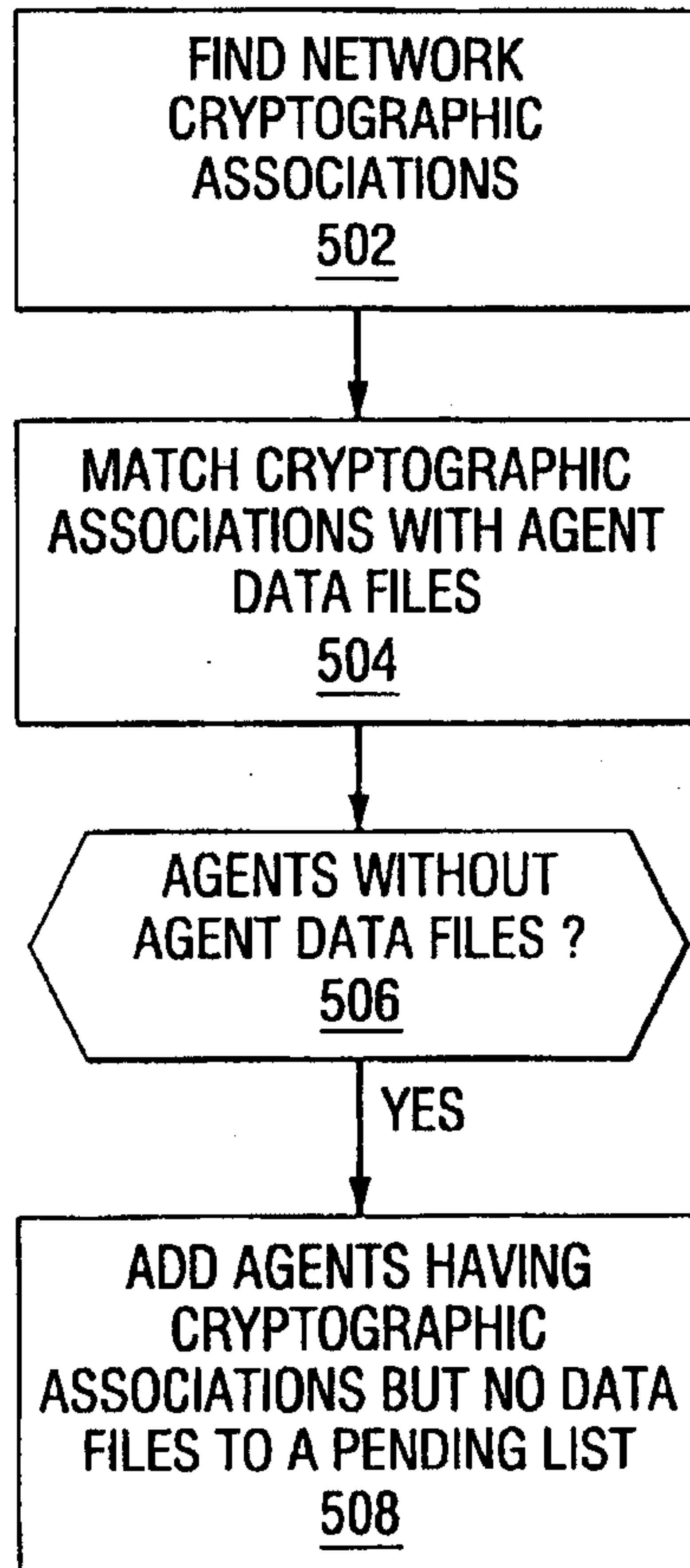


FIG. 5

http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCgI/nocd/wg3 - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Desktop Technologies

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCgI/nocd/wg3#

602 604 606 610 612 625 627 629 631
 3G Wireless ATM 08/30 16:00 Current View: 58 Device(s) Filter: Search/All Fault View Pending Collapse/Reset

