Omada by tp-link

User Guide

AC1200 Gigabit VPN Gateway

CONTENTS

About This Guide

This User Guide provides information for managing Omada Gateway. Please read this guide carefully before operation.

Intended Readers

This Guide is intended for network managers familiar with IT concepts and network terminologies.

Conventions

When using this guide, notice that features available in Omada series products may vary by model and software version. Availability of Omada series products may also vary by region or ISP. All images, steps, and descriptions in this guide are only examples and may not reflect your actual experience.

Some models featured in this guide may be unavailable in your country or region. For local sales information, visit https://www.tp-link.com.

The information in this document is subject to change without notice. Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to ensure accuracy of the contents, but all statements, information, and recommendations in this document do not constitute the warranty of any kind, express or implied. Users must take full responsibility for their application of any products.

In this Guide, the following conventions are used:

- The symbol stands for Note. Notes contain suggestions or references that helps you make better use of your device.
- **Menu Name > Submenu Name > Tab** page indicates the menu structure. **Status > Traffic Statistics > Interface Statistics** means the Interface Statistics page under the Traffic Statistics menu option that is located under the Status menu.
- **Bold** font indicates a button, toolbar icon, menu or menu item.

More Information

- The latest software and documentations can be found at https://support.omadanetworks.com/document/.
- The Installation Guide (IG) can be found where you find this guide or inside the package of the gateway.
- Specifications can be found on the product page at https://www.omadanetworks.com/.
- Our Technical Support contact information can be found at the Contact Technical Support page at https://support.omadanetworks.com/.

Part 1

Accessing the Gateway

CHAPTERS

1 Determine the Management Method

Before building your network, choose a proper method to manage your gateway based on your actual network situation. The gateway supports two configuration options: Standalone Mode or Controller Mode.

- Controller Mode

If you want to configure and manage a large-scale network centrally, which consists of mass devices such as access points, switches, and gateways, Controller Mode is recommended. In Controller Mode, the gateway can be centrally configured and monitored via Omada SDN Controller.

To prepare the gateway for Omada SDN Controller Management, refer to Controller Settings. For detailed instructions about the network topology in such situations and how to use Omada SDN Controller, refer to the User Guide of Omada SDN Controller. The guide can be found on the download center of our official website: https://support.omadanetworks.com/.

- Standalone Mode

If you have a relatively small-sized network and only one or just a small number of devices need to be managed, Standalone Mode is recommended. In Standalone Mode, you can access and manage the gateway using the GUI (Graphical User Interface, also called web interface in this text). The gateway uses two built-in web servers, HTTP server and HTTPS server, for user authentication.

This User Guide introduces how to configure and monitor the gateway in Standalone Mode.

Note:

The GUI is inaccessible while the gateway is managed by a controller. To turn the gateway back to Standalone Mode and access its GUI, you can forget the gateway on the controller or reset the gateway.

2 Web Interface Access

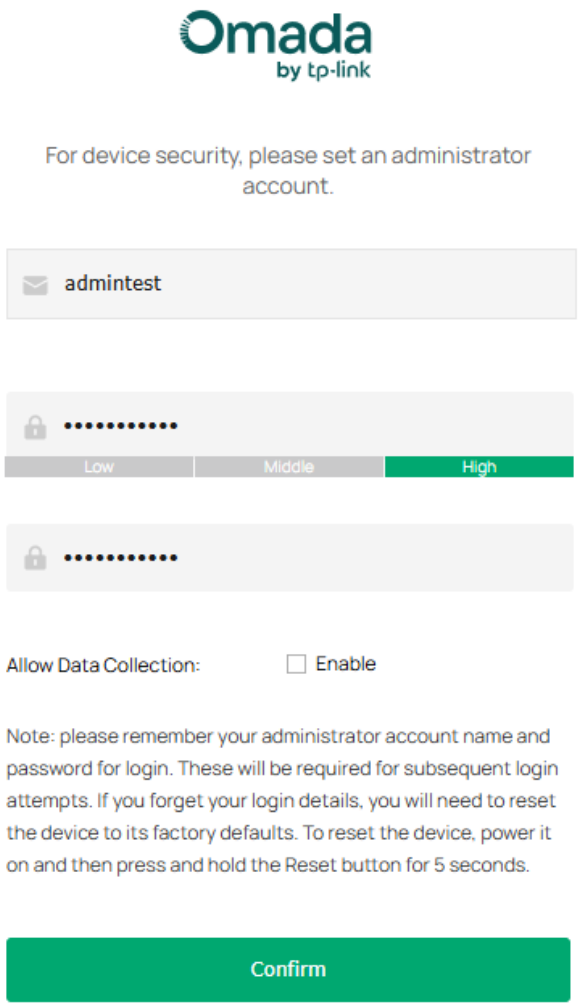
The following example shows how to log in via the web browser.

1) Connect to the gateway using the default SSID printed on the label at the bottom of the gateway or connect a PC to a LAN port of the gateway with an RJ45 port properly. If your computer is configured with a fixed IP address, change it to “Obtain an IP address automatically“.
2) Open a web browser and type http://omadaer.net in the address field of the browser, then press the Enter key.

Figure 2-1 Enter the gateway's IP Address In the Browser

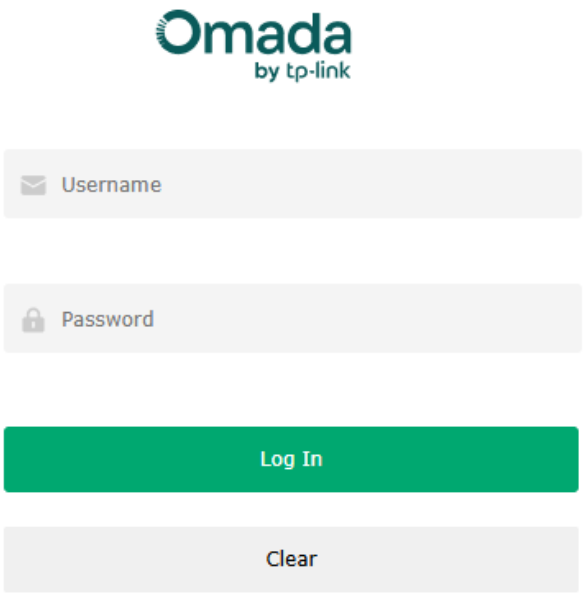
3) Create a username and a password for subsequent login attempts.

Figure 2-2 Create a Username and a Password



4) Use the username and password set above to log in to the webpage.

Figure 2-3 Login Authentication



5) After a successful login, the main page will appear, and you can configure the function by clicking the setup menu on the left side of the screen.

Part 2

Viewing Status Information

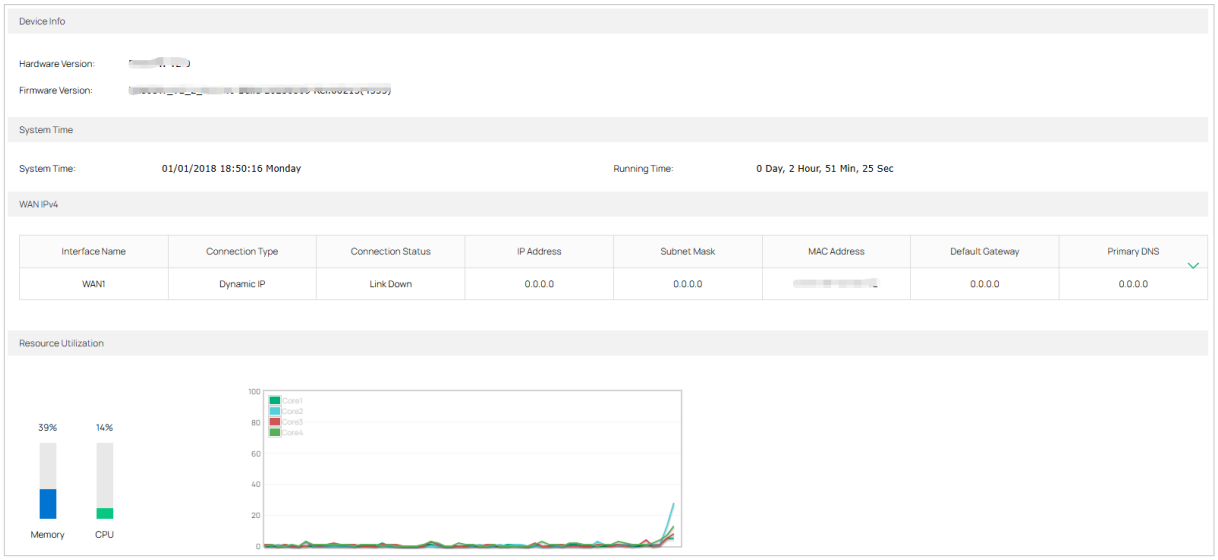
CHAPTERS

1 System Status

The System Status page displays the basic system information (like the hardware version, firmware version and system time) and the running information (like the WAN interface status, memory utilization and CPU utilization).

Choose the menu **Status > System Status > System Status** to load the following page.

Figure 1-1 System Status



2 Traffic Statistics

Traffic Statistics displays detailed information relating to the data traffic of interfaces and IP addresses. You can monitor the traffic and locate faults according to this information.

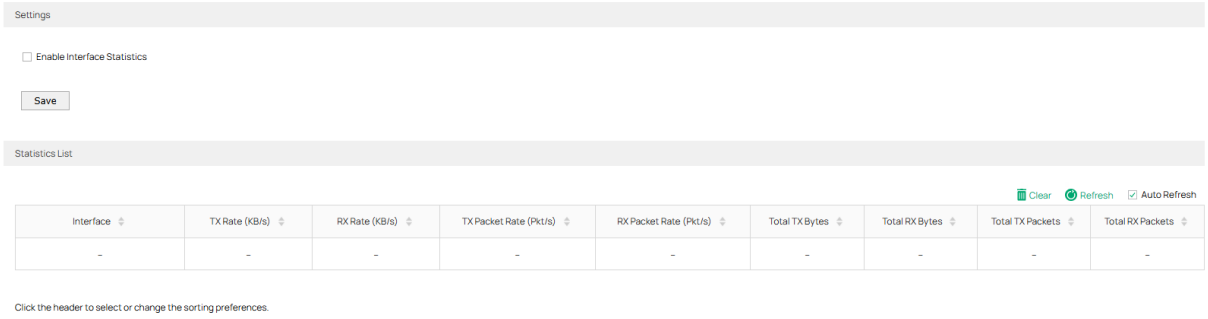
With the Traffic Statistics function, you can:

- View the traffic statistics on each interface.
- Specify an IP address range, and view the traffic statistics of the IP addresses in this range.

2.1 Viewing the Interface Statistics

Choose the menu **Status > Traffic Statistics > Interface Statistics** to load the following page.

Figure 2-1 Interface Statistics



Enable **Interface Statistics**, then you can view the detailed traffic information of each interface in the statistics list.

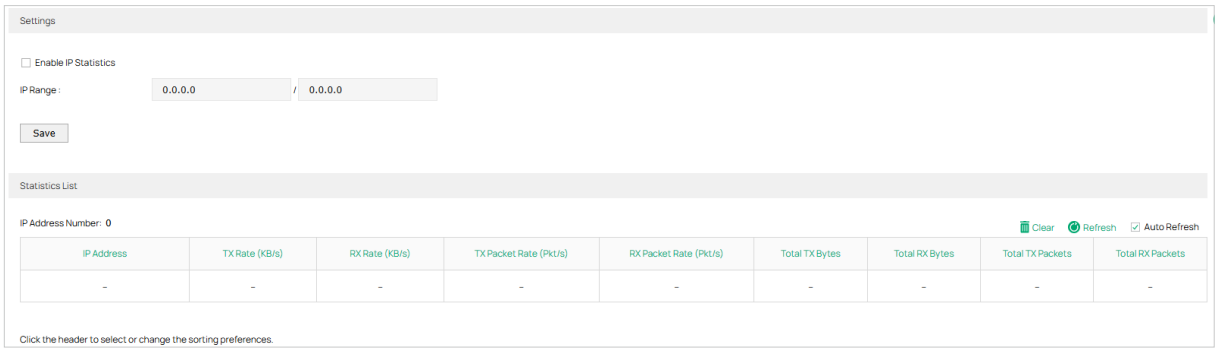
TX Rate (KB/s)	Displays the rate for transmitting data in kilobytes per second.
RX Rate (KB/s)	Displays the rate for receiving data in kilobytes per second.
TX Packet Rate (Pkt/s)	Displays the rate for transmitting data in packets per second.
RX Packet Rate (Pkt/s)	Displays the rate for receiving data in packets per second.
Total TX Bytes	Displays the bytes of packets transmitted on the interface.
Total RX Bytes	Displays the bytes of packets received on the interface.
Total TX Packets	Displays the number of packets transmitted on the interface.
Total RX Packets	Displays the number of packets received on the interface.

You can enable **Auto Refresh** or click **Refresh** to get the latest statistics information, or click **Clear** to clear the current statistics information.

2.2 Viewing the IP Statistics

Choose the menu **Status > Traffic Statistics > IP Statistics** to load the following page.

Figure 2-2 IP Statistics



Follow these steps to view the traffic statistics of the specific IP addresses:

1) In the **Settings** section, enable IP Statistics and specify an IP range to monitor.

Enable IP Statistics	Check the box to enable IP Statistics.
IP Range	Specify an IP range. The gateway will monitor the packets whose source IP addresses or destination IP addresses are in this range, and display the statistics information in Statistics List.

2) In the **Statistics List** section, view the detailed traffic information of the IP addresses.

IP Address Number	Displays the number of active users whose IP address is in the specified IP range.
TX Rate (KB/s)	Displays the rate for transmitting data in kilobytes per second.
RX Rate (KB/s)	Displays the rate for receiving data in kilobytes per second.
TX Packet Rate (Pkt/s)	Displays the rate for transmitting data in packets per second.
RX Packet Rate (Pkt/s)	Displays the rate for receiving data in packets per second.
Total TX Bytes	Displays the bytes of packets transmitted by the user who owns the IP address.
Total RX Bytes	Displays the bytes of packets received by the user who owns the IP address.

You can enable **Auto Refresh** or click **Refresh** to get the latest statistics information, or click **Clear** to clear the current statistics information.

Part 3

Configuring Wireless Settings

CHAPTERS

1 Overview

The Wireless module provides basic wireless functions, including checking wireless connection details, configuring wireless parameters and more.

1.1 Supported Features

Status

You can check the parameters of the gateway's wireless network (SSID lists, radio settings, and radio traffic) and the details about the connected clients.

Wireless Settings

Wireless networks enable wireless clients to access the internet. Once a wireless network is set up, the gateway typically broadcast the network name (SSID) in the air, and wireless clients can connect to the network and access the internet. In this module, you can configure wireless settings, set up wireless VLAN, configure MAC filtering, set wireless schedule and enable Band Steering.

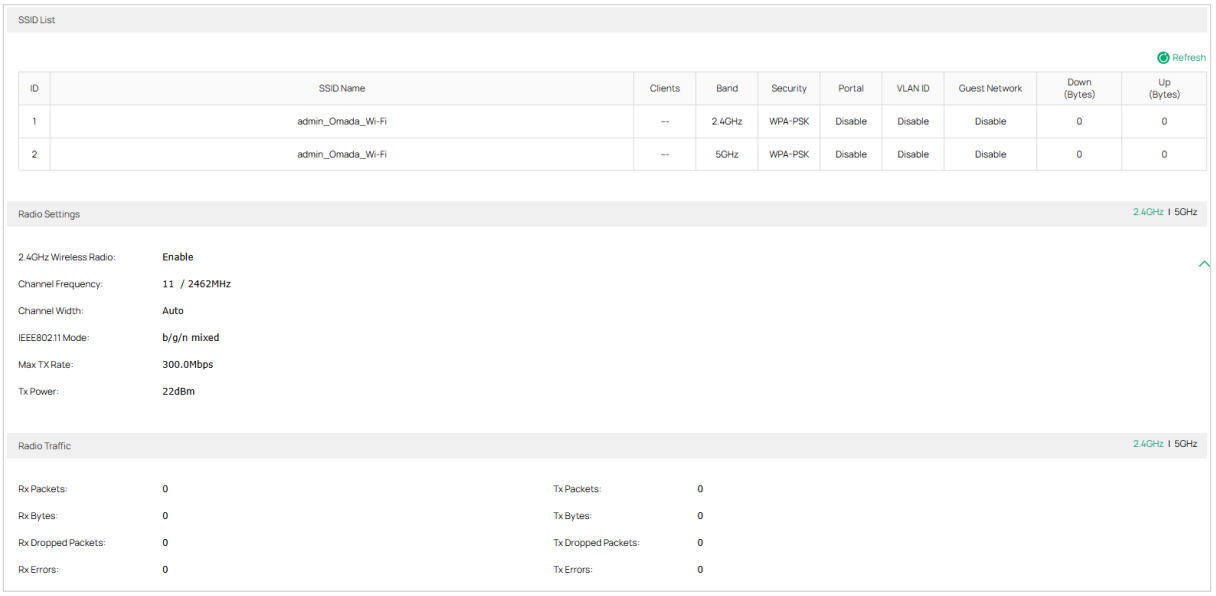
2 Wireless Status

You can check the parameters of the gateway's wireless network (SSID lists, radio settings, and radio traffic) and the details about the connected clients.

2.1 View Gateway's Wireless Settings

Choose the menu **Wireless** > **Status** > **Wireless** to load the following page.

Figure 2-1 Viewing the Wirelesss Settings

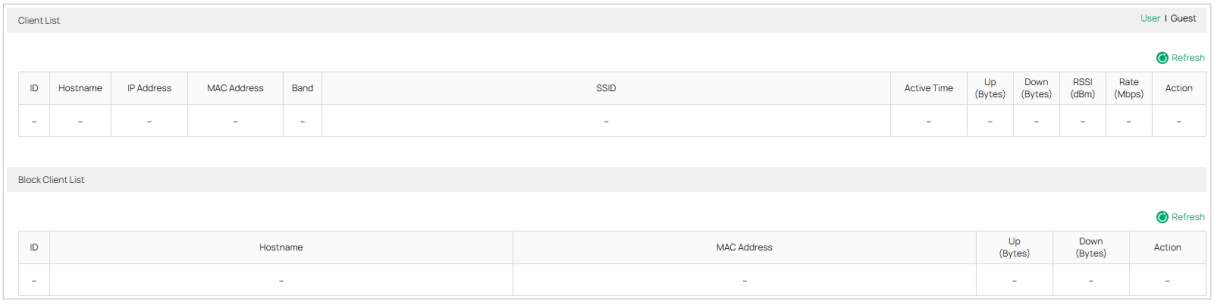


SSID List	Displays the 2.4GHz/5GHz SSIDs you have created and their details. Click Refresh to get the latest status of the SSID List.
Radio Settings	The gateway works on the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands. Click 2.4GHz | 5GHz to select a band first, and view the following parameters.
Radio Traffic	The gateway works on the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands. Click 2.4GHz | 5GHz to select a band first, and view the following parameters.

2.2 View Client Details

Choose the menu **Wireless** > **Status** > **Client** to load the following page.

Figure 2-2 Viewing Client Details



Client List	Click User | Guest to select the client type (User or Guest), and view the following parameters. Click Refresh to get the latest status of the Client List.
Block Client List	Allows you to view the information of the clients that have been blocked, and resume the client's access. Click Refresh to get the latest status of the Block Client List.

3 Wireless Settings

Wireless networks enable wireless clients to access the internet. Once a wireless network is set up, the router typically broadcast the network name (SSID) in the air, and wireless clients can connect to the network and access the internet. Wireless Settings Access allows you to create wireless networks on the 2.4GHz or 5GHz band, view and edit the information of the wireless networks that have been created, and configure the wireless networks' advanced settings including Radio Settings, Load Balance, etc.

