M2M Cellular Gateway IDG500-0T012 (LTE cat. 4)

User Manual



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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Congratulations on your purchase of this outstanding product: M2M Cellular Gateway. For M2M (Machine-to-Machine) applications, AMIT M2M Cellular Gateway is absolutely the right choice. With built-in world-class 3G/4G 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.

Main Features:

- **Compact design:** Built-in LTE and configurable Ethernet WAN/LAN can provide Ethernet machine easy connection to internet/intranet by LTE or high reliable fail-over wired/LTE connection.
- **Dual SIM:** Embedded 3G/4G with configurable dual-SIM achieve location free multi-ISP fail-over requirement.
- **Versatile Cellular:** Preferred service selection can simplify uplink setting; toolkit function of data usage can control budget; configurable SMS command is useful and efficient for remote administration.
- **Complete Network**: Built-in NAT/Port Forward/Routing/IPv6 are compatible to existing IP network.
- *Highly Security:* Various VPN protocol & scenario can setup secure intranet; built-in Firewall prevents malicious attacks; ACL & Authentication by MAC /User enhances secure access.
- *Flexible Administration:* Web UI is used for basic setting; programmable CLI and Command Script are used for advanced configuration; system can be managed by NMS based on TR-069.
- **Smart Event Handing:** Mechanism to manage action for pre-defined events by administrator. Events can be triggered or notified based on System/Interface status change, SMS, SNMP trap, or e-mail.

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

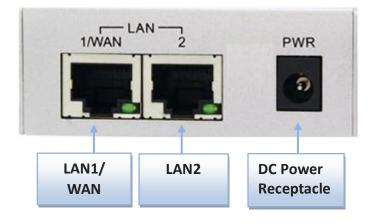
#Standard Package

Items	Description	Contents	Quantity
1	IDG500-0T012 M2M Cellular Gateway		1pcs
2	Cellular Antenna		2pcs
3	WiFi Antenna		1pcs
4	Power Adapter (DC 5V/2A) (* ¹)		1pcs
5	DIN-Rail Bracket		1 set (2pcs)
6	RJ45 Cable	Õ	1pcs
7	Rubber Feet	00	4pcs
8	CD (Manual)		1pcs

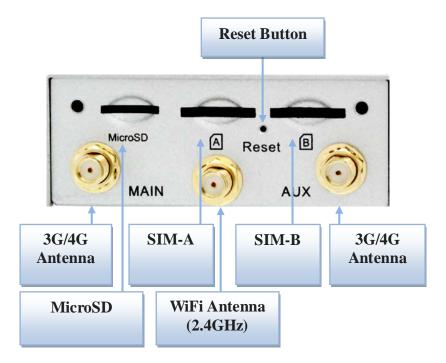
¹ The maximum power consumption of IDG500 series product is 7.0W.

1.3 Hardware Configuration

Left View



Right View



%Reset Button

The RESET button provides user with a quick and easy way to resort the default setting. Press the RESET button continuously for 6 seconds, and then release it. The device will restore to factory default settings.

1.4 LED Indication



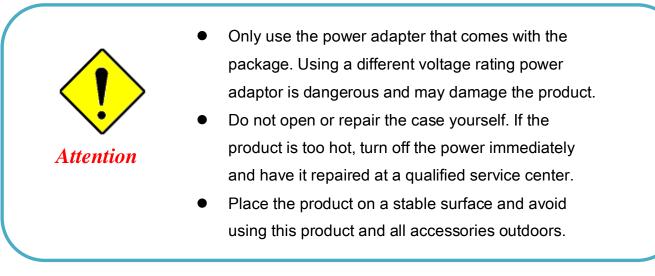
Indication	LED Color	Description
Signal LTE/3G	Blue Purple Red	 When the LED color is shown in: Blue: Cellular module is in LTE Mode. Purple: Cellular module is in HSPA/3G Mode. Red: Cellular module is in GSM/2G Mode. When the behavior of LED is: Fast Flash (per 0.5 second): Signal Strength is 0~30% Flash (Slow, per second): Signal Strength is 31~60% Steady On: Signal Strength is 61~100%
WiFi	Blue	Off: WiFi Radio is disabled. On: WiFi Radio is enabled. Flash: Data Packet transferred via WiFi.
Status	Blue	 Flash (per second): The gateway works normally. Flash (Fast): The gateway is in Recovery Mode or abnormal situation. Note: If you encountered the abnormal situation, even power OFF / ON the device, there might be something wrong during the device boot up session and it was damaged. You need to call for RMA service to recover it.
LAN/WAN	Green	Off: Host disconnected. On: Ethernet connection established. Flash: Data packet transferred via Ethernet.

1.5 Installation & Maintenance Notice

`	
Network Requirements	 A fast Ethernet RJ45 cable 3G/4G cellular service subscription IEEE 802.11b/g/n/ac wireless client 10/100 Ethernet adapter on PC
Web-based Configuration Utility Requirements	 Computer with the following: Windows®, Macintosh, or Linux-based operating system An installed Ethernet adapter Browser Requirements: Internet Explorer 6.0 or higher Chrome 2.0 or higher Firefox 3.0 or higher Safari 3.0 or higher

1.5.1 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

1.5.2 WARNING



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.²

(1) Frequency Band & Maximum Power

1.a Frequency Band for Cellular Connection (for ME3630 E1C version)³

Band number	Operating Frequency	Max output power
LTE FDD BAND 1	Uplink: 1920-1980 MHz	
	Downlink: 2110-2170 MHz	
LTE FDD BAND 3	Uplink: 1710-1785 MHz	
	Downlink: 1805-1880 MHz	
LTE FDD BAND 7	Uplink: 2500-2570 MHz	23 ±2.7 dBm
	Downlink: 2620-2690 MHz	25 12.7 UDIII
LTE FDD BAND 8	Uplink: 880-915 MHz	
	Downlink: 925-960 MHz	
LTE FDD BAND 20	Uplink: 832-862 MHz	
	Downlink: 791-821 MHz	
WCDMA BAND 1	Uplink: 1920-1980 MHz	
	Downlink: 2110-2170 MHz	24 +1/-3 dBm
WCDMA BAND 8	Uplink: 880-915 MHz	24 +1/-5 UDIII
	Downlink: 925-960 MHz	
E-GSM	Uplink: 880-915 MHz	33 ±2 dBm
	Downlink: 925-960 MHz	
DCS	Uplink: 1710-1785 MHz	30 ±2 dBm
	Downlink: 1805-1880 MHz	

1.b Frequency Band for Cellular Connection (for EC25-E version)

Band number	Operating Frequency	Max output power
LTE FDD BAND 1	Uplink: 1920-1980 MHz	23.1 dBm
	Downlink: 2110-2170 MHz	23.1 UDIII
LTE FDD BAND 3	Uplink: 1710-1785 MHz	23.0 dBm
	Downlink: 1805-1880 MHz	25.0 UBIII
LTE FDD BAND 7	Uplink: 2500-2570 MHz	22.8 dBm
	Downlink: 2620-2690 MHz	22.8 UDIII
LTE FDD BAND 8	Uplink: 880-915 MHz	23.2 dBm
	Downlink: 925-960 MHz	23.2 UDIII
LTE FDD BAND 20	Uplink: 832-862 MHz	23.5 dBm

² 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.

³ There can be different cellular module intrgrated in the device for EU/EFTA regional version. Refer to the cellular module identifier printed on the device label for the purchased device.

	Downlink: 791-821 MHz	
LTE FDD BAND 38	Uplink: 2570-2620 MHz	21.7 dBm
	Downlink: 2570-2620 MHz	21.7 UDIII
LTE FDD BAND 40	Uplink: 2300-2400 MHz	21.5 dBm
	Downlink: 2300-2400 MHz	21.5 UBIII
WCDMA BAND 1	Uplink: 1920-1980 MHz	
	Downlink: 2110-2170 MHz	23.3 dBm
WCDMA BAND 8	Uplink: 880-915 MHz	25.5 UDIII
	Downlink: 925-960 MHz	
E-GSM	Uplink: 880-915 MHz	32.9 dBm
	Downlink: 925-960 MHz	52.9 UDIII
DCS	Uplink: 1710-1785 MHz	29.9 dBm
	Downlink: 1805-1880 MHz	29.9 UDIII

1.c Frequency Band for Cellular Connection (for UC20-G version)

Band number	Operating Frequency	Max output power
WCDMA BAND 1	Uplink: 1922.4-1977.6 MHz	22.47 dBm
	Downlink: 2112.4-2167.6 MHz	22.47 UDIII
WCDMA BAND 8	Uplink: 882.4-912.6 MHz	22.48 dBm
	Downlink: 927.4-957.6 MHz	22.40 UDIII
E-GSM	Uplink: 880.2-914.8 MHz	32.1 dBm
	Downlink: 925.2-959.8 MHz	52.1 UDIII
DCS	Uplink: 1710.2-1784.8 MHz	28.9 dBm
	Downlink: 1805.2-1879.8 MHz	20.9 UDIII

1.d Frequency Band for WiFi Connection

Band	Operating Frequency	Max. Output Power (EIRP)
2.4G	2.4 – 2.4835 GHz	100 mW
5G	Not supported	NA

(2) DoC Information

You can get the DoC information of this product from the following URL: http://www.amit.com.tw/products-doc/

(3) RF Exposure Statements

The antenna of the product, under normal use condition, is at least 20 cm away from the body of user.

1.6 Hardware Installation

This chapter describes how to install and configure the hardware

1.6.1 Mount the Unit

The IDG500 series can be placed on a desktop, or mounted on the wall.

1.6.2 Insert the SIM Card

WARNING: BEFORE INSERTING OR CHANGING THE SIM CARD, PLEASE MAKE SURE THAT POWER OF THE DEVICE IS SWITCHED OFF.

The SIM card slots are located at the right side of IDG500 series housing in order to protect the SIM card. 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.



1.6.3 Install the External Antenna

As illustrated in Section 1.3, there are several SMA antenna Jacks for you to install the required antennas for the RF signal transmission and receiving. You have to purchase required RF cables and antennas separately for a specific project or installation site to get excellent RF performance.

Since there is limited spacing for allocating all SMA antenna Jacks around the enclosure, the separation among SMA Jacks (or direct-attached antennas) could be not the optimized arrangement. It is very likely to get degraded RF performance at specific circumstances. It depends heavily on the environment.

However, there are well-known rules of thumb for solving the antenna separation issue.

- 1: The horizontal distance between antennas should be greater than 1/4 of its wavelength, and there will be best separation at 1/2 of its wavelength.
- 2. If multiple frequency antennas are near each other, then use spacing distance of the lower frequency antenna, or even better try to satisfy the rule for both frequencies.

RF Category	Frequency	Wavelength	1/2 Wave Length (Best Separation)	1/4 Wave Length (Good Separation)
WiFi 802.11	5.8GHz	5.2cm	2.6cm	1.3cm
WiFi 802.11	2.4GHz	12.5cm	6.2cm	3.1cm
Celllular LTE	2600MHz	11.5cm	5.8cm	2.9cm
Cellular LTE	2100MHz	14.3cm	7.1cm	3.7cm
Cellular LTE	900MHz	33.3cm	16.6cm	8.3cm
Cellular LTE	700MHz	42.8cm	21.4cm	10.7cm
GPS	1.57GHz	19.0cm	9.5cm	4.7cm

Wavelength Table for Major RF Category

For example, if you have a 900MHz LTE antenna and a WiFi 2.4GHz antenna, you would want them to be separated by at least 8.3cm to get good antenna separation.

So, it is recommended to use some external RF cables to extend and separate the adjacent antennas and get better antenna separation and RF performance, if required.

1.6.4 Connecting Power

There is a DC5V/2A power adapter⁴ in the package for you to easily connect DC power to this gateway. If you powered the gateway with other DC Power Source, please make sure the DC Power voltage is comply to $5V \sim 18V$.



WARNNING: This commercial-grade power adapter is mainly for ease of powering up the purchased device while initial configuration. It's not for operating at wide temperature range environment. PLEASE PREPARE OR PURCHASE OTHER INDUSTRIAL-GRADE POWER SUPPLY FOR POWERING UP THE DEVICE.

1.6.5 Connecting to the Network or a Host

The IDG500 series product provides one RJ45 port to connect 10/100Mbps 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 the device to the host PC's Ethernet port for configuring the device.

⁴ The maximum power consumption of IDG500 series product is 7.0W.

1.6.6 Setup by Configuring WEB UI

You can browse web UI to configure the device.

Type in the IP Address (<u>http://192.168.123.254</u>)⁵

🥖 Windows I	nternet Explorer			
	2 192.168.123.254	Ŧ	•	×

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'**⁶.

	to the router con bassword and cl	figuration interfa ick 'Login'	ce.
Username	:		
Password		Login	

⁵ 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.

⁶ For security consideration, you are strongly recommended to change the login username and password from default values. Refer to Section 6.1.2 for how to change the setting.

Chapter 2 Basic Network

2.1 WAN & Uplink

Basic Network ↓ WAN& Uplink	Physical Interface	net Setup		
¥	Physical Interface List			
Physical Interface	Interface Name	Physical Interface	Operation Mode	Action
Internet Setup	WAN-1	Ethernet	Always on	Edit
¥	WAN-2	3G/4G	Always on	Edit
oading Balance	WAN-3	-	Disable	Edit
End	WAN-4	-	Disable	Edit

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

Phy	vsical Interface	Physical Interface List			
	L4 List	Interface Name	Physical Interface	Operation Mode	Action
	Physical	WAN-1	Ethernet	Always on	Edit
	nterface List	WAN-2	3G/4G	Always on	Edit
	↓ Popup Interface	WAN-3	-	Disable	Edit
С	onfiguration	WAN-4	-	Disable	Edit
_	Select				
$\langle \rangle$	Physical Interface	Interface Configuration (W/	NN - 1)		
	Select	Item		Setting	
	peration Mode	Physical Interface	Ethernet •		
	lways on ail-Over	Operation Mode	Always on 🔻		
	×	VLAN Tagging	Enable 2 (1-4095)		

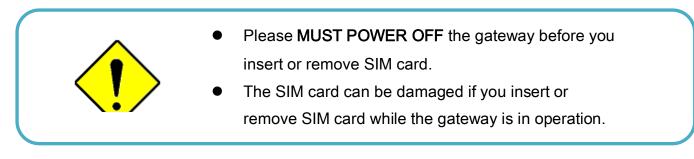
M2M gateways are usually equipped with various WAN interfacess to support different WAN connection scenario for requirement. You can configure the WAN interface one by one to get proper internet connection setup. **Refer to the product specification for the available WAN interfaces in the product you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



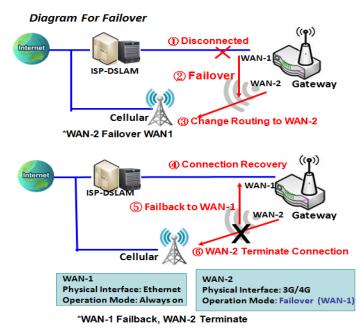
• WiFi Uplink WAN: For the product with WiFi Uplink function, one WiFi module can be configured to be WAN connections. For the WiFi module with Uplink function activated, you can further create some uplink profiles for ease of connecting to an uplink network.

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.

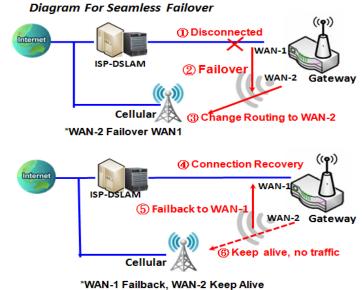
Failover:



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. 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.





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.

Seamless Failover:

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.

Physical Interface List			
Interface Name	Physical Interface	Operation Mode	Action
WAN-1	Ethernet	Always on	Edit
WAN-2	3G/4G	Always on	Edit
WAN-3	-	Disable	Edit
WAN-4	-	Disable	Edit

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

Interface Configuration:

Interface Configuration (WAN - 1)		
Item	Setting	
Physical Interface	Ethernet •	
Operation Mode	Always on *	
VLAN Tagging	Enable 2 (1-4095)	

Interface Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description		
Physical Interface	 A Must fill setting WAN-1 is the primary interface and is factory set to Always on. 	Select one expected interface from the available interface dropdown list. It can be 3G/4G , Etherent or WiFi Module . Depending on the gateway model, Disable and Failover options will be available only to multiple WAN gateways. WAN-2 ~ WAN-4 interfaces are only available to multiple WAN gateway.		

	Define the operation mode of the interface.
	Select Always on to make this WAN always active.
	Select Disable to disable this WAN interface.
	Select Failover to make this WAN a Failover WAN when the primary or the
A Must fill setting	secondary WAN link failed. Then select the primary or the existed
	secondary WAN interface to switch Failover from.
	(Note: for WAN-1, only Always on option is available.)
	Check Enable box to enter tag value provided by your ISP. Otherwise
	uncheck the box.
Optional setting	<u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 4095.
	Note: This feature is NOT available for 3G/4G WAN connection.
	A Must fill setting Optional setting

2.1.2 Internet Setup

Internet Setup	Internet Connection	List			
V L4	Interface Name	Physical Interface	Operation Mode	WAN Type	Action
Internet	WAN-1	Ethernet	Always on	Dynamic IP	Edit
Connection List	WAN-2	3G/4G	Always on	3G/4G	Edit
Repeat Edit	Internet Connection	Configuration(WAN - 1)	•		
Ethernet	Item		Setting		
3G/4G Popup	WAN Type	Dynamic IP 🔻			
Internet Connect Configure (WAN-x)	Dynamic IP WAN Typ	e Configuration			
↓ Select	Item		Setting		
WAN Type	Host Name		(Optional)		
Popup xxx WAN Type	ISP Registered MAC Address		Clone (Optional)		
Configuration	Connection Control	Auto-reconnect	▼		
\downarrow	MTU	0 (0 is Auto)		
\bigotimes	▶ NAT	Enable			

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 "Internet 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

🔶 Edit	Internet Connection Configuration (WAN - 1)		
Internet Connection List Physical Interface= Ethernet	Item	Setting	
	WAN Type	Dynamic IP Static IP	
Internet Connect Configure	Dynamic IP WAN Type Co		
Select one	Item	PPTP Setting	
WAN Type=	Host Name	(Optional)	
Static IP PPPoE	ISP Registered MAC Address	Clone (Optional)	
L2TP PPTP L4 Setup	Connection Control	Auto-reconnect (Always on)	
XXX WAN Type Configuration	MTU	0 (0 is Auto)	
	▶ NAT	✓ Enable	
↓ L4 Setup Ethernet Connection Common Configure	Network Monitoring	Enable DNS Query ICMP Checking Loading Check Check Interval 5 (seconds) Check Timeout 3 (seconds)	
	Network Monitoring	Loading Check Check Interval 5 (seconds)	

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

Internet Connection Configuration (WAN - 1)		
Item	Setting	
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	Setting	
Host Name	(Optional)	
ISP Registered MAC Address	Clone (Optional)	

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 Clone 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

Internet Connection Configuration (WAN - 1)	
ltem	Setting
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	Setting	
WAN IP Address		
WAN Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0 (/24) 🔹	
WAN Gateway		
Primary DNS		
Secondary DNS	(Optional)	

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 Provider

WAN Type= PPPoE

Internet Connection Configuration (WAN - 1)	
ltem	Setting
WAN Type	PPPoE V

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

PPPoE WAN Type Configuration		
Item	Setting	
IPv6 Dual Stack	Enable	
▶ PPPoE Account		
PPPoE Password		
Primary DNS	(Optional)	
Secondary DNS	(Optional)	
Service Name	(Optional)	
Assigned IP Address	(Optional)	

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

Internet Connection Configuration (WAN - 1)		
Item	Setting	
WAN Type	PPTP V	

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

PPTP WAN Type Configuration		
Item	Setting	
► IP Mode	Dynamic IP Address	
Server IP Address / Name		
PPTP Account		
PPTP Password		
Connection ID	(Optional)	
MPPE	Enable	

PPTP WAN Type C	Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
IP Mode	A Must filled setting	 Select either Static or Dynamic IP address for PPTP Internet connection. When Static IP Address is selected, you will need to enter the WAN IP Address, WAN Subnet Mask, and WAN Gateway. 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. When Dynamic IP is selected, there are no above settings required.
Server IP	A Must filled setting	Enter the PPTP server name or IP Address.
Address/Name		
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.
MPPE	An optional setting	Select Enable to enable MPPE (Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption) security for PPTP connection.

WAN Type= L2TP

Internet Connection Configuration (WAN - 1)		
Item	Setting	
WAN Type	L2TP V	

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

L2TP WAN Type Configuration		
Item	Setting	
► IP Mode	Dynamic IP Address	
Server IP Address / Name		
L2TP Account		
L2TP Password		
Service Port	User-defined T1702	
MPPE	Enable	

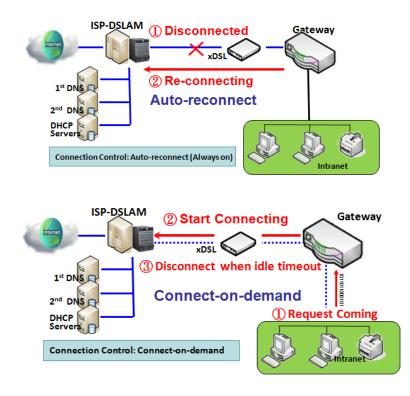
L2TP WAN Type Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
IP Mode	A Must filled setting	 Select either Static or Dynamic IP address for L2TP Internet connection. When Static IP Address is selected, you will need to enter the WAN IP Address, WAN Subnet Mask, and WAN Gateway. WAN IP Address (A Must 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. When Dynamic IP is selected, there are no above settings required.
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 Enable to enable MPPE (Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption) security for PPTP connection.

Ethernet Connection Common Configuration

	Common Configure	Connection Control	Auto-reconnect •
1	Connection Control	MTU Setup	Enable
		▶ NAT	✓ Enable
	•MTU •NAT Enable?	▶ IGMP	Disable •
	Enable	WAN IP Alias	Enable 10.0.0.1
<	Network Monitor No Yes	Network Monitoring Con	figuration
/	Select ONS Query	ltem	Setting
	•ICMP Checking	 Network Monitoring Configuration 	✓ Enable
	•Loading Check? •Check Interval	Checking Method	DNS Query 🔻
	•Check Timeout	Loading Check	Enable
	• latency Threshold	· Louding one on	
	•Latency Threshold •Fail Threshold •Target 1	Query Interval	5 (seconds)
	•Fail Threshold •Target 1 •Target 2	Query Interval	5 (seconds)
	•Fail Threshold •Target 1 •Target 2	Query Interval Latency Threshold	5 (seconds) 3000 (ms)

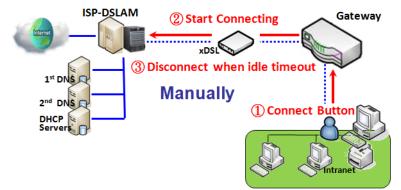
There are some important parameters to be setup no matter which Ethernet WAN type is selected. You should follow up the rule to configure.

Connection Control.



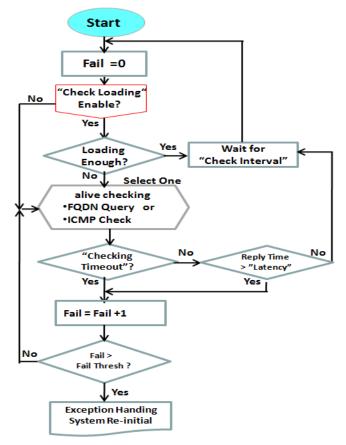
Auto-reconnect: This gateway will establish Internet connection automatically once it has been booted up, and try to reconnect once the connection is down. It's recommended to choose this scheme if for mission critical applications to ensure full-time Internet connection.

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 Com	nmon Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Connection Control	A Must filled setting	 There are three connection modes. Auto-reconnect enables the router to always keep the Internet connection on. 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. Connect Manually allows user to connect to Internet manually. Internet connection will be inactive for specified idle time.
Maximum Idle Time	1. An Optional setting 2. 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 Manually is selected as the connection control scheme.
MTU Setup	1. An Optional setting 2. Uncheck by default	Check the Enable box to enable the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) limit, and specify the MTU for the 3G/4G connection. MTU refers to Maximum Transmission Unit. It specifies the largest packet size permitted for Internet transmission. <u>Value Range</u> : 1200 ~ 1500.
MTU Setup	 A Must filled setting Auto (value zero) is set by default Manual set range 1200~1500 	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	 An optional setting NAT is enabled by default 	Enable NAT to apply NAT on the WAN connection. Uncheck the box to disable NAT function.
Network Monitoring	 An optional setting Enabled by default 	 When the Network Monitoring feature is enabled, the gateway will use DNS Query or ICMP to periodically check Internet connection –connected or disconnected. Choose either DNS Query or ICMP Checking to detect WAN link. With DNS Query, the system checks the connection by sending DNS Query packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2. With ICMP Checking, the system will check connection by sending ICMP request packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2. Loading Check Enable Loading Check allows the router to ignore unreturned DNS Queries or ICMP requests when WAN bandwidth is fully occupied. This is to prevent false link-down status. Check Interval defines the transmitting interval between two DNS Query or ICMP checking packets. Check Timeout defines the tolerance threshold of responding time. Fail Threshold specifies the detected disconnection before the router recognize the WAN link down status. Enter a number of detecting

 disconnection times to be the threshold before disconnection is acknowledged. Target1 (DNS1 set by default) specifies the first target of sending DN query/ICMP request. DNS1: set the primary DNS to be the target.
 Target1 (DNS1 set by default) specifies the first target of sending DN query/ICMP request.
query/ICMP request.
 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.
-
 Target2 (None set by default) specifies the second 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.
Enable IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol) would enable the
1. A Must filled setting router to listen to IGMP packets to discover which interfaces are connected
IGMP2. Disable is set byto which device. The router uses the interface information generated by
default IGMP to reduce bandwidth consumption in a multi-access network
environment to avoid flooding the entire network.
Enable WAN IP Alias then enter the IP address provided by your service
WAN IP Alias
2. Uncheck by default WAN IP Alias 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.
SaveN/AClick Save to save the settings.
UndoN/AClick Undo to cancel the settings.

Internet Connection – 3G/4G WAN

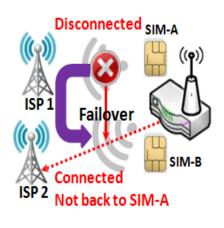
Internet Connect List Physical Interface=	Internet Connection Configuration (WAN - 2)		
3G/4G	Item	Setting	
Popup	WAN Type	3G/4G •	
Internet Connect			
Configure	3G/4G WAN Type Configu 3G/4G WAN Type Configu	uration	
V Select WAN Type=	Item	Setting	
3G/4G	Preferred SIM Card	SIM-A First Failback : Enable	
JG/4G WAN Type	Connection with SIM-A C	ard	
Configuration	Item	Setting	
L4 Setup	Network Type	Auto •	
Configure			
SIM-A/ SIM-B	SIM-A APN Profile List	Add Delete	
L4 Setup	ID Profile APN Name APN	Account Password Authentication Priority Enable Actions	
SIM-A/ SIM-B	💣 SIM-A APN Profile Confi	guration	
APN Profile List			
	Item	Setting	
Repeat Add/Edit	Profile Name	Profile-1	
APN Profile-x	APN Profile-x 3G/4G Connection Common Configuration		
Popup	Item	Setting	
SIM-A/B APN Profile Configuration	Connection Control	Auto-reconnect	
	Time Schedule	(0) Always v	
↓ L4 Setup 3G/4G Connection	▶ MTU	0 (0 is Auto)	
Common Configure	► NAT	✓ Enable	

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".

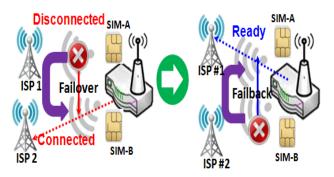
SIM-A/SIM-B only: When "SIM-A Only" or "SIM-B Only" is used, the specified SIM slot card is the only one to be used for negotiation parameters between gateway device and cellular ISP.

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.

Internet Connection Configuration (WAN - 1)		
Item	Setting	
WAN Type	3G/4G ▼	

3G/4G WAN Type Configuration		
ltem	Setting	
Preferred SIM Card	SIM-A First V Failback : Enable	
Auto Flight Mode	Enable	

3G/4G Connection	Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
WAN Type	 1.A Must filled setting 2.3G/4G is set by default. 	From the dropdown box, select Internet connection method for 3G/4G WAN Connection. Only 3G/4G is available.
Preferred SIM Card	 A Must filled setting By default SIM-A First is selected Failback is unchecked by default 	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 Enable box to activate the function. By default, if you disabled the Auto Flight Mode , 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 Auto Flight Mode , the gateway will pop up a message <i>"Flight mode will cause cellular function to be malfunctioned when the data session is offline."</i> , 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.
		Note : Keep it unchecked unless your cellular ISP asked the connected gateway to enable the Auto Flight Mode.

Configure SIM-A / SIM-B Card

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

Connection with SIM-A Card				
ltem	Setting			
Network Type	Auto 🔻			
Dial-Up Profile	Manual-configuration •			
► APN				
► IP Type	IPv4 ▼			
▶ PIN Code	(Optional)			
Dial Number	(Optional)			
Account	(Optional)			
▶ Password	(Optional)			
Authentication	Auto 🔻			
► IP Mode	Dynamic IP 🔻			
Primary DNS	(Optional)			
Secondary DNS	(Optional)			
Roaming	Enable			

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	SIM-A/-B Card	
ltem	Value setting	Description
Network Type	 A Must filled setting By default Auto is selected 	Select Auto to register a network automatically, regardless of the network type. Select 2G Only to register the 2G network only. Select 2G Prefer to register the 2G network first if it is available. Select 3G only to register the 3G network only. Select 3G Prefer to register the 3G network first if it is available. Select 3G Prefer to register the 1C network only.
Dial-Up Profile	 A Must filled setting By default Manual- configuration is selected 	 Note: Options may be different due to the specification of the module. Specify the type of dial-up profile for your 3G/4G network. It can be Manual-configuration, APN Profile List, or Auto-detection. 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 Auto-detection 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	 A Must filled setting String format : any text 	Enter the APN you want to use to establish the connection. This is a must-filled setting if you selected Manual-configuration as dial-up profile scheme.
ІР Туре	 A Must filled setting By default IPv4 is selected 	Specify the IP type of the network serveice provided by your 3G/4G network. It can be IPv4, IPv6, or IPv4/6.
PIN code	 An Optional setting String format : interger 	Enter the PIN (Personal Identification Number) code if it needs to unlock your SIM card.
Dial Number, Account, Password	 An Optional setting String format : any text 	Enter the optional Dial Number , Account , and Password settings if your ISP provided such settings to you. Note: These settings are only displayed when Manual-configuration is selected.
Authentication	 A Must filled setting By default Auto is selected 	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	 A Must filled setting By default Dynamic IP selected 	When Dynamic IP 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 Static IP mode and fill in all parameters that required, such as IP address, subnet mask and gateway.
		Note: IP Subnet Mask is a must filled setting, and make sure you have the right configuration. Otherwise, the connection may get issues.
Primary DNS	 An Optional setting 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	 An Optional setting String format : IP address (IPv4 type) 	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.
		Note : 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**.