Device	Last Update	IP Network	Address	State / Zip	Phone #	RSS1	Chan	Ec / Io	CSMA
pi0244	Aug-30/15:58	192.168.021.092/30	ROUTES 422 & 66 KI	PA 16201	724-684-9750	-58	384	-7	Up
pi0246	Aug-30/15:56	192.168.021.100/30	PRIMA 7 - 11 342 W MAIN	PA 16033	724-766-2568	-77	384	-6	Up
pi0247	Aug-30/15:55	192.168.021.104/30	608 HIGHLAND AVE NEW C	PA 16101	724-766-2568	-62	384	-6	Up
pi0248	Aug-30/15:54	192.168.021.108/30	269 E ROY FURMAN HW WA	PA 15370	724-829-5393	-87	425	-10	Up
pi0249	Aug-30/15:57	192.168.021.112/30	2015 E WASHINGTON ST N	PA 16101	724-766-2569	-76	425	-8	Up
pi0250	Aug-30/15:57	192.168.021.116/30	2702 WILMINGTON RD NEW	PA 16105	724-766-3208	-103	384	-9	Up
pi0251	Aug-30/15:55	192.168.021.136/30	4631 CENTRE AVE PITTSB	PA 15232	412-477-2705	-87	384	-10	Up
pi0252	Aug-30/15:55	192.168.021.144/30	COGO 20570 ROUTE 19 CR	PA 16066	724-766-3743	-78	384	-7	Down
pi0253	Aug-30/15:57	192.168.021.148/30	COGO 1513 LINCOLN WAY	PA 15131	412-477-2705	-71	384	-7	Up
pi0254	Aug-30/15:57	192.168.021.140/30	PSU-HAZELTON 78 UNIVER	PA 18201	570-441-7178	-78	384	-4	Up
pi0255	Aug-30/15:59	192.168.021.120/30	44 TUNKHANNOCK AVE EXE	PA 18643	570-441-7127	-86	466	-12	Up
pi0256	Aug-30/15:57	192.168.021.124/30	1101 SUPER MALL WAY AU	WA 98001	412-477-2834	-85	507	-5	Up
pi0257	Aug-30/15:55	192.168.021.128/30	1101 SUPER MALL WAY AU	WA 98001	412-477-2835	-59	589	-6	Up
pi0258	Aug-30/15:55	192.168.021.132/30	1101 SUPER MALL WAY AU	WA 98001	412-477-2838	-80	425	-5	Up
pi0259	Aug-30/15:58	192.168.021.064/30	1071 SANTA ROSA PLAZA	CA 95401	412-477-2833	-64	384	-7	Up
pi0260	Aug-30/15:58	192.168.021.056/30	LEHIGH VALLEY MALL WHI	PA 18052	412-477-2703	-79	507	-4	Up
pi0261	Aug-30/15:54	192.168.021.064/30	3388 BIRNEY AVE MOOSIC	PA 18907	570-204-6450	-81	466	-7	Up
pi0262	Aug-30/15:55	192.168.021.068/30	108 S THIRD STREET COO	PA 18035	412-477-4157	-89	384	-6	Up
pi0263	Aug-30/15:54	192.168.021.072/30	618 HAZLE STREET WILKE	PA 18702	570-204-6898	-88	384	-6	Up
pi0264	Aug-30/15:54	192.168.021.040/30	61 S PARAMUS ROAD PARA	NJ 07852	412-477-2827	-130	630	-11	Up
pi0265	Aug-30/15:54	192.168.021.044/30	101 EISENHOWER PARKWAY	NJ 07652	412-477-2829	-102	589	-5	Up
pi0266	Aug-30/15:52	192.168.021.048/30	150 JFK PARKWAY MILBUR	NJ 07041	412-477-2830	-82	589	-31	Up

614 616 618 620 622

Done Internet

FIG. 6

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600

http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCg/nocd/wg3 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCg/nocd/wg3#

606 609 428 Device(s) | Chart 14 DAYS | Filter: [GO] [RESET] SUMMARY FAULT PENDING STATISTICS FLOW