3.1 Wireless Settings Access

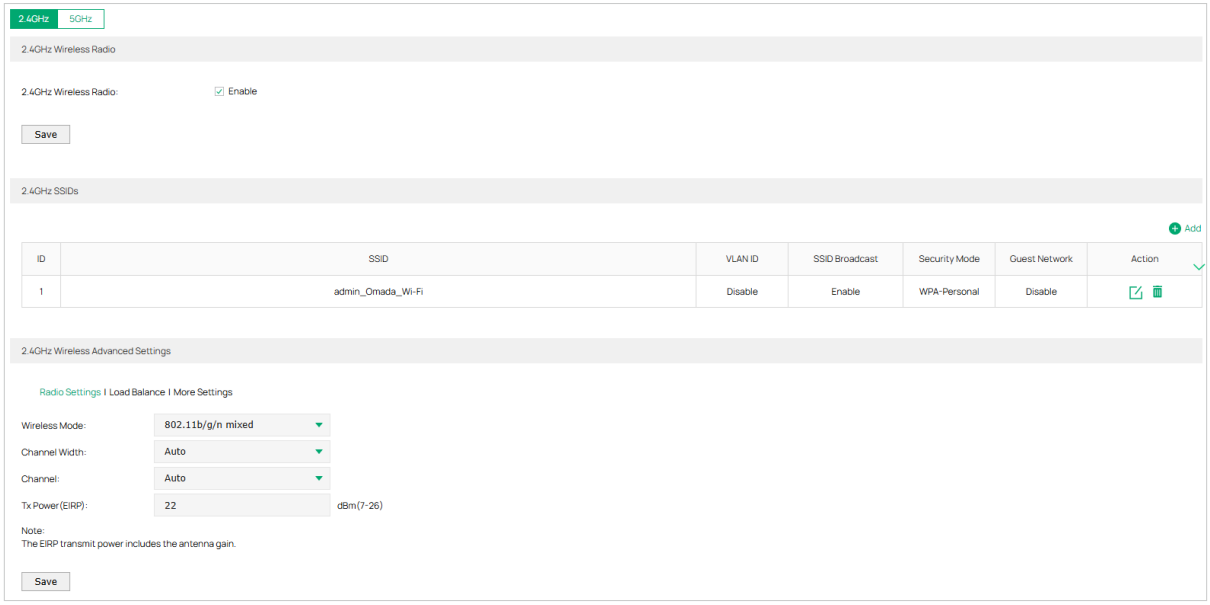
Wireless Settings Access allows you to create wireless networks on the 2.4GHz or 5GHz band, view and edit the information of the wireless networks that have been created, and configure the wireless networks' advanced settings including Radio Settings, Load Balance, Airtime Fairness, etc.

To complete wireless settings access, follow these steps:

1) Click 2.4GHz | 5GHz to select a frequency band.
2) Configure the information and features of the wireless network.

Choose the menu **Wireless** > **Wireless Settings** > **Wireless Settings Access** to load the following page.

Figure 3-1 Configuring the Wireless Settings Access



2.4GHz/5GHz Wireless Radio	Check the box to enable the wireless radio of the chosen band before configuring the wireless parameters. Only when this option is enabled will the wireless radio on 2.4GHz or 5GHz band works.

2.4GHz/5GHz SSIDs	Click **Add** to create a new SSID on the chosen band, configure the parameters, and click OK.
2.4GHz/5GHz Wireless Advanced Settings	**Radio Settings** Radio settings directly control the behavior of the radio in the gateway and its interaction with the physical medium; that is, how and what type of signal the gateway emits. **Load Balance** Load Balance allows you to limit the maximum number of clients who can access the gateway's wireless network. In this way, you can achieve a rational use of network resources. **More Settings** To improve the network's stability, reliability, and communication efficiency, configure the following parameters based on your needs.

Configuring Advanced Settings

■ Radio Settings

Configure the following parameters of the chosen band, and click **Save**.

Wireless Mode	Select the IEEE 802.11 mode the radio uses. **For 2.4GHz:** 802.11n only - Only 802.11n clients can connect to the gateway. 802.11b/g mixed - Both 802.11b and 802.11g clients can connect to the gateway. 802.11b/g/n mixed - All of 802.11b, 802.11g, and 802.11n clients operating in the 2.4GHz frequency can connect to the gateway. **For 5GHz:** 802.11n/ac mixed - Both 802.11n clients and 802.11ac clients operating in the 5GHz frequency can connect to the gateway. 802.11a/n/ac mixed - All of 802.11a, 802.11n, and 802.11ac clients operating in the 5GHz frequency can connect to the gateway.
Channel Width	Select the channel width of the gateway. For the 2.4GHz band, available options include Auto, 20MHz, and 40MHz. For the 5GHz band, available options include Auto, 20MHz, 40MHz, and 80MHz.
Channel	Select the channel used by the gateway. For example, 1/2412MHz means that the channel is 1 and the frequency is 2412MHz. By default, the channel is selected as Auto, and we recommend that you keep the default setting.

Tx Power (EIRP)	Specify the transmit power value. If this value is set to be larger than the maximum transmit power that is allowed by the local regulation, the regulated maximum transmit power will be applied in the actual situation.

Note:

- Note that in most cases, it is unnecessary to use the maximum transmit power. Specifying a larger transmit power than needed may cause interference to the neighborhood. Also, it consumes more power and reduces the longevity of the device.

Load Balance

Configure the following parameters of the chosen band, and click **Save**.

Load Balance	Check the box to enable Load Balance.
Maximum Associated Clients	Specify the maximum number of clients who can connect to a radio band (either 2.4GHz or 5GHz) of the gateway at the same time. While the number of connected clients has reached the limit and there are more clients requesting to access the network, the gateway will disconnect those with weaker signals. The value of Maximum Associated Clients is from 1-127, and the default is 50.

More Settings

Configure the following parameters of the chosen band, and click **Save**.

Beacon Interval	Beacons are transmitted periodically by the gateway to announce the presence of a wireless network for the clients. Beacon Interval determines the time interval of the beacons sent by the gateway. You can specify a value between 40 and 100ms. The default is 100ms.
DTIM Period	The DTIM (Delivery Traffic Indication Message) is contained in some Beacon frames. It indicates whether the gateway has buffered data for client devices. The DTIM Period indicates how often the clients served by this gateway should check for buffered data still on the gateway awaiting pickup. You can specify the value between 1-255 Beacon Intervals. The default value is 1, indicating that clients check for buffered data at every beacon. An excessive DTIM interval may reduce the performance of multicast applications, so we recommend you keep the default value.

RTS Threshold	RTS/CTS (Request to Send/Clear to Send) is used to improve the data transmission efficiency of the network with hidden nodes, especially when there are lots of large packets to be transmitted. When the size of a data packet is larger than the RTS Threshold, the RTS/CTS mechanism will be activated. As a result, before sending a data packet, the client will send an RTS packet to the gateway to request data transmitting. And then the gateway will send a CTS packet to inform other clients to delay their data transmitting. In this way, packet collisions can be avoided. For a busy network with hidden nodes, a low threshold value will help reduce interference and packet collisions. But for a not-so-busy network, a too low threshold value will cause bandwidth wasting and reduce the data throughput. The recommended and default value is 2347 bytes.
Fragmentation Threshold	The fragmentation function can limit the size of packets transmitted over the network. If the size of a packet exceeds the Fragmentation Threshold, the fragmentation function is activated and the packet will be fragmented into several packets. Fragmentation helps improve network performance if properly configured. However, a too low fragmentation threshold may result in poor wireless performance caused by the extra work of dividing up and reassembling of frames and increased message traffic. The recommended and default value is 2346 bytes.

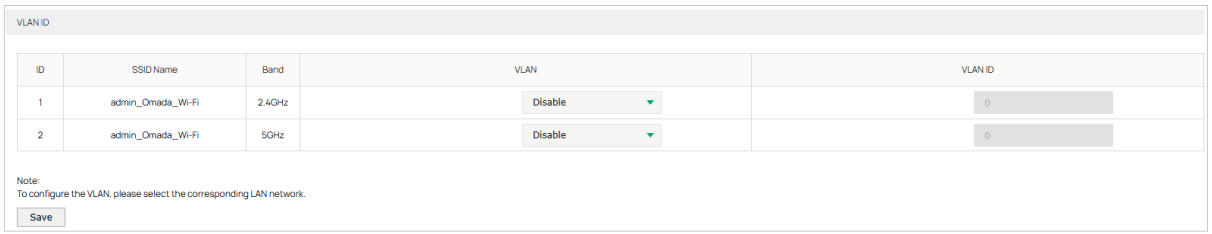
3.2 Wireless VLAN

Wireless VLAN is used to set VLANs for wireless networks. With this feature, the gateway can work together with the switches supporting 802.1Q VLAN. Traffic from the clients in different wireless networks is added with different VLAN tags according to the VLAN settings of the wireless networks. Then the wireless clients in different VLANs cannot directly communicate with each other. Note that the traffic from the wired clients will not be added with VLAN tags.

To complete wireless VLAN, select the specific SSID in the VLAN ID list to configure the VLAN parameters and click **Save**.

Choose the menu **Wireless** > **Wireless Settings** > **VLAN** to load the following page.

Figure 3-2 Configuring the Wireless VLAN



VLAN	Select Enable to enable the VLAN function on the SSID.
VLAN ID	Specify the VLAN ID for the wireless network. Every VLAN ID represents a different VLAN. 0 is used to disable VLAN tagging.

Note:

- You can manage the VLAN IDs in Network > VLAN.

3.3 MAC Filtering

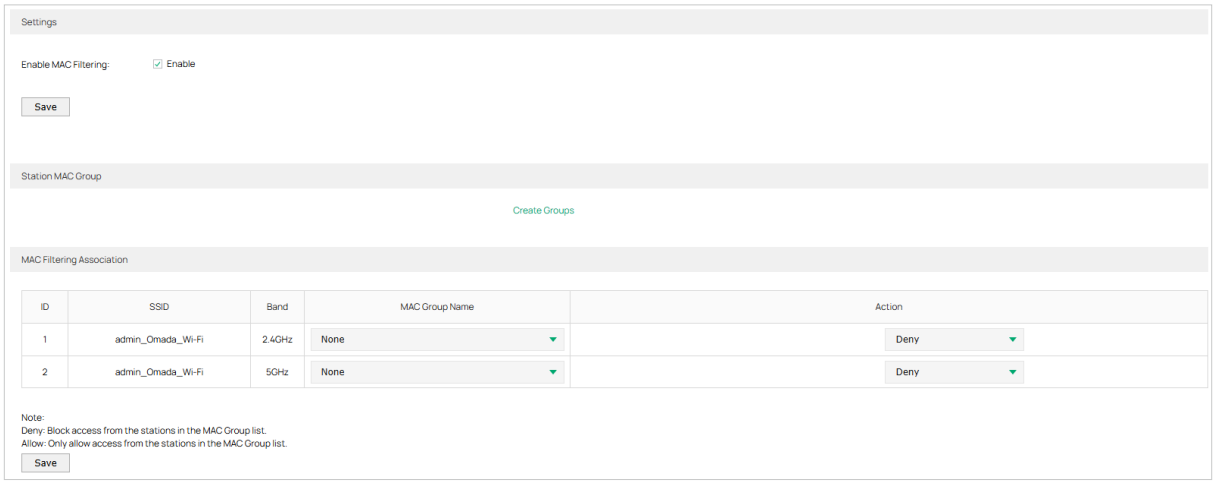
MAC Filtering is used to allow or block clients with specific MAC addresses to access the network. With this feature, you can effectively control clients' access to the wireless network according to your needs.

To complete MAC filtering settings, follow these steps:

1) In **Settings**, check the box of **Enable MAC Filtering**.
2) In **Station MAC Group**, click **Create Groups**, create a new MAC group, and add the MAC address of the hosts to be filtered to the MAC group.
3) In **MAC Filtering Association**, configure the filtering rule

Choose the menu **Wireless** > **Wireless Settings** > **MAC Filtering** to load the following page.

Figure 3-3 Configuring MAC Filtering



In **Settings** section, Check the box to enable **MAC Filtering,** and click **Save.**

In **Station MAC Group** section, click **Create Groups**, and two pop-up windows will appear, which allow you to create a MAC group first, and add the MAC addresses to the MAC group.

Add (above the Operation column)	Click **Add** , and a pop-up window will appear, on which you can create a new MAC group.
MAC Group	Specify a name for the MAC Group, and click **OK**.
MAC Group Name	Displays all the MAC groups you have created.

Add (above the Modify column)	Select a MAC group in the group list, and click Add . On the pop-up window, add the MAC address to be filtered.
MAC Address	Enter the MAC address to be filtered in the format XX-XX-XX-XX-XX-XX, and OK. In the same way, you can add more MAC addresses to the selected MAC group. And you can also view all the added MAC addresses here.
Modify	Edit or delete the selected MAC address.

In **MAC Filtering Association** section, specify the filtering rule, then click **Save**.

SSID	Displays the SSIDs that you can set the filtering rule.
Band	Displays the SSIDs that you can set the filtering rule.
MAC Group Name	Select a MAC group to be filtered from the drop-down list.
Action	Specify the filtering rule (Allow/Deny) for the selected MAC group from the drop-down list, and click **Save.**

3.4 Wireless Schedule

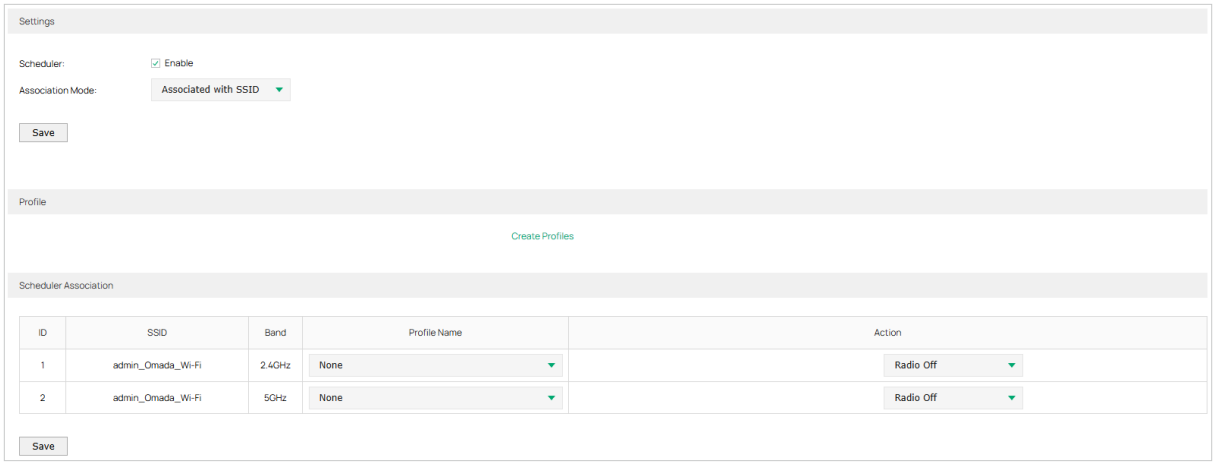
The Scheduler feature allows the gateway's wireless network to automatically turns on or off at the time you set. As a time-based function, Scheduler takes effect according to the gateway's system time. You can set or view the system time in **System Tools** > **Time Settings**.

To complete wireless schedule settings, follow these steps:

1) In **Settings**, check the box to enable **Scheduler**, and select the **Association Mode**.
2) In **Profile**, click **Create Profiles**, create a new scheduler profile, and add time range items to the profile. Note that if there are several time range items in one profile, the time range of this profile is the sum of all of these time ranges.
3) In **Scheduler Association**, configure the scheduler rule.

Choose the menu **Wireless** > **Wireless Settings** > **Scheduler** to load the following page.

Figure 3-4 Configuring Schduler



In **Settings** section, Check the box to enable **Scheduler**, and select the **Association Mode.**

Associated with SSID	The scheduler profile will be applied to the specific SSID.
Associated with Gateway	The profile will be applied to all SSIDs on the gateway.

In **Profile**, click **Create Profiles**, and two pop-up windows will appear, which allow you to create a scheduler profile first, and add time range items to the profile.

Add (of the scheduler profile window)	Click **Add** , and a pop-up window will appear, on which you can create a new scheduler profile.
Profile	Specify a name for the scheduler profile, and click **OK**.
Profile Name	Displays all the scheduler profiles you have created.
Operation	Edit or delete the selected scheduler profile's information..
Add (of the time range items window)	Select a profile in the profile list (the color of the selected one will turn green), and click **Add** on the time range items window. On the pop-up window, configure the parameters, and click **OK**.
Day	Select on which day(s) (Weekday/Weekend/Everyday/Custom) the scheduler will take effect.
Time	If you check the box of 24 hours, the scheduler rule will take effect for 24 hours on each selected day.
Start Time	Specify when the scheduler rule will take effect.
End Time	Specify when the scheduler rule will end.

In **Scheduler Association** section, specify the rule, then click **Save**.

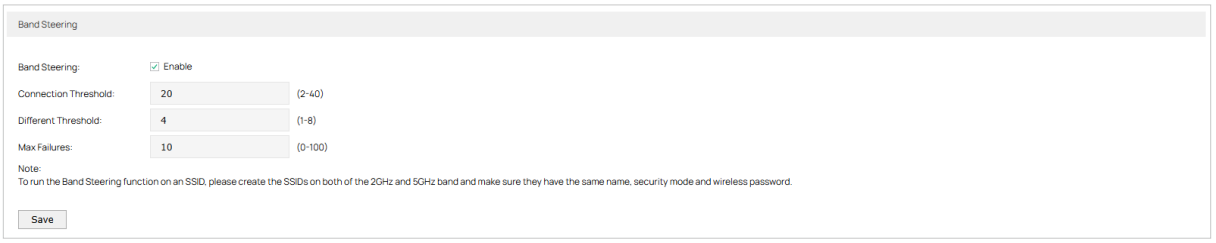
SSID	Displays the SSIDs that you can set the scheduler rule.
Band	Displays which frequency band the SSID belongs to.
Profile Name	Select a scheduler profile for the SSID.
Action	Select the scheduler rule (Radio On/Radio Off), and click **Save**.

3.5 Band Steering

With Band Steering enabled, dual-band clients will be steered to the 5GHz band according to the configured parameters. Band Steering adjusts the number of clients on 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands. As the 5GHz band supports a larger number of non-overlapping channels and is less noisy, the network performance can be improved.

To run the Band Steering function on an SSID, you need to create the SSIDs on both the 2.4GHz and 5GHz bands and make sure they have the same name, security mode, and wireless password.

To complete the Band Steering settings, check the box to enable **Band Steering**, and configure the parameters to balance the clients on both frequency bands, then click **Save**.



Connection Threshold	Defines the maximum number of clients connected to the 5GHz band. The value of Connection Threshold is from 2 to 40, and the default is 20.
Different Threshold	Defines the maximum difference between the number of clients on the 5GHz band and 2.4GHz band. The value of Different Threshold is from 1 to 8, and the default is 4. When the following two conditions are both met, the gateway prefers to refuse the connection request on 5GHz band and no longer steer other clients to the 5GHz band: 1. The number of clients on the 5GHz band reaches the Connection Threshold value. 2. The difference between the number of clients on the 2.4GHz band and 5GHz band reaches the Different Threshold value.
Max Failures	When the gateway's 5GHz band is overloaded, if a client repeatedly attempts to associate with the gateway on the 5GHz band and the number of rejections reaches the value of Max Failures, the gateway will accept the request. The value is from 0 to 100, and the default is 10.

Part 4

Configuring Network

CHAPTERS

1 Overview

The Network module provides basic gateway functions, including WAN connection, DHCP service, VLAN and more.

1.1 Supported Features

WAN

WAN ports connect to the internet. You can configure multiple WAN ports for your network. Each WAN port has its own connection type and parameters, which you should configure according to the requirements of your ISP.

LAN

When the LAN ports of the gateway connect to your local network devices, the gateway functions as the gateway, which allows those devices to connect to the internet.

IPTV

Configure IPTV settings to enable Internet/IPTV/Phone service provided by your ISP (internet service provider).

MAC

You can change the default MAC address of the WAN port according to your needs.

Switch

The gateway supports some basic switch port management functions, like Port Mirror, Rate Control, Flow Control and Port Negotiation, to help you monitor the traffic and manage the network effectively.

VLAN

VLAN enables you to divide the LAN into multiple logical networks and control the traffic among them in a convenient and flexible way. The LAN can be logically segmented by departments, application, or types of users, without regard to geographic locations.

IPv6

IPv6 is the next-generation network protocol following IPv4. You can configure IPv6 network for the gateway if your ISP supports IPv6. IPv6 network won't cause conflict with your current IPv4 network.

2 WAN Configuration

WAN ports connect to the internet. You can configure multiple WAN ports for your network. Each WAN port has its own connection type and parameters, which you should configure according to the requirements of your ISP.

