



Wireless Media Router

WL-350



Full Manual

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Introduction

The WL-350 is a draft 802.11n compliant device that delivers up to 6x faster speeds than 802.11g while staying backward compatible with 802.11g and 802.11b devices.

It is not only a Wireless Access Point, which lets you connect to the network without wires. There's also a built-in 4-port full-duplex 10/100/1000 Gigabit Switch to connect your wired-Ethernet devices together. The Router function ties it all together and lets your whole network share a high-speed cable or DSL Internet connection.

The Access Point built into the Router uses advanced MIMO (Multi-Input, Multi-Output) technology to transmit multiple streams of data in a single wireless channel. The robust signal travels farther, maintaining wireless connections up to 3 times farther than standard 802.11g, eliminating dead spots and extending network range.

To protect the data and privacy, the Router can encode all wireless transmissions with 64/128-bit encryption. It can serve as your network's DHCP Server, has a powerful SPI firewall to protect your PCs against intruders and most known Internet attacks, and supports VPN pass-through. The router also provides easy configuration with the web browser-based configuration utility.

The incredible speed and the fully automatic QoS function of the 802.11n (draft2.0) Gigabit Router is ideal for media-centric applications like streaming video, gaming, and VoIP telephony. It is designed to run multiple media-intense data streams through the network at the same time, with no degradation in performance.

Features & Benefits

Features	Benefits
High Speed Data Rate Up to 300Mbps	Capable of handling heavy data payloads such as MPEG video streaming
Concurrent Dualband (2.4GHz and 5GHz)	Connect your client devices via the 2.4GHz band, while streaming media on the clean 5GHz band.
IEEE 802.11n draft Compliant and backward compatible with 802.11b/g	Fully interoperable with IEEE 802.11b/g/n devices
Four built-in 10/100/1000Mbps Gigabit Switch Ports (Auto-Crossover)	Scalability, able to extend your network
Supports DNS/ DDNS	Lets users assign a fixed host and domain name to a dynamic Internet IP address.
Supports NAT (Network Address Translation)/NAPT	Shares single Internet account and provides a type of firewall by hiding internal IP addresses for keeping hacker out
Hide SSID	Avoids unallowable users sharing bandwidth, increases efficiency of the network
Firewall supports Virtual Server Mapping, DMZ, IP Filter, ICMP Blocking, SPI	Avoids the attacks of Hackers or Viruses from Internet
Support 802.1x authenticator, 802.11i (WPA/WPA2, AES), VPN pass-thru mechanisms	Provide mutual authentication (Client and dynamic encryption keys to enhance security
WDS (Wireless Distribution System)	Make wireless AP and Bridge mode simultaneously as a wireless repeater
Universal Plug and Play (UPnP™)	Works with most Internet gaming and instant messaging applications for automatic Internet access
Filter Scheduling	The filter can be scheduled by days, hours or minutes for easy management
Real time alert	The detection of a list for Hacker log-in information
Web configuration	Helps administrators to remotely configure or manage the Router via Telnet/Web-browser

Package Contents

Open the package carefully, and make sure that none of the items listed below are missing. Do not discard the packing materials; in case of return, the device must be shipped in its original package.

- One WL-350 Wireless Media Router
- One 12V/1.25A Power Adapter
- UTP Cable
- One CD-ROM with User's Manual
- One Quick Installation Guide
- Warranty Card

Safety Guidelines

In order to reduce the risk of fire, electric shock and injury, please adhere to the following safety guidelines.

- Carefully follow the instructions in this manual; also follow all instruction labels on the device.
- Except for the power adapter supplied, the device should not be connected to any other adapters.
- Do not spill liquid of any kind on the device.
- Do not place the device on an unstable stand or table. The device may drop and become damaged.
- Do not expose the device to direct sunlight.
- Do not place any hot devices close to this device, as they may degrade or cause damage to the device.
- Do not place any heavy objects on top of the device.
- Do not use liquid cleaners or aerosol cleaners. Use a soft dry cloth for cleaning.

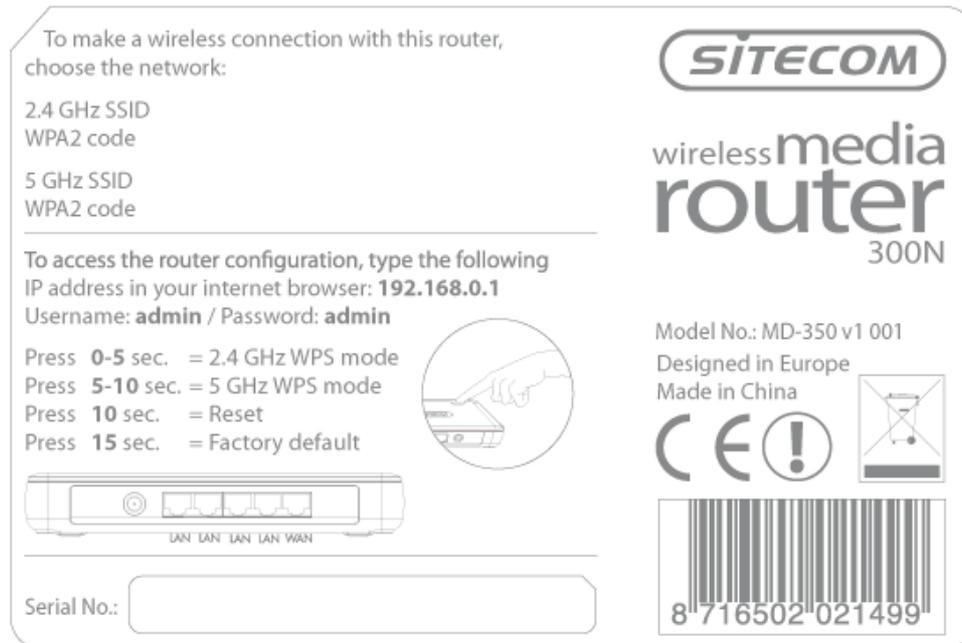
Product Layout



Item	Label	Description
1	LAN Ports (yellow)	Use an Ethernet cable to connect each port to a computer on your Local Area Network (LAN).
2	WAN Port (blue)	Use an Ethernet cable to connect this port to your WAN router/modem.
3	DC Connector	Use the power cable and connect the adapter to the power socket on the wall, and the DC inlet into the DC connector.
4	USB port	The USB port can be used to connect a USB memory stick or hard disk.
5	WPS (<i>on the top of the router</i>)	WPS (Wireless Push Button) is used for Wi-Fi Protected Setup. By pressing this button, the security settings of the device will automatically synchronize with other wireless devices on your network that support Wi-Fi Protected Setup.

Back label

The backlabel describes the IP address, login details, SSID, security code and WPS button functionality.



Button	Description
WPS BUTTON	<p>Press 0-5 seconds for 2.4 GHz WPS mode</p> <p>Press 5-10 seconds for 5 GHz WPS mode</p> <p>Press 10 seconds to reset the router</p> <p>Press 15 Seconds to reset the router to factory defaults.</p>

LED Definition

From left to right.

Port	Description
Power (Blue)	Shows the device is turned on.
USB (Blue)	Shows an USB device is connected.
WiFi 2.4 GHz (Blue)	Shows WiFi activity on the 2.4 GHz band.
WiFi 2.4 GHz (Blue)	Shows WiFi activity on the 2.4 GHz band.
WAN (Blue)	Shows the cable is connected.
LAN (Blue)	Shows the cable is connected.
LAN (Blue)	Shows the cable is connected.
LAN (Blue)	Shows the cable is connected.
LAN (Blue)	Shows the cable is connected.
WPS (Blue)	Shows WPS activity after pushing WPS button. Flashing = In progress Solid = success



System Requirements

The following are the minimum system requirements in order to configure the device:

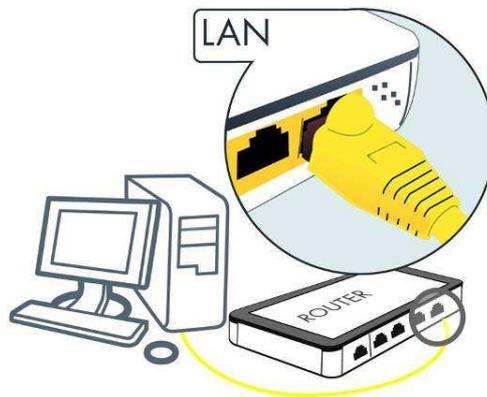
- PC/Notebook
- Operating System – Microsoft Windows XP/2000/Vista/Seven
- 1 Free Ethernet port
- Wi-Fi card/USB dongle (802.11 b/g/n) – optional
- External xDSL (ADSL) or Cable modem with an Ethernet port (RJ-45)
- PC with a web-browser (Internet Explorer, Safari, Firefox, Opera)
- Ethernet compatible CAT5 cables

1 Understanding the Hardware

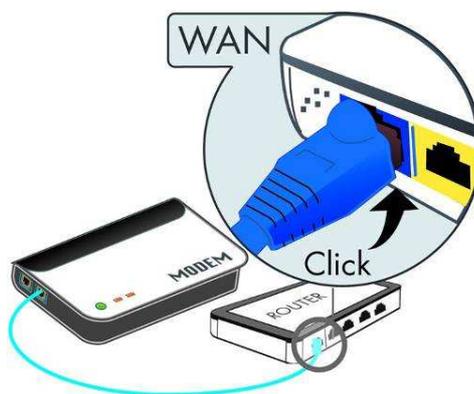
Hardware Installation

You can place the WL-350 on a desk or other flat surface, or you can mount it on a wall. For optimal performance, place your Wireless Broadband Router in the center of your office (or your home) in a location that is away from any potential source of interference, such as a metal wall or microwave oven. This location must be close to a power connection and your ADSL/Cable modem.

Plug one end of the Ethernet cable into the LAN port of the device and another end into your PC/Notebook.



Plug one end of another Ethernet cable to the WAN port of the device and the other end into your cable/DSL modem (Internet).

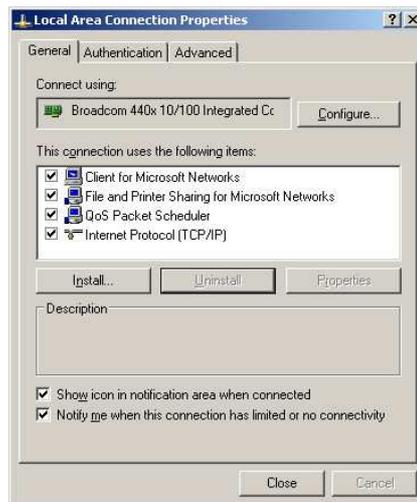


Insert the DC-outlet of the power adapter into the port labeled "DC-IN" and the other end into a power socket on the wall.

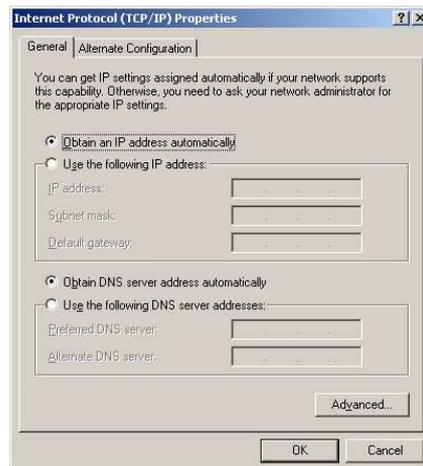
IP Address Configuration

This device can be configured as a Bridge/Router or Access Point. The default IP address of the device is 192.168.0.1. In order to log into this device, you must first configure the TCP/IP settings of your PC/Notebook.

1. In the control panel, double click Network Connections and then double click on the connection of your Network Interface Card (NIC). You will then see the following screen.



2. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and then click on the Properties button. This will allow you to configure the TCP/IP settings of your PC/Notebook.



Select both [**Obtain an IP address automatically**] and [**Obtain DNS server address automatically**].

3. Click on the OK button to close this window, and once again to close LAN properties window.

2 Internet Connection Wizard

This device offers a quick and simple configuration through the use of a wizard. This chapter describes how to use the wizard to configure the internet settings. Please refer to Chapter 6 in order to configure the more advanced features of the device.

Logging In

To configure the device, open a web browser.



Type <http://192.168.0.1> in the address bar and press [Enter]. After connecting to the IP address, the web-browser will display the login page.

Log in to the router:

User Name :

Password :

Fill in the username and password. The default credentials are shown below:

Username:	admin
Password:	admin

Click on the **Wizard** button to begin the process.



wireless media **router** 300N

Smart Living **SITECOM**

Home **Wizard** Basic Firewall Advanced Settings Toolbox English

Setup Wizard

The Setup Wizard will guide you step by step through a basic configuration procedure.

Next

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Select your country from the Country list. Select your internet provider. Click **Next**.

wireless **media**router 300N

Home **Wizard** Basic Firewall Advanced Settings Toolbox English

Select your country and ISP

Country : Netherlands

Service : Kies uw type internet verbinding

- Kies uw type internet verbinding
- ADSL Provider (alle modem types met uitzondering van Speedtouch Home)**
- ADSL Provider met Speedtouch Home modem
- Kabel Provider
- Kabel Provider met gebruikersnaam en wachtwoord
- Andere Provider (Handmatig Configureren)

Prev Next

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Depending on the chosen provider, you may need to enter your user name and password, MAC address or hostname in the following window. After you have entered the correct information, click **Next**.

wireless **media**router 300N

Home **Wizard** Basic Firewall Advanced Settings Toolbox English

Choose the mode to be used by the router to connect to the Internet.

My Internet Connection is : Dynamic IP (DHCP)

Host Name :

Use Unicasting : (compatibility for some DHCP Servers)

MTU : 1500 (bytes) MTU default = 1500

MAC Address : 00:00:00:00:00:00

Clone MAC Address

Prev Apply Cancel

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Click **APPLY** to complete the configuration.

3 Wi-Fi Protected Setup Wizard

Wi-Fi Protected Setup is a feature that locks the wireless security settings and prevents the settings from being changed by any new external registrar using its PIN. Devices can still be added to the wireless network using Wi-Fi Protected Setup.

Please refer to Chapter 5 in order to configure the more advanced features of the device

Logging In

Open a web browser and type in the IP address (default: **http://192.168.0.1**), the web-browser will display the login page.

Log in to the router:

User Name :

Password :

Fill in the username and password. The default credentials are shown below:

Username:	admin
Password:	admin

Add a Wireless Device

Click on **Basic** -> **Wireless** and click on the **Add Wireless Device Wizard** button.

Wi-Fi Protected Setup

Wi-Fi Protected Setup is used to easily add devices to a network using a PIN or button press. Devices must support Wi-Fi Protected Setup in order to be configured by this method.