DEVICE	UPDATED	PRIVATE NET	PUBLIC IP	ADDRESS	STATE	PHONE #	NFP	NFA
pi0225 (S)	Nov-08 12:26	172.27.4.0	166.160.133.12	RFK STADIUM #1 2400 E CAPITOL ST SE WASHINGTON	DC 20003	412-651-1869		
pi0226 (S)	Nov-08 12:21	172.27.4.4	166.160.133.13	RFK STADIUM #2 2400 E CAPITOL ST SE WASHINGTON	DC 20003	412-651-1870		
pi0228 (S)	Nov-08 12:53	172.27.4.12	166.160.133.15	RFK STADIUM #4 2400 E CAPITOL ST SE WASHINGTON	DC 20003	412-651-1872		
pi0229 (S)	Nov-07 01:56	172.27.4.16	166.160.133.16	RFK STADIUM #5 2400 E CAPITOL ST SE WASHINGTON	DC 20003	412-651-1873		
pi0231 (A)	Jan-16 10:54	172.27.4.20	166.160.133.45	MONROEVILLE MALL 236 MONROEVILLE MALL MONROEVILLE	PA 15146	412-443-3080		
pi0232 (A)	Jan-16 10:54	172.27.4.24	166.160.133.64	WALNUT CAPITAL - SMALLMAN 1400 SMALLMAN STREET PIT	PA 15222	412-651-2745		
pi0234 (A)	Jan-16 10:54	172.27.4.28	166.160.133.39	COGO #487 - AMBRIDGE 2388 DUBS AVE AMBRIDGE	PA 15003	412-337-8943		
pi0235 (A)	Jan-16 10:54	172.27.4.32	166.160.133.38	COGO #478 - CLINTON 1256 ROUTE 30 CLINTON	PA 16026	412-338-5684		
pi0236 (A)	Jan-16 10:55	172.27.4.36	166.160.133.37	COGO #488 - BEAVER 4750 TUSCARAWAS RD BEAVER	PA 15009	412-335-9839		
pi0237 (A)	Jan-16 10:53	172.27.4.40	166.160.133.35	COGO #1483 - BELLEVUE 920 UNCOLN AVE BELLEVUE	PA 15202	412-335-4658		
pi0238 (A)	Jan-16 10:55	172.27.4.44	166.160.133.48	PNC PARK - CLUB LEVEL 115 FEDERAL STREET PITTSBURGH	PA 15212	412-488-8298		
pi0239 (S)	Jan-16 10:55	172.27.4.48	166.160.133.51	PNC PARK - UPPER LVL 115 FEDERAL STREET PITTSBURGH	PA 15212	412-508-0833		
pi0240 (S)	Jan-16 10:53	172.27.4.52	166.160.133.49	PNC PARK - RIVERWALK 115 FEDERAL STREET PITTSBURGH	PA 15212	412-498-6460		
pi0242 (A)	Jan-16 10:56	172.27.4.56	166.160.133.46	PITT - LITCHFIELD UNIVERSITY OF PGH - LITCHFIELD PITTS	PA 15213	412-445-8834		
pi0243 (A)	Jan-16 10:55	172.27.4.60	166.160.133.38	COGO #494 - BURGESS TOWN 1100 STEUBENVILLE PIKE BL	PA 15021	412-335-9854		
pi0244 (A)	Jan-16 10:53	172.27.4.64	166.160.133.34	COGO #002 - KITTANNING ROUTES 422 & 66 KITTANNING	PA 16201	412-310-6702		
pi0247 (A)	Jan-16 10:52	172.27.4.68	166.160.133.52	PRIMA #5002 EVANS CITY 342 W MAIN STREET EVANS CIT	PA 16033	412-508-4718		
pi0249 (A)	Jan-16 10:53	172.27.4.72	166.160.133.53	PRIMA #6208 N CASTLE HIGHLD 608 HIGHLAND AVE NEW C	PA 16101	412-674-7844		
pi0250 (A)	Jan-16 10:53	172.27.4.76	166.160.133.56	PRIMA #5214 N CASTLE WASH 2015 E WASHINGTON STREE	PA 16101	412-651-2738		
pi0251 (A)	Jan-16 10:52	172.27.4.80	166.160.133.54	PRIMA #5207 N CITLE WILMGTN 2702 WILMINGTON RD NEW	PA 16501	412-651-2735		
pi0252 (A)	Jan-16 10:55	172.27.4.84	166.160.133.32	AR BUILDING CENTRE AVE 4631 CENTRE AVENUE PITTSBU	PA 15232	412-303-6307		
pi0253 (A)	Jan-16 10:54	172.27.4.88	166.160.133.41	COGO #824 - CRANBERRY 20570 RT 19 CRANBERRY TWP	PA 16068	412-388-2917		
pi0254 (A)	Jan-16 10:55	172.27.4.92	166.160.133.66	COGO #821 - WHITE OAK 1613 LINCOLN WAY WHITE OAK	PA 15131	412-337-8898		
pi0255 (A)	Jan-16 10:56	172.27.4.100	166.160.133.66	PSU - HAZELTON 76 UNIVERSITY DR HAZELTON	PA 18201	412-651-2747		
pi0261 (A)	Jan-16 10:54	172.27.4.104	166.160.133.69	KEYSTONE AUTOMOTIVE 44 TUNKHANNOCK MURRAYSVILL	PA 16843	412-651-2748		
pi0262 (A)	Jan-16 10:52	172.27.4.108	166.160.133.69	TRKY HILL - MOOSIC #273 3368 BIRNEY AVE MOOSIC	PA 16507	412-651-2752		
pi0263 (A)	Jan-16 10:52	172.27.4.112	166.160.133.72	TRKY HILL - COOPERSBURG #262 106 S THIRD ST COOPERS	PA 18038	412-651-2750		
pi0270 (A)	Jan-16 10:55	172.27.4.136	166.160.133.74	TRKY HILL - WILKES - BARR #269 619 HAZLE STREET WILKES -	PA 18702	412-651-2783		
pi0270 (A)	Jan-16 10:55	172.27.4.136	166.160.133.74	AMERISOURCEBERGEN 1300 MORRIS DR STE 100 CHESTER	PA 18087	412-651-2755		