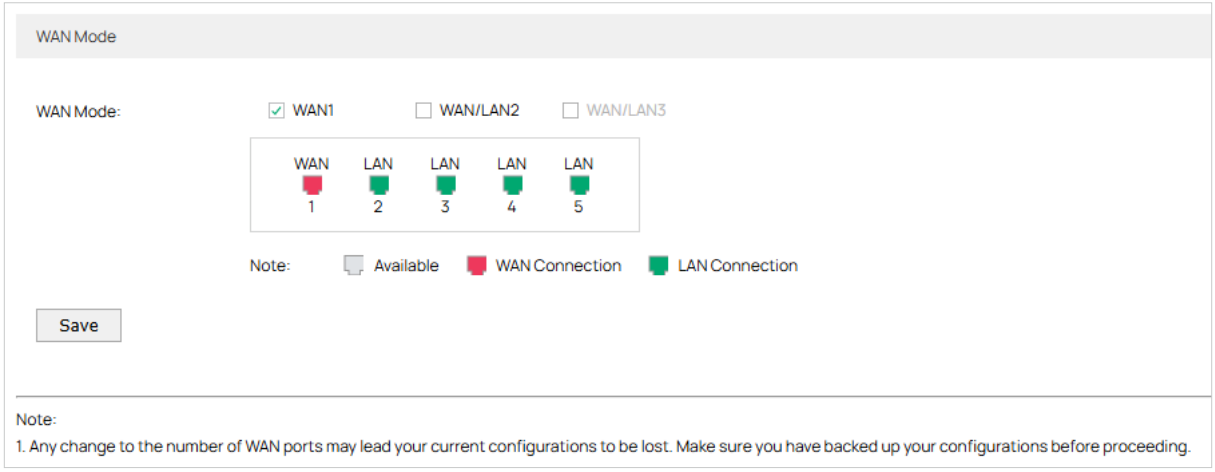
To complete WAN configuration, follow these steps:

1) In WAN Mode, determine the number of WAN ports according to your needs.
2) Configure WAN connection for the WAN port. You can configure WAN connection for multiple WANs, and each WAN port has its own Internet Connection Type and parameters.

2.1 Configuring the Number of WAN Ports

Choose the menu **Network** > **WAN** > **WAN Mode** to load the following page.

Figure 2-1 Configuring the WAN Mode



WAN Mode	Determine the number of WAN ports according to your needs. To enable a port as WAN port, check the box of the desired port. To configure multiple WAN ports, enable the ports. Only WAN, and WAN/LAN can function as WAN port.

Note:

Any change to the number of WAN ports may lead your current configurations to be lost. Make sure you have backed up your configurations before proceeding.

2.2 Configuring the WAN Connection

The gateway supports five connection types: **Static IP, Dynamic IP, PPPoE, L2TP, PPTP,** you can choose one according to the requirements of your ISP.

Static IP: Select this type if your ISP has offered you a fixed IP address.

Dynamic IP: Select this type if your ISP automatically assigns the IP address.

PPPoE: Select this type if your ISP provides you with a PPPoE account.

L2TP: Select this type if your ISP provides you with an L2TP account.

PPTP: Select this type if your ISP provides you with a PPTP account.

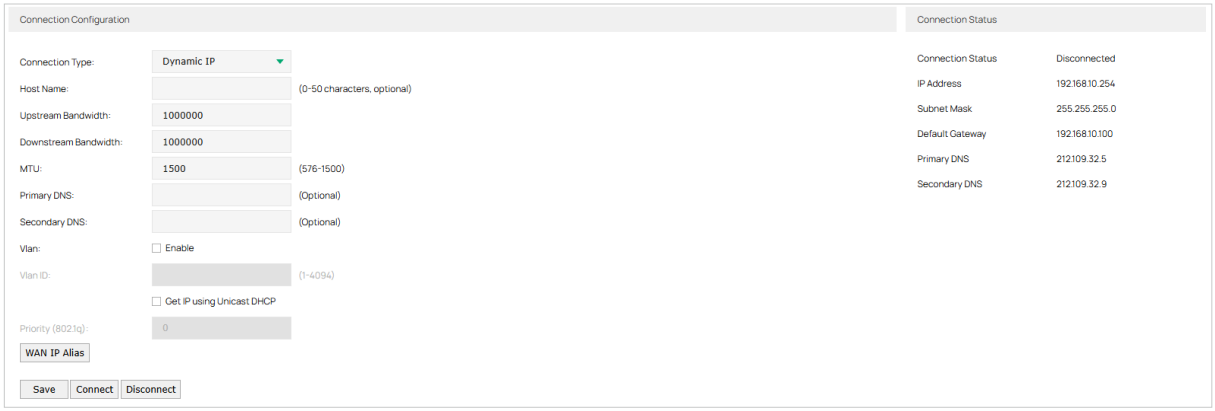
Note:

The number of configurable WAN ports is decided by **WAN Mode**. To configure **WAN Mode**, refer to Configuring the Number of WAN Ports.

Configuring the Dynamic IP

Choose the menu **Network** > **WAN** > **WAN1** to load the following page.

Figure 2-2 Configuring the Dynamic IP



In the **Connection Configuration** section, select the connection type as Dynamic IP. Enter the corresponding parameters and click **Save**.

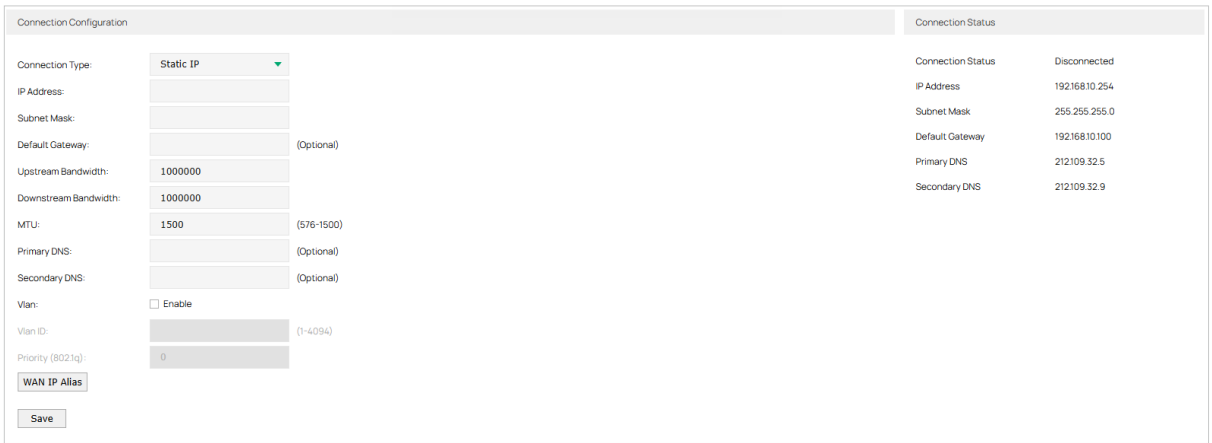
Connection Type	Choose the connection type as Dynamic IP if your ISP automatically assigns the IP address.
Host Name	(Optional) Enter a name for the gateway. It is null by default.
Upstream Bandwidth	Specify the upstream bandwidth of the WAN port. This value is the upper limit of the Maximum Upstream Bandwidth on **Transmission > Bandwidth Control** page. Also, this value determines the bandwidth ratio of each WAN port after Bandwidth Based Balance Routing is enabled on **Transmission > Load Balancing > Basic Settings** page.
Downstream Bandwidth	Specify the downstream bandwidth of the WAN port. This value is the upper limit of the Maximum Downstream Bandwidth on **Transmission > Bandwidth Control** page. Also, this value determines the bandwidth ratio of each WAN port after Bandwidth Based Balance Routing is enabled on **Transmission > Load Balancing > Basic Settings** page.

MTU	Specify the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) of the WAN port. MTU is the maximum data unit transmitted in the physical network. When Dynamic IP is selected, MTU can be set in the range of 576-1500 bytes. The default value is 1500.
Primary/ Secondary DNS	(Optional) Enter the IP address of the DNS server provided by your ISP.
VLAN	Add the WAN port to a VLAN. Generally, you don't need to manually configure it unless required by your ISP.
VLAN ID	If VLAN for the WAN port is enabled, you need to enter a VLAN ID. Then the WAN port is automatically assigned to the VLAN. By default, the egress rule of the VLAN is UNTAG, so the packets are transmitted by the WAN port without VLAN tags. If you want the WAN port to transmit packets with VLAN tag, you need to configure its egress rule as TAG. To configure VLANs, go to **Network > VLAN > VLAN**.
Get IP using Unicast DHCP	The broadcasting requirement may not be supported by a few ISPs. Select this option if you can not get the IP address from your ISP in the normal DHCP process. This option is not required generally.
Priority	Priority is only available when Internet VLAN is enabled. The Internet VLAN Priority function helps to prioritize the internet traffic based on your needs. You can determine the priority level for the traffic by specifying the tag. The tag ranges from 0 to 7. None means the packet will be forwarded without any operation.
WAN IP Alias	WAN IP Alias supports configuring multiple IP addresses on one WAN port, and these IP addresses can be used to configure virtual server and other functions. Note: The WAN IP Alias configuration will take effect only when you click Save to apply the connection settings.
Connect/ Disconnect	Click the button to active/terminate the connection.

Configuring the Static IP

Choose the menu **Network** > **WAN** > **WAN1** to load the following page.

Figure 2-3 Configuring the Static IP



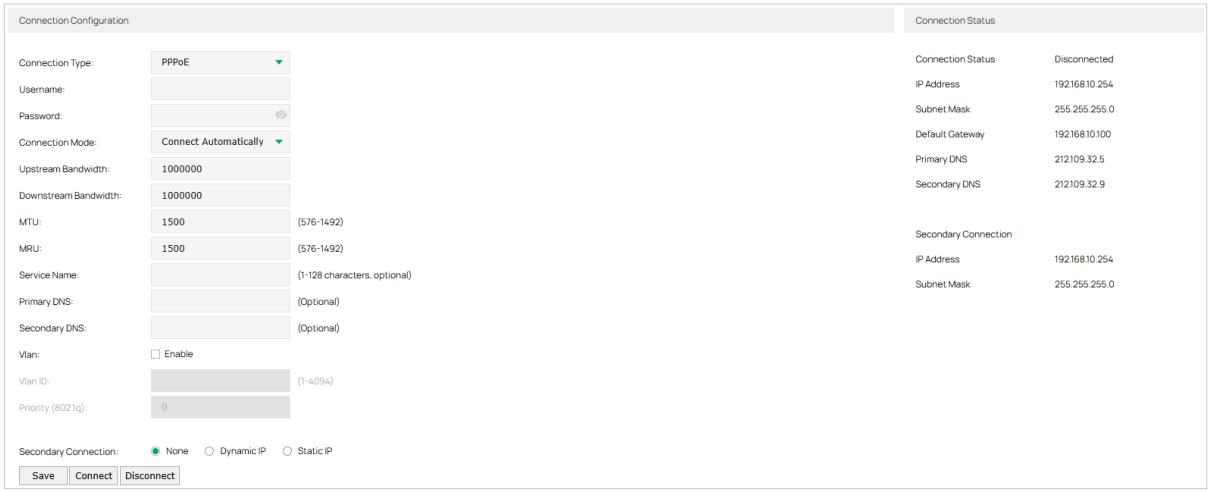
In **Connection Configuration** section, select the connection type as Static IP. Enter the corresponding parameters and click **Save**.

Connection Type	Choose the connection type as Static IP if your ISP has offered you a fixed IP address.
IP Address	Enter the IP address provided by your ISP.
Subnet Mask	Enter the subnet mask provided by your ISP.
Default Gateway	Enter the default gateway provided by your ISP.
Upstream Bandwidth	Specify the upstream bandwidth of the WAN port. This value is the upper limit of the Maximum Upstream Bandwidth on **Transmission > Bandwidth Control** page. Also, this value determines the bandwidth ratio of each WAN port after Bandwidth Based Balance Routing is enabled on **Transmission > Load Balancing > Basic Settings** page.
Downstream Bandwidth	Specify the downstream bandwidth of the WAN port. This value is the upper limit of the Maximum Downstream Bandwidth on **Transmission > Bandwidth Control** page. Also, this value determines the bandwidth ratio of each WAN port after Bandwidth Based Balance Routing is enabled on **Transmission > Load Balancing > Basic Settings** page.
MTU	Specify the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) of the WAN port. MTU is the maximum data unit transmitted in the physical network. When Static IP is selected, MTU can be set in the range of 576-1500 bytes. The default value is 1500.
Primary/ Secondary DNS	(Optional) Enter the IP address of the DNS server provided by your ISP.
VLAN	Add the WAN port to a VLAN. Generally, Generally, you don't need to enable VLAN for the WAN port unless required by your ISP.
VLAN ID	If VLAN for the WAN port is enabled, you need to enter a VLAN ID. Then the WAN port is automatically assigned to the VLAN. By default, the egress rule of the VLAN is UNTAG, so the packets are transmitted by the WAN port without VLAN tags. If you want the WAN port to transmit packets with VLAN tag, you need to configure its egress rule as TAG. To configure VLANs, go to **Network > VLAN > VLAN**.
Priority	Priority is only available when Internet VLAN is enabled. The Internet VLAN Priority function helps to prioritize the internet traffic based on your needs. You can determine the priority level for the traffic by specifying the tag. The tag ranges from 0 to 7. None means the packet will be forwarded without any operation.
WAN IP Alias	WAN IP Alias supports configuring multiple IP addresses on one WAN port, and these IP addresses can be used to configure virtual server and other functions. Note: The WAN IP Alias configuration will take effect only when you click Save to apply the connection settings.

Configuring the PPPoE

Choose the menu **Network** > **WAN** > **WAN1** to load the following page.

Figure 2-4 Configuring the PPPoE



In the **Connection Configuration** section, select the connection type as PPPoE. Enter the corresponding parameters and click **Save**.

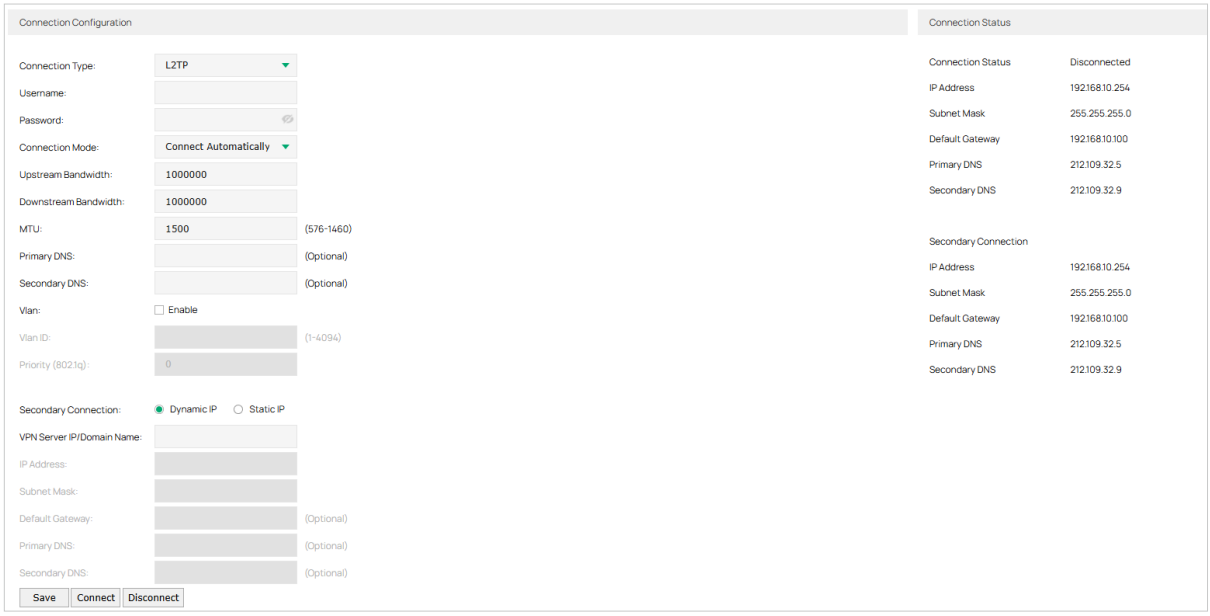
Connection Type	Choose the connection type as PPPoE if your ISP provides you with a PPPoE account.
Username	Enter the PPPoE username provided by your ISP.
Password	Enter the PPPoE password provided by your ISP.
Connection Mode	Choose the connection mode, including **Connect Automatically**, **Connect Manually** and **Time-Based.** **Connect Automatically:** The gateway will activate the connection automatically when the gateway reboots or the connection is down. **Connect Manually:** You can manually activate or terminate the connection. **Time-Based:** During the specified period, the gateway will automatically activate the connection.
Time	Choose the time range for automatic connection. To create the time range, go to **Preferences** > **Time Range > Time Range**.
Upstream Bandwidth	Specify the upstream bandwidth of the WAN port. This value is the upper limit of the Maximum Upstream Bandwidth on **Transmission > Bandwidth Control** page. Also, this value determines the bandwidth ratio of each WAN port after Bandwidth Based Balance Routing is enabled on **Transmission > Load Balancing > Basic Settings** page.
Downstream Bandwidth	Specify the downstream bandwidth of the WAN port. This value is the upper limit of the Maximum Downstream Bandwidth on **Transmission > Bandwidth Control** page. Also, this value determines the bandwidth ratio of each WAN port after Bandwidth Based Balance Routing is enabled on **Transmission > Load Balancing > Basic Settings** page.

MTU	Specify the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) of the WAN port. MTU is the maximum data unit transmitted in the physical network. When PPPoE is selected, MTU can be set in the range of 576-1492 bytes. The default value is 1492.
MRU	Specify the MRU (Maximum Receive Unit) of the WAN port. MRU is the largest packet size the gateway will allow a computer on the network to receive. When PPPoE is selected, MRU can be set in the range of 576-1492 bytes. The default value is 1492.
Service Name	(Optional) Enter the service name. This parameter is not required unless provided by your ISP. It is null by default.
Primary/ Secondary DNS	(Optional) Enter the IP address of the DNS server provided by your ISP.
VLAN	Add the WAN port to a VLAN. Generally, Generally, you don't need to enable VLAN for the WAN port unless required by your ISP.
VLAN ID	If VLAN for the WAN port is enabled, you need to enter a VLAN ID. Then the WAN port is automatically assigned to the VLAN. By default, the egress rule of the VLAN is UNTAG, so the packets are transmitted by the WAN port without VLAN tags. If you want the WAN port to transmit packets with VLAN tag, you need to configure its egress rule as TAG. To configure VLANs, go to **Network > VLAN > VLAN**.
Priority	Priority is only available when Internet VLAN is enabled. The Internet VLAN Priority function helps to prioritize the internet traffic based on your needs. You can determine the priority level for the traffic by specifying the tag. The tag ranges from 0 to 7. None means the packet will be forwarded without any operation.
Secondary Connection	Secondary connection is required by some ISPs. Select the connection type required by your ISP. **None:** Select this if the secondary connection is not required by your ISP. **Dynamic IP:** Select this if your ISP automatically assigns the IP address and subnet mask for the secondary connection. **Static IP:** Select this if your ISP provides you with a fixed IP address and subnet mask for the secondary connection.
Connect/ Disconnect	Click the button to active/terminate the connection.

Configuring the L2TP

Choose the menu **Network** > **WAN** > **WAN1** to load the following page.

Figure 2-5 Configuring the L2TP



In the **Connection Configuration** section, select the connection type as L2TP. Enter the corresponding parameters and click **Save**.

