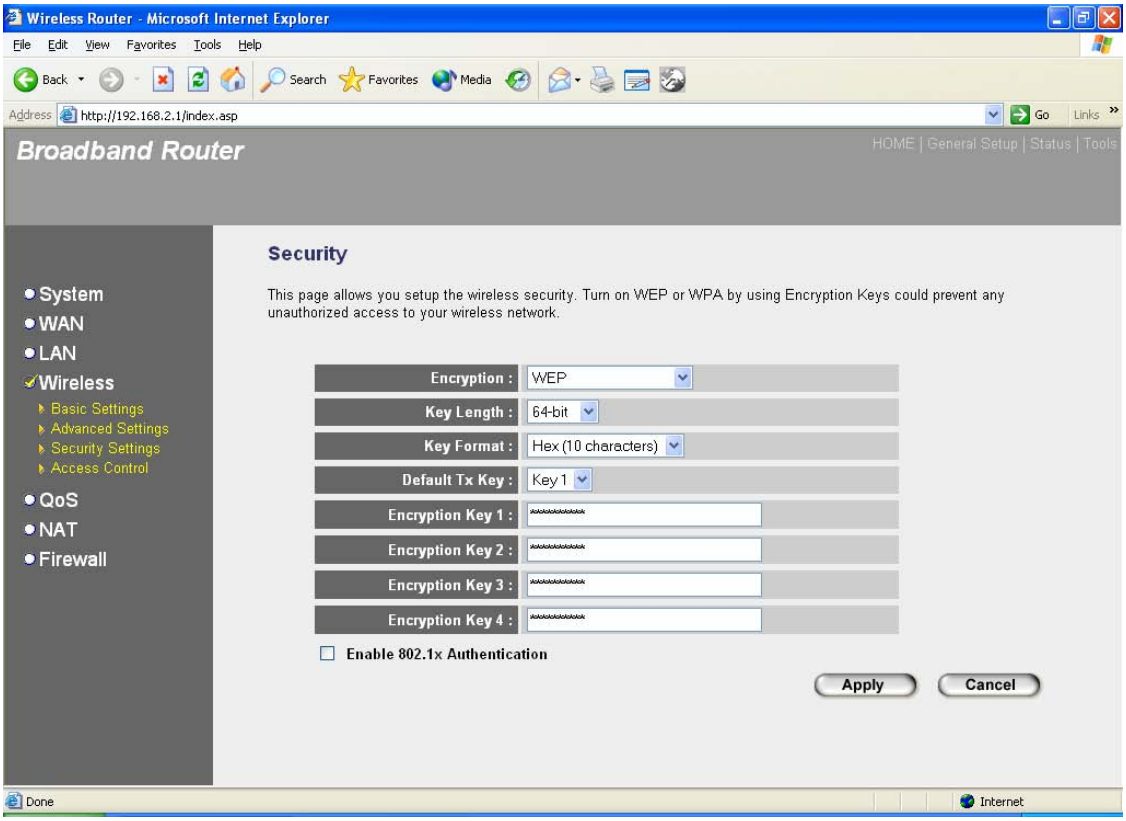
2.4.3 Security

This Access Point provides complete wireless LAN security functions, include WEP, IEEE 802.11x, IEEE 802.11x with WEP, WPA with pre-shared key and WPA with RADIUS. With these security functions, you can prevent your wireless LAN from illegal access. Please make sure your wireless stations use the same security function.

2.4.3.1 WEP only

When you select 64-bit or128-bit WEP key, you have to enter WEP keys to encrypt data. You can generate the key by yourself and enter it. You can enter four WEP keys and select one of them as default key. Then the router can receive any packets encrypted by one of the four keys



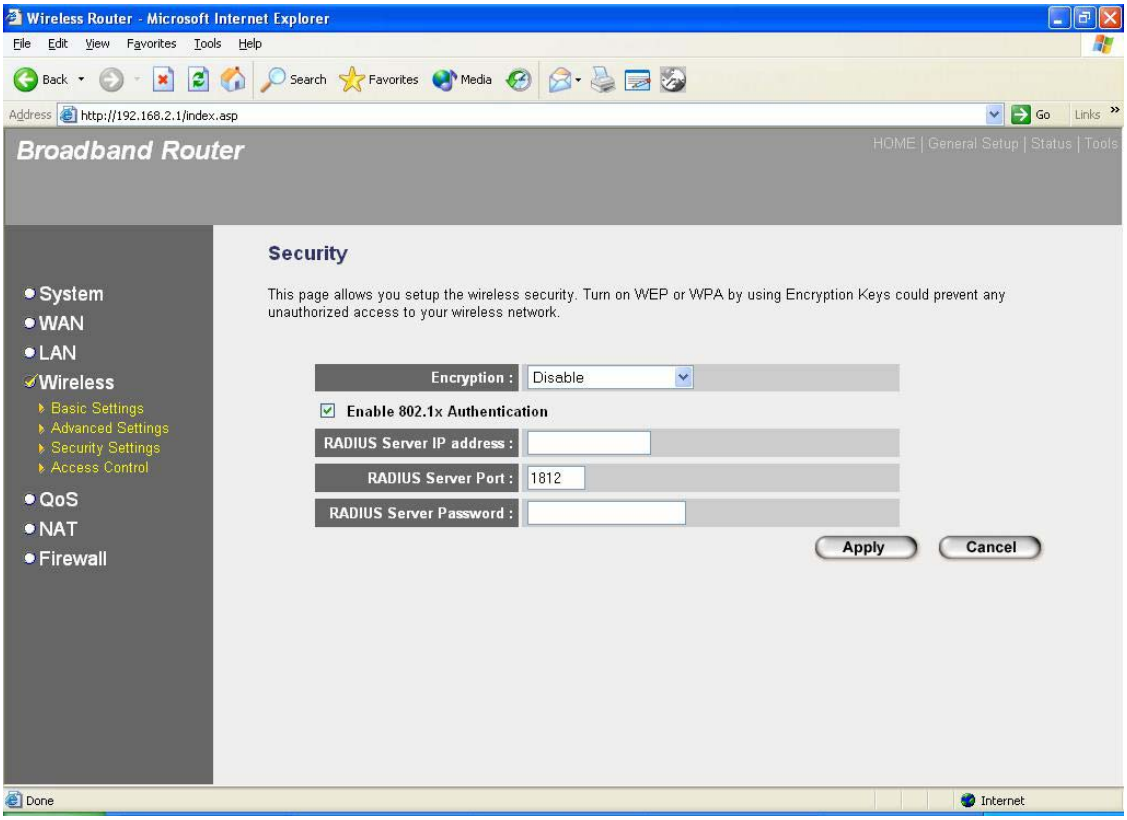
Parameters	Default	Description
Key Length	64-bit	You can select the WEP key length for encryption, 64-bit or 128-bit. Larger WEP key length will provide higher level of security, but the throughput will be lower.

Key Format	You may select to select ASCII Characters (alphanumeric format) or Hexadecimal Digits (in the "A-F", "a-f" and "0-9" range) to be the WEP Key. For example: ASCII Characters: guest Hexadecimal Digits: 12345abcde
Default Key	Select one of the four keys to encrypt your data. Only the key you select it in the "Default key" will take effect.
Key 1 - Key 4	The WEP keys are used to encrypt data transmitted in the wireless network. Fill the text box by following the rules below. 64-bit WEP: input 10-digit Hex values (in the "A-F", "a-f" and "0-9" range) or 5-digit ASCII character as the encryption keys. 128-bit WEP: input 26-digit Hex values (in the "A-F", "a-f" and "0-9" range) or 13-digit ASCII characters as the encryption keys.

Click <**Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

2.4.3.2 802.1x only

IEEE 802.1x is an authentication protocol. Every user must use a valid account to login to this Access Point before accessing the wireless LAN. The authentication is processed by a RADIUS server. This mode only authenticates user by IEEE 802.1x, but it does not encryption the data during communication.

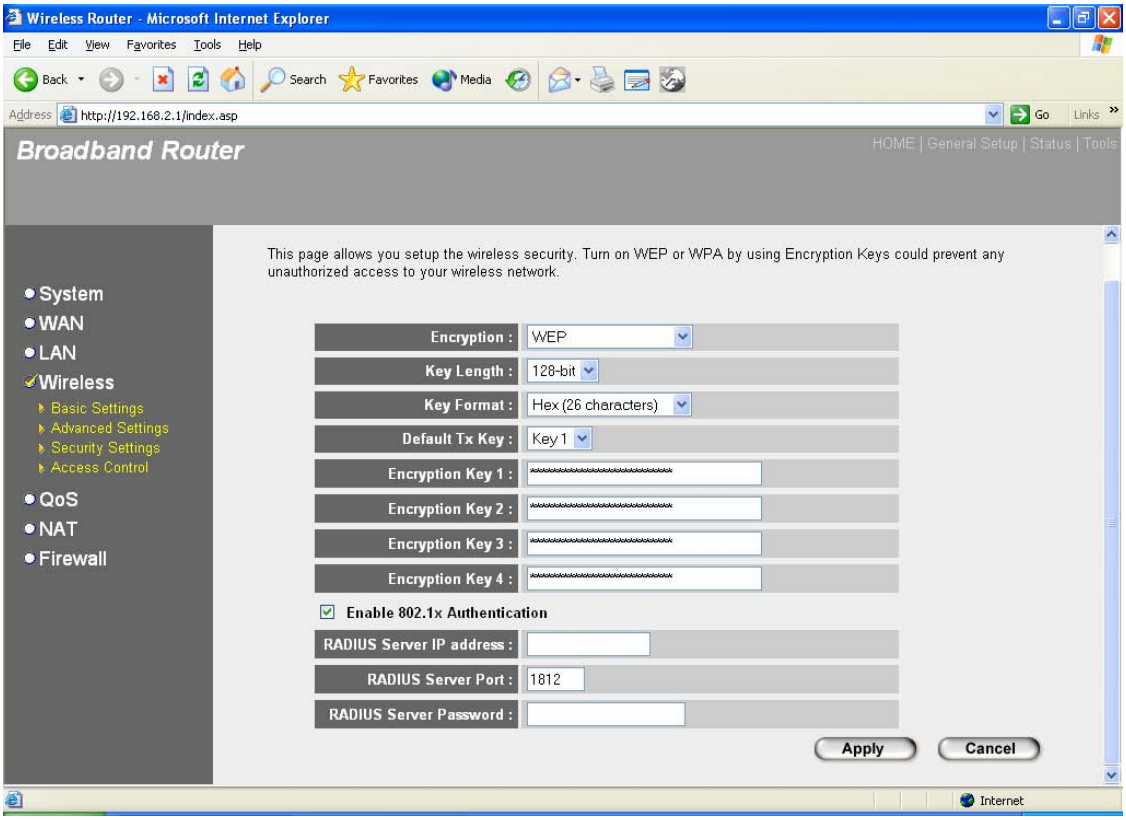


Parameters	Default	Description
RADIUS Server IP address		The IP address of external RADIUS server.
RADIUS Server Port		The service port of the external RADIUS server.
RADIUS Server Password		The password used by external RADIUS server.

Click <**Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

2.4.3.3 802.1x WEP Static key

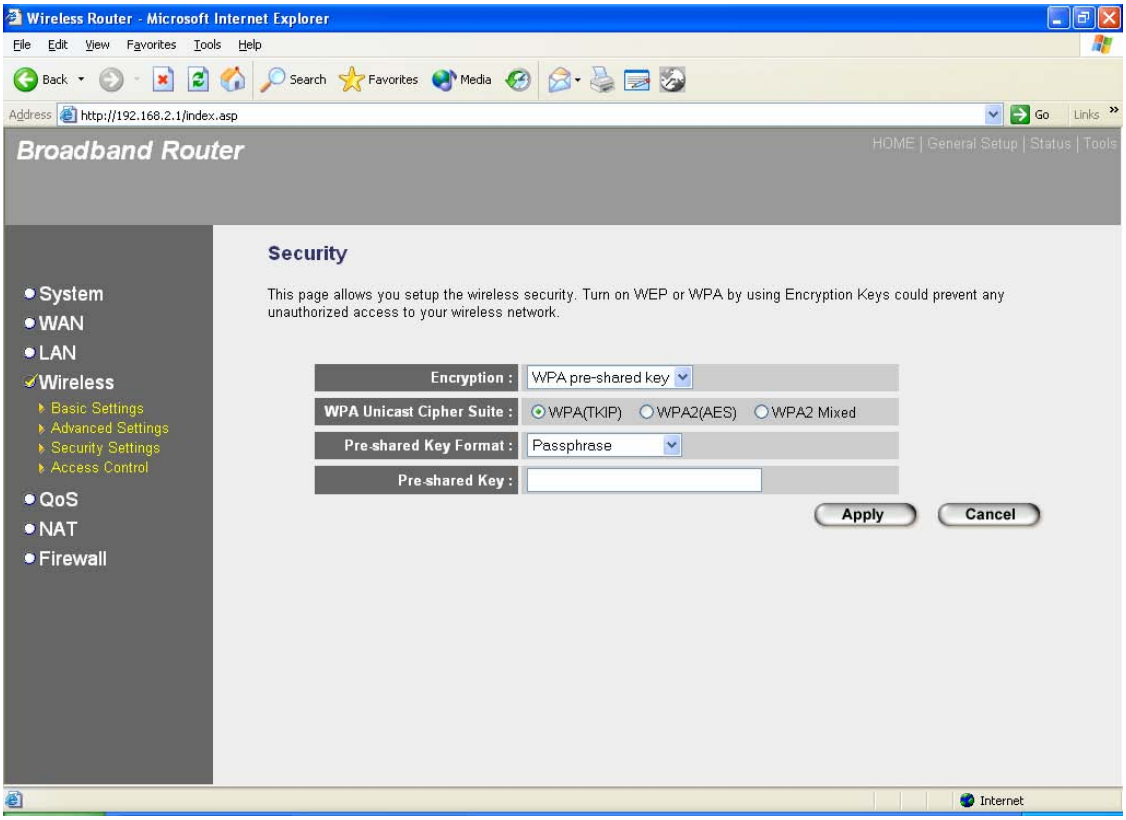
IEEE 802.1x is an authentication protocol. Every user must use a valid account to login to this Access Point before accessing the wireless LAN. The authentication is processed by a RADIUS server. This mode also uses WEP to encrypt the data during communication.



For the WEP settings, please refer to section 2.4.3.1 “WEP only”. For the 802.1x settings, please refer to section 2.4.3.2 “802.1x only”.

2.4.3.4 WPA Pre-shared key

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) is an advanced security standard. You can use a pre-shared key to authenticate wireless stations and encrypt data during communication. It uses TKIP or CCMP(AES) to change the encryption key frequently. So the encryption key is not easy to be broken by hackers. This can improve security very much.

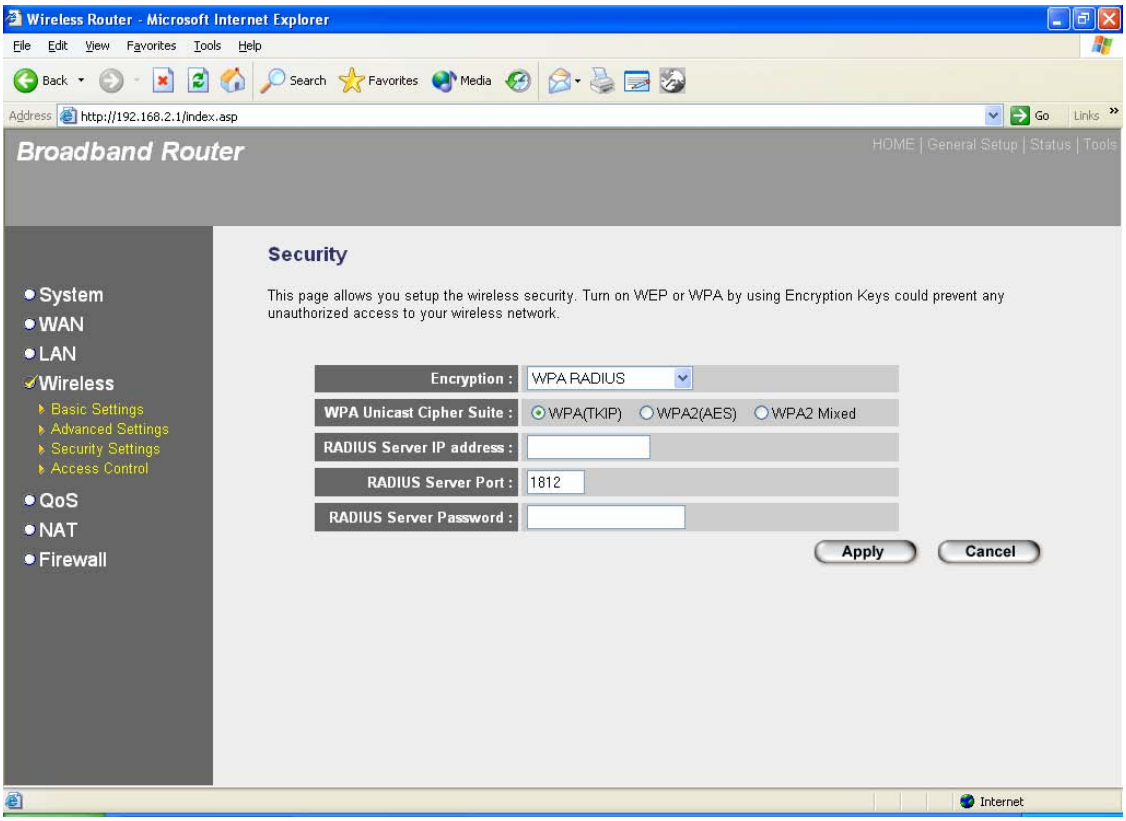


Parameters	Default	Description
WPA(TKIP)		TKIP can change the encryption key frequently to enhance the wireless LAN security.
WPA2(AES)		This use CCMP protocol to change encryption key frequently. AES can provide high level encryption to enhance the wireless LAN security.
WPA2 Mixed		This will use TKIP or AES based on the other communication peer automatically.
Pre-shared Key Format		You may select to select Passphrase (alphanumeric format) or Hexadecimal Digits (in the “A-F”, “a-f” and “0-9” range) to be the Pre-shared Key. For example: Passphrase: iamguest Hexadecimal Digits: 12345abcde
Pre-shared Key		The Pre-shared key is used to authenticate and encrypt data transmitted in the wireless network. Fill the text box by following the rules below. Hex WEP: input 64-digit Hex values (in the “A-F”, “a-f” and “0-9” range) or at least 8 character pass phrase as the pre-shared keys.