Done Local intranet

FIG. 6A

600

http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCg/hocd/wg3 - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Desktop Technologies

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Home Search Favorites

Address http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCg/hocd/wg3#

3G Wireless ATM 08/30 16:01 Current View: 1 Device(s) Filter: 252 Search/All Fault View Pending Collapse/Reset

Device	Last Update	IP Network	Address	State / Zip	Phone #	RSSI	Chan	Ec / Io	CSMA
p0252	Aug-30/16:00	192.168.021.144/30	COGO 20570 ROUTE 19 CRANBERRY	PA 16066	724-766-3743	-76	384	-8	Up

602 604 606 610 612 614 616 618 620 622

Done Internet

FIG. 7

http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCg/nocd/wg3 - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Desktop Technologies

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCg/nocd/wg3#

3G Wireless ATM 08/30 15:58 Current View: 16 Device(s) Filter: [] Search/All Fault View Pending Collapse/Reset

Device	Last Update	IP Network	Monthly Bytes	Daily Bytes	RSS1	Chan	Ec/Io	CSMA
192.168.21.208		166.158.67.69	292024	292024	active			Unknown
192.168.21.212		166.158.66.89	217928	217928	active			Unknown
192.168.21.216		166.158.66.90	310280	310280	active			Unknown
192.168.21.220		166.158.66.91	706896	706896	active			Unknown
192.168.21.252		166.158.67.56	2432264	2432264				Unknown
192.168.22.68		166.158.66.95	384496	384496	active			Unknown
192.168.22.72		166.158.66.96	9784	9784				Unknown
192.168.22.76		166.158.66.97	21552	21552				Unknown
192.168.22.80		166.158.66.98	20448	20448				Unknown
192.168.22.84		166.158.66.99	22440	22440				Unknown
192.168.22.88		166.158.66.100	23760	23760				Unknown
192.168.22.92		166.158.66.101	24072	24072				Unknown
192.168.22.96		166.158.66.102	22684	22684				Unknown
192.168.22.100		166.158.66.103	22296	22296				Unknown
192.168.22.104		166.158.66.104	23968	23968				Unknown
192.168.22.108		166.158.66.105	22776	22776				Unknown

650 604 611 656 658 616 622

Done Internet

FIG. 8

600

http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCg/nocd/wg3 - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by Desktop Technologies

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Favorites

Address http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCg/nocd/wg3#pi0252

3G Wireless ATM 08/30 16:18 Current View: 56 Device(s) Filter: Search/All Fault View Pending Collapse/Reset

