
BANDIT II LEDs

Light-emitting diodes (LEDs) on the front of each BANDIT II™ chassis indicate states, connections, and activities. This document outlines the basic meanings of the LEDs. The following sections describe the LEDs.

- ◆ *General Status LEDs*
- ◆ *Protocol Status LEDs*

B.1 General Status LEDs

The following general rules apply to the BANDIT products' LEDs:

- A lit green Power LED indicates that the unit is being supplied with power.
- A lit green Link LED indicates that there is a connection to another device, including an Ethernet hub or switch.
- A flashing Alarm LED indicates that the BANDIT has detected an alarm, or that the system needs attention, or that power to the system has failed.

[Table B-1](#) describes the LEDs on the BANDIT™ chassis.

Table B-1. General Status LED Definitions (Sheet 1 of 2)

LED	Color	Description
Power/Alarm	Green	Unit is receiving power.
	Green (flashing)	A port has an alarm or the system needs attention.
	Off	Unit is not receiving power.
Supervisory port	Green	Connection has been made to management terminal (or to carrier, if the port is used for data).
	Off	There is no connection.
WAN port (Ethernet port)	Green	Connection to WAN gateway (Ethernet hub or switch) has been made.
	Off	Connection to WAN gateway has failed.

Table B-1. General Status LED Definitions (Sheet 2 of 2)

LED	Color	Description
LAN port (Ethernet port)	Green	Connection to a supported Ethernet device or connection to the LAN (connection to an Ethernet hub or switch) has been made.
	Off	There is no connection to the LAN.
Serial port	Green	Connection to device has been made.
	Off	There is no connection to device.
Cellular	Green	Connection has been made to a cellular wireless carrier.
	(Flashing)	<p>The LED flashes one to five times to show signal strength. The number of flashes in a set is equivalent to the same number of bars displaying signal strength on a mobile phone.</p> <p>Flashes display in one of the following patterns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A set of short flashes followed by a longer final flash indicates that connection to a cell tower has been authenticated. Sample flash pattern: - - A set of short flashes followed by a pause indicates that there is a signal from a cell tower but that the connection has not been authenticated. The device may need to be activated. Sample flash pattern: <p>The number of short flashes in a set indicates the signal strength. A long flash is not counted as part of the signal strength.</p>
	Off	Not activated. The device has not been authenticated for a wireless carrier and is not receiving a signal.

B.2 Protocol Status LEDs

In addition to indicating general status, each port's Activity LED indicates conditions for the protocol configured on that port. [Table B-2](#) describes the LEDs for protocols the BANDIT supports.

Table B-2. Protocol Status LED Definitions (Sheet 1 of 2)

Protocol	Green Activity LED
Frame Relay	If a Frame Relay Management protocol connection is up, the LED lights after 15–20 seconds. (If there is no connection, the Activity LED remains unlit.)
Async Encapsulation	Characters, bidirectional TD/RD
Bit Sync Encapsulation	Frames in either direction

Table B-2. Protocol Status LED Definitions (Sheet 2 of 2)

Protocol	Green Activity LED
Async/Sync PPP	Frames to/from port
SLIP	Frames to/from port
SDLC Emulation, Terminal ¹	Sending or receiving data
SDLC Emulation, Host ¹	The host has a transport layer connection with a terminal listed in the device table.
SDLC Routing	Frames to/from port
Annex G	Good frames are passing through.
Byte Sync Encapsulation	Good frames are passing through.
X.25	Level II connection exists.
Telnet Terminal	Data transfer in either direction

1. When using spoofed protocols such as SDLC, both LEDs can light up at the same time. On a terminal unit, both LEDs may be lit if some terminals are responding and some are not. On a host unit, both LEDs may light up if some terminals are being polled and some are not.