Click **<Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

2.4.3.5 WPA Radius

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) is an advanced security standard. You can use an external RADIUS server to authenticate wireless stations and provide the session key to encrypt data during communication. It uses TKIP or CCMP(AES) to change the encryption key frequently. This can improve security very much.



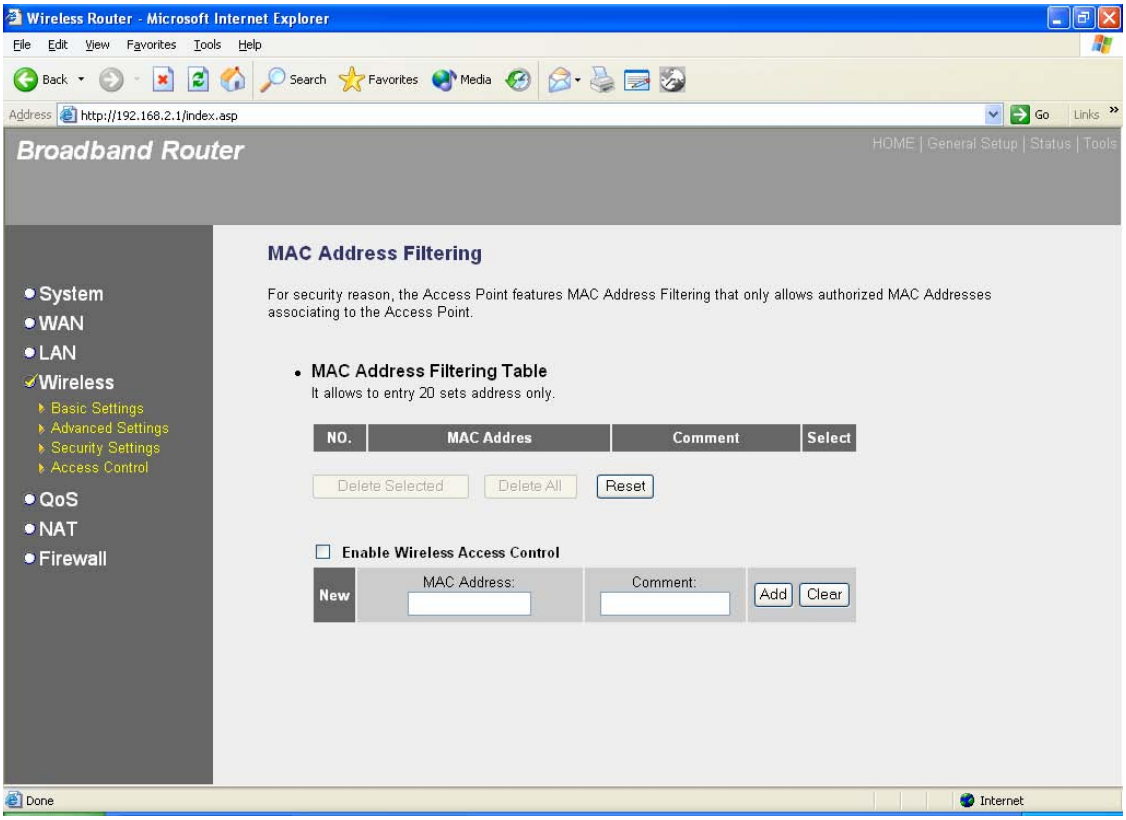
Parameters	Default	Description
WPA(TKIP)		TKIP can change the encryption key frequently to enhance the wireless LAN security.
WPA2(AES)		This use CCMP protocol to change encryption key frequently. AES can provide high level encryption to enhance the wireless LAN security.
WPA2 Mixed		This will use TKIP or AES based on the other communication peer automatically.
RADIUS Server IP address		The IP address of external RADIUS server.

RADIUS Server Port	The service port of the external RADIUS server.
RADIUS Server Password	The password used by external RADIUS server.

Click <**Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

2.4.4 Access Control

This wireless router provides MAC Address Control, which prevents the unauthorized MAC Addresses from accessing your wireless network.



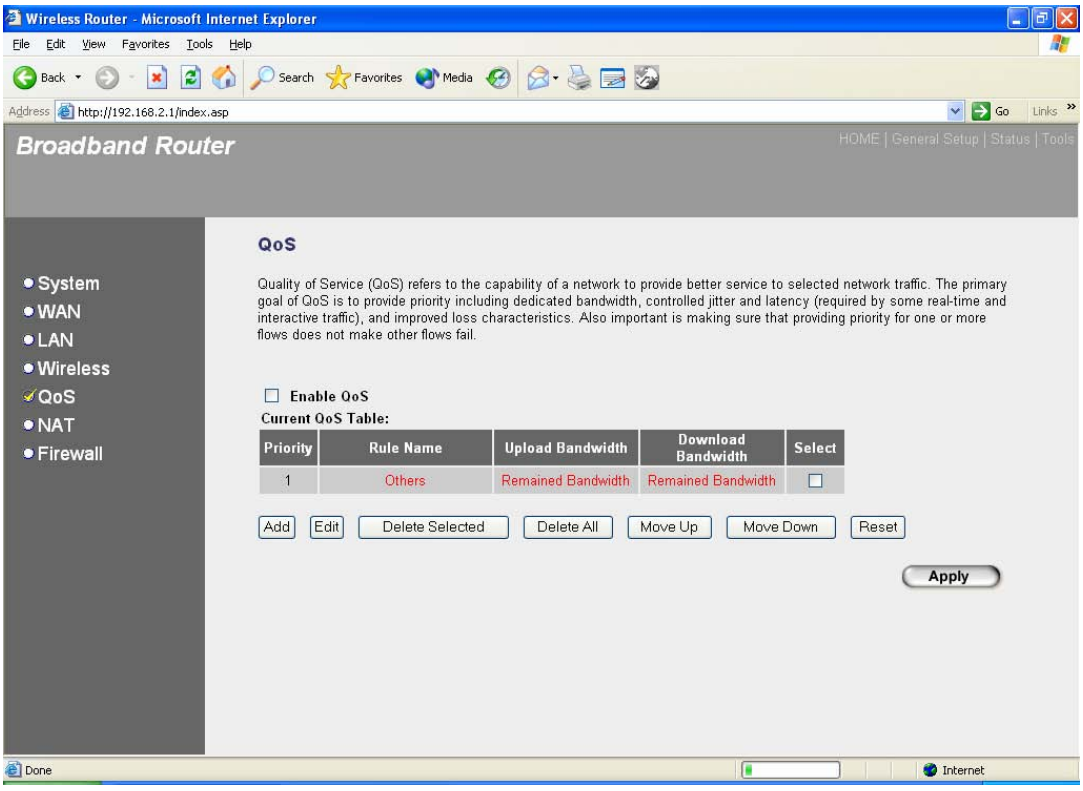
Parameters	Description
Enable wireless access control	Enable wireless access control
Add MAC address into the list	Fill in the "MAC Address" and "Comment" of the wireless station to be added and then click "Add". Then this wireless station will be added into the "Current Access Control List" below. If you find any issues before adding it and want to retype again. Just click "Clear" and both "MAC Address" and "Comment" fields will be cleared.
Remove MAC address from the list	If you want to remove some MAC address from the "Current Access Control List ", select the MAC addresses you want to remove in the list and then click "Delete Selected". If you want remove all MAC addresses from the table, just click "Delete All" button. Click "Reset" will clear your current selections.

Click <**Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

2.5 QoS

The QoS can let you classify Internet application traffic by source/destination IP address and port number. You can assign priority for each type of application and reserve bandwidth for it. The packets of applications with higher priority will always go first. Lower priority applications will get bandwidth after higher priority applications get enough bandwidth. This can let you have a better experience in using critical real time services like Internet phone, video conference …etc. All the applications not specified by you are classified as rule name "Others". The rule with smaller priority number has higher priority; the rule with larger priority number has lower priority. You can adjust the priority of the rules by moving them up or down.

Note: If the total assigned bandwidth of higher priority applications is larger than the maximum bandwidth provided by the WAN port, the other applications will not get any bandwidth.

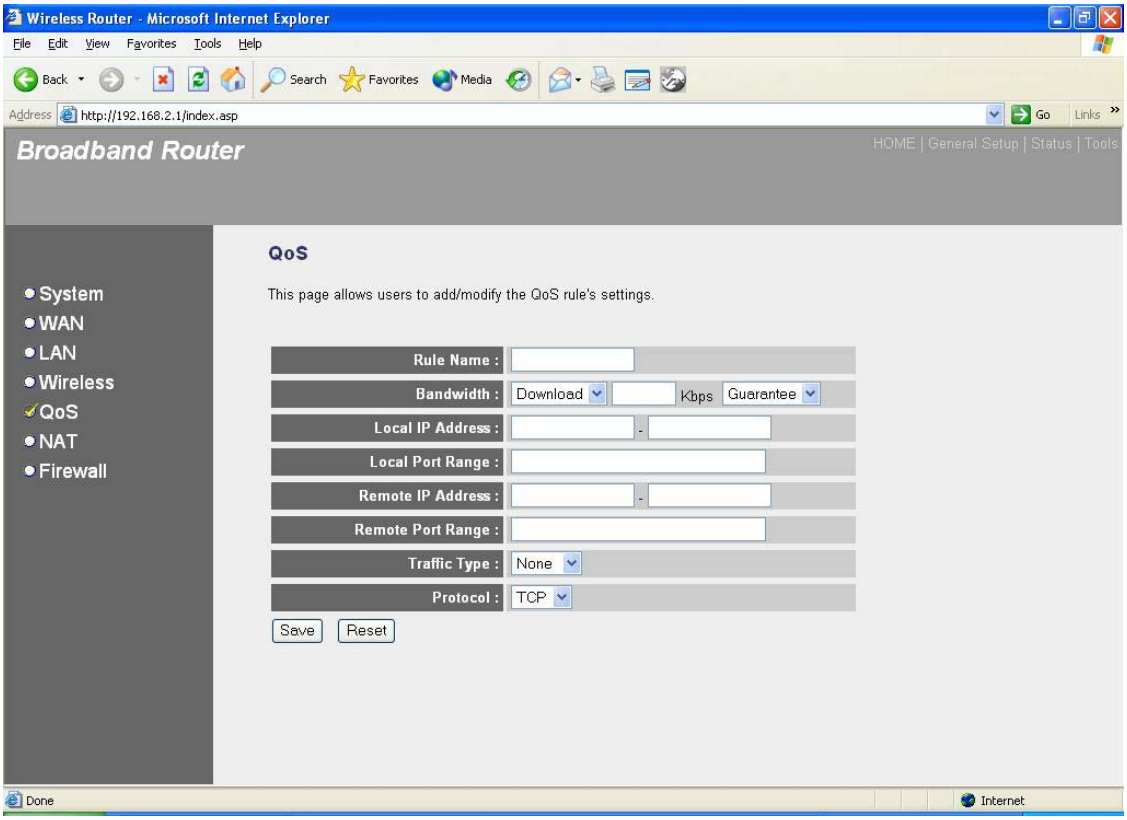


Parameters	Description
Enable/Disable QoS	You can check "Enable QoS" to enable QoS function for the WAN port. You also can uncheck

	“Enable QoS” to disable QoS function for the WAN port.
Add a QoS rule into the table	Click “Add” then you will enter a form of the QoS rule. Click “Apply” after filling out the form and the rule will be added into the table.
Remove QoS rules from the table	If you want to remove some QoS rules from the table, select the QoS rules you want to remove in the table and then click "Delete Selected". If you want remove all QoS rules from the table, just click "Delete All" button. Click "Reset" will clear your current selections.
Edit a QoS rule	Select the rule you want to edit and click “Edit”, then you will enter the detail form of the QoS rule. Click “Apply” after editing the form and the rule will be saved.
Adjust QoS rule priority	You can select the rule and click “Move Up” to make its priority higher. You also can select the rule and click “Move Down” to make its priority lower.

Edit QoS Rule:

You can assign packet classification criteria by its local IP range, remote IP range, traffic type, protocol, local port range and remote port range parameters. The parameters that you leave as blank will be ignored. The priority of this rule will be applied to packets that match classification criteria of this rule. You can limit bandwidth consumed by packets that match this rule or guarantee bandwidth required by packets that match this rule.



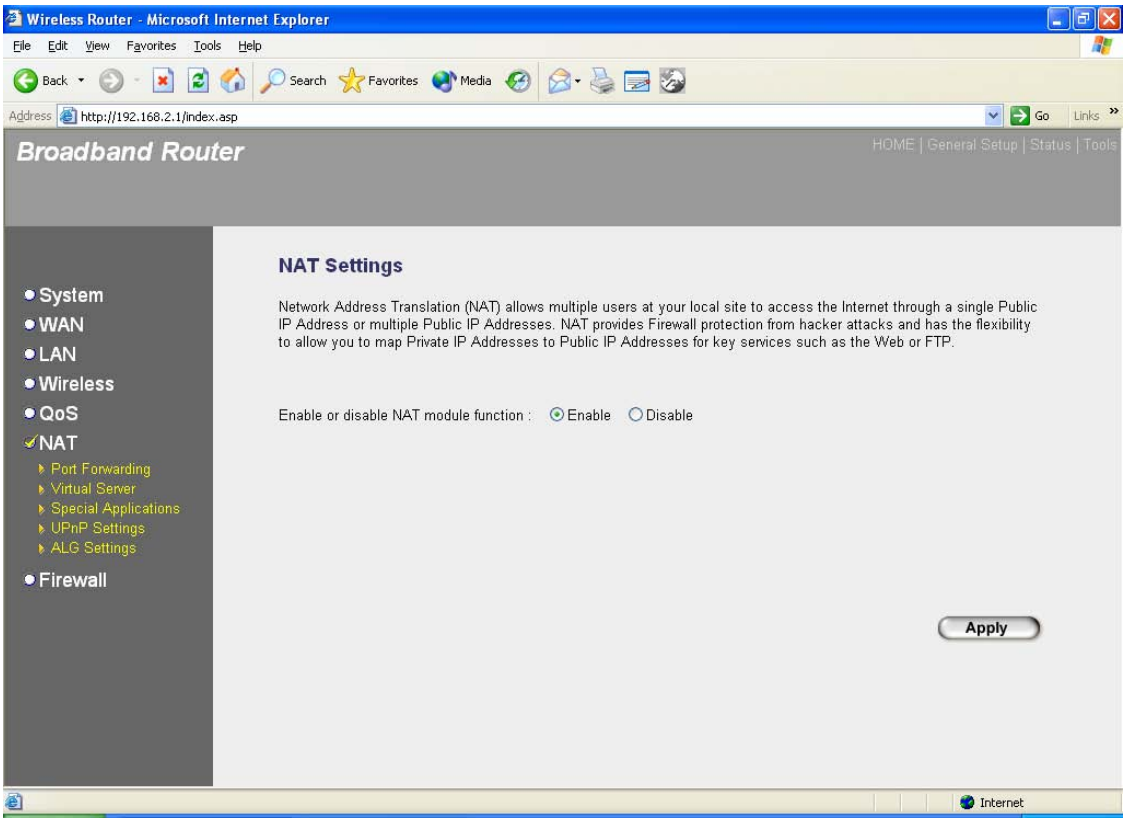
Parameters	Description
Rule Name	The name of this rule.
Bandwidth	You can assign the download or upload bandwidth by the unit of Kbps (1024 bit per second). You can limit the maximum bandwidth consumed by this rule by selecting “Maximum”. You also can reserve enough bandwidth for this rule by selecting “Guarantee”.
Local IP Address	Enter the local IP address range of the packets that this rule will apply to. If you assign 192.168.2.3 – 192.168.2.5, it means 3 IP addresses: 192.168.2.3, 192.168.2.4 and 192.168.2.5
Local Port Range	Enter the local port range of the packets that this rule will apply to. You can assign a single port number here or assign a range of port numbers by assigning the first port number and the last port number of the range. The two numbers are separated by a dash “-“, for example “101-150” means from port number 100 to port number 150 – the range of 50 port numbers.

Remote IP Address	Enter the remote IP address range of the packets that this rule will apply to. If you assign 192.168.2.3 – 192.168.2.5, it means 3 IP addresses: 192.168.2.3, 192.168.2.4 and 192.168.2.5
Remote Port Range	Enter the remote port range of the packets that this rule will apply to. You can assign a single port number here or assign a range of port numbers by assigning the first port number and the last port number of the range. The two numbers are separated by a dash "-", for example "101-150" means from port number 100 to port number 150 – the range of 50 port numbers.
Traffic Type	Select the traffic type of the packets that this rule will apply to. We list some popular applications here to ease the configuration. You also can get the same result by using other parameters, for example source or destination port number, if you are familiar with the application protocol.
Protocol	Select the protocol type of the packets that this rule will apply to.
Apply	Apply and exit the form.
Reset	Clear the content of this form.

Click <**Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

2.6 NAT

Network Address Translation (NAT) allows multiple users at your local site to access the Internet through a single Public IP Address or multiple Public IP Addresses. NAT provides Firewall protection from hacker attacks and has the flexibility to allow you to map Private IP Addresses to Public IP Addresses for key services such as Websites and FTP.



