

Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N

User's Manual





WEEE Directive & Product Disposal

At the end of its serviceable life,
this product should not be treated as household or general
waste.

It should be handed over to the applicable collection point for
the recycling of electrical and electronics equipment,
or returned to the supplier for disposal.

Table of Contents

Features	7
Device Requirements	7
Using this Document	8
Notational conventions	8
Typographical conventions	8
Special messages	8
Getting Support.....	8
Computer / System requirements.....	9
Package Contents	9
Installation & Setup	10
LED meanings & activations.....	11
Back Panel Connectors	12
Wireless Connection.....	26
Basic Web pages Configuration	28
Dynamic Line Configuration	28
Static Line Configuration	29
LAN Interface Setup	30
DHCP Server Setup	31
Wireless Basic Settings.....	33
Wireless Security Settings	34
Access Control List Settings	36
Virtual Server Settings.....	37
Accessing the Web pages	39
Testing your Setup.....	41
Default device settings	42
Internet access settings.....	45
About Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N.....	45
Device Info	46
ADSL	48
Statistics	49
Types of Internet Access.....	51
Configuring your PPPoE DSL connection	52
Configuring your PPPoA DSL connection	54
Configuring your Bridged DSL connection	56
Configuring your 1483 MER by DHCP	57

Configuring your 1483 MER by Fixed IP	58
ATM Settings.....	59
ADSL Settings.....	61
Changing the LAN IP address and subnet mask.....	63
Adding the Secondary LAN IP address and subnet mask	68
DHCP Server Configuration.....	69
DHCP Relay Configuration	71
DHCP None Configuration.....	73
DHCP Static Configuration	74
DHCP Static Configuration	75
Basic Settings	76
Security.....	78
WEP + Encryption Key.....	79
WPA/WPA2/WPA2 Mixed + Personal (Pre-Shared Key)	80
Wireless Multiple BSSID Settings.....	81
Access Control.....	83
Allow Listed	84
Deny Listed	85
Advanced Settings.....	86
WPS.....	89
Introduction of WPS.....	89
Supported WPS features	89
AP mode.....	90
AP as Enrollee	90
AP as Registrar.....	90
AP as Proxy	90
Infrastructure-Client mode	90
Instructions of AP's and Client's operations	91
Operations of AP - AP being an enrollee	93
Operations of AP - AP being a registrar	103
AP mode.....	103
Push Button method.....	106
Static Route.....	109
IPv6 Static Route	111
RIP	112
Configuring DMZ.....	114
Configuring Virtual Server	116

Configuring custom applications.....	117
Virtual Server for FTP	118
Port Forwarding for HTTP.....	121
Deleting custom applications	124
Configuring ALG	125
Configuring ALG	126
Configuring NAT Exclude IP	127
Configuring Port Trigger	128
Configuring Port Trigger	129
Configuring Port Trigger	130
IP QoS	131
IP QoS	132
Traffic Shaping.....	134
CWMP Configuration.....	135
Port Mapping.....	137
Bridge Setting.....	140
Client Limit.....	141
Tunnel Configuration	142
Others	143
IGMP Proxy.....	144
MLD Proxy.....	145
Configuring UPnP	147
UPnP Control Point Software on Windows ME	148
UPnP Control Point Software on Windows XP with Firewall.....	148
SSDP requirements.....	149
SNMP	152
DHCP Server Configuration - Attain DNS Automatically	153
DHCP Server Configuration - Set DNS Manually.....	154
IPv6 DNS.....	155
Overview of Dynamic DNS	156
Dynamic DNS Configuration – DynDNS.org	158
Dynamic DNS Configuration – TZO.....	160
Configuring MAC filtering to Deny for outgoing access	162
IP/Port Filtering	164
IPv6/Port Filtering	166
Configuring URL Blocking of Keyword.....	168

	DoS Config.....	170
	Remote Control Config.....	171
	About firmware versions.....	172
	Manually updating firmware	172
	Backup settings.....	174
	Restore settings	175
	Setting your username and password	176
	Commit	178
	Reboot	179
	Resetting to Defaults	179
	SNTP Server and SNTP Client Configuration settings	181
	Log	187
	Ping.....	188
	Ping6.....	189
	Traceroute	190
	ATM Loopback.....	190
	ADSL Diagnostic.....	192
	Diagnostic Test	193
A	Configuring your Computers.....	195
	Configuring Ethernet PCs	195
	Before you begin.....	195
	Windows® XP PCs	195
	Windows 2000 PCs	195
	Windows Me PCs	197
	Windows 95, 98 PCs.....	197
	Windows NT 4.0 workstations	198
	Assigning static Internet information to your PCs.....	199
B	IP Addresses, Network Masks, and Subnets	200
	IP Addresses.....	200
	Structure of an IP address	200
	Network classes.....	200
	Subnet masks	201
C	Troubleshooting	203
	Troubleshooting Suggestions	203
	Diagnosing Problem using IP Utilities	205
	ping.....	205
	nslookup	206

D	Glossary	207
---	----------------	-----

1 Introduction

Congratulations on becoming the owner of the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N. You will now be able to access the Internet using your high-speed DSL connection.

This User Guide will show you how to connect your Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N, and how to customize its configuration to get the most out of your new product.

Features

The list below contains the main features of the device and may be useful to users with knowledge of networking protocols. If you are not an experienced user, the chapters throughout this guide will provide you with enough information to get the most out of your device.

Features include:

- Internal DSL modem for high-speed Internet access
- 10/100Base-T Ethernet Router to provide Internet connectivity to all computers on your LAN
- Network address translation (NAT) functions to provide security for your LAN
- Network configuration through DHCP Server and DHCP Client
- Services including IP route and DNS configuration, RIP, and IP and DSL performance monitoring
- User-friendly configuration program accessed via a web browser
- User-friendly configuration program accessed via EasySetup program

Device Requirements

In order to use the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N, you must have the following:

- DSL service up and running on your telephone line
- Instructions from your ISP on what type of Internet access you will be using, and the addresses needed to set up access
- One or more computers each containing an Ethernet card (10Base-T/100Base-T network interface card (NIC))
- For system configuration using the supplied
 - a. web-based program: a web browser such as Internet Explorer v4 or later, or Netscape v4 or later. Note that version 4 of each browser is the minimum version requirement – for optimum display quality, use Internet Explorer v5, or

Netscape v6.1

b. EasySetup program: Graphical User Interface

Using this Document

Notational conventions

- Acronyms are defined the first time they appear in the text and also in the glossary.
- For brevity, the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N is referred to as “the device”.
- The term *LAN* refers to a group of Ethernet-connected computers at one site.

Typographical conventions

- *Italic* text is used for items you select from menus and drop-down lists and the names of displayed web pages.
- **Bold** text is used for text strings that you type when prompted by the program, and to emphasize important points.

Special messages

This document uses the following icons to draw your attention to specific instructions or explanations.



Note

Provides clarifying or non-essential information on the current topic.



Definition

Explains terms or acronyms that may be unfamiliar to many readers. These terms are also included in the Glossary.



WARNING

Provides messages of high importance, including messages relating to personal safety or system integrity.

Getting Support

Supplied by:

Helpdesk Number:

Website:

2 Getting to know the device

Computer / System requirements

- 1. Pentium 200MHZ processor or above
- 2. Windows 98SE, Windows Me, Windows 2000, Windows XP, Windows Vista, Windows 7 and Windows 8
- 3. 64MB of RAM or above
- 4. 25MB free disk space

Package Contents

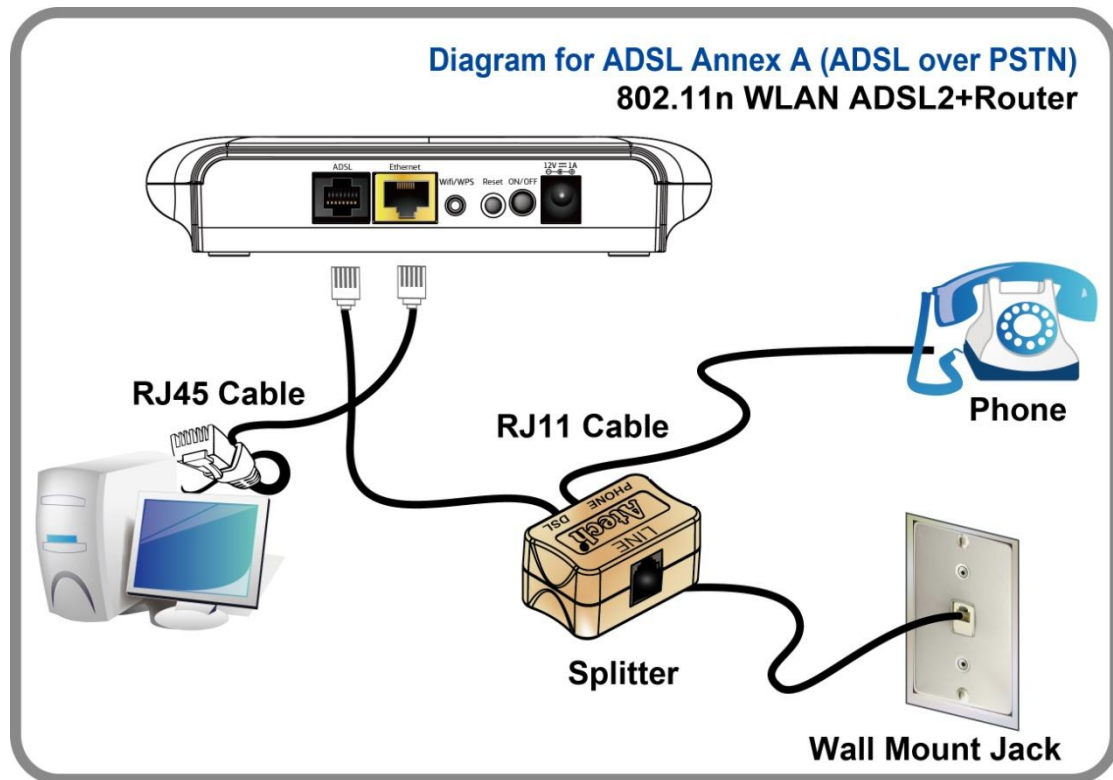
- 1x 802.11n Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N
- 1x Quick Installation Guide
- 1x Simple filter
- 1x Double filter
- 1 x Telephone Cable (RJ-11)
- 1x Ethernet Cable (RJ-45)
- 1x Power Adaptor 12V 1A
- 1 x Warranty card

Installation & Setup

Follow each STEP carefully and only go to the next step once you have complete the previous STEP.

Connection of Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N

If you have a PSTN telephone line (normal analog line) connect the router as shown below:



1. Connect the supplied RJ45 Ethernet cable from your PC's Ethernet port to the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N's LAN Port.
2. Connect the supplied RJ11 telephone cable from your home's telephone jack to the "LINE" port of the supplied splitter. Connect the other supplied RJ11 telephone cable to the "DSL" port of the splitter and connect the other end of this cable to the "LINE" port of your Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N. (If there is no option Splitter, please connect the supplied RJ11 telephone cable from your home's telephone jack to the "LINE" port of your Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N.)
3. Connect a RJ11 telephone cable to the "PHONE" port of the splitter and connect the other end to your telephone.
4. Connect the power adapter to the power inlet "POWER" of the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N and turn the "ON/OFF SWITCH" switch of your Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N on.

LED meanings & activations

Your Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N has indicator lights on the front side. Please see below for an explanation of the function of each indicator light.













 Power	Power indicator	 WPS	WPS Active indicator
 Ethernet	Ethernet Active indicator	 ADSL	ADSL Link indicator
 Wifi	Wireless Active indicator	 Internet	Internet Active indicator



Table1. LED function

Label	Color	On	Flash	Off
 Power	Red	Device malfunction	Device malfunction	N/A
	Green	Ready	Waiting for device ready	Power Off
 Ethernet	Green	Ethernet Connected	Transmit / Receive Data	Ethernet Disconnected
 Wifi	Green	WLAN Ready	Transmit / Receive Data	WLAN Off
 WPS	Red	N/A	WPS pairing failed (30sec)	N/A
	Green	WPS pairing success	Start WPS pairing within 2 minutes	WPS Idle
 ADSL	Green	Connect to DSLAM	Slow: Disconnect to DSLAM Fast: handshaking	N/A
 Internet	Red	No WAN IP address from ISP	PPP negotiation with WAN side	N/A
	Green	The device has a WAN IP address from ISP	Transmit / Receive Data	Disconnected to DSLAM

Back Panel Connectors

Table 2 shows the function of each connector and switch of the device.

Table 2. Function / Description of Connectors

Connector	Description
ADSL	Connects to your ADSL2+ line for ADSL2+ Line input
Ethernet	RJ-45 Jack (Ethernet Cable) connection to your PC, or HUB
Wifi/WPS	Press this button for at least 3 full seconds to turn off/on wireless signals. Press this button for at least 5 full seconds and the WPS LED will flash to start WPS.
Reset	Reset button. RESET the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N to its default settings. Press this button for at least 10 full seconds to start to reset it to its default settings.
ON/OFF	Power ON/OFF Switch
12V-1A	Connects to your Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N 12Vdc power adaptor

Figure1. Rear View of the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N

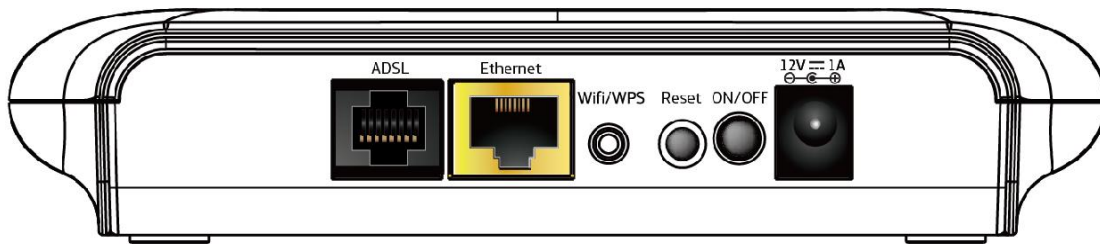


Figure2. WPS and WLAN button

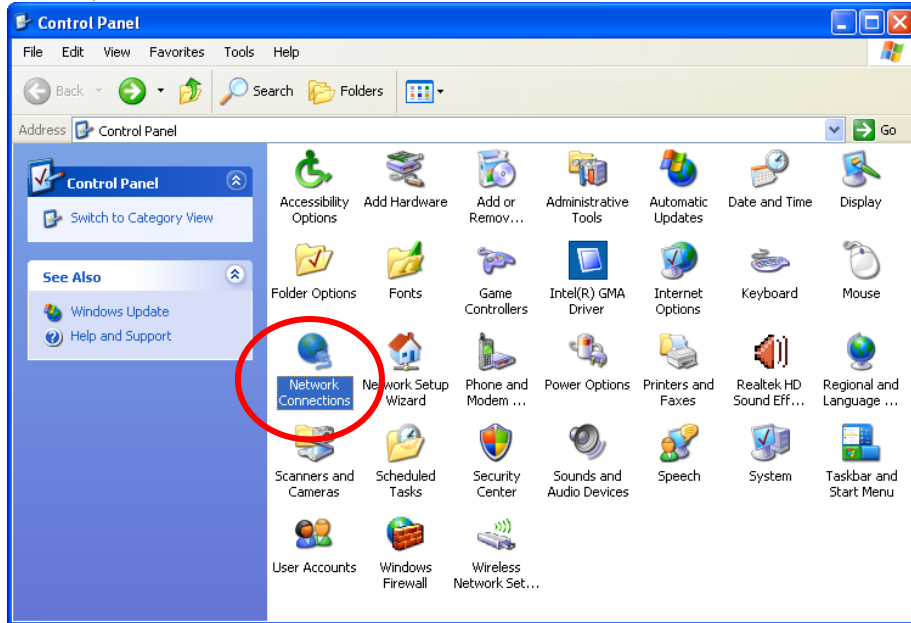
3 Computer configurations under different OS, to obtain IP address automatically

Before starting the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N configuration, please kindly configure the PC computer as below, to have automatic IP address / DNS Server.

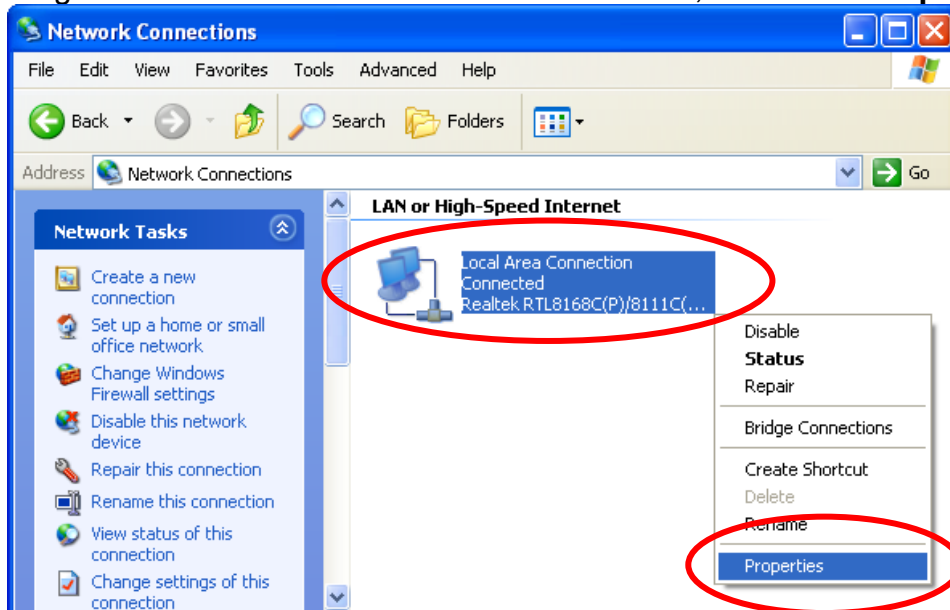
For Windows 98SE / ME / 2000 / XP

1. Click on "Start" -> "Control Panel" (in Classic View). In the Control

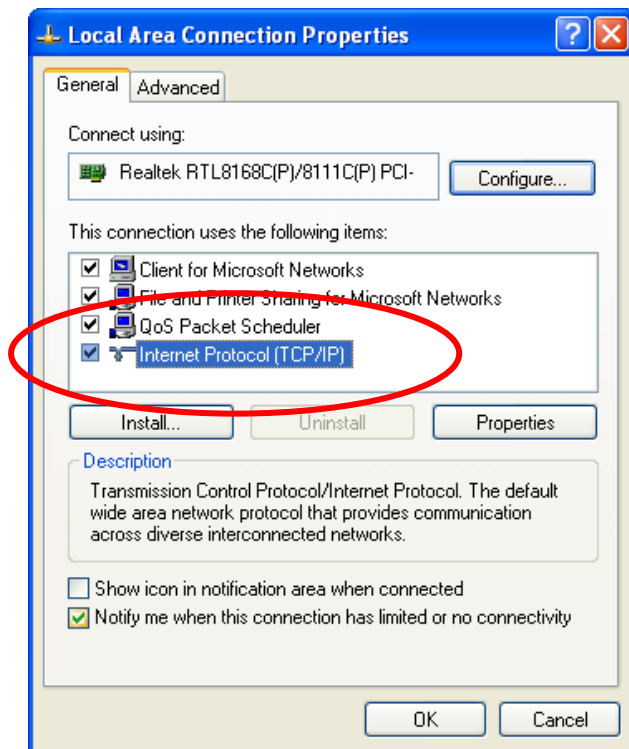
Panel, double click on **"Network Connections"** to continue.



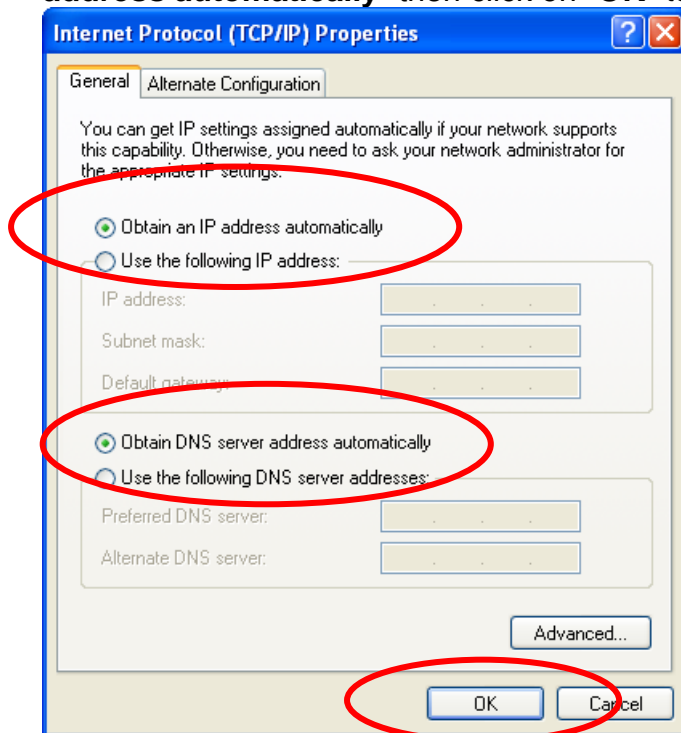
2. Single RIGHT click on **"Local Area connection"**, then click **"Properties"**.



3. Double click on **"Internet Protocol (TCP/ IP)"**.



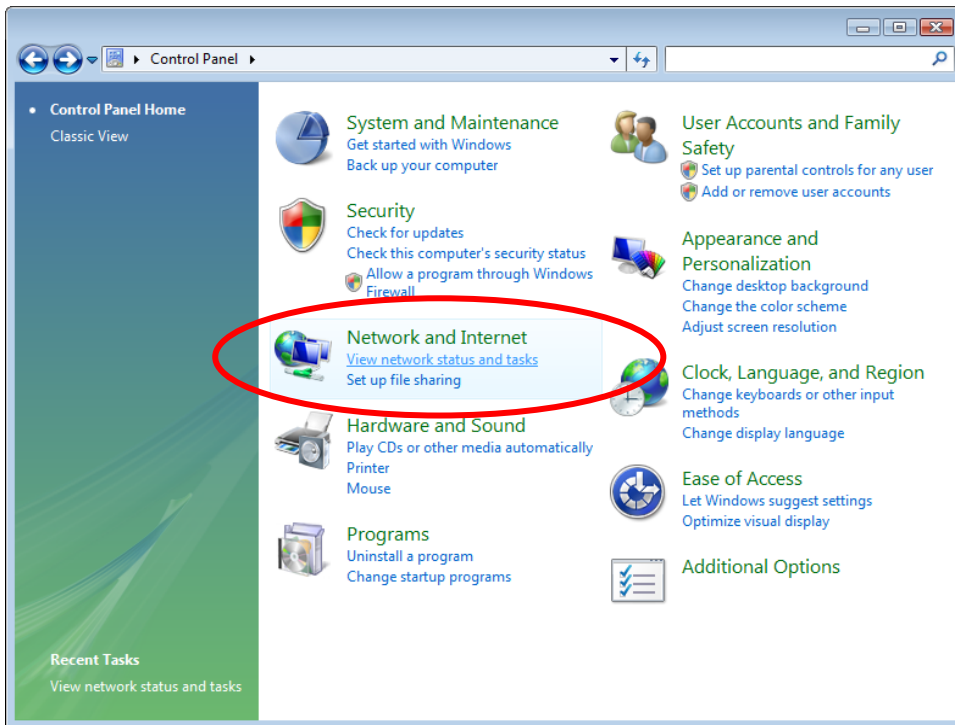
4. Check "**Obtain an IP address automatically**" and "**Obtain DNS server address automatically**" then click on "**OK**" to continue.



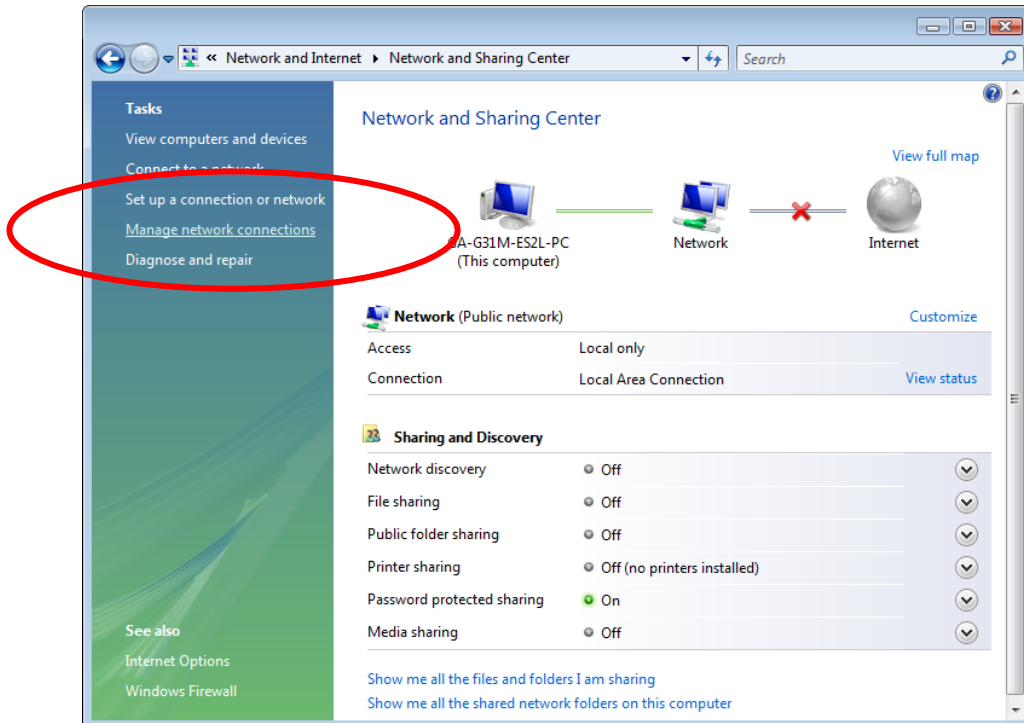
5. Click "**Show icon in notification area when connected**" (see screen image in 3. above) then Click on "**OK**" to complete the setup procedures.

For Windows Vista-32/64

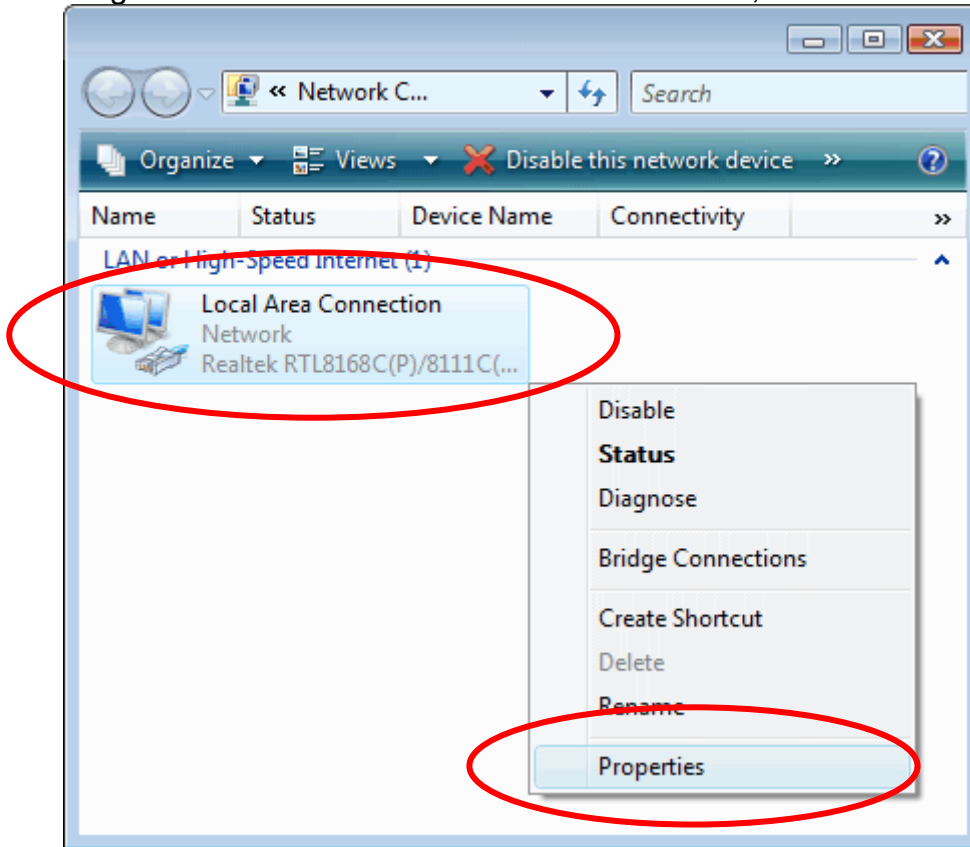
1. Click on **“Start”** -> **“Control Panel”** -> **“View network status and tasks”**.



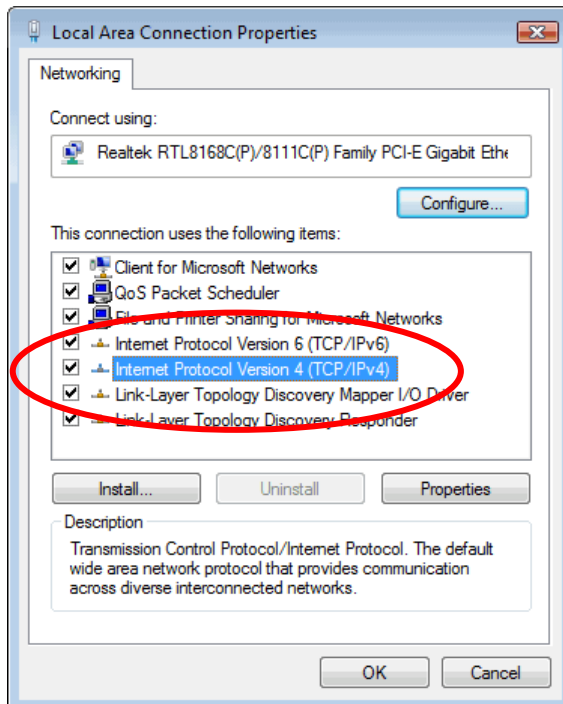
2. In the Manage network connections, click on **“Manage network connections”** to continue.



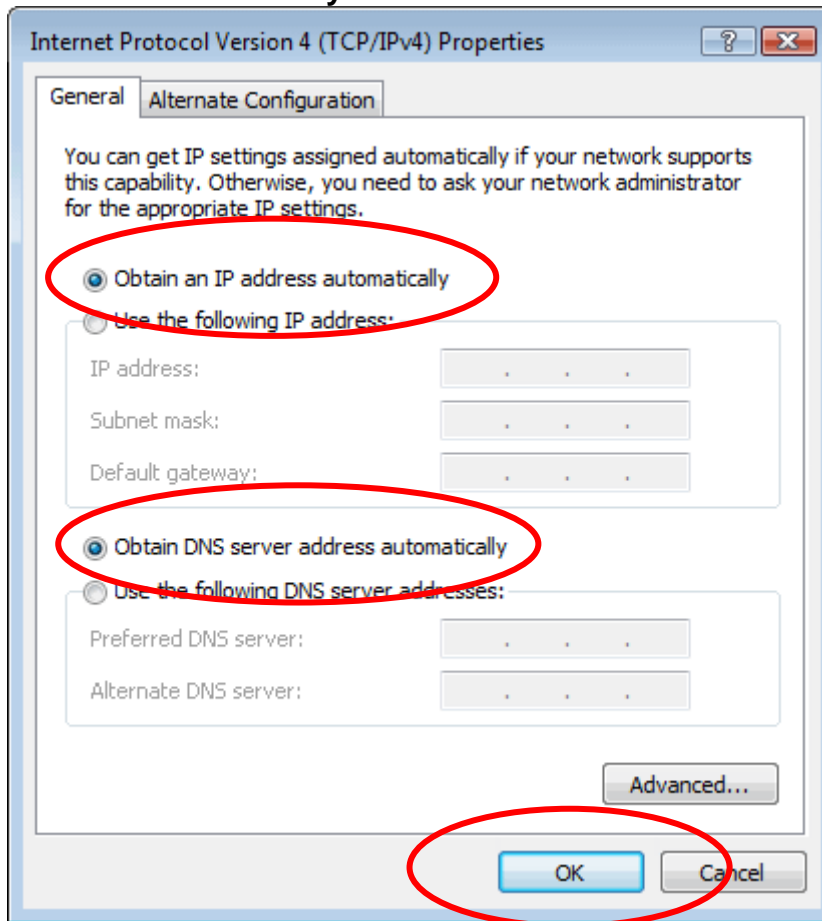
3. Single RIGHT click on "**Local Area connection**", then click "**Properties**".



4. The screen will display the information "**User Account Control**" and click "**Continue**" to continue.
5. Double click on "**Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)**".

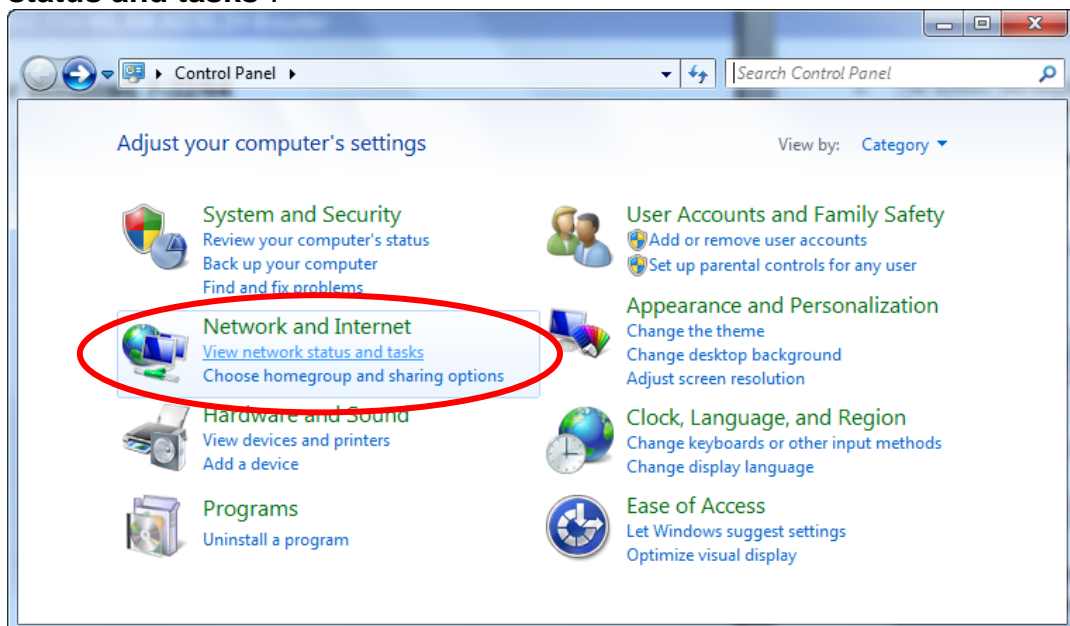


6. Check "**Obtain an IP address automatically**" and "**Obtain DNS server address automatically**" then click on "**OK**" to continue.

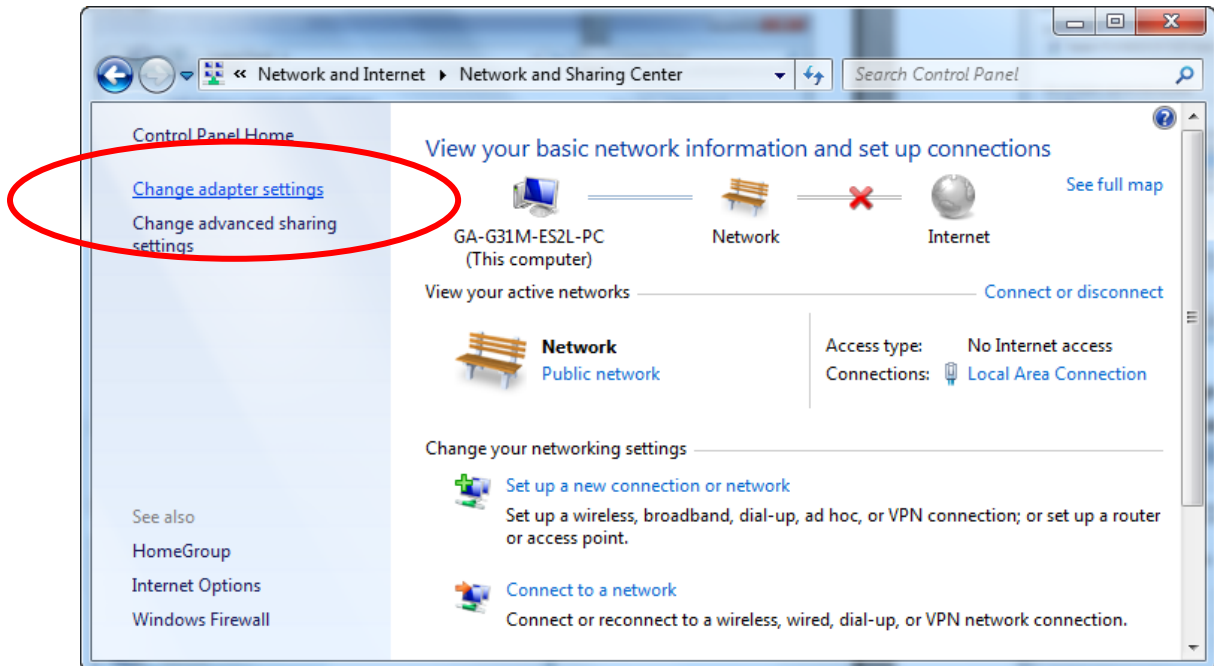


For Windows 7-32/64

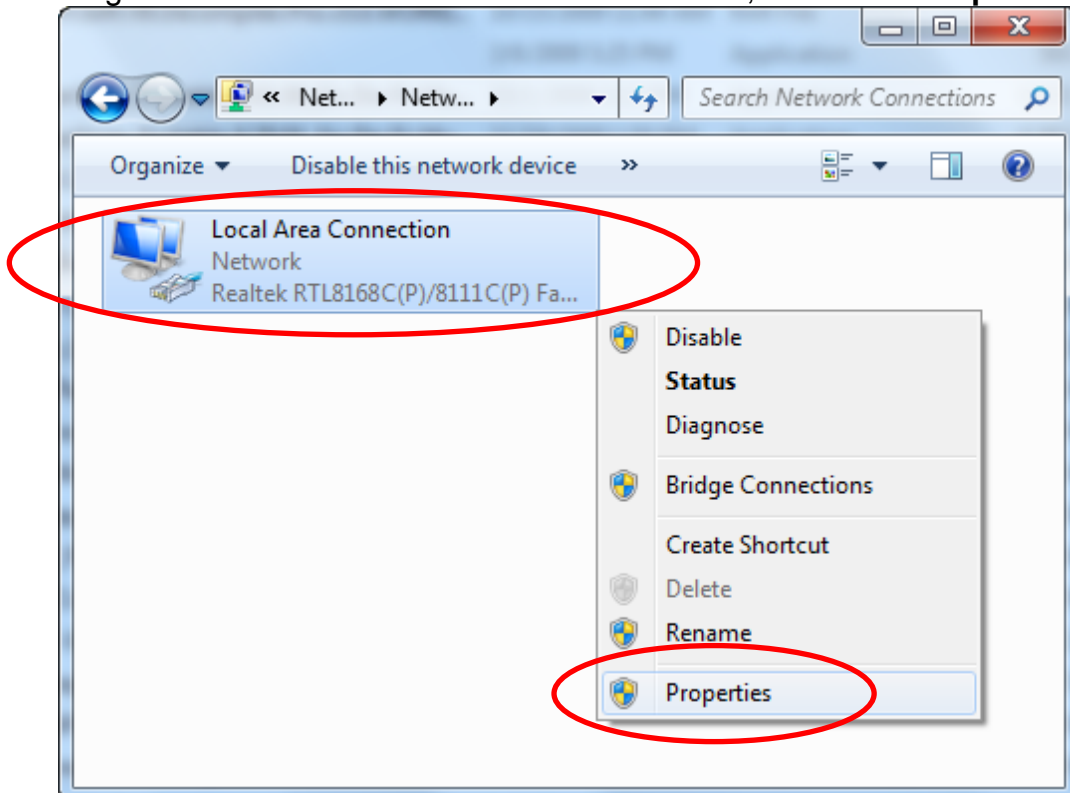
1. Click on "**Start**" -> "**Control Panel**" (in Category View) -> "**View network status and tasks**".