	SIM-A AP	N Profile List	Add	Delete					
ID	Profile Name	APN	IP Type	Account	Password	Authentication	Priority	Enable	Actions

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 Profile Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description		
Profile Name	 By default Profile-x is listed String format : any text 	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	 A Must filled setting By default IPv4 is selected 	Specify the IP type of the network serveice provided by your 3G/4G network. It can be IPv4, IPv6 , or IPv4/6 .		
Account	String format : any text	Enter the Account you want to use for the authentication. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 53 characters.		
Password	String format : any text	Enter the Password you want to use for the authentication.		
Authentication	 A Must filled setting By default Auto is selected 	Select the Authentication method for the 3G/4G connection. It can be Auto, PAP, CHAP , or None .		
Priority	1. A Must filled setting 2. String format : integer	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. <u>Value Range</u> : $1 \approx 16$.		
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 Save button to save the configuration.		
Undo	N/A	Click the Undo button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.		

Back	N/A	When the Back button is clicked, the screen will return to the previous
Duuk		page.

Setup 3G/4G Connection Common Configuration

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

3G/4G Connection Common Configuration			
ltem	Setting		
Connection Control	Auto-reconnect		
Time Schedule	(0) Always ▼		
MTU Setup	Enable		
 IP Passthrough (Cellular Bridge) 	Enable Fixed MAC :		
▶ NAT	Enable		
▶ IGMP	Disable •		
WAN IP Alias	Enable 10.0.0.1		

3G/4G Connection Common Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description		
Connection Control	By default Auto- 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	1. An Optional setting 2. 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 Manually is selected as the connection control scheme.		
Time Schedule	 A Must filled setting By default (0) Always is selected 	When (0) 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 Object Definition > Scheduling for details.		
MTU Setup	1. An Optional setting 2. Uncheck by default	Check the Enable box to enable the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) limit, and specify the MTU for the 3G/4G connection. MTU 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)	1. The box is unchecked by default 2. String format for Fixed MAC : MAC address, e.g. 00:50:18:aa:bb:cc	 When Enable box is checked, it means the device will directly assign the WAN IP to the first connected local LAN client. However, when an optional Fixed MAC is filled-in a non-zero value, it means only the client with this MAC address can get the WAN IP address. Note: When the IP Pass-through is on, NAT and WAN IP Alias will be unavailable until the function is disabled again.
NAT	Check by default	Uncheck the box to disable NAT (Network Address Translation) function.
IGMP	By default Disable is selected	Select Auto to enable IGMP function. Check the Enable box to enable IGMP Proxy .
WAN IP Alias	 Unchecked by default String format: IP address (IPv4 type) 	Check the box to enable WAN IP Alias , and fill in the IP address you want to assign.

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

Network Monitoring Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Network Monitoring Configuration	 An optional setting Box is checked by default 	Check the Enable box to activate the network monitoring function.	
Checking Method	1. An Optional setting 2. DNS Query is set by default	Choose either DNS Query or ICMP Checking to detect WAN link. With DNS Query , the system checks the connection by sending DNS Query packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2. With ICMP Checking , the system will check connection by sending ICMP request packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2. Query Interval defines the transmitting interval between two DNS Query or	
		ICMP checking packets.	
Loading Check	 An optional setting Box is checked by default 	Check the Enable 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.	
		Latency Threshold defines the tolerance threshold of responding time.	

		Fail Threshold specifies the detected disconnection before the router recognize the WAN link down status. Enter a number of detecting disconnection times to be the threshold before disconnection is acknowledged.
Target 1	 An Optional filled setting DNS1 is selected by default 	 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	 An Optional filled setting None is selected by default 	 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 Save to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click Undo 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.

Internet Connection List				
Interface Name	Physical Interface	Operation Mode	WAN Type	Action
WAN-1	Ethernet	Always on	Dynamic IP	Edit
WAN-2	WiFi Module One	Always on	Uplink	Edit
WAN-3	-	Disable	-	Edit
WAN-4	-	Disable	-	Edit

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 (WAN - 2)		
Item	Setting	
WAN Type	Uplink	

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

WiFi Uplink

WiFi Uplink WAN Type Configuration		
Item	Setting	
Connect to AP	default-Ch#161-Open (None) Scan	
Network Type	NAT Mode V	
IP Mode	Dynamic IP V	
Connection Control	Auto-reconnect V	
Fast Roaming	Enable Signal Threshold 40 %	

WiFi Uplink WAN	Type Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Connect to AP	N/A	Display the information of AP for connecting. You can Click the Scan button and select a AP for the uplink network. Besides, you can also create uplink profile(s) for ease of connecting to an available Uplink network. Refer to Basic Network > WiFi > Uplink Profile tab.
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	 A Must filled setting Dynamic IP is selected by default. 	Specify the IP mode for the wireless uplink Interface. It can be Dynamic IP or Static IP . When Dynamic IP is selected, the device will request a IP from the Uplink Network as the IP for the uplink interface ; When Static IP 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	 There are three connection modes. Auto-reconnect (Always on) enables the router to always keep the Internet connection on. 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. Connect Manually allows user to connect to Internet manually. Internet connection will be inactive after it has been inactive for specified idle time.
Maximum Idle Time	 An Optional setting By default 600 	Specify the maximum Idle time setting to disconnect the internet connection when the connection idle timed out.

	seconds is filled-in	Value Range: 300 ~ 86400. Note: This field is available only when Connect-on-demand or Connect Manually is selected as the connection control scheme.
Fast Roaming	 An Optional setting Unchecked is selected by default. 	Click the Enable checkbox to activate the fast roaming function. 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 ~ 60%.

Network Minitoring

Network Monitoring Configuration		
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 •	

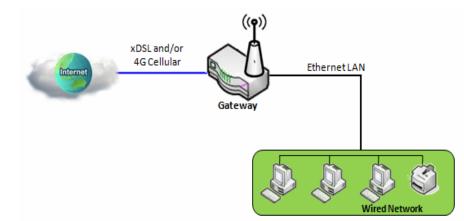
Network Monitoring Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Network Minitoring Configuration	 An Optional setting The box is checked by default. 	Click the Enable checkbox to activate the function.	
Checking Method	1. An Optional setting 2. DNS Query is selected	Choose either DNS Query or ICMP Checking method and specify a Query/Check Interval to detect WAN link.	
	by default.	With such configuration, the gateway will use DNS Query or ICMP Checking to periodically check Internet connection –connected or disconnected.	
Load Checking	1. An optional setting 2. Enabled by default.	Click the Enable checkbox to activate the 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. Latency Threshold defines the tolerance threshold of responding time. Fail Threshold specifies the detected disconnection before the router recognize the WAN link down status. Enter a number of detecting disconnection times to be the threshold before disconnection is acknowledged.	
Query Interval	 An Optional setting 5 seconds is selected 	Specify a time interval as the DNS Query Interval. Query Interval defines the transmitting interval between two DNS Query or	

	by default.	ICMP checking packets. With DNS Query, the system checks the connection by sending DNS Query packets to the destination specified in Target 1 and Target 2. <u>Value Range</u> : 2 ~ 14400.
Check Interval	 An Optional setting 5 seconds is selected by default. 	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. <u>Value Range</u> : 2 ~ 14400.
Latency Threshold	 An Optional setting 3000 ms is selected by default. 	Specify a time interval as the Latency Threshold. Latency Threshold defines the tolerance threshold of responding time.
Fail Threshold	 An Optional setting 5 times is selected by default. 	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. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 10.
Target 1	 An Optional setting DNS1 is selected by default. 	 Target1 (DNS1 set by default) 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	 An Optional setting None is selected by default. 	 Target2 (None set by default) specifies the second target of sending DNS query/ICMP request. None: to disable Target2. 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 Save to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the settings.

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) ▼	

Configuratio	n	
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. 255.255.255.0 (/24) is set	Select the subnet mask for this gateway from the dropdown list. Subnet mask defines how many clients are allowed in one network or subnet.

	by default	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.
		<u>Value Range</u> : 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 Undo button to restore what you just configured back to the previous
Unuu	N/A	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.

	dditional IP Add De	elete				
ID	Name	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Enable	Action

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

Additional IP Configuration			
Item	Setting		
▶ Name			
▶ Interface			
▶ IP Address			
 Subnet Mask 	255.255.255.0 (/24) 🔻		
▶ Enable			
Save			

Configuratio	n	
ltem	Value setting	Description
Name	.1 An Optional Setting	Enter the name for the alias IP address.
Interface	 A Must filled setting Io is set by default 	Specify the Interface type. It can be lo or br0 .
IP Address	1. An Optional setting 2. 192.168.123.254 is set by default	Enter the addition IP address for this device.
Subnet Mask	1. A Must filled setting 2. 255.255.255.0 (/24) 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. <u>Value Range</u> : 255.0.0.0 (/8) ~ 255.255.255.255 (/32).
Save	NA	Click the Save button to save the configuration

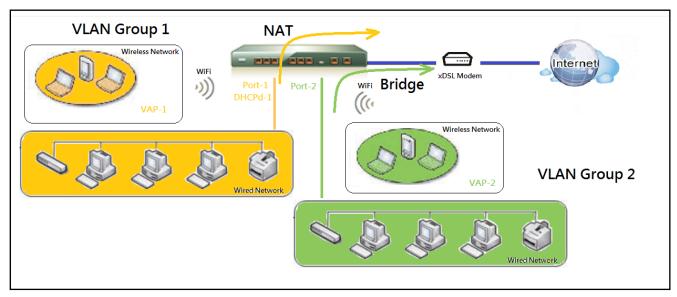
2.2.2 VLAN

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 VLAN.

Port-based VLAN

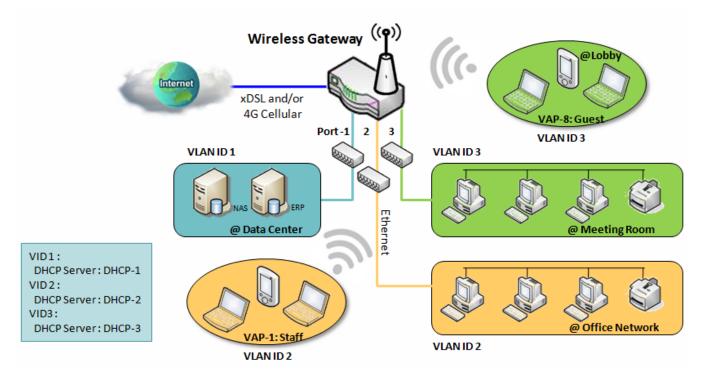
Port-based VLAN function can group Ethernet ports, Port-1 ~ Port-4, and WiFi Virtual Access Points, VAP-1 ~ VAP-8, together for differentiated services like Internet surfing, multimedia enjoyment, VoIP talking, and so on. Two operation modes, NAT and Bridge, can be applied to each VLAN group. One DHCP 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.

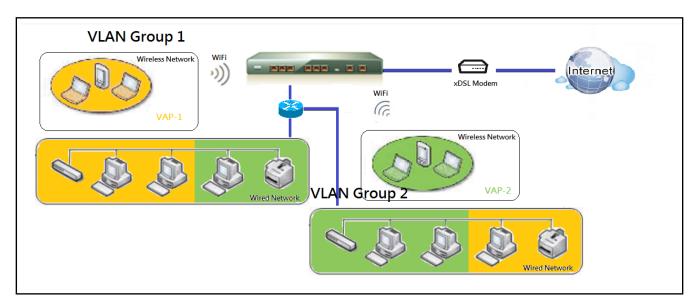


Above is the general case for 3 Ethernet LAN ports in the gateway. But if the device just has one Ethernet LAN port, there will be only one VLAN group for the device. Under such situation, it still supports both the NAT and Bridge mode for the Port-based VLAN configuration.

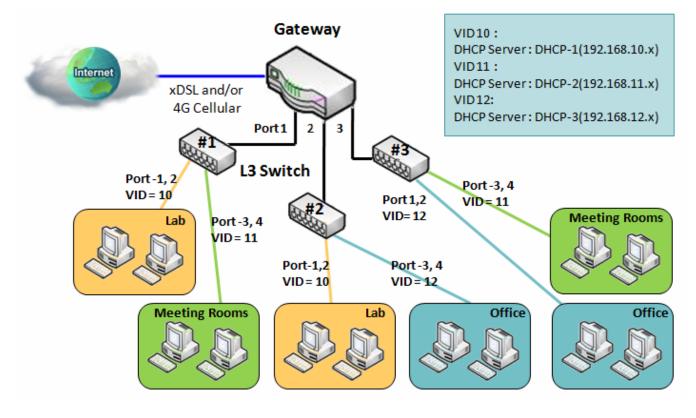
➤ Tag-based VLAN

Tag-based VLAN function can group Ethernet ports, Port-1 \sim Port-4, and WiFi Virtual Access Points, VAP-1 \sim 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.

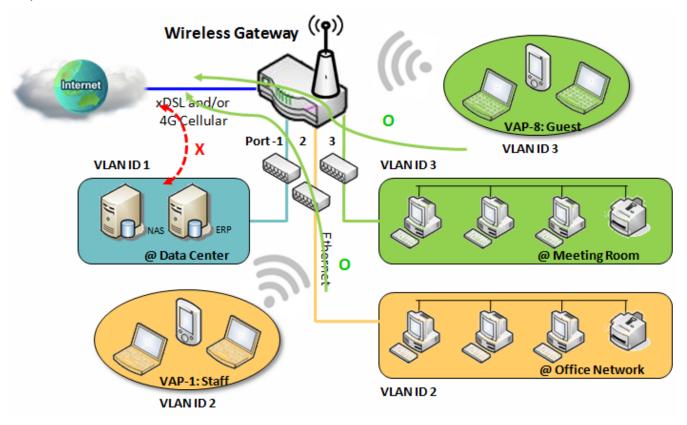


> VLAN Groups Access Control

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.

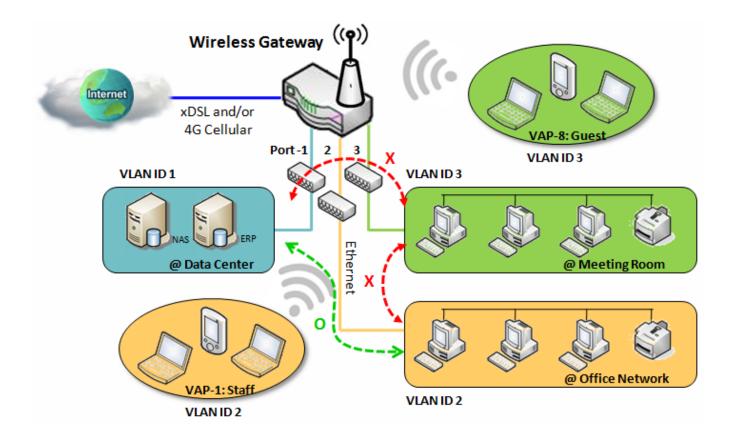
VLAN Group Internet Access

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 [Help]				
Item		Setting		
VLAN Types		Port-based ▼		
Configuratio	n			
ltem	Value setting	Description		
VLAN Type	Port-based is select default	ed by 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.		
Save	NA	Click the Save 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.

Port-based VLAN List Add Delete										
Name	VLAN ID	VLAN Tagging	NAT / Bridge	Port Members	LAN IP Address	Subnet Mask	Joined WAN	WAN VID	Enable	Actions
DMZ	4094	х	NAT	DMZ Port	192.168.6.254	255.255.255.0	WAN - 1	0	V	Edit
LAN	Native VLAN	Х	NAT	Detail	192.168.123.254	255.255.255.0	All WANs	0	V	Edit
Apply Inter VLAN Group Routing										

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			
Item	Setting		
▶ Name	VLAN-1		
VLAN ID			
VLAN Tagging	Disable ▼		
NAT / Bridge	NAT •		
 Port Members 	PORT2 PORT3 PORT4 VAP1 VAP2 VAP3 VAP4 VAP5 VAP6 VAP7 VAP8		
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			

Port-based VI	AN Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Name	 A Must filled setting String format: already have default texts 	Define the Name 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	Disable is selected by default.	The rule is activated according to VLAN ID and Port Members configuration when Enable is selected. The rule is activated according Port Members configuration when Disable is selected.
NAT / Bridge	NAT is selected by default.	Select NAT mode or Bridge mode for the rule.
Port Members	These box is 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.

WAN & WAN	All WANs is selected by	Select which WAN or All WANs 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 IP Address for the DHCP Server that the rule used, this IP address is a gateway IP.	
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0(/24) is selected by default.	Select a Subnet Mask for the DHCP Server.	
DHCP Server /Relay	Server is selected by default.	 Define the DHCP Server type. There are three types you can select: Server, Relay, and Disable. Relay: Select Relay to enable DHCP Relay function for the VLAN group, and you only need to fill the DHCP Server IP Address field. Server: Select Server to enable DHCP Server function for the VLAN group, and you need to specify the DHCP Server settings. Disable: Select Disable to disable the DHCP Server function for the VLAN group. 	
DHCP Server IP Address (for DHCP Relay only)			
DHCP Server Name	A Must filled setting	Define name of the DHCP Server for the specified VLAN group.	
IP Pool	A Must filled setting A Must filled setting Define the IP Pool range. There are Starting Address and Ending Address fields. If a client requaddress from this DHCP Server, it will assign an IP address in the range pool.		
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 lease time is 86400 seconds.	
Domain Name	String format can be any text	The Domain Name of this DHCP Server. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 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 Click Enable box to activate this rule.		
Save	NA	Click the Save button to save the configuration	
Undo	NA Click the Save button to save the configuration Click the Undo button to restore what you just configured back to the pr setting.		

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

IP Fixed Mapping Rule List Add Delete					
MAC Address	IP Address	Enable	Actions		
Mapping Rule Configuration	Mapping Rule Configuration				
Item	Setting				
MAC Address					
▶ IP Address	P Address				
▶ Enable					
Save					

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

Mapping Rule	Mapping Rule Configuration			
ltem	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 IP Address 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 IP Address to the client whose MAC Address matched the rule.		
Enable	The box is unchecked by default.	Click Enable box to activate this rule.		
Save	NA	Click the Save 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-base	ed VLAN List	Add I	Delete							
Name	VLAN ID	VLAN Tagging	NAT / Bridge	Port Members	LAN IP Address	Subnet Mask	Joined WAN	WAN VID	Enable	Actions
DMZ	4094	Х	NAT	DMZ Port	192.168.6.254	255.255.255.0	WAN - 1	0	\checkmark	Edit
LAN	Native VLAN	Х	NAT	Detail	192.168.123.254	255.255.255.0	All WANs	0	Image: A start of the start	Edit
VLAN-1	2	x	NAT	Detail	192.168.2.254	255.255.255.0	All WANs	0		Edit Select
	Apply Inter VLAN Group Routing									

Please Click Apply button to take effect.

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.

VLAN Group Internet Access Definition						
VLAN IDs		Members	Internet A	ccess(WAN)		
1	Port: 2	3,4 ; VAP : 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Allow Edit			
Inter VLAN Group Routing						
VLAN IDs		Members		Action		
				Edit		
				Edit		
				Edit		
				Edit		
Save Back						

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

VLAN Group Internet Access Definition						
VLAN IDs		Members Internet Access(W/				
☑ 1, ☑ 2	Port: 2,3	3,4 ; VAP : 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8	Allow Edit			
Inter VLAN Group Routing						
VLAN IDs		Members		Action		
1, 2				Edit		

Inter VLAN G	roup Routing	
ltem	Value setting	Description
VALN Group Internet Access Definition	All boxes are checked by default.	By default, all boxes are checked means all VLAN ID members are allow to access WAN interface. If uncheck a certain VLAN ID box, it means the VLAN ID member can't access Internet anymore. Note: VLAN ID 1 is available always; it is the default VLAN ID of LAN rule. The other VLAN IDs 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 Save 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.

🔲 Tag-ba	sed VLAN	List Add Dele	te		
VLAN ID	Internet	Port	VAP	DHCP Server	Actions
Native VLAN	V	2 3 4	@ 1@ 2@ 3@ 4@ 5@ 6@ 7@ 8	DHCP 1	Edit Select

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

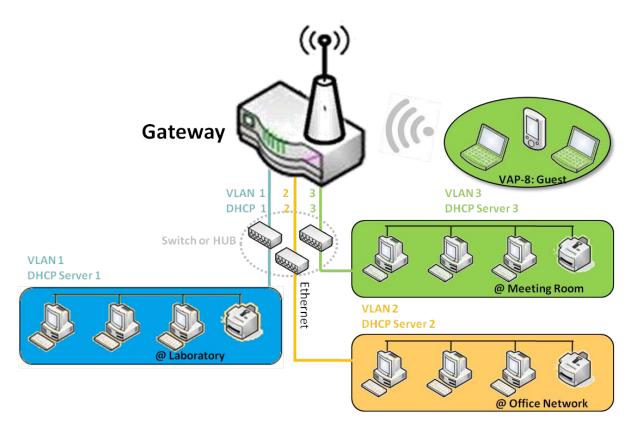
Tag-based VLAN Configuration				
Item	Setting			
VLAN ID	0			
Internet Access	Enable			
▶ Port				
▶ VAP	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8			
DHCP Server	DHCP 1 T			
Save				

Tag-based VI	LAN Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
VALN ID	A Must filled setting	Define the VLAN ID number, range is 6~4094.
Internet Access	The box is checked by default.	Click Enable box to allow the members in the VLAN group access to internet.
Port	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the LAN port box(es) to join the VLAN group.
VAP	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the VAP box(es) to join the VLAN group. Note: Only the wireless gateway has the VAP list.
DHCP Server	DHCP 1 is selected by default.	Select a DHCP Server to these members of this VLAN group. To create or edit DHCP server for VLAN, refer to Basic Network > LAN & VLAN > DHCP Server .
Save	N/A	Click Save button to save the configuration Note: After clicking Save button, always click Apply button to apply the settings.

2.2.3 DHCP Server

DHCP Server

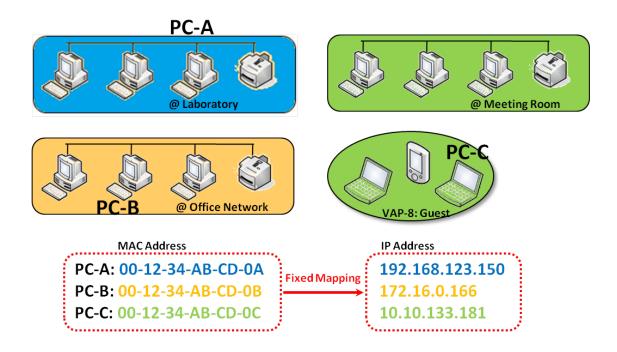
The gateway supports up to 4 DHCP servers to fulfill the DHCP requests from different VLAN groups (please refer to VLAN section for getting more usage details). And there is one default setting for whose LAN IP Address is the same one of gateway LAN interface, with its default Subnet Mask setting as "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.

DH	ICP Server List	Add Delet	te DHCP Clier	nt List								[Help]
DHCP Server Name	LAN IP Address	Subnet Mask	IP Pool	Lease Time	Domain Name	Primary DN S	Secondary DN S	Primary WIN S	Secondary WIN S	Gateway	Enable	Actions
DHCP 1	192.168.123.254	255.255.255.0	192.168.123.100- 192.168.123.200			0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	Ś	Edit Fixed Mapping

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

DHCP Server Configuration					
Item	Setting				
DHCP Server Name	DHCP 2				
LAN IP Address	192.168.2.254				
Subnet Mask	255.0.0.0 (/8)				
▶ IP Pool	Starting Address: Ending Address:				
▶ Lease Time	86400 seconds				
Domain Name	(Optional)				
Primary DNS	(Optional)				
Secondary DNS	(Optional)				
Primary WINS	(Optional)				
Secondary WINS	(Optional)				
 Gateway 	(Optional)				
Server	Enable				

DHCP Server	Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
DHCP Server Name	 String format can be any text A Must filled setting 	Enter a DHCP Server name. Enter a name that is easy for you to understand.
LAN IP Address	 IPv4 format. A Must filled setting 	The LAN IP Address of this DHCP Server.
Subnet Mask	255.0.0.0 (/8) is set by default	The Subnet Mask of this DHCP Server.
IP Pool	 IPv4 format. A Must filled setting 	The IP Pool of this DHCP Server. It composed of Starting Address entered in this field and Ending Address entered in this field.
Lease Time	 Numberic string format. A Must filled setting 	The Lease Time of this DHCP Server. <u>Value Range</u> : 300 ~ 604800 seconds.
Domain Name	String format can be any 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 default.	Click Enable box to activate this DHCP Server.
Save	N/A	Click the Save button to save the configuration
Undo	N/A	Click the Undo button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.
Back	N/A	When the Back 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.

Mapping Rule List Add Delete			[Help]
MAC Address	IP Address	Enable	Actions

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

Mapping Rule Configuration					
Item	Setting				
MAC Address					
► IP Address					
▶ Rule	Enable				

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

View / Copy DHCP Client List

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

DHCP Client List Copy to Fixed Mapping											
LAN Interface	IP Address	Host Name	MAC Address	Remaining Lease Time	Actions						
Ethernet	Dynamic /192.168.123.100	James-P45V	74:D0:2B:62:8D:42	00:49:07	Select						

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]

Configuration						
Item	Setting					
DHCP Server Options	Enable					

Create / Edit DHCP Server Options

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

	DHCP Server Option L	ist Add Delete					
ID	Option Name	DHCP Sever Select	Option Select	Туре	Value	Enable	Actions

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

DHCP Server Option Configuration Save Undo						
Item	Setting					
Option Name	Option 1					
DHCP Sever Select	DHCP 1 V					
Option Select	DHCP OPTION 66 V					
Туре	Single IP Address ▼					
Value						
Enable	Enable					

DHCP Server	Option Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Option Name	 String format can be any text A Must filled setting. 	Enter a DHCP Server Option name. Enter a name that is easy for you to understand.
DHCP Server Select	Dropdown list of all available DHCP servers.	Choose the DHCP server this option should apply to.
Option Select	 A Must filled setting. Option 66 is selected by default. 	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;					
		Each d	Each different options has different value types.					
		66	Single IP Address					
		00	Single FQDN					
		72	IP Addresses List, separated by ","					
Туре	Dropdown list of DHCP server option value's type	114	Single URL					
	server option values type	42	IP Addresses List, separated by ","					
		150	IP Addresses List, separated by ","					
		160	Single IP Address					
		100	Single FQDN					
		Should conform to Type :						
	1. IPv4 format		Туре	Value				
Value	2. FQDN format 3. IP list	66	Single IP Address	IPv4 format				
value	4. URL format	00	Single FQDN	FQDN format				
	5. A Must filled setting	72	IP Addresses List, separated by ","	IPv4 format, separated by ","				
		114	Single URL	URL format				
Enable	The box is unchecked by default.	Click Enable box to activate this setting.						
Save	NA		ne Save button to save the setting.					
Undo	NA	When change	the Undo button is clicked the screed.	een will return back with nothing				

Create / Edit DHCP Relay

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

DHCP Relay Configuration List Add Delete							
ID	Agent Name	LAN interface	WAN interface	Server IP	Enable	Actions	

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

DHCP Relay Configuration	Save	e Undo
ltem		Setting
Agent Name		
LAN interface		LAN T
WAN interface		WAN - 1 •
Server IP		
Enable		

DHCP Relay C	onfiguration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Agent Name	 String format can be any text A Must filled setting. 	Enter a DHCP Relay name. Enter a name that is easy for you to understand. <i>Value Range</i> : 1~64 characters.
LAN Interface	 A Must filled setting. LAN is selected by default. 	Choose a LAN Interface for the dropdown list to apply with the DHCP Relay function.
WAN Interface	 A Must filled setting. WAN-1 is selected by default. 	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	 A Must filled setting. null by default. 	Assign a DHCP Server IP Address that the gateway will relay the DHCP requests to the assigned DHCP server via specified WAN interface.
Enable	The box is unchecked by default.	Click Enable box to activate this setting.
Save	NA	Click the Save button to save the setting.
Undo	NA	When the Undo button is clicked the screen will return back with nothing changed.

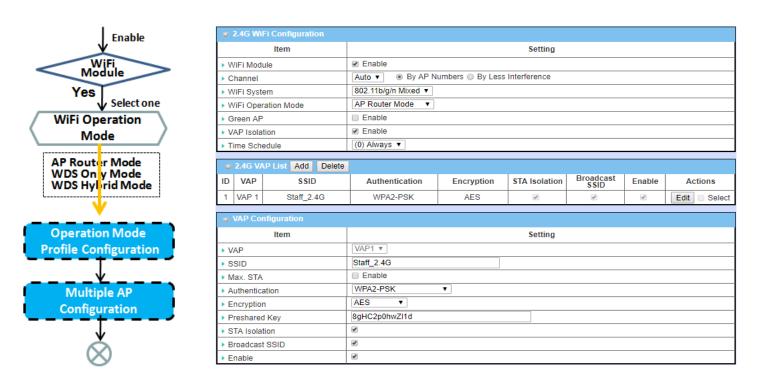
2.3 WiFi

	Basic	Configuration						[Help]			
Wi-Fi Module 1 Configuration	ltem			Setting							
L4 List	Operation Band					2.4G Single Band V					
Basic Configuration											
	🔳 2.4G V	ViFi Configuratio	on								
Wi-Fi Module 2 Configuration		ltem			Setting						
L4 List	WiFi Mo	dule	Enable								
Basic Configuration	Channe	I	Auto 🔹 💿 By AP Numbers 💿 By Less Interference								
\checkmark	WiFi System	stem	802.11b/g/n Mixed 🔻								
Advanced Configuration	WiFi Op	eration Mode	AP Router Mode								
Select Each	• Green A	\P	Enable								
WiFi Module	VAP Iso	lation	Enable								
Popup Popup Module 1 Module 2	Time So	hedule	(0) Always v								
Configuration Configuration											
	VAP List Add	Delete									
¥	ID VAP	S SID	Authentication	Encryption	STA Isolation	Broadcast SSID	Enable	Actions			
\otimes	•						·				

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.