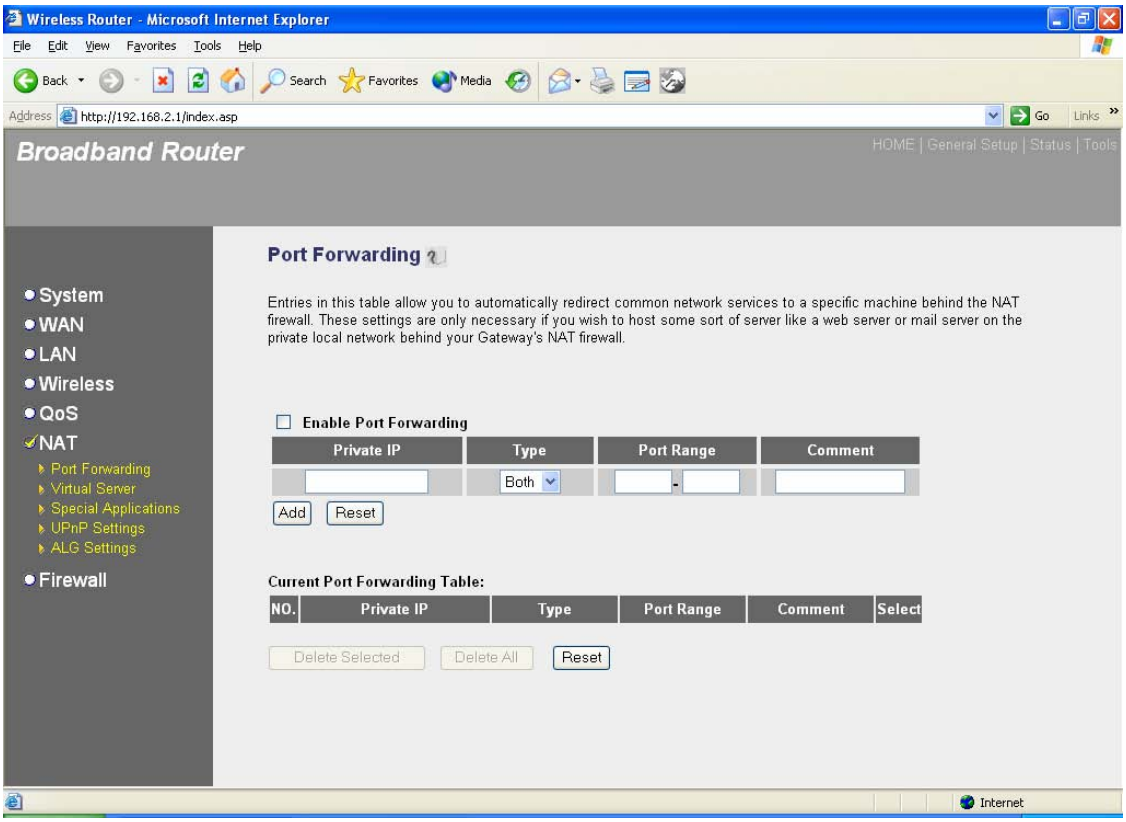
Parameter	Description
2.6.1 Port Forwarding	You can have different services (e.g. email, FTP, Web etc.) going to different service servers/clients in your LAN. The Port Forwarding allows you to re-direct a particular range of service port numbers (from the Internet/WAN Ports) to a particular LAN IP address.
2.6.2 Virtual Server	You can have different services (e.g. email, FTP, Web etc.) going to different service servers/clients in your LAN. The Virtual Server allows you to re-direct a particular service port number (from the Internet/WAN Port) to a particular LAN IP address and its service port number.
2.6.3 Special Applications	Some applications require multiple connections, such as Internet games, video conferencing, Internet telephony and others. In this section you can configure the router to support these types of applications.

2.6.4 UPnP Setting	It allows to Enable or Disable UPnP feature here. After you enable the UPnP feature, all client systems that support UPnP, like Windows XP, can discover this router automatically and access the Internet through this router without any configuration. The NAT Traversal function provided by UPnP can let applications that support UPnP smoothly connect to Internet sites without any incompatibility problem due to the NAPT port translation.
2.6.5 ALG Setting	You can select special applications that need “Application Layer Gateway” to support here.
2.6.6 Static Routing	You can disable NAT function and setup the routing rules manually.

Click on one of the three NAT selections and proceed to the manual's relevant sub-section.

2.6.1 Port Forwarding

The Port Forwarding allows you to re-direct a particular range of service port numbers (from the Internet/WAN Ports) to a particular LAN IP address. It help you to host some servers behind the router NAT firewall.



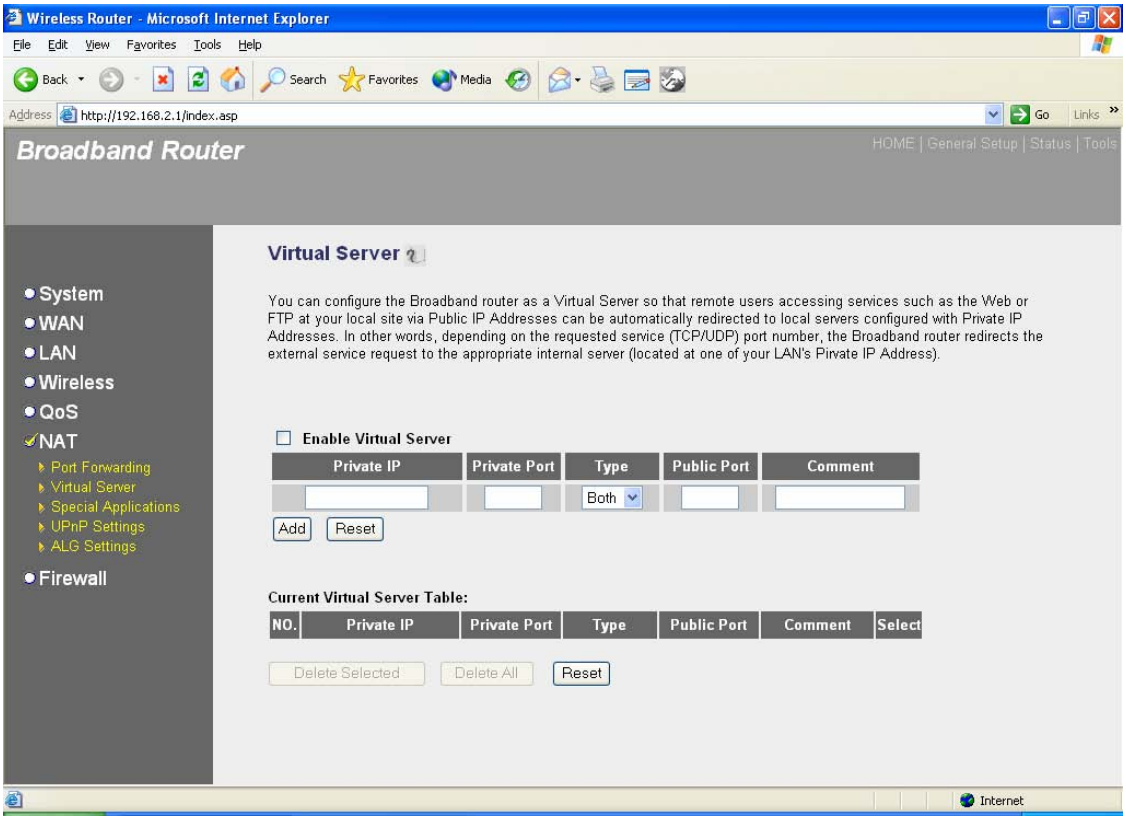
Parameter	Description
Enable Port Forwarding	Enable Port Forwarding
Private IP	This is the private IP of the server behind the NAT firewall. **Note:** You need to give your LAN PC clients a fixed/static IP address for Port Forwarding to work properly.
Type	This is the protocol type to be forwarded. You can choose to forward “TCP” or “UDP” packets only or select “both” to forward both “TCP” and “UDP” packets.
Port Range	The range of ports to be forward to the private IP.
Comment	The description of this setting.

Add Port Forwarding into the table	Fill in the "Private IP", “Type”, “Port Range” and "Comment" of the setting to be added and then click "Add". Then this Port Forwarding setting will be added into the "Current Port Forwarding Table" below. If you find any typo before adding it and want to retype again, just click "Clear" and the fields will be cleared.
Remove Port Forwarding into the table	If you want to remove some Port Forwarding settings from the " Current Port Forwarding Table", select the Port Forwarding settings you want to remove in the table and then click "Delete Selected". If you want remove all Port Forwarding settings from the table, just click "Delete All" button. Click "Reset" will clear your current selections.

Click <**Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

2.6.2 Virtual Server

Use the Virtual Server function when you want different servers/clients in your LAN to handle different service/Internet application type (e.g. Email, FTP, Web server etc.) from the Internet. Computers use numbers called port numbers to recognize a particular service/Internet application type. The Virtual Server allows you to re-direct a particular service port number (from the Internet/WAN Port) to a particular LAN private IP address and its service port number. (See Glossary for an explanation on Port number)

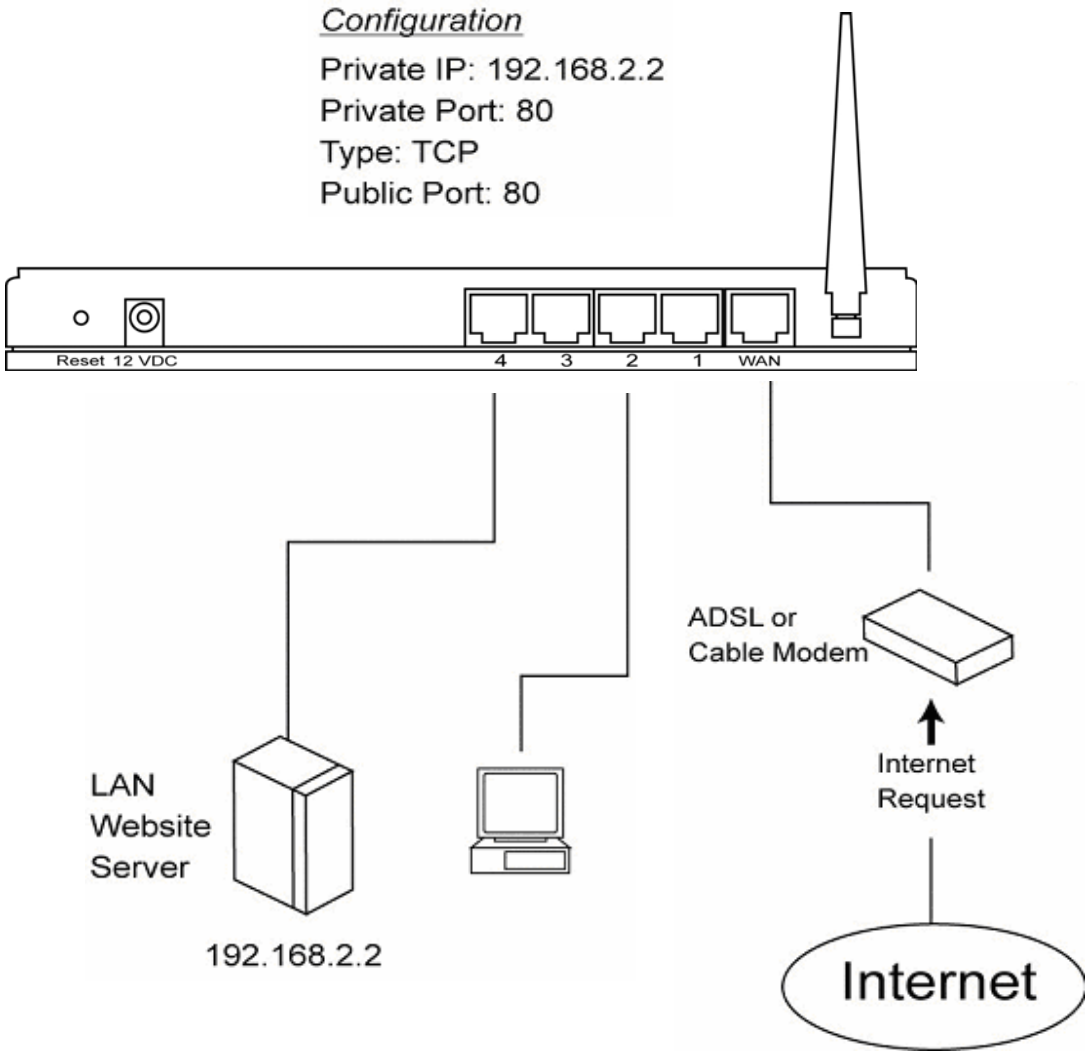


Parameters	Description
Enable Virtual Server	Enable Virtual Server.
Private IP	This is the LAN client/host IP address that the Public Port number packet will be sent to. **Note:** You need to give your LAN PC clients a fixed/static IP address for Virtual Server to work properly.
Private Port	This is the port number (of the above Private IP host) that the below Public Port number will be changed to when the packet enters your LAN (to the LAN Server/Client IP)
Type	Select the port number protocol type (TCP, UDP or both). If you are unsure, then leave it to the default both protocol.

Public Port	Enter the service (service/Internet application) port number from the Internet that will be re-directed to the above Private IP address host in your LAN **Note**: Virtual Server function will have priority over the DMZ function if there is a conflict between the Virtual Server and the DMZ settings.
Comment	The description of this setting.
Add Virtual Server	Fill in the "Private IP", "Private Port", "Type", "Public Port" and "Comment" of the setting to be added and then click "Add". Then this Virtual Server setting will be added into the "Current Virtual Server Table" below. If you find any typo before adding it and want to retype again, just click "Clear" and the fields will be cleared.
Remove Virtual Server	If you want to remove some Virtual Server settings from the " Current Virtual Server Table", select the Virtual Server settings you want to remove in the table and then click "Delete Selected". If you want remove all Virtual Server settings from the table, just click "Delete All" button. Click "Reset" will clear your current selections.

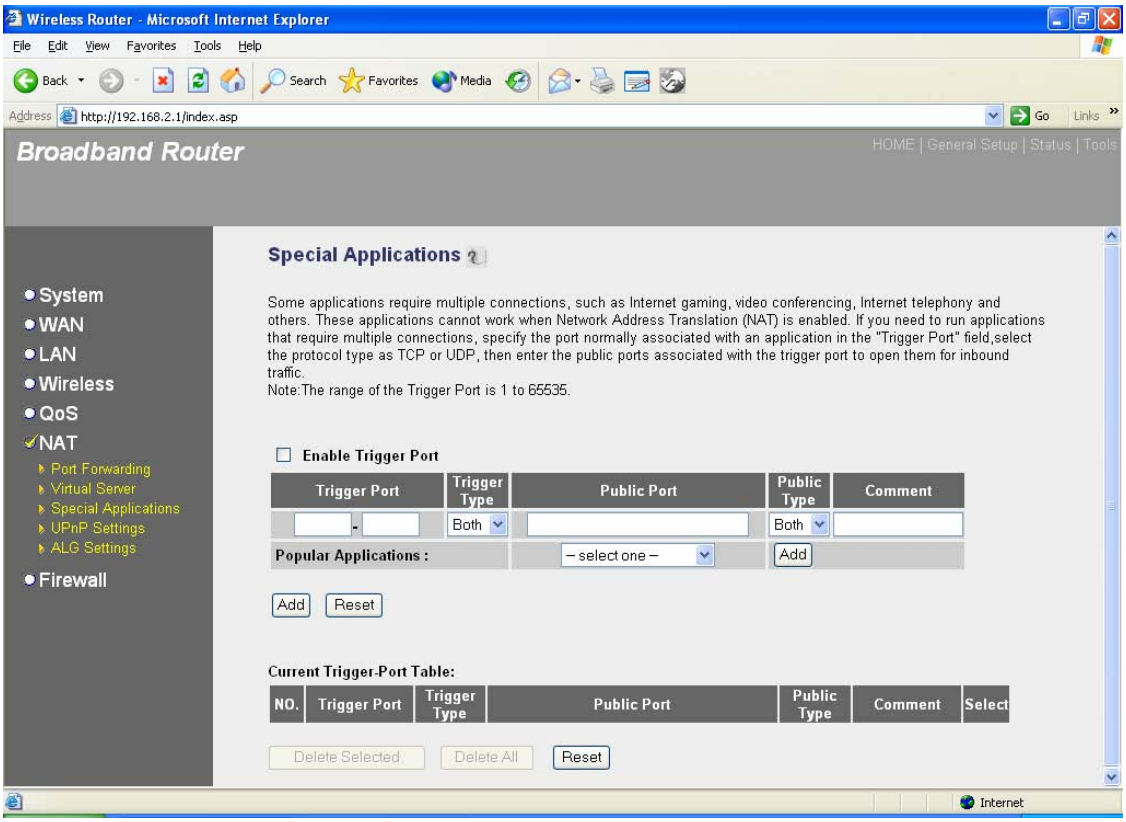
Click <**Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

Example: Virtual Server
The diagram below demonstrates one of the ways you can use the Virtual Server function. Use the Virtual Server when you want the web server located in your private LAN to be accessible to Internet users. The configuration below means that any request coming form the Internet to access your web server will be translated to your LAN's web server (192.168.2.2). **Note:** For the virtual server to work properly Internet/remote users must know your global IP address. (For websites you will need to have a fixed/static global/public IP address)



2.6.3 Special Applications

Some applications require multiple connections, such as Internet games, video conferencing, Internet telephony and others. In this section you can configure the router to support multiple connections for these types of applications.



Parameters	Description
Enable Trigger Port	Enable the Special Application function.
Trigger Port	This is the out going (Outbound) range of port numbers for this particular application
Trigger Type	Select whether the outbound port protocol is “TCP”, “UDP” or both.
Public Port	Enter the In-coming (Inbound) port or port range for this type of application (e.g. 2300-2400, 47624) **Note**: Individual port numbers are separated by a comma (e.g. 47624, 5775, 6541 etc.). To input a port range use a “dash” to separate the two port number range (e.g. 2300-2400)
Public Type	Select the Inbound port protocol type: “TCP”, “UDP” or both

Comment	The description of this setting.
Popular applications	This section lists the more popular applications that require multiple connections. Select an application from the Popular Applications selection. Once you have selected an application, select a location (1-10) in the **Copy to** selection box and then click the **Copy to** button. This will automatically list the Public Ports required for this popular application in the location (1-10) you'd specified.
Add Special Application	Fill in the "Trigger Port", "Trigger Type", "Public Port", "Public Type", "Public Port" and "Comment" of the setting to be added and then click "Add". Then this Special Application setting will be added into the "Current Trigger-Port Table" below. If you find any typo before adding it and want to retype again, just click "Clear" and the fields will be cleared. If you want to add a popular application, select one "Popular Application" and then click "Add".
Remove Special Application	If you want to remove some Special Application settings from the " Current Trigger-Port Table", select the Special Application settings you want to remove in the table and then click "Delete Selected". If you want remove all Special Appliacation settings from the table, just click "Delete All" button. Click "Reset" will clear your current selections.