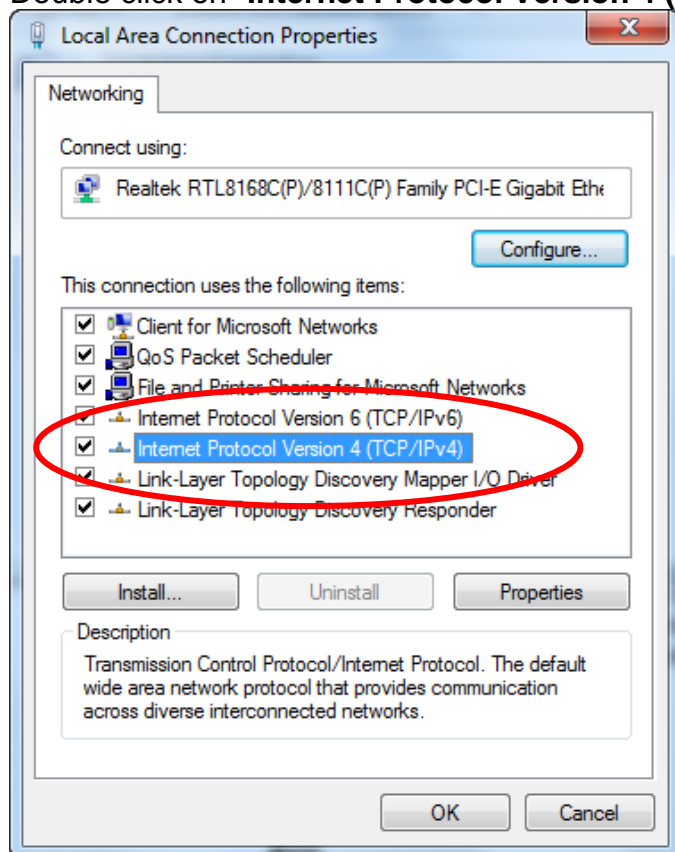
2. In the Control Panel Home, click on **"Change adapter settings"** to continue.



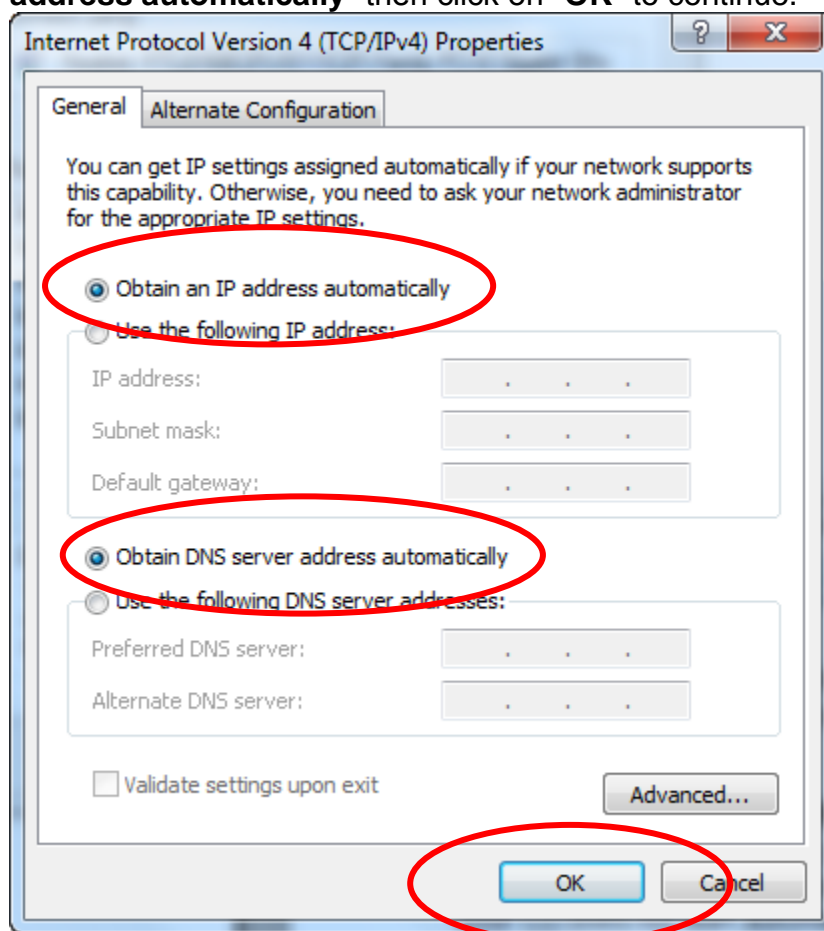
3. Single RIGHT click on **"Local Area connection"**, then click **"Properties"**.



4. Double click on "**Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)**".

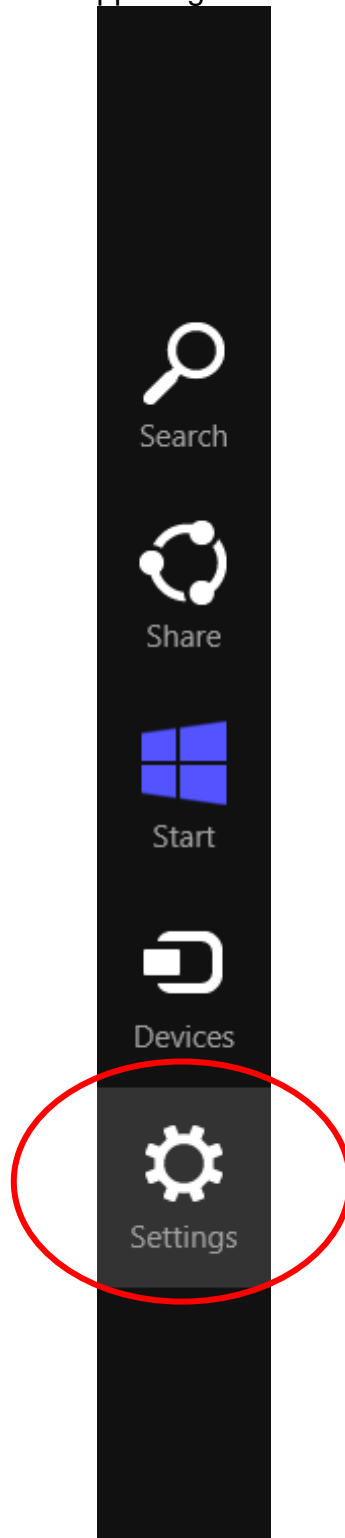


5. Check "**Obtain an IP address automatically**" and "**Obtain DNS server address automatically**" then click on "**OK**" to continue.

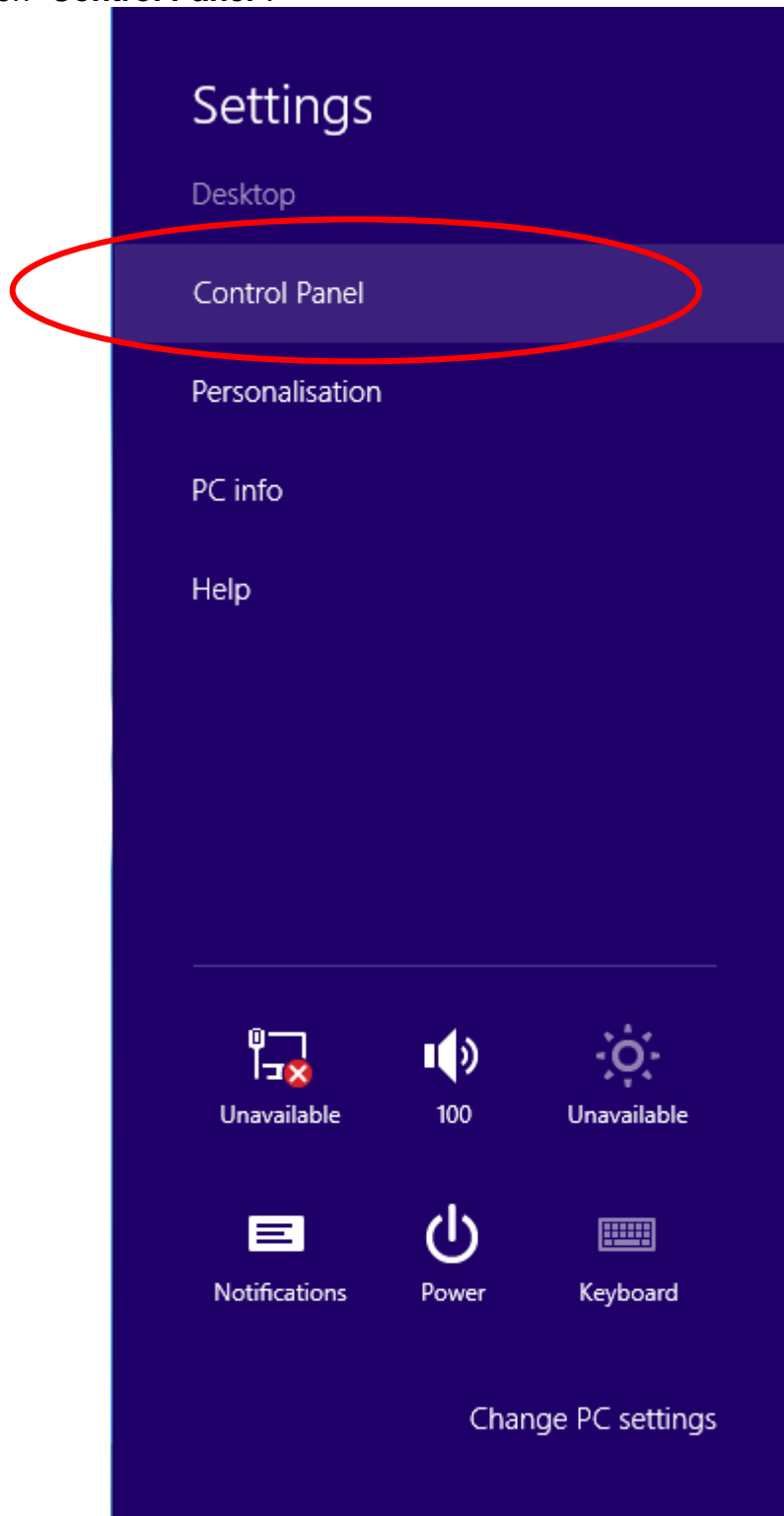


For Windows 8-32/64

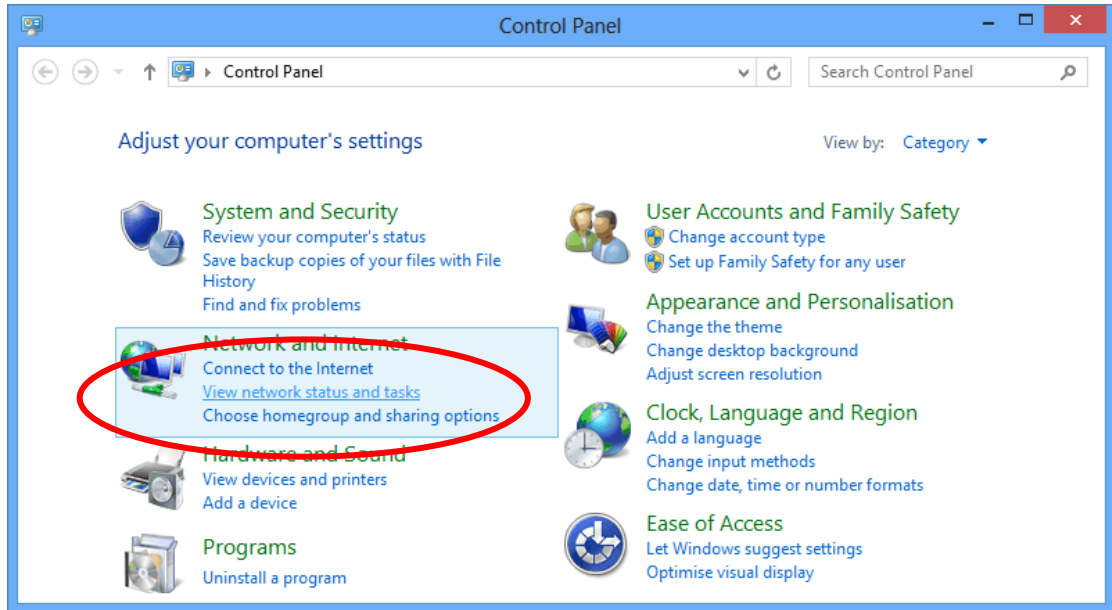
1. Move the mouse or tap to the upper right corner and click on "**Settings**".



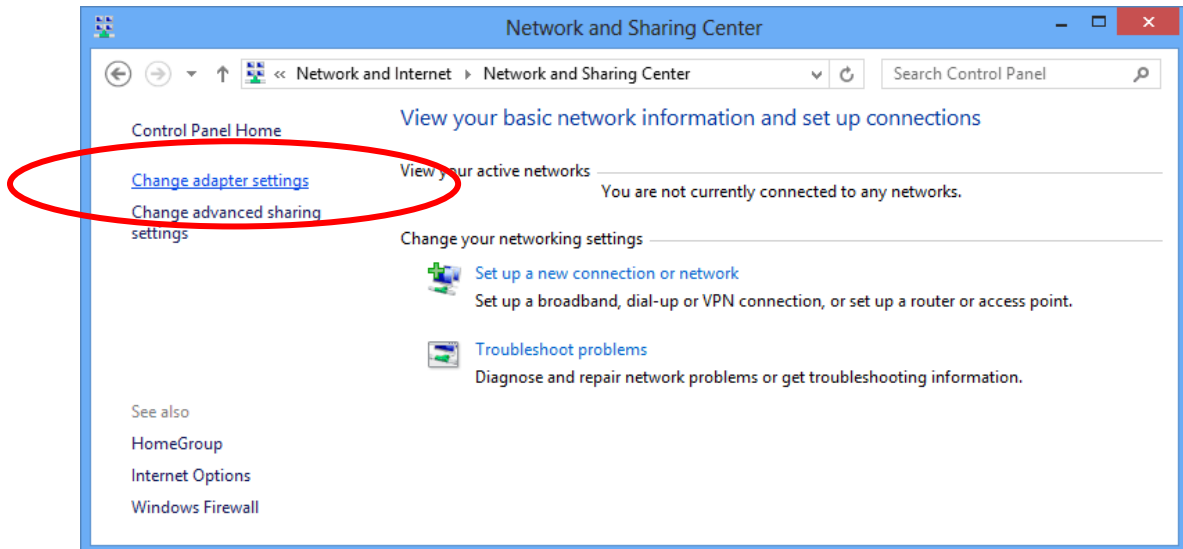
2. Click on **“Control Panel”**.



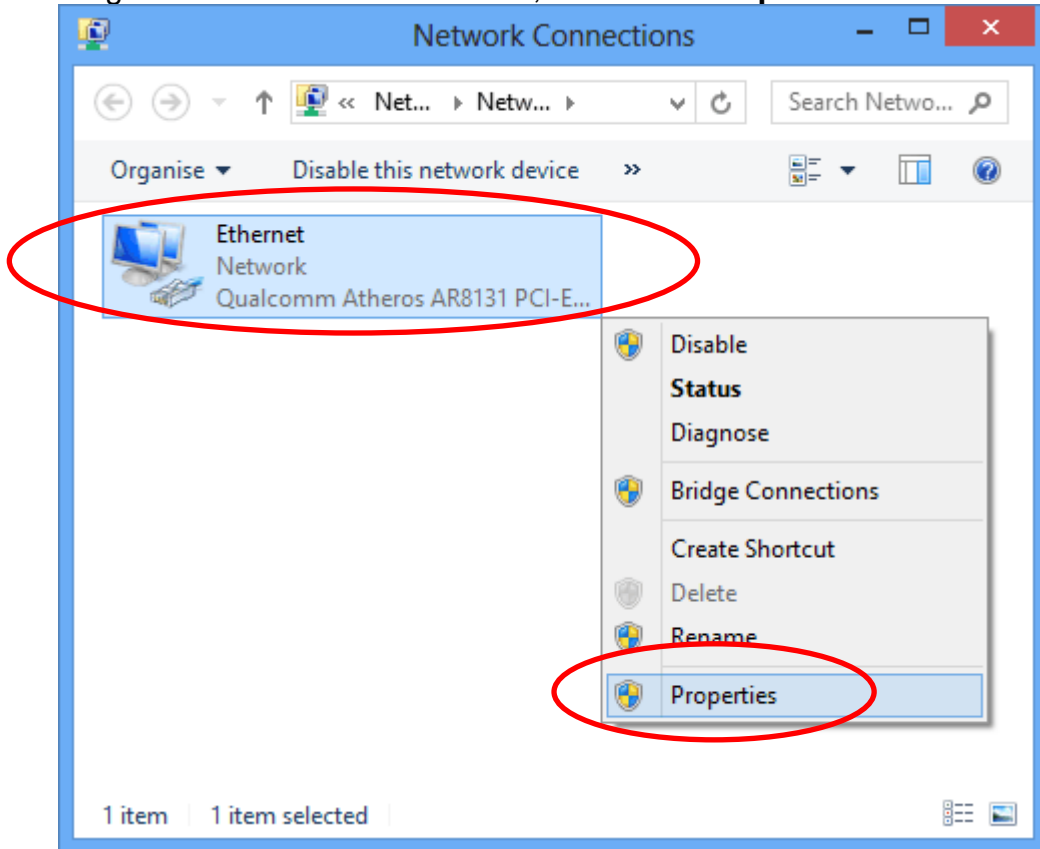
3. Click on **“View network status and tasks”**.



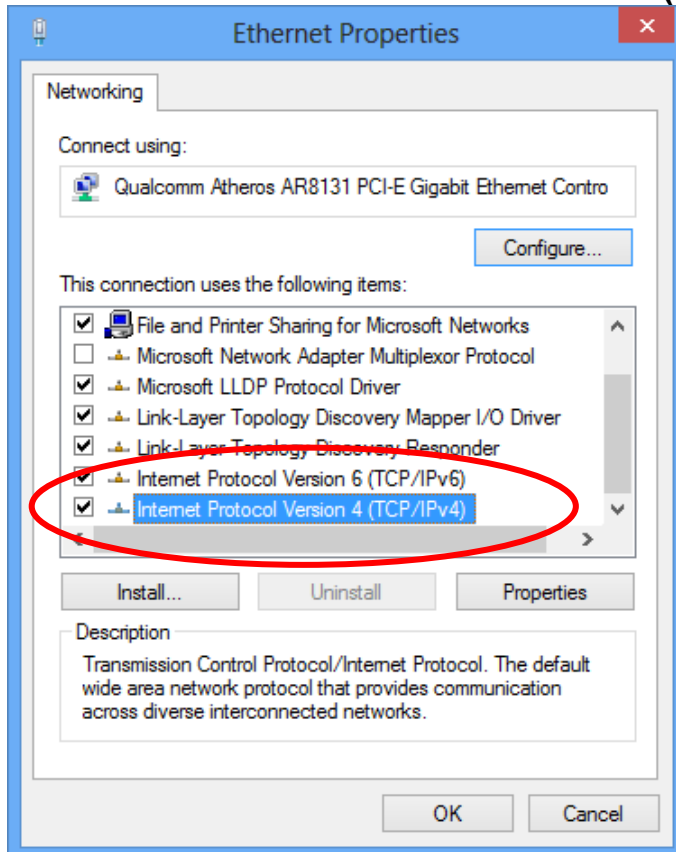
4. In the Control Panel Home, click on **“Change adapter settings”** to continue.



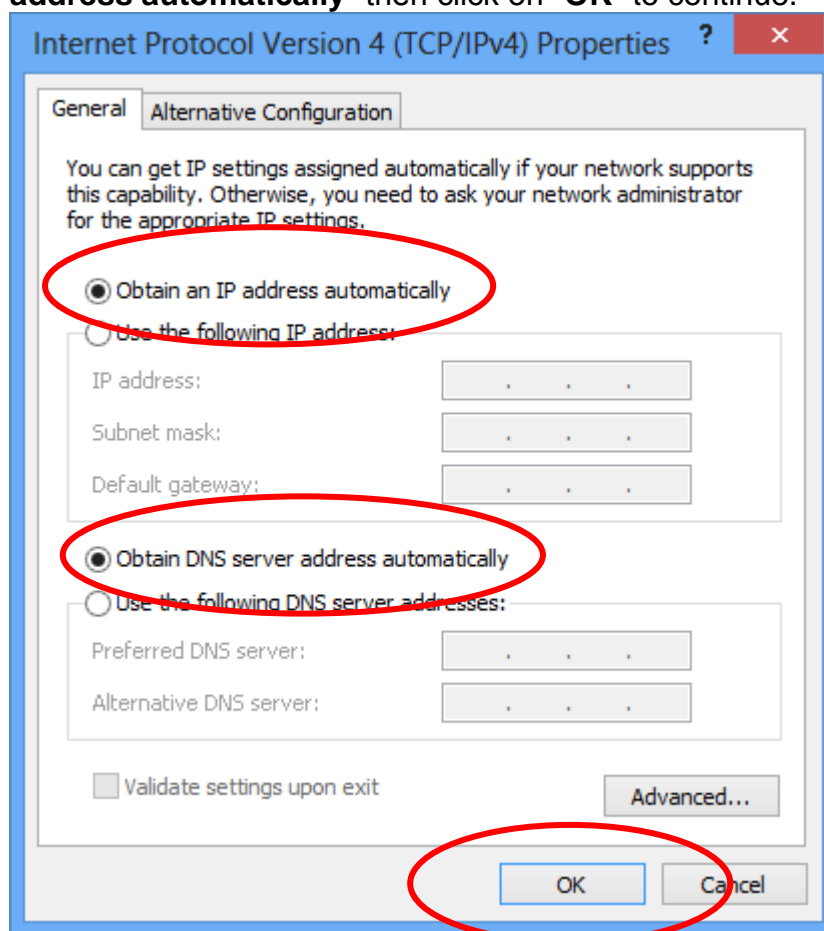
5. Single RIGHT click on **"Ethernet"**, then click **"Properties"**.



6. Double click on **"Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)"**.



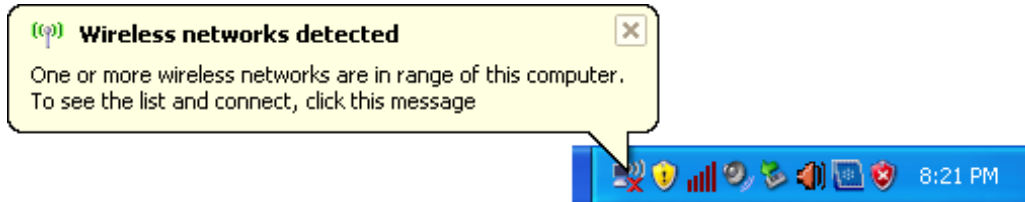
7. Check "**Obtain an IP address automatically**" and "**Obtain DNS server address automatically**" then click on "**OK**" to continue.



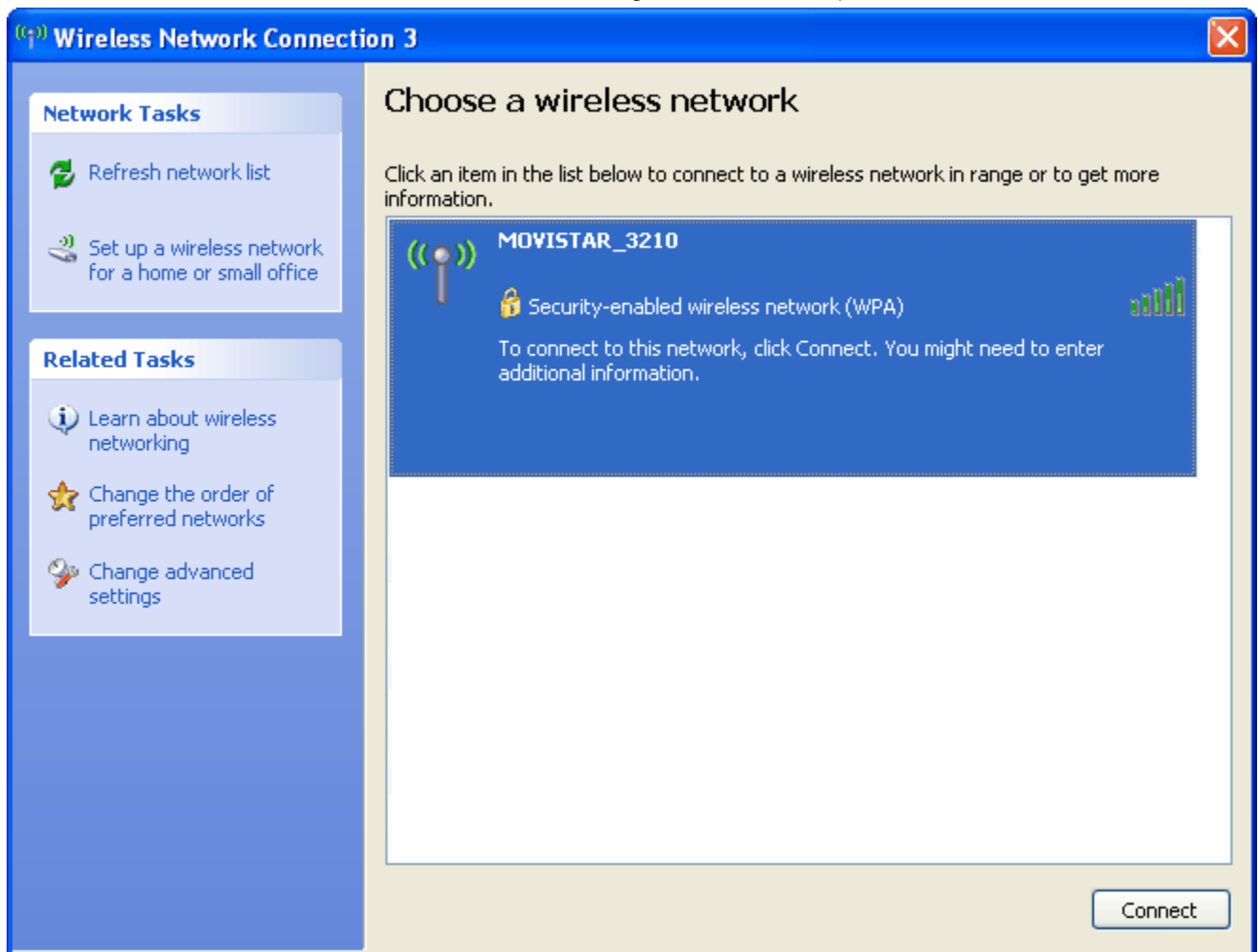
Wireless Connection

For easy installation it is saved to keep the settings. You can later change the wireless settings via the wireless configuration menu. (see user manual on the CD – Chapter 13 and other).

1. Double click on the wireless icon on your computer and search for the wireless network that you enter SSID name.



2. Click on the wireless network that you enter ESSID name (the default setting SSID = MOVISTAR_XXXX. Here XXXX is the last 4 digit of MAC Address) to connect.



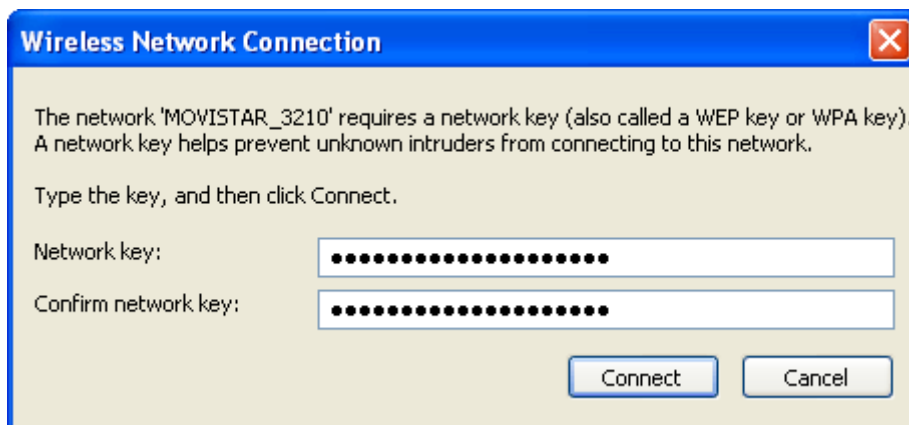
3. If the wireless network isn't encrypted, click on "Connect Anyway" to connect.



4. If the wireless network is encrypted, enter the network key that belongs to your authentication type and key. **(the default settings Security Mode = WPA (TKIP + AES), Passphrase = 20 characters which could be found from the device sticker)**. You can later change this network key via the wireless configuration menu.



5. Click on "Connect" or "Apply".



6. Now you are ready to use the Wireless Network to Internet or intranet.

4 Getting Started with the Basic Web pages

Basic Web pages Configuration

This section describes how to config the Basic Web pages Configuration.

1. Launch your web browser, type the following URL in the web address (or location) box, and press [Enter] on your keyboard:
http://192.168.1.1
2. Enter your user name and password. The first time you log into the program, use these defaults:

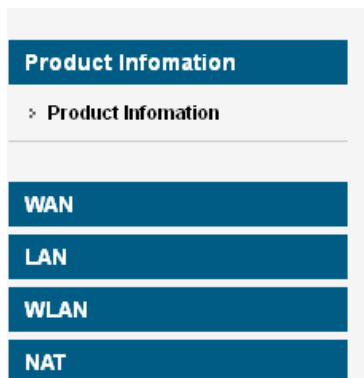
User Name: **1234**

Password: **1234**

3. The following page is displayed:



Select Language: English Basic/Advanced: Basic



Product Information

System	
Manufacturer	Observe Telecom
Model	RTA01N_Fase2
Firmware	RTK_V2.2.13

Dynamic Line Configuration

1. From the WAN menu, click on *Dynamic line*.



2. Enter *User Name/Password* provided by your ISP. Type them in the relevant boxes.
3. If you are happy with your settings, click *Apply Change*

Dynamic Line Configuration

This page is used to configure the PPPoE parameters of your ADSL Modem/Router.

Enable NAPT: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
--	--

PPP Settings:	
User Name: <input type="text" value="adslppp@telefonicanetpa"/>	Password: <input type="password" value="....."/>

Apply Change	Undo
---------------------	-------------

Static Line Configuration

1. From the *WAN* menu, click on *Static line*.

Product Information
WAN
➤ Dynamic line
➤ Static line
LAN
WLAN
NAT

2. Enter *Local IP Address/ Netmask* provided by your ISP. Type them in the relevant boxes.
3. If you are happy with your settings, click *Apply Change*

Static Line Configuration

This page is used to configure rt-1483 parameters for the static channel operation modes of your ADSL Modem/Router

Enable NAPT: ☒

WAN IP Settings:

Local IP Address:

Netmask:

Apply Change

Undo

LAN Interface Setup

1. From the *LAN* menu, click on *LAN*.

Product Information

WAN

LAN

▸ LAN

▸ DHCP

WLAN

NAT

2. This page is used to configure the LAN interface of your ADSL Router. Here you may change the setting for IP address, subnet mask.

LAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the LAN interface of your ADSL Router. Here you may change the setting for IP addresss, subnet mask, etc..

Interface Name:	Ethernet1
IP Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.1"/>
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>

Apply Changes

DHCP Server Setup

1. From the *LAN* menu, click on *DHCP*.

Product Infomation
WAN
LAN
> LAN
> DHCP
WLAN
NAT

2. This page can be used to config the DHCP Server.

DHCP Mode

This page can be used to config the DHCP mode:DHCP Server.

Enable the DHCP Server if you are using this device as a DHCP server. This page lists the IP address pools available to hosts on your LAN. The device distributes numbers in the pool to hosts on your network as they request Internet access.

LAN IP Address:	192.168.1.1	
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0	

IP Pool Range	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.33"/>	-	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.254"/>
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>		
DNS Servers:	<input type="text" value="80.58.61.250"/>		
	<input type="text" value="80.58.61.254"/>		
	<input type="text"/>		

Field	Description
IP Pool Range	Specify the lowest and highest addresses in the pool.
Subnet Mask	Specify the Subnet Mask.
DNS Servers	Specify the DNS Servers.
Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to save the rule entry to the configuration.
Undo	Discard your changes.

Wireless Basic Settings

1. From the *WLAN* menu, click on *Basic*.

Product Information
WAN
LAN
WLAN
> Basic
> Security
> Access Control List
NAT

2. This page is used to configure the parameters for your wireless network.

Wireless Basic Settings

This page is used to configure the parameters for your wireless network.

<input type="checkbox"/> Disable Wireless LAN Interface	
SSID:	<input type="text" value="MOVISTAR_3E85"/>
Channel Number:	<div><div>Auto</div><div></div></div> Current Channel: 1
Associated Clients:	<div>Show Active Clients</div>
Broadcast SSID:	<div><input checked="" type="radio"/> Enabled <input type="radio"/> Disabled</div>
<div>Apply Changes</div>	

Field	Description
Disable Wireless LAN Interface	Enable/Disable the Wireless LAN Interface.
SSID	Specify the network name. Each Wireless LAN network uses a unique Network Name to identify the network. This name is called the Service Set Identifier (SSID). When you set up your wireless adapter, you specify the SSID. If you want to connect to an existing network, you must use the name for that network. If you are setting up your own network you can make up your own name and use it on each computer. The name can be up to 32 characters long and contain letters and numbers.
Channel Number	Select the appropriate channel from the list provided to correspond with your network settings. You shall assign a different channel for each AP to avoid signal interference.

Function Button	Description
Associated Clients	Show Active Wireless Client Table This table shows the MAC address, transmission, reception packet counters and encrypted status for each associated wireless client.
Broadcast SSID	Broadcast or Hide SSID to your Network. Default: Enabled
Apply Changes	Click to save the rule entry to the configuration.

Wireless Security Settings

- From the *WLAN* menu, click on *Security*.

Product Information
WAN
LAN
WLAN
‣ Basic
‣ Security
‣ Access Control List
NAT

2. This page allows you setup the wireless security. Turn on WEP or WPA by using Encryption Keys could prevent any unauthorized access to your wireless network.

Wireless Security Setup

This page allows you setup the wireless security. Turn on WEP or WPA by using Encryption Keys could prevent any unauthorized access to your wireless network.

Encryption: WPA(TKIP + AES) ▼	Set WEP Key
Pre-Shared Key:	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
<i>Note: When encryption WEP is selected, you must set WEP key value.</i>	

Apply Changes

Field	Description
Encryption	<p>There are 5 types of security to be selected. To secure your WLAN, it's strongly recommended to enable this feature.</p> <p>WEP: Make sure that all wireless devices on your network are using the same encryption level and key. Click Set WEP Key button to set the encryption key.</p> <p>WPA (TKIP+AES)/WPA (AES) /WPA2 (TKIP+AES)/WPA2 (AES): WPA/WPA2, also known as 802.11i, uses Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) for data encryption. AES utilized a symmetric 128-bit block data encryption.</p>
Set WEP Key	Configure the WEP Key
Pre-Shared Key	Specify the shared secret used by this Pre-Shared Key. If the "Pre-Shared Key Format" is specified as PassPhrase, then it indicates a passphrase of 8 to 63 bytes long; or if the "Pre-Shared Key Format" is specified as PassPhrase, then it indicates a 64-hexadecimal number.

Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to save the rule entry to the configuration.

Access Control List Settings

1. From the *WLAN* menu, click on *Access Control List*.

Product Information
WAN
LAN
WLAN
> Basic
> Security
> Access Control List
NAT

2. If you choose 'Allowed Listed', only those clients whose wireless MAC addresses are in the access control list will be able to connect to your Access Point. When 'Deny Listed' is selected, these wireless clients on the list will not be able to connect the Access Point.

Wireless Access Control

If you choose 'Allowed Listed', only those clients whose wireless MAC addresses are in the access control list will be able to connect to your Access Point. When 'Deny Listed' is selected, these wireless clients on the list will not be able to connect the Access Point.

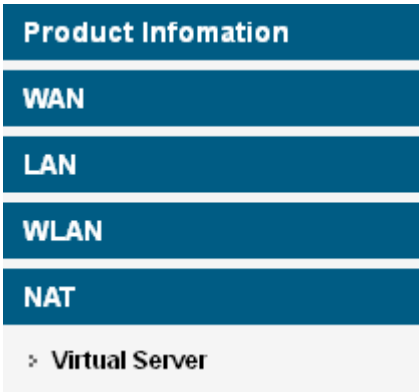
Wireless Access Control Mode: Disable ▾			
Allow/Deny List: Allow Listed ▾		Apply Changes	
MAC Address: <input type="text"/>	(ex. 00E086710502)	Add	Reset

Current Access Control List:	
MAC Address	Select

Delete Selected	Delete All
------------------------	-------------------

Virtual Server Settings

1. From the *NAT* menu, click on *Virtual Server*.



2. If you choose 'Allowed Listed', only those clients whose wireless MAC addresses are in the access control list will be able to connect to your Access Point. When 'Deny Listed' is selected, these wireless clients on the list will not be able to connect the Access Point.

Virtual Server

This page allows you to config virtual server,so others can access the server through the Gateway.

Protocol:	<input type="text" value="TCP"/>	
WAN Port:	<input type="text" value="113"/>	(ex: for opening a port range write 5001:5010)
LAN Open Port:	<input type="text" value="113"/>	(ex: for opening a port range write 5001:5010)
LAN Ip Address:	<input type="text"/>	(ex:Use the format 192.168.1.33)

Apply Changes

Current Virtual Server Forwarding Table:

ServerName	Protocol	Local IP Address	Local Port	WAN Port	Action
------------	----------	------------------	------------	----------	--------

Fields on the first setting block	Description
Protocol	There are 2 options available: TCP, UDP.
WAN Port	The destination port number that is made open for this application on the WAN-side
LAN Open Port	The destination port number that is made open for this application on the LAN-side.
LAN Ip Address	IP address of your local server that will be accessed by Internet.

Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to change the setting of default actions to the configuration.
Delete	Delete the selected port forwarding rules from the forwarding table. You can click the checkbox at the Select column to select the forwarding rule.

5 Getting Started with the Advanced Web pages

The Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N includes a series of Web pages that provide an interface to the software installed on the device. It enables you to configure the device settings to meet the needs of your network. You can access it through your web browser from any PC connected to the device via the LAN ports.