If the PIN changes, the new PIN will be used in following Wi-Fi Protected Setup process. Clicking on "Don't Save Settings" button will not reset the PIN.

However, if the new PIN is not saved, it will get lost when the device reboots or loses power.

Wi-Fi Protected Setup

Enable :

Lock Wireless Security Settings :

PIN Settings

Reset and Generate modifications are saved automatically, no need to use Save and Don't Save Settings buttons.

Current PIN : 24681353

Reset PIN to Default

Generate New PIN

Add Wireless Station

Add Wireless Device Wizard

The wireless wizard will inform you that there are two major steps in the process.

- Select the configuration method for your wireless network
- Connect your wireless device

Welcome to the Add Wireless Device Wizard

This wizard will guide you through a step-by-step process to add your wireless device to your wireless network.

- Step 1: Select Configuration Method for your Wireless Network
- Step 2: Connect your Wireless Device

Prev

Next

Cancel

Connect

Click on the **Next** button to continue.

You may select from three available options:

- **PIN**: Select this radio button if your wireless device supports PIN
- **Push Button**: Select this radio button if your wireless device supports push button.
- **Manual**: Select the radio button if you would like to setup your wireless device manually. Refer to chapter 5 in order to manually configure the device.

The wizard will either display the wireless network settings to guide you through manual configuration, prompt you to enter the PIN for the device, or ask you to press the configuration button on the device. If the device supports Wi-Fi Protected Setup and has a configuration button, you can add it to the network by pressing the configuration button on the device and then the on the router within

60 seconds. The status LED on the router will flash three times if the device has been successfully added to the network.

There are several ways to add a wireless device to your network. Access to the wireless network is controlled by a registrar. A registrar only allows devices onto the wireless network if you have entered the PIN, or pressed a special Wi-Fi Protected Setup button on the device. The router acts as a registrar for the network, although other devices may act as a registrar as well.



Step 1: Select Configuration Method for your Wireless Network

For information on which configuration method your wireless device support, please refer to the adapters' documentation.

PIN Select this option if your wireless device supports PIN
Push Button Select this option if your wireless device supports push button
Manual Select this option if you want to configure your wireless device manually

Prev Next Cancel Connect

Using the PIN

A PIN is a unique number that can be used to add the router to an existing network or to create a new network. The default PIN may be printed on the bottom of the router. For extra security, a new PIN can be generated. You can restore the default PIN at any time. Only the Administrator ("admin" account) can change or reset the PIN.

Select the **PIN** radio button and then click on the **Next** button.



Step 2: Connect your Wireless Device

Please enter the PIN of your wireless device, then click on the Connect button below.

Wireless Device PIN :

Prev Next Cancel Connect

Specify the PIN and then click on the **Connect** button.

The wireless device configuration is now complete.

Using the Push Button

WPS is used for Wi-Fi Protected Setup. By pressing the WPS button on the top panel of the device, the security settings of the device will automatically synchronize with other wireless devices on your network that support Wi-Fi Protected Setup

If the device supports Wi-Fi Protected Setup and has a configuration button, you can add it to the network by pressing the configuration button on the device and then the one the router within 60 seconds. The status LED on the router will flash three times if the device has been successfully added to the network.



Step 1: Select Configuration Method for your Wireless Network

For information on which configuration method your wireless device support, please refer to the adapters' documentation.

PIN Select this option if your wireless device supports PIN
Push Button Select this option if your wireless device supports push button
Manual Select this option if you want to configure your wireless device manually

Prev Next Cancel Connect

Select the **Push Button** radio button and then click on the **Next** button.



Step 2: Connect your Wireless Device

Please push button on your wireless device, then click on the Connect button below.

Prev Next Cancel Connect

Press the **WPS** button on the device (which is located on the left side of the front panel) and then click on the **Next** button.

4 Advanced Web Configuration

Logging In

Open a web browser and type in the IP address (default: **http://192.168.0.1**), the web-browser will display the login page.

Log in to the router:

User Name :

Password :

Fill in the username and password. The default credentials are shown below:

Username:	admin
Password:	admin

After logging in you will see the graphical user interface (GUI) of the device. The navigation menu on the top is divided into six main sections:

1. **Home:** This shows the basic status of the router.
2. **Wizard:** The setup wizard which will guide you through the initial setup.
3. **Basic:** This menu includes the network settings, wireless settings and WAN settings.
4. **Firewall:** This menu includes virtual server, special applications, port forwarding, access control, etc.
5. **Advanced Settings:** This menu includes DDNS, the Stream engine, MAC address filter, web filter etc.
6. **Toolbox:** This menu displays the Time zone, Firmware update, Password settings etc.

4.1 Home

Device

All of your Internet and network connection details are displayed on this page. The firmware version is also displayed here.

The screenshot shows the web interface for a wireless media router 300N. The page title is "wireless media router 300N" with the SITECOM logo and "Smart Living" tagline. The navigation menu includes Home, Wizard, Basic, Firewall, Advanced Settings, and Toolbox. The "Device" section is active, with sub-tabs for Wireless, Logs, Statistics, DHCP, and Firewall. The "Device Information" section contains a general note and two sections: "General" and "WAN".

General

Time: zondag 25 januari 2009 5:44:46
Firmware Version: 1.0.06, 2009-08-27

WAN

Connection Type: DHCP Client
StreamEngine: Active
Cable Status: Connected
DNS Status: Online
Network Status: Established
Connection Up Time: 0 Day 1 Hour 27 Min 03 Sec

MAC Address: 00:03:7F:BE:FC:EB
IP Address: 192.168.16.108
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway: 192.168.16.1
Primary DNS Server: 192.168.16.1
Secondary DNS Server: 0.0.0.0

LAN

MAC Address: 00:03:7F:BE:FC:EB
IP Address: 192.168.0.1
Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
DHCP Server: Enabled

Wireless

Click on the **Wireless** link in the navigation menu. The wireless section allows you to view the wireless clients that are connected to the device.

The screenshot shows the "Wireless" section of the router interface. It includes a heading "Wireless" and a sub-heading "Number Of Wireless Clients - Radio 1: 0". Below this is a table with columns for SSID, MAC Address, IP Address, Mode, Rate (Mbps), and Signal (%). Another sub-heading "Number Of Wireless Clients - Radio 2: 0" is visible below the table.

Wireless

View the wireless clients that are connected to the router. (A client might linger in the list for a few minutes after an unexpected disconnect.)

Number Of Wireless Clients - Radio 1: 0

SSID	MAC Address	IP Address	Mode	Rate (Mbps)	Signal (%)
------	-------------	------------	------	-------------	------------

Number Of Wireless Clients - Radio 2: 0

SSID	MAC Address	IP Address	Mode	Rate (Mbps)	Signal (%)
------	-------------	------------	------	-------------	------------

- **MAC Address:** The Ethernet ID (MAC address) of the wireless client.
- **IP Address:** The LAN-side IP address of the client.

- **Mode:** The transmission standard being used by the client. Values are 11a, 11b, 11g, or 11n for 802.11a, 802.11b, 802.11g, or 802.11n respectively.
- **Rate:** The actual transmission rate of the client in megabits per second.
- **Signal:** This is a relative measure of signal quality. The value is expressed as a percentage of theoretical best quality. Signal quality can be reduced by distance, by interference from other radio-frequency sources (such as cordless telephones or neighboring wireless networks), and by obstacles between the router and the wireless device.

WISH

The WISH Sessions page displays full details of active local wireless sessions through your router when WISH has been enabled. A WISH session is a conversation between a program or application on a wirelessly connected LAN-side computer and another computer, however connected.

WISH Sessions

The WISH Sessions page displays full details of active local wireless sessions through your router when WISH has been enabled. A WISH session is a conversation between a program or application on a wirelessly connected LAN-side computer and another computer, however connected.

Originator	Target	Protocol	State	Priority	Mbps	Air %	Time Out
------------	--------	----------	-------	----------	------	-------	----------

- **Originator:** The IP address and, where appropriate, port number of the computer that originated a network connection.
- **Target:** The IP address and, where appropriate, port number of the computer to which a network connection has been made.
- **Protocol:** The communications protocol used for the conversation.
- **State:** State for sessions that use the TCP protocol.
 - o **NO:** None -- This entry is used as a placeholder for a future connection that may occur.
 - o **SS:** SYN Sent -- One of the systems is attempting to start a connection.
 - o **EST:** Established -- the connection is passing data.
 - o **FW:** FIN Wait -- The client system has requested that the connection be stopped.
 - o **CW:** Close Wait -- the server system has requested that the connection be stopped.
 - o **TW:** Time Wait -- Waiting for a short time while a connection that was in FIN Wait is fully closed.
 - o **LA:** Last ACK -- Waiting for a short time while a connection that was in Close Wait is fully closed.
 - o **CL:** Closed -- The connection is no longer active but the session is being tracked in case there are any retransmitted packets still pending.
- **Priority:** The priority given to packets sent wirelessly over this conversation by the WISH logic. The priorities are:
 - o **BK:** Background (least urgent).
 - o **BE:** Best Effort.
 - o **VI:** Video.
 - o **VO:** Voice (most urgent).

- **Time Out:** The number of seconds of idle time until the router considers the session terminated. The initial value of Time Out depends on the type and state of the connection.
 - o **300 seconds** - UDP connections.
 - o **240 seconds** - Reset or closed TCP connections. The connection does not close instantly so that lingering packets can pass or the connection can be re-established.
 - o **7800 seconds** - Established or closing TCP connections.

Logs

Click on the **Logs** link in the navigation menu. The router automatically logs (records) events of possible interest in its internal memory. If there is not enough internal memory for all events, logs of older events are deleted, but logs of the latest events are retained. The Logs option allows you to view the router logs. You can define what types of events you want to view and the level of events to view. This router also has external Syslog Server support so you can send the log files to a computer on your network that is running a Syslog utility.

The screenshot shows the router's web interface with the 'Logs' tab selected. The 'Log Options' section has the following settings:

What to View :	View Levels :
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Firewall & Security	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Critical
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> System	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warning
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Router Status	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Informational

Below the settings are buttons for 'Apply Log Settings Now', 'Refresh', 'Clear', and 'Save Log'. The 'Log Details' section shows 1 Log Entry:

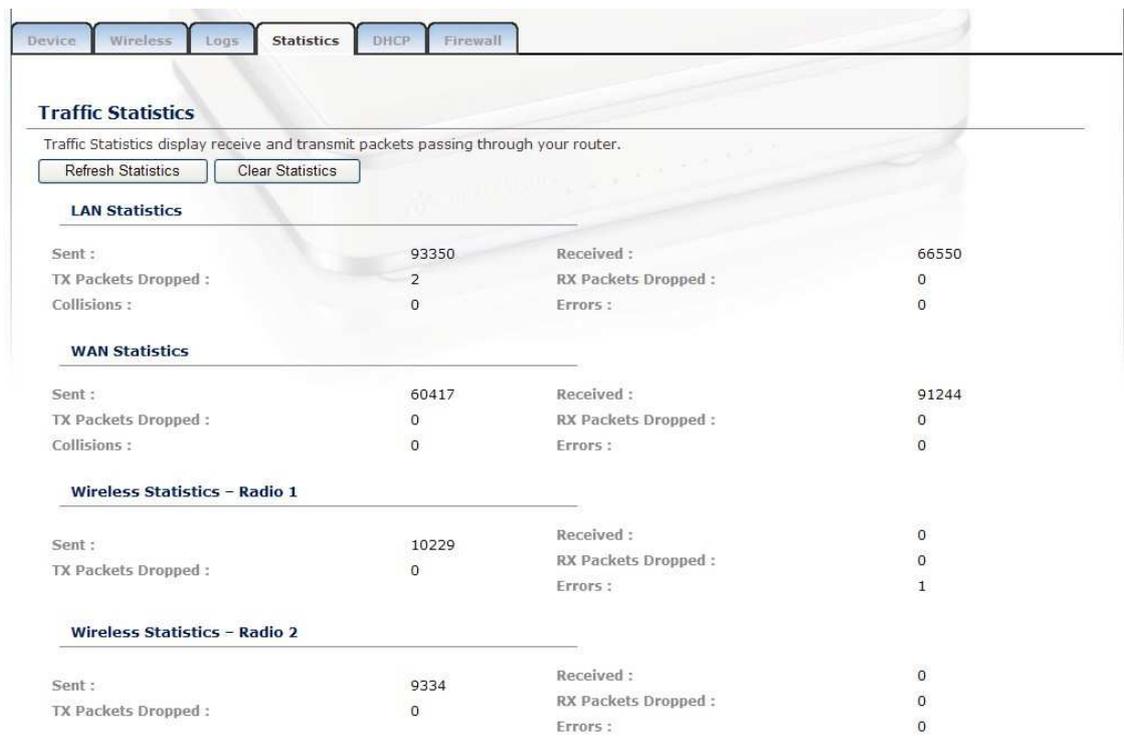
Priority	Time	Message
[INFO]	Sun Jan 25 05:45:44 2009	Log cleared by IP address 192.168.0.101

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- **What to View:** Select the features of which you would like to view the logs: Firewall & Security, System, or Router Status.
- **View Levels:** Select the warning levels for the logs: Critical, Warning, or Informational.
- Click on the **Apply Log Settings Now** to make the new log effective.

Stats

Click on the **Statistics** link in the navigation menu. This page displays the transmitted and received packet statistics of the wired (LAN & WAN) and wireless interface. Click on the Refresh button to refresh the statistics.



The screenshot shows a web interface with a navigation menu at the top containing 'Device', 'Wireless', 'Logs', 'Statistics', 'DHCP', and 'Firewall'. The 'Statistics' tab is active. Below the navigation menu, the page is titled 'Traffic Statistics' and includes a sub-header 'Traffic Statistics display receive and transmit packets passing through your router.' There are two buttons: 'Refresh Statistics' and 'Clear Statistics'. The statistics are organized into four sections: LAN Statistics, WAN Statistics, Wireless Statistics - Radio 1, and Wireless Statistics - Radio 2. Each section displays a table of metrics including Sent, Received, TX Packets Dropped, RX Packets Dropped, Collisions, and Errors.