Click **<Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

Example: Special Applications
If you need to run applications that require multiple connections, then specify the port (outbound) normally associated with that application in the "Trigger Port" field. Then select the protocol type (TCP or UDP) and enter the public ports associated with the trigger port to open them up for inbound traffic.

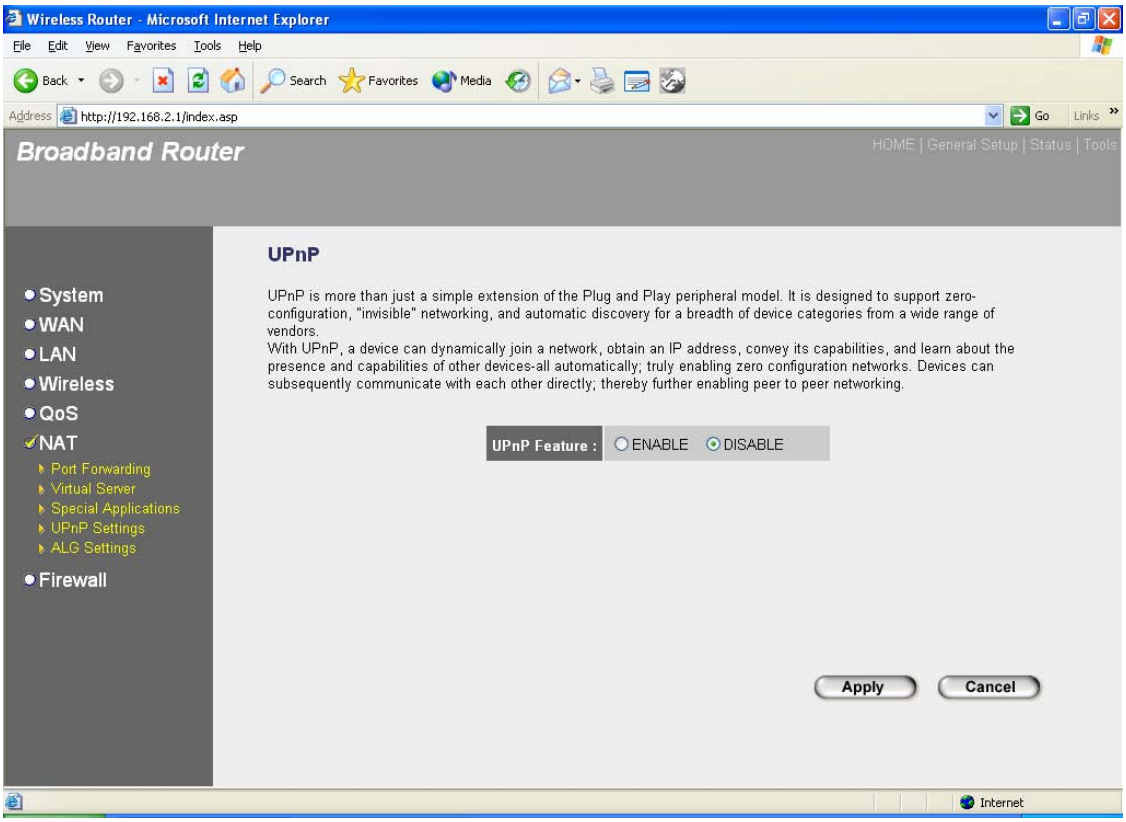
Example:

ID	Trigger Port	Trigger Type	Public Port	Public Type	Comment
1	28800	UDP	2300-2400, 47624	TCP	MSN Game Zone
2	6112	UDP	6112	UDP	Battle.net

In the example above, when a user trigger's port 28800 (outbound) for MSN Game Zone then the router will allow incoming packets for ports 2300-2400 and 47624 to be directed to that user.
Note: Only one LAN client can use a particular special application at a time.

2.6.4 UPnP Settings

With UPnP, all PCs in you Intranet will discover this router automatically. So you do not have to do any configuration for your PC and can access the Internet through this router easily.

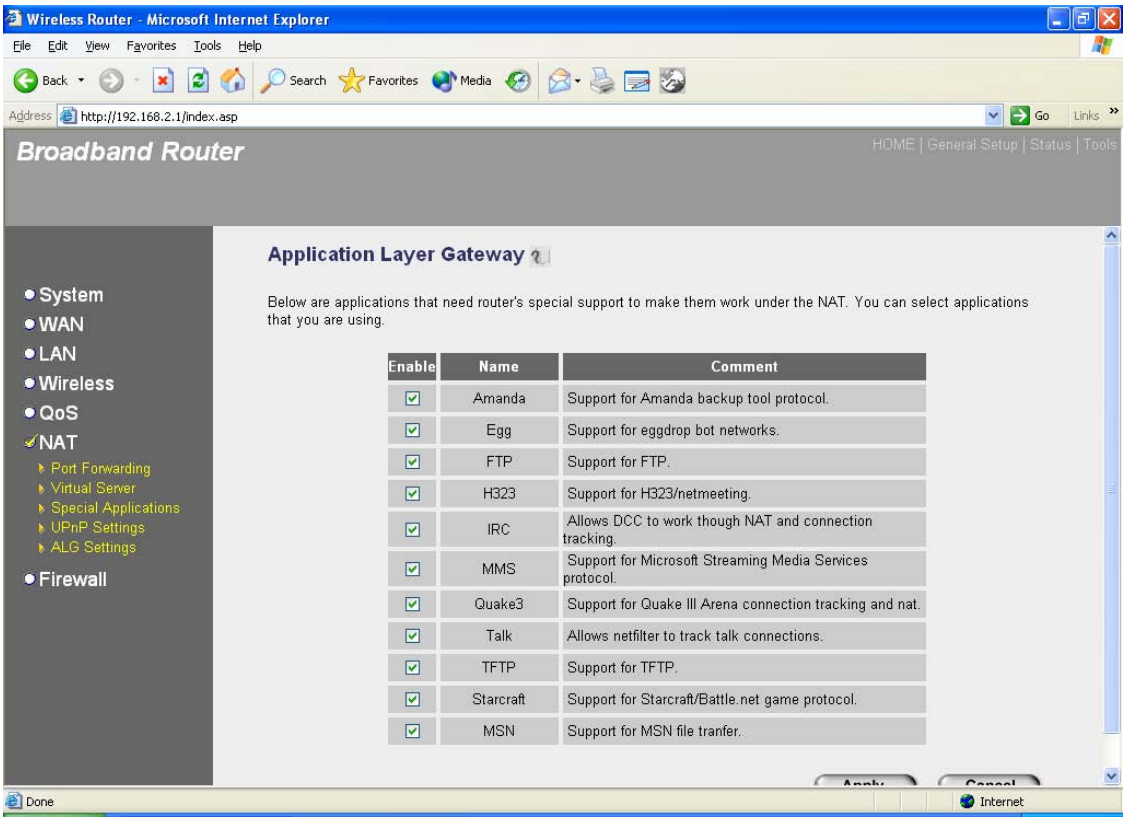


Parameters	Default	Description
UPnP Feature	Disable	You can Enable or Disable UPnP feature here. After you enable the UPnP feature, all client systems that support UPnP, like Windows XP, can discover this router automatically and access the Internet through this router without any configuration. The NAT Traversal function provided by UPnP can let applications that support UPnP smoothly connect to Internet sites without any incompatibility problem due to the NAPT port translation.

Click **<Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

2.6.5 ALG Settings

You can select applications that need “Application Layer Gateway” to support.

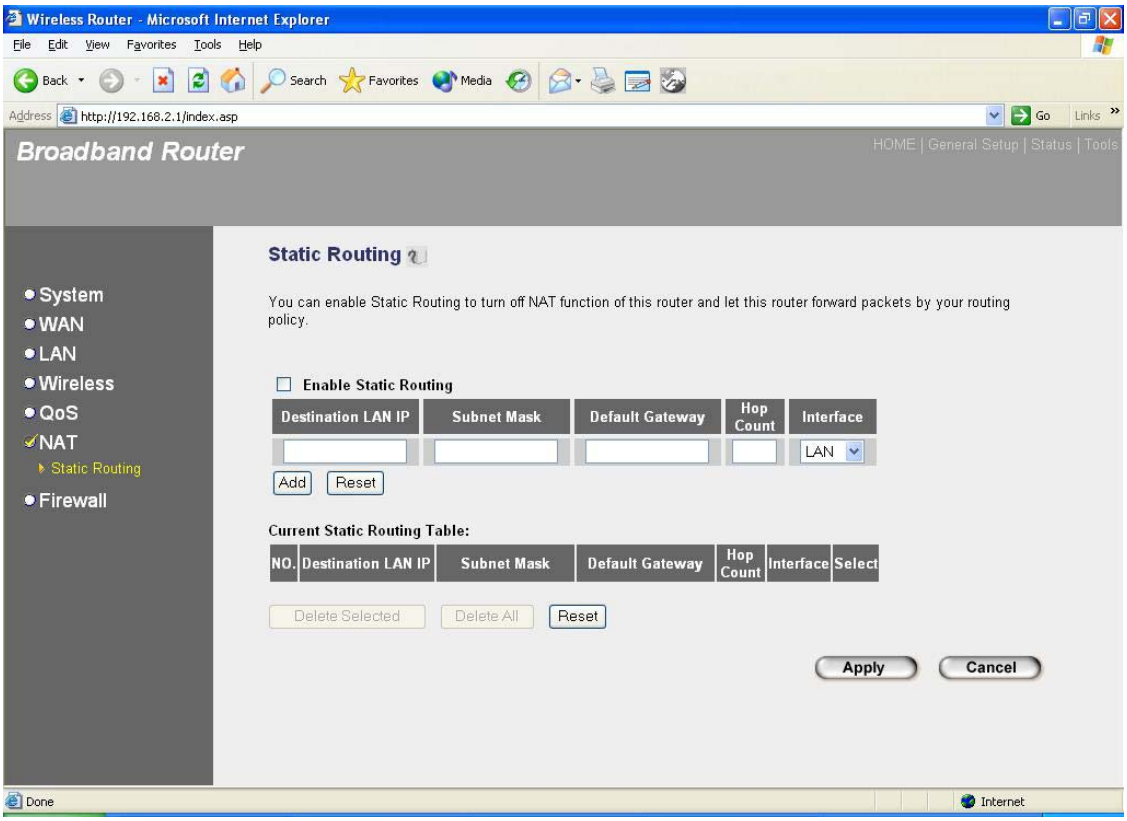


Parameters	Default	Description
Enable		You can select to enable “Application Layer Gateway”, then the router will let that application correctly pass though the NAT gateway.

Click <**Apply**> at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

2.6.6 Static Routing

This router provides Static Routing function when NAT is disabled. With Static Routing, the router can forward packets according to your routing rules. The IP sharing function will not work any more in Static Routing mode.
Note: The DMZ function of firewall will not work if static routing is enabled.



Parameter	Description
Enable Static Routing	Static Routing function is default disabled. You have to enable the Static Routing function before your routing rules take effect.
Destination LAN IP	The network address of destination LAN.
Subnet Mask	The subnet mask of destination LAN.
Default Gateway	The next stop gateway of the path toward the destination LAN. This is the IP of the neighbor

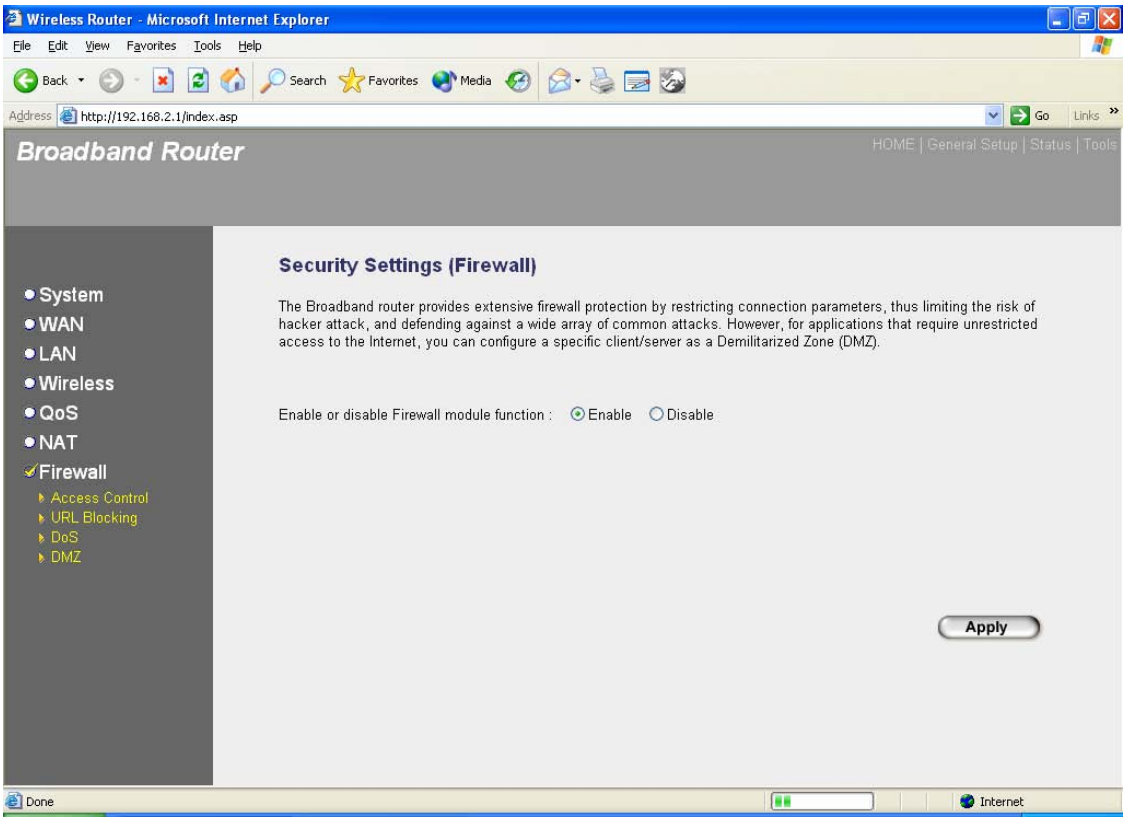
	router that this router should communicate with on the path to the destination LAN.
Hop Count	The number of hops (routers) to pass through to reach the destination LAN.
Interface	The interface that go to the next hop (router).
Add a Rule	Fill in the "Destination LAN IP", "Subnet Mask", "Default Gateway", "Hop Count" and "Interface" of the rule to be added and then click "Add". Then this rule of Static Routing will be added into the "Static Routing Table" below. If you find any typo before adding it and want to retype again, just click "Reset" and the fields will be cleared.
Remove a Rule	If you want to remove some routing rules from the "Static Routing Table", select the rules you want to remove in the table and then click "Delete Selected". If you want remove all rules from the table, just click "Delete All" button. Click "Reset" will clear your current selections.

Click <**Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

2.7 Firewall

The Broadband router provides extensive firewall protection by restricting connection parameters, thus limiting the risk of hacker attack, and defending against a wide array of common Internet attacks. However, for applications that require unrestricted access to the Internet, you can configure a specific client/server as a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

Note: To enable the Firewall settings select **Enable** and click **Apply**

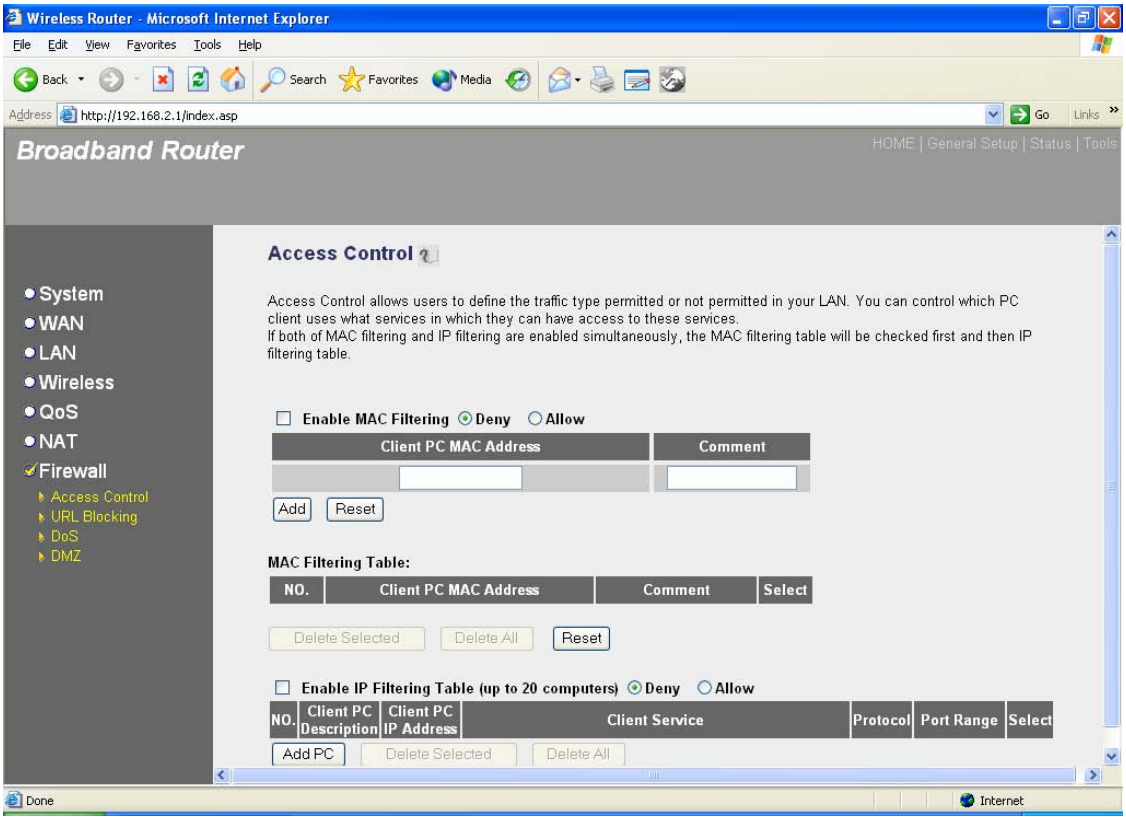


Parameters	Description
2.6.1 Access Control	Access Control allows you to specify which hosts users can or cannot have access to certain Internet applications
2.6.2 URL Blocking	URL Blocking allow you to specify which URLs can not be accessed by users.
2.6.3 DoS	The Broadband router's firewall can block common hacker attacks and can log the attack activities.
2.6.4 DMZ	The DMZ function allows you to re-direct all packets going to your WAN port IP address to a particular IP address in your LAN.