Accessing the Web pages

To access the Web pages, you need the following:

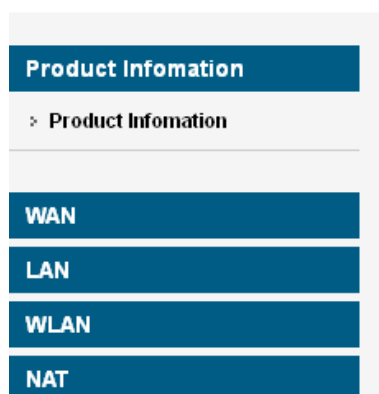
- A PC or laptop connected to the LAN port on the device.
- A web browser installed on the PC. The minimum browser version requirement is Internet Explorer v4 or Netscape v4. For the best display quality, use latest version of Internet Explorer, Netscape or Mozilla Firefox. From any of the LAN computers, launch your web browser, type the following URL in the web address (or location) box, and press [Enter] on your keyboard:

http://192.168.1.1

The Status homepage for the web pages is displayed:



Select Language: English Basic/Advanced: Basic



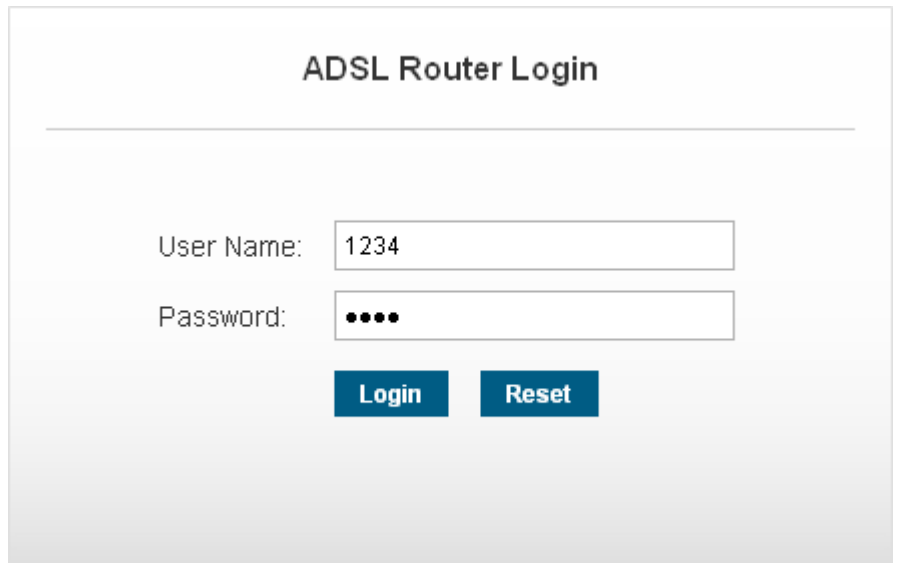
Product Information

System	
Manufacturer	Oberva Telecom
Model	RTA01N_Fase2
Firmware	RTK_V2.2.13

Figure 1: Homepage

The first time that you click on an entry from the left-hand menu, a login box is displayed. You must enter your username and password to access the pages.

A login screen is displayed:

The image shows a web-based login interface for an ADSL Router. At the top, the title "ADSL Router Login" is centered. Below the title, there are two input fields: "User Name:" with the text "1234" and "Password:" with four dots. Below these fields are two buttons: "Login" and "Reset".

ADSL Router Login

User Name: 1234

Password: ••••

Login Reset

Figure 2: Login screen

1. Enter your user name and password. The first time you log into the program, use these defaults:

User Name: 1234
Password: 1234



Note

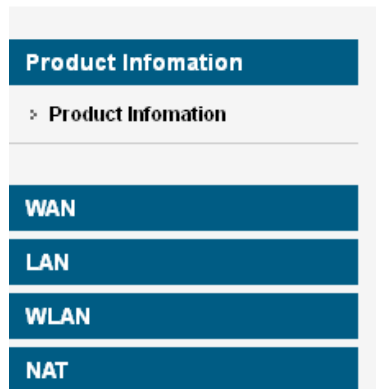
You can change the password at any time or you can configure your device so that you do not need to enter a password. See Password.

2. Click on Login. You are now ready to configure your device.



3. From the *Basic/Advanced* drop-down list, select on *Advanced*.

Select Language: English Basic/Advanced: Basic
Basic
Advanced



Product Information

System

Manufacturer	Observe Telecom
Model	RTA01N_Fase2
Firmware	RTK_V2.2.13

This is the first page displayed each time you log in to the Web pages. This page contains links to the following pages:

- Addressing; links to the *Addressing* page that controls your device's network address. See *Addressing*.
- Internet Access; links to the *Internet Access* page that controls how your device connects to the Internet. See *Internet Access*.



Note

If you receive an error message or the Welcome page is not displayed, see *Troubleshooting Suggestions*.

Testing your Setup

Once you have connected your hardware and configured your PCs, any computer on your LAN should be able to use the device's DSL connection to access the Internet.

To test the connection, turn on the device, wait for 30 seconds and then verify that the LEDs are illuminated as follows:

Table 1. LED Indicators

LED	Behavior
<i>Power</i>	Solid green to indicate that the device is turned on. If this light is not on, check the power cable attachment.
<i>Ethernet</i>	Flashing on/off while the device is booting. After about 10-15 seconds, solid green to indicate that the device can communicate with your LAN.
<i>ADSL</i>	Flashing on/off while data is being transmitted. Solid green to indicate that the device has successfully established a connection with your ISP.
<i>Internet</i>	Flashing on/off while data is being transferred. Solid green when a valid IP address has been assigned to the device by the ISP.

If the LEDs illuminate as expected, test your Internet connection from a LAN computer. To do this, open your web browser, and type the URL of any external website (such as <http://www.yahoo.com>). The LED labeled *INTERNET* should blink rapidly and then appear solid as the device connects to the site.

If the LEDs do not illuminate as expected, you may need to configure your Internet access settings using the information provided by your ISP. For details, see *Internet Access*. If the LEDs still do not illuminate as expected or the web page is not displayed, see *Troubleshooting Suggestions* or contact your ISP for assistance.

Default device settings

In addition to handling the DSL connection to your ISP, the DSL Modem can provide a variety of services to your network. The device is preconfigured with default settings for use with a typical home or small office network.

The table below lists some of the most important default settings; these and other features are described fully in the subsequent chapters. If you are familiar with network configuration, review these settings to verify that they meet the needs of your network. Follow the instructions to change them if necessary. If you are unfamiliar with these settings, try using the device without modification, or contact your ISP for assistance.



WARNING

We strongly recommend that you contact your ISP prior to changing the default configuration.

Option	Default Setting	Explanation/Instructions
<i>LINE Port IP Address</i>	Unnumbered interface: 192.168.1.1 Subnet mask: 255.255.255.255	This is the temporary public IP address of the WAN port on the device. It is an unnumbered interface that is replaced as soon as your ISP assigns a 'real' IP address. See <i>Internet Access</i> .
<i>LAN Port IP Address</i>	Assigned static IP address: 192.168.1.1 Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0	This is the IP address of the LAN port on the device. The LAN port connects the device to your Ethernet network. Typically, you will not need to change this address. See <i>LAN</i> .
<i>DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)</i>	DHCP server enabled with the following pool of addresses: 192.168.1.33 through 192.168.1.254	The Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N maintains a pool of private IP addresses for dynamic assignment to your LAN computers. To use this service, you must have set up your computers to accept IP information dynamically, as described in <i>Services -> DHCP Settings</i> .
<i>NAT (Network Address Translation)</i>	NAT enabled	Your computers' private IP addresses (see DHCP above) will be translated to your public IP address whenever the PCs access the Internet. See <i>Services -> Firewall</i> .

6 Overview

The *Overview* page displays useful information about the setup of your device, including:

- details of the device's Internet access settings
- version information about your device

To display this page:

From the head menu, click on *Status*. The following page is displayed:

ADSL Router Status

This page shows the current status and some basic settings of the device.

System	
Alias Name	RTA01N_Fase2
Uptime	0 2:32:18
Date/Time	2012-01-01 03:32:18
Firmware Version	RTK_V2.2.13
Serial Number	275300032026

DSL	
Operational Status	--
Upstream Speed	--
Downstream Speed	--

LAN Configuration	
IP Address	192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Server	Enable
MAC Address	E4:C1:46:74:3E:85

DNS Status	
DNS Mode	Manual
DNS Servers	80.58.61.250 80.58.61.254
IPv6 DNS Mode	Auto
IPv6 DNS Servers	

WAN Configuration								
Interface	VPI/VCI	Encap	Droute	Protocol	IP Address	Gateway	Status	PPP Switch
pppoe1	8/32	LLC	On	PPPoE	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	Down 0 0:0:0 /0 0:0:0 connect	Disable
pppoe2	8/36	LLC	Off	PPPoE	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	Down 0 0:0:0 /0 0:0:0 connect	Disable

WAN IPV6 Configuration							
Interface	VPI/VCI	Encap	Protocol	IPv6 Address	Gateway	Droute	Status
pppoe1	8/32	LLC	PPPoE				Down
pppoe2	8/36	LLC	PPPoE				Down

[Refresh](#)

Figure 3: Overview page

The information displayed on this page is explained in detail in the following sections.

Internet access settings

This section displays details of the settings that allow your device to access the Internet. These details include:

IP address and subnet mask:	The IP address and subnet mask assigned to your WAN interface. This address is used temporarily until your ISP assigns a real IP address (via DHCP or PPP – see <i>Internet Access</i>).
Default gateway:	The address of the ISP server through which your Internet connection will be routed.
DNS servers:	The Domain Name System (DNS) servers used by your ISP to map domain names to IP addresses.

Your ISP assigns all of these settings. In most cases, you **will not** need to make changes to these settings in order for your Internet connection to work. If your ISP does ask you to change any of these settings, follow the instructions for manually configuring your device in *Internet Access*.

About Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N

This section displays details of your device's hardware and firmware versions. If you need to contact your ISP's support team, they may need to know which hardware/firmware versions you are using in order to answer your query.

Your hardware version details contain information about the make and model of your device and its exact hardware components.

Your firmware version details contain information about the software program running on your device. They then make the latest updated version available to you via the Internet. For details of how to update your firmware, see *Maintenance -> Upgrade Firmware*.

7

Status

You can view statistics on the processing of IP packets on the networking interfaces. You will not typically need to view this data, but you may find it helpful when working with your ISP to diagnose network and Internet data transmission problems.

Device Info

This page shows the current status and some basic settings of the device.

1. From the head *Status* menu, The following page is displayed:
2. To display updated statistics showing any new data since you opened this page, click *Refresh*.

ADSL Router Status

This page shows the current status and some basic settings of the device.

System

Alias Name	RTA01N_Fase2
Uptime	0 2:32:18
Date/Time	2012-01-01 03:32:18
Firmware Version	RTK_V2.2.13
Serial Number	275300032026

DSL

Operational Status	--
Upstream Speed	--
Downstream Speed	--

LAN Configuration

IP Address	192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Server	Enable
MAC Address	E4:C1:46:74:3E:85

DNS Status

DNS Mode	Manual
DNS Servers	80.58.61.250 80.58.61.254
IPv6 DNS Mode	Auto
IPv6 DNS Servers	

WAN Configuration

Interface	VPI/VCI	Encap	Route	Protocol	IP Address	Gateway	Status	PPP Switch
pppoe1	8/32	LLC	On	PPPoE	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	Down 0 0:0:0 /0 0:0:0 connect	Disable
pppoe2	8/36	LLC	Off	PPPoE	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	Down 0 0:0:0 /0 0:0:0 connect	Disable

WAN IPV6 Configuration

Interface	VPI/VCI	Encap	Protocol	IPv6 Address	Gateway	Route	Status
pppoe1	8/32	LLC	PPPoE				Down
pppoe2	8/36	LLC	PPPoE				Down

[Refresh](#)

ADSL

This page shows the ADSL line statistic information.

1. From the head *Status* menu, click on *ADSL*. The following page is displayed:
2. To display updated statistics showing any new data since you opened this page, click *Refresh*.

ADSL Configuration

This page shows the setting of the ADSL Router.

Adsl Line Status	ACTIVATING.
Adsl Mode	--
Up Stream	--
Down Stream	--
Attenuation Down Stream	--
Attenuation Up Stream	--
SNR Margin Down Stream	--
SNR Margin Up Stream	--
Vendor ID	RETK
DSP Version	3915cc28
CRC Errors	--
Up Stream BER	--
Down Stream BER	--
Up Output Power	--
Down Output Power	--
Down Stream ES	--
Up Stream ES	--
Down Stream SES	--
Up Stream SES	--
Down Stream UAS	--
Up Stream UAS	--

Adsl Retrain:

[Retrain](#)

[Refresh](#)

Statistics

This page shows the packet statistics for transmission and reception regarding to network interface.

1. From the head *Status* menu, click on *Statistics* The following page is displayed:
2. To display updated statistics showing any new data since you opened this page, click *Refresh*.

Statistics

This page shows the packet statistics for transmission and reception regarding to network interface.

Statistics:

Interface	Rx pkt	Rx err	Rx drop	Tx pkt	Tx err	Tx drop
e1	3246	0	0	3640	0	0
a0	0	0	0	0	0	0
a1	0	0	0	0	0	0
a2	0	0	0	0	0	0
a3	0	0	0	0	0	0
a4	0	0	0	0	0	0
a5	0	0	0	0	0	0
a6	0	0	0	0	0	0
a7	0	0	0	0	0	0
w1	587039	0	0	10329	0	312
w2	0	0	0	0	0	0
w3	0	0	0	0	0	0
w4	0	0	0	0	0	0
w5	0	0	0	0	0	0

Refresh

8 Internet Access

This chapter describes how to configure the way that your device connects to the Internet. Your ISP determines what type of Internet access you should use and provides you with any information that you need in order to configure the Internet access to your device.

Your device needs the following address information in order to access the Internet:

ATM PVC	<p>To configure ATM PVC, enter the VPI and VCI provided by ISP. Select the Service Type Index, Service Category and enter the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Peak Cell Rate• Sustainable Cell Rate• Maximum Burst Size
Connection Type	<p>To configure the connection type, select the protocol and encapsulation type as indicated by ISP. Supported Protocol types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• RFC1483 Bridged• RFC1483 MER• PPPoE• PPPoA• RFC1483 Routed <p>Supported Encapsulation types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• VCMUX• LLC/SNAP
WAN IP Settings	<p>To configure WAN IP settings, enter the information as indicated by ISP. Enable/Disable the Access Concentrator option. Either enter the WAN IP or select the option to automatically obtain IP address.</p> <p>Check as applicable the following two options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enable NAT• Add default Route
Broadband Username and Password	<p>To configure Broadband Username and Password, enter the user name and password details. Also set the session establishment condition as one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuous

- Connect on demand. Enter the minutes after which the session must be disconnected, if no activity takes place.
- Manual. Enter the minutes after which the session must be disconnected, if no activity takes place.

In most cases, you **will not** need to configure your device with these addresses because your ISP is likely to use an Internet access type which automatically assigns addresses to your device. For more information, see *Types of Internet Access*.

Types of Internet Access

The types of Internet access available are as follows:

- PPP Internet access – your device uses a Point to Point Protocol (PPP) to carry data between your ISP and your computer. To use PPP Internet access, you must enter a PPP login username and password the first time to log on. The IP addresses required to access your ISP's Internet service are automatically configured.
Your device supports PPPoE (over Ethernet).
- PPP Internet access – your device uses a Point to Point Protocol (PPP) to carry data between your ISP and your computer. To use PPP Internet access, you must enter a PPP login username and password the first time to log on. The IP addresses required to access your ISP's Internet service are automatically configured.
Your device supports PPPoA (over ATM).
- Bridged Internet access – your device uses a Bridge mode with your PPPoE Client Software to carry data between your ISP and your computer. To use Bridged Internet access with your PPPoE Client Software, you must enter a PPP login username and password the first time to log on. The IP addresses required to access your ISP's Internet service are automatically configured.
Your device supports RFC 1483 Bridged Mode).

Configuring your PPPoE DSL connection

If your ISP's Internet service uses PPPoE you need to set up a PPP login account. The first time that you login to the Internet, your ISP will ask you to enter a username and password so they can check that you are a legitimate, registered Internet service user. Your device stores these authentication details, so you will not have to enter this username and password every time you login.

Your ISP may also tell you to set unique path and circuit numbers (called VPI and VCI) in order to connect your device to the ISP's Internet service. In most cases, your device will use default settings, so you may not need to enter these values.



Note

Your ISP will provide you with the login details and VPI/VCI values necessary to set up a PPP login account.

If your ISP wants you to connect to the Internet using PPP, follow the instructions below.

1. From the head *Setup* menu, click on *WAN*. The following page is displayed:
2. Enter VCI and VPI setting determined by your ISP.
3. Select the Encapsulation determined by your ISP.
4. From the *Channel Mode* drop-down list, select *PPPoE* setting.
5. From the *IP Protocol* drop-down list, select the IP Protocol, IPv4, IPv6 or dual stacks IPv4/IPv6 determined by your ISP.
6. Enter *User Name/Password* provided by your ISP. Type them in the relevant boxes.
7. IPv6 WAN setting determined by your ISP.
8. If you are happy with your settings, click **Add**

Channel Configuration

This page is used to configure the parameters for the channel operation modes of your ADSL Modem/Router. Note: When connect type of PPPoE and PPPoA only is "Manual", the "Connect" and "Disconnect" button will be enable.

Default Route Selection:		<input type="radio"/> Auto <input checked="" type="radio"/> Specified	
VPI: <input type="text" value="0"/>	VCI: <input type="text" value="33"/>		
Encapsulation:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> LLC <input type="radio"/> VC-Mux		
Channel Mode: <input type="text" value="PPPoE"/>	Enable NAPT: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Enable IGMP: <input type="checkbox"/>			
IP Protocol:		<input type="text" value="Ipv4/Ipv6"/>	
PPP Settings:			
User Name: <input type="text" value="1234"/>	Password: <input type="text" value="...."/>		
Type: <input type="text" value="Continuous"/>	Idle Time (min): <input type="text"/>		
Enable Data PPP Session: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
WAN IP Settings:			
Type:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Fixed IP	<input type="radio"/> DHCP	
Local IP Address:	<input type="text"/>	Remote IP Address:	<input type="text"/>
Netmask:	<input type="text"/>		
Default Route:	<input type="radio"/> Disable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable	<input type="radio"/> Auto
Unnumbered:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
IPv6 WAN Setting:			
Address Mode:	<input type="text" value="SlAAC"/>		
Enable DHCPv6 Client: <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="button" value="Connect"/> <input type="button" value="Disconnect"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Modify"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Undo"/> <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>			

9. Your configuration is complete.
10. Now you are ready to Surf the Internet !!!

Configuring your PPPoA DSL connection

If your ISP's Internet service uses PPPoA you need to set up a PPP login account. The first time that you login to the Internet, your ISP will ask you to enter a username and password so they can check that you are a legitimate, registered Internet service user. Your device stores these authentication details, so you will not have to enter this username and password every time you login.

Your ISP may also tell you to set unique path and circuit numbers (called VPI and VCI) in order to connect your device to the ISP's Internet service. In most cases, your device will use default settings, so you may not need to enter these values.



Note

Your ISP will provide you with the login details and VPI/VCI values necessary to set up a PPP login account.

If your ISP wants you to connect to the Internet using PPP, follow the instructions below.

1. From the head *Setup* menu, click on *WAN*. The following page is displayed:
2. Enter VCI and VPI setting determined by your ISP.
3. Select the Encapsulation determined by your ISP.
4. From the *Channel Mode* drop-down list, select *PPPoA* setting.
5. From the *IP Protocol* drop-down list, select the IP Protocol, IPv4, IPv6 or dual stacks IPv4/IPv6 determined by your ISP.
6. Enter *User Name/Password* provided by your ISP. Type them in the relevant boxes.
7. IPv6 WAN setting determined by your ISP.
8. If you are happy with your settings, click **Add**

Channel Configuration

This page is used to configure the parameters for the channel operation modes of your ADSL Modem/Router. Note: When connect type of PPPoE and PPPoA only is "Manual", the "Connect" and "Disconnect" button will be enable.

Default Route Selection:		<input type="radio"/> Auto <input checked="" type="radio"/> Specified	
---------------------------------	--	---	--

VPI: <input type="text" value="0"/>	VCI: <input type="text" value="33"/>
Encapsulation:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> LLC <input type="radio"/> VC-Mux
Channel Mode: <input type="text" value="PPPoA"/>	Enable NAPT: <input type="checkbox"/>
Enable IGMP: <input type="checkbox"/>	

IP Protocol:	<input type="text" value="Ipv4/Ipv6"/>
--------------	--

PPP Settings:	
User Name: <input type="text" value="1234"/>	Password: <input type="text" value="...."/>
Type: <input type="text" value="Continuous"/>	Idle Time (min): <input type="text"/>
Enable Data PPP Session: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

WAN IP Settings:			
Type:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Fixed IP	<input type="radio"/> DHCP	
Local IP Address:	<input type="text"/>	Remote IP Address:	<input type="text"/>
Netmask:	<input type="text"/>		
Default Route:	<input type="radio"/> Disable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable	<input type="radio"/> Auto
Unnumbered:	<input type="checkbox"/>		

IPv6 WAN Setting:	
Address Mode:	<input type="text" value="SlAAC"/>

Enable DHCPv6 Client: <input type="checkbox"/>
--

9. Your configuration is complete.
10. Now you are ready to Surf the Internet !!!

Configuring your Bridged DSL connection

1. From the head *Setup* menu, click on *WAN*. The following page is displayed:
2. Enter VCI and VPI setting determined by your ISP.
3. Select the Encapsulation determined by your ISP.
4. From the *Channel Mode* drop-down list, select *1483 Bridged* setting.
5. If you are happy with your settings, click *Add*

Channel Configuration

This page is used to configure the parameters for the channel operation modes of your ADSL Modem/Router. Note : When connect type of PPPoE and PPPoA only is "Manual", the "Connect" and "Disconnect" button will be enable.

Default Route Selection:		<input type="radio"/> Auto <input checked="" type="radio"/> Specified	
VPI: <input type="text" value="0"/>		VCI: <input type="text" value="33"/>	
Encapsulation:		<input checked="" type="radio"/> LLC <input type="radio"/> VC-Mux	
Channel Mode: <input type="text" value="1483 Bridged"/>		Enable NAPT: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Enable IGMP: <input type="checkbox"/>			
IP Protocol:		<input type="text" value="Ipv4/Ipv6"/>	
PPP Settings:			
User Name: <input type="text" value="1234"/>		Password: <input type="password" value="...."/>	
Type: <input type="text" value="Continuous"/>		Idle Time (min): <input type="text"/>	
Enable Data PPP Session: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
WAN IP Settings:			
Type:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Fixed IP	<input type="radio"/> DHCP	
Local IP Address:	<input type="text"/>	Remote IP Address:	<input type="text"/>
Netmask:	<input type="text"/>		
Default Route:	<input type="radio"/> Disable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable	<input type="radio"/> Auto
Unnumbered:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="button" value="Connect"/> <input type="button" value="Disconnect"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Modify"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Undo"/> <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>			

6. Now you can load your PPPoE Client Software onto your PC.
7. Now you can load your PPPoE Client Software with *user name* and *password* which determined by your ISP onto your PC.

Configuring your 1483 MER by DHCP

1. From the head *Setup* menu, click on *WAN*. The following page is displayed:
2. Enter VCI and VPI setting determined by your ISP.
3. Select the Encapsulation determined by your ISP.
4. From the *IP Protocol* drop-down list, select the IP Protocol, IPv4, IPv6 or dual stacks IPv4/IPv6 determined by your ISP.
5. From the *Channel Mode* drop-down list, select *1483 MER* setting.
6. From the *Type* ratio, click *DHCP*.
7. IPv6 WAN setting determined by your ISP.
8. If you are happy with your settings, click *Add*

Channel Configuration

This page is used to configure the parameters for the channel operation modes of your ADSL Modem/Router. Note: When connect type of PPPoE and PPPoA only is "Manual", the "Connect" and "Disconnect" button will be enable.

Default Route Selection:		<input type="radio"/> Auto <input checked="" type="radio"/> Specified	
VPI: <input type="text" value="0"/>	VCI: <input type="text" value="33"/>		
Encapsulation:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> LLC <input type="radio"/> VC-Mux		
Channel Mode: <input type="text" value="1483 MER"/>	Enable NAPT: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Enable IGMP: <input type="checkbox"/>			
IP Protocol:		<input type="text" value="Ipv4/Ipv6"/>	
PPP Settings:			
User Name: <input type="text" value="1234"/>	Password: <input type="text" value="...."/>		
Type: <input type="text" value="Continuous"/>	Idle Time (min): <input type="text"/>		
Enable Data PPP Session: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
WAN IP Settings:			
Type:	<input type="radio"/> Fixed IP	<input checked="" type="radio"/> DHCP	
Local IP Address:	<input type="text"/>	Remote IP Address:	<input type="text"/>
Netmask:	<input type="text"/>		
Default Route:	<input type="radio"/> Disable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable	<input type="radio"/> Auto
Unnumbered:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
IPv6 WAN Setting:			
Address Mode:	<input type="text" value="SlAAC"/>		
Enable DHCPv6 Client: <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="button" value="Connect"/> <input type="button" value="Disconnect"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Modify"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Undo"/> <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>			

9. Your configuration is complete.
10. Now you are ready to Surf the Internet !!!

Configuring your 1483 MER by Fixed IP

1. From the head *Setup* menu, click on *WAN*. The following page is displayed:
2. Enter VCI and VPI setting determined by your ISP.
3. Select the Encapsulation determined by your ISP.
4. From the *Channel Mode* drop-down list, select *1483 MER* setting.
5. From the *IP Protocol* drop-down list, select the IP Protocol, IPv4, IPv6 or dual stacks IPv4/IPv6 determined by your ISP.
6. From the *Type* ratio, click *Fixed IP*.
7. Enter *Local IP Address*, *Subnet Mask* and *Remote IP Address* which was given by Telecom or by your Internet Service Provider (ISP).
8. IPv6 WAN setting determined by your ISP.
9. If you are happy with your settings, click *Add*

Channel Configuration

This page is used to configure the parameters for the channel operation modes of your ADSL Modem/Router. Note: When connect type of PPPoE and PPPoA only is "Manual", the "Connect" and "Disconnect" button will be enable.

Default Route Selection:		<input type="radio"/> Auto <input checked="" type="radio"/> Specified	
VPI: <input type="text" value="0"/>	VCI: <input type="text" value="33"/>		
Encapsulation:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> LLC <input type="radio"/> VC-Mux		
Channel Mode: <input type="text" value="1483 MER"/>	Enable NAPT: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Enable IGMP: <input type="checkbox"/>			
IP Protocol:		<input type="text" value="Ipv4/Ipv6"/>	
PPP Settings:			
User Name: <input type="text" value="1234"/>		Password: <input type="text" value="****"/>	
Type: <input type="text" value="Continuous"/>	Idle Time (min): <input type="text"/>		
Enable Data PPP Session: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
WAN IP Settings:			
Type:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Fixed IP	<input type="radio"/> DHCP	
Local IP Address:	<input type="text"/>	Remote IP Address:	<input type="text"/>
Netmask:	<input type="text"/>		
Default Route:	<input type="radio"/> Disable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable	<input type="radio"/> Auto
Unnumbered:	<input type="checkbox"/>		
IPv6 WAN Setting:			
Address Mode:	<input type="text" value="SlAAC"/>		
Enable DHCPv6 Client: <input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="button" value="Connect"/> <input type="button" value="Disconnect"/> <input type="button" value="Add"/> <input type="button" value="Modify"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/> <input type="button" value="Undo"/> <input type="button" value="Refresh"/>			

10. From the head *Service* menu, click on *DNS*.
11. Check on *Set DNS Manually* radio.
12. Enter DNS setting determined by your ISP.
13. Click *Apply Changes* button.

DNS Configuration

This page is used to configure the DNS server ip addresses for DNS Relay.

☐ **Attain DNS Automatically**

☒ **Set DNS Manually**

DNS 1:

80.58.61.250

DNS 2:

80.58.61.254

DNS 3:

Apply Changes

Reset Selected

14. Your configuration is complete.
15. Now you are ready to Surf the Internet !!!

ATM Settings

The page is for ATM PVC QoS parameters setting. The DSL device support 4 QoS mode —CBR/rt-VBR/nrt-VBR/UBR.

1. From the left-hand *WAN* menu, click on *ATM*. The following page is displayed:

ATM Settings

This page is used to configure the parameters for the ATM of your ADSL Router. Here you may change the setting for QoS, PCR,CDVT, SCR and MBS.

VPI:

VCI:

Qos:

PCR:

CDVT:

SCR:

MBS:

Adsl Retrain:

Apply Changes

Undo

Current ATM VC Table:

Select	VPI	VCI	QoS	PCR	CDVT	SCR	MBS
<input type="radio"/>	8	32	UBR	6144	0	---	---
<input type="radio"/>	8	36	UBR	301	0	---	---

Field	Description
VPI	Virtual Path Identifier. This is read-only field and is selected on the Select column in the Current ATM VC Table.
VCI	Virtual Channel Identifier. This is read-only field and is selected on the Select column in the Current ATM VC Table. The VCI, together with VPI, is used to identify the next destination of a cell as it passes through to the ATM switch.
QoS	<p>Quality of Server, a characteristic of data transmission that measures how accurately and how quickly a message or data is transferred from a source host to a destination host over a network. The four QoS options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –UBR (Unspecified Bit Rate): When UBR is selected, the SCR and MBS fields are disabled. –CBR (Constant Bit Rate): When CBR is selected, the SCR and MBS fields are disabled. –nrt-VBR (non-real-time Variable Bit Rate): When nrt-VBR is selected, the SCR and MBS fields are enabled. –rt-VBR (real-time Variable Bit Rate): When rt-VBR is selected, the SCR and MBS fields are enabled.
PCR	Peak Cell Rate, measured in cells/sec., is the cell rate which the source may never exceed.
SCR	Sustained Cell Rate, measured in cells/sec., is the average cell rate over the duration of the connection.
MBS	Maximum Burst Size, a traffic parameter that specifies the maximum number of cells that can be transmitted at the peak cell rate.
Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Set new PVC QoS mode for the selected PVC. New parameters will take effect after save into flash memory and reboot the system. See section "Admin" for save details.
Undo	Discard your settings.

ADSL Settings

The ADSL setting page allows you to select any combination of DSL training modes.

1. From the left-hand *WAN* menu, click on *ADSL*. The following page is displayed:

ADSL Settings

This page allows you to choose which ADSL modulation settings your modem router will support.

ADSL modulation:	<input type="checkbox"/> G.Lite
	<input type="checkbox"/> G.Dmt
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T1.413
	<input type="checkbox"/> ADSL2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ADSL2+
AnnexL Option:	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
AnnexM Option:	<input type="checkbox"/> Enabled
ADSL Capability:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bitswap Enable
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SRA Enable

Apply Changes

Field	Description
ADSL modulation	Choose preferred xdsl standard protocols. G.lite : G.992.2 Annex A G.dmt : G.992.1 Annex A T1.413 : T1.413 issue #2 ADSL2 : G.992.3 Annex A ADSL2+ : G.992.5 Annex A
AnnexL Option	Enable/Disable ADSL2/ADSL2+ Annex L capability.
AnnexM Option	Enable/Disable ADSL2/ADSL2+ Annex M capability.
ADSL Capability	"Bitswap Enable" : Enable/Disable bitswap capability. "SRA Enable" : Enable/Disable SRA (seamless rate adaptation) capability.

Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to save the setting to the configuration and the modem will be retrained.

9 Local Network Configuration

The *Addressing* page displays information about your LAN IP address and allows you to change the address and subnet mask assigned to your device.



Note

You should only change the addressing details if your ISP asks you to, or if you are familiar with network configuration. In most cases, you will not need to make any changes to this configuration.

Changing the LAN IP address and subnet mask

2. From the head *Setup* menu, click on *LAN*. The following page is displayed:

LAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the LAN interface of your ADSL Router. Here you may change the setting for IP addresss, subnet mask, etc..

Interface Name:	Ethernet1	
IP Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.1"/>	
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Secondary IP		
IP Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.249.1"/>	
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.252"/>	
IGMP Snooping:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable	<input type="radio"/> Enable

Apply Changes

LAN Port:	<input type="text" value="1"/> ▼
Link Speed/Duplex Mode:	<input type="text" value="100M Full Duplex"/> ▼

Modify

ETHERNET Status Table:

Select	Port	Link Mode	
<input type="radio"/>	LAN	AUTO Negotiation	

MAC Address Control:	<input type="checkbox"/> LAN1 <input type="checkbox"/> WLAN	
Apply Changes		
New MAC Address:	<input type="text"/>	Add

Current Allowed MAC Address Table:

MAC Addr	Action
----------	--------

3. From the left-hand *LAN* menu, click on *DHCP Settings*.

DHCP Mode

This page can be used to config the DHCP mode:None,DHCP Relay or DHCP Server.

(1)Enable the DHCP Server if you are using this device as a DHCP server. This page lists the IP address pools available to hosts on your LAN. The device distributes numbers in the pool to hosts on your network as they request Internet access.

(2)Enable the DHCP Relay if you are using the other DHCP server to assign IP address to your hosts on the LAN. You can set the DHCP server ip address.

(3)If you choose "None", then the modem will do nothing when the hosts request a IP address.

LAN IP Address:	192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
DHCP Mode	<div>DHCP Server ▾</div>

Interface:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WLAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VAP0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VAP1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VAP2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VAP3
IP Pool Range	<div>192.168.1.33 - 192.168.1.254 <div>Show Client</div></div>
Subnet Mask:	<div>255.255.255.0</div>
Default Gateway:	<div>192.168.1.1</div>
Max Lease Time:	<div>1440 minutes</div>
Domain Name:	<div>domain.name</div>
DNS Servers:	<div>80.58.61.250</div>
	<div>80.58.61.254</div>
	<div></div>

Apply Changes

Undo

Set VendorClass IP Range

4. Change the *IP Pool Range* and then click *Apply Changes* button.

This page can be used to config the DHCP mode:None,DHCP Relay or DHCP Server.

(1)Enable the DHCP Server if you are using this device as a DHCP server. This page lists the IP address pools available to hosts on your LAN. The device distributes numbers in the pool to hosts on your network as they request Internet access.

(2)Enable the DHCP Relay if you are using the other DHCP server to assign IP address to your hosts on the LAN. You can set the DHCP server ip address.

(3)If you choose "None", then the modem will do nothing when the hosts request a IP address.

LAN IP Address:	192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
DHCP Mode	DHCP Server ▼

Interface:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WLAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VAP0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VAP1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VAP2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VAP3		
IP Pool Range	<input type="text" value="10.0.0.33"/> - <input type="text" value="10.0.0.254"/>	<input type="button" value="Show Client"/>	
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>		
Default Gateway:	<input type="text" value="10.0.0.2"/>		
Max Lease Time:	<input type="text" value="1440"/>	minutes	
Domain Name:	<input type="text" value="domain.name"/>		
DNS Servers:	<input type="text" value="80.58.61.250"/>		
	<input type="text" value="80.58.61.254"/>		
	<input type="text"/>		

5. From the left-hand *LAN* menu, click on *LAN*.
6. Type a new IP Address and Subnet Mask.
7. Click *Apply Changes*.

LAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the LAN interface of your ADSL Router. Here you may change the setting for IP addresss, subnet mask, etc..

Interface Name:	Ethernet1	
IP Address:	<input type="text" value="10.0.0.2"/>	
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Secondary IP		
IP Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.249.1"/>	
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.252"/>	
IGMP Snooping:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable	<input type="radio"/> Enable

Apply Changes

8. Please click 10.0.0.2 to continue configuration.

Please click [10.0.0.2](#) to continue configuration.

9. The primary IP address is being changed to 10.0.0.2 netmask 255.255.255.0. Then please go to <http://10.0.0.2> to continue. Your browser communicates with the web server via the LAN connection, and changing the IP address may disrupt this.

You may also need to renew your DHCP lease:

Windows 95/98

- a. Select **Run...** from the **Start** menu.
- b. Enter **winipcfg** and click **OK**.
- c. Select your ethernet adaptor from the pull-down menu
- d. Click **Release All** and then **Renew All**.
- e. **Exit** the winipcfg dialog.

Windows NT/Windows 2000/Windows XP

- a. Bring up a command window.
- b. Type **ipconfig /release** in the command window.
- c. Type **ipconfig /renew**.
- d. Type **exit** to close the command window.

Linux

- a. Bring up a shell.
- b. Type **pump -r** to release the lease.
- c. Type **pump** to renew the lease.



Note

If you change the LAN IP address of the device while connected through your Web browser, you will be disconnected. You must open a new connection by entering your new LAN IP address as the URL.

Adding the Secondary LAN IP address and subnet mask

1. From the left-hand *LAN* menu, click on *LAN*.
2. Check on *Secondary IP*.
3. Type the Secondary IP Address and Subnet Mask.
4. Click *Apply Changes*.

LAN Interface Setup

This page is used to configure the LAN interface of your ADSL Router. Here you may change the setting for IP addresss, subnet mask, etc..

Interface Name:	Ethernet1	
IP Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.1"/>	
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Secondary IP		
IP Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.249.1"/>	
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.252"/>	
IGMP Snooping:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable	<input type="radio"/> Enable

Apply Changes

10 DHCP Settings

You can configure your network and DSL device to use the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). This page provides DHCP instructions for implementing it on your network by selecting the role of DHCP protocol that this device wants to play. There are two different DHCP roles that this device can act as: DHCP Server and DHCP Relay. When acting as DHCP server, you can setup the server parameters at the **DHCP Server** page; while acting as DHCP Relay, you can setup the relay at the **DHCP Relay** page.

DHCP Server Configuration

1. From the left-hand *LAN* menu, click on *DHCP Settings*.
2. From *Services* check ratio, click on *DHCP Server Mode*.
3. Type a new IP Pool Range, Subnet Mask, Max Lease Time, Domain Name and Gateway Address.
4. Click on *Apply Changes*.

DHCP Mode

This page can be used to config the DHCP mode:None,DHCP Relay or DHCP Server.

(1)Enable the DHCP Server if you are using this device as a DHCP server. This page lists the IP address pools available to hosts on your LAN. The device distributes numbers in the pool to hosts on your network as they request Internet access.

(2)Enable the DHCP Relay if you are using the other DHCP server to assign IP address to your hosts on the LAN. You can set the DHCP server ip address.

(3)If you choose "None", then the modem will do nothing when the hosts request a IP address.

LAN IP Address:	192.168.1.1		
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0		
DHCP Mode	DHCP Server ▼		

Interface:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WLAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VAP0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VAP1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VAP2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VAP3		
IP Pool Range	192.168.1.33	-	192.168.1.254 Show Client
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0		
Default Gateway:	192.168.1.1		
Max Lease Time:	1440	minutes	
Domain Name:	domain.name		
DNS Servers:	80.58.61.250		
	80.58.61.254		

[Apply Changes](#)
[Undo](#)

[Set VendorClass IP Range](#)

Field	Description
Interface	Specify the Interface.
IP Pool Range	Specify the lowest and highest addresses in the pool.
Subnet Mask	Specify the Subnet Mask.
Default Gateway	Specify the Default Gateway.
Max Lease Time	The Lease Time is the amount of time that a network user is allowed to maintain a network connection to the device using the current dynamic IP address. At the end of the Lease Time, the lease is either renewed or a new IP is issued by the DHCP server. The amount of time is in units of seconds. The default value is 86400 seconds (1 day). The value -1 stands for the infinite lease.
Domain Name	A user-friendly name that refers to the group of hosts (subnet) that will be assigned addresses from this pool.
DNS Servers	Specify the DNS Servers.

Function Button	Description
Show Client	This shows the assigned IP address, MAC address and time expired for each DHCP leased client.
Apply Changes	Set new DHCP server configuration. New parameters will take effect after save into flash memory and reboot the system. See section "Admin" for save details.
Undo	Discard your changes.
Set VendorClass IP Range	To configure the IP address range based on device type.

DHCP Relay Configuration

1. From the left-hand *LAN* menu, click on *DHCP Settings*.
2. From *Services* check ratio, click on *DHCP Relay Mode*.
3. Type DHCP server IP Addresses for DHCP Relay.
4. Click on *Apply Changes*.

