VeeaHub

2.35.0

Release Notes

Release Summary

- Local persistent storage of VeeaHub metrics
- WiFi transmit power control
- WiFi support for Australia, New Zealand, and Tunisia
- Networking bug fixes

New Features

T	Issue Summary	Release Notes
	Refactored the remote-write agent for VeeaHub metrics to provide 2-3 weeks of local persistent storage for situations where backhaul is unavailable	A new VeeaHub agent is integrated to provide per-minute remote-write of metrics to the cloud for both MEN and the MNs. In situations of unreliable backhaul connectivity, the agent allows metrics to be collected, stored locally, and delivered once the VeeaHub has re-established the connection with the cloud. The maximum size of the offline filesystem cache is set at 500MiB, supporting 2-3 weeks of metrics offline storage, but twice this size is allowed for file rotation.
	New feature	Support for enrolling VeeaHubs in Australia, New Zealand and Tunisia
	If a 2.5GHz or 5GHz AP radio is disabled then user SSIDs no longer broadcast but system SSIDs remain operational.	When an AP radio is disabled, all SSIDs are disabled and the radio is inactive. Remote wireless units will no longer be able to bootstrap or enroll using the disabled AP and a warning dialog to this effect appears on the UI.
	Previously to set the transmit power, the UI required the value to be entered as a percentage, however the UI did not display what the radio was actually transmitting. The UI now supports two fields ‘Requested Transmit Power’ and ‘Actual Transmit Power’ with units of dBm.	The transmit power field under the Radio Settings tab for the 2.4GHz AP, 5GHz AP and 5GHz Mesh is now labelled ‘Requested Transmit Power (dBm)’ and takes values in the range 1-30. There is a new field ‘Actual transmit power (dBm)’ which reports the transmit power after the regulatory domain limits and radio power limits have been applied. The value displayed in this read only field may be less the value in the ‘Requested’ field due to the applied limits.
	The VeeaHub needs to support WiFi in Australia, New Zealand, and Tunisia.	Regulatory domain changes were made for Australia, New Zealand, and Tunisia.
	New feature	Support for caching metrics when VeeaHub is offline and syncing with analytics backend after connections is established.
	A VeeaHub can be deployed in an environment where other APs are operational and information about the environment is needed to properly configure the unit.	A period scan capability is provided and gives up to date information regarding the environment in which the VeeaHub is deployed, with visibility of other AP SSID/BSSIDs.

Bugs Fixed

P	Issue Summary	Release Notes
	MQTT ports are open on the VeeaHub WAN interface.	In this release, MQTT ports are no longer open on the WAN interface when running the platform software. Note that any ports opened by an application are automatically opened on the WAN and it is necessarily to manually block the ports using the Integrated Node Manager (INM) or VeeaHub Manager (VHM).
	When using a C25 to provide a cellular uplink for an H10, the H10 did not detect an upstream subnet conflict and switch to an alternate subnet. In testing, this proves reliable unless applications or connected clients on the H10 retain a persistent lease. However, for this to complete successfully, the downstream unit has to be started once the upstream LAN is operational. In the case that the downstream unit starts earlier, subsequent dynamic handling for a subnet conflict is not currently supported and may not be desirable.	It is common for a C25 to be used to provide a WAN network for an E/H10 and vice-versa. To avoid this problem occurring in future, the standard subnet used by C25 VeeaHubs for the default LAN is changed from 10.100.1.0/24 to 10.100.21.0/24, which avoids any conflict.
	When using a C25 to provide cellular uplink for an H10, an issue was observed in which a client laptop connected to the C25 unable to connect to the internet.	The issue is caused by both the C25 and H10 using the same subnet and when connecting in this manner, traffic cannot be routed correctly from the H10. The problem is resolved by restarting the H10 at which point the conflict is detected and an alternate subnet is selected. In testing, this proves reliable, provided no applications or connected clients have taken a persistent IP lease. To avoid this problem occurring in future, the standard subnet used by C25 VeeaHubs for the default LAN is changed from 10.100.1.0/24 to 10.100.21.0/24, which avoids any conflict. The new subnet will take effect if a C25 is enrolled on 2.35.0 or bootstrapped on this release. It does not take effect if upgrading and it is recommended that the new default subnet is applied to existing deployments where a C25 is used to provide external cellular connectivity in the manner described by this ticket.
	When specifying a static IP for the WAN interface, it does not take effect if the interface is bridged to the LAN.	A static WAN IP now takes effect if the WAN interface is bridged to the LAN.