Device	Last Update	IP Network	Address	State / Zip	Phone #	RSS1	Chan	Ec / Io	CSMA
pi0251	Aug-30/16:15	192.168.021.136/30	4631 CENTRE AVE PITTSB	PA 15232	412-477-2705	-84	425	-8	Up
pi0252	Aug-30/16:15	192.168.021.144/30	COGO 20570 ROUTE 19 CR	PA 16068	724-766-3743	-76	384	-8	Up

COGO 20570 ROUTE 19 CRANBERRY

670

RSSI (dBm)

674

Channel (#, 9=unknown)

672

Ec/Io (dBm, 9=unknown)

676

CSMA (1:Up,0:Dn) / Heartbeat (-1:ok,0:>450s)

Device	Last Update	IP Network	Address	State / Zip	Phone #	RSS1	Chan	Ec / Io	CSMA
pi0253	Aug-30/16:12	192.168.021.148/30	COGO 1513 LINDOLN WAY	PA 15131	412-477-2706	-77	466	-8	Up
pi0254	Aug-30/16:17	192.168.021.140/30	PSU-HAZELTON 76 UNIVER	PA 18201	570-441-7178	-78	384	-5	Up

http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCg/nocd/wg3#e=1124223309&e=1125432909&trend=3&uidf=&sal=1&aim=pi0252?311,58

Local Intranet

FIG. 9

900

http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCgI/hocd/wg3 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Search Favorites

Address http://ovmgr.pncbank.com/OvCgI/hocd/wg3#

3G WIRELESS ATM 01/16 10:59 | 204 Metric(s) | CHART: 14 DAYS | Filter: [] [GO] [RESET] SUMMARY FAULT PENDING STATISTICS FLOW

Device	METRIC	LAST	? -	MEAN	MODE	MEDIAN	STDEV	LOW	HIGH
pi0225	RSSI	-76	-76	-76.32	-75	-76	1.67	-80	-73
pi0225	ECIO	-8	-8	-5.22	-4	-5	1.45	-10	-3
pi0226	RSSI	-82	-82	-81.73	-82	-82	1.55	-88	-68
pi0226	ECIO	-7	-7	-5.26	-6	-5	1.43	-12	-3
pi0227	RSSI	-60	-60	-60.44	-60	-60	0.90	-67	-58
pi0227	ECIO	-4	-4	-4.47	-5	-4	1.52	-10	-2
pi0231	RSSI	-93	-93	-95.09	-95	-95	3.11	-102	-84
pi0231	ECIO	-7	-7	-6.47	-5	-6	2.82	-15	-2
pi0232	RSSI	-57	-57	-68.00	-58	-58	1.21	-62	-55
pi0232	ECIO	-6	-6	-6.03	-4	-6	1.83	-11	-3
pi0234	RSSI	-88	-88	-86.81	-88	-88	2.21	-93	-82
pi0234	ECIO	-6	-6	-5.41	-5	-5	1.70	-11	-2
pi0235	RSSI	-69	-69	-69.78	-69	-69	2.33	-80	-67
pi0235	ECIO	-3	-3	-3.05	-3	-3	0.83	-9	-2
pi0236	RSSI	-102	-102	-100.67	-101	-101	2.69	-109	-94
pi0236	ECIO	-13	-13	-11.97	-12	-12	2.16	-25	-5
pi0237	RSSI	-80	-80	-77.72	-78	-78	6.90	-97	-61
pi0237	ECIO	-15	-15	-13.18	-14	-14	2.24	-17	-7
pi0238	RSSI	-63	-63	-62.79	-63	-63	0.81	-68	-57
pi0238	ECIO	-6	-6	-4.82	-5	-5	1.04	-9	-2
pi0239	RSSI	-66	-66	-58.00	-57	-58	1.95	-80	-58
pi0239	ECIO	-3	-3	-2.91	-3	-3	0.75	-11	-2
pi0240	RSSI	-62	-62	-69.25	-68	-68	3.50	-76	-62
pi0240	ECIO	-6	-6	-4.93	-5	-5	1.07	-9	-3
pi0242	RSSI	-87	-87	-81.11	-77	-82	3.33	-90	-76
pi0242	ECIO	-7	-7	-5.33	-8	-5	1.61	-10	-3
pi0243	RSSI	-89	-89	-92.60	-94	-94	2.45	-107	-87
pi0243	ECIO	-7	-7	-9.55	-10	-9	2.18	-21	-4
pi0244	RSSI	-65	-65	-71.59	-78	-72	4.57	-81	-60

