



**User Manual** 

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# **Chapter 1 Introduction**

## 1.1 Introduction

Congratulations on your purchase of this outstanding product: advanced WiFi 6 M2M router. For 4K/8K instant transmission, WiFi hotspot, carrier/private 5G network, and M2M (machine-to-Machine) applications, D-Link WiFi 6 M2M router is absolutely the right choice.

With built-in world-class 5G NR module, you just need to insert SIM card from local mobile carrier to get to Internet. By VPN tunneling technology, remote sites easily become a part of Intranet, and all data are transmitted in a secure (256-bit AES encryption) link.

DWM-550-G products are loaded with luxuriant security features including VPN, firewall, NAT, port forwarding, DHCP server and many other powerful features for complex and demanding in-vehicle and M2M-IoT applications. DC 9-36V wide-range power design allows overcoming transient power in vehicles. Terminal block also secures power lines from falling out while vehicles are moving on the road.

#### Main Features:

- Built-in a high speed 5G NR cellular module for high bandwidth and low latency traffic.
- Equip 4 gigabit Ethernet ports to connect other IP-based devices in vehicle.
- Equip 802.11b/g/a/n/ac/ax concurrent dualband WiFi 6 AX1800 DBDC access point.
- Support dual SIMs for the redundant wireless WAN connection.
- Work with internal/external portal and RADIUS server for user authentication or push advertisements.
- Designed by solid and easy-to-mount metal body for industrial environment to work with a variety IIoT applications
- GPS positioning function for vehicle position return via Internet
- 1.Cellular 5G and WiFi6 MIMO wireless in ONE device
- 2. Redundancy with dual SIM offers connection reliability
- 3.Dual image and self-recovery functions work when an abnormality is detected or in unmanned scenarios
- 4. Robust support for hybrid VPNs
- 5. Work with D-Link device management platform- D-ECS, providing connection status and more

Before you install and use this product, please read this manual in detail for fully exploiting the functions of this product.

# 1.2 Contents List

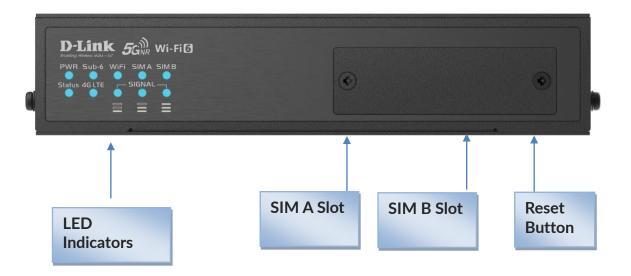
# 1.2.1 Package Contents

# **#Standard Package**

Items	Description	Contents	Quantity
1	DWM-550-G	North Age 1 - 10 \$ \$ \$ \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}	1pcs
2	3 pin Terminal Block		1pcs
3	RJ45 Cable		1pcs
4	5G NR RF1 Antenna		4pcs
5	WiFi 2.4G/5G Antenna		2pcs
6	Power Adapter (12V/2A)		1pc

# 1.3 Hardware Configuration

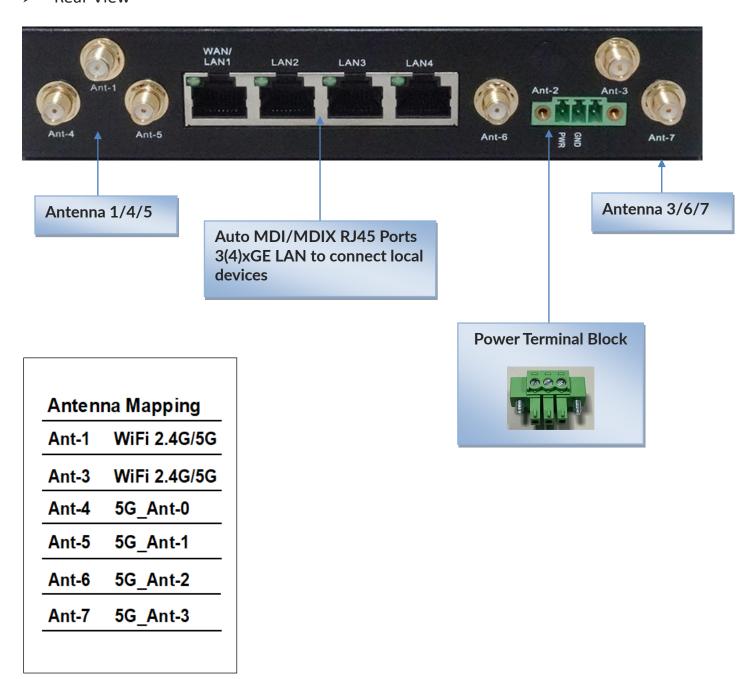
#### Front View



#### **※**Reset Button

The RESET button provides user with a quick and easy way to restore the default setting. Press the RESET button continuously for 15 seconds, and then release it. The device will reset settings to factory default.

#### Rear View



#### 

The GNSS Antenna is an optional accessory, and not included in the standard package. If you intend to use the provided GNSS function, please purchase required GPS antenna and install it to the corresponding SMA connector in advance.

# 1.4 LED Indication





LED Icon	Indication	LED Color	Description
PWR	PWR	Blue	Steady ON : Device is powered ON
Status	Status	Blue	Flash (per Second): Device works normally Very Fast Flash: Device is in Recovery Mode or abnormal
WiFi	WiFi	Blue	OFF: WiFi function was disabled Steady On: WiFi is enabled In Flashing: while data packet transferred via LAN interface
Sub-6G	Sub-6	Blue	OFF: No Current Service is not 5G Steady On: Module is in 5G Mode
4G LTE	4G LTE	Blue	OFF: No Current Service is not 4G Steady On: Module is in 4G LTE Mode
SIMA	SIM A	Blue	OFF: No SIM inserted or No SIM card is in use or SIM doesn't detect Steady On: SIM A slot is in use
SIMB	SIM B	Blue	OFF: No SIM inserted or No SIM card is in use or SIM doesn't detect Steady On: SIM B slot is in use
	Low	Blue	OFF: Not attach any signal Steady On: Signal Strength is 0~30% (CSQ 0-9) or RSRP < -104 dbm
SIGNAL	Medium	Blue	Steady On : Signal Strength is $31^{\circ}60\%$ (CSQ 10-18 or RSRP = - $104^{\circ}$ -93 dbm
	High	Blue	Steady On: Signal Strength is 61~100% (CSQ 19-31) or RSRP =<- 92 dbm
WAN/LAN1~3	WAN/LAN1 LAN2~4	Green	OFF: No Ethernet cable attached or Device not linked Steady ON: Ethernet connection is established In Flashing: while data packet transferred via Ethernet

# 1.5 Installation & Maintenance Notice

## 1.5.1 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

Network Requirements	<ul> <li>A Gigabit Ethernet RJ45 cable or DSL modem</li> <li>5G/4G cellular service subscription</li> <li>IEEE 802.11b/g/n/a/ac/ax wireless clients</li> <li>10/100/1000 Ethernet adapter on PC</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>Computer with the following:</li> <li>Windows®, Macintosh, or Linux-based operating</li> </ul>
NAVala la anad Constitutuation I latitud	<ul><li>system</li><li>An installed Ethernet adapter</li></ul>
Web-based Configuration Utility	Browser Requirements:
Requirements	Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher
	Chrome 2.0 or higher
	Firefox 3.0 or higher
	Safari 3.0 or higher

## **1.5.2 WARNING**



- This gateway can be powered by DC12V or DC24V car system. If this gateway is not installed in vehicle, a DC12V/2A power adapter is recommended.
- Do not open or repair the case yourself. If the product is too hot, turn off the power immediately and have it repaired at a qualified service center.

#### **Federal Communication Commission Interference Statement**

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

FCC Caution: Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

#### FOR PORTABLE DEVICE USAGE (<20m from body/SAR needed)

#### **Radiation Exposure Statement:**

The product comply with the FCC portable RF exposure limit set forth for an uncontrolled environment and are safe for intended operation as described in this manual. The further RF exposure reduction can be achieved if the product can be kept as far as possible from the user body or set the device to lower output power if such function is available.

#### FOR MOBILE DEVICE USAGE (>20cm/low power)

#### **Radiation Exposure Statement:**

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20cm between the radiator & your body.

#### FOR COUNTRY CODE SELECTION USAGE (WLAN DEVICES)

Note: The country code selection is for non-US model only and is not available to all US model. Per FCC regulation, all WiFi product marketed in US must fixed to US operation channels only.

## 1.5.3 HOT SURFACE CAUTION



# CAUTION: The surface temperature for the metallic enclosure can be very high! Especially after operating for a long time, installed at a closed cabinet without air conditioning support, or in a high ambient temperature space.

DO NOT touch the hot surface with your fingers while servicing!!

# 1.5.4 Product Information for CE RED Requirements

The following product information is required to be presented in product User Manual for latest CE RED requirements. <sup>1</sup>

#### (1) Frequency Band & Maximum Power

Band Number	Frequency Band	Max. Output Power
WCDMA Band 1	1920 ~ 1980 MHz	24 dBm
WCDMA Band 5	824 ~ 849 MHz	24 dBm
WCDMA Band 8	880 ~ 915 MHz	24 dBm
LTE Band 1	1920 ~ 1980 MHz	23 dBm
LTE Band 3	1710 ~ 1785 MHz	23 dBm
LTE Band 5	824 ~ 849 MHz	23 dBm
LTE Band 7	2500 ~ 2570 MHz	23 dBm
LTE Band 8	880 ~ 915 MHz	23 dBm
LTE Band 20	832 ~ 862 MHz	23 dBm
LTE Band 28	703 ~ 748 MHz	23 dBm
LTE Band 38	2570 ~ 2620 MHz	26 dBm
LTE Band 40	2300 ~ 2400 MHz	23 dBm
LTE Band 41	2496 ~ 2690 MHz	26 dBm
LTE Band 42	3400 ~ 3600 MHz	26 dBm
LTE Band 43	3600 ~ 3800 MHz	26 dBm
5G NR Band n1	1920 ~ 1980 MHz	23 dBm
5G NR Band n3	1710 ~ 1785 MHz	23 dBm
5G NR Band n5	824 ~ 849 MHz	23 dBm
5G NR Band n7	2500 ~ 2570 MHz	23 dBm
5G NR Band n8	880 ~ 915 MHz	23 dBm
5G NR Band n20	832 ~ 862 MHz	23 dBm
5G NR Band n28	703 ~ 748 MHz	23 dBm
5G NR Band n38	2570 ~ 2620 MHz	26 dBm
5G NR Band n40	2300 ~ 2400 MHz	23 dBm
5G NR Band n40	2300 ~ 2400 MHz	23 dBm
5G NR Band n41	2496 ~ 2690 MHz	29 dBm
5G NR Band n77	3300 ~ 4200 MHz	29 dBm
5G NR Band n78	3300 ~ 3800 MHz	29 dBm

<sup>1</sup> The information presented in this section is ONLY valid for the EU/EFTA regional version. For those non-CE/EFTA versions, please refer to the corresponding product specification.

# 1.6 Hardware Installation

This chapter describes how to install and configure the hardware

#### 1.6.1 Mount the Unit

DWM-550-G can be mounted on a wall, or horizontal plane with the mounting accessories (brackets). The mounting accessories are not screwed on the product when out of factory. Please screw the mounting brackets on the product first.

#### 1.6.2 Insert the SIM Card

WARNING: BEFORE INSERTING OR CHANGING THE SIM CARD, PLEASE MAKE SURE THE GATEWAY IS POWERED OFF.

The SIM card slots are located at the front side of the device housing. You need to unscrew and remove the outer SIM card cover before installing or removing the SIM card. Please follow the instructions to insert or eject a SIM card. After SIM card is well placed, screw back the outer SIM card cover.

#### Step 1:

Loosten the screws as below and remove the SIM cover.

#### Step 2:

Push the SIM card into the SIM slot A or slot B.

#### Step 3:

Push the inserted SIM card again to eject it from the SIM slot.







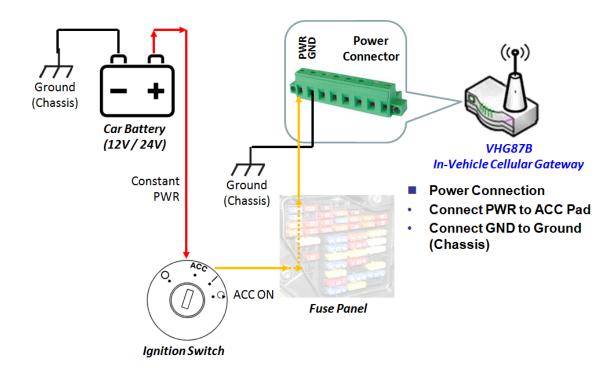
## 1.6.3 Connecting Power

DWM-550-G product can be powered by connecting a power source to the terminal block. <u>It supports 9V to</u> <u>36V DC power input</u>. Following picture is the power terminal block pin assignments. Please check carefully and connect to the right power requirements and polarity.



#### **IGN Example:**

There are two ways of connecting power in vehicle depends on ignition sense feature is enabled or not. If Ignition Sense is disabled (\*2), please follow the diagram below for power connection.



<sup>2</sup> The function of ignition sense is disabled by default. IGN pin won't be used with this setting.

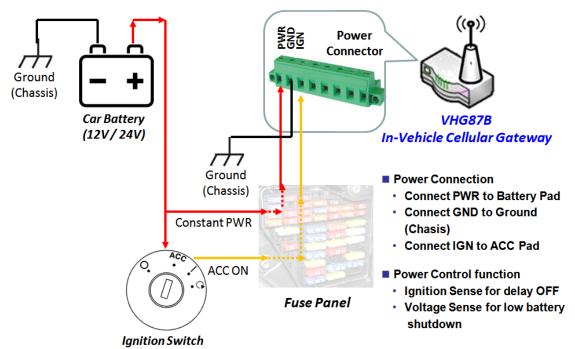
## **Attention**



The **ignition sense** feature is **DISABLED** by default. With this default setting, power pin should be connected to ACC power. **DO NOT connect power pin to constant power from car battery.** Otherwise, this gateway device will drain battery power out.

Besides, with a provision of IGN (Ignition Sense) Power Control function, DWM-550-G product can be powered by Car battery and operates with the benefits for delay OFF, and low battery shutdown feature. That is, the gateway can still operate for a certain time period even the vehicle powerhas been switched off.

To use such function, please properly concect the PWR / GND / IGN ports to the pads located in vehicle fuse panel (refer the the following diagram), and activate the Power Control (\*3) function through web UI configuration.



<sup>3</sup> If enabling ignition sense function, this gateway device won't be powered on until voltage is detected on IGN pin.

# **Attention**



If PWR pin is connected to constant power from car battery, please make sure IGN pin is well connected to ACC pad and Ignition Sense feature (Service->Power Control->Ignitlon Sense) is ENABLED. Otherwise, this gateway device may drain battery power out.

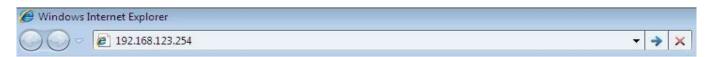
## 1.6.4 Connecting to the Network or a Host

DWM-550-G products provide three RJ45 ports to connect 10/100/1000Mbps Ethernet. It can auto detect the transmission speed on the network and configure itself automatically. Connect one Ethernet cable to the RJ45 port (LAN) of the device and plug another end of the Ethernet cable into your computer's network port. In this way, you can use the RJ45 Ethernet cable to connect to the host PC's Ethernet port for configuring the device.

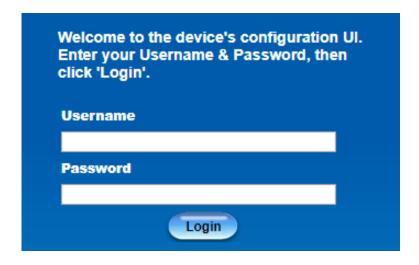
## 1.6.5 Setup by Configuring WEB UI

You can browse web UI to configure the device.

Type in the IP Address (http://192.168.0.1)4



When you see the login page, enter the user name and password and then click 'Login' button. The default setting for both username and password is 'admin'.



For the security consideration, you will be asked to change the loging password while the first time login to the device.

<sup>4</sup> The default LAN IP address of this gateway is 192.168.123.254. If you change it, you need to login by using the new IP address.

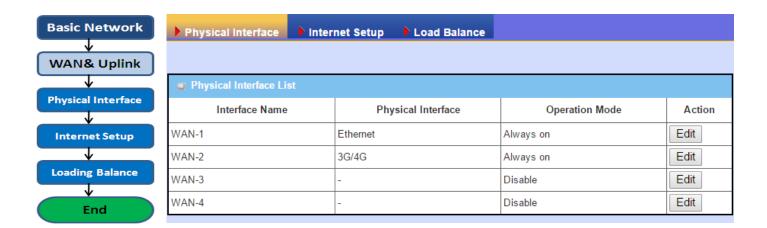


After that, you will be asked to login again with the new password.

- Note 1: Keep the login password properly for further device configuration.
- **Note 2**: If, someday, you lose or forget the login password, the ONLY way to remedy is to recover the device to its factory default settings via long-pressing the Reset button.
- **Note 3**: Under such situation, your device configuration will be erased accordingly. So, In addition to keep the login password, you may have to backup the device donfiguration and keep it properly for any unexpected accidence.

# **Chapter 2 Basic Network**

# 2.1 WAN & Uplink



The gateway provides multiple WAN interfaces to let all client hosts in Intranet of the gateway access the Internet via ISP. But ISPs in the world apply various connection protocols to let gateways or user's devices dial in ISPs and then link to the Internet via different kinds of transmit media.

So, the WAN Connection lets you specify the WAN Physical Interface, WAN Internet Setup and WAN Load Balance for Intranet to access Internet. For each WAN interface, you must specify its physical interface first and then its Internet setup to connect to ISP. Besides, since the gateway has multiple WAN interfaces, you can assign physical interface to participate in the Load Balance function.

## 2.1.1 Physical Interface



M2M gateways are usually equipped with various WAN interfacess to support different WAN connection scenario for requirement. You can configure the WAN interface one by one to get proper internet connection setup. Refer to the product specification for the available WAN interfaces in the product you purchased.

The first step to configure one WAN interface is to specify which kind of connection media to be used for the WAN connection, as shown in "Physical Interface" page.

In "Physical Interface" page, there are two configuration windows, "Physical Interface List" and "Interface Configuration". "Physical Interface List" window shows all the available physical interfaces. After clicking on the "Edit" button for the interface in "Physical Interface List" window the "Interface Configuration" window will appear to let you configure a WAN interface.

#### **Physical Interface:**

- Ethernet WAN: The gateway has one or more RJ45 WAN ports that can be configured to be WAN connections. You can directly connect to external DSL modem or setup behind a firewall device.
- **3G/4G WAN:** The gateway has one built-in 3G/4G cellular as WAN connection. For each cellular WAN, there are 1 or 2 SIM cards to be inserted for special failover function.



- Please MUST POWER OFF the gateway before you insert or remove SIM card.
- The SIM card can be damaged if you insert or remove SIM card while the gateway is in
- WiFi Uplink WAN: For the product with WiFi Uplink function, one WiFi module can be configured to be WAN connections.

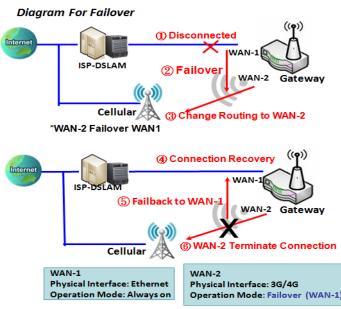
22

#### **Operation Mode:**

There are three option items "Always on", "Failover", and "Disable" for the operation mode setting.

**Always on:** Set this WAN interface to be active all the time. When two or more WAN are established at "Always on" mode, outgoing data will through these WAN connections base on load balance policies.

#### Failover:



As shown in the diagram, WAN-2 is backup WAN for WAN-1. WAN-1 serves as the primary connection with operation mode "Always on". WAN-2 won't be activated until WAN-1 disconnected. When WAN-1 connection is recovered back with a connection, it will take over data traffic again. At that time, WAN-2 connection will be terminated.

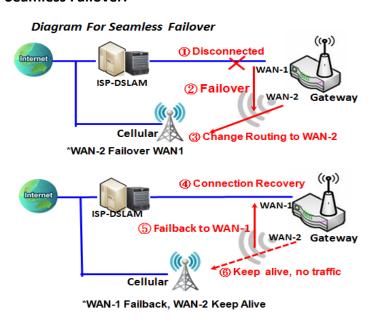
A failover interface is a backup connection to the

primary. That means only when its primary WAN

connection is broken, the backup connection will be started up to substitute the primary connection.

#### \*WAN-1 Failback, WAN-2 Terminate

#### **Seamless Failover:**



In addition, there is a "Seamless" option for Failover operation mode. When seamless option is activated by checking on the "Seamless" box in configuration window, both the primary connection and the failover connection are started up after system rebooting. But only the primary connection executes the data transfer, while the failover one just keeps alive of connection line. As soon as the primary connection is broken, the system will switch, meaning failover, the routing path to the failover connection to save the dial up time of failover connection since it has been alive.

When the "Seamless" enable checkbox is activated, it can allow the Failover interface to be connected continuously from system booting up. Failover WAN interface just keeps connecting

without data traffic. The purpose is to shorten the switch time during failover process. So, when primary connection is disconnected, failover interface will take over the data transfer mission instantly by only changing routing path to the failover interface. The dialing-up time of failover connection is saved since it has been connected beforehand.

## **VLAN Tagging**

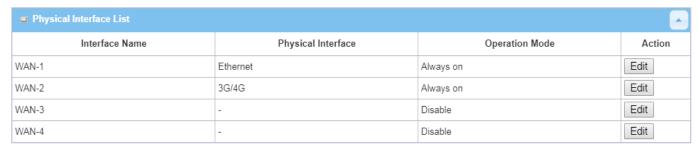
Sometimes, your ISP required a VLAN tag to be inserted into the WAN packets from Gateway for specific services. Please enable VLAN tagging and specify tag in the WAN physical interface. Please be noted that only Ethernet and ADSL physical interfaces support the feature. For the device with 3G/4G WAN only, it is disabled.

# **Physical Interface Setting**

Go to Basic Network > WAN > Physical Interface tab.

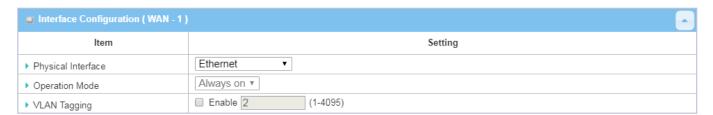
The Physical Interface allows user to setup the physical WAN interface and to adjust WAN's behavior.

Note: Numbers of available WAN Interfaces can be different for the purchased gateway.



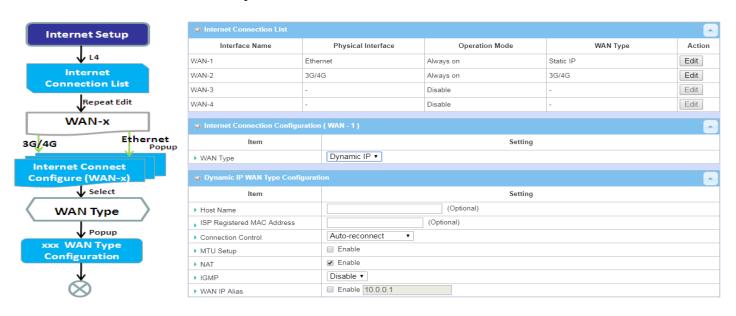
When **Edit** button is applied, an **Interface Configuration** screen will appear. WAN-1 interface is used in this example.

# **Interface Configuration:**



Interface Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
	1. A Must fill setting	Select one expected interface from the available interface dropdown	
	2. WAN-1 is the	list. It can be 3G/4G, Etherent or WiFi Module.	
Physical Interface	primary interface and is	Depending on the gateway model, <b>Disable</b> and <b>Failover</b> options will be	
	factory set to Always	available only to multiple WAN gateways. WAN-2 ~ WAN-4 interfaces	
	on.	are only available to multiple WAN gateway.	
		Define the operation mode of the interface.	
	<b>de</b> A Must fill setting	Select Always on to make this WAN always active.	
		Select <b>Disable</b> to disable this WAN interface.	
Operation Mode		Select <b>Failover</b> to make this WAN a Failover WAN when the primary or	
operation would		the secondary WAN link failed. Then select the primary or the existed	
		secondary WAN interface to switch Failover from.	
		(Note: for WAN-1, only <b>Always on</b> option is available.)	
		Check <b>Enable</b> box to enter tag value provided by your ISP. Otherwise	
		uncheck the box.	
VLAN Tagging	Optional setting	<b>Value Range</b> : 1 ~ 4095.	
		Note: This feature is NOT available for 3G/4G WAN connection.	

## 2.1.2 Connection Setup

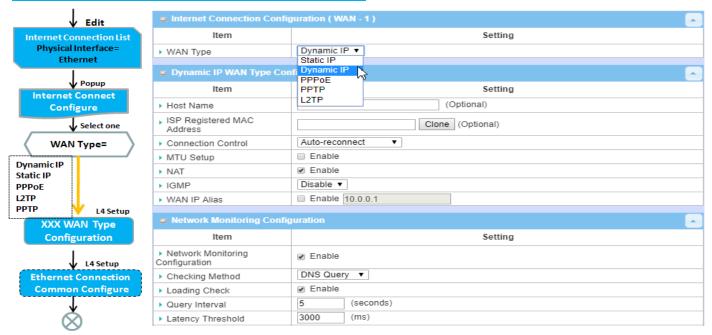


After specifying the physical interface for each WAN connection, administrator must configure their connection profile to meet the dial in process of ISP, so that all client hosts in the Intranet of the gateway can access the Internet.

In "Connection Setup" page, there are some configuration windows: "Internet Connection List", "Internet Connection Configuration", "WAN Type Configuration" and related configuration windows for each WAN type. For the Internet setup of each WAN interface, you must specify its WAN type of physical interface first and then its related parameter configuration for that WAN type.

After clicking on the "Edit" button of a physical interface in "Internet Setup List" window, the "Internet Connection Configuration" window will appear to let you specify which kind of WAN type that you will use for that physical interface to make an Internet connection. Based on your chosen WAN type, you can configure necessary parameters in each corresponding configuration window.

#### Internet Connection List - Ethernet WAN



#### WAN Type for Ethernet Interface:

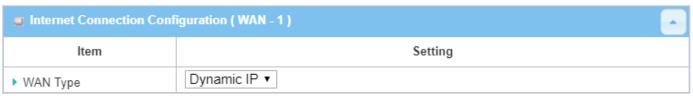
Ethernet is the most common WAN and uplink interface for M2M gateways. Usually it is connected with xDSL or cable modem for you to setup the WAN connection. There are various WAN types to connect with ISP.

- **Static IP:** Select this option if ISP provides a fixed IP to you when you subsribe the service. Usually is more expensive but very importat for cooperate requirement.
- **Dynamic IP:** The assigned IP address for the WAN by a DHCP server is different every time. It is cheaper and usually for consumer use.
- **PPP over Ethernet:** As known as PPPoE. This WAN type is widely used for ADSL connection. IP is usually different for every dial up.
- **PPTP:** This WAN type is popular in some countries, like Russia.
- **L2TP**: This WAN type is popular in some countries, like Israel.

## **Configure Ethernet WAN Setting**

When **Edit** button is applied, **Internet Connection Configuration** screen will appear. WAN-1 interface is used in this example.

#### **WAN Type = Dynamic IP**



When you select it, "Dynamic IP WAN Type Configuration" will appear. Items and setting is explained below

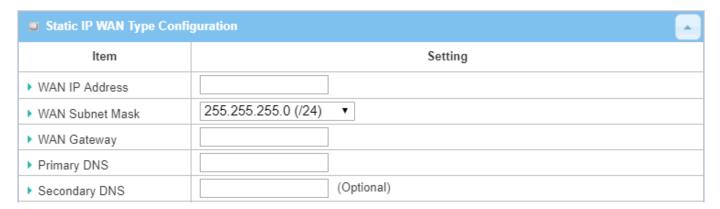


Dynamic IP WAN Type Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Host Name	An optional setting	Enter the host name provided by your Service Provider.	
ISP Registered MAC Address	An optional setting	Enter the MAC address that you have registered with your service provider. Or Click the <b>Clone</b> button to clone your PC's MAC to this field. Usually this is the PC's MAC address assigned to allow you to connect to Internet.	

#### **WAN Type= Static IP**



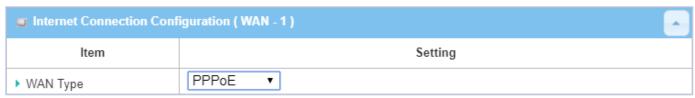
When you select it, "Static IP WAN Type Configuration" will appear. Items and setting is explained below



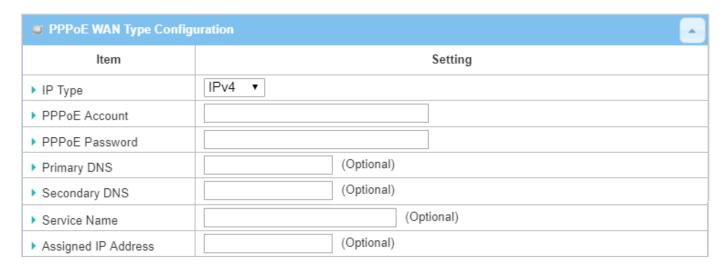
Static IP WAN Type Configuration			
Item Value setting Description			
WAN IP Address	A Must filled setting	Enter the WAN IP address given by your Service Provider	
WAN Subnet Mask	A Must filled setting	Enter the WAN subnet mask given by your Service Provider	
WAN Gateway	A Must filled setting	Enter the WAN gateway IP address given by your Service Provider	

Primary DNS	A Must filled setting	Enter the primary WAN DNS IP address given by your Service Provider
Secondary DNS	An optional setting	Enter the secondary WAN DNS IP address given by your Service
	An optional setting	Provider

## **WAN Type= PPPoE**

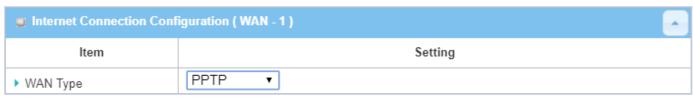


When you select it, "PPPoE WAN Type Configuration" will appear. Items and setting is explained below

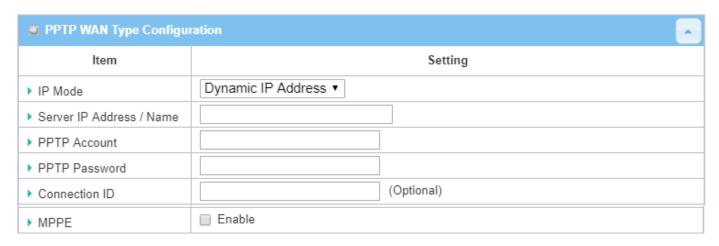


PPPoE WAN Type Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
PPPoE Account	A Must filled setting	Enter the PPPoE User Name provided by your Service Provider.
PPPoE Password	A Must filled setting	Enter the PPPoE password provided by your Service Provider.
Primary DNS	An optional setting	Enter the IP address of Primary DNS server.
Secondary DNS	An optional setting	Enter the IP address of Secondary DNS server.
Service Name	An optional setting	Enter the service name if your ISP requires it
Assigned IP Address	An optional setting	Enter the IP address assigned by your Service Provider.

## **WAN Type= PPTP**

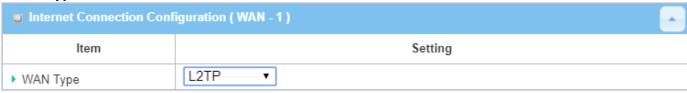


When you select it, "PPTP WAN Type Configuration" will appear. Items and setting is explained below

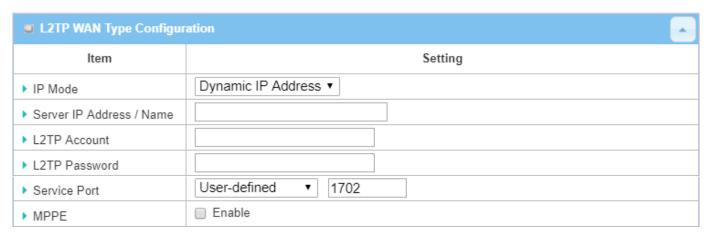


PPTP WAN Type Co	nfiguration	
Item	Value setting	Description
IP Mode	A Must filled setting	<ul> <li>Select either Static or Dynamic IP address for PPTP Internet connection.</li> <li>When Static IP Address is selected, you will need to enter the WAN IP Address, WAN Subnet Mask, and WAN Gateway.</li> <li>WAN IP Address (A Must filled setting): Enter the WAN IP address given by your Service Provider.</li> <li>WAN Subnet Mask (A Must filled setting): Enter the WAN subnet mask given by your Service Provider.</li> <li>WAN Gateway (A Must filled setting): Enter the WAN gateway IP address given by your Service Provider.</li> <li>When Dynamic IP is selected, there are no above settings required.</li> </ul>
Server IP Address/Name	A Must filled setting	Enter the PPTP server name or IP Address.
PPTP Account	A Must filled setting	Enter the PPTP username provided by your Service Provider.
PPTP Password	A Must filled setting	Enter the PPTP connection password provided by your Service Provider.
Connection ID	An optional setting	Enter a name to identify the PPTP connection.
МРРЕ	An optional setting	Select <b>Enable</b> to enable MPPE <b>(</b> Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption) security for PPTP connection.

## **WAN Type= L2TP**

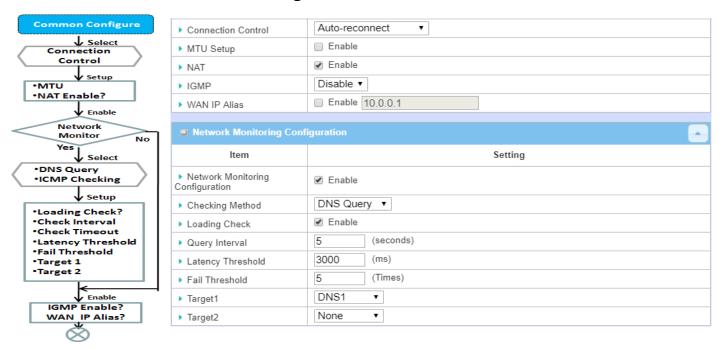


When you select it, "L2TP WAN Type Configuration" will appear. Items and setting is explained below



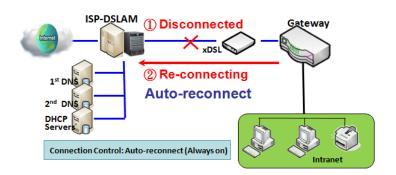
L2TP WAN Type Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
IP Mode	A Must filled setting	<ul> <li>Select either Static or Dynamic IP address for L2TP Internet connection.</li> <li>When Static IP Address is selected, you will need to enter the WAN IP Address, WAN Subnet Mask, and WAN Gateway.</li> <li>WAN IP Address (A Must filled setting): Enter the WAN IP address given by your Service Provider.</li> <li>WAN Subnet Mask (A Must filled setting): Enter the WAN subnet mask given by your Service Provider.</li> <li>WAN Gateway (A Must filled setting): Enter the WAN gateway IP address given by your Service Provider.</li> <li>When Dynamic IP is selected, there are no above settings required.</li> </ul>
Server IP Address/Name	A Must filled setting	Enter the L2TP server name or IP Address.
L2TP Account	A Must filled setting	Enter the L2TP username provided by your Service Provider.
L2TP Password	A Must filled setting	Enter the L2TP connection password provided by your Service Provider.
Service Port	A Must filled setting	Enter the service port that the Internet service.  There are three options can be selected:  Auto: Port will be automatically assigned.  1701 (For Cisco): Set service port to port 1701 to connect to CISCO server.  User-defined: enter a service port provided by your Service Provider.
МРРЕ	An optional setting	Select <b>Enable</b> to enable MPPE (Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption) security for PPTP connection.

#### **Ethernet Connection Common Configuration**

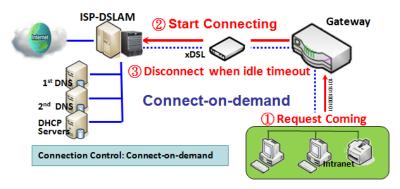


There are some important parameters to be setup no matter which Ethernet WAN type is selected. You should follow up the rule to configure.

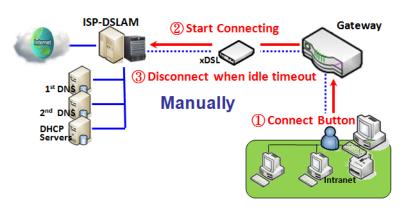
#### **Connection Control**.



**Auto-reconnect:** This gateway will establish Internet connection automatically once it has been booted up, and try to reconnect once the connection is down. It's recommended to choose this scheme if for mission critical applications to ensure full-time Internet connection.



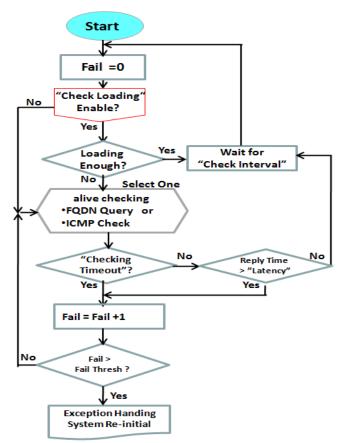
**Connect-on-demand:** This gateway won't start to establish Internet connection until local data is going to be sent to WAN side. After normal data transferring between LAN and WAN sides, this gateway will disconnect WAN connection if idle time reaches value of Maximum Idle Time.



Manually: This gateway won't start to establish WAN connection until you press "Connect" button on web UI. After normal data transferring between LAN and WAN sides, this gateway will disconnect WAN connection if idle time reaches value of Maximum Idle Time.

Please be noted, if the WAN interface serves as the primary one for another WAN interface in Failover role, the Connection Control parameter will not be available to you to configure as the system must set it to "Auto-reconnect (Always on)".

#### **Network Monitoring**

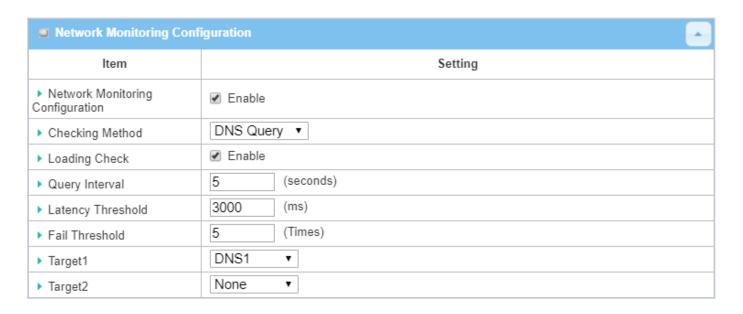


It is necessary to monitor connection status continuous. To do it, "ICMP Check" and "FQDN Query" are used to check. When there is trafiic of connection, checking packet will waste bandwidth. Response time of replied packets may also increase. To avoid "Network Monitoring" work abnormally, enabling "Checking Loading" option will stop connection check when there is traffic. It will wait for another "Check Interval" and then check loading again.

When you do "Network Monitoring", if reply time longer than "Latency" or even no response longer than "Checking Timeout", "Fail" count will be increased. If it is continuous and "Fail" count is more than "Fail Threshold", gateway will do exception handing process and re-initial this connection again . Otherwise, network monitoring process will be start again.

# Set up "Ethernet Common Configuration"

Ethernet WAN Cor	Ethernet WAN Common Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description	
Connection Control	A Must filled setting	<ul> <li>Auto-reconnect enables the router to always keep the Internet connection on.</li> <li>Connect-on-demand enables the router to automatically reestablish Internet connection as soon as user attempts to access the Internet. Internet connection will be disconnected when it has been inactive for a specified idle time.</li> <li>Connect Manually allows user to connect to Internet manually. Internet connection will be inactive after it has been inactive for specified idle time.</li> </ul>	
Maximum Idle Time	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>By default 600 seconds is filled-in</li> </ol>	Specify the maximum Idle time setting to disconnect the internet connection when the connection idle timed out. <u>Value Range</u> : 300 ~ 86400.  Note: This field is available only when Connect-on-demand or Connect Manually is selected as the connection control scheme.	
MTU Setup	1. An Optional setting 2. <b>Uncheck</b> by default	Check the Enable box to enable the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) limit, and specify the <b>MTU</b> for the 3G/4G connection. <b>MTU</b> refers to Maximum Transmission Unit. It specifies the largest packet size permitted for Internet transmission. <b>Value Range</b> : 1200 ~ 1500.	
MTU Setup	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Auto (value zero) is set by default</li> <li>Manual set range 1200~1500</li> </ol>	MTU refers to Maximum Transmission Unit. It specifies the largest packet size permitted for Internet transmission. When set to Auto (value '0'), the router selects the best MTU for best Internet connection performance.	
NAT	<ol> <li>An optional setting</li> <li>NAT is enabled by default</li> </ol>	Enable NAT to apply NAT on the WAN connection. Uncheck the box to disable NAT function.	
IGMP	A Must filled setting     Disable is set by default	Enable IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) would enable the router to listen to IGMP packets to discover which interfaces are connected to which device. The router uses the interface information generated by IGMP to reduce bandwidth consumption in a multi-access network environment to avoid flooding the entire network.	
WAN IP Alias	1. An optional setting 2. <b>Uncheck</b> by default	Enable <b>WAN IP Alias</b> then enter the IP address provided by your service provider. <b>WAN IP Alias</b> is used by the device router and is treated as a second set of WAN IP to provide dual WAN IP address to your LAN network.	



Network Monitorin		
Item	Value setting	Description
Network Monitoring Configuration	<ol> <li>An optional setting</li> <li>Box is checked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the network monitoring function.
Checking Method	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>DNS Query is set by default</li> </ol>	Choose either <b>DNS Query</b> or <b>ICMP Checking</b> to detect WAN link. With <b>DNS Query</b> , the system checks the connection by sending DNS Query packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2. With <b>ICMP Checking</b> , the system will check connection by sending ICMP request packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2.
Loading Check	<ol> <li>An optional setting</li> <li>Box is checked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the loading check function. Enable Loading Check allows the gateway to ignore unreturned DNS queries or ICMP requests when WAN bandwidth is fully occupied. This is to prevent false link-down status.
Query Interval	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li><b>5 seconds</b> is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Specify a time interval as the DNS <b>Query Interval</b> . <b>Query Interval</b> defines the transmitting interval between two DNS Query or ICMP checking packets.  With <b>DNS Query</b> , the system checks the connection by sending DNS Query packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2. <b>Value Range</b> : 2 ~ 14400.
Check Interval	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li><b>5 seconds</b> is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Specify a time interval as the ICMP Checking Interval.  Query Interval defines the transmitting interval between two DNS  Query or ICMP checking packets.  With ICMP Checking, the system will check connection by sending  ICMP request packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and  Target 2.  Value Range: 2 ~ 14400.
Latency Threshold	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>3000 ms is set by default</li> </ol>	Enter a number of detecting disconnection times to be the threshold before disconnection is acknowledged. <b>Latency Threshold</b> defines the tolerance threshold of responding time. <b>Value Range</b> : 2000 ~ 3000 seconds.
Fail Threshold	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>5 times is set by default</li> </ol>	Enter a number of detecting disconnection times to be the threshold before disconnection is acknowledged.  Fail Threshold specifies the detected disconnection before the router recognize the WAN link down status.  Value Range: 1 ~ 10 times.

Target 1	<ol> <li>An Optional filled setting</li> <li>DNS1 is selected by default</li> </ol>	Target1 specifies the first target of sending DNS query/ICMP request.  DNS1: set the primary DNS to be the target.  DNS2: set the secondary DNS to be the target.  Gateway: set the Current gateway to be the target.  Other Host: enter an IP address to be the target.
Target 2	<ol> <li>An Optional filled setting</li> <li>None is selected by default</li> </ol>	Target1 specifies the second target of sending DNS query/ICMP request.  None: no second target is required.  DNS1: set the primary DNS to be the target.  DNS2: set the secondary DNS to be the target.  Gateway: set the Current gateway to be the target.  Other Host: enter an IP address to be the target.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings.

#### Internet Connection – 3G/4G WAN

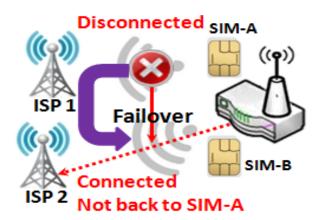


#### Preferred SIM Card - Dual SIM Fail Over

For 3G/4G embedded device, one embedded cellular module can create only one WAN interface. This device has featured by using dual SIM cards for one module with special fail-over mechanism. It is called Dual SIM Failover. This feature is useful for ISP switch over when location is changed. Within "Dual SIM Failover", there are various usage scenarios, including "SIM-A First", "SIM-B First" with "Failback" enabled or not, and "SIM-A Only and "SIM-B Only".

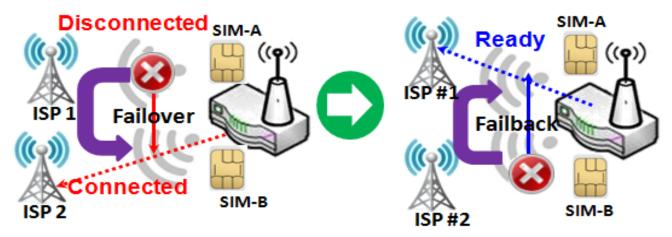
**SIM-A/SIM-B only**: When "SIM-A Only" or "SIM-B Only" is used, the specified SIM slot card is the only one to be used for negotiation parameters between gateway device and cellular ISP.

#### SIM-A / SIM-B first without enable Failback



By default, "SIM-A First" scenario is used to connect to cellular ISP for data transfer. In the case of "SIM-A First" or "SIM-B First" scenario, the gateway will try to connect to the Internet by using SIM-A or SIM-B card first. And when the connection is broken, the gateway will switch to use the other SIM card for an alternate automatically and will not switch back to use original SIM card except current SIM connection is also broken. That is, SIM-A and SIM-B are used iteratively, but either one will keep being used for data transfer when current connection is still alive.

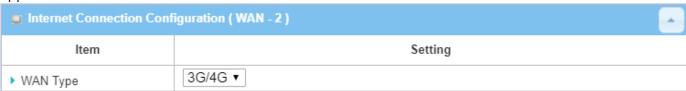
#### SIM-A / SIM-B first with Failback enable



With Failback option enabled, "SIM-A First" scenario is used to connect when the connection is broken, gateway system will switch to use SIM-B. And when SIM-A connection is recovered, it will switch back to use original SIM-A card

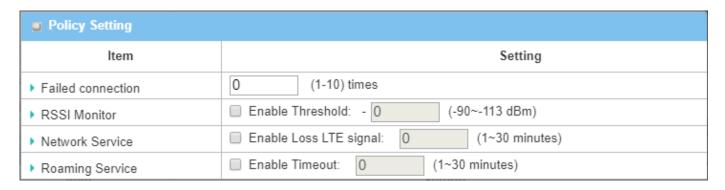
### Configure 3G/4G WAN Setting

When **Edit** button is applied, **Internet Connection Configuration**, and **3G/4G WAN Configuration** screens will appear.



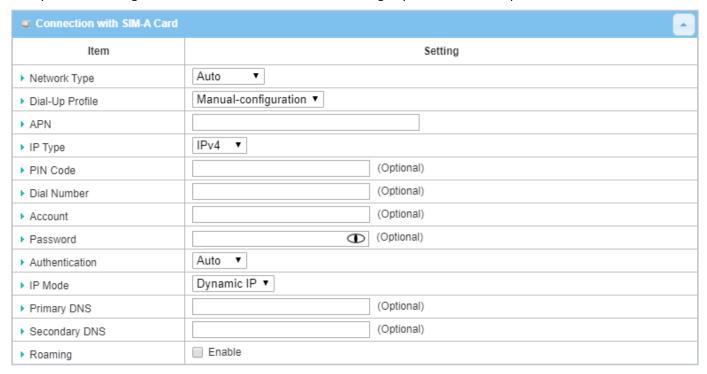


3G/4G Connection	Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
WAN Type	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>3G/4G is set by default.</li> </ol>	From the dropdown box, select Internet connection method for 3G/4G WAN Connection. Only <b>3G/4G</b> is available.
Preferred SIM Card	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default SIM-A</li> <li>First is selected</li> <li>Failback is</li> <li>unchecked by default</li> </ol>	Choose which SIM card you want to use for the connection.  When SIM-A First or SIM-B First is selected, it means the connection is built first by using SIM A/SIM B. And if the connection is failed, it will change to the other SIM card and try to dial again, until the connection is up.  When SIM-A only or SIM-B only is selected, it will try to dial up only using the SIM card you selected.  When Failback is checked, it means if the connection is dialed-up not using the main SIM you selected, it will failback to the main SIM and try to establish the connection periodically.  Note_1: For the product with single SIM design, only SIM-A Only option is available.  Note_2: Failback is available only when SIM-A First or SIM-B First is selected.
Auto Flight Mode	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the function.  By default, if you disabled the <b>Auto Flight Mode</b> , the cellular module will always occupy a physical channel with cellular tower. It can get data connection instantly, and receive managing SMS all the time on required.  If you enabled the <b>Auto Flight Mode</b> , the gateway will pop up a message "Flight mode will cause cellular function to be malfunctioned when the data session is offline.", and it will make the cellular module into flight mode and disconnected with cellular tower phycially. In, addition, whenever the cellular module is going to be used for data connection to backup the failed primary connection, the cellular module will be active to connect with cellular tower and get the data connection for use, It takes few more seconds. <b>Note</b> : Keep it unchecked unless your cellular ISP asked the connected gateway to enable the Auto Flight Mode.
SIM Switch Policy	NA	Click the <b>Policy Setting</b> button to define the SIM Switch policy or browse the current policy settings.



#### Configure SIM-A / SIM-B Card

Here you can set configurations for the cellular connection according to your situation or requirement.



Note\_1: Configurations of SIM-B Card follows the same rule of Configurations of SIM-A Card, here we list SIM-A as the example.

Note\_2: Both Connection with SIM-A Card and Connection with SIM-B Card will pop up only when the SIM-A First or SIM-B First is selected, otherwise it only pops out one of them.

Connection with S	IM-A/-B Card	
Item	Value setting	Description
Network Type	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default <b>Auto</b> is selected</li> </ol>	Select <b>Auto</b> to register a network automatically, regardless of the network type.  Select <b>2G Only</b> to register the 2G network only.  Select <b>2G Prefer</b> to register the 2G network first if it is available.  Select <b>3G only</b> to register the 3G network only.  Select <b>3G Prefer</b> to register the 3G network first if it is available.  Select <b>LTE only</b> to register the LTE network only. <b>Note</b> : Options may be different due to the specification of the module.
Dial-Up Profile	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default Manual-</li> </ol>	Specify the type of dial-up profile for your 3G/4G network. It can be Manual-configuration, APN Profile List, or Auto-detection.

	configuration is	
	selected	Select Manual-configuration to set APN (Access Point Name), Dial Number, Account, and Password to what your carrier provides.  Select APN Profile List to set more than one profile to dial up in turn, until the connection is established. It will pop up a new filed, please go to Basic Network > WAN & Uplink > Internet Setup > SIM-A APN Profile List for details.
		Select <b>Auto-detection</b> to automatically bring out all configurations needed while dialing-up, by comparing the IMSI of the SIM card to the record listed in the manufacturer's database.
		Note_1: You are highly recommended to select the Manual or APN Profile List to specify the network for your subscription. Your ISP always provides such network settings for the subscribers.  Note_2: If you select Auto-detection, it is likely to connect to improper network, or failed to find a valid APN for your ISP.
APN	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	Enter the <b>APN</b> you want to use to establish the connection.  This is a must-filled setting if you selected <b>Manual-configuration</b> as dial-up profile scheme.
ІР Туре	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default IPv4 is selected</li> </ol>	Specify the IP type of the network serveice provided by your 3G/4G network. It can be <b>IPv4</b> , <b>IPv6</b> , or <b>IPv4/6</b> .
PIN code	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>String format : interger</li> </ol>	Enter the PIN (Personal Identification Number) code if it needs to unlock your SIM card.
Dial Number, Account, Password	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	Enter the optional <b>Dial Number</b> , <b>Account</b> , and <b>Password</b> settings if your ISP provided such settings to you.  Note: These settings are only displayed when Manual-configuration is selected.
Authentication	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default <b>Auto</b> is selected</li> </ol>	Select PAP (Password Authentication Protocol) and use such protocol to be authenticated with the carrier's server.  Select CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) and use such protocol to be authenticated with the carrier's server.  When Auto is selected, it means it will authenticate with the server either PAP or CHAP.
IP Mode	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default <b>Dynamic</b></li> <li>IP is selected</li> </ol>	When <b>Dynamic IP</b> is selected, it means it will get all IP configurations from the carrier's server and set to the device directly. If you have specific application provided by the carrier, and want to set IP configurations on your own, you can switch to <b>Static IP</b> mode and fill in all parameters that required, such as IP address, subnet mask and gateway.
	1 An Ontional action	<b>Note</b> : <b>IP Subnet Mask</b> is a must filled setting, and make sure you have the right configuration. Otherwise, the connection may get issues.
Primary DNS	1. An Optional setting 2. String format: IP address (IPv4 type)	Enter the IP address to change the primary DNS (Domain Name Server) setting. If it is not filled-in, the server address is given by the carrier while dialing-up.
Secondary DNS	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>String format: IP address (IPv4 type)</li> </ol>	Enter the IP address to change the secondary DNS (Domain Name Server) setting. If it is not filled-in, the server address is given by the carrier while dialing-up.
Roaming	The box is unchecked by default	Check the box to establish the connection even the registration status is roaming, not in home network.
		<b>Note</b> : It may cost additional charges if the connection is under roaming.

### Create/Edit SIM-A / SIM-B APN Profile List

You can add a new APN profile for the connection, or modify the content of the APN profile you added. It is available only when you select **Dial-Up Profile** as **APN Profile List**.



List all the APN profile you created, easily for you to check and modify. It is available only when you select **Dial-Up Profile** as **APN Profile List**.

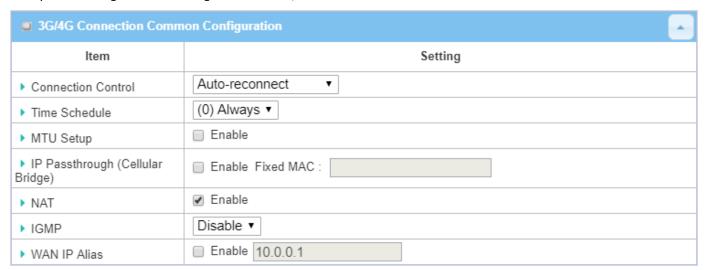
When Add button is applied, an APN Profile Configuration screen will appear.

SIM-A APN Profile Configuration		
ltem	Setting	
▶ Profile Name	Profile-1	
▶ APN		
▶ IP Type	IPv4 ▼	
▶ Account	(Optional)	
▶ Password	(Optional)	
▶ Authentication	Auto ▼	
▶ Priority		
▶ Profile	□ Enable	

SIM-A/-B APN Pr	ofile Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Profile Name	<ol> <li>By default <b>Profile-x</b> is listed</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	Enter the profile name you want to describe for this profile.
APN	String format : any text	Enter the APN you want to use to establish the connection.
ІР Туре	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default IPv4 is selected</li> </ol>	Specify the IP type of the network serveice provided by your 3G/4G network. It can be <b>IPv4</b> , <b>IPv6</b> , or <b>IPv4/6</b> .
Account	String format : any text	Enter the <b>Account</b> you want to use for the authentication. <u>Value Range</u> : $0 \sim 53$ characters.
Password	String format : any text	Enter the <b>Password</b> you want to use for the authentication.
Authentication	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default <b>Auto</b> is selected</li> </ol>	Select the Authentication method for the 3G/4G connection. It can be <b>Auto</b> , <b>PAP</b> , <b>CHAP</b> , or <b>None</b> .
Priority	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>String format : integer</li> </ol>	Enter the value for the dialing-up order. The valid value is from 1 to 16. It will start to dial up with the profile that assigned with the smallest number.  Value Range: 1 ~ 16.
Profile	The box is checked by default	Check the box to enable this profile. Uncheck the box to disable this profile in dialing-up action.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration.
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>X</b> button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.

## Setup 3G/4G Connection Common Configuration

Here you can change common configurations for 3G/4G WAN.



3G/4G Connection	Common Configuration	า
Item	Value setting	Description
Connection Control	By default <b>Auto-</b> reconnect is selected	When Auto-reconnect is selected, it means it will try to keep the Internet connection on all the time whenever the physical link is connected.  When Connect-on-demand is selected, it means the Internet connection will be established only when detecting data traffic.  When Connect Manually is selected, it means you need to click the Connect button to dial up the connection manually. Please go to Status > Basic Network > WAN & Uplink tab for details.  Note: If the WAN interface serves as the primary one for another WAN interface in Failover role( and vice versa), the Connection Control parameter will not be available on both WANs as the system must set it to "Auto-reconnect"
Maximum Idle Time	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>By default 600</li> <li>seconds is filled-in</li> </ol>	Specify the maximum Idle time setting to disconnect the internet connection when the connection idle timed out. <u>Value Range</u> : 300 ~ 86400.  Note: This field is available only when Connect-on-demand or Connect Manually is selected as the connection control scheme.
Time Schedule	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default (0) Always is selected</li> </ol>	When <b>(0)</b> Always is selected, it means this WAN is under operation all the time. Once you have set other schedule rules, there will be other options to select. Please go to <b>Object Definition &gt; Scheduling</b> for details.
MTU Setup	An Optional setting     Uncheck by default	Check the Enable box to enable the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) limit, and specify the <b>MTU</b> for the 3G/4G connection. <b>MTU</b> refers to Maximum Transmission Unit. It specifies the largest packet size permitted for Internet transmission. <u>Value Range</u> : 1200 ~ 1500.
IP Pass-through (Cellular Bridge)	<ol> <li>The box is unchecked by default</li> <li>String format for Fixed MAC:</li> </ol>	When <b>Enable</b> box is checked, it means the device will directly assign the WAN IP to the first connected local LAN client.  However, when an optional <b>Fixed MAC</b> is filled-in a non-zero value, it means only the client with this MAC address can get the WAN IP

	MAC address, e.g. 00:50:18:aa:bb:cc	address.
		<b>Note</b> : When the <b>IP Pass-through</b> is on, <b>NAT</b> and <b>WAN IP Alias</b> will be unavailable until the function is disabled again.
NAT	Check by default	Uncheck the box to disable <b>NAT</b> (Network Address Translation) function.
IGMP	By default <b>Disable</b> is selected	Select <b>Auto</b> to enable <b>IGMP</b> function. Check the <b>Enable</b> box to enable <b>IGMP Proxy</b> .
WAN IP Alias	<ol> <li>Unchecked by default</li> <li>String format: IP address (IPv4 type)</li> </ol>	Check the box to enable <b>WAN IP Alias</b> , and fill in the IP address you want to assign.

Network Monitoring Co	onfiguration
ltem	Setting
Network Monitoring Configuration	✓ Enable
▶ Checking Method	DNS Query ▼
▶ Loading Check	✓ Enable
▶ Query Interval	5 (seconds)
▶ Latency Threshold	3000 (ms)
▶ Fail Threshold	5 (Times)
▶ Target1	DNS1 ▼
▶ Target2	None ▼

Network Monitorin	ng Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Network Monitoring Configuration	<ol> <li>An optional setting</li> <li>Box is checked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the network monitoring function.
Checking Method	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>DNS Query is set by default</li> </ol>	Choose either <b>DNS Query</b> or <b>ICMP Checking</b> to detect WAN link. With <b>DNS Query</b> , the system checks the connection by sending DNS Query packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2. With <b>ICMP Checking</b> , the system will check connection by sending ICMP request packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2.
Loading Check	<ol> <li>An optional setting</li> <li>Box is checked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the loading check function.  Enable Loading Check allows the gateway to ignore unreturned DNS queries or ICMP requests when WAN bandwidth is fully occupied. This is to prevent false link-down status.
Query Interval	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li><b>5 seconds</b> is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Specify a time interval as the DNS <b>Query Interval</b> . <b>Query Interval</b> defines the transmitting interval between two DNS Query or ICMP checking packets.  With <b>DNS Query</b> , the system checks the connection by sending DNS Query packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2. <b>Value Range</b> : 2 ~ 14400.
Check Interval	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li><b>5 seconds</b> is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Specify a time interval as the ICMP <b>Checking Interval</b> . <b>Query Interval</b> defines the transmitting interval between two DNS  Query or ICMP checking packets.

		With ICMP Checking, the system will check connection by sending ICMP request packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2.  Value Range: 2 ~ 14400.
Latency Threshold	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>3000 ms is set by default</li> </ol>	Enter a number of detecting disconnection times to be the threshold before disconnection is acknowledged. <b>Latency Threshold</b> defines the tolerance threshold of responding time. <b>Value Range</b> : 2000 ~ 3000 seconds.
Fail Threshold	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>5 times is set by default</li> </ol>	Enter a number of detecting disconnection times to be the threshold before disconnection is acknowledged.  Fail Threshold specifies the detected disconnection before the router recognize the WAN link down status.  Value Range: 1 ~ 10 times.
Target 1	<ol> <li>An Optional filled setting</li> <li>DNS1 is selected by default</li> </ol>	Target1 specifies the first target of sending DNS query/ICMP request.  DNS1: set the primary DNS to be the target.  DNS2: set the secondary DNS to be the target.  Gateway: set the Current gateway to be the target.  Other Host: enter an IP address to be the target.
Target 2	<ol> <li>An Optional filled setting</li> <li>None is selected by default</li> </ol>	Target1 specifies the second target of sending DNS query/ICMP request.  None: no second target is required.  DNS1: set the primary DNS to be the target.  DNS2: set the secondary DNS to be the target.  Gateway: set the Current gateway to be the target.  Other Host: enter an IP address to be the target.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings.

### Internet Connection – WFi Uplink WAN

If the device connects to Internet through WiFi Uplink, this section will help you to complete WiFi Uplink connection setup.

Go to Basic Network > WAN & Uplink > Internet Setup tab.

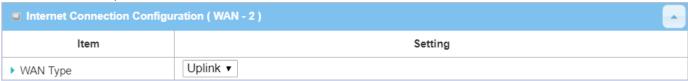
WiFi Uplink interface: The Uplink network is a wireless network, and the gateway can connect to the Uplink network through WiFi connection.

If you have the access permission to a certain wireless network, you can setup a WiFi Uplink connection by using the gateway device. This gateway can support 802.11ac/n/g/b data connection, and it can connect to a wireless network (access point) under the regular infrastrature mode.



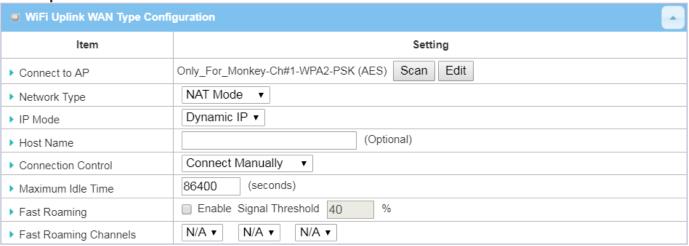
#### **Configure WiFi Uplink Setting**

When **Edit** button is applied, **Internet Connection Configuration** screen will appear. WAN-2 interface is used in this example.



Internet Connection	Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
WAN Type	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>Uplink is selected by default.</li> </ol>	From the dropdown box, select Internet connection method for WiFi Uplink Connection. Only <b>Uplink</b> is available.

### WiFi Uplink



WiFi Uplink WAN Typ	pe Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Connect to AP	N/A	Display the information of AP for connecting. You can Click the <b>Scan</b> button and select a AP for the uplink network.
Network Type	1. A Must filled setting  2. NAT Mode is selected by default.	Select the expected network type for the WiFi Uplink connection. It can be NAT Mode, Bridge Mode, or NAT Disable.  When NAT Mode is selected, the NAT function is activated on the Wireless Uplink connection;  When Bridge Mode is selected, the bridge function is activated on the Wireless Uplink connection; The supporting of bridge mode depends on the product specification, if the purchased device doesn't support the bridge mode, it will be greyed out from selection.  When NAT Disable is selected, the NAT function is deactivated on the Wireless Uplink connection, and it can function as a router with manually configured routing setting.
IP Mode	1. A Must filled setting  2. Dynamic IP is selected by default.	Specify the IP mode for the wireless uplink Interface. It can be <b>Dynamic IP</b> or <b>Static IP</b> .  When <b>Dynamic IP</b> is selected, the device will request a IP from the Uplink Network as the IP for the uplink interface;  When <b>Static IP</b> is selected, you have to manually configure the IP address settings for the uplink interface. The settings include IP address, subnet mask, gateway, and primary/secondary DNS.
Connection Control	A Must filled setting	<ul> <li>Auto-reconnect (Always on) enables the router to always keep the Internet connection on.</li> <li>Connect-on-demand enables the router to automatically reestablish Internet connection as soon as user attempts to access the Internet. Internet connection will be disconnected when it has been inactive for a specified idle time.</li> <li>Connect Manually allows user to connect to Internet manually. Internet connection will be inactive after it has been inactive for specified idle time.</li> </ul>
Maximum Idle Time	An Optional setting     By default 600 seconds is filled-in	Specify the maximum Idle time setting to disconnect the internet connection when the connection idle timed out. <u>Value Range</u> : 300 ~ 86400.  Note: This field is available only when Connect-on-demand or Connect
	Seconds is fined in	Manually is selected as the connection control scheme.

	2. Unchecked is selected by default.	In addition, you can also specify a threshold value for changing from one AP to another near-by AP. The default threshold value is 40%. <u>Value Range</u> : 30 $\sim$ 60%.
Fast Roaming Channels	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>N/A is selected by default.</li> </ol>	You can specify up to three channels for WiFi Uplink fast roaming function. If you don't specify any channel, the WiFi uplink will just operate on original connection channel.

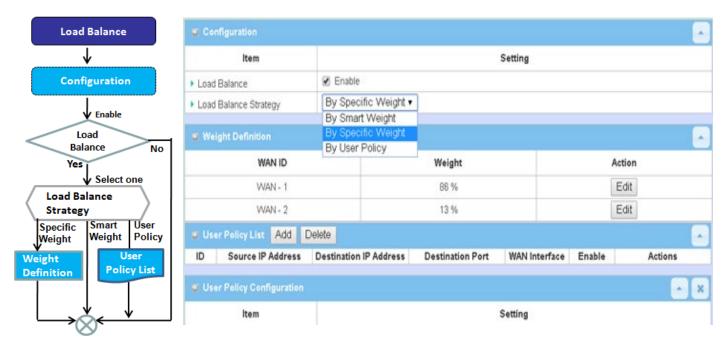
#### **Network Minitoring**



Network Monitorin	g Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Network Monitoring Configuration	<ol> <li>An optional setting</li> <li>Box is checked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the network monitoring function.
Checking Method	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>DNS Query is set by default</li> </ol>	Choose either <b>DNS Query</b> or <b>ICMP Checking</b> to detect WAN link. With <b>DNS Query</b> , the system checks the connection by sending DNS Query packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2. With <b>ICMP Checking</b> , the system will check connection by sending ICMP request packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2.
Loading Check	An optional setting     Box is checked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the loading check function.  Enable Loading Check allows the gateway to ignore unreturned DNS queries or ICMP requests when WAN bandwidth is fully occupied. This is to prevent false link-down status.
Query Interval	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li><b>5 seconds</b> is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Specify a time interval as the DNS <b>Query Interval</b> . <b>Query Interval</b> defines the transmitting interval between two DNS  Query or ICMP checking packets.  With <b>DNS Query,</b> the system checks the connection by sending DNS  Query packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2. <b>Value Range:</b> 2 ~ 14400.
Check Interval	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li><b>5 seconds</b> is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Specify a time interval as the ICMP Checking Interval.  Query Interval defines the transmitting interval between two DNS  Query or ICMP checking packets.  With ICMP Checking, the system will check connection by sending  ICMP request packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and  Target 2.  Value Range: 2 ~ 14400.