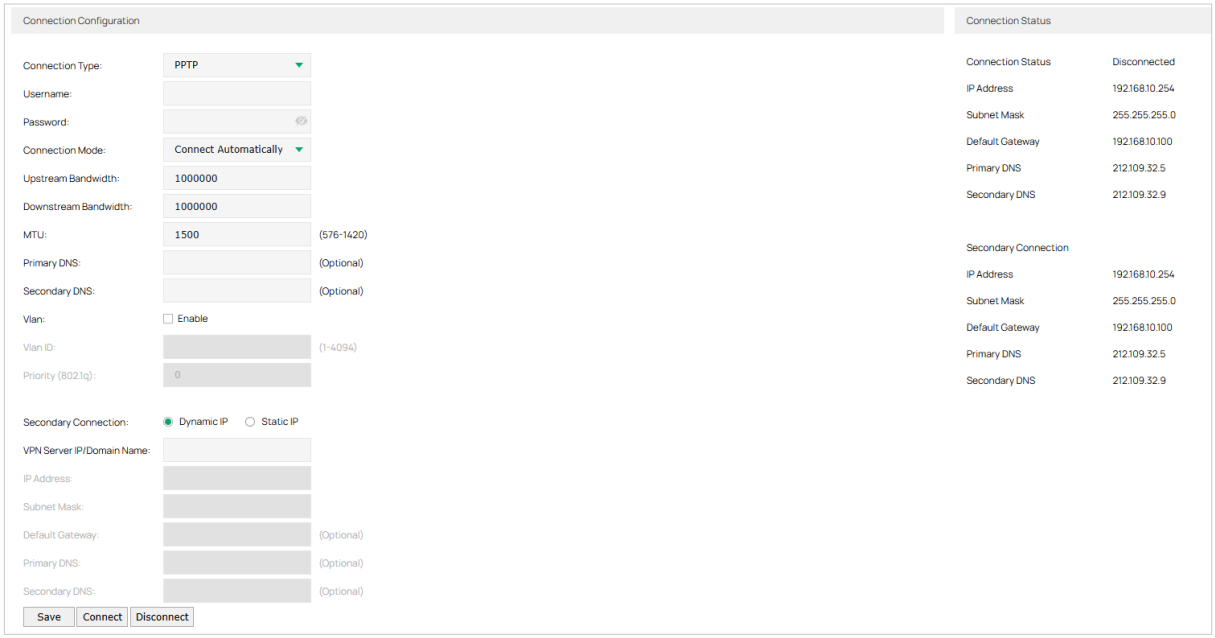
Connection Type	Choose the connection type as L2TP if your ISP provides you with an L2TP account.
Username	Enter the L2TP username provided by your ISP.
Password	Enter the L2TP password provided by your ISP.
Connection Mode	Choose the connection mode, including **Connect Automatically**, **Connect Manually** and **Time-Based.** **Connect Automatically:** The gateway will activate the connection automatically when the gateway reboots or the connection is down. **Connect Manually:** You can manually activate or terminate the connection. **Time-Based:** During the specified period, the gateway will automatically activate the connection.
Time	Choose the time range for automatic connection. To create the time range, go to **Preferences > Time Range > Time Range**.
Upstream Bandwidth	Specify the upstream bandwidth of the WAN port. This value is the upper limit of the Maximum Upstream Bandwidth on **Transmission > Bandwidth Control** page. Also, this value determines the bandwidth ratio of each WAN port after Bandwidth Based Balance Routing is enabled on **Transmission > Load Balancing > Basic Settings** page.

Downstream Bandwidth	Specify the downstream bandwidth of the WAN port. This value is the upper limit of the Maximum Downstream Bandwidth on **Transmission > Bandwidth Control** page. Also, this value determines the bandwidth ratio of each WAN port after Bandwidth Based Balance Routing is enabled on **Transmission > Load Balancing > Basic Settings** page.
MTU	Specify the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) of the WAN port. MTU is the maximum data unit transmitted in the physical network. When L2TP is selected, MTU can be set in the range of 576-1460 bytes. The default value is 1460.
Primary/ Secondary DNS	(Optional) Enter the IP address of the DNS server provided by your ISP.
VLAN	Add the WAN port to a VLAN. Generally, Generally, you don't need to enable VLAN for the WAN port unless required by your ISP.
VLAN ID	If VLAN for the WAN port is enabled, you need to enter a VLAN ID. Then the WAN port is automatically assigned to the VLAN. By default, the egress rule of the VLAN is UNTAG, so the packets are transmitted by the WAN port without VLAN tags. If you want the WAN port to transmit packets with VLAN tag, you need to configure its egress rule as TAG. To configure VLANs, go to **Network > VLAN > VLAN**.
Priority	Priority is only available when Internet VLAN is enabled. The Internet VLAN Priority function helps to prioritize the internet traffic based on your needs. You can determine the priority level for the traffic by specifying the tag. The tag ranges from 0 to 7. None means the packet will be forwarded without any operation.
Secondary Connection	Select the secondary connection type according to the requirements of your ISP. The secondary connection is required for L2TP connection. The gateway will get some necessary information after the secondary connection succeeded. The information will be used in the L2TP connection process. **Dynamic IP:** If you select the secondary connection type as Dynamic IP, the gateway set up the secondary connection dynamically. **Static IP:** If you select the secondary connection type as Static IP, you need to configure IP Address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, Primary/Second DNS for the secondary connection.
VPN Server/ Domain Name	Enter the VPN Server/Domain Name provided by your ISP.
IP Address	Enter the IP address provided by your ISP for the secondary connection.
Subnet Mask	Enter the subnet mask provided by your ISP for the secondary connection.
Default Gateway	Enter the default gateway provided by your ISP for the secondary connection.
Primary/ Secondary DNS	Enter the primary/secondary DNS provided by your ISP for the secondary connection.
Connect/ Disconnect	Click the button to active/terminate the connection.

Configuring the PPTP

Choose the menu **Network** > **WAN** > **WAN1** to load the following page.

Figure 2-6 Configuring the PPTP



In **Connection Configuration** section, select the connection type as PPTP. Enter the corresponding parameters and click **Save**.

Connection Type	Choose the connection type as PPTP if your ISP provides you with a PPTP account.
Username	Enter the PPTP username provided by your ISP.
Password	Enter the PPTP password provided by your ISP.
Connection Mode	Choose the connection mode, including **Connect Automatically**, **Connect Manually** and **Time-Based.** **Connect Automatically:** The gateway will activate the connection automatically when the gateway reboots or the connection is down. **Connect Manually:** You can manually activate or terminate the connection. **Time-Based:** During the specified period, the gateway will automatically activate the connection.
Time	Choose the time range for automatic connection. To create the time range, go to **Preferences** > **Time Range > Time Range**.
Upstream Bandwidth	Specify the upstream bandwidth of the WAN port. This value is the upper limit of the Maximum Upstream Bandwidth on **Transmission > Bandwidth Control** page. Also, this value determines the bandwidth ratio of each WAN port after Bandwidth Based Balance Routing is enabled on **Transmission > Load Balancing > Basic Settings** page.

Downstream Bandwidth	Specify the downstream bandwidth of the WAN port. This value is the upper limit of the Maximum Downstream Bandwidth on **Transmission > Bandwidth Control** page. Also, this value determines the bandwidth ratio of each WAN port after Bandwidth Based Balance Routing is enabled on **Transmission > Load Balancing > Basic Settings** page.
MTU	Specify the MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) of the WAN port. MTU is the maximum data unit transmitted in the physical network. When PPTP is selected, MTU can be set in the range of 576-1420 bytes. The default value is 1420.
Primary/ Secondary DNS	(Optional) Enter the IP address of the DNS server provided by your ISP.
VLAN	Add the WAN port to a VLAN. Generally, you don't need to enable VLAN for the WAN port unless required by your ISP.
VLAN ID	If VLAN for the WAN port is enabled, you need to enter a VLAN ID. Then the WAN port is automatically assigned to the VLAN. By default, the egress rule of the VLAN is UNTAG, so the packets are transmitted by the WAN port without VLAN tags. If you want the WAN port to transmit packets with VLAN tag, you need to configure its egress rule as TAG. To configure VLANs, go to **Network > VLAN > VLAN**.
VLAN ID	If VLAN for the WAN port is enabled, you need to enter a VLAN ID. Then the WAN port is automatically assigned to the VLAN. By default, the egress rule of the VLAN is UNTAG, so the packets are transmitted by the WAN port without VLAN tags. If you want the WAN port to transmit packets with VLAN tag, you need to configure its egress rule as TAG. To configure VLANs, go to **Network > VLAN > VLAN**.
Priority	Priority is only available when Internet VLAN is enabled. The Internet VLAN Priority function helps to prioritize the internet traffic based on your needs. You can determine the priority level for the traffic by specifying the tag. The tag ranges from 0 to 7. None means the packet will be forwarded without any operation.
Secondary Connection	Select the secondary connection type according to the requirements of your ISP. The secondary connection is required for PPTP connection. The gateway will get some necessary information after the secondary connection succeeded. The information will be used in the PPTP connection process. **Dynamic IP:** If you select the secondary connection type as Dynamic IP, the gateway set up the secondary connection dynamically. **Static IP:** If you select the secondary connection type as Static IP, you need to configure IP Address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, Primary/Second DNS for the secondary connection.
VPN Server/ Domain Name	Enter the VPN Server/Domain Name provided by your ISP.
IP Address	Enter the IP address provided by your ISP for the secondary connection.
Subnet Mask	Enter the subnet mask provided by your ISP for the secondary connection.
Default Gateway	Enter the default gateway provided by your ISP for the secondary connection.

Primary/ Secondary DNS	Enter the primary/secondary DNS provided by your ISP for the secondary connection.
Connect/ Disconnect	Click the button to active/terminate the connection.

3 LAN Configuration

The LAN port is used to connect to the LAN clients, and works as the default gateway for these clients. You can configure the DHCP server for the LAN clients, and clients will automatically be assigned to IP addresses if the method of obtaining IP addresses is set as "Obtain IP address automatically".

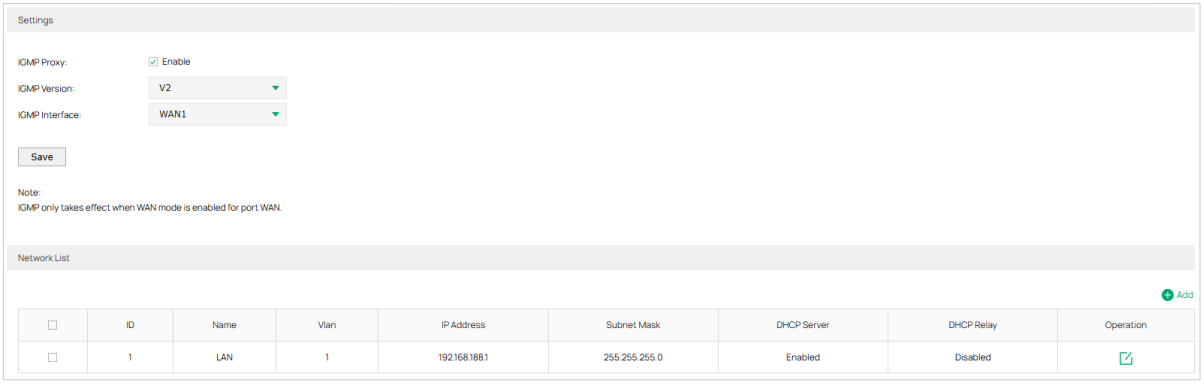
For LAN configuration, you can:

- Configure the IP address of the LAN port.
- Configure the DHCP server.
- Reserve IP addresses for certain LAN clients

3.1 Configuring the IGMP Proxy

Choose the menu **Network** > **LAN** > **LAN** to load the following page.

Figure 3-1 Configuring the LAN IP Address



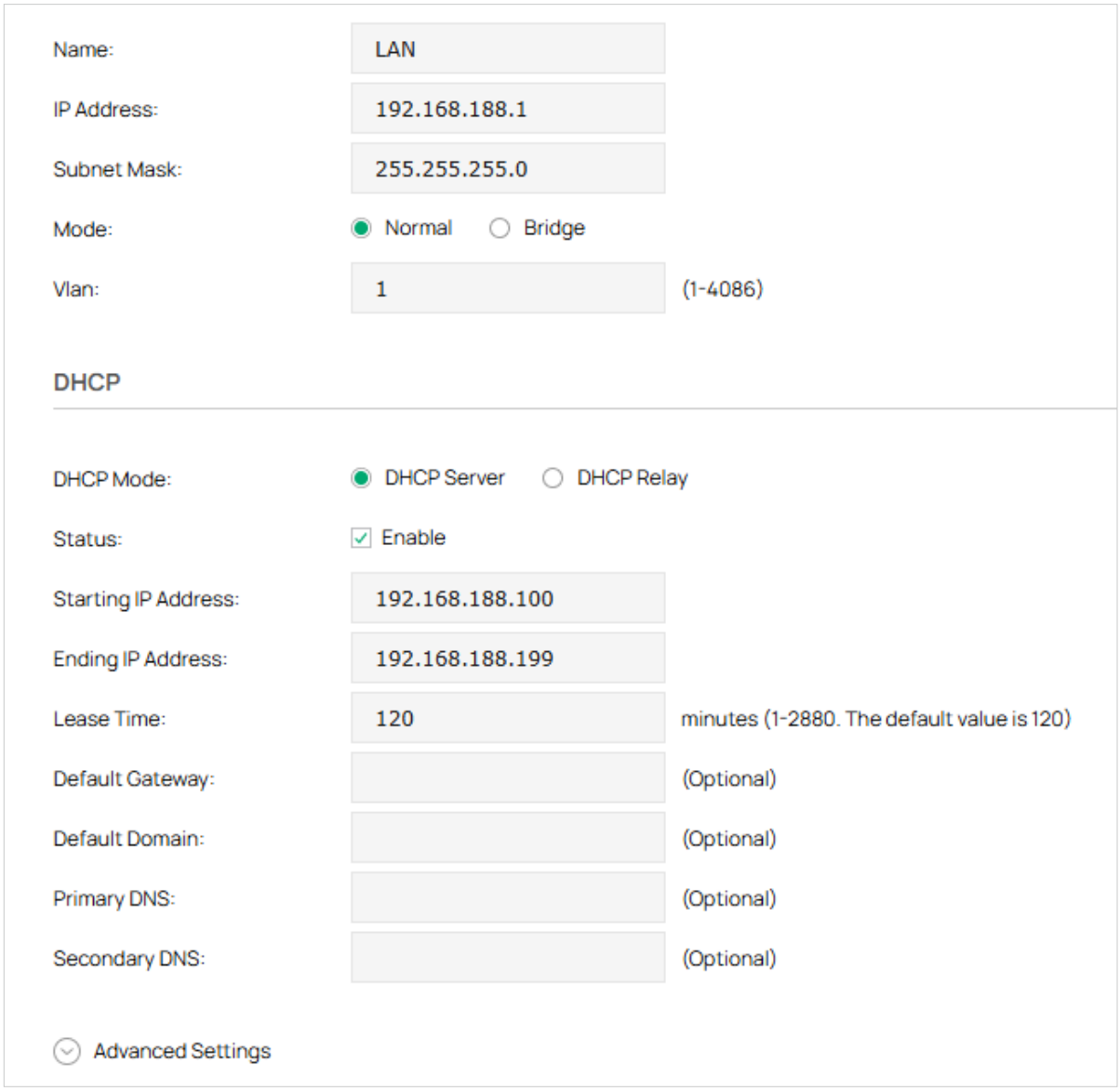
In the **Settings** section, enable IGMP Proxy, select the corresponding parameters and click **Save**.

IGMP Proxy	If you want the local network devices to receive multicast data from the Internet, check the box to enable IGMP Proxy. This feature is used to detect whether there is any multicast member connected to the LAN ports.
IGMP Version	Configure the IGMP version as V2 or V3 according to your ISP.
IGMP Interface	Select the interface on which the IGMP Proxy takes effect.

Note:

- IGMP only takes effect when WAN mode is enabled for port WAN.

Figure 3-2 Configuring the LAN network



In the **Network List** section, set up the LAN network or click **Add** to add new networks, and configure the related parameters.

Name	set up the LAN network or click Add to add new networks, and configure the related parameters.
IP Address	Enter the IP address of the LAN port. To make your local network devices connect to the internet, you need to set the IP address of the LAN port as the default gateway of those devices.
Subnet Mask	Enter the subnet mask of the LAN port (255.255.255.0 by default). The IP addresses of all devices which connect to the LAN ports should be in the same subnet as the IP address of the LAN port.
VLAN	Specify the VLAN of the LAN port, only the devices in the specified VLAN can access and manage the gateway.

DHCP Mode -- DHCP Server

If you select DHCP Server as DHCP Mode, the DHCP server of the gateway will assign IP addresses to the LAN clients. Configure the following parameters.

Status: Check the box to enable DHCP Server.

Starting IP Address / Ending IP Address: Enter the starting IP address and ending IP address of the DHCP server's IP pool. The IP pool defines the range of IP addresses that can be assigned to the LAN clients. Note that the starting IP address and ending IP address should be in the same subnet as the IP address of the LAN port.

Lease Time: Specify the lease time for DHCP clients. Lease time defines how long the clients can use the IP address assigned by the DHCP server. Generally, the client will automatically request the DHCP server for extending the lease time before the lease expired. If the request fails, the client will have to stop using that IP address when the lease finally expired, and try to get a new IP address from another DHCP server.

Default Gateway: (Optional) Enter the default gateway which is assigned by the DHCP server. It is recommended to enter the IP address of the LAN port.

Default Domain: (Optional) Enter the domain name of your network.

Primary DNS / Secondary DNS: (Optional) Enter the DNS server address provided by your ISP. If you are not clear, please consult your ISP.

DHCP NTP Server - (Option 42) Enter one or two DHCP NTP Server addresses to get the system time from internet. Use "," to divide addresses.

DHCP Network Boot - (Option 67) Enter the value for DHCP Option 67. It specifies the boot file name.

DHCP Network Boot - (Option 67) Enter the value for DHCP Option 67. It specifies the boot file name.

DHCP Time Offset - (Option 2) Enter the time offset of the DHCP client's subnet in seconds from the UTC time.

DHCP WPAD URL - (Option 252) Enter the DHCP WPAD (Web Proxy Auto-Discovery) URL for the DHCP client to configure its proxy settings.

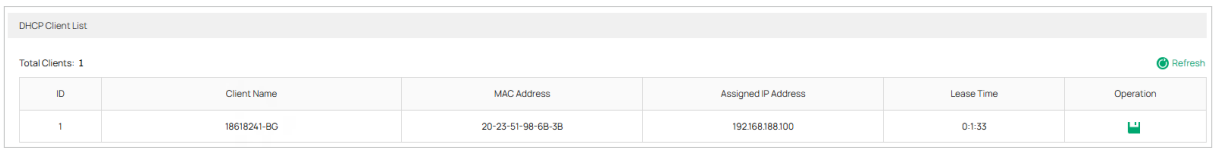
DHCP TFTP Server - (Option 66) Enter the TFTP server address for file transfer.

DHCP Mode -- DHCP Server	**Option60:** (Optional) Enter the value for DHCP Option 60. DHCP clients use this field to optionally identify the vendor type and configuration of a DHCP client. Mostly, it is used in the scenario where the APs apply for different IP addresses from different servers according to the needs. For detailed information, please consult the vendor. For TP-Link, this entry should be TP-Link. **Option138:** (Optional) Enter the value for DHCP Option 138. It is used in discovering the devices by the Omada controller. **Option150:** (Optional) Enter the value for DHCP Option 150. It specifies the TFTP server information and supports multiple TFTP server IP addresses. **Option159:** (Optional) Enter the value for DHCP Option 159. This option is used to configure a set of ports bound to a shared IPv4 address. **Option160:** (Optional) Enter the value for DHCP Option 160. This option is used to configure DHCP captive portal. **Option176:** (Optional) Enter the value for DHCP Option 176. This option is used to configure parameters for IP phones. **Option242:** (Optional) Enter the value for DHCP Option 242. This option is used to provide the TMS address automatically. To add add a DHCP option entry, click Add and select a DHCP option from the list. If the option you need is not listed, select Custom.Specify the option type and enter its value.
DHCP Mode -- DHCP Relay	If you select DHCP Relay as DHCP Mode, the gateway will relay DHCP requests from LAN clients to the DHCP server in another network. Then the DHCP server will assign IP addresses to the LAN clients. Configure the following parameters. **Status:** Check the box to enable DHCP Relay. **Server Address:** Enter the IP address of the DHCP server.

3.2 Viewing the DHCP Client List

Choose the menu **Network** > **LAN** > **DHCP Client List** to load the following page.

Figure 3-3 Viewing the DHCP Client List



Here you can view the DHCP client list.

Client Name	Displays the host name of the DHCP client. It should be composed of digits, English letters, dashes and underscores only.
MAC Address	Displays the MAC address of the client.

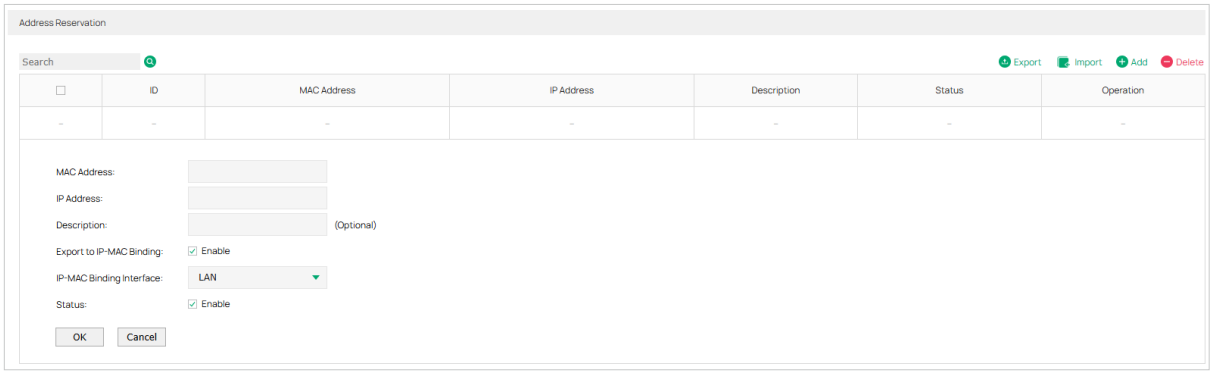
Assigned IP Address	Displays the IP address assigned to the client.
Lease Time	Displays the remaining lease time of the assigned IP address. After the lease expires, the IP address will be re-assigned.