Click on one of the firewall selections and proceed to the manual's relevant sub-section

2.7.1 Access Control

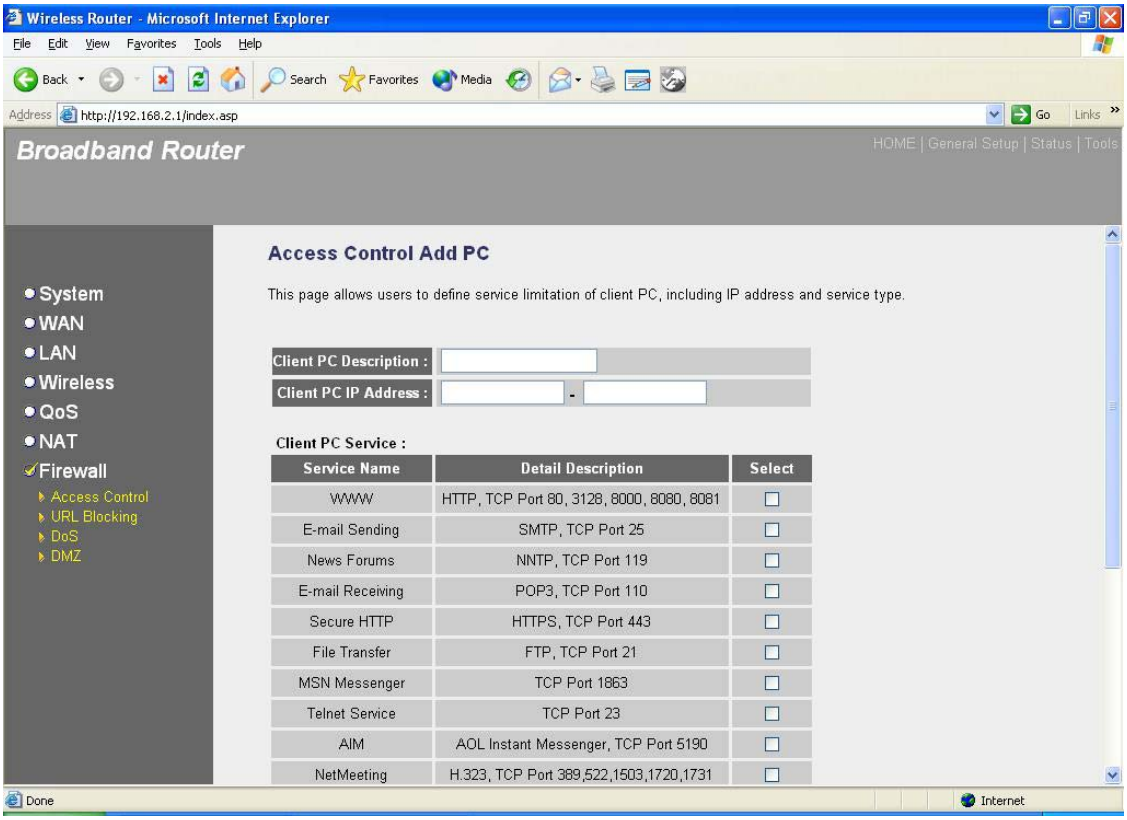
If you want to restrict users from accessing certain Internet applications/services (e.g. Internet websites, email, FTP etc.), then this is the place to set that configuration. Access Control allows users to define the traffic type permitted in your LAN. You can control which PC client can have access to these services.



Parameters	Description
Deny	If select "Deny" then all PCs will be allowed to access Internet accept for the PCs in the list below.
Allow	If select "Allow" then all PCs will be denied to access Internet accept for the PCs in the list below.
Filter client PCs by IP	Fill "IP Filtering Table" to filter PC clients by IP.
Add PC	You can click Add PC to add an access control rule for users by IP addresses.

Remove PC	If you want to remove some PC from the "IP Filtering Table", select the PC you want to remove in the table and then click "Delete Selected". If you want remove all PCs from the table, just click "Delete All" button.
Filter client PC by MAC address	Check “Enable MAC Filtering” to enable MAC Filtering.
Add PC	Fill in “Client PC MAC Address” and “Comment” of the PC that is allowed to access the Internet, and then click “Add”. If you find any typo before adding it and want to retype again, just click "Reset" and the fields will be cleared.
Remove PC	If you want to remove some PC from the "MAC Filtering Table", select the PC you want to remove in the table and then click "Delete Selected". If you want remove all PCs from the table, just click "Delete All" button. If you want to clear the selection and re-select again, just click “Reset”.

You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)



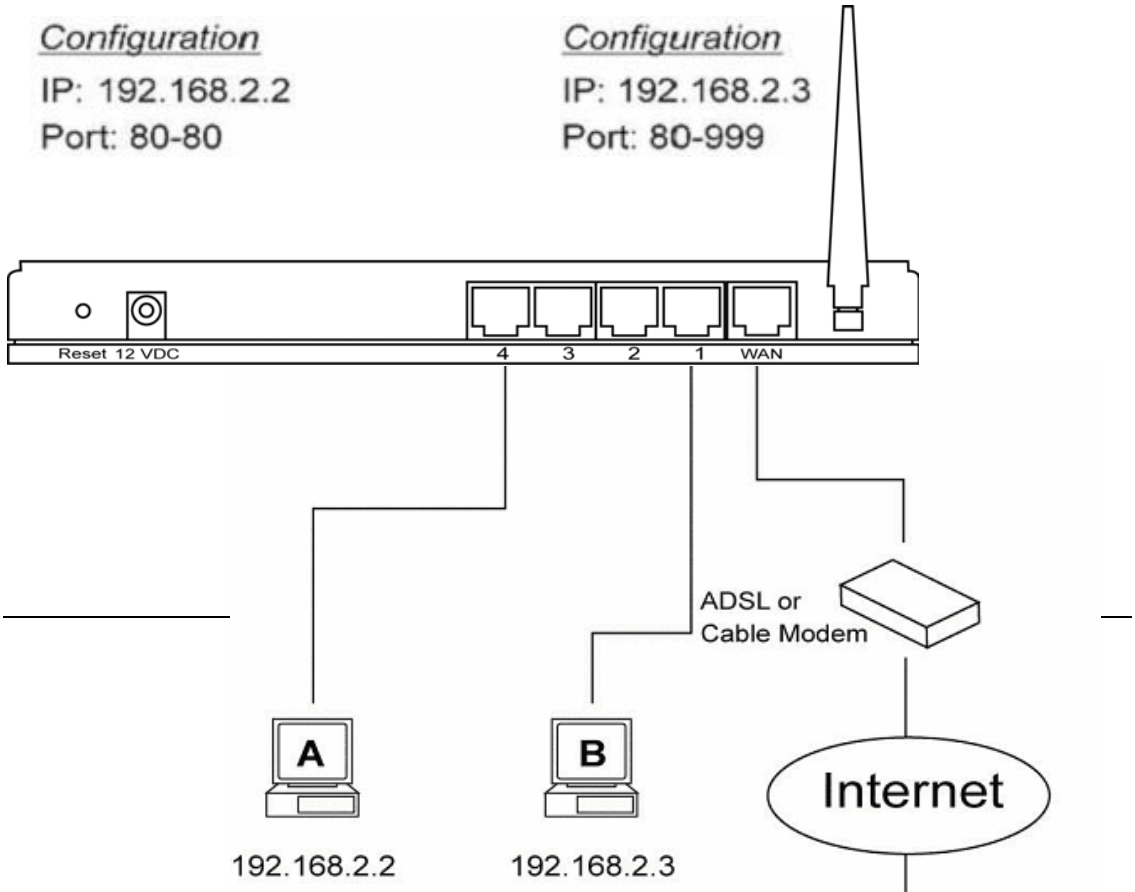
Add PC

Parameters	Description
Client PC Description	The description for this client PC rule.
Client PC IP Addresses	Enter the IP address range that you wish to apply this Access Control rule. This is the user's IP address(es) that you wish to setup an Access Control rule. **Note:** You need to give your LAN PC clients a fixed/static IP address for the Access Control rule to work properly.
Client PC Service	You can block the clients from accessing some Internet services by checking the services you want to block.
Protocol	This allows you to select UDP, TCP or both protocol type you want to block.
Port Range	It can be assign up to five port ranges. The router will block clients from accessing Internet services that use these ports.

Apply Changes	Click “Apply Changes” to save the setting.
Reset	Click “Reset” to clear all fields.

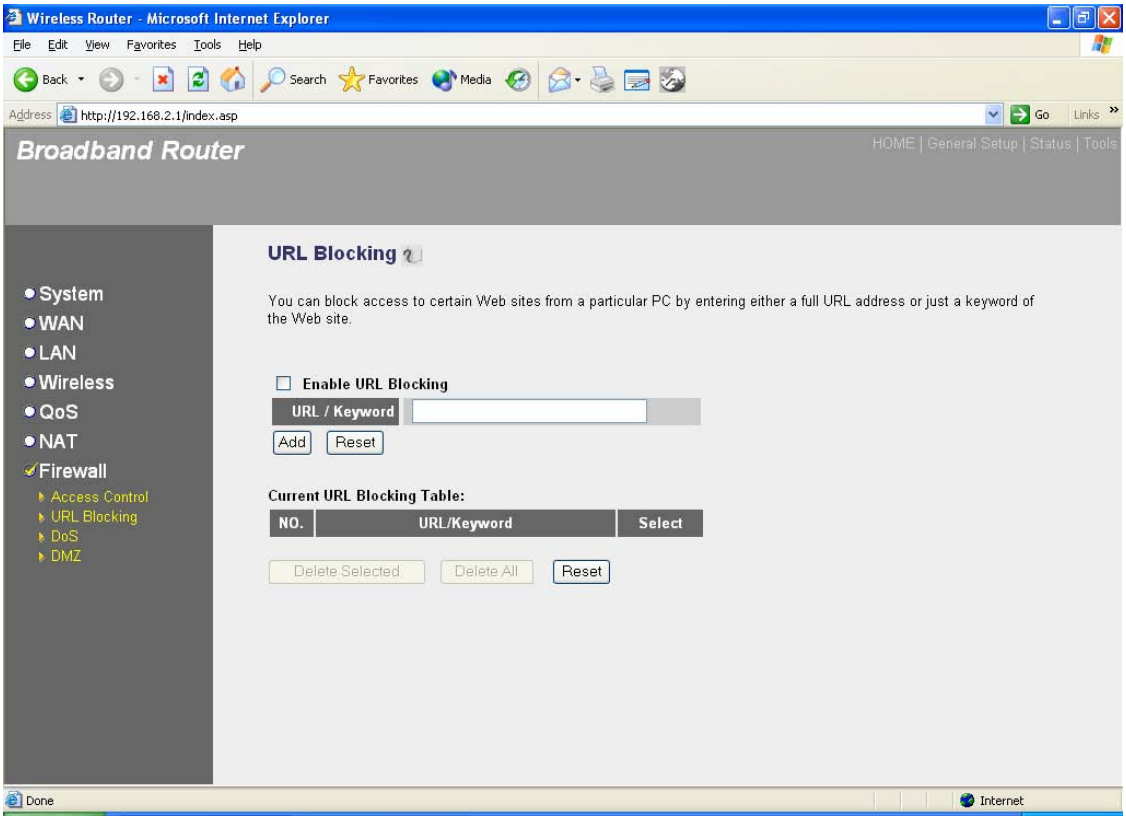
Click <**Apply Changes>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

Example: Access Control
In the example below, LAN client A can only access websites that use Port 80. However, LAN client B is able to access websites and any other service that uses ports between 80 and 999.



2.7.2 URL Blocking

You can block access to some Web sites from particular PCs by entering a full URL address or just keyword of the Web site.

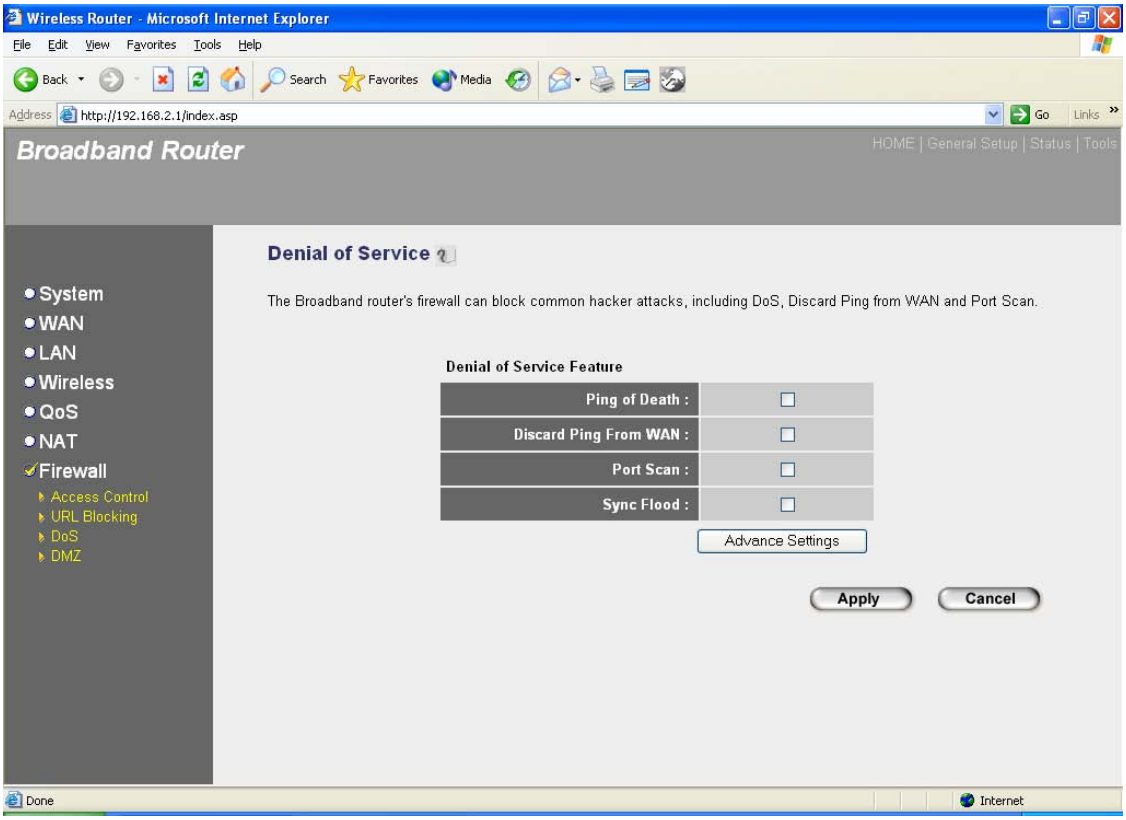


Parameters	Description
Enable URL Blocking	Enable/disable URL Blocking
Add URL Keyword	Fill in “URL/Keyword” and then click “Add”. You can enter the full URL address or the keyword of the web site you want to block. If you find any typo before adding it and want to retype again, just click "Reset" and the field will be cleared.
Remove URL Keyword	If you want to remove some URL keyword from the "Current URL Blocking Table", select the URL keyword you want to remove in the table and then click "Delete Selected". If you want remove all URL keyword from the table, just click "Delete All" button. If you want to clear the selection and re-select again, just click “Reset”.

You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

2.7.3 DoS (Denial of Service)

The Broadband router's firewall can block common hacker attacks, including Denial of Service, Ping of Death, Port Scan and Sync Flood. If Internet attacks occur the router can log the events.



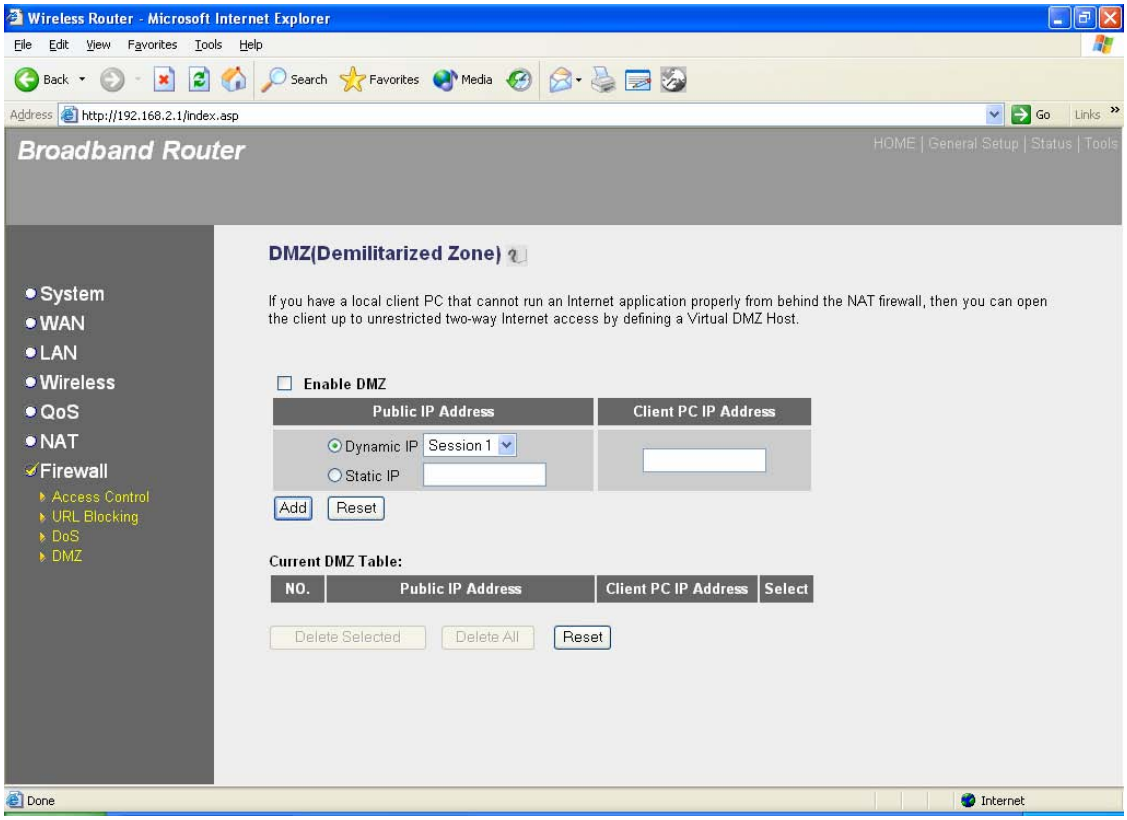
Parameters	Description
Intrusion Detection Feature	
Ping of Death	Protections from Ping of Death attack
Discard Ping From WAN	The router's WAN port will not respond to any Ping requests
Port Scan	Protection the router from Port Scan.
Sync Flood	Protection the router from Sync Flood attack.