Traffic Statistics					
Traffic Statistics display receive and transmit packets passing through your router.					
<input type="button" value="Refresh Statistics"/>		<input type="button" value="Clear Statistics"/>			
LAN Statistics					
Sent :	93350	Received :	66550		
TX Packets Dropped :	2	RX Packets Dropped :	0		
Collisions :	0	Errors :	0		
WAN Statistics					
Sent :	60417	Received :	91244		
TX Packets Dropped :	0	RX Packets Dropped :	0		
Collisions :	0	Errors :	0		
Wireless Statistics - Radio 1					
Sent :	10229	Received :	0		
TX Packets Dropped :	0	RX Packets Dropped :	0		
		Errors :	1		
Wireless Statistics - Radio 2					
Sent :	9334	Received :	0		
TX Packets Dropped :	0	RX Packets Dropped :	0		
		Errors :	0		

DHCP

Click on the **DHCP** link in the navigation menu. This page displays the routing details configured for your router.

The screenshot shows a web interface with a navigation menu at the top containing 'Device', 'Wireless', 'Logs', 'Statistics', 'DHCP', and 'Firewall'. The 'DHCP' tab is selected. Below the menu, there are two sections: 'Routing' and 'Internet Sessions'. The 'Routing' section includes a 'Routing Table' with columns for Destination IP, Netmask, Gateway, Metric, Interface, and Creator. The 'Internet Sessions' section includes a table with columns for Local, NAT, Internet, Protocol, State, Dir, Priority, and Time Out. At the bottom of the page, there is a copyright notice: 'www.sitecom.com | © 1996 - 2009 Sitecom Europe BV; all rights reserved'.

Destination IP	Netmask	Gateway	Metric	Interface	Creator
192.168.16.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	1	INTERNET	System
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	192.168.16.1	15	INTERNET	System
192.168.0.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	1	LAN	System
169.254.0.0	255.255.0.0	0.0.0.0	1	LAN	System

Local	NAT	Internet	Protocol	State	Dir	Priority	Time Out
192.168.0.101:4385	192.168.16.108:4385	213.199.181.20:80	TCP	CL	Out	128	181
192.168.0.101:4384	192.168.16.108:4384	213.199.181.20:80	TCP	CL	Out	128	181
192.168.0.101:4383	192.168.16.108:4383	213.199.181.20:80	TCP	CL	Out	128	121
192.168.0.101:4382	192.168.16.108:4382	207.46.198.220:80	TCP	LA	Out	128	120
192.168.16.108	192.168.16.108	224.0.0.251	IGMP	-	Out	128	225
192.168.0.197:37146	192.168.16.108:37146	91.121.91.110:3000	TCP	EST	Out	172	7800
192.168.16.108	192.168.16.108	239.255.255.250	IGMP	-	Out	128	224

- **Local:** The IP address and, where appropriate, port number of the local application.
- **NAT:** The port number of the LAN-side application as viewed by the WAN-side application.
- **Internet:** The IP address and, where appropriate, port number of the application on the Internet.
- **Protocol:** The communications protocol used for the conversation.
- **State:** State for sessions that use the TCP protocol.
 - **NO:** None -- This entry is used as a placeholder for a future connection that may occur.
 - **SS:** SYN Sent -- One of the systems is attempting to start a connection.
 - **EST:** Established -- the connection is passing data.
 - **FW:** FIN Wait -- The client system has requested that the connection be stopped.
 - **CW:** Close Wait -- the server system has requested that the connection be stopped.
 - **TW:** Time Wait -- Waiting for a short time while a connection that was in FIN Wait is fully closed.
 - **LA:** Last ACK -- Waiting for a short time while a connection that was in Close Wait is fully closed.
 - **CL:** Closed -- The connection is no longer active but the session is being tracked in case there are any retransmitted packets still pending.
- **Priority:** The priority given to packets sent wirelessly over this conversation by the WISH logic. The priorities are:
 - **BK:** Background (least urgent).
 - **BE:** Best Effort.
 - **VI:** Video.
 - **VO:** Voice (most urgent).

- **Time Out:** The number of seconds of idle time until the router considers the session terminated. The initial value of Time Out depends on the type and state of the connection.
 - **300 seconds** - UDP connections.
 - **240 seconds** - Reset or closed TCP connections. The connection does not close instantly so that lingering packets can pass or the connection can be re-established.
 - **7800 seconds** - Established or closing TCP connections.

Firewall

Click on the **Firewall** link in the navigation menu. This page displays the details about firewall holes in your router.

Local	NAT	Internet	Protocol	Private ports	Public ports	Type	Active
192.168.16.108	192.168.16.108	*.*.*.*	UDP	68	68	Virtual Server \ DHCP Client	Active

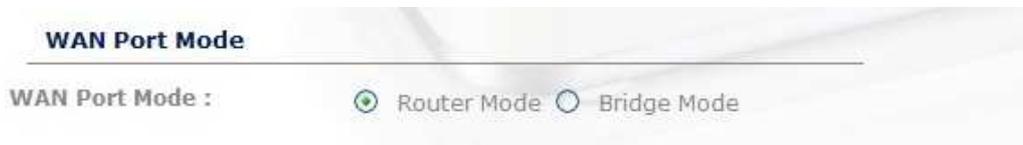
4.2 BASIC

Network

This device can be configured as a **Router** or a **Bridge**. Select Router mode if the WAN port is connected to the Internet. Select Bridge if the device is connected to a local network downstream from another router.

Bridge Mode

In this mode, the device functions as a bridge between the network on its WAN port and the devices on its LAN port and those connected to it wirelessly. Select the **Bridge Mode** radio button.



- **WAN Port Mode:** Select the **Bridge Mode** radio button.
- **Router IP Address:** Specify the IP address of this device.
- **Subnet Mask:** Specify the subnet mask for the IP address.
- **Default Gateway:** Specify the IP address of the upstream router.
- **Primary/Secondary DNS:** Specify the IP address of the DNS server.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings.

Router Mode

In this mode, the device functions as a NAT router and is connected to the Internet. Select the **Router Mode** radio button.

The screenshot shows the 'Network Settings' page of a router. At the top, there are tabs for 'Network Settings', 'Wireless Settings 1', 'Wireless Settings 2', 'WAN', 'Advanced Wireless Settings', and 'Advanced Network Settings'. The 'Network Settings' tab is active. Below the tabs, there is a section titled 'Network Settings' with a description: 'Use this section to configure the internal network settings of your router and also to configure the built-in DHCP Server to assign IP addresses to the computers on your network. The IP Address that is configured here is the IP Address that you use to access the Web-based management interface. If you change the IP Address here, you may need to adjust your PC's network settings to access the network again.' Below this description are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons. The next section is 'WAN Port Mode', which has two radio buttons: 'Router Mode' (selected) and 'Bridge Mode'. Below that is the 'Router Settings' section, which has a description: 'Use this section to configure the internal network settings of your router. The IP Address that is configured here is the IP Address that you use to access the Web-based management interface. If you change the IP Address here, you may need to adjust your PC's network settings to access the network again.' This section contains four fields: 'Router IP Address' with the value '192.168.0.1', 'Subnet Mask' with the value '255.255.255.0', 'Local Domain Name' with the value 'SITECOMWL350' and '(optional)' next to it, and 'Enable DNS Relay' with a checked checkbox.

- **WAN Port Mode:** Select the **Router Mode** radio button.
- **Router IP Address:** Specify the IP address of this device.
- **Subnet Mask:** Specify the subnet mask for the IP address.
- **Local Domain Name:** This entry is optional. Enter a domain name for the local network. LAN computers will assume this domain name when they get an address from the router's built in DHCP server. So, for example, if you enter mynetwork.net here, and you have a LAN side laptop with a name of mark, that laptop will be known as mark.mynetwork.net. Note, however, the entered domain name can be overridden by the one obtained from the router's upstream DHCP server.
- **Enable DNS Relay:** Place a check in this box to enable the DNS relay feature. When DNS Relay is enabled, the router plays the role of a DNS server. DNS requests sent to the router are forwarded to the ISP's DNS server. This provides a constant DNS address that LAN computers can use, even when the router obtains a different DNS server address from the ISP upon re-establishing the WAN connection. You should disable DNS relay if you implement a LAN-side DNS server as a virtual server.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings.

Wireless

These options allow you to enable/disable the wireless interface, switch between the 11n, 11b/g and 11b radio band and channel frequency.

The "Wireless Settings 1" tab contains the settings for the 2.4GHz interface, and the "Wireless Settings 2" tab contains the settings for the 5GHz interface.

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a router. At the top, there are navigation tabs: Home, Wizard, Basic (selected), Firewall, Advanced Settings, and Toolbox. A language dropdown menu is set to English. Below the navigation is a sub-menu with tabs: Network Settings, Wireless Settings 1 (selected), Wireless Settings 2, WAN, Advanced Wireless Settings, and Advanced Network Settings.

The main content area is titled "Wireless - Radio 1". It includes a warning: "Use this section to configure the wireless settings for your router. Please note that changes made on this section may also need to be duplicated on your Wireless Client." Below this are "Apply" and "Cancel" buttons.

Wireless Network Settings

- Enable Wireless:
- 802.11 Mode: Mixed 802.11n, 802.11g and 802.11b
- Enable Auto Channel Scan:
- Wireless Channel: 2.462 GHz - CH 11
- Transmission Rate: Best (automatic) (Mbit/s)
- Channel Width: Auto 20/40 MHz

Wireless Network 1

- Enable:
- Name (SSID): Sitecombefceb
- Visibility Status: Visible Invisible
- Security Mode: WPA-Personal

WPA

WPA requires stations to use high grade encryption and authentication. For legacy compatibility, use **WPA or WPA2** mode. This mode uses WPA for legacy clients while maintaining higher security with stations that are WPA2 capable. The strongest cipher that the client supports will be used. For best security, use **WPA2 Only** mode. In this mode, legacy stations are not allowed access with WPA security. The AES cipher will be used across the wireless network to ensure best security.

- WPA Mode: WPA2 Only
- Cipher Type: AES
- Group Key Update Interval: 3600 (30..65535) (seconds)

Pre-Shared Key

For strongest security, enter a 64-character hexadecimal key. Alternatively, you can enter an 8- to 63-character alphanumeric pass-phrase. For adequate security it should be of ample length and should not be a commonly known phrase.

Pre-Shared Key: 5c5d827f

- **Enable Wireless:** Place a check in this box to enable the wireless interface. It is enabled by default.
- **Wireless Network Name (SSID):** The SSID is a unique named shared amongst all the points of the wireless network. The SSID must be identical on all points of the wireless network and cannot exceed 32 characters.
- **802.11 Mode:** Select the IEEE 802.11 mode from the drop-down list. For example, if you are sure that the wireless network will be using only IEEE 802.11g clients, then it is recommended to select **802.11g** only instead of **2.4 GHz B+G**, which will reduce the performance of the wireless network. You may also select **Mixed 802.11n, 802.11g and 802.11b**. If all of the wireless devices you want to connect with this router can connect in the same transmission mode, you can improve performance slightly by choosing the

appropriate "Only" mode. If you have some devices that use a different transmission mode, choose the appropriate "Mixed" mode.

- **Wireless Channel:** Select a channel from the drop-down list. The channels available are based on the country's regulation. A wireless network uses specific channels in the wireless spectrum to handle communication between clients. Some channels in your area may have interference from other electronic devices. Choose the clearest channel to help optimize the performance and coverage of your wireless network.
- **Transmission Rate:** Select a transmission rate from the drop-down list. It is recommended to use the **Best (automatic)** option.
- **Channel Width:** Select a channel width from the drop-down list.
- **Visibility Status:** Select **Visible** or **Invisible**. This is the SSID broadcast feature. When this option is set to Visible, your wireless network name is broadcast to anyone within the range of your signal. If you're not using encryption then they could connect to your network. When Invisible mode is enabled, you must enter the Wireless Network Name (SSID) on the client manually to connect to the network.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings.

Wireless Security Mode

To protect your privacy this router supports several types of wireless security: WEP, WPA, WPA2, and WPA-Mixed. WEP is the original wireless encryption standard. WPA provides a higher level of security. The following section describes the security configuration in detail.

Wireless Security Mode

To protect your privacy you can configure wireless security features or keep it no security. This device supports three wireless security modes, including WEP, WPA-Personal, and WPA-Enterprise. WEP is the original wireless encryption standard. WPA provides a higher level of security. WPA -Personal does not require an authentication server. The WPA-Enterprise option requires an external RADIUS server.

Security Mode:

WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy)

Select the **WEP** radio button if your wireless network uses WEP encryption. WEP is an acronym for Wired Equivalent Privacy, and is a security protocol that provides the same level of security for wireless networks as for a wired network.

WEP is not as secure as WPA encryption. To gain access to a WEP network, you must know the key. The key is a string of characters that you create. When using WEP, you must determine the level of encryption. The type of encryption determines the key length. 128-bit encryption requires a longer key than 64-bit encryption. Keys are defined by entering in a string in HEX (hexadecimal - using characters 0-9, A-F) or ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange - alphanumeric characters) format. ASCII format is provided so you can enter a string that is easier to remember. The ASCII string is converted to HEX for use over the network. Four keys can be defined so that you can change keys easily. A default key is selected for use on the network.

WEP

WEP is the wireless encryption standard. To use it you must enter the same key(s) into the router and the wireless stations. For 64 bit keys you must enter 10 hex digits into each key box. For 128 bit keys you must enter 26 hex digits into each key box. A hex digit is either a number from 0 to 9 or a letter from A to F. For the most secure use of WEP set the authentication type to "Shared Key" when WEP is enabled.

You may also enter any text string into a WEP key box, in which case it will be converted into a hexadecimal key using the ASCII values of the characters. A maximum of 5 text characters can be entered for 64 bit keys, and a maximum of 13 characters for 128 bit keys.

If you choose the WEP security option this device will **ONLY** operate in **Legacy Wireless mode (802.11B/G)**. This means you will **NOT** get 11N performance due to the fact that WEP is not supported by the Draft 11N specification.

WEP Key Length:

WEP Key 1:

Authentication:

- **WEP Key Length:** Select a **64-bit** or **128-bit** WEP key length from the drop-down list.
- **WEP Key 1-4:** You may enter four different WEP keys.
- **Default WEP Key:** You may use up to four different keys for four different networks. Select the current key that will be used.
- **Authentication:** Select **Open**, or **Shared Key**. Authentication method from the drop-down list. An open system allows any client to authenticate as long as it conforms to any MAC address filter policies that may have been set. All authentication packets are transmitted without encryption. Shared Key sends an unencrypted challenge text string to any device attempting to communicate with the AP. The device requesting authentication encrypts the challenge text and sends it back to the access point. If the challenge text is encrypted correctly, the access point allows the requesting device to authenticate. It is recommended to select Auto if you are not sure which authentication type is used.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings.