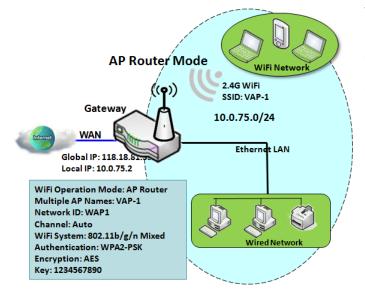
2.3.1 WiFi Configuration



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.

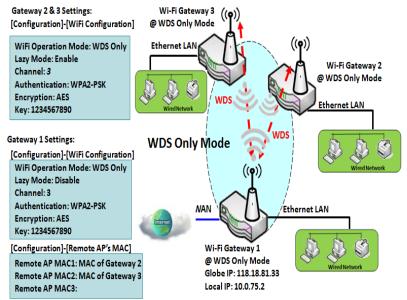
Hereunder are the scenarios for each wireless operation mode, you can get how it works, and what is the difference among them. To connect your wireless devices with the wireless gateway, make sure your application scenario for WiFi network and choose the most adequate operation mode.

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

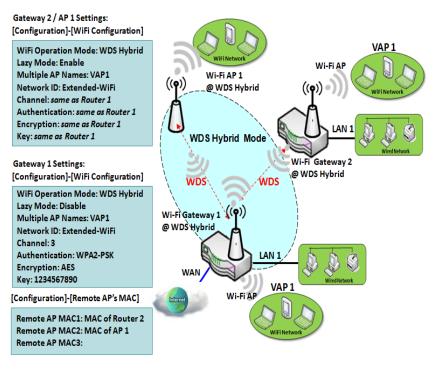


WDS (Wireless Distributed System) Only mode drives a WiFi gateway to be a bridge for its wired Intranet and a repeater to extend distance. You can use multiple WiFi gateways as a WiFi repeater chain with all gateways setup as "WDS Only" mode. All gateways can communicate with each other through WiFi. 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.

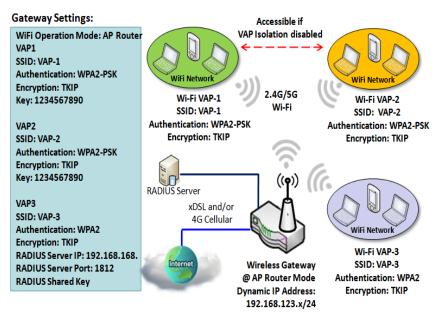
WDS Hybrid Mode



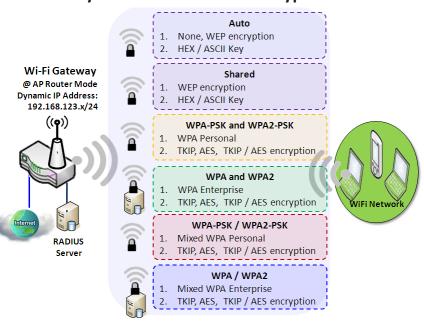
WDS hybrid mode includes both WDS and AP Router mode. WDS Hybrid mode can act as an access point for its WiFi Intranet and a WiFi bridge for its wired and WiFi Intranets at the same time. Users can thus use the features to build up a large wireless network in a large space like airports, hotels or campus.

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



Wi-Fi Security – Authentication & Encryption



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 2 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 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 wireless while the 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	[Help]
ltem	Setting
 Operation Band 	2.4G Single Band •

Basic Configura	tion	
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

2.4G WiFi Configuration		
ltem	Setting	
WiFi Module	Enable	
Channel	Auto By AP Numbers By Less Interference 	
WiFi System	802.11b/g/n Mixed 🔻	
WiFi Operation Mode	AP Router Mode	

Configuring Wi-	Fi Settings	
Item	Value setting	Description
WiFi Module	The box is checked by default	Check the Enable box to activate Wi-Fi function.
Channel	 A Must filled setting. Auto is selected be default. 	 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 WiFi Operation Mode according to your application. Go to the following table for AP Router Mode , WDS Only Mode , and WDS Hybrid Mode 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**.

WiFi Operation Mode	AP Router Mode	
► Green AP Enable		
VAP Isolation	Enable	
Time Schedule	(0) Always ▼	

AP Router Mode	e	
Item	Value setting	Description
Green AP	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the Enable box to activate Green AP function.
VAP Isolation	The box is checked by default.	Check the Enable 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 Time Schedule to this rule; otherwise leave it as (0) Always . If the dropdown list is empty ensure Time Schedule is pre-configured. Refer to Object Definition > Scheduling > Configuration tab.

	2.4G VAP List Add Delete							
ID	VAP	SSID Authentication Encryption STA Isolation Broadcast SSID Enable Actions						
1	VAP 1	Staff_2.4G	WPA2-PSK	AES	×.	I.		Edit Select

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:

VAP Configuration		
ltem	Setting	
▶ VAP	VAP1 •	
▶ SSID	Staff_2.4G	
Max. STA	Enable	
 Authentication 	WPA2-PSK V	
Encryption	AES •	
Preshared Key	8gHC2p0hwZl1d	
STA Isolation		
Broadcast SSID		
▶ Enable		

For others:

VAP Configuration			
ltem	Setting		
▶ VAP	VAP2		
▶ SSID	default		
Max. STA	Enable		
 Authentication 	Open v 802.1x Enable		
Encryption	None •		
STA Isolation			
Broadcast SSID			
▶ Enable			

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 SSID 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		For security, there are several authentication methods supported. Client stations should provide the key when associate with this device. When Open is selected			
	1. A Must filled setting 2. VAP1: WPA2-PSK is selected be default; Others: Open is selected be default.	 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 Shared is selected The pre-shared WEP key should be set for authenticating. When Auto is selected The device will select Open or Shared by requesting of client automatically. 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 WPA or WPA2 is selected They are implementation of IEEE 802.11i. WPA only had implemented part of IEE 802.11i, but owns the better compatibility. 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 WPA or WPA2. The client stations can associate with this device via WPA or WPA2. 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 WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK. The client stations can associate with this device via WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK. 			
Encryption	 A Must filled setting. VAP1: AES is selected be default; 	Select a suitable encryption method and enter the required key(s). The available method in the dropdown list depends on the Authentication you selected.			

	Others: None is	None
	selected be default.	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 HEX or ASCII .
		If HEX is selected, the key should consist of (0 to 9) and (A to F). If ASCII is selected, the key should consist of ASCII table. TKIP
		TKIP was proposed instead of WEP without upgrading hardware. Enter a Pre- shared Key for it. The length of key is from 8 to 63 characters. 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 AES encryption instead of any others for security. TKIP / AES
		TKIP / AES mixed mode. It means that the client stations can associate with this device via TKIP or AES . Enter a Pre-shared Key for it. The length of key is from 8 to 63 characters.
	VAP1: The box is	Check the Enable box to activate this function.
STA Isolation	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.
	VAP1: The box is	Check the Enable box to activate this function.
	checked by default;	If the broadcast SSID option is enabled, it means the SSID will be broadcasted, and
Broadcast SSID	Others: unchecked by default.	the stations can associate with this device by scanning SSID.
Enable	VAP1: The box is checked by default; Others: unchecked by default.	Check the Enable box to activate this VAP.
Save	N/A	Click the Save button to save the current configuration.
Undo	N/A	Click the Undo button to restore configuration to previous setting before saving.
Apply	N/A	Click the Apply 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.

WiFi Operation Mode	WDS Only Mode
Green AP	Enable
Time Schedule	(0) Always ▼
 Scan Remote AP's MAC List 	Scan
Remote AP MAC 1	
Remote AP MAC 2	
Remote AP MAC 3	
Remote AP MAC 4	

WDS Only Mode		
Item	Value setting	Description
Green AP	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the Enable box to activate Green AP function.
Time Schedule	A Must filled setting	Apply a specific Time Schedule to this rule; otherwise leave it as (0) Always . If the dropdown list is empty ensure Time Schedule is pre-configured. Refer to Object Definition > Scheduling > Configuration tab.
Scan Remote AP's MAC List	N/A	Press the Scan 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.

	2.4G VAP List Add Delete								
ID	VAP	SSID Authentication Encryption STA Isolation Broadcast SSID Enable Actions						Actions	
1	VAP 1	Staff_2.4G	WPA2-PSK	AES	I.	I.		Edit Select	

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

VAP Configuration					
ltem	Setting				
▶ VAP	VAP1 •				
▶ SSID	Staff_2.4G				
Max. STA	Enable				
Authentication	WPA2-PSK •				
Encryption	AES •				
Preshared Key	8gHC2p0hwZl1d				
STA Isolation					
Broadcast SSID					
▶ Enable					

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.

WiFi Operation Mode	WDS Hybrid Mode •
Lazy Mode	Enable
Green AP	Enable
VAP Isolation	Enable
Time Schedule	(0) Always 🔻
 Scan Remote AP's MAC List 	Scan
Remote AP MAC 1	
Remote AP MAC 2	
Remote AP MAC 3	
Remote AP MAC 4	

WDS Hybrid Mo	de			
Item	Value setting	Description		
Lazy Mode	The box is checked by default.	Check the Enable 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 Enable box to activate Green AP function.		
VAP Isolation The box is checked by default.		Check the Enable 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 Time Schedule to this rule; otherwise leave it as (0) Always . If the dropdown list is empty ensure Time Schedule is pre-configured. Refer to Object Definition > Scheduling > Configuration tab.		
Scan Remote AP'sAvailable when LazyMAC ListMode disabled.		Press the Scan 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 AF 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.		

	2.4G VAP List Add Delete								
ID	VAP	SSID Authentication Encryption STA Isolation Broadcast SSID Enable Actions							
1	VAP 1	Staff_2.4G	WPA2-PSK	AES	I.	Ø		Edit 🗌 Select	

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.

VAP Configuration				
ltem	Setting			
▶ VAP	VAP1 •			
▶ SSID	Staff_2.4G			
Max. STA	Enable			
Authentication	WPA2-PSK •			
Encryption	AES •			
Preshared Key	8gHC2p0hwZl1d			
STA Isolation				
Broadcast SSID				
▶ Enable				

For VAP 1:

For others:

VAP Configuration					
ltem	Setting				
▶ VAP	VAP2 •				
▶ SSID	default				
Max. STA	Enable				
Authentication	Open v 802.1x Enable				
Encryption	None •				
STA Isolation					
Broadcast SSID					
▶ Enable					

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 WiFi			
Item	Setting		
Module Select	One v		
 Operation Band 	2.4G •		
Multiple AP Names	All 🔻		

Target Configurat	ion					
ltem	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	 A Must filled setting. All is selected by default. 	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).

Client List								
IP Address Configuration & Address	Host Name	MAC Address	Mode	Rate	R S SIO	R S SI 1	Signal	Interface

Target Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description		
IP Address		It shows the Client's IP address and the deriving method.		
Configuration &	N/A	Dynamic means the IP address is derived from a DHCP server.		
Address		Static 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 Wi-Fi system 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 Refresh 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 WiFi	
Item	Setting
Module Select	One
Operation Band	2.4G 🔻

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 Configuration	
Item	Setting
Regulatory Domain	(1-11)
Beacon Interval	100 Range: (1~1000 msec)
DTIM Interval	3 Range: (1~255)
RTS Threshold	2347 Range: (1~2347)
Fragmentation	2346 Range: (256~2346)
► WMM	Enable
Short GI	400ns •
► TX Rate	Best •
RF Bandwidth	Auto 🔻
Transmit Power	100% •
▶ WIDS	Enable

Advanced Configu	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 Regulatory Domain .
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 DTIM (Delivery Traffic Indication Message) 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 improve performance 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 400ns 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 Best is selected	It means the data transition rate . When Best is selected, the device will choose a proper data rate according to signal strength .
RF Bandwidth	By default Auto is selected	The setting of RF bandwidth limits the maximum data rate.
Transmit Power	By default 100% is selected	Normally the wireless transmitter operates at 100% power. By setting the transmit power to control the Wi-Fi coverage .
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 Status > Basic Network > WiFi tab for detailed WIDS status.
Save	N/A	Click the Save button to save the current configuration.
Undo	N/A	Click the Undo button to restore configuration to previous setting before saving.

2.3.4 Uplink Profile

This device provides WiFi Uplink function for connecting to a wireless access point just like connected to a wired WAN or cellular WAN connection. It can operate as a NAT gateway and link the devices wirelessly to the uplink network or hosts.

To connect to the wireless access point, user has to enable the wireless Uplink function for a certain WiFi Module (refer to **Basic Network > WAN & Uplink > Physical Interface**, **Internet Setup** tabs) first, and then configure the Uplink profile(s) for the access point to be connected to in the **Uplink Profile** page.

Go to **Basic Network > WiFi > Uplink Profile** tab for configuring the Uplink Profile page.

Uplink Profile Setting

Setting				
ltem	Setting			
▶ Profile	Enable			
Module Select	One •			
 Operation Band 	2.4G •			
Priority	By Signal Strength By User-defined			
Current Profile				

Setting		
Item	Value setting	Description
Profile	 A Must filled setting. Unchecked by default. 	Check the Enable box to activate the profile function. It is available only when the selected WiFi module is configured at WiFi Uplink mode.
Module Select	A Must filled setting.	Select the WiFi module to check or configure the expected uplink profile(s). 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 gateway product. However, there are 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.
Priority	 A Must filled setting. By Signal Strength is selected by default. 	Specify the network selection methodology for connectin to an available wireless uplink network. It can be By Signal Strength or By User-defined priority. When By Signal Strength is selected, the gateway will try to connect to the available uplink network whose wireless signal strength is the strongest. When By User-defined is selected, the gateway will try to connect to the available uplink network whose priority is the highest (1 is the highest priority, and 16 is the lowest priority).

Note: to apply the defined Uplink profile(s) for the gateway to find a best fit profile for connecting to a certain uplink network, user has to **Enable** the Profile auto-connect function (Refer to **Basic Network > WiFi >** (Module 1/ Module 2) WiFi Configuration tab.

Create/Edit Uplink Profile

	Profile List Add Delete Get Signal Strength									
ID	Profile	SSID	Channel	Authoptication	Enormation	MAC Address	Signal	Priority	Enable	Actions
	Name	3310	Channel	Aumentication	Encryption	MAC Address	Strength	Filonty	Enable	Actions

The Profile List shows the settings for the created uplink profiles. The information includes Profile Name, SSID, Channel, Authentication, Encryption, MAC Address, Signal Strength, Priority, and Enable.

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

Profile Configuration				
Item	Setting			
Profile Name				
Network ID (SSID)	Scan			
Channel	Auto 🔻			
Authentication	Open			
Encryption	None T			
MAC Address				
Priority	16 •			
Enable				

Profile Configurat	Profile Configuration				
ltem	Value setting	Description			
Profile Name	 String format can be any text A Must filled setting 	Enter a profile name for the uplink network specified below. It is a name that is easy for you to understand. <u>Value Range</u> : $1 \sim 64$ characters.			
Network ID (SSID)	1. String format : Any text 2. The box is checked by default.	Enter the SSID for the VAP, and decide whether to broadcast the SSID or not. The SSID is used for identifying from another AP, and client stations will associate with AP according to SSID. If the broadcast SSID option is enabled, i means the SSID will be broadcasted, and the stations can associate with this device by scanning SSID.			
Channel	 A Must filled setting. Auto is selected by default. 	 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). 			
Authentication	1. A Must filled setting	Specify the authentication method for connecting with the uplink network. It			

	2. Open is selected by default.	can be Open , Shared , WPA-SPK , or WPA2-PSK . When Open is selected, the preshared WEP key could be set for authentication; When Shared is selected, the preshared WEP key should be set for authentication; When WPA-PSK or WPA2-PSK is selected, The the TKIP or AES preshared key should be set for authentication;
Encryption	 A Must filled setting. None is selected by default. 	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 HEX or ASCII . If HEX is selected, the key should consist of (0 to 9) and (A to F). If ASCII is selected, the key should consist of ASCII table. TKIP TKIP was proposed instead of WEP without upgrading hardware. Enter a Preshared Key for it. The length of key is from 8 to 63 characters. AES The newest encryption system in WiFi, it also designed for the fast 802.11n high bitrates schemes. Enter a Preshared Key for it. The length of key is from 8 to 63 characters. You are recommended to use AES encryption instead of any others for security.
MAC Address	 MAC Address string Format A Must fill setting 	Specify the MAC Address of the access point (with the Network ID) to be connected to.
Priority	 An Optional filled setting. 16 is set by default. 	Specify a priority setting for the uplink profile when the By User-defined methodology is selected. The priority value can be $1 \sim 16$. 1 is the highest priority, and 16 is the lowest priority).
Enable	The box is checked by default.	Click the Enable box to activate this profile.
Save	N/A	Click the Save button to save the configuration.
Undo	N/A	Click the Undo button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.
Back	N/A	When the Back button is clicked, the screen will return to the Profile List page.

Instead of manually enter the information for the uplink network, you can also click the **Scan** button to get the available wireless networks around the device, and select one as the uplink network.

When the Scan button is applied, Wireless AP List will appear after few seconds.

Wireless AP List						
SSID	Channel	Quality	Authentication	Encryption	MAC Address	Select
Guest_2.4G	1	86%		None	02:50:78:56:79:15	0
WIN	1	100%	WPA2-PSK	AES	00:60:64:cb:f5:f6	0
amit02	1	63%	WPA2-PSK	AES	00:50:18:21:e2:17	0
Guest_2.4G	1	5%		None	1a:50:18:33:55:66	0
lan test_24_1	1	86%	WPA2-PSK	AES	00:50:18:56:79:15	0
lan test_24_3	1	89%	WPA2-PSK	AES	02:50:28:56:79:15	0
lan test_24_5	1	86%	WPA2-PSK	AES	02:50:48:56:79:15	0
lan test_24_7	1	86%	WPA2-PSK	AES	02:50:68:56:79:15	0

Once you selected an AP from the AP list, the channel, SSID, Authentication, Encryption, and MAC address will be automatically filled into the profile, you just have to enter a key for the uplink connection, if required.

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

IPv6 Configuration	Configuration	
Enable		
IPv6? No	IPv6 Configuration	[Help]
	Item	Setting
6elect one	► IPv6	Enable
WAN Connection Type	WAN Connection Type	6 to 4 •
•Static TPv6 •DHCPv6 •PPPoEv6	6 to 4 WAN Type Configu	Iration
•6 to 4	6 to 4 Address	
•6 in 4 L4 Setup	Primary DNS	
xxx WAN Type Configuration	Secondary DNS	
If = Static IPv6	MLD Snooping	Enable
V DHCPv6		
WAN Connection	LAN Configuration	
Option	Global Address	2002:0:0: ::1
L4 Setup	Link-local Address	fe80::250:18ff:fe00:ffe
LAN Configuration	Address Auto-configurat	ion
Setup	Auto-configuration	Enable
Address Auto- Configuration	Auto-configuration Type	Stateless •
Configuration	Router Advertisement Lifetime	200 (seconds)

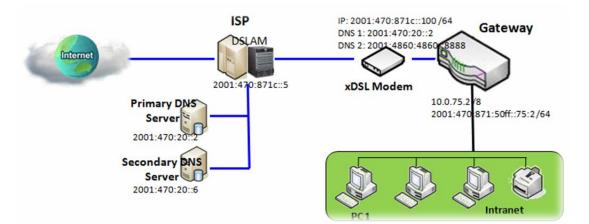
The **IPv6 Configuration** setting allows user to set the IPv6 connection type to access the IPv6 network. This gateway supports various types of IPv6 connection, including **Static IPv6**, **DHCPv6**, and **PPPoEv6**

Note: For the products just having 3G/4G WAN interface, only **IPv6** is supported. Please contact your ISP for the IPv6 supports before you proceed with IPv6 setup.

IPv6 WAN Connection Type

Static IPv6

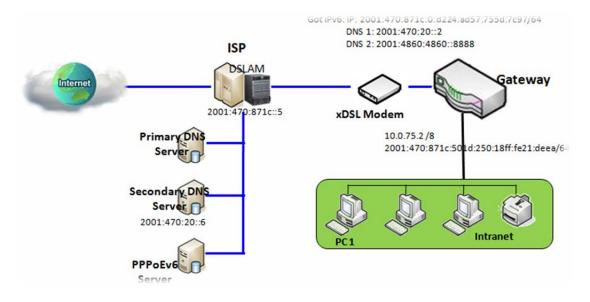
Static IPv6 does the same function as static IPv4. The static IPv6 provides manual setting of IPv6 address, IPv6 default gateway address, and IPv6 DNS.



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

DHCPv6

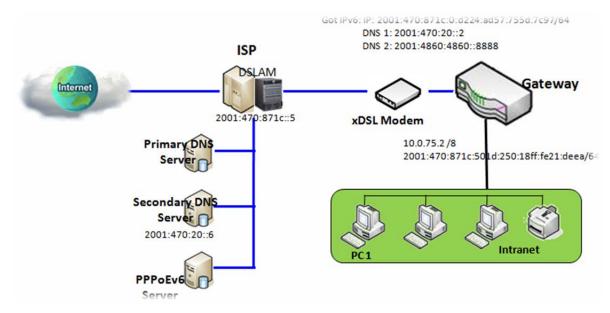
DHCP in IPv6 does the same function as DHCP in IPv4. The DHCP server sends IP address, DNS server addresses and other possible data to the DHCP client to configure automatically. The server also sends a lease time of the address and time to re-contact the server for IPv6 address renewal. The client has 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	[Help]
Item	Setting
► IPv6	Enable
WAN Connection Type	DHCPv6 •

IPv6 Configuratio	n	
Item	Value setting	Description
IPv6	The box is unchecked by default,	Check the Enable box to activate the IPv6 function.
		Define the selected IPv6 WAN Connection Type to establish the IPv6 connectivity.
WAN Connection Type	 Only can be selected when IPv6 Enable A Must filled setting 	Select Static IPv6 when your ISP provides you with a set IPv6 addresses. Then go to Static IPv6 WAN Type Configuration . Select DHCPv6 when your ISP provides you with DHCPv6 services. Select PPPoEv6 when your ISP provides you with PPPoEv6 account settings. Select IPv6 when you want to use IPv6 connection.
		Note: For the products just having 3G/4G WAN interface, only IPv6 is supported.

Static IPv6 WAN Type Configuration

Static IPv6 WAN Type Configuration		
IPv6 Address		
Subnet Prefix Length		
Default Gateway		
Primary DNS		
Secondary DNS		
MLD Snooping	Enable	

Static IPv6 WAN Type Configuration

Item	Value setting	Description
IPv6 Address	A Must filled setting	Enter the WAN IPv6 Address for the router.
Subnet Prefix	A Must filled setting	Enter the WAN Subnet Prefix Length for the router.
Length	A Must filled setting	Litter the WAN Sublet Frenk Length for the router.
Default Gateway	A Must filled setting	Enter the WAN Default Gateway IPv6 address.
Primary DNS	An optional setting	Enter the WAN primary DNS Server.
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 Configuration	
 Global Address 	/64
Link-local Address	fe80::250:18ff:fe16:1123

LAN Configuration			
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		
DNS	From Server O Specific DNS	
Primary DNS		
Secondary DNS		
MLD Snooping	Enable	

DHCPv6 WAN Typ	DHCPv6 WAN Type Configuration			
ltem	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 primary DNS Server .		
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 Configuration	
 Global Address 	
Link-local Address	fe80::250:18ff:fe16:1123

LAN Configuration	า	
ltem	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				
Account				
Password				
Service Name				
Connection Control	Auto-reconnect (Always on)			
MTU				
MLD Snooping	Enable			

PPPoEv6 WAN Ty	pe 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 ~ 45 characters.				
PasswordA Must filled settingEnter 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 ~ 45 characters.				
Connection Control	Fixed value	The value is Auto-reconnect(Always on).				
MTU	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 ~ 1492.				
MLD Snooping	The box is unchecked by default	Enable/Disable the MLD Snooping function				

LAN Configuration

LAN Configuration				
Global Address				
Link-local Address	fe80::250:18ff:fe16:1123			

LAN Configuration	า	
ltem	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						
Auto-configuration	Enable					
► Auto-configuration Type Stateless ▼]				
		conds)				
Address Auto-co	nfiguration					
Auto-configuration	🖉 Enable					
Auto-configuration	Type Stateful ▼					
IPv6 Address Rang	je(Start) XXX::	/64				
IPv6 Address Rang	je(End) XXX::	/64				
IPv6 Address Lifeti	me	(seconds)				
Address Auto-conf Item	iguration Value setting	Description				
Auto-configuration	The box is unchecked by default	Check to enable the Auto configuration feature.				
Auto-configuration Type	 Only can be selected when Auto- configuration enabled 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. *Value Range*: 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.

Status	Configuration Virtu	tual Server & Virtual Computer DMZ & Pass Through
Basic Network	NAT Loopback	[Help]
• WAN & Uplink	Item	Setting
C LAN & VLAN	NAT Loopback	Enable
O IPv6		Save Undo
Port Forwarding		
Routing		
ONS & DDNS		

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

There are several optional Port Forwarding related functions in this gateway. They are Virtual Server, Virtual Computer, IP Translation, Special AP & ALG, DMZ and Pass Through, etc. The available functions might be different for the purchased model.

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

NAT Loopback	[Help]
Item	Setting
NAT Loopback	Enable

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

2.5.2 Virtual Server & Virtual Computer

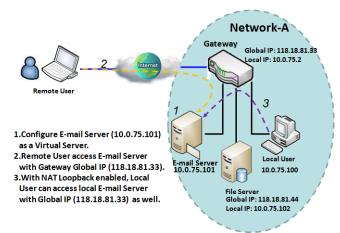
	Configuration								
	I	tem	Setting						
۰V	/irtual Serv	/er	Enable						
۰V	/irtual Con	nputer	Enable						
	Virtual S	erver List Add	Delete						
ID	W	AN Interface	Server IP	Protocol	Public	Private	Time	Enable	e Actions
	•••	An Interface	Serverin	FIULOCOI	Port	Port	Schedule	Lilable	Actions
1		All	10.0.75.101	TCP(6) & UDP(17)	25	25	(0) Always	×.	Edit Select
2	2 All 10.0		10.0.75.101	TCP(6) & UDP(17)	110	110	(0) Always	×.	Edit Select
	Uirtual Computer List Add Delete								
	ID Global IP		Local IP		Enable		Actions		
	1 118.18.81.44		10.0.75.102			Ø		Edit 🗌 Select	

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

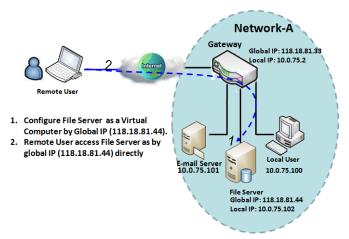


"Virtual Server" allows you to access servers with the global IP address or FQDN of the gateway as if they are servers existed in the Internet. But in fact, these servers are located in the Intranet and are physically behind the gateway. The gateway serves the service requests by port forwarding the 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" 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	Item Setting				
Virtual Server	Enable				
Virtual Computer	Enable				

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

	Virtual Server List Add Delete								
ID	ID WAN Interferen	Common ID D	Protocol	Public	Private	Time	Enable	Actions	
	WAN Interface	Server IP	Protocol	Port	Port	Schedule	Enable	Actions	

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

Virtual Server Rule Configuration				
Item	Setting			
WAN Interface	All WAN-1 WAN-2 WAN-3 WAN-4			
Server IP				
Protocol	TCP(6) & UDP(17) ▼			
Public Port	Single Port			
Private Port	Single Port			
Time Schedule	(0) Always ▼			
▶ Rule	Enable			

Virtual Server	Rule Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
WAN Interface	1. A Must filled setting 2. Default is ALL .	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 for 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 of WAN interfaces for the product.
Server IP	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the IP address of the interface selected in the WAN Interface setting above.
Protocol	A Must filled setting	When "ICMPv4" is selected
		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 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.
		<u>Value Range</u> : 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 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 "GRE" 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 "SCTP" is selected
		It means the option "Protocol" of packet filter rule is SCTP.
		When "User-defined" is selected
		It means the option "Protocol" of packet filter rule is User-defined.
		For Protocol Number , enter a port number.
	1. An optional filled setting	Apply Time Schedule to this rule; otherwise leave it as (0)Always. (refer to
Time Schedule	2. (0)Always Is selected by	Scheduling setting under Object Definition)
	default.	
	1. An optional filled setting	
Rule	2.The box is unchecked by	Check the Enable box to activate the rule.
	default.	
Save	N/A	Click the Save button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click the Undo button to cancel the settings.
Back	N/A	When the Back button is clicked the screen will 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.

Uirtual C	omputer List Add Delete			
ID	Global IP	Local IP	Enable	Actions

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

Virtual Computer Rule Configuration [Help]							
Global IP	Enable						
Save							

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 Enable box to enable this rule.				
Save	N/A	Click the Save button to save the settings.				

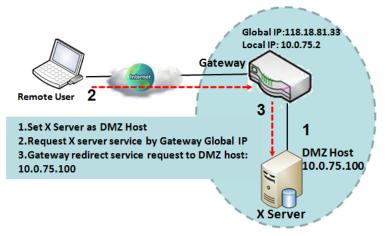
2.5.3 DMZ & Pass Through

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.