Click **<Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to save the above configurations. You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place)

2.7.4 DMZ

If you have a local client PC that cannot run an Internet application (e.g. Games) properly from behind the NAT firewall, then you can open the client up to unrestricted two-way Internet access by defining a DMZ Host. The DMZ function allows you to re-direct all packets going to your WAN

port IP address to a particular IP address in your LAN. The difference between the virtual server and the DMZ function is that the virtual server re-directs a particular service/Internet application (e.g. FTP, websites) to a particular LAN client/server, whereas DMZ re-directs all packets (regardless of services) going to your WAN IP address to a particular LAN client/server.



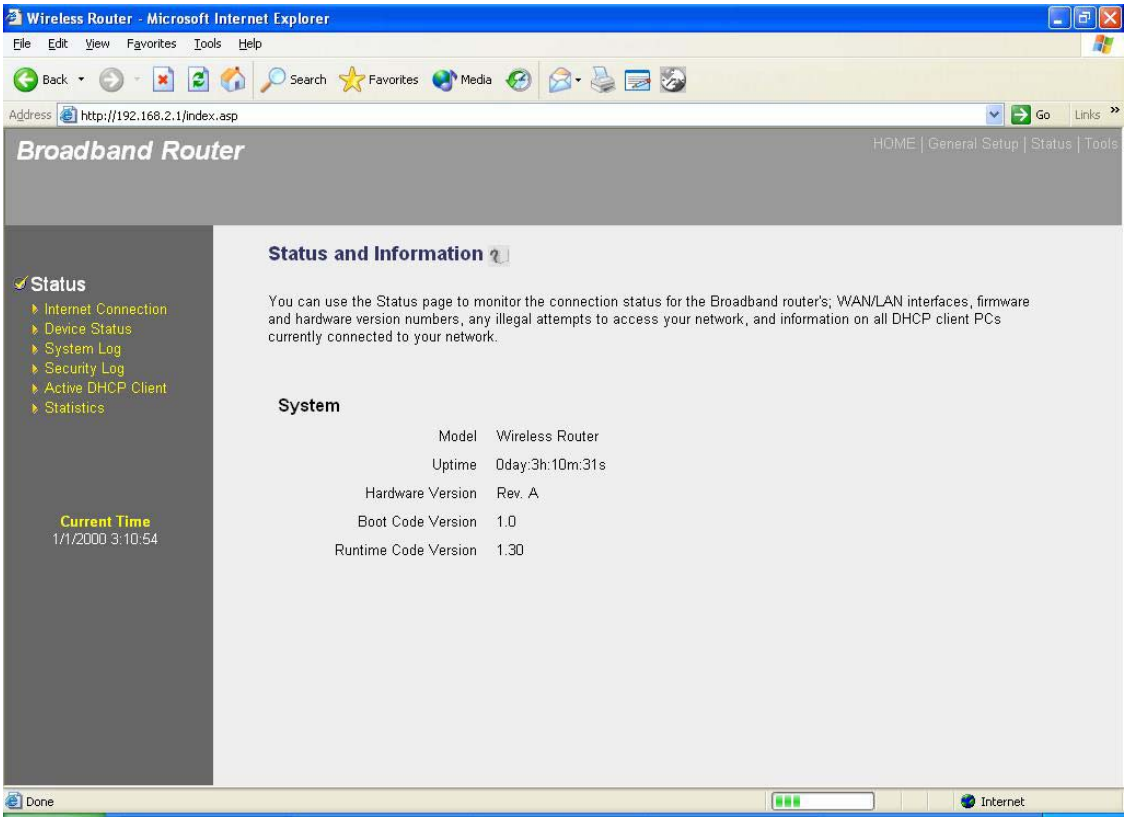
Parameters	Description
Enable DMZ	Enable/disable DMZ **Note**: If there is a conflict between the Virtual Server and the DMZ setting, then Virtual Server function will have priority over the DMZ function.
Public IP Address	The IP address of the WAN port or any other Public IP addresses given to you by your ISP
Client PC IP Address	Input the IP address of a particular host in your LAN that will receive all the packets originally going to the WAN port/Public IP address above **Note:** You need to give your LAN PC clients a fixed/static IP address for DMZ to work properly.

You can now configure other advance sections or start using the router (with the advance settings in place

Chapter 3

Status

The Status section allows you to monitor the current status of your router. You can use the Status page to monitor: the connection status of the Broadband router's WAN/LAN interfaces, the current firmware and hardware version numbers, any illegal attempts to access your network, and information on all DHCP client PCs currently connected to your network.



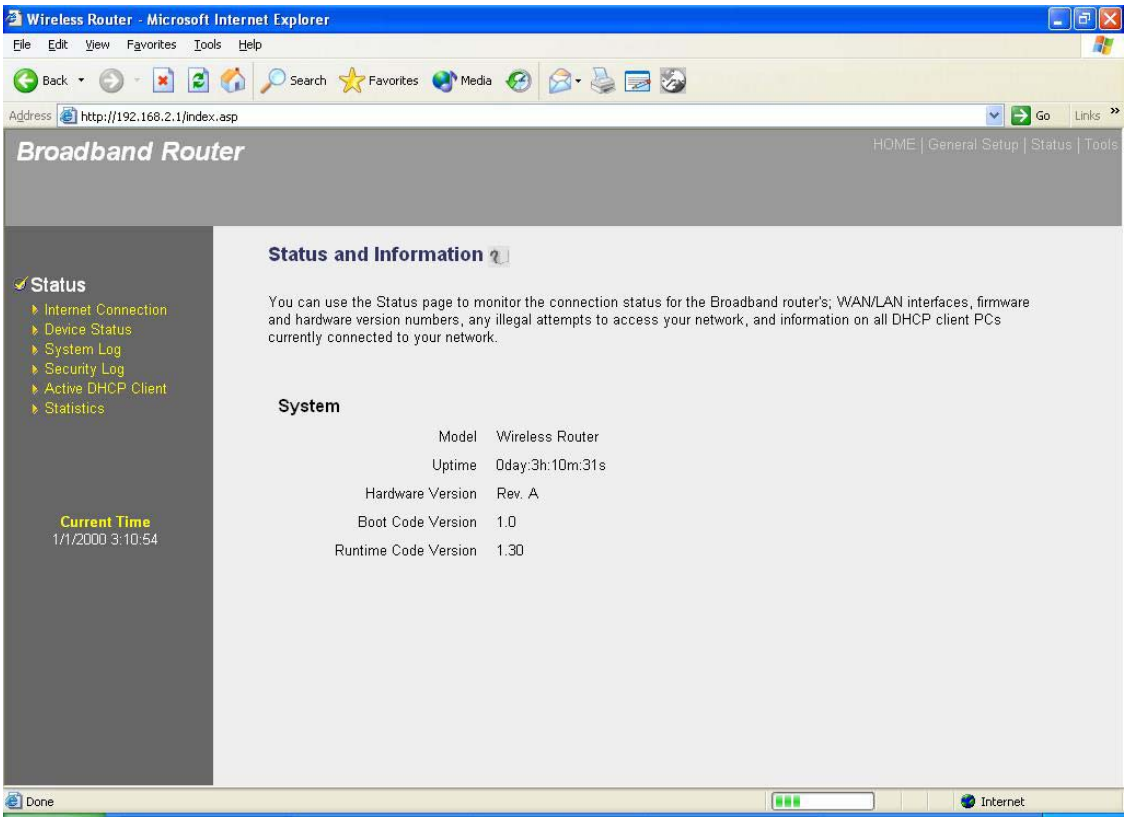
Parameters	Description
3.1 Status and Information	Shows the router's system information
3.2 Internet Connection	View the Broadband router's current Internet connection status and other related information
3.3 Device Status	View the Broadband router's current setting status
3.4 System Log	View the Broadband router's system log
3.5 Security Log	View any attempts that have been made to illegally gain access to your network.
3.6 Active DHCP Client	View your LAN client's information that is currently linked to the Broadband router's DHCP server

3.7 Statistics	Shows the statistics

Select one of the above five Status selections and proceed to the manual's relevant sub-section

3.1 Status and Information

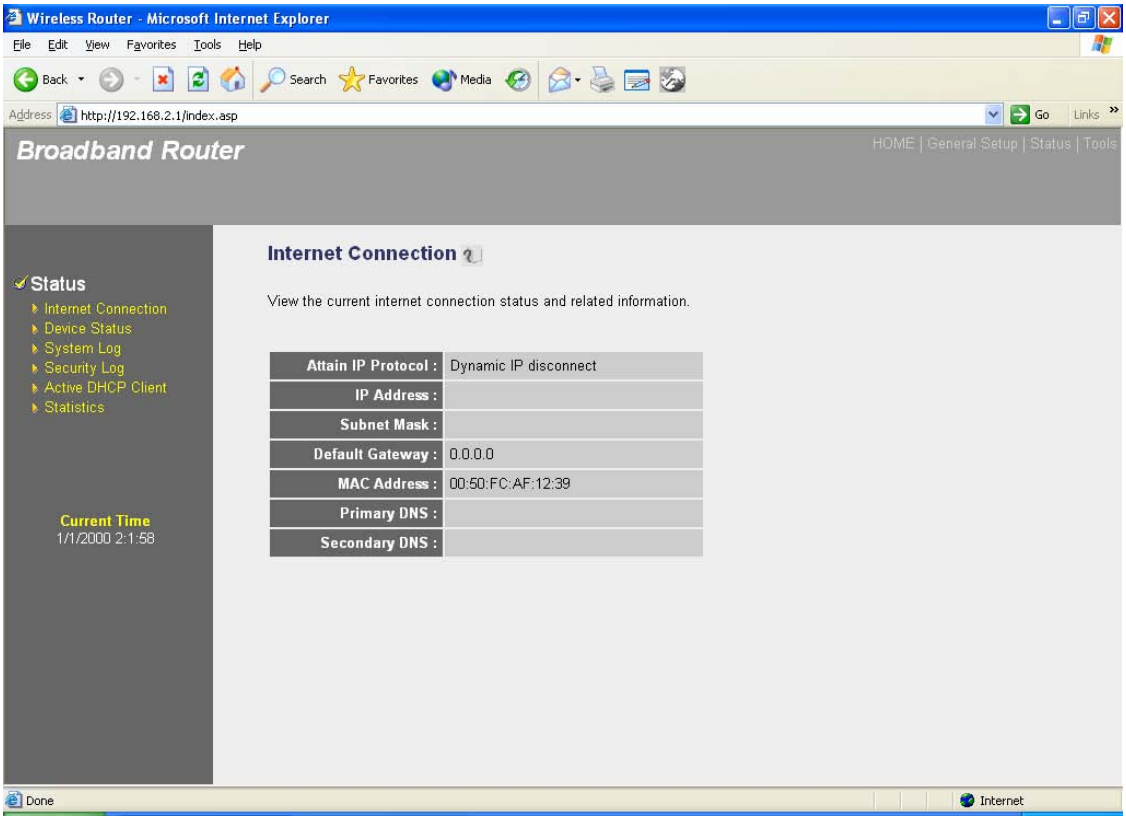
The Status and Information section allows you to view the router's system information



Parameters	Description
Information	You can see the router's system information such as the router's: LAN MAC Address, WAN MAC Address, Hardware version, Serial Number, Boot code Version, Runtime code Version

3.2 Internet Connection

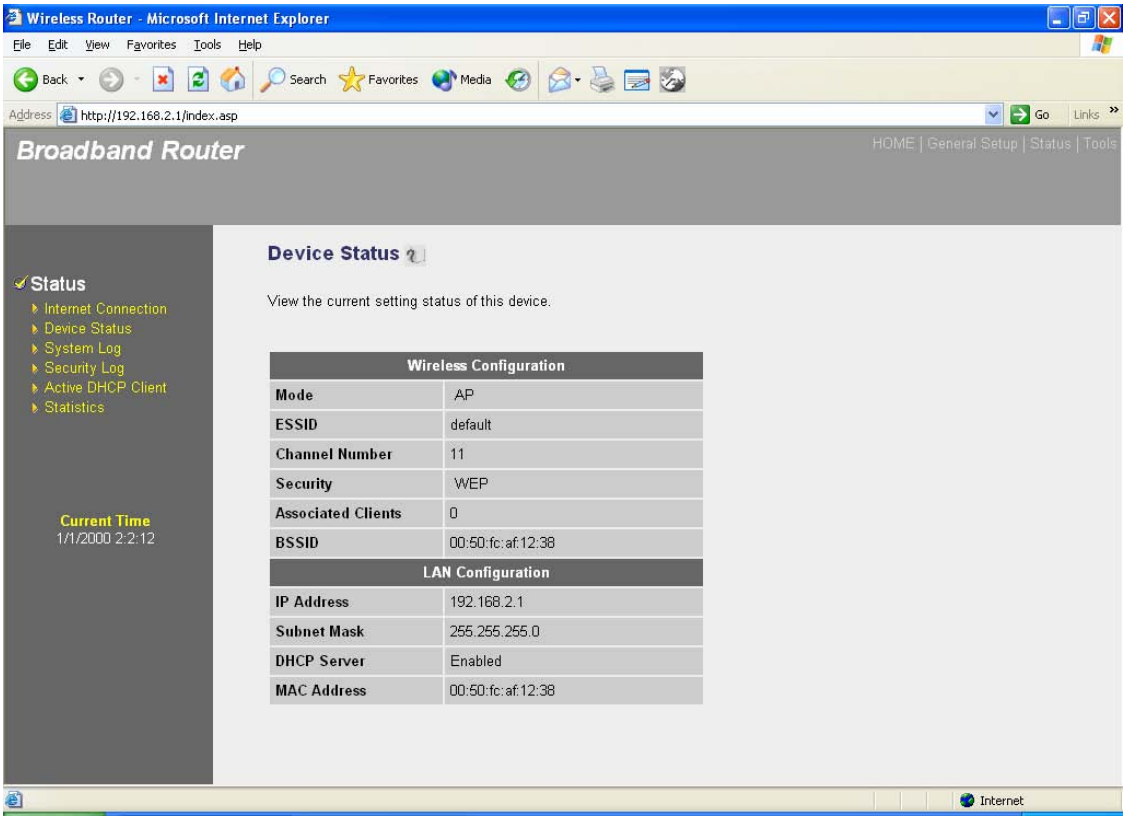
View the Broadband router's current Internet connection status and other related information



Parameters	Description
Internet Connection	This page displays whether the WAN port is connected to a **Cable/DSL** connection. It also displays the router's WAN port: **WAN IP** address, **Subnet Mask**, and ISP **Gateway** as well as the **Primary DNS** and **Secondary DNS** being used.

3.3 Device Status

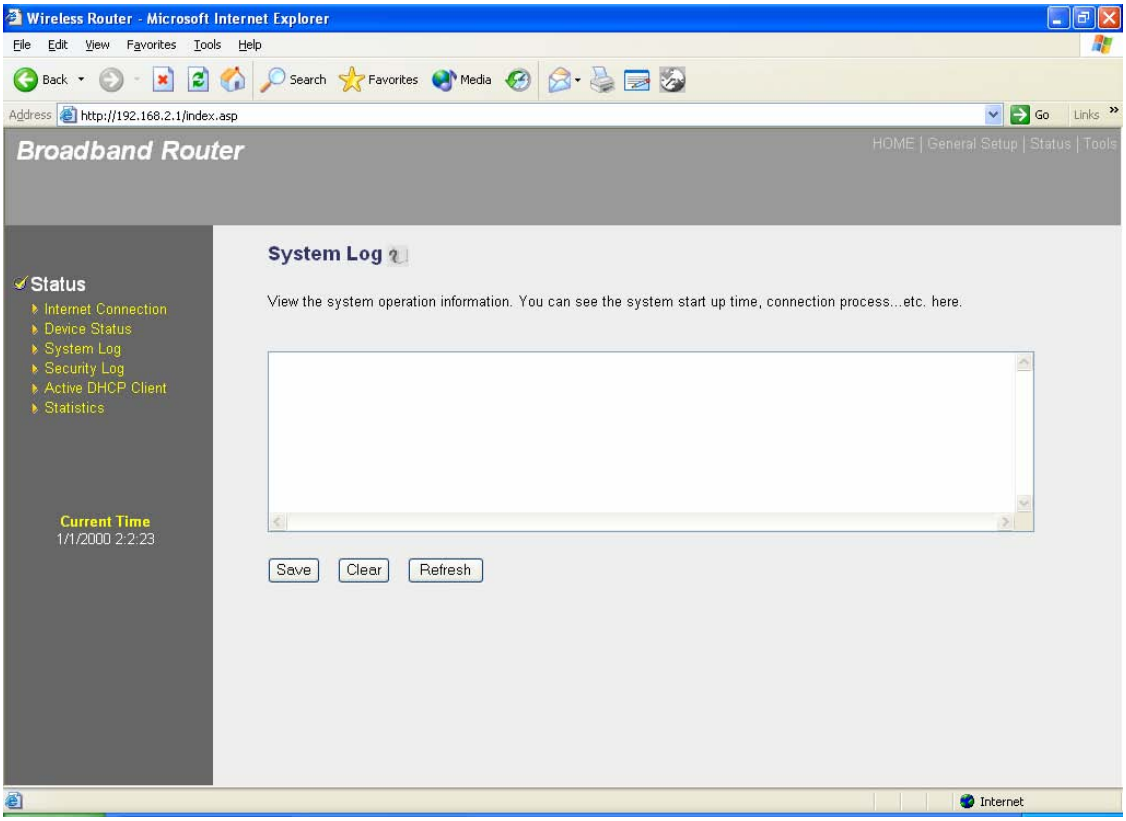
View the Broadband router's current configuration settings. The Device Status displays the configuration settings you've configured in the **Quick Setup Wizard/General Setup** section.