WPA Personal (Wi-Fi Protected Access)

Select the **WPA-Personal** radio button if your wireless network uses WPA encryption. WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access) was designed to improve upon the security features of WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy). The technology is designed to work with existing Wi-Fi products that have been enabled with WEP. WPA provides improved data encryption through the Temporal Integrity Protocol (TKIP), which scrambles the keys using a hashing algorithm and by adding an integrity checking feature which makes sure that keys haven't been tampered with.

WPA

WPA requires stations to use high grade encryption and authentication. For legacy compatibility, use **WPA or WPA2** mode. This mode uses WPA for legacy clients while maintaining higher security with stations that are WPA2 capable. The strongest cipher that the client supports will be used. For best security, use **WPA2 Only** mode. In this mode, legacy stations are not allowed access with WPA security. The AES cipher will be used across the wireless network to ensure best security.

WPA Mode:

Cipher Type:

Group Key Update Interval: (30..65535) (seconds)

Pre-Shared Key

For strongest security, enter a 64-character hexadecimal key. Alternatively, you can enter an 8- to 63-character alphanumeric pass-phrase. For adequate security it should be of ample length and should not be a commonly known phrase.

Pre-Shared Key:

- **WPA Mode:** Select the **Auto WPA / WPA2** from the drop-down list.
- **Cipher Type:** Select **TKIP and AES** as the cipher suite. The encryption algorithm used to secure the data communication.
 - TKIP. Use TKIP only. TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) provides per-packet key generation and is based on WEP.
 - AES. Use AES only. AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) is a very secure block based encryption. Note that, if the bridge uses the AES option, the bridge can associate with the access point only if the access point is also set to use only AES.
 - TKIP and AES. The bridge negotiates the cipher type with the access point, and uses AES when available.
- **Group Key Update Interval:** Specify the number of seconds before the group key used for broadcast and multicast data is changed.
- **Pre-Shared Key:** The key is entered as a pass-phrase of up to 63 alphanumeric characters in ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) format at both ends of the wireless connection. It cannot be shorter than eight characters, although for proper security it needs to be of ample length and should not be a commonly known phrase. This phrase is used to generate session keys that are unique for each wireless client.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings.

WPA Enterprise (Wi-Fi Protected Access & 802.1x)

Select the WPA-Enterprise radio button if your wireless network uses WPA encryption. WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access) was designed to improve upon the security features of WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy). The technology is designed to work with existing Wi-Fi products that have been enabled with WEP. WPA provides improved data encryption through the Temporal Integrity Protocol (TKIP), which scrambles the keys using a hashing algorithm and by adding an integrity checking feature which makes sure that keys haven't been tampered with.

This option works with a RADIUS Server to authenticate wireless clients. Wireless clients should have established the necessary credentials before attempting to authenticate to the Server through this Gateway. Furthermore, it may be necessary to configure the RADIUS Server to allow this Gateway to authenticate users.

EAP (802.1x)

When WPA enterprise is enabled, the router uses EAP (802.1x) to authenticate clients via a remote RADIUS server.

Authentication Timeout:	<input type="text" value="60"/>	(0..65535) (minutes)
RADIUS Server IP Address:	<input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/>	
RADIUS Server Port:	<input type="text" value="1812"/>	(0..65535)
RADIUS server Shared Secret:	<input type="text"/>	
MAC Address Authentication:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

- **WPA Mode:** Select the WPA / WPA2 from the drop-down list.

- **Cipher Type:** Select TKIP or AES as the cipher suite. The encryption algorithm used to secure the data communication.
 - TKIP. Use TKIP only. TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) provides per-packet key generation and is based on WEP.
 - AES. Use AES only. AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) is a very secure block based encryption. Note that, if the bridge uses the AES option, the bridge can associate with the access point only if the access point is also set to use only AES.
 - TKIP and AES. The bridge negotiates the cipher type with the access point, and uses AES when available.

- **Group Key Update Interval:** Specify the number of seconds before the group key used for broadcast and multicast data is changed.
- **Authentication Timeout:** Specify the number of minutes after which the client will be required to re-authenticate.
- **RADIUS Server IP Address:** Specify the IP address of the RADIUS server.
- **RADIUS Server Port:** Specify the port number of the RADIUS server, the default port is 1812.
- **RADIUS Server Shared Secret:** Specify the pass-phrase that is matched on the RADIUS Server.
- **MAC Address Authentication:** Place a check in this box if you would like the user to always authenticate using the same computer.
- **Optional Backup RADIUS server:** This option enables configuration of an optional second RADIUS server. A second RADIUS server can be used as backup for the primary RADIUS server. The second RADIUS server is consulted only when the primary server is not available or not responding.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings.

WAN

The device offers several types of WAN connections in order to connect to the Internet.

- Static IP Address
- Dynamic IP Address
- PPPoE
- PPTP

Select the type of Internet Connection from the drop-down list.

Static IP Address Configuration

The WAN interface can be configured as Static IP address. In this type of connection, your ISP provides you with a dedicated IP address (which does not change as DHCP).

Select **Static IP** from the **My Internet Connection** drop-down list.

WAN

Use this section to configure your Internet Connection type. There are several connection types to choose from: Static IP, DHCP, PPPoE, PPTP, and L2TP. If you are unsure of your connection method, please contact your Internet Service Provider.

Note : If using the PPPoE option, you will need to remove or disable any PPPoE client software on your computers.

Internet Connection Type

Choose the mode to be used by the router to connect to the Internet.

My Internet Connection is :

Static IP Address Internet Connection Type

Enter the static address information provided by your Internet Service Provider (ISP).

IP Address :

Subnet Mask :

Default Gateway :

RIP (Routing Information Protocol)

Allows RIP to accept updates from this connection. Note that private routing information is never sent to this connection.

Enable RIP :

RIP Operating mode : V1 V2 Broadcast V2 Multicast

Router Metric :

RIP Password :

Confirm RIP Password :

DNS Settings

Primary DNS Server :

Secondary DNS Server :

- **IP Address:** Specify the IP address for this device, which is assigned by your ISP.

- **Subnet Mask:** Specify the subnet mask for this IP address, which is assigned by your ISP.
- **Default Gateway:** Specify the IP address of the default gateway, which is assigned by your ISP.
- **Primary / Secondary DNS Address:** Specify the primary and secondary IP address, which is assigned by your ISP.
- **MTU:** The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) is a parameter that determines the largest packet size (in bytes) that the router will send to the WAN. If LAN devices send larger packets, the router will break them into smaller packets. Ideally, you should set this to match the MTU of the connection to your ISP. Typical values are 1500 bytes for an Ethernet connection and 1492 bytes for a PPPoE connection. If the router's MTU is set too high, packets will be fragmented downstream. If the router's MTU is set too low, the router will fragment packets unnecessarily and in extreme cases may be unable to establish some connections. In either case, network performance can suffer.
- **MAC Address:** If you need to change the MAC address of the router's WAN-side Ethernet interface, either type in an alternate MAC address (for example, the MAC address of the router initially connected to the ISP) or click on **Clone Your PCs MAC Address**.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings. DHCP Connection (Dynamic IP Address)

Dynamic IP Address (DHCP) Configuration

The WAN interface can be configured as a DHCP Client in which the ISP provides the IP address to the device. This is also known as Dynamic IP.

Select the **Dynamic IP (DHCP)** from the **My Internet Connection** drop-down list.

The screenshot shows the WAN configuration page with the following sections:

- WAN**: Introduction text and 'Apply'/'Cancel' buttons.
- Internet Connection Type**: A dropdown menu set to 'Dynamic IP (DHCP)'. Below it, text: 'Choose the mode to be used by the router to connect to the Internet.'
- Dynamic IP (DHCP) Internet Connection Type**: 'Host Name' field, 'Use Unicasting' checkbox (checked), and explanatory text.
- RIP (Routing Information Protocol)**: 'Enable RIP' checkbox (checked), 'RIP Operating mode' radio buttons (V1, V2 Broadcast selected, V2 Multicast), 'Router Metric' field (1), 'RIP Password' and 'Confirm RIP Password' fields.
- DNS Settings**: 'Primary DNS Server' and 'Secondary DNS Server' fields (both 0.0.0.0).
- MTU Settings**: 'MTU' field (1500) with '(bytes) MTU default = 1500' text.

- **Host Name:** Specify a host name to define your system or connection.
- **Use Unicasting:** This option is normally turned off, and should remain off as long as the WAN-side DHCP server correctly provides an IP address to the router. However, if the router cannot obtain an IP address from the DHCP server, the DHCP server may be one that works better with unicast responses. In this case, turn the Unicasting option on, and observe whether the router can obtain an IP address. In this mode, the router accepts unicast responses from the DHCP server instead of broadcast responses.
- **Primary / Secondary DNS Address:** Specify the primary and secondary IP address, which are assigned by your ISP.
- **MTU:** The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) is a parameter that determines the largest packet size (in bytes) that the router will send to the WAN. If LAN

- devices send larger packets, the router will break them into smaller packets. Ideally, you should set this to match the MTU of the connection to your ISP. Typical values are 1500 bytes for an Ethernet connection and 1492 bytes for a PPPoE connection. If the router's MTU is set too high, packets will be fragmented downstream. If the router's MTU is set too low, the router will fragment packets unnecessarily and in extreme cases may be unable to establish some connections. In either case, network performance can suffer.
- **MAC Address:** If you need to change the MAC address of the router's WAN-side Ethernet interface, either type in an alternate MAC address (for example, the MAC address of the router initially connected to the ISP) or click on **Clone Your PCs MAC Address**.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings.

PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet)

The WAN interface can be configured as PPPoE. This type of connection is usually used for a DSL service and requires a username and password to connect.

Select the **PPPoE** from the **My Internet Connection** drop-down list.

The screenshot shows the WAN configuration interface. At the top, there's a 'WAN' section with a description and a note. Below that, the 'Internet Connection Type' is set to 'PPPoE (Username / Password)'. The 'PPPoE Internet Connection Type' section contains fields for 'Address Mode' (Dynamic IP selected), 'IP Address' (0.0.0.0), 'Username', 'Password', 'Verify Password', 'Service Name' (optional), 'Reconnect Mode' (Automatic Connect/Disconnect), and 'Maximum Idle Time' (20 minutes). The 'RIP (Routing Information Protocol)' section has 'Enable RIP' checked, 'RIP Operating mode' set to 'V2 Broadcast', and 'Router Metric' set to 1.

WAN

Use this section to configure your Internet Connection type. There are several connection types to choose from: Static IP, DHCP, PPPoE, PPTP, and LZTP. If you are unsure of your connection method, please contact your Internet Service Provider.

Note : If using the PPPoE option, you will need to remove or disable any PPPoE client software on your computers.

Apply Cancel

Internet Connection Type

Choose the mode to be used by the router to connect to the Internet.

My Internet Connection is : PPPoE (Username / Password) ▼

PPPoE Internet Connection Type

Enter the information provided by your Internet Service Provider (ISP).

Address Mode : Dynamic IP Static IP

IP Address : 0.0.0.0

Username :

Password :

Verify Password :

Service Name : (optional)

Reconnect Mode : Automatic Connect/Disconnect ▼

Maximum Idle Time : 20 (minutes, 0=infinite)

RIP (Routing Information Protocol)

Allows RIP to accept updates from this connection. Note that private routing information is never sent to this connection.

Enable RIP :

RIP Operating mode : V1 V2 Broadcast V2 Multicast

Router Metric : 1

RIP Password :

Confirm RIP Password :

- **Address Mode:** PPPoE can be used with a dynamic or static IP address. If you select the **Dynamic IP** radio button, then the IP address in the next field is not required. However, if you select the **Static IP** radio button, then the IP address in the next field is required.
- **User Name:** Specify the user name which is provided by your ISP.
- **Password:** Specify the password which is provided by your ISP, and then verify it once again in the next field.
- **Service Name:** Specify the name of the ISP.
- **Reconnect Mode:** Select a reconnection time: **Always on** (A connection to the Internet is always maintained), **On demand** (A connection to the Internet is made as needed), **Manual:** You have to open up the Web-based management interface and click the Connect button manually any time that you wish to connect to the Internet.
- **Maximum Idle Time:** Specify the time after which the router will automatically disconnect the current session when no data-traffic has been detected for the set period of time.
- **Primary / Secondary DNS Address:** Specify the primary and secondary IP address, which is assigned by your ISP.

- **MTU:** The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) is a parameter that determines the largest packet size (in bytes) that the router will send to the WAN. If LAN devices send larger packets, the router will break them into smaller packets. Ideally, you should set this to match the MTU of the connection to your ISP. Typical values are 1500 bytes for an Ethernet connection and 1492 bytes for a PPPoE connection. If the router's MTU is set too high, packets will be fragmented downstream. If the router's MTU is set too low, the router will fragment packets unnecessarily and in extreme cases may be unable to establish some connections. In either case, network performance can suffer.
- **MAC Address:** If you need to change the MAC address of the router's WAN-side Ethernet interface, either type in an alternate MAC address (for example, the MAC address of the router initially connected to the ISP) or click on **Clone Your PCs MAC Address**.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings.

PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)

The WAN interface can be configured as PPTP. PPTP (Point to Point Tunneling Protocol) uses a virtual private network to connect to your ISP. This method of connection is primarily used in Europe. This method of connection requires you to enter a username and password (provided by your ISP) to gain access to the Internet. The supported authentication protocols are PAP and CHAP.

Select the **PPTP** from the **My Internet Connection** drop-down list.

The screenshot shows the WAN configuration interface. At the top, there's a 'WAN' header and a note about connection types. Below that, the 'Internet Connection Type' is set to 'PPTP (Username / Password)'. The 'PPTP Internet Connection Type' section is active, showing fields for 'Address Mode' (Static IP selected), 'PPTP IP Address', 'PPTP Subnet Mask', 'PPTP Gateway IP Address', 'PPTP Server IP Address', 'Username', 'Password', 'Verify Password', 'Reconnect Mode' (Automatic Connect/Disconnect), and 'Maximum Idle Time' (20 minutes). The 'RIP (Routing Information Protocol)' section is also visible, with 'Enable RIP' checked and 'RIP Operating mode' set to 'V2 Broadcast'.

- **Address Mode:** PPTP can be used with a dynamic or static IP address. If you select the **Dynamic IP** radio button, then the IP address in the next field is not required. However, if you select the **Static IP** radio button, then the IP address in the next field is required.
- **PPTP Address:** Specify the IP address
- **PPTP Subnet Mask:** Specify the subnet mask for the IP address.
- **PPTP Gateway IP Address:** Specify the IP address of the PPTP gateway.
- **PPTP Server IP Address:** If the PPTP Server's IP address is different from the default gateway, then you may specify it here.
- **User Name:** Specify the user name which is provided by your ISP.
- **Password:** Specify the password which is provided by your ISP, and then verify it once again in the next field.
- **Reconnect Mode:** Select a reconnection time:
 - **Always on:** A connection to the Internet is always maintained.
 - **On demand:** A connection to the Internet is made as needed.