DHCP Mode

This page can be used to config the DHCP mode:None,DHCP Relay or DHCP Server.

(1)Enable the DHCP Server if you are using this device as a DHCP server. This page lists the IP address pools available to hosts on your LAN. The device distributes numbers in the pool to hosts on your network as they request Internet access.

(2)Enable the DHCP Relay if you are using the other DHCP server to assign IP address to your hosts on the LAN. You can set the DHCP server ip address.

(3)If you choose "None", then the modem will do nothing when the hosts request a IP address.

LAN IP Address:	192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
DHCP Mode	DHCP Relay ▼

Relay Server:	192.168.2.242
---------------	---------------

[Apply Changes](#)[Undo](#)

Field	Description
Relay Server	Specify the IP address of your ISP's DHCP server. Requests for IP information from your LAN will be passed to the default gateway, which should route the request appropriately.

Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Set new DHCP server configuration. New parameters will take effect after save into flash memory and reboot the system. See section "Admin" for save details.
Undo	Discard your changes.

5. You need to renew your DHCP lease:

Windows 95/98

- a. Select **Run...** from the **Start** menu.
- b. Enter **winipcfg** and click **OK**.
- c. Select your ethernet adaptor from the pull-down menu
- d. Click **Release All** and then **Renew All**.
- e. **Exit** the winipcfg dialog.

Windows NT/Windows 2000/Windows XP

- a. Bring up a command window.
- b. Type **ipconfig /release** in the command window.
- c. Type **ipconfig /renew**.
- d. Type **exit** to close the command window.

Linux

- a. Bring up a shell.
- b. Type **pump -r** to release the lease.
- c. Type **pump** to renew the lease.

DHCP None Configuration

1. From the left-hand *Services* menu, click on *DHCP Settings*.
2. From *Services* check ratio, click on *None Mode*.
3. Click on *Apply Changes*.


DHCP Mode

This page can be used to config the DHCP mode:None,DHCP Relay or DHCP Server.

(1)Enable the DHCP Server if you are using this device as a DHCP server. This page lists the IP address pools available to hosts on your LAN. The device distributes numbers in the pool to hosts on your network as they request Internet access.

(2)Enable the DHCP Relay if you are using the other DHCP server to assign IP address to your hosts on the LAN. You can set the DHCP server ip address.

(3)If you choose "None", then the modem will do nothing when the hosts request a IP address.

LAN IP Address:	192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0
DHCP Mode	None 

[Apply Changes](#)[Undo](#)

Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Set new DHCP server configuration. New parameters will take effect after save into flash memory and reboot the system. See section "Admin" for save details.
Undo	Discard your changes.

11 DHCP Static Configuration

This page lists the fixed IP/MAC address on your LAN. The device distributes the number configured to hosts on your network as they request Internet access.

DHCP Static Configuration

1. From the left-hand *LAN* menu, click on *DHCP Static*.
2. Enter the desired IP Address to specific MAC Address.
3. Click on *Add*.

DHCP Static IP Configuration

This page lists the fixed IP/MAC address on your LAN. The device distributes the number configured to hosts on your network as they request Internet access.

IP Address:	<input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/>
Mac Address:	<input type="text" value="000000000000"/> (ex. 00E086710502)

AddDelete SelectedUndo

Current ATM VC Table:

Select	IP Address	MAC Address
--------	------------	-------------

12 LAN IPv6 Configuration

This page is used to configure ipv6 lan setting. User can set lan RA server work mode and lan DHCPv6 server work mode.

DHCP Static Configuration

1. From the left-hand *LAN* menu, click on *LAN IPv6*.

LAN IPv6 Setting

This page is used to configure ipv6 lan setting. User can set lan RA server work mode and lan DHCPv6 server work mode.

Lan Global Address Setting

Global Address:

 /

Apply Changes

RA Setting

Enable:

☒

M Flag:

☐

O Flag:

☒

Max Interval:

 Secs

Min Interval:

 Secs

Prefix Mode:

 ▼

ULA Enable:

☐

Apply Changes

DHCPv6 Setting

DHCPv6 Mode:

 ▼

IPv6 Address Suffix Pool:

 - (ex. 1:1:1:1 or ::1)

Apply Changes

13 Wireless Network

This chapter assumes that you have already set up your Wireless PCs and installed a compatible Wireless card on your device. See *Configuring Wireless PCs*.

Basic Settings

This page contains all of the wireless basic settings. Most users will be able to configure the wireless portion and get it working properly using the setting on this screen.

The *Wireless Network* page allows you to configure the Wireless features of your device. To access the *Wireless Network Basic Settings* page:

From the head *Setup* menu, click on *WLAN*. The following page is displayed:

Wireless Basic Settings

This page is used to configure the parameters for your wireless network.

<input type="checkbox"/> Disable Wireless LAN Interface	
Band:	2.4 GHz (B+G+N) ▼
Mode:	AP ▼
SSID:	MOVISTAR_3E85

Channel Width:	20MHZ ▼
Control Sideband:	Upper ▼

Channel Number:	Auto ▼ Current Channel: 2
Radio Power (Percent):	100% ▼
Associated Clients:	Show Active Clients

Apply Changes

Figure 4: Wireless Network page

Field	Description
Disable Wireless LAN Interface	Enable/Disable the Wireless LAN Interface.
Band	Select the appropriate band from the list provided to correspond with your network setting.
Mode	Configure the Wireless LAN Interface to AP or AP + WDS mode
SSID	Specify the network name. Each Wireless LAN network uses a unique Network Name to identify the network. This name is called the Service Set Identifier (SSID). When you set up your wireless adapter, you specify the SSID. If you want to connect to an existing network, you must use the name for that network. If you are setting up your own network you can make up your own name and use it on each computer. The name can be up to 32 characters long and contain letters and numbers.
Channel Width	Choose a Channel Width from the pull-down menu.
Control Sideband	Choose a Control Sideband from the pull-down menu.
Channel Number	Select the appropriate channel from the list provided to correspond with your network settings. You shall assign a different channel for each AP to avoid signal interference.
Radio Power (mW)	The maximum output power: 15mW, 30mW or 60mW.
Function Button	Description
Associated Clients	Show Active Wireless Client Table This table shows the MAC address, transmission, reception packet counters and encrypted status for each associated wireless client.
Apply Changes	Click to save the rule entry to the configuration.

Security

This page allows you setup the wireless security. Turn on WEP or WPA by using Encryption Keys could prevent any unauthorized access to your wireless network. To access the *Wireless Network Security* page:

From the left-hand *WLAN* menu, click on *Security*. The following page is displayed:

Wireless Security Setup

This page allows you setup the wireless security. Turn on WEP or WPA by using Encryption Keys could prevent any unauthorized access to your wireless network.

Encryption:
WPA(TKIP + AES)

Set WEP Key

Pre-Shared Key:

.....

Note: When encryption WEP is selected, you must set WEP key value.

Apply Changes

Field	Description
Encryption	<p>There are 5 types of security to be selected. To secure your WLAN, it's strongly recommended to enable this feature.</p> <p>WEP: Make sure that all wireless devices on your network are using the same encryption level and key. Click Set WEP Key button to set the encryption key.</p> <p>WPA (TKIP+AES)/WPA (AES) /WPA2 (TKIP+AES)/ WPA2 (AES): WPA/WPA2, also known as 802.11i, uses Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) for data encryption. AES utilized a symmetric 128-bit block data encryption.</p>
Set WEP Key	Configure the WEP Key
Pre-Shared Key	Specify the shared secret used by this Pre-Shared Key. If the "Pre-Shared Key Format" is specified as PassPhrase, then it indicates a passphrase of 8 to 63 bytes long; or if the "Pre-Shared Key Format" is specified as PassPhrase, then it indicates a 64-hexadecimal number.
Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to save the rule entry to the configuration.

WEP + Encryption Key

WEP aims to provide security by encrypting data over radio waves so that it is protected as it is transmitted from one end point to another. However, it has been found that WEP is not as secure as once believed.

- From the *Encryption* drop-down list, select *WEP* setting.

Encryption: WEP 




- Click *Set WEP Key* button.

Set WEP Key

- From the *Key Length* drop-down list, select *64-bit* or *128-bit* setting.
- From the *Key Format* drop-down list, select *ASCII (5 characters)*, *Hex (10 characters)*, *ASCII (13 characters)* or *Hex (26 characters)* setting.
- From the *Default Tx Key* drop-down list, select a *key is used for encryption*.
- Enter the *Encryption Key* value depending on selected ASCII or Hexadecimal.
- Click *Apply Changes* button.

Wireless WEP Key Setup

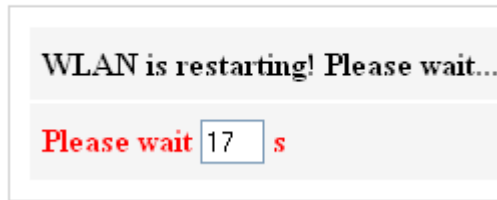
This page allows you setup the WEP key value. You could choose use 64-bit or 128-bit as the encryption key, and select ASCII or Hex as the format of input value.

SSID TYPE:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Root <input type="radio"/> VAP0 <input type="radio"/> VAP1 <input type="radio"/> VAP2 <input type="radio"/> VAP3
Key Length:	64-bit 
Key Format:	ASCII (5 characters) 
Default Tx Key:	Key 1 
Encryption Key 1:	<input type="text" value="....."/>
Encryption Key 2:	<input type="text" value="....."/>
Encryption Key 3:	<input type="text" value="....."/>
Encryption Key 4:	<input type="text" value="....."/>

Apply Changes
Close
Reset

- Wlan is restarting! Please wait...

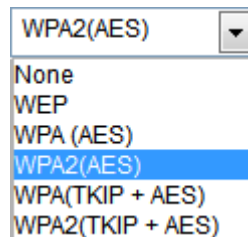
WLAN Restart!



WPA/WPA2/WPA2 Mixed + Personal (Pre-Shared Key)

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) is a class of systems to secure wireless (Wi-Fi) computer networks. WPA/WPA2 implements the full standard, but will not work with some older network cards. Both provide good security, with two significant issues:

- WPA/WPA2 must be enabled and chosen in preference to WEP. WEP is usually presented as the first security choice in most installation instructions.
 - In the "Personal" mode, the most likely choice for homes and small offices, a pass phrase is required that, for full security, must be longer than the typical 6 to 8 character passwords users are taught to employ.
3. From the *Encryption* drop-down list, select WPA(AES)/WPA2(AES)/WPA (TKIP + AES) or WPA2 (TKIP + AES) setting.



- Enter the *Pre-Shared Key* depending on selected *Passphrase* or *Hex (64 characters)*.

Pre-Shared Key:

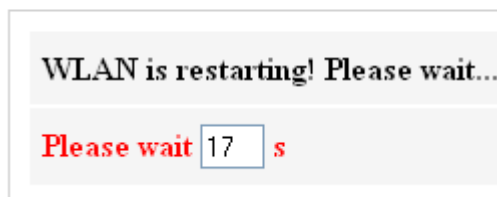
0123456789

- Click on *Apply Changes* button to confirm.

Apply Changes

4. Wlan is restarting! Please wait...

WLAN Restart!



Wireless Multiple BSSID Settings

This page allows you to set Virtual Access Points (VAP). Here you can enable/disable virtual APs and set the SSID and authentication type. Click "Apply Changes" for these settings to take effect.

To access the *MBSSID Settings* page:

From the left-hand *WLAN* menu, click on *MBSSID*. The following page is displayed:

Wireless Multiple BSSID Setup

This page allows you to set virtual access points(VAP). Here you can enable/disable virtual AP, and set its SSID and authentication type. click "Apply Changes" to take it effect.

<input type="checkbox"/> Enable VAP0	
SSID:	<input type="text" value="WLAN-0000"/>
broadcast SSID:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
Authentication Type:	<input type="radio"/> Open System <input type="radio"/> Shared Key <input checked="" type="radio"/> Auto

<input type="checkbox"/> Enable VAP1	
SSID:	<input type="text" value="WLAN-1111"/>
broadcast SSID:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
Authentication Type:	<input type="radio"/> Open System <input type="radio"/> Shared Key <input checked="" type="radio"/> Auto

<input type="checkbox"/> Enable VAP2	
SSID:	<input type="text" value="WLAN-2222"/>
broadcast SSID:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
Authentication Type:	<input type="radio"/> Open System <input type="radio"/> Shared Key <input checked="" type="radio"/> Auto

<input type="checkbox"/> Enable VAP3	
SSID:	<input type="text" value="WLAN-3333"/>
broadcast SSID:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
Authentication Type:	<input type="radio"/> Open System <input type="radio"/> Shared Key <input checked="" type="radio"/> Auto

Apply Changes

Access Control

For security reason, using MAC ACL's (MAC Address Access List) creates another level of difficulty to hacking a network. A MAC ACL is created and distributed to AP so that only authorized NIC's can connect to the network. While MAC address spoofing is a proven means to hacking a network this can be used in conjunction with additional security measures to increase the level of complexity of the network security decreasing the chance of a breach.

MAC addresses can be add/delete/edit from the ACL list depending on the MAC Access Policy.

On this page you can allow or deny access to your wireless network based off the clients MAC address. Choose "Allowed Listed" and only the clients whose MAC addresses are in the access control list will be able to connect. When "Deny Listed" is selected, the wireless clients on this list will not be able to connect to the access point. To access the *Wireless Network Access Control* page:

From the left-hand *WLAN* menu, click on *Access Control List*. The following page is displayed:

Wireless Access Control

If you choose 'Allowed Listed', only those clients whose wireless MAC addresses are in the access control list will be able to connect to your Access Point. When 'Deny Listed' is selected, these wireless clients on the list will not be able to connect the Access Point.

Wireless Access Control Mode: Disable ▾	
Allow/Deny List: Allow Listed ▾	Apply Changes
MAC Address: <input type="text"/> (ex. 00E086710502)	Add Reset

Current Access Control List:

MAC Address	Select
-------------	--------

Delete Selected Delete All

Allow Listed

If you choose 'Allowed Listed', only those clients whose wireless MAC addresses are in the access control list will be able to connect to your Access Point.

- From the Wireless Access Control Mode drop-down list, select Enable setting.

Wireless Access Control Mode:

- From the Allow/Deny List drop-down list, select Allowed Listed setting.

Allow/Deny List: **Apply Changes**

- Wlan is restarting! Please wait...

WLAN Restart!

WLAN is restarting! Please wait...

Please wait **s**

- Enter the MAC Address.

- Click Add button.

MAC Address: (ex. 00E086710502) **Add** **Reset**

- Wlan is restarting! Please wait...

WLAN Restart!

WLAN is restarting! Please wait...

Please wait **s**

- The MAC Address that you created has been added in the *Current Access Control List*.

Current Access Control List:

MAC Address	Select
00e086710502	<input type="radio"/>

Delete Selected**Delete All**

Deny Listed

When 'Deny Listed' is selected, these wireless clients on the list will not be able to connect the Access Point.

1. From the Wireless Access Control Mode drop-down list, select Enable setting.

Wireless Access Control Mode: Enable ▾

2. From the Allow/Deny List drop-down list, select Allowed Listed setting.

Allow/Deny List: Deny Listed ▾ Apply Changes

3. Wlan is restarting! Please wait...

WLAN Restart!

WLAN is restarting! Please wait...

Please wait 17 s

4. Enter the MAC Address.
5. Click Add button.

MAC Address: 00E086710502 (ex. 00E086710502) Add Reset

6. Wlan is restarting! Please wait...

WLAN Restart!

WLAN is restarting! Please wait...

Please wait 17 s

7. The MAC Address that you created has been added in the *Current Access Control List*.

Current Access Control List:

MAC Address	Select
00e086710502	<input type="radio"/>

Delete SelectedDelete All

Advanced Settings

These settings are only for more technically advanced users who have a sufficient knowledge about wireless LAN. These settings should not be changed unless you know what effect the changes will have on your Access Point. To access the *Wireless Network Advanced Settings* page:

From the left-hand *WLAN* menu, click on *Advanced*. The following page is displayed:

Wireless Advanced Settings

These settings are only for more technically advanced users who have a sufficient knowledge about wireless LAN. These settings should not be changed unless you know what effect the changes will have on your Access Point.

Authentication Type:	<input type="radio"/> Open System <input type="radio"/> Shared Key <input checked="" type="radio"/> Auto
Fragment Threshold:	<input type="text" value="2346"/> (256-2346)
RTS Threshold:	<input type="text" value="2347"/> (0-2347)
Beacon Interval:	<input type="text" value="100"/> (20-1024 ms)
DTIM Interval:	<input type="text" value="1"/> (1-255)
Data Rate:	<input type="button" value="Auto"/> ▼
Preamble Type:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Long Preamble <input type="radio"/> Short Preamble
Broadcast SSID:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enabled <input type="radio"/> Disabled
Relay Blocking:	<input type="radio"/> Enabled <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disabled
Ethernet to Wireless Blocking:	<input type="radio"/> Enabled <input checked="" type="radio"/> Disabled
Wifi Multicast to Unicast:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enabled <input type="radio"/> Disabled
Aggregation:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enabled <input type="radio"/> Disabled
Short GI:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enabled <input type="radio"/> Disabled
WMM:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enabled <input type="radio"/> Disabled

Apply Changes

Field	Description
Authentication Type	<p>Open System: Open System authentication is not required to be successful while a client may decline to authenticate with any particular other client.</p> <p>Shared Key: Shared Key is only available if the WEP option is implemented. Shared Key authentication supports authentication of clients as either a member of those who know a shared secret key or a member of those who do not. IEEE 802.11 Shared Key authentication accomplishes this without the need to transmit the secret key in clear. Requiring the use of the WEP privacy mechanism.</p> <p>Auto: Auto is the default authentication algorithm. It will change its authentication type automatically to fulfill client's requirement.</p>
Fragment Threshold	<p>When transmitting a packet over a network medium, sometimes the packet is broken into several segments, if the size of packet exceeds that allowed by the network medium.</p> <p>The Fragmentation Threshold defines the number of bytes used for the fragmentation boundary for directed messages.</p> <p>This value should remain at its default setting of 2346. It specifies the maximum size for a packet before data is fragmented into multiple packets. If you experience a high packet error rate, you may slightly increase the "Fragment Threshold" value within the value range of 256 to 2346. Setting this value too low may result in poor network performance. Only minor modifications of this value are recommended.</p>
RTS Threshold	<p>This value should remain at its default setting of 2347. Should you encounter inconsistent data flow, only minor modifications are recommended. If a network packet is smaller than the preset "RTS threshold" size, the RTS/CTS mechanism will not be enabled. The ADSL modem (or AP) sends Request to Send (RTS) frames to a particular receiving station and negotiates the sending of a data frame. After receiving an RTS, the wireless station responds with a Clear to Send (CTS) frame to acknowledge the right to begin transmission.</p>
Beacon Interval	<p>The Beacon Interval value indicates the frequency interval of the beacon. Enter a value between 20 and 1024. A beacon is a packet broadcast by the ADSL modem (or AP) to synchronize the wireless network. The default is 100.</p>
DTIM Interval	Specify the DTIM Interval
Data Rate	<p>The rate of data transmission should be set depending on the speed of your wireless network. You should select from a range of transmission speeds, or you can select Auto to have the ADSL modem (or AP) automatically use the fastest possible data rate and enable the Auto-Fallback feature. Auto-Fallback will negotiate the best possible connection speed between the AP and a wireless client. The default setting is Auto.</p>
Preamble Type	Specify the Preamble type is short preamble or long preamble

Field	Description
Broadcast SSID	Broadcast or Hide SSID to your Network. Default: Enabled
Relay Blocking	Disable or Enable Relay Blocking
Ethernet to Wireless Blocking	Disable or Enable Ethernet to Wireless Blocking
Wifi Multicast to Unicast	Disable or Enable Wifi Multicast to Unicast
Aggregation	Disable or Enable Aggregation
Short GI	Disable or Enable Short GI
WMM	Disable or Enable WMM

Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to save the rule entry to the configuration.

WPS

Introduction of WPS

Although home Wi-Fi networks have become more and more popular, users still have trouble with the initial set up of network. This obstacle forces users to use the open security and increases the risk of eavesdropping. Therefore, WPS is designed to ease set up of security-enabled Wi-Fi networks and subsequently network management (Wi-Fi Protected Setup Specification 1.0h.pdf, p. 8).

The largest difference between WPS-enabled devices and legacy devices is that users do not need the knowledge about SSID, channel and security settings, but they could still surf in a security-enabled Wi-Fi network. For examples, in the initial network set up, if users want to use the PIN configuration, the only thing they need to do is entering the device PIN into registrar, starting the PIN method on that device and simply wait until the device joins the network. After the PIN method is started on both sides, a registration protocol will be initiated between the registrar and the enrollee. Typically, a registrar could be an access point or other device that is capable of managing the network. An enrollee could be an access point or a station that will join the network. After the registration protocol has been done, the enrollee will receive SSID and security settings from the registrar and then join the network. In other words; if a station attempts to join a network managed by an access point with built-in internal registrar, users will need to enter station's PIN into the web page of that access point. If the device PIN is correct and valid and users start PIN on station, the access point and the station will automatically exchange the encrypted information of the network settings under the management of AP's internal registrar. The station then uses this information to perform authentication algorithm, join the secure network, and transmit data with the encryption algorithm. More details will be demonstrated in the following sections.

Supported WPS features

Currently, Wireless Gateway supports WPS features for **AP mode**, **AP+WDS mode**, **Infrastructure-Client mode**, and the **wireless root interface of Universal Repeater mode**.

Other modes such as **WDS mode**, **Infrastructure-Adhoc mode**, and the **wireless virtual interface of Universal Repeater mode** are not implemented with WPS features.

If those unsupported modes are enforced by users, WPS will be disabled. Under the configuration of every WPS-supported mode, Wireless Gateway has *Push Button method* and *PIN method*. For each method, Wireless Gateway offers different security levels included in network credential, such as open security, WEP 64 bits, WEP 128 bits, WPA2-Personal TKIP, and WPA2-Personal AES. Users could choose either one of the methods at their convenience.

AP mode

For AP mode, Wireless Gateway supports three roles, registrar, proxy, and enrollee in registration protocol. At different scenarios, Wireless Gateway will automatically switch to an appropriate role depending on the other device's role or a specific configuration.

AP as Enrollee

If users know AP's PIN and enter it into external registrar, the external registrar will configure AP with a new wireless profile such as new SSID and new security settings. The external registrar does this job either utilizing the in-band EAP (wireless) or out-of-band UPnP (Ethernet). During the WPS handshake, a wireless profile is encrypted and transmitted to AP. If the handshake is successfully done, AP will be re-initialized with the new wireless profile and wait for legacy stations or WPS stations to join its network.

AP as Registrar

Wireless Gateway also has a built-in internal registrar. Whenever users enter station's PIN into AP's webpage, click "Start PBC", or push the physical button, AP will switch to registrar automatically. If users apply the same method on station side and the WPS handshake is successfully done, SSID and security settings will be transmitted to that station without the risk of eavesdropping. And then the station will associate with AP in a security-enabled network.

AP as Proxy

At this state, AP is transparent to users. If users want to configure a station or any device that is capable of being an enrollee, they have to enter device's PIN into an external registrar and choose an appropriate wireless profile. After the PIN is entered, the external registrar will inform AP this event. AP then conveys the encrypted wireless profile between the device and the external registrar. Finally, the device will use the wireless profile and associate with AP. However, the device may connect to other APs if the wireless profile does not belong to the proxy AP. Users must carefully choose the wireless profile or create a wireless profile on an external registrar.

Infrastructure-Client mode

In Infrastructure-Client mode, Wireless Gateway only supports enrollee's role. If users click "Start PIN", click "Start PBC", or press the physical button on Wireless Gateway, it will start to seek WPS AP. Once users apply the same method on registrar side, Wireless Gateway will receive the wireless profile upon successfully doing the registration protocol. Then Wireless Gateway will associate with an AP.

Instructions of AP's and Client's operations

At this state, AP is transparent to users. If users want to configure a station or any device that is capable of being an enrollee, they have to enter device's PIN into an external registrar and choose an appropriate wireless profile. After the PIN is entered, the external registrar will inform AP this event. AP then conveys the encrypted wireless profile between the device and the external registrar. Finally, the device will use the wireless profile and associate with AP. However, the device may connect to other APs if the wireless profile does not belong to the proxy AP. Users must carefully choose the wireless profile or create a wireless profile on an external registrar.

This device supports Push Button method and PIN method for WPS. The following sub-paragraphs will describe the function of each item. The webpage is as below. To access the *Wireless Network WPS* page:

From the left-hand *WLAN* menu, click on *WPS*. The following page is displayed:

Wi-Fi Protected Setup

This page allows you to change the setting for WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup). Using this feature could let your wireless client automatically synchronize its setting and connect to the Access Point in a minute without any hassle.

<input type="checkbox"/> Disable WPS		
WPS Status:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Configured <input type="radio"/> UnConfigured	
Self-PIN Number:	<input type="text" value="71537573"/>	<button>Regenerate PIN</button>
Push Button Configuration:	<button>Start PBC</button>	
<div><button>Apply Changes</button><button>Reset</button></div>		
<input type="text"/>	<button>Start PIN</button>	

Field	Description
Disable WPS	Check to disable the Wi-Fi protected Setup.
WPS Status	When AP's settings are factory default (out of box), it is set to open security and un-configured state. "WPS Status" will display it as "UnConfigured". If it already shows "Configured", some registrars such as Vista WCN will not configure AP. Users will need to go to the "Backup/Restore" page and click "Reset" to reload factory default settings.
Self-PIN Number	"Self-PIN Number" is AP's PIN. Whenever users want to change AP's PIN, they could click "Regenerate PIN" and then click "Apply Changes". Moreover, if users want to make their own PIN, they could enter four-digit PIN without checksum and then click "Apply Changes". However, this would not be recommended since the registrar side needs to be supported with four-digit PIN.
Push Button Configuration	"Self-PIN Number" is AP's PIN. Whenever users want to change AP's PIN, they could click "Regenerate PIN" and then click "Apply Changes". Moreover, if users want to make their own PIN, they could enter four-digit PIN without checksum and then click "Apply Changes". However, this would not be recommended since the registrar side needs to be supported with four-digit PIN.
Push Button Configuration	Clicking this button will invoke the PBC method of WPS. It is only used when AP acts as a registrar.
Client PIN Number	It is only used when users want their station to join AP's network. The length of PIN is limited to four or eight numeric digits. If users enter eight-digit PIN with checksum error, there will be a warning message popping up. If users insist on this PIN, AP will take it.
Function Button	Description
Regenerate PIN	Click to regenerate the Self-PIN Number.
Start PBC	Click to start the Push Button method of WPS.
Apply Changes	Click to commit changes.
Reset	It restores the original values.
Start PIN	Click to start the PIN method of WPS.

Operations of AP - AP being an enrollee

In this case, AP will be configured by any registrar either through in-band EAP or UPnP. Here, users do not need to do any action on AP side. They just need AP's device PIN and enter it into registrar. An example from Vista WCN will be given.

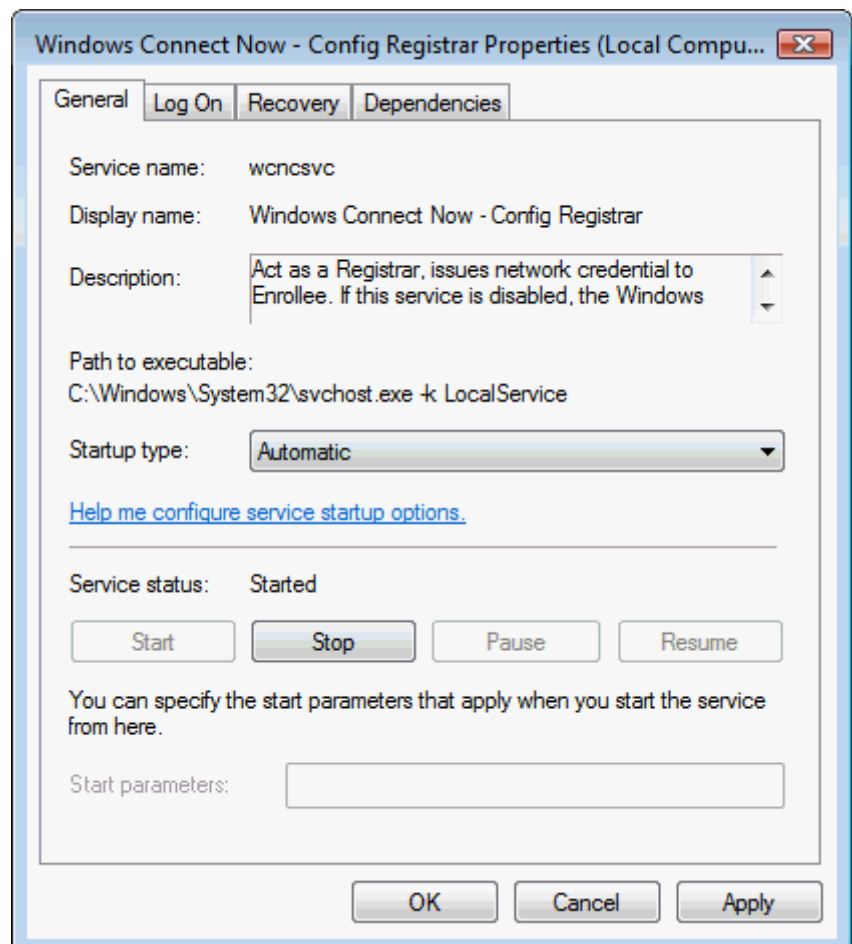
1. From the left-hand *WPS* menu. The following page is displayed:
2. Make sure AP is in un-configured state.

Wi-Fi Protected Setup

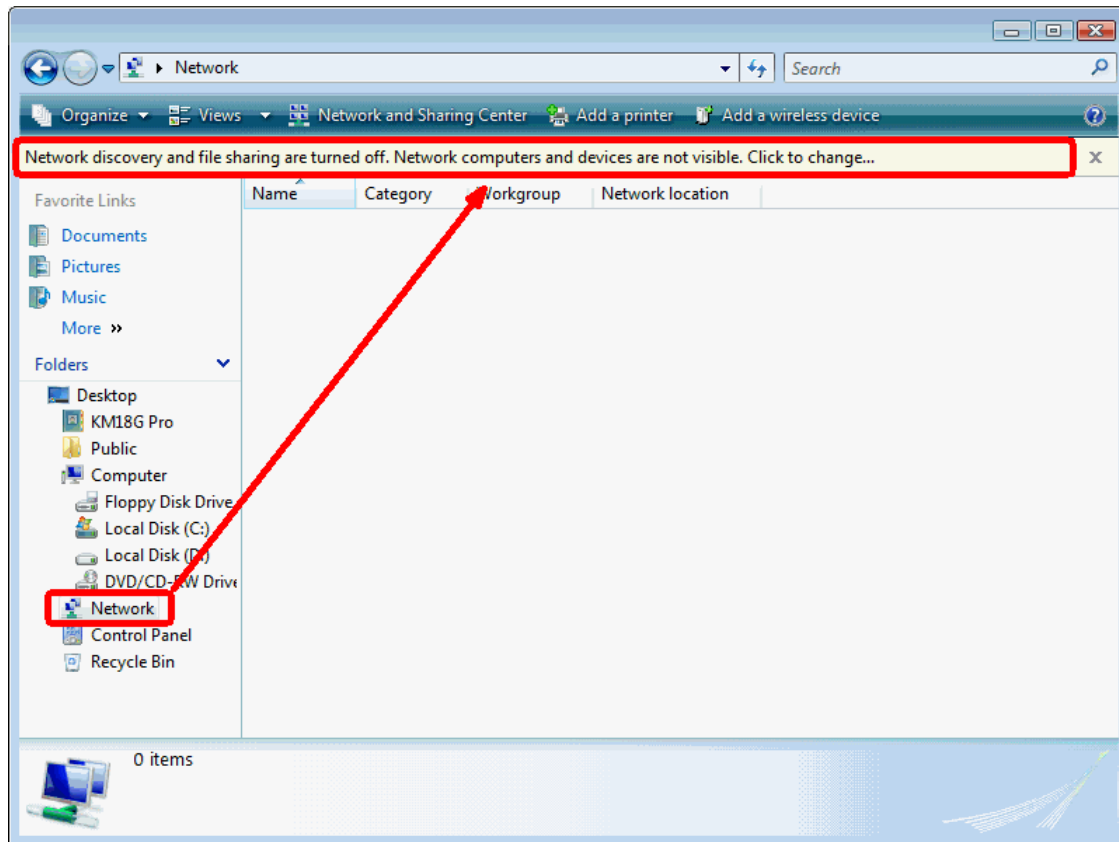
This page allows you to change the setting for WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup). Using this feature could let your wireless client automatically synchronize its setting and connect to the Access Point in a minute without any hassle.

<input type="checkbox"/> Disable WPS		
WPS Status:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Configured <input type="radio"/> UnConfigured	
Self-PIN Number:	<input type="text" value="71537573"/>	<button>Regenerate PIN</button>
Push Button Configuration:	<button>Start PBC</button>	
<div><button>Apply Changes</button><button>Reset</button></div>		
<input type="text"/>	<button>Start PIN</button>	

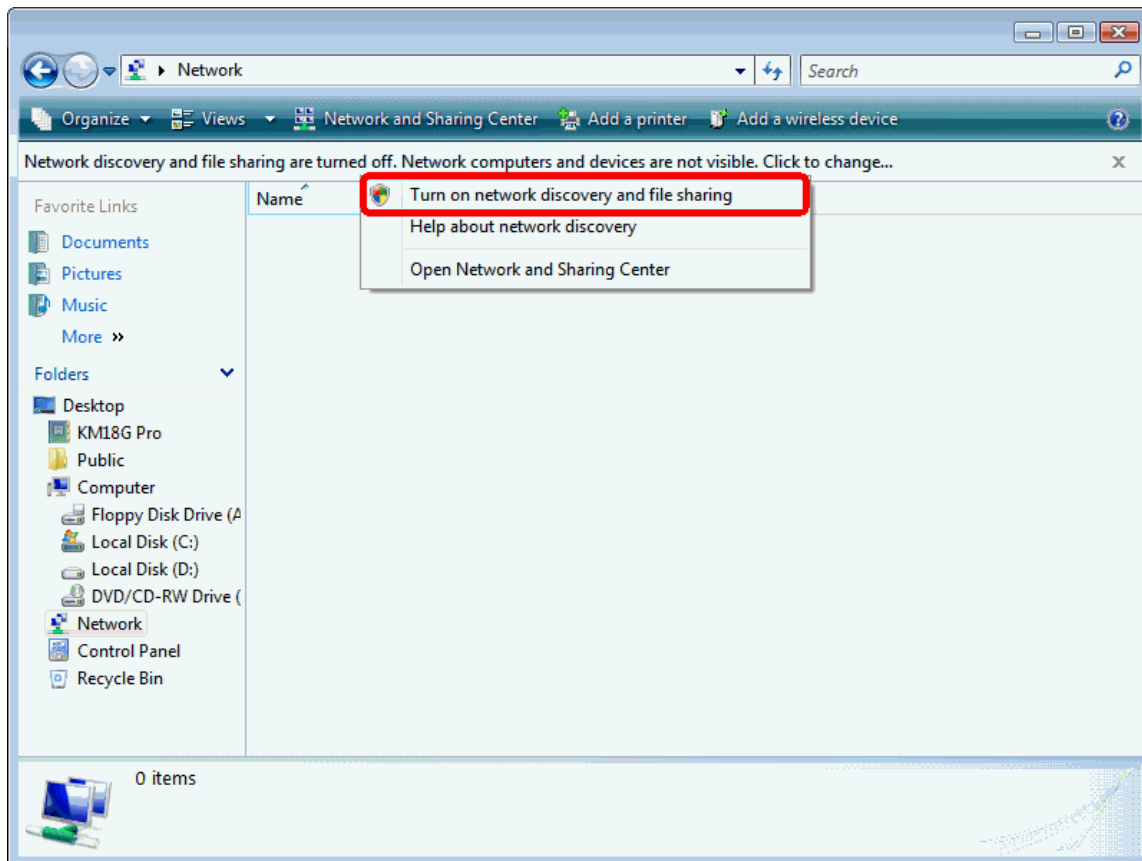
3. Plug the Ethernet cable into AP's LAN port and make sure the IP connection is valid with Vista.
4. Make sure WCN is enabled. Users may need to enable it at the first time. They could open the "Control Panel", click "Classic View", open "Administrative Tools", double click "Services", ", a User Account Control pop up and click "Continue", edit properties of "Windows Connect Now", choose the "Startup type" with "Automatic" and click "Start".



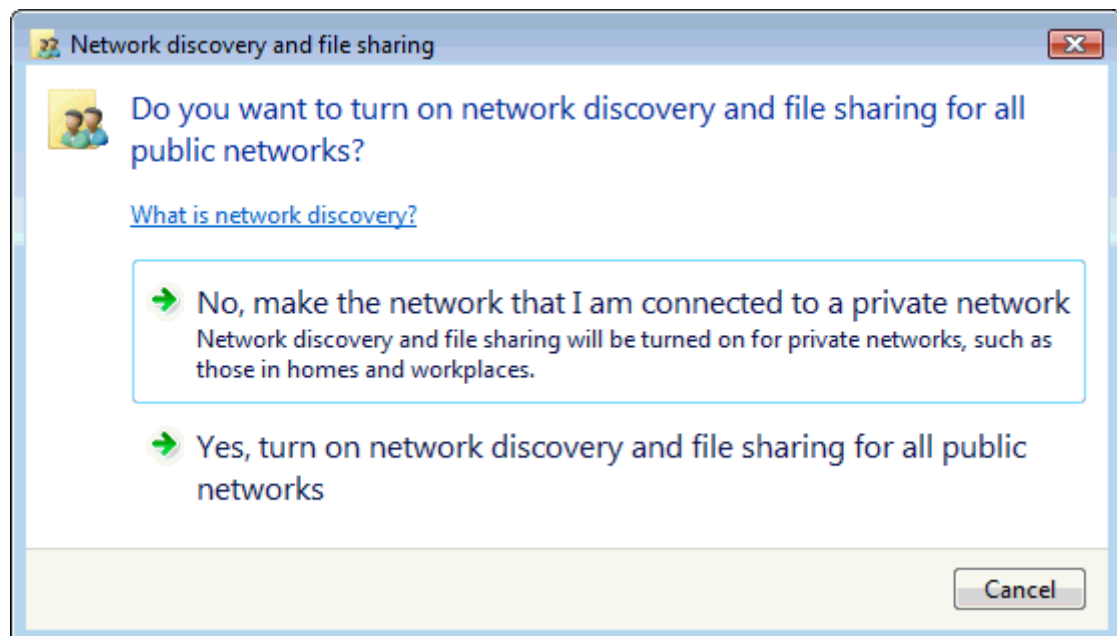
5. If the previous steps are done, open Windows Explorer. Go to the Network section.
6. Click on "Network discovery and file sharing are turned off. Network computers and devices are not visible. Click to change..."