3.3 Configuring the Address Reservation

■ Configuring the Address Reservation

Choose the menu **Network** > **LAN** > **Address Reservation** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 3-4 Configuring the Address Reservation



Configure the parameters for the address reservation entry, including MAC address, IP Address, and so on, then click **OK**.

MAC Address	Enter the MAC address of the client.
IP Address	Enter the IP address to be reserved.
Description	(Optional) Enter a brief description for the entry. Up to 32 characters can be entered.
Export to IP-MAC Binding	(Optional) Check the box to export this binding entry to IP-MAC Binding List on **Firewall > Anti ARP Spoofing > IP-MAC Binding** page.
Status	Check the box to enable this entry.

4 IPTV Configuration

Configure IPTV settings to enable Internet/IPTV/Phone service provided by your ISP (internet service provider).

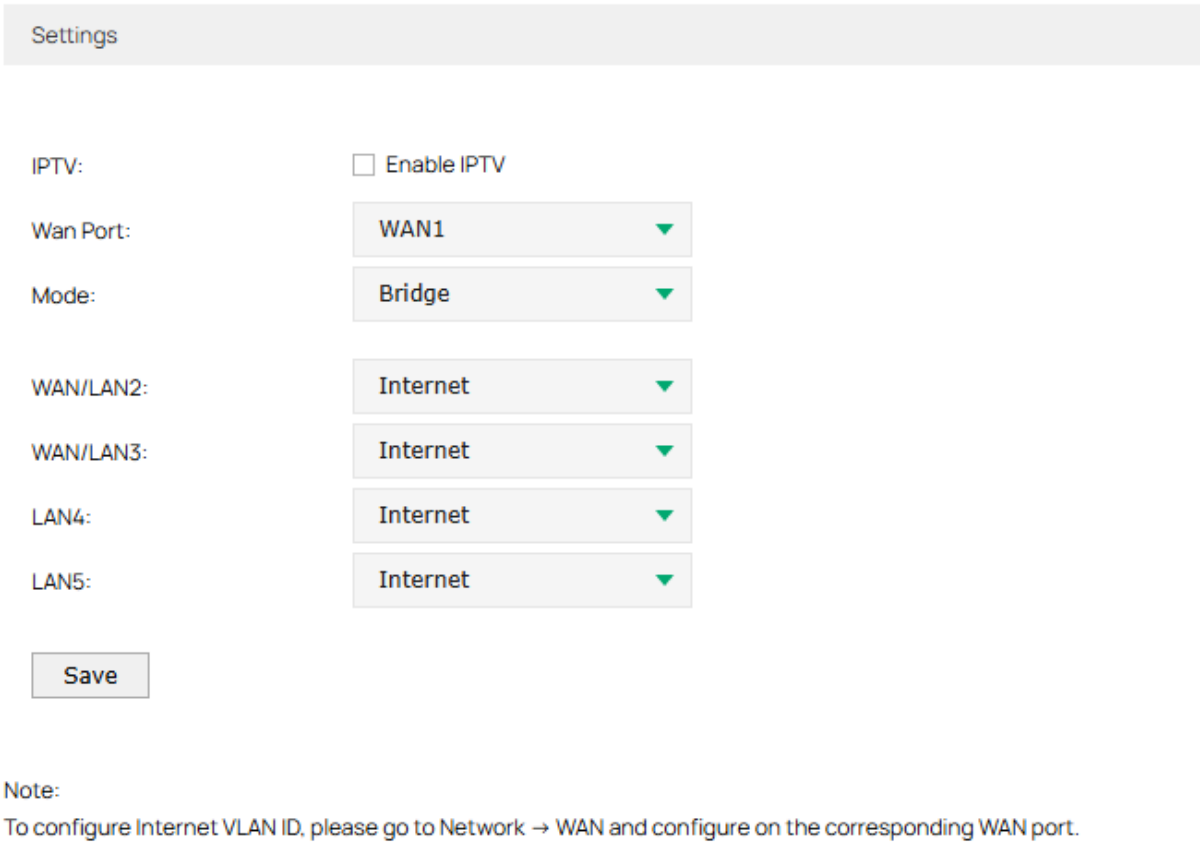
To complete IPTV configuration, follow these steps:

1) Enable IPTV globally.
2) Chose the Wan Port according to your ISP.
3) Select the appropriate Mode according to your ISP.
4) Select the Port Mode to determine which port is used to support IPTV service, IP-Phone service, or internet service.
5) Click **Save**.

4.1 Configuring the IPTV

Choose the menu **Network** > **IPTV** > **IPTV** to load the following page.

Figure 4-1 Configuring the IPTV



In the **Settings** section, enable IPTV and configure corresponding parameters, then click **Save**.

IPTV	Enable IPTV globally.
Wan Port	Select the Wan Port according to your ISP.
Mode	Select the appropriate Mode according to your ISP. **Bridge**: Select this mode if your ISP requires no other parameters. **Custom**: Select this mode if your ISP provides necessary parameters, and configure the parameters according to the requirements of your ISP.
Port Mode	Select the appropriate Port Mode of the LAN ports to determine which port is used to support Internet service, IPTV service, or IP-Phone service.

Note:

To configure Internet VLAN ID, please go to WAN Configuration and configure on the corresponding WAN port.

5 MAC Configuration

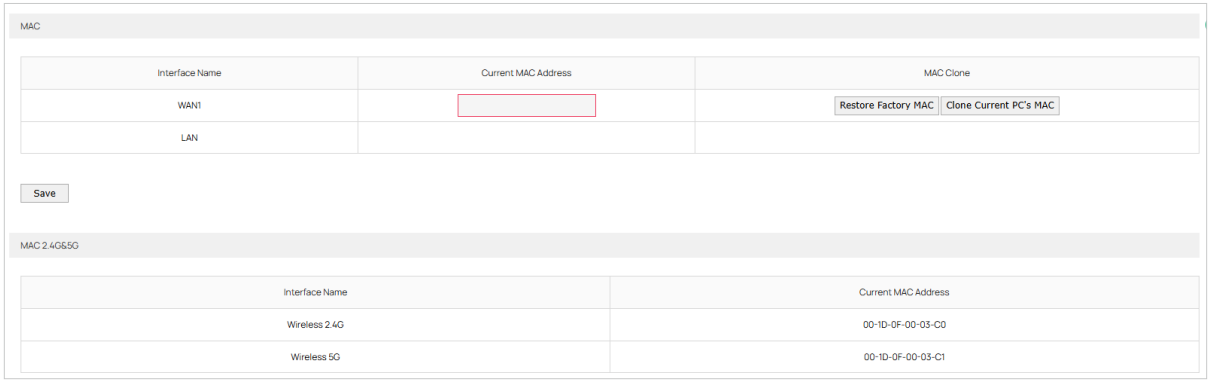
Generally, the MAC address does not need to be changed. However, in the following situations, you may need to change the MAC address of the WAN port.

In the condition that your ISP has bound your account to the MAC address of the dial- up device, if you want to replace the dial-up device with this gateway, you can just set the MAC address of this gateway's WAN port the same as that of the previous dial-up device for a normal internet connection.

5.1 Configuring MAC Address

Choose the menu **Network** > **MAC** > **MAC** to load the following page.

Figure 5-1 Configuring MAC Address



Configure the MAC address of the WAN port according to your need, then click **Save**.

Interface Name	Displays the WAN port and LAN port.
Current MAC Address	Configure the MAC address of the WAN port.
MAC Clone	MAC Clone provides a shortcut to changing the MAC Address. **Restore Factory MAC**: Click this button to restore the MAC address to the factory default value. **Clone Current PC's MAC**: Click this button to clone the MAC address of the PC you are currently using to configure the gateway. It's only available for the WAN ports.

Note:

When cloning current management host's MAC on the WAN port, the management PC should be connected to the LAN port.

If the connection type on the WAN port is PPPoE, L2TP or PPTP, changing the MAC address of the WAN port may cause the connection to be terminated or re-established.

6 Switch Configuration

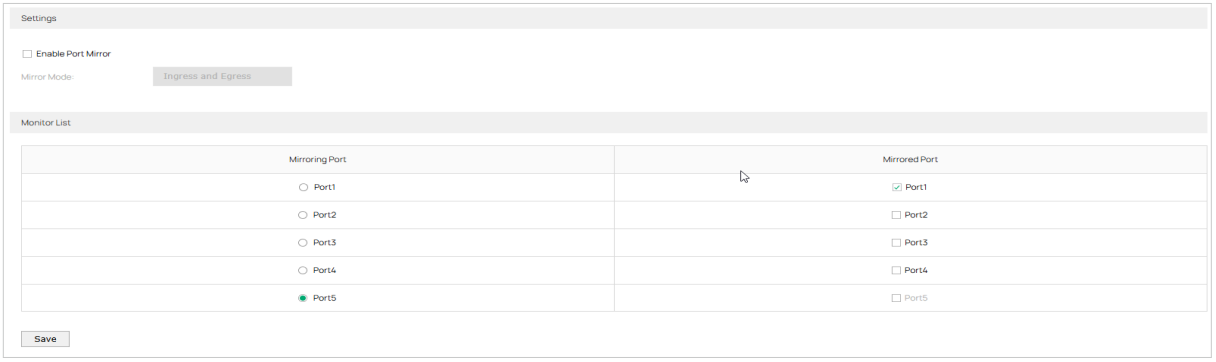
The gateway provides some basic switch port management function, including **Port Mirror**, **Port Config**, and **Port Status**.

6.1 Configuring Port Mirror

Port Mirror function allows the gateway to forward packet copies of the monitored ports to a specific monitoring port. Then you can analyze the copied packets to monitor network traffic and troubleshoot network problems.

Choose the menu **Network** > **Switch** > **Mirror** to load the following page.

Figure 6-1 Configuring Port Mirror



Follow these steps to configure Port Mirror:

1) In **Settings** section, enable Port Mirror function, and choose the mirror mode.

Enable Port Mirror	Check the box to enable Port Mirror function.
Mirror Mode	Choose the mirror mode which includes **Ingress**, **Egress** and **Ingress and Egress**. **Ingress:** The packets received by the mirrored port will be copied to the mirroring port. **Egress:** The packets sent by the mirrored port will be copied to the mirroring port. **Ingress and Egress:** Both the incoming and outgoing packets through the mirrored port will be copied to the mirroring port.

2) In the **Monitor List** section, set the mirroring port and the mirrored port(s), then click **Save**.

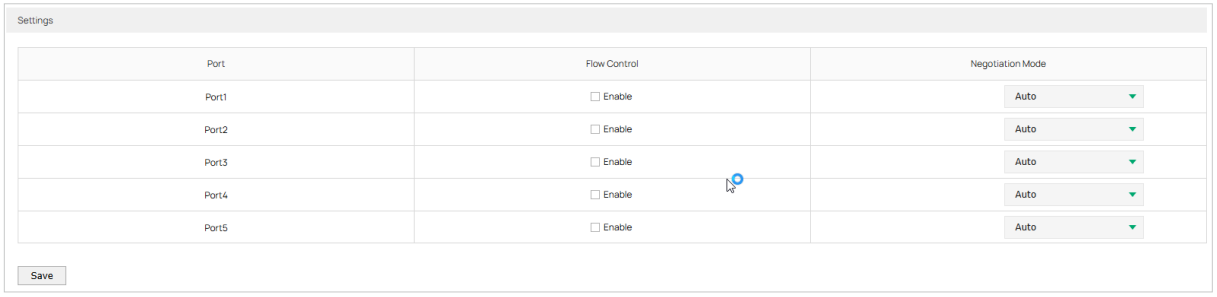
Mirroring Port	The packets through the mirrored port will be copied to this port. Usually, the mirroring port is connected to a data diagnose device, which is used to analyze the mirrored packets for monitoring and troubleshooting the network.
Mirrored Port	The packets through this port will be copied to the mirroring port. Usually, the mirrored ports are the ports to be monitored.

6.2 Configuring Port Config

You can configure the flow control and negotiation mode for the port.

Choose the menu **Network** > **Switch** > **Port Config** to load the following page.

Figure 6-2 Configuring Flow Control and Negotiation



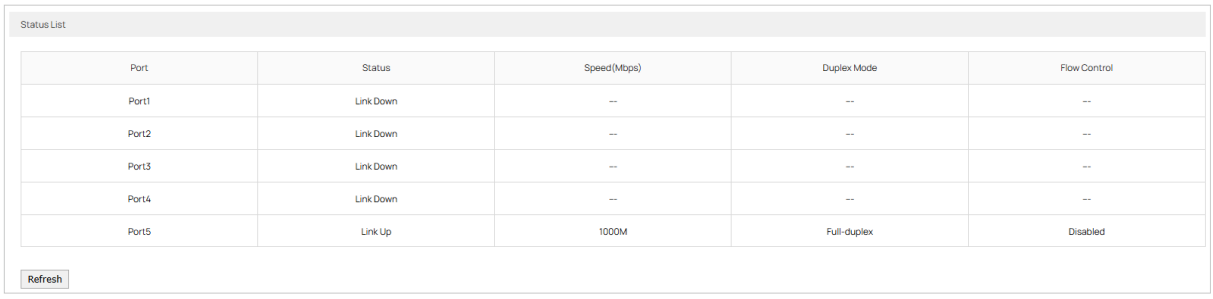
Configure the flow control and negotiation mode for a port.

Flow Control	Check the box to enable the flow control function. Flow Control is the process of managing the data transmission of the sender to avoid the receiver getting overloaded.
Negotiation Mode	Select the Negotiation Mode for the port. You can select Auto (Auto-negoation), or manually select the speed and duplex mode.

6.3 Viewing Port Status

Choose the menu **Network** > **Switch** > **Port Status** to load the following page.

Figure 6-3 Viewing Port Status



Status	Displays the port status. **Link Down**: The port is not connected. **Link Up**: The port is working normally.
Speed (Mbps)	Displays the port speed.
Duplex Mode	Displays the duplex mode of the port.

Flow Control	Displays if the Flow Control is enabled.

7 VLAN Configuration

VLAN enables you to divide the LAN into multiple logical networks and control the traffic among them in a convenient and flexible way. The LAN can be logically segmented by departments, application, or types of users, without regard to geographic locations.

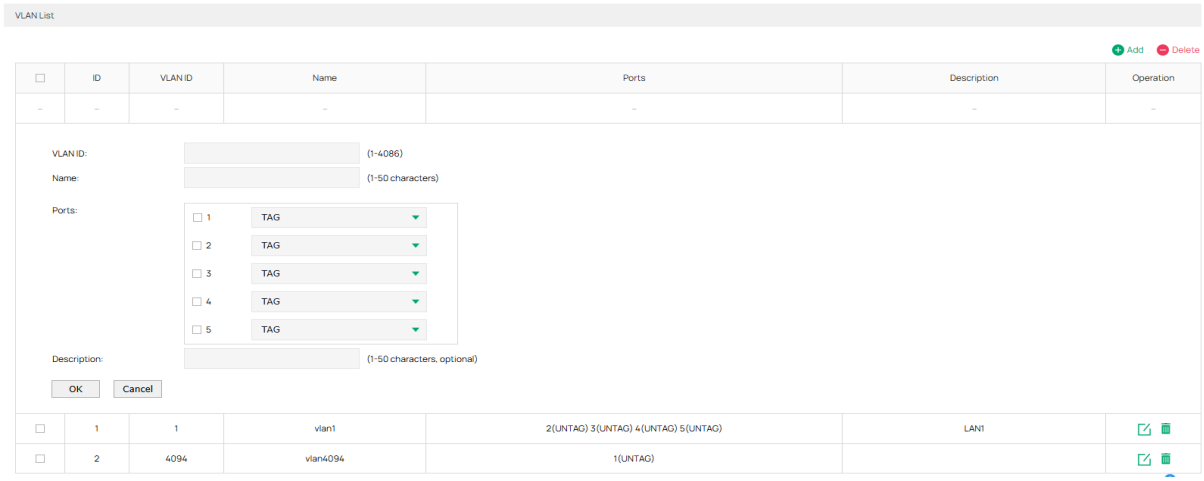
For VLAN configuration, you can:

- Create VLANs and add the desired ports to the VLANs.
- Configure the PVID of the ports.

7.1 Creating a VLAN

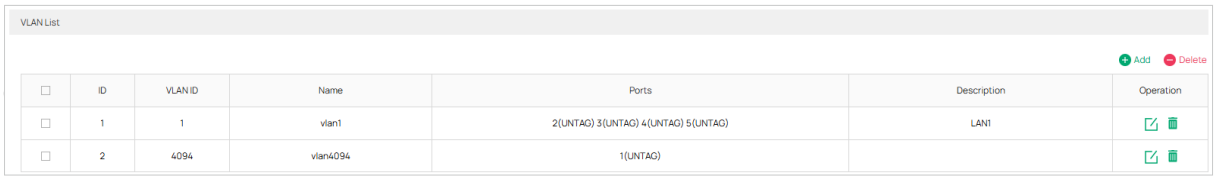
Choose the menu **Network** > **VLAN** > **VLAN** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 7-1 Creating a VLAN



Create a VLAN and add the port(s) to the VLAN, then click **OK**.

VLAN ID	Enter a VLAN ID. The value ranges from 1 to 4094.
Name	Specify the name of the VLAN for easy identification.
Ports	Check the box to add the desired port to the VLAN and specify the port type in the specified VLAN. The port can be divided into two types: TAG or UNTAG. **TAG**: The egress rule of the packets transmitted by the port is tagged. **UNTAG**: The egress rule of the packets transmitted by the port is untagged. If the device connected to the port is an end device, like a PC or a server, the port type should be UNTAG, because end devices don't recognize tagged packets.
Description	(Optional) Enter a brief description for easy management and searching.



In the VLAN list you can view all the VLANs existing in the gateway.

VLAN ID	Displays the VLAN ID.
Name	Displays the VLAN name.
Ports	Displays the ports which belongs to the corresponding VLAN.
Description	Displays the description of the VLAN.

Note:

The VLAN list contains all the VLANs existing in the gateway. Some of them are manually created by the user, and can be edited or deleted. Some are automatically created and referenced by the gateway for some special scenarios like management VLAN, and you cannot edit or delete these VLANs.

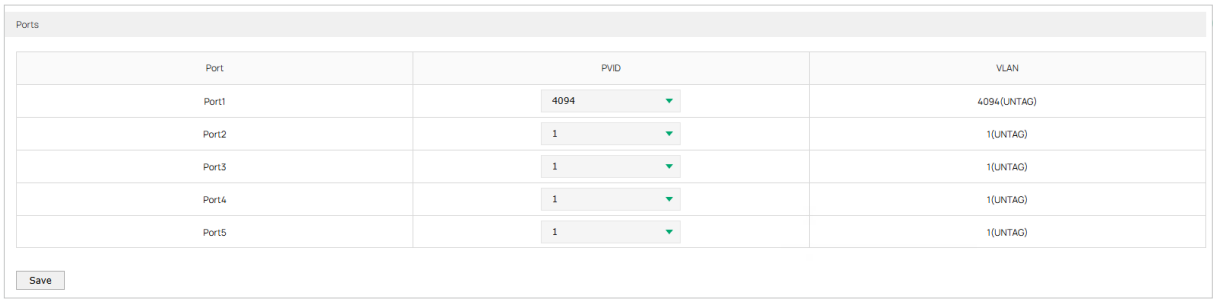
7.2 Configuring the PVID of a Port

PVID indicates the default VLAN for the corresponding port. Untagged packets which are received by the port are tagged with the PVID and then transmitted within the corresponding VLAN.

For example, if Port 2 is in both VLAN 10 and VLAN 20, and the PVID of the port is 10, when Port 2 receives an untagged packet from a PC, the packet is transmitted within VLAN 10, but cannot reach VLAN 20 directly.

To Configure the PVID of the port, choose the menu **Network** > **VLAN** > **Ports** to load the following page.

Figure 7-2 Configuring the PVID



Configure the PVID of the port, then click **Save**.

Port	Displays the port.

PVID	Specify the PVID for the port. PVID indicates the default VLAN for the corresponding port.
VLAN	Displays the VLAN(s) the port belongs to.