Done Local Intranet

902 904 906 908 910 912 914 916 918

FIG. 9A

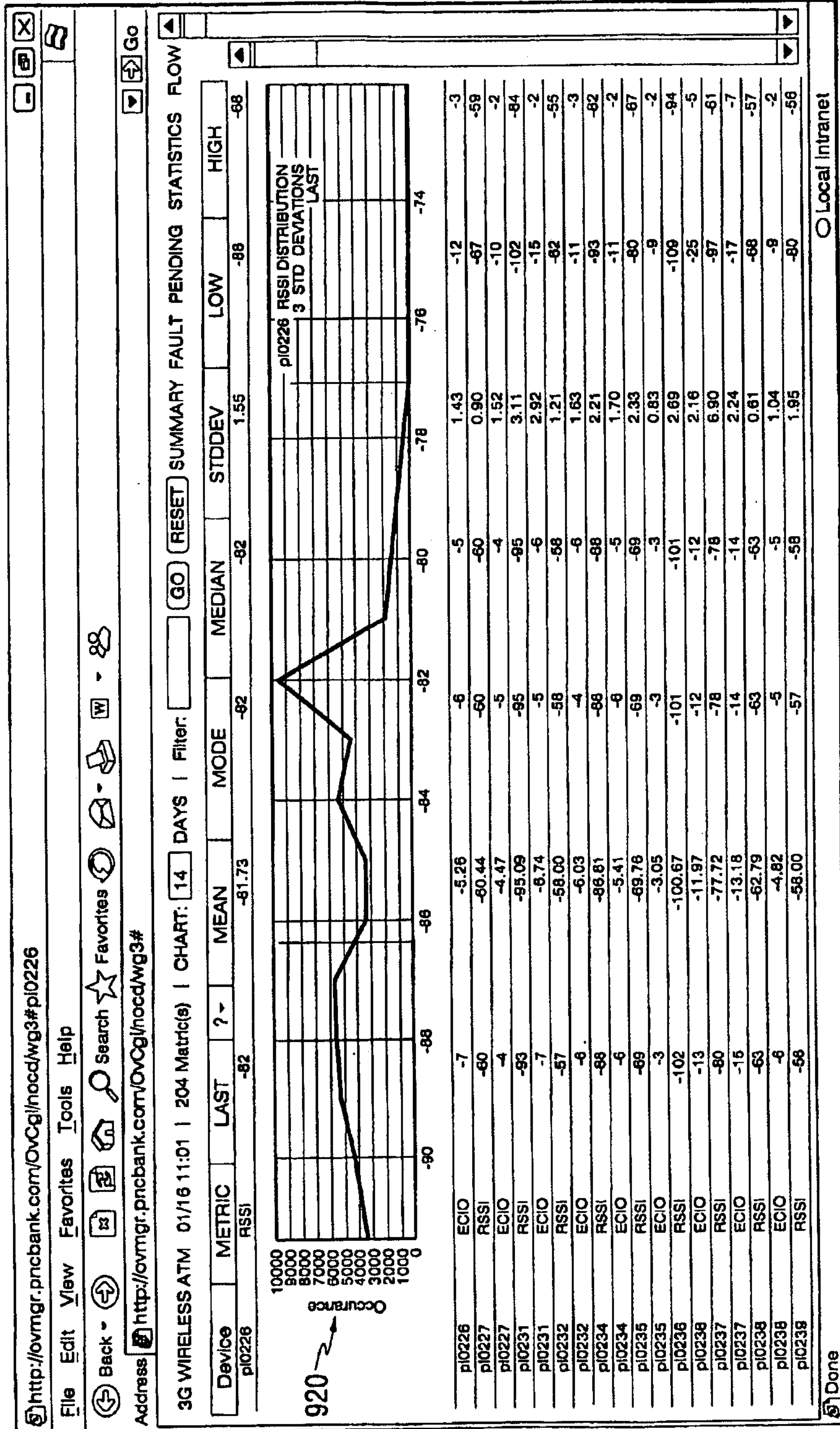