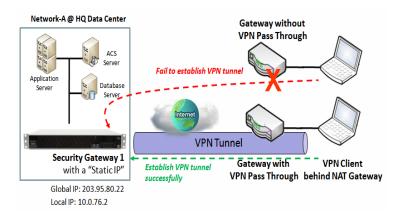
Configuration [
Item	Setting			
▶ DMZ	Enable All WAN-1 WAN-2 DMZ Host : 10.0.75.100			
Pass Through Enable	✓ IPSec ✓ PPTP ✓ L2TP			

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	[Help]
Item	Setting
► DMZ	Enable All WAN-1 WAN-2 WAN-3 WAN-4 DMZ Host :
Pass Through Enable	✓ IPSec ✓ PPTP ✓ L2TP

Configuration		
ltem	Value setting	Description
DMZ	1. A Must filled setting 2.	Check the Enable box to activate the DMZ function
	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 DMZ Host field
		If the packets to be filtered are coming from WAN-x then select WAN-x for
		this field.
		Select ALL for packets coming into the router from any interfaces.

		It can be selected WAN-x box when WAN-x 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 by default	Check the box to enable the pass through function for the IPSec , PPTP , 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 Save button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click the Undo button to cancel the settings

2.6 Routing

Status	Static Routing Dynamic Routing Routing Information							
Basic Network	Configuration [Help]							
WAN & Uplink	Item Setting							
O LAN & VLAN	Static Routing Enable							
O IPv6								
Port Forwarding		Pv4 Static Routing	Rule List Add [Delete				
Routing	ID	Destination IP	Subnet Mask	Gateway IP	Interface	Metric	Enable	Actions
ONS & DDNS	Save Undo							

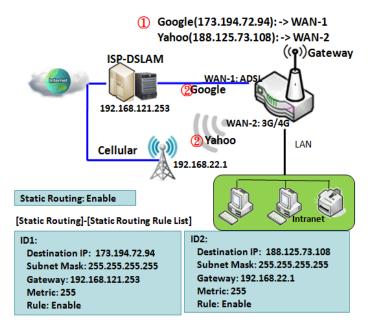
If you have more than one router and subnet, you will need to enable routing function to allow packets to find proper routing path and allow different subnets to communicate with each other. Routing is the process of selecting best paths in a network. It is performed for many kinds of networks, like 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	Configuration	[Help]
Item		Setting
Configuration	Static Routing	Enable
Enable Static No	IPv4 Static Routing Rule	
Static Routing?	ID Destination IP	Subnet Mask Gateway IP Interface Metric Enable Actions
Yes Setup	JPv4 Static Routing Rule	Configuration
Add/ Delete	Item	Setting
Static Routing Rule List	Destination IP	
Check	Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0 (/24)
Finish?	Gateway IP	
V No	Interface	Auto 🔻
Static Routing Rule Configuration	Metric	
	▶ Rule	Enable

"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.



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 predefined 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.

Configuration [
Item	Setting		
Static Routing	Enable		

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

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.

a IP	IPv4 Static Routing Rule List Add Delete						
ID	Destination IP	Subnet Mask	Gateway IP	Interface	Metric	Enable	Actions

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			
Item	Setting		
Destination IP			
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0 (/24) 🔻		
Gateway IP			
Interface	Auto 🔻		
Metric			
▶ Rule	Enable		

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

2.6.2 Dynamic Routing

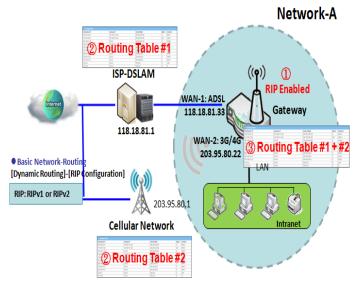
		RIP Config	guration					[Help]
	Setup	I	ltem			Setting		
	RIP	RIP Enable		Disable •				
	Configuration	OSPF Configuration						
		1	ltem			Setting		
	V No	▶ OSPF		Enable				
	OSPF?	Router ID						
	I Van	 Authentication 		None T				
	↓ ^{Yes}	Backbone S	ubnet					
_	Add/Delete No	OSPF Are	a List Add De	elete				
11	OSPF Area List?	ID	Area S	ubnet		Area ID	Enable	Actions
	Yes	OSPF Are	a Configuration					
Ц	OFPF Area	1	ltem			Setting		
	Configuration	Area Subne	t					
	\checkmark	Area ID						
	∞	Area		Enable				
	\sim				S	ave		

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.

This gateway supports dynamic routing protocols, including RIPv1/RIPv2 (Routing Information Protocol), and OSPF (Open Shortest Path First), 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.

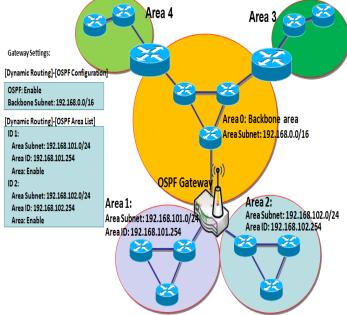
The supported dynamic routing protocols are described as follows.

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.

Dynamic Routing Setting

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

The dynamic routing setting allows user to customize RIP, and OSPF protocols 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", and "OSPF Area Configuration" window. RIP, and OSPF 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.

RIP Configuration

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

RIP Configuration	[Help]
Item	Setting
RIP Enable	Disable ▼

RIP Configur	RIP Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description			
		Select Disable will disable RIP protocol.			
RIP Enable	Disable is set by default	Select RIP v1 will enable RIPv1 protocol.			
		Select RIP v2 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 Configuration				
Item	Setting			
▶ OSPF	Enable			
Router ID				
Authentication	None *			
Backbone Subnet				

OSPF Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description		
OSPF	Disable is set by default	Click Enable box to activate the OSPF protocol.		
Router ID	1. IPv4 Format 2. A Must filled setting	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 None will disable Authentication on OSPF protocol. Select Text will enable Text Authentication with entered the Key in this field on OSPF protocol. Select MD5 will enable MD5 Authentication with entered the ID and Key in these fields on OSPF protocol. 		
Backbone Subnet	 Classless Inter Domain Routing (CIDR) Subnet Mask Notation. (Ex: 192.168.1.0/24) A Must filled setting 	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.

OSPF Ar	OSPF Area List Add Delete					
ID	Area Subnet	Area ID	Enable	Actions		

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

OSPF Area Configuration				
Item	Setting			
Area Subnet				
Area ID				
▶ Area	Enable			
Save				

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

a Routing Table					
Destination IP	Subnet Mask	Gateway IP	Metric	Interface	
192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	0	LAN	
169.254.0.0	255.255.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	LAN	
239.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	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	-	-	-	-

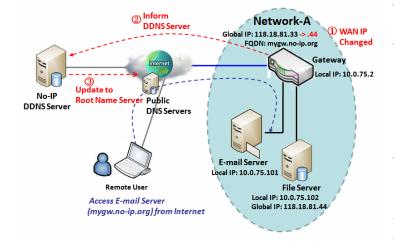
Policy Routing Information		
Item	Value setting	Description
Policy Routing Source	N/A	Policy Routing of Source. String Format.
Source IP	N/A	Policy Routing of Source IP. IPv4 Format.
Destination IP	N/A	Policy Routing of Destination IP. IPv4 Format.
Destination Port	N/A	Policy Routing of Destination Port. 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^{7,8}.

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.

⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_Name_System

⁸ 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.

Dynamic DNS	[Help]
Item	Setting
> DDNS	Enable
WAN Interface	WAN-1 T
Provider	DynDNS.org(Dynamic) *
▶ Host Name	
▶ User Name / E-Mail	
Password / Key	

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

DNS Redirect		
ltem	Setting	
DNS Redirect	Enable	
DNS Redirect Configuration		

Item Value setting Description DNS Redirect The box is unchecked by default Check the Enable box to activate this function. Save N/A Click Save to save the settings Undo N/A Click Undo to cancel the settings		Companyation	
DNS Redirect default Check the Enable box to activate this function. Save N/A Click Save to save the settings	Item	Value setting	Description
	DNS Redirect	•	Check the Enable box to activate this function.
Undo N/A Click Undo to cancel the settings	Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings
	Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the settings

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.

	Redirect Rule Add Delete				
ID	Mapping Rule	Condition	Description	Enable	Action

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

Redirect Rule Save	Back	
Item	Setting	
Mapping Rule	Domain Name (* for Any)	IP
Condition	Always v	
Description		
Enable	Enable	

Redirect Rule	Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Domain Name	1. String format can be any text	Enter a domain name to be redirect. The traffic to specified domain name will be redirect to the following IP address.

	2. A Must filled setting	Value Range: at least 1 character is required; '*' for any.
IP	 IPv4 format A Must filled setting 	Enter an IP Address as the target for the DNS redirect.
Condition	 A Must filled setting Always is selected by default. 	Specify when will the DNS redirect action can be applied. It can be Always , or WAN Block . 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	 String format can be any text A Must filled setting 	Enter a brief description for this rule. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 63 characters.
Enable	The box is unchecked by default	Click the Enable button to activate this rule.
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the settings

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.

🔳 Time Sc	hedule List Add Delete	
ID	Rule Name	Actions

Button des	Button description		
Item	Value setting	Description	
Add	N/A	Click the Add button to configure time schedule rule	
Delete	N/A	Click the Delete 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	Setting
Rule Name	
Rule Policy	Inactivate ▼ the Selected Days and Hours Below.

Time Schedule C	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 Save to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the settings
Refresh	N/A	Click the Refresh button to refresh the time schedule list.

3.2 User (not supported)

Not supported feature for the purchased product, leave it as blank.

3.3 Grouping (not supported)

Not supported feature for the purchased product, leave it as blank.

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

E E	xternal Server List	Add Delete				
ID	Server Name	Server Type	Server IP/FQDN	Server Port	Server Enable	Actions

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

External Server Configuration		
Item	Setting	
 Server Name 		
 Server Type 	Email Server • User Name: • Password: •	
Server IP/FQDN		
 Server Port 	25	
Server	Enable	
	Save Undo	

External Server	Configuration	
ltem	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 Email Server is selected, User Name, and Password are also required.
		User Name (String format: any text)
		Password (String format: any text)
		RADIUS Server (A Must filled setting) :
		When RADIUS Server 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.
Server Type	A Must filled setting	Idle Timeout: (By default 1)
Server Type	A Must filled setting	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)
		The values must be between 1 and 15.
		FTP(SFTP) Server (A Must filled setting) :
		When FTP(SFTP) Server 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 med setting	Specify the Port used for the external server. If you selected a certain server
		type, the default server port number will be set.
	A Must filled setting	For Email Server 25 will be set by default;
Server Port		For Syslog Server , port 514 will be set by default;
	0	For RADIUS Server , port 1812 will be set by default;
		For FTP(SFTP) Server , port 21 will be set by default;
		<u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.
	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 default	Click Enable to activate this External Server.
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the settings
Refresh	N/A	Click the Refresh button to refresh the external server list.

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 owner⁹.

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 (not supported)

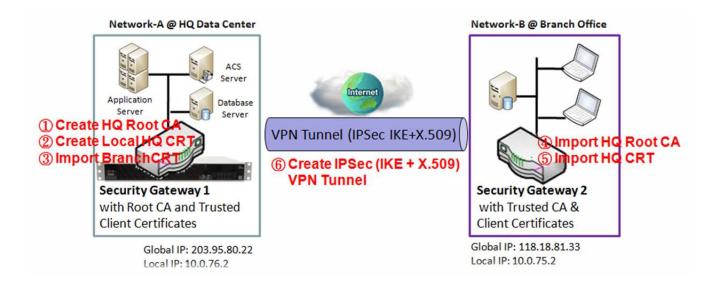
Not supported feature for the purchased product, leave it as blank.

⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_key_certificate.

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.

Configuration Path	[My Certificate]-[Root CA Certificate Configuration]
Name	HQRootCA
Кеу	Key Type: RSA Key Length: 1024-bits
Subject Name	Country(C): TW State(ST): Taiwan Location(L): Tainan Organization(O): AMITHQ Organization Unit(OU): HQRD Common Name(CN): HQRootCA E-mail: hqrootca@amit.com.tw

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

Configuration Path	[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

Configuration Path	[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]
Negotiation Mode	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:	
Кеу	Key Type: RSA Key Length: 1024-bits	
Subject Name	Country(C): TW State(ST): Taiwan Location(L): Tainan Organization(O): AMITBranch Organization Unit(OU): BranchRD Common Name(CN): BranchCRT E-mail: branchcrt@amit.com.tw	

Configuration Path	[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

Configuration Path	[IPSec]-[IKE Phase]
Negotiation Mode	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

Local Certificate List Add Import Delete					
ID	Name	Subject	Issuer	Vaild To	Actions

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.

Local Certificate Configuration			
Item	Setting		
▶ Name	Self-signed :		
▶ Key	Key Type : RSA ▼ Key Length : 1024-bits ▼ Digest Algorithm : SHA-1 ▼		
 Subject Name 	Country(C) : State(ST) : Location(L) : Organization(O) : Organization Unit(OU) :		
 Extra Attributes 	Challenge Password: Unstructured Name:		
SCEP Enrollment	Enable: SCEP Server: Option • Add Object CA Certificate: • CA Encryption Certificate: Option • (Optional) CA Identifier: (Optional)		

lt		Description
Item	Value setting	Description
Name	1. String format can be any	Enter a certificate name. It will be a certificate file name
	text	If Self-signed is checked, it will be signed by root CA. If Self-signed is not
	2. A Must filled setting	checked, it will generate a certificate signing request (CSR).
Кеу	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the key attributes of certificate.
		Key Type to set public-key cryptosystems. Currently, only RSA is supported.
		Key Length to set the length in bits of the key used in a cryptographic algorithm
		lt 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 i
		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 setting only.
Extra Attributes	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the extra information for generating a certificate.
		Challenge Password for the password you can use to request certificat
		revocation in the future.
		Unstructured Name for additional information.
SCEP Enrollment	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the information of SCEP.
		If user wants to generate a certificate signing request (CSR) and then signed b
		SCEP server online, user can check the Enable box.
		Select a SCEP Server to identify the SCEP server for use. The server detailed
		information could be specified in External Servers. Refer to Object Definition >
		External Server > External Server. You may click Add Object button to
		generate.
		Select a CA Certificate to identify which certificate could be accepted by SCEP
		server for authentication. It could be generated in Trusted Certificates.
		Select an optional CA Encryption Certificate , 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 CA Identifier to identify which CA could be used for signing
		certificates.
Save	N/A	Click the Save button to save the configuration.
	N/A	

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.

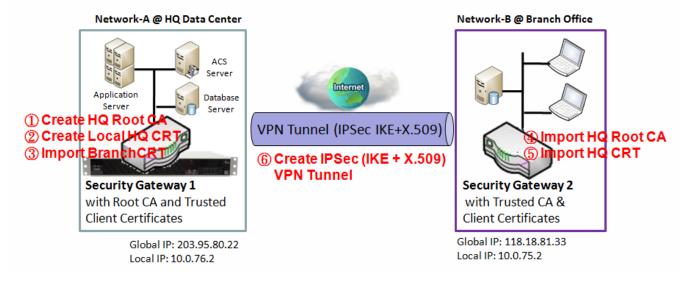
💷 Import		
	Choose File No file chosen	
	Apply Cancel	
PEM Encoded		
	Apply Cancel	

Import		
Item	Value setting	Description
Import	A Must filled setting	Select a certificate file from user's computer, and click the Apply button to import the specified certificate file to the gateway.
PEM Encoded	 String format can be any text A Must filled setting 	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 Apply button to import the specified certificate to the gateway.
Apply	N/A	Click the Apply button to import the certificate.
Cancel	N/A	Click the Cancel 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]
Command Button	Import

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

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

Configuration Path	[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

D T	Trusted CA Certificate List Import Delete Get CA				
ID	Name	Subject	Issuer	Vaild To	Actions

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 Import from a File		
	Choose File No file chosen	
	Apply Cancel	
Trusted CA Certificate Import from a PEM		
	Apply Cancel	

Trusted CA Certificate List				
Item	Value setting	Description		
Import from a	A Must filled setting	Select a CA certificate file from user's computer, and click the Apply button to		
File		import the specified CA certificate file to the gateway.		
Import from a	1. String format can be any	This is an alternative approach to import a CA certificate.		
PEM	text	You can directly fill in (Copy and Paste) the PEM encoded CA certificate string,		
	2. A Must filled setting	and click the Apply button to import the specified CA certificate to the gateway.		
Apply	N/A	Click the Apply button to import the certificate.		
Cancel	N/A	Click the Cancel 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 Setting			
SCEP Server	Option Add Object		
CA Identifier	(Optional)		

Get CA Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description		
SCEP Server	A Must filled setting	Select a SCEP Server to identify the SCEP server for use. The server detailed information could be specified in External Servers. Refer to Object Definition > External Server > External Server. You may click Add Object button to generate.		
CA Identifier	1. String format can be any text	Fill in optional CA Identifier to identify which CA could be used for signing certificates.		
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings.		
Close	N/A	Click the Close button to return to the Trusted Certificates page.		

Import Trusted Client Certificate

	Trusted Client Certificate List Import Delete					
ID	Name	Subject	Issuer	Vaild To	Actions	

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 Import from a F	lle
	Choose File No file chosen
	Apply Cancel
Trusted Client Certificate Import from a P	ЕМ
	Apply Cancel
Trusted Client Certificat	e List

ltem	Value setting	Description
Import from a File	A Must filled setting	Select a certificate file from user's computer, and click the Apply button to import the specified certificate file to the gateway.
Import from a PEM	 String format can be any text A Must filled setting 	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 Apply button to import the specified certificate to the gateway.
Apply	N/A	Click the Apply button to import certificate.
Cancel	N/A	Click the Cancel button to discard the import operation and the screen will return to the Trusted Certificates page.

Import Trusted Client Key

a T	rusted Client Key List Import Delete	
ID	Name	Actions

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 Import from	a File
	Choose File No Tile chosen
	Apply Cancel
Trusted Client Key Import from	a PEM
	Apply Cancel

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 Apply button to import the specified key file to the gateway.		
Import from a PEM	 String format can be any text A Must filled setting 	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 Apply button to import the specified certificate key to the gateway.		
Apply	N/A	Click the Apply button to import the certificate key.		
Cancel	N/A	Click the Cancel button to discard the import operation and the screen will return to the Trusted Certificates page.		

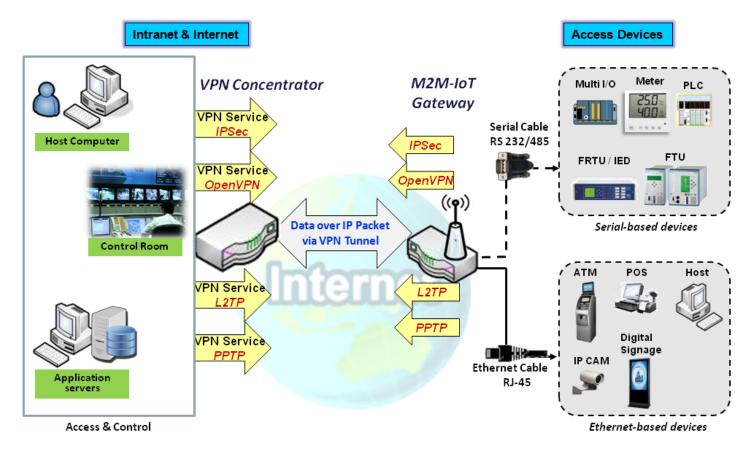
Chapter 4 Field Communication (not supported)

Not supported feature for the purchased product, leave it as blank.

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.

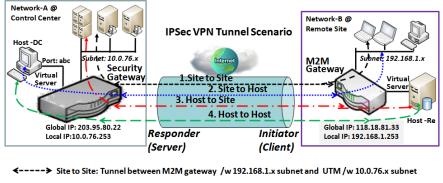
5.1.1 IPSec

Configuration					[Help]
Item	Setting				
▶ IPSec	Enable				
NetBIOS over IPSec	Enable				
NAT Traversal	Enable				
 Max. Concurrent IPSec Tunnels 	3				
IPSec Tunnel List Add	Delete Refresh				
ID Tunnel Interface	Tunnel Scenario Remote Gateway	Remote Subnet	Status	Enable	Actions

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 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

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:

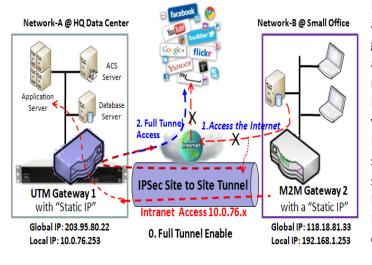
Site to Site: You need to setup remote gateway IP and subnet of both gateways. After the IPSec tunnel established, hosts behind both gateways can communication each other through the tunnel.

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

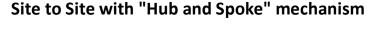
Host to Site: On the contrast, for a single host (or mobile user to) to access the resources located in an intranet, the Host to Site scenario can be applied.

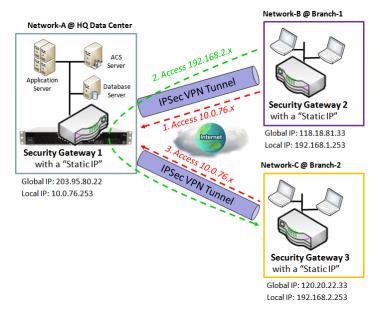
Host to Host: Host to Host is a special configuration for building a VPN tunnel between two single hosts.



Site to Site with "Full Tunnel" enabled

In "Site to Site" scenario, client hosts in remote site can access the enterprise resources in the Intranet of HQ gateway via an established IPSec tunnel, as described above. However, Internet access originates from remote site still go through its regular WAN connection. If you want all packets from remote site to be routed via this IPSec tunnel, including HQ server access and Internet access, you can just enable the "Full Tunnel" setting. As a result, every time users surfs web or searching data on Internet, checking personal emails, or HQ server access, all traffics will go through the secure IPSec tunnel and route by the Security Gateway in control center.





For a control center to manage the secure Intranet among all its remote sites, there is a simple configuration, called **Hub and Spoke**, for the whole VPN network. A Hub and Spoke VPN Network is set up in organizations with centralized control center over all its remote sites, like shops or offices. The control center acts as the Hub role and the remote shops or Offices act as Spokes. All VPN tunnels from remote sites terminate at this Hub, which acts as a concentrator. Site-to-site connections between spokes do not exist. Traffic originating from one spoke and destined for another spoke has to go via the Hub. Under such configuration, you don't need to maintain VPN tunnels between each two remote clients.

IPSec Setting

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

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

Enable IPSec

Configuration	[Help]
Item	Setting
▶ IPSec	Enable
NetBIOS over IPSec	Enable
► NAT Traversal	Enable
 Max. Concurrent IPSec Tunnels 	3

Configuration Window			
Item	Value setting	Description	
IPsec	Unchecked by default	Click the Enable box to enable IPSec function.	
NetBIOS over IPSec	Unchecked by default	Click the Enable box to enable NetBIOS over IPSec function.	
NAT Traversal	Checked by default	Click the Enable box to enable NAT Traversal 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 Save to save the settings	
Undo	N/A	Click Undo 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.

	PSec Tunne	I List Ad	d Delete	Refresh				
ID	Tunnel Name	Interface	Tunnel Scenario	Remote Gateway	Remote Subnet	Status	Enable	Actions

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		
ltem	Setting	
▶ Tunnel	Enable	
Tunnel Name	IPSec #1	
Interface	WAN1 T	
Tunnel Scenario	Site to Site 🔻	
Tunnel TCP MSS	Auto (64~1500 Bytes) 	
Hub and Spoke	None •	
 Operation Mode 	Always on •	
Encapsulation Protocol	ESP •	

Tunnel Configurat	tion Window	
Item	Value setting	Description
Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Check the Enable box to activate the IPSec tunnel
Tunnel Name	 A Must fill setting String format can be any text 	Enter a tunnel name. Enter a name that is easy for you to identify. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 19 characters.
Interface	 A Must fill setting WAN 1 is selected by default 	Select the interface on which IPSec tunnel is to be established. It can be the available WAN and LAN interfaces.
Tunnel Scenario	 A Must fill setting Site to site is selected by default 	Select an IPSec tunneling scenario from the dropdown box for your application. Select Site-to-Site , Site-to-Host , Host-to-Site , or Host-to-Host . If LAN interface is selected, only Host-to-Host scenario is available. With Site-to-Site or Site-to-Host or Host-to-Site , IPSec operates in tunnel mode. The difference among them is the number of subnets. With Host-to-Host , IPSec operates in transport mode.
Tunel TCP MSS	 An optional setting Auto is set by default 	Select from the dropdown box to define the size of Tunel TCP MSS. Select Auto , and all devices will adjust this parameter automatically. Select Manual , and specify an expected vaule for Tunel TCP MSS. <u>Value Range</u> : 64 ~ 1500 bytes.
Hub and Spoke	 An optional setting None is set by default 	 Select from the dropdown box to setup your gateway for Hub-and-Spoke IPSec VPN Deployments. Select None if your deployments will not support Hub or Spoke encryption. Select Hub for a Hub role in the IPSec design. Select Spoke for a Spoke role in the IPSec design. Note: Hub and Spoke are available only for Site-to-Site VPN tunneling specified in Tunnel Scenario. It is not available for Dynamic VPN tunneling application.
Operation Mode	 A Must fill setting Alway on is selected 	Define operation mode for the IPSec Tunnel. It can be Always On , or Failover . If this tunnel is set as a failover tunnel, you need to further select a primary

	by default	tunnel from which to failover to. Note: Failover mode is not available for the gateway with single WAN.
Encapsulation	 A Must fill setting ESP is selected by	Select the Encapsulation Protocol from the dropdown box for this IPSec tunnel.
Protocol	default	Available encapsulations are ESP and AH .

Local & Remote Configuration				
Item	Setting			
	ID Subnet IP Address	Subnet Mask	Actions	
Local Subnet List	1 192.168.123.0	255.255.255.0(/24) •	Delete	
	Add			
Redirect Traffic	Enable	Enable		
Full Tunnel	Enable			
	ID Subnet IP Address	Subnet Mask	Actions	
 Remote Subnet List 	1	255.255.255.0(/24) •	Delete	
	Add			
Remote Gateway		(IP Address/F	QDN)	

Local & Remote Configuration Window			
Item	Value setting	Description	
		Specify the Local Subnet IP address and Subnet Mask.	
		Click the Add or Delete button to add or delete a Local Subnet.	
Local Subnet List	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.	
		Click Enable box to activate the Redirect Traffic function.	
	Unchecked by default	Note: Redirect Traffic is available only for Host-to-Site specified in Tunnel	
Redirect Traffic		Scenario. By default, it is disabled, so it can prevent the un-expected and	
		dangerous access to the peer subnet. If you enable such function, all the	
		network devices behind the VPN host (actually, it is an NAT gateway) can access	
		to the peer subnet with the host IP.	
Full Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Click Enable box to enable Full Tunnel.	
	onenecked by default	Note: Full tunnel is available only for Site-to-Site specified in Tunnel Scenario.	

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	 A Must fill setting. Format can be a ipv4 address or FQDN 	Specify the Remote Gateway.

Authentication	
Item	Setting
Key Management	IKE+Pre-shared Key ▼ (Min. 8 characters)
▶ Local ID	Type: User Name V ID: (Optional)
Remote ID	Type: User Name ▼ ID:

Authentication Co	Authentication Configuration Window			
Item	Value setting	Description		
Key Management	 A Must fill setting Pre-shared Key 8 to characters. 	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. Manually: user needs to enter key ID to authenticate. Manual key configuration will be explained in the following Manual Key Management section.		
Local ID	An optional setting	Specify the Local ID for this IPSec tunnel to authenticate. Select User Name for Local 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 Local ID and enter the User@FQDN. Select Key ID 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	
Item	Setting
IKE Version	v1 •
Negotiation Mode	Main Mode 🔹
► X-Auth	None X-Auth Account (Optional)
	User Name : Password :
Dead Peer Detection (DPD)	✓ Enable Timeout : 180 (seconds) Delay : 30 (seconds)
Phase1 Key Life Time	3600 (seconds) (Max. 86400)

IKE Phase Window	1	
Item	Value setting	Description
IKE Version	 A must fill setting v1 is selected by default 	Specify the IKE version for this IPSec tunnel. Select v1 or v2 Note: IKE versions will not be available when Dynamic VPN option in Tunnel Scenario is selected, or AH option in Encapsulation Protocol is selected.
Negotiation Mode	Main Mode is set by default default	Specify the Negotiation Mode for this IPSec tunnel. Select Main Mode or Aggressive Mode.
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)	 Checked by default Default Timeout 180s and Delay 30s 	Click Enable box to enable DPD function. Specify the Timeout and Delay time in seconds. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 999 seconds for Timeout and Delay .
Phase1 Key Life Time	 A Must fill setting Default 3600s Max. 86400s 	Specify the Phase1 Key Life Time. <u>Value Range</u> : 30 ~ 86400.

a IKE Pro	IKE Proposal Definition				
ID	Encryption	Authentication	DH Group	Definition	
1	AES-auto ▼	SHA1 V	Group 2 🔻	Enable	
2	AES-auto ▼	MD5 V	Group 2 🔻	Enable	
3	DES V	SHA1 V	Group 2 🔻	Enable	
4	3DES 🔻	SHA1 V	Group 2 🔻	Enable	

IKE Proposal Definition Window			
Item	Value setting	Description	
IKE Proposal Definition	A Must fill setting	Specify the Phase 1 Encryption method. It can be DES / 3DES / AES-auto / 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	
L			

IPSec Phase		
Item	Setting	
Phase2 Key Life Time	28800 (seconds) (Max. 86400)	

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

IP Sec F	Proposal Definition			
ID	Encryption	Authentication	PFS Group	Definition
1	AES-auto ▼	SHA1 V		Enable
2	AES-auto ▼	MD5 🔻		Enable
3	DES 🔻	SHA1 V	Group 2 🔻	Enable
4	3DES 🔻	SHA1 V		Enable

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

Manual Key Management

When the Manually option is selected for Key Management as described in Authentication Configuration Window, a series of configuration windows for Manual IPSec Tunnel configuration will appear. The configuration windows are the Local & Remote Configuration, the Authentication, and the Manual Proposal.

Authentication		
Item	Setting	
Key Management	Manually	
► Local ID	Type: KEY ID V ID: (Optional)	
Remote ID	Type: KEY ID V ID:	

Authentication Window		
Item	Value setting	Description

Key Management	A Must fill setting	Select Key Management from the dropdown box for this IPSec tunnel. In this section Manually is the option selected.
Local ID	An optional setting	Specify the Local ID for this IPSec tunnel to authenticate. Select the Key ID 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 Key ID for Remote ID and enter the Key ID (English alphabet or number).