8 IPv6 Configuration

IPv6 is the next-generation network protocol following IPv4. You can configure IPv6 network for the gateway if your ISP supports IPv6. IPv6 network won't cause conflict with your current IPv4 network.

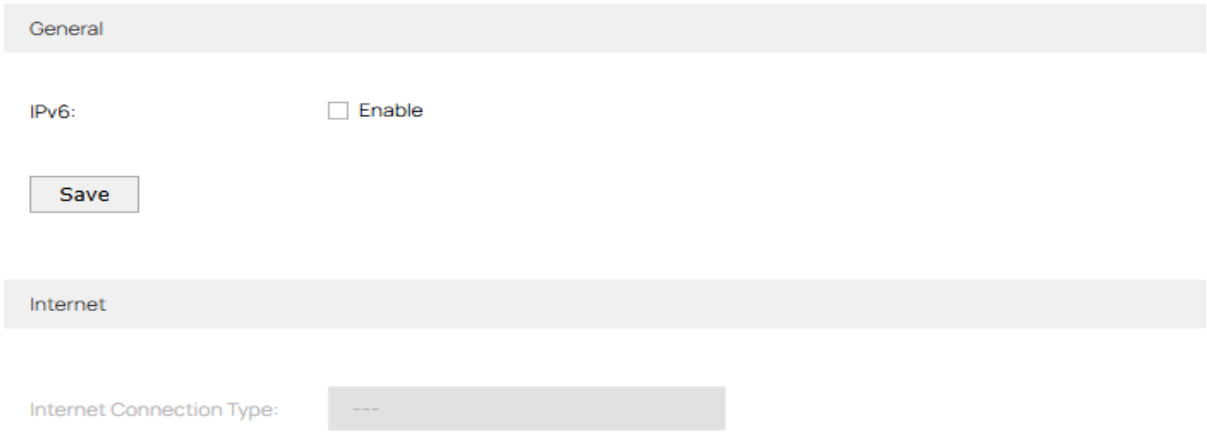
To configure the IPv6 network, follow the guidelines:

- Configure IPv6 for the LANs.
- Configure IPv6 for the WAN port. You can configure IPv6 for multiple WANs, and each WAN port has its own Internet Connection Type and parameters.

8.1 Configure IPv6 for WAN port

Choose the menu **Network** > **IPv6** > **WAN1** to load the following page.

Figure 8-1 Enable IPv6



In the **General** section, enable IPv6 and click **Save**.

In the **Internet** section, select the proper Internet Connection Type and configure the parameters according to the requirements of your ISP. Then click **Save**.

Internet Connection Type	Choose the proper Internet Connection Type according to the requirements of your ISP.

8.2 Configuring the WAN Connection

The gateway supports five connection types: **Static IP, Dynamic IP (SLAAC/DHCPv6), PPPoE, 6to4 Tunnel,** and **Pass-Through (Bridge)**, you can choose one according to the service provided by your ISP.

Static IP: If your ISP provides you with a fixed IP address and the corresponding parameters, choose Static IP.

Dynamic IP (SLAAC/DHCPv6): If your ISP automatically assigns the IP address and the corresponding parameters, choose Dynamic IP.

PPPoE: If your ISP provides you with a PPPoE account, choose PPPoE.

6to4 Tunnel: Select this type if your ISP uses 6to4 deployment for assigning address.

Pass-Through (Bridge): Select this type if your ISP uses Pass-Through (Bridge) network deployment.

Note:

If Internet Connection Type of WAN is selected as Pass-Through (Bridge), the IPv6 parameters of the LAN port and the other WAN ports cannot be configured.

Configuring the Static IP

Choose the menu **Network** > **IPv6** > **WAN1** to load the following page.

Figure 8-2 Configuring the Static IP

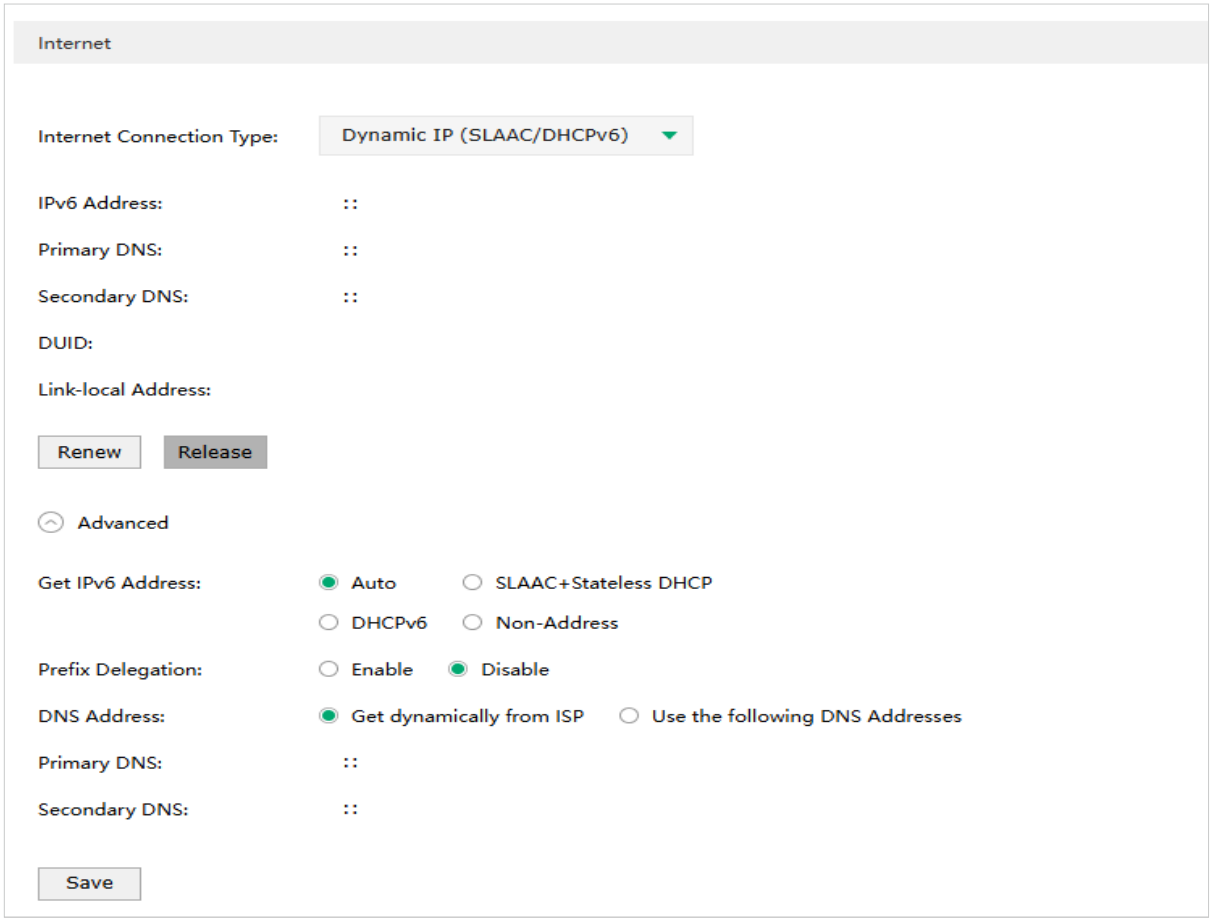
In **Internet** section, select the connection type as Static IP. Enter the corresponding parameters and click **Save**.

IPv6 Address/ Prefix Length/ Default Gateway/ Primary DNS/ Secondary DNS	Enter these parameters as provided by the ISP.

Configuring the Dynamic IP (SLAAC/DHCPv6)

Choose the menu **Network** > **IPv6** > **WAN1** to load the following page.

Figure 8-3 Configuring the Dymanic IP (SLAAC/DHCPv6)



In **Internet** section, select the connection type as Dynamic IP (SLAAC/DHCPv6). Enter the corresponding parameters and click **Save**.

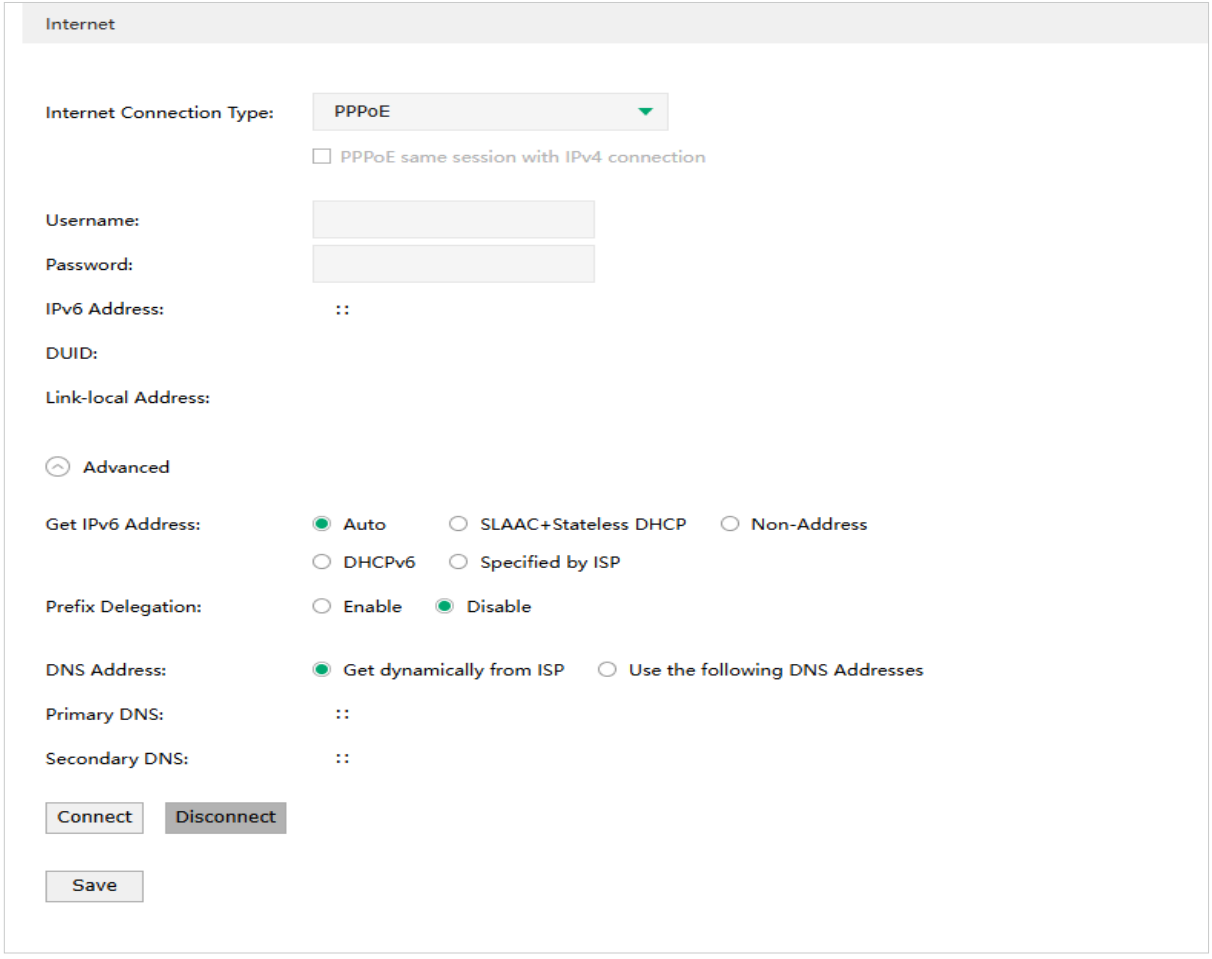
IPv6 Address/ Primary DNS/ Secondary DNS	These parameters are automatically assigned by your ISP.
Renew	Click this button to get new IPv6 parameters assigned by your ISP.
Release	Click this button to release all IPv6 addresses assigned by your ISP.
Get IPv6 Address	Select the proper method whereby your ISP assigns IPv6 address to your gateway.
Auto	Select Auto to get an IPv6 address automatically.
DHCPv6	Your ISP assigns an IPv6 address and other parameters including the DNS server address to your gateway using DHCPv6.
SLAAC+Stateless DHCP	Your ISP assigns the IPv6 address prefix to your gateway and your gateway automatically generates its own IPv6 address. Also, your ISP assigns other parameters including the DNS server address to your gateway using DHCPv6.

Prefix Delegation	Select Enable to get an address prefix for your LAN port from your ISP, or Disable to designate an address prefix for your LAN port manually. Clients in LAN will get an IPv6 address with this prefix.
Prefix Delegation Size	With Prefix Delegation enabled, enter the Prefix Delegation Size to determine the length of the address prefix. You can get this value from your ISP.
DNS Address	Select whether to get the DNS address dynamically from your ISP or designate the DNS address manually.
Get dynamically from ISP	Your ISP assigns an DNS address to your gateway dynamically.
Use the following DNS Addresses	You should manually enter the DNS address provided by your ISP.
Primary DNS/ Secondary DNS	Enter the DNS address manually or display the DNS address which is assigned by your ISP.

Configuring the PPPoE

Choose the menu **Network** > **IPv6** > **WAN1** to load the following page.

Figure 8-4 Configuring the PPPoE



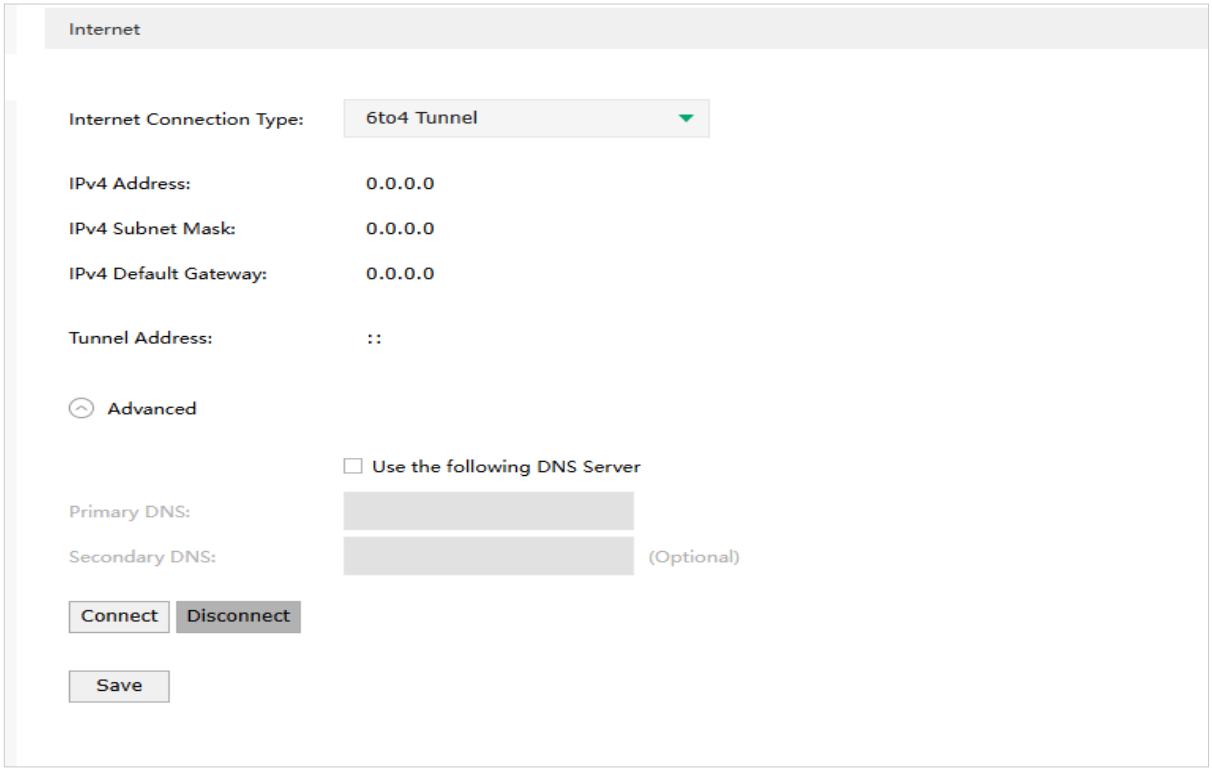
In **Internet** section, select the connection type as PPPoE. Enter the corresponding parameters and click **Save**.

PPPoE same session with IPv4 connection	If this option is enabled, IPv6 uses the same PPPoE session as IPv4.
Username/ Password	Enter these parameters as provided by your ISP.
IPv6 Address	This address will be automatically assigned by your ISP after you enter the username and password and click **Connect**.
Connect	Click this button to connect to the internet.
Disconnect	Click this button to disconnect from the internet.
Get IPv6 Address	Select the proper method whereby your ISP assigns IPv6 address to your gateway.
Auto	Select Auto to get an IPv6 address automatically.
DHCPv6	Your ISP assigns an IPv6 address and other parameters including the DNS server address to your gateway using DHCPv6.
SLAAC+Stateless DHCP	Your ISP assigns the IPv6 address prefix to your gateway and your gateway automatically generates its own IPv6 address. Also, your ISP assigns other parameters including the DNS server address to your gateway using DHCPv6.
Specified by ISP	You should manually enter the IPv6 address provided by your ISP.
Prefix Delegation	Select Enable to get an address prefix for your LAN port from your ISP, or Disable to designate an address prefix for your LAN port manually. Clients in LAN will get an IPv6 address with this prefix.
Prefix Delegation Size	With Prefix Delegation enabled, enter the Prefix Delegation Size to determine the length of the address prefix. You can get this value from your ISP.
DNS Address	Select whether to get the DNS address dynamically from your ISP or designate the DNS address manually.
Get dynamically from ISP	Your ISP assigns an DNS address and to your gateway dynamically.
Use the following DNS Addresses	You should manually enter the DNS address provided by your ISP.
Primary DNS/ Secondary DNS	Enter the DNS address manually or display the DNS address which is assigned by your ISP.
Connect	Click this button to connect to the internet.
Disconnect	Click this button to disconnect from the internet.

Configuring the 6to4 Tunnel

Choose the menu **Network** > **IPv6** > **WAN1** to load the following page.

Figure 8-5 Configuring the 6to4 Tunnel



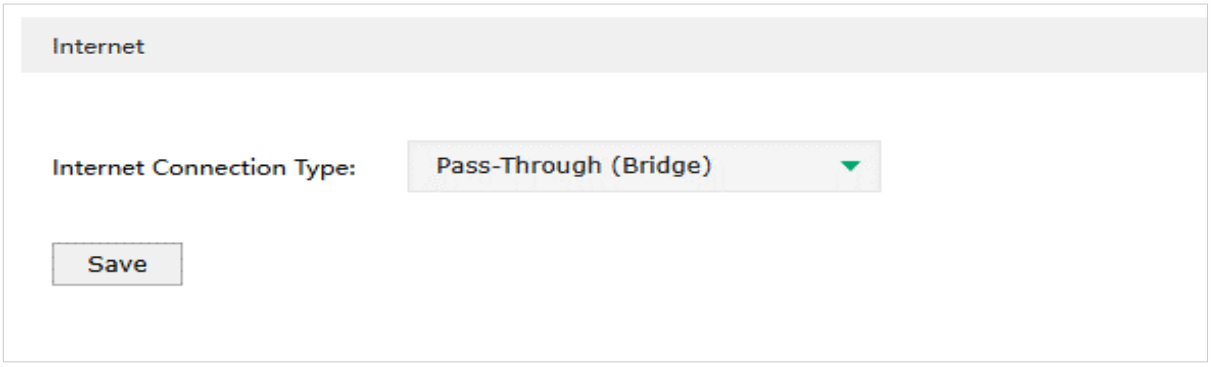
In **Internet** section, select the connection type as 6to4 Tunnel. Enter the corresponding parameters and click **Save**.

IPv4 Address/ IPv4 Subnet Mask/IPv4 Default Gateway/ Tunnel Address	IPv4 Address/IPv4 Subnet Mask/IPv4 Default Gateway/Tunnel Address: These parameters will be dynamically generated by the IPv4 information of WAN port after you click Connect.
Use the following DNS Server	Click the box to manually enter the primary DNS and/or secondary DNS as provided by your ISP.
Connect	Click this button to connect to the internet.
Disconnect	Click this button to disconnect from the internet.

Configuring the Pass-Through (Bridge)

Choose the menu **Network** > **IPv6** > **WAN1** to load the following page.