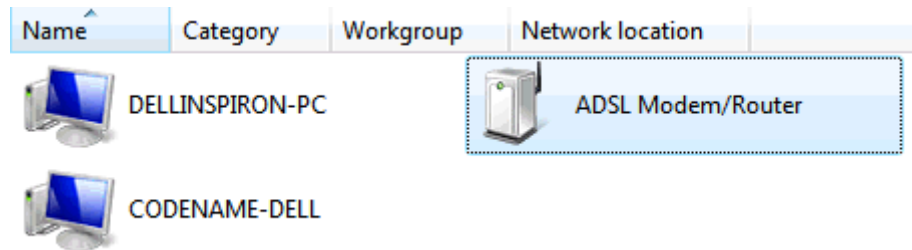
7. Click on "Turn on network discovery and file sharing"



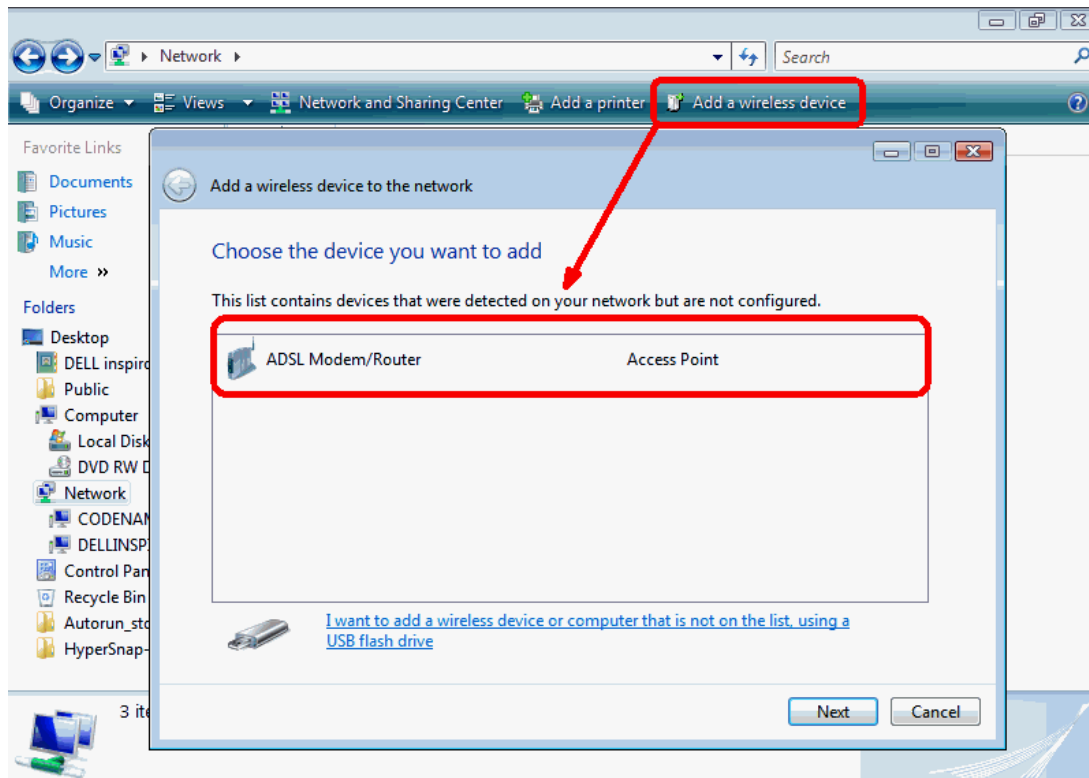
8. Click on "No, make the network that I am connected to a private network"



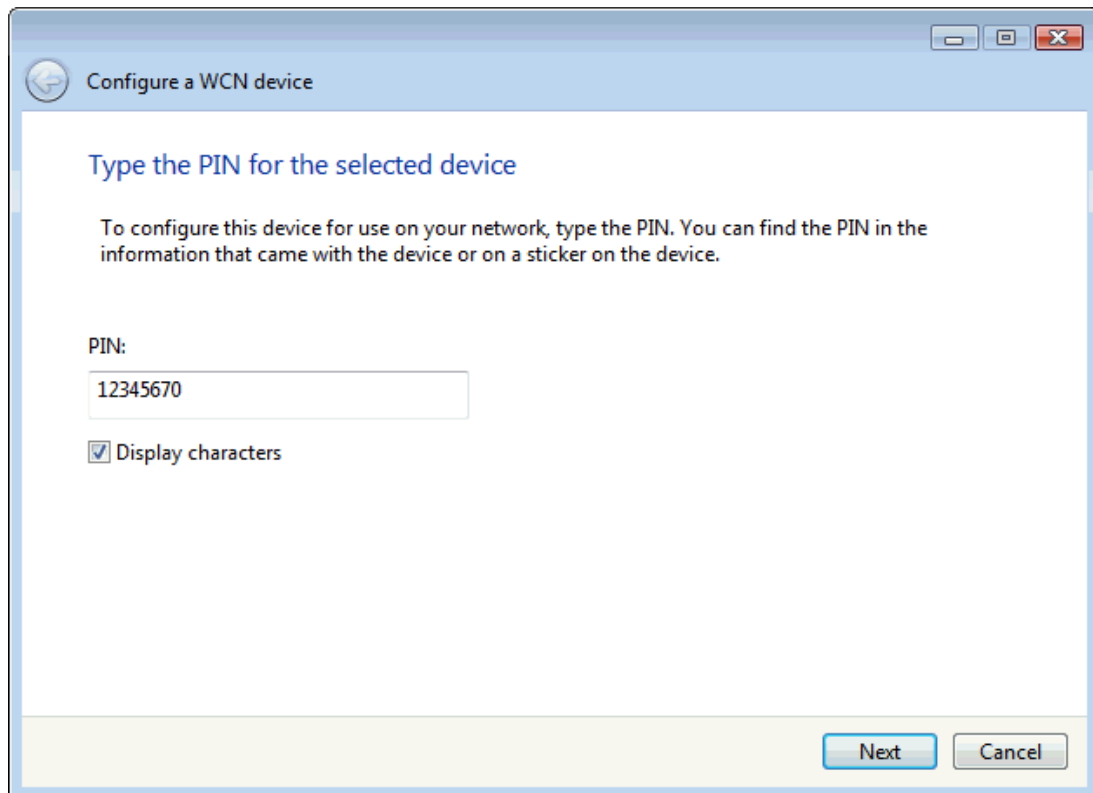
9. AP's icon will show up. Double click on it.



10. Users could also Click "Add a wireless device" if the icon is not there. Click "next".



11. Enter AP's Self-PIN Number and click "next".



Configure a WCN device

Type the PIN for the selected device

To configure this device for use on your network, type the PIN. You can find the PIN in the information that came with the device or on a sticker on the device.

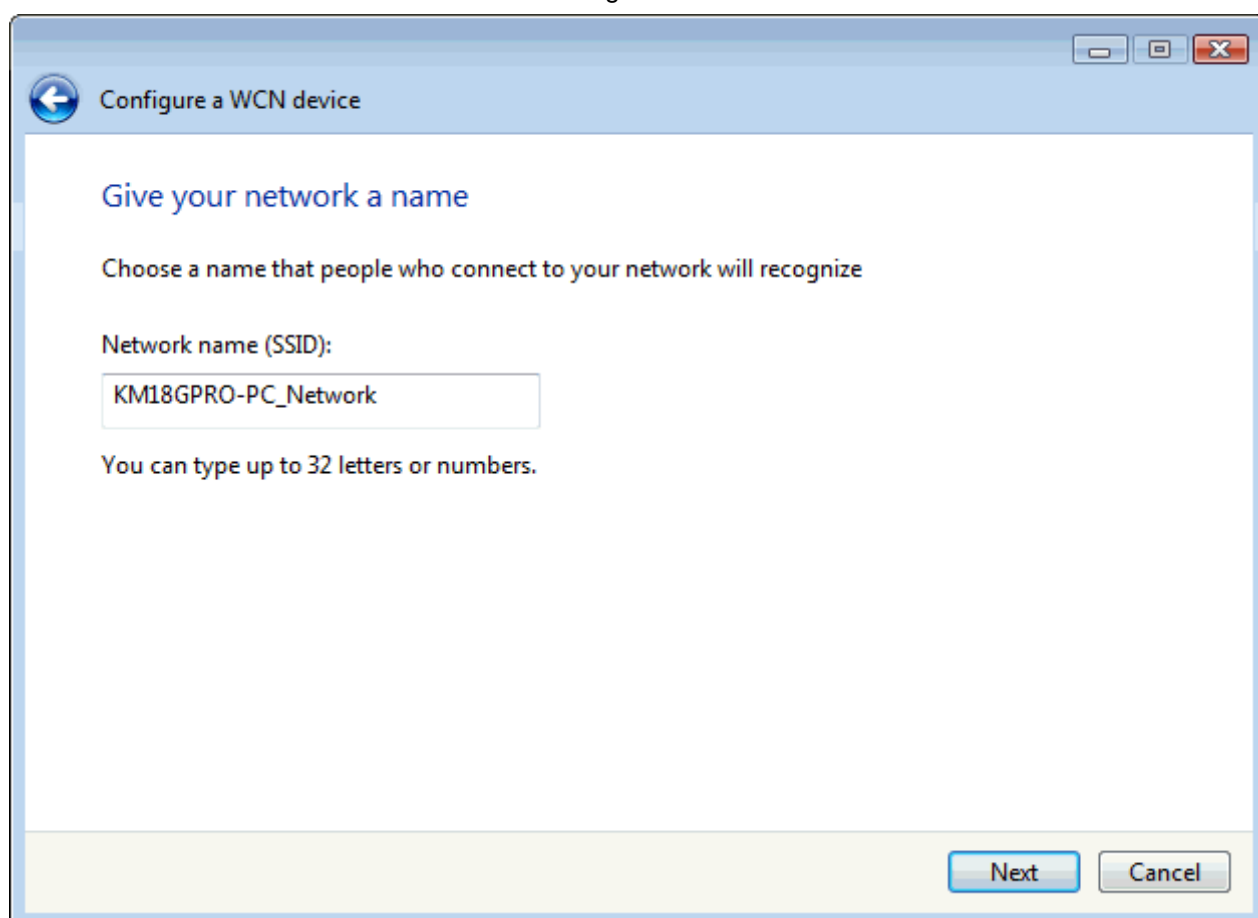
PIN:

12345670

☒ Display characters

Next Cancel

12. Choose a name that people who connect to your network will recognize.



The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Configure a WCN device". The window has a blue header bar with a back arrow icon on the left and standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons on the right. The main content area is white and contains the following text:

Give your network a name

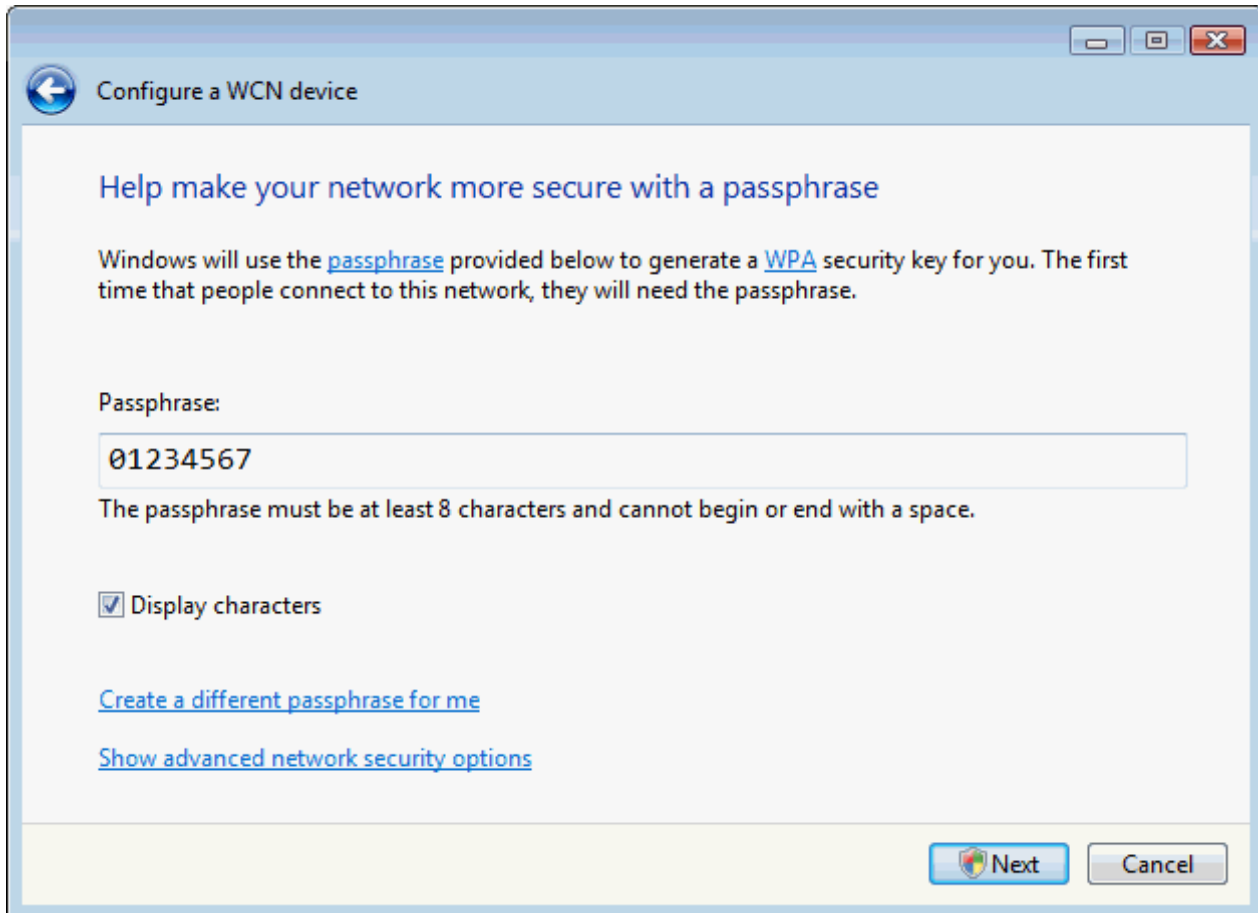
Choose a name that people who connect to your network will recognize

Network name (SSID):

You can type up to 32 letters or numbers.

At the bottom right of the window, there are two buttons: "Next" and "Cancel".

13. Enter the Passphrase and then click Next.



The screenshot shows a Windows-style dialog box titled "Configure a WCN device". The window has a blue header bar with a back arrow icon on the left and standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons on the right. The main content area is white and contains the following text:

Help make your network more secure with a passphrase

Windows will use the [passphrase](#) provided below to generate a [WPA](#) security key for you. The first time that people connect to this network, they will need the passphrase.

Passphrase:

The passphrase must be at least 8 characters and cannot begin or end with a space.

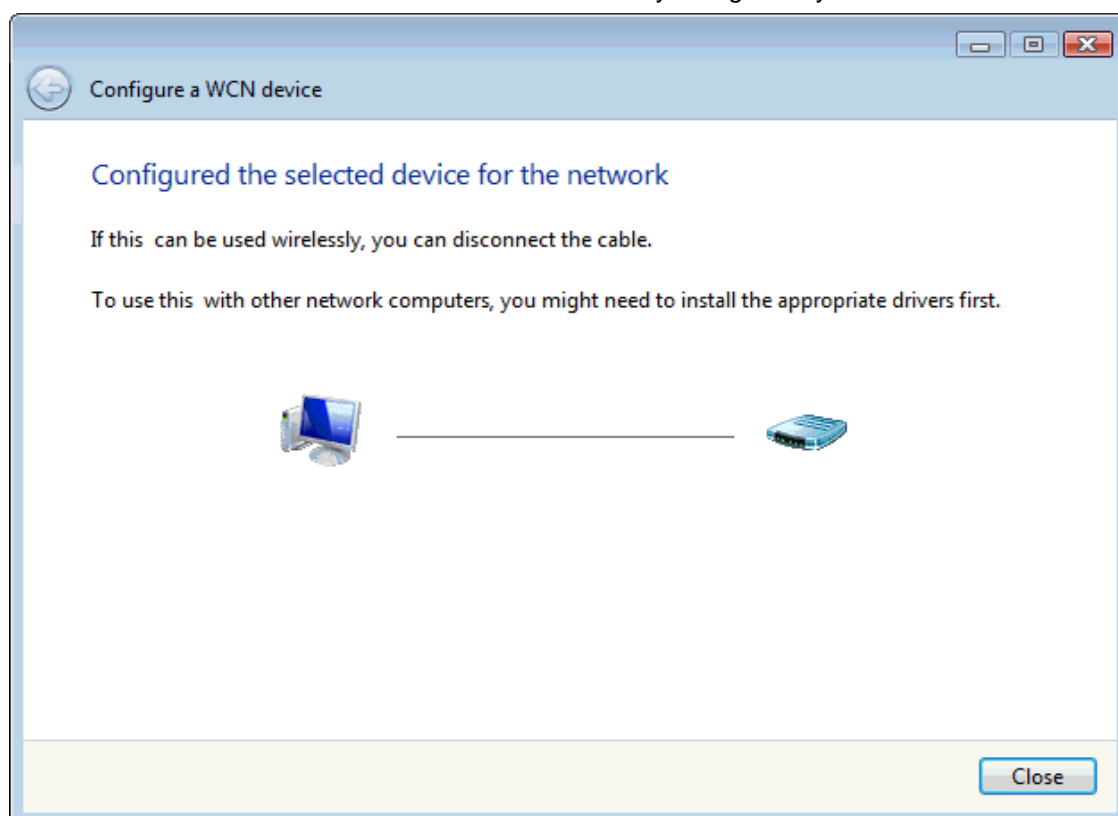
☒ Display characters

[Create a different passphrase for me](#)

[Show advanced network security options](#)

At the bottom right, there are two buttons: "Next" (with a shield icon) and "Cancel".

14. A User Account Control screen pops up, click Continue.
15. AP is successfully configured by WCN.



16. The SSID field of Wireless Basic Settings page will be modified with the value assigned by WCN.

Wireless Basic Settings

This page is used to configure the parameters for your wireless network.

<input type="checkbox"/> Disable Wireless LAN Interface	
Band:	2.4 GHz (B+G+N) ▼
Mode:	AP ▼
SSID:	MOVISTAR_3E85

Channel Width:	20MHZ ▼
Control Sideband:	Upper ▼

Channel Number:	Auto ▼ Current Channel: 2
Radio Power (Percent):	100% ▼
Associated Clients:	Show Active Clients

Apply Changes

Operations of AP - AP being a registrar

AP mode

Whenever users enter station's PIN into AP's Wi-Fi Protected Setup page and click "Start PIN", AP will become a registrar. Users must start the PIN method on the station side within two minutes.

1. From the left-hand *WLAN* -> *WPS* menu. The following page is displayed:
2. Make sure AP is in un-configured state.
3. Enter the Client PIN Number.
4. Click Start PIN.

Wi-Fi Protected Setup

This page allows you to change the setting for WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup). Using this feature could let your wireless client automatically synchronize its setting and connect to the Access Point in a minute without any hassle.

<input type="checkbox"/> Disable WPS		
WPS Status:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Configured <input type="radio"/> UnConfigured	
Self-PIN Number:	<input type="text" value="71537573"/>	<button>Regenerate PIN</button>
Push Button Configuration:		<button>Start PBC</button>

Apply ChangesReset

<input type="text"/>	<button>Start PIN</button>
----------------------	----------------------------

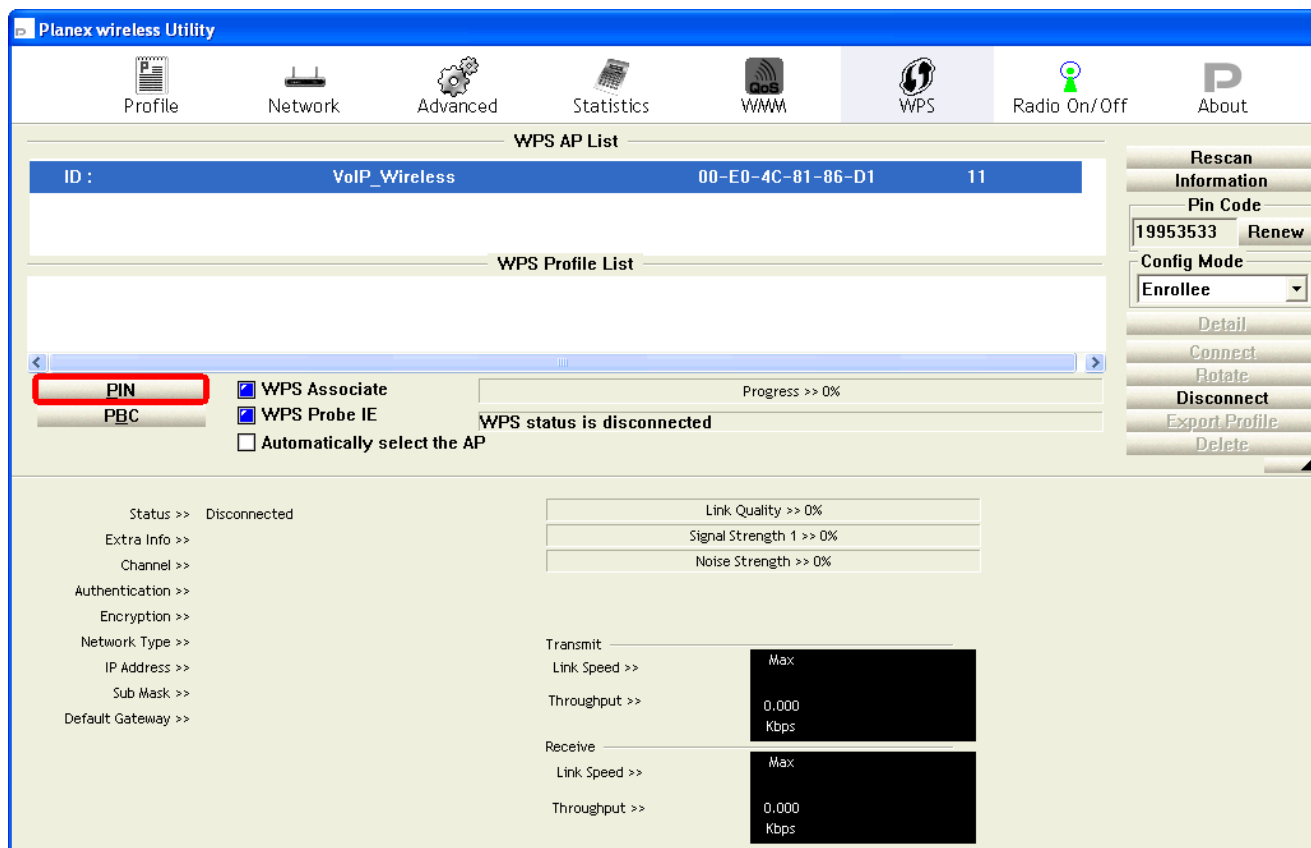
5. Users must start the PIN method on the station side within two minutes.

Applied client's PIN successfully!

You have to run Wi-Fi Protected Setup in client within 2 minutes.

OK

6. Users must start the PIN method on the station side within two minutes.



7. If the device PIN is correct and the WPS handshake is successfully done on the station side, User's Wi-Fi Protected status will be shown as below.

The screenshot displays the Planex wireless Utility software interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with icons for Profile, Network, Advanced, Statistics, WMM, WPS, Radio On/Off, and About. The WPS tab is currently selected.

WPS AP List

ID	SSID	BSSID	Channel
00:00:00	VoIP_Wireless	00-E0-4C-81-86-D1	11

WPS Profile List

WPS693e0786d1

WPS Configuration:

- ☒ WPS Associate
- ☒ WPS Probe IE
- ☐ Automatically select the AP

Progress bar: Progress >> 100%

WPS status is connected successfully - WPS693e0786d1

Rescan Information

Pin Code: 19953533 [Renew]

Config Mode: Enrollee

Detail

Connect, Rotate, Disconnect, Export Profile, Delete

Status >> WPS693e0786d1 <--> 00-E0-4C-81-86-D1

Extra Info >> Link is Up [TxPower:100%]

Channel >> 11 <--> 2462 MHz

Authentication >> WPA2-PSK

Encryption >> AES

Network Type >> Infrastructure

IP Address >> 10.0.0.102

Sub Mask >> 255.0.0.0

Default Gateway >> 10.0.0.2

Link Quality >> 100%

Signal Strength 1 >> 100%

Noise Strength >> 70%

Transmit

Link Speed >> 54.0 Mbps

Throughput >> 3.456 Kbps

Receive

Link Speed >> 54.0 Mbps

Throughput >> 21.960 Kbps

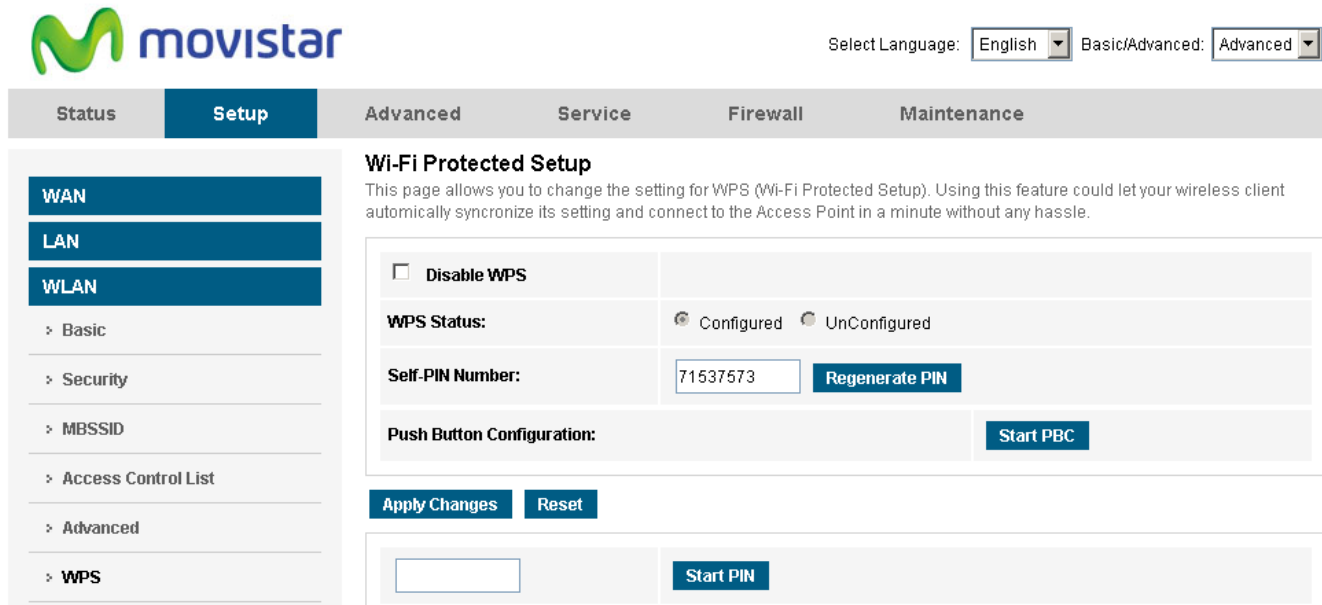
Other pages such as *Wireless Basic Settings* page and *Wireless Security Setup* page will also be updated appropriately as described in previous sections. In this case, AP is in un-configured state before the station initiates the WPS handshake. According to the WPS spec, AP will create a wireless profile with WPA2-mixed mode and a random-generated key upon successfully doing the WPS handshake. However, AP will use the original wireless profile and give it to the station if AP is already in configured state. That means all settings of AP will not change. Hence, all WPS related pages keep the same.

Push Button method

Wireless Gateway supports a virtual button "Start PBC" on the *Wi-Fi Protected Setup* page for Push Button method. If users push a virtual button "Start PBC", AP will initiate a WPS session and wait for any station to join. At this moment, AP will detect whether there is more than one station that starts the PBC method. When multiple PBC sessions occur, users should try PIN method.

After users push AP's virtual button "Start PBC", they must go to station side to push its button within two minutes. If the WPS is successfully done, AP will give its wireless profile to that station. The station could use this profile to associate with AP.

1. From the left-hand *WLAN* -> *WPS* menu. The following page is displayed:
2. Make sure AP is in un-configured state.
3. Click *Start PBC*.



movistar

Select Language: English Basic/Advanced: Advanced

Status Setup Advanced Service Firewall Maintenance

WLAN

WPS

WPS Status: Configured UnConfigured

Self-PIN Number: 71537573 Regenerate PIN

Push Button Configuration: Start PBC

Apply Changes Reset

Start PIN

4. Users must start the PBC method on the station side within two minutes.

Start PBC successfully!

You have to run Wi-Fi Protected Setup in client within 2 minutes.

OK

5. Users must start the PBC method on the station side within two minutes.

Planex wireless Utility

Profile Network Advanced Statistics WMM WPS Radio On/Off About

WPS AP List

ID :	VoIP_Wireless	00-E0-4C-81-86-D1	11
------	---------------	-------------------	----

WPS Profile List

|--|

WPS status is disconnected

PIN
PBC

☒ WPS Associate
☒ WPS Probe IE
☐ Automatically select the AP

Progress >> 0%

Rescan
Information
Pin Code
19953533 **Renew**
Config Mode
Enrollee
Detail
Connect
Rotate
Disconnect
Export Profile
Delete

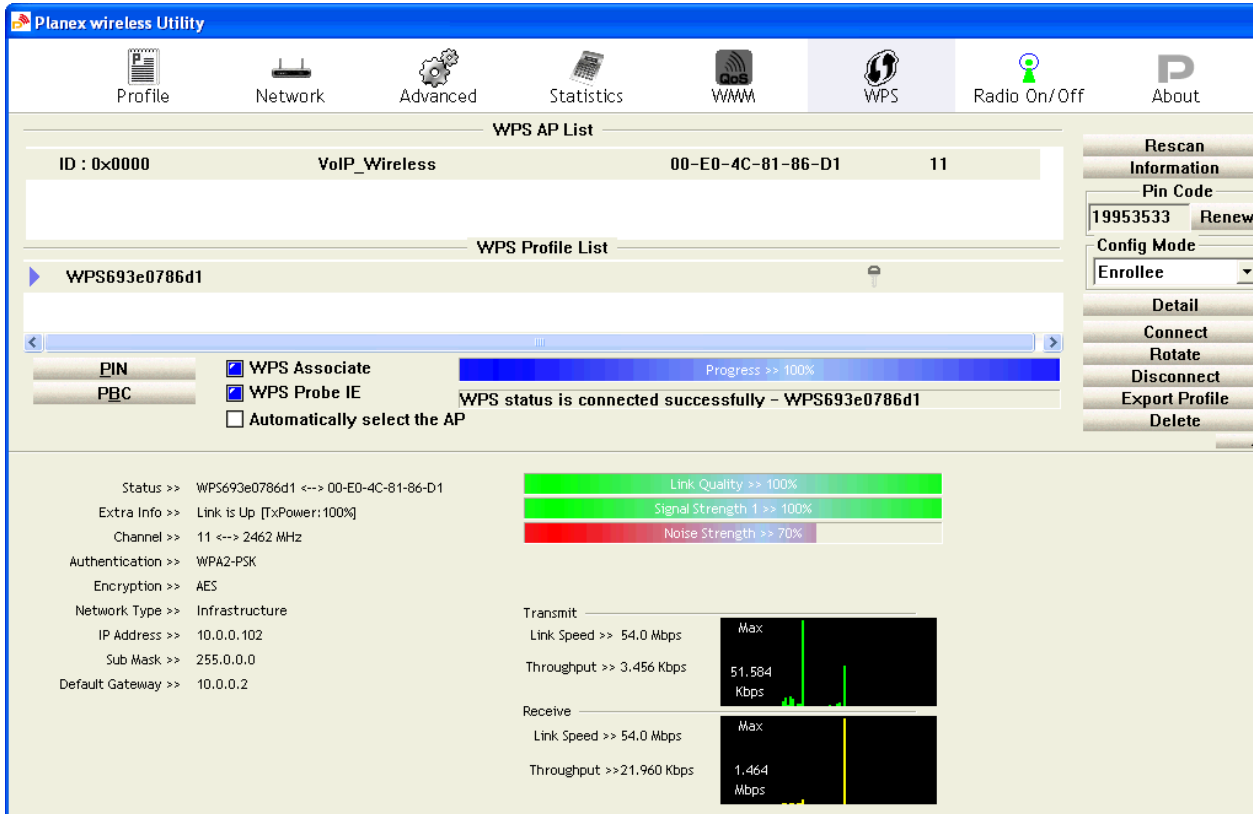
Status >> Disconnected
Extra Info >>
Channel >>
Authentication >>
Encryption >>
Network Type >>
IP Address >>
Sub Mask >>
Default Gateway >>

Link Quality >> 0%
Signal Strength 1 >> 0%
Noise Strength >> 0%

Transmit
Link Speed >> Max
Throughput >> 0.000 Kbps

Receive
Link Speed >> Max
Throughput >> 0.000 Kbps

6. If the device PCB and the WPS handshake is successfully done on the station side, User's Wi-Fi Protected status will be shown as below.



Other pages such as *Wireless Basic Settings* page and *Wireless Security Setup* page will also be updated appropriately as described in previous sections. In this case, AP is in un-configured state before the station initiates the WPS handshake. According to the WPS spec, AP will create a wireless profile with WPA2-mixed mode and a random-generated key upon successfully doing the WPS handshake. However, AP will use the original wireless profile and give it to the station if AP is already in configured state. That means all settings of AP will not change. Hence, all WPS related pages keep the same.

14 Routing

The Routing page enables you to define specific route for your Internet and network data.

Most users do not need to define routes. On a typical small home or office LAN, the existing routes that set up the default gateways for your LAN hosts and for the DSL device provide the most appropriate path for all your Internet traffic.

–On your LAN hosts, a default gateway directs all Internet traffic to the LAN port(s) on the DSL device. Your LAN hosts know their default gateway either because you assigned it to them when you modified your TCP/IP properties, or because you configured them to receive the information dynamically from a server whenever they access the Internet.

–On the DSL device itself, a default gateway is defined to direct all outbound Internet traffic to a route at your ISP. The default gateway is assigned either automatically by your ISP whenever the device negotiates an Internet access, or manually by user to setup through the configuration.


You may need to define routes if your home setup includes two or more networks or subnets, if you connect to two or more ISP services, or if you connect to a remote corporate LAN.

Static Route

1. From the head *Advanced* menu, click on *Route*. The following page is displayed:

Routing Configuration

This page is used to configure the routing information. Here you can add/delete IP routes.

Enable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Destination:	<input type="text"/>
Subnet Mask:	<input type="text"/>
Next Hop:	<input type="text"/>
Metric:	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Interface:	<input type="text"/> 

Static Route Table:						
Select	State	Destination	Subnet Mask	NextHop	Metric	Itf

Fields on the first setting block	Description
Enable	Check to enable the selected route or route to be added.
Destination	The network IP address of the subnet. The destination can be specified as the IP address of a subnet or a specific host in the subnet. It can also be specified as all zeros to indicate that this route should be used for all destinations for which no other route is defined (this is the route that creates the default gateway).
Subnet Mask	The network mask of the destination subnet. The default gateway uses a mask of 0.0.0.0.
Next Hop	The IP address of the next hop through which traffic will flow towards the destination subnet.
Metric	Defines the number of hops between network nodes that data packets travel. The default value is 0, which means that the subnet is directly one hop away on the local LAN network.
Interface	The WAN interface to which a static routing subnet is to be applied.
Function buttons	Description
Add Route	Add a user-defined destination route.
Update	Update the selected destination route on the Static Route Table .
Delete Selected	Delete a selected destination route on the Static Route Table .
Show Routes	Click this button to view the DSL device's routing table. The IP Route Table displays, as shown in Figure.

2. Click on *Show Routes*. The following page is displayed:

IP Route Table

This table shows a list of destination routes commonly accessed by your network.

Destination	Subnet Mask	NextHop	Interface
192.168.1.1	255.255.255.255	*	e1
192.168.249.1	255.255.255.255	*	e1

Refresh Close

IPv6 Static Route

This page is used to configure the ipv6 routing information. Here you can add/delete IPv6 routes.

1. From the head *Advance* menu, click on *Route -> IPv6 Static Route*. The following page is displayed:

IPv6 Routing Configuration

This page is used to configure the ipv6 routing information. Here you can add/delete IPv6 routes.

Destination:	<input type="text"/>
Prefix Length:	<input type="text"/>
Next Hop:	<input type="text"/>
Interface:	<input type="text"/>

Add Route

Delete Selected

IPv6 Static Route Table:			
Select	Destination	NextHop	Interface

Fields on the first setting block	Description
Enable	Check to enable the selected route or route to be added.
Destination	The network IP address of the subnet. The destination can be specified as the IP address of a subnet or a specific host in the subnet. It can also be specified as all zeros to indicate that this route should be used for all destinations for which no other route is defined (this is the route that creates the default gateway).
Subnet Mask	The network mask of the destination subnet. The default gateway uses a mask of 0.0.0.0.
Next Hop	The IP address of the next hop through which traffic will flow towards the destination subnet.
Metric	Defines the number of hops between network nodes that data packets travel. The default value is 0, which means that the subnet is directly one hop away on the local LAN network.
Interface	The WAN interface to which a static routing subnet is to be applied.

Function buttons	Description
Add Route	Add a user-defined destination route.
Update	Update the selected destination route on the Static Route Table .
Delete Selected	Delete a selected destination route on the Static Route Table .
Show Routes	Click this button to view the DSL device's routing table. The IP Route Table displays, as shown in Figure 1.

RIP

RIP is an Internet protocol you can set up to share routing table information with other routing devices on your LAN, at your ISP's location, or on remote networks connected to your network via the ADSL line.

Most small home or office networks do not need to use RIP; they have only one Router, such as the ADSL Router, and one path to an ISP. In these cases, there is no need to share routes, because all Internet data from the network is sent to the same ISP gateway.

You may want to configure RIP if any of the following circumstances apply to your network:

- Your home network setup includes an additional Router or RIP-enabled PC (other than the ADSL Router). The ADSL Router and the Router will need to communicate via RIP to share their routing tables.
- Your network connects via the ADSL line to a remote network, such as a corporate network. In order for your LAN to learn the routes used within your corporate network, they should both be configured with RIP.
- Your ISP requests that you run RIP for communication with devices on their network.

1. From the head *Advance* menu, click on *Route* -> *RIP*. The following page is displayed:

RIP Configuration

Enable the RIP if you are using this device as a RIP-enabled router to communicate with others using the Routing Information Protocol.

RIP:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Off <input type="radio"/> On	<div style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; padding: 5px 10px; border: 1px solid #0070C0;">Apply</div>
-------------	---	---

interface:	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">br0 ▼</div>
Recv Version:	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">RIP1 ▼</div>
Send Version:	<div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px;">RIP1 ▼</div>

Add

Delete

Rip Config List:

Select	interface	Recv Version	Send Version

Fields on the first setting block	Description
RIP	Enable/disable RIP feature.
Fields on the second setting block:	Description
Interface	The name of the interface on which you want to enable RIP.
Recv Version	Indicate the RIP version in which information must be passed to the DSL device in order for it to be accepted into its routing table.
Send Version	Indicate the RIP version this interface will use when it sends its route information to other devices.
Function buttons for the second setting block in this page	Description
Add	Add a RIP entry and the new RIP entry will be display in the table
Delete	Delete a selected RIP entry. The RIP entry can be selected on the Select column of the RIP Config Table .

15 DMZ

A demilitarized zone (DMZ) is a host or small network that acts as neutral ground between the inside and outside network. It contains information that is useful to users of both the inside and outside network. For example, a company may wish to provide software patches to customers via an FTP server. However, it does not want FTP access to any hosts other than the FTP server. This is achieved by creating a DMZ network which is less restrictive than the internal network. Users attached to the outside network can access the DMZ, but they cannot access any other company data.