Latency Threshold	1. An Optional setting 2. <b>3000 ms</b> is set by default	Enter a number of detecting disconnection times to be the threshold before disconnection is acknowledged. <b>Latency Threshold</b> defines the tolerance threshold of responding time. <b>Value Range</b> : 2000 ~ 3000 seconds.
Fail Threshold	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>5 times is set by default</li> </ol>	Enter a number of detecting disconnection times to be the threshold before disconnection is acknowledged.  Fail Threshold specifies the detected disconnection before the router recognize the WAN link down status.  Value Range: 1 ~ 10 times.
Target 1	<ol> <li>An Optional filled setting</li> <li>DNS1 is selected by default</li> </ol>	Target1 specifies the first target of sending DNS query/ICMP request.  DNS1: set the primary DNS to be the target.  DNS2: set the secondary DNS to be the target.  Gateway: set the Current gateway to be the target.  Other Host: enter an IP address to be the target.
Target 2	<ol> <li>An Optional filled setting</li> <li>None is selected by default</li> </ol>	Target1 specifies the second target of sending DNS query/ICMP request.  None: no second target is required.  DNS1: set the primary DNS to be the target.  DNS2: set the secondary DNS to be the target.  Gateway: set the Current gateway to be the target.  Other Host: enter an IP address to be the target.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings.

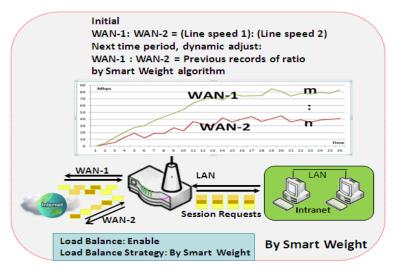
#### 2.1.3 Load Balance



When there are multiple WAN interfaces, and when the bandwidth of one WAN connection is not enough for the traffic loads from the Intranet to the Internet, the WAN load balance function can be considered to enlarge the total WAN bandwidth.

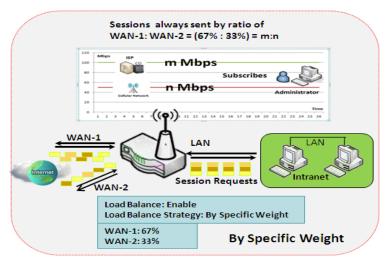
### **Load Balance Strategy**

There are three optional strategies for load balance: "By Smart Weight", "By Specific Weight", and "By User Policy". Administrator can select strategy according to application requirement and environment status. The strategies are explained as below.



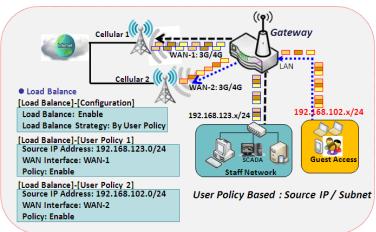
#### By Smart Weight

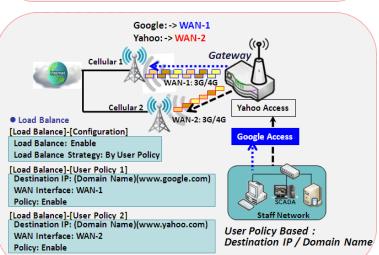
If based on "By Smart Weight" strategy, gateway will take the line speed settings of all WAN interfaces specified in "Physical Interface" configuration page as default ratio for data transfer. Based on the ratio of packet bytes via these WAN interfaces in past period (maybe 5 minutes), system decides how many sessions will be transferred via each WAN interface for next period. Administrator may take it as a fast approach to maximize the bandwidth utilization of multiple WAN interfaces in gateway



#### By Specific Weight

When you select "By Specific Weight", you need to set up ratio of WAN-1/WAN-2 to decide sessions sent ratio. Total ratio should be 100%. Ratio is usually defined based on practical WAN speed of environment. Gateway's traffic control process will operate routing adequately based on the dedicated weights ratio on all WAN interfaces.





smart weight algorithm.

#### By User Policy

If "By User Policy" load balance strategy is selected, it can allow you to mapping Source IP, Destination IP, or Destination Port to assigned WAN interfece. This IP address is not only a single IP but also a subnet or IP range. Destination port can be a single port or port range. You can select one target for one mapping to setup IP address and leave others just left as "any"/ "All". Besides this, you can also set protocol as TCP, UDP or both.

Diagrams shown on left side are examples user policy. The first diagram illustrates example for mapping various source IP subnets to different WAN interface. All packets from different subnet will be routed to the assigned WAN interfece. Administrator can manage and balance the loading among available WAN interfaces accordingly.

The second diagram illustrates another example for routing packets with designated destination IP or domain name to a certain WAN interface.

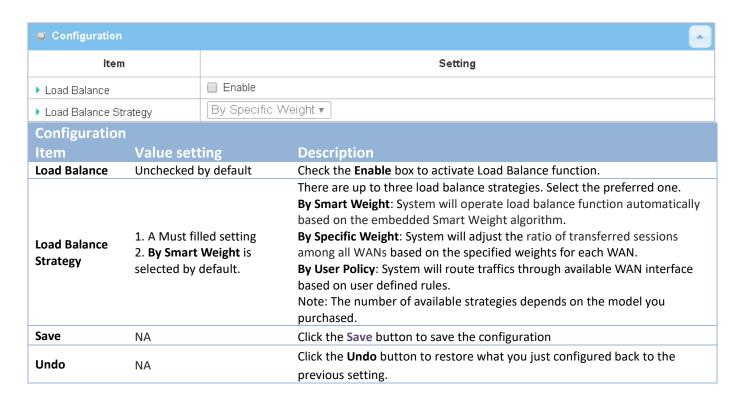
If packets no belong to user policy rule, the gateway just routes those packets based on

#### **Load Balance Setting**

#### Go to Basic Network > WAN & Uplink > Load Balance Tab.

The **Load Balance** function is used to manage balance bandwidth usage among multiple WAN connections. When you choose "By Smart Weight" strategy, system will operate load balance function automatically based on the embedded Smart Weight algorithm. However, when you choose "By Specific Weight" strategy, the further "Weight Definition" configuration window will let you define the ratio of transferred sessions between all WAN interfaces for data transfer. At last, when you choose "By User Policy" strategy, the further "User Policy List" shows all defined user policy entries, and the "User Policy Configuration" window will let you create and define one user policy for routing dedicated packet flow via one WAN interface.

#### **Enable/Select Load Balance Strategy**



When **By Specific Weight** is selected, user needs to adjust the percentage of WAN loading. System will give a value according to the bandwidth ratio of each WAN at first time and keep the value after clicking **Save** button.

Weight Def	Weight Definition				
	WAN ID	Weight	Action		
	WAN - 1	86 %	Edit		
	WAN - 2	13 %	Edit		
Weight Def	Weight Definition				
Item	Value setting	Description			
WAN ID	NA	The Identifier for each available W	AN interface		
Weight	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Enter the weight ratio for each WA	N interface.		

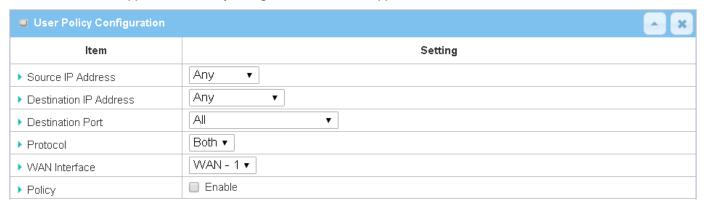
	2. Set with bandwidth ratio of each WAN by default.	Initially, the bandwidth ratio of each WAN is set by default. $\underline{\text{Value Range}}$ : 1 $^{\sim}$ 99.
		Note: The sum of all weights can't be greater than 100%.
Save	NA	Click the Save button to save the configuration
Undo	NA	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore what you just configured back to the
		previous setting.

When **By User Policy** is selected, a **User Policy List** screen will appear. With properly configured your policy rules, system will route traffics through available WAN interface based on user defined rules

#### **Create User Policy**



When Add button is applied, User Policy Configuration screen will appear.



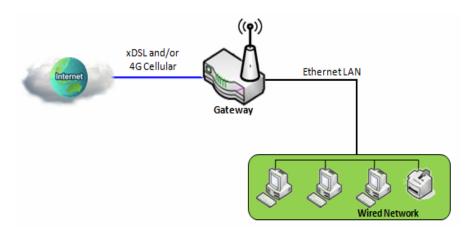
User Policy Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Source IP Address	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Any is selected by default.</li> </ol>	There are four options can be selected:  Any: No specific Source IP is provided. The traffic may come from any source  Subnet: Specify the Subnet for the traffics come from the subnet. Input format is: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/xx e.g. 192.168.123.0/24.  IP Range: Specify the IP Range for the traffics come from the IPs  Single IP: Specify a unique IP Address for the traffics come from the IP. Input format is: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx e.g. 192.168.123.101.	
Destination IP Address	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Any is selected by default.</li> </ol>	There are five options can be selected:  Any: No specific destination IP is provided. The traffic may come to any destination.  Subnet: Specify the Subnet for the traffics come to the subnet. Input format is: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx/xx e.g. 192.168.123.0/24.  IP Range: Specify the IP Range for the traffics come to the IPs  Single IP: Specify a unique IP Address for the traffics come to the IP. Input format is: xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx e.g. 192.168.123.101.  Domain Name: Specify the domain name for the traffics come to the domain	
Destination	1. A Must filled setting	There are four options can be selected :	

Port	2. <b>All</b> is selected by default.	All: No specific destination port is provided.  Port Range: Specify the Destination Port Range for the traffics  Single Port: Specify a unique destination Port for the traffics  Well-known Applications: Select the service port of well-known application
Protocol	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Both is selected by default.</li> </ol>	defined in dropdown list.  There are three options can be selected. They are <b>Both</b> , <b>TCP</b> , and <b>UDP</b> .
WAN Interface	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>WAN-1 is selected by default.</li> </ol>	User can select the interface that traffic should go.  Note that the WAN interface dropdown list will only show the available WAN interfaces.
Policy	Unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> checkbox to activate the policy rule.
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration
Undo	NA	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.

## **2.2 LAN & VLAN**

This section provides the configuration of LAN and VLAN. VLAN is an optional feature, and it depends on the product specification of the purchased gateway.

## 2.2.1 Ethernet LAN



The Local Area Network (LAN) can be used to share data or files among computers attached to a network. Following diagram illustrates the network that wired and interconnects computers.

Please follow the following instructions to do IPv4 Ethernet LAN

#### Setup.

□ Configuration	
ltem	Setting
▶ IP Mode	Static IP
▶ LAN IP Address	192.168.123.254
▶ Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0 (/24)

Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
IP Mode	N/A	It shows the LAN IP mode for the gateway according the related configuration.  Static IP: If there is at least one WAN interface activated, the LAN IP mode is fixed in Static IP mode.  Dynamic IP: If all the available WAN inferfaces are disabled, the LAN IP mode can be Dynamic IP mode.
LAN IP Address	1. A Must filled setting 2. 192.168.123.254 is set by default	Enter the local IP address of this device.  The network device(s) on your network must use the LAN IP address of this device as their Default Gateway. You can change it if necessary.  Note: It's also the IP address of web UI. If you change it, you need to type new IP address in the browser to see web UI.
Subnet Mask	1. A Must filled setting 2. <b>255.255.255.0 (/24)</b> is set by default	Select the subnet mask for this gateway from the dropdown list.  Subnet mask defines how many clients are allowed in one network or subnet. The default subnet mask is 255.255.255.0 (/24), and it means maximum 254 IP addresses are allowed in this subnet. However, one of them is occupied by LAN IP address of this gateway, so there are maximum 253 clients allowed in LAN network.

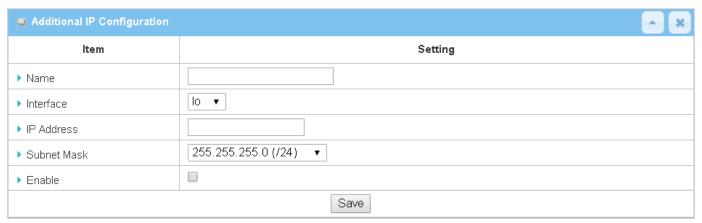
		<i>Value Range</i> : 255.0.0.0 (/8) ~ 255.255.255.252 (/30).
Save	N/A	Click the Save button to save the configuration
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore what you just configured back to the
	IN/A	previous setting.

### **Create / Edit Additional IP**

This gateway provides the LAN IP alias function for some special management consideration. You can add additional LAN IP for this gateway, and access to this gateway with the additional IP.



When Add button is applied, Additional IP Configuration screen will appear.



Configuration	n	
	Value setting	Description
Item	value setting	•
Name	.1 An Optional Setting	Enter the name for the alias IP address.
Interface	1. A Must filled setting	Specify the Interface type It can be lear by
interrace	2. <b>Io</b> is set by default	Specify the Interface type. It can be <b>lo</b> or <b>br0</b> .
IP Address	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>192.168.123.254 is set</li> <li>by default</li> </ol>	Enter the addition IP address for this device.
Subnet Mask	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>2. 255.255.255.0 (/24) is set by default</li> </ol>	Select the subnet mask for this gateway from the dropdown list.  Subnet mask defines how many clients are allowed in one network or subnet. The default subnet mask is 255.255.255.0 (/24), and it means maximum 254 IP addresses are allowed in this subnet. However, one of them is occupied by LAN IP address of this gateway, so there are maximum 253 clients allowed in LAN network.  Value Range: 255.0.0.0 (/8) ~ 255.255.255.255 (/32).
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration

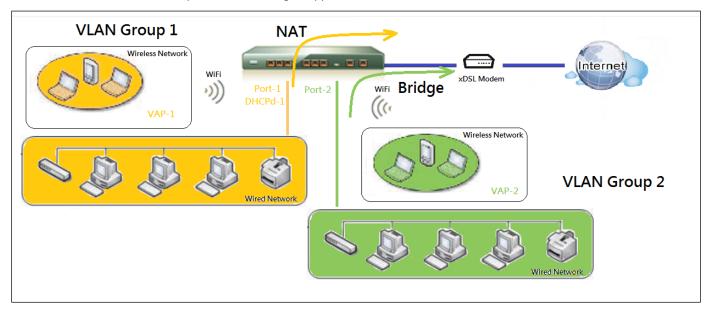
#### 2.2.2 VLAN

VLAN (Virtual LAN) is a logical network under a certain switch or router device to group client hosts with a specific VLAN ID. This gateway supports both Port-based VLAN and Tag-based VLAN. These functions allow you to divide local network into different "virtual LANs". It is common requirement for some application scenario. For example, there are various departments within SMB. All client hosts in the same department should own common access privilege and QoS property. You can assign departments either by port-based VLAN or tag-based VLAN as a group, and then configure it by your plan. In some cases, ISP may need router to support "VLAN tag" for certain kinds of services (e.g. IPTV). You can group all devices required this service as one tag-based VLAN.

If the gateway has only one physical Ethernet LAN port, only very limited configuration is available if you enable the Port-based VI AN

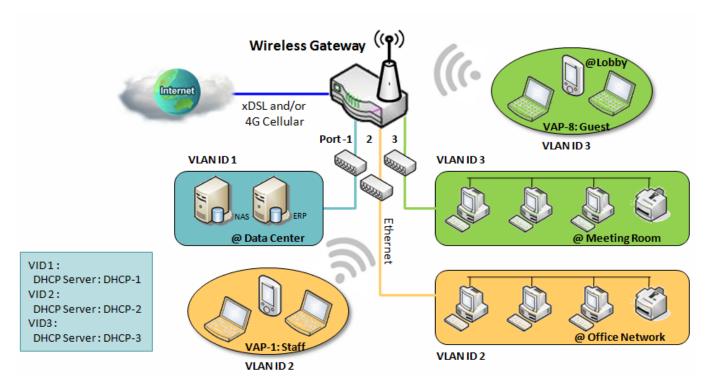
#### Port-based VLAN

Port-based VLAN function can group Ethernet ports, Port-1 ~ Port-4, and WiFi Virtual Access Points, VAP-1 ~ VAP-8, together for differentiated services like Internet surfing, multimedia enjoyment, VoIP talking, and so on. Two operation modes, NAT and Bridge, can be applied to each VLAN group. One DHCP server can be allocated for a NAT VLAN group to let group host member get its IP address. Thus, each host can surf Internet via the NAT mechanism of business access gateway. In bridge mode, Intranet packet flow is delivered out WAN trunk port with VLAN tag to upper link for different services.



A port-based VLAN is a group of ports on an Ethernet or Virtual APs of Wired or Wireless Gateway that form a logical LAN segment. Following is an example.

For example, in a company, administrator schemes out 3 network segments, Lobby/Meeting Room, Office, and Data Center. In a Wireless Gateway, administrator can configure Lobby/Meeting Room segment with VLAN ID 3. The VLAN group includes Port-3 and VAP-8 (SSID: Guest) with NAT mode and DHCP-3 server equipped. He also configure Office segment with VLAN ID 2. The VLAN group includes Port-2 and VAP-1 (SSID: Staff) with NAT mode and DHCP-2 server equipped. At last, administrator also configure Data Center segment with VLAN ID 1. The VLAN group includes Port-1 with NAT mode to WAN interface as shown in following diagram.

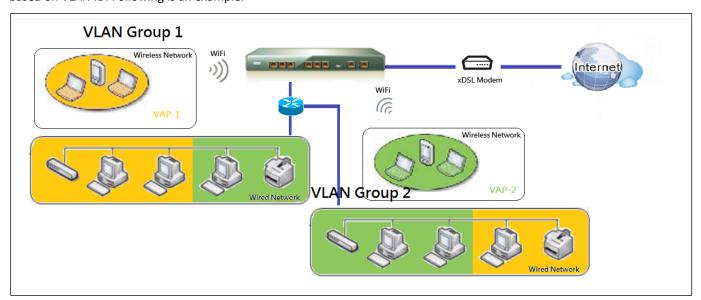


Above is the general case for 3 Ethernet LAN ports in the gateway. But if the device just has one Ethernet LAN port, there will be only one VLAN group for the device. Under such situation, it still supports both the NAT and Bridge mode for the Port-based VLAN configuration.

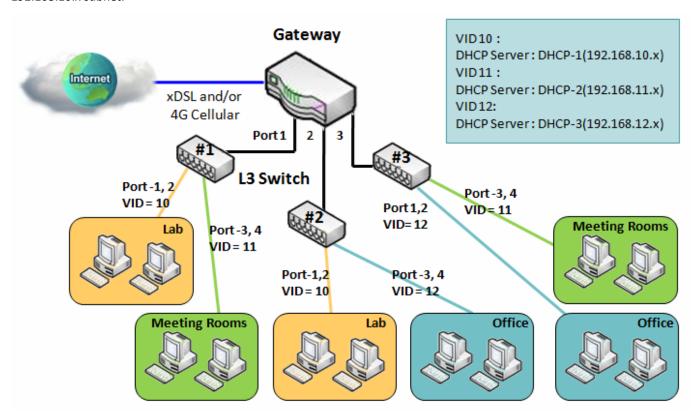
## ➤ Tag-based VLAN

Tag-based VLAN function can group Ethernet ports, Port-1 ~ Port-4, and WiFi Virtual Access Points, VAP-1 ~ VAP-8, together with different VLAN tags for deploying subnets in Intranet. All packet flows can carry with different VLAN tags even at the same physical Ethernet port for Intranet. These flows can be directed to different destination because they have differentiated tags. The approach is very useful to group some hosts at different geographic location to be in the same workgroup.

Tag-based VLAN is also called a VLAN Trunk. The VLAN Trunk collects all packet flows with different VLAN IDs from Router device and delivers them in the Intranet. VLAN membership in a tagged VLAN is determined by VLAN ID information within the packet frames that are received on a port. Administrator can further use a VLAN switch to separate the VLAN trunk to different groups based on VLAN ID. Following is an example.



For example, in a company, administrator schemes out 3 network segments, Lab, Meeting Rooms, and Office. In a Security VPN Gateway, administrator can configure Office segment with VLAN ID 12. The VLAN group is equipped with DHCP-3 server to construct a 192.168.12.x subnet. He also configure Meeting Rooms segment with VLAN ID 11. The VLAN group is equipped with DHCP-2 server to construct a 192.168.11.x subnet for Intranet only. That is, any client host in VLAN 11 group can't access the Internet. At last, he configures Lab segment with VLAN ID 10. The VLAN group is equipped with DHCP-1 server to construct a 192.168.10.x subnet.

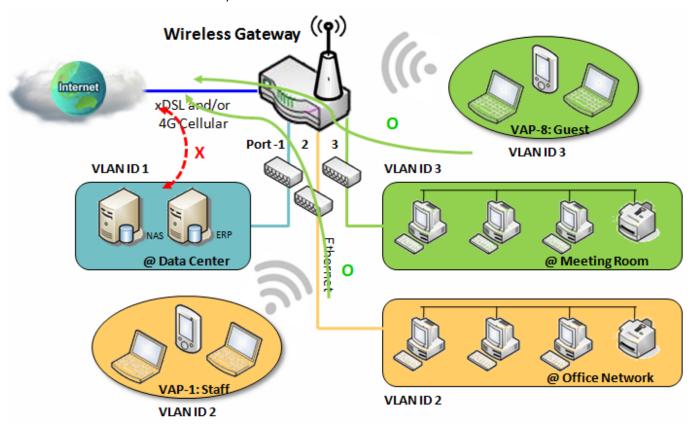


## > VLAN Groups Access Control

Administrator can specify the Internet access permission for all VLAN groups. He can also configure which VLAN groups are allowed to communicate with each other.

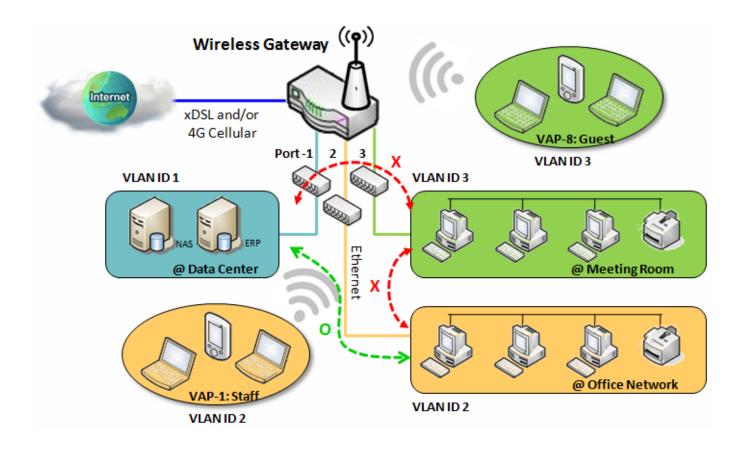
#### **VLAN Group Internet Access**

Administrator can specify members of one VLAN group to be able to access Internet or not. Following is an example that VLAN groups of VID is 2 and 3 can access Internet but the one with VID is 1 cannot access Internet. That is, visitors in meeting room and staffs in office network can access Internet. But the computers/servers in data center cannot access Internet since security consideration. Servers in data center only for trusted staffs or are accessed in secure tunnels.



#### **Inter VLAN Group Routing:**

In Port-based tagging, administrator can specify member hosts of one VLAN group to be able to communicate with the ones of another VLAN group or not. This is a communication pair, and one VLAN group can join many communication pairs. But communication pair doesn't have the transitive property. That is, A can communicate with B, and B can communicate with C, it doesn't imply that A can communicate with C. An example is shown at following diagram. VLAN groups of VID is 1 and 2 can access each other but the ones between VID 1 and VID 3 and between VID 2 and VID 3 can't.



#### **VLAN Setting**

#### Go to **Basic Network > LAN & VLAN > VLAN** Tab.

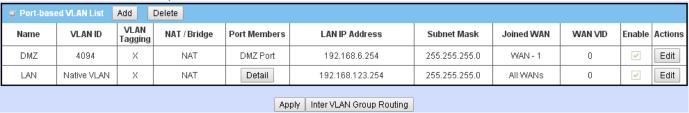
The VLAN function allows you to divide local network into different virtual LANs. There are Port-based and Tag-based VLAN types. Select one that applies.



Configuration Item	Value setting	Description
VLAN Type	<b>Port-based</b> is selected by default	Select the VLAN type that you want to adopt for organizing you local subnets.  Port-based: Port-based VLAN allows you to add rule for each LAN port, and you can do advanced control with its VLAN ID.  Tag-based: Tag-based VLAN allows you to add VLAN ID, and select member and DHCP Server for this VLAN ID. Go to Tag-based VLAN List table.
System Reserved VLAN ID	1 ~ 5 is reserved by default	Specify the VLAN ID range that is reserved for the system operation. For the Port-based/Tag-based VLAN grouping, only use the ID outside the reserved range. $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration

#### Port-based VLAN - Create/Edit VLAN Rules

The port-based VLAN allows you to custom each LAN port. There is a default rule shows the configuration of all LAN ports. Also, if your device has a DMZ port, you will see DMZ configuration, too. The maxima rule numbers is based on LAN port numbers.



When **Add** button is applied, Port-based VLAN Configuration screen will appear, which is including 3 sections: **Port-based VLAN Configuration**, **IP Fixed Mapping Rule List**, and **Inter VLAN Group Routing** (enter through a button)

**Port-based VLAN - Configuration** 

Port-based VLAN Configuration		
ltem	Setting	
▶ Name	VLAN - 1	
▶ VLAN ID		
▶ VLAN Tagging	Disable ▼	
NAT / Bridge	NAT ▼	
	Port: Port-2 Port-3	
▶ Port Members	2.4G: WAP-1 WAP-2 WAP-3 WAP-4 WAP-5 WAP-6 WAP-7 WAP-7	
	5G: WAP-1 WAP-2 VAP-3 VAP-4 VAP-5 VAP-6 VAP-7 VAP-8	
▶ LAN to Join	☐ Enable DHCP 1 ▼	

Port-based VI	LAN Configuration (part-I	
Item	Value setting	Description
Name	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>String format: already have default texts</li> </ol>	Define the <b>Name</b> of this rule. It has a default text and cannot be modified.
VLAN ID	A Must filled setting	Define the VLAN ID number, range is 1~4094.
VLAN Tagging	<b>Disable</b> is selected by default.	The rule is activated according to <b>VLAN ID</b> and <b>Port Members</b> configuration when <b>Enable</b> is selected.  The rule is activated according <b>Port Members</b> configuration when <b>Disable</b> is
		selected.
NAT / Bridge	<b>NAT</b> is selected by default.	Select <b>NAT</b> mode or <b>Bridge</b> mode for the rule.
Port Members	These boxes are unchecked by default.	Select which LAN port(s) and VAP(s) that you want to add to the rule. Note: The available member list can be different for the purchased product.
LAN to Join	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the Enable box and select one of the defined DHCP Server for the List to define the DHCP server for the VLAN group.  If you enabled this function, all the rest settings will be greyed out, not required to configured manually.
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration
Undo	NA	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.

If you didn't decide to bind the VLAN group to a pre-defined DHCP server, you have to further specify the following settings.

▶ WAN & WAN VID to Join	All WANs ▼ None
▶ LAN IP Address	192.168.2.254
▶ Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0 (/24)
▶ DHCP Server / Relay	Server ▼
▶ DHCP Server Name	
▶ IP Pool	Starting Address: 192.168.2.100 Ending Address: 192.168.2.200
▶ Lease Time	86400 seconds
Domain Name	(Optional)
Primary DNS	(Optional)
▶ Secondary DNS	(Optional)
Primary WINS	(Optional)
▶ Secondary WINS	(Optional)
▶ Gateway	(Optional)
▶ Enable	

Dout boood VI	ANI Configuration / north	ш
	AN Configuration (part-	
Item	Value setting	Description Color to the last of the last
WAN & WAN	All WANs is selected by	Select which <b>WAN</b> or <b>All WANs</b> that allow accessing Internet.
VID to Join	default.	Note: If Bridge mode is selected, you need to select a WAN and enter a VID.
LAN IP Address	A Must filled setting	Assign an <b>IP Address</b> for the DHCP Server that the rule used, this IP address is a gateway IP.
Subnet Mask	<b>255.255.255.0(/24)</b> is selected by default.	Select a <b>Subnet Mask</b> for the DHCP Server.
DHCP Server /Relay	Server is selected by default.	Define the <b>DHCP Server</b> type.  There are three types you can select: <b>Server</b> , <b>Relay</b> , and <b>Disable</b> . <b>Relay</b> : Select <b>Relay</b> to enable DHCP Relay function for the VLAN group, and you only need to fill the <b>DHCP Server IP Address</b> field. <b>Server</b> : Select <b>Server</b> to enable DHCP Server function for the VLAN group, and you need to specify the DHCP Server settings. <b>Disable</b> : Select <b>Disable</b> to disable the DHCP Server function for the VLAN group.
DHCP Server IP Address (for DHCP Relay only)	A Must filled setting	If you select <b>Relay</b> type of DHCP Server, assign a <b>DHCP Server IP Address</b> that the gateway will relay the DHCP requests to the assigned DHCP server.
DHCP Option 82 (for DHCP Relay only)	An Optional filled setting	If you select <b>Relay</b> type of DHCP Server, you can further enable the DHCP Option 82 setting if the DHCP server support it.
DHCP Server Name	A Must filled setting	Define name of the DHCP Server for the specified VLAN group.
IP Pool	A Must filled setting	Define the IP Pool range.  There are <b>Starting Address</b> and <b>Ending Address</b> fields. If a client requests an IP address from this DHCP Server, it will assign an IP address in the range of <b>IP pool</b> .
Lease Time	A Must filled setting	Define a period of time for an IP Address that the DHCP Server leases to a new device. By default, the <b>lease time</b> is 86400 seconds.
Domain Name	String format can be any text	The Domain Name of this DHCP Server. <b>Value Range:</b> $0 \sim 31$ characters.

Primary DNS	IPv4 format	The Primary DNS of this DHCP Server.
Secondary DNS	IPv4 format	The Secondary DNS of this DHCP Server.
Primary WINS	IPv4 format	The Primary WINS of this DHCP Server.
Secondary WINS	IPv4 format	The Secondary WINS of this DHCP Server.
Gateway	IPv4 format	The Gateway of this DHCP Server.
Enable	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule.
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration
Undo	NA	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.

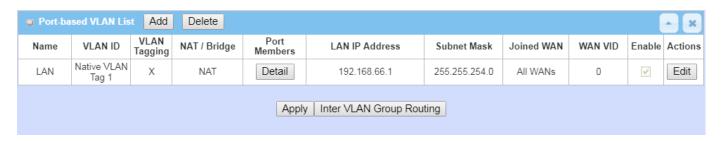
Besides, you can add some IP rules in the **IP Fixed Mapping Rule List** if DHCP Server for the VLAN groups is required.



When Add button is applied, Mapping Rule Configuration screen will appear.

Mapping Rule	Mapping Rule Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description		
MAC Address	A Must filled setting	Define the MAC Address target that the DHCP Server wants to match.		
IP Address	A Must filled setting	Define the <b>IP Address</b> that the DHCP Server will assign. If there is a request from the MAC Address filled in the above field, the DHCP Server will assign this <b>IP Address</b> to the client whose <b>MAC Address</b> matched the rule.		
Enable	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule.		
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration		

Note: ensure to always click on **Apply** button to apply the changes after the web browser refreshed taken you back to the VLAN page.



## Port-based VLAN - Inter VLAN Group Routing

Click **VLAN Group Routing** button, the **VLAN Group Internet Access Definition** and **Inter VLAN Group Routing** screen will appear.

creen will appear.				
■ VLAN Group Internet Access Definition				
VLAN IDs		Members	Internet A	ccess(WAN)
	Port : 2,3	3		
1	2.4G VAF	P: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8		Allow Edit
	5G VAP:	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8		
Inter VLAN Group Routing				
VLAN IDs		Members		Action
				Edit
		Save		

When Edit button is applied, a screen similar to this will appear.

When East batton is applied	when <b>East</b> batton is applied, a screen similar to this will appear.			
■ VLAN Group Internet Access Definition				
VLAN IDs		Members	Internet A	ccess(WAN)
	Port : 2,3	3		
<b>№</b> 1	2.4G VAF	P: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8		Allow Edit
	5G VAP:	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8		
Inter VLAN Group Routing				
VLAN IDs		Members		Action
□ 1				Edit
		Save		

Inter VLAN Gr	Inter VLAN Group Routing			
Item	Value setting	Description		
VALN Group Internet Access Definition	All boxes are checked by default.	By default, all boxes are checked means all <b>VLAN ID</b> members are allow to access WAN interface.  If uncheck a certain <b>VLAN ID</b> box, it means the VLAN ID member can't access Internet anymore.  Note: <b>VLAN ID 1</b> is available always; it is the default VLAN ID of <b>LAN</b> rule.  The other <b>VLAN IDs</b> are available only when they are enabled.		
Inter VLAN Group Routing	The box is unchecked by default.	Click the expected VLAN IDs box to enable the Inter VLAN access function.  By default, members in different VLAN IDs can't access each other. The gateway supports up to 4 rules for Inter VLAN Group Routing.		

		For example, if ID_1 and ID_2 are checked, it means members in VLAN ID_1
		can access members of VLAN ID_2, and vice versa.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration

#### Tag-based VLAN – Create/Edit VLAN Rules

The **Tag-based VLAN** allows you to customize each LAN port according to VLAN ID. There is a default rule shows the configuration of all LAN ports and all VAPs. Also, if your device has a DMZ port, you will see DMZ configuration, too. The router supports up to a maximum of 128 tag-based VLAN rule sets.



#### When **Add** button is applied, **Tag-based VLAN Configuration** screen will appear.



Tag-based VL/	AN Configuration (Part-I)	
Item	Value setting	Description
VALN ID	A Must filled setting	Define the <b>VLAN ID</b> number, that is outside the system reserved range. <b>Value Range</b> : $1 \sim 4095$ .
Internet Access	The box is checked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to allow the members in the VLAN group access to internet.
Port Members	The boxes are unchecked by default.	Check the LAN port box(es) to join the VLAN group. Check the VAP box(es) to join the VLAN group. Note: Only the wireless gateway has the VAP list.
Bridge Interface	<b>DHCP 1</b> is selected by default.	Select a predefined <b>DHCP Server</b> , a <b>New</b> to defined a new DHCP server for these members of this VLAN group.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration Note: After clicking <b>Save</b> button, always click <b>Apply</b> button to apply the settings.

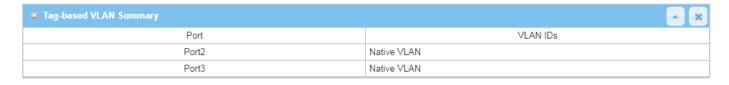
If you select New to create a new DHCP server setting for the VLAN group, you have to further specify the following configuration.



Tag-based VL	AN Configuration (part-II)	
Item	Value setting	Description
IP Address	A Must filled setting	Assign an <b>IP Address</b> for the DHCP Server that the rule used, this IP address is a gateway IP.
Subnet Mask	<b>255.255.255.0(/24)</b> is selected by default.	Select a <b>Subnet Mask</b> for the DHCP Server.
DHCP Relay	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the box to enable the DHCP Relay function for the VLAN group, and you only need to fill the <b>DHCP Server IP Address</b> field.
WAN Interface	<b>WAN-1</b> is selected by default.	Select which <b>WAN</b> interface that allow accessing Internet.
DHCP Option 82	An Optional filled setting	If you select <b>Relay</b> type of DHCP Server, you can further enable the DHCP Option 82 setting if the DHCP server support it.
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration
Undo	NA	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.

## **Tag-based VLAN Summary**

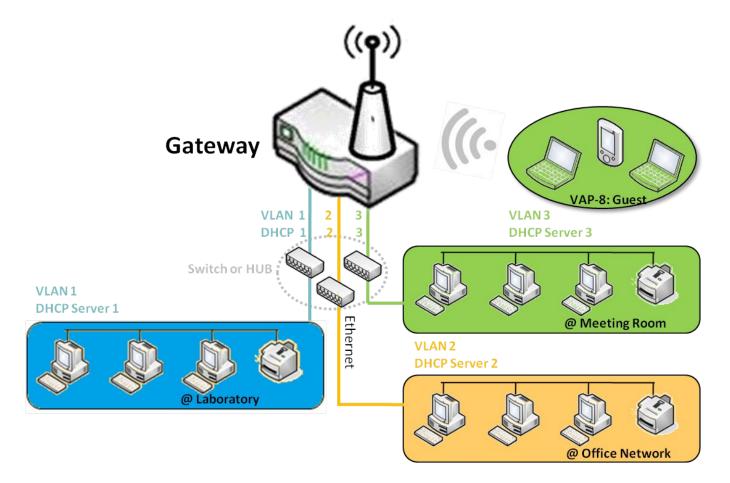
The configured tag-based VLAN group information will be displayed in the following screen.



#### 2.2.3 DHCP Server

#### > DHCP Server

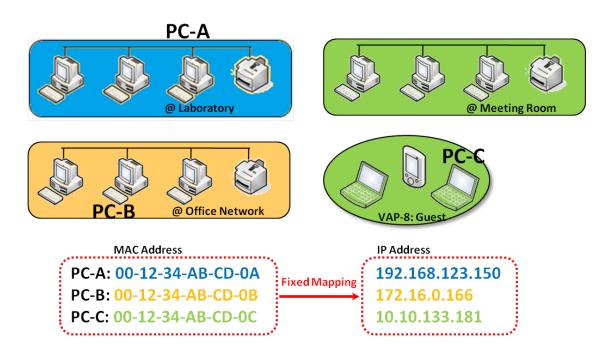
The gateway supports up to 4 DHCP servers to fulfill the DHCP requests from different VLAN groups (please refer to VLAN section for getting more usage details). And there is one default setting for whose LAN IP Address is the same one of gateway LAN interface, with its default Subnet Mask setting as "255.255.255.0", and its default IP Pool ranges is from ".100" to ".200" as shown at the DHCP Server List page on gateway's WEB UI.



User can add more DHCP server configurations by clicking on the "Add" button behind "DHCP Server List", or clicking on the "Edit" button at the end of each DHCP Server on list to edit its current settings. Besides, user can select a DHCP Server and delete it by clicking on the "Select" check-box and the "Delete" button.

## > Fixed Mapping

User can assign fixed IP address to map the specific client MAC address by select them then copy, when targets were already existed in the **DHCP Client List**, or to add some other Mapping Rules by manually in advance, once the target's MAC address was not ready to connect.



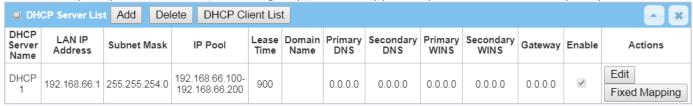
#### **DHCP Server Setting**

Go to Basic Network > LAN & VLAN > DHCP Server Tab.

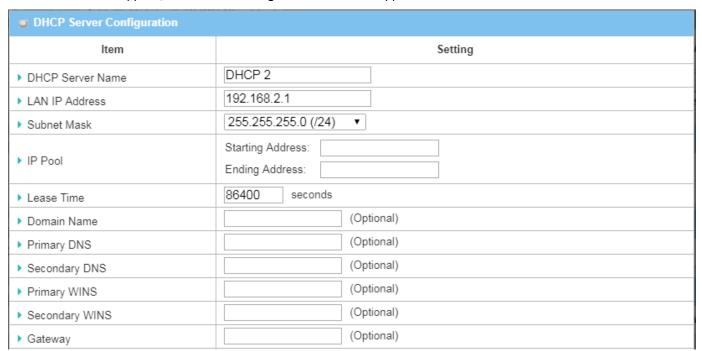
The DHCP Server setting allows user to create and customize DHCP Server policies to assign IP Addresses to the devices on the local area network (LAN).

#### **Create / Edit DHCP Server Policy**

The gateway allows you to custom your DHCP Server Policy. If multiple LAN ports are available, you can define one policy for each LAN (or VLAN group), and it supports up to a maximum of 4 policy sets.



When Add button is applied, DHCP Server Configuration screen will appear.



DHCD Comican	Configuration	
	Configuration	No. of the control of
Item	Value setting	Description
DHCP Server	1. String format can be any	
Name	text	Enter a DHCP Server name. Enter a name that is easy for you to understand.
	2. A Must filled setting	
LAN IP	1. IPv4 format.	The LAN IP Address of this DHCP Server.
Address	2. A Must filled setting	The LAIVIT Address of this other server.
Subnet Mask	255.0.0.0 (/8) is set by	The Subnet Mask of this DHCP Server.
Subilet iviask	default	The Subhet Mask of this DHCP Server.
IP Pool	1. IPv4 format.	The IP Pool of this DHCP Server. It composed of Starting Address entered in
IP POOI	2. A Must filled setting	this field and Ending Address entered in this field.
<del></del>	1. Numberic string format.	The Lease Time of this DHCP Server.
Lease Time	2. A Must filled setting	Value Range: 300 ~ 604800 seconds.
Domain	String format can be any	
Name	text	The Domain Name of this DHCP Server.
Primary DNS	IPv4 format	The Primary DNS of this DHCP Server.
Secondary DNS	IPv4 format	The Secondary DNS of this DHCP Server.
Primary WINS	IPv4 format	The Primary WINS of this DHCP Server.
Secondary WINS	IPv4 format	The Secondary WINS of this DHCP Server.
Gateway	IPv4 format	The Gateway of this DHCP Server.
Server	The box is unchecked by	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this DHCP Server.
	default.	
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore what you just configured back to the
2.140	11/17	previous setting.
Back	N/A	When the <b>Back</b> button is clicked the screen will return to the DHCP Server Configuration page.
-		

## **Create / Edit Mapping Rule List on DHCP Server**

The gateway allows you to custom your Mapping Rule List on DHCP Server. It supports up to a maximum of 64 rule sets. When **Fix Mapping** button is applied, the **Mapping Rule List** screen will appear.



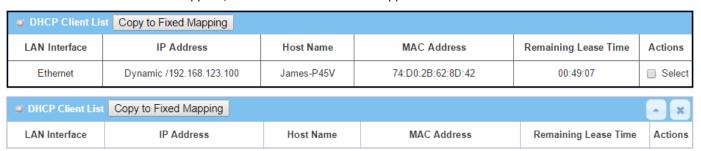
When Add button is applied, Mapping Rule Configuration screen will appear.

Mapping Rule Configuration			
ltem	Setting		
MAC Address			
▶ IP Address			
▶ Rule	☐ Enable		

Mapping Rul	e Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
MAC Address	<ol> <li>MAC Address string format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	The MAC Address of this mapping rule.
IP Address	<ol> <li>IPv4 format.</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	The IP Address of this mapping rule.
Rule	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.
Back	N/A	When the <b>Back</b> button is clicked the screen will return to the <b>DHCP Server Configuration</b> page.

### **View / Copy DHCP Client List**

When **DHCP Client List** button is applied, **DHCP Client List** screen will appear.



When the DHCP Client is selected and **Copy to Fixed Mapping** button is applied. The IP and MAC address of DHCP Client will apply to the Mapping Rule List on specific DHCP Server automatically.

### **Enable / Disable DHCP Server Options**

The **DHCP Server Options** setting allows user to set **DHCP OPTIONS 66**, **72**, or **114**. Click the **Enable** button to activate the DHCP option function, and the DHCP Server will add the expected options in its sending out <u>DHCPOFFER DHCPACK</u> packages.

Option	Meaning	RFC
66	TFTP server name	[RFC 2132]
72	Default World Wide Web Server	[RFC 2132]
114	URL	[RFC 3679]



## **Create / Edit DHCP Server Options**

The gateway supports up to a maximum of 99 option settings.



When Add/Edit button is applied, DHCP Server Option Configuration screen will appear.

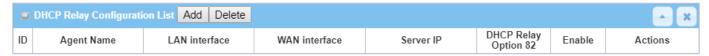
DHCP Server Option Configuration			
Item	Setting		
Option Name	Option 1		
▶ DHCP Sever Select	DHCP 1 ▼		
▶ Option Select	DHCP OPTION 66 ▼		
<b>▶</b> Туре	Single IP Address ▼		
▶ Value			
▶ Enable	☐ Enable		

DHCP Server	Option Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description		
Option Name	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> </ol>	Enter a DHCP Server Option name. Enter a name that is easy for you understand.		a name that is easy for you to
DHCP Server Select	Dropdown list of all available DHCP servers.	Choose the DHCP server this option should apply to.		
Option Select	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>Option 66 is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Choose the specific option from the dropdown list. It can be Option 66, Option 72, Option 144, Option 42, Option 150, or Option 160.  Option 42 for ntp server; Option 66 for tftp; Option 72 for www; Option 144 for url;		
Туре	Dropdown list of DHCP server option value's type	Fach d 66 72 114 42 150	ifferent options has different value to Single IP Address Single FQDN IP Addresses List, separated by "," Single URL IP Addresses List, separated by "," IP Addresses List, separated by "," Single IP Address Single FQDN	ypes.
Value	<ol> <li>IPv4 format</li> <li>FQDN format</li> <li>IP list</li> <li>URL format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Should	conform to Type :  Type	Value
		66	Single IP Address Single FQDN	IPv4 format FQDN format
		72	IP Addresses List, separated by	IPv4 format, separated by ","

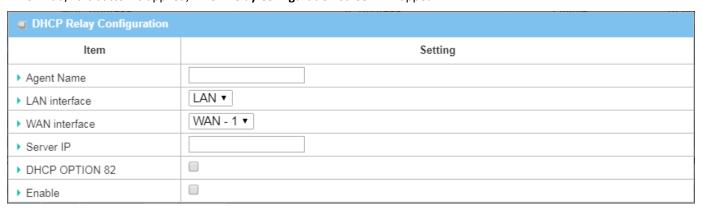
		114	Single URL	URL format
Enable	The box is unchecked by default.	Click Er	nable box to activate this setting.	
Save	NA	Click th	e <b>Save</b> button to save the setting.	
Undo	NA	When change	the <b>Undo</b> button is clicked the scre d.	en will return back with nothing

### **Create / Edit DHCP Relay**

The gateway supports up to a maximum of 6 DHCP Relay configurations.

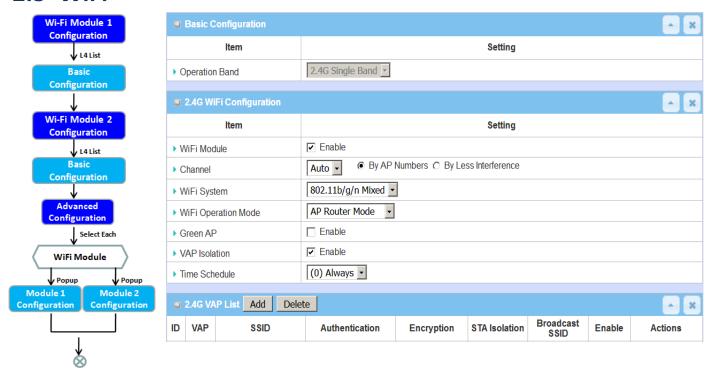


When Add/Edit button is applied, DHCP Relay Configuration screen will appear.



DUCD Dalay C	onfiguration	
DHCP Relay C		
Item	Value setting	Description
Agent Name	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> </ol>	Enter a DHCP Relay name. Enter a name that is easy for you to understand. $\underline{\textit{Value Range}}$ : 1 $^{\sim}$ 64 characters.
LAN Interface	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>LAN is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Choose a LAN Interface for the dropdown list to apply with the DHCP Relay function.
WAN Interface	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>WAN-1 is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Choose a WAN Interface for the dropdown list to apply with the DHCP Relay function. It can be the available WAN interface(s), and L2TP connection.
Server IP	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>null by default.</li> </ol>	Assign a <b>DHCP Server IP Address</b> that the gateway will relay the DHCP requests to the assigned DHCP server via specified WAN interface.
DHCP OPTION 82	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate DHCP OPTION 82 function.  Option 82 is organized as a single DHCP option that contains circuit-ID information known by the relay agent. If the relayed DHCP server required the such information, you have to enable it, otherwise, just leave it as unchecked.
Enable	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this setting.
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the setting.
Undo	NA	When the <b>Undo</b> button is clicked the screen will return back with nothing changed.

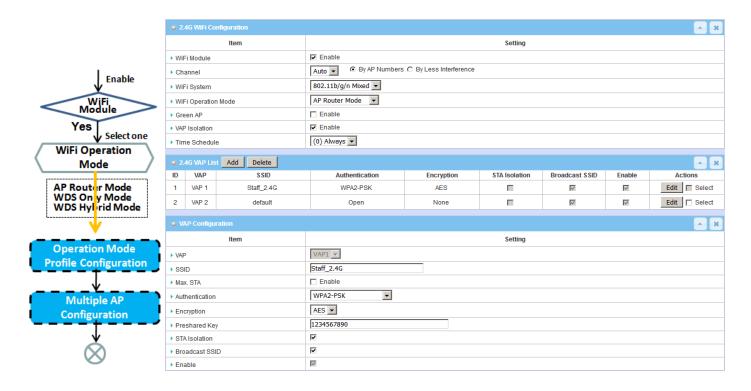
#### **2.3** WiFi



The gateway provides WiFi interface for mobile devices or BYOD devices to connect for Internet/Intranet accessing. WiFi function is usually modulized design in a gateway, and there can be single or dual modules within a gateway. The WiFi system in the gateway complies with IEEE 802.11ac/11n/11g/11b standard in 2.4GHz or 5GHz single band or 2.4G/5GHz concurrent dual bands of operation. There are several wireless operation modes provided by this device. They are: "AP Router Mode", "WDS Only Mode", and "WDS Hybrid Mode". You can choose the expected mode from the wireless operation mode list.

There are some sub-sections for you to configure the WiFi function, including "Basic Configuration" and "Advanced Configuration". In Basic Configuration section, you have to finish almost all the settings for using the WiFi function. And the Advanced Configuration section provides more parameters for advanced user to fine tune the connectivity performance for the WiFi function.

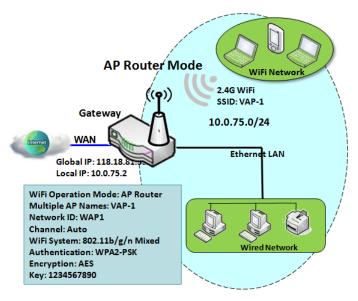
# 2.3.1 WiFi Configuration



Due to optional module(s) and frequency band, you need to setup module one by one. For each module, you need to specify the operation mode, and then setup the virtual APs for wireless access.

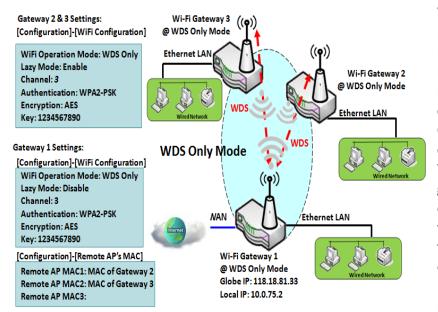
Hereunder are the scenarios for each wireless operation mode, you can get how it works, and what is the difference among them. To connect your wireless devices with the wireless gateway, make sure your application scenario for WiFi network and choose the most adequate operation mode.

#### **AP Router Mode**



This mode allows you to get your wired and wireless devices connected to form the Intranet of the wireless gateway, and the Intranet will link to the Internet with NAT mechanism of the gateway. So, this gateway is working as a WiFi AP, but also a WiFi hotspot for Internet accessing service. It means local WiFi clients can associate to it, and go to Internet. With its NAT mechanism, all of wireless clients don't need to get public IP addresses from ISP.

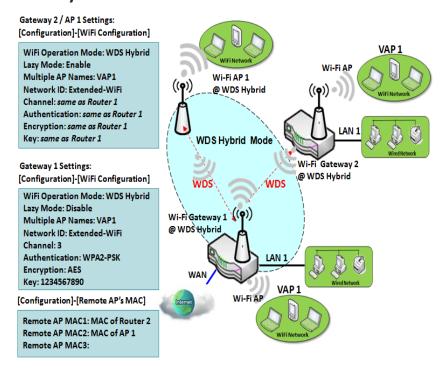
#### **WDS Only Mode**



WDS (Wireless Distributed System) Only mode drives a WiFi gateway to be a bridge for its wired Intranet and a repeater to extend distance. You can use multiple WiFi gateways as a WiFi repeater chain with all gateways setup as "WDS mode. ΑII gateways communicate with each other through WiFi. All wired client hosts within each gateway can also communicate each other in the scenario. Only one gateway within repeater chain can be DHCP server to provide IP for all wired client hosts of every gateway which being disabled DHCP server. This gateway can be NAT router to provide internet access

The diagram illustrates that there are two wireless gateways 2, 3 running at "WDS Only" mode. They both use channel 3 to link to local Gateway 1 through WDS. Both gateways connected by WDS need to setup the remote AP MAC for each other. All client hosts under gateway 2, 3 can request IP address from the DHCP server at gateway 1. Besides, wireless Gateway 1 also execute the NAT mechanism for all client hosts Internet accessing.

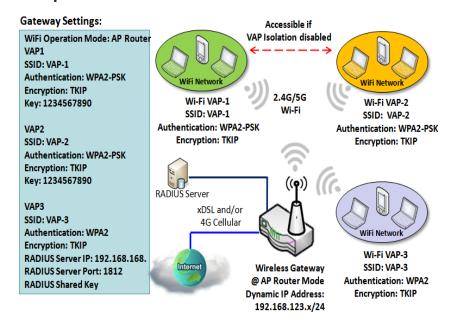
#### **WDS Hybrid Mode**



WDS hybrid mode includes both WDS and AP Router mode. WDS Hybrid mode can act as an access point for its WiFi Intranet and a WiFi bridge for its wired and WiFi Intranets at the same time. Users can thus use the features to build up a large wireless network in a large space like airports, hotels or campus.

The diagram illustrates Gateway 1, Gateway 2 and AP 1 connected by WDS. Each gateway has access point function for WiFi client access. Gateway 1 has DHCP server to assign IP to each client hosts. All gateways and AP are under WDS hybrid mode. To setup WDS hybrid mode, it need to fill all configuration items similar to that of AP-router and WDS modes.

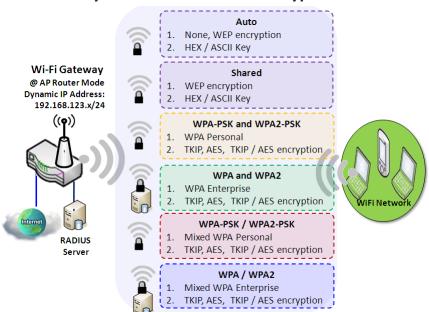
#### **Multiple VAPs**



VAP (Virtual Access Point) is function to partition wireless network into multiple broadcast domains. It can simulate multiple APs in one physical AP. This wireless gateway supports up to 8 VAPs. For each VAP, you need to setup SSID, authentication and encryption to control Wi-Fi client access.

Besides, there is a VAP isolation option to manage the access among VAPs. You can allow or blocks communication for the wireless clients connected to different VAPs. As shown in the diagram, the clients in VAP-1 and VAP-2 can communicate to each other when VAP Isolation is disabled.

#### Wi-Fi Security – Authentication & Encryption



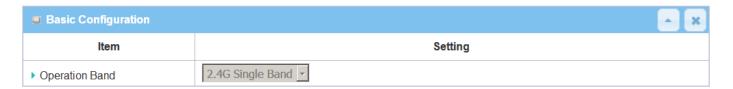
Wi-Fi security provides complete authentication and encryption mechanisms to enhance the data security while your data is transferred wirelessly over the air. The wireless gateway supports Shared, WPA-PSK / WPA2-PSK and WPA / WPA2 authentication. You can select one authentication scheme to validate the wireless clients while they are connecting to the AP. As to the data encryption, the gateway supports WEP, TKIP and AES. The selected encryption algorithm will be applied to the data while the wireless connection is established.

## WiFi Configuration Setting

The WiFi configuration allows user to configure 2.4GHz or 5GHz WiFi settings.

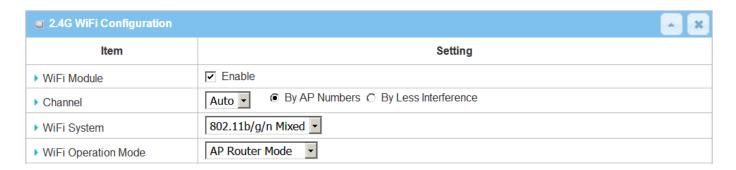
Go to **Basic Network > WiFi > WiFi Module One** Tab. If the gateway is equipped with two WiFi modules, there will be another **WiFi Module Two**. You can do the similar configurations on both WiFi modules.

#### **Basic Configuration**



Basic Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description		
Operation Band	A Must filled setting	Specify the intended operation band for the WiFi module.  Basically, this setting is fixed and cannot be changed once the module is integrated into the product. However, there is some module with selectable band for user to choose according to his network environment. Under such situation, you can specify which operation band is suitable for the application.		

## **Configure WiFi Setting**



<b>Configuring Wi-</b>	Fi Settings	
ltem	Value setting	Description
WiFi Module	The box is checked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate Wi-Fi function.
Channel	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>Auto is selected be default.</li> </ol>	Select a radio channel for the VAP. Each channel is corresponding to different radio band. The permissible channels depend on the Regulatory Domain.  There are two available options when Auto is selected:  By AP Numbers  The channel will be selected according to AP numbers (The less, the better).  By Less Interference  The channel will be selected according to interference. (The lower, the

		better).
WiFi System	A Must filled setting	Specify the preferred WiFi System. The dropdown list of WiFi system is based on IEEE 802.11 standard.  2.4G WiFi can select b, g and n only or mixed with each other.  5G WiFi can select a, n and ac only or mixed with each other.
WiFi Operation Mode		Specify the <b>WiFi Operation Mode</b> according to your application.  Go to the following table for <b>AP Router Mode</b> , <b>WDS Only Mode</b> , and <b>WDS Hybrid Mode</b> settings.  Note: The available operation modes depend on the product specification.

In the following, the specific configuration description for each WiFi operation mode is given.

#### **AP Router Mode & VAPs Configuration**

For the AP Router mode, the device not only supports **stations connection** but also the **router function**. The **WAN** port and the **NAT** function are **enabled**.



AP Router Mode		
Item	Value setting	Description
Green AP	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate <b>Green AP</b> function.
VAP Isolation	The box is checked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this function.  By default, the box is checked; it means that stations which associated to different VAPs cannot communicate with each other.
Time Schedule	A Must filled setting	Apply a specific <b>Time Schedule</b> to this rule; otherwise leave it as <b>(0) Always</b> . If the dropdown list is empty ensure <b>Time Schedule</b> is pre-configured. Refer to <b>Object Definition &gt; Scheduling &gt; Configuration</b> tab.

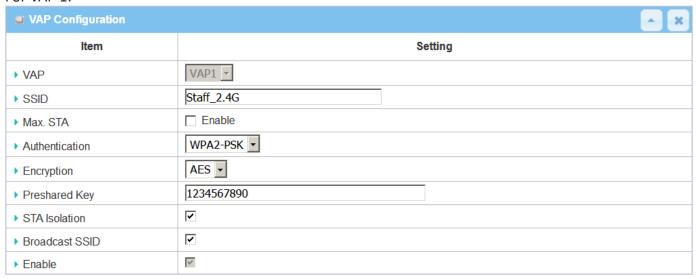


By default, VAP 1 is enabled and security key is required to connect to the gateway wirelessly to enhance the security level and prevent unexpected access of un-authorized devices.

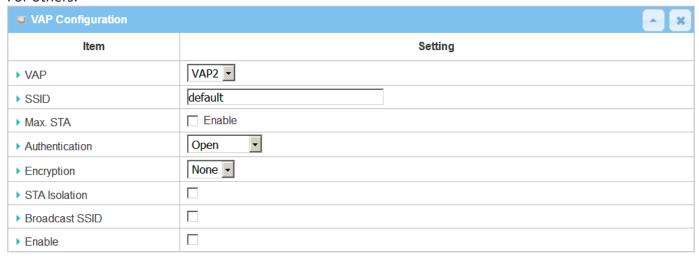
The default wifi key is printed on both the device label and the Security Card. It is created randomly and differs from devices. So, you can connected to the VAP1 (SSID: Staff\_2.4G) with the provided key. However, it is strongly recommanded that you have to change the security key to a easy-to-remember one by clicking the Edit button.

Click **Add** / **Edit** button in the VAP List screen to create or edit the settings for a VAP. A VAP Configuration screen will appear.

#### For VAP 1:



#### For others:



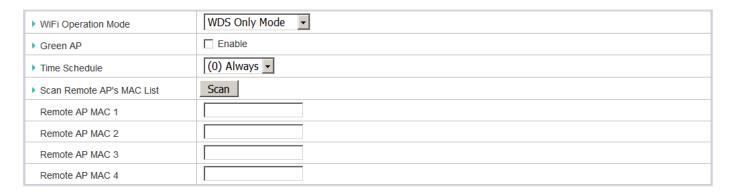
VAP Configurat	VAP Configuration		
ltem	Value setting	Description	
SS ID	1. String format : Any text	Enter the SSID for the VAP, and decide whether to broadcast the SSID or not. The <b>SSID</b> is used for identifying from another AP, and client stations will associate with AP according to SSID.	
Max. STA	The box is unchecked by default.	Check this box and enter a limitation to limit the maximum number of client station.  The box is unchecked by default. It means no special limitation on the number of connected STAs.	
Authentication	1. A Must filled setting 2. VAP1: <b>WPA2-PSK</b> is selected be default; Others: <b>Open</b> is selected be default.	For security, there are several authentication methods supported. Client stations should provide the key when associate with this device.  When Open is selected The check box named 802.1x shows up next to the dropdown list.  802.1x (The box is unchecked by default) When 802.1x is enabled, it means the client stations will be authenticated by RADIUS server.  RADIUS Server IP (The default IP is 0.0.0.0)	

		RADIUS Server Port (The default value is 1812)
		RADIUS Shared Key
		When <b>Shared</b> is selected
		The pre-shared WEP key should be set for authenticating.
		When <b>Auto</b> is selected
		The device will select <b>Open</b> or <b>Shared</b> by requesting of client automatically.
		The check box named <b>802.1x</b> shows up next to the dropdown list.
		802.1x (The box is unchecked by default)
		When <b>802.1x</b> (the box is unchecked by default)  When <b>802.1x</b> is enabled, it means the client stations will be
		authenticated by RADIUS server.
		RADIUS Server IP (The default IP is 0.0.0.0)
		RADIUS Server Port (The default value is 1812)
		RADIUS Shared Key
		When WPA or WPA2 is selected
		They are implementation of IEEE 802.11i. <b>WPA</b> only had implemented part
		of IEEE 802.11i, but owns the better <b>compatibility</b> .
		WPA2 had fully implemented 802.11i standard, and owns the highest
		security.
		RADIUS Server
		The client stations will be authenticated by RADIUS server.
		RADIUS Server IP (The default IP is 0.0.0.0)
		RADIUS Server Port (The default value is 1812)
		RADIUS Shared Key
		When WPA / WPA2 is selected
		It owns the same setting as <b>WPA</b> or <b>WPA2</b> . The client stations can associate with this device via <b>WPA</b> or <b>WPA2</b> .
		When WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK is selected
		It owns the same encryption system as WPA or WPA2. The authentication
		uses pre-shared key instead of RADIUS server.
		When WPA-PSK / WPA2-PSK is selected
		It owns the same setting as <b>WPA-PSK</b> or <b>WPA2-PSK</b> . The client stations can
		associate with this device via WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK.
		Select a suitable encryption method and enter the required key(s).
		The available method in the dropdown list depends on the Authentication you selected.
		None
		It means that the device is open system without encrypting.
		WEP
		Up to 4 WEP keys can be set, and you have to select one as current key. The
		key type can set to <b>HEX</b> or <b>ASCII</b> .  If <b>HEX</b> is selected, the key should consist of (0 to 9) and (A to F).
	1. A Must filled setting.	If <b>ASCII</b> is selected, the key should consist of ASCII table.
	2. VAP1: <b>AES</b> is	TKIP
Encryption	selected be default;	TKIP was proposed instead of WEP without upgrading hardware. Enter a
Life yption	Others: <b>None</b> is	Pre-shared Key for it. The length of key is from 8 to 63 characters.
	selected be default.	AES
		The newest encryption system in WiFi, it also designed for the fast 802.11n
		high bitrates schemes. Enter a Pre-shared Key for it. The length of key is
		from 8 to 63 characters.
		You are recommended to use <b>AES</b> encryption instead of any others for
		security.
		TKIP / AES
		<b>TKIP / AES</b> mixed mode. It means that the client stations can associate with
		this device via <b>TKIP</b> or <b>AES</b> . Enter a Pre-shared Key for it. The length of key is from 8 to 63 characters.
CTA lo-1-4!	\/AD4. The - heart	
STA Isolation	VAP1: The box is	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this function.

	checked by default; Others: unchecked by default.	By default, the box is checked; it means that stations which associated to the same VAP cannot communicate with each other.
Broadcast SSID	VAP1: The box is checked by default; Others: unchecked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this function.  If the broadcast SSID option is enabled, it means the SSID will be broadcasted, and the stations can associate with this device by scanning SSID.
Enable	VAP1: The box is checked by default; Others: unchecked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this VAP.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the current configuration.
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore configuration to previous setting before saving.
Apply	N/A	Click the <b>Apply</b> button to apply the saved configuration.

#### **WDS Only Mode**

For the WDS Only mode, the device only bridges the connected wired clients to another WDS-enabled WiFi device which the device associated with. That is, it also means the no wireless clients stat can connect to this device while WDS Only Mode is selected.



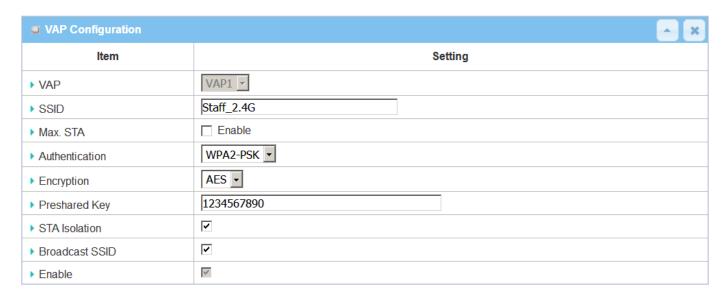
WDS Only Mode		
Item	Value setting	Description
Green AP	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate <b>Green AP</b> function.
Time Schedule	A Must filled setting	Apply a specific <b>Time Schedule</b> to this rule; otherwise leave it as <b>(0) Always</b> . If the dropdown list is empty ensure <b>Time Schedule</b> is pre-configured. Refer to <b>Object Definition &gt; Scheduling &gt; Configuration</b> tab.
Scan Remote AP's MAC List	N/A	Press the <b>Scan</b> button to scan the spatial AP information, and then select one from the AP list, the MAC of selected AP will be auto filled in the following Remote AP MAC table.
Remote AP MAC 1~4	A Must filled setting	Enter the remote AP's MAC manually, or via auto-scan approach, The device will bridge the traffic to the remote AP when associated successfully.



By default, VAP 1 is enabled and security key is required to connect to the gateway wirelessly to enhance the security level and prevent unexpected access of un-authorized devices.

The default wifi key is printed on both the device label and the Security Card. It is created randomly and differs from devices. So, you can connected to the VAP1 (SSID: Staff\_2.4G) with the provided key. However, it is strongly recommanded that you have to change the security key to a easy-to-remember one by clicking the Edit button.