Figure 8-6 Configuring the Pass-Through (Bridge)

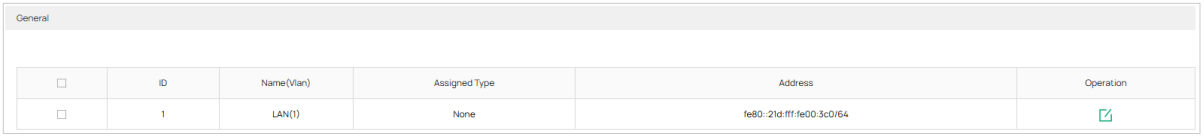


In **Internet** section, select the connection type as Pass-Through (Bridge). No configuration is required for this type of connection.

8.3 Configuring IPv6 for the LAN Port

Choose the menu **Network** > **IPv6** > **LAN** > **Operation** to load the following page.

Figure 8-7 Select Assigned Type



In the **General** section, select the proper Assigned Type, which is determined by the compatibility of clients in your local network, and configure the parameters according to the requirements of your ISP. Then click **OK**.

Assigned Type	Determines the method whereby the gateway assigns IPv6 addresses to the clients in your local network. Some clients may support only a few of these assigned types, so you should choose it according to the compatibility of clients in your local network.

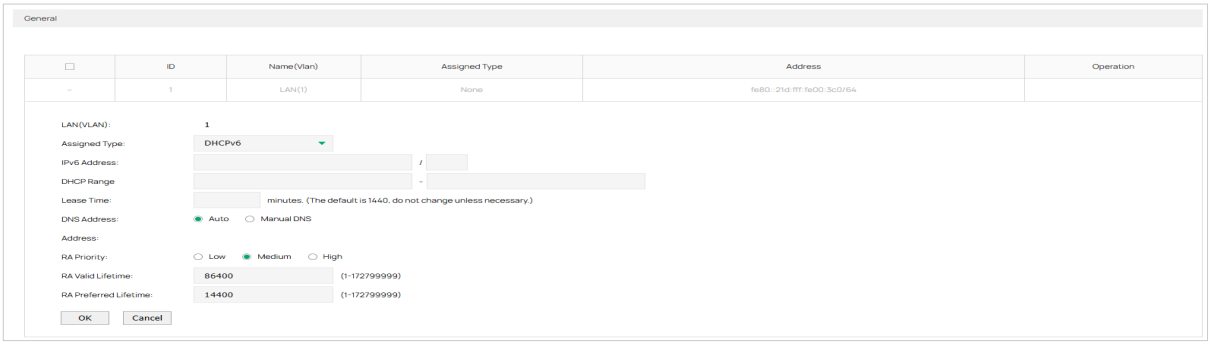
Note:

- If Internet Connection Type of WAN is selected as Pass-Through (Bridge), the IPv6 parameters of the LAN port and the other WAN ports cannot be configured.
- If Prefix Delegation of WAN is enabled, the Address Prefix of LAN is automatically assigned by your ISP and you cannot designate an address prefix manually.

Configuring the DHCPv6

Choose the menu **Network** > **IPv6** > **LAN** to load the following page.

Figure 8-8 Configuring the DHCPv6



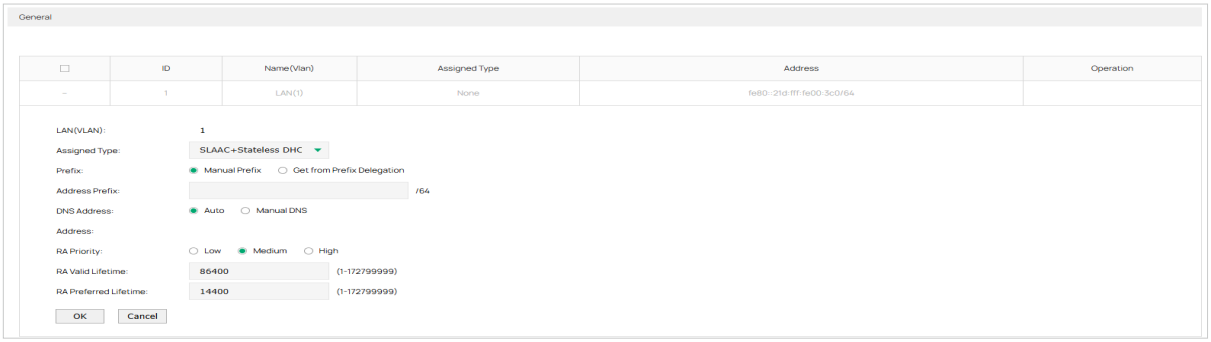
In **Assigned Type** section, select the connection type as DHCPv6. Enter the corresponding parameters and click **OK**.

IPv6 Address	Enter the IPv6 address and prefix length (subnet mask).
DHCP Range	Enter the starting and ending IPv6 address to define a range for the DHCPv6 server to assign dynamic IPv6 addresses.
Lease Time	The duration time in minutes when the assigned IPv6 address remains valid. Either keep the defualt 1440 minutes or change it if required.
DNS Address	Select a method to configure the DNS server for the LAN, with Auto selected, the DNS server addresses are automatically obtained. With Manual DNS selected, manually enter the primary and secondary DNS server addresses provided by your ISP.
Address	Displays the IPv6 address of the LAN port.
RA Priority	Specify the router priority to help a host choose its default gateway. If a host receives RA messages from multiple routers, it will select the router with the highest RA priority as the default gateway. In the case of routers with the same priority, it will select the router whose RA message is received first as the default gateway.
RA Valid Lifetime	Specify the validity lifetime of the prefix. The addresses automatically generated with the prefix can be used normally during the valid lifetime, and they will become invalid and be deleted after the valid lifetime expires.
RA Preferred Lifetime	Specify the preferred lifetime for stateless auto-configuration of addresses with the prefix. After the preferred lifetime expires, the addresses automatically configured by the hosts with this prefix will be abolished. A host cannot use an abolished address to establish a new connection, but it can still receive packets whose destination address is an abolished address. The RA Preferred Lifetime must be less than or equal to the RA Valid Lifetime.

Configuring the SLAAC+Stateless DHCP

Choose the menu **Network** > **IPv6** > **LAN** to load the following page.

Figure 8-9 Configuring the SLAAC+Stateless DHCP



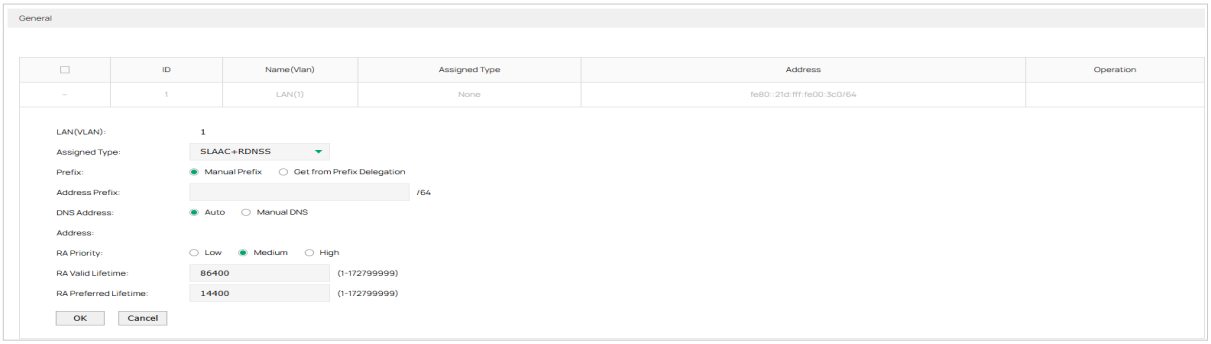
In **Assigned Type** section, select the connection type as SLAAC+Stateless DHCP. Enter the corresponding parameters and click **OK**.

Prefix	Configure the IPv6 address prefix for each client in the local network. WIth Manual Prifix selected, enter the prefix in the Address Prefix field. With Get from Prefix Delegation selected, select hte IPv6 Prefix Delegation WAN port, and enter the IPv6 Prefix ID to get a prefix delegation from the ISP.
IPv6 Prefix Delegation WAN	Enter the IPv6 Prefix Delegation WAN port and the IPv6 Prefix ID to get a prefix delegation from the ISP.
IPv6 Prefix ID	With Get from Prefix Delegation selected, enter the Prefix ID, which will be addred to the prefix to obtain a /64 subnet. The range of IPv6 Prefix ID is determined by Prefix Delegation Size and Prefix Length.
DNS Address	Select a method to configure the DNS server for the LAN. With Auto selected, the DNS server addresses are automatically obtained. With Manual DNS selected, manually enter the primary and secondary DNS server addresses provided by your ISP.
Address	Displays the IPv6 address automatically generated by Prefix.
RA Priority	Specify the router priority to help a host choose its default gateway. If a host receives RA messages from multiple routers, it will select the router with the highest RA priority as the default gateway. In the case of routers with the same priority, it will select the router whose RA message is received first as the default gateway.
RA Valid Lifetime	Specify the validity lifetime of the prefix. The addresses automatically generated with the prefix can be used normally during the valid lifetime, and they will become invalid and be deleted after the valid lifetime expires.
RA Preferred Lifetime	Specify the preferred lifetime for stateless auto-configuration of addresses with the prefix. After the preferred lifetime expires, the addresses automatically configured by the hosts with this prefix will be abolished. A host cannot use an abolished address to establish a new connection, but it can still receive packets whose destination address is an abolished address. The RA Preferred Lifetime must be less than or equal to the RA Valid Lifetime.

Configuring the SLAAC+RDNSS

Choose the menu **Network** > **IPv6** > **LAN** to load the following page.

Figure 8-10 Configuring the SLAAC+RDNSS



In **Assigned Type** section, select the connection type as SLAAC+RDNSS. Enter the corresponding parameters and click **OK**.

Prefix	Configure the IPv6 address prefix for each client in the local network. WIth Manual Prifix selected, enter the prefix in the Address Prefix field. With Get from Prefix Delegation selected, select hte IPv6 Prefix Delegation WAN port, and enter the IPv6 Prefix ID to get a prefix delegation from the ISP.
IPv6 Prefix Delegation WAN	Enter the IPv6 Prefix Delegation WAN port and the IPv6 Prefix ID to get a prefix delegation from the ISP.
IPv6 Prefix ID	With Get from Prefix Delegation selected, enter the Prefix ID, which will be addred to the prefix to obtain a /64 subnet. The range of IPv6 Prefix ID is determined by Prefix Delegation Size and Prefix Length.
DNS Address	Select a method to configure the DNS server for the LAN. With Auto selected, the DNS server addresses are automatically obtained. With Manual DNS selected, manually enter the primary and secondary DNS server addresses provided by your ISP.
Address	Displays the IPv6 address automatically generated by Prefix.
RA Priority	Specify the router priority to help a host choose its default gateway. If a host receives RA messages from multiple routers, it will select the router with the highest RA priority as the default gateway. In the case of routers with the same priority, it will select the router whose RA message is received first as the default gateway.
RA Valid Lifetime	Specify the validity lifetime of the prefix. The addresses automatically generated with the prefix can be used normally during the valid lifetime, and they will become invalid and be deleted after the valid lifetime expires.
RA Preferred Lifetime	Specify the preferred lifetime for stateless auto-configuration of addresses with the prefix. After the preferred lifetime expires, the addresses automatically configured by the hosts with this prefix will be abolished. A host cannot use an abolished address to establish a new connection, but it can still receive packets whose destination address is an abolished address. The RA Preferred Lifetime must be less than or equal to the RA Valid Lifetime.

Configuring the pass-through

Choose the menu **Network** > **IPv6** > **LAN** to load the following page.

Figure 8-11 Configuring the pass-through

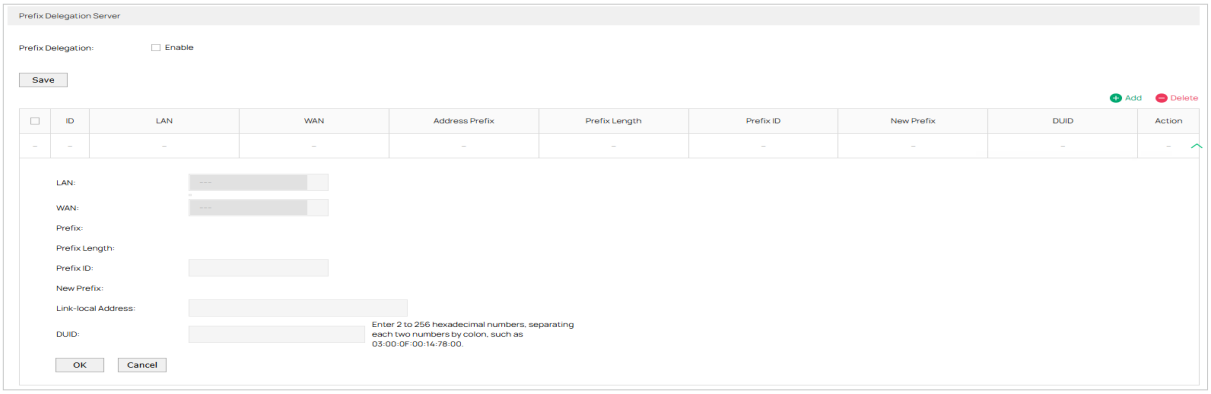
In **Assigned Type** section, select the connection type as pass-through. Enter the corresponding parameters and click **OK**.

IPv6 Passthrough WAN	Select the WAN port using Pass-Through (Bridge) for the IPv6 connection.

Note:

- If Internet Connection Type of WAN is selected as Pass-Through (Bridge), the IPv6 parameters of the LAN port and the other WAN ports cannot be configured.
- If Prefix Delegation of WAN is enabled, the Address Prefix of LAN is automatically assigned by your ISP and you cannot designate an address prefix manually.

3) In the **Prefix Delegation Server** section, check the box to enable **Prefix Delegation**, click **Add** to add a Prefix Delegation Server. Then click **OK**.



LAN	Specify the LAN port to which the requesting gateway will connect.
WAN	Select the WAN port to obtain the delegated prefix.
Prefix	Displays the prefix delegated by the selected WAN port. (Note: You need to enable Prefix Delegation for the corresponding WAN port. Follow the steps: Go to Network > IPV6 > WAN, set Internet Connection Type to Dynamic IP, and enable Prefix Delegation in Advanced.)
Prefix Length	Displays the length of the prefix to be applied. (Note: To set the prefix length, go to Network > IPV6 > WAN, set Internet Connection Type to Dynamic IP, and set the Prefix Delegation Size in Advanced.)

Prefix ID	Specify the value of the remaining bits if the configured Prefix Length is greater than the Prefix Length allocated by the original WAN port.
New Prefix	Displays the prefix to be applied.
Link-local Address	Specify the link-local IPv6 address of the device to apply the prefix.
DUID	The ID of the device to be apply the prefix.

Part 5

Configuring Preferences

CHAPTERS

1 Overview

You can preset certain preferences, such as IP groups, time ranges, IP Pools and service types. These preferences will appear as options for you to choose when you are configuring the corresponding parameters for some functions. For example, the IP groups configured here will appear as options when you are configuring the effective IP addresses for functions like Bandwidth Control, Session Limit , Policy Routing and so on.

Once you configure a preference here, it can be applied to multiple functions, saving time during the configuration. For example, after configuring a time range in the **Preferences > Time Range > Time Range** page, you can use this time range as the effective time of Bandwidth Control rules, Link Backup rules, Policy Routing rules, and so on.

2 IP Group Configuration

In IP Group, you can preset IP groups that will appear as options for you to choose when configuring related parameters for some features, such as Bandwidth Control, Session Limit, and Policy Routing. After creating the entries, you can apply them to multiple configurations, which saves you from repeatedly setting up the same information.

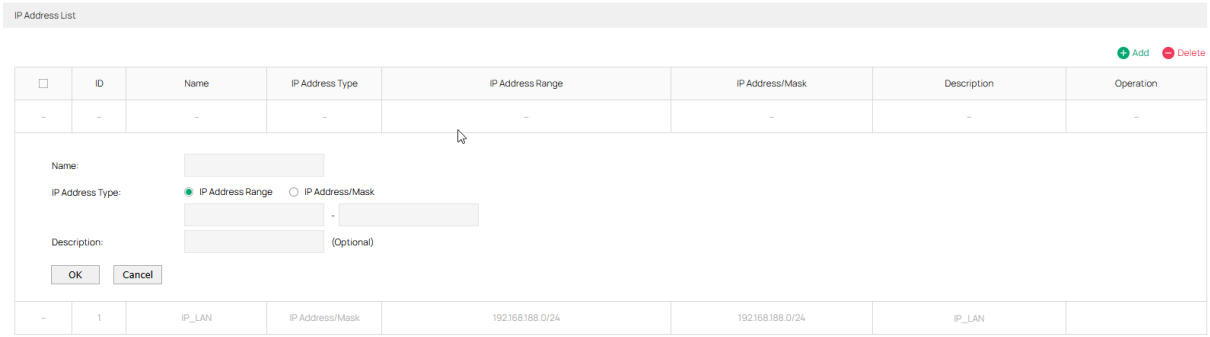
To complete IP Group configuration, follow these steps:

1) Click Add to add a new IP group.
2) Enter a name, select the preset IP address entries, and then configure the corresponding parameters for the new entry.
3) Select the created IP group entry in related configurations, such as Bandwidth Control, Session Limit, and Policy Routing.

2.1 Adding IP Address Entries

Choose the menu **Preferences > IP Group > IP Address** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-1 Add an IP Address Entry



Follow these steps to add an IP address entry:

1) Enter a name and specify the IP address range.

Name	Enter a name for the IP address entry. Only letters, digits or underscores are allowed.
IP Address Type	Specify the type of the IP address entry. Two types are provided: **IP Address Range**: Specify a starting IP address and an ending IP address. A rule that references the IP address entry will be applied to the IP addresses within the range in the entry. **IP Address/Mask**: Specify a network address and a subnet mask. A rule that references the IP address entry will be applied to the IP addresses within the range in the entry.

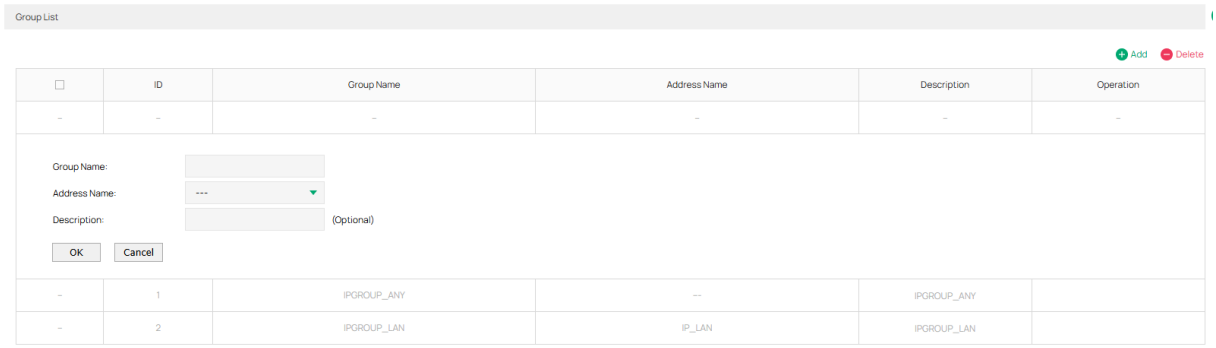
Description	Enter a brief description for the IP address entry to facilitate your management. It can be 50 characters at most.

2) Click **OK**.

2.2 Grouping IP Address Entries

Choose the menu **Preferences > IP Group > IP Group** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-2 Create an IP Group



Follow these steps to create an IP group and add IP address entries to the group:

1) Specify a name and configure the range to add an IP address range.

Group Name	Enter a name for the IP group. Only letters, digits or underscores are allowed.
Address Name	Select the IP address entry, and you can select more than one entry for one IP group. A rule that references the IP group will be applied to all the IP addresses in the group.
Description	Enter a brief description for the address group to facilitate your management. It can be 50 characters at most.

2) Click **OK**.

Note:

The IP group that has been referenced by a rule cannot be deleted unless the rule no longer references the IP group.

The IP group can be null, which means the IP group contains no IP address. A rule that references the address group will not take effect on any IP address.

3 IPv6 Group Configuration

In IPv6 Group, you can preset IPv6 groups that will appear as options for you to choose when configuring related parameters for some features, such as Bandwidth Control, Session Limit, and Policy Routing. After creating the entries, you can apply them to multiple configurations, which saves you from repeatedly setting up the same information.