- **Manual:** You have to open up the Web-based management interface and click the Connect button manually any time that you wish to connect to the Internet.
- **Maximum Idle Time:** Specify the time after which the router will automatically disconnect the current session when no data-traffic has been detected for the set period of time.
- **Primary / Secondary DNS Address:** Specify the primary and secondary IP address, which is assigned by your ISP.
- **MTU:** The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) is a parameter that determines the largest packet size (in bytes) that the router will send to the WAN. If LAN devices send larger packets, the router will break them into smaller packets. Ideally, you should set this to match the MTU of the connection to your ISP. Typical values are 1500 bytes for an Ethernet connection and 1492 bytes for a PPPoE connection. If the router's MTU is set too high, packets will be fragmented downstream. If the router's MTU is set too low, the router will fragment packets unnecessarily and in extreme cases may be unable to establish some connections. In either case, network performance can suffer.
- **MAC Address:** If you need to change the MAC address of the router's WAN-side Ethernet interface, either type in an alternate MAC address (for example, the MAC address of the router initially connected to the ISP) or click on **Clone Your PCs MAC Address**.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings.

Advanced Wireless

This page allows you to configure the fragmentation threshold, RTS threshold, beacon period, transmit power, DTIM interval, wireless isolation, WMM and WDS (wireless distribution system).

Advanced Wireless

If you are not familiar with these Advanced Wireless settings, please read the help section before attempting to modify these settings.

Advanced Wireless Settings - Radio 1

Transmit Power : High
Beacon Period : 100 (20..1000)
RTS Threshold : 2346 (0..2347)
Fragmentation Threshold : 2346 (256..2346)
DTIM Interval : 1 (1..255)

Wireless Client Isolation :
Multicast To Unicast :
WMM Enable :
A-MPDU Aggregation :
Short GI :
EV-MAC :
WDS Enable :

Advanced Wireless Settings - Radio 2

Transmit Power : High
Beacon Period : 100 (20..1000)
RTS Threshold : 2346 (0..2347)
Fragmentation Threshold : 2346 (256..2346)
DTIM Interval : 1 (1..255)

Wireless Client Isolation :
Multicast To Unicast :
WMM Enable :
A-MPDU Aggregation :
Short GI :
Extra Wireless Protection :
EV-MAC :
WDS Enable :

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- **Transmit Power:** You may control the output power of the device by selecting a value from the drop-down list. This feature can be helpful in restricting the coverage area of the wireless network.
- **Beacon Period:** Beacons are packets sent by a wireless Access Point to synchronize wireless devices. Specify a Beacon Period value between 20 and 1000. The default value is set to 100 milliseconds.
- **RTS Threshold:** Packets over the specified size will use the RTS/CTS mechanism to maintain performance in noisy networks and preventing hidden nodes from degrading the performance. Specify a value between 1 and 65535. The default value is 2346.

- **Fragment Threshold:** Packets over the specified size will be fragmented in order to improve performance on noisy networks. Specify a value between 256 and 65535. The default value is 2346.
- **DTIM Interval:** A DTIM is a countdown informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages. When the wireless Access Point has buffered broadcast or multicast messages for associated clients, it sends the next DTIM with a DTIM Interval value. Wireless clients detect the beacons and awaken to receive the broadcast and multicast messages. The default value is 1. Valid settings are between 1 and 255.
- **Wireless Isolation:** Place a check in this box in order to prevent associated wireless clients from communicating with each other.
- **WMM Enable:** Enable WMM in order to help control latency and jitter when transmitting multimedia content over a wireless connection.
- **WDS:** Place a check in this box to enable WDS (Wireless Distribution System). When WDS is enabled, this access point functions as a wireless repeater and is able to wirelessly communicate with other APs via WDS links. **Note** that WDS is incompatible with WPA -- both features cannot be used at the same time. A WDS link is bidirectional; so this AP must know the MAC Address (creates the WDS link) of the other AP, and the other AP must have a WDS link back to this AP. Make sure the APs are configured with same channel number.
- **WDS AP MAC Address:** Specify one-half of the WDS link. The other AP must also have the MAC address of this AP to create the WDS link back to this AP.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these changes.

Advanced Network

In this section you can configure the UPnP, WAN Ping, WAN port speed, multicast streams, and PPPoE pass-through settings.

- **Enable UPnP:** Place a check in this box to enable UPnP. UPnP is short for Universal Plug and Play, which is a networking architecture that provides compatibility among networking equipment, software, and peripherals. This router has optional UPnP capability, and can work with other UPnP devices and software.
- **Allow Users to disable Internet Access:** Place a check in this box if you would like to allow to user to terminate the WAN session.
- **Allow Users to modify Virtual Server Mappings:** Place a check in this box if you would like the users to add, modify, or delete server mapping entries.

Network Settings | Wireless Settings 1 | Wireless Settings 2 | WAN | Advanced Wireless Settings | **Advanced Network Settings**

Advanced Network

If you are not familiar with these Advanced Network settings, please read the help section before attempting to modify these settings.

UPnP

Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) supports peer-to-peer Plug and Play functionality for network devices.

Enable UPnP :

Allow Users to disable Internet Access :

Allow Users to modify Virtual Server Mappings :

WAN Port Speed

WAN Port Speed :

PPPoE Pass Through

Enable PPPoE Pass Through :

LAN Auto IP

Enable LAN Auto IP :

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- **WAN Port Speed:** You may select a WAN port speed from the drop-down list. It is recommended that you select **Auto**.
- **Enable Multicast Streams:** Place a check in this box to enable multicast streams. The router uses the IGMP protocol to support efficient multicasting - - transmission of identical content, such as multimedia, from a source to a number of recipients. This option must be enabled if any applications on the LAN participate in a multicast group. If you have a multimedia LAN application that is not receiving content as expected, try enabling this option.
- **Enable PPPoE Pass Through:** Place a check in this box to enable PPPoE pass-through. This option controls whether LAN computers can act as PPPoE clients and negotiate the PPP sessions through the router over the WAN ethernet link. Enabling this option allows LAN computers to act as PPPoE clients. Disabling this option prevents LAN computers from establishing PPPoE pass-through connections.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings.

4.3 Firewall

Virtual Server

The Virtual Server option gives Internet users access to services on your LAN. This feature is useful for hosting online services such as FTP, Web, or game servers. For each Virtual Server, you define a public port on your router for redirection to an internal LAN IP Address and LAN port.

The screenshot shows the 'Virtual Server' configuration page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Virtual Server', 'Special Applications', 'Port Forwarding', 'Access Control list', 'Web Filter', and 'Schedules'. The 'Virtual Server' tab is active. Below the tabs, there is a description: 'The Virtual Server option allows you to define a single public port on your router for redirection to an internal LAN IP Address and Private LAN port if required. This feature is useful for hosting online services such as FTP or Web Servers and is only applicable to the INTERNET session.' Below this is the 'Add Virtual Server Rule' section, which includes a form with the following fields: 'Enable' (checkbox), 'Name' (text input), 'Application Name' (dropdown menu), 'IP Address' (text input, currently '0.0.0.0'), 'Computer Name...' (dropdown menu), 'Protocol' (text input, currently '6'), 'TCP' (dropdown menu), 'Public Port' (text input), 'Private Port' (text input), 'Schedule' (dropdown menu, currently 'Always'), and 'Inbound Filter' (dropdown menu, currently 'Allow All'). At the bottom of the form are 'Save', 'Clear', and 'Apply' buttons. Below the form is the 'Virtual Server List' section, which contains a table with columns: 'Name', 'IP Address', 'Protocol / Ports', 'Schedule', and 'Inbound Filter'. The table is currently empty. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer: 'www.sitecom.com | © 1996 - 2009 Sitecom Europe BV, all rights reserved'.

- **Enable:** Place a check in this box to enable the virtual server rule.
- **Name:** Assign a meaningful name to the virtual server, for example Web Server. Several well-known types of virtual server are available from the **Application Name** drop-down list. Selecting one of these entries fills some of the remaining parameters with standard values for that type of server.
- **IP Address:** Specify the IP address for the virtual server entry.
- **Protocol:** Specify a protocol or select one from the drop-down list.
- **Public Port:** Specify the public port number.
- **Private Port:** Specify the private port number.
- **Schedule:** Select a **schedule**, **Always**, or **Never** from the drop-down list. If a schedule does not exist, you may create it in the Tools > Schedule section.
- **Inbound Filter:** Select an inbound filter from the drop-down list. If an inbound filter does not exist, you may create it from Advanced > Inbound Filter section.

Click on the **Save** button to insert the entry into the Virtual Server list.

Special Application

An application rule is used to open single or multiple ports on your router when the router senses data sent to the Internet on a trigger port or port range. An application rule applies to all computers on your internal network.

The screenshot shows the 'Special Applications' configuration page. At the top, there are navigation tabs: 'Virtual Server', 'Special Applications', 'Port Forwarding', 'Access Control list', 'Web Filter', and 'Schedules'. The main heading is 'Application Rules'. Below this, a descriptive paragraph states: 'This option is used to open single or multiple ports on your router when the router senses data sent to the Internet on a "trigger" port or port range. Special Applications rules apply to all computers on your internal network and are only applicable to the INTERNET session.' Underneath is the 'Add Application Rule' section, which includes a form with the following fields: 'Enable' (checkbox), 'Name' (text input with an 'Application Name' dropdown), 'Trigger ports' (dropdown menu set to 'TCP' and a text input), 'Firewall ports' (dropdown menu set to 'TCP' and a text input), 'Schedule' (dropdown menu set to 'Always'), and 'Inbound Filter' (dropdown menu set to 'Allow All'). At the bottom of the form are 'Save' and 'Clear' buttons. Below the form is a table titled 'Application Rules' with columns for 'Rule Name', 'Trigger Ports', 'Firewall Ports', 'Schedule', and 'Inbound Filter'. The table is currently empty. At the very bottom of the page, there is a copyright notice: 'www.sitecom.com | © 1996 - 2009 Sitecom Europe BV, all rights reserved'.

- **Enable:** Place a check in this box to enable the special application rule.
- **Name:** Assign a meaningful name to the virtual server, for example Web Server. Several well-known types of virtual server are available from the **Application Name** drop-down list. Selecting one of these entries fills some of the remaining parameters with standard values for that type of server.
- **Triggering Ports:** Specify the outgoing port range that is used by the application.
- **Firewall Ports:** Specify the port range that you would like to open for Internet traffic.
- **Schedule:** Select a **schedule, Always, or Never** from the drop-down list. If a schedule does not exist, you may create it in the Tools > Schedule section.

Click on the **Save** button to insert the entry into the Special Applications list.

Port Forwarding

Multiple connections are required by some applications, such as internet games, video conferencing, Internet telephony, and others. These applications have difficulties working through NAT (Network Address Translation). This section is used to open multiple ports or a range of ports in your router and redirect data through those ports to a single PC on your network.

The screenshot shows the 'Port Forwarding' configuration page. At the top, there are tabs for 'Virtual Server', 'Special Applications', 'Port Forwarding', 'Access Control list', 'Web Filter', and 'Schedules'. The 'Port Forwarding' tab is active. Below the tabs, there is a heading 'Port Forwarding' followed by a descriptive paragraph: 'This option is used to open multiple ports or a range of ports in your router and redirect data through those ports to a single PC on your network. This feature allows you to enter ports in various formats including, Port Ranges (100-150), Individual Ports (80, 68, 888), or Mixed (1020-5000, 689). This option is only applicable to the INTERNET session.' Below this is a section titled 'Add Port Forwarding Rule' with the following fields: 'Enable' (checkbox), 'Name' (text input), 'Application Name' (dropdown menu), 'IP Address' (text input), 'Computer Name' (dropdown menu), 'TCP Ports' (text input), 'UDP Ports' (text input), 'Schedule' (dropdown menu with 'Always' selected), and 'Inbound Filter' (dropdown menu with 'Allow All' selected). There are 'Save' and 'Clear' buttons at the bottom of this section. Below the configuration fields is a table titled 'Port Forwarding Rules' with columns: 'Name', 'IP Address', 'TCP Ports', 'UDP Ports', 'Schedule', and 'Inbound Filter'. The table is currently empty. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer: 'www.sitacom.com | © 1996 - 2009 Sitacom Europe BV, all rights reserved'.

- **Enable:** Place a check in this box to enable the port forwarding rule.
- **Name:** Assign a meaningful name to the virtual server, for example Web Server. Several well-known types of virtual server are available from the Application Name drop-down list. Selecting one of these entries fills some of the remaining parameters with standard values for that type of server.
- **IP Address:** Specify the IP address for the virtual server entry.
- **TCP/UDP Ports:** Specify the TCP or UDP port numbers.
- **Schedule:** Select a **schedule**, **Always**, or **Never** from the drop-down list. If a schedule does not exist, you may create it in the Tools > Schedule section.
- **Inbound Filter:** Select an inbound filter from the drop-down list. If an inbound filter does not exist, you may create it from Advanced > Inbound Filter section.

Click on the **Save** button to insert the entry into the Port Forwarding list.

Access Control

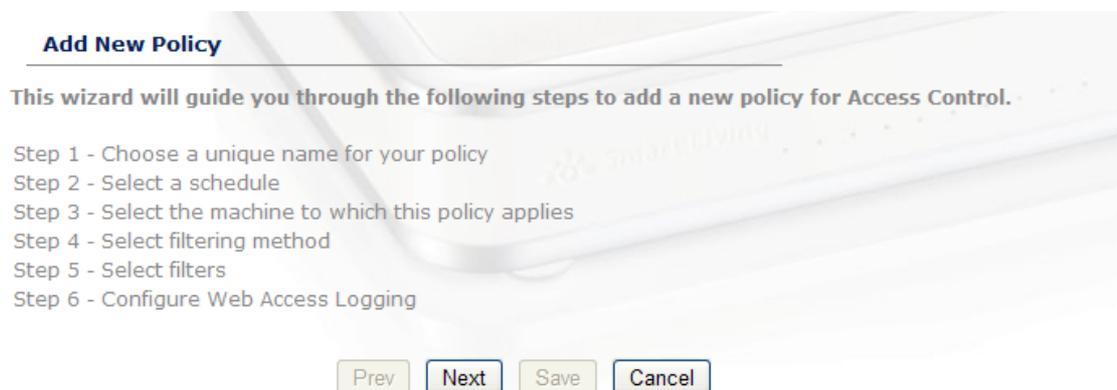
The Access Control section allows you to control access in and out of devices on your network. Use this feature as Parental Controls to only grant access to approved sites, limit web access based on time or dates, and/or block access from applications such as peer-to-peer utilities or games.