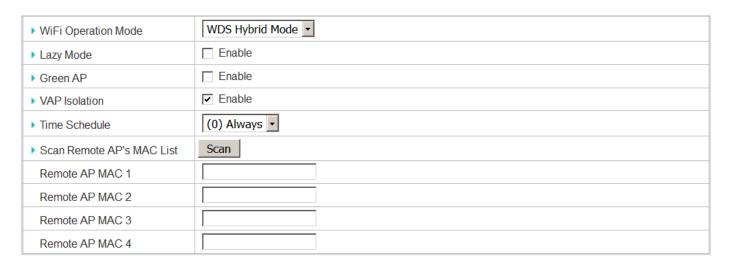
Under **WDS Only** mode, only VAP1 is available for further specifying the required authentication and Encryption settings. Click **Edit** button in the VAP List screen and a VAP Configuration screen will appear for you to configure the required settings



For the detail description about VAP configuration, please refer to the description stated in AP-Router section.

#### **WDS Hybrid Mode**

For the WDS Hybrid mode, the device bridges all the wired **LAN** and **WLAN** clients to another WDS or WDS hybrid enabled WiFi devices which the device associated with.



WDS Hybrid Mode		
ltem	Value setting	Description
Lazy Mode	The box is checked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this function.  With the function been enabled, the device can auto-learn WDS peers without manually entering other AP's MAC address. But at least one of the APs has to fill remote AP MAC addresses.
Green AP	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate <b>Green AP</b> function.
VAP Isolation	The box is checked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this function.  By default, the box is checked; it means that stations which associated to different VAPs cannot communicate with each other.
Time Schedule	A Must filled setting	Apply a specific <b>Time Schedule</b> to this rule; otherwise leave it as <b>(0) Always</b> . If the dropdown list is empty ensure <b>Time Schedule</b> is pre-configured. Refer to <b>Object Definition &gt; Scheduling &gt; Configuration</b> tab.
Scan Remote AP's MAC List	Available when Lazy Mode disabled.	Press the <b>Scan</b> button to scan the spatial AP information, and then select one from the AP list, the MAC of selected AP will be auto filled in the following Remote AP MAC table.
Remote AP MAC 1~4	Available when Lazy Mode disabled.	Enter the remote AP's MAC manually, or via auto-scan approach, The device will bridge the traffic to the remote AP when associated successfully.



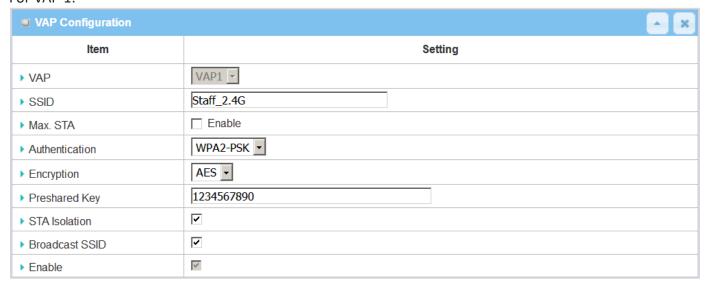
By default, VAP 1 is enabled and security key is required to connect to the gateway wirelessly to enhance the security level and prevent unexpected access of un-authorized devices.

The default wifi key is printed on both the device label and the Security Card. It is created randomly and differs from devices. So, you can connected to the VAP1 (SSID: Staff\_2.4G) with the provided key. However, it is strongly recommanded that you have to change the security key to a easy-to-remember one by clicking the Edit button.

Under **WDS Hybrid** mode, the VAP function is available and you can further specifying the required VAP settings for connecting with wireless client devices.

Click **Add** / **Edit** button in the VAP List screen to create or edit the settings for a VAP. A VAP Configuration screen will appear.

For VAP 1:



#### For others:



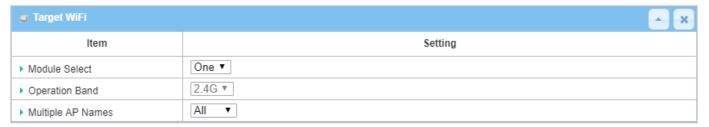
For the detail description about VAP configuration, please refer to the description stated in AP-Router section.

## 2.3.2 Wireless Client List

The Wireless Client List page shows the information of wireless clients which are associated with this device.

Go to Basic Network > WiFi > Wireless Client List Tab.

### **Select Target WiFi**



Target Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
Module Select	A Must filled setting.	Select the WiFi module to check the information of connected clients. For those single WiFi module products, this option is hidden.
Operation Band	A Must filled setting.	Specify the intended operation band for the WiFi module.  Basically, this setting is fixed and cannot be changed once the module is integrated into the product. However, there is some module with selectable band for user to choose according to his network environment.  Under such situation, you can specify which operation band is suitable for the application.
Multiple AP Names	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>All is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Specify the VAP to show the associated clients information in the following Client List. By default, All VAP is selected.

#### **Show Client List**

The following Client List shows the information for wireless clients that is associated with the selected VAP(s).



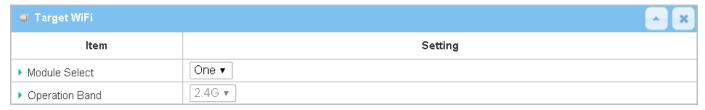
Target Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
IP Address Configuration & Address	N/A	It shows the Client's IP address and the deriving method. <b>Dynamic</b> means the IP address is derived from a DHCP server. <b>Static</b> means the IP address is a fixed one that is self-filled by client.
Host Name	N/A	It shows the host name of client.
MAC Address	N/A	It shows the MAC address of client.
Mode	N/A	It shows what kind of <b>Wi-Fi system</b> the client used to associate with this device.
Rate	N/A	It shows the data rate between client and this device.
RSSIO, RSSI1	N/A	It shows the RX sensitivity (RSSI) value for each radio path.
Signal	N/A	The signal strength between client and this device.
Interface	N/A	It shows the VAP ID that the client associated with.
Refresh	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to update the Client List immediately.

# 2.3.3 Advanced Configuration

This device provides advanced wireless configuration for professional user to optimize the wireless performance under the specific installation environment. Please note that if you are not familiar with the WiFi technology, just leave the advanced configuration with its default values, or the connectivity and performance may get worse with improper settings.

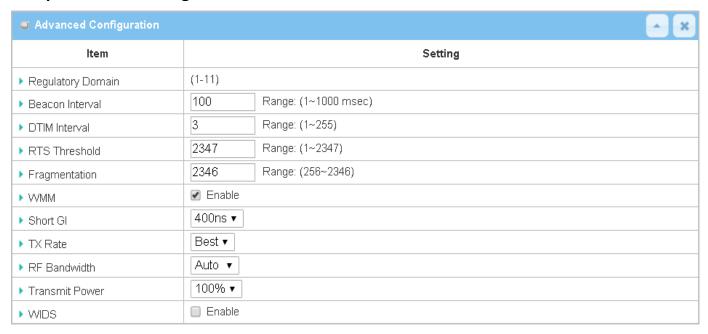
Go to Basic Network > WiFi > Advanced Configuration Tab.

#### **Select Target WiFi**



Target Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
Module Select	A Must filled setting.	Select the WiFi module to check the information of connected clients. For those single WiFi module products, this option is hidden.
Operation Band	A Must filled setting.	Specify the intended operation band for the WiFi module.  Basically, this setting is fixed and cannot be changed once the module is integrated into the product. However, there is some module with selectable band for user to choose according to his network environment.

## **Setup Advanced Configuration**

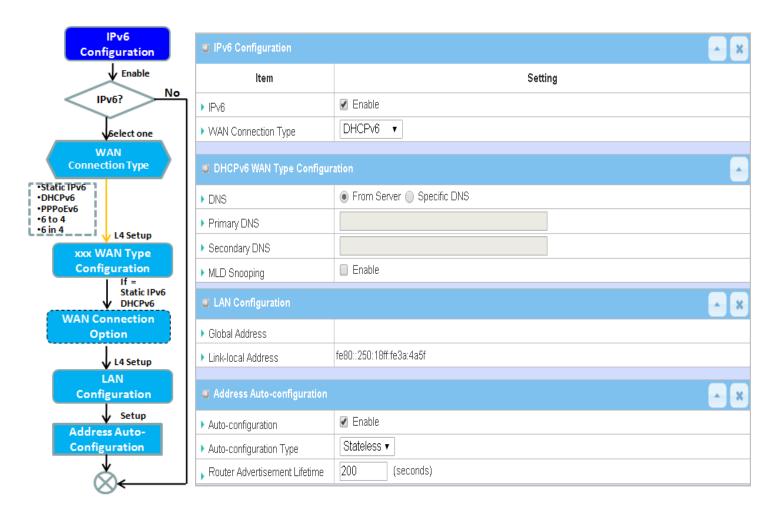


Advanced Configur	ration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Regulatory Domain	The default setting is according to where the product sale to	It limits the available radio channel of this device. The permissible channels depend on the <b>Regulatory Domain</b> .
Beacon Interval	100	It shows the time interval between each beacon packet broadcasted.  The beacon packet contains SSID, Channel ID and Security setting.
DTIM Interval	3	A <b>DTIM</b> ( <b>Delivery Traffic Indication Message</b> ) is a countdown informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast message. When the device has buffered broadcast message for associated client, it sends the next DTIM with a DTIM value.
RTS Threshold	2347	RTS (Request to send) Threshold means when the packet size is over the setting value, then active RTS technique. RTS/CTS is a collision avoidance technique. It means RTS never activated when the threshold is set to 2347.
Fragmentation	2346	Wireless frames can be divided into smaller units (fragments) to <b>improve performance</b> in the presence of RF interference at the limits of RF coverage.
WMM	The box is checked by default	WMM (Wi-Fi Multimedia) can help control latency and jitter when transmitting multimedia content over a wireless connection.
Short GI	By default <b>400ns</b> is selected	Short GI (Guard Interval) is defined to set the sending interval between each packet. Note that lower Short GI could increase not only the transition rate but also error rate.
TX Rate	By default <b>Best</b> is selected	It means the <b>data transition rate</b> . When <b>Best</b> is selected, the device will choose a proper <b>data rate</b> according to <b>signal strength</b> .
RF Bandwidth	By default <b>Auto</b> is selected	The setting of RF bandwidth limits the maximum data rate.
Transmit Power	By default <b>100%</b> is selected	Normally the wireless transmitter operates at 100% power. By setting the <b>transmit power</b> to control the Wi-Fi <b>coverage</b> .
5G Band Steering	The box is unchecked by default	When the client station associate with 2.4G Wi-Fi, the device will send the client to 5G Wi-Fi automatically if the client is available on accessing this 5G Wi-Fi band.  This option is only available on the module that supports 5GHz band.
WIDS	The box is unchecked by default	The WIDS (Wireless Intrusion Detection System) will analyze all packets and make a statistic table in WiFi status.  Go to <b>Status</b> > <b>Basic Network</b> > <b>WiFi</b> tab for detailed WIDS status.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the current configuration.
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore configuration to previous setting before saving.

#### 2.4 IPv6

The growth of the Internet has created a need for more addresses than are possible with IPv4. IPv6 (Internet Protocol version 6) is a version of the Internet Protocol (IP) intended to succeed IPv4, which is the protocol currently used to direct almost all Internet traffic. IPv6 also implements additional features not present in IPv4. It simplifies aspects of address assignment (stateless address auto-configuration), network renumbering and router announcements when changing Internet connectivity providers.

# 2.4.1 IPv6 Configuration



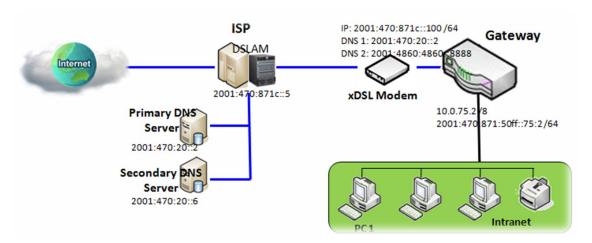
The **IPv6 Configuration** setting allows user to set the IPv6 connection type to access the IPv6 network. This gateway supports various types of IPv6 connection, including **Static IPv6**, **DHCPv6**, and **PPPoEv6** 

Note: The available WAN connection types can be different, depending on the Interface type of WAN-1.

#### **IPv6 WAN Connection Type**

#### Static IPv6

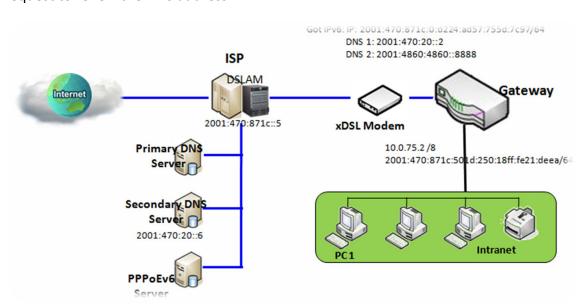
Static IPv6 does the same function as static IPv4. The static IPv6 provides manual setting of IPv6 address, IPv6 default gateway address, and IPv6 DNS.



Above diagram depicts the IPv6 IP addressing, type in the information provided by your ISP to setup the IPv6 network.

#### DHCPv6

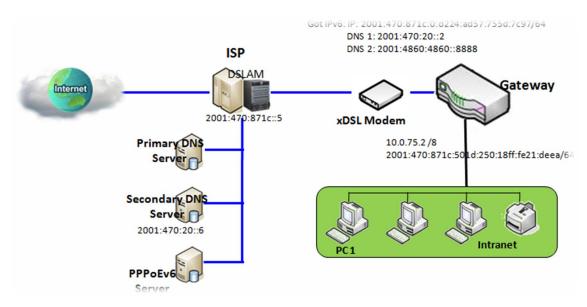
DHCP in IPv6 does the same function as DHCP in IPv4. The DHCP server sends IP address, DNS server addresses and other possible data to the DHCP client to configure automatically. The server also sends a lease time of the address and time to re-contact the server for IPv6 address renewal. The client has then to resend a request to renew the IPv6 address.



Above diagram depicts DHCP IPv6 IP addressing, the DHCPv6 server on the ISP side assigns IPv6 address, IPv6 default gateway address, and IPv6 DNS to client host's automatically.

#### PPPoEv6

PPPoEv6 in IPv6 does the same function as PPPoE in IPv4. The PPPoEv6 server provides configuration parameters based on PPPoEv6 client request. When PPPoEv6 server gets client request and successfully authenticates it, the server sends IP address, DNS server addresses and other required parameters to automatically configure the client.

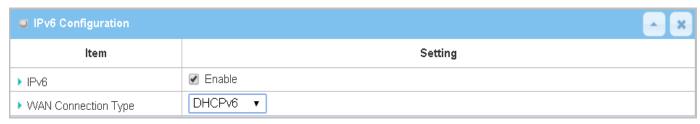


The diagram above depicts the IPv6 addressing through PPPoE, PPPoEv6 server (DSLAM) on the ISP side provides IPv6 configuration upon receiving PPPoEv6 client request. When PPPoEv6 server gets client request and successfully authenticates it, the server sends IP address, DNS server addresses and other required parameters to automatically configure the client.

# **IPv6 Configuration Setting**

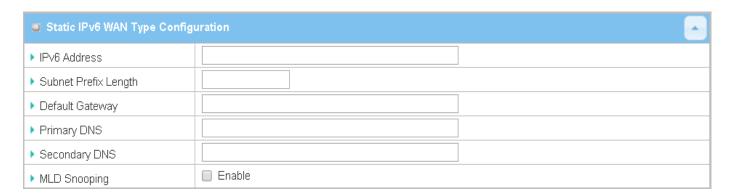
Go to Basic Network > IPv6 > Configuration Tab.

The IPv6 Configuration setting allows user to set the IPv6 connection type to access the IPv6 network.



IPv6 Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
IPv6	The box is unchecked by default,	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the IPv6 function.
	1. A Must filled	Define the selected IPv6 WAN Connection Type to establish the IPv6 connectivity via WAN-1 Interface.
WAN Connection Type	setting 2. DHCPv6 is selected by default	Select <b>Static IPv6</b> when your ISP provides you with a set IPv6 addresses. Select <b>DHCPv6</b> when your ISP provides you with DHCPv6 services. Select <b>PPPoEv6</b> when your ISP provides you with PPPoEv6 account settings.
		<b>Note</b> : The available WAN connection types can be different, depending on the Interface type of WAN-1.

## **Static IPv6 WAN Type Configuration**



Static IPv6 WAN Ty	ype Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
IPv6 Address	A Must filled setting	Enter the WAN IPv6 Address for the router.
Subnet Prefix Length	A Must filled setting	Enter the WAN <b>Subnet Prefix Length</b> for the router.
<b>Default Gateway</b>	A Must filled setting	Enter the WAN <b>Default Gateway</b> IPv6 address.
Primary DNS	An optional setting	Enter the WAN <b>primary DNS Server</b> .
Secondary DNS	An optional setting	Enter the WAN secondary DNS Server.
MLD Snooping	The box is unchecked by default	Enable/Disable the MLD Snooping function

# **LAN Configuration**

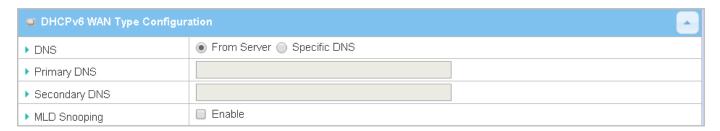


LAN Configuratio	n	
Item	Value setting	Description
Global Address	A Must filled setting	Enter the LAN IPv6 Address for the router.
Link-local Address	Value auto-created	Show the link-local address for LAN interface of router.

Then go to Address Auto-configuration (summary) for setting LAN environment.

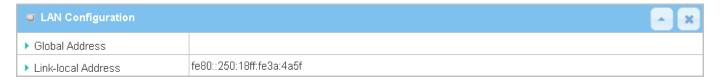
If above setting is configured, click the **Save** button to save the configuration, and click the **Reboot** button to reboot the router.

## **DHCPv6 WAN Type Configuration**



DHCPv6 WAN Type Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
DNS	The option [From Server] is selected by default	Select the [Specific DNS] option to active Primary DNS and Secondary DNS. Then fill the DNS information.	
Primary DNS	Can not modified by default	Enter the WAN <b>primary DNS Server</b> .	
Secondary DNS	Can not modified by default	Enter the WAN secondary DNS Server.	
MLD	The box is unchecked by default	Enable/Disable the MLD Snooping function	

### **LAN Configuration**

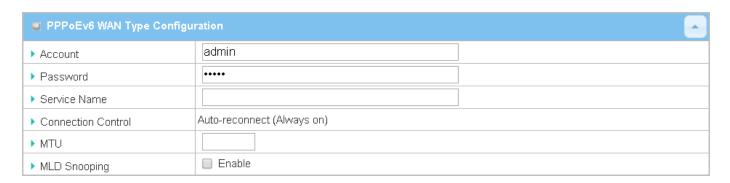


LAN Configuratio	n	
Item	Value setting	Description
Global Address	Value auto-created	Enter the LAN IPv6 Address for the router.
Link-local Address	Value auto-created	Show the link-local address for LAN interface of router.

Then go to Address Auto-configuration (summary) for setting LAN environment.

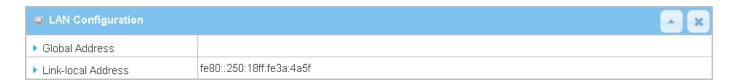
If above setting is configured, click the **Save** button to save the configuration, and click **Reboot** button to reboot the router.

# **PPPoEv6 WAN Type Configuration**



PPPoEv6 WAN Type Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Account	A Must filled setting	Enter the Account for setting up PPPoEv6 connection. If you want more information, please contact your ISP. <u>Value Range</u> : $0 \sim 45$ characters.	
Password	A Must filled setting	Enter the Password for setting up PPPoEv6 connection. If you want more information, please contact your ISP.	
Service Name	A Must filled setting/Option	Enter the Service Name for setting up PPPoEv6 connection. If you want more information, please contact your ISP. <u>Value Range</u> : $0 \sim 45$ characters.	
<b>Connection Control</b>	Fixed value	The value is Auto-reconnect(Always on).	
МТИ	A Must filled setting	Enter the MTU for setting up PPPoEv6 connection. If you want more information, please contact your ISP. <u>Value Range</u> : $1280 \sim 1492$ .	
MLD Snooping	The box is unchecked by default	Enable/Disable the MLD Snooping function	

### **LAN Configuration**



LAN Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
Global Address	Value auto-created	The LAN IPv6 Address for the router.
Link-local Address	Value auto-created	Show the link-local address for LAN interface of router.

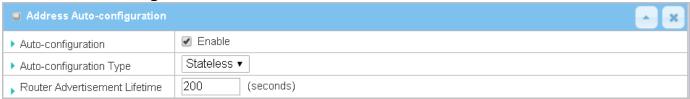
Then go to Address Auto-configuration (summary) for setting LAN environment.

If above setting is configured, click the **save button** to save the configuration and click **reboot button** to reboot the router.

Then go to Address Auto-configuration (summary) for setting LAN environment.

If above setting is configured, click the **save button** to save the configuration and click **reboot button** to reboot the router.

**Address Auto-configuration** 



Address Auto-configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Auto-configuration	The box is unchecked by default	Check to enable the Auto configuration feature.	
Auto-configuration Type	1. Only can be selected when <b>Auto-configuration</b> enabled 2. Stateless is selected by default	Define the selected IPv6 WAN Connection Type to establish the IPv6 connectivity.  Select Stateless to manage the Local Area Network to be SLAAC + RDNSS Router Advertisement Lifetime (A Must filled setting): Enter the Router Advertisement Lifetime (in seconds). 200 is set by default.  Value Range: 0 ~ 65535.  Select Stateful to manage the Local Area Network to be Stateful (DHCPv6). IPv6 Address Range (Start) (A Must filled setting): Enter the start IPv6 Address for the DHCPv6 range for your local computers. 0100 is set by default.  Value Range: 0001 ~ FFFF.  IPv6 Address Range (End) (A Must filled setting): Enter the end IPv6 Address for the DHCPv6 range for your local computers. 0200 is set by default.  Value Range: 0001 ~ FFFF.  IPv6 Address Lifetime (A Must filled setting): Enter the DHCPv6 lifetime for your local computers. 36000 is set by default.	
		<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 65535.	

# 2.5 Port Forwarding

Network address translation (NAT) is a methodology of remapping one IP address space into another by modifying network address information in Internet Protocol (IP) datagram packet headers while they are in transit across a traffic routing device. The technique was originally used for ease of rerouting traffic in IP networks without renumbering every host. It has become a popular and essential tool in conserving global address space allocations in face of IPv4 address exhaustion. The product you purchased embeds and activates the NAT function. You also can disable the NAT function in [Basic Network]-[WAN & Uplink]-[Internet Setup]-[WAN Type Configuration] page.



Usually all local hosts or servers behind corporate gateway are protected by NAT firewall. NAT firewall will filter out unrecognized packets to protect your Intranet. So, all local hosts are invisible to the outside world. Port forwarding or port mapping is function that redirects a communication request from one address and port number combination to assigned one. This technique is most commonly used to make services on a host residing on a protected or masqueraded (internal) network available to hosts on the opposite side of the gateway (external network), by remapping the destination IP address and port number

# 2.5.1 Configuration

#### **NAT Loopback**

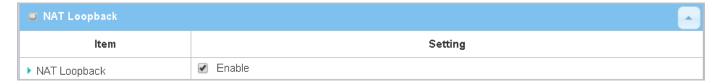
This feature allows you to access the WAN global IP address from your inside NAT local network. It is useful when you run a server inside your network. For example, if you set a mail server at LAN side, your local devices can access this mail server through gateway's global IP address when enable NAT loopback feature. On either side are you in accessing the email server, at the LAN side or at the WAN side, you don't need to change the IP address of the mail server.

# **Configuration Setting**

Go to Basic Network > Port Forwarding > Configuration tab.

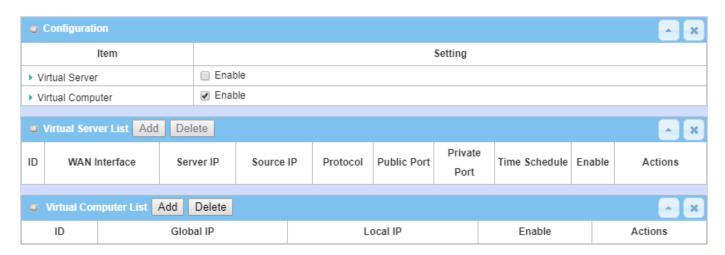
The NAT Loopback allows user to access the WAN IP address from inside your local network.

#### **Enable NAT Loopback**



Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
NAT Loopback	The box is checked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this NAT function
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings

## 2.5.2 Virtual Server & Virtual Computer

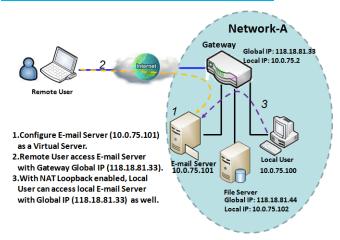


There are some important Pot Forwarding functions implemented within the gateway, including "Virtual Server", "NAT loopback" and "Virtual Computer".

It is necessary for cooperate staffs who travel outside and want to access various servers behind office gateway. You can set up those servers by using "Virtual Server" feature. After trip, if want to access those servers from LAN side by global IP, without change original setting, NAT Loopback can achieve it.

"Virtual computer" is a host behind NAT gateway whose IP address is a global one and is visible to the outside world. Since it is behind NAT, it is protected by gateway firewall. To configure Virtual Computer, you just have to map the local IP of the virtual computer to a global IP.

#### Virtual Server & NAT Loopback

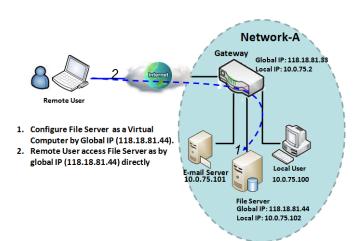


"Virtual Server" allows you to access servers with the global IP address or FQDN of the gateway as if they are servers existed in the Internet. But in fact, these servers are located in the Intranet and are physically behind the gateway. The gateway serves the service requests by port forwarding the requests to the LAN servers and transfers the replies from LAN servers to the requester on the WAN side. As shown in example, an E-mail virtual server is defined to be located at a server with IP address 10.0.75.101 in the Intranet of Network-A, including SMTP service port 25 and POP3 service port 110. So, the remote user can access the E-

mail server with the gateway's global IP 118.18.81.33 from its WAN side. But the real E-mail server is located at LAN side and the gateway is the port forwarder for E-mail service.

NAT Loopback allows you to access the WAN global IP address from your inside NAT local network. It is useful when you run a server inside your network. For example, if you set a mail server at LAN side, your local devices can access this mail server through gateway's global IP address when enable NAT loopback feature. On either side are you in accessing the email server, at the LAN side or at the WAN side, you don't need to change the IP address of the mail server.

## Virtual Computer

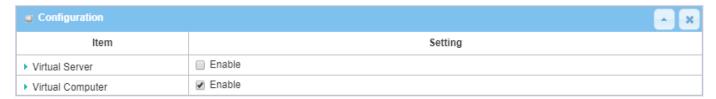


"Virtual Computer" allows you to assign LAN hosts to global IP addresses, so that they can be visible to outside world. While so, they are also protected by the gateway firewall as being client hosts in the Intranet. For example, if you set a FTP file server at LAN side with local IP address 10.0.75.102 and global IP address 118.18.82.44, a remote user can access the file server while it is hidden behind the NAT gateway. That is because the gateway takes care of all accessing to the IP address 118.18.82.44, including to forward the access requests to the file server and to send the replies from the server to outside world.

## **Virtual Server & Virtual Computer Setting**

Go to Basic Network > Port Forwarding > Virtual Server & Virtual Computer tab.

#### **Enable Virtual Server and Virtual Computer**



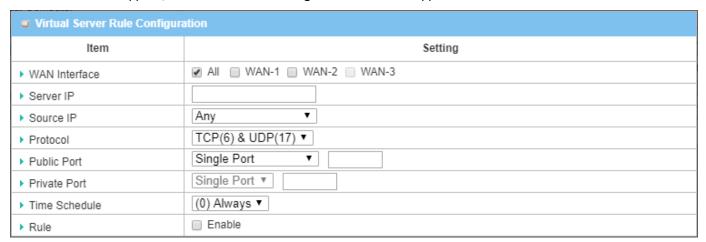
Configuration Item	Value setting	Description
Virtual Server	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this port forwarding function
Virtual Computer	The box is checked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this port forwarding function
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings.

### **Create / Edit Virtual Server**

The gateway allows you to custom your Virtual Server rules. It supports up to a maximum of 20 rule-based Virtual Server sets.



When Add button is applied, Virtual Server Rule Configuration screen will appear.



Value setting	Description
<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Default is <b>ALL</b>.</li> </ol>	Define the selected interface to be the packet-entering interface of the gateway.  If the packets to be filtered are coming from WAN-x then select WAN-x fo this field.  Select ALL for packets coming into the gateway from any interface.  It can be selected WAN-x box when WAN-x enabled.  Note: The available check boxes (WAN-1 ~ WAN-4) depend on the number
A Must filled setting	of WAN interfaces for the product.  This field is to specify the IP address of the interface selected in the WAN Interface setting above.
A Must filled setting     By default <b>Any</b> is selected	This field is to specify the <b>Source IP address</b> .  Select <b>Any</b> to allow the access coming from any IP addresses.  Select <b>Specific IP Address</b> to allow the access coming from an IP address.  Select <b>IP Range</b> to allow the access coming from a specified range of IP address.
1. A Must filled setting 2. TCP & UDP is selected by default.	It means the option "Protocol" of packet filter rule is ICMPv4.  Apply Time Schedule to this rule, otherwise leave it as Always. (refer to Scheduling setting under Object Definition)  Then check Enable box to enable this rule.  When "TCP" is selected  It means the option "Protocol" of packet filter rule is TCP.  Public Port selected a predefined port from Well-known Service, and Private Port is the same with Public Port number.  Public Port is selected Single Port and specify a port number, and Private Port can be set a Single Port number.  Public Port is selected Port Range and specify a port range, and Private Port can be selected Single Port or Port Range.  Value Range: 1 ~ 65535 for Public Port, Private Port.  When "UDP" is selected  It means the option "Protocol" of packet filter rule is UDP.  Public Port is the same with Public Port number.  Public Port is selected a predefined port from Well-known Service, and Private Port can be set a Single Port and specify a port number, and Private Port can be set a Single Port number.  Public Port is selected Port Range and specify a port range, and Private Port can be selected Single Port or Port Range.  Value Range: 1 ~ 65535 for Public Port, Private Port.  When "TCP & UDP" is selected  It means the option "Protocol" of packet filter rule is TCP and UDP.  Public Port selected a predefined port from Well-known Service, and
	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Default is ALL.</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default Any is selected</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>

		Public Port is selected Port Range and specify a port range, and Private  Port can be selected Single Port or Port Range.  Value Range: 1 ~ 65535 for Public Port, Private Port.
		When <b>"GRE"</b> is selected It means the option "Protocol" of packet filter rule is GRE.
		When "ESP" is selected It means the option "Protocol" of packet filter rule is ESP.
		When <b>"SCTP"</b> is selected It means the option "Protocol" of packet filter rule is SCTP.
		When <b>"User-defined"</b> is selected  It means the option "Protocol" of packet filter rule is User-defined.  For <b>Protocol Number</b> , enter a port number.
Time Schedule	<ol> <li>An optional filled setting</li> <li>(0) Always Is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Apply Time Schedule to this rule; otherwise leave it as (0) Always. (refer to Scheduling setting under Object Definition)
Rule	An optional filled setting     The box is unchecked by default.	Check the Enable box to activate the rule.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>X</b> button to cancel the settings and return to previous page.

## **Create / Edit Virtual Computer**

The gateway allows you to custom your Virtual Computer rules. It supports up to a maximum of 20 rule-based Virtual Computer sets.



When Add button is applied, Virtual Computer Rule Configuration screen will appear.



Virtual Comp	Virtual Computer Rule Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description	
Global IP	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the IP address of the WAN IP.	
Local IP	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the IP address of the LAN IP.	
Enable	N/A	Then check <b>Enable</b> box to enable this rule.	
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.	

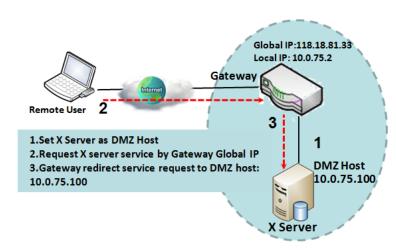
## 2.5.3 DMZ & Pass Through

DMZ (De Militarized Zone) Host is a host that is exposed to the Internet cyberspace but still within the protection of firewall by gateway device. So, the function allows a computer to execute 2-way communication for Internet games, Video conferencing, Internet telephony and other special applications. In some cases when a specific application is blocked by NAT mechanism, you can indicate that LAN computer as a DMZ host to solve this problem.

The DMZ function allows you to ask the gateway pass through all normal packets to the DMZ host behind the NAT gateway only when these packets are not expected to receive by applications in the gateway or by other client hosts in the Intranet. Certainly, the DMZ host is also protected by the gateway firewall. Activate the feature and specify the DMZ host with a host in the Intranet when needed.

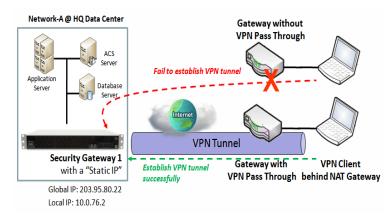


#### **DMZ Scenario**



When the network administrator wants to set up some service daemons in a host behind NAT gateway to allow remote users request for services from server actively, you just have to configure this host as DMZ Host. As shown in the diagram, there is an X server installed as DMZ host, whose IP address is 10.0.75.100. Then, remote user can request services from X server just as it is provided by the gateway whose global IP address is 118.18.81.33. The gateway will forward those packets, not belonging to any configured virtual server or applications, directly to the DMZ host.

#### **VPN Pass through Scenario**



Since VPN traffic is different from that of TCP or UDP connection, it will be blocked by NAT gateway. To support the pass through function for the VPN connections initiating from VPN clients behind NAT gateway, the gateway must implement some kind of VPN pass through function for such application. The gateway support the pass through function for IPSec, PPTP, and L2TP connections, you just have to check the corresponding checkbox to activate it.

### **DMZ & Pass Through Setting**

Go to Basic Network > Port Forwarding > DMZ & Pass Through tab.

The DMZ host is a host that is exposed to the Internet cyberspace but still within the protection of firewall by gateway device.

#### **Enable DMZ and Pass Through**

Configuration		
ltem	Setting	
▶ DMZ	☐ Enable    All    WAN-1    WAN-2    WAN-3    WAN-4  DMZ Host:	
▶ Pass Through Enable	☑ IPSec ☑ PPTP ☑ L2TP	

Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
DMZ	1. A Must filled setting	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the DMZ function
	2. Default is ALL.	Define the selected interface to be the packet-entering interface of the
		gateway, and fill in the IP address of Host LAN IP in <b>DMZ Host</b> field
		If the packets to be filtered are coming from WAN-x then select WAN-x
		for this field.
		Select <b>ALL</b> for packets coming into the router from any interfaces.
		It can be selected <b>WAN-x</b> box when <b>WAN-x</b> enabled.
		Note: The available check boxes (WAN-1 ~ WAN-4) depend on the
		number of WAN interfaces for the product.
Pass Through Enable	The boxes are checked	Check the box to enable the pass through function for the IPSec, PPTP,
	by default	and L2TP.
		With the pass through function enabled, the VPN hosts behind the
		gateway still can connect to remote VPN servers.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings

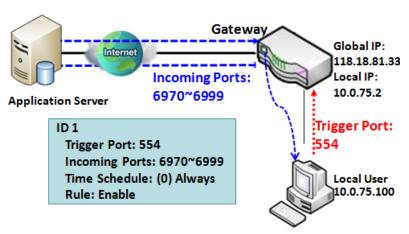
## 2.5.4 Special AP & ALG

As a NAT gateway, it doesn't allow an active connection request from outside world. All this kind of requests will be ignored by the NAT gateway. But at the client hosts in the Intranet, users may use applications that need more service ports to be allowed for passing through the NAT gateway. The "Special AP (application)" feature in the gateway can solve this problem. That is, some applications require multiple connections, like Internet games, Video conferencing, Internet telephony, etc. Because of the firewall function, these applications cannot work with a pure NAT gateway. The Special AP feature allows some of these applications to work with this product.

Besides, application-level gateway (ALG) allows customized <u>NAT traversal</u> filters to be plugged into the <u>gateway</u> to support <u>address</u> and <u>port translation</u> for certain <u>application layer</u> "control/data" protocols such as FTP, BitTorrent, <u>SIP</u>, <u>RTSP</u>, file transfer in <u>IM</u> applications, etc. In order for these protocols to work through NAT or a firewall, either the application has to know about an address/port number combination that allows incoming packets, or the NAT has to monitor the control traffic and open up port mappings (firewall pinhole) dynamically as required. Legitimate application data can thus be passed through the security checks of the firewall or NAT that would have otherwise restricted the traffic for not meeting its limited filter criteria.

#### Special AP

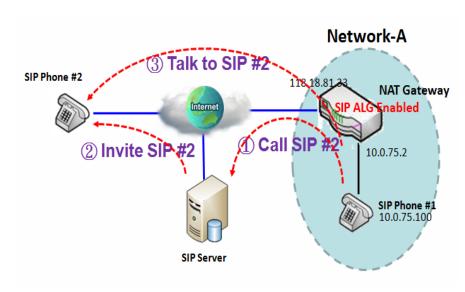
<b>0</b> 5	Special AP List Add Delete					
ID	WAN Interface	Trigger Port	Incoming Ports	Time Schedule	Enable	Actions
1	ALL	554	6970-6999	(0) Always	•	Edit
2	ALL	47624	2300-2400,28800-29000	(0) Always	•	Edit



The Special AP feature allows you to request the gateway open a pre-defined service ports for incoming packets to pass through once the trigger port is activated by local hosts. As shown in the diagram, special AP rule define port *554* as trigger port and *6970~6999* as incoming ports. With such setting, local user at host 10.0.75.100 can enjoy the music by using Quick Time application, whose media server is located in the Internet. When you open application, it will activate Trigger Port and then incoming data packet from remote application server will pass through incoming port 6970~6999.

#### **SIP ALG**

This gateway supports the SIP ALG feature to allow one SIP phone behind the NAT gateway can call another SIP phone in the Internet, even the gateway executes its NAT mechanism between the Intranet and the Internet. The NAT gateway monitors the control traffic and open up port mappings (firewall pinhole) dynamically as required to know about an address/port number combination that allows incoming packets, so it will support address and port translation for SIP application layer "control/data" protocols as shown in following diagram. The NAT Gateway enables the SIP ALG feature, so it will monitor the SIP Phone #1 actions, open up the required ports and make the address and port translation in a SIP voice communication.



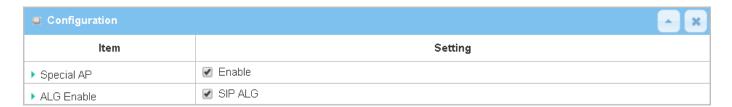
As shown in the diagram, the calling starts from the SIP Phone #1 to the SIP server via the NAT gateway. Then the SIP server invites the SIP Phone #2 and finally, the SIP Phone #1 talks to the SIP Phone #2. But for the NAT gateway, SIP Phone #2 is an unknown host, so the active access from the Phone #2 will be treated as unexpected traffic and will be blocked out. With the SIP ALG function enabled, the NAT gateway will monitor the control traffic for the SIP calls, and recognized the traffic from SIP Phone #2 is part of the connection sessions with SIP Phone #1.

## Special AP & ALG Setting

Go to **Basic Network > Port Forwarding > Special AP & ALG** tab.

The Special AP setting allows some applications require multiple connections. The ALG setting allows user to Support some SIP ALG, like STUN.

#### **Enable Special AP & ALG**



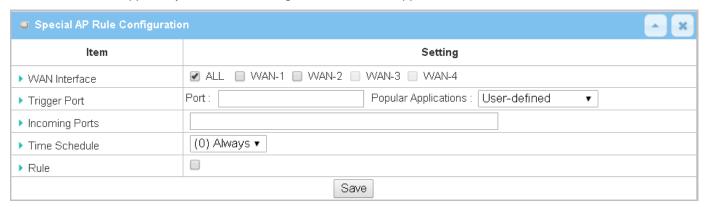
Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
Special AP	The box is checked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the Special AP function.
ALG Enable	The box is checked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the SIP ALG function.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings

### **Create / Edit Special AP Rule**

The gateway allows you to custom your Special AP rules. It supports up to a maximum of 8 rule-based Special AP sets.



When Add button is applied, Special AP Rule Configuration screen will appear.



Item	Value setting	Description
WAN Interface	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>All is checked by default.</li> </ol>	Check the interface box(es) to apply the Special AP rule.  By default, <b>All</b> is checked, and the Special AP rule will be applied to all WAN interfaces.
Trigger Port	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>User-defined is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Enter the expected trigger port (or port range) if <b>User-defined</b> is selected in the dropdown list.  If you select other popular application from the dropdown list, the corresponding trigger port(s) and incoming ports will be defined automatically. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.
Incoming Ports	1. A Must filled setting	Enter the expected Incoming ports if <b>User-defined</b> is selected in the Trigger Port dropdown list.  If you select other popular application from the dropdown list, the corresponding incoming ports will be defined automatically. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535; It can be a single port, multiple ports separated by ",", or port range.
Time Schedule	<ol> <li>An Must filled setting</li> <li>(0) Always is selected</li> <li>by default.</li> </ol>	Apply <b>Time Schedule</b> to this rule, otherwise leave it as Always.  If the dropdown list is empty ensure <b>Time Schedule</b> is pre-configured.  Refer to <b>Object Definition &gt; Scheduling &gt; Configuration</b> tab.
Rule	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the special AP rule.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings

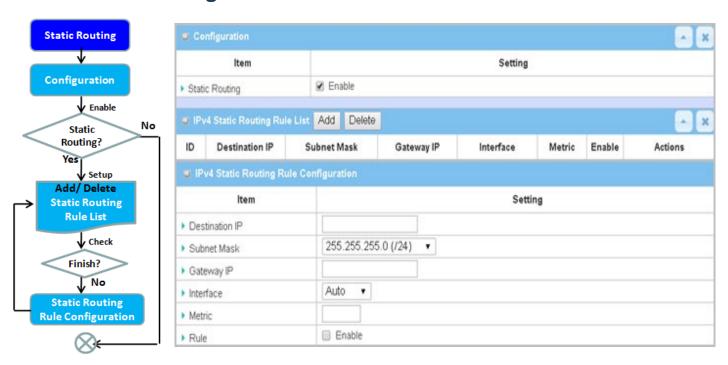
# 2.6 Routing



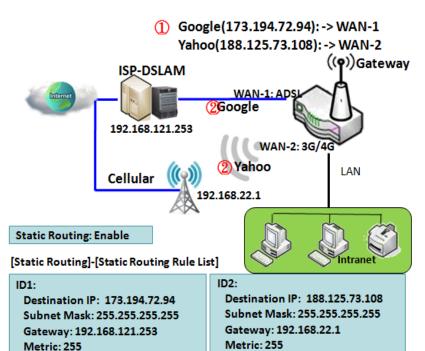
If you have more than one router and subnet, you will need to enable routing function to allow packets to find proper routing path and allow different subnets to communicate with each other. Routing is the process of selecting best paths in a network. It is performed for many kinds of networks, like electronic data networks (such as the Internet), by using packet switching technology. The routing process usually directs forwarding on the basis of routing tables which maintain a record of the routes to various network destinations. Thus, constructing routing tables, which are held in the router's memory, is very important for efficient routing. Most routing algorithms use only one network path at a time.

The routing tables record your pre-defined routing paths for some specific destination subnets. It is *static routing*. However, if the contents of routing tables record the obtained routing paths from neighbor routers by using some protocols, such as RIP, OSPF and BGP. It is *dynamic routing*. These both routing approaches will be illustrated one after one. In addition, the gateway also built in one advanced configurable routing software Quagga for more complex routing applications, you can configure it if required via Telnet CLI.

## 2.6.1 Static Routing



"Static Routing" function lets you define the routing paths for some dedicated hosts/servers or subnets to store in the routing table of the gateway. The gateway routes incoming packets to different peer gateways based on the routing table. You need to define the static routing information in gateway routing rule list.



Rule: Enable

Rule: Enable

When the administrator of the gateway wants to specify what kinds of packets to be transferred via which gateway interface and which peer gateway to their destination. It can be carried out by the "Static Routing" feature. Dedicated packet flows from the Intranet will be routed to their destination via the pre-defined peer gateway and corresponding gateway interface that are defined in the system routing table by manual.

As shown in the diagram, when the destination is Google access, rule 1 set interface as ADSL, routing gateway as IP-DSLAM gateway 192.168.121.253. All the packets to Google will go through WAN-1. And the same way applied to rule 2 of access Yahoo. Rule 2 sets 3G/4G as interface.

### Static Routing Setting

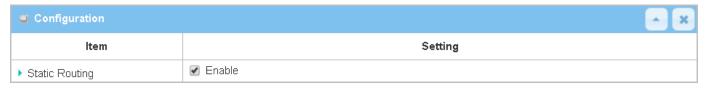
Go to **Basic Network > Routing > Static Routing** Tab.

There are three configuration windows for static routing feature, including "Configuration", "Static Routing Rule List" and "Static Routing Rule Configuration" windows. "Configuration" window lets you activate the global static routing feature. Even there are already routing rules, if you want to disable routing temporarily, just uncheck the Enable box to disable it. "Static Routing Rule List" window lists all your defined static routing rule entries. Using "Add" or "Edit" button to add and create one new static routing rule or to modify an existed one.

When "Add" or "Edit" button is applied, the "Static Routing Rule Configuration" window will appear to let you define a static routing rule.

#### **Enable Static Routing**

Just check the Enable box to activate the "Static Routing" feature.



Static Routing		
Item	Value setting	Description
Static Routing	The box is unchecked by	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this function
	default	

### **Create / Edit Static Routing Rules**

The Static Routing Rule List shows the setup parameters of all static routing rule entries. To configure a static routing rule, you must specify related parameters including the destination IP address and subnet mask of dedicated host/server or subnet, the IP address of peer gateway, the metric and the rule activation.

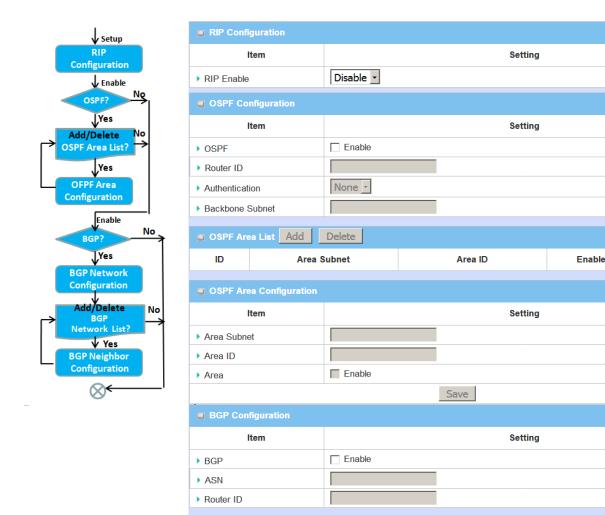


The gateway allows you to custom your static routing rules. It supports up to a maximum of 64 rule sets. When **Add** button is applied, **Static Routing Rule Configuration** screen will appear, while the **Edit** button at the end of each static routing rule can let you modify the rule.

■ IPv4 Static Routing Rule Configuration		
ltem	Setting	
▶ Destination IP		
▶ Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0 (/24) ▼	
▶ Gateway IP		
▶ Interface	Auto ▼	
▶ Metric		
▶ Rule	■ Enable	

IPv4 Static Ro	IPv4 Static Routing				
Item	Value setting	Description			
Destination IP	<ol> <li>IPv4 Format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Specify the Destination IP of this static routing rule.			
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0 (/24) is set by default	Specify the Subnet Mask of this static routing rule.			
Gateway IP	<ol> <li>IPv4 Format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Specify the Gateway IP of this static routing rule.			
Interface	Auto is set by default	Select the Interface of this static routing rule. It can be <b>Auto</b> , or the available WAN / LAN interfaces.			
B.A. a.t.u.i.a.	1. Numberic String Format	The Metric of this static routing rule.			
Metric	2. A Must filled setting	<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 255.			
Rule	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule.			
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration			
Undo	NA	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.			
Back	NA	When the <b>Back</b> button is clicked the screen will return to the Static Routing Configuration page.			

## 2.6.2 Dynamic Routing



Dynamic Routing, also called adaptive routing, describes the capability of a system, through which routes are characterized by their destination, to alter the path that the route takes through the system in response to a change in network conditions.

Delete

Delete

Neighbor IP

**Network Subnet** 

Enable

Enable

Remote ASN

This gateway supports dynamic routing protocols, including RIPv1/RIPv2 (Routing Information Protocol), OSPF (Open Shortest Path First), and BGP (Border Gateway Protocol), for you to establish routing table automatically. The feature of dynamic routing will be very useful when there are lots of subnets in your network. Generally speaking, RIP is suitable for small network. OSPF is more suitable for medium network. BGP is more used for big network infrastructure.

The supported dynamic routing protocols are described as follows.

BGP Network List Add

BGP Neighbor List Add

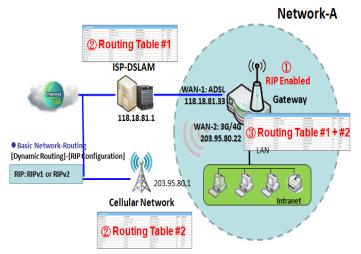
×

Actions

Actions

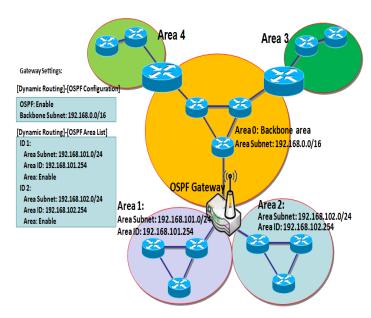
Actions

### **RIP Scenario**



The Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is one of the oldest distance-vector routing protocols, which employs the hop count as a routing metric. RIP prevents routing loops by implementing a limit on the number of hops allowed in a path from the source to a destination. The maximum number of hops allowed for RIP is 15. This hop limit, however, also limits the size of networks that RIP can support. A hop count of 16 is considered an infinite distance, in other words the route is considered unreachable. RIP implements the split horizon, route poisoning and hold-down mechanisms to prevent incorrect routing information from being propagated.

#### **OSPF Scenario**

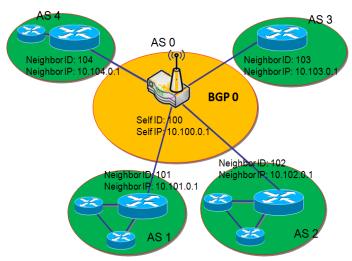


Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is a routing protocol that uses link state routing algorithm. It is the most widely used interior gateway protocol (IGP) in large enterprise networks. It gathers link state information from available routers and constructs a topology map of the network. The topology is presented as a routing table which routes datagrams based solely on the destination IP address.

Network administrator can deploy OSPF gateway in large enterprise network to get its routing table from the enterprise backbone, and forward routing information to other routers, which are no linked to the enterprise backbone. Usually, an OSPF network is subdivided into routing areas to simplify administration and optimize traffic and resource utilization.

As shown in the diagram, OSPF gateway gathers routing information from the backbone gateways in area 0, and will forward its routing information to the routers in area 1 and area 2 which are not in the backbone.

#### **BGP Scenario**



Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) is a standard exterior gateway protocol designed to exchange routing and reachability information between autonomous systems (AS) on the Internet. It usually makes routing decisions based on paths, network policies, or rule-sets.

Most ISPs use BGP to establish routing between one another (especially for multi-homed). Very large private IP networks also use BGP internally. The major BGP gateway within one AS will links with some other border gateways for exchanging routing information. It will distribute the collected data in AS to all routers in other AS.

As shown in the diagram, BGP 0 is gateway to dominate ASO (self IP is 10.100.0.1 and self ID is 100). It links with other BGP gateways in the Internet. The scenario is like Subnet in one ISP to be linked with the ones in other ISPs. By operating with BGP

protocol, BGP 0 can gather routing information from other BGP gateways in the Internet. And then it forwards the routing data to the routers in its dominated AS. Finally, the routers resided in AS 0 know how to route packets to other AS.

### **Dynamic Routing Setting**

Go to **Basic Network > Routing > Dynamic Routing** Tab.

The dynamic routing setting allows user to customize RIP, OSPF, and BGP protocol through the router based on their office setting.

In the "Dynamic Routing" page, there are several configuration windows for dynamic routing feature. They are the "RIP Configuration" window, "OSPF Configuration" window, "OSPF Area List", "OSPF Area Configuration", "BGP Configuration", "BGP Neighbor List" and "BGP Neighbor Configuration" window. RIP, OSPF and BGP protocols can be configured individually.

The "RIP Configuration" window lets you choose which version of RIP protocol to be activated or disable it. The "OSPF Configuration" window can let you activate the OSPF dynamic routing protocol and specify its backbone subnet. Moreover, the "OSPF Area List" window lists all defined areas in the OSPF network. However, the "BGP Configuration" window can let you activate the BGP dynamic routing protocol and specify its self ID. The "BGP Neighbor List" window lists all defined neighbors in the BGP network.

### **RIP Configuration**

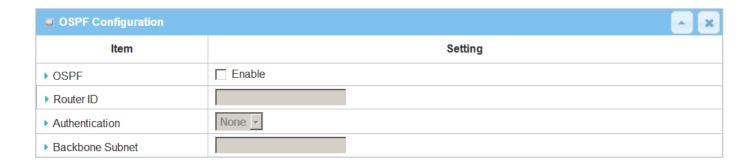
The RIP configuration setting allows user to customize RIP protocol through the router based on their office setting.



RIP Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
		Select <b>Disable</b> will disable RIP protocol.
RIP Enable	Disable is set by default	Select <b>RIP v1</b> will enable RIPv1 protocol.
		Select <b>RIP v2</b> will enable RIPv2 protocol.

#### **OSPF Configuration**

The OSPF configuration setting allows user to customize OSPF protocol through the router based on their office setting.



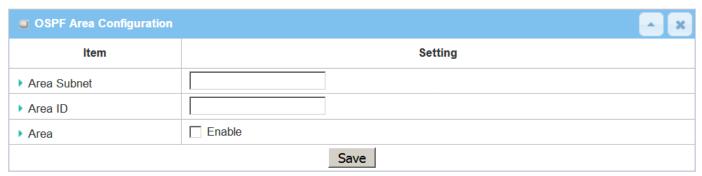
OSPF Configu	OSPF Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description		
OSPF	Disable is set by default	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate the OSPF protocol.		
Router ID	<ol> <li>IPv4 Format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	The Router ID of this router on OSPF protocol		
Authentication	None is set by default	The Authentication method of this router on OSPF protocol.  Select <b>None</b> will disable Authentication on OSPF protocol.  Select <b>Text</b> will enable Text Authentication with entered the Key in this field on OSPF protocol.  Select <b>MD5</b> will enable MD5 Authentication with entered the ID and Key in these fields on OSPF protocol.		
Backbone Subnet	<ol> <li>Classless Inter Domain Routing (CIDR) Subnet Mask Notation. (Ex: 192.168.1.0/24)</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	The Backbone Subnet of this router on OSPF protocol.		

## **Create / Edit OSPF Area Rules**

The gateway allows you to custom your OSPF Area List rules. It supports up to a maximum of 32 rule sets.



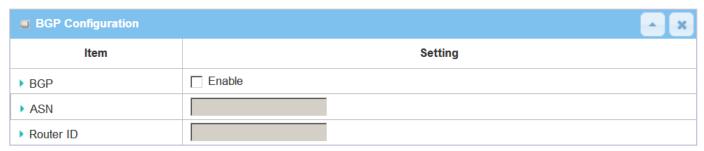
When Add button is applied, OSPF Area Rule Configuration screen will appear.



OSPF Area Con	OSPF Area Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description	
Area Subnet	<ol> <li>Classless Inter Domain Routing (CIDR) Subnet Mask Notation. (Ex: 192.168.1.0/24)</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	The Area Subnet of this router on OSPF Area List.	
Area ID	<ol> <li>IPv4 Format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	The Area ID of this router on OSPF Area List.	
Area	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule.	
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration	

## **BGP Configuration**

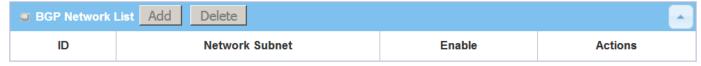
The BGP configuration setting allows user to customize BGP protocol through the router setting.



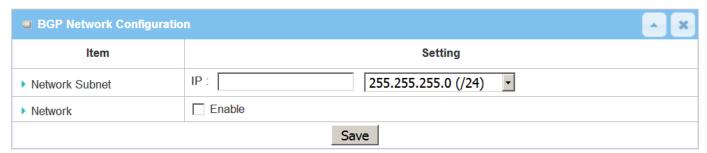
<b>BGP Networ</b>	BGP Network Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description			
BGP	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the BGP protocol.			
ASN	<ol> <li>Numberic String</li> <li>Format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	The ASN Number of this router on BGP protocol. $\underline{Value\ Range}$ : 1 ~ 4294967295.			
Router ID	<ol> <li>IPv4 Format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	The Router ID of this router on BGP protocol.			

## **Create / Edit BGP Network Rules**

The gateway allows you to custom your BGP Network rules. It supports up to a maximum of 32 rule sets.



When Add button is applied, BGP Network Configuration screen will appear.



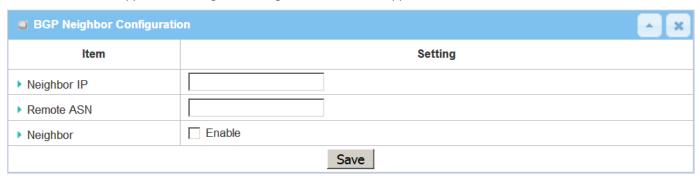
Item	Value setting	Description
Network Subnet	1. IPv4 Format	The Network Subnet of this router on BGP Network List. It composes of
Network Submet	2. A Must filled setting	entered the IP address in this field and the selected subnet mask.
Network	The box is unchecked by	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule.
Network	default.	
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration

## **Create / Edit BGP Neighbor Rules**

The gateway allows you to custom your BGP Neighbor rules. It supports up to a maximum of 32 rule sets.



When Add button is applied, BGP Neighbor Configuration screen will appear.



BGP Neighbor Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Neighbor IP	<ol> <li>IPv4 Format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	The Neighbor IP of this router on BGP Neighbor List.	
Remote ASN	<ol> <li>Numberic String Format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	The Remote ASN of this router on BGP Neighbor List.  Value Range: 1 ~ 4294967295.	
Neighbor	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule.	
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration	

# 2.6.3 Routing Information

The routing information allows user to view the routing table and policy routing information. Policy Routing Information is only available when the Load Balance function is enabled and the Load Balance Strategy is By User Policy.

#### Go to **Basic Network > Routing > Routing Information** Tab.

Routing Table				
Destination IP	Subnet Mask	Gateway IP	Metric	Interface
100.105.167.72	255.255.255.252	0.0.0.0	0	WAN-2
192.168.66.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	0	LAN
192.168.127.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	0	WAN-1
169.254.0.0	255.255.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	LAN
127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	lo

Routing Table			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Destination IP	N/A	Routing record of Destination IP. IPv4 Format.	
Subnet Mask	N/A	Routing record of Subnet Mask. IPv4 Format.	
Gateway IP	N/A	Routing record of Gateway IP. IPv4 Format.	
Metric	N/A	Routing record of Metric. Numeric String Format.	
Interface	N/A	Routing record of Interface Type. String Format.	

■ Policy Routing Information				_ ×
Policy Routing Source	Source IP	Destination IP	Destination Port	WAN Interface
Load Balance	-	-	-	-

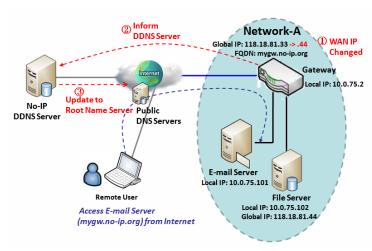
Policy Routing Information			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Policy Routing Source	N/A	Policy Routing of Source. String Format.	
Source IP	N/A	Policy Routing of Source IP. IPv4 Format.	
Destination IP	N/A	Policy Routing of Destination IP. IPv4 Format.	
<b>Destination Port</b>	N/A	Policy Routing of Destination Port. String Format.	
WAN Interface	N/A	Policy Routing of WAN Interface. String Format.	

### **2.7 DNS & DDNS**

How does user access your server if your WAN IP address changes all the time? One way is to register a new domain name, and maintain your own DNS server. Another simpler way is to apply a domain name to a third-party DDNS service provider. The service can be free or charged. If you want to understand the basic concepts of DNS and Dynamic DNS, you can refer to Wikipedia website<sup>5,6</sup>.

## 2.7.1 DNS & DDNS Configuration

#### **Dynamic DNS**



To host your server on a changing IP address, you have to use dynamic domain name service (DDNS). Therefore, anyone wishing to reach your host only needs to know the domain name. Dynamic DNS will map the name of your host to your current IP address, which changes each time you connect your Internet service provider.

The Dynamic DNS service allows the gateway to alias a public dynamic IP address to a static domain name, allowing the gateway to be more easily accessed from various locations on the Internet. As shown in the diagram, user registered

a domain name to a third-party DDNS service provider (NO-IP) to use DDNS function. Once the IP address of designated WAN interface has changed, the dynamic DNS agent in the gateway will inform the DDNS server with the new IP address. The server automatically re-maps your domain name with the changed IP address. So, other hosts or remote users in the Internet world are able to link to your gateway by using your domain name regardless of the changing global IP address.

<sup>5</sup> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain\_Name\_System 6 http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic DNS

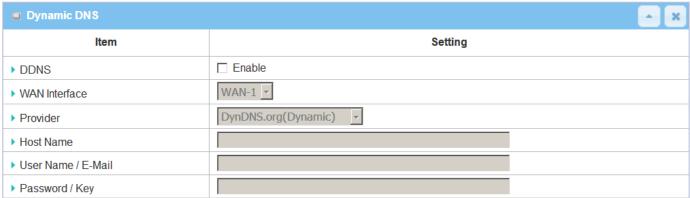
## **DNS & DDNS Setting**

Go to Basic Network > DNS & DDNS > Configuration Tab.

The DNS & DDNS setting allows user to setup Dynamic DNS feature and DNS redirect rules.

# **Setup Dynamic DNS**

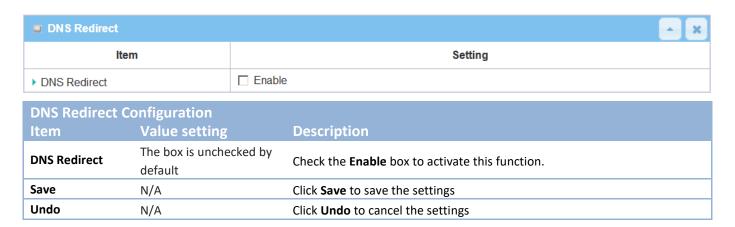
The gateway allows you to custom your Dynamic DNS settings.



DDNS (Dynamic	DDNS (Dynamic DNS) Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description		
DDNS	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this function.		
WAN Interface	WAN 1 is set by default	Select the WAN Interface IP Address of the gateway.		
Provider	DynDNS.org (Dynamic) is	Select your DDNS provider of Dynamic DNS. It can be		
riovidei	set by default	DynDNS.org(Dynamic), DynDNS.org(Custom), NO-IP.com, etc		
Host Name	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Your registered host name of Dynamic DNS. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 63 characters.		
User Name / E- Mail	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Enter your User name or E-mail addresss of Dynamic DNS.		
Password / Key	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Enter your Password or Key of Dynamic DNS.		
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings		
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings		

#### **Setup DNS Redirect**

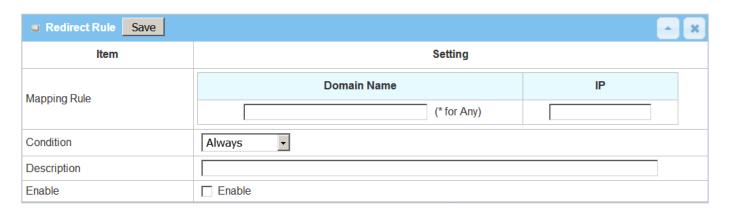
DNS redirect is a special function to redirect certain traffics to a specified host. Administator can manage the internet / intranet traffics that are going to access some restricted DNS and force those traffics to be redirected to a specified host.



If you enabled the DNS Redirect function, you have to further specify the redirect rules. According to the rules, the gateway can redirect the traffic that matched the DNS to corresponding pre-defined IP address.



When Add button is applied, Redirect Rule screen will appear.



Redirect Rule Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Domain Name	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Enter a domain name to be redirect. The traffic to specified domain name will be redirect to the following IP address. <u>Value Range</u> : at least 1 character is required; '*' for any.	
IP	<ol> <li>IPv4 format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Enter an IP Address as the target for the DNS redirect.	
Condition	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Always is selected by</li> </ol>	Specify when will the DNS redirect action can be applied. It can be <b>Always</b> , or <b>WAN Block</b> .	

	default.	Always: The DNS redirect function can be applied to matched DNS all the time.  WAN Block: The DNS redirect function can be applied to matched DNS only when the WAN connection is disconneced, or un-reachable.
Description	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Enter a brief description for this rule. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 63 characters.
Enable	The box is unchecked by default	Click the <b>Enable</b> button to activate this rule.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings

## 2.8 **QoS**

The total amount of data traffic increases nowadays as the higher demand of mobile applications, like Game / Chat / VoIP / P2P / Video / Web access. In order to pose new requirements for data transport, e.g. low latency, low data loss, the entire network must ensure them via a connection service guarantee.

The main goal of QoS (Quality of Service) is prioritizing incoming data, and preventing data loss due to factors such as jitter, delay and dropping. Another important aspect of QoS is ensuring that prioritizing one data flow doesn't interfere with other data flows. So, QoS helps to prioritize data as it enters your router. By attaching special identification marks or headers to incoming packets, QoS determines which queue the packets enter, based on priority. This is useful when there are certain types of data you want to give higher priority to, such as voice packets given higher priority than Web data packets.

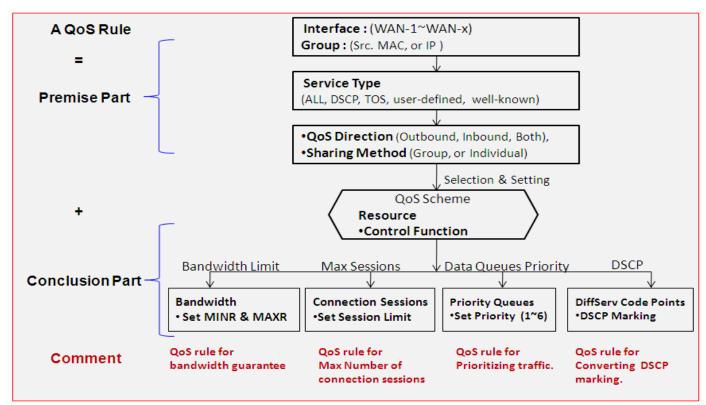
To utilize your network throughput completely, administrator must define bandwidth control rules carefully to balance the utilization of network bandwidth for all users to access. It is indeed required that an access gateway satisfies the requirements of latency-critical applications, minimum access right guarantee, fair bandwidth usage for same subscribed condition and flexible bandwidth management. DWM-550-G provides a Rule-based QoS to carry out the requirements.