Configuring DMZ

1. From the head *Advanced* menu, click on *NAT -> DMZ*. The following page is displayed:

DMZ

A Demilitarized Zone is used to provide Internet services without sacrificing unauthorized access to its local private network. Typically, the DMZ host contains devices accessible to Internet traffic, such as Web (HTTP) servers, FTP servers, SMTP (e-mail) servers and DNS servers.

☐ Enable DMZ

DMZ Host IP Address:

Apply Changes

Reset

Fields on the first setting block	Description
Enable DMZ	Check this item to enable the DMZ feature.
DMZ Host IP Address	IP address of the local host. This feature sets a local host to be exposed to the Internet.
Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to change the setting to the configuration.

2. From the *DMZ Host* check ratio, check on *Enable*
3. Type the IP Address in the *DMZ Host IP Address* field.
4. Click *Apply Changes*

DMZ

A Demilitarized Zone is used to provide Internet services without sacrificing unauthorized access to its local private network. Typically, the DMZ host contains devices accessible to Internet traffic, such as Web (HTTP) servers, FTP servers, SMTP (e-mail) servers and DNS servers.

☒ **Enable DMZ**

DMZ Host IP Address:

Apply Changes

Reset

16 Virtual Server

Your device has built in advanced Security features that protect your network by blocking unwanted traffic from the Internet.

If you simply want to connect from your local network to the Internet, you do not need to make any changes to the default Security configuration. You only need to edit the configuration if you wish to do one or both of the following:

- allow Internet users to browse the user pages on your local network (for example, by providing an FTP or HTTP server)
- play certain games which require accessibility from the Internet

This chapter describes how to configure Security to suit the needs of your network.

By default, the IP addresses of your LAN PCs are hidden from the Internet. All data sent from your LAN PCs to a PC on the Internet appears to come from the IP address of your device.

In this way, details about your LAN PCs remain private. This security feature is called *Port Forwarding*.

Configuring Virtual Server

Certain network games, chat or file sharing software do not work with your default Port Forwarding setting. Your device knows the port, protocol and trigger information needed to allow access to the common applications listed below, but by default, access to them is disabled.

Application	TCP port number	UDP port number	Trigger required?
E-mail	110, 25	N/A	false
News	119	N/A	false
MSN Messenger	1863	N/A	false
Yahoo! Instant Messenger	5050 5055 5100	N/A	false
AOL Instant Messenger	5190	N/A	false
Internet Relay Chat (IRC)	194	194	false
Netmeeting (h323)	1720	N/A	true
	N/A	1719	true
	1731 522	N/A	false
Real Audio	544 7070	544 6770	false
Ping	N/A (ICMP)	N/A (ICMP)	false
Web connections (HTTP, HTTPS)	80, 443	N/A	false
DialPad	51210	N/A	true

Application	TCP port number	UDP port number	Trigger required?
	N/A	51200 51201	true
FTP	21	N/A	false
Telnet	23	N/A	false
Secure shell (SSH)	22	N/A	false
Windows Media Services	1755	1755	false
Gnutella	6346	N/A	false
Kazaa	1214	N/A	false
Windows Terminal Server	3389	N/A	false
DNS	N/A	53	false
PPTP	1723	1723	false
Internet Key Exchange	N/A	500	false
LDAP	389	N/A	false
GRE	N/A (GRE)	N/A (GRE)	false
Databeam (T.120)	1503	N/A	false

You can enable access to a common application from a specific PC on your network.

If you want to allow access to an application that is **not** included on the above list of common applications, you can create and enable a *custom* application.

Configuring custom applications

If you want to enable access to an application that does not appear on your device's default list of common applications you can create a custom application.

In order to create a custom application, you must know:

1. the protocol used by the application (e.g., TCP, UDP and so on)
2. the primary port or range of ports used by the application
3. whether the application requires a trigger, and if so, the secondary port or range of ports used by the application
4. the address translation type used by the trigger

Your application provider or games manufacturer should provide you with these details.

Virtual Server for FTP

In this example configuration, a custom application called *FTP Server* using TCP port 21 is created.

1. From the head *Setup* -> *NAT* menu, click on *Virtual Server*.
The following page is displayed:

Virtual Server

This page allows you to config virtual server,so others can access the server through the Gateway.

Service Type:	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Usual Service Name:	AUTH <input type="button" value="v"/>
<input type="radio"/> User-defined Service Name:	<input type="text"/>
Protocol:	TCP <input type="button" value="v"/>
WAN Setting:	Interface <input type="button" value="v"/>
WAN Interface:	any <input type="button" value="v"/>
WAN Port:	<input type="text" value="113"/> (ex: for opening a port range write 5001:5010)
LAN Open Port:	<input type="text" value="113"/> (ex: for opening a port range write 5001:5010)
LAN Ip Address:	<input type="text"/> (ex:Use the format 192.168.1.33)

Apply Changes





Current Virtual Server Forwarding Table:

ServerName	Protocol	Local IP Address	Local Port	WAN IP Address/WAN Interface	WAN Port	Action
------------	----------	------------------	------------	------------------------------	----------	--------

2. Select *FTP* from the *Usual Service Name* drop-down list.
3. Select *TCP* from the *Protocol* drop-down list.
4. Select *Interface* from the *WAN Setting* drop-down list.
5. Select proper *Interface* from the *WAN Interface* drop-down list.
6. Type the Local IP Address for your FTP Server.
7. Click *Apply Changes*

Virtual Server

This page allows you to config virtual server,so others can access the server through the Gateway.

Service Type:	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Usual Service Name:	FTP 
<input type="radio"/> User-defined Service Name:	<input type="text"/>
Protocol:	TCP 
WAN Setting:	Interface 
WAN Interface:	any 
WAN Port:	<input type="text" value="21"/> (ex: for opening a port range write 5001:5010)
LAN Open Port:	<input type="text" value="21"/> (ex: for opening a port range write 5001:5010)
LAN Ip Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.2"/> (ex:Use the format 192.168.1.33)

Apply Changes

Fields on the first setting block	Description
Usual Service Name	The usual Service is listed here.
User-defined Service Name	To define the Service Name manually.
Protocol	There are 2 options available: TCP, UDP.
WAN Setting	Select the proper WAN Setting
WAN Interface	Select the proper WAN Interface
WAN Port	The destination port number that is made open for this application on the WAN-side
LAN Open Port	The destination port number that is made open for this application on the LAN-side.
LAN Ip Address	IP address of your local server that will be accessed by Internet.
Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to change the setting of default actions to the configuration.
Delete	Delete the selected port forwarding rules from the forwarding table. You can click the checkbox at the Select column to select the forwarding rule.

8. Configure Virtual Server setting successfully!

Current Virtual Server Forwarding Table:

ServerName	Protocol	Local IP Address	Local Port	WAN IP Address/WAN Interface	WAN Port	Action
FTP	tcp	192.168.1.2	21	any	21	delete

Port Forwarding for HTTP

In this example configuration, a custom application called *HTTP Server* using TCP port 80 is created.

1. From the head *Setup* -> *NAT* menu, click on *Virtual Server*.
The following page is displayed:

Virtual Server

This page allows you to config virtual server,so others can access the server through the Gateway.

Service Type:	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Usual Service Name:	AUTH <input type="button" value="v"/>
<input type="radio"/> User-defined Service Name:	<input type="text"/>
Protocol:	TCP <input type="button" value="v"/>
WAN Setting:	Interface <input type="button" value="v"/>
WAN Interface:	any <input type="button" value="v"/>
WAN Port:	113 (ex: for opening a port range write 5001:5010)
LAN Open Port:	113 (ex: for opening a port range write 5001:5010)
LAN Ip Address:	<input type="text"/> (ex:Use the format 192.168.1.33)

Apply Changes

Current Virtual Server Forwarding Table:

ServerName	Protocol	Local IP Address	Local Port	WAN IP Address/WAN Interface	WAN Port	Action
------------	----------	------------------	------------	------------------------------	----------	--------

2. Select *WEB* from the *Usual Service Name* drop-down list.
3. Select *TCP* from the *Protocol* drop-down list.
4. Select *Interface* from the *WAN Setting* drop-down list.
5. Select proper *Interface* from the *WAN Interface* drop-down list.
6. Type the Local IP Address for your FTP Server.
7. Click *Apply Changes*

Virtual Server

This page allows you to config virtual server,so others can access the server through the Gateway.

Service Type:	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Usual Service Name:	WEB ▼
<input type="radio"/> User-defined Service Name:	<input type="text"/>
Protocol:	TCP ▼
WAN Setting:	Interface ▼
WAN Interface:	any ▼
WAN Port:	<input type="text" value="80"/> (ex: for opening a port range write 5001:5010)
LAN Open Port:	<input type="text" value="80"/> (ex: for opening a port range write 5001:5010)
LAN Ip Address:	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.2"/> (ex:Use the format 192.168.1.33)

Apply Changes

Current Virtual Server Forwarding Table:

ServerName	Protocol	Local IP Address	Local Port	WAN IP Address/WAN Interface	WAN Port	Action
------------	----------	------------------	------------	------------------------------	----------	--------

Fields on the first setting block	Description
Usual Service Name	The usual Service is listed here.
User-defined Service Name	To define the Service Name manually.
Protocol	There are 2 options available: TCP, UDP.
WAN Setting	Select the proper WAN Setting
WAN Interface	Select the proper WAN Interface
WAN Port	The destination port number that is made open for this application on the WAN-side
LAN Open Port	The destination port number that is made open for this application on the LAN-side.
LAN Ip Address	IP address of your local server that will be accessed by Internet.

Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to change the setting of default actions to the configuration.
Delete	Delete the selected port forwarding rules from the forwarding table. You can click the checkbox at the Select column to select the forwarding rule.

8. Configure Virtual Server setting successfully!

Current Virtual Server Forwarding Table:

ServerName	Protocol	Local IP Address	Local Port	WAN IP Address/WAN Interface	WAN Port	Action
WEB	tcp	192.168.1.2	80	any	80	delete

Deleting custom applications

1. From the head *Setup* -> *NAT* menu, click on *Virtual Server*.
The following page is displayed:
2. Click *Delete*.

Current Virtual Server Forwarding Table:

ServerName	Protocol	Local IP Address	Local Port	WAN IP Address/WAN Interface	WAN Port	Action
WEB	tcp	192.168.1.2	80	any	80	delete

3. The Port Forwarding setting has been deleted completely.

Current Virtual Server Forwarding Table:

ServerName	Protocol	Local IP Address	Local Port	WAN IP Address/WAN Interface	WAN Port	Action
------------	----------	------------------	------------	------------------------------	----------	--------

17 NAT Forwarding

Entries in this table allow you to automatically redirect common network services to a specific machine behind the NAT firewall. These settings are only necessary if you wish to host some sort of server like a web server or mail server on the private local network behind your Gateway's NAT firewall.

Configuring ALG

4. From the head *Advanced* menu, click on *NAT -> NAT Forwarding*. The following page is displayed:

NAT Forwarding

Entries in this table allow you to automatically redirect common network services to a specific machine behind the NAT firewall. These settings are only necessary if you wish to host some sort of server like a web server or mail server on the private local network behind your Gateway's NAT firewall.

Local IP Address:	<input type="text"/>
Remote IP Address:	<input type="text"/>
Enable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Apply Changes **Reset**

Current NAT Port Forwarding Table:

Local IP Address	Remote IP Address	State	Action
------------------	-------------------	-------	--------

18 ALG

To setup NAT ALG and Pass-Through configuration

Configuring ALG

1. From the head *Advanced* menu, click on *NAT -> ALG*. The following page is displayed:

NAT ALG and Pass-Through

Setup NAT ALG and Pass-Through configuration

IPSec Pass-Through:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
L2TP Pass-Through:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
PPTP Pass-Through:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
FTP:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
H.323:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
SIP:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
RTSP:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
ICQ:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
MSN:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable

Apply ChangesReset

19 NAT Exclude IP

This page is used to config some source ip address which use the purge route mode when access internet through the specified interface.

Configuring NAT Exclude IP

1. From the head *Advanced* menu, click on *NAT -> NAT Exclude IP*. The following page is displayed:

NAT EXCLUDE IP

This page is used to config some source ip address which use the purge route mode when access internet through the specified interface.

interface:	<div>pppoe1</div>		
IP Range:	<div></div>	---	<div></div>

Apply Changes

Reset

Current NAT Exclude IP Table:

WAN Interface	Low IP	High IP	Action
---------------	--------	---------	--------

20 Port Trigger

Entries in this table are used to restrict certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing or restricting your local network.

Configuring Port Trigger

1. From the head *Advanced* menu, click on *NAT -> Port Trigger*. The following page is displayed:

Nat Port Trigger

Entries in this table are used to restrict certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing or restricting your local network.

Nat Port Trigger:

☐ Enable
 ☒ Disable

Apply Changes

Application Type:

☒ Usual Application Name:

Select One ▾

☐ User-defined Application Name:

Start Match Port	End Match Port	Trigger Protocol	Start Relate Port	End Relate Port	Open Protocol	Nat Type
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	outgoing ▾
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	outgoing ▾
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	outgoing ▾
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	outgoing ▾
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	outgoing ▾
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	outgoing ▾
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	outgoing ▾
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	UDP ▾	outgoing ▾

Apply Changes

Current Port Trigger Table:

ServerName	Trigger Protocol	Direction	Match Port	Open Protocol	Relate Port	Action
------------	------------------	-----------	------------	---------------	-------------	--------

21 FTP ALG Port

This page is used to configure FTP Server ALG and FTP Client ALG ports.

Configuring Port Trigger

1. From the head *Advanced* menu, click on *NAT -> FTP ALG Port*. The following page is displayed:

FTP ALG Configuration

This page is used to configure FTP Server ALG and FTP Client ALG ports .

FTP ALG port:

Add Dest Ports

Delete Selected DestPort

FTP ALG ports Table:

Select	Ports
<input type="radio"/>	21

22 Nat IP Mapping


Entries in this table allow you to config one IP pool for specified source ip address from lan,so one packet which's source ip is in range of the specified address will select one IP address from pool for NAT.

Configuring Port Trigger

1. From the head *Advanced* menu, click on *NAT -> Nat IP Mapping*. The following page is displayed:

NAT IP MAPPING

Entries in this table allow you to config one IP pool for specified source ip address from lan,so one packet which's source ip is in range of the specified address will select one IP address from pool for NAT.

Type: One-to-One 

Local Start IP:

Local End IP:

Global Start IP:

Global End IP:

Apply Changes

Reset

Current NAT IP MAPPING Table:

Local Start IP	Local End IP	Global Start IP	Global End IP	Action
----------------	--------------	-----------------	---------------	--------

Delete Selected

Delete All

23 QoS

Priority Queue Configuration, Maximum 4 queues for one wan interface.

1. Click Add button to add a queue.
2. Click Remove button to delete selected queue.
3. Click Save button to change the state of selected queue.

IP QoS

1. From the head *Advance* menu, click on QoS. The following page is displayed:

IP QoS Queue

Priority Queue Configuration, Maximum 4 queues for one wan interface.

1. Click Add button to add a queue.
2. Click Remove button to delete selected queue.
3. Click Save button to change the state of selected queue.

Default Queue Priority:

(Click to Select) ▼

Apply Change

Add QoS Rule

Interface Name

Description

Precedence

Queue Key

Enable

Remove

Add

Remove

Save

IP QoS

Entries in this table are used to assign the precedence for each incoming packet based on specified policy.

Config Procedure:

1: config stream rule.

2: assign the precedence or add marker for different stream.

Attention: only when IP QoS is disabled, traffic shaping will take effect.

- From the head *Advance* menu, click on QoS. The following page is displayed:

IP QoS Classification

Entries in this table are used to assign the precedence for each incoming packet based on specified policy.

Config Procedure:

1: config stream rule.

2: assign the precedence or add marker for different stream.

Attention: only when IP QoS is disabled, traffic shaping will take effect.

IP QoS:

☐ disable ☒ enable

Apply Change

QoS Rule List:

stream rule						behavior					
src IP	src Port	dest IP	dest Port	proto	phy port	prior	IP Precd	IP ToS	802.1p	wan itf	sel
		81.47.224.0/22				p0	0	0		any	<input type="radio"/>
		80.58.63.192/26				p0	0	0		any	<input type="radio"/>

Add rule

Delete

Delete all

Fields on the first setting block	Description
IP QoS	Enable/disable the IP QoS function.
Source IP	The IP address of the traffic source.
Source Netmask	The source IP netmask. This field is required if the source IP has been entered.
Destination IP	The IP address of the traffic destination.
Destination Netmask	The destination IP netmask. This field is required if the destination IP has been entered.
Protocol	The selections are TCP, UDP, ICMP and the blank for none. This field is required if the source port or destination port has been entered.
Source Port	The source port of the selected protocol. You cannot configure this field without entering the protocol first.
Destination Port	The destination port of the selected protocol. You cannot configure this field without entering the protocol first.
Physical Port	The incoming ports. The selections include LAN ports, and the blank for not applicable.
Fields on the second setting block	Description
Outbound Priority	The priority level for the traffic that matches this classification rule. The possible selections are (in the descending priority): p0, p1, p2, p3.
IP Precedence	Select this field to mark the IP precedence bits in the packet that match this classification rule.
IP Type of Service	Select this field to mark the IP TOS bits in the packet that match this classification rule.
802.1p	Select this field to mark the 3-bit user-priority field in the 802.1p header of the packet that match this classification rule. Note that this 802.1p marking is workable on a given PVC channel only if the VLAN tag is enabled in this PVC channel.

Traffic Shaping

Entries in this table are used for traffic control. It only takes effect when ip qos is disabled.

1. From the head *Advance* menu, click on QoS. The following page is displayed:

IP QoS Traffic Shaping

Entries in this table are used for traffic control. **It only takes effect when ip qos is disabled.**

Traffic Shaping in the network interface:

PPPoE interface:	<input type="text" value="0"/> kbps
IPoA interface:	<input type="text" value="0"/> kbps
IPoE interface:	<input type="text" value="0"/> kbps

Apply

Traffic Shaping Rule List

ID	Wan If	Protocol	Src Port	Dst Port	Src IP	Dst IP	Rate	Remove
----	--------	----------	----------	----------	--------	--------	------	--------

Add

Save/Apply

24 CWMP Config

CWMP is a protocol for communication between a CPE and Auto-Configuration Server (ACS). The CPE TR-069 configuration should be well defined to be able to communicate with the remote ACS.

CWMP Configuration

1. From the head *Advanced* menu, click on *CWMP*. The following page is displayed:

TR-069 Configuration

This page is used to configure the TR-069 CPE. Here you may change the setting for the ACS's parameters.

ACS:	
Enable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
URL:	<input type="text" value="https://main.acs.telefonica.net:700"/>
User Name:	<input type="text" value="ACS1234"/>
Password:	<input type="password" value="....."/>
Periodic Inform Enable:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable
Periodic Inform Interval:	<input type="text" value="86400"/> seconds

Connection Request:	
User Name:	<input type="text" value="ACSCR1234"/>
Password:	<input type="password" value="....."/>
Path:	<input type="text" value="/tr069"/>
Port:	<input type="text" value="7547"/>

Certificate Management:	
CPE Certificate Password:	<input type="text" value="client"/> <input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Undo"/>
CPE Certificate:	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Browse..."/> <input type="button" value="Upload"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
CA Certificate:	<input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Browse..."/> <input type="button" value="Upload"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>

Figure 5: TR-069 Configuration page

ACS Field	Description
URL	ACS URL. For example, http://10.0.0.1:80 https://10.0.0.1:443
User Name	The username the DSL device should use when connecting to the ACS.
Password	The password the DSL device should use when connecting to the ACS.
Periodic Inform Enable	When this field is enabled, the DSL device will send an Inform RPC to the ACS server at the system startup, and will continue to send it periodically at an interval defined in Periodic Inform Interval field; When this field is disabled, the DSL device will only send Inform RPC to the ACS server once at the system startup.
Periodic Inform Interval	Time interval in second to send Inform RPC.
Connection Request Field	Description
User Name	The username the remote ACS should use when connecting to this device.
Password	The password the remote ACS should use when connecting to this device.
Path	The path of the device ConnectionRequestURL. The device ConnectionRequestURL should be configured based on the Device_IP, Path and Port as follows: <code>http://Device_IP:Port/Path</code>
Port	The port of the device ConnectionRequestURL.

25 Port Mapping

The DSL device provides multiple interface groups. Up to five interface groups are supported including one default group. The LAN and WAN interfaces could be included. Traffic coming from one interface of a group can only be flowed to the interfaces in the same interface group. Thus, the DSL device can isolate traffic from group to group for some application. By default, all the interfaces (LAN and WAN) belong to the default group, and the other four groups are all empty. It is possible to assign any interface to any group but only one group.

Port Mapping

1. From the head *Advance* menu, click on *Port Mapping*. The following page is displayed:

Port Mapping Configuration

To manipulate a mapping group:

1. Select a group from the table.
2. Select interfaces from the available/grouped interface list and add it to the grouped/available interface list using the arrow buttons to manipulate the required mapping of the ports.
3. Click "Apply Changes" button to save the changes.

Note that the selected interfaces will be removed from their existing groups and added to the new group.

☒ Disable ☐ Enable

WAN

LAN

Add>

<Del

Select	Interfaces	Status
Default	LAN1,wlan,wlan-vap0,wlan-vap1,wlan-vap2,wlan-vap3,pppoe1,pppoe2	Enabled
Group1 <input type="radio"/>		--
Group2 <input type="radio"/>		--
Group3 <input type="radio"/>		--
Group4 <input type="radio"/>		--

Apply

Fields on the first setting block	Description
Enabled/Disabled	Radio buttons to enable/disable the interface group feature. If disabled, all interfaces belong to the default group.
Interface groups	To manipulate a mapping group: 1. Select a group from the table. 2. Select interfaces from the available/grouped interface list and add it to the grouped/available interface list using the arrow buttons to manipulate the required mapping of the ports. 3. Click "Apply Changes" button to save the changes.
Function buttons	Description
Apply Changes	Save SNMP configuration. New configuration will take effect after saving into flash memory and rebooting the system. See section "Admin" for details.

26 Bridge Setting

You can enable/disable Spanning Tree Protocol and set MAC address aging time in this page.

Bridge Setting

1. From the head *Advance* menu, click on *Others*. The following page is displayed:

Bridge Setting

This page is used to configure the bridge parameters. Here you can change the settings or view some information on the bridge and its attached ports.

Ageing Time:	<input type="text" value="300"/> (seconds)
802.1d Spanning Tree:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disabled <input type="radio"/> Enabled

Apply ChangesUndoShow MACs

Fields on the first setting block	Description
Ageing Time	Set the Ethernet address ageing time, in seconds. After [Ageing Time] seconds of not having seen a frame coming from a certain address, the bridge will time out (delete) that address from Forwarding DataBase (fdb).
802.1d Spanning Tree	Enable/disable the spanning tree protocol

Function buttons	Description
Apply Changes	Save this bridge configuration. New configuration will take effect after saving into flash memory and rebooting the system. See section "Admin" for details.
Show MACs	List MAC address in forwarding table.

27 Client Limit

This page is used to limit the number of clients that can access the Internet through the modem router.

Client Limit

1. From the head *Advance* menu, click on *Others* -> *Client Limit*. The following page is displayed:

Client Limit Configuration

This page is used to configure the capability of force how many device can access to Internet!

Client Limit Capability:

☒ Disable ☐ Enable

Apply Changes

28 Tunnel Configuration

This page is used to config tunnels to connect IPv4 and IPv6 networks.

Tunnel Configuration

1. From the head *Advance* menu, click on *Others -> Client Limit*. The following page is displayed:

Tunnel Configuration

This page is used to config tunnels to connect ipv4 and ipv6 networks.

General v6inv4 Tunnel:

Interface Name:

gif0 ▾

Tunnel Endpoints (local ipv4-remote ipv4):

-

Local IPv6 Address:

/

Apply Changes

Current General Tunnel Table:

Interface Name	Tunnel Local	Tunnel Remote	Address	Action
----------------	--------------	---------------	---------	--------

Special v6inv4 Tunnel:

Enable:

☐

Interface:

▾

Mode:

6to4 Tunnel ▾

Apply Changes

29 Others

Here you can set other miscellaneous advanced settings.

When Half Bridge is enabled, the connection type will be set to continuous.

Others

1. From the head *Advance* menu, click on *Others* -> *Others*.
The following page is displayed:

Other Advanced Configuration

Here you can set other miscellaneous advanced settings.

Half Bridge: When enable Half Bridge, that PPPoE(PPPoA)'s connection type will set to Continuous.

Half Bridge:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable
Interface:	<div><div></div><div>▼</div></div>

Apply Changes

Undo

30 IGMP Proxy

IGMP proxy enables the system to issue IGMP host messages on behalf of hosts that the system discovered through standard IGMP interfaces. The system acts as a proxy for its hosts when you enable it by doing the follows:

- . Enable IGMP proxy on WAN interface (upstream), which connects to a router running IGMP.
- . Enable IGMP on LAN interface (downstream), which connects to its hosts.

IGMP Proxy

1. From the head *Service* menu, click on *IGMP Proxy*. The following page is displayed:

IGMP Proxy Configuration

IGMP proxy enables the system to issue IGMP host messages on behalf of hosts that the system discovered through standard IGMP interfaces. The system acts as a proxy for its hosts when you enable it by doing the follows:

- . Enable IGMP proxy on WAN interface (upstream), which connects to a router running IGMP.
- . Enable IGMP on LAN interface (downstream), which connects to its hosts.

IGMP Proxy:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable
Multicast Allowed:	<input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable
Robust Count:	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Last Member Query Count:	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Query Interval:	<input type="text" value="60"/> (seconds)
Query Response Interval:	<input type="text" value="100"/> (*100ms)
Group Leave Delay:	<input type="text" value="2000"/> (ms)

[Apply Changes](#)[Undo](#)

31 MLD Proxy

MLD Proxy and Snooping can be configured here.

MLD Proxy

1. From the head *Service* menu, click on *MLD Proxy*. The following page is displayed:

MLD Configuration

MLD Proxy and Snooping can be configured here.

MLD proxy:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable
MLD snooping:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable
Robust Count:	<input type="text" value="2"/>
Query Interval:	<input type="text" value="125"/> (Second)
Query Response Interval:	<input type="text" value="10000"/> (millisecond)
Response Interval of Last Group Member:	<input type="text" value="1"/> (Second)

32 UPnP

UPnP is an architecture for pervasive peer-to-peer network connectivity of intelligent appliances, Wireless devices, and PCs of all form factors. It is designed to bring easy-to-use, flexible, standards-based connectivity to ad-hoc or unmanaged networks whether in the home, in a small business, public spaces, or attached to the Internet. UPnP is a distributed, open networking architecture that leverages TCP/IP and the Web technologies to enable seamless proximity networking in addition to control and data transfer among networked devices in the home, office, and public spaces.

UPnP is more than just a simple extension of the plug and play peripheral model. It is designed to support zero-configuration, "invisible" networking, and automatic discovery for a breadth of device categories from a wide range of vendors. This means a device can dynamically join a network, obtain an IP address, convey its capabilities, and learn about the presence and capabilities of other devices. DHCP and DNS servers are optional and are used only if available on the network. Finally, a device can leave a network smoothly and automatically without leaving any unwanted state behind.

The DSL device supports a control point for Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) version 1.0, and supports two key features: **NAT Traversal** and **Device Identification**. This feature requires one active WAN interface. In addition, the host should support this feature. In the presence of multiple WAN interfaces, select an interface on which the incoming traffic is present.

With NAT Traversal, when an UPnP command is received to open ports in NAT, the application translates the request into system commands to open the ports in NAT and the firewall. The interface to open the ports on is given to UPnP when it starts up and is part of the configuration of the application.

For Device Identification, the application will send a description of the DSL device as a control point back to the host making the request.

From the web page you can enable or disable UPnP.

Configuring UPnP

1. From the head *Services* menu, click on *UPnP*. The following page is displayed:

UPnP Configuration

This page is used to configure UPnP. The system acts as a daemon when you enable UPnP.

UPnP:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable
WAN Interface:	<div>▼</div>

Apply Changes

Fields on the first setting block	Description
UPnP Daemon	Enable/disable UPnP feature.
WAN Interface	Select WAN interface that will use UPnP from the drop-down lists.

Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to save the setting to the configuration.

2. From the *UPnP* check ratio, check on *Enable*
3. Select a WAN Interface from the *WAN Interface* drop-down list.
4. Click *Apply Changes*

UPnP Configuration

This page is used to configure UPnP. The system acts as a daemon when you enable UPnP.

UPnP:	<input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable
WAN Interface:	<div>pppoe 1 ▼</div>

Apply Changes

UPnP Control Point Software on Windows ME

To install the control point software on Windows ME:

1. In the Control Panel, select "Add/Remove Programs".
2. In the "Add/Remove Programs Properties" dialog box, select the "Windows Setup" tab. In the "Components" list, double click on the "Communications" entry.
3. In the "Communications" dialog box, scroll down the "Components" list to display the UPnP entry. Select the entry, click "OK".
4. Click "OK" to finish the "Add/Remove Programs" dialog.
5. Reboot your system.

Once you have installed the UPnP software and you have rebooted (and your network includes the IGD system), you should be able to see the IGD controlled device on your network.

UPnP Control Point Software on Windows XP with Firewall

On Windows XP versions earlier than SP2, Firewall support is provided by the Windows XP Internet Connection Firewall. You cannot use the Windows XP Internet Connection Firewall support on a system that you intend to use as a UPnP control point. If this feature is enabled, although the control point system may display controlled devices in the list of network devices, the control point system cannot participate in UPnP communication. (This restriction also applies to controlled devices running on Windows XP systems earlier than SP2.)

On Windows XP SP2 and later, Firewall support is provided by Windows Firewall. Unlike earlier versions, Windows XP SP2 can be used on a system that you intend to use as a UPnP control point.

To turn off the Firewall capability on any version of Windows XP, follow the steps below:

1. In the Control Panel, select "Network and Internet Connections".
2. In the "Network and Internet Connections" dialog box, select "Network Connections".
3. In the "Network Connections" dialog box, right-click on the local area connection entry for your network; this will display a menu. Select the "Properties" menu entry.
4. In the "Local Area Connection Properties" dialog box, select the "Advanced" tab. Disable the Internet Connection Firewall by de-selecting the entry with the following label:
"Protect my computer and network by limiting or preventing access to the computer from the Internet".
5. Click "OK".

SSDP requirements

You must have SSDP Discovery Service enabled on your Windows XP system to use the UPnP Control point software.

SSDP Discovery Service is enabled on a default installation of Windows XP. To check if it is enabled on your system, look in Control Panel > Administrative Tools > Services).

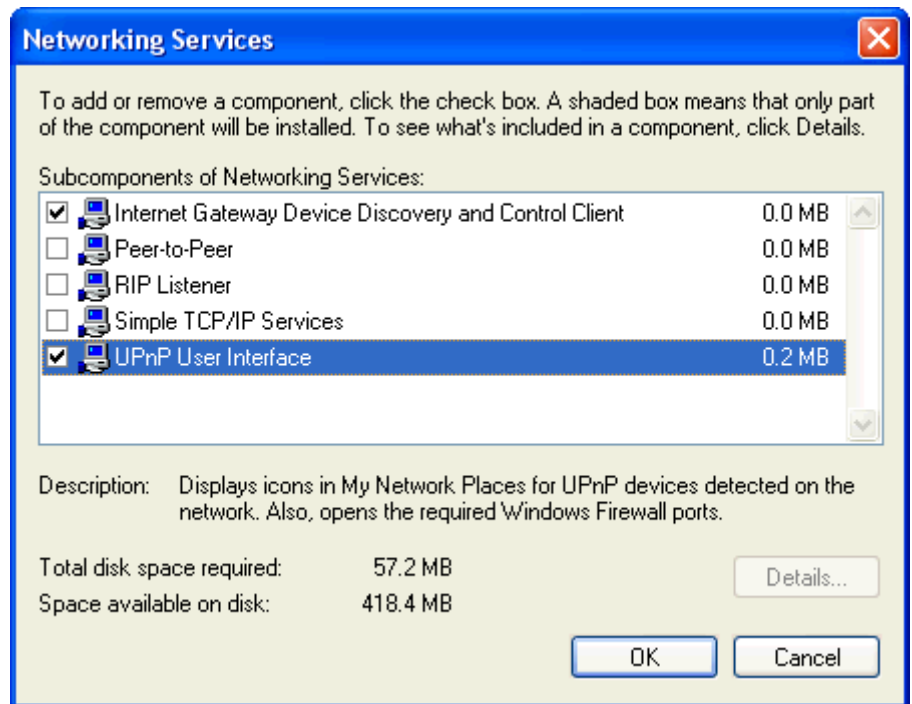
Installation procedure

To install the Control point software on Windows XP, follow the steps below:

1. In the Control Panel, select "Add/Remove Programs".
2. In the "Add or Remove Programs" dialog box, click the "Add / Remove Windows Components" button.
3. In the "Windows Component Wizard" dialog box, scroll down the list to display the "Networking Services" entry. Highlight (select) the entry, and click on the "Details" button.
4. The "Networking Services" window is displayed.

The subcomponents shown in the Networking Services window will be different depending on if you are using Windows XP, Windows XP (SP1), or Windows XP (SP2).

If you are using Windows XP SP2, the Networking Services window will display the following list of sub-components:



5. Select the following entries from the "Networking Services" window and then click "OK":

If you are using **Windows XP**, select:

- "Universal Plug and Play".

If you are using **Windows XP SP1**, select:

- "Internet Gateway Device discovery and Control Client".
- "Universal Plug and Play".

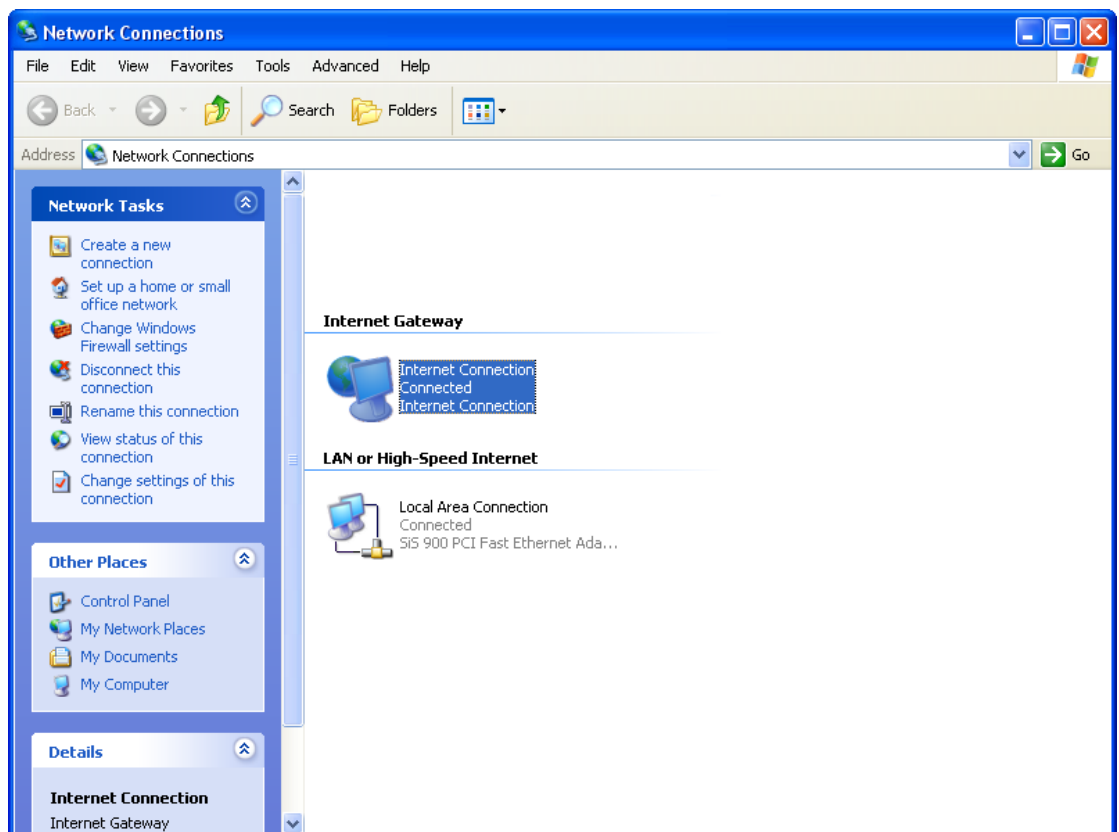
If you are using **Windows XP SP2**, select:

- "Internet Gateway Device discovery and Control Client".
- "UPnP User Interface".

6. Reboot your system.

Once you have installed the UPnP software and you have rebooted (and your network includes the IGD system), you should be able to see the IGD controlled device on your network.

For example, from the Network Connections window you should see the Internet Gateway Device:



33 SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a troubleshooting and management protocol that uses the UDP protocol on port 161 to communicate between clients and servers. The DSL device can be managed locally or remotely by SNMP protocol.

SNMP

1. From the head *Advance* menu, click on *SNMP*. The following page is displayed:

SNMP Protocol Configuration

This page is used to configure the SNMP protocol. Here you may change the setting for system description, trap ip address, community name, etc..

☐ Enable SNMP

Apply Changes

Reset

Fields on the first setting block	Description
System Description	System description of the DSL device.
System Contact	Contact person and/or contact information for the DSL device.
System Name	An administratively assigned name for the DSL device.
System Location	The physical location of the DSL device.
Trap IP Address	Destination IP address of the SNMP trap.
Community name (read-only)	Name of the read-only community. This read-only community allows read operation to all objects in the MIB.
Community name (write-only)	Name of the write-only community. This write-only community allows write operation to the objects defines as read-writable in the MIB.
Function buttons	Description
Apply Changes	Save SNMP configuration. New configuration will take effect after saving into flash memory and rebooting the system. See section "Admin" for details.
Reset	Reset the configuration.

34 DNS Configuration

This page is used to configure the DNS server ip addresses for DNS Relay.

DHCP Server Configuration - Attain DNS Automatically

1. From the head *Services* menu, click on *DNS*.
2. From check ratio, click on *Attain DNS Automatically*.
3. Click on *Apply Changes*.

DNS Configuration

This page is used to configure the DNS server ip addresses for DNS Relay.

☐ Attain DNS Automatically

☒ Set DNS Manually

DNS 1:

80.58.61.250

DNS 2:

80.58.61.254

DNS 3:

Apply Changes

Reset Selected

Field	Description
Attain DNS Automatically	Select this item if you want to use the DNS servers obtained by the WAN interface via the auto-configuration mechanism.
Set DNS Manually	Select this item to configure up to three DNS IP addresses.

Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Set new DNS relay configuration. New parameters will take effect after save into flash memory and reboot the system. See section "Admin" for save details.
Reset Selected	Discard your changes.

DHCP Server Configuration - Set DNS Manually

1. From the head *Services* menu, click on *DNS -> DNS Server*.
2. From check ratio, click on *Set DNS Manually*.
3. Enter the IP Address of DNS.
4. Click on *Apply Changes*.

DNS Configuration

This page is used to configure the DNS server ip addresses for DNS Relay.

☐ **Attain DNS Automatically**

☒ **Set DNS Manually**

DNS 1:	<input type="text" value="80.58.61.250"/>
DNS 2:	<input type="text" value="80.58.61.254"/>
DNS 3:	<input type="text"/>

Field	Description
Attain DNS Automatically	Select this item if you want to use the DNS servers obtained by the WAN interface via the auto-configuration mechanism.
Set DNS Manually	Select this item to configure up to three DNS IP addresses.

Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Set new DNS relay configuration. New parameters will take effect after save into flash memory and reboot the system. See section "Admin" for save details.
Reset Selected	Discard your changes.

IPv6 DNS

This page is used to configure the DNS server ipv6 addresses.