When Access Control is disabled, every device on the LAN has unrestricted access to the Internet. However, if you enable Access Control, Internet access is restricted for those devices that have an Access Control Policy configured for them. All other devices have unrestricted access to the Internet.



The screenshot shows a web interface with a navigation bar at the top containing tabs for Virtual Server, Special Applications, Port Forwarding, Access Control list (selected), Web Filter, and Schedules. Below the navigation bar, the page is titled "Access Control". A descriptive paragraph explains the feature: "The Access Control option allows you to control access in and out of your network. Use this feature as Access Controls to only grant access to approved sites, limit web access based on time or dates, and/or block internet access for applications like P2P utilities or games." Below this text are "Apply" and "Cancel" buttons. A section titled "Access Control" contains the "Enable Access Control" checkbox, which is currently unchecked, and an "Add Policy" button. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer with the text "www.sitecom.com | © 1996 - 2009 Sitecom Europe BV, all rights reserved".

- Place a check in the **Enable Access Control** check box and then click on the **Add Policy** button. This will bring up the **Add New Policy** wizard.
- The wireless wizard will inform you that there are six major steps in the process.
 - Choose a unique name for your policy
 - Select a schedule
 - Select the machine to which the policy applies
 - Select filtering method
 - Configure web access logging



The screenshot shows the "Add New Policy" wizard. The title "Add New Policy" is at the top. Below it, a message states: "This wizard will guide you through the following steps to add a new policy for Access Control." A list of six steps follows: Step 1 - Choose a unique name for your policy, Step 2 - Select a schedule, Step 3 - Select the machine to which this policy applies, Step 4 - Select filtering method, Step 5 - Select filters, and Step 6 - Configure Web Access Logging. At the bottom of the wizard, there are four buttons: "Prev", "Next" (highlighted in blue), "Save", and "Cancel".

- Click on the **Next** button to continue.

- Specify a policy name and then click on the **Next** button to continue.

Step 1: Choose Policy Name

Choose a unique name for your policy.

Policy Name :

- Select a schedule from the drop-down list: **Always** or **Never**, or you may define a new schedule. Click on the **Next** button to continue.

Step 2: Select Schedule

Choose a schedule to apply to this policy.

Details :

- Select a machine to which the policy applies.
- Address Type:** Select the IP address or MAC address radio button.
- IP Address:** If you selected IP address above, then specify the IP address here.
- MAC Address:** If you need to change the MAC address of the router's WAN-side Ethernet interface, either type in an alternate MAC address (for example, the MAC address of the router initially connected to the ISP) or click on **Clone Your PCs MAC Address**.
- Click on the **OK** button to insert the entry into the table.
- Click on the **Next** button to continue.

Step 4: Select Filtering Method

Select the method for filtering.

Method : Log Web Access Only Block All Access Block Some Access

Apply Web Filter :

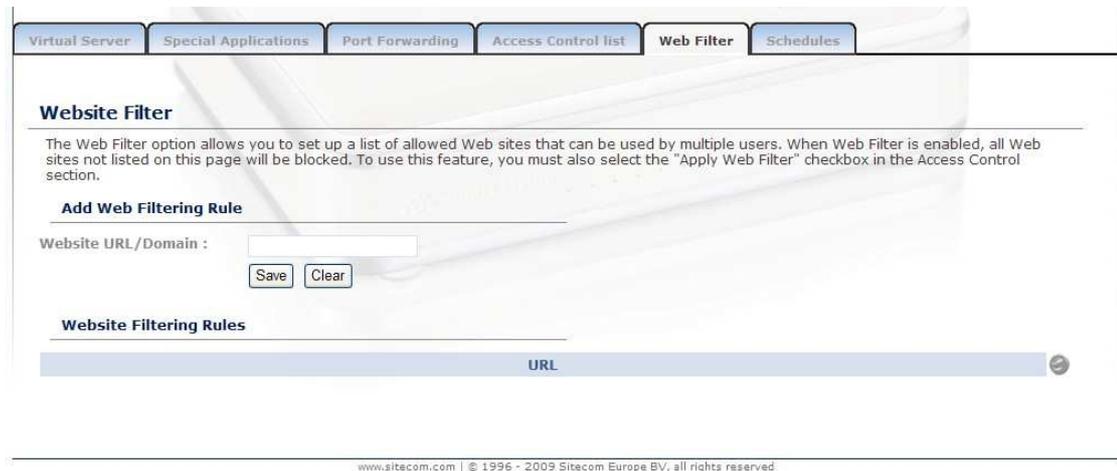
Apply Advanced Port Filters :

- Select a filtering method:
- Log Web Access Only:** Select this radio but in order to log web access.
- Block All Access:** Select this radio but in order to block all web access.
- Block Some Access:** Select this radio but in order to block some web access.

Click on the **Apply** button to store the changes.

Website Filter

This is a type of parental control feature used to restrict certain websites from being accessed through your network. These filters can be used for securing and restricting your network.



The screenshot shows a web interface with a navigation bar at the top containing tabs for Virtual Server, Special Applications, Port Forwarding, Access Control list, Web Filter, and Schedules. The 'Web Filter' tab is selected. Below the navigation bar, the page is titled 'Website Filter'. A descriptive paragraph explains that the Web Filter option allows setting a list of allowed websites, and when enabled, all websites not listed will be blocked. It also notes that the 'Apply Web Filter' checkbox in the Access Control section must be selected. Below this text, there is a section titled 'Add Web Filtering Rule' which includes a text input field for 'Website URL/Domain :', a 'Save' button, and a 'Clear' button. Underneath, there is a section titled 'Website Filtering Rules' which contains a table with one row and one column labeled 'URL'. The footer of the page contains the text 'www.sitecom.com | © 1996 - 2009 Sitecom Europe BV, all rights reserved'.

- **Website/URL/Domain:** Specify the web address that you would like to filter. Do not use "http://"

Click on the **Save** button to store the changes.

Schedules

Click on the **Schedules** link in the navigation menu. Schedules can be created for use with enforcing rules. For example, if you want to restrict web access to Mon-Fri from 3pm to 8pm, you could create a schedule selecting Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, and Fri and enter a Start Time of 3pm and End Time of 8pm.

The screenshot shows a web interface with a navigation menu at the top containing: Virtual Server, Special Applications, Port Forwarding, Access Control list, Web Filter, and Schedules. The main content area is titled "Schedules" and contains the following elements:

- A descriptive text: "The Schedule configuration option is used to manage schedule rules for various firewall and parental control features."
- A section titled "Add Schedule Rule" with a form:
 - Name :** A text input field.
 - Day(s) :** Radio buttons for "All Week" and "Select Day(s)". Under "Select Day(s)", there are checkboxes for Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, and Sat.
 - All Day - 24 hrs :** A checkbox.
 - Start Time :** Time selection fields (hour, minute, AM/PM) with a dropdown menu. Below the fields is the text "(hour:minute, 12 hour time)".
 - End Time :** Similar time selection fields and dropdown menu, with the text "(hour:minute, 12 hour time)".
 - Buttons:** "Save" and "Clear" buttons.
- A section titled "Schedule Rules List" with a table header:

Name	Day(s)	Time Frame		
------	--------	------------	--	--

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- **Name:** Specify a name for the schedule.
- **Day(s):** Select the days at which you would like the schedule to be effective.
- **All Day – 24 hrs:** Place a check in this box if you would like the schedule to be active for 24 hours.
- **Start Time:** If you do not use the 24 hours option, you may specify a start time.
- **End Time:** If you do not use the 24 hours option, you may specify an end time.

Click on the **Save** button to add this schedule into the list.

4.4 Advanced Settings

Dynamic DNS

The Dynamic DNS feature allows you to host a server (Web, FTP, Game Server, etc.) using a domain name that you have purchased with your dynamically assigned IP address. Most broadband Internet Service Providers assign dynamic (changing) IP addresses. When you use a Dynamic DNS service provider, your friends can enter your host name to connect to your server, no matter what your IP address is.

The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring Dynamic DNS. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Dynamic DNS', 'StreamEngine', 'Routing', 'MAC Filter', 'Firewall', 'WISH', 'Inbound Filter', 'Bandwidth', 'Disk', 'Share', and 'Users'. The 'Dynamic DNS' tab is selected. Below the navigation bar, the page title is 'Dynamic DNS'. A descriptive paragraph explains the feature: 'The DDNS feature allows you to host a server (Web, FTP, Game Server, etc...) using a domain name that you have purchased (www.whateveryournameis.com) with your dynamically assigned IP address. Most broadband Internet Service Providers assign dynamic (changing) IP addresses. Using a DDNS service provider, your friends can enter your host name to connect to your game server no matter what your IP address is.' Below this text are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons. The configuration section is titled 'Dynamic DNS' and contains the following fields: 'Enable Dynamic DNS:' with an unchecked checkbox; 'Server Address:' with a dropdown menu showing 'www.DynDNS.org (Free)'; 'Host Name:' with a text input field and a hint '(e.g.: me.mydomain.net)'; 'Username or Key:' with a text input field; 'Password or Key:' with a text input field; 'Verify Password or Key:' with a text input field; and 'Timeout:' with a text input field containing '576' and '(hours)' next to it. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer: 'www.sitecom.com | © 1996 - 2009 Sitecom Europe BV, all rights reserved'.

- **Enable Dynamic DNS:** Place a check in this box to enable the DDNS feature.
- **Service Address:** Select a DDNS service provider from the drop-down list. DynDNS is a free service while TZO offers a 30 day free trial.
- **Host Name:** Specify the website URL.
- **User Name:** Specify the user name for the DDNS service.
- **Password:** Specify the password for the DDNS service and verify it once again in the next field.
- **Timeout:** Specify the time between periodic updates to the Dynamic DNS, if the dynamic IP address has not changed. The timeout period is entered in hours.

Click on the **Apply** button once you have modified the settings.

StreamEngine

The StreamEngine feature helps improve the network performance by prioritizing applications.

StreamEngine

Apply Cancel

WAN Traffic Shaping

Enable Traffic Shaping:

Automatic Uplink Speed:

Measured Uplink Speed: 467 kbps

Manual Uplink Speed: 128 kbps << 128 kbps

Connection Type: Auto-detect

Detected xDSL or Other Frame Relay Network: Yes

StreamEngine Setup

Enable StreamEngine:

Automatic Classification:

Dynamic Fragmentation:

Add StreamEngine Rule

Enable:

Name:

Priority: (1..255, 255 is the lowest priority)

Protocol: 256 << Any

Local IP Range: to

Local Port Range: to

Remote IP Range: to

Remote Port Range: to

Save Clear

StreamEngine Rules List

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Priority	Local IP Range	Remote IP Range	Protocol / Ports
--------------------------	------	----------	----------------	-----------------	------------------

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- **Enable Traffic Shaping:** Place a check in the box to enable traffic shaping. When this option is enabled, the router restricts the flow of outbound traffic so as not to exceed the WAN uplink bandwidth.
- **Automatic Uplink Speed.** Place a check in this box to enable automatic uplink speed. When enabled, this option causes the router to automatically measure the useful uplink bandwidth each time the WAN interface is re-established (after a reboot, for example).
- **Measured Uplink Speed:** Displays the uplink speed. This is the uplink speed measured when the WAN interface was last re-established. The value may be lower than that reported by your ISP as it does not include all of the network protocol overheads associated with your ISP's network. Typically, this figure will be between 87% and 91% of the stated uplink speed for xDSL connections and around 5 kbps lower for cable network connections.
- **Manual Uplink Speed:** Specify an uplink speed or select it from the drop-down list. If Automatic Uplink Speed is disabled, this option allows you to set the uplink speed manually. Uplink speed is the speed at which data can be transferred from the router to your ISP.

- **Connection Type:** By default, the router automatically determines whether the underlying connection is an xDSL/Frame-relay network or some other connection type (such as cable modem or Ethernet), and it displays the result as Detected xDSL or Frame Relay Network. If you have an unusual network connection in which you are actually connected via xDSL but for which you configure either Static or DHCP in the WAN settings, setting this option to xDSL or Other Frame Relay Network ensures that the router will recognize that it needs to shape traffic slightly differently in order to give the best performance. Choosing xDSL or Other Frame Relay Network causes the measured uplink speed to be reported slightly lower than before on such connections, but gives much better results.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings.

Routing

This section adds a new entry into the routing table.

Routing

Add Route

Enable:

Route is via another gateway:

Name:

Destination IP:

Netmask:

Gateway:

Metric:

Interface:

Routes List

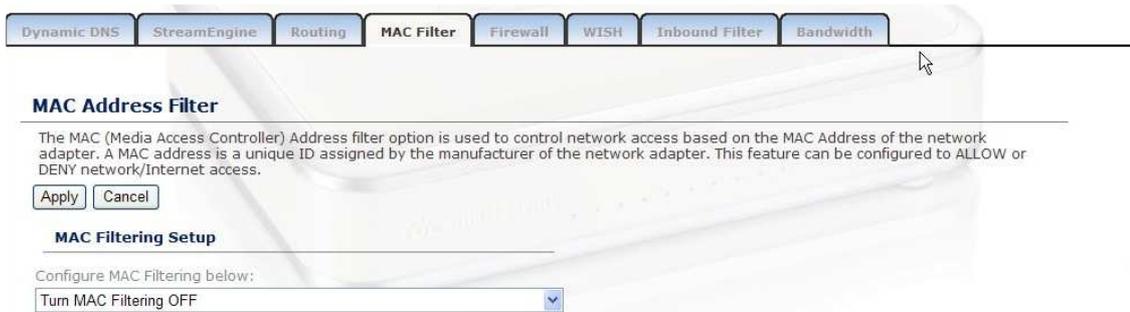
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name	Address or subnet	Netmask	Gateway	Metric	Interface
--------------------------	------	-------------------	---------	---------	--------	-----------

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- **Enable:** Place a check in this box to enable the routing table entry.
 - **Name:** Specify a name for the rule.
 - **Destination IP:** Specify the destination IP address.
 - **Netmask:** Specify the subnet mask for the IP address.
 - **Gateway:** Specify the IP address of the gateway.
 - **Metric:** Specify the number of routing hops. The route metric is a value from 1 to 16 that indicates the cost of using this route. A value of 1 is the lowest cost, and 15 is the highest cost. A value of 16 indicates that the route is not reachable from this router. When trying to reach a particular destination, computers on your network will select the best route, ignoring unreachable routes.
 - **Interface:** Select the interface from the drop-down list.
- Click on the **Save** button to insert the entry into the Routing table.