## 2.8.1 QoS Configuration

This gateway provides lots of flexible rules for you to set QoS policies. Basically, you need to know three parts of information before you create your own policies. First, "who" needs to be managed? Second, "what" kind of service needs to be managed? The last part is "how" you prioritize. Once you have this information, you can continue to learn functions in this section in more detail.

#### **QoS Rule Configuration**

When you want to add a new QoS rule or edit one already existed, the "QoS Rule Configuration" window shows up for you to configure. The parameters in a rule include the applied WAN interfaces, the dedicated host group based on MAC address or IP address, the dedicated kind of service packets, the system resource to be distributed, the corresponding control function for your specified resource, the packet flow direction, the sharing method for the control function, the integrated time schedule rule and the rule activation. Following diagram illustrates how to organize a QoS rule.



In above diagram, a QoS rule is organized by the premise part and the conclusion part. In the premise part, you must specify the WAN interface, host group, service type in the packets, packet flow direction to be watched and the sharing method of group control or individual control. However, in the conclusion part, you must make sure which kind of system resource to distribute and the control function based on the chosen system resource for the rule.

The Rule-based QoS has following features.

#### **Multiple Group Categories**

Specify the group category in a QoS rule for the target objects to be applied on.

Group Category can be based on VLAN ID, MAC Address, IP Address, Host Name or Packet Length.

#### **Differentiated Services**

Specify the service type in a QoS rule for the target packets to be applied on.

Differentiated services can be based on 802.1p, DSCP, TOS, VLAN ID, User-defined Services and Well-known Services. Well-known services include FTP(21), SSH(TCP:22), Telnet(23), SMTP(25), DNS(53), TFTP(UDP:69), HTTP(TCP:80), POP3(110), Auth(113), SFTP(TCP:115), SNMP&Traps(UDP:161-162), LDAP(TCP:389), HTTPS(TCP:443), SMTPs(TCP:465), ISAKMP(500), RTSP(TCP:554), POP3s(TCP:995), NetMeeting(1720), L2TP(UDP:1701) and PPTP(TCP:1723).

#### **Available Control Functions**

There are 4 resources can be applied in a QoS rule: bandwidth, connection sessions, priority queues and DiffServ Code Point (DSCP). Control function that acts on target objects for specific services of packet flow is based on these resources.

For bandwidth resource, control functions include guaranteeing bandwidth and limiting bandwidth. For priority queue resource, control function is setting priority. For DSCP resource, control function is DSCP marking. The last resource is Connection Sessions; the related control function is limiting connection sessions.

#### Individual / Group Control

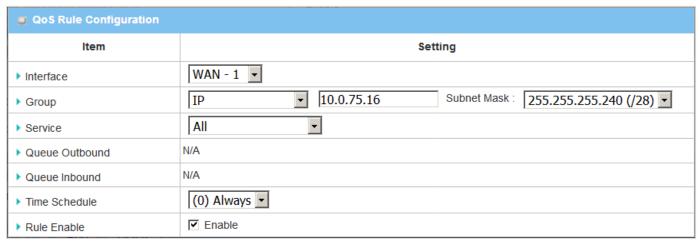
One QoS rule can be applied to individual member or whole group in the target group. This feature depends on model.

#### Outbound / Inbound Control

One QoS rule can be applied to the outbound or inbound direction of packet flow, even them both. This feature depends on model.

Two QoS rule examples are listed as below.

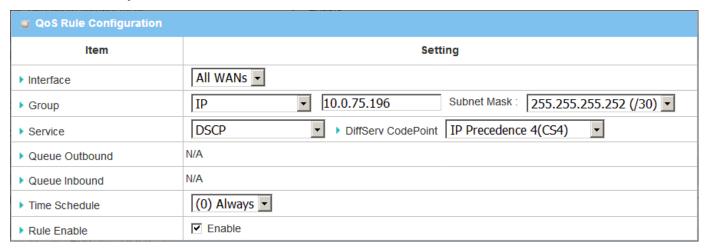
#### **QoS Rule Example #1 - Connection Sessions**



When administrator wants to limit maximum connection sessions from some client hosts (IP 10.0.75.16~31) to 20000 to avoid resource unbalanced, he can setup this rule as above configuration.

This rule defines that all client hosts, whose IP address is in the range of 10.0.75.16~31, can access the Internet via "WAN-1" interface under the limitation of the maximum 20000 connection sessions totally at any time

### **QoS Rule Example #2 – DifferServ Code Points**



When the administrator of the gateway wants to convert the code point value, "IP Precedence 4(CS4)", in the packets from some client hosts (IP  $10.0.75.196^{\sim}199$ ) to the code value, "AF Class2(High Drop)", he can use the "Rule-based QoS" function to carry out this rule by defining an QoS rule as shown in above configuration. Under such configuration, all packets from WAN interfaces to LAN IP address  $10.0.75.196^{\sim}10.0.75.199$  which have DiffServ code points with "IP Precedence 4(CS4)" value will be modified by "DSCP Marking" control function with "AF Class 2(High Drop)" value at any time.

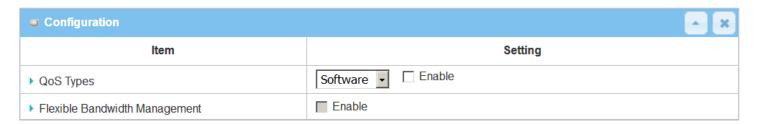
### **QoS Configuration Setting**

Go to Basic Network > QoS > Configuration tab.

In "QoS Configuration" page, there are some configuration windows for QoS function. They are the "Configuration" window, "System Resource Configuration" window, "QoS Rule List" window, and "QoS Rule Configuration" window.

The "Configuration" window can let you activate the Rule-based QoS function. In addition, you can also enable the "Flexible Bandwidth Management" (FBM) feature for better utilization of system bandwidth by FBM algorithm. Second, the "System Configuration" window can let you configure the total bandwidth and session of each WAN. Third, the "QoS Rule List" window lists all your defined QoS rules. At last, the "QoS Rule Configuration" window can let you define one QoS rule.

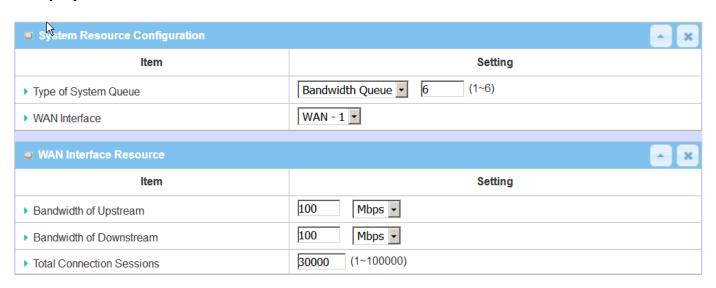
#### **Enable QoS Function**



Configuration Item	Value Setting	Description
QoS Type	<ol> <li>Software is selected by default.</li> <li>The box is unchecked by default.</li> </ol>	Select the QoS Type from the dropdown list, and then click <b>Enable</b> box to activate the QoS function.  The default QoS type is set to <b>Software</b> QoS. For some models, there is another option for <b>Hardware</b> QoS.
Flexible Bandwidth Management	The box is unchecked by default	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate the Flexible Bandwidth Management function.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.

Check the "Enable" box to activate the "Rule-based QoS" function. Also enable the Flexible Bandwidth Management (FBM) feature when needed. When FBM is enabled, system adjusts the bandwidth distribution dynamically based on current bandwidth usage situation to reach maximum system network performance while transparent to all users. Certainly, the bandwidth subscription profiles of all current users are considered in system's automatic adjusting algorithm.

### **Setup System Resource**



System Resour	ce Configuration	
Item	Value Setting	Description
Type of System Queue	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>Bandwidth Queue, and 6 are set by default.</li> </ol>	Define the system queues that are available for the QoS settings.  The supported type of system queues are <b>Bandwidth Queue</b> and <b>Priority Queues.</b> <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 6.
WAN Interface	<b>WAN-1</b> is selected by default.	Select the WAN interface and then the following WAN Interface Resource screen will show the related resources for configuration.  • Bandwidth of Upstream / Downstream  Specify total upload / download bandwidth of the selected WAN.  Value Range:  For Gigabit Ethernet: 1~1024000Kbps, or 1~1000Mbps;  For Fast Ethernet: 1~102400Kbps, or 1~100Mbps;  For 3G/4G: 1~153600Kbps, or 1~150Mbps.
		<ul> <li>Total Connection Sessions</li> <li>Specify total connection sessions of the selected WAN.</li> <li>Value Range: 1 ~ 10000.</li> </ul>
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.

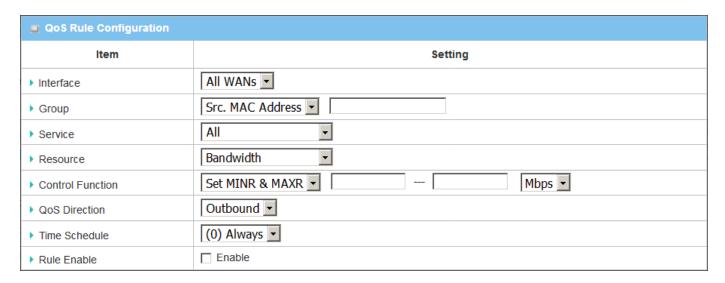
Each WAN interface should be configured carefully for its upstream bandwidth, downstream bandwidth and maximum number of connection sessions.

#### **Create / Edit QoS Rules**

After enabled the QoS function and configured the system resources, you have to further specify some QoS rules for provide better service on the interested traffics. The gateway supports up to a maximum of 128 rule-based QoS rule sets.



When Add button is applied, QoS Rule Configuration screen will appear.



ltem	Value setting	Description
Interface		·
mteriace	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>All WANs is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Specify the WAN interface to apply the QoS rule. Select <b>All WANs</b> or a certain <b>WAN-n</b> to filter the packets entering to or leaving from the interface(s).
Group	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>Src. MAC Address is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>Group</b> category for the QoS rule. It can be <b>Src. MAC Address</b> , <b>IP</b> , or <b>Host Name</b> .
		Select <b>Src. MAC Address</b> to prioritize packets based on MAC;
		Select IP to prioritize packets based on IP address and Subnet Mask;
		Select <b>Host Name</b> to prioritize packets based on a group of a preconfigured group of host from the dropdown list. If the dropdown list is empty, ensure if any group is pre-configured.
		Note: The required host groups must be created in advance and corresponding QoS checkbox in the Multiple Bound Services field is checked before the Host Group option become available. Refer to Object Definition > Grouping > Host Grouping.
Service	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>All is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Specify the service type of traffics that have to be applied with the QoS rule. It can be <b>All</b> , <b>DSCP</b> , <b>TOS</b> , <b>User-defined Service</b> , or <b>Well-known Service</b> .

		Select <b>All</b> for all packets.
		Select <b>DSCP</b> for DSCP type packets only.
		Select <b>TOS</b> for TOS type packets only. You have to select a service type ( <b>Minimize-Cost</b> , <b>Maximize-Reliability</b> , <b>Maximize-Throughput</b> , or <b>Minimize-Delay</b> ) from the dropdown list as well.
		Select <b>User-defined Service</b> for user-defined packets only. You have to define the port range and protocol as well.
		Select <b>Well-known Service</b> for specific application packets only. You have to select the required service from the dropdown list as well.
Resource, and Control Function	A Must filled setting	Specify the Resource Type and corresponding Control function for the QoS rule. The available Resource options are <b>Bandwidth</b> , <b>Connection Sessions</b> , <b>Priority Queues</b> , and <b>DiffServ Codepoints</b> .
		<b>Bandwidth</b> : Select <b>Bandwidth</b> as the resource type for the QoS Rule, and you have to assign the min rate, max rate and rate unit as the bandwidth settings in the <b>Control Function / Set MINR &amp; MAXR</b> field.
		<b>Connection Sessions</b> : Select <b>Connection Sessions</b> as the resource type for the QoS Rule, and you have to assign supported session number in the <b>Control Function / Set Session Limitation</b> field.
		<b>Priority Queues</b> : Select <b>Priority Queues</b> as the resource type for the QoS Rule, and you have to specify a priority queue in the <b>Control Function</b> / <b>Set Priority</b> field.
		<b>DiffServ Code Points</b> : Select <b>DiffServ Code Points</b> as the resource type for the QoS Rule, and you have to select a DSCP marking from the <b>Control Function / DSCP Marking</b> dropdown list.
		Specify the traffic flow direction for the packets to apply the QoS rule. It can be <b>Outbound</b> , <b>Inbound</b> , or <b>Both</b> .
		<b>Outbound</b> : Select <b>Outbound</b> to prioritize the traffics going to the Internet via the specified interface. Under such situation, the hosts specified in the Group field is a source group.
QoS Direction	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>Outbound is selected by default.</li> </ol>	<b>Inbound</b> : Select <b>Inbound</b> to prioritize the traffics coming from the Internet via the specified interface. Under such situation, the hosts specified in the Group field is a destination group.
		<b>Both</b> : Select <b>both</b> to prioritize the traffics passing through the specified interface, both Inbound and Outbound are considered. Under such situation, the hosts specified in the Group field can be a source or destination group.
		Specify the preferred sharing method for how to apply the QoS rule on the selected group. It can be <b>Individual Control</b> or <b>Group Control</b> .
Sharing Method	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>Group Control is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Individual Control: If Individual Control is selected, each host in the group will have his own QoS service resource as specified in the rule.  Group Control: If Group Control is selected, all the group hosts share the same QoS service resource.
Time Schedule	1. A Must filled setting.	Apply <b>Time Schedule</b> to this rule; otherwise leave it as (0) <b>Always</b> . (refer

	by default.	
Rule Enable	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this QoS rule.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.

- 2.9 CSMan
- 2.9.1 CSMan
- **2.10 HW NAT**
- **2.10.1 HW NAT**

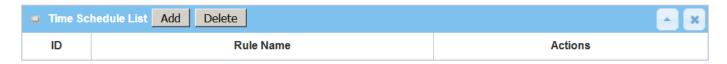
# **Chapter 3 Object Definition**

# 3.1 Scheduling

Scheduling provides ability of adding/deleting time schedule rules, which can be applied to other functionality.

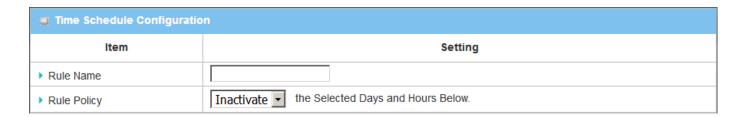
# 3.1.1 Scheduling Configuration

Go to Object Definition > Scheduling > Configuration tab.



Button description			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Add	N/A	Click the <b>Add</b> button to configure time schedule rule	
Delete	N/A	Click the <b>Delete</b> button to delete selected rule(s)	

When Add button is applied, Time Schedule Configuration and Time Period Definition screens will appear.



Time Schedule Configuration			
Item	Value Setting	Description	
Rule Name	String: any text	Set rule name	
Rule Policy	Default Inactivate	Inactivate/activate the function been applied to in the time period below	

Time Pe	■ Time Period Definition			
ID	Week Day	Start Time (hh:mm)	End Time (hh:mm)	
1	choose one 🔻			
2	choose one 🔻			
3	choose one 🔽			
4	choose one 🔻			
5	choose one 🔽			
6	choose one 🔻			
7	choose one 🔻			
8	choose one 🔻			

Time Period Definition			
Item	Value Setting	Description	
Week Day	Select from menu	Select everyday or one of weekday	
Start Time	Time format (hh :mm)	Start time in selected weekday	
End Time	Time format (hh:mm)	End time in selected weekday	
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings	
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings	
Refresh	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to refresh the time schedule list.	

## 3.4 External Server

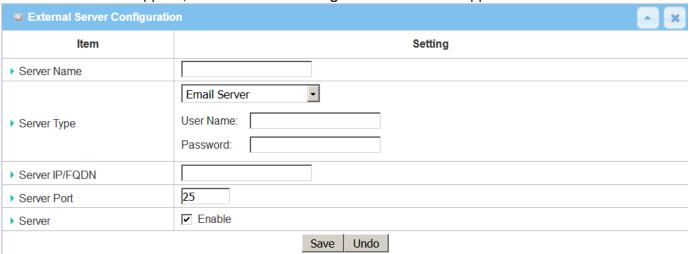
Go to Object Definition > External Server > External Server tab.

The External Server setting allows user to add external server.

Create External Server



When Add button is applied, External Server Configuration screen will appear.



Item	Value setting	Description
	1. String format can be	
Sever Name	any text	Enter a server name. Enter a name that is easy for you to understand.
	2. A Must filled setting	
		Specify the Server Type of the external server, and enter the required
		settings for the accessing the server.
		Email Server (A Must filled setting):
		When <b>Email Server</b> is selected, <b>User Name</b> , and <b>Password</b> are also required
		User Name (String format: any text) Password (String format: any text)
		RADIUS Server (A Must filled setting):
		When <b>RADIUS Server</b> is selected, the following settings are also required.
		Primary : Shared Key (String format: any text)
		Authentication Protocol (By default CHAP is selected)
		Session Timeout (By default 1)
		The values must be between 1 and 60.
		Idle Timeout: (By default 1)
		The values must be between 1 and 15.
		Secondary:
		Shared Key (String format: any text)
		Authentication Protocol (By default CHAP is selected)
		Session Timeout (By default 1)
		The values must be between 1 and 60.
		Idle Timeout: (By default 1)
Server Type	A Must filled setting	The values must be between 1 and 15.
		Active Directory Server (A Must filled setting):
		When <b>Active Directory Server</b> is selected, <b>Domain</b> setting is also required.
		Domain (String format: any text)
		LDAP Server (A Must filled setting):
		When <b>LDAP Server</b> is selected, the following settings are also required.
		Base DN (String format: any text)
		Identity (String format: any text)
		Password (String format: any text)
		UAM Server (A Must filled setting) :
		When <b>UAM Server</b> is selected, the following settings are also required.
		Login URL (String format: any text)
		Shared Secret (String format: any text)
		NAS/Gateway ID (String format: any text)
		Location ID (String format: any text)
		Location Name (String format: any text)
		TACACS+ Server (A Must filled setting):
		When <b>TACACS+ Server</b> is selected, the following settings are also required.
		Shared Key (String format: any text)
		Session Timeout (String format: any number)

		The values must be between 1 and 60.	
		SCEP Server (A Must filled setting) :	
		When <b>SCEP Server</b> is selected, the following settings are also required.	
		Path (String format: any text, By default cgi-bin is filled)	
		Application (String format: any text, By default pkiclient.exe is filled)	
		FTP(SFTP) Server (A Must filled setting):	
		When <b>FTP(SFTP) Server</b> is selected, the following settings are also required.	
		User Name (String format: any text)	
		Password (String format: any text)	
		Protocol (Select FTP or SFTP)	
		Encryprion (Select Plain, Explicit FTPS or Implicit FTPS)	
		Transfer mode (Select Passive or Active)	
Server IP/FQDN	A Must filled setting	Specify the IP address or FQDN used for the external server.	
	A Must filled setting	Specify the Port used for the external server. If you selected a certain server	
		type, the default server port number will be set.	
		For <b>Email Server</b> 25 will be set by default;	
		For <b>Syslog Server</b> , port 514 will be set by default;	
		For <b>RADIUS Server</b> , port 1812, 1823 will be set by default;	
Server Port		For Active Directory Server, port 389 will be set by default;	
Server Port		For LDAP Server, port 389 will be set by default;	
		For <b>UAM Server</b> , port 3990, 4990 will be set by default;	
		For TACACS+ Server, port 49 will be set by default;	
		For SCEP Server, port 80 will be set by default;	
		For FTP(SFTP) Server, port 21 will be set by default;	
		<u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.	
Account Port	1. A Must filled setting	Specify the accounting port used if you selected external RADIUS server.	
Account Port	2. 1813 is set by default	<u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.	
Server	The box is checked by	Click <b>Enable to</b> activate this External Server.	
server	default	CHER EMBLE to delivate this External Server.	
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings	
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings	

## 3.5 Certificate

In cryptography, a public key certificate (also known as a digital certificate or identity certificate) is an electronic document used to prove ownership of a public key. The certificate includes information about the key, information about its owner's identity, and the digital signature of an entity that has verified the certificate's contents are genuine. If the signature is valid, and the person examining the certificate trusts the signer, then they know they can use that key to communicate with its owner<sup>7</sup>.

In a typical public-key infrastructure (PKI) scheme, the signer is a certificate authority (CA), usually a company such as VeriSign which charges customers to issue certificates for them. In a web of trust scheme, the signer is either the key's owner (a self-signed certificate) or other users ("endorsements") whom the person examining the certificate might know and trust. The device also plays as a CA role.

Certificates are an important component of Transport Layer Security (TLS, sometimes called by its older name SSL), where they prevent an attacker from impersonating a secure website or other server. They are also used in other important applications, such as email encryption and code signing. Here, it can be used in IPSec tunneling for user authentication.

## 3.5.1 Configuration

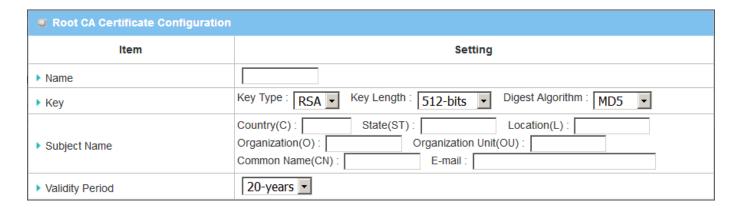
The configuration setting allows user to create Root Certificate Authority (CA) certificate and configure to set enable of SCEP. Root CA is the top-most certificate of the tree, the private key of which is used to "sign" other certificates.

Go to Object Definition > Certificate > Configuration tab.

#### **Create Root CA**



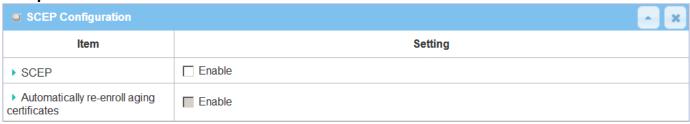
When **Generate** button is applied, **Root CA Certificate Configuration** screen will appear. The required information to be filled for the root CA includes the name, key, subject name and validity.



<sup>7</sup> http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public\_key\_certificate.

Root CA Certificate Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
Name	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Enter a Root CA Certificate name. It will be a certificate file name
Key	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the key attribute of certificate. <b>Key Type</b> to set public-key cryptosystems. It only supports RSA now. <b>Key Length</b> to set s the size measured in bits of the key used in a cryptographic algorithm. <b>Digest Algorithm</b> to set identifier in the signature algorithm identifier of certificates
Subject Name	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the information of certificate.  Country(C) is the two-letter ISO code for the country where your organization is located.  State(ST) is the state where your organization is located.  Location(L) is the location where your organization is located.  Organization(O) is the name of your organization.  Organization Unit(OU) is the name of your organization unit.  Common Name(CN) is the name of your organization.  Email is the email of your organization. It has to be email address style.
Validity Period	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the validity period of certificate.

## **Setup SCEP**

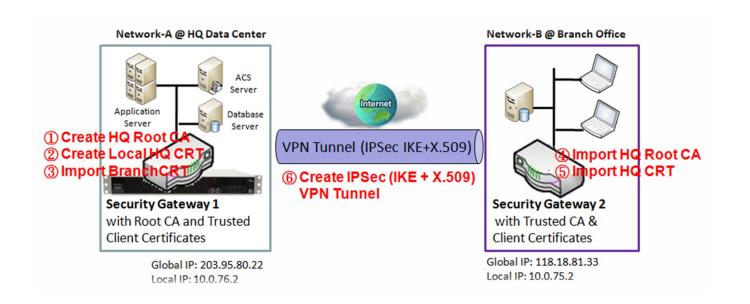


SCEP Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
SCEP	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate SCEP function.
Automatically re-enroll aging certificates	The box is unchecked by default	When <b>SCEP</b> is activated, check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this function. It will be automatically check which certificate is aging. If certificate is aging, it will activate SCEP function to re-enroll automatically.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings

## 3.5.2 My Certificate

My Certificate includes a Local Certificate List. Local Certificate List shows all generated certificates by the root CA for the gateway. And it also stores the generated Certificate Signing Requests (CSR) which will be signed by other external CAs. The signed certificates can be imported as the local ones of the gateway.

#### **Self-signed Certificate Usage Scenario**



#### Scenario Application Timing

When the enterprise gateway owns the root CA and VPN tunneling function, it can generate its own local certificates by being signed by itself or import any local certificates that are signed by other external CAs. Also import the trusted certificates for other CAs and Clients. In addition, since it has the root CA, it also can sign Certificate Signing Requests (CSR) to form corresponding certificates for others. These certificates can be used for two remote peers to make sure their identity during establishing a VPN tunnel.

#### Scenario Description

Gateway 1 generates the root CA and a local certificate (HQCRT) signed by itself. Import a trusted certificate (BranchCRT) –a BranchCSR certificate of Gateway 2 signed by root CA of Gateway 1.

Gateway 2 creates a CSR (BranchCSR) to let the root CA of the Gateway 1 sign it to be the BranchCRT certificate. Import the certificate into the Gateway 2 as a local certificate. In addition, also import the certificates of the root CA of the Gateway 1 into the Gateway 2 as the trusted ones. (Please also refer to following two sub-sections)

Establish an IPSec VPN tunnel with IKE and X.509 protocols by starting from either peer, so that all client hosts in these both subnets can communicate with each other.

#### Parameter Setup Example

#### For Network-A at HQ

Following tables list the parameter configuration as an example for the "My Certificate" function used in the user authentication of IPSec VPN tunnel establishing, as shown in above diagram. The configuration example must be combined with the ones in following two sections to complete the whole user scenario.

Use default value for those parameters that are not mentioned in the tables.

<b>Configuration Path</b>	[My Certificate]-[Root CA Certificate Configuration]
Name	HQRootCA
Key	Key Type: RSA Key Length: 1024-bits
Subject Name	Country(C): TW State(ST): Taiwan Location(L): Tainan
-	Organization(O): <b>HQ</b> Organization Unit(OU): <b>HQRD</b>
	Common Name(CN): HQRootCA E-mail: hq@dlink.com.tw

<b>Configuration Path</b>	[My Certificate]-[Local Certificate Configuration]
Name	<b>HQCRT</b> Self-signed: ■
Кеу	Key Type: <b>RSA</b> Key Length: <b>1024-bits</b>
Subject Name	Country(C): TW State(ST): Taiwan Location(L): Tainan Organization(O): HQ Organization Unit(OU): HQRD Common Name(CN): HQCRT E-mail: hqcrt@dlink.com.tw

<b>Configuration Path</b>	[IPSec]-[Configuration]
IPSec	■ Enable

Configuration Path	[IPSec]-[Tunnel Configuration]
Tunnel	■ Enable
Tunnel Name	s2s-101
Interface	WAN 1
Tunnel Scenario	Site to Site
Operation Mode	Always on

Configuration Path	[IPSec]-[Local & Remote Configuration]
Local Subnet	10.0.76.0
Local Netmask	255.255.255.0
Full Tunnel	Disable
Remote Subnet	10.0.75.0
Remote Netmask	255.255.255.0
Remote Gateway	118.18.81.33

<b>Configuration Path</b>	[IPSec]-[Authentication]
Key Management	IKE+X.509 Local Certificate: HQCRT Remote Certificate: BranchCRT
Local ID	User Name Network-A
Remote ID	User Name Network-B

Configuration Path	[IPSec]-[IKE Phase]
<b>Negotiation Mode</b>	Main Mode
X-Auth	None

For Network-B at Branch Office

Following tables list the parameter configuration as an example for the "My Certificate" function used in the user authentication of IPSec VPN tunnel establishing, as shown in above diagram. The configuration example must be combined with the ones in following two sections to complete the whole user scenario.

Use default value for those parameters that are not mentioned in the tables.

Configuration Path	[My Certificate]-[Local Certificate Configuration]
Name	BranchCRT Self-signed: □
Key	Key Type: RSA Key Length: 1024-bits
Subject Name	Country(C): TW State(ST): Taiwan Location(L): Tainan
	Organization(O): <i>Branch</i> Organization Unit(OU): <i>BranchRD</i>
	Common Name(CN): BranchCRT E-mail: branchcrt@dlink.com.tw

<b>Configuration Path</b>	[IPSec]-[Configuration]
IPSec	■ Enable

Configuration Path	[IPSec]-[Tunnel Configuration]
Tunnel	■ Enable
Tunnel Name	s2s-102
Interface	WAN 1
Tunnel Scenario	Site to Site
Operation Mode	Always on

Configuration Path	[IPSec]-[Local & Remote Configuration]	
Local Subnet	10.0.75.0	
Local Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Full Tunnel	Disable	
Remote Subnet	10.0.76.0	
Remote Netmask 255.255.255.0		
Remote Gateway 203.95.80.22		

Configuration Path	[IPSec]-[Authentication]	
Key Management	IKE+X.509 Local Certificate: BranchCRT Remote Certificate: HQCRT	
Local ID	User Name Network-B	
Remote ID	User Name Network-A	

<b>Configuration Path</b>	[IPSec]-[IKE Phase]	
<b>Negotiation Mode</b>	Main Mode	
X-Auth	None	

Scenario Operation Procedure

In above diagram, "Gateway 1" is the gateway of Network-A in headquarters and the subnet of its Intranet is 10.0.76.0/24. It has the IP address of 10.0.76.2 for LAN interface and 203.95.80.22 for WAN-1 interface. "Gateway 2" is the gateway of Network-B in branch office and the subnet of its Intranet is 10.0.75.0/24. It has the IP address of 10.0.75.2 for LAN interface and 118.18.81.33 for WAN-1 interface. They both serve as the NAT security gateways.

Gateway 1 generates the root CA and a local certificate (HQCRT) that is signed by itself. Import the certificates of the root CA and HQCRT into the "Trusted CA Certificate List" and "Trusted Client Certificate List" of Gateway 2.

Gateway 2 generates a Certificate Signing Request (BranchCSR) for its own certificate (BranchCRT) (Please generate one not self-signed certificate in the Gateway 2, and click on the "View" button for that CSR. Just downloads it). Take the CSR to be signed by the root CA of Gateway 1 and obtain the BranchCRT certificate (you need rename it). Import the certificate into the "Trusted Client Certificate List" of the Gateway 1 and the "Local Certificate List" of Gateway 2.

Gateway 2 can establish an IPSec VPN tunnel with "Site to Site" scenario and IKE and X.509 protocols to Gateway 1.

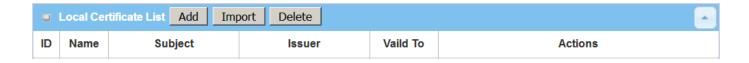
Finally, the client hosts in two subnets of 10.0.75.0/24 and 10.0.76.0/24 can communicate with each other.

### My Certificate Setting

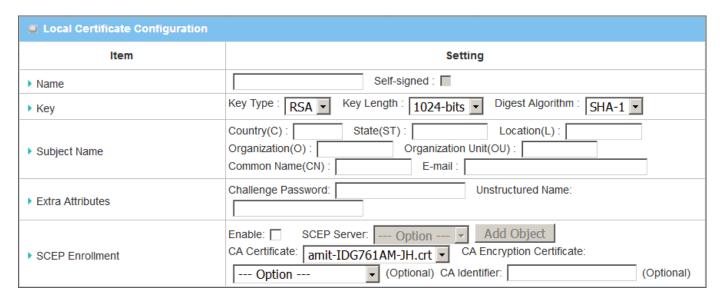
Go to Object Definition > Certificate > My Certificate tab.

The My Certificate setting allows user to create local certificates. In "My Certificate" page, there are two configuration windows for the "My Certificate" function. The "Local Certificate List" window shows the stored certificates or CSRs for representing the gateway. The "Local Certificate Configuration" window can let you fill required information necessary for corresponding certificate to be generated by itself, or corresponding CSR to be signed by other CAs.

#### **Create Local Certificate**



When **Add** button is applied, **Local Certificate Configuration** screen will appear. The required information to be filled for the certificate or CSR includes the name, key and subject name. It is a certificate if the "Self-signed" box is checked; otherwise, it is a CSR.



Item	Value setting	Description
Name	1. String format can be	Enter a certificate name. It will be a certificate file name
	any text	If <b>Self-signed</b> is checked, it will be signed by root CA. If <b>Self-signed</b> is not
	2. A Must filled setting	checked, it will generate a certificate signing request (CSR).
Key	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the key attributes of certificate.
-	_	<b>Key Type</b> to set public-key cryptosystems. Currently, only RSA is supported.
		<b>Key Length</b> to set the length in bits of the key used in a cryptographic
		algorithm. It can be 512/768/1024/1536/2048.
		Digest Algorithm to set identifier in the signature algorithm identifier of
		certificates. It can be MD5/SHA-1.
Subject Name	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the information of certificate.
		Country(C) is the two-letter ISO code for the country where your organization
		is located.
		State(ST) is the state where your organization is located.
		<b>Location(L)</b> is the location where your organization is located.
		Organization(O) is the name of your organization.
		Organization Unit(OU) is the name of your organization unit.
		Common Name(CN) is the name of your organization.
		<b>Email</b> is the email of your organization. It has to be email address setting only
Extra	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the extra information for generating a certificate.
Attributes		Challenge Password for the password you can use to request certificate
		revocation in the future.
		Unstructured Name for additional information.
SCEP	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the information of SCEP.
Enrollment		If user wants to generate a certificate signing request (CSR) and then signed
		by SCEP server online, user can check the <b>Enable</b> box.
		Select a <b>SCEP Server</b> to identify the SCEP server for use. The server detailed
		information could be specified in External Servers. Refer to Object
		<b>Definition</b> > <b>External Server</b> > <b>External Server</b> . You may click <b>Add Object</b>
		button to generate, and the settings are the same as those defined in
		Section 3.4 External Server.
		Select a <b>CA Certificate</b> to identify which certificate could be accepted by
		SCEP server for authentication. It could be generated in Trusted
		Certificates.
		Select an optional <b>CA Encryption Certificate</b> , if it is required, to identify
		which certificate could be accepted by SCEP server for encryption data
		information. It could be generated in Trusted Certificates.
		Fill in optional <b>CA Identifier</b> to identify which CA could be used for signing
		certificates.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration.
Back	N/A	When the <b>Back</b> button is clicked, the screen will return to previous page.

When **Import** button is applied, an Import screen will appear. You can import a certificate from an existed certificate file, or directly paste a PEM encoded string as the certificate.

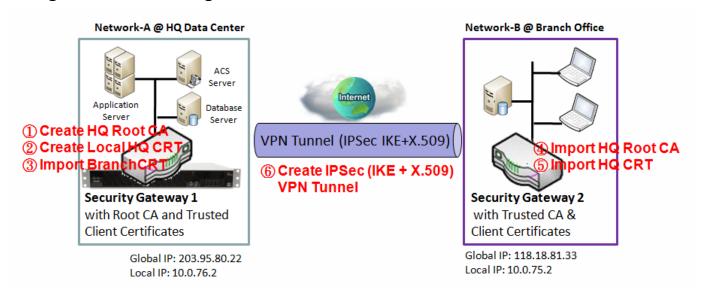


Import		
Item	Value setting	Description
Import	A Must filled setting	Select a certificate file from user's computer, and click the <b>Apply</b> button to import the specified certificate file to the gateway.
PEM Encoded	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	This is an alternative approach to import a certificate. You can directly fill in (Copy and Paste) the PEM encoded certificate string, and click the <b>Apply</b> button to import the specified certificate to the gateway.
Apply	N/A	Click the <b>Apply</b> button to import the certificate.
Cancel	N/A	Click the <b>Cancel</b> button to discard the import operation and the screen will return to the My Certificates page.

### 3.5.3 Trusted Certificate

Trusted Certificate includes Trusted CA Certificate List, Trusted Client Certificate List, and Trusted Client Key List. The Trusted CA Certificate List places the certificates of external trusted CAs. The Trusted Client Certificate List places the others' certificates what you trust. And the Trusted Client Key List places the others' keys what you trusted.

#### **Self-signed Certificate Usage Scenario**



Scenario Application Timing (same as the one described in "My Certificate" section)

When the enterprise gateway owns the root CA and VPN tunneling function, it can generate its own local certificates by being signed by itself. Also imports the trusted certificates for other CAs and Clients. These certificates can be used for two remote peers to make sure their identity during establishing a VPN tunnel.

Scenario Description (same as the one described in "My Certificate" section)

Gateway 1 generates the root CA and a local certificate (HQCRT) signed by itself. Import a trusted certificate (BranchCRT) –a BranchCSR certificate of Gateway 2 signed by root CA of Gateway 1.

Gateway 2 creates a CSR (BranchCSR) to let the root CA of the Gateway 1 sign it to be the BranchCRT certificate. Import the certificate into the Gateway 2 as a local certificate. In addition, also imports the certificates of the root CA of Gateway 1 into the Gateway 2 as the trusted ones. (Please also refer to "My Certificate" and "Issue Certificate" sections).

Establish an IPSec VPN tunnel with IKE and X.509 protocols by starting from either peer, so that all client hosts in these both subnets can communicate with each other.

Parameter Setup Example (same as the one described in "My Certificate" section)

For Network-A at HQ

Following tables list the parameter configuration as an example for the "Trusted Certificate" function used in the user authentication of IPSec VPN tunnel establishing, as shown in above diagram. The configuration example must be combined with the ones in "My Certificate" and "Issue Certificate" sections to complete the setup for the whole user scenario.

Configuration Path	[Trusted Certificate]-[Trusted Client Certificate List]
Command Button Import	

Configuration Path	[Trusted Certificate]-[Trusted Client Certificate Import from a File]	
File	BranchCRT.crt	

#### For Network-B at Branch Office

Following tables list the parameter configuration as an example for the "Trusted Certificate" function used in the user authentication of IPSec VPN tunnel establishing, as shown in above diagram. The configuration example must be combined with the ones in "My Certificate" and "Issued Certificate" sections to complete the setup for the whole user scenario.

Configuration Path	[Trusted Certificate]-[Trusted CA Certificate List]
<b>Command Button</b>	Import

Configuration Path	[Trusted Certificate]-[Trusted CA Certificate Import from a File]	
File	HQRootCA.crt	

Configuration Path	[Trusted Certificate]-[Trusted Client Certificate List]
<b>Command Button</b>	Import

<b>Configuration Path</b>	[Trusted Certificate]-[Trusted Client Certificate Import from a File]
File	HQCRT.crt

Scenario Operation Procedure (same as the one described in "My Certificate" section)

In above diagram, the "Gateway 1" is the gateway of Network-A in headquarters and the subnet of its Intranet is 10.0.76.0/24. It has the IP address of 10.0.76.2 for LAN interface and 203.95.80.22 for WAN-1 interface. The "Gateway 2" is the gateway of Network-B in branch office and the subnet of its Intranet is 10.0.75.0/24. It has the IP address of 10.0.75.2 for LAN interface and 118.18.81.33 for WAN-1 interface. They both serve as the NAT security gateways.

In Gateway 2 import the certificates of the root CA and HQCRT that were generated and signed by Gateway 1 into the "Trusted CA Certificate List" and "Trusted Client Certificate List" of Gateway 2.

Import the obtained BranchCRT certificate (the derived BranchCSR certificate after Gateway 1's root CA signature) into the "Trusted Client Certificate List" of the Gateway 1 and the "Local Certificate List" of the Gateway 2. For more details, refer to the Network-B operation procedure in "My Certificate" section of this manual.

Gateway 2 can establish an IPSec VPN tunnel with "Site to Site" scenario and IKE and X.509 protocols to Gateway 1.

Finally, the client hosts in two subnets of 10.0.75.0/24 and 10.0.76.0/24 can communicate with each other.

### **Trusted Certificate Setting**

Go to Object Definition > Certificate > Trusted Certificate tab.

The Trusted Certificate setting allows user to import trusted certificates and keys.

### **Import Trusted CA Certificate**



When **Import** button is applied, a **Trusted CA import** screen will appear. You can import a Trusted CA certificate from an existed certificate file, or directly paste a PEM encoded string as the certificate.



Trusted CA Certificate List		
Item	Value setting	Description
Import from a File	A Must filled setting	Select a CA certificate file from user's computer, and click the <b>Apply</b> button to import the specified CA certificate file to the gateway.
Import from a PEM	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	This is an alternative approach to import a CA certificate.  You can directly fill in (Copy and Paste) the PEM encoded CA certificate string, and click the <b>Apply</b> button to import the specified CA certificate to the gateway.
Apply	N/A	Click the <b>Apply</b> button to import the certificate.
Cancel	N/A	Click the <b>Cancel</b> button to discard the import operation and the screen will return to the Trusted Certificates page.

Instead of importing a Trusted CA certificate with mentioned approaches, you can also get the CA certificate from the SECP server.

If **SCEP** is enabled (Refer to **Object Definition** > **Certificate** > **Configuration**), you can click **Get CA** button, a Get CA Configuration screen will appear.

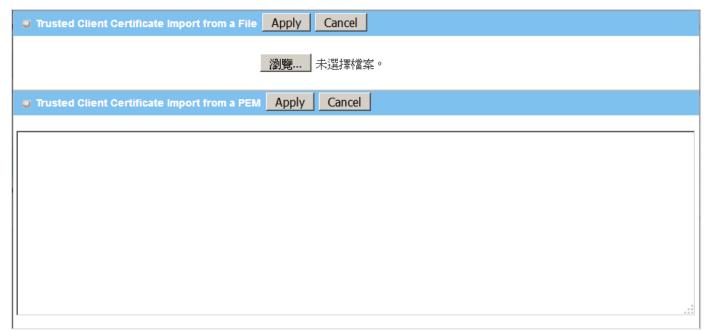


Get CA Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
SCEP Server	A Must filled setting	Select a <b>SCEP Server</b> to identify the SCEP server for use. The server detailed information could be specified in External Servers. Refer to <b>Object Definition</b> > <b>External Server</b> > <b>External Server</b> . You may click <b>Add Object</b> button to generate.	
CA Identifier	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> </ol>	Fill in optional <b>CA Identifier</b> to identify which CA could be used for signing certificates.	
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings.	
Close	N/A	Click the <b>Close</b> button to return to the Trusted Certificates page.	

### **Import Trusted Client Certificate**



When **Import** button is applied, a **Trusted Client Certificate Import** screen will appear. You can import a Trusted Client Certificate from an existed certificate file, or directly paste a PEM encoded string as the certificate.

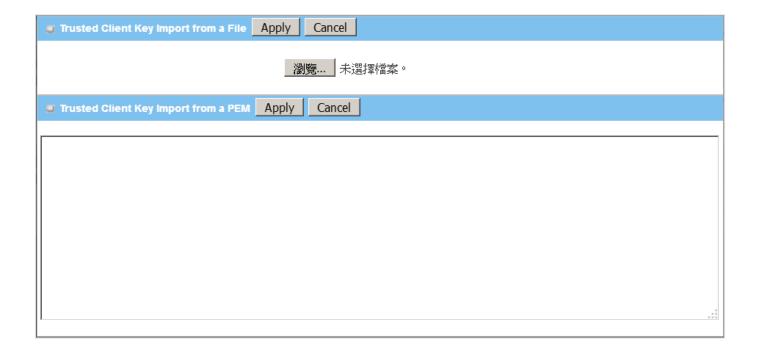


Trusted Client Certificate List			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Import from a File	A Must filled setting	Select a certificate file from user's computer, and click the <b>Apply</b> button to import the specified certificate file to the gateway.	
Import from a PEM	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	This is an alternative approach to import a certificate. You can directly fill in (Copy and Paste) the PEM encoded certificate string, and click the <b>Apply</b> button to import the specified certificate to the gateway.	
Apply	N/A	Click the <b>Apply</b> button to import certificate.	
Cancel	N/A	Click the <b>Cancel</b> button to discard the import operation and the screen will return to the Trusted Certificates page.	

### **Import Trusted Client Key**



When **Import** button is applied, a **Trusted Client Key Import** screen will appear. You can import a Trusted Client Key from an existed file, or directly paste a PEM encoded string as the key.



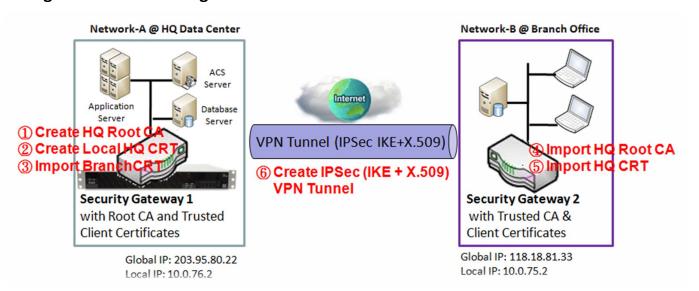
Trusted Client Key List		
Item	Value setting	Description
Import from a File	A Must filled setting	Select a certificate key file from user's computer, and click the <b>Apply</b> button to import the specified key file to the gateway.
Import from a PEM	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	This is an alternative approach to import a certificate key. You can directly fill in (Copy and Paste) the PEM encoded certificate key string, and click the <b>Apply</b> button to import the specified certificate key to the gateway.
Apply	N/A	Click the <b>Apply</b> button to import the certificate key.
Cancel	N/A	Click the <b>Cancel</b> button to discard the import operation and the screen will return to the Trusted Certificates page.

#### 3.5.4 Issue Certificate

When you have a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) that needs to be certificated by the root CA of the device, you can issue the request here and let Root CA sign it. There are two approaches to issue a certificate. One is from a CSR file importing from the managing PC and another is copy-paste the CSR codes in gateway's web-based utility, and then click on the "Sign" button.

If the gateway signs a CSR successfully, the "Signed Certificate View" window will show the resulted certificate contents. In addition, a "Download" button is available for you to download the certificate to a file in the managing PC.

### **Self-signed Certificate Usage Scenario**



Scenario Application Timing (same as the one described in "My Certificate" section)

When the enterprise gateway owns the root CA and VPN tunneling function, it can generate its own local certificates by being signed by itself. Also imports the trusted certificates for other CAs and Clients. These certificates can be used for two remote peers to make sure their identity during establishing a VPN tunnel.

Scenario Description (same as the one described in "My Certificate" section)

Gateway 1 generates the root CA and a local certificate (HQCRT) signed by itself. Also imports a trusted certificate (BranchCRT) –a BranchCSR certificate of Gateway 2 signed by root CA of Gateway 1.

Gateway 2 creates a CSR (BranchCSR) to let the root CA of the Gateway 1 sign it to be the BranchCRT certificate. Import the certificate into the Gateway 2 as a local certificate. In addition, also imports the certificates of the root CA of the Gateway 1 into the Gateway 2 as the trusted ones. (Please also refer to "My Certificate" and "Trusted Certificate" sections).

Establish an IPSec VPN tunnel with IKE and X.509 protocols by starting from either peer, so that all client hosts in these both subnets can communicate with each other.

Parameter Setup Example (same as the one described in "My Certificate" section)

For Network-A at HQ

Following tables list the parameter configuration as an example for the "Issue Certificate" function used in the user authentication of IPSec VPN tunnel establishing, as shown in above diagram. The configuration example must be combined with the ones in "My Certificate" and "Trusted Certificate" sections to complete the setup for whole user scenario.

Configuration Path	[Issue Certificate]-[Certificate Signing Request Import from a File]
Browse	C:/BranchCSR
<b>Command Button</b>	Sign

Configuration Path	[Issue Certificate]-[Signed Certificate View]	
<b>Command Button</b>	Download (default name is "issued.crt")	

Scenario Operation Procedure (same as the one described in "My Certificate" section)

In above diagram, the "Gateway 1" is the gateway of Network-A in headquarters and the subnet of its Intranet is 10.0.76.0/24. It has the IP address of 10.0.76.2 for LAN interface and 203.95.80.22 for WAN-1 interface. The "Gateway 2" is the gateway of Network-B in branch office and the subnet of its Intranet is 10.0.75.0/24. It has the IP address of 10.0.75.2 for LAN interface and 118.18.81.33 for WAN-1 interface. They both serve as the NAT security gateways.

Gateway 1 generates the root CA and a local certificate (HQCRT) that is signed by itself. Import the certificates of the root CA and HQCRT into the "Trusted CA Certificate List" and "Trusted Client Certificate List" of Gateway 2.

Gateway 2 generates a Certificate Signing Request (BranchCSR) for its own certificate BranchCRT to be signed by root CA (Please generate one not self-signed certificate in the Gateway 2, and click on the "View" button for that CSR. Just downloads it). Take the CSR to be signed by the root CA of the Gateway 1 and obtain the BranchCRT certificate (you need rename it). Import the certificate into the "Trusted Client Certificate List" of the Gateway 1 and the "Local Certificate List" of the Gateway 2.

Gateway 2 can establish an IPSec VPN tunnel with "Site to Site" scenario and IKE and X.509 protocols to Gateway 1.

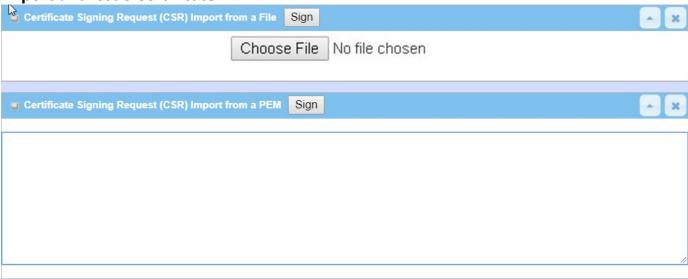
Finally, the client hosts in two subnets of 10.0.75.0/24 and 10.0.76.0/24 can communicate with each other.

## **Issue Certificate Setting**

Go to Object Definition > Certificate > Issue Certificate tab.

The Issue Certificate setting allows user to import Certificate Signing Request (CSR) to be signed by root CA.

**Import and Issue Certificate** 

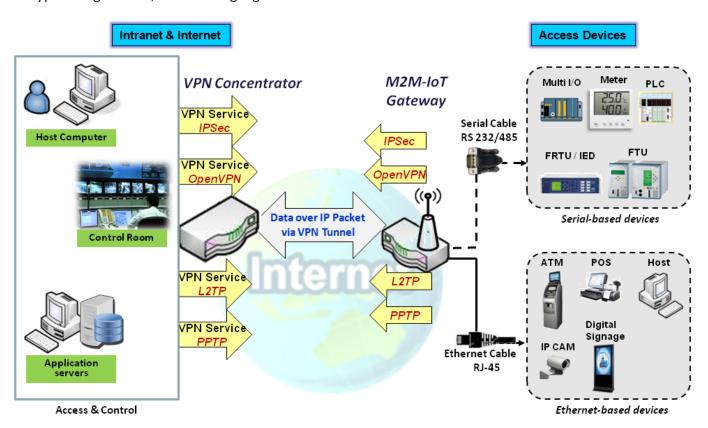


Certificate Signing Request (CSR) Import from a File			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Certificate Signing Request (CSR) Import from a File	A Must filled setting	Select a certificate signing request file you're your computer for importing to the gateway.	
Certificate Signing Request (CSR) Import from a PEM	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Enter (copy-paste) the certificate signing request PEM encoded certificate to the gateway.	
Sign	N/A	When root CA is exist, click the <b>Sign</b> button sign and issue the imported certificate by root CA.	

# **Chapter 5 Security**

### **5.1 VPN**

A virtual private network (VPN) extends a private network across a public network, such as the Internet. It enables a computer to send and receive data across shared or public networks as if it were directly connected to the private network, while benefitting from the functionality, security and management policies of the private network. This is done by establishing a virtual point-to-point connection through the use of dedicated connections, encryption, or a combination of the two. The tunnel technology supports data confidentiality, data origin authentication and data integrity of network information by utilizing encapsulation protocols, encryption algorithms, and hashing algorithms.



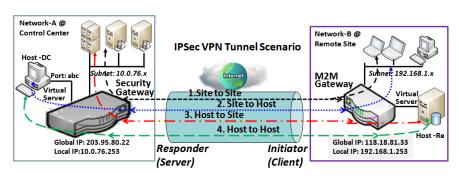
The product series supports different tunneling technologies to establish secure tunnels between multiple sites for data transferring, such as IPSec, OpenVPN, L2TP (over IPSec), PPTP and GRE. Besides, some advanced functions, like Full Tunnel, Tunnel Failover, Tunnel Load Balance, NetBIOS over IPSec, NAT Traversal and Dynamic VPN, are also supported.

### **5.1.1 IPSec**

Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) is a protocol suite for securing Internet Protocol (IP) communications by authenticating and encrypting each IP packet of a communication session. IPSec includes protocols for establishing mutual authentication between agents at the beginning of the session and negotiation of cryptographic keys to be used during the session.

An IPSec VPN tunnel is established between IPSec client and server. Sometimes, we call the IPSec VPN client as the initiator and the IPSec VPN server as the responder. This gateway can be configured as different roles and establish number of tunnels with various remote devices. Before going to setup the VPN connections, you may need to decide the scenario type for the tunneling.

#### **IPSec Tunnel Scenarios**



←----> Site to Site: Tunnel between M2M gateway /w 192.168.1.x subnet and UTM /w 10.0.76.x subnet

Site to Host: Tunnel between M2M gateway / w 192.168.1.x subnet and Host-DC under UTM

← · → > Host to Site: Tunnel between Host-Re under M2M Gateway and UTM /w 10.0.76.x subnet

→ Host to Host: Tunnel between Host-Re under M2M Gateway and Host-DC under UTM

located in the control center through Site to Host VPN tunnel.

To build IPSec tunnel, you need to fill in remote gateway global IP, and optional subnet if the hosts behind IPSec peer can access to remote site or hosts. Under such configuration, there are four scenarios:

**Site to Site:** You need to setup remote gateway IP and subnet of both gateways. After the IPSec tunnel established, hosts behind both gateways can communication each other through the tunnel.

**Site to Host:** Site to Host is suitable for tunneling between clients in a subnet and an application server (host). As in the diagram, the clients behind the M2M gateway can access to the host "Host-DC"

**Host to Site:** On the contrast, for a single host (or mobile user to) to access the resources located in an intranet, the Host to Site scenario can be applied.

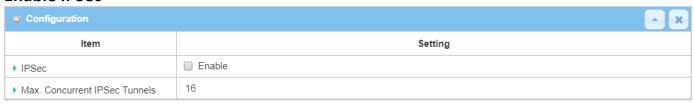
Host to Host: Host to Host is a special configuration for building a VPN tunnel between two single hosts.

### **IPSec Setting**

Go to **Security > VPN > IPSec** tab.

The IPSec Setting allows user to create and configure IPSec tunnels.

#### **Enable IPSec**



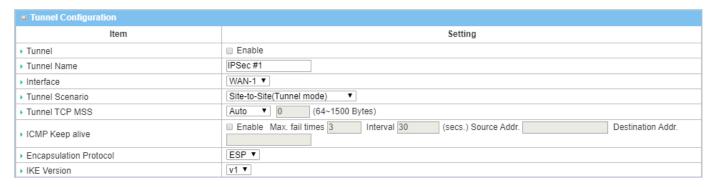
Configuration Window		
Item	Value setting	Description
IPsec	Unchecked by default	Click the <b>Enable</b> box to enable IPSec function.
Max. Concurrent IPSec Tunnels	Depends on Product specification.	The specified value will limit the maximum number of simultaneous IPSec tunnel connection. The default value can be different for the purchased model.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings

## **Create/Edit IPSec tunnel**

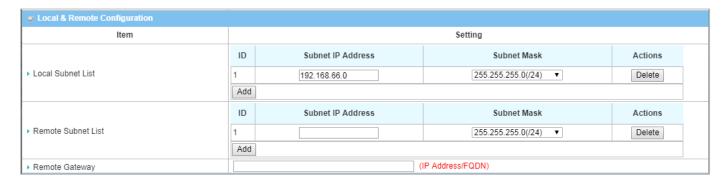
Ensure that the IPSec enable box is checked to enable before further configuring the IPSec tunnel settings.



When **Add/Edit** button is applied, a series of configuration screens will appear. They are Tunnel Configuration, Local & Remote Configuration, Authentication, IKE Phase, IKE Proposal Definition, IPSec Phase, and IPSec Proposal Definition. You have to configure the tunnel details for both local and remote VPN devices.



Tunnel Configuration Window		
Item	Value setting	Description
Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the IPSec tunnel
Tunnel Name	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>String format can be any text</li> </ol>	Enter a tunnel name. Enter a name that is easy for you to identify. <u>Value Range</u> : $1 \sim 19$ characters.
Interface	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>WAN 1 is selected</li> <li>by default</li> </ol>	Select the interface on which IPSec tunnel is to be established. It can be the available WAN and LAN interfaces.
Tunnel Scenario	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>Site to site is selected by default</li> </ol>	Select an IPSec tunneling scenario from the dropdown box for your application. Select <b>Site-to-Site</b> , <b>Site-to-Host</b> , <b>Host-to-Site</b> , or <b>Host-to-Host</b> . If LAN interface is selected, only <b>Host-to-Host</b> scenario is available.  With <b>Site-to-Site</b> or <b>Site-to-Host</b> or <b>Host-to-Site</b> , IPSec operates in tunnel mode. The difference among them is the number of subnets. With <b>Host-to-Host</b> , IPSec operates in transport mode.
Tunel TCP MSS	<ol> <li>An optional setting</li> <li>Auto is set by default</li> </ol>	Select from the dropdown box to define the size of Tunel TCP MSS.  Select <b>Auto</b> , and all devices will adjust this parameter automatically.  Select <b>Manual</b> , <b>and</b> specify an expected vaule for Tunel TCP MSS. <u>Value Range</u> : 64 ~ 1500 bytes.
ICMP Keep Alive	<ol> <li>An optional setting</li> <li>Unchecked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the ICMP keep alive function for the tunnel.  If the keep alive function is enabled, you have to define the numner of fail trials, check interval, and source/destination IP address for the ICMP packets. <u>Value Range</u> : 1~999 for fail trials and time interval.
Encapsulation Protocol	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>ESP is selected by default</li> </ol>	Select the Encapsulation Protocol from the dropdown box for this IPSec tunnel. Available encapsulations are <b>ESP</b> and <b>AH</b> .
IKE Version	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>v1 is selected by default</li> </ol>	Specify the IKE version for this IPSec tunnel. Select <b>v1</b> or <b>v2</b> .



Local & Remote Configuration Window		
Item	Value setting	Description
Local Subnet List		Specify the Local Subnet IP address and Subnet Mask. Click the Add or Delete button to add or delete a Local Subnet.
	A Must fill setting	Note_1: When Dynamic VPN option in Tunnel Scenario is selected, there will be only one subnet available.  Note_2: When Host-to-Site or Host-to-Host option in Tunnel Scenario is selected, Local Subnet will not be available.  Note_3: When Hub and Spoke option in Hub and Spoke is selected, there will be only one subnet available.
Remote Subnet List	A Must fill setting	Specify the Remote Subnet IP address and Subnet Mask. Click the Add or Delete button to add or delete Remote Subnet setting.
Remote Gateway	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting.</li> <li>Format can be a ipv4 address or FQDN</li> </ol>	Specify the Remote Gateway.

<ul><li>Authentication</li></ul>	
Item	Setting
➤ Key Management	IKE+Pre-shared Key ▼ (Min. 8 characters)
➤ Local ID	Type: User Name ▼ ID: (Optional)
▶ Remote ID	Type: User Name ▼ ID:

Authentication Configuration Window		
Item	Value setting	Description
Key Management	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>Pre-shared Key 8</li> <li>32 characters.</li> </ol>	Select Key Management from the dropdown box for this IPSec tunnel.  IKE+Pre-shared Key: user needs to set a key (8 ~ 32 characters).  IKE+X.509: user needs Certificate to authenticate. IKE+X.509 will be available only when Certificate has been configured properly. Refer to Certificate section of this manual and also Object Definition > Certificate in web-based utility.
Local ID	An optional setting	Specify the Local ID for this IPSec tunnel to authenticate.  Select <b>User Name</b> for Local ID and enter the username. The username may include but can't be all numbers.  Select <b>FQDN</b> for Local ID and enter the FQDN.  Select <b>User@FQDN</b> for Local ID and enter the User@FQDN.  Select <b>Key ID</b> for Local ID and enter the Key ID (English alphabet or number).
Remote ID	An optional setting	Specify the Remote ID for this IPSec tunnel to authenticate.

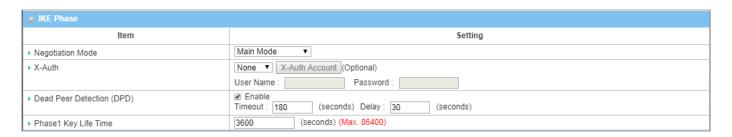
Select **User Name** for Remote ID and enter the username. The username may include but can't be all numbers.

Select **FQDN** for Local ID and enter the FQDN.

Select **User@FQDN** for Remote ID and enter the User@FQDN.

Select **Key ID** for Remote ID and enter the Key ID (English alphabet or number).

Note: Remote ID will be not available when Dynamic VPN option in Tunnel Scenario is selected.



IKE Phase Window		
Item	Value setting	Description
Negotiation Mode	Main Mode is set by Specify the Negotiation Mode for this IPSec tunnel. Select <b>Main Mode</b> default default <b>Aggressive Mode</b> .	
X-Auth	None is selected by default	Specify the X-Auth role for this IPSec tunnel. Select Server, Client, or None. Selected None no X-Auth authentication is required. Selected Server this gateway will be an X-Auth server. Click on the X-Auth Account button to create remote X-Auth client account. Selected Client this gateway will be an X-Auth client. Enter User name and Password to be authenticated by the X-Auth server gateway. Note: X-Auth Client will not be available for Dynamic VPN option selected in Tunnel Scenario.
Dead Peer Detection (DPD)	<ol> <li>Checked by default</li> <li>Default Timeout</li> <li>180s and Delay 30s</li> </ol>	Click <b>Enable</b> box to enable <b>DPD</b> function. Specify the <b>Timeout</b> and <b>Delay</b> time in seconds. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 999 seconds for <b>Timeout</b> and <b>Delay</b> .
Phase1 Key Life Time	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>Default 3600s</li> <li>Max. 86400s</li> </ol>	Specify the Phase1 Key Life Time. <u>Value Range</u> : 30 ~ 86400.

■ IKE Proposal [	Definition			
ID	Encryption	Authentication	DH Group	Definition
1	AES-128 ▼	SHA1 ▼	Group 2 ▼	
2	AES-128 ▼	MD5 ▼	Group 2 ▼	
3	DES ▼	SHA1 ▼	Group 2 ▼	
4	3DES ▼	SHA1 ▼	Group 2 ▼	

IKE Proposal D	efinition Window	
Item	Value setting	Description
IKE Proposal Definition	A Must fill setting	Specify the Phase 1 Encryption method. It can be DES / 3DES / AES-128 / AES-192 / AES-256.

Specify the Authentication method. It can be None / MD5 / SHA1 / SHA2-256.

Specify the DH Group. It can be None / Group1 / Group2 / Group5 / Group14 / Group15 / Group16 / Group17 / Group18.

Check **Enable** box to enable this setting

<b>■ IPSec Phase</b>	
Item	Setting
▶ Phase2 Key Life Time	28800 (seconds) (Max. 86400)

IPSec Phase Win	dow	
Item	Value setting	Description
	1. A Must fill setting	
Phase2 Key Life	2. 28800s is set by	Specify the Phase2 Key Life Time in second.
Time	default	<u>Value Range</u> : 30 ~ 86400.
	3. Max. 86400s	

■ IPSec Propos	al Definition			
ID	Encryption	Authentication	PFS Group	Definition
1	AES-128 ▼	SHA1 ▼		Enable
2	AES-128 ▼	MD5 ▼	Group 2 ▼	Enable
3	DES ▼	SHA1 ▼	Gloup 2 T	Enable
4	3DES ▼	SHA1 ▼		Enable

IPSec Proposal De	IPSec Proposal Definition Window				
Item	Value setting	Description			
		Specify the Encryption method. It can be DES / 3DES / AES-128 / AES-192 / AES-256.  Note: None is available when Encapsulation Protocol is set as AH.			
IDS of Droposal		Specify the Authentication method. It can be None / MD5 / SHA1 / SHA2-256.			
IPSec Proposal Definition	A Must fill setting	Note: None and SHA2-256 are available only when Encapsulation Protocol is set as <b>ESP</b> ; they are not available for <b>AH</b> Encapsulation.			
		Specify the PFS Group. It can be None / Group1 / Group2 / Group5 /			
		Group14 / Group15 / Group16 / Group17 / Group18.			
		Click <b>Enable</b> to enable this setting			
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings			
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings			
Back	N/A	Click <b>Back</b> to return to the previous page.			

### **Create/Edit Dynamic VPN Server List**



Similar to create an IPSec VPN Tunnel for site/host to site/host scenario, when **Add / Edit** button is applied a series of configuration screen will appear. They are Tunnel Configuration, Local & Remote Configuration, Authentication, IKE Phase, IKE Proposal Definition, IPSec Phase, and IPSec Proposal Definition. You have to configure the tunnel details for the gateway as a Dynamic VPN server.

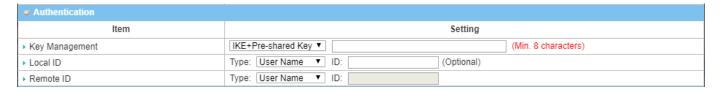
Note: For the purchased gateway, you can configure one Dynamic VPN server for each WAN interface.



Tunnel Configuration Window			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the Dynamic IPSec VPN tunnel.	
Tunnel Name	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>String format can be any text</li> </ol>	Enter a tunnel name. Enter a name that is easy for you to identify. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 19 characters.	
Interface	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>WAN 1 is selected</li> <li>by default</li> </ol>	Select WAN interface on which IPSec tunnel is to be established.	
Tunnel Scenario	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>Tunnel Mode is</li> <li>selected by default</li> </ol>	Select the Dynamic IPSec tunneling scenario. It can be <b>Tunnel Mode</b> or <b>Transport Mode</b> .	
Encapsulation Protocol	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>ESP is selected by default</li> </ol>	Select the Encapsulation Protocol from the dropdown box for this IPSec tunnel. Available encapsulations are <b>ESP</b> and <b>AH</b> .	
IKE Version	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>v1 is selected by default</li> </ol>	Specify the IKE version for this IPSec tunnel.	

<b>■</b> Local & Remote Configuration		
Item	Setting	
▶ Local Subnet	192.168.66.0	
▶ Local Netmask	255.255.255.0(/24) ▼	

Local & Remote	Configuration Windo	bw
Item	Value setting	Description
Local Subnet	A Must fill setting	Specify the Local Subnet IP address.
Local Netmask	A Must fill setting	Specify the Local Subnet Mask.



Authentication C	Authentication Configuration Window			
Item	Value setting	Description		
Key Management	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>Pre-shared Key 8</li> <li>32 characters.</li> </ol>	Select Key Management from the dropdown box for this IPSec tunnel.  IKE+Pre-shared Key: user needs to set a key (8 ~ 32 characters).		
Local ID	An optional setting	Specify the Local ID for this IPSec tunnel to authenticate.  Select <b>User Name</b> for Local ID and enter the username. The username may include but can't be all numbers.  Select <b>FQDN</b> for Local ID and enter the FQDN.  Select <b>User@FQDN</b> for Local ID and enter the User@FQDN.  Select <b>Key ID</b> for Local ID and enter the Key ID (English alphabet or number).		
Remote ID	An optional setting	Specify the Remote ID for this IPSec tunnel to authenticate.  Select <b>User Name</b> for Remote ID and enter the username. The username may include but can't be all numbers.  Select <b>FQDN</b> for Local ID and enter the FQDN.  Select <b>User@FQDN</b> for Remote ID and enter the User@FQDN.  Select <b>Key ID</b> for Remote ID and enter the Key ID (English alphabet or number).  Note: Remote ID will be not available when Dynamic VPN option in Tunnel Scenario is selected.		