Parameters	Description
Device Status	This page shows the Broadband router's current device settings. This page displays the Broadband router LAN port's current LAN **IP Address** and **Subnet Mask**. It also shows whether the **DHCP Server** function is enabled/disabled..

3.4 System Log

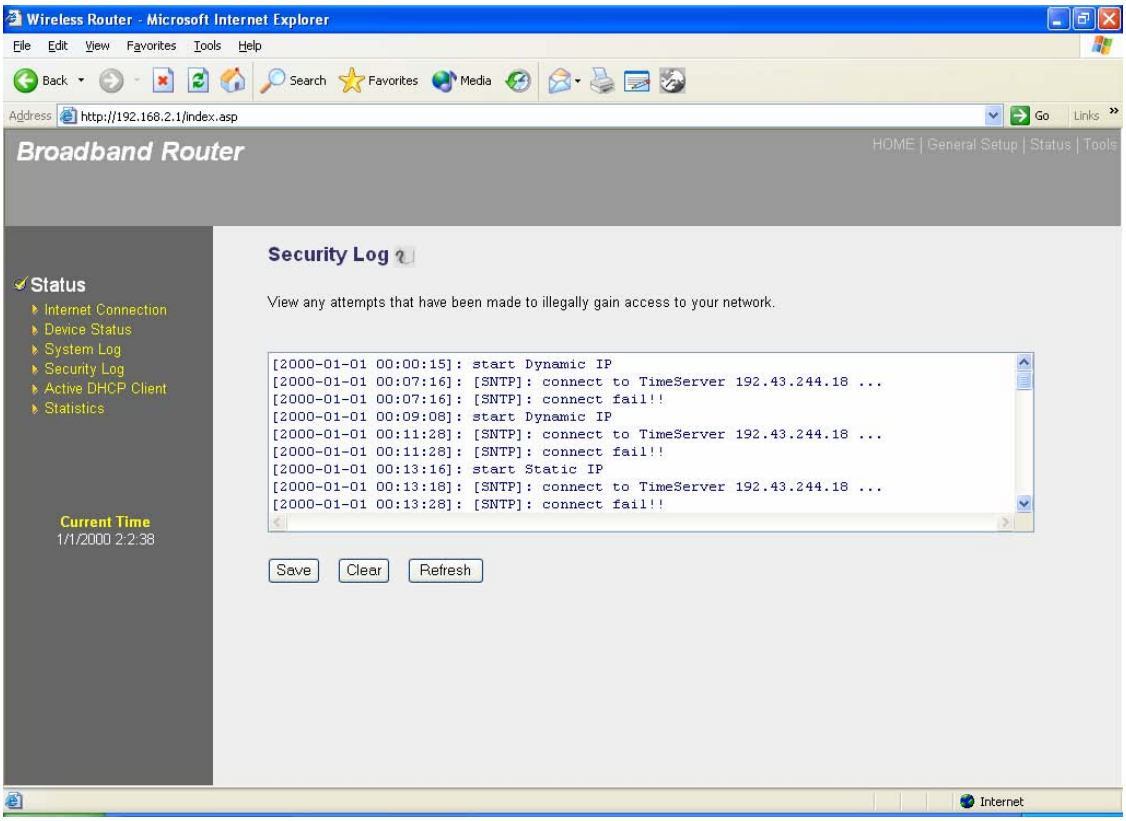
View the operation log of the system.



Parameters	Description
System Log	This page shows the current system log of the Broadband router. It displays any event occurred after system start up. At the bottom of the page, the system log can be saved <**Save**> to a local file for further processing or the system log can be cleared <**Clear**> or it can be refreshed <**Refresh**> to get the most updated situation. When the system is powered down, the system log will disappear if not saved to a local file.

3.5 Security Log

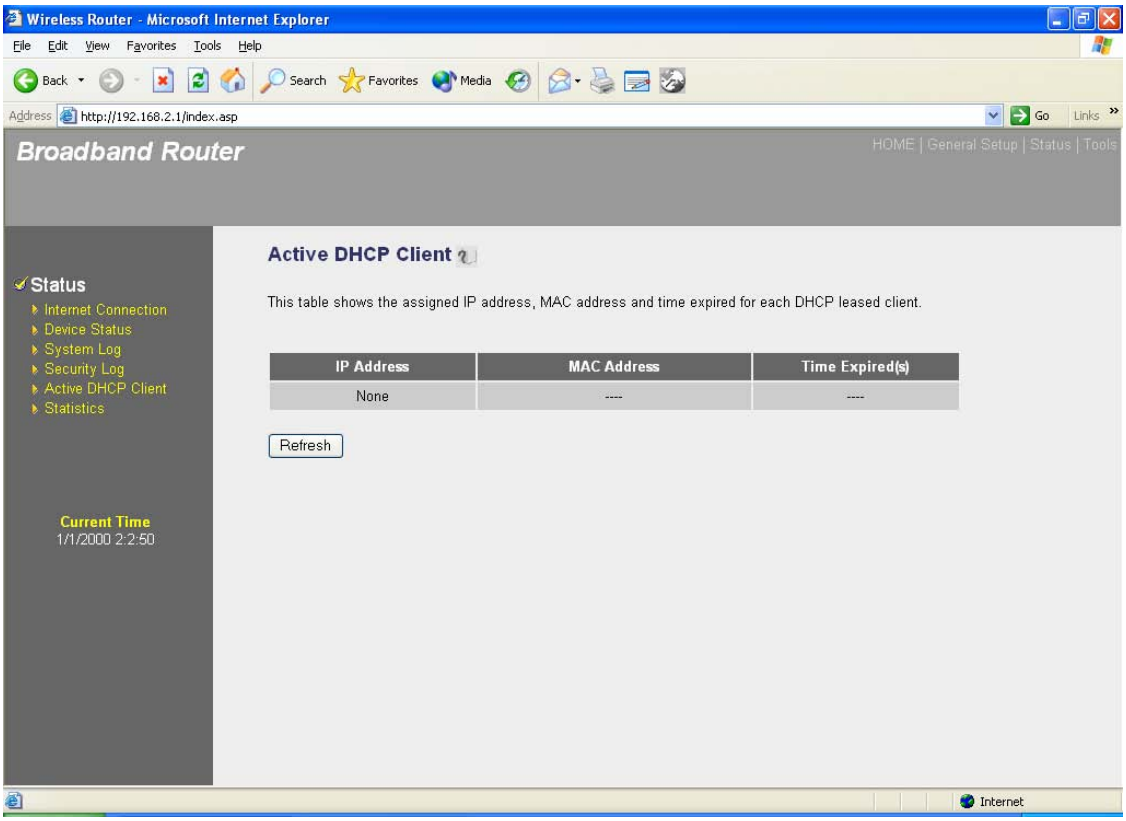
View any attempts that have been made to illegally gain access to your network.



Parameters	Description
Security Log	This page shows the current security log of the Broadband router. It displays any illegal attempts to access your network. At the bottom of the page, the security log can be saved <**Save**> to a local file for further processing or the security log can be cleared <**Clear**> or it can be refreshed <**Refresh**> to get the most updated situation. When the system is powered down, the security log will disappear if not saved to a local file.

3.6 Active DHCP Client

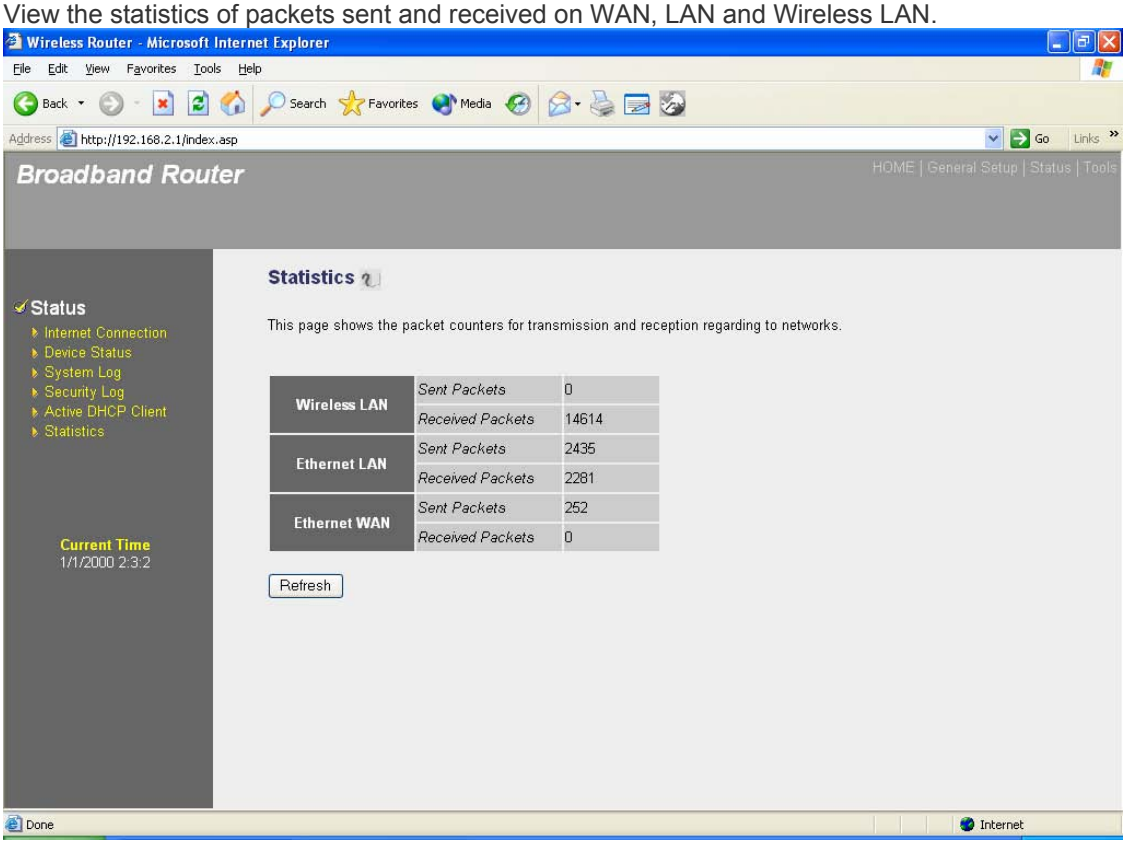
View your LAN client's information that is currently linked to the Broadband router's DHCP server



Parameters	Description
Active DHCP Client	This page shows all DHCP clients (LAN PCs) currently connected to your network. The “Active DHCP Client Table” displays the **IP** address and the **MAC** address and Time Expired of each LAN Client. Use the **Refresh** button to get the most updated situation

3.7 Statistics

View the statistics of packets sent and received on WAN, LAN and Wireless LAN.

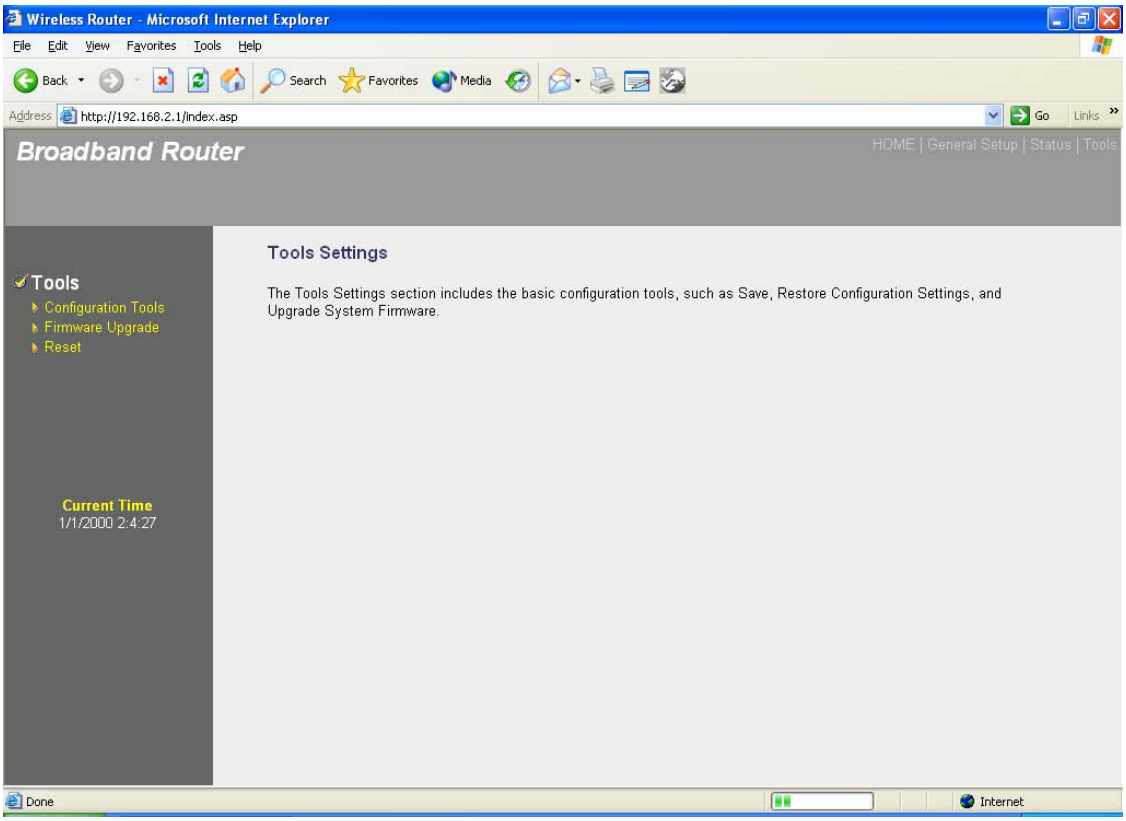


Parameters	Description
Statistics	Shows the counters of packets sent and received on WAN, LAN and Wireless LAN.

Chapter 4

Tool

This page includes the basic configuration tools, such as Configuration Tools (save or restore configuration settings), Firmware Upgrade (upgrade system firmware) and Reset.

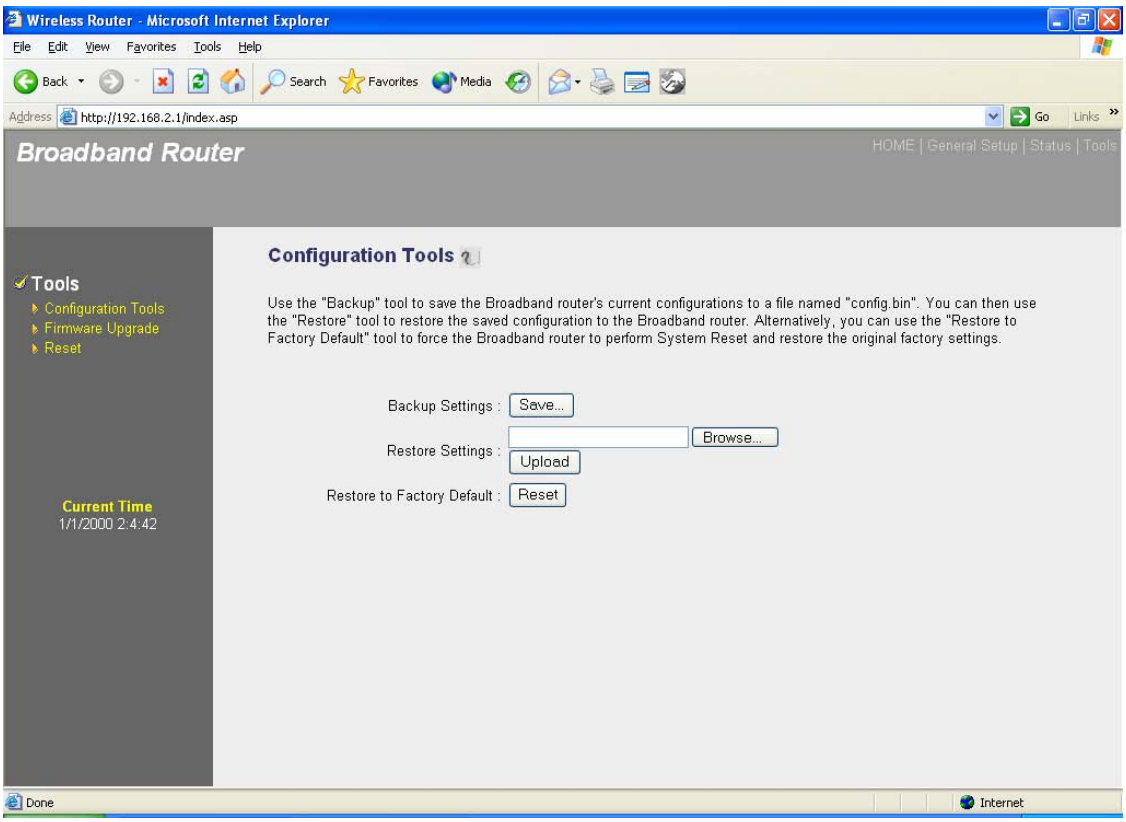


Parameters	Description
4.1 Configuration Tools	You can save the router's current configuration, restore the router's saved configuration files and restore the router's factory default settings
4.2 Firmware Upgrade	This page allows you to upgrade the router's firmware
4.3 Reset	You can reset the router's system should any problem exist