FIG. 9B

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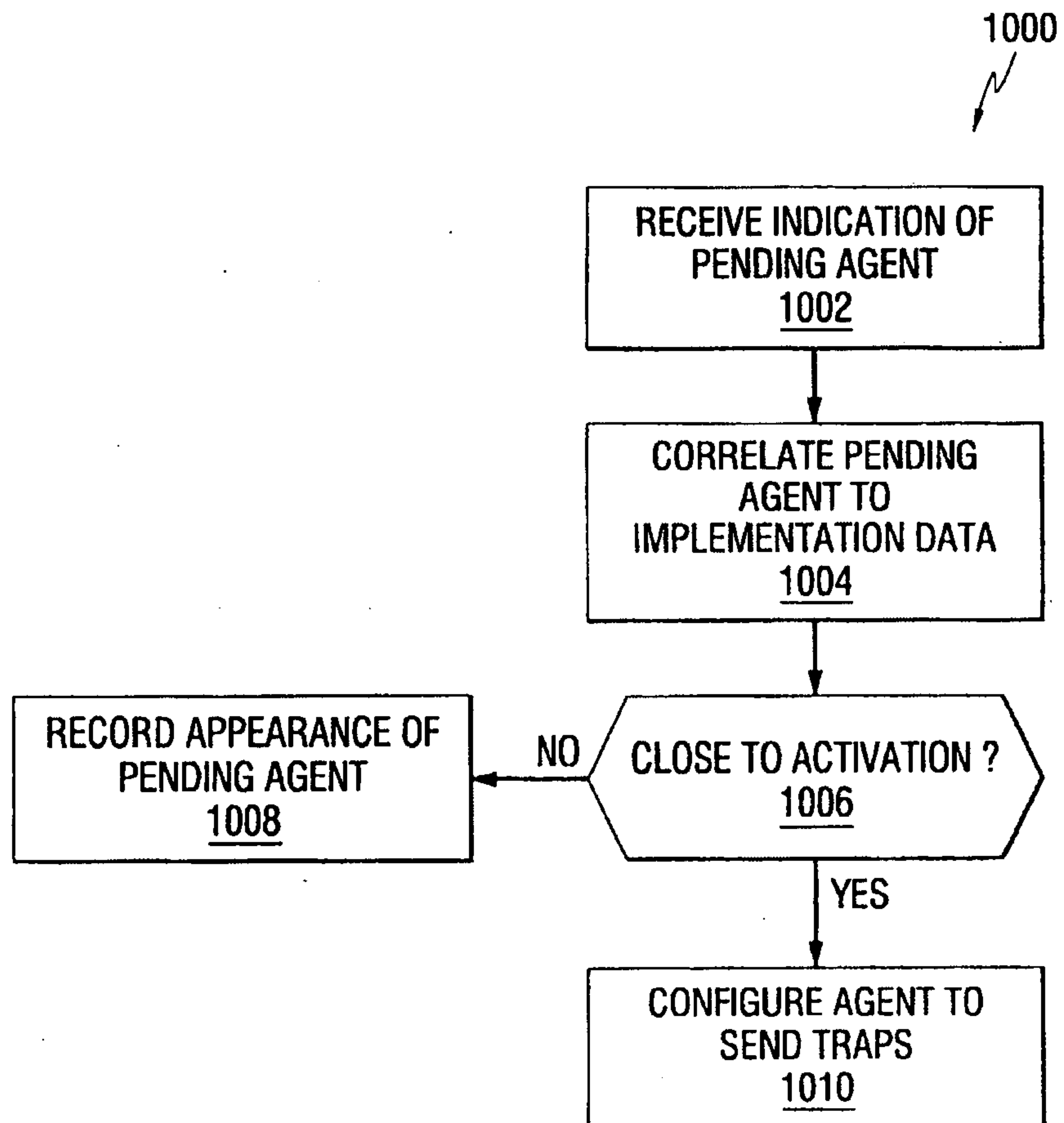


FIG. 10