MAC Address Filter

This feature is used to restrict certain MAC address from accessing the Internet. These filters can be used for securing and restricting your network.



- **Configure MAC Filtering:** Select one of the options from the drop-down list.
 - **Turn MAC Filtering OFF:** When "OFF" is selected, MAC addresses are not used to control network access.
 - **Turn MAC Filtering ON and ALLOW computers listed to access the network:** When "ALLOW" is selected, only computers with MAC addresses listed in the MAC Filtering Rules list are granted network access.
 - **Turn MAC Filtering ON and DENY computers listed to access the network:** When "DENY" is selected, any computer with a MAC address listed in the MAC Filtering Rules list is refused access to the network.
- **MAC Address:** Specify that MAC address that you would like to filter.

Click on the **Apply** button to store the changes.

Firewall Settings

The device provides a tight firewall by virtue of the way NAT works. Unless you configure the router to the contrary, the NAT does not respond to unsolicited incoming requests on any port, thereby making your LAN invisible to Internet cyber attacks. However, some network applications cannot run with a tight firewall. Those applications need to selectively open ports in the firewall to function correctly. The options on this page control several ways of opening the firewall to address the needs of specific types of applications.

Firewall Settings

The Firewall Settings allow you to set a single computer on your network outside of the router.

Firewall Settings

Enable SPI :

NAT Endpoint Filtering

UDP Endpoint Filtering: Endpoint Independent
 Address Restricted
 Port And Address Restricted

TCP Endpoint Filtering: Endpoint Independent
 Address Restricted
 Port And Address Restricted

NAT Port Preservation

Enable port preservation:

- **Enable SPI:** Place a check in this box to enable SPI. SPI ("stateful packet inspection" also known as "dynamic packet filtering") helps to prevent cyber attacks by tracking more state per session. It validates that the traffic passing through that session conforms to the protocol. When the protocol is TCP, SPI checks that packet sequence numbers are within the valid range for the session, discarding those packets that do not have valid sequence numbers. Whether SPI is enabled or not, the router always tracks TCP connection states and ensures that each TCP packet's flags are valid for the current state.
- **TCP / UDP NAT Endpoint Filtering** options control how the router's NAT manages incoming connection requests to ports that are already being used. Select one of the radio buttons.
 - **End Point Independent** Once a LAN-side application has created a connection through a specific port, the NAT will forward any incoming connection requests with the same port to the LAN-side application regardless of their origin. This is the least restrictive option, giving the best connectivity and allowing some applications (P2P applications in particular) to behave almost as if they are directly connected to the Internet.
 - **Address Restricted** The NAT forwards incoming connection requests to a LAN-side host only when they come from the same IP address with which a connection was established. This allows the remote application to send data back through a port different from the one used when the outgoing session was created.

- **Port And Address Restricted** The NAT does not forward any incoming connection requests with the same port address as an already establish connection.
- **Note:** Some of these options can interact with other port restrictions. Endpoint Independent Filtering takes priority over inbound filters or schedules, so it is possible for an incoming session request related to an outgoing session to enter through a port in spite of an active inbound filter on that port. However, packets will be rejected as expected when sent to blocked ports (whether blocked by schedule or by inbound filter) for which there are no active sessions. Port and Address Restricted Filtering ensures that inbound filters and schedules work precisely, but prevents some level of connectivity, and therefore might require the use of port triggers, virtual servers, or port forwarding to open the ports needed by the application. Address Restricted Filtering gives a compromise position, which avoids problems when communicating with certain other types of NAT router (symmetric NATs in particular) but leaves inbound filters and scheduled access working as expected.
- **Enable Port Preservation:** Place a check in this box to enable Port Preservation. NAT Port preservation (on by default) tries to ensure that, when a LAN host makes an Internet connection, the same LAN port is also used as the Internet visible port. This ensures best compatibility for internet communications. Under some circumstances it may be desirable to turn off this feature.

Anti-Spoof checking

Enable anti-spoof checking:

DMZ Host

The DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) option lets you set a single computer on your network outside of the router. If you have a computer that cannot run Internet applications successfully from behind the router, then you can place the computer into the DMZ for unrestricted Internet access.

Note: Putting a computer in the DMZ may expose that computer to a variety of security risks. Use of this option is only recommended as a last resort.

Enable DMZ:

DMZ IP Address : <<

- **Enable anti-spoof checking:** Place a check in this box to enable anti-spoof checking. Enabling this option can provide protection from certain kinds of "spoofing" attacks. However, enable this option with care. With some modems, the WAN connection may be lost when this option is enabled. In that case, it may be necessary to change the LAN subnet to something other than 192.168.0.x (192.168.2.x, for example), to re-establish the WAN connection.
- **Enable DMZ Host:** Place check in this box to enable DMZ host. DMZ host is a demilitarized zone 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, FTP, email and DNS servers.
- **DMZ IP Address:** Specify the IP address of the DMZ host.
- **Non-UDP/TCP/ICMP LAN Sessions:** Place a check in this box to enable this feature. When a LAN application that uses a protocol other than UDP, TCP,

or ICMP initiates a session to the Internet, the router's NAT can track such a session, even though it does not recognize the protocol. This feature is useful because it enables certain applications (most importantly a single VPN connection to a remote host) without the need for an ALG.

- **Note:** This feature does not apply to the DMZ host (if one is enabled). The DMZ host always handles these kinds of sessions.

Application Level Gateway (ALG) Configuration

PPTP :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IPSec (VPN) :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
RTSP :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Windows/MSN Messenger :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (automatically disabled if UPnP is enabled)
FTP :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
H.323 (NetMeeting) :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SIP :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wake-On-LAN :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
MMS :	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- Enabling this option (the default setting) enables single VPN connections to a remote host. (But, for multiple VPN connections, the appropriate VPN ALG must be used.) Disabling this option, however, only disables VPN if the appropriate VPN ALG is also disabled.
- **Application Layer Gateway (ALG) Configuration:** Place a check in appropriate feature boxes to enable them. . Some protocols and applications require special handling of the IP payload to make them work with network address translation (NAT). Each ALG provides special handling for a specific protocol or application. A number of ALGs for common applications are enabled by default.
 - **PPTP:** Allows multiple machines on the LAN to connect to their corporate networks using PPTP protocol. When the PPTP ALG is enabled, LAN computers can establish PPTP VPN connections either with the same or with different VPN servers. When the PPTP ALG is disabled, the router allows VPN operation in a restricted way -- LAN computers are typically able to establish VPN tunnels to different VPN Internet servers but not to the same server. The advantage of disabling the PPTP ALG is to increase VPN performance. Enabling the PPTP ALG also allows incoming VPN connections to a LAN side VPN server (refer to [Advanced > Virtual Server](#)).
 - **IPSec: (VPN)** Allows multiple VPN clients to connect to their corporate networks using IPSec. Some VPN clients support traversal of IPSec through NAT. This option may interfere with the operation of such VPN clients. If you are having trouble connecting with your corporate network, try disabling this option. Check with the system administrator

of your corporate network whether your VPN client supports NAT traversal.

- **RTSP:** Allows applications that use Real Time Streaming Protocol to receive streaming media from the internet. QuickTime and Real Player are some of the common applications using this protocol.
- **Windows/MSN Messenger:** Supports use on LAN computers of Microsoft Windows Messenger (the Internet messaging client that ships with Microsoft Windows) and MSN Messenger. The SIP ALG must also be enabled when the Windows Messenger ALG is enabled.
- **FTP:** Allows FTP clients and servers to transfer data across NAT.
- **H.323 (Netmeeting):** Allows H.323 (specifically Microsoft Netmeeting) clients to communicate across NAT server.
- **SIP:** Allows devices and applications using VoIP (Voice over IP) to communicate across NAT. Some VoIP applications and devices have the ability to discover NAT devices and work around them. This ALG may interfere with the operation of such devices. If you are having trouble making VoIP calls, try turning this ALG off.
- **Wake-On-LAN:** This feature enables forwarding of "magic packets" (that is, specially formatted wake-up packets) from the WAN to a LAN computer or other device that is "Wake on LAN" (WOL) capable.
- **MMS:** Allows Windows Media Player, using MMS protocol, to receive streaming media from the internet.

Click on the **Apply** button to store these settings.

WISH

WISH is short for Wireless Intelligent Stream Handling, a technology developed to enhance your experience of using a wireless network by prioritizing the traffic of different applications.



The screenshot shows a configuration page for WISH. At the top, the title 'WISH' is followed by a description: 'WISH (Wireless Intelligent Stream Handling) prioritizes the traffic of various wireless applications.' Below this are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons. A second 'WISH' title is followed by a section for 'Enable WISH' with a checked checkbox. Below that is a section for 'Priority Classifiers' with three items: 'HTTP' (checked), 'Windows Media Center' (checked), and 'Automatic' (checked) with a note '(default if not matched by anything else)'.

- **Enable WISH:** Place a check in this box to enable the WISH feature.
- **HTTP:** Place a check in this box to add HTTP as a classifier. This allows the device to recognize HTTP transfers for many common audio and video streams and prioritize them above other traffic. Such streams are frequently used by digital media players.
- **Windows Media Center:** Place a check in this box to add HTTP as a classifier. This enables the router to recognize certain audio and video streams generated by a Windows Media Center PC and to prioritize these above other traffic. Such streams are used by systems known as Windows Media Extenders, such as the Xbox 360.
- **Automatic:** Place a check in this box for the device to automatically configure the classifiers. When enabled, this option causes the router to automatically attempt to prioritize traffic streams that it doesn't otherwise recognize, based on the behavior that the streams exhibit. This acts to deprioritize streams that exhibit bulk transfer characteristics, such as file transfers, while leaving interactive traffic, such as gaming or VoIP, running at a normal priority.

Add WISH Rule

Enable :	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name :	<input type="text"/>
Priority :	Background Low(BK LO) ▾
Protocol :	256 Any ▾
Host 1 IP Range :	<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>
Host 1 Port Range :	<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>
Host 2 IP Range :	<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>
Host 2 Port Range :	<input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/>
	<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Clear"/>

- **Enable:** Place a check in this box to enable the WISH rule. A WISH Rule identifies a specific message flow and assigns a priority to that flow. For most applications, the priority classifiers ensure the right priorities and specific WISH Rules are not required. WISH supports overlaps between rules. If more than one rule matches for a specific message flow, the rule with the highest priority will be used.
- **Name:** Assign a meaningful name to the WISH rule.
- **Priority:** Select a priority from the drop-down list. The four priority message flows are:
 - BK: Background (least urgent).
 - BE: Best Effort.
 - VI: Video.
 - VO: Voice (most urgent).
- **Protocol:** Select a protocol from the drop-down list.
- **Host 1 IP Range:** Specify the IP range for the rule.
- **Host 1 Port Range:** Specify the port range for the rule.
- **Host 2 IP Range:** Specify the IP range for the rule.
- **Host 2 Port Range:** Specify the port range for the rule.

Click on the **Apply** button to insert the entry into the WISH rules list.

Inbound Filter

When you use the Virtual Server, Port Forwarding, or Remote Administration features to open specific ports to traffic from the Internet, you could be increasing the exposure of your LAN to cyber attacks from the Internet. In these cases, you can use Inbound Filters to limit that exposure by specifying the IP addresses of internet hosts that you trust to access your LAN through the ports that you have opened.

Inbound Filters can be used for limiting access to a server on your network to a system or group of systems. Filter rules can be used with Virtual Server, Gaming, or Remote Administration features.

The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring Inbound Filters. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for Dynamic DNS, StreamEngine, Routing, MAC Filter, Firewall, WISH, Inbound Filter (selected), Bandwidth, Disk, Share, and Users. Below the navigation bar, the page title is "Inbound Filter". A descriptive paragraph explains that the Inbound Filter option is an advanced method of controlling data received from the Internet and that filter rules can be used with Virtual Server, Port Forwarding, or Remote Administration features. Below this, there is a section titled "Add Inbound Filter Rule" with a form. The form includes a "Name" field, an "Action" dropdown menu set to "Deny", and a "Remote IP Range" section with eight rows. Each row has a checkbox, a "Remote IP Start" input field (all containing "0.0.0.0"), and a "Remote IP End" input field (all containing "255.255.255.255"). At the bottom right of the form are "Save" and "Clear" buttons. Below the form is a section titled "Inbound Filter Rules List" with a table header containing "Name", "Action", and "Remote IP Range". At the very bottom of the page, there is a footer with the text "www.sitecom.com | © 1996 - 2009 Sitecom Europe BV, all rights reserved".

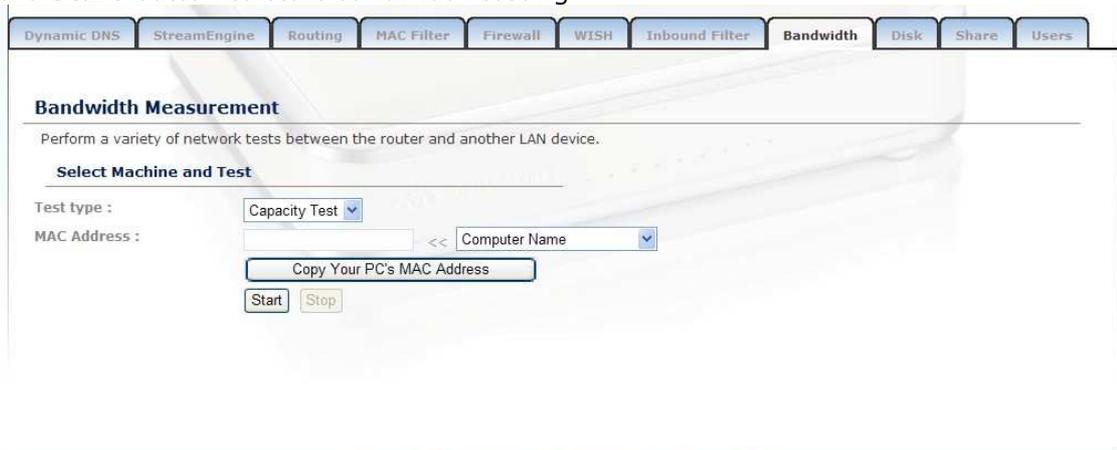
- **Name** Specify a name for the inbound filter.
- **Action:** Select Allow or Deny from the drop-down list. This will apply the inbound filter rule on the WAN interface.
- **Remote IP Range:** Specify the remote IP address range and then click in the check box to enable the range.

Click on the **Save** button to store the changes.