For the rest IKE Phase, IKE Proposal Definition, IPSec Phase, and IPSec Proposal Definition settings, they are the same as that of creating an IPSec Tunnel described in previous section. Please refer to the related description.

## 5.1.2 OpenVPN

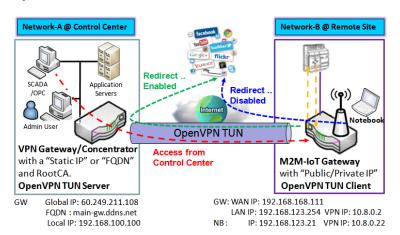
OpenVPN is an application that implements virtual private network (VPN) techniques for creating secure point-to-point or site-to-site connections in routed or bridged configurations and remote access facilities. It uses a custom security protocol that utilizes SSL/TLS for key exchange. It is capable of traversing network address translators (NATs) and firewalls.

OpenVPN allows peers to authenticate each other using a Static Key (pre-shared key) or certificates. When used in a multi-client-server configuration, it allows the server to release an authentication certificate for every client, using signature and certificate authority. It uses the OpenSSL encryption library extensively, as well as the SSLv3/TLSv1 protocol, and contains many security and control features.

OpenVPN Tunneling is a Client and Server based tunneling technology. The OpenVPN Server must have a Static IP or a FQDN, and maintain a Client list. The OpenVPN Client may be a mobile user or mobile site with public IP or private IP, and requesting the OpenVPN tunnel connection. The product supports both OpenVPN Server and OpenVPN Client features to meet different application requirements.

There are two OpenVPN connection scenarios. They are the TAP and TUN scenarios. The product can create either a layer-3 based IP tunnel (TUN), or a layer-2 based Ethernet TAP that can carry any type of Ethernet traffic. In addition to configuring the device as a Server or Client, you have to specify which type of OpenVPN connection scenario is to be adopted.

### **OpenVPN TUN Scenario**



- M2M-IoT Gateway (as OpenVPN TUN Client) connects to peer VPN Gateway/Concentrator (as OpenVPN TUN Server).
- M2M-IoT Gateway will be assigned 10.8.0.2 IP Address after OpenVPN TUN Connection established. (10.8.0.x is a virtual subnet)
- Local networked device will get a virtual IP 10.8.0.x if its traffic goes through the OpenVPN TUN connection (when NAT disabled & Redirect Internet Traffic enabled).
- SCADA Server in Control Center can access remote attached device(s) with the assigned IP Address 10.8.0.2.

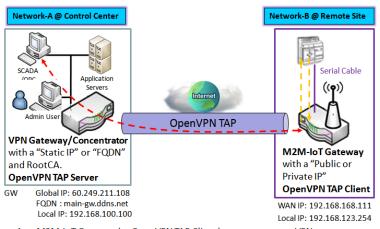
The term "TUN" mode is referred to routing mode and operates with layer 3 packets. In routing mode, the VPN client is given an IP address on a different subnet than the local LAN under the OpenVPN server. This virtual subnet is created for connecting to any remote VPN computers. In routing mode, the OpenVPN server creates a "TUN" interface with its own IP address pool which is different to the local LAN. Remote hosts that dial-in will get an IP address inside the virtual network and will have access only to the server where OpenVPN resides.

If you want to offer remote access to a VPN server from client(s), and inhibit the access to remote LAN resources under VPN server, OpenVPN TUN mode is the simplest solution.

As shown in the diagram, the M2M-IoT Gateway is configured as an OpenVPN TUN Client, and connects to an OpenVPN UN Server. Once the OpenVPN TUN connection is established, the connected TUN client will be assigned a virtual IP (10.8.0.2) which is belong to a virtual subnet that is different to the local subnet in Control Center. With such connection, the local networked devices will get a virtual IP 10.8.0.x if its traffic

goes through the OpenVPN TUN connection when Redirect Internet Traffic settings is enabled; Besides, the SCADA Server in Control Center can access remote attached serial device(s) with the virtual IP address (10.8.0.2).

#### **OpenVPN TAP Scenario**



- M2M-IoT Gateway (as OpenVPN TAP Client) connects to peer VPN Gateway/Concentrator (as OpenVPN TAP Server).
- M2M-IoT Gateway will be assigned 192.168.100.210 IP Address after OpenVPN TAP Connection established. (same subnet as in Control Center)
- SCADA Server in Control Center can access remote attached device(s) with the assigned IP Address 192.168.100.210.

The term "TAP" is referred to bridge mode and operates with layer 2 packets. In bridge mode, the VPN client is given an IP address on the same subnet as the LAN resided under the OpenVPN server. Under such configuration, the OpenVPN client can directly access to the resources in LAN. If you want to offer remote access to the entire remote LAN for VPN client(s), you have to setup OpenVPN in "TAP" bridge mode.

As shown in the diagram, the M2M-IoT Gateway is configured as an OpenVPN TAP Client, and connects to an OpenVPN TAP Server. Once the OpenVPN TAP connection is established, the connected TAP client will be

assigned a virtual IP (192.168.100.210) which is the same subnet as that of local subnet in Control Center. With such connection, the SCADA Server in Control Center can access remote attached serial device(s) with the virtual IP address (192.168.100.210).

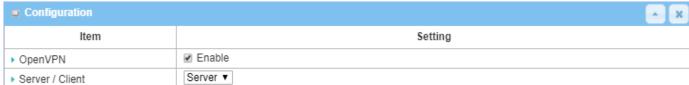
## **Open VPN Setting**

Go to **Security > VPN > OpenVPN** tab.

The OpenVPN setting allows user to create and configure OpenVPN tunnels.

### **Enable OpenVPN**

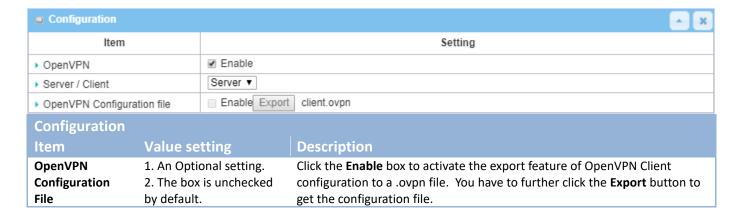
Enable OpenVPN and select an expected configuration, either server or client, for the gateway to operate.



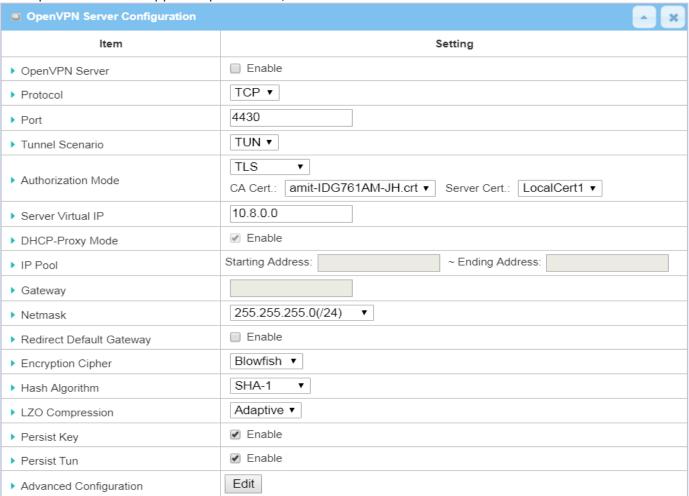
Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
OpenVPN	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the OpenVPN function.
Server/ Client	Server Configuration is selected by default.	When <b>Server</b> is selected, as the name indicated, server configuration will be displayed below for further setup. When <b>Client</b> is selected, you can specify the client settings in another client configuration window.

#### As an OpenVPN Server

If **Server** is selected, an OpenVPN Server Configuration screen will appear. **OpenVPN Server Configuration** window can let you enable the OpenVPN server function, specify the virtual IP address of OpenVPN server, when remote OpenVPN clients dial in, and the authentication protocol.



The OpenVPN Server supports up to 4 TUN / TAP tunnels at the same time.



Item	Value setting	Description
OpenVPN Server	The box is unchecked by default.	Click the <b>Enable</b> to activate OpenVPN Server functions.
Protocol	A Must filled setting     By default <b>TCP</b> is selected.	Define the selected <b>Protocol</b> for connecting to the OpenVPN Server.  • Select <b>TCP</b> , <b>or UDP</b> -> The TCP protocol will be used to access the OpenVPN Server, and <b>Port</b> will be set as 4430 automatically.  • Select <b>UDP</b> -> The UDP protocol will be used to access the OpenVPN Server, and <b>Port</b> will be set as 1194 automatically.
Port	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default 4430 is set.</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>Port</b> for connecting to the OpenVPN Server. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.
Tunnel Scenario	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default <b>TUN</b> is selected.</li> </ol>	Specify the type of <b>Tunnel Scenario</b> for connecting to the OpenVPN Server. It can be <b>TUN</b> for TUN tunnel scenario, or <b>TAP</b> for TAP tunnel scenario.
Authorization Mode	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default <b>TLS</b> is selected.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>TLS         <ul> <li>TLS -&gt;The OpenVPN will use TLS authorization mode, and the following items</li> <li>CA Cert., Server Cert. and DH PEM will be displayed.</li> <li>CA Cert. could be generated in Certificate. Refer to Object Definition &gt;</li> <li>Certificate &gt; Trusted Certificate.</li> <li>Server Cert. could be generated in Certificate. Refer to Object Definition &gt;</li> <li>Certificate &gt; My Certificate.</li> <li>Static Key             <ul></ul></li></ul></li></ul>
Local Endpoint IP Address	A Must filled setting	Specify the virtual <b>Local Endpoint IP Address</b> of this OpenVPN gateway. <u>Value Range</u> : The IP format is 10.8.0.x, the range of x is 1~254.  Note: Local Endpoint IP Address will be available only when Static Key is chosen in Authorization Mode.
Remote Endpoint IP Address	A Must filled setting	Specify the virtual <b>Remote Endpoint IP Address</b> of the peer OpenVPN gateway.  Value Range: The IP format is 10.8.0.x, the range of x is 1~254.  Note: Remote Endpoint IP Address will be available only when Static Key is chosen in Authorization Mode.
Static Key	A Must filled setting	Specify the <b>Static Key</b> .  Note: Static Key will be available only when Static Key is chosen in Authorization Mode.
Server Virtual IP	A Must filled setting	Specify the <b>Server Virtual IP</b> . <u>Value Range</u> : The IP format is 10.y.0.0, the range of y is 1~254.  Note: Server Virtual IP will be available only when TLS is chosen in Authorization Mode.
DHCP-Proxy Mode	A Must filled setting     The box is checked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>DHCP-Proxy Mode</b> .  Note: DHCP-Proxy Mode will be available only when TAP is chosen in Tunne Device.
IP Pool	A Must filled setting	Specify the virtual IP pool setting for the OpenVPN server. You have to specify the Starting Address and Ending Address as the IP address pool for the OpenVPN clients.  Note: IP Pool will be available only when TAP is chosen in Tunnel Device, and DHCP-Proxy Mode is unchecked (disabled).

Gateway	A Must filled setting	Specify the <b>Gateway</b> setting for the OpenVPN server. It will be assigned to the connected OpenVPN clients.  Note: Gateway will be available only when TAP is chosen in Tunnel Device, and DHCP-Proxy Mode is unchecked (disabled).	
Netmask	By default - select one - is selected.	Specify the <b>Netmask</b> setting for the OpenVPN server. It will be assigned to the connected OpenVPN clients.  *Value Range*: 255.255.255.0/24 (only support class C)  Note_1: Netmask will be available when TAP is chosen in Tunnel Device, and DHCP-Proxy Mode is unchecked (disabled).	
		Note_2: Netmask will also be available when TUN is chosen in Tunnel Device.	
Redirect Default Gateway	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>The box is unchecked by default.</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>Redirect Default Gateway</b> function.	
Encryption Cipher	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>By default <b>Blowfish</b> is selected.</li> </ol>	Specify the Encryption Cipher from the dropdown list. It can be Blowfish/AES-256/AES-192/AES-128/None.	
Hash Algorithm	By default <b>SHA-1</b> is selected.	Specify the <b>Hash Algorithm</b> from the dropdown list. It can be <b>SHA-1/MD5/MD4/SHA2-256/SHA2-512/None/Disable.</b>	
LZO	By default <b>Adaptive</b> is	Specify the <b>LZO Compression</b> scheme.	
Compression	selected.	It can be Adaptive/YES/NO/Default.	
Multicast	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>The box is checked by default.</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>Multicast</b> function.  Note: Multicast function is only available for TAP tunnel scenario.	
Persis Key	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>The box is checked by default.</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>Persis Key</b> function.	
Persis Tun	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>The box is checked by default.</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>Persis Tun</b> function.	
Advanced	N/A	Click the <b>Edit</b> button to specify the <b>Advanced Configuration</b> setting for the	
Configuration		OpenVPN server.  If the button is clicked, <b>Advanced Configuration</b> will be displayed below.	
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings.	

When **Advanced Configuration** is selected, an OpenVPN Server Advanced Configuration screen will appear.

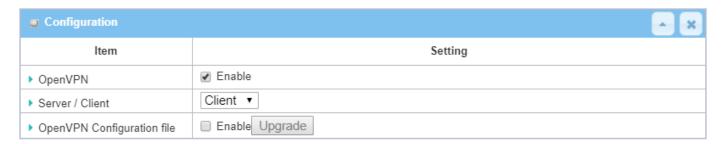
OpenVPN Server Advance	ed Configuration **
ltem	Setting
▶ TLS Cipher	None v
▶ TLS Auth. Key	(Optional)
▶ Client to Client	
▶ Duplicate CN	✓ Enable
▶ Tunnel MTU	1500
▶ Tunnel UDP Fragment	0
▶ Tunnel UDP MSS-Fix	■ Enable
CCD-Dir Default File	
Client Connection Script	
▶ Additional Configuration	

Item	Value setting	Description	
TLS Cipher	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>TLS-RSA-WITH- AES128-SHA is selected by default</li> </ol>	Specify the TLS Cipher from the dropdown list. It can be None / TLS-RSA-WITH-RC4-MD5 / TLS-RSA-WITH-AES128-SHA / TLS-RSA-WITH-AES256-SHA / TLS-DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA / TLS-DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA. Note: TLS Cipher will be available only when TLS is chosen in Authorization Mode.	
TLS Auth. Key	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>TLS Auth. Key.</b> Note: TLS Auth. Key will be available only when TLS is chosen in Authorization Mode.	
Client to Client	The box is checked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to enable the traffics among different OpenVPN Clients.  Note: Client to Client will be available only when TLS is chosen in Authorization Mode	
Duplicate CN	The box is checked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>Duplicate CN</b> function.  Note: Duplicate CN will be available only when TLS is chosen in  Authorization Mode	
Tunnel MTU	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>The value is 1500 by default</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>Tunnel MTU.</b> <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 1500.	
Tunnel UDP Fragment	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>The value is 1500 by default</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>Tunnel UDP Fragment.</b> By default, it is equal to <b>Tunnel MTU</b> . <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 1500.  Note: Tunnel UDP Fragment will be available only when UDP is chosen in Protocol.	
Tunnel UDP MSS-Fix	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>The box is unchecked by default.</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>Tunnel UDP MSS-Fix</b> Function.  Note: Tunnel UDP MSS-Fix will be available only when UDP is chosen in Protocol.	

CCD-Dir Default	1. An Optional setting.	Specify the <b>CCD-Dir Default File.</b>
File	2. String format: any text	<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 256 characters.
Client	1. An Optional setting.	Specify the Client Connection Script.
Connection	2. String format: any text	<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 256 characters.
Script		
Additional	1. An Optional setting.	Specify the Additional Configuration.
Configuration	2. String format: any text	<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 256 characters.

#### As an OpenVPN Client

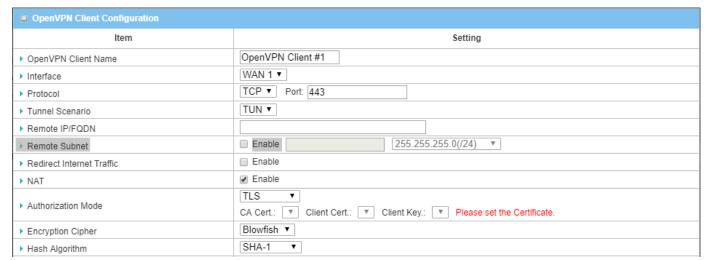
If **Client** is selected, the configuration screen will be changed as below and an OpenVPN Client List screen appear.



OpenVPN Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
OpenVPN	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the OpenVPN function.	
Server/ Client	Server Configuration is selected by default.	When <b>Server</b> is selected, as the name indicated, server configuration will be displayed below for further setup.  When <b>Client</b> is selected, you can specify the client settings in another client configuration window.	
OpenVPN Configuration file	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>The box is unchecked by default.</li> </ol>	Click the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the OpenVPN Client configuration via a predefined configuration file. You have to further click the <b>Upgrade</b> button to upload the configuration from a .ovpn file.  If you enabled this function, you can't add any OpenVPN clients manually.	



When **Add** button is applied, OpenVPN Client Configuration screen will appear. **OpenVPN Client Configuration** window let you specify the required parameters for an OpenVPN VPN client, such as "OpenVPN Client Name", "Interface", "Protocol", "Tunnel Scenario", "Remote IP/FQDN", "Remote Subnet", "Authorization Mode", "Encryption Cipher", "Hash Algorithm" and tunnel activation.



▶ LZO Compression	Adaptive ▼
▶ Persist Key	
▶ Persist Tun	
► Advanced Configuration	Edit
▶ Tunnel	☐ Enable

Item	Value setting	Description	
OpenVPN Client Name	A Must filled setting	The <b>OpenVPN Client Name</b> will be used to identify the client in the tunnel list. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 32 characters.	
Interface	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default WAN-1 is selected.</li> </ol>	Define the physical interface to be used for this OpenVPN Client tunnel.	
Protocol	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default TCP is selected.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>Define the Protocol for the OpenVPN Client.</li> <li>Select TCP</li> <li>-&gt;The OpenVPN will use TCP protocol, and Port will be set as 443 automatically.</li> <li>Select UDP</li> <li>-&gt; The OpenVPN will use UDP protocol, and Port will be set as 1194 automatically.</li> </ul>	
Port	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default 443 is set.</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>Port</b> for the OpenVPN Client to use. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.	
Tunnel Scenario	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default <b>TUN</b> is selected.</li> </ol>	Specify the type of <b>Tunnel Scenario</b> for the OpenVPN Client to use. It can be <b>TUN</b> for TUN tunnel scenario, or <b>TAP</b> for TAP tunnel scenario.	
Remote IP/FQDN	A Must filled setting	Specify the <b>Remote IP/FQDN</b> of the peer OpenVPN Server for this OpenVPN Client tunnel.  Fill in the IP address or FQDN.	
Remote Subnet	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>The box is unchecked by default.</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate remote subnet function, and spe <b>Remote Subnet</b> of the peer OpenVPN Server for this OpenVPN Client tun Fill in the remote subnet address and remote subnet mask.	
Redirect Internet Traffic	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>The box is unchecked by default.</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>Redirect Internet Traffic</b> function.	
NAT	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>The box is checked by default.</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>NAT</b> function.	
Authorization Mode 1. A Must filled setting 2. By default TLS is selected.		<ul> <li>TLS         <ul> <li>TLS -&gt; The OpenVPN will use TLS authorization mode, and the following items CA</li> <li>Cert., Client Cert. and Client Key will be displayed.</li> </ul> </li> <li>CA Cert. could be selected in Trusted CA Certificate List. Refer to Object Definition &gt; Certificate &gt; Trusted Certificate.</li> <li>Client Cert. could be selected in Local Certificate List. Refer to Object Definition &gt; Certificate &gt; My Certificate.</li> </ul>	

		Client Key could be selected in Trusted Client key List. Refer to Object  Definition > Certificate > Trusted Certificate.  • Static Key	
		->The OpenVPN will use static key authorization mode, and the following items Local Endpoint IP Address, Remote Endpoint IP Address and Static Key will be displayed.	
Local Endpoint IP Address	A Must filled setting	Specify the virtual <b>Local Endpoint IP Address</b> of this OpenVPN gateway. <u>Value Range</u> : The IP format is 10.8.0.x, the range of x is 1~254.  Note: Local Endpoint IP Address will be available only when Static Key is chosen in Authorization Mode.	
Remote Endpoint IP Address	A Must filled setting	Specify the virtual <b>Remote Endpoint IP Address</b> of the peer OpenVPN gateway. <u>Value Range</u> : The IP format is 10.8.0.x, the range of x is 1~254.  Note: Remote Endpoint IP Address will be available only when Static Key is chosen in Authorization Mode.	
Static Key	A Must filled setting	Specify the <b>Static Key</b> .  Note: Static Key will be available only when Static Key is chosen in Authorization Mode.	
Encryption Cipher	By default <b>Blowfish</b> is selected.	Specify the Encryption Cipher. It can be Blowfish/AES-256/AES-192/AES-128/None.	
Hash Algorithm	By default <b>SHA-1</b> is selected.	Specify the <b>Hash Algorithm.</b> It can be <b>SHA-1/MD5/MD4/SHA2-256/SHA2-512/None/Disable.</b>	
LZO Compression	By default <b>Adaptive</b> is selected.	Specify the LZO Compression scheme. It can be Adaptive/YES/NO/Default.	
Multicast	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>The box is checked</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>Multicast</b> function.  Note: Multicast function is only available for TAP tunnel scenario.	
Persis Key	by default.  1. An Optional setting.  2. The box is checked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>Persis Key</b> function.	
Persis Tun	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>The box is checked by default.</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>Persis Tun</b> function.	
Advanced Configuration	N/A	Click the <b>Edit</b> button to specify the <b>Advanced Configuration</b> setting for the OpenVPN server.  If the button is clicked, <b>Advanced Configuration</b> will be displayed below.	
Tunnel	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this OpenVPN tunnel.	
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings.	
_		Click <b>X</b> to cancel the changes and return to last page.	
	•	3	

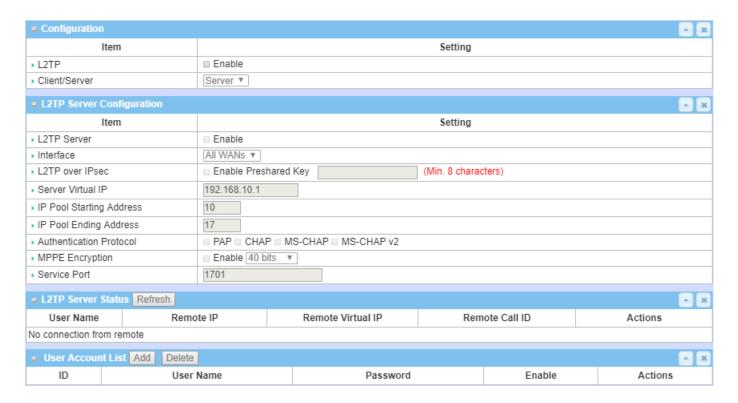
When Advanced Configuration is selected, an OpenVPN Client Advanced Configuration screen will appear.

OpenVPN Client Advanced Configuration			
Item		Setting	
▶ TLS Cipher	None	<b>T</b>	
▶ TLS Auth. Key(Optional)		∕∠(Optional)	
▶ User Name(Optional)		(Optional)	
▶ Password(Optional)		(Optional)	
▶ Bridge TAP to	VLAN 1 ▼		
▶ Firewall Protection	Enable		
▶ Client IP Address	Dynamic IP ▼		
▶ Tunnel MTU	1500		
➤ Tunnel UDP Fragment	1500		
▶ Tunnel UDP MSS-Fix	Enable		
▶ nsCertType Verification	Enable		
▶ TLS Renegotiation Time(seconds)	3600	(seconds)	
► Connection Retry(seconds)	-1	(seconds)	
▶ DNS	Automatically ▼		
▶ Additional Configuration		fi.	

OpenVPN Advance	ed Client Configuratio		
Item	Value setting	Description	
TLS Cipher	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>TLS-RSA-WITH- AES128-SHA is selected by default</li> </ol>	Specify the TLS Cipher from the dropdown list. It can be None / TLS-RSA-WITH-RC4-MD5 / TLS-RSA-WITH-AES128-SHA / TLS-RSA-WITH-AES256-SHA / TLS-DHE-DSS-AES128-SHA / TLS-DHE-DSS-AES256-SHA. Note: TLS Cipher will be available only when TLS is chosen in Authorization Mode.	
TLS Auth. Key	<ol> <li>An Optional setting.</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>TLS Auth. Key</b> for connecting to an OpenVPN server, if the server required it.  Note: TLS Auth. Key will be available only when TLS is chosen in Authorization Mode.	
User Name	An Optional setting.	Enter the <b>User account</b> for connecting to an OpenVPN server, if the server required it.  Note: User Name will be available only when TLS is chosen in Authorization Mode.	
Password	An Optional setting.	Enter the <b>Password</b> for connecting to an OpenVPN server, if the serve required it.  Note: User Name will be available only when TLS is chosen in Authorization Mode.	
Bridge TAP to	By default <b>VLAN 1</b> is selected	Specify the setting of "Bridge TAP to" to bridge the TAP interface to a certain local network interface or VLAN.  Note: Bridge TAP to will be available only when TAP is chosen in Tunnel Scenario and NAT is unchecked.	
Firewall Protection	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the box to activate the <b>Firewall Protection</b> function.  Note: Firewall Protection will be available only when NAT is enabled.	
Client IP Address	By default <b>Dynamic IP</b> is selected	Specify the virtual IP Address for the OpenVPN Client. It can be <b>Dynamic IP/Static IP.</b>	
Tunnel MTU	1.A Must filled setting 2.The value is 1500 by default	Specify the value of <b>Tunnel MTU.</b> <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 1500.	

Tunnel UDP	The value is 1500 by	Specify the value of <b>Tunnel UDP Fragment.</b>		
Fragment	default	<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 1500.		
		Note: Tunnel UDP Fragment will be available only when UDP is chosen in Protocol.		
Tunnel UDP MSS-Fix	The box is unchecked	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>Tunnel UDP MSS-Fix</b> function.		
	by default.	Note: Tunnel UDP MSS-Fix will be available only when UDP is chosen in Protocol.		
nsCerType	The box is unchecked	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the <b>nsCerType Verification</b> function.		
Verification	by default.	Note: nsCerType Verification will be available only when TLS is chosen in Authorization Mode.		
TLS Renegotiation	The value is 3600 by	Specify the time interval of TLS Renegotiation Time.		
Time (seconds)	default	<b><u>Value Range</u></b> : -1 ~ 86400.		
Connection	The value is -1 by	Specify the time interval of <b>Connection Retry.</b>		
Retry(seconds)	default	The default -1 means that it is no need to execute connection retry.		
		Value Range: -1 ~ 86400, and -1 means no retry is required.		
DNS	By default	Specify the setting of <b>DNS</b> .		
	Automatically is selected	It can be <b>Automatically/Manually.</b>		
Additional	An Optional setting.	Enter optional configuration string here. Up to 256 characters is allowable.		
Configuration		<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 256characters.		
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings.		
Undo	N/A	Click <b>X</b> to cancel the changes and return to last page.		

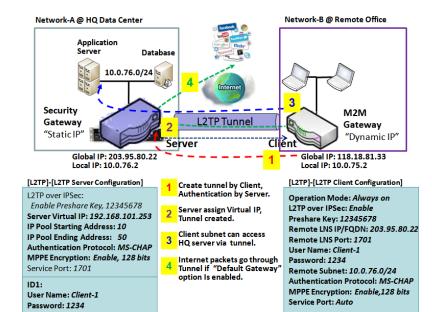
#### 5.1.3 L2TP



Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is a tunneling protocol used to support virtual private networks (VPNs) or as part of the delivery of services by ISPs. It does not provide any encryption or confidentiality by itself. Rather, it relies on an encryption protocol that it passes within the tunnel to provide privacy. This Gateway can behave as a L2TP server and a L2TP client both at the same time.

**L2TP Server:** It must have a static IP or a FQDN for clients to create L2TP tunnels. It also maintains "User Account list" (user name/ password) for client login authentication; There is a virtual IP pool to assign virtual IP to each connected L2TP client.

**L2TP Client**: It can be mobile users or gateways in remote offices with dynamic IP. To setup tunnel, it should get "user name", "password" and server's global IP. In addition, it is required to identify the operation mode for each tunnel as main connection, failover for another tunnel, or load balance tunnel to increase overall bandwidth. It needs to decide "Default Gateway" or "Remote Subnet" for packet flow. Moreover, you can also define what kind of traffics will pass through the L2TP tunnel in the "Default Gateway / Remote Subnet" parameter.



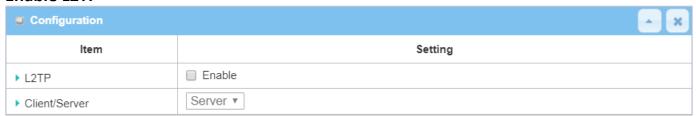
Besides, for the L2TP client peer, a Remote Subnet item is required. It is for the Intranet of L2TP server peer. So, at L2TP client peer, the packets whose destination is in the dedicated subnet will be transferred via the L2TP tunnel. Others will be transferred based on current routing policy of the gateway at L2TP client peer. But, if you entered 0.0.0.0/0 in the Remote Subnet field, it will be treated as a "Default Gateway" setting for the L2TP client peer, all packets, including the Internet accessing of L2TP client peer, will go through the established L2TP tunnel. That means the remote L2TP server peer controls the flow of any packets from the L2TP client peer. Certainly, those packets come through the L2TP tunnel.

## **L2TP Setting**

Go to **Security > VPN > L2TP** tab.

The L2TP setting allows user to create and configure L2TP tunnels.

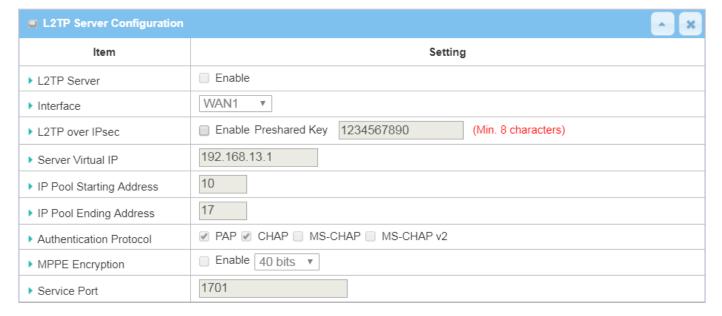
#### **Enable L2TP**



Enable L2TP Window				
Item	Description			
L2TP	Unchecked by default	Click the <b>Enable</b> box to activate L2TP function.		
Client/Server	A Must filled setting	Specify the role of L2TP. Select <b>Server</b> or <b>Client</b> role your gateway will take. Below are the configuration windows for L2TP Server and for L2TP Client.		
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings		

#### As a L2TP Server

When select Server in Client/Server, the L2TP server Configuration will appear.



L2TP Server Conf	iguration		
Item	Value setting	Description	
L2TP Server	The box is unchecked by default	When click the <b>Enable</b> box It will active L2TP server	
Interface	A Must fill setting     All WANs is selected by default	Select the interface on which L2TP tunnel is to be established. It can be the available WAN interfaces.	
L2TP over IPSec	The box is unchecked by default	When click the <b>Enable</b> box.  It will enable L2TP over IPSec and need to fill in the Pre-shared Key (8~32 characters).	
Server Virtual IP	A Must filled setting	Specify the L2TP server Virtual IP It will set as this L2TP server local virtual IP	
IP Pool Starting Address	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>10 is set by default.</li> </ol>	Specify the L2TP server starting IP of virtual IP pool It will set as the starting IP which assign to L2TP client $\underline{Value\ Range}$ : 1 ~ 254.	
IP Pool Ending Address	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>17 is set by default.</li> </ol>	Specify the L2TP server ending IP of virtual IP pool It will set as the ending IP which assign to L2TP client <u>Value Range</u> : >= Starting Address, and < (Starting Address + 8) or 254.	
Authentication Protocol	A Must filled setting	Select single or multiple Authentication Protocols for the L2TP server with which to authenticate L2TP clients. Available authentication protocols are PAP / CHAP / MS-CHAP / MS-CHAP v2.	
MPPE Encryption	A Must filled setting	Specify whether to support MPPE Protocol. Click the <b>Enable</b> box to enable MPPE and from dropdown box to select <b>40 bits / 56 bits / 128 bits</b> .  Note: when MPPE Encryption is enabled, the Authentication Protocol <b>PACHAP</b> options will not be available.	
Service Port	A Must filled setting	Specify the <b>Service Port</b> which L2TP server use. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.	
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration.	
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to recovery the configuration.	

■ L2TP Server Status Refresh					
User Name	User Name Remote IP Remote Virtual IP Remote Call ID Actions				
No connection from remote					

L2TP Server Statu	L2TP Server Status			
Item	Value setting	Description		
		It displays the User Name, Remote IP, Remote Virtual IP, and Remote Call ID		
<b>L2TP Server Status</b>	N/A	of the connected L2TP clients.		
		Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to renew the L2TP client information.		



User Account List Window					
Item	Value setting	Description			
User Account List	Max.of 10 user accounts	This is the L2TP authentication user account entry. You can create and add accounts for remote clients to establish L2TP VPN connection to the gateway device.  Click <b>Add</b> button to add user account. Enter User name and password. Then check the <b>enable</b> box to enable the user.  Click <b>Save</b> button to save new user account.  The selected user account can permanently be deleted by clicking the <b>Delete</b> button. <b>Value Range</b> : 1 ~ 32 characters.			

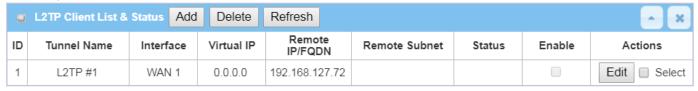
#### As a L2TP Client

When select Client in Client/Server, a series L2TP Client Configuration will appear.

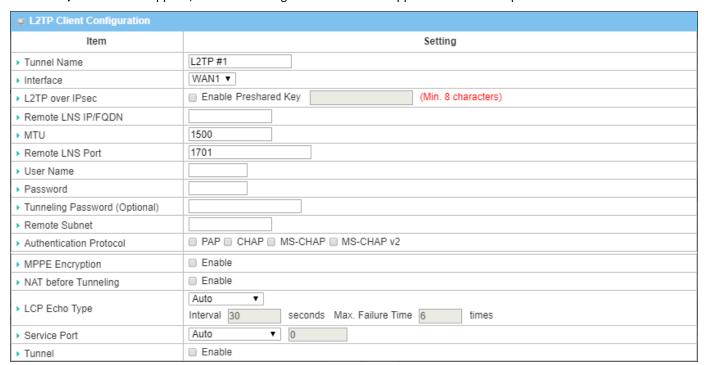


L2TP Client Confi	L2TP Client Configuration				
Item Setting	Value setting	Description			
L2TP Client	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to enable L2TP client role of the gateway.			
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.			
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings.			

## **Create/Edit L2TP Client**



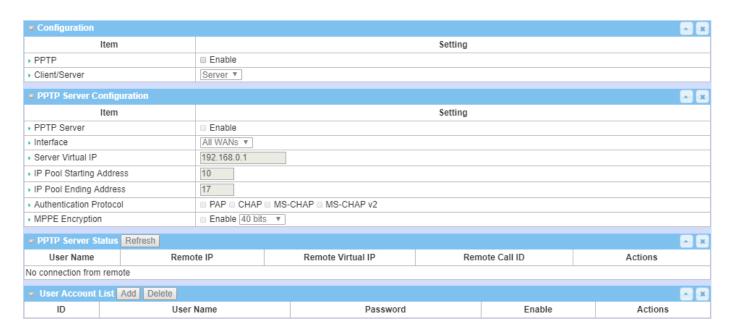
When Add/Edit button is applied, a series of configuration screen will appear. You can add up to 8 L2TP Clients.



L2TP Client Config	guration			
Item Setting	Value setting	Description		
Tunnel Name	A Must filled setting	Enter a tunnel name. Enter a name that is easy for you to identify. <b>Value Range:</b> $1 \sim 32$ characters.		
Interface	A Must filled setting	Define the selected interface to be the used for this L2TP tunnel (WAN-1 is available only when WAN-1 interface is enabled) The same applies to other WAN interfaces (e.g. WAN-2).		
L2TP over IPSec	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate L2TP over IPSec, and further specify a Preshared Key (8~32 characters).		
Remote LNS IP/FQDN	A Must filled setting	Enter the public IP address or the FQDN of the L2TP server.		
мти	<ul><li>1.A Must filled setting</li><li>2.The value is 1500 by default</li></ul>	Specify the MTU. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 1500.		
Remote LNS Port	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>1701 is set by default</li> </ol>	Enter the Remote LNS Port for this L2TP tunnel. <u>Value Range</u> : $1 \sim 65535$ .		
User Name	A Must filled setting	Enter the <b>User Name</b> for this L2TP tunnel to be authenticated when connect to L2TP server. <b>Value Range:</b> 1 ~ 32 characters.		
Password	A Must filled setting	Enter the <b>Password</b> for this L2TP tunnel to be authenticated when connect to L2TP server.		
Tunneling Password(Optional)	An Optional filled setting	Enter the <b>Tunneling Password</b> for this L2TP tunnel to authenticate.		
Remote Subnet	A Must filled setting	Specify the remote subnet for this L2TP tunnel to reach L2TP server. The Remote Subnet format must be IP address/netmask (e.g. 10.0.0.2/24) It is for the Intranet of L2TP VPN server. So, at L2TP client peer, the packet whose destination is in the dedicated subnet will be transferred via the L2TP VPN tunnel. Others will be transferred based on current routing polic of the security gateway at L2TP client peer. If you entered 0.0.0.0/0 in the Remote Subnet field, it will be treated as a default gateway setting for the L2TP client peer, all packets, including the Internet accessing of L2TP Client peer, will go through the established L2TI VPN tunnel. That means the remote L2TP VPN server controls the flow of any packets from the L2TP client peer. Certainly, those packets come through the L2TP VPN tunnel.		
Authentication Protocol	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Unchecked by default</li> </ol>	Specify one ore multiple <b>Authentication Protocol</b> for this L2TP tunnel.  Available authentication methods are <b>PAP / CHAP / MS-CHAP / MS-CHAP v2</b> .		
MPPE Encryption	<ol> <li>Unchecked by default</li> <li>an optional setting</li> </ol>	Specify whether L2TP server supports <b>MPPE Protocol</b> . Click the <b>Enable</b> be to enable MPPE.  Note: when MPPE Encryption is enabled, the Authentication Protocol <b>PA</b> l <b>CHAP</b> options will not be available.		
NAT before Tunneling	A Must filled     setting     Unchecked by     default	Specify whether NAT is required or not for this L2TP tunnel.		

	1. Auto is set by default	Specify the LCP Echo Type for this L2TP tunnel. It can be <b>Auto</b> , <b>User-defined</b> , or <b>Disable</b> .
		Auto: the system sets the Interval and Max. Failure Time.
LCP Echo Type		User-defined: enter the Interval and Max. Failure Time. The default value
		for Interval is 30 seconds, and Maximum Failure Times is 6 Times.
		Disable: disable the LCP Echo.
		<i>Value Range</i> : 1 ~ 99999 for Interval Time, 1~999 for Failure Time.
		Specify the Service Port for this L2TP tunnel to use. It can be Auto, (1701)
		for Cisco), or User-defined.
		Auto: The system determines the service port.
Service Port	A Must filled setting	<b>1701 (for Cisco):</b> The system use port 1701 for connecting with CISCO L2TP Server.
		User-defined: Enter the service port. The default value is 0.
		<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 65535.
Tunnel	Unchecked by	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to enable this L2TP tunnel.
Tuttilet	default	
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click <b>X</b> button to cancel the settings and back to last page.

#### 5.1.4 PPTP

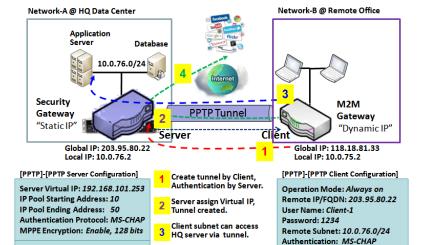


Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a method for implementing virtual private networks. PPTP uses a control channel over TCP and a GRE tunnel operating to encapsulate PPP packets. It is a client-server based technology. There are various levels of authentication and encryption for PPTP tunneling, usually natively as standard features of the Windows PPTP stack. The security gateway can play either "PPTP Server" role or "PPTP Client" role for a PPTP VPN tunnel, or both at the same time for different tunnels. PPTP tunnel process is nearly the same as L2TP.

**PPTP Server:** It must have a static IP or a FQDN for clients to create PPTP tunnels. It also maintains "User Account list" (user name / password) for client login authentication; There is a virtual IP pool to assign virtual IP to each connected PPTP client. u

**PPTP Client**: It can be mobile users or gateways in remote offices with dynamic IP. To setup tunnel, it should get "user name", "password" and server's global IP. In addition, it is required to identify the operation mode for each tunnel as main connection, failover for another tunnel, or load balance tunnel to increase overall bandwidth. It needs to decide "Default Gateway" or "Remote Subnet" for packet flow. Moreover, you can also define what kind of traffics will pass through the PPTP tunnel in the "Default Gateway / Remote Subnet" parameter.

User Name: Client-1 Password: 1234



Internet packets go through Tunnel if "Default Gateway" option Is enabled. MPPE Encryption: Enable, 128 bits

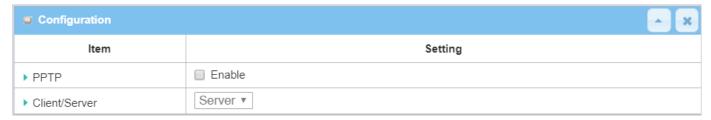
Besides, for the PPTP client peer, a Remote Subnet item is required. It is for the Intranet of PPTP server peer. So, at PPTP client peer, the packets whose destination is in the dedicated subnet will be transferred via the PPTP tunnel. Others will be transferred based on current routing policy of the gateway at PPTP client peer. But, if you entered 0.0.0.0/0 in the Remote Subnet field, it will be treated as a "Default Gateway" setting for the PPTP client peer, all packets, including the Internet accessing of PPTP client peer, will go through the established PPTP tunnel. That means the remote PPTP server peer controls the flow of any packets from the PPTP client peer. Certainly, those packets come through the PPTP tunnel.

## **PPTP Setting**

Go to **Security > VPN > PPTP** tab.

The PPTP setting allows user to create and configure PPTP tunnels.

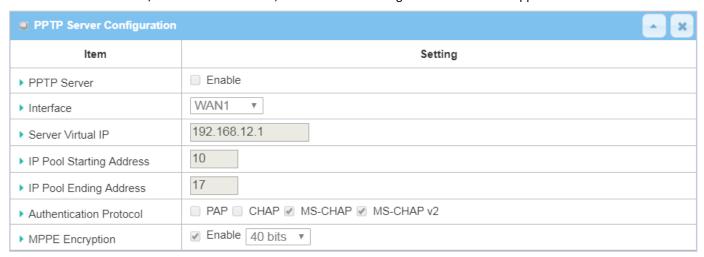
#### **Enable PPTP**



Enable PPTP Window				
Item	Value setting	Description		
РРТР	Unchecked by default	Click the <b>Enable</b> box to activate PPTP function.		
Client/Server	A Must fill setting	Specify the role of PPTP. Select <b>Server</b> or <b>Client</b> role your gateway will take. Below are the configuration windows for PPTP Server and for Client.		
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.		

#### As a PPTP Server

The gateway supports up to a maximum of 10 PPTP user accounts. When **Server** in the Client/Server field is selected, the PPTP server configuration window will appear.



PPTP Server Configuration Window				
Item	Value setting	Description		
PPTP Server	Unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to enable PPTP server role of the gateway.		
Interface	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>All WANs is</li> <li>selected by default</li> </ol>	Select the interface on which PPTP tunnel is to be established. It can be the available WAN interfaces.		
Server Virtual IP	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>Default is</li> <li>192.168.0.1</li> </ol>	Specify the PPTP server Virtual IP address. The virtual IP address will serve as the virtual DHCP server for the PPTP clients. Clients will be assigned a virtual IP address from it after the PPTP tunnel has been established.		
IP Pool Starting Address	1. A Must fill setting 2. Default is <b>10</b>	This is the PPTP server's Virtual IP DHCP server. User can specify the first IP address for the subnet from which the PPTP client's IP address will be assigned. <u>Value Range</u> : $1 \sim 254$ .		
IP Pool Ending Address	1. A Must fill setting 2. Default is <b>17</b>	This is the PPTP server's Virtual IP DHCP server. User can specify the last IP address for the subnet from which the PPTP client's IP address will be assigned.  Value Range: >= Starting Address, and < (Starting Address + 8) or 254.		
Authentication Protocol	A Must fill setting     Unchecked by default	Select single or multiple Authentication Protocols for the PPTP server with which to authenticate PPTP clients. Available authentication protocols are PAP / CHAP / MS-CHAP / MS-CHAP v2.		
MPPE Encryption	A Must fill setting     Unchecked by default	Specify whether to support MPPE Protocol. Click the <b>Enable</b> box to enable MPPE and from dropdown box to select <b>40 bits / 56 bits / 128 bits</b> .  Note: when MPPE Encryption is enabled, the Authentication Protocol <b>PAP / CHAP</b> options will not be available.		
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.		
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings.		

PPTP Server Status Refresh					
User Name	me Remote IP Remote Virtual IP Remote Call ID Actions				
No connection from remote					

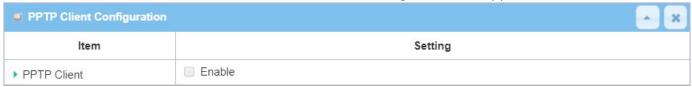
PPTP Server Status Window				
Item	Value setting	Description		
		It displays the User Name, Remote IP, Remote Virtual IP, and Remote Call ID		
PPTP Server Status	N/A	of the connected PPTP clients.		
		Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to renew the PPTP client information.		

<ul> <li>User Account</li> </ul>	■ User Account List Add Delete							
ID	User I	User Name Password Enable					e Actions	
<ul> <li>User Account</li> </ul>	■ User Account Configuration							
Us	User Name Password Account							
	□ Enable							
	Save							

User Account List Window						
Item	Value setting	Description				
User Account List	Max.of 10 user accounts	This is the PPTP authentication user account entry. You can create and add accounts for remote clients to establish PPTP VPN connection to the gateway device.  Click <b>Add</b> button to add user account. Enter User name and password. Then check the <b>enable</b> box to enable the user.  Click <b>Save</b> button to save new user account.  The selected user account can permanently be deleted by clicking the <b>Delete</b> button.  Value Range: 1 ~ 32 characters.				

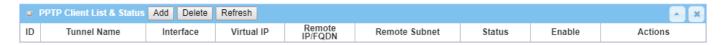
#### As a PPTP Client

When select Client in Client/Server, a series PPTP Client Configuration will appear.

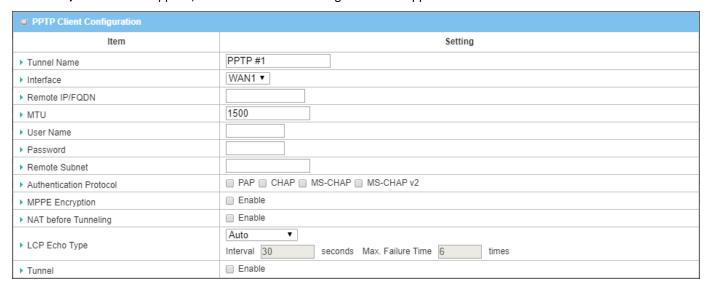


PPTP Client Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description		
PPTP Client	Unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to enable PPTP client role of the gateway.		
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.		
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings.		

## **Create/Edit PPTP Client**



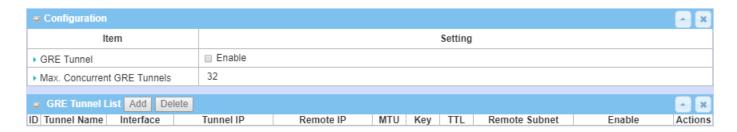
When Add/Edit button is applied, a series PPTP Client Configuration will appear.



Item	Value setting	Description
Tunnel Name	A Must fill setting	Enter a tunnel name. Enter a name that is easy for you to identify. <u>Value Range</u> : $1 \sim 32$ characters.
Interface	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>WAN1 is selected</li> <li>by default</li> </ol>	Define the selected interface to be the used for this PPTP tunnel (WAN-1 is available only when WAN-1 interface is enabled) The same applies to other WAN interfaces (e.g. WAN-2).
Remote IP/FQDN	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting.</li> <li>Format can be a ipv4 address or FQDN</li> </ol>	Enter the public IP address or the FQDN of the PPTP server.
МТИ	1.A Must filled setting 2.The value is 1500 by default	Specify the MTU. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 1500.
User Name	A Must fill setting	Enter the <b>User Name</b> for this PPTP tunnel to be authenticated when connect to PPTP server. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 32 characters.
Password	A Must fill setting	Enter the <b>Password</b> for this PPTP tunnel to be authenticated when connect to PPTP server.
Remote Subnet	A Must fill setting	Specify the remote subnet for this PPTP tunnel to reach PPTP server. The Remote Subnet format must be IP address/netmask (e.g. 10.0.0.2/24). It is for the Intranet of PPTP VPN server. So, at PPTP client peer, the packet whose destination is in the dedicated subnet will be transferred via the PPTP VPN tunnel. Others will be transferred based on current routing polic of the security gateway at PPTP client peer.
Nemote Subnet		If you entered 0.0.0.0/0 in the Remote Subnet field, it will be treated as a default gateway setting for the PPTP client peer, all packets, including the Internet accessing of PPTP Client peer, will go through the established PPTI VPN tunnel. That means the remote PPTP VPN server controls the flow of any packets from the PPTP client peer. Certainly, those packets come through the PPTP VPN tunnel.
Authentication Protocol	A Must fill setting     Unchecked by  default	Specify one ore multiple <b>Authentication Protocol</b> for this PPTP tunnel.  Available authentication methods are <b>PAP / CHAP / MS-CHAP / MS-CHAP v2</b> .
MPPE Encryption	<ol> <li>Unchecked by default</li> <li>an optional setting</li> </ol>	Specify whether PPTP server supports <b>MPPE Protocol</b> . Click the <b>Enable</b> box to enable MPPE.  Note: when MPPE Encryption is enabled, the Authentication Protocol <b>PAP</b> , <b>CHAP</b> options will not be available.
NAT before Tunneling	A Must filled     setting     Unchecked by default	Specify whether NAT is required or not for this PPTP tunnel.
LCP Echo Type	Auto is set by default	Specify the LCP Echo Type for this PPTP tunnel. It can be <b>Auto</b> , <b>User-defined</b> , or <b>Disable</b> . <b>Auto</b> : the system sets the Interval and Max. Failure Time. <b>User-defined</b> : enter the Interval and Max. Failure Time. The default value for Interval is 30 seconds, and Maximum Failure Times is 6 Times.

		Disable: disable the LCP Echo.
		<i>Value Range</i> : 1 ~ 99999 for Interval Time, 1~999 for Failure Time.
Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to enable this PPTP tunnel.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click <b>X</b> button to cancel the settings and back to last page.

#### 5.1.5 GRE

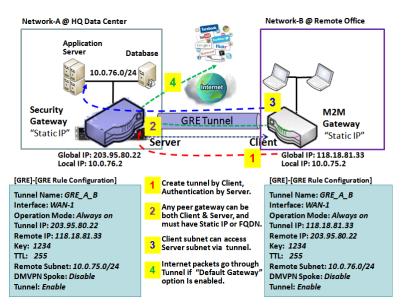


Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a tunneling protocol developed by Cisco Systems that encapsulates a wide variety of network layer protocols inside virtual point-to-point links over an Internet Protocol internetwork.

Deploy a M2M gateway for remote site and establish a virtual private network with control center by using GRE tunneling. So, all client hosts behind M2M gateway can make data communication with server hosts behind control center gateway.

GRE Tunneling is similar to IPSec Tunneling, client requesting the tunnel establishment with the server. Both the client and the server must have a Static IP or a FQDN. Any peer gateway can be worked as either a client or a server, even using the same set of configuration rule.

#### **GRE Tunnel Scenario**



To setup a GRE tunnel, each peer needs to setup its global IP as tunnel IP and fill in the other's global IP as remote IP.

Besides, each peer must further specify the Remote Subnet item. It is for the Intranet of GRE server peer. So, at GRE client peer, the packets whose destination is in the dedicated subnet will be transferred via the GRE tunnel. Others will be transferred based on current routing policy of the gateway at GRE client peer. But, if you entered 0.0.0.0/0 in the Remote Subnet field, it will be treated as a "Default Gateway" setting for the GRE client peer, all packets, including the Internet accessing of GRE client peer, will go through the established GRE tunnel. That means the remote GRE server peer controls the flow of any packets from the GRE client peer. Certainly, those packets come through the GRE tunnel.

If the GRE server supports DMVPN Hub function, like

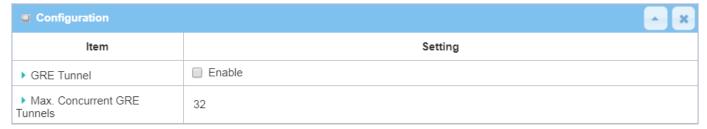
Cisco router as the VPN concentrator, the GRE client can active the DMVPN spoke function here since it is implemented by GRE over IPSec tunneling.

## **GRE Setting**

Go to **Security > VPN > GRE** tab.

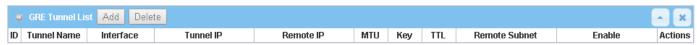
The GRE setting allows user to create and configure GRE tunnels.

#### **Enable GRE**

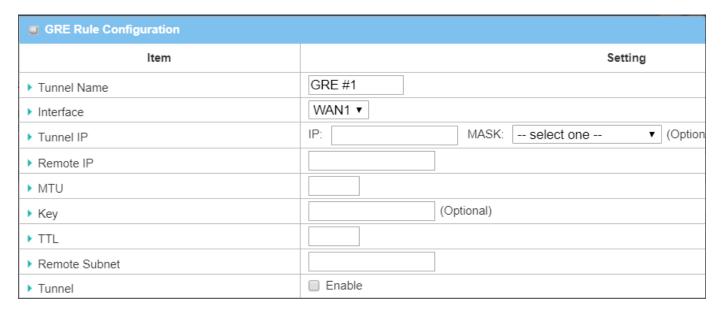


Enable GRE Window					
Item	Value setting	Description			
GRE Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Click the <b>Enable</b> box to enable GRE function.			
Max. Concurrent GRE Tunnels	Depends on Product specification.	The specified value will limit the maximum number of simultaneous GRE tunnel connection. The default value can be different for the purchased model.			
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings			
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings			

## **Create/Edit GRE tunnel**

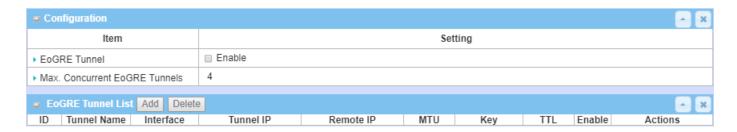


When Add/Edit button is applied, a GRE Rule Configuration screen will appear.



GRE Rule Configu	ration Window			
Item	Value setting	Description		
Tunnel Name	A Must fill setting	Enter a tunnel name. Enter a name that is easy for you to identify. <u>Value Range</u> : $1 \sim 9$ characters.		
Interface	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>WAN 1 is selected</li> <li>by default</li> </ol>	Select the interface on which GRE tunnel is to be established. It can be the available WAN and LAN interfaces.		
Tunnel IP	An Optional setting	Enter the Tunnel IP address and corresponding subnet mask.		
Remote IP	A Must fill setting	Enter the Remote IP address of remote GRE tunnel gateway. Normally this is the public IP address of the remote GRE gateway.		
МТИ	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Auto (value zero or blank) is set by default</li> </ol>	MTU refers to Maximum Transmission Unit. It specifies the largest packet size permitted for Internet transmission.  When set to Auto (value '0' or blank), the router selects the best MTU for best Internet connection performance.  Value Range: 0 ~ 1500.		
Key	An Optional setting	Enter the Key for the GRE connection. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 9999999999999999999999999999999999		
TTL	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>1 to 255 range</li> </ol>	Specify <b>TTL</b> hop-count value for this GRE tunnel. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 255.		
Remote Subnet	A Must fill setting	Specify the remote subnet for this GRE tunnel.  The Remote Subnet format must be IP address/netmask (e.g. 10.0.0.2/24). It is for the Intranet of GRE server peer. So, at GRE client peer, the packets whose destination is in the dedicated subnet will be transferred via the GRE tunnel. Others will be transferred based on current routing policy of the security gateway at GRE client peer.  If you entered 0.0.0.0/0 in the Remote Subnet field, it will be treated as a default gateway setting for the GRE client peer, all packets, including the		
		Internet accessing of GRE client peer, will go through the established GRE tunnel. That means the remote GRE server peer controls the flow of any packets from the GRE client peer. Certainly, those packets come through the GRE tunnel.		
Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Check <b>Enable</b> box to enable this GRE tunnel.		
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.		
Undo	N/A	Click <b>X</b> button to cancel the settings and back to last page.		

#### **5.1.6 EoGRE**



The Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a tunneling protocol developed by Cisco Systems that encapsulates a wide variety of network layer protocols inside virtual point-to-point links over an Internet Protocol internetwork.

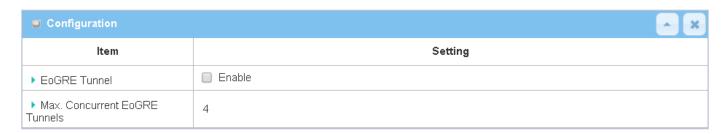
Ethernet over GRE (EoGRE) is a tunnel protocol that enables tunneling of layer 2 packets encapsulated in a GRE header over IP core networks. It is a new aggregation solution designed for aggregating WiFi traffic from hotspots. This solution enables a CPE or gateway devices to bridge the Ethernet traffic coming from an end host and encapsulate the traffic in Ethernet packets over an GRE tunnel. When the GRE tunnels terminate on a service provider broadband network gateway, the end host's traffic also terminates, and the end host initiates subscriber sessions.

### **EoGRE Setting**

#### Go to **Security > VPN > EoGRE** tab.

The EoGRE setting allows user to create and configure EoGRE tunnels.

#### **Enable EoGRE**



Enable GRE Window					
Item	Value setting	Description			
EoGRE Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Click the <b>Enable</b> box to enable EoGRE function.			
Max. Concurrent EoGRE Tunnels	Depends on Product specification.	The specified value will limit the maximum number of simultaneous EoGRE tunnel connections. The default value can be different for the purchased model.			
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings			
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings			

## **Create/Edit EoGRE tunnel**



When Add/Edit button is applied, EoGRE Rule Configuration screens will appear.

Item	Setting
Tunnel Name	EoGRE #1
▶ Interface	WAN1 ▼
Tunnel IP	IP: MASK: select one ▼ (Optional)
Remote IP	
► MTU	(Optional)
▶ Key	(Optional)
• TTL	(Optional)
Port-based VLAN ID Interface	None ▼
▶ Tunnel	■ Enable

EoGRE Rule Config	EoGRE Rule Configuration Window					
Item	Value setting	Description				
Tunnel Name	A Must fill setting	Enter a tunnel name. Enter a name that is easy for you to identify. $\underline{Value\ Range}$ : 1 ~ 8 characters.				
Interface	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>WAN 1 is selected</li> <li>by default</li> </ol>	Select the interface on which EoGRE tunnel is to be established. It can be the available WAN interfaces.				
Tunnel IP	An Optional setting	Enter the Tunnel IP address and corresponding subnet mask.				
Remote IP	A Must fill setting	Enter the Remote IP address of remote EoGRE tunnel gateway. Normally this is the public IP address of the remote EoGRE gateway.				
мти	An Optional setting	<b>MTU</b> refers to Maximum Transmission Unit. It specifies the largest packet size permitted for Internet transmission. <b>Value Range:</b> $1 \sim 1500$ .				
Кеу	An Optional setting	Enter the Key for the EoGRE connection. <u>Value Range</u> : $0 \sim 4294967295$ .				
TTL	An Optional setting	Specify <b>TTL</b> hop-count value for this GRE tunnel. <u>Value Range</u> : $1 \sim 255$ .				
Port-based VLAN ID Interface	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>None is selected</li> <li>by default</li> </ol>	Select a Port-based VLAN ID for aggregating its traffic to the EoGRE tunnel. It can be <b>None</b> , or all available Port –based VLAN IDs. For creating the Port-based VLAN ID, refer to <b>Basic Network &gt; LAN &amp; VLAN &gt; VLAN</b> .  If VLAN type is tag-based VLAN, it will be grayed out. You can also aggregate tag-based VLAN group to an EoGRE tunnel with specifying additional TAG ID listing below.				
Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Check <b>Enable</b> box to enable this EoGRE tunnel.				
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.				
Undo	N/A	Click <b>X</b> button to cancel the settings and back to last page.				

### **Define EoGRE TAG ID Listing**

In addition, to aggregate Tag-based VLAN traffic to an EoGRE tunnel, you have to define a TAG ID List for the tunnel. Up to 40 TAG IDs can be defined for a tunnel, each TAG can be regard as a sub-tunnel.

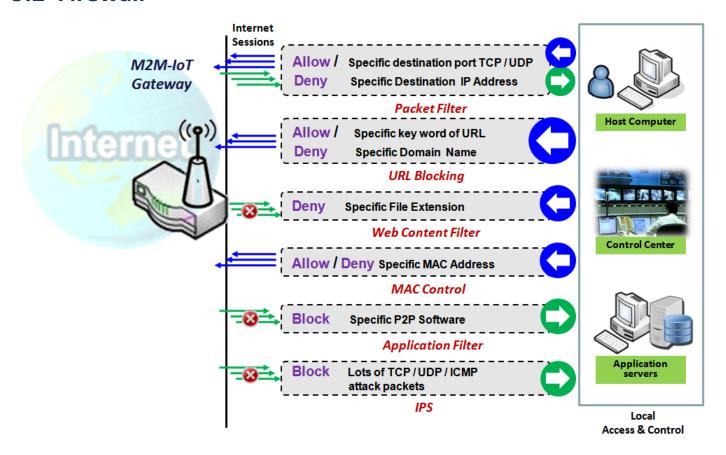
□ TAG	ID List Add Delete				
ID	TAG ID	MTU	VLAN ID Interface	Enable	Actions

When Add/Edit button is applied, a TAG ID Configuration screen will appear.

TAG ID Configuration		
Item	Setting	
▶ TAG ID		
▶ MTU	(Optional)	
▶ Tag-based VLAN ID Interface	None ▼	
▶ Enable		
Save		

TAG ID Configuration Window		
Item	Value setting	Description
TAG ID	A Must fill setting	Enter a Tag ID that is going to be bound to a specified Tag-based VLAN ID. <b>Value Range:</b> $1 \sim 4094$ .
мти	An Optional setting	<b>MTU</b> refers to Maximum Transmission Unit. It specifies the largest packet size permitted for Internet transmission. <u>Value Range</u> : $1 \sim 1500$ , and shouldn't be greater than that of the EoGRE Tunnel.
Tag-based VLAN ID Interface	<ol> <li>A Must fill setting</li> <li>None is selected</li> <li>by default</li> </ol>	Select a Tag-based VLAN ID on which EoGRE tunnel is to be established. It can be <b>None</b> , or all available Tag –based VLAN IDs. If VLAN type is port-based VLAN, it will be grayed out.  For creating the Port-based VLAN ID, refer to <b>Basic Network &gt; LAN &amp; VLAN &gt; VLAN</b> .
Enable	Unchecked by default	Check <b>Enable</b> box to enable this TAG rule.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click <b>X</b> button to cancel the settings and back to last page.

### 5.2 Firewall



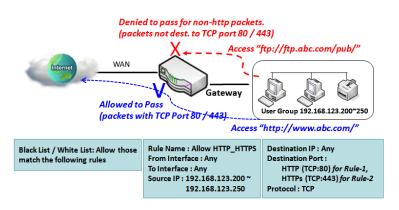
The firewall functions include Packet Filter, URL Blocking, Content Filter, MAC Control, IPS and some firewall options. The supported function can be different for the purchased gateway.

### 5.2.1 Packet Filter



"Packet Filter" function can let you define some filtering rules for incoming and outgoing packets. So the gateway can control what packets are allowed or blocked to pass through it. A packet filter rule should indicate from and to which interface the packet enters and leaves the gateway, the source and destination IP addresses, and destination service port type and port number. In addition, the time schedule to which the rule will be active.

#### Packet Filter with White List Scenario



As shown in the diagram, specify "Packet Filter Rule List" as white list (*Allow those match the following rules*) and define the rules. Rule-1 is to allow HTTP packets to pass, and Rule-2 is to allow HTTPS packets to pass.

Under such configuration, the gateway will allow only HTTP and HTTPS packets, issued from the IP range 192.168.123.200 to 250, which are targeted to TCP port 80 or 443 to pass the WAN interface.

### **Packet Filter Setting**

#### Go to **Security > Firewall > Packet Filter** Tab.

The packet filter setting allows user to create and customize packet filter policies to allow or reject specific inbound/outbound packets through the router based on their office setting.

#### **Enable Packet Filter**



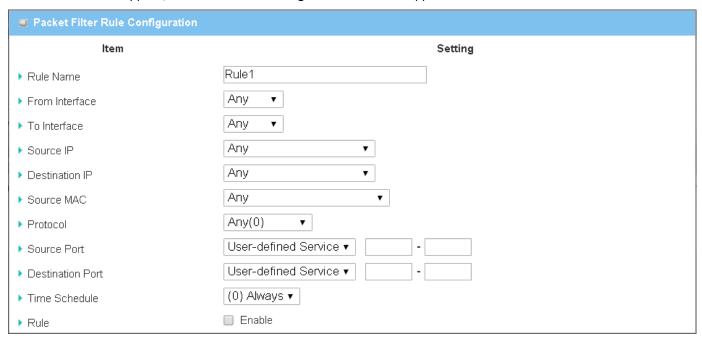
Configuration Window		
Item Name	Value setting	Description
Packet Filter	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate Packet Filter function
Black List / White List	Deny those match the following rules is set by default	When <i>Deny those match the following rules</i> is selected, as the name suggest, packets specified in the rules will be blocked –black listed. In contrast, with <i>Allow those match the following rules</i> , you can specifically white list the packets to pass and the rest will be blocked.
Log Alert	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate Event Log.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings

#### **Create/Edit Packet Filter Rules**

The gateway allows you to customize your packet filtering rules. It supports up to a maximum of 20 filter rule sets.



When Add button is applied, Packet Filter Rule Configuration screen will appear.



Packet Filter Rule Configuration		
Item Name	Value setting	Description
Rule Name	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Enter a packet filter rule name. Enter a name that is easy for you to remember. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 30 characters.
From Interface	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default Any is selected</li> </ol>	Define the selected interface to be the packet-entering interface of the router. If the packets to be filtered are coming from LAN to WAN then select LAN for this field. Or VLAN-1 to WAN then select VLAN-1 for this field. Other examples are VLAN-1 to VLAN-2. VLAN-1 to WAN.  Select Any to filter packets coming into the router from any interfaces. Please note that two identical interfaces are not accepted by the router. e.g., VLAN-1 to VLAN-1.
To Interface	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default <b>Any</b> is selected</li> </ol>	Define the selected interface to be the packet-leaving interface of the router. If the packets to be filtered are entering from LAN to WAN then select WAN for this field. Or VLAN-1 to WAN then select WAN for this field. Other examples are VLAN-1 to VLAN-2. VLAN-1 to WAN. Select Any to filter packets leaving the router from any interfaces. Please note that two identical interfaces are not accepted by the router. e.g., VLAN-1 to VLAN-1.
Source IP	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default <b>Any</b> is selected</li> </ol>	This field is to specify the <b>Source IP address</b> .  Select <b>Any</b> to filter packets coming from any IP addresses.  Select <b>Specific IP Address</b> to filter packets coming from an IP address.  Select <b>IP Range</b> to filter packets coming from a specified range of IP address.