Local & Remote Configuration	
Item	Setting
Local Subnet	
Local Netmask	255.255.255.0
Remote Subnet	
Remote Netmask	
Remote Gateway	(IP Address/FQDN)

Local & Remote C	Local & Remote Configuration Window		
Item	Value setting	Description	
Local Subnet	A Must fill setting	Specify the Local Subnet IP address and Subnet Mask.	
Local Netmask	A Must fill setting	Specify the Local Subnet Mask.	
Remote Subnet	A Must fill setting	Specify the Remote Subnet IP address	
Remote Netmask	A Must fill setting	Specify the Remote Subnet Mask.	
	1. A Must fill setting		
Remote Gateway	2. An IPv4 address or	Specify the Remote Gateway. The Remote Gateway	
	FQDN format		

Under the Manually Key Management authentication configuration, only one subnet is supported for both Local and Remote IPSec peer.

🧉 Manual Proposal	
Item	Setting
Outbound SPI	0x
Inbound SPI	0x
Encryption	DES V
Authentication	None

Manual Proposal	Window	
Item	Value setting	Description
Outbound SPI	Hexadecimal format	Specify the Outbound SPI for this IPSec tunnel.

		<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ FFFF.
Inbound SPI		Specify the Inbound SPI for this IPSec tunnel.
	Hexadecimal format	<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ FFFF.
		Specify the Encryption Method and Encryption key.
		Available encryption methods are DES/3DES/AES-128/AES-192/AES-256.
Encryption	1. A Must fill setting	The key length for DES is 16, 3DES is 48, AES-128 is 32, AES-192 is 48, and AES-
	2. Hexadecimal format	256 is 64.
		Note: When AH option in Encapsulation is selected, encryption will not be
		available.
Authentication	 A Must fill setting Hexadecimal format 	Specify the Authentication Method and Authentication key.
		Available encryptions are None/MD5/SHA1/SHA2-256.
		The key length for MD5 is 32, SHA1 is 40, and SHA2-256 is 64.
		Note: When AH option in Encapsulation Protocol is selected, None option in
		Authentication will not be available.
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the settings
Back	N/A	Click Back to return to the previous page.

Create/Edit Dynamic VPN Server List

D	Dynamic server List Add Delete				
ID	Tunnel Name	Interface	Connected Client	Enable	Actions

Similar to create an IPSec VPN Tunnel for site/host to site/host scenario, when **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		
Item	Setting	
Tunnel	Enable	
Tunnel Name	Dynamic IPSec1	
Interface	WAN1 T	
Tunnel Scenario	Dynamic VPN •	
Operation Mode	Always on •	
Encapsulation Protocol	ESP V	

Tunnel Configura	tion Window	
ltem	Value setting	Description
Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Check the Enable box to activate the Dynamic IPSec VPN tunnel.
Tunnel Name	 A Must fill setting String format can be any text 	Enter a tunnel name. Enter a name that is easy for you to identify. <u>Value Range</u> : $1 \approx 19$ characters.
Interface	 A Must fill setting WAN 1 is selected by default 	Select WAN interface on which IPSec tunnel is to be established.
Tunnel Scenario	 A Must fill setting Dynamic VPN is selected by default 	The IPSec tunneling scenario is fixed to Dynamic VPN.
Operation Mode	 A Must fill setting Alway on is selected by default 	The available operation mode is Always On . Failover option is not available for the Dynamic IPSec scenario.
Encapsulation Protocol	 A Must fill setting ESP is selected by default 	Select the Encapsulation Protocol from the dropdown box for this IPSec tunnel. Available encapsulations are ESP and AH .

Local & Remote Configuration		
Item	Setting	
Local Subnet		
Local Netmask		

Local & Remote C	onfiguration Window	
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	
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 Co	onfiguration Window	
Item	Value setting	Description
Key Management	1. A Must fill setting	Select Key Management from the dropdown box for this IPSec tunnel.

	2. Pre-shared Key 8 to 32 characters.	IKE+Pre-shared Key; user needs to set a key (8 ~ 32 characters).
		Specify the Local ID for this IPSec tunnel to authenticate.
		Select User Name for Local ID and enter the username. The username may
Local ID		include but can't be all numbers.
Local ID	An optional setting	Select FQDN for Local ID and enter the FQDN.
		Select User@FQDN for Local ID and enter the User@FQDN.
		Select Key ID for Local ID and enter the Key ID (English alphabet or number).
		Specify the Remote ID for this IPSec tunnel to authenticate.
	An optional setting	Select User Name for Remote ID and enter the username. The username may
		include but can't be all numbers.
Remote ID		Select FQDN for Local ID and enter the FQDN.
Kemole iD		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.

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

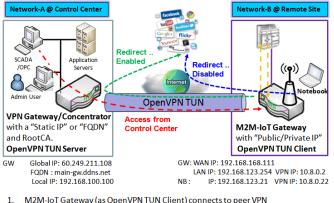
OpenVPN is an application that implements virtual private network (VPN) techniques for creating secure point-to-point or site-to-site connections in routed or bridged configurations and remote access facilities. It uses a custom security protocol that utilizes SSL/TLS for key exchange. It is capable 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 can only behave as a OpenVPN Client role for an OpenVPN tunnel connection.

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).

 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

 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

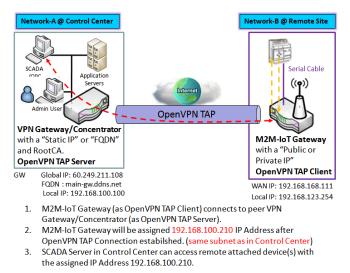
solution.

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

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)

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



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

Configuration		
ltem	Setting	
OpenVPN	Enable	
Client	Client •	

Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
OpenVPN	The box is unchecked by default	Check the Enable box to activate the OpenVPN function.	
Client	Client is selected by default.	Only Client is available, you can specify the client settings in another client configuration window.	

As an OpenVPN Client

If Client is selected, an OpenVPN Client List screen will appear.

ţ	g Open'	VPN Clien	t List A	bb	Delete									
ID	Client Name	Interface	Protocol	Port	Tunnel Scenario	Remote IP/FQDN	Remote Subnet	Redirect Internet Traffic	NAT	Authorization Mode	Encryption Cipher	Hash Algorithm	Enable	Actions

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.

OpenVPN Client Configuration						
ltem	Setting					
OpenVPN Client Name	OpenVPN Client #1					
Interface	WAN 1 V					
Protocol	TCP V Port: 443					
Tunnel Scenario	TUN •					
Remote IP/FQDN						
Remote Subnet	255.255.255.0(/24) ▼					
Redirect Internet Traffic	Enable					
▶ NAT	Enable					
 Authorization Mode 	TLS • CA Cert.: • Client Cert.: • Please set the Certificate.					
Encryption Cipher	Blowfish 🔻					
 Hash Algorithm 	SHA-1 v					
LZO Compression	Adaptive •					
Persist Key	Enable					
Persist Tun	Enable					
Advanced Configuration	Edit					
▶ Tunnel	Enable					

Item	Value setting	Description				
OpenVPN Client Name	A Must filled setting	The OpenVPN Client Name will be used to identify the client in the tunnel list. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 32 characters.				
Interface	 A Must filled setting By default WAN-1 is selected. 	Define the physical interface to be used for this OpenVPN Client tunnel.				
Protocol	 A Must filled setting By default TCP is selected. 	 Define the Protocol for the OpenVPN Client. Select TCP >The OpenVPN will use TCP protocol, and Port will be set as 443 automatically. Select UDP -> The OpenVPN will use UDP protocol, and Port will be set as 1194 automatically. 				
Port	 A Must filled setting By default 443 is set. 	Specify the Port for the OpenVPN Client to use. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.				
Tunnel Scenario	 A Must filled setting By default TUN is selected. 	Specify the type of Tunnel Scenario for the OpenVPN Client to use. It can be TUN for TUN tunnel scenario, or TAP for TAP tunnel scenario.				
Remote IP/FQDN	A Must filled setting	Specify the Remote IP/FQDN of the peer OpenVPN Server for this OpenVPN Client tunnel. Fill in the IP address or FQDN.				
Remote Subnet	 An Optional setting. The box is unchecked by default. 	Check the Enable box to activate remote subnet function, and specify Remote Subnet of the peer OpenVPN Server for this OpenVPN Client tunnel. Fill in the remote subnet address and remote subnet mask.				
Redirect Internet Traffic						
NAT	 An Optional setting. The box is unchecked by default. 	Check the Enable box to activate the NAT function.				
Authorization Mode 1. A Must filled setting 2. By default TLS is selected.		 Specify the authorization mode for the OpenVPN Server. TLS ->The OpenVPN will use TLS authorization mode, and the following items CA Cert., Client Cert. and Client Key will be displayed. CA Cert. could be selected in Trusted CA Certificate List. Refer to Object Definition > Certificate > Trusted Certificate. Client Cert. could be selected in Local Certificate List. Refer to Object Definition > Certificate > My Certificate. 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 Local Endpoint IP Address 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 Remote Endpoint IP Address 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 Static Key . Note: Static Key will be available only when Static Key is chosen in Authorization Mode.
Encryption Cipher	By default Blowfish is selected.	Specify the Encryption Cipher. It can be Blowfish/AES-256/AES-192/AES-128/None.
Hash Algorithm	By default SHA-1 is selected.	Specify the Hash Algorithm. It can be SHA-1/MD5/MD4/SHA2-256/SHA2-512/None/Disable.
LZO Compression	By default Adaptive is selected.	Specify the LZO Compression scheme. It can be Adaptive/YES/NO/Default.
Persis Key	 An Optional setting. The box is checked by default. 	Check the Enable box to activate the Persis Key function.
Persis Tun	 An Optional setting. The box is checked by default. 	Check the Enable box to activate the Persis Tun function.
Advanced Configuration	N/A	Click the Edit button to specify the Advanced Configuration setting for the OpenVPN server. If the button is clicked, Advanced Configuration will be displayed below.
Tunnel	The box is unchecked by default	Check the Enable box to activate this OpenVPN tunnel.
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the changes.

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

OpenVPN Client Adva	anced Configuration
ltem	Setting
TLS Cipher	TLS-RSA-WITH-AES128-SHA V
 TLS Auth. Key(Optional) 	(Optional)
User Name(Optional)	(Optional)
Password(Optional)	(Optional)
Bridge TAP to	VLAN 1 T
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 	

OpenVPN Adva	nced Client Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
TLS Cipher	 A Must filled setting. TLS-RSA-WITH- AES128-SHA is selected by default 	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	 1. An Optional setting. 2. String format: any text 	Specify the TLS Auth. Key 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.

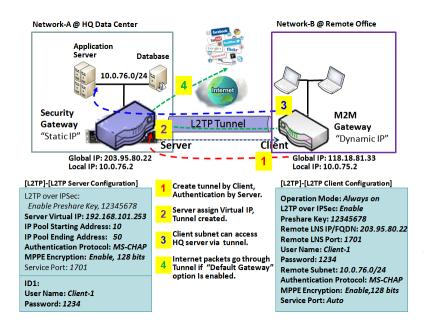
User Name	An Optional setting.	Enter the User account for connecting to an OpenVPN server, if the server required it. Note: User Name will be available only when TLS is chosen in Authorization
Password	An Optional setting.	Mode. Enter the Password for connecting to an OpenVPN server, if the server required it. Note: User Name will be available only when TLS is chosen in Authorization Mode.
Bridge TAP to	By default VLAN 1 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 Firewall Protection function. Note: Firewall Protection will be available only when NAT is enabled.
Client IP Address	By default Dynamic IP is selected	Specify the virtual IP Address for the OpenVPN Client. It can be Dynamic IP/Static IP.
Tunnel MTU	1.A Must filled setting 2.The value is 1500 by default	Specify the value of Tunnel MTU. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 1500.
Tunnel UDP Fragment	The value is 1500 by default	Specify the value of Tunnel UDP Fragment . <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 by default.	Check the Enable box to activate the Tunnel UDP MSS-Fix function. Note: Tunnel UDP MSS-Fix will be available only when UDP is chosen in Protocol.
nsCerType Verification	The box is unchecked by default.	Check the Enable box to activate the nsCerType Verification function. Note: nsCerType Verification will be available only when TLS is chosen in Authorization Mode.
TLS Renegotiation Time (seconds)	The value is 3600 by default	Specify the time interval of TLS Renegotiation Time. <u>Value Range</u> : -1 ~ 86400.
Connection Retry(seconds)	The value is -1 by default	Specify the time interval of Connection Retry. The default -1 means that it is no need to execute connection retry. <u>Value Range</u> : -1 ~ 86400, and -1 means no retry is required.
DNS	By default Automatically is selected	Specify the setting of DNS. It can be Automatically/Manually.
Additional Configuration	An Optional setting.	Enter optional configuration string here. Up to 256 characters is allowable. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 256characters.
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the changes.
Back	N/A	Click Back to return to last page.

5.1.3 L2TP

Configuration	Configuration [Help						
Item		Setting					
▶ L2TP	Enable						
Client	Client •						
L2TP Client Configuration	ion						
ltem		Setting					
L2TP Client	Enable						
L2TP Client List & State	L2TP Client List & Status Add Delete Refresh						
ID Tunnel Name Inter	ace Virtual IP	Remote IP/FQDN	Remote Subnet	Status	Enable	Actions	

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 only behave as a L2TP client for a L2TP VPN tunel.

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

Configuration			[Help]
ltem			Setting
▶ L2TP		Enable	
Client		Client •	
Enable L2TP Wind	ow		
Item	Value se	tting	Description
L2TP	Unchecked	d by default	Click the Enable box to activate L2TP function.
Client	A Must fill	ed setting	Specify the role of L2TP. Only Client role is available for this gateway. Below are the configuration windows for L2TP Client.

Click Save button to save the settings

As a L2TP Client

N/A

Save

L2TP Client Configuration					
Item	Setting				
L2TP Client	Enable				

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

Create/Edit L2TP Client

	L2TP Client List &	k Status A	dd Delete	e Refresh	1			
ID	Tunnel Name	Interface	Virtual IP	Remote IP/FQDN	Remote Subnet	Status	Enable	Actions

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

L2TP Client Configuration					
Item	Setting				
Tunnel Name	L2TP #1				
Interface	WAN1 T				
Operation Mode	Always on •				
L2TP over IPsec	Enable Preshared Key (Min. 8 characters)				
Remote LNS IP/FQDN					
Remote LNS Port	1701				
User Name					
Password					
 Tunneling Password (Optional) 					
Remote Subnet					
Authentication Protocol	PAP CHAP MS-CHAP MS-CHAP v2				
MPPE Encryption	Enable				
LCP Echo Type	Auto • Interval 30 seconds Max. Failure Time 6 times				
Service Port	Auto • 0				
Tunnel	Enable				

L2TP Client Configuration				
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.		
ruiner Name	A Must filled setting	Value Range: 1 ~ 32 characters.		
Interface		Define the selected interface to be the used for this L2TP tunnel		
interrace	A Must filled setting	(WAN-1 is available only when WAN-1 interface is enabled)		

		The same applies to other WAN interfaces (e.g. WAN-2).
Operation Mode	 A Must filled setting Alwasy on is selected by default 	Define operation mode for the L2TP Tunnel. It can be Always On , or Failover . If this tunnel is set as a failover tunnel, you need to further select a primary tunnel from which to failover to. Note: Failover mode is not available for the gateway with single WAN.
L2TP over IPSec	The box is unchecked by default	Check the Enable box to activate L2TP over IPSec, and further specify a Pre- shared Key (8~32 characters).
Remote LNS IP/FQDN	A Must filled setting	Enter the public IP address or the FQDN of the L2TP server.
Remote LNS Port	 A Must filled setting 1701 is set by default 	Enter the Remote LNS Port for this L2TP tunnel. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.
User Name	A Must filled setting	Enter the User Name for this L2TP tunnel to be authenticated when connect to L2TP server. <u>Value Range</u> : $1 \sim 32$ characters.
Password	A Must filled setting	Enter the Password for this L2TP tunnel to be authenticated when connect to L2TP server.
Tunneling Password(Optional)	The box is unchecked by default	Enter the Tunneling Password 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 packets whose destination is in the dedicated subnet will be transferred via the L2TP VPN tunnel. Others will be transferred based on current routing policy 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 L2TP 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	 A Must filled setting Unchecked by default 	Specify one ore multiple Authentication Protocol for this L2TP tunnel. Available authentication methods are PAP / CHAP / MS-CHAP / MS-CHAP v2 .
MPPE Encryption	 Unchecked by default an optional setting 	Specify whether L2TP server supports MPPE Protocol . Click the Enable box to enable MPPE. Note: when MPPE Encryption is enabled, the Authentication Protocol PAP / CHAP options will not be available.
LCP Echo Type	1. Auto is set by default	Specify the LCP Echo Type for this L2TP tunnel. It can be Auto , User-defined , or Disable . Auto : the system sets the Interval and Max. Failure Time. 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. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 99999 for Interval Time, 1~999 for Failure Time.
Service Port	A Must filled setting	Specify the Service Port for this L2TP tunnel to use. It can be Auto , (1701) for

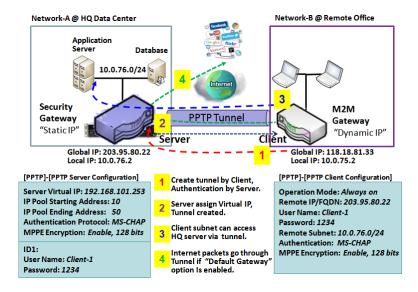
		Cisco), or User-defined.
		Auto: The system determines the service port.
		1701 (for Cisco): The system use port 1701 for connecting with CISCO L2TP
		Server.
		User-defined: Enter the service port. The default value is 0.
		<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 65535.
Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Check the Enable box to enable this L2TP tunnel.
Save	N/A	Click Save button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click Undo button to cancel the settings.

5.1.4 PPTP

Configuration [Help					[Help]		
ltem		Setting					
▶ PPTP	Enable	Enable					
Client	Client •						
PPTP Client Configurat	ion						
ltem	Setting						
PPTP Client	Enable						
PPTP Client List & Status Add Delete Refresh							
ID Tunnel Name Interf	ace Virtual IP	Remote IP/FQDN	Remote Subnet	Status	Enable	Actions	

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 only play "PPTP Client" role for a PPTP VPN tunnel. PPTP tunnel process is nearly the same as L2TP.

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.



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

Configuration [H		
ltem	Setting	
▶ PPTP	Enable	
Client	Client •	

Enable PPTP Window					
Item	Value setting	Description			
РРТР	Unchecked by default	Click the Enable box to activate PPTP function.			
Client	A Must fill sotting	Specify the role of PPTP. Only Client role is available for this gateway. Below are			
Client	A Must fill setting	the configuration windows for PPTP Client.			
Save	N/A	Click Save button to save the settings.			

As a PPTP Client

PPTP Client Configuration	PPTP Client Configuration				
Item	Setting				
PPTP Client	Enable				

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

Create/Edit PPTP Client

	PPTP Client List	& Status A	dd Delet	e Refres	n			
ID	Tunnel Name	Interface	Virtual IP	Remote IP/FQDN	Remote Subnet	Status	Enable	Actions

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

PPTP Client Configuration				
Item	Setting			
Tunnel Name	PPTP #1			
Interface	WAN1 •			
Operation Mode	Always on ▼			
Remote IP/FQDN				
▶ User Name				
Password				
Remote Subnet				
Authentication Protocol	PAP CHAP MS-CHAP MS-CHAP v2			
MPPE Encryption	Enable			
LCP Echo Type	Auto • Interval 30 seconds Max. Failure Time 6 times			
Tunnel	Enable			

PPTP Client 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.	
		Value Range: 1 ~ 32 characters.	
Interface	1. A Must fill setting	Define the selected interface to be the used for this PPTP tunnel	
	2. WAN1 is selected by	(WAN-1 is available only when WAN-1 interface is enabled)	
	default	The same applies to other WAN interfaces (e.g. WAN-2).	
	1. A Must fill setting	Define operation mode for the PPTP Tunnel. It can be Always On, or Failover.	
Operation Mode	2. Alwasy on is	If this tunnel is set as a failover tunnel, you need to further select a primary	
	selected by default	tunnel from which to failover to.	
		Note: Failover mode is not available for the gateway with single WAN.	

Remote IP/FQDN	 A Must fill setting. Format can be a 	Enter the public IP address or the FQDN of the PPTP server.
	ipv4 address or FQDN	
User Name	A Must fill setting	Enter the User Name 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 Password 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 packets whose destination is in the dedicated subnet will be transferred via the PPTP VPN tunnel. Others will be transferred based on current routing policy of the security gateway at PPTP 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 PPTP client peer, all packets, including the Internet accessing of PPTP Client peer, will go through the established PPTP 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 Authentication Protocol for this PPTP tunnel. Available authentication methods are PAP / CHAP / MS-CHAP / MS-CHAP v2 .
MPPE Encryption	 Unchecked by default an optional setting 	Specify whether PPTP server supports MPPE Protocol . Click the Enable box to enable MPPE. Note: when MPPE Encryption is enabled, the Authentication Protocol PAP / CHAP options will not be available.
LCP Echo Type	Auto is set by default	Specify the LCP Echo Type for this PPTP tunnel. It can be Auto , User-defined , or Disable . Auto : the system sets the Interval and Max. Failure Time. 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. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 99999 for Interval Time, 1~999 for Failure Time.
Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Check the Enable box to enable this PPTP tunnel.
Save	N/A	Click Save button to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click Undo button to cancel the settings.

5.1.5 GRE

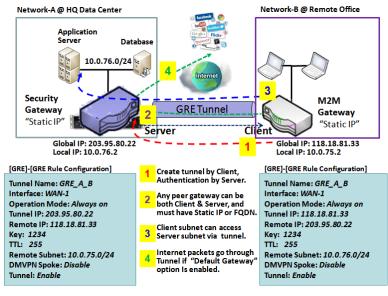
Configuration [Help]						
Item	Setting					
GRE Tunnel	Enable					
 Max. Concurrent GRE Tunnels 	32					
GRE Tunnel List Add Delete						
ID Tunnel Interface C	peration ModeTunnel IPRemote IPKeyTTLKeep- aliveRemote SubnetEnableActions					

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

Configuration [H					
Item	Setting				
GRE Tunnel	Enable				
 Max. Concurrent GRE Tunnels 	32				

Enable GRE Window						
Item	Value setting	Description				
GRE Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Click the Enable 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 Save button to save the settings				
Undo	N/A	Click Undo button to cancel the settings				

Create/Edit GRE tunnel

	GRE Tunnel List Add Delete											
ID	Tunnel Name	Interface	Operation Mode	Tunnel IP	Remote IP	MTU	Key	TTL	Keep- alive	Remote Subnet	Enable	Actions

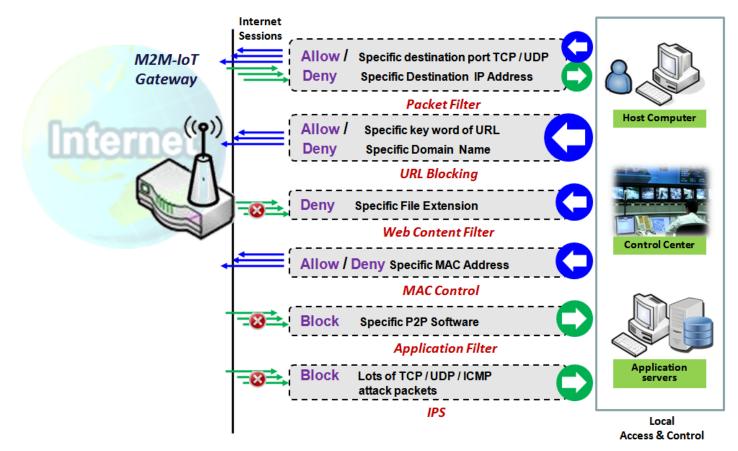
When Add/Edit button is applied, a GRE Rule Configuration screen will appear.

GRE Rule Configuration	[Help]
Item	Setting
Tunnel Name	GRE #1
Interface	WAN1 T
Operation Mode	Always on •
Tunnel IP	IP: MASK: select one • (Optional)
Remote IP	
MTU	
▶ Key	(Optional)
▶ TTL	
Keep alive	Enable Ping IP • Interval 5 (seconds)
Remote Subnet	
DMVPN Spoke	Enable
IPSec Pre-shared Key	(Min. 8 characters)
IPSec NAT Traversal	Enable
IPSec Encapsulation Mode	Transport Mode •
Tunnel	Enable

GRE Rule Configu	GRE 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. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 9 characters.					
Interface	 A Must fill setting WAN 1 is selected by default 	Select the interface on which GRE tunnel is to be established. It can be the available WAN and LAN interfaces.					
Operation Mode	 A Must fill setting Alway on is selected by default 	Define operation mode for the GRE Tunnel. It can be Always On , or Failover . If this tunnel is set as a failover tunnel, you need to further select a primary tunnel from which to failover to. Note: Failover mode is not available for the gateway with single WAN.					
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.					
MTU	 A Must filled setting Auto (value zero) is set by default 	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.					
		<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 1500.					
Кеу	An Ontional catting	Enter the Key for the GRE connection.					
кеу	An Optional setting	<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 999999999.					
TTL	1. A Must fill setting	Specify TTL hop-count value for this GRE tunnel.					
	2. 1 to 255 range	<u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 255.					
	1. Unchecked by	Check the Enable box to enable Keep alive function.					
Keep alive	default	Select Ping IP to keep live and enter the IP address to ping.					
	2. 5s is set by default	Enter the ping time interval in seconds.					
	2. 55 15 Set by delddit	<u>Value Range</u> : 5 ~ 999 seconds.					
		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 secur					
		gateway at GRE client peer.					
Remote Subnet	A Must fill setting						
		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.					
DMVPN Spoke	Unchecked by default	Specify whether the gateway will support DMVPN Spoke for this GRE tunnel.					
	onenceked by deradit	Check Enable box to enable DMVPN Spoke.					
IPSec Pre-shared	A Must fill setting	Enter a DMVPN spoke authentication Pre-shared Key (8~32 characters).					
Кеу		Note: Pre-shared Key is available only when DMVPN Spoke is enabled.					
IPSec NAT Traversal	Unchecked by default	Check Enable box to enable NAT-Traversal.					
		Note: IPSec NAT Traversal will not be available when DMVPN is not enabled.					
		Specify IPSec Encapsulation Mode from the dropdown box. There are Transport					
IPSec Encapsulation	Unchecked by default	mode and Tunnel mode supported.					
Mode	onenceiled by derudit	Note: IPSec Encapsulation Mode will not be available when DMVPN is not					
		enabled.					
Tunnel	Unchecked by default	Check Enable box to enable this GRE tunnel.					
Save	N/A	Click Save button to save the settings.					
Undo	N/A	Click Undo button to cancel the settings.					
Back	N/A	Click Back button to return to the previous page.					

5.2 Firewall



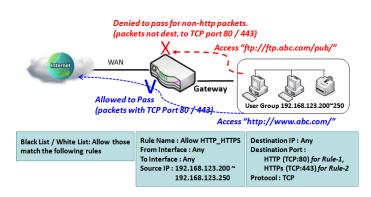
The firewall functions include Packet Filter, URL Blocking, Content Filter, MAC Control, Application Filter, IPS and some firewall options. The supported function can be different for the purchased gateway.

5.2.1 Packet Filter

Configuration [Hel]					
Item	Setting				
Packet Filters	Enable				
Black List / White List	Deny those match the following rules.				
Log Alert	Log Alert				
Packet Filter List Add Delete					
ID Rule From To Name Interface Interface	Source IPDestination IPSource MACSource 				

"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

Configurati	Configuration [Help						
Item			Setting				
Packet Filters Enable		Enable					
Black List / White List Deny those		Deny those r	match the following rules. *				
Log Alert	Log Alert Log						
Configuration Window							
Item Name	Value setti	ng	Description				
Packet Filter The box is unchecked by		checked by	Check the Enable box to activate Packet Filter function				

	default	
Black List / White List	Deny those match the following rules is set by default	When Deny those match the following rules is selected, as the name suggest, packets specified in the rules will be blocked –black listed. In contrast, with Allow those match the following rules , 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 Enable box to activate Event Log.
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click Undo 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.

	Packet F	Filter List	Add	Delete								
ID	Rule Name	From Interface	To Interface	Source IP	Destination IP	Source MAC	Protocol	Source Port	Destination Port	Time Schedule	Enable	Actions

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

Packet Filter Rule Configuration	
Item	Setting
Rule Name	Rule1
From Interface	Any 🔻
To Interface	Any 🔻
Source IP	Any 🔻
Destination IP	Any 🔻
Source MAC	Any 🔻
Protocol	Any(0) •
Source Port	User-defined Service
Destination Port	User-defined Service
Time Schedule	(0) Always ▼
▶ Rule	Enable

Packet Filter Rule Configuration			
Item Name	Value setting	Description	
Rule Name	1. String format can be	Enter a packet filter rule name. Enter a name that is easy for you to remember.	

	any text	Value Range: 1 ~ 30 characters.
	2. A Must filled setting	
From Interface	1. A Must filled setting 2. By default Any is selected	 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	 A Must filled setting By default Any is selected 	 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	 A Must filled setting By default Any is selected 	This field is to specify the Source IP address . Select Any to filter packets coming from any IP addresses. Select Specific IP Address to filter packets coming from an IP address. Select IP Range to filter packets coming from a specified range of IP address.
Destination IP	 A Must filled setting By default Any is selected 	 This field is to specify the Destination IP address. Select Any to filter packets that are entering to any IP addresses. Select Specific IP Address to filter packets entering to an IP address entered in this field. Select IP Range to filter packets entering to a specified range of IP address entered in this field.
Source MAC	 A Must filled setting By default Any is selected 	This field is to specify the Source MAC address . Select Any to filter packets coming from any MAC addresses. Select Specific MAC Address to filter packets coming from a MAC address.
Destand	1. A Must filled setting	 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.
Protocol	2. By default Any(0) is	For Protocol , select ICMPv4 to filter ICMPv4 packets
	selected	 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. <u>Value Range</u>: 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.
		Value Range: 1 ~ 65535 for Source Port, Destination Port.
		For Protocol , select GRE to filter GRE packets
		For Protocol , select ESP to filter ESP packets
		For Protocol , select SCTP to filter SCTP packets
		For Protocol , select User-defined to filter packets with specified port number.
		Then enter a pot number in Protocol Number box.
		Apply Time Schedule to this rule, otherwise leave it as Always.
Time Schedule	A Must filled setting	If the dropdown list is empty ensure Time Schedule is pre-configured. Refer to
		Object Definition > Scheduling > Configuration tab.
Rule	The box is unchecked by	Click Function and instants this multitude there are sub-stationer
Rule	default.	Click Enable box to activate this rule then save the settings.
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the settings
Dock	N1 / A	When the Back button is clicked the screen will return to the Packet Filter
Back	N/A	Configuration page.