Select one of the above three **Tools Settings** selection and proceed to the manual's relevant sub-section

4.1 Configuration Tools

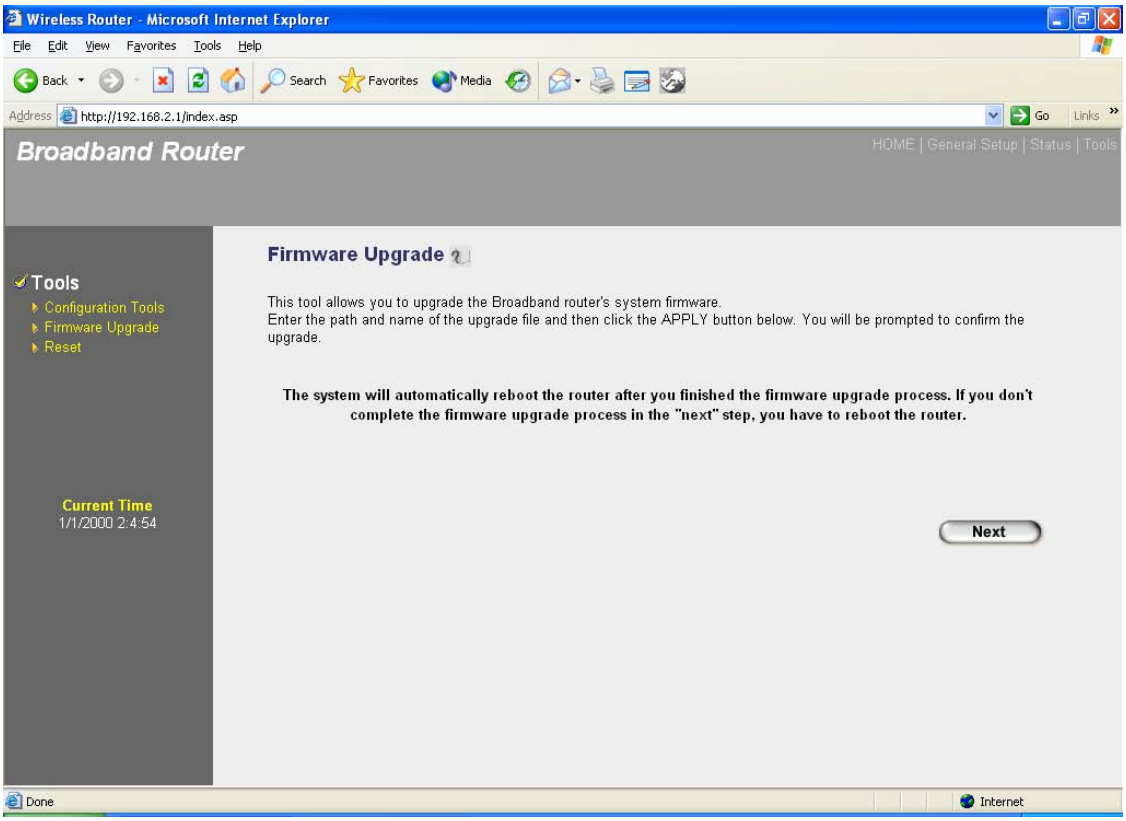
The Configuration Tools screen allows you to save (**Backup**) the router's current configuration setting. Saving the configuration settings provides an added protection and convenience should problems occur with the router and you have to reset to factory default. When you save the configuration setting (Backup) you can re-load the saved configuration into the router through the **Restore** selection. If extreme problems occur you can use the **Restore to Factory Defaults** selection, this will set all configurations to its original default settings (e.g. when you first purchased the router).



Parameters	Description
Configuration Tools	Use the "**Backup**" tool to save the Broadband router current configuration to a file named "config.bin" on your PC. You can then use the "**Restore**" tool to restore the saved configuration to the Broadband router. Alternatively, you can use the "**Restore to Factory Defaults**" tool to force the Broadband router to perform a power reset and restore the original factory settings.

4.2 Firmware Upgrade

This page allows you to upgrade the router's firmware

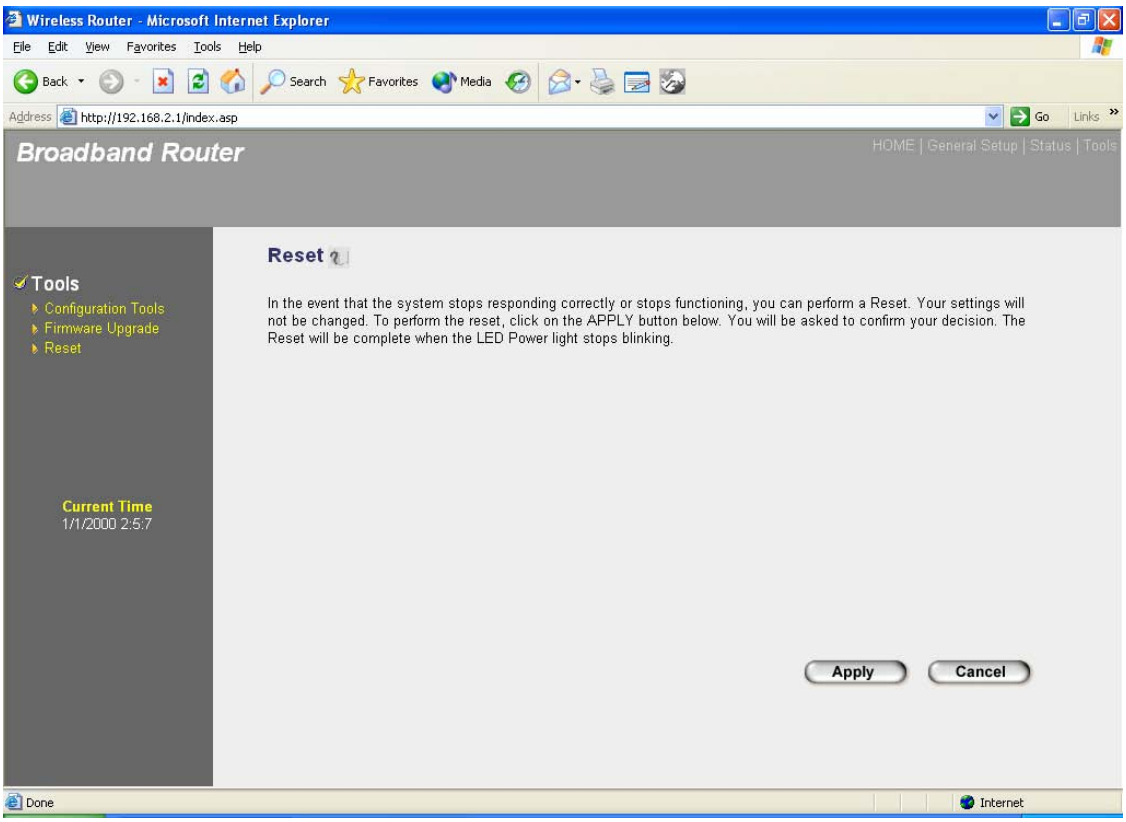


Parameters	Description
Firmware Upgrade	This tool allows you to upgrade the Broadband router's system firmware. To upgrade the firmware of your Broadband router, you need to download the firmware file to your local hard disk, and enter that file name and path in the appropriate field on this page. You can also use the Browse button to find the firmware file on your PC.

Once you've selected the new firmware file, click **<Apply>** at the bottom of the screen to start the upgrade process. (You may have to wait a few minutes for the upgrade to complete). Once the upgrade is complete you can start using the router.

4.3 Reset

You can reset the router's system should any problem exist. The reset function essentially Re-boots your router's system

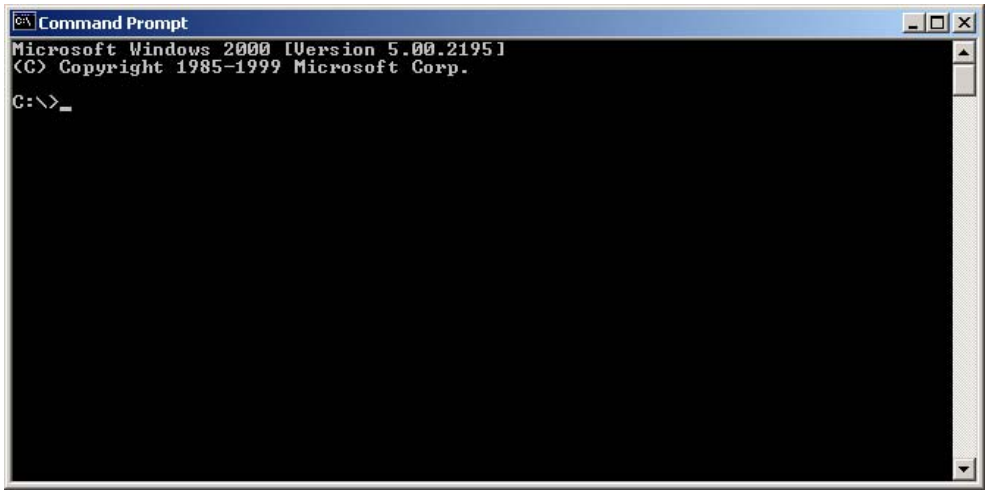


Parameters	Description
Reset	In the event that the system stops responding correctly or in some way stops functioning, you can perform a reset. **Your settings will not be changed**. To perform the reset, click on the <APPLY> button. You will be asked to confirm your decision. The reset will be complete when the power light stops blinking. Once the reset process is complete you may start using the router again.

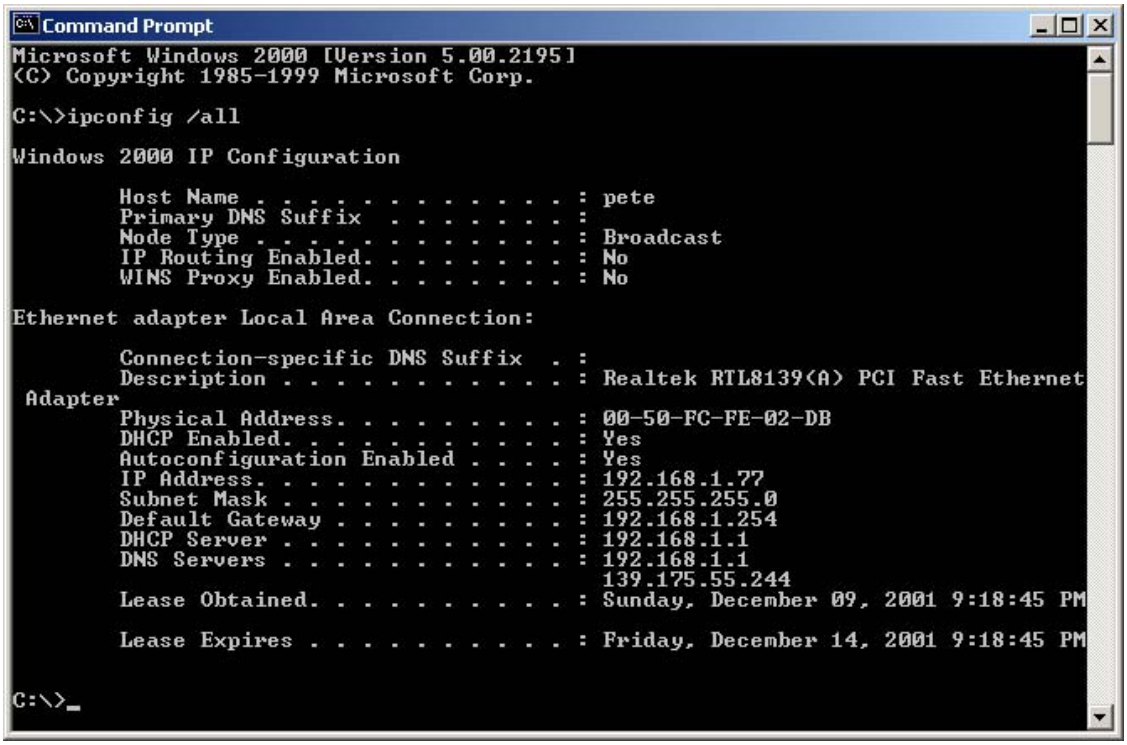
Appendix A

How to Manually find your PC's IP and MAC address

1) In Window's open the Command Prompt program



2) Type **Ipconfig /all** and <enter>



- Your PC's IP address is the one entitled **IP address** (192.168.1.77)
- The router's IP address is the one entitled **Default Gateway** (192.168.1.254)
- Your PC's MAC Address is the one entitled **Physical Address** (00-50-FC-FE-02-DB)

Glossary

Default Gateway (Router): Every non-router IP device needs to configure a default gateway's IP address. When the device sends out an IP packet, if the destination is not on the same network, the device has to send the packet to its default gateway, which will then send it out towards the destination.

DHCP: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. This protocol automatically gives every computer on your home network an IP address.

DNS Server IP Address: DNS stands for Domain Name System, which allows Internet servers to have a domain name (such as www.Broadbandrouter.com) and one or more IP addresses (such as 192.34.45.8). A DNS server keeps a database of Internet servers and their respective domain names and IP addresses, so that when a domain name is requested (as in typing "Broadbandrouter.com" into your Internet browser), the user is sent to the proper IP address. The DNS server IP address used by the computers on your home network is the location of the DNS server your ISP has assigned to you.

DSL Modem: DSL stands for Digital Subscriber Line. A DSL modem uses your existing phone lines to transmit data at high speeds.

Ethernet: A standard for computer networks. Ethernet networks are connected by special cables and hubs, and move data around at up to 10/100 million bits per second (Mbps).

Idle Timeout: Idle Timeout is designed so that after there is no traffic to the Internet for a pre-configured amount of time, the connection will automatically be disconnected.

IP Address and Network (Subnet) Mask: IP stands for Internet Protocol. An IP address consists of a series of four numbers separated by periods, that identifies a single, unique Internet computer host in an IP network. Example: 192.168.2.1. It consists of 2 portions: the IP network address, and the host identifier.

The IP address is a 32-bit binary pattern, which can be represented as four cascaded decimal numbers separated by ".": aaa.aaa.aaa.aaa, where each "aaa" can be anything from 000 to 255, or as four cascaded binary numbers separated by ".": bbbbbbbb.bbbbbbbb.bbbbbbbb.bbbbbbbb, where each "b" can either be 0 or 1.
A network mask is also a 32-bit binary pattern, and consists of consecutive leading 1's followed by consecutive trailing 0's, such as 11111111.11111111.11111111.00000000. Therefore sometimes a network mask can also be described simply as "x" number of leading 1's.
When both are represented side by side in their binary forms, all bits in the IP address that correspond to 1's in the network mask become part of the IP network address, and the remaining bits correspond to the host ID.

For example, if the IP address for a device is, in its binary form,
11011001.10110000.10010000.00000111, and if its network mask is,
11111111.11111111.11110000.00000000
It means the device's network address is
11011001.10110000.10010000.00000000, and its host ID is,
00000000.00000000.00000000.00000111. This is a convenient and efficient method for routers to route IP packets to their destination.

ISP Gateway Address: (see ISP for definition). The ISP Gateway Address is an IP address for the Internet router located at the ISP's office.

ISP: Internet Service Provider. An ISP is a business that provides connectivity to the Internet for individuals and other businesses or organizations.

LAN: Local Area Network. A LAN is a group of computers and devices connected together in a relatively small area (such as a house or an office). Your home network is considered a LAN.

MAC Address: MAC stands for Media Access Control. A MAC address is the hardware address of a device connected to a network. The MAC address is a unique identifier for a device with an Ethernet interface. It is comprised of two parts: 3 bytes of data that corresponds to the Manufacturer ID (unique for each manufacturer), plus 3 bytes that are often used as the product's serial number.

NAT: Network Address Translation. This process allows all of the computers on your home network to use one IP address. Using the broadband router's NAT capability, you can access the Internet from any computer on your home network without having to purchase more IP addresses from your ISP.

Port: Network Clients (LAN PC) uses port numbers to distinguish one network application/protocol over another. Below is a list of common applications and protocol/port numbers:

Application	Protocol	Port Number
Telnet	TCP	23
FTP	TCP	21
SMTP	TCP	25
POP3	TCP	110
H.323	TCP	1720
SNMP	UCP	161
SNMP Trap	UDP	162
HTTP	TCP	80
PPTP	TCP	1723
PC Anywhere	TCP	5631
PC Anywhere	UDP	5632

PPPoE: Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet. Point-to-Point Protocol is a secure data transmission method originally created for dial-up connections; PPPoE is for Ethernet connections. PPPoE relies on two widely accepted standards, Ethernet and the Point-to-Point Protocol. It is a communications protocol for transmitting information over Ethernet between different manufacturers

Protocol: A protocol is a set of rules for interaction agreed upon between multiple parties so that when they interface with each other based on such a protocol, the interpretation of their behavior is well defined and can be made objectively, without confusion or misunderstanding.

Router: A router is an intelligent network device that forwards packets between different networks based on network layer address information such as IP addresses.

Subnet Mask: A subnet mask, which may be a part of the TCP/IP information provided by your ISP, is a set of four numbers (e.g. 255.255.255.0) configured like an IP address. It is used to

create IP address numbers used only within a particular network (as opposed to valid IP address numbers recognized by the Internet, which must be assigned by InterNIC).

TCP/IP, UDP: Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) and Unreliable Datagram Protocol (UDP). TCP/IP is the standard protocol for data transmission over the Internet. Both TCP and UDP are transport layer protocol. TCP performs proper error detection and error recovery, and thus is reliable. UDP on the other hand is not reliable. They both run on top of the IP (Internet Protocol), a network layer protocol.

WAN: Wide Area Network. A network that connects computers located in geographically separate areas (e.g. different buildings, cities, countries). The Internet is a wide area network.

Web-based management Graphical User Interface (GUI): Many devices support a graphical user interface that is based on the web browser. This means the user can use the familiar Netscape or Microsoft Internet Explorer to Control/configure or monitor the device being managed.

Federal Communication Commission Interference Statement

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTE:

FCC Radiation Exposure Statement:

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

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