IPv6 DNS Configuration

This page is used to configure the DNS server ipv6 addresses.

☒ **Attain DNS Automatically**

☐ **Set DNS Manually**

DNS 1:	<input type="text"/>	Interface:	<input type="text"/>
DNS 2:	<input type="text"/>	Interface:	<input type="text"/>
DNS 3:	<input type="text"/>	Interface:	<input type="text"/>

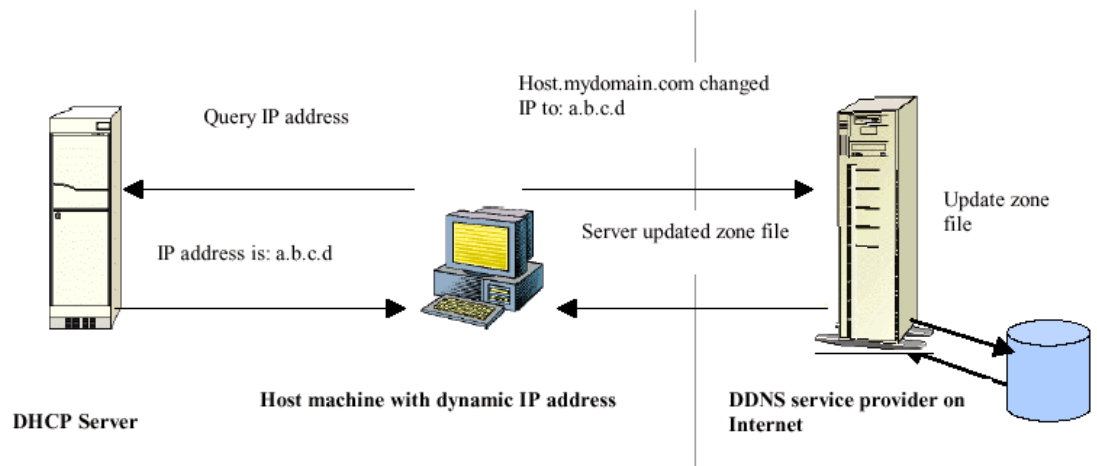
Apply Changes

Reset Selected

35 Dynamic DNS Configuration

Overview of Dynamic DNS

If some host has a dynamic IP address that keeps changing frequently, it is difficult to keep updating the IP record that is associated with the domain name of this host in the zone files. This will result in non-accessibility of this host on the Internet. Dynamic DNS service allows to keep mapping of a dynamic IP address of such host to a static hostname. Dynamic DNS services are provided by many websites. The host needs to register with some website and get a domain name. When the IP address of the host changes, it just needs to send a message to the website that's providing dynamic DNS service to this host. For this to work, an automated update client needs to be implemented. These update clients send update messages to the servers whenever there is some change in the IP address of that host. Then, the server updates the entries for that host and replies back with some return code.



Above Figure explains one such scenario in which a host gets a dynamic IP address for itself from a DHCP server. As the host has registered with one of the dynamic DNS service providers on the Internet, it sends an update message to the service provider with host name and changed IP address. The service provider updates the new IP address of the host in the zone files that have entry for that host name and replies back with some return code. The return code communicates the success or failure of the update message. This process is repeated every time the host's IP address changes.

If the dynamic DNS service provider is notified of the same IP address again and again, then it considers it an abuse and might block the host name. To avoid this scenario, the IP address that was successfully updated to the ISP is stored on the unit. Whenever we receive an IP address change notification, the new IP address is compared with the IP address that was stored on the last update. If they differ, then only an

update request is sent. However, when the system comes up there is no way of knowing what was the IP address on last successful update before the system went down. You need to give the command "system config save" periodically to save this IP address on Flash.

Registering With Dynamic DNS Service Provider

Currently, Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N supports two Dynamic DNS service providers, www.tzo.com and www.dyndns.com. To use their Dynamic DNS service, you first need to visit the Web site of a service provider and register. While registering, you need to provide your username, password, and hostname as mandatory parameters. A service provider may also prompt you to fill some optional parameters.

Configuring IP Interfaces

You need to create a Dynamic DNS interface per IP interface and can only create one Dynamic DNS interface service on one IP interface. For more information on creating IP interfaces, refer to section Creating IP interfaces.



Note

www.dyndns.org provides three kinds of services - Dynamic DNS, Custom DNS and Static DNS. You can create different domains in these systems. Custom DNS service is a full DNS solution for newly purchased domains or domains you already own. A web-based interface provides complete control over resource records and your entire domain, including support for dynamic IPs and automated updates. Static DNS service points a DNS hostname in some domain owned by dyndns.org to the user's ISP-assigned static or pseudo-static IP address.

DynDNS service points a fixed hostname in some domain owned by dyndns.org to the user's ISP-assigned dynamic IP address. This allows more frequent update of IP addresses, than allowed by Static DNS.

Dynamic DNS Configuration – DynDNS.org

1. From the head *Services* menu, click on *DDNS*.
2. From *DDNS provider* drop-down list, select *DynDNS.org*.
3. Enter the *Hostname*.
4. From *Interface* drop-down list, select proper one.
5. Check the *Enable* check box.
6. Enter the *Username*.
7. Enter the *Password*.
8. Click *Add* button.

Dynamic DNS Configuration

This page is used to configure the Dynamic DNS address from DynDNS.org or TZO. Here you can Add/Remove to configure Dynamic DNS.

DDNS provider:	<input type="text" value="DynDNS.org"/>
Hostname:	<input type="text" value="william654321.dyndns.org"/>
Interface:	<input type="text" value="pppoe1"/>
Enable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DynDns Settings:

Username:	<input type="text" value="1234"/>
Password:	<input type="password" value="••••"/>

TZO Settings:

Email:	<input type="text"/>
Key:	<input type="text"/>

Field	Description
Enable	Check this item to enable this registration account for the DNS server.
DDNS provider	There are two DDNS providers to be selected in order to register your device with: DynDNS and TZO . A charge may occur depends on the service you select.
Hostname	Domain name to be registered with the DDNS server.
Username	User-name assigned by the DDNS service provider.
Password	Password assigned by the DDNS service provider.

Function Button	Description
Add	Click Add to add this registration into the configuration.
Remove	Select an existing DDNS registration by clicking the radio button at the Select column of the Dynamic DNS Table . Click Remove button to remove the selected registration from the configuration.

9. Configure Dynamic DNS setting successfully!

Dynamic DDNS Table:					
Select	State	Service	Hostname	Username	Interface
<input type="radio"/>	enable	dyndns	william654321.dyndns.org	1234	pppoe1

Dynamic DNS Configuration – TZO

1. From the left-hand *Services* menu, click on *DNS -> Dynamic DNS*.
2. From *DDNS provider* drop-down list, select *TZO*.
3. Enter the *Hostname*.
4. From *Interface* drop-down list, select proper one.
5. Check the *Enable* check box.
6. Enter the *Hostname*, *Email* and *Password*.
7. Click *Add* button.

Dynamic DNS Configuration

This page is used to configure the Dynamic DNS address from DynDNS.org or TZO. Here you can Add/Remove to configure Dynamic DNS.

DDNS provider:	TZO ▼
Hostname:	test.tzo.net
Interface:	pppoe1 ▼
Enable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

DynDns Settings:	
Username:	1234
Password:	••••

TZO Settings:	
Email:	test@gmail.com
Key:	••••••••••••••••

Add
Remove

Dynamic DDNS Table:					
Select	State	Service	Hostname	Username	Interface

Field	Description
Enable	Check this item to enable this registration account for the DNS server.
DDNS provider	There are two DDNS providers to be selected in order to register your device with: DynDNS and TZO . A charge may occurs depends on the service you select.
Hostname	Domain name to be registered with the DDNS server.
Email	Email that applied for the DDNS service provider.
Key	Key assigned by the DDNS service provider.
Function Button	Description
Add	Click Add to add this registration into the configuration.
Modify	Click Modify to modify this registration into the configuration.
Remove	Select an existing DDNS registration by clicking the radio button at the Select column of the Dynamic DNS Table . Click Remove button to remove the selected registration from the configuration.

8. Configure Dynamic DNS setting successfully!

Dynamic DDNS Table:

Select	State	Service	Hostname	Username	Interface
<input type="radio"/>	enable	tzo	test.tzo.net	test@gmail.com	pppoe1

36 MAC Filtering

The MAC filtering feature allows you to define rules to allow or deny frames through the device based on source MAC address, destination MAC address, and traffic direction.

Configuring MAC filtering to Deny for outgoing access

1. From the head *Firewall* menu, click on *MAC Filtering*.
2. From the *Direction* drop-down list, select *Outing* setting
3. From the *Rule Action* check ratio, select *Deny*
4. Enter the MAC Address that you want to deny for outgoing access in the *Source MAC Address*
5. Click *Add*

Status

Setup

Advanced

Service

Firewall

Maintenance

MAC Filter

> MAC Filter

IP/Port Filter

URL Filter

DoS

Rmt Control

MAC Filtering

Entries in this table are used to restrict certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. U of such filters can be helpful in securing or restricting your local network.

Outgoing Default Policy

☐ Deny ☒ Allow

Incoming Default Policy

☐ Deny ☒ Allow

Apply

Direction:

Outgoing

Action:

☒ Deny ☐ Allow

Source MAC:

(ex. 00E086710502)

Destination MAC:

(ex. 00E086710502)

Add

Current MAC Filter Table:

Select	Direction	Source MAC	Destination MAC	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>				

Delete

Delete All

6. Configure MAC filtering setting successfully!

Current MAC Filter Table:

Select	Direction	Source MAC	Destination MAC	Action
<input type="checkbox"/>	outgoing		00:e0:86:71:05:02	deny

Delete

Delete All

Fields on the first setting block	Description
Outgoing Default Action	Specify the default action on the LAN to WAN bridging/forwarding path.
Incoming Default Action	Specify the default action on the WAN to LAN bridging/forwarding path.
Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to change the setting of default actions to the configuration.

Fields on the second setting block	Description
Rule Action	Deny or allow traffic when matching this rule.
Direction	Traffic bridging/forwarding direction.
Source MAC Address	The source MAC address. It must be xxxxxxxxxxxx format. Blanks can be used in the MAC address space and are considered as don't care.
Destination MAC Address	The destination MAC address. It must be xxxxxxxxxxxx format. Blanks can be used in the MAC address space and are considered as don't care.
Function Button	Description
Delete Selected	Delete selected filtering rules from the filter table. You can click the checkbox at the Select column to select the filtering rule.
Delete All	Delete all filtering rules from the filter table.

37 IP/Port Filtering

Firewall contains several features that are used to deny or allow traffic from passing through the device.

The IP/Port filtering feature allows you to deny/allow specific services or applications in the forwarding path.

IP/Port Filtering

1. From the head *Firewall* menu, click on *IP/Port Filtering*.

IP/Port Filtering

Entries in this table are used to restrict certain types of data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing or restricting your local network.

Outgoing Default Policy	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Permit <input type="radio"/> Deny	
Incoming Default Policy	<input type="radio"/> Permit <input checked="" type="radio"/> Deny	

Rule Action:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Permit <input type="radio"/> Deny	
Protocol:	IP	
Direction Setting:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Direction <input type="radio"/> Interface	
Direction:	Upstream	
Source IP Address:		Mask Address: 255.255.255.255
Dest IP Address:		Mask Address: 255.255.255.255
SPort:		DPort:
Enable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Apply Changes	Reset	Help

Rule	Protocol	Source IP Mask	SPort	Destination IP Mask	DPort	State	Direction	Interface	In/Out	Action
permit	icmp	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0		0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0		Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete
permit	tcp	193.152.37.192/255.255.255.240	1-65535	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	21	Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete
permit	tcp	193.152.37.192/255.255.255.240	1-65535	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	23	Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete
permit	tcp	193.152.37.192/255.255.255.240	1-65535	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	80	Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete
permit	tcp	80.58.63.128/255.255.255.128	1-65535	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	21	Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete
permit	tcp	80.58.63.128/255.255.255.128	1-65535	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	23	Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete
permit	tcp	80.58.63.128/255.255.255.128	1-65535	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	80	Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete
permit	tcp	172.20.25.0/255.255.255.0	1-65535	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	21	Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete
permit	tcp	172.20.25.0/255.255.255.0	1-65535	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	23	Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete
permit	tcp	172.20.25.0/255.255.255.0	1-65535	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	80	Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete
permit	tcp	172.20.45.0/255.255.255.0	1-65535	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	21	Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete
permit	tcp	172.20.45.0/255.255.255.0	1-65535	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	23	Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete
permit	tcp	172.20.45.0/255.255.255.0	1-65535	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0	80	Enable	Downstream	WAN	In	Off delete

Fields on the first setting block	Description
Outgoing Default Action	Specify the default action on the LAN to WAN forwarding path.
Incoming Default Action	Specify the default action on the WAN to LAN forwarding path.
Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to save the setting of default actions to the configuration.
Fields on the second setting block	Description
Rule Action	Deny or allow traffic when matching this rule.
Direction	Traffic forwarding direction.
Protocol	There are 3 options available: TCP, UDP and ICMP.
Source IP Address	The source IP address assigned to the traffic on which filtering is applied.
Source Subnet Mask	Subnet-mask of the source IP.
Source Port	Starting and ending source port numbers.
Destination IP Address	The destination IP address assigned to the traffic on which filtering is applied.
Destination Subnet Mask	Subnet-mask of the destination IP.
Destination Port	Starting and ending destination port numbers.
Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to save the rule entry to the configuration.
Delete Selected	Delete selected filtering rules from the filter table. You can click the checkbox at the Select column to select the filtering rule.
Delete All	Delete all filtering rules from the filter table.

38 IPv6/Port Filtering

Firewall contains several features that are used to deny or allow traffic from passing through the device.

The IP/Port filtering feature allows you to deny/allow specific services or applications in the forwarding path.

IPv6/Port Filtering

1. From the head *Firewall* menu, click on *IPv6/Port Filtering*.

IPv6/Port Filtering

Entries in this table are used to restrict certain types of ipv6 data packets from your local network to Internet through the Gateway. Use of such filters can be helpful in securing or restricting your local network.

Outgoing Default Policy	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Permit <input type="radio"/> Deny
Incoming Default Policy	<input type="radio"/> Permit <input checked="" type="radio"/> Deny

Rule Action:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Permit <input type="radio"/> Deny		
Protocol:	IPv6 <input type="button" value="v"/>	icmp6Type:	PING6 <input type="button" value="v"/>
Interface:	WAN <input type="button" value="v"/>	Interface Direction:	In <input type="button" value="v"/>
Source IPv6 Address:	<input type="text"/>	Prefix Length:	<input type="text"/>
Dest IPv6 Address:	<input type="text"/>	Prefix Length:	<input type="text"/>
SPort:	<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>	DPort:	<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>
Enable:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Apply Changes		Reset	Help

Current Filter Table:

Rule	Protocol	Source IPv6/Prefix	SPort	Dest IPv6/Prefix	DPort	ICMP6Type	State	Interface	Direction	Action
permit	icmp6	any		any		ping6	Enable	wan	In	Off delete

Fields on the first setting block	Description
Outgoing Default Action	Specify the default action on the LAN to WAN forwarding path.
Incoming Default Action	Specify the default action on the WAN to LAN forwarding path.
Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to save the setting of default actions to the configuration.

Fields on the second setting block	Description
Rule Action	Deny or allow traffic when matching this rule.
Direction	Traffic forwarding direction.
Protocol	There are 3 options available: TCP, UDP and ICMP.
Source IP Address	The source IP address assigned to the traffic on which filtering is applied.
Source Subnet Mask	Subnet-mask of the source IP.
Source Port	Starting and ending source port numbers.
Destination IP Address	The destination IP address assigned to the traffic on which filtering is applied.
Destination Subnet Mask	Subnet-mask of the destination IP.
Destination Port	Starting and ending destination port numbers.
Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to save the rule entry to the configuration.
Delete Selected	Delete selected filtering rules from the filter table. You can click the checkbox at the Select column to select the filtering rule.
Delete All	Delete all filtering rules from the filter table.

39 URL Filter

The URL Filter is the web filtering solution. The firewall includes the ability to block access to specific web URLs based on string matches. This can allow large numbers of URLs to be blocked by specifying a Keyword. The URL Filter enforce a Web usage policy to control content downloaded from, and uploaded to, the Web.

Configuring URL Blocking of Keyword

1. From the head *Firewall* menu, click on *Firewall -> URL Filter*. The following page is displayed:

URL Blocking Configuration

This page is used to configure the filtered keyword. Here you can add/delete filtered keyword.

URL Blocking Capability:
☒ Disable
☐ Enable

Apply Changes

Keyword:

AddKeyword
Delete Selected Keyword

URL Blocking Table:

Select	Filtered Keyword
--------	------------------

Fields on the first setting block	Description
URL Blocking capability	Check this item to enable the URL Blocking feature.
Keyword	The filtered keyword such as yahoo. If the URL includes this keyword, the URL will be blocked to access.
Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to disable/enable the URL Blocking capability
Add FQDN	Add FQDN into URL Blocking table.
Delete Selected FQDN	Delete the selected FQDN from the URL Blocking table. You can click the checkbox at the Select column to select the Blocked FQDN.
Add Filtered Keyword	Add filtered keyword into Keyword Filtering table.
Delete Selected Keyword	Delete the selected keyword from the keyword Filtering table. You can click the checkbox at the Select column to select the filtered keyword.

2. From the *URL Blocking* check ratio, check on *Enable*
3. Click *Apply Changes*
4. Type the Keyword in the Keyword field.
5. Click *AddKeyword*

URL Blocking Configuration

This page is used to configure the filtered keyword. Here you can add/delete filtered keyword.

URL Blocking Capability:

☒ Disable ☐ Enable

Apply Changes

Keyword:

yahoo

AddKeyword

Delete Selected Keyword

URL Blocking Table:

Select	Filtered Keyword
--------	------------------

6. Configure URL Blocking of Keyword setting successfully!

URL Blocking Table:	
Select	Filtered Keyword
<input type="radio"/>	yahoo

40 DoS

A "denial-of-service" (DoS) attack is characterized by an explicit attempt by hackers to prevent legitimate users of a service from using that service.

DoS Config

- From the head *Firewall* menu, click on *DoS*. The following page is displayed:

DoS Setting

A "denial-of-service" (DoS) attack is characterized by an explicit attempt by hackers to prevent legitimate users of a service from using that service.

☐ Enable DoS Prevention

<input type="checkbox"/> Whole System Flood: SYN	100	Packets/Second
<input type="checkbox"/> Whole System Flood: FIN	100	Packets/Second
<input type="checkbox"/> Whole System Flood: UDP	100	Packets/Second
<input type="checkbox"/> Whole System Flood: ICMP	100	Packets/Second
<input type="checkbox"/> Per-Source IP Flood: SYN	100	Packets/Second
<input type="checkbox"/> Per-Source IP Flood: FIN	100	Packets/Second
<input type="checkbox"/> Per-Source IP Flood: UDP	100	Packets/Second
<input type="checkbox"/> Per-Source IP Flood: ICMP	100	Packets/Second
<input type="checkbox"/> TCP/UDP PortScan	Low	Sensitivity
<input type="checkbox"/> ICMP Smurf		
<input type="checkbox"/> IP Land		
<input type="checkbox"/> IP Spoof		
<input type="checkbox"/> IP TearDrop		
<input type="checkbox"/> PingOfDeath		
<input type="checkbox"/> TCP Scan		
<input type="checkbox"/> TCP SynWithData		
<input type="checkbox"/> UDP Bomb		
<input type="checkbox"/> UDP EchoChargen		

Select ALL

Clear ALL

☐ Enable Source IP Blocking
 300 Block time (sec)

Apply Changes

41 Remote Control Config

Remote Control Config

1. From the head *Firewall* menu, click on *Rmt Control*. The following page is displayed:

Remote Control Config

Remote Control:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Disable <input type="radio"/> Enable
Open port :	<input type="text" value="51003"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access Read Only	

Apply

UserName:	<input type="text" value="tech"/>
Password:	<input type="password"/>
Confirm Password:	<input type="password"/>

Apply

42 Firmware Update

The *Firmware Update* page allows you to:

- manually download the latest firmware version from website and manually update your firmware. See *Manually updating firmware*.

About firmware versions

Firmware is a software program. It is stored as read-only memory on your device.

Your device can check whether there are later firmware versions available. If there is a later version, you can download it via the Internet and install it on your device.



Note

If there is a firmware update available you are strongly advised to install it on your device to ensure that you take full advantage of any new feature developments.

Manually updating firmware

You can manually download the latest firmware version from website to your PC's file directory.

Once you have downloaded the latest firmware version to your PC, you can manually select and install it as follows:

- From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Update*. The following page is displayed:
- Click on the *Browse...* button.

Upgrade Firmware

This page allows you upgrade the ADSL Router firmware to new version. Please note, do not power off the device during the upload because it may crash the system.

Note: System will reboot after file is uploaded.

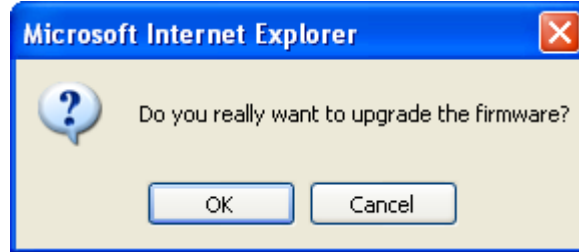
The screenshot shows a web interface for manual firmware update. It features a 'Select File:' label followed by a text input box and a 'Browse...' button. Below this, there are two buttons: 'Upload' and 'Reset'.

Figure 6: Manual Update Installation section

(Note that if you are using certain browsers (such as *Opera 7*) the *Browse* button is labeled *Choose*.)

Use the *Choose file* box to navigate to the relevant directory where the firmware version is saved.

3. Once you have selected the file to be installed, click *Open*. The file's directory path is displayed in the *Select File*: text box.
4. Click *Upload*. The device checks that the selected file contains an updated version of firmware. A screen pops up, please click *OK*.



5. Firmware upgrading, Please wait 64 seconds. Please DO NOT power off the device during the upload because it may crash the system.
6. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Reboot*. The following page is displayed:
7. From the *Reboot from* drop-down list, select *Factory Default Configuration*
8. Click on *Commit Changes*.

Commit/Reboot

This page is used to commit changes to system memory and reboot your system with different configurations.

Reboot from:	Factory Default Configuration ▼
<div><div>Commit Changes</div><div>Reset</div><div>Reboot</div></div>	

9. Please wait for 64 seconds to let the system reboot.

Reboot System!

restore factory default configuration, system is rebooting now...
Please Wait <input type="text" value="63"/> s

43 Backup/Restore


You can save the current configuration of your Router to a file on your computer. This is highly recommended before you change any configuration settings on the Router or before you upgrade your firmware.

Backup settings

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Update -> Backup/Restore*. The following page is displayed:

Backup/Restore Settings

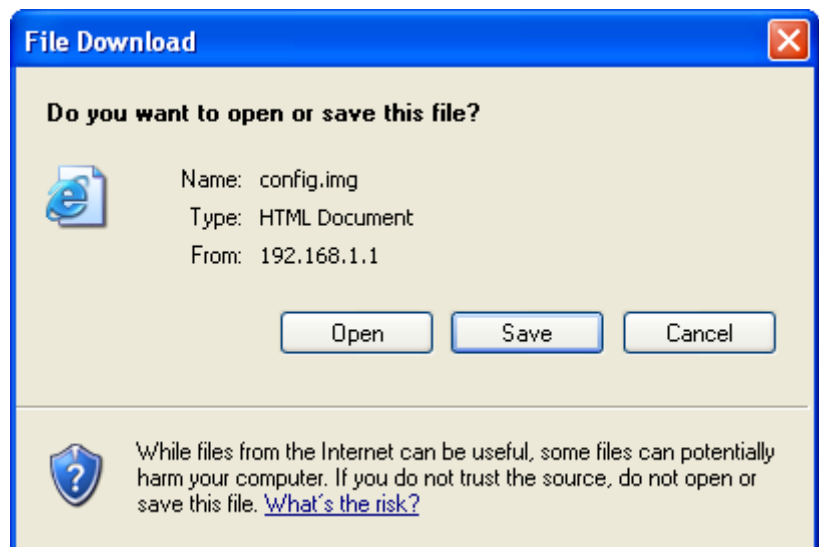
Once the router is configured you can save the configuration settings to a configuration file on your hard drive. You also have the option to load configuration settings.



The screenshot shows the 'Backup/Restore Settings' interface. It is divided into two main sections. The top section, 'Save Settings to File:', includes a 'Save...' button. The bottom section, 'Load Settings from File:', includes a text input field, a 'Browse...' button, and an 'Upload' button.

Figure 7: Backup & Restore page

2. Click on Save.
3. Choose the *Save option* and select a suitable location and filename to save your backup file to.
4. Press Save

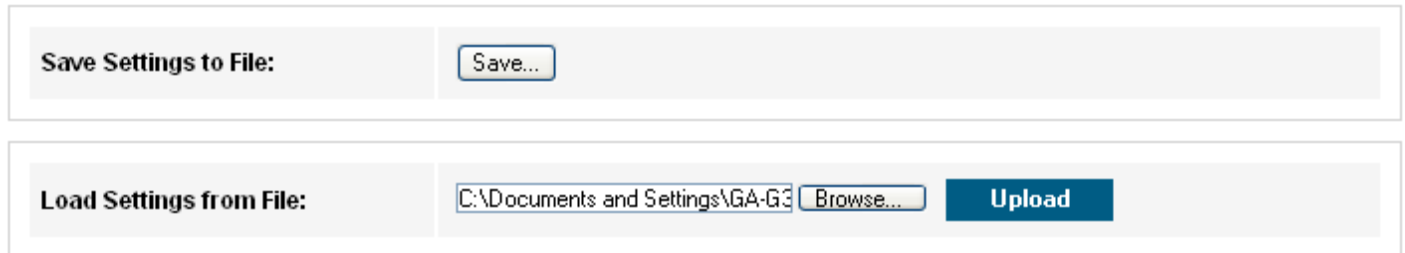


Restore settings

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Update -> Backup/Restore*. The following page is displayed:
2. Click *Browse...* and browse to the location of your backup file
3. Click *Upload*

Backup/Restore Settings

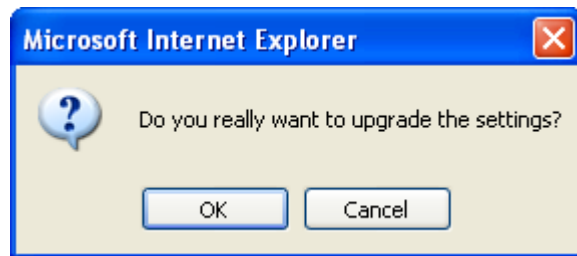
Once the router is configured you can save the configuration settings to a configuration file on your hard drive. You also have the option to load configuration settings.



The screenshot shows the 'Backup & Restore' settings page. It has two main sections. The first section, 'Save Settings to File:', contains a 'Save...' button. The second section, 'Load Settings from File:', contains a text input field with the path 'C:\Documents and Settings\GA-G3', a 'Browse...' button, and an 'Upload' button.

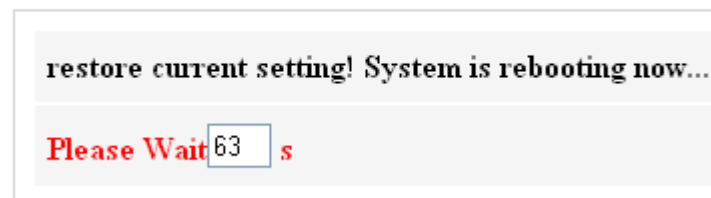
Figure 8: Backup & Restore page

4. Click on *OK*.



5. Restore settings from config file successful! The System is Restarting ... The DSL Router has been configured and is rebooting.
6. Close the DSL Router Configuration window and wait for a minute before reopening your web browser. If necessary, reconfigure your PC's IP address to match your new configuration

Reboot System!



The screenshot shows a system message box. The text inside says 'restore current setting! System is rebooting now...'. Below this, it says 'Please Wait 63 s'.

44 Password

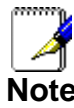
You can restrict access to your device's web pages using password protection. With password protection enabled, users must enter a username and password before gaining access to the web pages.

By default, password protection is enabled on your device, and the username and password set are as follows:

Username: **1234**

Password: **1234**

Setting your username and password



Note

Non-authorized users may try to access your system by guessing your username and password. We recommend that you change the default username and password to your own unique settings.

To change the default password:

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Password*. The following page is displayed:

User Account Configuration

This page is used to add user account to access the web server of ADSL Router. Empty user name or password is not allowed.

User Name:	<input type="text"/>
Privilege:	User <input type="button" value="v"/>
Old Password:	<input type="password"/>
New Password:	<input type="password"/>
Confirm Password:	<input type="password"/>

User Account Table:		
Select	User Name	Privilege
<input type="radio"/>	1234	root

Figure 9: Currently Defined Administration Password: Setup page

2. This page displays the current username and password settings. Change your own unique password in the relevant boxes. They can be any combination of letters or numbers with a maximum of 30 characters. The default setting uses **1234** for the username and **1234** for password.

3. If you are happy with these settings, click **Add/Modify**. You will see following page that the new user has been displayed on the Currently Defined Users. You need to login to the web pages using your new username and new password.

User Account Configuration

This page is used to add user account to access the web server of ADSL Router. Empty user name or password is not allowed.

User Name:	<input type="text" value="1234"/>
Privilege:	<input type="text" value="Root"/>
Old Password:	<input type="password"/>
New Password:	<input type="password"/>
Confirm Password:	<input type="password"/>

Figure 10: Administration Password

4. Click *Modify*.
5. Re-Login web page.
6. Enter new *User name* and *Password*.
7. Click *Login*.

ADSL Router Login

User Name:

Password:

45 Commit/Reboot

Whenever you use the web console to change system settings, the changes are initially placed in temporary storage. To save your changes for future use, you can use the Commit/Reboot function. This function saves your changes from RAM to flash memory and reboot the system.

IMPORTANT! Do not turn off your modem or press the Reset button while this procedure is in progress.

Commit

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Reboot*. The following page is displayed:
2. From the *Reboot from* drop-down list, select *Save Current Configuration*
3. Click on *Commit Changes*.

Commit/Reboot

This page is used to commit changes to system memory and reboot your system with different configurations.

Reboot from:	Save Current Configuration ▼
--------------	------------------------------

Commit Changes

Reset

Reboot

Reboot

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Reboot*. The following page is displayed:
2. Click on *Reboot*.

Commit/Reboot

This page is used to commit changes to system memory and reboot your system with different configurations.

Reboot from:	Save Current Configuration ▼
--------------	------------------------------

Commit Changes **Reset** **Reboot**

3. The System is Restarting ...

Reboot System!

You clicked reboot button! System is rebooting now...

Please Wait 63 s

Resetting to Defaults

This page allows you to reset your device to its default factory settings.

The configuration settings of your device are stored in a configuration file. When you set up your device and access the web pages for the very first time, the configuration file contains a default factory configuration..

If you do make changes to the default configuration but then wish to revert back to the original factory configuration, you can do so by resetting the device to factory defaults.



Note

If you reset your device to factory defaults, all previous configuration changes that you have made are overwritten by the factory default configuration.

Software Reset:

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Reboot*. The following page is displayed:
2. From the *Reboot from* drop-down list, select *Factory Default Configuration*
3. Click on *Commit Changes*.

Commit/Reboot

This page is used to commit changes to system memory and reboot your system with different configurations.

Reboot from:	Factory Default Configuration ▼	
Commit Changes	Reset	Reboot

4. Please wait for 64 seconds to let the system reboot.

Reboot System!

restore factory default configuration, system is rebooting now...
Please Wait 63 s

46 Time Zone


Certain systems may not have a date or time mechanism or may be using inaccurate time/day information. the Simple Network Time Protocol feature provides a way to synchronize the device's own time of day setting with a remote time server as described in RFC 2030 (SNTP) and RFC 1305 (NTP).

SNTP Server and SNTP Client Configuration settings

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Time*. The following page is displayed:

System Time Configuration

This page is used to configure the system time and Network Time Protocol(NTP) server. Here you can change the settings or view some information on the system time and NTP parameters.

NTP Configuration:	
State:	<input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable
Server:	<input type="text" value="hora.ngn.rima-tde.net"/>
Server2:	<input type="text"/>
Interval:	Every <input type="text" value="168"/> hours
Time Zone:	<input type="text" value="(GMT+01:00) Spain, Tunisia,France, Germany, Italy"/> 
GMT time:	2012-01-01 00:01:07


NTP Start:	<input type="button" value="Get GMT Time"/>
-------------------	---

Fields	Description
System Time	The current time of the specified time zone. You can set the current time by yourself or configured by SNTP.
DayLight	Select the Day Light
State	Enable the SNTP client to update the system clock.
Server	The IP address or the host name of the first SNTP server.
Server2	The IP address or the host name of the second SNTP server.
Interval	The Interval of SNTP client to update the system clock
Time Zone Select	The time zone in which the DSL device resides.
SNTP server	The IP address or the host name of the SNTP server. You can select from the list or set it manually.
Function Button	Description
Apply Changes	Click to save the setting of default actions to the configuration.

2. Check on *Enable* of *State*.
3. Add NTP Server using IP Address.
4. Select proper Time Zone from *Time Zone* drop-down list.
5. Click on *Apply Changes*.

System Time Configuration

This page is used to configure the system time and Network Time Protocol(NTP) server. Here you can change the settings or view some information on the system time and NTP parameters.

NTP Configuration:	
State:	<input type="radio"/> Disable <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable
Server:	<input type="text" value="hora.ngn.rima-tde.net"/>
Server2:	<input type="text"/>
Interval:	Every <input type="text" value="168"/> hours
Time Zone:	<input type="text" value="(GMT+01:00) Spain, Tunisia,France, Germany, Italy"/> 
GMT time:	2012-01-01 00:01:07

[Apply Changes](#) [Reset](#)

NTP Start:	Get GMT Time
-------------------	------------------------------

Figure 11: SNTP Server Configuration page

Time Zone	GMT +/- offset	Description	Daylight Saving Start	Daylight Saving End
IDLW	-1200	International Date Line West	Not applicable	Not applicable
NT	-1100	Nome	Not applicable	Not applicable
HST	-1000	Hawaii Standard	Not applicable	Not applicable
AKST	-900	Alaska Standard	First Sunday of April at 2:00am	Last Sunday of October at 2:00am
YST	-900	Yukon Standard	First Sunday of April at 2:00am	Last Sunday of October at 2:00am
PST	-800	US Pacific Standard	First Sunday of April at 2:00am	Last Sunday of October at 2:00am
MST	-700	US Mountain Standard	First Sunday of April at 2:00am	Last Sunday of October at 2:00am
CST	-600	US Central Standard	First Sunday of April at 2:00am	Last Sunday of October at 2:00am
EST	-500	US Eastern Standard	First Sunday of April at 2:00am	Last Sunday of October at 2:00am
AST	-400	Atlantic Standard	First Sunday of April at 2:00am	Last Sunday of October at 2:00am
NFST	-330	Newfoundland Standard	First Sunday of April at 2:00am	Last Sunday of October at 2:00am
NFT	-330	Newfoundland	First Sunday of April at 2:00am	Last Sunday of October at 2:00am
BRA	-300	Brazil Standard	First Sunday of February at 2:00 am	Third Sunday of February at 2:00am
AT	-200	Azores	Not applicable	Not applicable
WAT	-100	West Africa	Last Sunday March at 1:00am	Last Sunday October at 1:00am
GMT	+000	Greenwich Mean	Last Sunday March at 1:00am	Last Sunday October at 1:00am
UTC	+000	Universal (Coordinated)	Last Sunday March at 1:00am	Last Sunday October at 1:00am
WET	+000	Western European	Last Sunday March at 1:00am	Last Sunday October at 1:00am

Time Zone	GMT +/- offset	Description	Daylight Saving Start	Daylight Saving End
CET	+100	Central European	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
MET	+100	Middle European	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
MEWT	+100	Middle European Winter	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
SWT	+100	Swedish Winter	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
BST	+100	British Summer	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
EET	+200	Eastern Europe, Russia Zone 1	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
FST	+200	French Summer	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
MEST	+200	Middle European Summer	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
SST	+200	Swedish Summer	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
IST	+200	Israeli Standard	First Friday April at 2:00am	First Friday September at 2:00am
IDT	+300	Israeli Daylight	1st April at 2:00am	First Friday of September at 2:00am
BT	+300	Baghdad	1st April at 2:00am	1st October at 2:00am
IT	+330	Iran	21st March	23rd September
USZ3	+400	Russian Volga	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday in October at 2:00am
USZ4	+500	Russian Ural	Last Sunday of March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
INST	+530	Indian Standard	Not applicable	Not applicable
USZ5	+600	Russian West-Siberian	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
NST	+630	North Sumatra	Not applicable	Not applicable
WAST	+700	West Australian Standard	Not applicable	Not applicable
USZ6	+700	Russia Yenisei	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
JT	+730	Java	Not applicable	Not applicable
CCT	+800	China Coast	Not applicable	Not applicable
ROK	+900	Korean Standard	Not applicable	Not applicable

Time Zone	GMT +/- offset	Description	Daylight Saving Start	Daylight Saving End
KST	+900	Korean Standard	Not applicable	Not applicable
JST	+900	Japan Standard	Not applicable	Not applicable
CAST	+930	Central Australian Standard	Last Sunday October at 2:00am	Last Sunday March at 2:00am
KDT	+1000	Korean Daylight	Not applicable	Not applicable
EAST	+1000	Eastern Australian Standard	Last Sunday October at 2:00am	Last Sunday March at 3:00am
GST	+1000	Guam Standard	Last Sunday March at 2:00am	Last Sunday October at 2:00am
CADT	+1030	Central Australian Daylight	Last Sunday October at 2:00am	Last Sunday March at 3:00am
IDLE	+1200	International Date Line East	Not applicable	Not applicable
NZST	+1200	New Zealand Standard	Last Sunday October at 2:00am	Last Sunday March at 2:00am
NZT	+1200	New Zealand	Last Sunday October at 2:00am	Last Sunday March at 2:00am

Time Zone abbreviations

47 Log

This ARP Table shows a list of learned MAC addresses.

Log

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Log*. The following page is displayed:

Log Setting

This page is used to display the system event log table. By checking Error or Notice (or both)will set the log flag. By clicking the ">>|", it will display the newest log information below.

Error: <input type="checkbox"/>	Notice: <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------------	----------------------------------

Apply Changes **Reset**

Event log Table:

Save Log to File **Clean Log Table**

Old **|<<** **<** **>** **>>|** New

Time	Index	Type	Log Information
Page: 1/1			

48 Diagnostic

The DSL device supports some useful diagnostic tools.

Ping

Once you have your DSL device configured, it is a good idea to make sure you can ping the network. A ping command sends a message to the host you specify. If the host receives the message, it sends messages in reply. To use it, you must know the IP address of the host you are trying to communicate with and enter the IP address in the Host Address field. Click Go! To start the ping command, the ping result will then be shown in this page.

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Diagnostic* -> *Ping*. The following page is displayed:

Ping Diagnostic

Host :

PING

Fields	Description
Host	The IP address you want to ping.
Function buttons	Description
PING	To start the ping command

2. Type the IP Address in the *Host* field.
3. Click *Ping*

Ping Diagnostic

Host :

PING

4. Now you could see the result below:

Ping Diagnostic

PING 74.125.128.105:

1st : 64 bytes from 74.125.128.105: icmp_seq=1 ttl=10 time=100 ms

2nd : 64 bytes from 74.125.128.105: icmp_seq=2 ttl=10 time=100 ms

3rd : 64 bytes from 74.125.128.105: icmp_seq=3 ttl=10 time=100 ms

[back](#)

Ping6

Once you have your DSL device configured, it is a good idea to make sure you can ping the network. A ping command sends a message to the host you specify. If the host receives the message, it sends messages in reply. To use it, you must know the IP address of the host you are trying to communicate with and enter the IP address in the Host Address field. Click Go! To start the ping command, the ping result will then be shown in this page.