5.2.2 URL Blocking

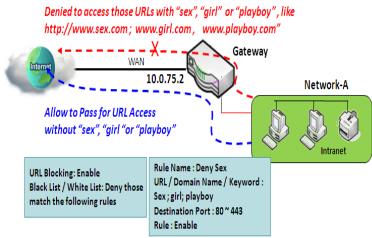
"URL Blocking" function can let you define blocking or allowing rules for incoming and outgoing Web request packets. With defined rules, gateway can control the Web requests containing the complete URL, partial domain name, or pre-defined keywords. For example, one can filter out or allow only the Web 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 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 [Help		
Item	Setting	
URL Blocking	Enable	
Black List / White List	Deny those match the following rules.	
► Log Alert	Enable	

Configuratio	Configuration			
ltem	Value setting	Description		
URL Blocking	The box is unchecked by default	Check the Enable 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 Deny those match the following rules is selected, as the name suggest, the matched Web request packets will be blocked. White List: When Allow those match the following rules 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 Enable box to activate Event Log.		
Save	NA	Click Save button to save the settings		
Undo	NA	Click Undo 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.

	URL Blocking	Rule List	Add Delete					
ID	Rule Name	Source IP	Source MAC	URL / Domain Name / Keyword	Destination Port	Time Schedule	Enable	Actions

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

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

URL Blocking Rules Configuration			
ltem	Value setting	Description	
Rule Name	 String format can be any text A Must filled setting 	Specify an URL Blocking rule name. Enter a name that is easy for you to understand.	
Source IP	 A Must filled setting Any is set by default 	 This field is to specify the Source IP address. 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. 	
Source MAC	 A Must filled setting Any is set by default 	 This field is to specify the Source MAC address. 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. 	
URL / Domain Name / Keyword	1. A Must filled setting 2. Supports up to a maximum of 10 Keywords in a rule by using the delimiter ";".	 Specify URL, Domain Name, or Keyword list for URL checking. In the Black List mode, if a matched rule is found, the packets will be dropped. 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. 	
Destination Port	 A Must filled setting Any is set by default 	 This field is to specify the Destination Port number. Select Any to filter packets going to any Port. Select Specific Service Port to filter packets going to a specific Port entered in this field. Select Port Range to filter packets going to a specific range of Ports entered in this field. 	
Time	A Must filled setting	Apply a specific Time Schedule to this rule; otherwise leave it as (0) Always . If the dropdown list is empty ensure Time Schedule is pre-configured. Refer to Object	

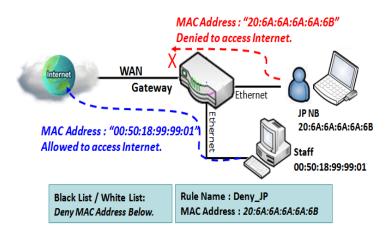
Schedule Rule		Definition > Scheduling > Configuration tab.
Rule	The box is unchecked by default.	Click the Enable box to activate this rule.
Save	NA	Click the Save button to save the settings.
Undo	NA	Click the Undo button to cancel the changes.
Back	NA	Click the Back button to return to the URL Blocking Configuration page.

5.2.3 MAC Control

Configuration [He				[Help]	
Item	Setting				
MAC Control	Enable	Enable			
Black List / White List	Deny MAC Address Below.				
▶ Log Alert	Enable				
Known MAC from LAN PC List	192.168.1.100(James-P45V) ▼ Copy to				
MAC Control Rule List Add	Delete				
ID Rule Name	MAC Address	Time Schedule Rule	Enable	Actions	

"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 [Help			
Item	Setting		
MAC Control	Enable		
Black List / White List	Deny MAC Address Below. *		
► Log Alert	Enable		
Known MAC from LAN PC List	192.168.123.100(James-P45V) Copy to		

Configuration \	Configuration Window			
ltem	Value setting	Description		
MAC Control	The box is unchecked by default	Check the Enable 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 Enable 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 Copy to to copy the selected MAC Address to the filter rule.		
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings		
Undo	N/A	Click Undo 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.

a M	MAC Control Rule List Add Delete				
ID	Rule Name	MAC Address	Time Schedule Rule	Enable	Actions

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

MAC Control Rule Configuration						
Rule Name	MAC Address (Use : to Compose)	Time Schedule	Enable			
Rule1		(0) Always ▼				
Save						

MAC Control	MAC Control Rule Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description			
	1. String format can be any				
Rule Name	text	Enter a MAC Control rule name. Enter a name that is easy for you to remember.			
	2. A Must fill setting				
MAC Address	1. MAC Address string				
(Use: to	Format	Specify the Source MAC Address to filter rule.			
Compose)	2. A Must fill setting				
		Apply Time Schedule to this rule; otherwise leave it as (0) Always.			
Time Schedule	A Must fill setting	If the dropdown list is empty, ensure Time Schedule is pre-configured. Refer to			
		Object Definition > Scheduling > Configuration tab			
Enable	The box is unchecked by	Click Enable have to activate this rule, and then save the settings			
	default.	Click Enable box to activate this rule, and then save the settings.			
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings			
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the settings			
Back	N/A	Click Back to return to the MAC Control Configuration page.			

5.2.4 Content Filter (not supported)

Not supported feature for the purchased product, leave it as blank.

5.2.5 Application Filter (not supported)

Not supported feature for the purchased product, leave it as blank.

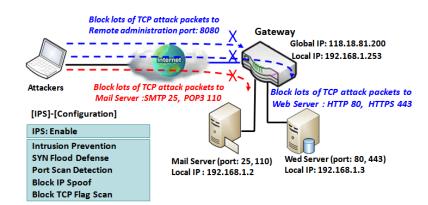
5.2.6 IPS

Configuration [He				
Item		Setting		
▶ IPS	Enable			
► Log Alert	Enable			
Intrusion Prevention	Intrusion Prevention			
Item		Setting		
SYN Flood Defense	Enable 300	Packets/second (10~10000)		
UDP Flood Defense	Enable 300	Packets/second (10~10000)		
ICMP Flood Defense	Enable 300	Packets/second (10~10000)		
Port Scan Detection	Enable 200	Packets/second (10~10000)		

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 [Hel		
Item	Setting	
▶ IPS	Enable	
▶ Log Alert	Enable	

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

Intrusion Prevention	
Item	Setting
SYN Flood Defense	Enable 300 Packets/second (10~10000)
UDP Flood Defense	Enable 300 Packets/second (10~10000)
ICMP Flood Defense	Enable 300 Packets/second (10~10000)
Port Scan Detection	Enable 200 Packets/second (10~10000)
 Block Land Attack 	Enable
Block Ping of Death	Enable
Block IP Spoof	Enable
Block TCP Flag Scan	Enable
Block Smurf	Enable
Block Traceroute	Enable
 Block Fraggle Attack 	Enable
ARP Spoofing Defence	Enable 300 Packets/second (10~10000)
	Save Undo

Setup Intrusion Prevention Rules					
Item Name Value setting [Description			
SYN Flood		Click Enable box to activate this intrusion prevention rule and			
Defense	1. A Must filled setting	enter the traffic threshold in this field.			
UDP Flood	2. The box is unchecked by default.	Click Enable box to activate this intrusion prevention rule and			
Defense	3. Traffic threshold is set to 300 by default	enter the traffic threshold in this field.			
ICMP Flood	4. The value range can be from 10 to	Click Enable box to activate this intrusion prevention rule and			
Defense	10000.	enter the traffic threshold in this field.			
		<u>Value Range</u> : 10 ~ 10000.			
	1. A Must filled setting				
Port Scan	2. The box is unchecked by default.	Click Enable box to activate this intrusion prevention rule and			
Defection	3. Traffic threshold is set to 200 by default	enter the traffic threshold in this field.			
	4. The value range can be from 10 to	<u>Value Range</u> : 10 ~ 10000.			
	10000.				
Block Land Attack					
Block Ping of					
Death					
Block IP Spoof	The box is unchecked by default.	Click Enable box to activate this intrusion prevention rule.			
Block TCP Flag					
Scan					
Block Smurf					

Block Traceroute Block Fraggle Attack		
ARP Spoofing Defence	 A Must filled setting The box is unchecked by default. Traffic threshold is set to 300 by default The value range can be from 10 to 10000. 	Click Enable box to activate this intrusion prevention rule and enter the traffic threshold in this field. <u>Value Range</u> : 10 ~ 10000.
Save	NA	Click Save to save the settings
Undo	NA	Click Undo to cancel the settings

5.2.7 Options

Firewall Options	[Help]
Item	Setting
Stealth Mode	Enable
▶ SPI	Enable
Discard Ping from WAN	Enable
Remote Administrator Host Definition	
	Service

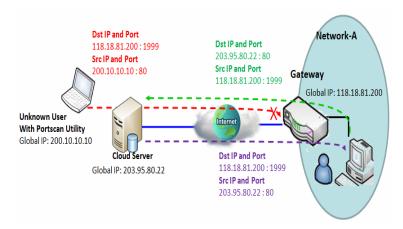
ID	Interface	Protocol	IP	Subnet Mask	Service Port	Enable	Action
1	All WAN	HTTP	Any IP	N/A	80		Edit
2	All WAN	HTTP	Any IP	N/A	80		Edit
3	All WAN	HTTP	Any IP	N/A	80		Edit
4	All WAN	HTTP	Any IP	N/A	80		Edit
5	All WAN	HTTP	Any IP	N/A	80		Edit

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.

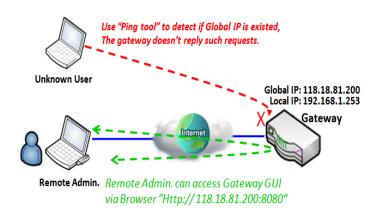
"Discard Ping from WAN" makes any host on the WAN side can't ping this gateway. And finally, "Remote Administrator Hosts" enables you to perform administration task from a remote host. If this feature is enabled, only specified IP address(es) can perform remote administration.

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



"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 Options	[Help]
Item	Setting
Stealth Mode	Enable
▶ SPI	Enable
Discard Ping from WAN	Enable

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

Define Remote Administrator Host

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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.

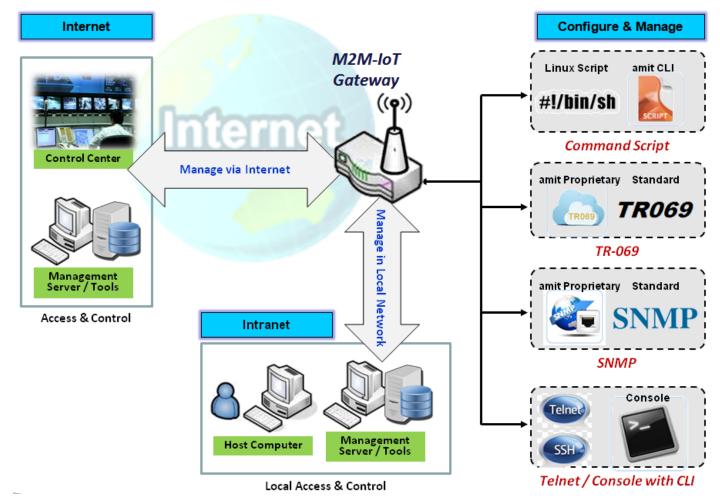
	Remote Administrator Host Definition						
ID	Interface	Protocol	IP	Subnet Mask	Service Port	Enable	Action
1	All WAN	HTTP	Any IP	N/A	80		Edit
2	All WAN	HTTP	Any IP	N/A	80		Edit
3	All WAN	HTTP	Any IP	N/A	80		Edit
4	All WAN	HTTP	Any IP	N/A	80		Edit
5	All WAN	HTTP	Any IP	N/A	80		Edit

Remote Adm	Remote Administrator Host Definition			
ltem	Value setting	Description		
Protocol	HTTP is set by default	Select HTTP or HTTPS method for router access.		
IP	A Must filled setting	This field is to specify the remote host to assign access right for remote access. Select Any IP to allow any remote hosts Select Specific IP to allow the remote host coming from a specific subnet. An IP address entered in this field and a selected Subnet Mask to compose the subnet.		

Service Port	1. 80 for HTTP by default 2. 443 for HTTPS by default	This field is to specify a Service Port to HTTP or HTTPS connection. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.
Enabling the rule	The box is unchecked by default.	Click Enable box to activate this rule.
Save	N/A	Click Enable box to activate this rule then save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the settings

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		
ltem	Setting	
Configuration	Enable	
 Backup Script 	Via Web UI	
 Upload Script 	Via Web UI	
 Script Name 		
Version		
 Description 	4	
 Update time 		

Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
Configuration	The box is unchecked by default	Check the Enable box to activate the Command Script function.
Backup Script	N/A	Click the Via Web UI or Via Storage button to backup the existed command script in a .txt file. You can specify the script file name in Script Name below.
Upload Script	N/A	Click the Via Web UI or Via Storage 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 ~ 32 characters.
Version	1.An Optional setting 2.Any string	Specify the version number for the applied Command script. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 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

Plain Text Configuration Clean Backup	
PENVPN ENABLED=1	
OPENVPN_DESCRIPTION=amit-router01	
OPENVPN_PROTO=udp	
OPENVPN_PORT=1194	
OPENVPN_REMOTE_IPADDR=vpn4service.eu	
OPENVPN_PING_INTVL=60	
OPENVPN_PING_TOUT=150	
OPENVPN_COMP=Izo	
OPENVPN_AUTH=tls-mclient	
OPENVPN_CA_CERT=LS0tLS1CRUdJTiBDRVJUSUZJQ0FURS0tLS0tCk1JSURURENDQXJXZ0F3S	

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

Plain Text 0	Plain Text Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description		
Clean	NA	Clean text area. (You should click Save 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		
Кеу	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	 Define the Protocol for the OpenVPN Client. Select TCP or TCP /UDP >The OpenVPN will use TCP protocol, and Port will be set as 443 automatically. Select UDP > The OpenVPN will use UDP protocol, and Port will be set as 1194 automatically.
OPENVPN_PORT	A Must filled Setting	Specify the Port for the OpenVPN Client to use.
OPENVPN_REMOTE_IPADDR	IP or FQDN	Specify the Remote IP/FQDN 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 LZO Compression 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 CA Cert. , Client Cert. and Client Key need to specify as well.
A Must filled Setting	Specify the Trusted CA certificate for the OpenVPN client. It will go through Base64 Conversion.
A Must filled Setting	Specify the local certificate for OpenVPN client. It will go through Base64 Conversion.
A Must filled Setting	Specify the local key for the OpenVPN client. It will go through Base64 Conversion.
Options	Specify the extra options setting for the OpenVPN client.
lp	Ethernet LAN IP
Net mask	Ethernet LAN MASK
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.
0 : DNS Query 1 : ICMP Query	With DNS Query , the system checks the connection by sending DNS Query packets to the destination specified in PPP_PING_IPADDR. With ICMP Query , the system will check connection by sending ICMP request packets to the destination specified in PPP_PING_IPADDR.
IP	Specify an IP address as the target for sending DNS query/ICMP request.
seconds	Specify the time interval for between two DNS Query or ICMP checking packets.
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
	Setting A Must filled Setting A Must filled Setting Options Ip Net mask 1 : enable 0 : disable 0 : DNS Query 1 : ICMP Query I : ICMP Query

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: <i>txtConfig clone /tmp/config</i>) 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: <i>txtConfig commit /tmp/config</i>)
enable	NA	Enable plain text system config.

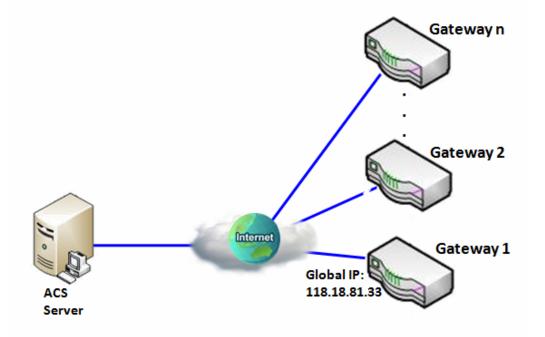
		(ex: txtConfig enable)
disable	NA	Disable plain text system config.
		(ex: txtConfig disable)
run_immediately	NA	Apply the configuration content that has been committed in database.
		(ex: txtConfig run_immediately)
run_immediately	a existing file	Assign a configuration file to apply.
		(ex: txtConfig 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

Configuration [Help]			
ltem	Setting		
▶ TR-069	Enable		
Interface	WAN-1 *		
Data model	ACS Cloud Data Model V		
ACS URL			
ACS UserName			
ACS Password			
Connection Request Port	8099		
Connection Request UserName			
Connection Request Password			
▶ Inform	Enable Interval 300		
	default Select from Contificate List		
 Certification Setup 	Select from Certificate List Certificate:		

TR-069		
ltem	Value setting	Description

TR-069	The box is unchecked by default	Check the Enable box to activate TR-069 function.
Interface	WAN-1 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	1. A Must filled setting. 2. By default 8099 is set.	You can ask ACS manager provide ACS ConnectionRequest Port and manually set <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 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	 The box is checked by default. The Interval value is 300 by default. 	When the Enable box is checked, the gateway (CPE) will periodicly send inform message to ACS Server according to the Interval setting. <u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 86400 for Inform Interval.
Certification Setup	The default box is selected by default	You can leave it as default or select an expected certificate and key from the drop down list. Refer to Object Definition > Certificate Section for the Certificate configuration.
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings.
	N/A	

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 [Help		
ltem	Setting	
▶ STUN	✓ Enable	
Server Address		
Server Port	3478 (1~65535)	
Keep Alive Period	0 (0~65535)second(s)	

STUN Settings Configuration		
ltem	Value setting	Description
STUN	The box is checked by default	Check the Enable box to activate STUN function.
Server Address	 String format: any IPv4 address It is an optional item. 	Specify the IP address for the expected STUN Server.
Server Port	1. An optional setting 2. 3478 is set by default	Specify the port number for the expected STUN Server. <u>Value Range</u> : 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> : $0 \approx 65535$.
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings.
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the modifications.

6.1.3 SNMP

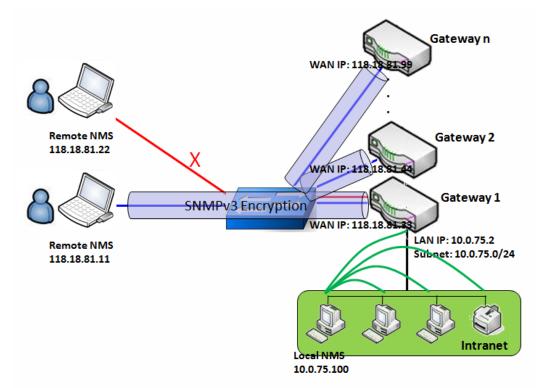
In brief, SNMP, the Simple Network Management Protocol, is a protocol designed to give a user the capability to remotely manage a computer network by polling and setting terminal values and monitoring network events.

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	
Supported Versions	$\blacksquare v1 \blacksquare v2c \blacksquare v3$
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 Privac	[SNMP]-[User Privacy Definition]		
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

Configuration	
ltem	Setting
SNMP Enable	
WAN Interface	All WANs 🔻
Supported Versions	v1 v2c v3
Remote Access IP	Specific IP Address (IP Address/FQDN)
SNMP Port	161

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 LAN box, it will activate SNMP functions and you can access SNMP from LAN side; When Check the WAN 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, All WANs 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.
Remote Aceess IP	 String format: any IPv4 address It is an optional item. 	Specify the Remote Access IP for WAN. Select Specific IP Address , and fill in a certain IP address. It means only this IP address can access SNMP from LAN/WAN side. Select IP Range , 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.

SNMP Port	 String format: any port number The default SNMP port is 161. A Must filled setting 	Specify the SNMP Port . 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.
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click Undo 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.

I M	Multiple Community List Add Delete			
ID	Community	Enable	Actions	

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

Multiple Community Rule Configuration		
Item	Setting	
Community	Read Only	
▶ Enable	Enable	
Save Undo Back		

Multiple Community Rule Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Community	 Read Only is selected by default A Must filled setting String format: any text 	Specify this version 1 or version v2c user's community that will be allowed Read Only (GET and GETNEXT) or Read-Write (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 Save 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 Undo button to cancel the settings.	
Back	N/A	Click the Back 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.

	Jser Privac	y List Add	I Delete							
ID	User Name	Password	Authentication	Encryption	Privacy Mode	Privacy Key	Authority	OID Filter Prefix	Enable	Actions

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

User Privacy Rule Configuration		
Item	Setting	
▶ User Name		
Password		
 Authentication 	None T	
Encryption	None T	
Privacy Mode	noAuthNoPriv T	
Privacy Key		
Authority	Read ▼	
OID Filter Prefix	1	
▶ Enable	Enable	

User Privacy Ru	le Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
User Name	1. A Must filled setting	Specify the User Name for this version 3 user.
	 String format: any text 	Value Range: 1 ~ 32 characters.
Password	1. String format: any	When your Privacy Mode is authNoPriv or authPriv , you must specify the
	text	Password for this version 3 user.
		<u>Value Range</u> : 8 ~ 64 characters.
Authentication	1. None is selected by	When your Privacy Mode is authNoPriv or authPriv, you must specify the
	default	Authentication types for this version 3 user.
		Selected the authentication types MD5/ SHA-1 to use.
Encryption	1. None is selected by	When your Privacy Mode is authPriv, you must specify the Encryption
	default	protocols for this version 3 user.
		Selected the encryption protocols DES / AES to use.

Privacy Mode	1. noAuthNoPriv is	Specify the Privacy Mode for this version 3 user.
	selected by default	Selected the noAuthNoPriv .
		You do not use any authentication types and encryption protocols.
		Selected the authNoPriv.
		You must specify the Authentication and Password.
		Selected the authPriv .
		You must specify the Authentication, Password, Encryption and Privacy Key.
Privacy Key	1. String format: any	When your Privacy Mode is authPriv , you must specify the Privacy Key ($8 \approx 64$
	text	characters) for this version 3 user.
Authority	1. Read is selected by	Specify this version 3 user's Authority that will be allowed Read Only (GET and
	default	GETNEXT) or Read-Write (GET, GETNEXT and SET) access respectively.
OID Filter Prefix	1. The default value is	The OID Filter Prefix restricts access for this version 3 user to the sub-tree
	1	rooted at the given OID.
	2. A Must filled setting	<u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~2080768.
	3. String format: any	
	legal OID	
Enable	1.The box is checked	Click Enable to enable this version 3 user.
	by default	
Save	N/A	Click the Save 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 Undo button to cancel the settings
Back	N/A	Click the Back 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.

	🛛 Trap E	vent Re	ceiver Li	st Add	Delete]						
ID	Server IP	Server Port	SNMP Version	Communi Name	ity User Name	Password	Privacy Mode	Authentication	Encryption	Privacy Key	Enable	Actions

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.

Trap Event Receiver Rule Configuration					
Item	Setting				
Server IP	(IP Address/FQDN)				
 Server Port 	162				
SNMP Version	v1 ▼				
Community Name					
Enable	Enable				

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 ▼				
Community Name					
▶ User Name					
Password					
Privacy Mode	noAuthNoPriv •				
 Authentication 	None 🔻				
Encryption	None •				
Privacy Key					
Enable	Enable				

Trap Event Receive	er Rule Configuration Value setting	Description
Server IP	 A Must filled setting String format: any IPv4 address or FQDN 	Specify the trap Server IP or FQDN . The DUT will send trap to the server IP/FQDN.
Server Port	 String format: any port number The default SNMP trap port is 162 A Must filled setting 	Specify the trap Server Port . 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.

		Select the version for the trap
	1. v1 is selected by	Selected the v 1.
SNMP Version		The configuration screen will provide the version 1 must filled items. Selected the v2c .
Sidial Version	default	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.
	1. A v1 and v2c Must	
Community Name	filled setting	Specify the Community Name for this version 1 or version v2c trap.
	2. String format: any	Value Range: 1 ~ 32 characters.
	text	
	1. A v3 Must filled	
User Name	setting	Specify the User Name for this version 3 trap.
	2. String format: any	Value Range: 1 ~ 32 characters.
	1. A v3 Must filled	
	setting	When your Privacy Mode is authNoPriv or authPriv , you must specify the
Password	2. String format: any	Password for this version 3 trap.
	text	<u>Value Range</u> : 8 ~ 64 characters.
		Specify the Privacy Mode for this version 3 trap.
	 A v3 Must filled setting noAuthNoPriv is selected by default 	Selected the noAuthNoPriv .
		You do not use any authentication types and encryption protocols.
Privacy Mode		Selected the authNoPriv.
		You must specify the Authentication and Password .
		Selected the authPriv .
	1. A v3 Must filled	You must specify the Authentication, Password, Encryption and Privacy Key.
	setting 2. None is selected by	When your Privacy Mode is authNoPriv or authPriv , you must specify the
Authentication		Authentication types for this version 3 trap.
	, default	Selected the authentication types MD5/ SHA-1 to use.
	1. A v3 Must filled	When your Privacy Mode is authPriv , you must specify the Encryption
Encryption	setting	protocols for this version 3 trap.
	2. None is selected by	Selected the encryption protocols DES / AES to use.
	default 1. A v3 Must filled	
	setting	When your Privacy Mode is authPriv , you must specify the Privacy Key (8 ~ 64
Privacy Key	2. String format: any	characters) for this version 3 trap.
	text	
Enable	1.The box is checked	Click Enable to enable this trap receiver
	by default	Click Enable to enable this trap receiver.
_		Click the Save button to save the configuration. But it does not apply to SNMP
Save	N/A	functions. When you return to the SNMP main page. It will show "Click on save
Lindo	NI / A	button to apply your changes" remind user to click main page Save button.
Undo Back	N/A	Click the Undo button to cancel the settings.
Back	N/A	Click the Back button to return the last page.

Specify SNMP MIB-2 System

If required, you can also specify the required onformation the the MIB-2 System.

SNMP MIB-2 System					
ltem		Setting			
sysContact					
▶ sysLocation					
SNMP MIB-2 Syste	em Configuratio	n			
Item	Value setting	Description			
sysContact	 An Optional fill setting String format: text 	<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 64 characters.			
sysLocation	 An Optional fill setting String format: text 	<u>Value Range</u> : 0 ~ 64 characters.			

Edit SNMP Options

If you use some particular private MIB, you must fill the enterprise name, number and OID.

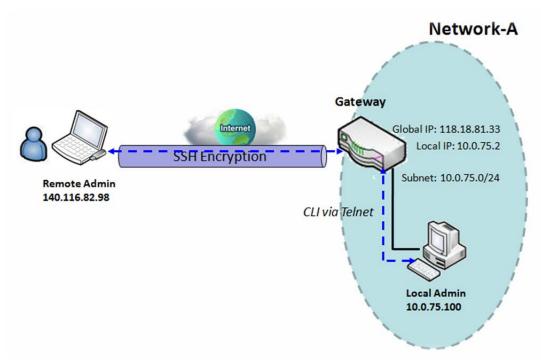
Options					
Item	Setting				
Enterprise Name	AMIT				
Enterprise Number	12823				
Enterprise OID	1.3.6.1.4.1. 12823.4.4.9				

Options					
ltem	Setting				
Enterprise Name	Default				
Enterprise Number	12823				
Enterprise OID	1.3.6.1.4.1. 12823.4.4.9				
Options					

Item	Value setting	Description
Enterprise Name	 The default value is Default A Must filled setting String format: any text 	Specify the Enterprise Name for the particular private MIB. <u>Value Range</u> : $1 \approx 10$ 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 Enterprise Number for the particular private MIB. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~2080768.
Enterprise OID	 The default value is 1.3.6.1.4.1.12823.4.4.9 (Default Enterprise OID) A Must filled setting String format: any legal OID 	Specify the Enterprise OID 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 Save button to save the configuration and apply your changes to SNMP functions.
Undo	N/A	Click the Undo 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: ■ <i>Enable</i> WAN: □ <i>Enable</i> Service Port: <i>23</i>
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 and password with care. The password management part allows you to set root password for logging telnet and SSH.

Configuration Save Und	lo
ltem	Setting
▶ Telnet	LAN 🖉 Enable WAN 📄 Enable Service Port 23
▶ SSH	LAN 🖉 Enable WAN 📄 Enable Service Port 22

Configuration Item	Value setting	Description
Telnet	 The LAN Enable box is checked by default. By default Service Port is 23. 	Check the Enable box to activate the Telnet function for connecting from LAN or WAN interfaces. You can set which number of Service Port you want to provide for the corresponding service. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~65535.
SSH	 The LAN Enable box is checked by default. By default Service Port is 22. 	Check the Enable box to activate the SSH Telnet function for connecting from LAN or WAN interfaces. You can set which number of Service Port you want to provide for the corresponding service. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~65535.
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the settings

Password Management Save	Undo
Item	Setting
▶ root	Old Password : New Password : New Password Confirmation :

Configuratio	on Value setting	Description
root	 String: any text but no blank character The default password for telnet is 'wirelessm2m'. 	Type old password and specify new password to change root password. Note_1: You are highly recommended to change the default telnet password with yours before the device is deployed. Note_2: If you have trouble for the default password for previous FW version, please check the corresponding User Manual to get the correct one.
Save	N/A	Click Save to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click Undo to cancel the settings

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.

Change UserName

Change 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 [H	
ltem	Setting
▶ Username	admin Modify
New UserName	
Password	

Username Configu	ration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Username	 The default Username for web-based MMI is Display the current MMI login account (Username). '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 Save button to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click Undo 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 [He	
ltem	Setting
Old Password	
New Password	
New Password Confirmation	

Password Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
Old Password	1. String: any text 2. The default password for web-based MMI is 'admin'.	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 Save button to save the settings
Undo	N/A	Click Undo 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.