		Select <b>IP Address-based Group</b> to filter packets coming from a pre-defined group. Note: group must be pre-defined before this option become available. Refer to <b>Object Definition</b> > <b>Grouping</b> > <b>Host grouping</b> . You may also access to create a group by the <b>Add Rule</b> shortcut button.
Destination IP	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default <b>Any</b> is selected</li> </ol>	This field is to specify the <b>Destination IP address</b> .  Select <b>Any</b> to filter packets that are entering to any IP addresses.  Select <b>Specific IP Address</b> to filter packets entering to an IP address entered in this field.  Select <b>IP Range</b> to filter packets entering to a specified range of IP address entered in this field.  Select <b>IP Address-based Group</b> to filter packets entering to a pre-defined group selected. Note: group must be pre-defined before this selection become available. Refer to <b>Object Definition</b> > <b>Grouping</b> > <b>Host grouping</b> . You may also access to create a group by the <b>Add Rule</b> shortcut button.  Setting done through the <b>Add Rule</b> button will also appear in the <b>Host grouping</b> setting screen.
Source MAC	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>By default <b>Any</b> is selected</li> </ol>	This field is to specify the <b>Source MAC</b> address.  Select <b>Any</b> to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses.  Select <b>Specific MAC Address</b> to filter packets coming from a MAC address.  Select <b>MAC Address-based Group</b> to filter packets coming from a predefined group selected. Note: group must be pre-defined before this selection become available. Refer to <b>Object Definition</b> > <b>Grouping</b> > <b>Host grouping</b> . You may also access to create a group by the <b>Add Rule</b> shortcut button.
Protocol	1. A Must filled setting 2. By default <b>Any(0)</b> is selected	For Protocol, select Any to filter any protocol packets Then for Source Port, select a predefined port dropdown box when Well-known Service is selected, otherwise select User-defined Service and specify a port range. Then for Destination Port, select a predefined port dropdown box when Well-known Service is selected, otherwise select User-defined Service and specify a port range.  Value Range: 1 ~ 65535 for Source Port, Destination Port.  For Protocol, select ICMPv4 to filter ICMPv4 packets For Protocol, select TCP to filter TCP packets Then for Source Port, select a predefined port dropdown box when Well-known Service is selected, otherwise select User-defined Service and specify a port range. Then for Destination Port, select a predefined port dropdown box when Well-known Service is selected, otherwise select User-defined Service and specify a port range.  Value Range: 1 ~ 65535 for Source Port, Destination Port.  For Protocol, select UDP to filter UDP packets Then for Source Port, select a predefined port dropdown box when Well-known Service is selected, otherwise select User-defined Service and specify a port range.  Then for Destination Port, select a predefined port dropdown box when Well-known Service is selected, otherwise select User-defined Service and specify a port range.  Then for Destination Port, select a predefined port dropdown box when Well-known Service is selected, otherwise select User-defined Service and specify a port range.

		For <b>Protocol</b> , select <b>GRE</b> to filter <b>GRE</b> packets
		For <b>Protocol</b> , select <b>ESP</b> to filter <b>ESP</b> packets
		For <b>Protocol</b> , select <b>SCTP</b> to filter <b>SCTP</b> packets
		For <b>Protocol</b> , select <b>User-defined</b> to filter packets with specified port
		number. Then enter a pot number in <b>Protocol Number</b> box.
		Apply <b>Time Schedule</b> to this rule, otherwise leave it as Always.
Time Schedule	A Must filled setting	If the dropdown list is empty ensure <b>Time Schedule</b> is pre-configured. Refer
		to Object Definition > Scheduling > Configuration tab.
Rule	The box is unchecked by	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule then save the settings.
Nuic	default.	Click <b>Eliable</b> box to activate this rule then save the settings.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click <b>X</b> to cancel the settings and back to last page.

## 5.2.2 URL Blocking

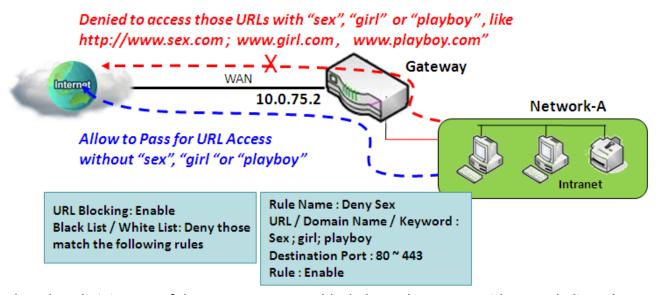
"URL Blocking" function can let you define blocking or allowing rules for incoming and outgoing Web request packets. With defined rules, gateway can control the Web requests containing the complete URL, partial domain name, or pre-defined keywords. For example, one can filter out or allow only the Web requests based on domain input suffixes like .com or .org or keywords like "bct" or "mpe".

An URL blocking rule should specify the URL, partial domain name, or included keywords in the Web requests from and to the gateway and also the destination service port. Besides, a certain time schedule can be applied to activate the URL Blocking rules during pre-defined time interval(s).

The gateway will logs and displays the disallowed web accessing requests that matched the defined URL blocking rule in the black-list or in the exclusion of the white-list.

When you choose "Allow all to pass except those match the following rules" for the "URL Blocking Rule List", you are setting the defined URL blocking rules to belong to the black list. The packets, listed in the rule list, will be blocked if one pattern in the requests matches to one rule. Other Web requests can pass through the gateway. In contrast, when you choose "Deny all to pass except those match the following rules" for the "URL Blocking Rule List", you are setting the defined packet filtering rules to belong to the white list. The Web requests, listed in the rule, will be allowed if one pattern in the requests matches to one rule. Other Web requests will be blocked.

#### **URL Blocking Rule with Black List**



When the administrator of the gateway wants to block the Web requests with some dedicated patterns, he can use the "URL Blocking" function to block specific Web requests by defining the black list as shown in above diagram. Certainly, when the administrator wants to allow only the Web requests with some dedicated patterns to go through the gateway, he can also use the "URL Blocking" function by defining the white list to meet the requirement.

As shown in the diagram, enable the URL blocking function and create the first rule to deny the Web requests with "sex" or "sexygirl" patterns and the other to deny the Web requests with "playboy" pattern to go through the gateway. System will block the Web requests with "sex", "sexygirl" or "playboy" patterns to pass through the gateway.

#### **URL Blocking Setting**

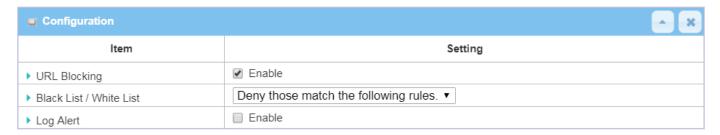
Go to Security > Firewall > URL Blocking Tab.

In "URL Blocking" page, there are three configuration windows. They are the "Configuration" window, "URL Blocking Rule List" window, and "URL Blocking Rule Configuration" window.

The "Configuration" window can let you activate the URL blocking function and specify to black listing or to white listing the packets defined in the "URL Blocking Rule List" entry. In addition, log alerting can be enabled to record on-going events for any disallowed Web request packets. Refer to "System Status" in "6.1.1 System Related" section in this user manual for how to view recorded log.

The "URL Blocking Rule List" window lists all your defined URL blocking rule entry. And finally, the "URL Blocking Rule Configuration" window can let you define URL blocking rules. The parameters in a rule include the rule name, the Source IP or MAC, the URL/Domain Name/Keyword, the destination service ports, the integrated time schedule rule and the rule activation.

#### **Enable URL Blocking**



Configuration Item	Value setting	Description
URL Blocking	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate URL Blocking function.
Black List / White List	Deny those match the following rules is set by default	Specify the URL Blocking Policy, either Black List or White List.  Black List: When <b>Deny those match the following rules</b> is selected, as the name suggest, the matched Web request packets will be blocked.  White List: When <b>Allow those match the following rules</b> is selected, the matched Web request packets can pass through the Gateway, and the others that don't match the rules will be blocked.
Log Alert	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate Event Log.
Save	NA	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings
Undo	NA	Click <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings

#### **Create/Edit URL Blocking Rules**

The Gateway supports up to a maximum of 20 URL blocking rule sets. Ensure that the URL Blocking is enabled before we can create blocking rules.

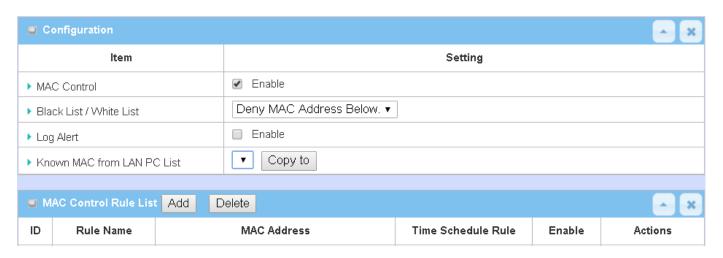


When Add button is applied, the URL Blocking Rule Configuration screen will appear.

URL Blocking Rule Configuration	
ltem	Setting
▶ Rule Name	Rule1
▶ Source IP	Any ▼
▶ Source MAC	Any ▼
URL / Domain Name / Keyword	
▶ Destination Port	Any ▼
▶ Time Schedule Rule	(0) Always ▼
▶ Rule	☐ Enable

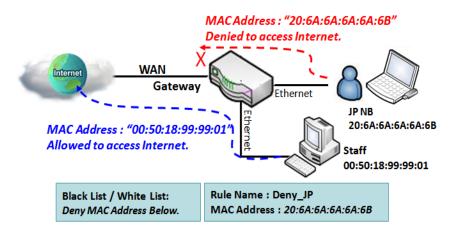
ONL DIOCKING	Rules Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Rule Name	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Specify an URL Blocking rule name. Enter a name that is easy for you to understand.
Source IP	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Any is set by default</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>This field is to specify the Source IP address.</li> <li>Select Any to filter packets coming from any IP addresses.</li> <li>Select Specific IP Address to filter packets coming from an IP address entered in this field.</li> <li>Select IP Range to filter packets coming from a specified range of IP address entered in this field.</li> <li>Select IP Address-based Group to filter packets coming from a predefined group selected. Note: group must be pre-defined before this option become available. Refer to Object Definition &gt; Grouping &gt; Host grouping.</li> </ul>
Source MAC	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Any is set by default</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>This field is to specify the Source MAC address.</li> <li>Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses.</li> <li>Select Specific MAC Address to filter packets coming from a MAC address entered in this field.</li> <li>Select MAC Address-based Group to filter packets coming from a predefined group selected. Note: group must be pre-defined before this selection become available. Refer to Object Definition &gt; Grouping &gt; Host grouping.</li> </ul>
URL / Domain Name / Keyword	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Supports up to a maximum of 10 Keywords in a rule by using the delimiter ";".</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>Specify URL, Domain Name, or Keyword list for URL checking.</li> <li>In the Black List mode, if a matched rule is found, the packets will be dropped.</li> <li>In the White List mode, if a matched rule is found, the packets will be accepted and the others which don't match any rule will be dropped.</li> </ul>
Destination Port	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>Any is set by default</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>This field is to specify the Destination Port number.</li> <li>Select Any to filter packets going to any Port.</li> <li>Select Specific Service Port to filter packets going to a specific Port entered in this field.</li> <li>Select Port Range to filter packets going to a specific range of Ports entered in this field.</li> </ul>
Time Schedule Rule	A Must filled setting	Apply a specific <b>Time Schedule</b> to this rule; otherwise leave it as <b>(0) Always</b> . If the dropdown list is empty ensure <b>Time Schedule</b> is pre-configured. Refer to <b>Object Definition &gt; Scheduling &gt; Configuration</b> tab.
D. J.	The box is unchecked by	Click the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule.
Rule	default.	
Save	default. <i>NA</i>	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.

#### 5.2.3 MAC Control



"MAC Control" function allows you to assign the accessibility to the gateway for different users based on device's MAC address. When the administrator wants to reject the traffics from some client hosts with specific MAC addresses, he can use the "MAC Control" function to reject with the black list configuration.

#### MAC Control with Black List Scenario



As shown in the diagram, enable the MAC control function and specify the "MAC Control Rule List" is a black list, and configure one MAC control rule for the gateway to deny the connection request from the "JP NB" with its own MAC address 20:6A:6A:6A:6A:6B.

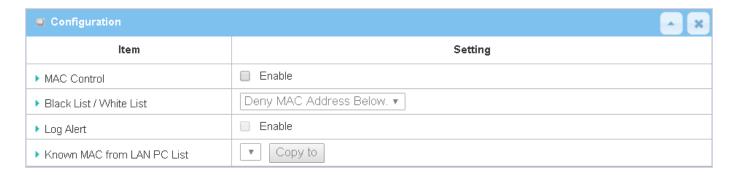
System will block the connecting from the "JP NB" to the gateway but allow others.

## **MAC Control Setting**

#### Go to **Security > Firewall > MAC Control** Tab.

The MAC control setting allows user to create and customize MAC address policies to allow or reject packets with specific source MAC address.

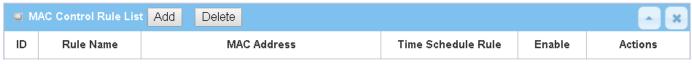
#### **Enable MAC Control**



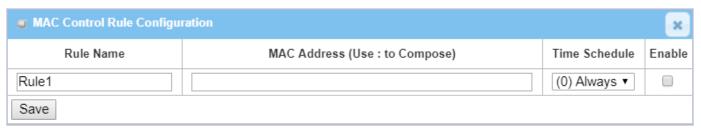
Configuration V	Configuration Window		
Item	Value setting	Description	
MAC Control	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the MAC filter function	
Black List / White List	Deny MAC Address Below is set by default	When <i>Deny MAC Address Below</i> is selected, as the name suggest, packets specified in the rules will be blocked –black listed. In contrast, with <i>Allow MAC Address Below</i> , you can specifically white list the packets to pass and the rest will be blocked.	
Log Alert	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate to activate Event Log.	
Known MAC from LAN PC List	N/A	Select a MAC Address from LAN Client List. Click the <b>Copy to</b> to copy the selected <b>MAC Address</b> to the filter rule.	
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings	
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings	

### **Create/Edit MAC Control Rules**

The gateway supports up to a maximum of 20 filter rule sets. Ensure that the MAC Control is enabled before we can create control rules.

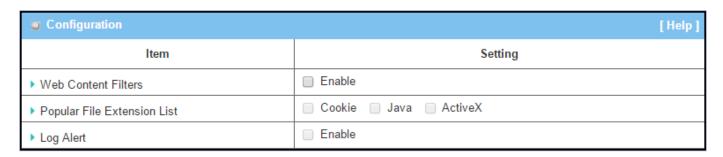


When Add button is applied, Filter Rule Configuration screen will appear.



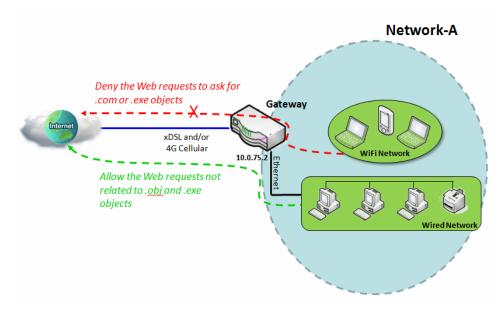
MAC Control	MAC Control Rule Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description	
Rule Name	<ol> <li>String format can be any text</li> <li>A Must fill setting</li> </ol>	Enter a MAC Control rule name. Enter a name that is easy for you to remember.	
MAC Address (Use: to Compose)	<ol> <li>MAC Address string</li> <li>Format</li> <li>A Must fill setting</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>Source MAC Address</b> to filter rule.	
Time Schedule	A Must fill setting	Apply <b>Time Schedule</b> to this rule; otherwise leave it as <b>(0) Always</b> .  If the dropdown list is empty, ensure <b>Time Schedule</b> is pre-configured.  Refer to <b>Object Definition &gt; Scheduling &gt; Configuration tab</b>	
Enable	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule, and then save the settings.	
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings	
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings	

#### **5.2.4 Content Filter**



"Content Filter" function can block HTML requests with some specific extension file names, like ".exe", ".bat" (applications), "mpeg" (video), and so on. It also blocks HTML requests with some script types, like Java Applet, Java Scripts, cookies and Active X.

#### **Content Filter Scenario**



When the administrator of the gateway wants to block the Web requests for dedicated contents or objects, he can use the "Web Content Filters" function to carry out such request blocking.

As shown in the diagram, enable the Web content filters function to check and filter out Web requests on Cookie, Java and ActiveX objects. And then define further with objects in the "Web Content Filter List" that may include extension ".exe" and ".com". System will block requests containing objects with extension ".exe" or ".com".

## **Content Filter Setting**

Go to Security > Firewall > Content Filter Tab.

There are three configuration windows for the filtering function. They are the "Configuration" window, "Content Filter List" window, and "Content Filter Configuration" window.

The "Configuration" window can let you activate the web content filtering function. Besides, some popular script types, like Java Applet, Java Scripts, cookies and Active X are in the window and you can check their boxes to enable the gateway to filter out the web requests with corresponding patterns.



Web Content I	ilters Tab	
Item	Value setting	Description
Content Filter	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this content filter function.
Popular File Extension List	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>The boxes are unchecked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Cookie</b> box to activate this filter function, as the name suggests, this pattern matching rule define as the packet with the keyword " <b>Cookie</b> :". Check the <b>Java</b> box to activate this filter function, as the name suggests, this pattern matching rule define as the packet with the keyword ".js", ".class", ".jar", ".jsp", ".java", ".jse", ".jcm", ".jtk", or ".jad". Check the <b>ActiveX</b> box to activate this filter function, as the name suggests, this pattern matching rule define as the packet with the keyword ".ocx", ".cab", ".ole", ".olb", ".com", ".vbs", ".vrm", or ".viv". If one of the matching rules is found, the packets with http header will be dropped.
Log Alert	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate Event Log.

#### **Create/Edit Content Filter Rule**

The gateway supports up to a maximum of 20 filter rule sets. Ensure that the Content Filer is enabled before we can create filter rules.

The "Web Content Filter List" window lists all your defined file extension lists that are used by the gateway to filter out unwanted Web requests, and the "Content Filter Configuration" window can let you define one web Content Filter rule.



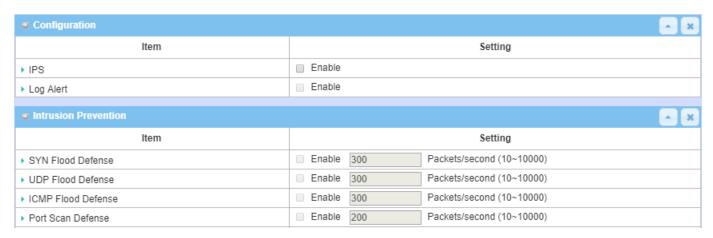
When  ${\bf Add}$  button is applied,  ${\bf Content}$   ${\bf Filter}$   ${\bf Configuration}$  screen will appear.

■ Content Filter Configuration		
ltem	Setting	
▶ Rule Name	Rule1	
▶ Source IP	Any ▼	
▶ Source MAC	Any ▼	
<ul> <li>User-defined File Extension List (Use ; to Concatenate)</li> </ul>		
▶ Time Schedule	(0) Always ▼	
▶ Rule	Enable	

Rule Name  1. String format can be any text. 2. A Must filled setting.  Specify the Source IP address to apply with the content filter rule. It can be Any, Specific IP Address, IP Range, or IP Address-based Group. Select Any to filter packets coming from any IP address entered in this field.  Source IP  2. Any is selected by default.  Source IP address-based Group to filter packets coming from a pre-defined group selected.  Note: Group must be pre-defined before this selection become available. Refer to Object Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses. Select Any to filter packets on apply with the content filter rule. Refer to Object Name Add Rule shortcut button. Setting done through the Add Rule button will also appear in the Host grouping setting screen.  Source MAC  1. A Must filled setting.  2. Any is selected by default.  Select Any to filter packets coming from a MAC addresses. Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses. Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses. Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses. Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses. Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses. Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses. Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses. Select Any to filter packets coming from any because of the filter rule. Select Any to filter packets coming from any also access to create a group by the Add Rule shortcut button. Setting done through the Add Rule button will also appear in the Host grouping setting screen.  User-defined File Extension  A Must filled setting.  A Must filled setting maximum of 10 file extension is a rule by using the delimiter "#".			
Rule Name  1. String format can be any text.  2. A Must filled setting.  Specify the Source IP address to apply with the content filter rule. It can be Any, Specific IP Address, IP Range, or IP Address-based Group. Select Any to filter packets coming from any IP addresses. Select Specific IP Address to filter packets coming from an IP address entered in this field.  2. Any is selected by default.  Select IP Range to filter packets coming from a specified range of IP address entered in this field. Select IP Address-based Group to filter packets coming from a pre-defined group selected. Note: Group must be pre-defined before this selection become available. Refer to Object Definition > Grouping > Host Grouping Tab. You may also access to create a group by the Add Rule shortcut button. Setting done through the Add Rule button will also appear in the Host grouping setting screen.  Source MAC  1. A Must filled setting.  2. Any is selected by default.  Select MAC Address to apply with the content filter rule. Select MAC Address to filter packets coming from a MAC address entered in this field. Select MAC Address to filter packets coming from a pre-defined group selected. Note: Group must be pre-defined before this selection become available. Refer to Object Definition > Grouping > Host Grouping Tab. You may also access to create a group by the Add Rule shortcut button. Setting done through the Add Rule button will also appear in the Host grouping setting screen.  Specify file extension list for the content filter rule. It supports up to a maximum of 10 file extensions in a rule by using the delimiter ""," file amatching rule is found, the packets with http header will be dropped.			
text.  2. A Must filled setting.  Specify the Source IP address to apply with the content filter rule. It can be Any, Specific IP Address, IP Range, or IP Address-based Group. Select Any to filter packets coming from an IP address entered in this field.  Select IP Range to filter packets coming from a specified range of IP address entered in this field.  Select IP Range to filter packets coming from a specified range of IP address entered in this field.  Select IP Range to filter packets coming from a specified range of IP address entered in this field.  Select IP Address-based Group to filter packets coming from a pre-defined group selected.  Note: Group must be pre-defined before this selection become available. Refer to Object Definition > Grouping > Host Grouping Tab. You may also access to create a group by the Add Rule shortcut button. Setting done through the Add Rule button will also appear in the Host grouping setting screen.  Specify the Source MAC address to apply with the content filter rule. Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses. Select Specific MAC Address to filter packets coming from a Pre-defined group selected.  Note: Group must be pre-defined before this selection become available. Refer to Object Definition > Grouping > Host Grouping Tab. You may also access to create a group by the Add Rule shortcut button. Setting done through the Add Rule button will also appear in the Host grouping setting screen.  Specify file extension list for the content filter rule. It supports up to a maximum of 10 file extensions in a rule by using the delimiter ""," If a matching rule is found, the packets with http header will be dropped.	Item	Value setting	Description
It can be Any, Specific IP Address, IP Range, or IP Address-based Group.  Select Any to filter packets coming from any IP addresses.  Select Specific IP Address to filter packets coming from an IP address entered in this field.  Select IP Range to filter packets coming from a specified range of IP address entered in this field.  Select IP Address-based Group to filter packets coming from a pre-defined group selected.  Note: Group must be pre-defined before this selection become available.  Refer to Object Definition > Grouping > Host Grouping Tab. You may also access to create a group by the Add Rule shortcut button. Setting done through the Add Rule button will also appear in the Host grouping setting screen.  Specify the Source MAC address to apply with the content filter rule.  Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses.  Select Specific MAC Address to filter packets coming from a MAC address entered in this field.  Select MAC Address-based Group to filter packets coming from a predefined group selected.  Note: Group must be pre-defined before this selection become available.  Refer to Object Definition > Grouping > Host Grouping Tab. You may also access to create a group by the Add Rule shortcut button. Setting done through the Add Rule button will also appear in the Host grouping setting screen.  Specify file extension list for the content filter rule. It supports up to a filter packets with http header will be dropped.	Rule Name	text.	Enter a content filter rule name that is easy for you to understand.
Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses. Select Specific MAC Address to filter packets coming from a MAC address entered in this field.  1. A Must filled setting. Source MAC  2. Any is selected by default.  Note: Group must be pre-defined before this selection become available. Refer to Object Definition > Grouping > Host Grouping Tab. You may also access to create a group by the Add Rule shortcut button. Setting done through the Add Rule button will also appear in the Host grouping setting screen.  User-defined File Extension List (Use; to Concatenate)  A Must filled setting  A Must filled setting  Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses. Select Specific MAC Address to filter packets coming from a MAC address entered in this field.  Select MAC Address to filter packets coming from a MAC address entered in this field.  Select MAC Address to filter packets coming from a MAC address entered in this field.  Select MAC Address to filter packets of ilter packets of ilter packets entered in this field.  Select MAC Address to filter packets coming from a MAC address entered in this field.  Select MAC Address to filter packets of ilter packets of ilter packets entered in this field.  Select MAC Address to filter packets of ilter packets of iller pa	Source IP	2. Any is selected by	It can be Any, Specific IP Address, IP Range, or IP Address-based Group.  Select Any to filter packets coming from any IP addresses.  Select Specific IP Address to filter packets coming from an IP address entered in this field.  Select IP Range to filter packets coming from a specified range of IP address entered in this field.  Select IP Address-based Group to filter packets coming from a pre-defined group selected.  Note: Group must be pre-defined before this selection become available.  Refer to Object Definition > Grouping > Host Grouping Tab. You may also access to create a group by the Add Rule shortcut button. Setting done through the Add Rule button will also appear in the Host grouping setting
List (Use; to Concatenate)  A Must filled setting  If a matching rule is found, the packets with http header will be dropped.		2. Any is selected by	Specify the Source MAC address to apply with the content filter rule.  Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses.  Select Specific MAC Address to filter packets coming from a MAC address entered in this field.  Select MAC Address-based Group to filter packets coming from a predefined group selected.  Note: Group must be pre-defined before this selection become available.  Refer to Object Definition > Grouping > Host Grouping Tab. You may also access to create a group by the Add Rule shortcut button. Setting done through the Add Rule button will also appear in the Host grouping setting screen.
Time Schedule 1. A Must filled setting. Apply Time Schedule to this rule, otherwise leave it as Always.	List (Use ; to	A Must filled setting	maximum of 10 file extensions in a rule by using the delimiter ";".
<u> </u>	Time Schedule	1. A Must filled setting.	Apply <b>Time Schedule</b> to this rule, otherwise leave it as Always.

	2.(0) Always is selected by default	If the dropdown list is empty, ensure <b>Time Schedule</b> is pre-configured.  Refer to <b>Object Definition &gt; Scheduling &gt; Configuration</b> tab.
Rule	The box is unchecked by default.	Click the <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration.
Undo	N/A	Click the ${\bf X}$ button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.

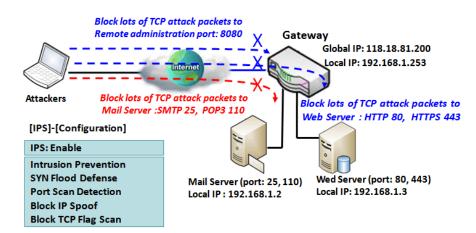
### 5.2.6 IPS



To provide application servers in the Internet, administrator may need to open specific ports for the services. However, there are some risks to always open service ports in the Internet. In order to avoid such attack risks, it is important to enable IPS functions.

Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) is network security appliances that monitor network and/or system activities for malicious activity. The main functions of IPS are to identify malicious activity, log information about this activity, attempt to block/stop it and report it. You can enable the IPS function and check the listed intrusion activities when needed. You can also enable the log alerting so that system will record Intrusion events when corresponding intrusions are detected.

#### **IPS Scenario**



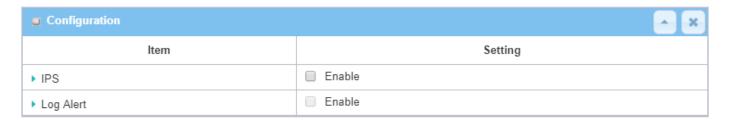
As shown in the diagram, the gateway serves as an E-mail server, Web Server and also provides TCP port 8080 for remote administration. So, remote users or unknown users can request those services from Internet. With IPS enabled, the gateway can detect incoming attack packets, including the TCP ports (25, 80, 110, 443 and 8080) with services. It will block the attack packets and let the normal access to pass through the gateway

### **IPS Setting**

#### Go to **Security > Firewall > IPS** Tab.

The Intrusion Prevention System (IPS) setting allows user to customize intrusion prevention rules to prevent malicious packets.

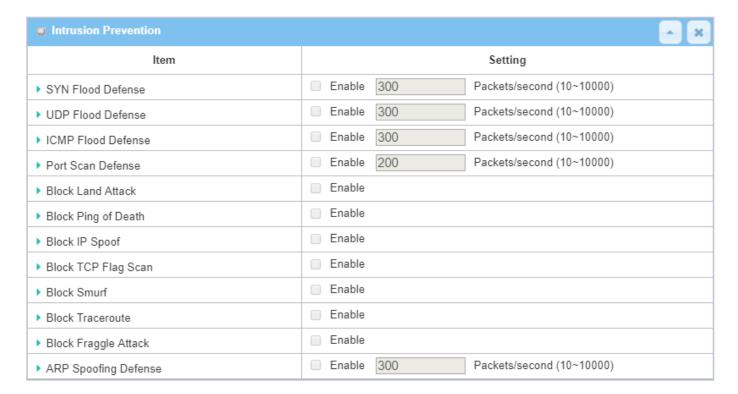
#### **Enable IPS Firewall**



Configuration	Configuration Window		
Item	Value setting	Description	
IPS	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate IPS function	
Log Alert	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate to activate Event Log.	
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings	
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings	

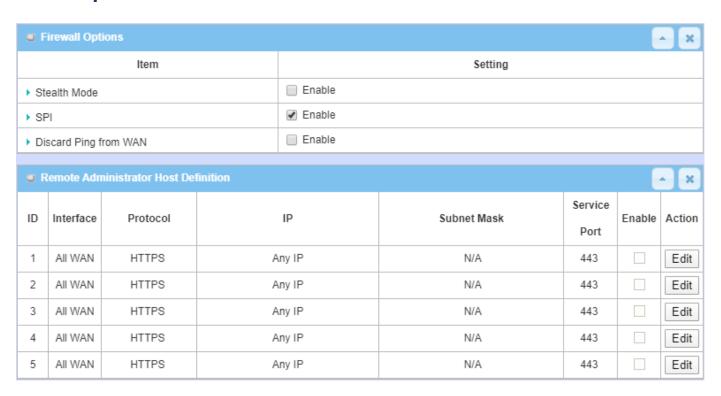
### **Setup Intrusion Prevention Rules**

The router allows you to select intrusion prevention rules you may want to enable. Ensure that the IPS is enabled before we can enable the defense function.



Setup Intrusio	on Prevention Rules	
Item Name	Value setting	Description
SYN Flood Defense UDP Flood Defense ICMP Flood Defense	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>The box is unchecked by default.</li> <li>Traffic threshold is set to 300 by default</li> <li>The value range can be from 10 to 10000.</li> </ol>	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this intrusion prevention rule and enter the traffic threshold in this field.  Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this intrusion prevention rule and enter the traffic threshold in this field.  Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this intrusion prevention rule and enter the traffic threshold in this field.  Value Range: 10 ~ 10000.
Port Scan Defection	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>The box is unchecked by default.</li> <li>Traffic threshold is set to 200 by default</li> <li>The value range can be from 10 to 10000.</li> </ol>	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this intrusion prevention rule and enter the traffic threshold in this field. <u>Value Range</u> : 10 ~ 10000.
Block Land Attack Block Ping of Death Block IP Spoof Block TCP Flag Scan Block Smurf Block Traceroute Block Fraggle Attack	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this intrusion prevention rule.
ARP Spoofing Defence	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>The box is unchecked by default.</li> <li>Traffic threshold is set to 300 by default</li> <li>The value range can be from 10 to 10000.</li> </ol>	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this intrusion prevention rule and enter the traffic threshold in this field. <u>Value Range</u> : 10 ~ 10000.
Save	NA	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings
Undo	NA	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings

## 5.2.7 Options

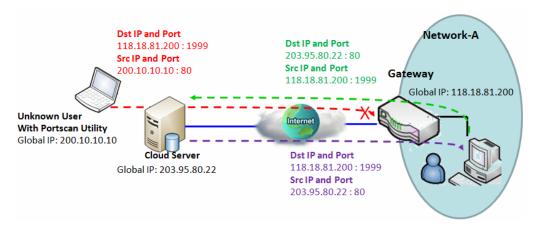


There are some additional useful firewall options in this page.

"Stealth Mode" lets gateway not to respond to port scans from the WAN so that makes it less susceptible to discovery and attacks on the Internet. "SPI" enables gateway to record the packet information like IP address, port address, ACK, SEQ number and so on while they pass through the gateway, and the gateway checks every incoming packet to detect if this packet is valid.

"Discard Ping from WAN" makes any host on the WAN side can't ping this gateway. And finally, "Remote Administrator Hosts" enables you to perform administration task from a remote host. If this feature is enabled, only specified IP address(es) can perform remote administration.

#### **Enable SPI Scenario**



As shown in the diagram, Gateway has the IP address of 118.18.81.200 for WAN interface and 192.168.1.253 for LAN interface. It serves as a NAT gateway. Users in Network-A initiate to access cloud server through the gateway. Sometimes, unknown users will simulate the packets but use different source IP to masquerade. With the SPI feature been enabled at the gateway, it will block such packets from unknown users.

## **Discard Ping from WAN & Remote Administrator Hosts Scenario**



Remote Admin. Remote Admin. can access Gateway GUI via Browser "Http://118.18.81.200:8080"

"Discard Ping from WAN" makes any host on the WAN side can't ping this gateway reply any ICMP packets. Enable the Discard Ping from WAN function to prevent security leak when local users surf the internet.

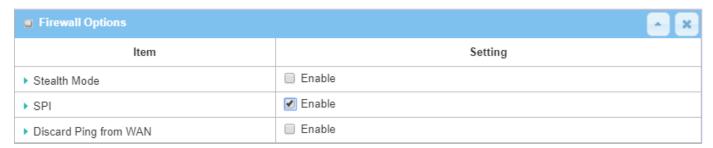
Remote administrator knows the gateway's global IP, and he can access the Gateway GUI via TCP port 8080.

## Firewall Options Setting

#### Go to **Security > Firewall > Options** Tab.

The firewall options setting allows network administrator to modify the behavior of the firewall and to enable Remote Router Access Control.

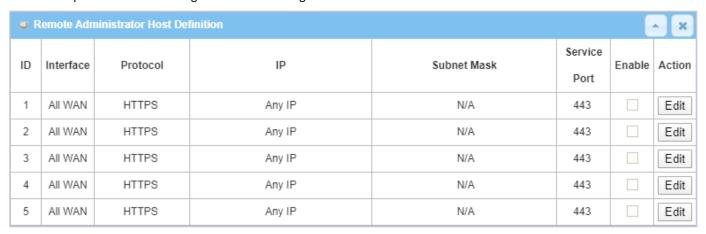
## **Enable Firewall Options**



Firewall Option	Firewall Options			
Item	Value setting	Description		
Stealth Mode	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the Stealth Mode function		
SPI	The box is checked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the SPI function		
Discard Ping from WAN	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the Discard Ping from WAN function		

#### **Define Remote Administrator Host**

The router allows network administrator to manage router remotely. The network administrator can assign specific IP address and service port to allow accessing the router via designated WAN interface.



Remote Administrator Host Definition			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Protocol	HTTPS is set by default	Select HTTP or HTTPS method for remote administration.	
IP	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the remote host to assign access right for remote access.  Select <b>Any IP</b> to allow any remote hosts  Select <b>Specific IP</b> to allow the remote host coming from a specific subnet.  An IP address entered in this field and a selected <b>Subnet Mask</b> to compose the subnet.	
Service Port	<ol> <li>80 for HTTP by default</li> <li>443 for HTTPS by default</li> </ol>	This field is to specify a Service Port to HTTP or HTTPS connection. $\underline{Value\ Range}$ : 1 $^{\sim}$ 65535.	
Enabling the rule	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule.	
Save	N/A	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this rule then save the settings.	
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings	

## 5.3 Authentication

To approve or confirm the truth of a certain object, you have to configure the required settings in the Authentication page. The supported functions could be Captive Portal and MAC Authentication, and the available function might be different for the purchased gateway. With proper configuration, whenever a certain object is accessing the portal or is asked for authentication to get access to internet, the specified authentication server is responsible for the authentication.

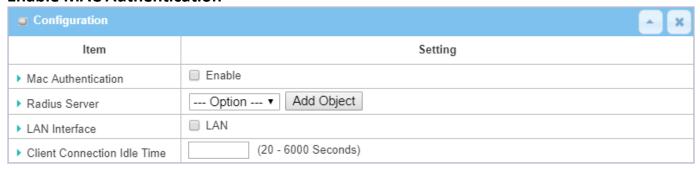
### 5.3.1 MAC Authentication

For some application, a RADIUS server is used to authenticate the Internet accessing permission. For those authorized devices (MACs), they are allowed to access internet, and on the other hand, for those not authorized devices, the internet accessing traffics will be blocked.

This gateway supports such MAC authentication function, the administrator has to configure the settings and create a permissible user account list for those authorized devices. When the MAC Authentication function is enabled, the traffics from the specified interface(s) will be applied with the MAC Authentication process transparently. The gateway will interact with the RADIUS server, and provide the corresponding user information for authentication process.

Go to Security > Authentication > MAC Authentication tab.

### **Enable MAC Authentication**



o ::		
Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
MAC Authentication	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the MAC Authentication function.
Radius Server	A Must filled setting.	Specify an external RADIUS server for authentication.  When the MAC Authentication is enabled, the gateway sends out the connecting client's information to the RADIUS server for authentication.
LAN Interface	A Must filled setting.	Select the network interface(s) to apply the MAC Authentication function. It can be LAN or VLAN(s) (port-based). At least, one interface should be selected.  Note: <b>DON'T</b> choose the interface which RADIUS server in it.
Client Connection Idle Time	A Must filled setting.	Specify the idle time (in seconds) for a client connection.  If a client didn't access network for the specified idle time period, its authentication will be invalided consequently.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save changes
Refresh	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to refresh current page

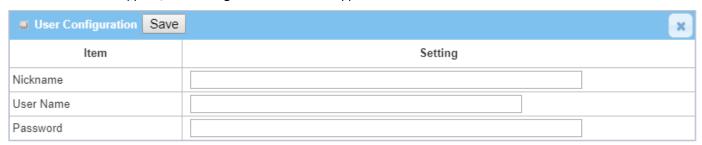
## **Create/Edit User List**

There is a User List for listing the information of the available users. Administrator can create, edit, delete, or even search with a certain key and filter function to quick access to the information you are looking for.



User List		
Item	Value setting	Description
Nickname	N/A	It displays the nickname for a user.
User Name	N/A	It displays the MAC address for a user.
Password	N/A	It displays the password for a user.
Add	N/A	Add information of new device authentication
Delete	N/A	Delete information of exists device authentication
Filter	N/A	Search information of exists device authentication
Previous	N/A	Navigation Button of authentication list
Next	N/A	Navigation Button of authentication list

When Add button is applied, User Configuration screen will appear.

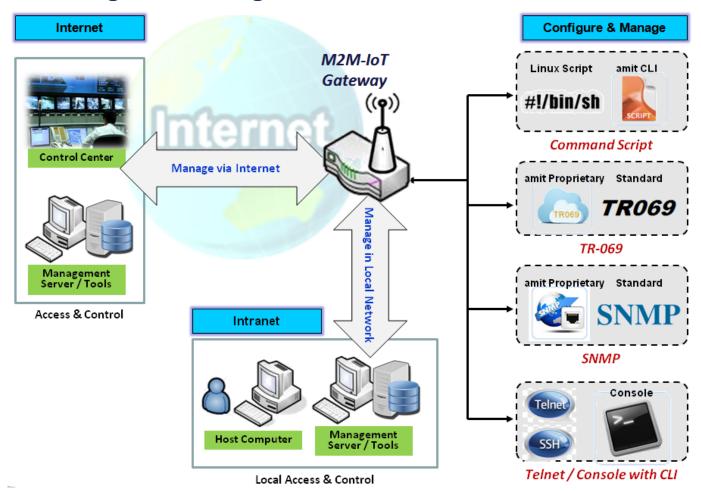


User List			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Nickname	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting. Enter a nickname for the user that is easy for you to understand.</li> <li>String format can be any text (max. 64 characters).</li> </ol>		
User Name	<ul><li>1.A Must filled setting.</li><li>2. MAC address format.</li></ul>	Enter the MAC address for the user. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 17 characters, MAC format with ':' or '-'.	
Password	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>String format can be any text (max. 64 characters).</li> </ol>		
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save changes.	

To make sure the MAC authentication function can work properly on those authorized users (MACs), administrator has to create the corresponding user information in the User List. Otherwise, even for those authorized users, the authentication result will be false, and there will be no internet access for the users.

# **Chapter 6 Administration**

# 6.1 Configure & Manage



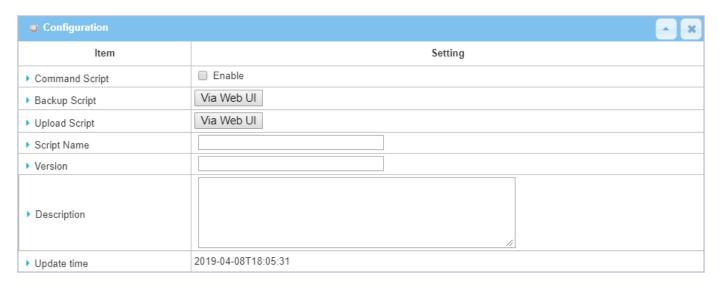
Configure & Manage refers to enterprise-wide administration of distributed systems including (and commonly in practice) computer systems. Centralized management has a time and effort trade-off that is related to the size of the company, the expertise of the IT staff, and the amount of technology being used. This device supports many system management protocols, such as Command Script, TR-069, SNMP, and Telnet with CLI. You can setup those configurations in the "Configure & Manage" section.

# **6.1.1 Command Script**

Command script configuration is the application that allows administrator to setup the pre-defined configuration in plain text style and apply configuration on startup.

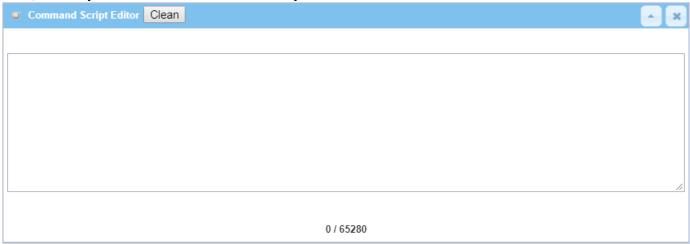
Go to Administration > Command Script > Configuration Tab.

## **Enable Command Script Configuration**



Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Command Script	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the Command Script function.	
Backup Script	N/A	Click the <b>Via Web UI</b> or <b>Via Storage</b> button to backup the existed command script in a .txt file. You can specify the script file name in <b>Script Name</b> below.	
Upload Script	N/A	Click the <b>Via Web UI</b> or <b>Via Storage</b> button to Upload the existed command script from a specified .txt file.	
Script Name	1.An Optional setting  2.Any valid file name	Specify a script file name for script backup, or display the selected upload script file name. <u>Value Range</u> : $0 \sim 32$ characters.	
Version	<ul><li>1.An Optional setting</li><li>2.Any string</li></ul>	Specify the version number for the applied Command script. <u>Value Range</u> : $0 \sim 32$ characters.	
Description	1.An Optional setting 2.Any string	Enter a short description for the applied Command script.	
Update time	N/A	It records the upload time for last commad script upload.	

## **Edit/Backup Plain Text Command Script**



You can edit the plain text configuration settings in the configuration screen as above.

Plain Text C	Plain Text Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description	
Clean	NA Clean text area. (You should click <b>Save</b> button to further clean the configuration already saved in the system.)		
Backup	NA	Backup and download configuration.	
Save	NA	Save configuration	

The supported plain text configuration items are shown in the following list. For the settings that can be executed with standard Linux commands, you can put them in a script file, and apply to the system configure with **STARTUP** command. For those configurations without corresponding Linux command set to configure, you can configure them with proprietary command set.

Configuration Content		
Key	Value setting	Description
OPENVPN_ENABLED	1 : enable 0 : disable	Enable or disable OpenVPN Client function.
OPENVPN_DESCRIPTION	A Must filled Setting	Specify the tunnel name for the OpenVPN Client connection.
OPENVPN_PROTO	udp tcp	<ul> <li>Define the Protocol for the OpenVPN Client.</li> <li>Select TCP or TCP /UDP</li> <li>-&gt;The OpenVPN will use TCP protocol, and Port will be set as 443 automatically.</li> <li>Select UDP</li> <li>-&gt; The OpenVPN will use UDP protocol, and Port will be set as 1194 automatically.</li> </ul>
OPENVPN_PORT	A Must filled Setting	Specify the <b>Port</b> for the OpenVPN Client to use.
OPENVPN_REMOTE_IPADDR	IP or FQDN	Specify the <b>Remote IP/FQDN</b> of the peer OpenVPN Server for this OpenVPN Client tunnel.  Fill in the IP address or FQDN.
OPENVPN_PING_INTVL	seconds	Specify the time interval for OpenVPN keep-alive checking.
OPENVPN_PING_TOUT	seconds	Specify the timeout value for OpenVPN Client keep-alive checking.
OPENVPN_COMP	Adaptive	Specify the <b>LZO Compression</b> algorithm for OpenVPN client.
OPENVPN_AUTH	Static Key/TLS	Specify the authorization mode for the OpenVPN tunnel.  TLS

		->The OpenVPN will use TLS authorization mode, and the following items <b>CA Cert.</b> , <b>Client Cert.</b> and <b>Client Key</b> need to specify as well.
OPENVPN_CA_CERT	A Must filled Setting	Specify the Trusted CA certificate for the OpenVPN client. It will go through Base64 Conversion.
OPENVPN_LOCAL_CERT	A Must filled Setting	Specify the local certificate for OpenVPN client. It will go through Base64 Conversion.
OPENVPN_LOCAL_KEY	A Must filled Setting	Specify the local key for the OpenVPN client. It will go through Base64 Conversion.
OPENVPN_EXTRA_OPTS	Options	Specify the extra options setting for the OpenVPN client.
IP_ADDR1	lp	Ethernet LAN IP
IP_NETM1	Net mask	Ethernet LAN MASK
PPP_MONITORING	1 : enable 0 : disable	When the Network Monitoring feature is enabled, the router will use DNS Query or ICMP to periodically check Internet connection—connected or disconnected.
PPP_PING	0 : DNS Query 1 : ICMP Query	With <b>DNS Query</b> , the system checks the connection by sending DNS Query packets to the destination specified in PPP_PING_IPADDR. With <b>ICMP Query</b> , the system will check connection by sending ICMP request packets to the destination specified in PPP_PING_IPADDR.
PPP_PING_IPADDR	IP	Specify an IP address as the target for sending DNS query/ICMP request.
PPP_PING_INTVL	seconds	Specify the time interval for between two DNS Query or ICMP checking packets.
STARTUP	Script file	For the configurations that can be configured with standard Linux commands, you can put them in a script file, and apply the script file with STARTUP command.  For example,  STARTUP=#!/bin/sh  STARTUP=echo "startup done" > /tmp/demo

## **Plain Text System Configuration with Telnet**

In addition to the web-style plain text configuration as mentioned above, the gateway system also allow the configuration via Telnet CLI. Administrator can use the proprietary telnet command "txtConfig" and related action items to perform the plain system configuration.

The command format is: txtConfig (action) [option]

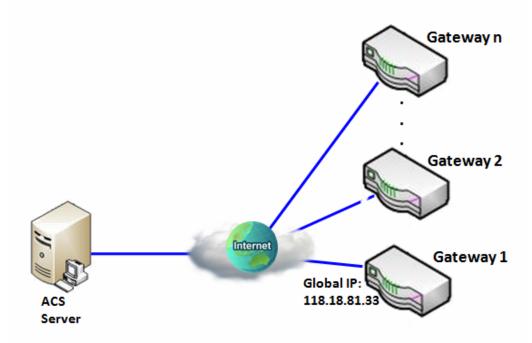
Action	Option	Description
clone	Output file	Duplicate the configuration content from database and stored as a configuration file.  (ex: txtConfig clone /tmp/config)  The contents in the configuration file are the same as the plain text commands mentioned above. This action is exactly the same as performing the "Backup" plain text configuration.
commit	a existing file	Commit the configuration content to database. (ex: txtConfig commit /tmp/config)
enable	NA	Enable plain text system config. (ex: txtConfig enable)
disable	NA	Disable plain text system config. (ex: txtConfig disable)
run_immediately	NA	Apply the configuration content that has been committed in database. (ex: txtConfig run_immediately)
run_immediately	a existing file	Assign a configuration file to apply. (ex: txtConfig run_immediately /tmp/config)

### 6.1.2 TR-069

TR-069 (Technical Report 069) is a Broadband Forum technical specification entitled CPE WAN Management Protocol (CWMP). It defines an application layer protocol for remote management of end-user devices, like this gateway device. As a bidirectional SOAP/HTTP-based protocol, it provides the communication between customer-premises equipment (CPE) and Auto Configuration Servers (ACS). The Security Gateway is such CPE.

TR-069 is a customized feature for ISP. It is not recommend that you change the configuration for this. If you have any problem in using this feature for device management, please contact with your ISP or the ACS provider for help. At the right upper corner of TR-069 Setting screen, one "[Help]" command let you see the same message about that.

Scenario - Managing deployed gateways through an ACS Server



#### Scenario Application Timing

When the enterprise data center wants to use an ACS server to manage remote gateways geographically distributed elsewhere in the world, the gateways in all branch offices must have an embedded TR-069 agent to communicate with the ACS server. So that the ACS server can configure, FW upgrade and monitor these gateways and their corresponding Intranets.

#### Scenario Description

The ACS server can configure, upgrade with latest FW and monitor these gateways.

Remote gateways inquire the ACS server for jobs to do in each time period.

The ACS server can ask the gateways to execute some urgent jobs.

#### Parameter Setup Example

Following tables list the parameter configuration as an example for the Gateway 1 in above diagram with "TR-069" enabling.

Use default value for those parameters that are not mentioned in the tables.

Configuration Path	[TR-069]-[Configuration]
TR-069	■ Enable
ACS URL	http://qa.acslite.com/cpe.php
ACS User Name	ACSUserName
ACS Password	ACSPassword
ConnectionRequest Port	8099
ConnectionRequest User Name	ConnReqUserName
ConnectionRequest Password	ConnReqPassword
Inform	■ Enable Interval 900

#### Scenario Operation Procedure

In above diagram, the ACS server can manage multiple gateways in the Internet. The "Gateway 1" is one of them and has 118.18.81.33 IP address for its WAN-1 interface.

When all remote gateways have booted up, they will try to connect to the ACS server.

Once the connections are established successfully, the ACS server can configure, upgrade with latest FW and monitor these gateways.

Remote gateways inquire the ACS server for jobs to do in each time period.

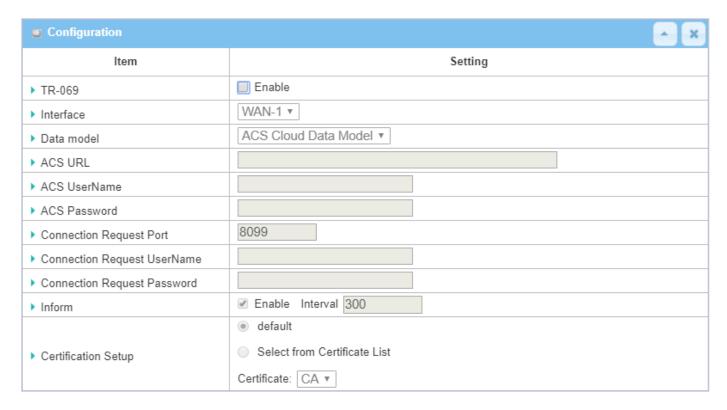
If the ACS server needs some urgent jobs to be done by the gateways, it will issue the "Connection Request" command to those gateways. And those gateways make immediate connections in response to the ACS server's immediate connection request for executing the urgent jobs.

## **TR-069 Setting**

#### Go to Administration > Configure & Manage > TR-069 tab.

In "TR-069" page, there is only one configuration window for TR-069 function. In the window, you must specify the related information for your security gateway to connect to the ACS. Drive the function to work by specifying the URL of the ACS server, the account information to login the ACS server, the service port and the account information for connection requesting from the ACS server, and the time interval for job inquiry. Except the inquiry time, there are no activities between the ACS server and the gateways until the next inquiry cycle. But if the ACS server has new jobs that are expected to do by the gateways urgently, it will ask these gateways by using connection request related information for immediate connection for inquiring jobs and executing.

#### **Enable TR-069**



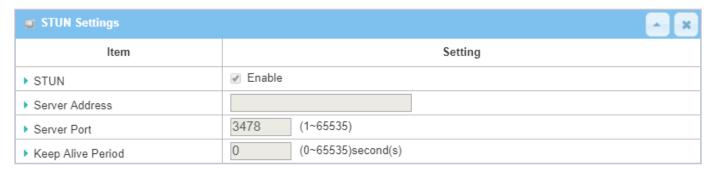
TR-069		
Item	Value setting	Description
TR-069	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate TR-069 function.
Interface	<b>WAN-1</b> is selected by default.	When you finish set basic network WAN-1 ~ WAN-n, you can choose WAN-1 ~ WAN-n When you finish set Security > VPN > IPSec/OpenVPN/PPTP/L2TP/GRE, you can choose IPSec/OpenVPN/PPTP/L2TP/GRE tunnel, the interface just like "IPSec #1"
Data Model	ACS Cloud Data Model is selected by default.	Select the TR-069 dat model for the remote management.

		Standard: the ACS Server is a standard one, which is fully comply with TR-069.  ACS Cloud Data Model: Select this data model if you intend to use Cloud
		ACS Server to managing the deployed gateways.
ACS URL	A Must filled setting	You can ask ACS manager provide ACS URL and manually set
ACS Username	A Must filled setting	You can ask ACS manager provide ACS username and manually set
ACS Password	A Must filled setting	You can ask ACS manager provide ACS password and manually set
ConnectionRequest Port	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting.</li> <li>By default 8099 is set.</li> </ol>	You can ask ACS manager provide ACS ConnectionRequest Port and manually set $Value\ Range$ : 0 $\sim$ 65535.
ConnectionRequest UserName	A Must filled setting	You can ask ACS manager provide ACS ConnectionRequest Username and manually set
ConnectionRequest Password	A Must filled setting	You can ask ACS manager provide ACS ConnectionRequest Password and manually set
Inform	<ol> <li>The box is checked by default.</li> <li>The Interval value is 300 by default.</li> </ol>	When the <b>Enable</b> box is checked, the gateway (CPE) will periodicly send inform message to ACS Server according to the <b>Interval</b> setting. <b>Value Range</b> : $0 \sim 86400$ for Inform Interval.
Certification Setup	The <b>default</b> box is selected by default	You can leave it as <b>default</b> or select an expected certificate and key from the drop down list.  Refer to <b>Object Definition &gt; Certificate</b> Section for the Certificate configuration.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the modifications.

When you finish set **ACS URL ACS Username ACS Password**, your gateway (CPE, Client Premium Equipment) can send inform to ACS Server.

When you finish set **ConnectionRequest Port ConnectionRequest Username ConnectionRequest Password**, ACS Server can ask the gateway (CPE) to send inform to ACS Server.

## **Enable STUN Server**



STUN Settings Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
STUN	The box is checked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate STUN function.
Server Address	<ol> <li>String format: any</li> <li>IPv4 address</li> <li>It is an optional item.</li> </ol>	Specify the IP address for the expected STUN Server.
Server Port	1. An optional setting 2. <b>3478</b> is set by default	Specify the port number for the expected STUN Server. $\underline{Value\ Range}$ : 1 ~ 65535.
Keep Alive Period	1. An optional setting 2.0 is set by default	Specify the keep alive time period for the connection with STUN Server. <u>Value Range</u> : $0 \sim 65535$ .
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the modifications.

### 6.1.3 **SNMP**

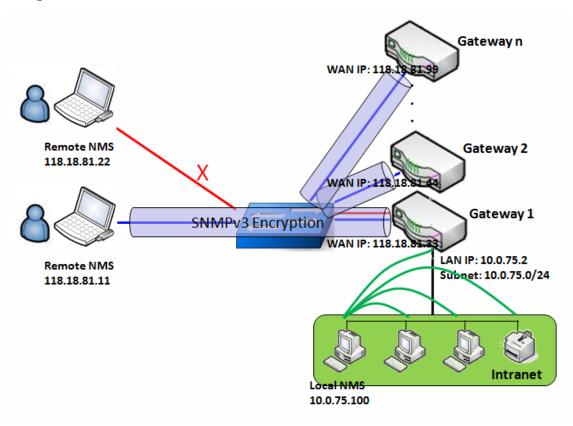
In brief, SNMP, the Simple Network Management Protocol, is a protocol designed to give a user the capability to remotely manage a computer network by polling and setting terminal values and monitoring network events.

In typical SNMP uses, one or more administrative computers, called managers, have the task of monitoring or managing a group of hosts or devices on a computer network. Each managed system executes, at all times, a software component called an agent which reports information via SNMP to the manager.

SNMP agents expose management data on the managed systems as variables. The protocol also permits active management tasks, such as modifying and applying a new configuration through remote modification of these variables. The variables accessible via SNMP are organized in hierarchies. These hierarchies, and other metadata (such as type and description of the variable), are described by Management Information Bases (MIBs).

The device supports several public MIBs and one private MIB for the SNMP agent. The supported MIBs are as follow: MIB-II (RFC 1213, Include IPv6), IF-MIB, IP-MIB, TCP-MIB, UDP-MIB, SMIv1 and SMIv2, SNMPv2-TM and SNMPv2-MIB, and AMIB (a Proprietary MIB)

### **SNMP Management Scenario**



#### **Scenario Application Timing**

There are two application scenarios of SNMP Network Management Systems (NMS). Local NMS is in the Intranet and manage all devices that support SNMP protocol in the Intranet. Another one is the Remote NMS to manage some devices whose WAN interfaces are connected together by using a switch or a router with UDP forwarding. If you want

to manage some devices and they all have supported SNMP protocol, use either one application scenario, especially the management of devices in the Intranet. In managing devices in the Internet, the TR-069 is the better solution. Please refer to last sub-section.

#### Scenario Description

The NMS server can monitor and configure the managed devices by using SNMP protocol, and those devices are located at where UDP packets can reach from NMS.

The managed devices report urgent trap events to the NMS servers.

Use SNMPv3 version of protocol can protected the transmitting of SNMP commands and responses.

The remote NMS with privilege IP address can manage the devices, but other remote NMS can't.

#### Parameter Setup Example

Following tables list the parameter configuration as an example for the Gateway 1 in above diagram with "SNMP" enabling at LAN and WAN interfaces.

Use default value for those parameters that are not mentioned in the tables.

Configuration Path	[SNMP]-[Configuration]
SNMP Enable	■ LAN ■ WAN
Supported Versions	■ v1 ■ v2c ■ v3
Get / Set Community	ReadCommunity / WriteCommunity
Trap Event Receiver 1	118.18.81.11
WAN Access IP Address	118.18.81.11

Configuration Path	[SNMP]-[User Privacy Defi	nition]	
ID	1	2	3
User Name	UserName1	UserName2	UserName3
Password	Password1	Password2	Disable
Authentication	MD5	SHA-1	Disable
Encryption	DES	Disable	Disable
Privacy Mode	authPriv	authNoPriv	noAuthNoPriv
Privacy Key	12345678	Disable	Disable
Authority	Read/Write	Read	Read
Enable	■ Enable	■ Enable	■ Enable

#### Scenario Operation Procedure

In above diagram, the NMS server can manage multiple devices in the Intranet or a UDP-reachable network. The "Gateway 1" is one of the managed devices, and it has the IP address of 10.0.75.2 for LAN interface and 118.18.81.33 for WAN-1 interface. It serves as a NAT router.

At first stage, the NMS manager prepares related information for all managed devices and records them in the NMS system. Then NMS system gets the status of all managed devices by using SNMP get commands.

When the manager wants to configure the managed devices, the NMS system allows him to do that by using SNMP set commands. The "UserName1" account is used if the manager uses SNMPv3 protocol for configuring the "Gateway 1". Only the "UserName1" account can let the "Gateway 1" accept the configuration from the NMS since the authority of the account is "Read/Write".

Once a managed device has an urgent event to send, the device will issue a trap to the Trap Event Receivers. The NMS itself could be one among them.

If you want to secure the transmitted SNMP commands and responses between the NMS and the managed devices,

use SNMPv3 version of protocol.

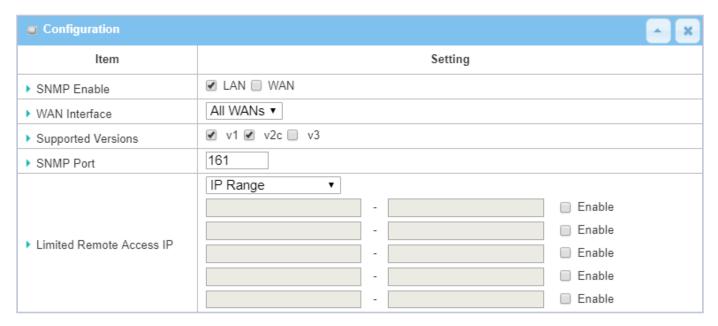
The remote NMS without privilege IP address can't manage the "Gateway 1", since "Gateway 1" allows only the NMS with privilege IP address can manage it via its WAN interface.

## **SNMP Setting**

Go to Administration > Configure & Manage > SNMP tab.

The SNMP allows user to configure SNMP relevant setting which includes interface, version, access control and trap receiver.

#### **Enable SNMP**

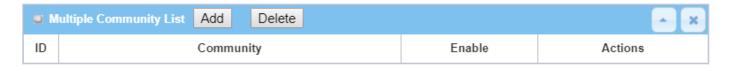


SNMP		
Item	Value setting	Description
SNMP Enable	1.The boxes are unchecked by default	Select the interface for the SNMP and enable SNMP functions.  When Check the <b>LAN</b> box, it will activate SNMP functions and you can access SNMP from LAN side;  When Check the <b>WAN</b> box, it will activate SNMP functions and you can access SNMP from WAN side.
WAN Interface	1.A Must filled setting 2. ALL WANs is selected by default	Specify the WAN interface that a remote SNMP host can access to the device.  By default, <b>All WANs</b> is selected, and there is no limitation for the WAN inferface.
Supported Versions	1.A Must filled setting 2.The boxes are unchecked by default	Select the version for the SNMP When Check the v1 box. It means you can access SNMP by version 1. When Check the v2c box. It means you can access SNMP by version 2c. When Check the v3 box. It means you can access SNMP by version 3.
SNMP Port	<ol> <li>String format: any port number</li> <li>The default SNMP port is 161.</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>SNMP Port</b> .  You can fill in any port number. But you must ensure the port number is not to be used. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.

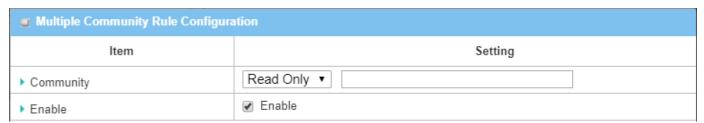
1. String format: any Limited Remote IPv4 address Aceess IP 2. It is an optional item.	Specify the <b>Remote Access IP</b> for WAN and check the box to enable it as well.  Select <b>Specific IP Address</b> , and fill in a certain IP address. It means only this IP address can access SNMP from LAN/WAN side.  Select <b>IP Range</b> , and fill in a range of IP addresses. It means the IP address within specified range can access SNMP from LAN/WAN side.	
		If you left it as blank, it means any IP address can access SNMP from WAN side.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings

## **Create/Edit Multiple Community**

The SNMP allows you to custom your access control for version 1 and version 2 user. The router supports up to a maximum of 10 community sets.



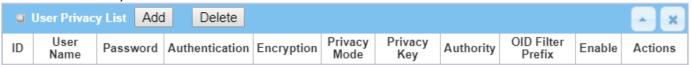
When Add button is applied, Multiple Community Rule Configuration screen will appear.



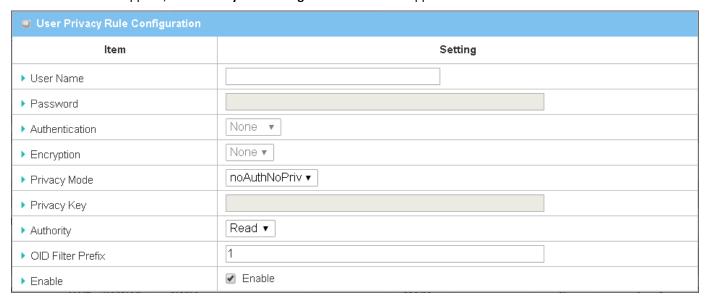
Multiple Comm	Multiple Community Rule Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description	
Community	<ol> <li>Read Only is selected by default</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	Specify this version 1 or version v2c user's community that will be allowed <b>Read Only</b> (GET and GETNEXT) or <b>Read-Write</b> (GET, GETNEXT and SET) access respectively.  The maximum length of the community is 32.	
Enable	1.The box is checked by default	Click Enable to enable this version 1 or version v2c user.	
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration. But it does not apply to SNMP functions. When you return to the SNMP main page. It will show "Click on save button to apply your changes" remind user to click main page Save button.	
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings.	
Back	N/A	Click the <b>Back</b> button to return to last page.	

### **Create/Edit User Privacy**

The SNMP allows you to custom your access control for version 3 user. The router supports up to a maximum of 128 User Privacy sets.



When Add button is applied, User Privacy Rule Configuration screen will appear.



User Privacy Rule Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
User Name	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>User Name</b> for this version 3 user. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 32 characters.
Password	1. String format: any text	When your <b>Privacy Mode</b> is <b>authNoPriv</b> or <b>authPriv</b> , you must specify the <b>Password</b> for this version 3 user. <u>Value Range</u> : 8 ~ 64 characters.
Authentication	1. <b>None</b> is selected by default	When your <b>Privacy Mode</b> is <b>authNoPriv</b> or <b>authPriv</b> , you must specify the <b>Authentication</b> types for this version 3 user.  Selected the authentication types <b>MD5/ SHA-1</b> to use.
Encryption	1. <b>None</b> is selected by default	When your <b>Privacy Mode</b> is <b>authPriv</b> , you must specify the <b>Encryption</b> protocols for this version 3 user.  Selected the encryption protocols <b>DES / AES</b> to use.
Privacy Mode	1. <b>noAuthNoPriv</b> is selected by default	Specify the <b>Privacy Mode</b> for this version 3 user. Selected the <b>noAuthNoPriv</b> . You do not use any authentication types and encryption protocols. Selected the <b>authNoPriv</b> . You must specify the <b>Authentication</b> and <b>Password</b> . Selected the <b>authPriv</b> . You must specify the Authentication, Password, Encryption and Privacy Key.