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Diagnostic* -> *Ping6*. The following page is displayed:

Ping6 Diagnostic

Target Address:

Interface:

▼

PING


Fields	Description
Host	The IP address you want to ping.
Function buttons	Description
PING	To start the ping command

Traceroute

Traceroute Diagnostic.

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Diagnostic* -> *Traceroute*. The following page is displayed:

Traceroute Diagnostic

Host :	<input type="text"/>	NumberOfTries :	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Timeout :	<input type="text" value="5000"/> ms	Datasize :	<input type="text" value="38"/> Bytes
DSCP :	<input type="text" value="0"/>	MaxHopCount :	<input type="text" value="30"/>
Interface :	<input type="text" value="any"/> 		

[traceroute](#)[Show Result](#)

ATM Loopback

In order to isolate the ATM interface problems, you can use ATM OAM loopback cells to verify connectivity between VP/VC endpoints, as well as segment endpoints within the VP/VC. ATM uses F4 and F5 cell flows as follows:

- F4: used in VPs
- F5: used in VCs

An ATM connection consists of a group of points. This OAM implementation provides management for the following points:

- Connection endpoint: the end of a VP/VC connection where the ATM cell are terminated
- Segment endpoint: the end of a connection segment

This page allows you to use ATM ping, which generates F5 segment and end-to-end loop-back cells to test the reachability of a segment endpoint or a connection endpoint.

2. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Diagnostic* -> *OAM Loopback*. The following page is displayed:

OAM Fault Management - Connectivity Verification

Connectivity verification is supported by the use of the OAM loopback capability for both VP and VC connections. This page is used to perform the VCC loopback function to check the connectivity of the VCC.

Flow Type:
☒ F5 Segment
☐ F5 End-to-End
☐ F4 Segment
☐ F4 End-to-End
VPI:

VCI:

Go !

ADSL Diagnostic

This page displays the ADSL Tone Diagnostic performance.
Click Start button to start the ADSL diagnostic.

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Diagnostic* -> *ADSL Diagnostic*. The following page is displayed:
2. Click Start button to start the ADSL diagnostic.

Diagnostic ADSL

Adsl Tone Diagnostic

Start

	Downstream	Upstream
Hlin Scale	2421	0
Loop Attenuation(dB)	32.3	16.9
Signal Attenuation(dB)	32.3	16.8
SNR Margin(dB)	6.4	36.8
Attainable Rate(Kbps)	14760	945
Output Power(dBm)	21.1	0.2

Tone Number	H.Real	H.Image	SNR	QLN	Hlog
0	0.000	0.000	-32.0	-120.5	-96.3
1	0.000	0.000	-32.0	-136.0	-96.3
2	0.000	0.000	-32.0	-136.0	-96.3
3	0.000	0.000	-32.0	-136.0	-96.3
4	0.000	0.000	-32.0	-135.5	-96.3

Diagnostic Test

The Diagnostic Test page shows the test results for the connectivity of the physical layer and protocol layer for both LAN and WAN sides.

1. From the head *Maintenance* menu, click on *Diagnostic* -> *Diag-Test*. The following page is displayed:
2. Click *RUN Diagnostic Test* button to start the ADSL diagnostic.

Diagnostic Test

The DSL Router is capable of testing your DSL connection. The individual tests are listed below. If a test displays a fail status, click "Run Diagnostic Test" button again to make sure the fail status is consistent.

Select the Internet Connection:	pppoe1	Run Diagnostic Test
---------------------------------	--------	----------------------------

LAN Connection Check	
Test Ethernet LAN Connection	UP

WLAN Connection Check	
Test WLAN Root AP	UP/LINKED
Test WLAN Virtual AP0	DOWN
Test WLAN Virtual AP1	DOWN
Test WLAN Virtual AP2	DOWN
Test WLAN Virtual AP3	DOWN

ADSL Connection Check	
Test ADSL Synchronization	PASS
Test ATM OAM F5 Segment Loopback	FAIL
Test ATM OAM F5 End-to-end Loopback	PASS
Test ATM OAM F4 Segment Loopback	FAIL
Test ATM OAM F4 End-to-end Loopback	FAIL

Internet Connection Check	
Test PPP Server Connection	PASS
Test Authentication with ISP	PASS
Test WAN IP Address: 1.160.224.132	PASS
Ping Default Gateway	PASS
Ping Primary Domain Name Server	PASS

Fields	Description
Select the Internet Connection	The available WAN side interfaces are listed. You have to select one for the WAN side diagnostic.
Function buttons	Description
RUN Diagnostic Test	To start the RUN Diagnostic Test

A

Configuring your Computers

This appendix provides instructions for configuring the Internet settings on your computers to work with the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N.

Configuring Ethernet PCs

Before you begin

By default, the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N automatically assigns the required Internet settings to your PCs. You need to configure the PCs to accept this information when it is assigned.



Note

In some cases, you may want to assign Internet information manually to some or all of your computers rather than allow the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N to do so. See *Assigning static Internet information to your PCs* for instructions.

- If you have connected your LAN PCs via Ethernet to the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N, follow the instructions that correspond to the operating system installed on your PC:
 - Windows® XP PCs
 - Windows 2000 PCs
 - Windows Me PCs
 - Windows 95, 98 PCs
 - Windows NT 4.0 workstations

Windows® XP PCs

3. In the Windows task bar, click the *Start* button, and then click *Control Panel*.
4. Double-click the Network Connections icon.
5. In the *LAN or High-Speed Internet* window, right-click on the icon corresponding to your network interface card (NIC) and select *Properties*. (Often, this icon is labeled *Local Area Connection*).

The *Local Area Connection* dialog box is displayed with a list of currently installed network items.

6. Ensure that the check box to the left of the item labeled *Internet Protocol TCP/IP* is checked and click *Properties*.
7. In the *Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties* dialog box, click the radio button labeled *Obtain an IP address automatically*. Also click the radio button labeled *Obtain DNS server address automatically*.
8. Click *OK* twice to confirm your changes, and then close the Control Panel.

Windows 2000 PCs

First, check for the IP protocol and, if necessary, install it:

9. In the Windows task bar, click the *Start* button, point to *Settings*, and then click *Control Panel*.
10. Double-click the Network and Dial-up Connections icon.

11. In the *Network and Dial-up Connections* window, right-click the Local Area Connection icon, and then select *Properties*.
The *Local Area Connection Properties* dialog box is displayed with a list of currently installed network components. If the list includes Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), then the protocol has already been enabled. Skip to step 10.
12. If Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) does not display as an installed component, click *Install...*
13. In the *Select Network Component Type* dialog box, select *Protocol*, and then click *Add...*
14. Select *Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)* in the Network Protocols list, and then click *OK*.
You may be prompted to install files from your Windows 2000 installation CD or other media. Follow the instructions to install the files.
15. If prompted, click *OK* to restart your computer with the new settings.

Next, configure the PCs to accept IP information assigned by the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N:

16. In the *Control Panel*, double-click the Network and Dial-up Connections icon.
17. In the *Network and Dial-up Connections* window, right-click the Local Area Connection icon, and then select *Properties*.
18. In the Local Area Connection Properties dialog box, select *Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)*, and then click *Properties*.
19. In the *Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties* dialog box, click the radio button labeled *Obtain an IP address automatically*. Also click the radio button labeled *Obtain DNS server address automatically*.
20. Click *OK* twice to confirm and save your changes, and then close the Control Panel.

Windows Me PCs

1. In the Windows task bar, click the *Start* button, point to *Settings*, and then click *Control Panel*.
2. Double-click the Network and Dial-up Connections icon.
3. In the *Network and Dial-up Connections* window, right-click the Network icon, and then select *Properties*.

The *Network Properties* dialog box displays with a list of currently installed network components. If the list includes Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), then the protocol has already been enabled. Skip to step 11.

4. If Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) does not display as an installed component, click *Add...*
5. In the *Select Network Component Type* dialog box, select *Protocol*, and then click *Add...*
6. Select *Microsoft* in the Manufacturers box.
7. Select *Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)* in the Network Protocols list, and then click *OK*.

You may be prompted to install files from your Windows Me installation CD or other media. Follow the instructions to install the files.

8. If prompted, click *OK* to restart your computer with the new settings.

Next, configure the PCs to accept IP information assigned by the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N:

9. In the *Control Panel*, double-click the Network and Dial-up Connections icon.
10. In *Network and Dial-up Connections* window, right-click the Network icon, and then select *Properties*.
11. In the *Network Properties* dialog box, select *TCP/IP*, and then click *Properties*.
12. In the TCP/IP Settings dialog box, click the radio button labeled **Server** assigned IP address. Also click the radio button labeled *Server assigned name server address*.
13. Click *OK* twice to confirm and save your changes, and then close the *Control Panel*.

Windows 95, 98 PCs

First, check for the IP protocol and, if necessary, install it:

1. In the Windows task bar, click the *Start* button, point to *Settings*, and then click *Control Panel*.
2. Double-click the Network icon.
3. If TCP/IP does not display as an installed component, click *Add...*

The *Select Network Component Type* dialog box displays.

4. Select *Protocol*, and then click *Add...*

The Select Network Protocol dialog box displays.

5. Click on *Microsoft* in the Manufacturers list box, and then click *TCP/IP* in the Network Protocols list box.
6. Click *OK* to return to the Network dialog box, and then click *OK* again.

You may be prompted to install files from your Windows 95/98 installation CD. Follow the instructions to install the files.

7. Click *OK* to restart the PC and complete the TCP/IP installation.

Next, configure the PCs to accept IP information assigned by the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N:

8. Open the Control Panel window, and then click the Network icon.
9. Select the network component labeled TCP/IP, and then click *Properties*.

If you have multiple TCP/IP listings, select the listing associated with your network card or adapter.

10. In the TCP/IP Properties dialog box, click the IP Address tab.
11. Click the radio button labeled *Obtain an IP address automatically*.
12. Click the DNS Configuration tab, and then click the radio button labeled *Obtain an IP address automatically*.
13. Click *OK* twice to confirm and save your changes.
You will be prompted to restart Windows.
14. Click *Yes*.

Windows NT 4.0 workstations

First, check for the IP protocol and, if necessary, install it:

1. In the Windows NT task bar, click the *Start* button, point to *Settings*, and then click *Control Panel*.
2. In the Control Panel window, double click the Network icon.
3. In the *Network dialog* box, click the *Protocols* tab.

The *Protocols* tab displays a list of currently installed network protocols. If the list includes TCP/IP, then the protocol has already been enabled. Skip to step 9.

4. If TCP/IP does not display as an installed component, click *Add...*
5. In the *Select Network Protocol* dialog box, select *TCP/IP*, and then click *OK*.

You may be prompted to install files from your Windows NT installation CD or other media. Follow the instructions to install the files.

After all files are installed, a window displays to inform you that a TCP/IP service called DHCP can be set up to dynamically assign IP information.

6. Click *Yes* to continue, and then click *OK* if prompted to restart your computer.

Next, configure the PCs to accept IP information assigned by the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N:

7. Open the Control Panel window, and then double-click the Network icon.
8. In the *Network* dialog box, click the *Protocols* tab.
9. In the *Protocols* tab, select *TCP/IP*, and then click *Properties*.
10. In the *Microsoft TCP/IP Properties* dialog box, click the radio button labeled *Obtain an IP address from a DHCP server*.
11. Click *OK* twice to confirm and save your changes, and then close the Control Panel.

Assigning static Internet information to your PCs

If you are a typical user, you will not need to assign static Internet information to your LAN PCs because your ISP automatically assigns this information for you.

In some cases however, you may want to assign Internet information to some or all of your PCs directly (often called “statically”), rather than allowing the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N to assign it. This option may be desirable (but not required) if:

- You have obtained one or more public IP addresses that you want to always associate with specific computers (for example, if you are using a computer as a public web server).
- You maintain different subnets on your LAN (subnets are described in Appendix B).

Before you begin, you must have the following information available:

- The IP address and subnet mask of each PC
- The IP address of the default gateway for your LAN. In most cases, this is the address assigned to the LAN port on the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N. By default, the LAN port is assigned the IP address *192.168.1.1*. (You can change this number or another number can be assigned by your ISP. See *Addressing* for more information.)
- The IP address of your ISP's Domain Name System (DNS) server.

On each PC to which you want to assign static information, follow the instructions relating only to checking for and/or installing the IP protocol. Once it is installed, continue to follow the instructions for displaying each of the Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) properties. Instead of enabling dynamic assignment of the IP addresses for the computer, DNS server and default gateway, click the radio buttons that enable you to enter the information manually.



Note

*Your PCs must have IP addresses that place them in the same subnet as the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N's LAN port. If you manually assign IP information to all your LAN PCs, you can follow the instructions in *Addressing* to change the LAN port IP address accordingly.*

B IP Addresses, Network Masks, and Subnets

IP Addresses



Note

This section refers only to IP addresses for IPv4 (version 4 of the Internet Protocol). IPv6 addresses are not covered.

This section assumes basic knowledge of binary numbers, bits, and bytes.

IP addresses, the Internet's version of telephone numbers, are used to identify individual nodes (computers or devices) on the Internet. Every IP address contains four numbers, each from 0 to 255 and separated by dots (periods), e.g. 20.56.0.211. These numbers are called, from left to right, field1, field2, field3, and field4.

This style of writing IP addresses as decimal numbers separated by dots is called *dotted decimal notation*. The IP address 20.56.0.211 is read "twenty dot fifty-six dot zero dot two-eleven."

Structure of an IP address

IP addresses have a hierarchical design similar to that of telephone numbers. For example, a 7-digit telephone number starts with a 3-digit prefix that identifies a group of thousands of telephone lines, and ends with four digits that identify one specific line in that group.

Similarly, IP addresses contain two kinds of information:

- *Network ID*
Identifies a particular network within the Internet or intranet
- *Host ID*
Identifies a particular computer or device on the network

The first part of every IP address contains the network ID, and the rest of the address contains the host ID. The length of the network ID depends on the network's *class* (see following section). The table below shows the structure of an IP address.

	Field1	Field2	Field3	Field4
Class A	Network ID	Host ID		
Class B	Network ID		Host ID	
Class C	Network ID			Host ID

Here are some examples of valid IP addresses:

Class A: 10.30.6.125 (network = 10, host = 30.6.125)

Class B: 129.88.16.49 (network = 129.88, host = 16.49)

Class C: 192.60.201.11 (network = 192.60.201, host = 11)

Network classes

The three commonly used network classes are A, B, and C. (There is also a class D but it has a special use beyond the

scope of this discussion.) These classes have different uses and characteristics.

Class A networks are the Internet's largest networks, each with room for over 16 million hosts. Up to 126 of these huge networks can exist, for a total of over 2 billion hosts. Because of their huge size, these networks are used for WANs and by organizations at the infrastructure level of the Internet, such as your ISP.

Class B networks are smaller but still quite large, each able to hold over 65,000 hosts. There can be up to 16,384 class B networks in existence. A class B network might be appropriate for a large organization such as a business or government agency.

Class C networks are the smallest, only able to hold 254 hosts at most, but the total possible number of class C networks exceeds 2 million (2,097,152 to be exact). LANs connected to the Internet are usually class C networks.

Some important notes regarding IP addresses:

- The class can be determined easily from field1:
 field1 = 1-126: Class A
 field1 = 128-191: Class B
 field1 = 192-223: Class C
 (field1 values not shown are reserved for special uses)
- A host ID can have any value except all fields set to 0 or all fields set to 255, as those values are reserved for special uses.

Subnet masks



Definition mask

A mask looks like a regular IP address, but contains a pattern of bits that tells what parts of an IP address are the network ID and what parts are the host ID: bits set to 1 mean "this bit is part of the network ID" and bits set to 0 mean "this bit is part of the host ID."

Subnet masks are used to define *subnets* (what you get after dividing a network into smaller pieces). A subnet's network ID is created by "borrowing" one or more bits from the host ID portion of the address. The subnet mask identifies these host ID bits.

For example, consider a class C network 192.168.1. To split this into two subnets, you would use the subnet mask:

255.255.255.128

It's easier to see what's happening if we write this in binary:

11111111. 11111111. 11111111.10000000

As with any class C address, all of the bits in field1 through field3 are part of the network ID, but note how the mask specifies that the first bit in field4 is also included. Since this extra bit has only two values (0 and 1), this means there are two subnets. Each subnet uses the remaining 7 bits in field4 for its host IDs, which range from 1 to 126 hosts (instead of the usual 0 to 255 for a class C address).

Similarly, to split a class C network into four subnets, the mask is:

255.255.255.192 or 11111111.11111111.
11111111.11000000

The two extra bits in field4 can have four values (00, 01, 10, 11), so there are four subnets. Each subnet uses the remaining six bits in field4 for its host IDs, ranging from 1 to 62.



Sometimes a subnet mask does not specify any additional network ID bits, and thus no subnets. Such a mask is called a default subnet mask. These masks are:

Class A: 255.0.0.0
Class B: 255.255.0.0
Class C: 255.255.255.0

These are called default because they are used when a network is initially configured, at which time it has no subnets.

C Troubleshooting

This appendix suggests solutions for problems you may encounter in installing or using the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N, and provides instructions for using several IP utilities to diagnose problems.

Contact Customer Support if these suggestions do not resolve the problem.

Troubleshooting Suggestions

Problem	Troubleshooting Suggestion
LEDs	
<i>Power LED does not illuminate after product is turned on.</i>	Verify that you are using the power cable provided with the device and that it is securely connected to the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N and a wall socket/power strip.
<i>Internet LED does not illuminate after phone cable is attached.</i>	Verify that a standard telephone cable (called an RJ-11 cable) like the one provided is securely connected to the DSL port and your wall phone port. Allow about 30 seconds for the device to negotiate a connection with your ISP.
<i>Ethernet LED does not illuminate after Ethernet cable is attached.</i>	Verify that the Ethernet cable is securely connected to your LAN hub or PC and to the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N. Make sure the PC and/or hub is turned on. Verify that your cable is sufficient for your network requirements. A 100 Mbit/sec network (10BaseTx) should use cables labeled CAT 5. A 10Mbit/sec network may tolerate lower quality cables.
Internet Access	
My PC cannot access the Internet	<p>Use the ping utility (discussed in the following section) to check whether your PC can communicate with the device's LAN IP address (by default 192.168.1.1). If it cannot, check the Ethernet cabling. If you statically assigned a private IP address to the computer, (not a registered public address), verify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that the gateway IP address on the computer is your public IP address (see Current Status for instructions on viewing the IP information.) If it is not, correct the address or configure the PC to receive IP information automatically. • Verify with your ISP that the DNS server specified for the PC is valid. Correct the address or configure the PC to receive this information automatically.

Problem	Troubleshooting Suggestion
<i>My LAN PCs cannot display web pages on the Internet.</i>	Verify that the DNS server IP address specified on the PCs is correct for your ISP, as discussed in the item above. If you specified that the DNS server be assigned dynamically from a server, then verify with your ISP that the address configured on the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N is correct, then You can use the ping utility, to test connectivity with your ISP's DNS server.
Web pages	
<i>I forgot/lost my user ID or password.</i>	If you have not changed the password from the default, try using "1234" the user ID and "1234 " as password. Otherwise, you can reset the device to the default configuration by pressing the Reset Default button on the Rare panel of the device (see <i>Rare Panel</i>). Then, type the default User ID and password shown above. WARNING: Resetting the device removes any custom settings and returns all settings to their default values.
<i>I cannot access the web pages from my browser.</i>	Use the ping utility, discussed in the following section, to check whether your PC can communicate with the device's LAN IP address (by default 192.168.1.1). If it cannot, check the Ethernet cabling. Verify that you are using Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator v4.0 or later. Verify that the PC's IP address is defined as being on the same subnet as the IP address assigned to the LAN port on the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N.
<i>My changes to the web pages are not being retained.</i>	Be sure to use the <i>Confirm Changes/Apply</i> function after any changes.

Diagnosing Problem using IP Utilities

ping

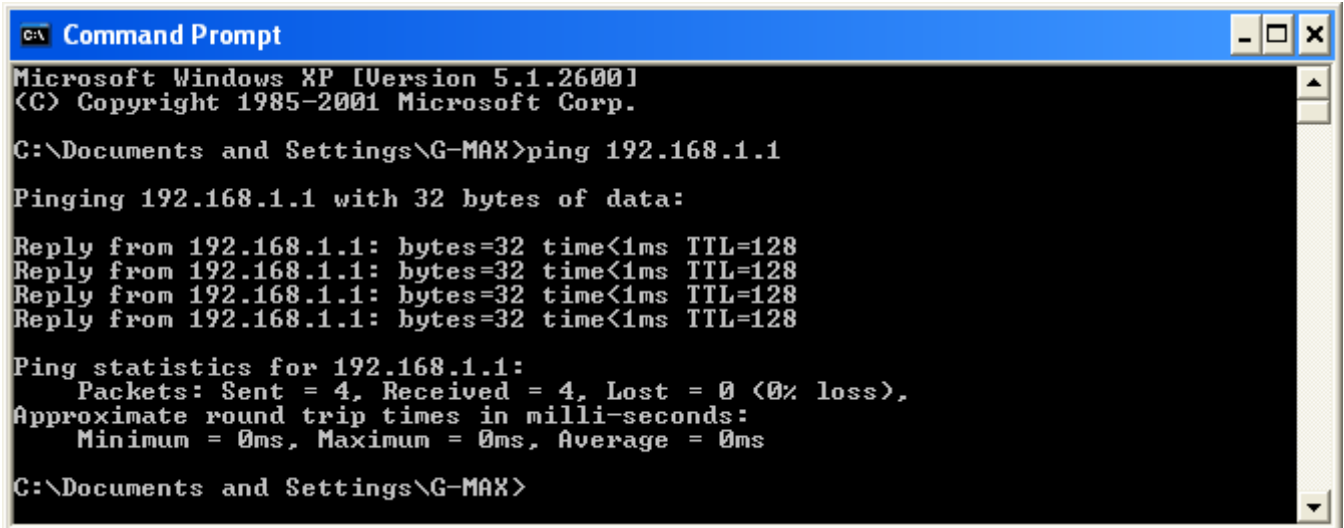
Ping is a command you can use to check whether your PC can recognize other computers on your network and the Internet. A ping command sends a message to the computer you specify. If the computer receives the message, it sends messages in reply. To use it, you must know the IP address of the computer with which you are trying to communicate.

On Windows-based computers, you can execute a ping command from the Start menu. Click the *Start* button, and then click *Run*. In the *Open* text box, type a statement such as the following:

ping 192.168.1.1

Click *OK*. You can substitute any private IP address on your LAN or a public IP address for an Internet site, if known.

If the target computer receives the message, a *Command Prompt* window is displayed:



```
C:\> Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\G-MAX>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Documents and Settings\G-MAX>
```

Figure 12: Using the ping Utility

If the target computer cannot be located, you will receive the message *Request timed out*.

Using the ping command, you can test whether the path to the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N is working (using the preconfigured default LAN IP address 192.168.1.1) or another address you assigned.

You can also test whether access to the Internet is working by typing an external address, such as that for *www.yahoo.com* (216.115.108.243). If you do not know the IP address of a particular Internet location, you can use the *nslookup* command, as explained in the following section.

From most other IP-enabled operating systems, you can execute the same command at a command prompt or through a system administration utility.

nslookup

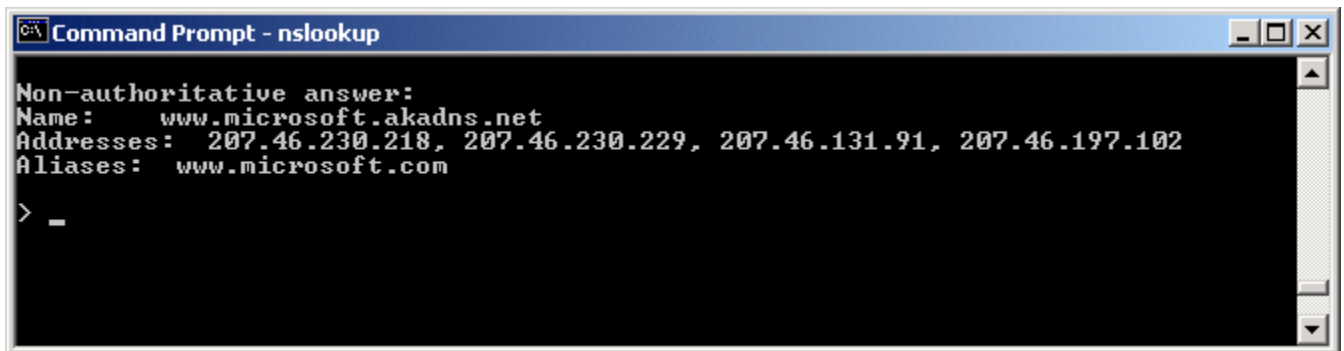
You can use the nslookup command to determine the IP address associated with an Internet site name. You specify the common name, and the nslookup command looks up the name in on your DNS server (usually located with your ISP). If that name is not an entry in your ISP's DNS table, the request is then referred to another higher-level server, and so on, until the entry is found. The server then returns the associated IP address.

On Windows-based computers, you can execute the nslookup command from the *Start* menu. Click the *Start* button, and then click *Run*. In the *Open* text box, type the following:

Nslookup

Click *OK*. A Command Prompt window displays with a bracket prompt (>). At the prompt, type the name of the Internet address that you are interested in, such as *www.microsoft.com*.

The window will display the associate IP address, if known, as shown below:



```
Command Prompt - nslookup
Non-authoritative answer:
Name:      www.microsoft.akadns.net
Addresses: 207.46.230.218, 207.46.230.229, 207.46.131.91, 207.46.197.102
Aliases:   www.microsoft.com
> _
```

Figure 13: Using the nslookup Utility

There may be several addresses associated with an Internet name. This is common for web sites that receive heavy traffic; they use multiple, redundant servers to carry the same information.

To exit from the nslookup utility, type **exit** and press **[Enter]** at the command prompt.

D

Glossary

10BASE-T	A designation for the type of wiring used by Ethernet networks with a data rate of 10 Mbps. Also known as Category 3 (CAT 3) wiring. See <i>data rate</i> , <i>Ethernet</i> .
100BASE-T	A designation for the type of wiring used by Ethernet networks with a data rate of 100 Mbps. Also known as Category 5 (CAT 5) wiring. See <i>data rate</i> , <i>Ethernet</i> .
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line The most commonly deployed "flavor" of DSL for home users is asymmetrical DSL. The term asymmetrical refers to its unequal data rates for downloading and uploading (the download rate is higher than the upload rate). The asymmetrical rates benefit home users because they typically download much more data from the Internet than they upload.
analog	An analog signal is a signal that has had its frequency modified in some way, such as by amplifying its strength or varying its frequency, in order to add information to the signal. The voice component in DSL is an analog signal. See <i>digital</i> .
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode A standard for high-speed transmission of data, text, voice, and video, widely used within the Internet. ATM data rates range from 45 Mbps to 2.5 Gbps. See <i>data rate</i> .
authenticate	To verify a user's identity, such as by prompting for a password.
binary	The "base two" system of numbers, that uses only two digits, 0 and 1, to represent all numbers. In binary, the number 1 is written as 1, 2 as 10, 3 as 11, 4 as 100, etc. Although expressed as decimal numbers for convenience, IP addresses in actual use are binary numbers; e.g., the IP address 209.191.4.240 is 11010001.10111111.00000100.11110000 in binary. See <i>bit</i> , <i>IP address</i> , <i>network mask</i> .
bit	Short for "binary digit," a bit is a number that can have two values, 0 or 1. See <i>binary</i> .
bps	bits per second
bridging	Passing data from your network to your ISP and vice versa using the hardware addresses of the devices at each location. Bridging contrasts with routing, which can add more intelligence to data transfers by using network addresses instead. The Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N can perform both routing and bridging. Typically, when both functions are enabled, the device routes IP data and bridges all other types of data. See <i>routing</i> .
broadband	A telecommunications technology that can send different types of data over the same medium. DSL is a broadband technology.
broadcast	To send data to all computers on a network.

DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol DHCP automates address assignment and management. When a computer connects to the LAN, DHCP assigns it an IP address from a shared pool of IP addresses; after a specified time limit, DHCP returns the address to the pool.
DHCP relay	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol relay A DHCP relay is a computer that forwards DHCP data between computers that request IP addresses and the DHCP server that assigns the addresses. Each of the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N's interfaces can be configured as a DHCP relay. See <i>DHCP</i> .
DHCP server	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol server A DHCP server is a computer that is responsible for assigning IP addresses to the computers on a LAN. See <i>DHCP</i> .
digital	Of data, having a form based on discrete values expressed as binary numbers (0's and 1's). The data component in DSL is a digital signal. See <i>analog</i> .
DNS	Domain Name System The DNS maps domain names into IP addresses. DNS information is distributed hierarchically throughout the Internet among computers called DNS servers. For example, <i>www.yahoo.com</i> is the domain name associated with IP address 216.115.108.243. When you start to access a web site, a DNS server looks up the requested domain name to find its corresponding IP address. If the DNS server cannot find the IP address, it communicates with higher-level DNS servers to determine the IP address. See <i>domain name</i> .
domain name	A domain name is a user-friendly name used in place of its associated IP address. Domain names must be unique; their assignment is controlled by the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN). Domain names are a key element of URLs, which identify a specific file at a web site. See <i>DNS</i> .
download	To transfer data in the downstream direction, i.e., from the Internet to the user.
DSL	Digital Subscriber Line A technology that allows both digital data and analog voice signals to travel over existing copper telephone lines.
encryption keys	See <i>network keys</i>
Ethernet	The most commonly installed computer network technology, usually using twisted pair wiring. Ethernet data rates are 10 Mbps and 100 Mbps. See also <i>10BASE-T</i> , <i>100BASE-T</i> , <i>twisted pair</i> .
FTP	File Transfer Protocol A program used to transfer files between computers connected to the Internet. Common uses include uploading new or updated files to a web server, and downloading files from a web server.
Gbps	Abbreviation of Gigabits per second, or one billion bits per second. Internet data rates are often expressed in Gbps.
host	A device (usually a computer) connected to a network.

HTTP	<p>Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol</p> <p>HTTP is the main protocol used to transfer data from web sites so that it can be displayed by web browsers. See <i>web browser</i>, <i>web site</i>.</p>
Hub	<p>A hub is a place of convergence where data arrives from one or more directions and is forwarded out in one or more directions. It connects an Ethernet bridge/Router to a group of PCs on a LAN and allows communication to pass between the networked devices.</p>
ICMP	<p>Internet Control Message Protocol</p> <p>An Internet protocol used to report errors and other network-related information. The ping command makes use of ICMP.</p>
IEEE	<p>The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers is a technical professional society that fosters the development of standards that often become national and international standards.</p>
Internet	<p>The global collection of interconnected networks used for both private and business communications.</p>
intranet	<p>A private, company-internal network that looks like part of the Internet (users access information using web browsers), but is accessible only by employees.</p>
IP	<p>See <i>TCP/IP</i>.</p>
IP address	<p>Internet Protocol address</p> <p>The address of a host (computer) on the Internet, consisting of four numbers, each from 0 to 255, separated by periods, e.g., 209.191.4.240. An IP address consists of a <i>network ID</i> that identifies the particular network the host belongs to, and a <i>host ID</i> uniquely identifying the host itself on that network. A network mask is used to define the network ID and the host ID. Because IP addresses are difficult to remember, they usually have an associated domain name that can be specified instead. See <i>domain name</i>, <i>network mask</i>.</p>
ISP	<p>Internet Service Provider</p> <p>A company that provides Internet access to its customers, usually for a fee.</p>
LAN	<p>Local Area Network</p> <p>A network limited to a small geographic area, such as a home or small office.</p>
LED	<p>Light Emitting Diode</p> <p>An electronic light-emitting device. The indicator lights on the front of the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N are LEDs.</p>
MAC address	<p>Media Access Control address</p> <p>The permanent hardware address of a device, assigned by its manufacturer. MAC addresses are expressed as six pairs of hex characters, with each pair separated by colons. For example; <i>NN:NN:NN:NN:NN:NN</i>.</p>
mask	<p>See <i>network mask</i>.</p>
Mbps	<p>Abbreviation for Megabits per second, or one million bits per second. Network data rates are often expressed in Mbps.</p>
NAT	<p>Network Address Translation</p> <p>A service performed by many Routers that translates your network's publicly known IP address into a <i>private</i> IP address for each computer on your LAN. Only your Router and your</p>

	LAN know these addresses; the outside world sees only the public IP address when talking to a computer on your LAN.
network	A group of computers that are connected together, allowing them to communicate with each other and share resources, such as software, files, etc. A network can be small, such as a <i>LAN</i> , or very large, such as the <i>Internet</i> .
network mask	A network mask is a sequence of bits applied to an IP address to select the network ID while ignoring the host ID. Bits set to 1 mean "select this bit" while bits set to 0 mean "ignore this bit." For example, if the network mask 255.255.255.0 is applied to the IP address 100.10.50.1, the network ID is 100.10.50, and the host ID is 1. See <i>binary</i> , <i>IP address</i> , <i>subnet</i> .
NIC	Network Interface Card An adapter card that plugs into your computer and provides the physical interface to your network cabling. For Ethernet NICs this is typically an RJ-45 connector. See <i>Ethernet</i> , <i>RJ-45</i> .
packet	Data transmitted on a network consists of units called packets. Each packet contains a payload (the data), plus overhead information such as where it came from (source address) and where it should go (destination address).
ping	Packet Internet (or Inter-Network) Groper A program used to verify whether the host associated with an IP address is online. It can also be used to reveal the IP address for a given domain name.
port	A physical access point to a device such as a computer or Router, through which data flows into and out of the device.
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol A protocol for serial data transmission that is used to carry IP (and other protocol) data between your ISP and your computer. The WAN interface on the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N uses two forms of PPP called PPPoA and PPPoE. See <i>PPPoA</i> , <i>PPPoE</i> .
PPPoA	Point-to-Point Protocol over ATM One of the two types of PPP interfaces you can define for a Virtual Circuit (VC), the other type being PPPoE. You can define only one PPPoA interface per VC.
PPPoE	Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet One of the two types of PPP interfaces you can define for a Virtual Circuit (VC), the other type being PPPoA. You can define one or more PPPoE interfaces per VC.
protocol	A set of rules governing the transmission of data. In order for a data transmission to work, both ends of the connection have to follow the rules of the protocol.
remote	In a physically separate location. For example, an employee away on travel who logs in to the company's intranet is a remote user.
RIP	Routing Information Protocol The original TCP/IP routing protocol. There are two versions of RIP: version I and version II.
RJ-11	Registered Jack Standard-11 The standard plug used to connect telephones, fax

	machines, modems, etc. to a telephone port. It is a 6-pin connector usually containing four wires.
RJ-45	Registered Jack Standard-45 The 8-pin plug used in transmitting data over phone lines. Ethernet cabling usually uses this type of connector.
routing	Forwarding data between your network and the Internet on the most efficient route, based on the data's destination IP address and current network conditions. A device that performs routing is called a Router.
SDNS	Secondary Domain Name System (server) A DNS server that can be used if the primary DSN server is not available. See <i>DNS</i> .
subnet	A subnet is a portion of a network. The subnet is distinguished from the larger network by a <i>subnet mask</i> that selects some of the computers of the network and excludes all others. The subnet's computers remain physically connected to the rest of the parent network, but they are treated as though they were on a separate network. See <i>network mask</i> .
subnet mask	A mask that defines a subnet. See <i>network mask</i> .
TCP	See <i>TCP/IP</i> .
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol The basic protocols used on the Internet. TCP is responsible for dividing data up into packets for delivery and reassembling them at the destination, while IP is responsible for delivering the packets from source to destination. When TCP and IP are bundled with higher-level applications such as HTTP, FTP, Telnet, etc., TCP/IP refers to this whole suite of protocols.
Telnet	An interactive, character-based program used to access a remote computer. While HTTP (the web protocol) and FTP only allow you to download files from a remote computer, Telnet allows you to log into and use a computer from a remote location.
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol A protocol for file transfers, TFTP is easier to use than File Transfer Protocol (FTP) but not as capable or secure.
TKIP	Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) provides WPA with a data encryption function. It ensures that a unique master key is generated for each packet, supports message integrity and sequencing rules and supports re-keying mechanisms.
triggers	Triggers are used to deal with application protocols that create separate sessions. Some applications, such as NetMeeting, open secondary connections during normal operations, for example, a connection to a server is established using one port, but data transfers are performed on a separate connection. A trigger tells the device to expect these secondary sessions and how to handle them. Once you set a trigger, the embedded IP address of each incoming packet is replaced by the correct host address so that NAT can translate packets to the correct destination. You can specify whether you want to carry out address replacement, and if so, whether to replace addresses on TCP packets only, UDP packets only, or both.

twisted pair	The ordinary copper telephone wiring used by telephone companies. It contains one or more wire pairs twisted together to reduce inductance and noise. Each telephone line uses one pair. In homes, it is most often installed with two pairs. For Ethernet LANs, a higher grade called Category 3 (CAT 3) is used for 10BASE-T networks, and an even higher grade called Category 5 (CAT 5) is used for 100BASE-T networks. See <i>10BASE-T</i> , <i>100BASE-T</i> , <i>Ethernet</i> .
unnumbered interfaces	<p>An unnumbered interface is an IP interface that does not have a local subnet associated with it. Instead, it uses a <i>Router-id</i> that serves as the source and destination address of packets sent to and from the Router. Unlike the IP address of a normal interface, the Router-id of an unnumbered interface is allowed to be the same as the IP address of another interface. For example, the WAN unnumbered interface of your device uses the same IP address of the LAN interface (192.168.1.1).</p> <p>The unnumbered interface is temporary – PPP or DHCP will assign a 'real' IP address automatically.</p>
upstream	The direction of data transmission from the user to the Internet.
VC	Virtual Circuit A connection from your DSL Router to your ISP.
VCI	Virtual Circuit Identifier Together with the Virtual Path Identifier (VPI), the VCI uniquely identifies a VC. Your ISP will tell you the VCI for each VC they provide. See <i>VC</i> .
VPI	Virtual Path Identifier Together with the Virtual Circuit Identifier (VCI), the VPI uniquely identifies a VC. Your ISP will tell you the VPI for each VC they provide. See <i>VC</i> .
WAN	Wide Area Network Any network spread over a large geographical area, such as a country or continent. With respect to the Wireless ADSL Router RTA01N, WAN refers to the Internet.
Web browser	A software program that uses Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to download information from (and upload to) web sites, and displays the information, which may consist of text, graphic images, audio, or video, to the user. Web browsers use Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP). Popular web browsers include Netscape Navigator and Microsoft Internet Explorer. See <i>HTTP</i> , <i>web site</i> , <i>WWW</i> .
Web page	A web site file typically containing text, graphics and hyperlinks (cross-references) to the other pages on that web site, as well as to pages on other web sites. When a user accesses a web site, the first page that is displayed is called the <i>home page</i> . See <i>hyperlink</i> , <i>web site</i> .
Web site	A computer on the Internet that distributes information to (and gets information from) remote users through web browsers. A web site typically consists of web pages that contain text, graphics, and hyperlinks. See <i>hyperlink</i> , <i>web page</i> .

WWW

World Wide Web

Also called *(the) Web*. Collective term for all web sites anywhere in the world that can be accessed via the Internet.