I MMI	[Help]		
Item	Setting		
▶ Login	Password-Guessing Attack & MAX: 3 (times)		
Login Timeout	Enable 300 (seconds)		
GUI Access Protocol	http/https 🔻		
 HTTPs Certificate Setup 	default Select from Certificate List		
Certificate: V Key: locatkey V			
 HTTP Compression 	🔲 gzip 🔲 deflate		
System Boot Mode	Normal Mode		

MMI Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
Login	3 times is set by default	Enter the login trial counting value. <u>Value Range</u> : 3 ~ 10. If someone tried to login the web GUI with incorrect password for more than the counting value, an warning message " <i>Already reaching maximum</i> <i>Password-Guessing times, please wait a few seconds!</i> " will be displayed and ignore the following login trials.
Login Timeout	The Enable box is checked, and 300 is set by default.	Check the Enable box to activate the auto logout function, and specify the maximum idle time as well. <u>Value Range</u> : 30 ~ 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 default 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 Object Definition > Certificate 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.
System Boot Mode	Normal Mode is selected by default.	Select the system boot mode that will be adopted to boot up the device. Normal Mode: It takes longer boot up time, about 200 seconds, with complete firmware image check during the device booting. Fast Mode: It takes shorter boot up time, about 120 seconds, without checking the firmwareimage during the device booting. Quick Mode: It takes shorter boot up time, about 90 seconds, without checking the firmware image and create the internal database for User/Group/Captive Portal functions. Note: Use Quick Mode with care, once selected, the User/Group/Captive Portal function will become non-functional.
Save	N/A	Click Save button to save 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.

Item	Setting	
Model Name		
Device Serial Number		
Kernel Version	2.6.36	
FW Version	0000TE0.H81_e81.0000_08021800	
CPU Usage	9.80%	
Memory Usage	60%	
System Time	Mon, 07 Aug 2017 15:45:25 +0800	
Device Up-Time	4day 3hr 22min 24sec	

System Informatio	n	
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
CPU Usage	N/A	It displays the percentage of CPU utilization.
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 Refresh 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.

Go to Administration > System Operation > System Time tab.

System Time Configuration Sync with Time Server My PC			
Item	Setting		
Time Zone	* Not yet configured! The default is GMT+00:00		
Auto-synchronization	Enable		
	Time Server:		
	Available Time Servers (RFC-868): Auto		
Daylight Saving Time	Enable		
	2016 • / December • / 22 • (Year/Month/Day)		
Set Date & Time Manually	15 ▼ : 32 ▼ : 01 ▼ (Hour:Minute:Second)		

System Time Information		
Item	Value Setting	Description
Time Zone	 It is an optional item. GMT+00 :00 is selected by default. 	Select a time zone where this device locates.
Auto- synchronization	 Checked by default. Auto is selected by default. 	Check the Enable button to activate the time auto-synchronization function with a certain NTP server. You can enter the IP or FQDN for the NTP 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	 It is an optional item. Un-checked by default 	Check the Enable 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	1. It is an optional item.	If you do not enable the time auto-synchronization function, you can also manually set the date (Year/Month/Day) and time (Hour:Minute:Second).
Save	N/A	Click the Save button to save the settings.
Refresh	N/A	Click the Refresh button to update the system time immediately.

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 **Sync with Timer Server** button.

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.

The second one is "Sync with my PC". Click on the **Sync with my PC** button to let system synchronize its date and time to the time of the administration PC.

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.

System Log View Email Now						
Item	Setting					
Web Log Type Category	✓ System ✓ Attacks ✓ Drop ✓ Login message □ Debug					
	Enable					
	Server: Option Add Object					
Email Alert	E-mail Addresses:					
	Subject: Log type Category: System Attacks Drop Login message Debug					
Svaland	Enable Server: Option Add Object					
Syslogd	Log type Category: System Attacks Drop Login message Debug					
	■ Enable Select Device: Internal ▼ Log file name: syslog					
Log to Storage	Split file: ■ Enable Size: 200 KB ▼					
	Download log file					
	Log type Category: System Attacks Drop Login message Debug					

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 View button to view Log History in Web Log List Window.
Email Now button	N/A	Click the Email Now button to send Log History via Email instantly.

Use Cog List Previous Next First	Last Download Clear			
Time	Log			
Dec 2 18:38:23	kernel: klogd started: BusyBox v1.3.2 (2015-10-29 12:52:33 CST)			
Dec 2 18:38:33	BEID: BEID STATUS : 0 , STATUS OK!			
Dec 2 18:38:40	commander: NETWORK Initialization finished. Result: 0			
Dec 2 18:38:40	commander: Initialize MultiWAN			
Dec 2 18:38:40	commander: index = 14, failover_index = 14			
Dec 2 18:38:40	commander: wantype = 32, wantype index = 99, wan mode = 1, route enable = 1			
Dec 2 18:38:40	commander: fo enable = 14, fo stay enable = 0, fo trigger = 1, fo time = 30, fo sequence = 0			
Dec 2 18:38:40	commander: wantype = 16, wantype index = 0, wan mode = 2, route enable = 1			
Dec 2 18:38:40	commander: fo enable = 14, fo stay enable = 0, fo trigger = 0, fo time = 0, fo sequence = 0			
Dec 2 18:38:40	commander: LOAD BALANCE!			
Dec 2 18:38:40	commander: ROUTING!			
Dec 2 18:38:42	syslog: server_config.pool_check = 1			
Dec 2 18:38:42	syslog: start = 192.168.85.100, end = 192.168.85.200, lan_ip = 192.168.85.2, interface=br0, ifindex=0			
Dec 2 18:38:42	udhcpd[1413]: udhcpd (v0.9.9-pre) started			
Dec 2 18:38:43	syslog: Failure parsing line 13 of /etc/udhcpd_vlan0.conf			
Page: 1/8 (Log Number: 109)				

Back

Web Log List Wi	ndow	
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 Previous button to move to the previous page.
Next	N/A	Click the Next button to move to the next page.
First	N/A	Click the First button to jump to the first page.
Last	N/A	Click the Last button to jump to the last page.
Download	N/A	Click the Download button to download log to your PC in tar file format.
Clear	N/A	Click the Clear button to clear all log.
Back	N/A	Click the Back 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.

Web Log Type C	Category	System	Attacks	🖉 Drop	✓ Login message	🔲 Debug
Web Log Type C	ategory Set	tting Windo	w			
Item	Value Set	ting	Descripti	ion		
System	Checked by	default	Check to lo	og system ev	vents and to display i	n the Web Log List window.
Attacks	Checked by	default	Check to lo	og attack ev	ents and to display in	the Web Log List window.
Drop	Checked by	default	Check to lo	og packet dr	op events and to disp	play in the Web Log List window.
Login message	Checked by	default	Check to lo	og system lo	gin events and to dis	play in the Web Log List window.
Debug	Un-checked	l by default	Check to lo	og debug ev	ents and to display ir	n 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.

	Enable				
	Server: Option Add Object				
▶ Email Alert	E-mail Addresses:				
	Subject:				
	Log type Category: 📄 System 📄 Attacks 📄 Drop 📄 Login message 📄 Debug				

Email Alert Setti	ng Window	
Item	Value Setting	Description
Enable	Un-checked by default	Check Enable 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 Add Object 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 ' <i>myemail@domain.com</i> '
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.

Sysland		Enable Server: Option V Add Object						
		Log typ	pe Category: 🔲	System	Attacks	Drop	🔲 Login message	Debug
Syslogd Sett	ting Window	-						
Item	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					
			Select one syste		from the Serve	r drondow	n hav to sent event la	g to

Server	N/A	If none has been available, click the Add Object 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	Un-checked by default	Select the type of event to log and be sent to the destined syslog server. Available
category	On-checked by default	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.

	Enable
	Select Device: Internal V
	Log file name: syslog
Log to Storage	Split file: Enable Size: 200 KB 🔻
	Download log file
	Log type Category: 📄 System 📄 Attacks 📄 Drop 📄 Login message 📄 Debug

Log to Storage S	etting Window	
ltem	Value Setting	Description
Enable	Un-checked by default	Check to enable sending log to storage.
Select Device	Internal is selected by default	Select internal or external storage.
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 enable box to split file whenever log file reaching the specified limit.
Split file Size	200 KB is set by default	Enter the file size limit for each split log file. <u>Value Range</u> : 10 ~1000.
Log type category	Un-checked by default	Check which type of logs to send: System, Attacks, Drop, Login message, Debug

Log to Storage Button Description			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Download log file	N/A	Click the Download log file button to download log files to a log.tar file.	

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	Setting	
FW Upgrade	Via Web UI FW Upgrade	
Backup Configuration Settings	Download ▼ Via Web UI	
Auto Restore Configuration	Enable Save Conf. Clean Conf. Info.	
Self-defined Logo	Download ▼ Via Web UI	

FW Backup & Restore			
Item	Value Setting	Description	
FW Upgrade	Via Web UI is selected by default	If new firmware is available, click the FW Upgrade button to upgrade the device firmware via Web UI , or Via Storage . 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	Download is selected by default	You can backup or restore the device configuration settings by clicking the <i>Via</i> <i>Web UI</i> 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 Enable box is unchecked by default	Chick the Enable 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 Save Conf. button, or clicking the Clean Conf. 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 Operation		
Item	Setting	
Reboot	Now Reboot	
Reset to Default	Reset	

System Operation Window			
Item	Value Setting	Description	
		Chick the Reboot button to reboot the gateway immediately or on a pre-defined	
		time schedule.	
Reboot	Now is selected by	Now: Reboot immediately	
Rebool	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 Reset button to reset the device configuration to its default value.	

6.3 FTP (not supported)

Not supported feature for the purchased product, leave it as blank.

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	Setting
Ping Test	Host IP: Interface: Auto V Ping
 Tracert Test 	Host IP: Interface: Auto VDP V Tracert
Wake on LAN	Wake up

Diagnostic Tools	5	
ltem	Value setting	Description
Ping Test	Optional Setting	This allows you to specify an IP / FQDN and the test interface (LAN, WAN, or Auto), so system will try to ping the specified device to test whether it is alive after clicking on the Ping 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 UDP . Then, system will try to trace the specified host to test whether it is alive after clicking on Tracert button. A test result window will appear beneath it.
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 Wake up command button.
Save	N/A	Click the Save button to save the configuration.

6.4.2 Packet Analyzer

The Packet Analyzer can capture packets depend on user settings. User can specify interfaces to capture packets and filter by setting rule. Ensure the log storage is available (either embedded SD-Card or external USB Storage), otherwise **Packet Analyzer** cannot be enabled.

Go to Administration > Diagnostic > Packet Analyzer tab.

Configuration	
Item	Setting
Packet Analyzer	Enable
File Name	
Split Files	Enable File Size : 200 KB 🔻
Packet Interfaces	WAN-1 WAN-2 ASY-1 Binary Mode ▼ 2.4G: VAP-1 VAP-2 VAP-3 VAP-4 VAP-5 VAP-6 VAP-7 7 VAP-8

Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
Packet Analyzer	The box is unchecked by default.	Check Enable box to activate the Packet Analyzer function. If you cannot enable the checkbox, please check if the storage is available or not. Plug in the USB storage and then enable the Package Analyzer function.
File Name	 An optional setting Blank is set by default, and the default file name is Interface>_<date>_<index>.</index></date> 	Enter the file name to save the captured packets in log storage. If Split Files option is also enabled, the file name will be appended with an index code "_ sindex> ". The extension file name is .pcap .
Split Files	 An optional setting The default value of File Size is 200 KB. 	Check enable box to split file whenever log file reaching the specified limit. If the Split Files option is enabled, you can further specify the File Size and Unit for the split files. <u>Value Range</u> : 10 ~ 99999. NOTE: File Size cannot be less than 10 KB
Packet Interfaces	An optional setting	 Define the interface(s) that Packet Analyzer should work on. At least, one interface is required, but multiple selections are also accepted. The supported interfaces can be: WAN: When the WAN is enabled at Physical Interface, it can be selected here. ASY: This means the serial communication interface. It is used to capture packets appearing in the Field Communication. Therefore, it can only be selected when specific field communication protocol, like Modbus, is enabled.

		 Select Binary mode or String mode for the serial interface. VAP: This means the virtual AP. When WiFi and VAP are enabled, it can be selected here.
Save	N/A	Click the Save button to save the configuration.
Undo	N/A	Click the Undo button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.

Once you enabled the Packet Analyzer function on specific Interface(s), you can further specify some filter rules to capture the packets which matched the rules.

Capture Filters		
Item	Setting	
▶ Filter	Enable	
Source MACs		
Source IPs		
 Source Ports 		
 Destination MACs 		
Destination IPs		
 Destination Ports 		

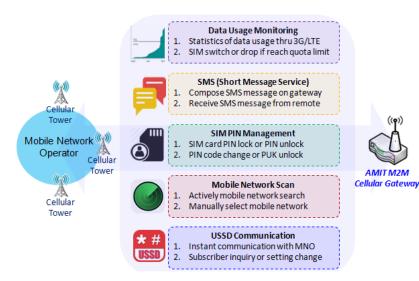
Capture Fitters

ltem	Value setting	Description
Filter	Optional setting	Check Enable box to activate the Capture Filter function.
Source MACs	Optional setting	Define the filter rule with Source MACs , which means the source MAC address of packets. Packets which match the rule will be captured. Up to 10 MACs are supported, but they must be separated with ";", e.g. AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF; 11:22:33:44:55:66 The packets will be captured when match any one MAC in the rule.

Source IPs	Optional setting	Define the filter rule with Source IPs , which means the source IP address of packets. Packets which match the rule will be captured. Up to 10 IPs are supported, but they must be separated with ";", e.g. 192.168.1.1; 192.168.1.2
Source Ports	Optional setting	The packets will be captured when match any one IP in the rule. Define the filter rule with Source Ports , which means the source port of packets. The packets will be captured when match any port in the rule. Up to 10 ports are supported, but they must be separated with ";", e.g. 80; 53 <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.
Destination MACs	Optional setting	Define the filter rule with Destination MACs , which means the destination MAC address of packets. Packets which match the rule will be captured. Up to 10 MACs are supported, but they must be separated with ";", e.g. AA:BB:CC:DD:EE:FF; 11:22:33:44:55:66 The packets will be captured when match any one MAC in the rule.
Destination IPs	Optional setting	 Define the filter rule with Destination IPs, which means the destination IP address of packets. Packets which match the rule will be captured. Up to 10 IPs are supported, but they must be separated with ";", e.g. 192.168.1.1; 192.168.1.2 The packets will be captured when match any one IP in the rule.
Destination Ports	Optional setting	Define the filter rule with Destination Ports , which means the destination port of packets. The packets will be captured when match any port in the rule. Up to 10 ports are supported, but they must be separated with ";", e.g. 80; 53 <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 65535.

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 USSD command, or 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, USSD, 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.

Status	Dat	a Usage	SMS 🕨	SIM PIN	USSD 🕨	Network Scan			
Basic Network	3	G/4G Data Us	age Profile L	ist Add	Delete				
Object Definition	ID	SIM info	Carrier Name	Cycle Period	Start Date	Data Limitation	Connection Restrict	Enable	Action
Field Communication									
Security									
Administration									
Service									
Cellular Toolkit Event Handling									

7.1.1 Data Usage

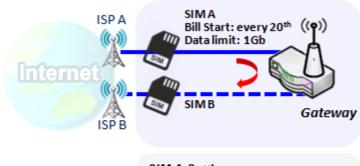
Most of data plan for cellular connection is with a limited amount of data usage. If data usage has been over limited quota, either you will get much lower data throughput that may affect your daily operation, or you will get a 'bill shock' in the next month because carrier/ISP charges a lot for the 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.

• 3	3G/4G Data Usage Profile List Add Delete								
ID	SIM info	Carrier Name	Cycle Period	Start Date	Data Limitation	Connection Restrict	Enable	Action	
1	3G/4G SIM A	ISP A	1 Monthly	Mon Feb 20 2017 00:00:00 GMT+0800	1GB	4	Ą	Edit Select	

<u>3G/4G Data Usage</u>



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**th of every month. The device is smart to start a new calculation of data usage on every 20th 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

3	3G/4G Data Usage Profile List Add Delete								
ID	SIM info	Carrier Name	Cycle Period	Start Date	Data Limitation	Connection Restrict	Enable	Action	

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					
SIM Select	3G/4G ▼ SIM A ▼					
Carrier Name						
Cycle Period	Days 🔻 90					
Start Date	2016 ▼ / October ▼ / 11 ▼					
Data Limitation	KB 🔻					
Connection Restrict	Enable					
▶ Enable	Enable					

3G/4G Data Usage Profile Configuration					
Item Setting	Value setting	Description			
SIM Select	3G/4G-1 and SIM A by default.	Choose a cellular interface (3G/4G-1 or 3G/4G-2), and a SIM card bound to the selected cellular interface to configure its data usage profile.			
Carrier Name	It is an optional item.	Fill in the Carrier Name for the selected SIM card for identification.			
Cycle Period	Days by default	The first box has three types for cycle period. They are Days , Weekly and Monthly . Days : For per Days cycle periods, you have to further specify the number of days in the second box. <u>Value Range</u> : 1 ~ 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	Un-Checked by default.	Check the Enable box to activate the connection restriction function.
Restrict		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 Enable 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	Setting	
Physical Interface	3G/4G-1 ▼	
▶ SMS	✓ Enable SIM Status: SIM_A	
SMS Storage	SIM Card Only ▼	

Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Physical Interface	The box is 3G/4G-1 by default	Choose a cellular interface (3G/4G-1 or 3G/4G-2) for the following SMS function configuration.	
SMS	The box is checked by	This is the SMS switch. If the box checked that the SMS function enable, if the	
51415	default	box unchecked that the SMS function disable.	
SIM Status	N/A	Depend on currently SIM status. The possible value will be SIM_A or SIM_B .	
SMS Storage	The box is SIM Card Only	This is the SMS storage location. Currently the option only SIM Card Only.	
	by default	This is the sivis storage location. Currently the option only sivi card only.	
Save	N/A	Click the Save button to save the settings	

SMS Summary

Show Unread SMS, Received SMS, Remaining SMS, and edit SMS context to send, read SMS from SIM card.

SMS Summary New SMS SMS Inbox		
Item	Setting	
Unread SMS	1	
Received SMS	7	
Remaining SMS	12	

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.
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 New SMS button, a New SMS screen appears. User can set the SMS setting from this screen. Refer to New SMS in the next page.
SMS Inbox	N/A	Click SMS Inbox button, a SMS Inbox List 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 Refresh button to update the SMS summary immediately.

New SMS

You can set the SMS setting from this screen.

New SMS Send			
Item	Setting		
Receivers	(Use '+' for International Format and ';' to Compose Multiple Receivers)		
▶ Text Message	Length of Current Input: 0		
▶ Result			

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 Send button, above text message will be sent as a SMS.
Result	N/A	If SMS has been sent successfully, it will show Send OK , otherwise Send Failed will be displayed.

SMS Inbox List

You can read or delete SMS, reply SMS or forward SMS from this screen.

	SMS Inbox List Refresh Delete Close				
ID	From Phone Number	Timestamp	SMS Text Preview	Actions	

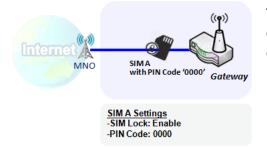
SMS Inbox List	t	
Item	Value setting	Description
ID	N/A	The number or SMS.
From Phone Number	N/A	What the phone number from SMS
Timestamp	N/A	What time receive SMS
SMS Text Preview	N/A	Preview the SMS text. Click the Detail button to read a certain message.
Action	The box is unchecked by default	Click the Detail button to read the SMS detail; Click the Reply / Forward button to reply/forward SMS. Besides, you can check the box(es), and then click the Delete 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.

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



Change PIN Code Settings -Current PIN Code: 0000 -New PIN Code: 1234 -Verified New PIN Code: 1234

Unlock SIM card by PUK Code



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.

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	
Item	Setting
Physical Interface	3G/4G-1 ▼
 SIM Status 	SIM-A Ready
SIM Selection	SIM-A Switch

Configuration	Window	
ltem	Value setting	Description
Physical Interface	The box is 3G/4G-1 by default	Choose a cellular interface (3G/4G- 1 or 3G/4G-2) to change the SIM PIN setting for the selected SIM Card. The number of physical modems depends on the gateway model you purchased.
SIM Status	N/A	 Indication for the selected SIM card and the SIM card status. The status could be Ready, Not Insert, or SIM PIN. Ready 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. Not Insert No SIM card is inserted in that SIM slot. SIM PIN 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 Switch 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 Save Change PIN Code			
Item	Setting		
SIM lock	Enable PIN Code: (4~8 digits)		
Remaining times	3		

SIM function Window		
Item Setting	Value setting	Description
SIM lock	Depend on SIM card	Click the Enable 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 Save 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 Save button to apply the setting.
Change PIN Code	N/A	Click the Change PIN code button to change the PIN code (password). If the SIM Lock function is not enabled, the Change PIN code 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 Save button to enable. After that, You can click the Change PIN code button to change the PIN code.

When Change PIN Code button is clicked, the following screen will appear.

Setting
digits)
digits)
digits)

Apply Cancel

ltem	Value Setting	Description
Current PIN	A Must filled setting	Fill in the current (old) PIN code of the SIM card.
Code		
New PIN Code	A Must filled setting	Fill in the new PIN Code you want to change.
Verified New	A Must filled setting	Confirm the new PIN Code again.
PIN Code		
Apply	N/A	Click the Apply 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.

PUK function Save	
Item	Setting
▶ PUK status	PUK unlock.
Remaining times	N/A
PUK Code	(8 digits)
New PIN Code	(4~8 digits)

PUK Function Window				
Item	Value setting	Description		
PUK status	PUK Unlock / PUK Lock	Indication for the PUK status. The status could be PUK Lock or PUK Unlock . 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 PUK Lock . In a normal situation, it will display PUK Unlock .		
Remaining times	Depend on SIM card	Represent the remaining trial times for the PUK unlocking. Note : DO NOT make the remaining times down to zero, it will damage the SIM card FOREVER ! 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 Save 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.

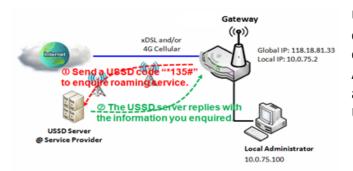
7.1.4 USSD

Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) is a protocol used by GSM cellular telephones to communicate with the service provider's computers. USSD can be used for WAP browsing, prepaid callback service, mobile-money services, location-based content services, menu-based information services, and as part of configuring the phone on the network.

An USSD message is up to 182 alphanumeric characters in length. Unlike Short Message Service (SMS) messages, USSD messages create a real-time connection during an USSD session. The connection remains open, allowing a two-way exchange of a sequence of data. This makes USSD more responsive than services that use SMS.

Configuration							
Item		Setting					
Physical Interface	e		3G/4G-1 🗸	SIM Statu	s: SIM_A		
😅 USSD Profile L	ist Add	Delete					
ID		Profile Nam	ne	J	USSD Command	Comments	Actions
1		roaming setti	ng		*135#	Roaming function	Edit Select
USSD Profile C	onfiguratio	on Save					
	Item		Setting				
Profile Name			roaming settin	g			
USSD Command	í.		*135#				
Comments Roami		Roaming func	Roaming function				
USSD Request	Send	Clear					
Item				Setting			
USSD Profile roamin		roaming settir	roaming setting 🗸				
USSD Command *135#							
1 Order 2 Query 3 Setting			Data Roami	ng Services>	^		

<u>USSD Scenario</u>



USSD allows you to have an instant bi-directional communication with carrier/ISP. In the diagram, the USSD command **'*135#'** is referred to data roaming services. After sending that USSD command to carrier, you can get a response at window USSD Response. Please note the USSD command varies for different carriers/ISP.

USSD Setting

Go to Service > Cellular Toolkit > USSD tab.

In "USSD" page, there are four windows for the USSD function. The "Configuration" window can let you specify which 3G/4G module (physical interface) is used for the USSD function, and system will show which SIM card in the module is the current used one. The second window is the "USSD Profile List" and it shows all your defined USSD profiles that store pre-commands for activating an USSD session. An "Add" button in the window can let you add one new USSD profile and define the command for the profile in the third window, the "USSD Profile Configuration". When you want to start the activation of an USSD connection session to the USSD server, select the USSD profile or type in the correct pre-command, and then click on the "Send" button for the session. The responses from the USSD server will be displayed beneath the "USSD Command" line. When commands typed in the "USSD Command" field are sent, received responses will be displayed in the "USSD Response" blank space. User can communicate with the USSD server by sending USSD commands and getting USSD responses via the gateway.

USSD Configuration

Configuration	
Item	Setting
Physical Interface	3G/4G-1 ▼ SIM Status: SIM_A

Configuration		
Item	Value setting	Description
Physical Interface	The box is 3G/4G-1 by	Choose a cellular interface (3G/4G-1 or 3G/4G-2) to configure the USSD setting
Physical interface	default.	for the connected cellular service (identified with SIM_A or SIM_B).
SIM Status	N/A	Show the connected cellular service (identified with SIM_A or SIM_B).

Create / Edit USSD Profile

The cellular gateway allows you to custom your USSD profile. It supports up to a maximum of 35 USSD profiles.

🔲 USSD Pr	ofile List Add Delete			
ID	Profile Name	USSD Command	Comments	Actions

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

USSD Profile Configuration Save				
Item	Setting			
Profile Name				
USSD Command				
▶ Comments				

USSD Profile Configuration				
ltem	Value setting	Description		
Profile Name	N/A	Enter a name for the USSD profile.		
		Enter the USSD command defined for the profile.		
USSD Command	N/A	Normally, it is a command string composed with numeric keypad "0~9", "*",		
CSSD Command		and "#". The USSD commands are highly related to the cellular service, please		
		check with your service provider for the details.		
Comments	N/A	Enter a brief comment for the profile.		

Send USSD Request

When **send** the USSD command, the USSD Response screen will appear. When click the **Clear** button, the USSD Response will disappear.

USSD Request Send Clear				
Item	Setting			
USSD Profile	Option 🔻			
USSD Command				

USSD Request		
Item	Value setting	Description
USSD Profile	N/A	Select a USSD profile name from the dropdown list.
USSD Command	N/A	The USSD Command string of the selected profile will be shown here.
USSD Response	N/A	Click the Send button to send the USSD command, and the USSD Response screen will appear. You will see the response message of the corresponding service, receive the service SMS.

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	Configuration				
Item	Setting				
Physical Interface	3G/4G-1 ▼ SIM Status: SIM_A				
Network Type	Auto 🔻				
Scan Approach	Auto 🔻				

Configuration			
Item	Value setting	Description	
Physical	The box is 3G/4G-1 by	Choose a cellular interface (3G/4G-1 or 3G/4G-2) for the network scan function.	
Interface	default	Note: 3G/4G-2 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 default.	When Auto is selected, the network will be register automatically;	
	uerduit.	If the prefer option is selected, network will be register for your option first;	
		If the only option is selected, network will be register for your option only.	
		When Auto selected, cellular module register automatically.	
Scan Approach	Auto is selected by	If the Manually option is selected, a Network Provider List screen appears.	
	default.	Press Scan button to scan for the nearest base stations. Select (check the box)	
		the preferred base stations then click Apply button to apply settings.	

Save N/A

Click Save 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.

Network Provider List Scan Apply						
Provider Name	Mobile System	Network Status	Action			
Chunghwa Telecom	4G	Current	Select			
Far EasTone	3G	Forbidden	Select			

7.2 Event Handling

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.

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, and collect the required status for administration 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 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, 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:

- Profiles (Rules):
 - SMS Configuration and Accounts
 - Email Accounts
- Managing Events:
 - Trigger Type: SMS, SNMP Trap
 - Actions: Get the Network Status; or Configure the LAN/VLAN behavior, WIFI behavior, NAT behavior, Firewall behavior, VPN behavior, System Management, Administration.
- Notifying Events:
 - Trigger Type: Connection Change (WAN, LAN & VLAN, WiFi, DDNS), Administration, and Data Usage.
 - Actions: Notify the administrator with SMS, Syslog, SNMP Trap or Email Alert.

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, and Email Service Definition. 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 > Event Handling > 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

Configuration	n			
Item	I.		Setting	
Event Manage	ment	Enable		
Configuration				
Item Value setting		ing	Description	
Event Management			Check the Enable box to activate the Event Management function.	

Enable SMS Management

To use the SMS management function, you have to configure some important settings first.

SMS Configuration				
Item	Setting			
Message Prefix	Enable &			
Physical Interface	3G/4G-1 ▼ SIM Status: SIM_A			
 Delete Managed SMS after Processing 	Enable			

SMS Configurat	SMS Configuration				
Item	Value setting	Description			
Message Prefix	The box is unchecked by default	Click the Enable 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 (3G/4G-1 or 3G/4G-2) to configure the SMS management setting. Note: 3G/4G-2 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 SMS after Processing	The box is unchecked by default	Check the Enable box to delete the received managing event SMS after it has been processed.

Create / Edit SMS Account

Setup the SMS Account for managing the gateway through the SMS. It supports up to a maximum of 5 accounts.

🔲 SI	MS Account List Add	Delete				
ID	Phone Number	Phone Description	Application	Send confirmed SMS	Enable	Actions

You can click the **Add / Edit** button to configure the SMS account.

SMS Account Configuration				
ltem	Setting			
Phone Number	Specific Number			
Phone Description				
Application	📄 Event Trigger 📄 Notify Handle			
Send confirmed SMS	Enable			
Enable	Enable			
	Save			

SMS Accoun	t Configuration	
ltem	Value setting	Description
Phone Number	 Mobile phone number format A Must filled setting 	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 Specific Number , or Allow Any . If Specific Number is selected, you have to specify the phone number as the SMS account identifier. <u>Value Range</u> : -1 ~ 32 digits.
Phone	1. Any text	Specify a brief description for the SMS account.
Description	2. An Optional setting	
Application	A Must filled setting	Specify the application type. It could be Event Trigger, Notify Handle, or both . If the Phone Number policy is Allow Any , the Noftify Handle will be unavailable.
Send confirmed	 An Optional setting The box is unchecked by 	Click Enable box to active the SMS response function. The gateway will send a confirmed message back to the sender whenever it

SMS	default.	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 Enable box to activate this account.
Save	NA	Click the Save 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.