Bandwidth

Using this page, it's possible to perform a variety of network tests between the router and other LAN devices.

Choose the **Test Type**, select a computer (or enter it's MAC address), and click the **Start**-button to start bandwidth testing.



The screenshot shows a web interface for a router with a navigation bar at the top containing tabs for Dynamic DNS, StreamEngine, Routing, MAC Filter, Firewall, WISH, Inbound Filter, Bandwidth, Disk, Share, and Users. The 'Bandwidth' tab is selected. Below the navigation bar, the page is titled 'Bandwidth Measurement' and includes the instruction: 'Perform a variety of network tests between the router and another LAN device.' Under the heading 'Select Machine and Test', there is a 'Test type' dropdown menu set to 'Capacity Test'. Below this is a 'MAC Address' field with a double arrow button and a 'Computer Name' dropdown menu. A button labeled 'Copy Your PC's MAC Address' is positioned below the MAC Address field. At the bottom of the form are 'Start' and 'Stop' buttons. The footer of the page contains the text: 'www.sitecom.com | © 1996 - 2009 Sitecom Europe BV, all rights reserved'.

Disk

This page shows information regarding the attached storage devices. File system type, total space on the device, and available space is shown in the table.

Click the **"Safely remove"** button, to safely remove the USB disk.



Note: Only FAT12, FAT16, and FAT32 drives are supported. For information regarding partitioning and formatting of a drive, see the manual of your operating system.

Share

On this page, the sharing mode can be changed. Choose to share all folders with all users, or to restrict the sharing of folders. When Sharing-mode is set to "restrict", shares can be added and changed.

Dynamic DNS StreamEngine Routing MAC Filter Firewall WISH Inbound Filter Bandwidth Disk Share Users

Share Folders

To start sharing content with your friends, select a folder from the storage device folder list, and give it a share name.

Save Settings Don't Save Settings

Sharing Mode

Sharing:

- Share All Folders with All Users
- Restrict Sharing of Folders by User

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Users

You can add new users and configure user rights for the storage device.

The screenshot shows the 'Users' configuration page in a network device's web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with tabs for Dynamic DNS, StreamEngine, Routing, MAC Filter, Firewall, WISH, Inbound Filter, Bandwidth, Disk, Share, and Users. The 'Users' tab is selected. Below the navigation bar, the page title is 'Users'. A descriptive text states: 'You can add new users and give them share rights for the storage device. Also you can add new user access rights.' There are two main sections: 'User List' and 'Add User'. The 'User List' section contains an 'Add User' button and a table with columns for User Name, Status, Share Name, and Access. The 'Add User' section has input fields for User Name, Password, and Confirm Password, along with Save and Cancel buttons. The 'Add Access' section has dropdown menus for User Name and Share Name, radio buttons for Read Only and Read/Write access, and Save and Cancel buttons.

Users

You can add new users and give them share rights for the storage device. Also you can add new user access rights.

User List

Add User

User Name	Status	Share Name	Access
-----------	--------	------------	--------

Add User

User Name:

Password:

Confirm Password:

Save Cancel

Add Access

User Name :

Share Name :

Access: Read Only Read/Write

Save Cancel

- **Password:** Enter a password for the selected user.
- **Share Name:** Select a shared folder. The Shared folders can be configured on the "Share" tab.
- **Access:** Select "Read Only" to allow the user to read files in the selected share. Select "Read/Write" to also allow users to write to the selected share.

4.5 Toolbox

Time Configuration

Click on the **Time** link in the navigation menu. This feature allows you to configure, update, and maintain the correct time on the device's internal system clock as well as configure the time zone. The date and time of the device can be configured manually or by synchronizing with a time server.

Note: If the device loses power for any reason, it will not be able to keep its clock running, and will not display the correct time once the device has been restarted. Therefore, you must re-enter the correct date and time.

Time

The Time Configuration option allows you to configure, update, and maintain the correct time on the internal system clock. From this section you can set the time zone that you are in and set the NTP (Network Time Protocol) Server. Daylight Saving can also be configured to automatically adjust the time when needed.

Apply Cancel

Time Configuration

Current Router Time : zondag 25 januari 2009 6:00:11

Time Zone : (GMT+01:00) Amsterdam, Berlin, Bern, Rome, Stockholm

Enable Daylight Saving :

Daylight Saving Offset : +1.00

Daylight Saving Dates :

	Month	Week	Day of Week	Time
DST Start	Apr	1st	Sun	2 am
DST End	Oct	5th	Sun	2 am

Automatic Time Configuration

Enable NTP Server :

NTP Server Used : << Select NTP Server

Set the Date and Time Manually

Date And Time :

Year: 2009 Month: Jan Day: 25

Hour: 06 Minute: 00 Second: 09 AM

Copy Your Computer's Time Settings

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- **Current Router Time:** Displays the current time on the device.
- **Time Zone:** Select your time zone from the drop-down list.
- **Enable Daylight Saving:** Place a check in this box to enable daylight savings time.
- **Daylight Saving Offset:** Select the offset from the drop-down list.
- **Daylight Saving Date:** Select the daylight savings date from the drop-down list. Select the starting and ending times for the change to and from daylight saving time. For example, suppose for DST Start you select Month="Oct", Week="3rd", Day="Sun" and Time="2am". This is the same as saying: "Daylight saving starts on the third Sunday of October at 2:00 AM."
- **Enable NTP Server:** Place a check in this box if you would like to synchronize the device's clock to a Network Time Server over the Internet. If

you are using schedules or logs, this is the best way to ensure that the schedules and logs are kept accurate.

- **NTP Server Used:** Specify the NTP server or select one from the drop-down list.
- **Set the Date and Time:** Select a date and time from the drop-down list or do to use computer's time and date click on the **Copy Your Computer's Time Settings** button.

Click on the **Apply** button once you have modified the settings.

System Settings

Click on the **System** link in the navigation menu. This page allows you to reboot the device using the current settings or restore all the settings to the factory defaults.

The screenshot shows a web interface with a navigation menu at the top containing 'Time', 'System', 'Firmware', 'System Log', and 'Admin'. The 'System' menu item is selected. Below the navigation menu is the 'System Settings' section. It contains a descriptive paragraph: 'The System Settings section allows you to reboot the device, or restore the router to the factory default settings. Restoring the unit to the factory default settings will erase all settings, including any rules that you have created. The current system settings can be saved as a file onto the local hard drive. The saved file or any other saved setting file created by device can be uploaded into the unit.' Below this text are four main sections, each with a label and a button: 'Save To Local Hard Drive:' with a 'Save Configuration' button; 'Load From Local Hard Drive:' with a text input field, a 'Browse...' button, and a 'Restore Configuration from File' button; 'Restore To Factory Default:' with a 'Restore Factory Defaults' button and the text 'Restore all settings to the factory defaults.'; and 'Reboot The Device:' with a 'Reboot the Device' button. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer: 'www.sitecom.com | © 1996 - 2009 Sitecom Europe BV, all rights reserved'.

Save To Local Hard Drive

This option allows you to save the current configuration of the device into a file. Click on the **Save Configuration** button to begin.

Save the file on your local disk by using the **Save** or **Save to Disk** button in the dialog box.



Load From Local Hard Drive

This option allows you to restore a backup configuration from a file to the device. Click on the **Browse** button to select the file and then click on **Restore Configuration from a File** button.

The system then prompts you to reboot the device.



Click on the **OK** button to continue. You will then see the **Rebooting** page.



Please wait while the system is rebooting.

Note: Do not unplug the device during this process as this may cause permanent damage.

Restore To Factory Default

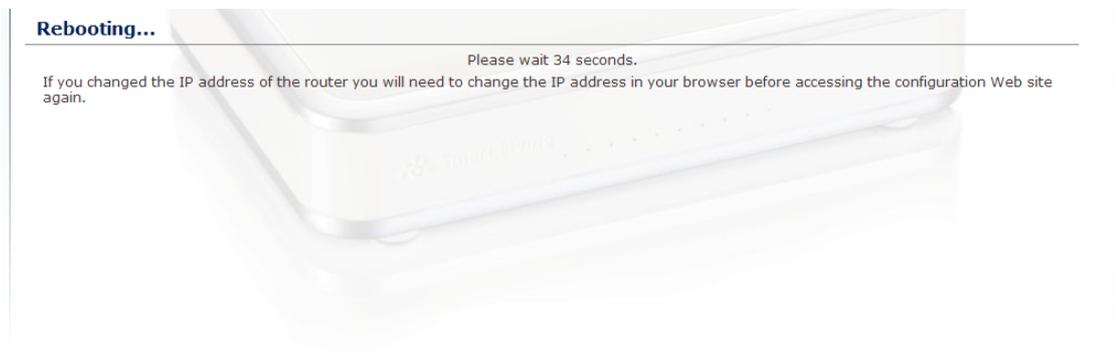
Click on the **Restore all Settings to Factory Defaults** button. This option restores all configuration settings back to the settings that were in effect at the time when the device was shipped from the factory.



Once the dialog box appears, click on the **OK** button to confirm the action.

Note: The current settings will be lost.

Click on the **OK** button to continue. You will then see the **Rebooting** page.



Please wait while the system is rebooting.

Note: Do not unplug the device during this process as this may cause permanent damage.

Reboot The Device

Click on the **Reboot the Device** button to reboot the device using its current settings. Once the dialog box appears, click on the **OK** button to confirm the action.



Once the dialog box appears, click on the **OK** button to confirm the action.

Note: The current settings will be lost.

Click on the **OK** button to continue. You will then see the **Rebooting** page.

Rebooting...

Please wait 34 seconds.

If you changed the IP address of the router you will need to change the IP address in your browser before accessing the configuration Web site again.



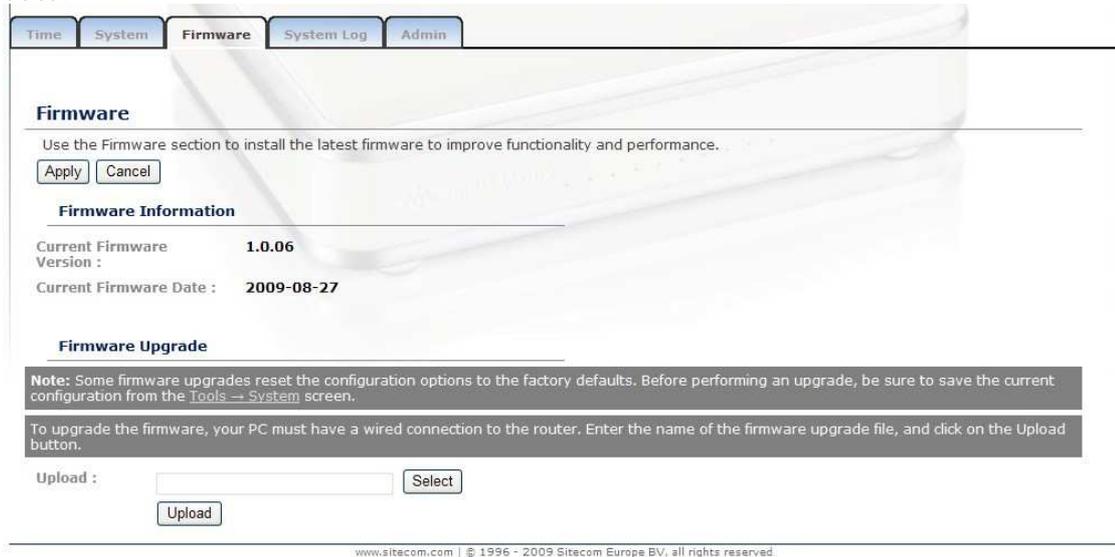
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Please wait while the system is rebooting.

Note: Do not unplug the device during this process as this may cause permanent damage.

Firmware

Click on the **Firmware** link in the navigation menu. This page allows you to upgrade the firmware of the device in order to improve the functionality and performance. This page also displays the current firmware version and its release date.



The screenshot shows a web interface with a navigation menu at the top containing 'Time', 'System', 'Firmware', 'System Log', and 'Admin'. The 'Firmware' tab is selected. Below the navigation menu, there is a section titled 'Firmware' with a sub-header 'Firmware Information'. The current firmware version is '1.0.06' and the current firmware date is '2009-08-27'. There is a 'Firmware Upgrade' section with a note: 'Note: Some firmware upgrades reset the configuration options to the factory defaults. Before performing an upgrade, be sure to save the current configuration from the Tools → System screen.' Below the note, there is a text input field for the firmware file name, a 'Select' button, and an 'Upload' button. At the bottom of the page, there is a footer: 'www.sitacom.com | © 1996 - 2009 Sitacom Europe BV, all rights reserved.'

Ensure that you have downloaded the appropriate firmware from the vendor's website. Connect the device to your PC using an Ethernet cable, as the firmware cannot be upgraded using the wireless interface.

Click on the **Browse** button to select the firmware and then click on the **Upload** button.

Syslog

Logs display a list of events that are triggered on the Ethernet and Wireless interface. This log can be referred when an unknown error occurs on the system or when a report needs to be sent to the technical support department for debugging purposes

Time System Firmware System Log Admin

SysLog

The SysLog options allow you to send log information to a SysLog Server.

Apply Cancel

SysLog Settings

Enable Logging To Syslog Server :

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- **Enable Logging to a Syslog Server:** Place a check in this box to enable Syslog logging.
- **Syslog Server IP Address:** Specify the IP address of the Syslog server.

Click on the **Apply** button once you have modified the settings.

Administrator Settings

Admin Password

You can change the password required to log into the broadband router's system web-based management. By default, the password is: "admin". Passwords can contain 0 to 12 alphanumeric characters, and are case sensitive.

Admin Password

Please enter the same password into both boxes, for confirmation.

User Name :

Password :

Verify Password :

Username: Fill in the current username (default: admin).

Password: Enter your new password.

Verify Password: Enter your new password again for verification purposes.

System Name

System Name

Gateway Name :

Gateway Name: Name of your router.

Remote Management

The remote management function allows you to configure the Broadband router from a remote site.

Administration

Inactivity Time Out : (minutes)

Enable HTTPS Server :

Enable Remote Management :

Remote Admin Port : Use HTTPS :

Remote Admin Inbound Filter :

Details :

Inactivity Time Out: Time after which you will be automatically logged out of the web-interface.

HTTPS Server: Enable HTTPS connection for the web-interface.

Enable Remote Management: Select "Enabled" to enable the remote management function.

Remote Admin Port: The port number of the remote management web interface.

Click **Apply** at the top of the screen to save the above configurations.

Appendix A FCC Interference Statement

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 device complies with FCC RF Exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment, under 47 CFR 2.1093 paragraph (d)(2).

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