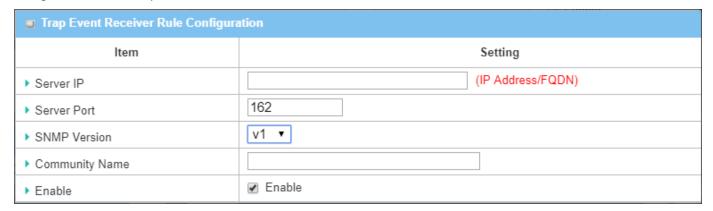
Privacy Key	1. String format: any	When your <b>Privacy Mode</b> is <b>authPriv</b> , you must specify the <b>Privacy Key (8</b> ~
	text	64 characters) for this version 3 user.
Authority	1. Read is selected by	Specify this version 3 user's <b>Authority</b> that will be allowed <b>Read Only</b> (GET
	default	and GETNEXT) or Read-Write (GET, GETNEXT and SET) access respectively.
OID Filter Prefix	1. The default value	The <b>OID Filter Prefix</b> restricts access for this version 3 user to the sub-tree
	is 1	rooted at the given OID.
	2. A Must filled	<b>Value Range</b> : 1 ~2080768.
	setting	
	3. String format: any	
	legal OID	
Enable	1.The box is checked	Click <b>Enable</b> to enable this version 3 user.
	by default	
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration. But it does not apply to
		SNMP functions. When you return to the SNMP main page. It will show
		"Click on save button to apply your changes" remind user to click main page
		Save button.
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings
Back	N/A	Click the <b>X</b> button to return the last page.

## **Create/Edit Trap Event Receiver**

The SNMP allows you to custom your trap event receiver. The router supports up to a maximum of 4 Trap Event Receiver sets.



When **Add** button is applied, **Trap Event Receiver Rule Configuration** screen will appear. The default SNMP Version is v1. The configuration screen will provide the version 1 must filled items.



When you selected v2c, the configuration screen is exactly the same as that of v1, except the version.

When you selected v3, the configuration screen will provide more setting items for the version 3 Trap.

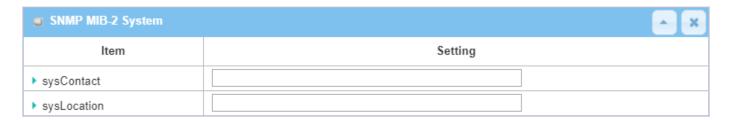
■ Trap Event Receiver Rule Configuration		
ltem	Setting	
▶ Server IP	(IP Address/FQDN)	
▶ Server Port	162	
▶ SNMP Version	v3 <b>▼</b>	
▶ Community Name		
▶ User Name		
▶ Password		
▶ Privacy Mode	noAuthNoPriv ▼	
▶ Authentication	None v	
▶ Encryption	None ▼	
▶ Privacy Key		
▶ Enable		

Trap Event Receiver Rule Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
Server IP	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>String format: any IPv4 address or FQDN</li> </ol>	Specify the trap <b>Server IP</b> or <b>FQDN</b> .  The DUT will send trap to the server IP/FQDN.
Server Port	<ol> <li>String format: any port number</li> <li>The default SNMP trap port is 162</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Specify the trap <b>Server Port</b> .  You can fill in any port number. But you must ensure the port number is not to be used. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.
SNMP Version	1. <b>v1</b> is selected by default	Select the version for the trap Selected the v1. The configuration screen will provide the version 1 must filled items. Selected the v2c. The configuration screen will provide the version 2c must filled items. Selected the v3. The configuration screen will provide the version 3 must filled items.
Community Name	<ol> <li>A v1 and v2c Must filled setting</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>Community Name</b> for this version 1 or version v2c trap. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 32 characters.
User Name	<ol> <li>A v3 Must filled setting</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>User Name</b> for this version 3 trap. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 32 characters.
Password	<ol> <li>A v3 Must filled setting</li> <li>String format: any</li> </ol>	When your <b>Privacy Mode</b> is <b>authNoPriv</b> or <b>authPriv</b> , you must specify the <b>Password</b> for this version 3 trap. <u>Value Range</u> : 8 ~ 64 characters.

	text	
Privacy Mode	<ol> <li>A v3 Must filled setting</li> <li>noAuthNoPriv is selected by default</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>Privacy Mode</b> for this version 3 trap. Selected the <b>noAuthNoPriv</b> . You do not use any authentication types and encryption protocols. Selected the <b>authNoPriv</b> . You must specify the <b>Authentication</b> and <b>Password</b> . Selected the <b>authPriv</b> . You must specify the Authentication, Password, Encryption and Privacy Key.
Authentication	<ol> <li>A v3 Must filled setting</li> <li>None is selected by default</li> </ol>	When your <b>Privacy Mode</b> is <b>authNoPriv</b> or <b>authPriv</b> , you must specify the <b>Authentication</b> types for this version 3 trap. Selected the authentication types <b>MD5/ SHA-1</b> to use.
Encryption	<ol> <li>A v3 Must filled setting</li> <li>None is selected by default</li> </ol>	When your <b>Privacy Mode</b> is <b>authPriv</b> , you must specify the <b>Encryption</b> protocols for this version 3 trap.  Selected the encryption protocols <b>DES / AES</b> to use.
Privacy Key	<ol> <li>A v3 Must filled setting</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	When your <b>Privacy Mode</b> is <b>authPriv</b> , you must specify the <b>Privacy Key (8 ~ 64 characters)</b> for this version 3 trap.
Enable	1.The box is checked by default	Click <b>Enable</b> to enable this trap receiver.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration. But it does not apply to SNMP functions. When you return to the SNMP main page. It will show "Click on save button to apply your changes" remind user to click main page <b>Save</b> button.
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings.
Back	N/A	Click the <b>X</b> button to return to last page.

# **Specify SNMP MIB-2 System**

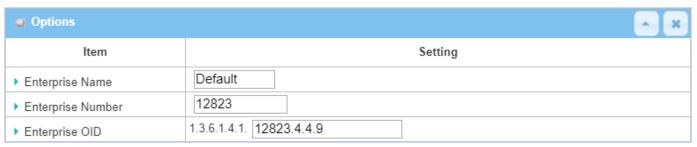
If required, you can also specify the required information for the MIB-2 System.



SNMP MIB-2 Sy	SNMP MIB-2 System Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description		
sysContact	<ol> <li>An Optional filled setting</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	Specify the contact information for MIB-2 system. $\underline{\text{Value Range}}$ : 0 ~ 64 characters.		
sysLocation	<ol> <li>An Optional filled setting</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	Specify the location information for MIB-2 system. $\underline{\text{Value Range}}$ : 0 $^{\sim}$ 64 characters.		

## **Edit SNMP Options**

If you use some particular private MIB, you must fill the enterprise name, number and OID.

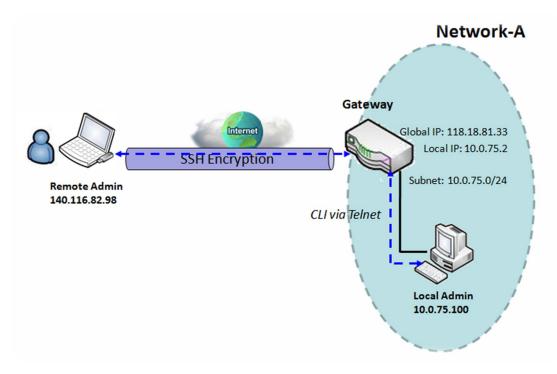


Options		
Item	Value setting	Description
Enterprise Name	<ol> <li>The default value is         Default     </li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>String format: any text</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>Enterprise Name</b> for the particular private MIB. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 10 characters, and only string with A~Z, a~z, 0~9, '-', '_'.
Enterprise Number	The default value is  12823 (Default Enterprise Number) 2. A Must filled setting 3. String format: any number	Specify the <b>Enterprise Number</b> for the particular private MIB. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~2080768.
Enterprise OID	<ol> <li>The default value is</li> <li>1.3.6.1.4.1.12823.4.4.9</li> <li>(Default Enterprise</li> <li>OID)</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>String format: any</li> <li>legal OID</li> </ol>	Specify the <b>Enterprise OID</b> for the particular private MIB. The range of the each OID number is 1-2080768. The maximum length of the enterprise OID is 31. The seventh number must be identical with the enterprise number.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration and apply your changes to SNMP functions.
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings.

### **6.1.4 Telnet & SSH**

A command-line interface (CLI), also known as command-line user interface, and console user interface are means of interacting with a computer program where the user (or client) issues commands to the program in the form of successive lines of text (command lines). The interface is usually implemented with a command line shell, which is a program that accepts commands as text input and converts commands to appropriate operating system functions. Programs with command-line interfaces are generally easier to automate via scripting. The device supports both Telnet and SSH (Secure Shell) CLI with default service port 23 and 22, respectively.

#### **Telnet & SSH Scenario**



#### **Scenario Application Timing**

When the administrator of the gateway wants to manage it from remote site in the Intranet or Internet, he may use "Telnet with CLI" function to do that by using "Telnet" or "SSH" utility.

#### Scenario Description

The Local Admin or the Remote Admin can manage the Gateway by using "Telnet" or "SSH" utility with privileged user name and password.

The data packets between the Local Admin and the Gateway or between the Remote Admin and the Gateway can be plain texts or encrypted texts. Suggest they are plain texts in the Intranet for Local Admin to use "Telnet" utility, and encrypted texts in the Internet for Remote Admin to use "SSH" utility.

#### Parameter Setup Example

Following table lists the parameter configuration as an example for the Gateway in above diagram with "Telnet with CLI" enabling at LAN and WAN interfaces.

Use default value for those parameters that are not mentioned in the table.

Configuration Path	[Telnet & SSH]-[Configuration]
Telnet	LAN: ■ Enable WAN: □ Enable Service Port: 23
SSH	LAN: ■ Enable WAN: ■ Enable
	Service Port: 22

#### Scenario Operation Procedure

In above diagram, "Local Admin" or "Remote Admin" can manage the "Gateway" in the Intranet or Internet. The "Gateway" is the gateway of Network-A, and the subnet of its Intranet is 10.0.75.0/24. It has the IP address of 10.0.75.2 for LAN interface and 118.18.81.33 for WAN-1 interface. It serves as a NAT gateway.

The "Local Admin" in the Intranet uses "Telnet" utility with privileged account to login the Gateway.

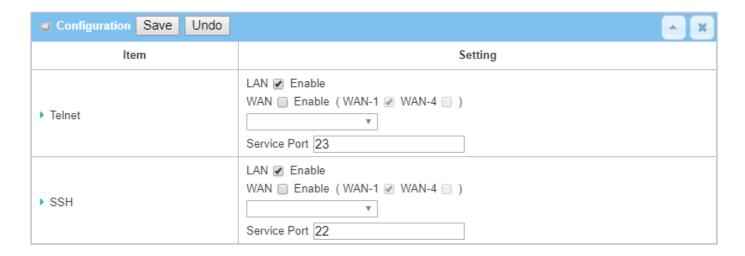
Or the "Remote Admin" in the Internet uses "SSH" utility with privileged account to login the Gateway.

The administrator of the gateway can control the device as like he is in front of the gateway.

## **Telnet & SSH Setting**

Go to Administration > Configure & Manage > Telnet & SSH tab.

The Telnet & SSH setting allows administrator to access this device through the traditional Telnet or SSH Telnet program. Before you can telnet (login) to the device, please configure the related settings with care.



Configuration Item	Value setting	Description
Telnet	<ol> <li>The LAN Enable box is checked by default.</li> <li>By default Service Port is 23.</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the Telnet function for connecting from LAN or WAN interfaces. You can set which number of <b>Service Port</b> you want to provide for the corresponding service. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~65535.
SSH	<ul><li>3. The LAN Enable box is checked by default.</li><li>4. By default Service Port is 22.</li></ul>	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the SSH Telnet function for connecting from LAN or WAN interfaces. You can set which number of <b>Service Port</b> you want to provide for the corresponding service. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~65535.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> to cancel the settings

Note: The Telnet/SSH login password is the same one as the administrator's login password for the device web GUI.

# **6.2 System Operation**

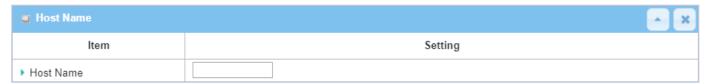
System Operation allows the network administrator to manage system, settings such as web-based utility access password change, system information, system time, system log, firmware/configuration backup & restore, and reset & reboot.

## 6.2.1 Password & MMI

Go to Administration > System Operation > Password & MMI tab.

### **Setup Host Name**

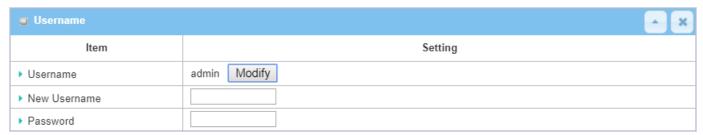
Host Name screen allows network administrator to setup / change the host name of the gateway. Click the **Modify** button and provide the new username setting.



Username Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> </ol>	
Host Name	2. It is blanked by	Enter the host name of the gateway.
	default	
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings

### **Change UserName**

Username screen allows network administrator to change the web-based MMI login account to access gateway. Click the **Modify** button and provide the new username setting.

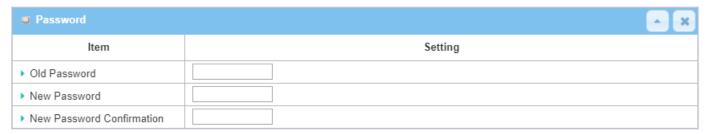


Username Con	figuration		
Item	Value setting	Description	
	1. The default		
Username	Username for web-	Display the current MMI login account (Username).	
	based MMI is 'admin'.		

New Username	String: any text	Enter new Username to replace the current setting.
Password	String: any text	Enter current password to verify if you have the permission to change the username setting.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings

### **Change Password**

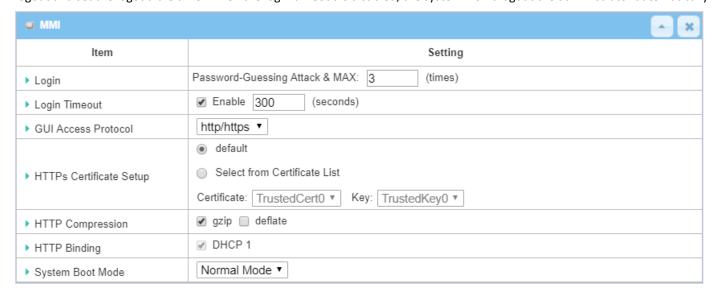
Change password screen allows network administrator to change the web-based MMI login password to access gateway.



Password Configura	ation	
Item	Value setting	Description
Old Password	<ol> <li>String: any text</li> <li>The default     password for web-     based MMI is 'admin'.</li> </ol>	Enter the current password to enable you unlock to change password.
New Password	String: any text	Enter new password
New Password Confirmation	String: any text	Enter new password again to confirm
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> button to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings

## **Change MMI Setting for Accessing**

This is the gateway's web-based MMI access which allows administrator to access the gateway for management. The gateway's web-based MMI will automatically logout when the idle time has elapsed. The setting allows administrator to enable automatic logout and set the logout idle time. When the login timeout is disabled, the system won't logout the administrator automatically.



MMI Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
		Enter the login trial counting value.
		<i>Value Range</i> : 3 ~ 10.
Login	3 times is set by default	If someone tried to login the web GUI with incorrect password for more than the counting value, an warning message "Already reaching maximum Password-Guessing times, please wait a few seconds!" will be displayed and ignore the following login trials.
	The Enable box is	Check the Enable box to activate the auto logout function, and specify
Login Timeout	checked, and 300 is set by default.	the maximum idle time as well. <b>Value Range</b> : $30 \sim 65535$ .
GUI Access Protocol	http/https is selected by default.	Select the protocol that will be used for GUI access. It can be http/https, http only, or https only.
HTTPs Certificate Setup	The <b>default</b> box is selected by default	If the https Access Protocol is selected, the HTTPs Certificate Setup option will be available for further configuration.  You can leave it as default or select a expected certificate and key from the drop down list.  Refer to <b>Object Definition &gt; Certificate</b> Section for the Certificate configuration.
HTTP Compression	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the box (gzip, or deflate) if any comprerssion method is preferred.
HTTP Binding	<ol> <li>An Optional setting</li> <li>DHCP-1 is checked by default</li> </ol>	Select the DHCP Server to bind with http access.
		Select the system boot mode that will be adopted to boot up the device.
		<b>Normal Mode</b> : It takes longer boot up time, with complete firmware image check during the device booting.
		Fast Mode: It takes shorter boot up time, without checking the
System Boot Mode	Normal Mode is selected by default.	firmware image during the device booting. <b>Quick Mode</b> : It takes the shortest boot up time, without checking the
	sciected by delault.	firmware image and creating the internal database for User/Group functions.
		Note: Use Quick Mode with care, once selected, the User/Group
Save	NI/A	function will become non-functional.
Undo	N/A	Click <b>Lindo</b> button to save the settings
Undu	N/A	Click <b>Undo</b> button to cancel the settings

# **6.2.2 System Information**

System Information screen gives network administrator a quick look up on the device information for the purchades gateway.

### Go to Administration > System Operation > System Information tab.



System Information		
Item	Value Setting	Description
Model Name	N/A	It displays the model name of this product.
Device Serial Number	N/A	It displays the serial number of this product.
Kernel Version	N/A	It displays the Linux kernel version of the product
FW Version	N/A	It displays the firmware version of the product
Memory Usage	N/A	It displays the percentage of device memory utilization.
System Time	N/A	It displays the current system time that you browsed this web page.
Device Up-Time	N/A	It displays the statistics for the device up-time since last boot up.
Refresh	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to update the system Information immediately.

## 6.2.3 System Time

The gateway provides manually setup and auto-synchronized approaches for the administrator to setup the system time for the gateway. The time supported synchronization methods can be Time Server, Manual, PC, Cellular Module, or GPS Signal. Select the method first, and then configure rest settings.

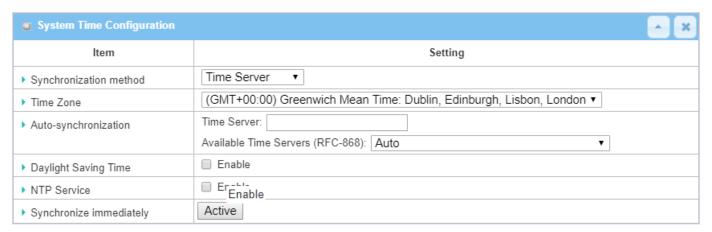
Instead of manually configuring the system time for the gateway, there are two simple and quick solutions for you to set the correct time information and set it as the system time for the gateway.

The first one is "Sync with Timer Server". Based on your selection of time zone and time server in above time information configuration window, system will communicate with time server by NTP Protocol to get system date and time after you click on the **Synchronize immediately** button.

The second one is "Sync with my PC". Select the method and the system will synchronize its date and time to the time of the administration PC.

Go to **Administration > System Operation > System Time** tab.

#### Synchronize with Time Server

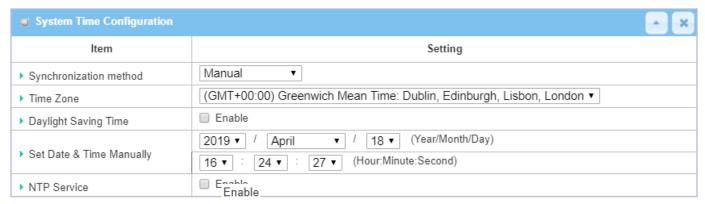


System Time Inf	System Time Information		
Item	Value Setting	Description	
Synchronization method	<ol> <li>A Must-filled item.</li> <li>Time Server is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Select the <b>Time Server</b> as the synchronization method for the system time.	
Time Zone	<ol> <li>A Must-filled item.</li> <li>GMT+00:00 is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Select a time zone where this device locates.	
Auto- synchronization	<ol> <li>A Must-filled item.</li> <li>Auto is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Enter the IP or FQDN for the NTP time server you expected, or leave it as auto mode so that the available server will be used for time synchronization one by one.	
Daylight Saving Time	<ol> <li>It is an optional item.</li> <li>Un-checked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> button to activate the daylight saving function.  When you enabled this function, you have to specify the start date and end date for the daylight saving time duration.	
NTP Service	<ol> <li>It is an optional item.</li> <li>Un-checked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> button to activate the NTP Service function.  When you enabled this function, the gateway can provide NTP server service for its local connected devices.	

Synchronize immediately	N/A	Click the <b>Active</b> button to synchronize the system time with specified time server immediately.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Refresh	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to update the system time immediately.

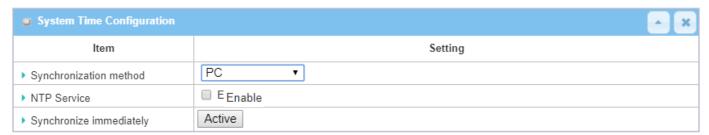
Note: Remember to select a correct time zone for the device, otherwise, you will just get the UTC (Coordinated Universal Time) time, not the local time for the device.

## **Synchronize with Manually Setting**



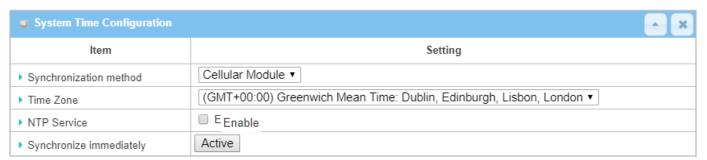
System Time Inf	System Time Information		
Item	Value Setting	Description	
Synchronization method	<ol> <li>A Must-filled item.</li> <li>Time Server is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Select the <b>Manual</b> as the synchronization method for the system time. It means administrator has to set the Date & Time manually.	
Time Zone	<ol> <li>A Must-filled item.</li> <li>GMT+00:00 is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Select a time zone where this device locates.	
Daylight Saving Time	<ol> <li>It is an optional item.</li> <li>Un-checked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> button to activate the daylight saving function.  When you enabled this function, you have to specify the start date and end date for the daylight saving time duration.	
Set Date & Time Manually	1. It is an optional item.	Manually set the date (Year/Month/Day) and time (Hour:Minute:Second) as the system time.	
NTP Service	<ol> <li>It is an optional item.</li> <li>Un-checked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> button to activate the NTP Service function.  When you enabled this function, the gateway can provide NTP server service for its local connected devices.	
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.	

## **Synchronize with PC**



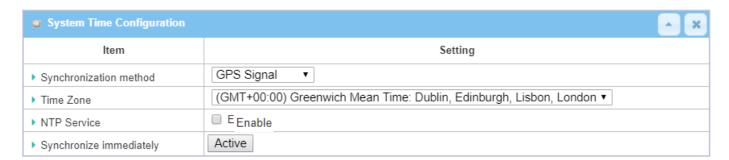
System Time Information		
Item	Value Setting	Description
Synchronization method	<ol> <li>A Must-filled item.</li> <li>Time Server is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Select <b>PC</b> as the synchronization method for the system time to let system synchronize its date and time to the time of the administration PC.
NTP Service	<ol> <li>It is an optional item.</li> <li>Un-checked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> button to activate the NTP Service function.  When you enabled this function, the gateway can provide NTP server service for its local connected devices.
Synchronize immediately	N/A	Click the <b>Active</b> button to synchronize the system time with specified time server immediately.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Refresh	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to update the system time immediately.

## **Synchronize with Cellular Time Service**



System Time Information		
Item	Value Setting	Description
Synchronization method	<ol> <li>A Must-filled item.</li> <li>Time Server is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Select <b>Cellular Module</b> as the synchronization method for the system time to let system synchronize its date and time to the time provided from the connected mobile ISP.  Note: this option is only available for the product with Cellular WAN interface.
Time Zone	<ol> <li>A Must-filled item.</li> <li>GMT+00 :00 is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Select a time zone where this device locates.
NTP Service	<ol> <li>It is an optional item.</li> <li>Un-checked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> button to activate the NTP Service function.  When you enabled this function, the gateway can provide NTP server service for its local connected devices.
Synchronize immediately	N/A	Click the <b>Active</b> button to synchronize the system time with specified time server immediately.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Refresh	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to update the system time immediately.

## **Synchronize with GPS Time Service**

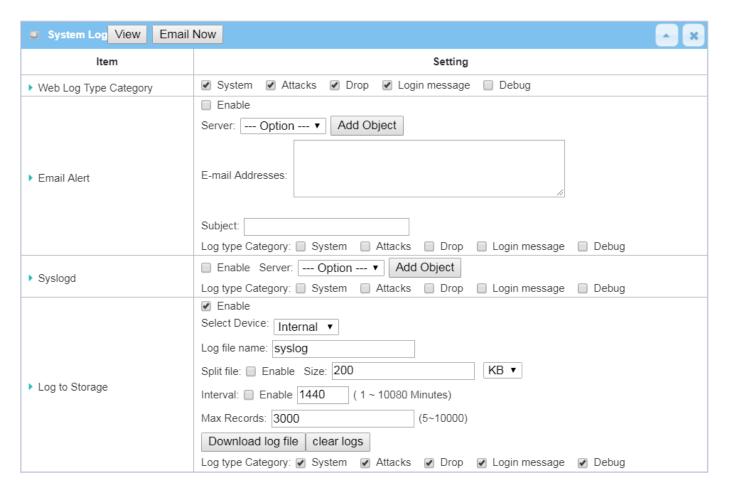


System Time Information		
Item	Value Setting	Description
Synchronization method	<ol> <li>A Must-filled item.</li> <li>Time Server is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Select <b>GPS Signal</b> as the synchronization method for the system time to let system synchronize its date and time to the time provided from the GNSS service.  Note: this option is only available for the product with GNSS interface.
Time Zone	<ol> <li>A Must-filled item.</li> <li>GMT+00 :00 is selected by default.</li> </ol>	Select a time zone where this device locates.
NTP Service	<ol> <li>It is an optional item.</li> <li>Un-checked by default</li> </ol>	Check the <b>Enable</b> button to activate the NTP Service function.  When you enabled this function, the gateway can provide NTP server service for its local connected devices.
Synchronize immediately	N/A	Click the <b>Active</b> button to synchronize the system time with specified time server immediately.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings.
Refresh	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to update the system time immediately.

## 6.2.4 System Log

System Log screen contains various event log tools facilitating network administrator to perform local event logging and remote reporting.

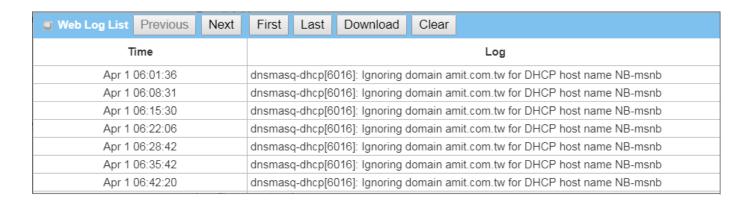
Go to Administration > System Operation > System Log tab.



#### **View & Email Log History**

**View** button is provided for network administrator to view log history on the gateway. **Email Now** button enables administrator to send instant Email for analysis.

View & Email Log History		
Item	Value setting	Description
View button	N/A	Click the <b>View</b> button to view Log History in Web Log List Window.
Email Now	N/A	Click the Email New button to condition History via Email instantly
button	N/A	Click the <b>Email Now</b> button to send Log History via Email instantly.

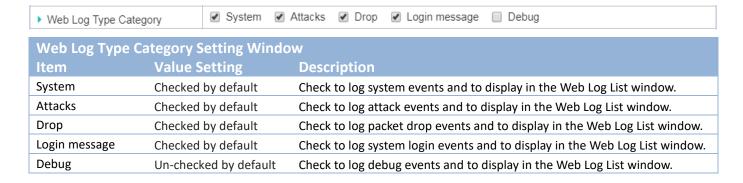


Web Log List Window		
Item	Value Setting	Description
Time column	N/A	It displays event time stamps
Log column	N/A	It displays Log messages

Web Log List	t Button Description	
Item	Value setting	Description
Previous	N/A	Click the <b>Previous</b> button to move to the previous page.
Next	N/A	Click the <b>Next</b> button to move to the next page.
First	N/A	Click the <b>First</b> button to jump to the first page.
Last	N/A	Click the <b>Last</b> button to jump to the last page.
Download	N/A	Click the <b>Download</b> button to download log to your PC in tar file format.
Clear	N/A	Click the <b>Clear</b> button to clear all log.
Back	N/A	Click the <b>Back</b> button to return to the previous page.

#### Web Log Type Category

Web Log Type Category screen allows network administrator to select the type of events to log and be displayed in the Web Log List Window as described in the previous section. Click on the View button to view Log History in the Web Log List window.



#### **Email Alert**

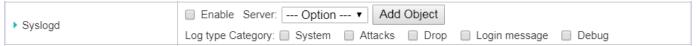
Email Alert screen allows network administrator to select the type of event to log and be sent to the destined Email account.



Email Alert Setting Window		
Item	Value Setting	Description
Enable	Un-checked by default	Check <b>Enable</b> box to enable sending event log messages to destined Email account defined in the E-mail Addresses blank space.
Server	N/A	Select one email server from the Server dropdown box to send Email. If none has been available, click the <b>Add Object</b> button to create an outgoing Email server.  You may also add an outgoing Email server from Object Definition > External Server > External Server tab.
E-mail address	String : email format	Enter the recipient's Email address. Separate Email addresses with comma ',' or semicolon ';' Enter the Email address in the format of 'myemail@domain.com'
Subject	String : any text	Enter an Email subject that is easy for you to identify on the Email client.
Log type category	Default unchecked	Select the type of events to log and be sent to the designated Email account. Available events are System, Attacks, Drop, Login message, and Debug.

### **Syslogd**

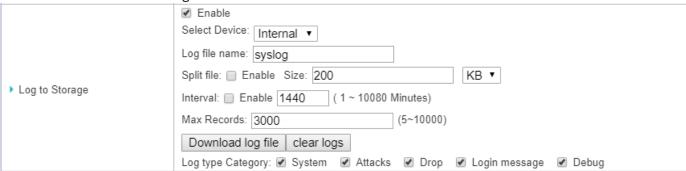
Syslogd screen allows network administrator to select the type of event to log and be sent to the designated Syslog server.



Syslogd Set	ting Window	
Item	Value Setting	Description
Enable	Un-checked by default	Check Enable box to activate the Syslogd function, and send event logs to a syslog server
Server	N/A	Select one syslog server from the Server dropdown box to sent event log to.  If none has been available, click the <b>Add Object</b> button to create a system log server.  You may also add an system log server from the Object Definition > External Server > External Server tab.
Log type category	Un-checked by default	Select the type of event to log and be sent to the destined syslog server. Available events are System, Attacks, Drop, Login message, and Debug.

#### Log to Storage

Log to Storage screen allows network administrator to select the type of events to log and be stored at an internal or an external storage.



Log to Storage Setting Window		
Item	Value Setting	Description
Enable	Un-checked by default	Check to enable sending log to storage.
Select Device	Internal is selected by	Select internal or external storage.
	default	
Log file name	Un-checked by default	Enter log file name to save logs in designated storage.
Split file Enable	Un-checked by default	Check <b>enable</b> box to split file whenever log file reaching the specified limit.
Split file Size	<b>200 KB</b> is set by default	Enter the file size limit for each split log file.
Split file Size		<i>Value Range</i> : 10 ~ 1000.
Interval Enable	Un-checked by default	Check <b>enable</b> box to enable the log interval setting.
Log Interval	<b>1440</b> is set by default	Enter the log interval setting.
LOG IIILEI Vai		<i>Value Range</i> : 1 ~ 10080 Minute.
Max Records	2000 is set by default	Enter the maximum number of records to be stored in the log storage.
IVIAX NECUIUS	<b>3000</b> is set by default	<u>Value Range</u> : 5 ~ 10000.
Log type category	Un chacked by default	Check which type of logs to send: System, Attacks, Drop, Login message,
Log type category	Un-checked by default	Debug

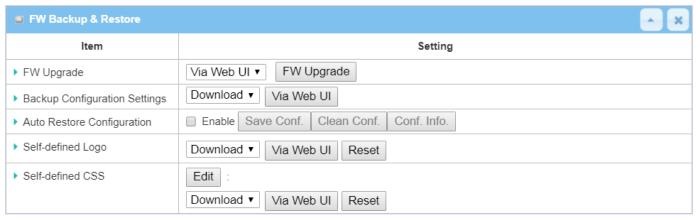
Log to Storage Button Description		
Item	Value setting	Description
Download log file	N/A	Click the <b>Download log file</b> button to download log files to a log.tar file.
Clear Logs	N/A	Click the <b>Clear logs</b> button to delete the log files from the storage.

# 6.2.5 Backup & Restore

In the Backup & Restore window, you can upgrade the device firmware when new firmware is available and also backup / restore the device configuration.

In addition to the factory default settings, you can also customize a special configuration setting as a customized default value. With this customized default value, you can reset the device to the expected default setting if needed.

#### Go to Administration > System Operation > Backup & Restore tab.



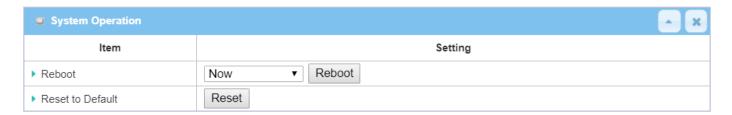
FW Backup & Restore		
Item	Value Setting	Description
FW Upgrade	<b>Via Web UI</b> is selected by default	If new firmware is available, click the <b>FW Upgrade</b> button to upgrade the device firmware <b>via Web UI</b> , or <b>Via Storage</b> .  After clicking on the "FW Upgrade" command button, you need to specify the file name of new firmware by using "Browse" button, and then click "Upgrade" button to start the FW upgrading process on this device. If you want to upgrade a firmware which is from GPL policy, please check "Accept unofficial firmware"
Backup Configuration Settings	<b>Download</b> is selected by default	You can backup or restore the device configuration settings by clicking the Via Web UI button.  Download: for backup the device configuration to a config.bin file.  Upload: for restore a designated configuration file to the device.  Via Web UI: to retrieve the configuration file via Web GUI.
Auto Restore Configuration	The <b>Enable</b> box is unchecked by default	Chick the <b>Enable</b> button to activate the customized default setting function. Once the function is activated, you can save the expected setting as a customized default setting by clicking the <b>Save Conf.</b> button, or clicking the <b>Clean Conf.</b> button to erase the stored customized configuration.

## 6.2.6 Reboot & Reset

For some special reason or situation, you may need to reboot the gateway or reset the device configuration to its default value. In addition to perform these operations through the Power ON/OFF, or pressing the reset button on the device panel, you can do it through the web GUI too.

#### Go to Administration > System Operation > Reboot & Reset tab.

In the Reboot & Reset window, you can reboot this device by clicking the "Reboot" button, and reset this device to default settings by clicking the "Reset" button.



System Operati	on Window	
Item	Value Setting	Description
		Chick the <b>Reboot</b> button to reboot the gateway immediately or on a predefined time schedule.
Reboot	Now is selected by	Now: Reboot immediately
REDUCT	default	Time Schedule: Select a pre-defined auto-reboot time schedule rule to
		reboot the auto device on a designated tim. To define a time schedule rule,
		go to Object Definition > Scheduling > Configuration tab.
Reset to Default	N/A	Click the <b>Reset</b> button to reset the device configuration to its default value.

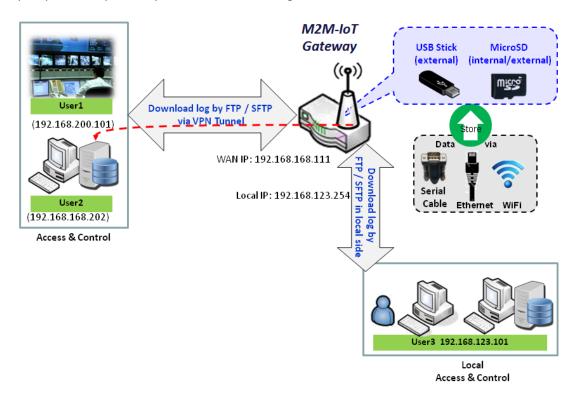
### 6.3 FTP

The File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard network protocol used to transfer computer files between a client and server on a computer network. FTP is built on a client-server model architecture and uses separate control and data connections between the client and the server. FTP users may authenticate themselves with a clear-text sign-in protocol, normally in the form of a username and password, but can connect anonymously if the server is configured to allow it.

For secure transmission that protects the username and password, and encrypts the content, FTP is often secured with SSL/TLS (FTPS). Besides, SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is sometimes also used instead, but is technologically different.

This gateway embedded FTP / SFTP server for administrator to download the log files to his computer or database. In the following two sections, you can configure the FTP server and create the user accounts that can login to the server. After login to the FTP server, you can browse the log directory and have the permission to download the stored log files and delete the files you have downloaded to make more storage space for further data logs.

The available log files can be system logs (refer to Administration > System Operation > System Log), Network Packets (refer to Administrator > Diagnostic > Packet Analyzer), Data Log (refer to Field Communication > Data Logging > Log File Management), and GNSS Log (refer to Service > Location Tracking > GNSS). With proper configuration for the various log functions that supported on your purchased product, you can download the log via FTP / SFTP connections.

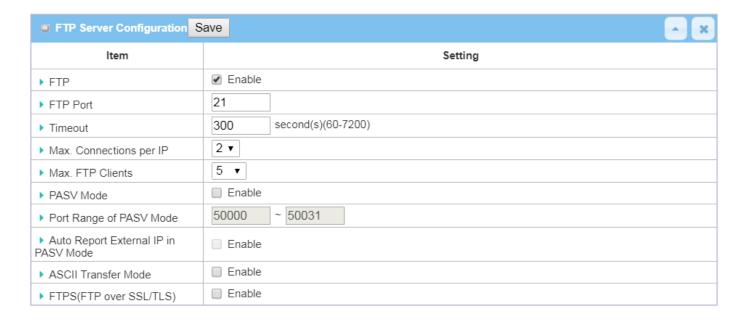


# **6.3.1 Server Configuration**

This section allows user to setup the embedded FTP and SFTP server for retrieving the interested fog files.

Go to Administration > FTP > Server Configuration tab.

#### **Enable FTP Server**



Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
FTP	The box is unchecked by default.	Check <b>Enable</b> box to activate the embedded FTP Server function.  With the FTP Server enabled, you can retrieve or delete the stored log files via FTP connection.  Note: The embedded FTP Server is only for log downloading, so no any write permission is implemented for user file upload to the storage.
FTP Port	Port <b>21</b> is set by default	Specify a port number for FTP connection. The gateway will listen for incoming FTP connections on the specified port. Value Range: $1 \sim 65535$ .
Timeout	<b>300</b> seconds is set by default.	Specify the maximum timeout interval for the FTP connection. Supported range is 60 to 7200 seconds.
Max. Connections per IP	<b>2</b> Clients are set by default.	Specify the maximum number of clients from the same IP address for the FTP connection. Up to 5 clients from the same IP address is supported.
Max. FTP Clients	<b>5</b> Clients are set by default.	Specify the maximum number of clients for the FTP connection. Up to 32 clients is supported.
PASV Mode	Optional setting	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the support of PASV mode for a FTP connection from FTP clients.
Port Range of PASV Mode	Port <b>50000</b> $\sim$ <b>50031</b> is set by default.	Specify the port range to allocate for PASV style data connection. <u>Value Range</u> : $1024 \sim 65535$ .
Auto Report External IP in PASV Mode	Optional setting	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the support of overriding the IP address advertising in response to the PASV command.
ASCII Transfer	Optional setting	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the support of ASCII mode data transfers.

Mode		Binary mode is supported by default.
FTPS (FTP over SSL/TLS)	Optional setting	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the support of secure connections via SSL/TLS.

## **Enable SFTP Server**



Configuration Item	Value setting	Description
SFTP	The box is unchecked by default.	<ul> <li>Check Enable box to activate the embedded SFTP Server function.</li> <li>Furthermore, you can check the granted interface(s) for the SFTP connection, via LAN, WAN, or both.</li> <li>With the SFTP Server enabled, you can retrieve or delete the stored log files via secure SFTP connection.</li> </ul>
SFTP Port	Default 22	Specify a port number for SFTP connection. The gateway will listen for incoming SFTP connections on the specified port. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 $^{\sim}$ 65535.

## **6.3.2 User Account**

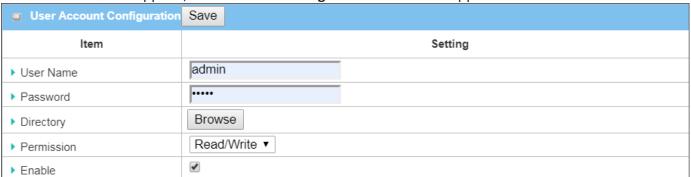
This section allows user to setup user accounts for logging to the embedded FTP and SFTP server to retrieve the interested fog files.

Go to Administration > FTP > User Account tab.

## **Create/Edit FTP User Accounts**



When Add button is applied, User Account Configuration screen will appear.



Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
User Name	String: non-blank string	Enter the user account for login to the FTP server.  Value Range: 1 ~ 15 characters.
Password	String : no blank	Enter the user password for login to the FTP server.
Directory	N/A	Select a root directory after user login.
Permission	<b>Read/Write</b> is selected by default.	Select the Read/write permission.  Note: The embedded FTP Server is only for log downloading, so no any write permission is implemented for user file upload to the storage, even Read/Write option is selected.
Enable	The box is checked by default.	Check the box to activate the FTP user account.

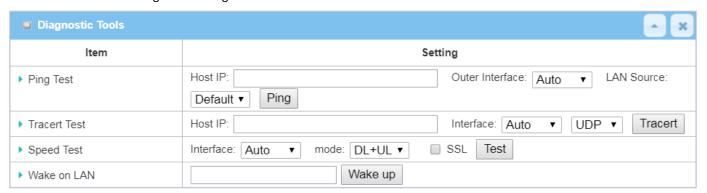
# 6.4 Diagnostic

This gateway supports simple network diagnosis tools for the administrator to troubleshoot and find the root cause of the abnormal behavior or traffics passing through the gateway. There can be a Packet Analyzer to help record the packets for a designated interface or specific source/destination host, and another Ping and Tracert tools for testing the network connectivity issues.

## 6.4.1 Diagnostic Tools

The Diagnostic Tools provide some frequently used network connectivity diagnostic tools (approaches) for the network administrator to check the device connectivity.

Go to Administration > Diagnostic > Diagnostic Tools tab.

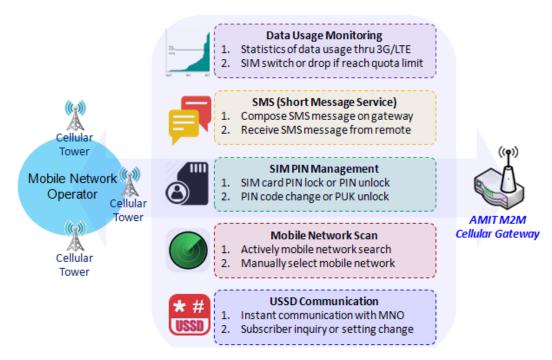


Diagnostic Tools		
Item	Value setting	Description
Ping Test	Optional Setting	This allows you to specify an IP / FQDN, the Outer interface (auto, WAN, LAN, or VLAN), and LAN source (default, LAN, or VLAN) as well, so system will try to ping the specified device to test whether it is alive after clicking on the <b>Ping</b> button. A test result window will appear beneath it.
Tracert Test	Optional setting	Trace route (tracert) command is a network diagnostic tool for displaying the route (path) and measuring transit delays of packets across an IP network. Trace route proceeds until all (three) sent packets are lost for more than twice, then the connection is lost and the route cannot be evaluated.  First, you need to specify an IP / FQDN, the test interface (LAN, WAN, or Auto) and the protocol (UDP or ICMP), and by default, it is <b>UDP</b> .  Then, system will try to trace the specified host to test whether it is alive after clicking on <b>Tracert</b> button. A test result window will appear beneath it.
Speed Test	Optional setting	This allow you to do q quick speed test for verifying the connectivity on specific interface.
Wake on LAN	Optional setting	Wake on LAN (WOL) is an Ethernet networking standard that allows a computer to be turned on or awakened by a network message. You can specify the MAC address of the computer, in your LAN network, to be remotely turned on by clicking on the <b>Wake up</b> command button.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration.

## 6.4.2 Ethernet Port Setup

# **Chapter 7 Service**

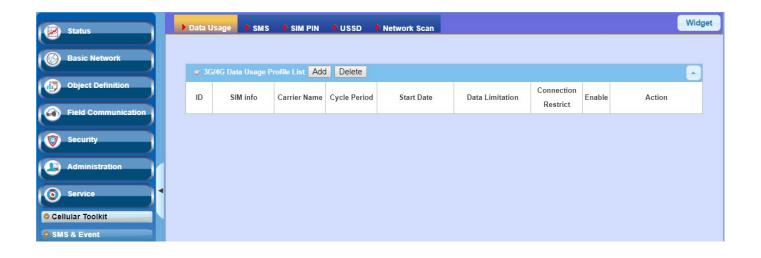
## 7.1 Cellular Toolkit



Besides cellular data connection, you may also like to monitor data usage of cellular WAN, sending text message through SMS, changing PIN code of SIM card, communicating with carrier/ISP by doing a cellular network scan for diagnostic purpose.

In Cellular Toolkit section, it includes several useful features that are related to cellular configuration or application. You can

configure settings of Data Usage, SMS, SIM PIN, and Network Scan here. Please note at least a valid SIM card is required to be inserted to device before you continue settings in this section.

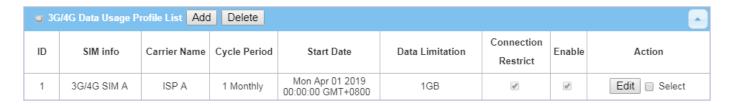


## 7.1.1 Data Usage

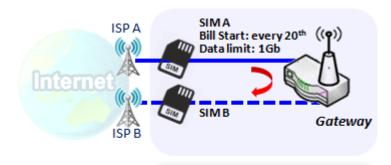
Most of data plan for cellular connection is with a limited amount of data usage. If data usage has been over limited quota, either you will get much lower data throughput that may affect your daily operation, or you will get a 'bill shock' in the next month because carrier/ISP charges a lot for the over-quota data usage.

With help from Data Usage feature, device will monitor cellular data usage continuously and take actions. If data usage reaches limited quota, device can be set to drop the cellular data connection right away. Otherwise, if secondary SIM card is inserted, device will switch to secondary SIM and establish another cellular data connection with secondary SIM automatically.

If Data Usage feature is enabled, all history of cellular data usage can be viewed at **Status** > **Statistics & Reports** > **Cellular Usage** tab.



### 3G/4G Data Usage



#### SIM A Settings

- -Cycle Period: monthly
- -Start Date: 2017 / Feb / 20
- -Data Limitation: 1Gb
- -Connection Restrict: Enable

Data Usage feature enabling gateway device to continuously monitor cellular data usage and take actions. In the diagram, quota limit of SIM A is **1Gb** per month and bill start date is **20**<sup>th</sup> of every month. The device is smart to start a new calculation of data usage on every 20<sup>th</sup> of month. Enable Connection Restrict will force gateway device to drop cellular connection of SIM A when data usage reaches quota limit (1Gb in this case). If SIM failover feature is configured in **Internet Setup**, then gateway will switch to SIM B and establish a new cellular data connection automatically.

#### **Data Usage Setting**

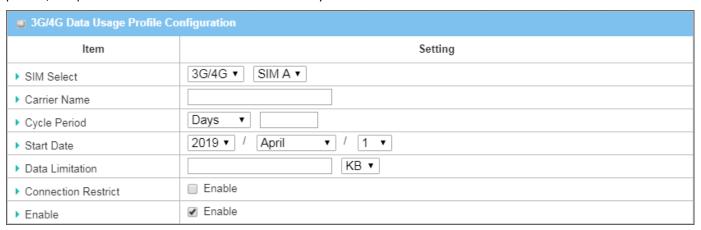
Go to **Service > Cellular Toolkit > Data Usage** tab.

Before finished settings for Data Usage, you need to know bill start date, bill period, and quota limit of data usage according to your data plan. You can ask this information from your carrier or ISP.

### Create / Edit 3G/4G Data Usage Profile



When **Add** button is applied, 3G/4G Data Usage Profile Configuration screen will appear. You can create up to four data usage profiles, one profile for each SIM card used in the Gateway.



3G/4G Data Usage Profile Configuration		
Item Setting	Value setting	Description
SIM Select	<b>3G/4G-1</b> and <b>SIM A</b> by default.	Choose a cellular interface ( <b>3G/4G-1</b> or <b>3G/4G-2</b> ), and a SIM card bound to the selected cellular interface to configure its data usage profile. <b>Note: 3G/4G-2</b> is only available for for the product with dual cellular module.
Carrier Name	It is an optional item.	Fill in the Carrier Name for the selected SIM card for identification.
Cycle Period	<b>Days</b> by default	The first box has three types for cycle period. They are <b>Days</b> , <b>Weekly</b> and <b>Monthly</b> .
		<b>Days</b> : For per Days cycle periods, you have to further specify the number of days in the second box. Value Range: $1 \sim 90$ days.
		Weekly, Monthly: The cycle period is one week or one month.
Start Date	N/A	Specify the date to start measure network traffic.  Please don't select the day before now, otherwise, the traffic statistics will be incorrect.
Data Limitation	N/A	Specify the allowable data limitation for the defined cycle period.
Connection Restrict	Un-Checked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the connection restriction function.  During the specified cycle period, if the actual data usage exceeds the allowable data limitation, the cellular connection will be forced to disconnect.
Enable	Un-Checked by default.	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to activate the data usage profile.

#### 7.1.2 SMS

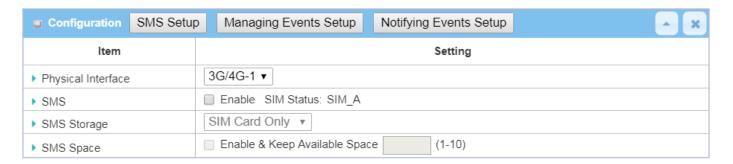
Short Message Service (SMS) is a text messaging service, which is used to be widely-used on mobile phones. It uses standardized communications protocols to allow mobile phones or cellular devices to exchange short text messages in an instant and convenient way.

#### SMS Setting

#### Go to Service > Cellular Toolkit > SMS tab

With this gateway device, you can send SMS text messages or browse received SMS messages as you usually do on a cellular phone.

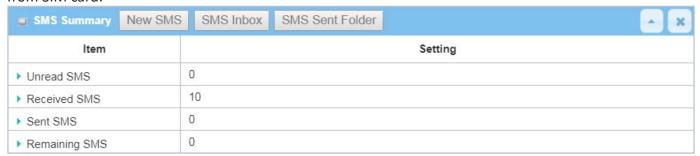
#### **Setup SMS Configuration**



Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
Physical Interface	The box is <b>3G/4G-1</b> by default	Choose a cellular interface ( <b>3G/4G-1</b> or <b>3G/4G-2</b> ) for the following SMS function configuration. <b>Note: 3G/4G-2</b> is only available for for the product with dual cellular module.
SMS	The box is checked by default	This is the SMS switch. If the box checked that the SMS function enable, if the box unchecked that the SMS function disable.
SIM Status	N/A	Depend on currently SIM status. The possible value will be <b>SIM_A</b> or <b>SIM_B</b> .
SMS Storage	The box is <b>SIM Card Only</b> by default	This is the SMS storage location. Currently the option only <b>SIM Card Only.</b>
SMS Space	The box is unchecked by default	Check the <b>Enable</b> box and specify a number (1-10) for message count to reserve some available storage space and prevent it from run out of storage.  The oldest message(s) will be deleted when the SMS storage is going to full.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the settings

#### **SMS Summary**

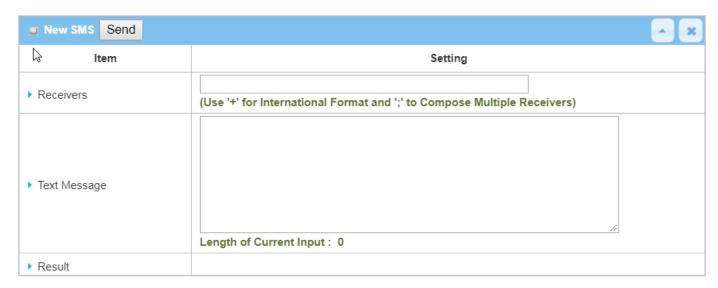
Show **Unread SMS**, **Received SMS**, **Sent SMS**, **Remaining SMS**, and edit SMS context to send, read SMS from SIM card.



SMS Summary		
Item	Value setting	Description
Unread SMS	N/A	If SIM card insert to router first time, unread SMS value is zero. When received the new SMS but didn't read, this value plus one.
Received SMS	N/A	This value record the existing SMS numbers from SIM card, When received the new SMS, this value plus one.
Sent SMS	N/A	This value record the number of out going SMS, When sent one SMS, this value plus one.
Remaining SMS	N/A	This value is SMS capacity minus received SMS, When received the new SMS, this value minus one.
New SMS	N/A	Click <b>New SMS</b> button, a <b>New SMS</b> screen appears. User can set the SMS setting from this screen. Refer to New SMS in the next page.
SMS Inbox	N/A	Click <b>SMS Inbox</b> button, a <b>SMS Inbox List</b> screen appears. User can read or delete SMS, reply SMS or forward SMS from this screen. Refer to SMS Inbox List in the next page.
Refresh	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to update the SMS summary immediately.

#### **New SMS**

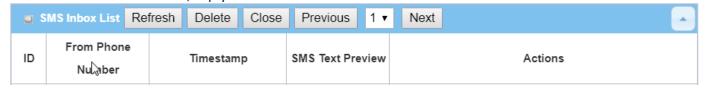
You can set the SMS setting from this screen.



New SMS		
Item	Value setting	Description
Receivers	N/A	Write the receivers to send SMS. User need to add the semicolon and compose multiple receivers that can group send SMS.
Text Message	N/A	Write the SMS context to send SMS. The router supports up to a maximum of 1023 character for SMS context length.
Send	N/A	Click the <b>Send</b> button, above text message will be sent as a SMS.
Result	N/A	If SMS has been sent successfully, it will show <b>Send OK</b> , otherwise <b>Send Failed</b> will be displayed.

#### **SMS Inbox List**

You can read or delete SMS, reply SMS or forward SMS from this screen.



SMS Inbox List		
Item	Value setting	Description
ID	N/A	The number of SMS.
From Phone Number	N/A	Sender List (Phone Number) for the received SMS
Timestamp	N/A	What time the SMS is received
SMS Text Preview	N/A	Preview the SMS text. Click the <b>Detail</b> button to read a certain message.
Action	The box is unchecked by default	Click the <b>Detail</b> button to read the SMS detail; Click the <b>Reply / Forward</b> button to reply/forward SMS.  Besides, you can check the box(es), and then click the <b>Delete</b> button to delete the checked SMS(s).

Refresh	N/A	Refresh the SMS Inbox List.
Delete	N/A	Delete the SMS for all checked box from Action.
Close	N/A	Close the Detail SMS Message screen.

## **SMS Sent Folder**

You can read or delete SMS from this screen.



SMS Sent Folder			
Item	Value setting	Description	
ID	N/A	The number of SMS.	
Receivers	N/A	Receiver list for the sent SMS.	
Timestamp	N/A	What time the SMS is sent	
SMS Text Preview	N/A	Preview the SMS text. Click the <b>Detail</b> button to read a certain message.	
Action	The box is unchecked by default	Click the <b>Detail</b> button to read the SMS detail Besides, you can check the box(es), and then click the <b>Delete</b> button to delete the checked record(s).	
Refresh	N/A	Refresh the SMS Sent Folder.	
Delete	N/A	Delete the SMS for all checked box from Action.	
Close	N/A	Close the Detail SMS Message screen.	

#### **7.1.3 SIM PIN**

With most cases in the world, users need to insert a SIM card (a.k.a. UICC) into end devices to get on cellular network for voice service or data surfing. The SIM card is usually released by mobile operators or service providers. Each SIM card has a unique number (so-called ICCID) for network owners or service providers to identify each subscriber. As SIM card plays an important role between service providers and subscribers, some security mechanisms are required on SIM card to prevent any unauthorized access.

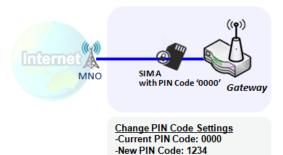
Enabling a PIN code in SIM card is an easy and effective way of protecting cellular devices from unauthorized access. This gateway device allows you to activate and manage PIN code on a SIM card through its web GUI.

#### **Activate PIN code on SIM Card**



This gateway device allows you to activate PIN code on SIM card. This example shows how to activate PIN code on SIM-A for 3G/4G-1 with default PIN code "0000".

#### Change PIN code on SIM Card



-Verified New PIN Code: 1234

This gateway device allows you to change PIN code on SIM card. Following the example above, you need to type original PIN code "0000", and then type new PIN code with '1234' if you like to set new PIN code as '1234'. To confirm the new PIN code you type is what you want, you need to type new PIN code '1234' in Verified New PIN Code again.

#### **Unlock SIM card by PUK Code**



If you entered incorrect PIN code at configuration page for 3G/4G-1 WAN over three times, and then it will cause SIM card to be locked by PUK code. Then you have to call service number to get a PUK code to unlock SIM card. In the diagram, the PUK code is "12345678" and new PIN code is "5678".

## SIM PIN Setting

#### Go to Service > Cellular Toolkit > SIM PIN Tab

With the SIM PIN Function window, it allows you to enable or disable SIM lock (which means protected by PIN code), or change PIN code. You can also see the information of remaining times of failure trials as we mentioned earlier. If you run out of these failure trials, you need to get a PUK code to unlock SIM card.

#### Select a SIM Card



Configuration	Configuration Window		
Item	Value setting	Description	
Physical Interface	The box is <b>3G/4G-1</b> by default	Choose a cellular interface ( <b>3G/4G-1</b> or <b>3G/4G-2</b> ) to change the SIM PIN setting for the selected SIM Card. <b>Note: 3G/4G-2</b> is only available for for the product with dual cellular module.	
SIM Status	N/A	Indication for the selected SIM card and the SIM card status.  The status could be <b>Ready</b> , <b>Not Insert</b> , or <b>SIM PIN</b> . <b>Ready</b> SIM card is inserted and ready to use. It can be a SIM card without PIN protection or that SIM card is already unlocked by correct PIN code. <b>Not Insert</b> No SIM card is inserted in that SIM slot. <b>SIM PIN</b> SIM card is protected by PIN code, and it's not unlocked by a correct PIN code yet. That SIM card is still at locked status.	
SIM Selection	N/A	Select the SIM card for further SIM PIN configuration.  Press the <b>Switch</b> button, then the Gateway will switch SIM card to another one. After that, you can configure the SIM card.	

#### **Enable / Change PIN Code**

Enable or Disable PIN code (password) function, and even change PIN code function.



SIM function Window		
Item Setting	Value setting	Description
SIM lock	Depend on SIM card	Click the <b>Enable</b> button to activate the SIM lock function.  For the first time you want to enable the SIM lock function, you have to fill in the PIN code as well, and then click <b>Save</b> button to apply the setting.
Remaining times	Depend on SIM card	Represent the remaining trial times for the SIM PIN unlocking.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to apply the setting.
Change PIN Code	N/A	Click the <b>Change PIN code</b> button to change the PIN code (password). If the <b>SIM Lock</b> function is not enabled, the <b>Change PIN code</b> button is disabled. In the case, if you still want to change the PIN code, you have to enable the SIM Lock function first, fill in the PIN code, and then click the <b>Save</b> button to enable. After that, You can click the <b>Change PIN code</b> button to change the PIN code.

When Change PIN Code button is clicked, the following screen will appear.

Item	Setting
➤ Current PIN Code	(4~8 digits)
▶ New PIN Code	(4~8 digits)
▶ Vertified New PIN Code	(4~8 digits)



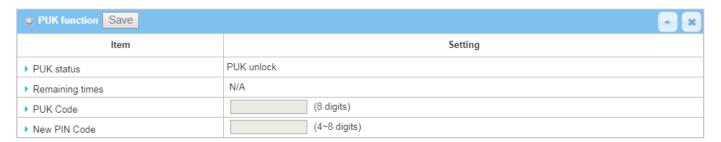
Item	Value Setting	Description
<b>Current PIN Code</b>	A Must filled setting	Fill in the current (old) PIN code of the SIM card.
New PIN Code	A Must filled setting	Fill in the new PIN Code you want to change.
Verified New PIN	A Must filled setting	Confirm the new PIN Code again.
Code		
Apply	N/A	Click the <b>Apply</b> button to change the PIN code with specified new PIN code.
Cancel	N/A	Click the Cancel button to cancel the changes and keep current PIN code.

Note: If you changed the PIN code for a certain SIM card, you must also change the corresponding PIN code specified in the Basic Network > WAN & Uplink > Internet Setup > Connection with SIM Card page. Otherwise, it may result in wrong SIM PIN trials with invalid (old) PIN code.

#### Unlock with a PUK Code

The PUK Function window is only available for configuration if that SIM card is locked by PUK code. It means that SIM card is locked and needs additional PUK code to unlock. Usually it happens after too many trials of

incorrect PIN code, and the remaining times in SIM Function table turns to 0. In this situation, you need to contact your service provider and request a PUK code for your SIM card, and try to unlock the locked SIM card with the provided PUK code. After unlocking a SIM card by PUK code successfully, the SIM lock function will be activated automatically.



Item	Value setting	Description
PUK status	PUK Unlock / PUK Lock	Indication for the PUK status.  The status could be <b>PUK Lock</b> or <b>PUK Unlock</b> . As mentioned earlier, the SIM card will be locked by PUK code after too many trials of failure PIN code. In this case, the PUK Status will turns to <b>PUK Lock</b> . In a normal situation, it will display <b>PUK Unlock</b> .
Remaining times	Depend on SIM card	Represent the remaining trial times for the PUK unlocking.  Note: <b>DO NOT make the remaining times down to zero, it will damage the SIM card FOREVER!</b> Call for your ISP's help to get a correct PUK and unlock the SIM if you don't have the PUK code.
PUK Code	A Must filled setting	Fill in the PUK code (8 digits) that can unlock the SIM card in PUK unlock status.
New PIN Code	A Must filled setting	Fill in the New PIN Code (4~8 digits) for the SIM card. You have to determine your new PIN code to replace the old, forgotten one. Keep the PIN code (password) in mind with care.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to apply the setting.

**Note:** If you changed the PUK code and PIN code for a certain SIM card, you must also change the corresponding PIN code specified in the **Basic Network > WAN & Uplink > Internet Setup > Connection with SIM Card** page. Otherwise, it may result in wrong SIM PIN trials with invalid (old) PIN code.

#### 7.1.5 Network Scan

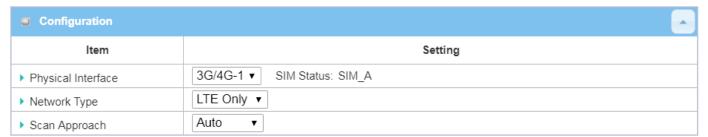
"Network Scan" function can let administrator specify the device how to connect to the mobile system for data communication in each 3G/4G interface. For example, administrator can specify which generation of mobile system is used for connection, 2G, 3G or LTE. Moreover, he can define their connection sequence for the gateway device to connect to the mobile system automatically. Administrator also can scan the mobile systems in the air manually, select the target operator system and apply it. The manual scanning approach is used for problem diagnosis.

#### **Network Scan Setting**

Go to Service > Cellular Toolkit > Network Scan tab.

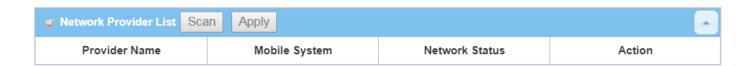
In "Network Scan" page, there are two windows for the Network Scan function. The "Configuration" window can let you select which 3G/4G module (physical interface) is used to perform Network Scan, and system will show the current used SIM card in the module. You can configure each 3G/4G WAN interface by executing the network scanning one after another. You can also specify the connection sequence of the targeted generation of mobile system, 2G/3G/LTE.

#### **Network Scan Configuration**



Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
		Choose a cellular interface (3G/4G-1 or 3G/4G-2) for the network scan
Physical	The box is <b>3G/4G-1</b> by	function.
Interface	default	<b>Note: 3G/4G-2</b> is only available for for the product with dual cellular module.
SIM Status	N/A	Show the connected cellular service (identified with SIM_A or SIM_B).
		Specify the network type for the network scan function.
		It can be Auto, 2G Only, 2G prefer, 3G Only, 3G prefer, or LTE Only.
Network Type	Auto is selected by	When <b>Auto</b> is selected, the network will be register automatically;
Network Type	default.	If the <b>prefer</b> option is selected, network will be register for your option first;
		If the <b>only</b> option is selected, network will be register for your option only.
		When <b>Auto</b> selected, cellular module register automatically.
Scan Approach	Auto is selected by	If the Manually option is selected, a Network Provider List screen appears.
Scan Approach	default.	Press <b>Scan</b> button to scan for the nearest base stations. Select (check the
		box) the preferred base stations then click <b>Apply</b> button to apply settings.
Save	N/A	Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings

The second window is the "Network Provider List" window and it appears when the **Manually** Scan Approach is selected in the Configuration window. By clicking on the "Scan" button and wait for 1 to 3 minutes, the found mobile operator system will be displayed for you to choose. Click again on the "Apply" button to drive system to connect to that mobile operator system for the dedicated 3G/4G interface.



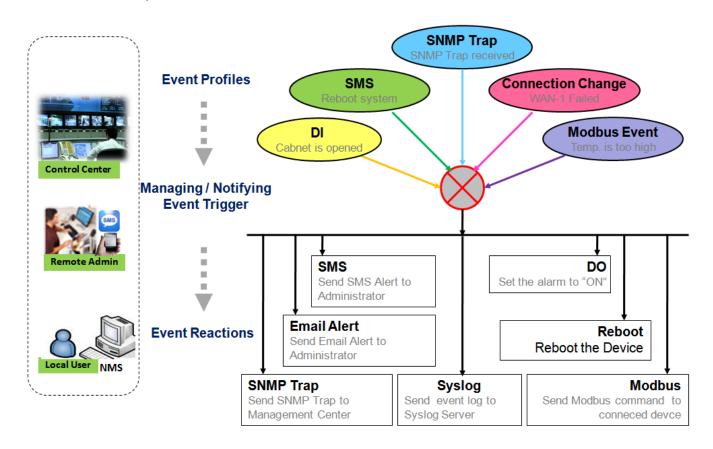
### 7.2 SMS & Event

SMS & Event handling is the application that allows administrator to setup the pre-defined events, handlers, or response behavior with individual profiles. With properly configuring the event handling function, administrator can easily and remotely obtain the status and information via the purchased gateway. Moreover, he can also handle and manage some important system related functions, even the field bus devices and D/O devices which are already well connected to.

The supported events are categorized into two groups: the **managing events** and **notifying events**.

The **managing events** are the events that are used to manage the gateway or change the setting / status of the specific functionality of the gateway. On receiving the managing event, the gateway will take action to change the functionality, collect the required status for administration, and also change the status of a certain connected field bus device simultaneously.

The **notifying events** are the events that some related objects have been triggered and take corresponding actions on the occurrence of the events. It could be an event generated from the connected sensor, or a certain connected field bus device for alerting the administrator something happened with SMS message, Email, and SNMP Trap, etc...



For ease of configuration, administrator can create and edit the common pre-defined managing / notifying event profiles for taking instant reaction on a certain event or managing the devices for some advanced useful purposes. For example, sending/receiving remote managing SMS for the gateway's routine maintaining, the field bus device status monitoring, digital sensors detection controlling, and so on. All of such management and notification function can be realized effectively via the Event Handling feature.