🔲 Emai	Service List Add	Delete			
ID	Email Server		Email Addresses	Enable	Actions

You can click the Add / Edit button to configure the Email account.

Email Service Configuration				
Item	Setting			
Email Server	Option 🔻			
Email Addresses				
▶ Enable	Enable			
Save				

Email Service	Email Service Configuration						
Item	Value setting	Description					
Email Server	Option	Select an Email Server profile from External Server 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 Enable box to activate this account.					
Save	NA	Click the Save button to save the configuration					

7.2.2 Managing Events

Managing Events allow administrator to define the relationship (rule) among event trigger, handlers and response.

Go to Service > Event Handling > Managing Events Tab.

Enable Managing Events

Configurati	on		
Item			Setting
Managing Ev	ents	Enable	
Configuration			
Item	Value sett	ing	Description
Managing Events	The box is unchecked by default		Check the Enable box to activate the Managing Events function.

Create / Edit Managing Event Rules

Setup the Managing Event rules. It supports up to a maximum of 128 rules.

	Managing Event Lis	st Add	Delete			
ID	Event			Description	Enable	Actions

When Add or Edit button is applied, the Managing Event Configuration screen will appear.

Managing	Managing Event Configuration						
Item	Setting						
Event	SNMP Trap ▼						
Description							
	Network Status						
 Action 	 LAN&VLAN WiFi NAT Firewall VPN GRE System Manage Administration 						
 Managing Event 	Enable						
	Save						

Managing E	vent Configuration	
Item	Value setting	Description
Event	SMS (or SNMP Trap) by default	Specify the Event type (SMS, SNMP Trap) and an event identifier / profile. SMS: Select SMS and fill the message in the textbox to as the trigger condition for the event; SNMP: Select SNMP Trap and fill the message in the textbox to specify SNMP Trap Event;
		Note: The available Event Type could be different for the purchased product.
Description	String format : any text.	Enter a brief description for the Managing Event.
Action	All box is unchecked by default.	 Specify Network Status, or at least one rest action to take when the expected event is triggered. Network Status: Select Network Status Checkbox to get the network status as the action for the event; LAN&VLAN: Select LAN&VLAN Checkbox and the interested sub-items (Port link On/Off), the gateway will change the settings as the action for the event; WiFi: Select WiFi Checkbox and the interested sub-items (WiFi radio On/Off), the gateway will change the settings as the action for the event; NAT: Select NAT Checkbox and the interested sub-items (Virtual Server Rule On/Off, DMZ On/Off), the gateway will change the settings as the action for the event; Firewall: Select Firewall Checkbox and the interested sub-items (Remote Administrator Host ID On/Off), the gateway will change the settings as the action for the event; VPN: Select VPN Checkbox and the interested sub-items (IPSec Tunnel ON/Off, PPTP Client On/Off, L2TP Client On/Off, OpenVPN Client On/Off), the gateway will change the settings as the action for the event; GRE: Select GRE Checkbox and the interested sub-items (GRE Tunnel On/Off), the gateway will change the settings as the action for the event; System Manage: Select System Manage Checkbox and the interested sub-items (WAN SSH Service On/Off, TR-069 On/Off), the gateway will change the settings as the action for the event; Administration: Select Administration Checkbox and the interested sub-items (Backup Config, Restore Config, Reboot, Save Current Setting as Default), the gateway will change the settings as the action for the event;
		Note: The available Event Type could be different for the purchased product.
Managing Event	The box is unchecked by default.	Click Enable box to activate this Managing Event setting.
Save	NA	Click the Save button to save the configuration
Undo	NA	Click the Undo button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.

7.2.3 Notifying Events

Go to Service > Event Handling > Notifying Events Tab.

Notifying Events Setting allows administrator to define the relationship (rule) between event trigger and handlers.

Enable Notifying Events

Configuration			
ltem			Setting
Notifying Events		Enable	
Configuration			
Item	Value set	ting	Description
Notifying Events	The box is ι default	inchecked by	Check the Enable box to activate the Notifying Events function.

Create / Edit Notifying Event Rules

Setup your Notifying Event rules. It supports up to a maximum of 128 rules.

	lotifying Event List	Add Delete			
ID	Event	Description	Action	Enable	Actions

When Add or Edit button is applied, the Notifying Event Configuration screen will appear.

Notifying	Notifying Event Configuration							
Item	Setting							
Event	WAN WAN-1 Physical Link Up							
Description								
Action	 Syslog SNMP Trap Email Alert 							
▶ Time Schedule	(0) Always							
 Notifying Events 	✓ Enable							
	Save							

Notifying Ever	nt Configuration	
ltem	Value setting	Description
Event	WAN is selected by default	Specify the Event type and corresponding event configuration. The supported Event Type could be: WAN: Select WAN and a trigger condition to specify a certain WAN Event; LAN&VLAN: Select LAN&VLAN and a trigger condition to specify a certain LAN&VLAN Event; WiFi: Select WiFi and a trigger condition to specify a certain WiFi Event; DDNS: Select DDNS and a trigger condition to specify a certain DDNS Event;
		Administration: Select Administration and a trigger condition to specify a certain Administration Event; Data Usage: Select Data Usage, the SIM Card (Cellular Service) and a trigger condition to specify a certain Data Usage Event;
		Note: The available Event Type could be different for the purchased product.
Description	String format : any text.	Enter a brief description for the Notifying Event.
Action	All box is unchecked by default.	Specify at least one action to take when the expected event is triggered. SMS : Select SMS , and the gateway will send out a SMS to all the defined SMS accounts as the action for the event; Syslog : Select Syslog and select/unselect the Enable Checkbox to as the action for the event;
		 SNMP Trap: Select SNMP Trap, and the gateway will send out SNMP Trap to the defined SNMP Event Receivers as the action for the event; Email Alert: Select Email Alert, and the gateway will send out an Email to the defined Email accounts as the action for the event;
		Note: The available Event Type could be different for the purchased product.
Time Schedule	(0) Always is selected by default	Select a time scheduling rule for the Notifying Event.
Notifying Events	The box is unchecked by default.	Click Enable box to activate this Notifying Event setting.
Save	NA	Click the Save button to save the configuration
Undo	NA	Click the Undo button to restore what you just configured back to the previous setting.

Chapter 8 Status

8.1 Dashboard (not supported)

Not supported feature for the purchased product, leave it as blank.

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.

u 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	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0, 0.0.0.0	N/A	Disconnected	Edit
WAN-2		Disable								Edit

WAN interface I	WAN interface IPv4 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.					
	N/A	Depending on the model purchased, it can be Ethernet, 3G/4G, etc					
		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					
	N/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 for					
	N/A	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					
	N/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					
		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. Note:					
		Not all ISP may require this field.					
Conn. Status	N/A	It displays the connection status of the device to your ISP.					

		Status are Connected or disconnected.
		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.
Action	N/A	
	·	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.

• v	WAN Interface IPv6 Network Status					
ID	Interface	WAN Type	Link-local IP Address	Global IP Address	Conn. Status	Action
WAN- 1	Ethernet	DHCPv6	fe80::250:18ff:fe16:1121	/64	Disconnected	Connect Edit

WAN interface IPv	WAN interface IPv6 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.			
Interface	N/A	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			
WAN Type	N/A	type setting can be changed from Basic Network > IPv6 > Configuration .			
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			
	N/A	connection.			
Conn. Status	N/A	It displays the connection status. The status can be connected, disconnected			
	IN/ A	and connecting.			
Action	N/A	This area provides functional buttons.			

Edit Button when pressed, web-based utility will take you to the IPv6 configuration page. (**Basic Network > IPv6 > Configuration**.)

LAN Interface Network Status

LAN Interface Network Status screen shows IPv4 and IPv6 information of LAN network.

LAN Interfac	LAN Interface Network Status				
IPv4 Address	IPv4 Subnet Mask	IPv6 Link-local Address	IPv6 Global Address	MAC Address	Action
192.168.123.254	255.255.255.0	fe80::250:18ff:fe00:ffe	/64	00:50:18:00:0F:FE	Edit IPv4 Edit IPv6

LAN Interface Net	LAN Interface Network 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 Sta	atus List Refresh				
Interface	Card Information	Link Status	Signal Strength	Network Name	Action
3G/4G	ME3620-J	Disconnected	N/A		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 Refresh button to renew the information.		
Action	N/A	This area provides functional buttons. Detail Button 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.

a In	Interface Traffic Statistics				
ID	Interface	Received Packets(Mb)	Transmitted Packets(Mb)		
WAN- 1	3G/4G	0	0		
WAN- 2		-	-		

Interface Traffic St	Interface Traffic Statistics				
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.			
interface	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)	N/A	rebooted.			
Transmitted Packets (Mb)	N/A	It displays the upstream packets (Mb). It is reset when the device is 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				
LAN Interface	IP Address	Host Name	MAC Address	Remaining Lease Time
Ethernet	Dynamic / 192.168.1.100	amit-25611230-1	00-01-0A-10-0F-17	23:59:51

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. The **Edit** button allows for quick configuration changes.

🝵 WiFi I	WiFi Module One Virtual AP List										
Op. Band	ID	WiFi Enable	Op. Mode	SSID	Channel	WiFi System	Auth.& Security	MAC Address	Action		
5G	VAP- 1	×.	WiFi Uplink	Staff_5G	48	a/n/ac Mixed	Auto(None)	00:50:18:13:21:43	Edit QR Code		
5G	VAP- 2		WiFi Uplink	default	48	a/n/ac Mixed	Open(None)	02:50:18:10:21:43	Edit QR Code		
5G	VAP- 3		WiFi Uplink	default	48	a/n/ac Mixed	Open(None)	02:50:18:11:21:43	Edit QR Code		
5G	VAP- 4		WiFi Uplink	default	48	a/n/ac Mixed	Open(None)	02:50:18:12:21:43	Edit QR Code		
5G	VAP- 5		WiFi Uplink	default	48	a/n/ac Mixed	Open(None)	02:50:18:13:21:43	Edit QR Code		
5G	VAP- 6		WiFi Uplink	default	48	a/n/ac Mixed	Open(None)	02:50:18:14:21:43	Edit QR Code		
5G	VAP- 7		WiFi Uplink	default	48	a/n/ac Mixed	Open(None)	02:50:18:15:21:43	Edit QR Code		

WiFi Virtual AP	List	
ltem	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
		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 Edit button to make a quick access to the WiFi configuration page. (Basic
Action	N/A	Network > WiFi > Configuration tab)
		The QR Code 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.

🔳 WiFi Module	One Uplink Status						
SSID	BSSID	Channel	Security	RSSI0	RSSI1	Rate	Action
amit03_5G	28:6C:07:5F:1A:F1	149	WPA2-PSK(AES)	-77	-77	130	Edit

WiFi IDS Status					
ltem	Value setting	Description			
SSID	N/A	It displays the network ID of VAP.			
BSSID	N/A	It displays the the BSSID 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			
Security	N/A	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	NI / A	Click the Edit button to make a quick access to the WiFi uplink configuration page.			
Action	N/A	(Basic Network > WAN & Uplink > Internet Setup tab)			

WiFi IDS Status

The WiFi Traffic Statistic shows all the received and transmitted packets on WiFi network.

🔲 WiFi Modu	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		
ltem	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 Reset 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 **2.4G** or **5G** should be configured **separately**.

WiFi Traffic Statistic

The WiFi Traffic Statistic shows all the received and transmitted packets on WiFi network.

🔲 WiFi I	Module	One Traffic Statistics Refresh		
Op. Band	ID	Received Packets	Transmitted Packets	Action
5G	VAP- 1	0	0	Reset
5G	VAP- 2	0	0	Reset
5G	VAP- 3	0	0	Reset
5G	VAP- 4	0	0	Reset
5G	VAP- 5	0	0	Reset
5G	VAP- 6	0	0	Reset
5G	VAP- 7	0	0	Reset

WiFi Traffic Statistic								
ltem	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 Reset button to clear individual VAP statistics.						
Refresh Button	N/A	Click the Refresh 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 List								
Host Name	Provider	Effective IP	Last Update Status	Last Update Time				

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 server			
Last Update	NI / A	It displays whether the last update of the device public IP address to the DDNS			
Status	N/A	server has been successful (Ok) or failed (Fail).			
Last Update Time	N/A	It displays time stamp of the last update of public IP address to the DDNS server.			
Refresh	N/A	The refresh button allows user to force the display to refresh information.			

8.3 Security

Status	VPN Firewa									
Basic Network										
Security	IPSec Tunnel Statu	IS		Edit						
Q Administration	Tunnel Nar	ne	Tunnel S	cenario	1	Local Subnets		Remote IP/FQDN		Re
Statistics & Reports										_
Basic Network	OpenVPN Client St			Edit						
	OpenVPN Client Name	Interface F	lemote IP/FC	DN Rem	ote Subnet	TUN/TAP Read	bytes) T	UN/TAP Write(bytes)	TCP/UE)P F
Object Definition										
	L2TP Client Status			Edit						
Security	L2TP Client N	lame	Interface		Virtual	IP		Remote IP/FQDN		D
Administration	PPTP Client Status	;	Ļ	Edit						
Service	PPTP Client N	lame	Interface		Virtual	IP		Remote IP/FQDN		D

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 Status	Edit								
Tunnel Name	Tunnel Scenario	Local Subnets	Remote IP/FQDN	Remote Subnets	Conn. Time	Status			
IPSec Tunnel Status									
Item	Value settin	ng Descripti	on						
Tunnel Name	N/A	A It displays the tunnel name you have entered to identify.							
Tunnel Scenario	N/A	It displays	the Tunnel Sce	nario specified.					
Local Subnets	N/A	It displays	It displays the Local Subnets specified.						
Remote IP/FQDN	N/A	It displays	the Remote IP/FQDN specified.						
Remote Subnets	N/A	It displays	It displays the Remote Subnets specified.						
Conn. Time	N/A	N/A It displays the connection time for the IPSec tunnel.							
Status	N/A								

		Connected, Disconnected, Wait for traffic, and Connecting.
Edit Button	N/A	Click on Edit Button to change IPSec setting, web-based utility will take you
	N/A	to the IPSec configuration page. (Security > VPN > IPSec tab)

OpenVPN Client Status

OpenVPN Client St	atus	Edi	t						
OpenVPN Client Name	Interface	Remote IP/FQDN	Remote Subnet	TUN/TAP Read(bytes)	TUN/TAP Write(bytes)	TCP/UDP Read(bytes)	TCP/UDP Write(bytes)	Conn. Time	Conn. Status

OpenVPN Clien	t Status	
ltem	Value setting	Description
OpenVPN Client	N/A	It displays the Client name you have entered for identification.
Name		
Interface	N/A	It displays the WAN interface specified for the OpenVPN client connection.
Remote	N/A	It displays the peer OpenVPN Server's Public IP address (the WAN IP address) or
IP/FQDN		FQDN.
Remote Subnet	N/A	It displays the Remote Subnet specified.
TUN/TAP	N/A	It displays the TUN/TAP Read Bytes of OpenVPN Client.
Read(bytes)		
TUN/TAP	N/A	It displays the TUN/TAP Write Bytes of OpenVPN Client.
Write(bytes)		
TCP/UDP	N/A	It displays the TCP/UDP Read Bytes of OpenVPN Client.
Read(bytes)		
TCP/UDP	N/A	It displays the TCP/UDP Write Bytes of OpenVPN Client.
Write(bytes)		Connection
Conn. Time	N/A	It displays the connection time for the corresponding OpenVPN tunnel.
Conn. Status	N/A	It displays the connection status of the corresponding OpenVPN tunnel.
		The status can be Connected, or Disconnected.

L2TP Client Status

LT2TP Client Status shows the configuration for establishing LT2TP tunnel and current connection status.

		-					
L2TP Client Status	Edi	L					
L2TP Client Name	Interface	Virtual IP		Remote IP/FQDN	Default Gateway/Remote Subnet	Conn. Time	Status
L2TP Client Status				- 		-	
Item	Value se	etting	Des	cription			
Client Name	N/A		It dis	plays Name for the L2TP C	lient specified.		
Interface	N/A		It displays the WAN interface with which the gateway will use to request PPTP tunneling connection to the PPTP server.				
Virtual IP	N/A		It displays the IP address assigned by Virtual IP server of L2TP server.				
Remote IP/FQDN	N/A		It displays the L2TP Server's Public IP address (the WAN IP address) or FQDN.				
Default Gateway/Remote Subnet	N/A		the i spec	plays the specified IP addr nternet to connect to the L ified subnet if the default g er –the remote subnet.	2TP server –the default ga	iteway. Or ot	her
Conn. Time	N/A		lt dis	plays the connection time	for the L2TP tunnel.		
Status	N/A			plays the Status of the VPN onnect, and Connecting.	l connection. The status di	splays Conne	ected,
Edit	N/A			on Edit Button to change I to the L2TP client page. (Se	•	ised utility wi	ill take

PPTP Client Status

PPTP Client Status shows the configuration for establishing PPTP tunnel and current connection status.

				U			
PPTP Client Status	Edit						
PPTP Client Name	Interface	Virtual IP		Remote IP/FQDN	Default Gateway/Remote Subnet	Conn. Time	Status
PPTP Client Status						-	
Item	Value se	tting	Des	cription			
Client Name	N/A		It dis	plays Name for the PPTP C	lient specified.		
Interface	N/A		It displays the WAN interface with which the gateway will use to request PPTP tunneling connection to the PPTP server.				
Virtual IP	N/A		It displays the IP address assigned by Virtual IP server of PPTP server.				
Remote IP/FQDN	N/A		It displays the PPTP Server's Public IP address (the WAN IP address) or FQDN.				
Default Gateway / Remote Subnet	N/A		the i spec	plays the specified IP addr nternet to connect to the F ified subnet if the default g er –the remote subnet.	PPTP server –the default ga	ateway. Or ot	ther
Conn. Time	N/A		lt dis	plays the connection time	for the PPTP tunnel.		
Status	N/A			plays the Status of the VPI onnect, and Connecting.	N connection. The status d	isplays Conne	ected,
Edit Button	N/A			on Edit Button to change you to the PPTP server pag	•		ill

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.

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 Filters	Edit		[+]
Activated Filter Rule	Detected Contents	IP	Time

Packet Filter S	tatus	
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

URL Blockin	ıg	Edit			[+]
Activated Blocki	ng Rule		Blocked URL	IP	Time
URL Blocking Stat	tus				
Item	Value setting	g	Description		
Activated Blocking Rule	N/A		This is the URL Blocking Rule name.		
Blocked URL	N/A		This is the logged packet information.		

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 URL Blocking Log Alert is enabled.

Refer to Security > Firewall > URL Blocking tab. Check Log Alert and save the setting.

Web Content Filter Status

Web Content	Filters Edit			[+]		
Activated Filter R	ule	Detected Contents	IP	Time		
Web Content Filte	er Status					
Item	Value setting	Description				
Activated Filter Rule	N/A	Logged packet of the rule name. String format.				
Detected Contents	N/A	Logged packet of the filter rule. String format.				
IP	N/A	Logged packet of the Source IP. IPv4 format.				
Time	N/A	Logged packet of the Date Time. Date time for "Hours":"Minutes":"Seconds")	rmat ("Month" '	'Day"		

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

MAC Contro	el Edit			[+]	
Activated Control Rule		Blocked MAC Addresses	Blocked MAC Addresses IP Time		
MAC Control Sta	tus				
ltem	Value setting	ue setting Description			
Activated Control Rule	N/A	This is the MAC Control Rule name.			
Blocked MAC Addresses	N/A	This is the MAC address of the logged packet.			
IP	N/A	The Source IP (IPv4) of the logged packet.			
Time	N/A	The Date and Time stamp of the logged packe "Day" "Hours":"Minutes":"Seconds")	et. Date & time f	ormat. ("Month"	

Note: Ensure MAC Control Log Alert is enabled.

Refer to **Security > Firewall > MAC Control** tab. Check Log Alert and save the setting.

Application Filters Status

Application Filters	Edit	[+]					
Filtered Application Category		Filtered Application Name IP Time					
Application Filters S	tatus						
Item	Value setting	Description					
Filtered Application Category	N/A	The name of the Application Category being blocked.					
Filtered Application Name	N/A	The name of the Application 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 Application Filter Log Alert is enabled.

Refer to **Security > Firewall > Application Filter** tab. Check Log Alert and save the setting.

IPS Status

IPS	Edit			[+]	
	De	IP	Time		
IPS Firewall					
ltem	Value setting	Description			
Detected Intrusion	N/A	This is the intrusion type of the packets being block	ked.		
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 > Eirewall > IPS tab. Check Log Alert and say

Refer to **Security > Firewall > IPS** tab. Check Log Alert and save the setting.

Firewall Options Status

Options		Edit	[+]			
Stealth Mode	SPI	Discard Ping from WAN	Remote Administrator Management			
Firewall Optio	ons Sta	tus				
Item	V	alue setting	Description			
Stealth Mode	N	/Α	Enable or Disable setting status of Stealth Mode on Firewall Options. String Format: Disable or Enable			
SPI	N	/Α	Enable or Disable setting status of SPI on Firewall Options. String Format : Disable or Enable			
Discard Ping from WAN N/A			Enable or Disable setting status of Discard Ping from WAN on Firewall Options. String Format: Disable or Enable			
Remote Administrator Management	N	/Α	Enable or Disable setting status of Remote Administrator. If Remote Administrator is enabled, it shows the currently logged in administrator's source IP address and login user name and the login time. Format: 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.

SNMP Linking Status

SNMP Link Status screen shows the status of current active SNMP connections.

SNMP Linking Status								
User Name	IP Address	Port	Community	Auth. Mode	Privacy Mode	SNMP Version		

SNMP Link Stat	us	
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 Information							
Trap Level	Time	Trap Event					

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		
	Link Status	
	Off	

TR-069 Status		
Item	Value setting	Description
		It displays the current connection status with the TR-068 server. The connection
Link Status	N/A	status is either On when the device is connected with the TR-068 server or Off
		when disconnected.

8.5 Statistics & Report

Status	Connection S	ession	Network Traffic	Device Administ	ration 🕨 Portal Usag	je 🕨 Cellular Usage
Dashboard	Internet Surfin	g List (1 ent	ries) Previous Next	First Last	Export (.xml) Export (.	.csv) Refresh
Basic Network Security	User Name	Protocol	Internal IP & Port	MAC	External IP & Port	Duration Time
Administration		TCP	192.168.1.100:54729		192.168.1.1:80	2016/12/20 04:23~
Statistics & Reports Basic Network						

8.5.1 Connection Session

Go to Status > Statistics & Reports > Connection Session tab.

Internet Surfing S	Iternet Surfing Statistic shows the connection tracks on this router.									
Internet Surfin	ng List (33 er	ntries) Previous Ne	xt First Las	t Export (.xml) Ex	(port (.csv) Refresh					
User Name	Protocol	Internal IP & Port	MAC	External IP &Port	Duration Time					
	UDP	192.168.123.100:51736		192.168.123.254:53	2017/03/22 03:43~					
	UDP	192.168.123.100:55986		192.168.123.254:53	2017/03/22 03:43~					
	UDP	192.168.123.100:49548		192.168.123.254:53	2017/03/22 03:43~					
	UDP	192.168.123.100:60969		192.168.123.254:53	2017/03/22 03:43~					
	UDP	192.168.123.100:56053		192.168.123.254:53	2017/03/22 03:43~					

Int +6: **r**. .

Internet Surfing Statistic				
Item	Value setting	Description		
Previous	N/A	Click the Previous button; you will see the previous page of track list.		
Next	N/A	Click the Next button; you will see the next page of track list.		
First	N/A	Click the First 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 Export (.xml) button to export the list to xml file.		
Export (.csv)	N/A	Click the Export (.csv) button to export the list to csv file.		
Refresh	N/A	Click the Refresh button to refresh the list.		

8.5.2 Network Traffic (not supported)

Not supported feature for the purchased product, leave it as blank.

8.5.3 Device Administration

Go to Status > Statistics & Reports > Device Administration tab.

Device Administration shows the login information.

Device Manager	Login Statistics Previo	us Next First La	st Export (.xml)	Export (.csv) Refresh
User Name	Protocol Type	IP Address	User Level	Duration Time
admin	http/https	192.168.123.100	Admin	2017/03/22 03:31~

Device Manager Login Statistic				
Item	Value setting	Description		
Previous	N/A	Click the Previous button; you will see the previous page of login statistics.		
Next	N/A	Click the Next button; you will see the next page of login statistics.		
First	N/A	Click the First button; you will see the first page of login statistics.		
Last	N/A	Click the Last button; you will see the last page of login statistics.		
Export (.xml)	N/A	Click the Export (.xml) button to export the login statistics to xml file.		
Export (.csv)	N/A	Click the Export (.csv) button to export the login statistics to csv file.		
Refresh	N/A	Click the Refresh 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.

Data Usage Record	
	3G/4G-1 ▼ SIM A ▼ Hourly ▼

Appendix A GPL WRITTEN OFFER

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GPSBabel

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Curl Version 7.19.6 Copyright (c) 1996-2009, Daniel Stenberg, <<u>daniel@haxx.se</u>>. MIT/X derivate License: <u>https://curl.haxx.se/</u>

OpenSSL Version 1.0.2c Copyright (C) 1995-1998 Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com) GPL License: https://www.openssl.org/

brctl - ethernet bridge administration Stephen Hemminger <shemminger @osdl.org> Lennert Buytenhek <buytenh@gnu.org> version 1.1 GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 2, June 1991

tc - show / manipulate traffic control settings Stephen Hemminger<shemminger@osdl.org> Alexey Kuznetsov<kuznet@ms2.inr.ac.ru> version iproute2-ss050330 GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 2, June 1991

dhcp-fwd — starts the DHCP forwarding agent Enrico Scholz <enrico.scholz@informatik.tu-chemnitz.de> version 0.7 GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 2, June 1991

lftp - Sophisticated file transfer program Alexander V. Lukyanov <lav@yars.free.net> version:4.5.x Copyright (c) 1996-2014 by Alexander V. Lukyanov (lav@yars.free.net)

dnsmasq - A lightweight DHCP and caching DNS server. Simon Kelley <simon@thekelleys.org.uk> version:2.72 dnsmasq is Copyright (c) 2000-2014 Simon Kelley socat - Multipurpose relay Version: 2.0.0-b8 GPLv2 http://www.dest-unreach.org/socat/

LibModbus Version: 3.0.3 LGPL v2 http://libmodbus.org/news/

LibIEC60870 GPLv2 Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc. 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA https://sourceforge.net/projects/mrts/

Openswan Version: v2.6.38 GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 2, June 1991 Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc. 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed. https://www.openswan.org/

Opennhrp Version: v0.14.1 OpenNHRP is an NHRP implementation for Linux. It has most of the RFC2332 and Cisco IOS extensions. Project homepage: http://sourceforge.net/projects/opennhrp Git repository: git://opennhrp.git.sourceforge.net/gitroot/opennhrp LICENSE OpenNHRP is licensed under the MIT License. See MIT-LICENSE.txt for additional details. OpenNHRP embeds libev. libev is dual licensed with 2-clause BSD and GPLv2+ licenses. See libev/LICENSE for additional details. OpenNHRP links to c-ares. c-ares is licensed under the MIT License. https://sourceforge.net/projects/opennhrp/

IPSec-tools Version: v0.8 No GPL be written http://ipsec-tools.sourceforge.net/

PPTP

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PPTPServ

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L2TPServ

Version: v 1.3.1 GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSEVersion 2, June 1991 Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc.59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed. http://www.xelerance.com/software/xl2tpd/

Mpstat: from sysstat, system performance tools for Linux Version: 10.1.6 Copyright: (C) 1999-2013 by Sebastien Godard (sysstat <at> orange.fr)

SSHD: dropbear, a SSH2 server Version: 0.53.1 Copyright: (c) 2002-2008 Matt Johnston

Libncurses: The ncurses (new curses) library is a free software emulation of curses in System V Release 4.0 (SVr4), and more. Version: 5.9 Copyright: (c) 1998,2000,2004,2005,2006,2008,2011,2015 Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Boston, MA 02110-1301, USA

MiniUPnP: The miniUPnP daemon is an UPnP IGD (internet gateway device) which provide NAT traversal services to any UPnP enabled client on the network. Version: 1.7 Copyright: (c) 2006-2011, Thomas BERNARD

CoovaChilli is an open-source software access controller for captive portal (UAM) and 802.1X access provisioning. Version: 1.3.0 Copyright: (C) 2007-2012 David Bird (Coova Technologies) <support@coova.com> Krb5: Kerberos is a network authentication protocol. It is designed to provide strong authentication for client/server applications by using secret-key cryptography. Version: 1.11.3 Copyright: (C) 1985-2013 by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and its contributors OpenLDAP: a suite of the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (v3) servers, clients, utilities, and development tools. Version: 2.4 Copyright: 1998-2014 The OpenLDAP Foundation Samba3311: the free SMB and CIFS client and server for UNIX and other operating systems Version: 3.3.11 Copyright: (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. http://fsf.org/ NTPClient: an NTP (RFC-1305, RFC-4330) client for unix-alike computers Version: 2007_365 Copyright: 1997, 1999, 2000, 2003, 2006, 2007 Larry Doolittle exFAT: FUSE-based exFAT implementation Version: 0.9.8 Copyright: (C) 2010-2012 Andrew Nayenko ONTFS_3G: The NTFS-3G driver is an open source, freely available read/write NTFS driver for Linux, FreeBSD, Mac OS X, NetBSD, Solaris and Haiku. Version: 2009.4.4 Copyright: (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA mysql-5_1_72: a release of MySQL, a dual-license SQL database server Version: 5.1.72 Copyright: (c) 2000, 2013, Oracle and/or its affiliates

FreeRadius: a high performance and highly configurable RADIUS server Version: 2.1.12 Copyright: (C) 1999-2011 The FreeRADIUS server project and contributors

Linux IPv6 Router Advertisement Daemon – radvd Version: V 1.15 Copyright (c) 1996,1997 by Lars Fenneberg<lf@elemental.net> BSD License: http://www.litech.org/radvd/

WIDE-DHCPv6 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6) clients, servers, and relay agents.

Version: 20080615 Copyright (C) 1998-2004 WIDE Project. BSD License: https://sourceforge.net/projects/wide-dhcpv6/