The following is the summary lists for the provided profiles, and events:

(Note: The available profiles and events could be different for the purchased product.)

- Profiles (Rules):
  - SMS Configuration and Accounts
  - Email Accounts
  - Digital Input (DI) profiles
  - Digital Output (DO) profiles
  - Remote Host profiles

#### Managing Events:

- Trigger Type: SMS, SNMP Trap, and Digital Input (DI).
- Actions: Get the Network Status; or Configure the LAN/VLAN behavior, WIFI behavior, NAT behavior, Firewall behavior, VPN behavior, System Management, Administration, Digital Output behavior, and Remote Host.

#### Notifying Events:

- Trigger Type: Digital Input, Power Change, Connection Change (WAN, LAN & VLAN, WiFi, DDNS), Administration, Modbus, and Data Usage.
- Actions: Notify the administrator with SMS, Syslog, SNMP Trap or Email Alert; Change the status of connected Digital Output; Sending collected information to Remote Host.

To use the event handling function, First of all, you have to enable the event management setting and configure the event details with the provided profile settings. You can create or edit pre-defined profiles for individual managing / notifying events. The profile settings are separated into several items; they are the SMS Account Definition, Email Service Definition, Digital Input (DI) Profile Configuration, Digital Output (DO) Profile Configuration, and Remote Host Configuration.

Then, you have to configure each managing / notifying event with identifying the event's trigger condition, and the corresponding actions (reaction for the event) for the event. For each event, more than one action can be activated simultaneously.

# 7.2.1 Configuration

Go to **Service > SMS & Event > Configuration** Tab.

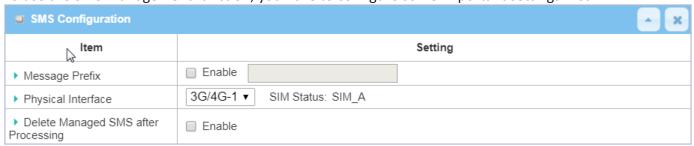
Event handling is the service that allows administrator to setup the pre-defined events, handlers, or response behavior with individual profiles.

#### **Enable Event Management**



### **Enable SMS Management**

To use the SMS management function, you have to configure some important settings first.

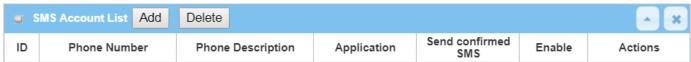


SMS Configurati	SMS Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description		
Message Prefix	The box is unchecked by default	Click the <b>Enable</b> box to enable the SMS prefix for validating the received SMS. Once the function is enabled, you have to enter the prefix behind the checkbox.  The received managing events SMS must have the designated prefix as an initial identifier, then corresponding handlers will become effective for further processing.		
Physical Interface	The box is 3G/4G-1 by default.	Choose a cellular interface ( <b>3G/4G-1</b> or <b>3G/4G-2</b> ) to configure the SMS management setting. <b>Note: 3G/4G-2</b> is only available for for the product with dual cellular module.		
SIM Status	N/A	Show the connected cellular service (identified with SIM_A or SIM_B).		

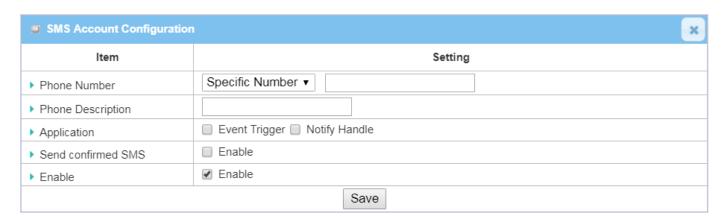
Delete Managed	The box is unchecked	Check the <b>Enable</b> box to delete the received managing event SMS after it has
SMS after	by default	been processed.
Processing		

## **Create / Edit SMS Account**

Setup the SMS Account for managing the gateway through the SMS. It supports up to a maximum of 5 accounts.



You can click the Add / Edit button to configure the SMS account.



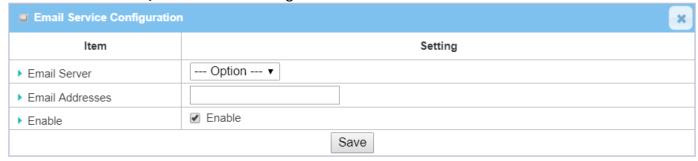
SMS Account	SMS Account Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description	
Phone Number	<ol> <li>Mobile phone number format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Select the Phone number policy from the drop list, and specify a mobile phone number as the SMS account identifier if required. It can be <b>Specific Number</b> , or <b>Allow Any</b> . If <b>Specific Number</b> is selected, you have to specify the phone number as the SMS account identifier. <b>Value Range</b> : -1 ~ 32 digits.	
Phone	1. Any text	Specify a brief description for the SMS account.	
Description	<ol><li>An Optional setting</li></ol>		
Application	A Must filled setting	Specify the application type. It could be <b>Event Trigger, Notify Handle,</b> or <b>both</b> .  If the Phone Number policy is <b>Allow Any</b> , the Noftify Handle will be unavailable.	
Send	1. An Optional setting	Click <b>Enable</b> box to active the SMS response function.	
confirmed SMS	2. The box is unchecked by default.	The gateway will send a confirmed message back to the sender whenever it received a SMS managing event. The confirmed message is similar to following format: "Device received a SMS with command xxxxx."	
Enable	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this account.	
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration.	

# **Create / Edit Email Service Account**

Setup the Email Service Account for event notification. It supports up to a maximum of 5 accounts.



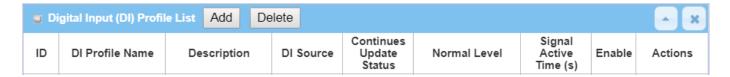
You can click the Add / Edit button to configure the Email account.



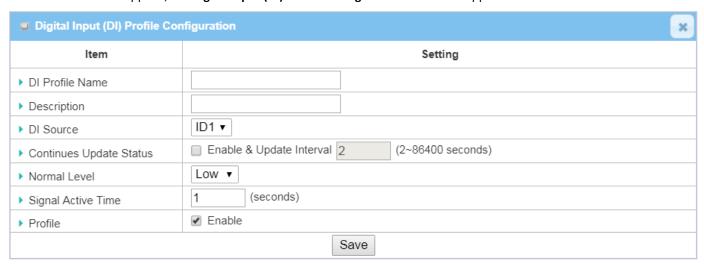
Email Service Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description		
Email Server	Option	Select an Email Server profile from <b>External Server</b> setting for the email account setting.		
Email	1. Internet E-mail address	Specify the Destination Email Addresses.		
Addresses	format  2. A Must filled setting			
Enable	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this account.		
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration		

## Create / Edit Digital Input (DI) Profile Rule (DI/DO support required)

Setup the Digital Input (DI) Profile rules. It supports up to a maximum of 10 profiles.



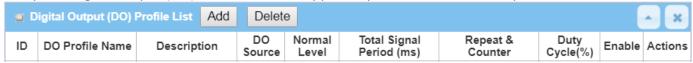
When Add button is applied, the Digital Input (DI) Profile Configuration screen will appear.



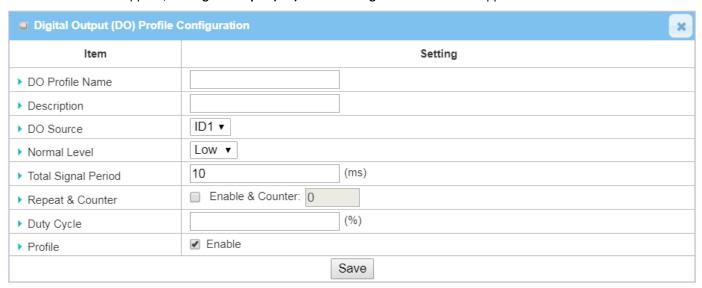
Digital Input	(DI) Profile Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
DI Profile	1. String format	Specify the DI Profile Name.
Name	2. A Must filled setting	<u>Value Range</u> : -1 ~ 32 characters.
Description	1. Any text	Specify a brief description for the profile.
	2. An Optional setting	
DI Source	<b>ID1</b> by default	Specify the DI Source. It could be <b>ID1</b> or <b>ID2</b> .
		The number of available DI source could be different for the purchased
		product.
Contiune Update Status	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this function for the DI event with designated update interval setting.
•		If the event condition keeps active for a long time interval, the gateway will
		send repeated notify events for each check interval.
		<i>Value Range</i> : 2 ~ 86400 seconds.
		Note: To prevent receving too much notify event for the same situation,
		you can adjust the check interval to a proper one for your application.
Normal Level	<b>Low</b> by default	Specify the Normal Level. It could be <b>Low</b> or <b>High</b> .
Signal Active	<ol> <li>Numberic String format</li> </ol>	Specify the Signal Active Time. It could be from 1 to 10 seconds.
Time	2. A Must filled setting	The <b>Signal Active Time</b> setting will be ignored when 'Continue Update
		Status' function is enabled
		<i>Value Range</i> : 1 ~ 10 seconds.
Profile	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this profile setting.
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration.

# Create / Edit Digital Output (DO) Profile Rule (DI/DO support required)

Setup the Digital Output (DO) Profile rules. It supports up to a maximum of 10 profiles.



When Add button is applied, the Digital Output (DO) Profile Configuration screen will appear.



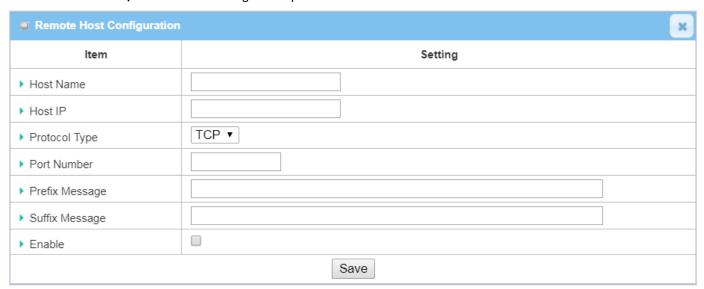
Digital Output (DO) Profile Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description		
DO Profile	1. String format	Specify the DO Profile Name.		
Name	<ol><li>A Must filled setting</li></ol>	<u>Value Range</u> : -1 ~ 32 characters.		
Description	1. Any text	Specify a brief description for the profile.		
	2. An Optional setting			
DO Source	<b>ID1</b> by default	Specify the DO Source. It could be <b>ID1</b> .		
Normal Level	Low by default	Specify the Normal Level. It could be <b>Low</b> or <b>High</b> .		
Total Signal	1. Numberic String format	Specify the Total Signal Period.		
Period	2. A Must filled setting	<b>Value Range</b> : 10 ~ 10000 ms.		
Repeat &	The box is unchecked by	Check the Enable box to activate the repeated Digital Output, and specify		
Counter	default.	the Repeat times.		
		<i>Value Range</i> : 0 ~ 65535.		
Duty Cycle	<ol> <li>Numberic String format</li> </ol>	Specify the Duty Cycle for the Digital Output.		
	2. A Must filled setting	<u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~100 %.		
Profile	The box is unchecked by	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this profile setting.		
	default.			
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration.		

#### **Create / Edit Remote Host Profile**

Setup the Remote Host Profile. It supports up to a maximum of 10 profiles.



You can click the **Add / Edit** button to configure the profile.



Remote Host Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description		
Host Name	<ol> <li>String format</li> <li>A Must filled setting</li> </ol>	Specify the Remote Host profile name. <u>Value Range</u> : -1 $^{\sim}$ 64 characters.		
Host IP	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>IP Address format.</li> </ol>	Specify the IP address for the Remote Host. IPv4 Format.		
Protocol Type	<ol> <li>A Must filled setting</li> <li>TCP is selected by default</li> </ol>	Specify the protocol to access the Remote Host. It could be <b>TCP or UDP</b> .		
Port Number	1. A Must filled setting	Specify the Port number for accessing the Remote Host. <b>Value Range:</b> $1 \sim 65535$ .		
Prefix Message	<ol> <li>String format</li> <li>An Optional filled setting</li> </ol>	Specify the Prefix Message string as pre-defined identification for accessing the remote host, if required. <b>Value Range:</b> -1 $^{\sim}$ 64 characters.		
Suffix Message	<ol> <li>String format</li> <li>An Optional filled setting</li> </ol>	Specify the Suffix Message string as pre-defined identification for accessing the remote host, if required. <b>Value Range:</b> -1 $^{\sim}$ 64 characters.		
Enable	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this profile setting.		
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration		
Undo	NA	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.		

# 7.3 Location Tracking

Location tracking applications are usually referred to applications that take benefits from Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). GNSS is the infrastructure that allows devices to determine its position, velocity, and time by processing satellites signals from outer space. GNSS includes varieties of satellite systems and Satellite-Based Augmentation Systems (SBAS). SBAS is usually used for improving positioning accuracy. The tables below show 4 major GNSS system in the world, and SBAS system in different areas.

#### Major GNSS System in the world

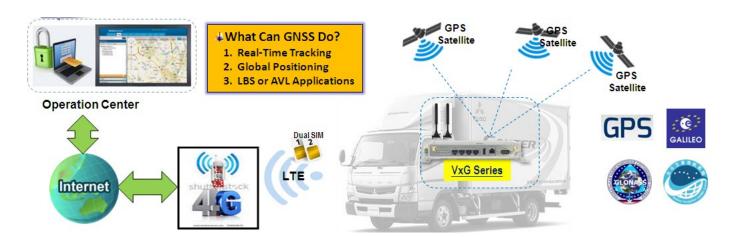
GNSS System	Owner
GPS	USA
GLONASS	Russia
Galileo	European Union
BeiDou (COMPASS)	China

#### Satellite-Based Augmentation System (SBAS)

SBAS	Area Coverage
EGNOS	Europe
WAAS	North America
GAGAN	India
MSAS	Japan

Position applications are widely-used by varieties of industrial applications, including Location-Based Services (LBS), Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL), Fleet Management, or assets tracking. However, in most case, GNSS is a one-way communication. That means GNSS-compatible device can only locate its location by receiving GNSS signal, but it can't forward its location data to any other identity through GNSS system. According to this limitation by GNSS system, devices usually need to equip other technology to transmit their location data to back-end server for track or further analysis. Furthermore, as the position applications are more applied on moving objects, a kind of wireless technology would be more suitable to be adopted to transmit location data. Nowadays, thanks to popularity and wide coverage of cellular technology (GSM, 3G, 4G/LTE), transmitting location data to remote center in real time is no longer a hurdle. In addition, the data format of location data is NMEA 0183 compatible, so the back-end server will be easy to interpret the collected location data.

Hereunder are the main features of GNSS function in cellulargateway, if optional GNSS function is supported.



- Retrieve GNSS data from satellites and send to remote operation center periodically or save in local storage.
- Global positioning with multiple GNSS systems, including GPS, and optional for GLONASS, Galileo, or BeiDou.
- Mandatory for varieties of LBS (Location-Based Service) applications, such as advertisement, emergent call.
- Easy integration with AVL (Automatic Vehicle Location) applications, for managing fleet of service vehicles.
- Other value-added applications, such as asset tracking, electronic toll collection, intelligent transport system.

### 7.3.1 GNSS

With GNSS configuration page, you can configure those functions that are mentioned above. Please note the available GNSS features on different models may be different. Please check product datasheet for details.

The configuration steps include following items.

- Activate GNSS feature in gateway and finish settings of cellular WAN.
- Support NMEA 0183 (compatible to 3.0) protocol, and allow customized prefix and suffix.
- Configurable GPS data logging on local microSD card storage for route record tracking.
- Indicate remote host, time interval, TCP/UDP, and type of GPS data that would be sent.

#### GPS Message Type

This item shows all supported types of NMEA 0183 data format. NMEA 0183 data format was defined and maintained by National Marine Electronics Association (NMEA). Select one or more types that you want to use for transmitting GPS data. In most case, this configuration depends on which data format that your central server can recognize. Only select the type you need, otherwise it will consume unnecessary network bandwidth. The table below shows more information for different types of NMEA 0183 message.

Туре	Description	Example
GGA	Fix Information	\$GPGGA,123519,4807.038,N,01131.000,E,1,08,0.9,545.4,M,46.9,M,,*47
GLL	Lat/Lon Data	\$GPGLL,4916.45,N,12311.12,W,225444,A,*1D
GSA	Overall Satellite Data	\$GPGSA,A,3,04,05,,09,12,,,24,,,,,2.5,1.3,2.1*39
GSV	Detailed Satellite Data	\$GPGSV,2,1,08,01,40,083,46,02,17,308,41,12,07,344,39,14,22,228,45*75
RMC	Recommended Minimum Data	\$GPRMC,123519,A,4807.038,N,01131.000,E,022.4,084.4,230394,003.1,W*6A

VTG	Vector Track and	\$GPVTG,054.7,T,034.4,M,005.5,N,010.2,K*48
	Speed Over the	
	Ground	

Please note this option is hardware dependent. The available options of GPS message type show on this page is according to product specification. You may not see all options if your product doesn't support all of them.

#### SBAS

SBAS is Satellite-Based Augmentation Systems that is used to improve accuracy of location data. There are several SBAS systems for different areas in the world.

SBAS	Area Coverage
EGNOS	Europe
WAAS	North America
GAGAN	India
MSAS	Japan

Please note this option is hardware dependent. You may not see this option if your product doesn't support it.

#### Assisted GPS

Assisted GPS (as known as A-GPS) is used for speeding up location fix, especially when satellite signal is weak. If activating this option, gateway will download almanac data from A-GPS server through IP network instead of from satellite. You can also choose different valid period of almanac data. The shorter almanac data will get higher accuracy. However, the almanac data with shorter valid period needs to be updated more frequently. It will consume more network bandwidth. Please note this option is hardware dependent. You may not see this option if your product doesn't support it.

#### Data to Storage

Besides transmitting location data to remote server, you can also store location data into internal storage (e.g. microSD card) or external storage (e.g. USB drive) if any. Regarding to data format, either can be NMEA 0183 raw data format or save it as GPX file format. The location data will be saved to a new file if the original file size is bigger than the pre-defined file size. The "Download log file" button allows you to browse all saved log files and download to your personal devices.

#### Scenario of location tracking for fleet management

A fleet owner would like to see the locations of his trucks in real time. He also likes to know where his trucks have been passed through with time information. In his operation office, there is a server (IP: 100.100.100.1) which can interpret NMEA RMC data format and shows truck's location and track on map. This server is listening on TCP port 888 to receive NMEA RMC packet from trucks. IMEI number will be added before NMEA RMC data for identification of each truck. Hereunder is the configuration on each truck.

#### **Basic Settings:**

Configuration Path	[GNSS]-[Configuration]
GNSS	Enable
GNSS Type	GPS
<b>GPS Message Types</b>	RMC
SBAS	Enable
Assisted GPS	Enable, 1
Data to Storage	Disable

#### **Settings for Remote Host:**

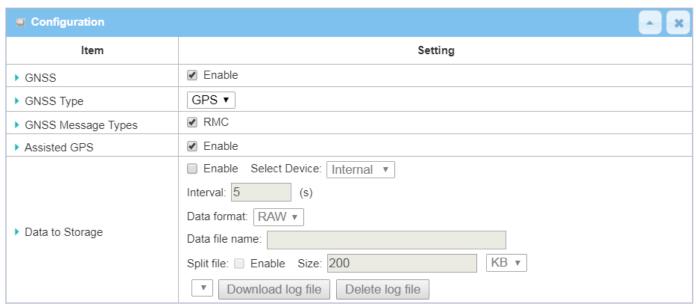
Configuration Path	[GNSS]-[Remote Host Configuration]
Host Name	Truck-1
Host IP	100.100.100.1
Protocol Type	TCP
Port Number	888
Interval(s)	15
Prefix Message	123456789012345
Suffix Message	[blank]
<b>Enable Checkbox</b>	[Checked]

# **GNSS Setting**

Go to Service>Location Tracking> GNSS Tab.

The GNSS allows user to set the configuration of GNSS, log NMEA data to storage, and send data to remote host. Ensure GNSS is enabled and saved

## **Setup GNSS Configuration**

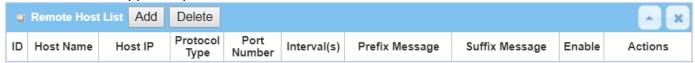


<b>GNSS Configuration</b>		
Item	Value setting	Description
GNSS Enable	The box is unchecked by default	Check <b>Enable</b> box to activate GNSS functions.
GNSS Type	<b>GPS</b> is selected by default	Select a <b>GNSS Type</b> (GNSS System) that you want to use. Please note this option is hardware dependent. The available options of GNSS type show on this page is according to product specification. You may not see all of these four options if your product doesn't support all of them.
GNSS Message Types	These box is unchecked by default.	Select one or more <b>GNSS Message Types</b> that you want to use for transmitting or recording GPS data.  There are many sentences in the NMEA standard for selecting, <b>GGA</b> , <b>GLL</b> , <b>GSA</b> , <b>GSV</b> , <b>RMC</b> and <b>VTG</b> . <b>ALL Other</b> includes DTM, GNS, GRS, GST, ZDA, and GBS sentences.  Only select the type you need, otherwise it will consume unnecessary network bandwidth.  Note: The supported message type is hardware dependent.
SBAS	The box is unchecked by default	Check <b>Enable</b> box to activate satellite-based augmentation system ( <b>SBAS</b> ). Note: Some devices do not support this function.
Assisted GPS	The box is checked by default	Check <b>Enable</b> box to activate Assisted GPS (A-GPS).  Select the duration for downloading the <b>Differential Almanac Corrections</b> data from A-GPS server through IP network.  Note: Some devices may not support this function.
Data to Storage	The box is unchecked by default	<ul> <li>Enable (The box is unchecked by default)</li> <li>Check Enable box to activate data to storage function.</li> </ul>

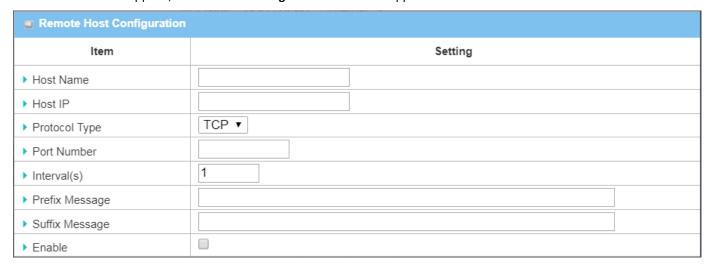
Save	NA	will convert standard GPX format for used. Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration
		Select a log file and Click <b>Download log file</b> to download through Web GUI. If the log format which is specified to download is GPX, we
		Download log file
		<u>Value Range</u> :>= 10KB (Minimum file size is 10 KB).
		Define file size and unit for log file. By default, 200 KB is defined.
		Split Size& Unit
		Check <b>Enable</b> box to activate file splitting function.
		Split Enable
		Define file name to store.
		<ul> <li>Data file name(A Must filled setting)</li> </ul>
		Select data format (RAW, or GPX) to store.
		<ul> <li>Data Format(A Must filled setting)</li> </ul>
		<u>Value Range</u> :5 ~ 60 seconds.
		default, 5 second is set.
		Specify the time interval between two continuous data log. By
		<ul> <li>Interval (A Must filled setting)</li> </ul>
		Select Internal or External device to store log data.
		<ul> <li>Select Device (A Must filled setting)</li> </ul>

## **Create / Edit Remote Host**

The Remote Host allows you to customize your rules for sending NMEA data to specific IP address and Port. The router supports up to a maximum of 10 rule sets.



When Add button is applied, Remote Host Configuration screen will appear.



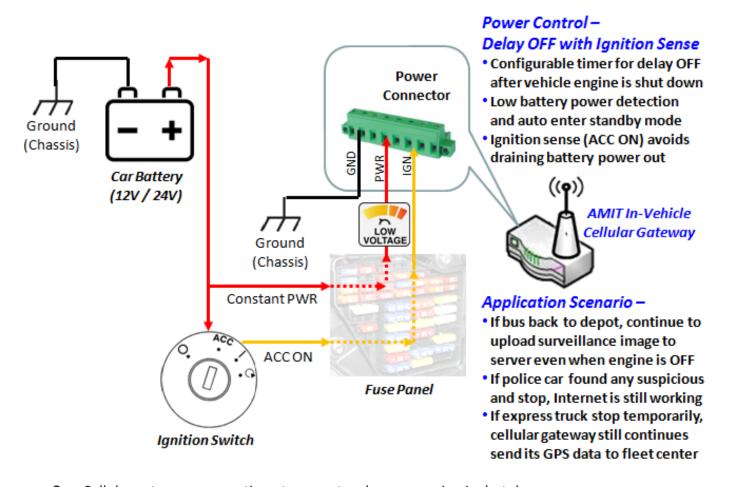
Remote Host Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description		
Host Name	String format: any text	Enter the host name for the designated remote host. <u>Value Range</u> :-1 ~ 64 characters.		
Host IP	A Must filled setting	Specify the <b>IP Address</b> of remote host. It will be use as destination IP for sending NMEA packets.		
Protocol Type	TCP is selected by default	Specify the <b>Protocol</b> ( <b>TCP</b> or <b>UDP</b> ) to use for sending NMEA packets.		
Port Number	A Must filled setting	Specify a <b>Port Number</b> as destination port for sending NMEA packets. <u>Value Range</u> :1 ~ 65535.		
Interval(s)	A Must filled setting	Specify the time <b>interval</b> (seconds) between two NMEA packets. <u>Value Range</u> :1 ~255 seconds.		
Prefix Message	String format: any text	Specify optional prefix string with specific information if your backend server can recognize.  For example, you can input the IMEI code of this device here, and then your backend server can recognize this GPS data is sent from this device. You can also leave this field blank.		
Suffix Message	String format: any text	Specify optional suffix string with specific information if your backend server can recognize.		
Enable	The box is unchecked by default	Check <b>Enable</b> box to activate this remote host rule.		
Save	NA	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration		

## 7.4 Power Control

In Power Control section, the device may support Ignition Sense function for In-vehicle gateway products, or Power Outlet control function for the products supporting external PDU function. With such kind of power control function, you can easily setup the gateway to properly operate with the external power source supplying from a vehicle battery, or manage the external device's ON/OFF with a remote PDU.

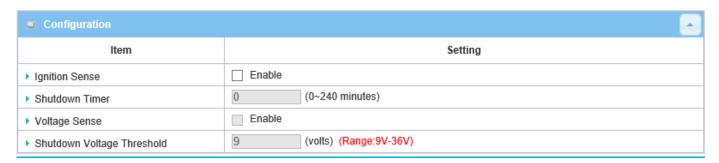
## 7.4.1 Ignition Sense

In most cases, the in-vehicle electronic dvices will be shut down when car engine is off, but in some occasions you may need devices continue to work. An obvious problem is the power supply to almost all in-vehicle devices will be terminated when car engine is off to prevent in-vehicle devices draining out battery power. To have a solution for this situation, the In-Vehicle Cellular Gateway has been equipped with Ignition Sense function. The main advantages of this feature are:



- Cellular gateway can continue to operate when car engine is shut down.
- Cellular gateway will enter standby mode automatically when a pre-set timer is due. If in standby mode, gateway would stop consuming battery power to prevent draining power out.
- Cellular gateway would enter standby mode automatically if lower input power voltage is detected.
- Cellular gateway will be back from standby mode to operation mode when car is started.

#### **Delay Off and Low Power Detection**





In this example, the surveillance system on buse will transmit video files back to back-end server when buse is back to depot. Driver will shut the bus off and leave bus once bus is parked in depot, but the uplink connection for surveillance system still needs to be available until all video files are completely uploaded. Usually, video files on each bus can be uploaded completely within 15 minutes. To prevent draining out battery power, bus driver activates low voltage detection function to force gateway to be shut down if battery voltage is down to 22V. (regular voltage is 24V)

Ignition Sense Settings -Ignition Sense: Enable

-Shutdown Timer: 15
-Voltage Sense: Enable

-Shutdown Voltage Threshold: 22

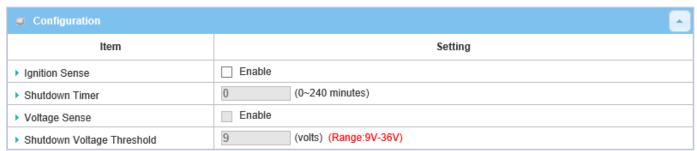
## **Ignition Sense Setting**

Go to Service > Power Control > Ignition Sense Tab.

With Ignition Sense configuration page, you can configure those functions that are mentioned above. Please note this feature is only available on specific models. Please check product datasheet for details.

#### \*ATTENTION\*

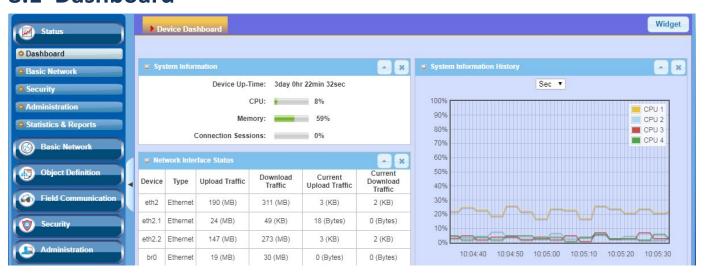
The ignition sense feature is disabled by defult. Once this feature is enabled, this gateway won't power on until power from ignition pin of terminal block is detected (ACC ON).



Configuration		
Configuration	Male a service	Boundaries -
Item	Value setting	Description
Ignition Sense	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this Ignition Sense function.  By default, the function is disabled, and the gateway will be always ON when Power Source is attached.
Shutdown Timer	<ol> <li>Number format: any number between 0 and 240.</li> <li>0 is set by default.</li> </ol>	Enter a shutdown timer (0 $^{\sim}$ 240 minutes) to shutdown the power of the gateway after the engine has been stopped '0' means the gateway will never been shutdown even if ignition is removed (ACC OFF). <u>Value Range</u> : 0 $^{\sim}$ 240.
Voltage Sense	The box is unchecked by default.	Click <b>Enable</b> box to activate this Voltage Sense function.  If the function is enabled, when input voltage is under the specified threshold value, the gateway will be shut down when ACC is OFF, no matter shutdown timer is due or not.
Shutdown Voltage Threshold	An optional setting.	Specify a threshold voltage to shut down the gateway when low battery power situation happens.  Value Range: 9V ~ 36V.
Save	N/A	Click the <b>Save</b> button to save the configuration
Undo	N/A	Click the <b>Undo</b> button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.

# **Chapter 8 Status**

# 8.1 Dashboard



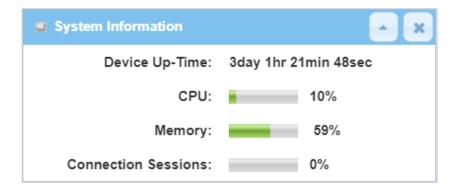
# 8.1.1 Device Dashboard

The **Device Dashboard** window shows the current status in graph or tables for quickly understanding the operation status for the gateway. They are the System Information, System Information History, and Network Interface Status. The display will be refreshed once per second.

From the menu on the left, select **Status > Dashboard > Device Dashboard** tab.

#### **System Information Status**

The **System Information** screen shows the device Up-time and the resource utilization for the CPU, Memory, and Connection Sessions.



#### **System Information History**

The **System Information History** screen shows the statistic graphs for the CPU and memory.



#### **Network Interface Status**

The **Network Interface Status** screen shows the statistic information for each network interface of the gateway. The statistic information includes the Interface Type, Upload Traffic, Download Traffic, and Current Upload / Download Traffic.

Network Interface Status					_ x
Device	Туре	Upload Traffic	Download Traffic	Current Upload Traffic	Current Download Traffic
eth2	Ethernet	211 (MB)	321 (MB)	3 (KB)	3 (KB)
eth2.1	Ethernet	24 (MB)	71 (KB)	64 (Bytes)	0 (Bytes)
eth2.2	Ethernet	168 (MB)	283 (MB)	3 (KB)	3 (KB)
br0	Ethernet	19 (MB)	31 (MB)	42 (Bytes)	0 (Bytes)
ra0	Wireless LAN	1 (MB)	1 (MB)	0 (Bytes)	0 (Bytes)
rai0	Wireless LAN	21 (MB)	42 (MB)	0 (Bytes)	0 (Bytes)
ra1	Wireless LAN	0 (Bytes)	0 (Bytes)	0 (Bytes)	0 (Bytes)
rai1	Wireless LAN	362 (Bytes)	4 (KB)	0 (Bytes)	0 (Bytes)
tun0	Ethernet	0 (Bytes)	0 (Bytes)	0 (Bytes)	0 (Bytes)

## 8.2 Basic Network

# 8.2.1 WAN & Uplink Status

Go to Status > Basic Network > WAN & Uplink tab.

The **WAN & Uplink Status** window shows the current status for different network type, including network configuration, connecting information, modem status and traffic statistics. The display will be refreshed on every five seconds.

#### **WAN interface IPv4 Network Status**

WAN interface IPv4 Network Status screen shows status information for IPv4 network.

□ W	■ WAN Interface IPv4 Network Status							×		
ID	Interface	WAN Type	Network Type	IP Addr.	Subnet Mask	Gateway	DNS	MAC Address	Conn. Status	Action
WAN-1	3G/4G	3G/4G	NAT	10.59.152.73	255.255.255.252	10.59.152.74	168.95.1.1, 168.95.192.1	N/A	Connected 0 day 0:26:38	Edit
WAN-2		Disable								Edit

WAN interface I	Pv4 Network Status	
Item	Value setting	Description
ID	N/A	It displays corresponding WAN interface WAN IDs.
		It displays the type of WAN physical interface.
Interface	N/A	Depending on the model purchased, it can be Ethernet, 3G/4G, or WiFi Uplink.
		It displays the method which public IP address is obtained from your ISP.
WAN Type	N/A	Depending on the model purchased, it can be Static IP, Dynamic IP, PPPoE, PPTP, L2TP, 3G/4G.
		It displays the network type for the WAN interface(s).
Network Type	N/A	Depending on the model purchased, it can be NAT, Routing, Bridge, or IP
		Pass-through.
IP Addr.	N/A	It displays the public IP address obtained from your ISP for Internet
ir Auui.	IV/A	connection. Default value is 0.0.0.0 if left unconfigured.
Subnet Mask	N/A	It displays the Subnet Mask for public IP address obtained from your ISP
Jubilet iviask	IN/A	for Internet connection. Default value is 0.0.0.0 if left unconfigured.
Gateway	N/A	It displays the Gateway IP address obtained from your ISP for Internet
Gateway	IN/A	connection. Default value is 0.0.0.0 if left unconfigured.
DNS	N/A	It displays the IP address of DNS server obtained from your ISP for Internet
	IN/A	connection. Default value is 0.0.0.0 if left unconfigured.
MAC Address	N/A	It displays the MAC Address for your ISP to allow you for Internet access.
IVIAC Addiess	IV/A	Note: Not all ISP may require this field.
Conn. Status	N/A	It displays the connection status of the device to your ISP.
Comin. Status	IV/A	Status are Connected or disconnected.
Action	N/A	This area provides functional buttons.

**Renew** button allows user to force the device to request an IP address from the DHCP server. Note: **Renew** button is available when DHCP WAN Type is used and WAN connection is disconnected.

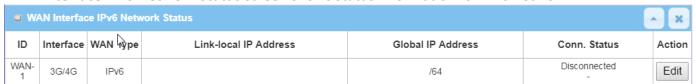
**Release** button allows user to force the device to clear its IP address setting to disconnect from DHCP server. Note: **Release** button is available when DHCP WAN Type is used and WAN connection is connected.

Connect button allows user to manually connect the device to the Internet. Note: Connect button is available when Connection Control in WAN Type setting is set to Connect Manually (Refer to Edit button in Basic Network > WAN & Uplink > Internet Setup) and WAN connection status is disconnected.

**Disconnect** button allows user to manually disconnect the device from the Internet. Note: **Connect** button is available when Connection Control in WAN Type setting is set to Connect Manually (Refer to **Edit** button in **Basic Network > WAN & Uplink > Internet Setup**) and WAN connection status is connected.

#### **WAN interface IPv6 Network Status**

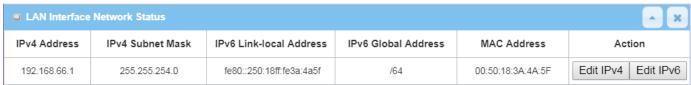
WAN interface IPv6 Network Status screen shows status information for IPv6 network.



WAN interface IPv	6 Network Status	
Item	Value setting	Description
ID	N/A	It displays corresponding WAN interface WAN IDs.
Interface	N/A	It displays the type of WAN physical interface.  Depending on the model purchased, it can be Ethernet, 3G/4G, etc
WAN Type	N/A	It displays the method which public IP address is obtained from your ISP.  WAN type setting can be changed from <b>Basic Network &gt; IPv6 &gt; Configuration</b> .
Link-local IP Address	N/A	It displays the LAN IPv6 Link-Local address.
Global IP Address	N/A	It displays the IPv6 global IP address assigned by your ISP for your Internet connection.
Conn. Status	N/A	It displays the connection status. The status can be connected, disconnected and connecting.
Action	N/A	This area provides functional buttons. <b>Edit Button</b> when pressed, web-based utility will take you to the IPv6 configuration page. ( <b>Basic Network &gt; IPv6 &gt; Configuration</b> .)

#### **LAN Interface Network Status**

LAN Interface Network Status screen shows IPv4 and IPv6 information of LAN network.



LAN Interface Net	work Status	
Item	Value setting	Description
IPv4 Address	N/A	It displays the current IPv4 IP Address of the gateway This is also the IP Address user use to access Router's Web-based Utility.
IPv4 Subnet Mask	N/A	It displays the current mask of the subnet.
IPv6 Link-local Address	N/A	It displays the current LAN IPv6 Link-Local address.  This is also the IPv6 IP Address user use to access Router's Web-based  Utility.
IPv6 Global Address	N/A	It displays the current IPv6 global IP address assigned by your ISP for your Internet connection.
MAC Address	N/A	It displays the LAN MAC Address of the gateway
Action	N/A	This area provides functional buttons.  Edit IPv4 Button when press, web-based utility will take you to the Ethernet LAN configuration page. (Basic Network > LAN & VLAN > Ethernet LAN tab).  Edit IPv6 Button when press, web-based utility will take you to the IPv6 configuration page. (Basic Network > IPv6 > Configuration.)

# 3G/4G Modem Status

3G/4G Modem Status List screen shows status information for 3G/4G WAN network(s).

3G/4G Modem Status	List			, ,	A X
Interface	Card Information	Link Status	Signal Strength	Network Name	Action
3G/4G	ZM8620	Connected	70% (-69dBm)	Chunghwa Telecom (LTE)	Detail

3G/4G Mode	em Status List	
Item	Value setting	Description
Physical Interface	N/A	It displays the type of WAN physical interface.  Note: Some device model may support two 3G/4G modules. Their physical interface name will be 3G/4G-1 and 3G/4G-2.
Card Information	N/A	It displays the vendor's 3G/4G modem model name.
Link Status	N/A	It displays the 3G/4G connection status. The status can be Connecting, Connected, Disconnecting, and Disconnected.
Signal Strength	N/A	It displays the 3G/4G wireless signal level.

Network Name	N/A	It displays the name of the service network carrier.
Refresh	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to renew the information.
Action	N/A	This area provides functional buttons. <b>Detail Button</b> when press, windows of detail information will appear. They are the Modem Information, SIM Status, and Service Information. Refer to next page for more.

When the **Detail** button is pressed, 3G/4G modem information windows such as Modem Information, SIM Status, Service Information, Signal Strength / Quality, and Error Message will appear.

#### **Interface Traffic Statistics**

**Interface Traffic Statistics** screen displays the Interface's total transmitted packets.

u Int	■ Interface Traffic Statistics							
ID	Interface	Received Packets(Mb)	Transmitted Packets(Mb)	Action				
WAN- 1	3G/4G	217.13	167.09	Reset				
WAN- 2		-	-					

Interface Traffic St	tatistics	
Item	Value setting	Description
ID	N/A	It displays corresponding WAN interface WAN IDs.
Interface	NI/A	It displays the type of WAN physical interface.
interrace	N/A	Depending on the model purchased, it can be Ethernet, 3G/4G, etc
Received Packets	N/A	It displays the downstream packets (Mb). It is reset when the device is
(Mb)	IN/A	rebooted.
Transmitted Packets	N/A	It displays the upstream packets (Mb). It is reset when the device is
(Mb)	IV/ A	rebooted.

## 8.2.2 LAN & VLAN Status

Go to Status > Basic Network > LAN & VLAN tab.

#### **Client List**

The **Client List** shows you the LAN Interface, IP address, Host Name, MAC Address, and Remaining Lease Time of each device that is connected to this gateway.



LAN Client List Item	Value setting	Description
LAN Interface	N/A	Client record of LAN Interface. String Format.
IP Address	N/A	Client record of IP Address Type and the IP Address. Type is String Format and the IP Address is IPv4 Format.
Host Name	N/A	Client record of Host Name. String Format.
MAC Address	N/A	Client record of MAC Address. MAC Address Format.
Remaining Lease Time	N/A	Client record of Remaining Lease Time. Time Format.

## 8.2.3 WiFi Status

Go to Status > Basic Network > WiFi tab.

The WiFi Status window shows the overall statistics of WiFi VAP entries.

#### **WiFi Virtual AP List**

The WiFi Virtual AP List shows all of the virtual AP information on each WiFi module. The **Edit** button allows for quick configuration changes.

WiFi N	Module	e One Virtual	AP List						_ ×
Op. Band	ID	WiFi Enable	Op. Mode	SSID	Channel	WiFi System	Auth.&Security	MAC Address	Action
2.4G	VAP- 1	✓	WiFi Uplink	Staff_2.4G	1	b/g/n Mixed	WPA2-PSK(AES)	00:50:18:3A:4A:5F	Edit QR Code
2.4G	VAP- 2	✓	WiFi Uplink	default	1	b/g/n Mixed	Open(None)	02:50:18:38:4A:5F	Edit QR Code
2.4G	VAP- 3		WiFi Uplink	default	1	b/g/n Mixed	WPA2-PSK(AES)	02:50:18:39:4A:5F	Edit QR Code
2.4G	VAP- 4		WiFi Uplink	default	1	b/g/n Mixed	WPA2-PSK(AES)	02:50:18:3A:4A:5F	Edit QR Code
2.4G	VAP- 5		WiFi Uplink	default	1	b/g/n Mixed	WPA2-PSK(AES)	02:50:18:3B:4A:5F	Edit QR Code
2.4G	VAP- 6		WiFi Uplink	default	1	b/g/n Mixed	WPA2-PSK(AES)	02:50:18:3C:4A:5F	Edit QR Code
2.4G	VAP- 7		WiFi Uplink	default	1	b/g/n Mixed	WPA2-PSK(AES)	02:50:18:3D:4A:5F	Edit QR Code

WiFi Virtual AP L	ist	
Item	Value setting	Description
Op. Band	N/A	It displays the Wi-Fi Operation Band (2.4G or 5G) of VAP.
ID	N/A	It displays the ID of VAP.
WiFi Enable	N/A	It displays whether the VAP wireless signal is enabled or disabled.
Op. Mode	N/A	The Wi-Fi Operation Mode of VAP. Depends of device model, modes are AP
Op. Mode	IN/A	Router, WDS Only and WDS Hybrid, Universal Repeater and Client.
SSID	N/A	It displays the network ID of VAP.
Channel	N/A	It displays the wireless channel used.
WiFi System	N/A	The WiFi System of VAP.
Auth. & Security	N/A	It displays the authentication and encryption type used.
MAC Address	N/A	It displays MAC Address of VAP.
		Click the <b>Edit</b> button to make a quick access to the WiFi configuration page.
Action	NI/A	(Basic Network > WiFi > Configuration tab)
ACTION	N/A	The <b>QR Code</b> button allow you to generate QR code for quick connect to the VAP
		by scanning the QR code.

## WiFi Uplink Status

The WiFi Uplink Status shows all information of connected WiFi uplink network on each WiFi module...



WiFi Module O	ne Uplink Status	
Item	Value setting	Description
SSID	N/A	It displays the network ID of VAP.
BSSID	N/A	It displays the theBSSID for the connected wireless network.
Channel	N/A	It displays the wireless channel used.
Security	N/A	It displays the authentication and encryption setting for the WiFi uplink connection.
RSSIO, RSSI1	N/A	It displays the Rx sensitivity on each radio path
Rate	N/A	It displays the link rate for the WiFi uplink connection.
Action	N/A	Click the <b>Edit</b> button to make a quick access to the WiFi uplink configuration page. ( <b>Basic Network &gt; WAN &amp; Uplink &gt; Internet Setup</b> tab)

#### **WiFi IDS Status**

The WiFi IDS Status shows all the WIDS statistics on each WiFi module.

■ WiFi Module One IDS Status					_ ×			
Authentication Frame	Association Request Frame	Re-association Request Frame	Probe Request Frame	Disassociation Frame	Deauthentication Frame	EAP Request Frame	Malicious Data Frame	Action
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Reset

WiFi IDS Status		
Item	Value setting	Description
Authentication Frame	N/A	It displays the receiving Authentication Frame count.
Association Request Frame	N/A	It displays the receiving Association Request Frame count.
Re-association Request Frame	N/A	It displays the receiving Re-association Request Frame count.
Probe Request Frame	N/A	It displays the receiving Probe Request Frame count.
Disassociation Frame	N/A	It displays the receiving Disassociation Frame count.
Deauthentication Frame	N/A	It displays the receiving Deauthentication Frame count.
EAP Request Frame	N/A	It displays the receiving EAP Request Frame count.
Malicious Data Frame	N/A	It displays the number of receiving unauthorized wireless packets.
Action	N/A	Click the <b>Reset</b> button to clear the entire statistic and reset counter to 0.

Ensure WIDS function is enabled

Go to Basic Network > WiFi > Advanced Configuration tab

Note that the WIDS of **2.4GHz** or **5GHz WiFi** should be configured **separately**.

## **WiFi Traffic Statistic**

The WiFi Traffic Statistic shows all the received and transmitted packets on each WiFi module.

□ WiFi N	■ WiFi Module One Traffic Statistics				
Op. Band	ID	Received Packets	Transmitted Packets	Action	
2.4G	VAP- 1	269	80	Reset	
2.4G	VAP- 2	26	8	Reset	
2.4G	VAP- 3	0	0	Reset	
2.4G	VAP- 4	0	0	Reset	
2.4G	VAP- 5	0	0	Reset	
2.4G	VAP- 6	0	0	Reset	
2.4G	VAP- 7	0	0	Reset	

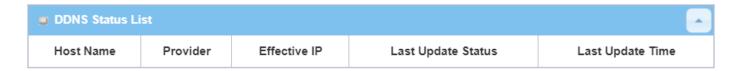
WiFi Traffic Statis	tic	
Item	Value setting	Description
Op. Band	N/A	It displays the Wi-Fi Operation Band (2.4G or 5G) of VAP.
ID	N/A	It displays the VAP ID.
Received Packets	N/A	It displays the number of reveived packets.
Transmitted Packet	N/A	It displays the number of transmitted packets.
Action	N/A	Click the <b>Reset</b> button to clear individual VAP statistics.
Refresh Button	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to update the entire VAP Traffic Statistic instantly.

## 8.2.4 DDNS Status

Go to Status > Basic Network > DDNS tab.

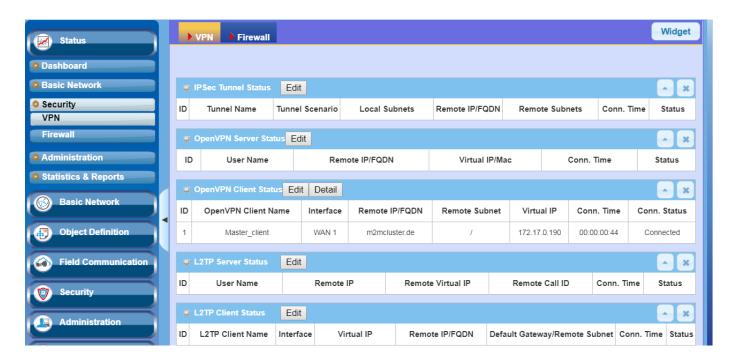
The **DDNS Status** window shows the current DDNS service in use, the last update status, and the last update time to the DDNS service server.

#### **DDNS Status**



DDNS Status		
Item	Value Setting	Description
Host Name	N/A	It displays the name you entered to identify DDNS service provider
Provider	N/A	It displays the DDNS server of DDNS service provider
Effective IP	N/A	It displays the public IP address of the device updated to the DDNS
Effective iP		server
Last Update	NI/A	It displays whether the last update of the device public IP address to
Status	N/A	the DDNS server has been successful (Ok) or failed (Fail).
Last Update Time	NI/A	It displays time stamp of the last update of public IP address to the
Last Opuate Time	N/A	DDNS server.
Refresh	N/A	The <b>refresh</b> button allows user to force the display to refresh information.

# 8.3 Security



## 8.3.1 VPN Status

Go to **Status > Security > VPN** tab.

The **VPN Status** widow shows the overall VPN tunnel status. The display will be refreshed on every five seconds.

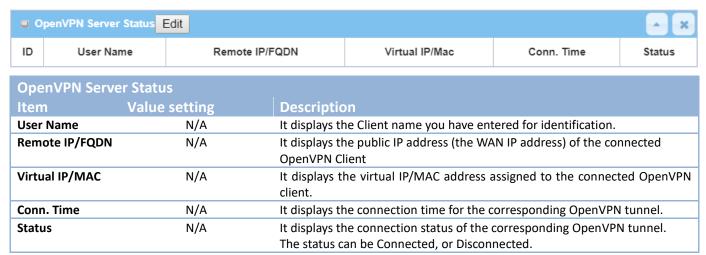
#### **IPSec Tunnel Status**

**IPSec Tunnel Status** windows show the configuration for establishing IPSec VPN connection and current connection status.

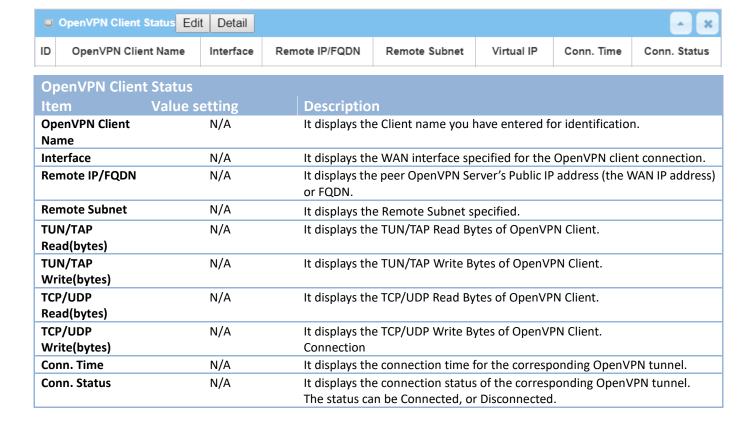
■ IPSec Tunnel Sta	atus Edit					^ X
ID Tunnel Name	Tunnel Scenario	Local Subnets	Remote IP/FQDN	Remote Subnets	Conn. Time	Status
IPSec Tunnel St	atus					
Item	Value settin	g Descrip	tion			
<b>Tunnel Name</b>	N/A	It display	s the tunnel name	you have entered to	identify.	
<b>Tunnel Scenario</b>	N/A	It display	s the Tunnel Scena	ario specified.		
<b>Local Subnets</b>	N/A	It display	s the Local Subnet	s specified.		
Remote IP/FQDN	N/A	It display	s the Remote IP/F	QDN specified.		
<b>Remote Subnets</b>	N/A	It display	s the Remote Subi	nets specified.		
Conn. Time	N/A	It display	s the connection t	ime for the IPSec tun	nel.	
Status	NI/A	It display	s the Status of the	VPN connection. The	status display	s are
Status	N/A	Connected, Disconnected, Wait for traffic, and Connecting.				
Edit Button	N/A	Click on I	Edit Button to char	nge IPSec setting, web	o-based utility	will take
East Button	IN/ A	you to th	e IPSec configurat	ion page. (Security >	VPN > IPSec ta	b)

#### **OpenVPN Server Status**

According to OpenVPN configuration, the **OpenVPN Server/Client Status** shows the status and statistics for the OpenVPN connection from the server side or client side.

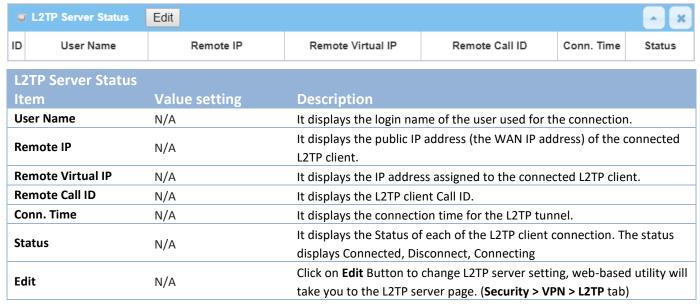


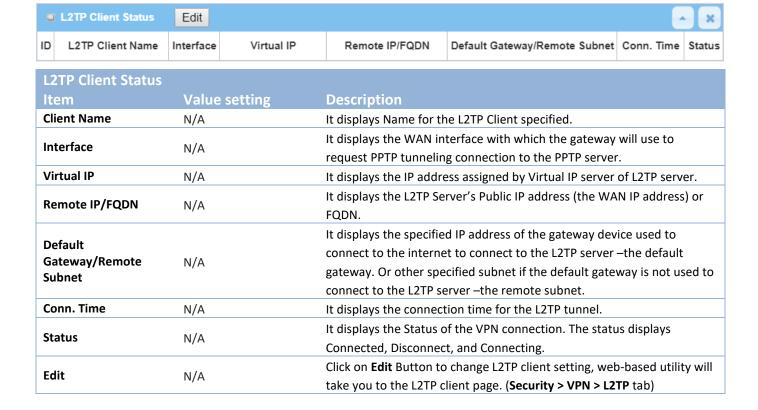
#### **OpenVPN Client Status**



### **L2TP Server/Client Status**

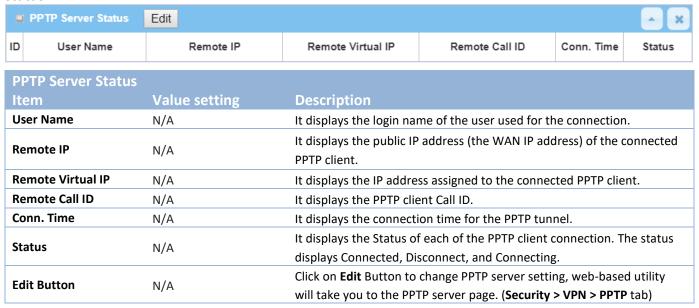
**LT2TP Server/Client Status** shows the configuration for establishing LT2TP tunnel and current connection status.

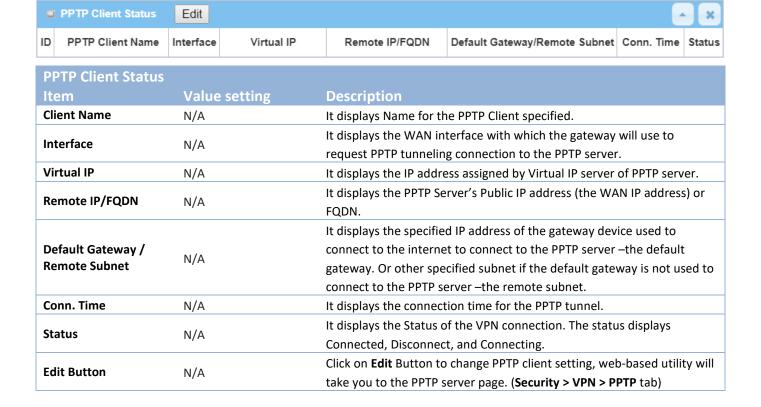




### **PPTP Server/Client Status**

**PPTP Server/Client Status** shows the configuration for establishing PPTP tunnel and current connection status.





### 8.3.2 Firewall Status

Go to **Status > Security > Firewall Status** Tab.

The **Firewall Status** provides user a quick view of the firewall status and current firewall settings. It also keeps the log history of the dropped packets by the firewall rule policies, and includes the administrator remote login settings specified in the Firewall Options. The display will be refreshed on every five seconds.

By clicking the icon [+], the status table will be expanded to display log history. Clicking the **Edit** button the screen will be switched to the configuration page.

#### **Packet Filter Status**

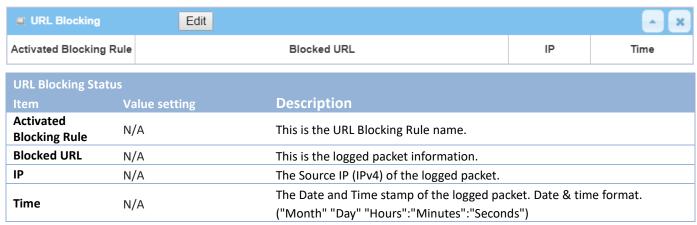


Packet Filter St	Packet Filter Status			
Item	Value setting	Description		
Activated Filter Rule	N/A	This is the Packet Filter Rule name.		
Detected Contents	N/A	This is the logged packet information, including the source IP, destination IP, protocol, and destination port –the TCP or UDP.  String format:  Source IP to Destination IP: Destination Protocol (TCP or UDP)		
IP	N/A	The Source IP (IPv4) of the logged packet.		
Time	N/A	The Date and Time stamp of the logged packet. Date & time format. ("Month" "Day" "Hours": "Minutes": "Seconds")		

Note: Ensure Packet Filter Log Alert is enabled.

Refer to **Security > Firewall > Packet Filter** tab. Check Log Alert and save the setting.

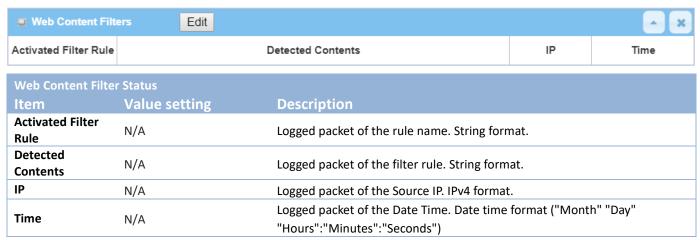
### **URL Blocking Status**



Note: Ensure URL Blocking Log Alert is enabled.

Refer to Security > Firewall > URL Blocking tab. Check Log Alert and save the setting.

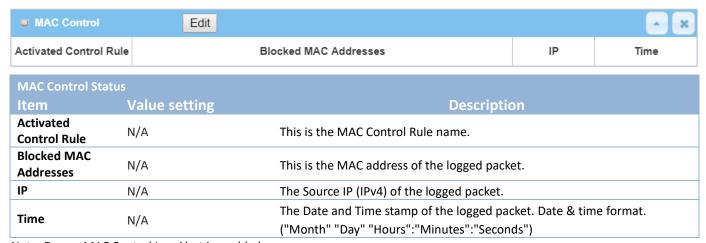
#### **Web Content Filter Status**



Note: Ensure Web Content Filter Log Alert is enabled.

Refer to Security > Firewall > Web Content Filter tab. Check Log Alert and save the setting.

#### **MAC Control Status**



Note: Ensure MAC Control Log Alert is enabled.

Refer to **Security > Firewall > MAC Control** tab. Check Log Alert and save the setting.

#### **IPS Status**

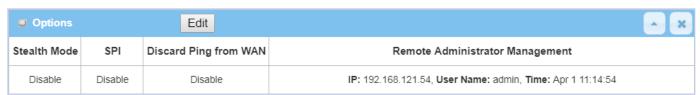


IPS Firewall S	IPS Firewall Status			
Item	Value setting	Description		
Detected Intrusion	N/A	This is the intrusion type of the packets being blocked.		
IP	N/A	The Source IP (IPv4) of the logged packet.		
Time	N/A	The Date and Time stamp of the logged packet. Date & time format. ("Month" "Day" "Hours": "Minutes": "Seconds")		

Note: Ensure IPS Log Alert is enabled.

Refer to **Security > Firewall > IPS** tab. Check Log Alert and save the setting.

## **Firewall Options Status**



Firewall Options S	itatus	
Item	Value setting	Description
Stealth Mode	N/A	Enable or Disable setting status of Stealth Mode on Firewall Options.
Stearth Wode	IN/A	String Format: Disable or Enable
SPI	NI/A	Enable or Disable setting status of SPI on Firewall Options.
371	N/A	String Format : Disable or Enable
Discoul Disco form		Enable or Disable setting status of Discard Ping from WAN on Firewall
Discard Ping from WAN	N/A	Options.
VVAIV		String Format: Disable or Enable
		Enable or Disable setting status of Remote Administrator.
		If Remote Administrator is enabled, it shows the currently logged in
Remote		administrator's source IP address and login user name and the login time.
Administrator	N/A	Format:
Management		IP: "Source IP", User Name: "Login User Name", Time: "Date time"
		Example:
		IP: 192.168.127.39, User Name: admin, Time: Mar 3 01:34:13

Note: Ensure Firewall Options Log Alert is enabled.

Refer to **Security > Firewall > Options** tab. Check Log Alert and save the setting.

## 8.4 Administration

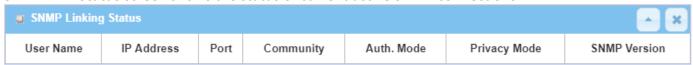
# 8.4.1 Configure & Manage Status

Go to Status > Administration > Configure & Manage tab.

The **Configure & Manage Status** window shows the status for managing remote network devices. The type of management available in your device is depended on the device model purchased. The commonly used ones are the SNMP, TR-069, and UPnP. The display will be refreshed on every five seconds.

#### **SNMP Linking Status**

**SNMP Link Status** screen shows the status of current active SNMP connections.



SNMP Link Statu	IS	
Item	Value setting	Description
User Name	N/A	It displays the user name for authentication. This is only available for SNMP version 3.
IP Address	N/A	It displays the IP address of SNMP manager.
Port	N/A	It displays the port number used to maintain connection with the SNMP manager.
Community	N/A	It displays the community for SNMP version 1 or version 2c only.
Auth. Mode	N/A	It displays the authentication method for SNMP version 3 only.
Privacy Mode	N/A	It displays the privacy mode for version 3 only.
SNMP Version	N/A	It displays the SNMP Version employed.

## **SNMP Trap Information**

**SNMP Trap Information** screen shows the status of current received SNMP traps.



SNMP Trap Info	SNMP Trap Information			
Item	Value setting	Description		
Trap Level	N/A	It displays the trap level.		
Time	N/A	It displays the timestamp of trap event.		
Trap Event	N/A	It displays the IP address of the trap sender and event type.		

## **TR-069 Status**

TR-069 Status screen shows the current connection status with the TR-068 server.



TR-069 Status Item	Value setting	Description	
Link Status	N/A	It displays the current connection status with the TR-068 server. The connection status is either On when the device is connected with the TR 068 server or Off when disconnected.	

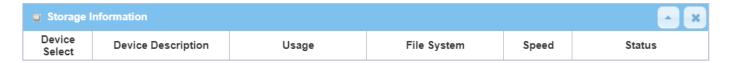
## 8.4.2 Log Storage Status

Go to **Status > Administration > Log Storage** tab.

The Log Storage Status screen shows the status for selected device storage.

### **Log Storage Status**

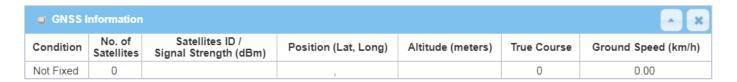
**Log Storage Status** screen shows the status of current the selected device storage. The status includes Device Description, Usage, File System, Speed, and status.



## 8.4.3 GNSS Status

Go to Status > Administration > GNSS tab.

The GNSS Information screen shows the status for current GNSS positioning information for the gateway.



The available GNSS information includes GNSS Condition, No. of Satellites, Satellites ID / Signal Strength, Position (Lat., Long.), Altitude (meters), True Course, and the equivalent Ground Speed (km/h).

# 8.5 Statistics & Report

## 8.5.1 Connection Session

Go to Status > Statistics & Reports > Connection Session tab.

**Internet Surfing Statistic** shows the connection tracks on this router.



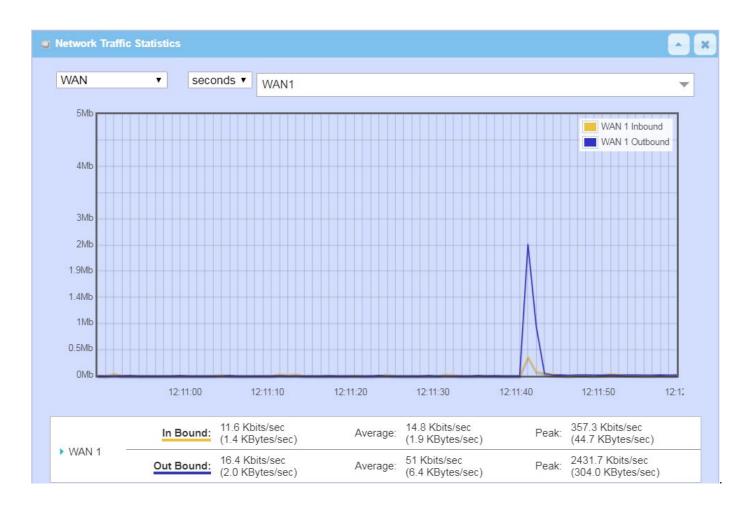
Internet Surfing Statistic				
Item	Value setting	Description		
Previous	N/A	Click the <b>Previous</b> button; you will see the previous page of track list.		
Next	N/A	Click the <b>Next</b> button; you will see the next page of track list.		
First	N/A	Click the <b>First</b> button; you will see the first page of track list.		
Last	N/A	Click the Last button; you will see the last page of track list.		
Export (.xml)	N/A	Click the <b>Export (.xml)</b> button to export the list to xml file.		
Export (.csv)	N/A	Click the <b>Export (.csv)</b> button to export the list to csv file.		
Refresh	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to refresh the list.		

# 8.5.2 Network Traffic

Go to Status > Statistics & Reports > Network Traffic tab.

Network Traffic Statistics screen shows the historical graph for the selected network interface.

You can change the interface drop list and select the interface and sampling time interval you want to monitor.



# **8.5.3 Login Statistics**

Go to Status > Statistics & Reports > Login Statistics

#### **Login Statistics** shows the login information.

Device Manager L	ogin Statistics Previous	Next First Last Export (.x	ml) Export (.csv)	AX	
Refresh					
User Name	Protocol Type	IP Address	Info	Duration Time	
admin	НТТР	192.168.123.190	Admin	2018/01/01 00:00~	
admin	НТТР	192.168.123.190	Admin	2018/01/01 00:02~	
admin	НТТР	192.168.123.190	Login Fail	2019/06/05 16:30~	
admin	НТТР	192.168.123.190	Admin	2019/06/05 16:30~	

Device Manag	ger Login Statistic	
Item	Value setting	Description
Previous	N/A	Click the <b>Previous</b> button; you will see the previous page of login statistics.
Next	N/A	Click the <b>Next</b> button; you will see the next page of login statistics.
First	N/A	Click the <b>First</b> button; you will see the first page of login statistics.
Last	N/A	Click the <b>Last</b> button; you will see the last page of login statistics.
Export (.xml)	N/A	Click the <b>Export (.xml)</b> button to export the login statistics to xml file.
Export (.csv)	N/A	Click the <b>Export (.csv)</b> button to export the login statistics to csv file.
Refresh	N/A	Click the <b>Refresh</b> button to refresh the login statistics.

# 8.5.4 Cellular Usage

Go to Status > Statistics & Reports > Cellular Usage tab.

**Cellular Usage** screen shows data usage statistics for the selected cellular interface. The cellular data usage can be accumulated per hour or per day.