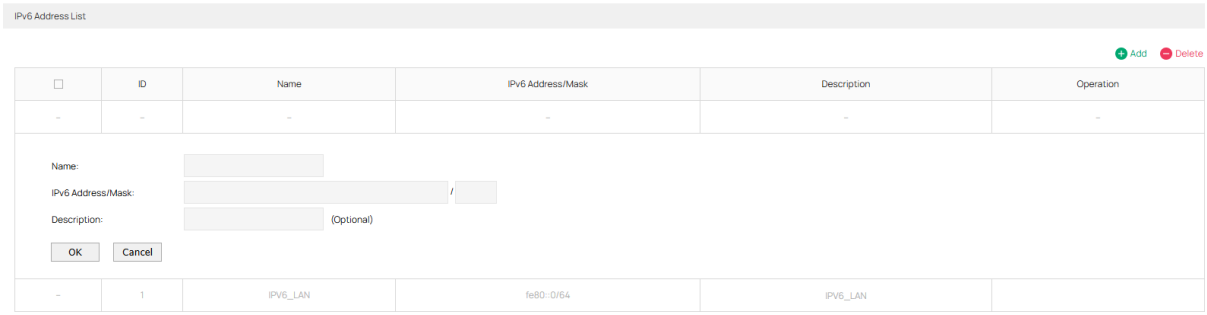
To complete IPv6 Group configuration, follow these steps:

3) Click Add to add a new IPv6 group.
4) Enter a name, select the preset IPv6 address entries, and then configure the corresponding parameters for the new entry.
5) Select the created IPv6 group entry in related configurations, such as Bandwidth Control, Session Limit, and Policy Routing.

3.1 Adding IP Address Entries

Choose the menu **Preferences > IPv6 Group > IPv6 Address** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 3-1 Add an IPv6 Address Entry



Follow these steps to add an IPv6 address entry:

1) Enter a name and specify the IPv6 address range.

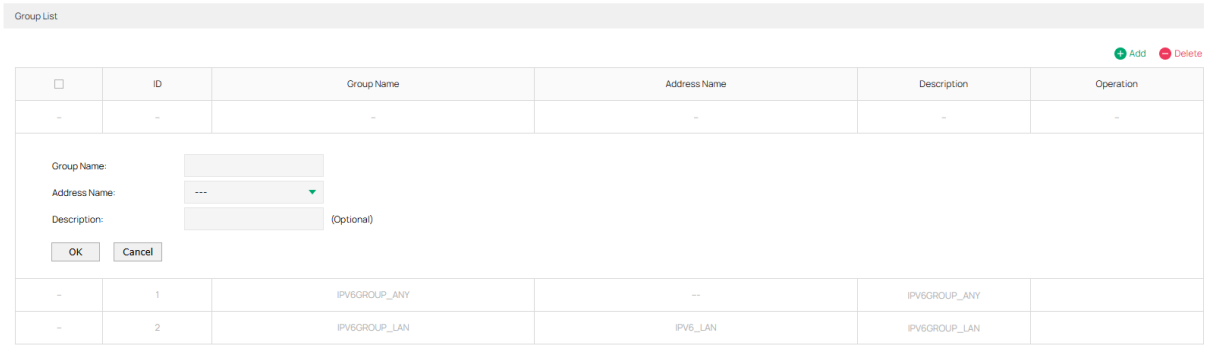
Name	Enter a name for the IPv6 address entry. Only letters, digits or underscores are allowed.
IPv6 Address/ Mask:	Specify a network address and a subnet mask. A rule that references the IP v6address entry will be applied to the IPv6 addresses within the range in the entry.
Description	Enter a brief description for the IP address entry to facilitate your management. It can be 50 characters at most.

2) Click **OK**.

3.2 Grouping IP Address Entries

Choose the menu **Preferences > IPv6 Group > IPv6 Group** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 3-2 Create an IPv6 Group



Follow these steps to create an IPv6 group and add IPv6 address entries to the group:

1) Specify a name and configure the range to add an IPv6 address range.

Group Name	Enter a name for the IPv6 group. Only letters, digits or underscores are allowed.
Address Name	Select the IPv6 address entry, and you can select more than one entry for one IPv6 group. A rule that references the IPv6 group will be applied to all the IPv6 addresses in the group.
Description	Enter a brief description for the address group to facilitate your management. It can be 50 characters at most.

2) Click **OK**.

Note:

The IPv6 group that has been referenced by a rule cannot be deleted unless the rule no longer references the IPv6 group.

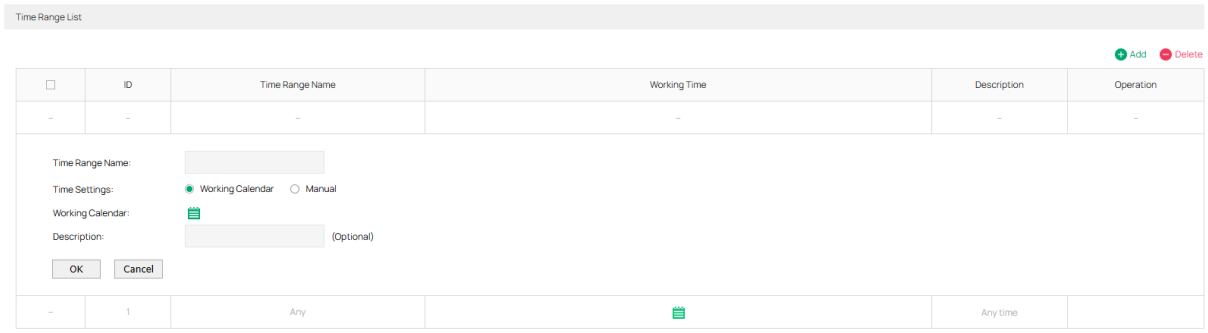
The IPv6 group can be null, which means the IPv6 group contains no IPv6 address. A rule that references the address group will not take effect on any IPv6 address.

4 Time Range Configuration

Time range configuration allows you to define time ranges by specifying the period in a day and days in a week. The time range configured here can be used as the effective time for multiple functions like Bandwidth Control, Link Backup, Policy Routing and so on.

Choose the menu **Preferences > Time Range > Time Range** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 4-1 Add a Time Range Entry



Follow these steps to add a time range entry:

1) Enter a name for the time range entry.

Time Range Name	Enter a name for the time range entry. Only letters, digits or underscores are allowed.

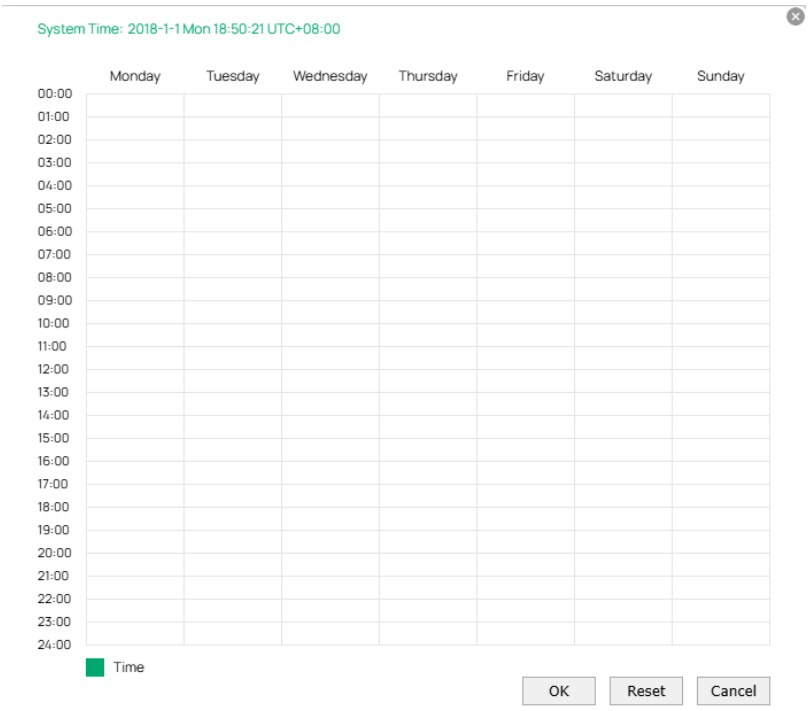
2) Choose a mode to set the time range. Two modes are provided: Working Calendar and Manually.

   - Working Calendar

   Working Calendar mode allows you to set the time range on a calendar. In this mode, the effective time can be accurate to the hour.

   Choose Working Calendar mode and click to load the following page.

Figure 4-2 Working Calendar Mode



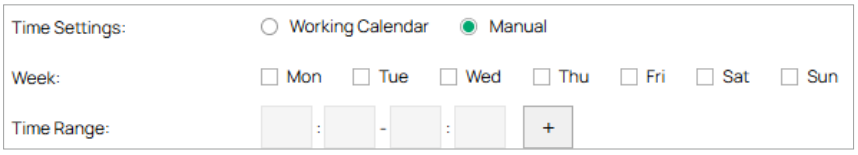
Select the time slices and click **OK** to set the time range. You can click the time slices, or alternatively drag the areas to select or deselect the time slices.

- Manually

Manually mode allows you to enter the time range and select the effective days in a week manually. In this mode, effective time can be accurate to the minute.

Choose Manually mode to load the following page.

Figure 4-3 Manually Mode



Week	Select the effective days in a week.
Time Range	Enter a start and end time. If the effective time is discontinuous, click + to add another time range.

3) (Optional) Enter an brief description of this time range to make identifying it easier.

4) Click **OK**.

Note:

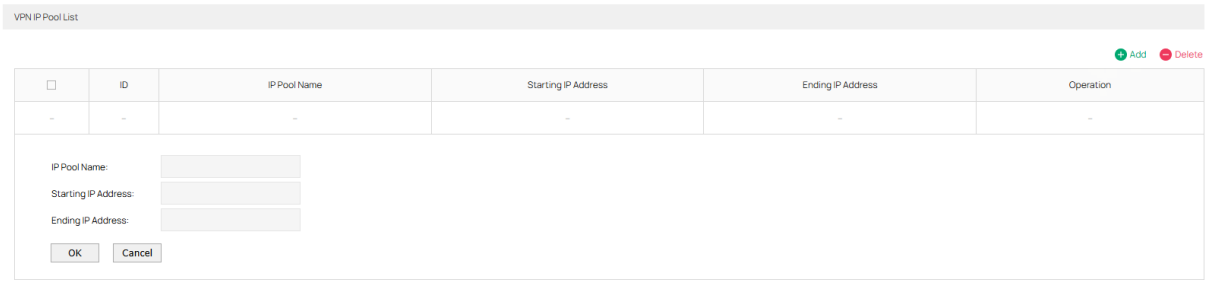
A time range entry that is being referenced by a rule cannot be deleted.

5 VPN IP Pool Configuration

In VPN IP Pool, you can preset VPN IP pools that will appear as options for you to choose when configuring L2TP VPN and PPTP VPN. After creating the entries, you can apply them to different rules, which saves you from repeatedly setting up the same information.

Choose the menu **Preferences > VPN IP Pool > VPN IP Pool** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 5-1 Add an IP Pool Entry



Follow these steps to add an IP Pool:

1) Enter a name and specify the starting and ending IP address of the IP Pool.

IP Pool Name	Enter a name for the IP Pool. Only letters, digits or underscores are allowed.
Starting IP Address/ Ending IP Address	Specify the starting and ending IP address. The range of the IP pool cannot overlap with the existing IP pools.

2) Click **OK**.

Note:

The range of the newly created IP pool cannot overlap with the IP range of the DHCP pool and other existing VPN IP pools.

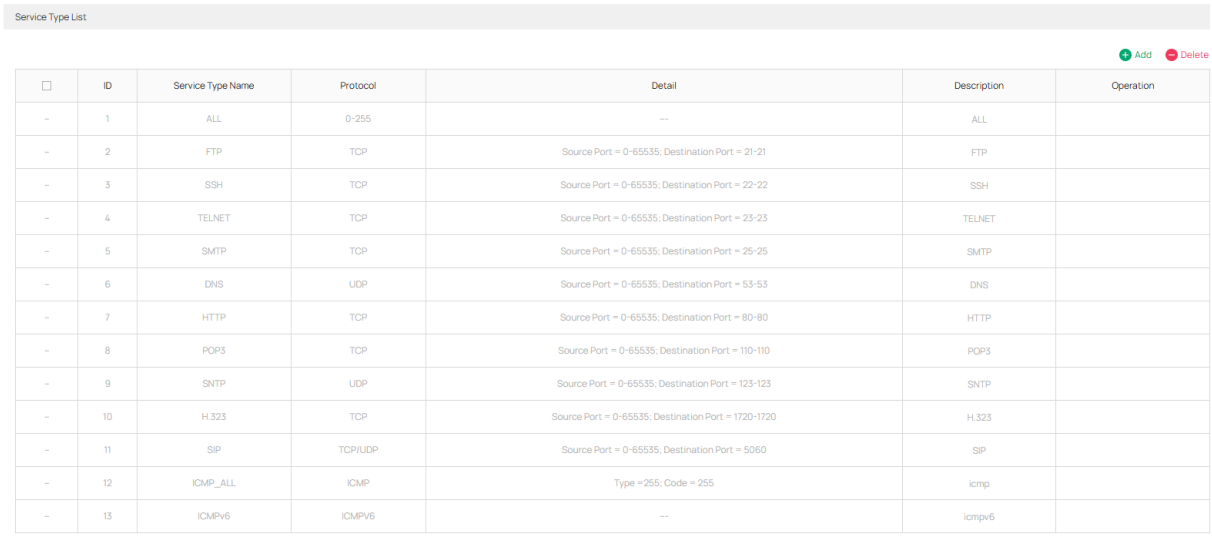
The VPN IP pool entry that has been referenced by a rule cannot be deleted unless the rule no longer references the entry.

6 Service Type Configuration

In Service Type, you can define service type entries that will appear as matching conditions for you to choose when configuring the rules of Access Control in Firewall. The entries in gray are system predefined service types, and they cannot be edited or deleted. You can add other entries if your service type is not in the list.

Choose the menu **Preferences > Service Type > Service Type** to load the following page.

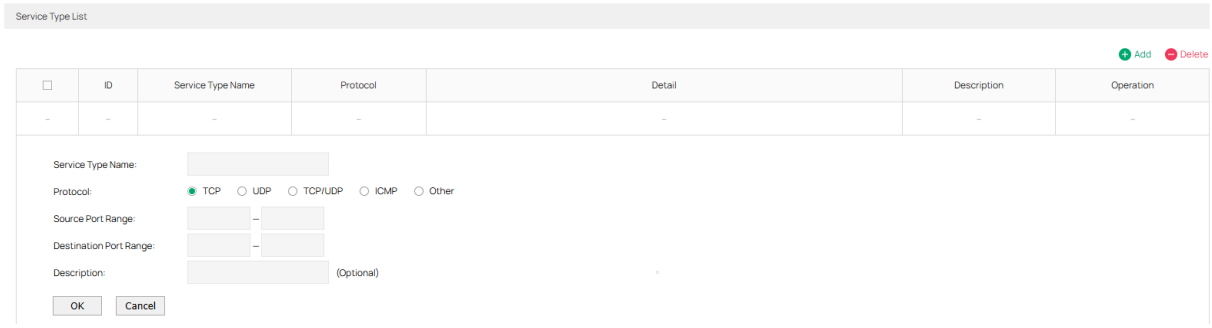
Figure 6-1 Service Type List



The entries in gray are system predefined service types. You can add other entries if your service type is not in the list.

Click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 6-2 Add a Service Type Entry



Follow these steps to add a service type entry:

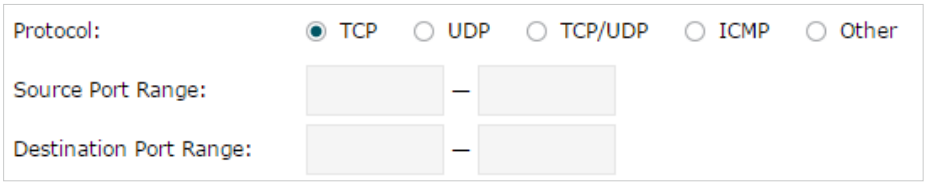
1) Enter a name for the service type.

Service Type Name	Enter a name for the service type. Only letters, digits or underscores are allowed.

2) Select the protocol for the service type. The predefined protocols include **TCP**, **UDP**, **TCP/UDP** and **ICMP**. For other protocols, select the option **Other**.

When **TCP**, **UDP**, or **TCP/UDP** is selected, the following page will appear.

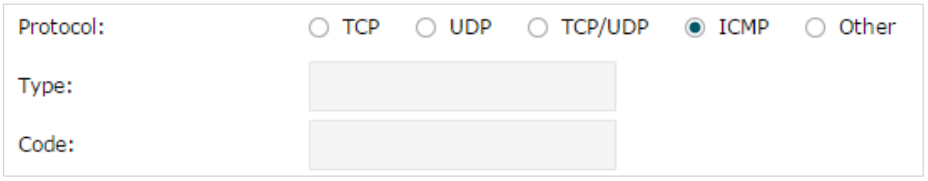
Figure 6-3 TCP/UDP Protocol



Source Port Range/ Destination Port Range	Specify range of the source port and destination port of the TCP or UDP packets. Packets whose source port and destination port are both in the range are considered as the target packets.

When **ICMP** is selected, the following page will appear.

Figure 6-4 ICMP Protocol



Type/Code	Specify the type and code of the ICMP packets. ICMP packets with both the type and code fields matched are considered as the target packets.

When **Other** is selected, the following page will appear.

Figure 6-5 Other Protocols

Protocol Number	Specify the protocol number of the packets. Packets with the protocol number field matched are considered as the target packets.

3) (Optional) Enter a brief description of this service type to make identifying it easier.

4) Click **OK**.

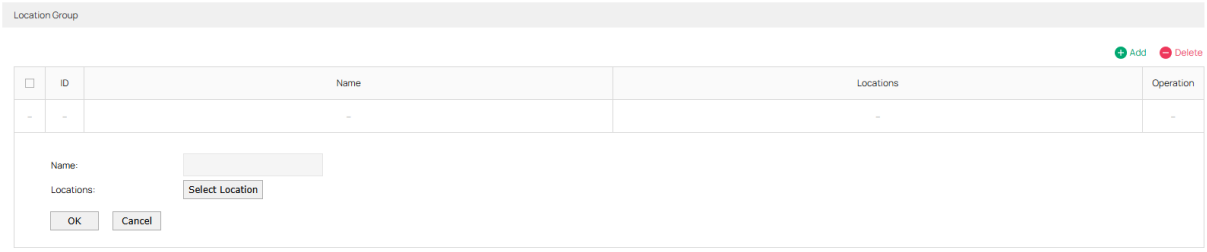
Note:

A service type entry that is being referenced by a rule cannot be deleted unless the rule no longer references the entry.

7 Location Group Configuration

In Location Group, you can preset location groups, which will be used as options for you to choose when configuring functions such as Access Control. Once related entries are created, you can apply them to multiple configurations to avoid repeated settings.

1) Choose the menu **Preferences > Location Group, and click Add** to load the following page.



2) Enter the group name.
3) Click **Select Location** to choose desired regions for the group.
4) Click **OK** to apply the settings.

8 Domain Group Configuration

You can preset entries with multiple Domain Name that will appear as options for you to choose when configuring Domain groups. After creating the entries, you can apply them to different Domain groups, which saves you from repeatedly setting up the same information.

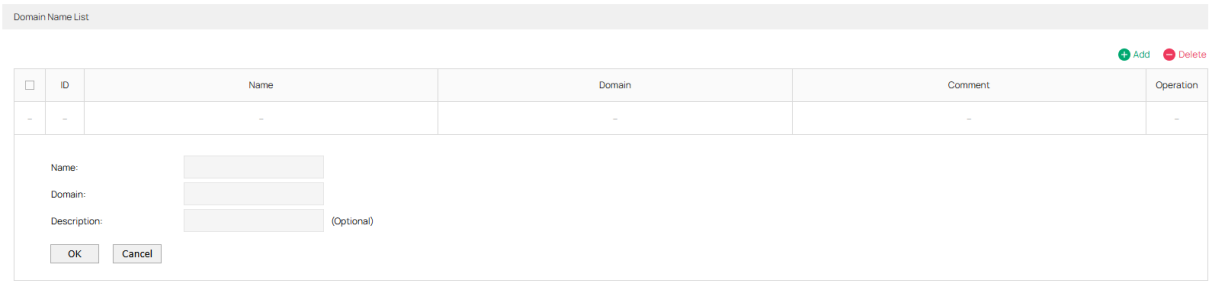
Preset Domain groups will appear as options for you to choose when configuring related parameters for some features, such as Policy Routing. After creating the entries, you can apply them to multiple configurations, which saves you from repeatedly setting up the same information.

To configure Domain Group, follow the steps:

1) Add preset Domain Names
2) Add Domain Groups

8.1 Adding Domain Names

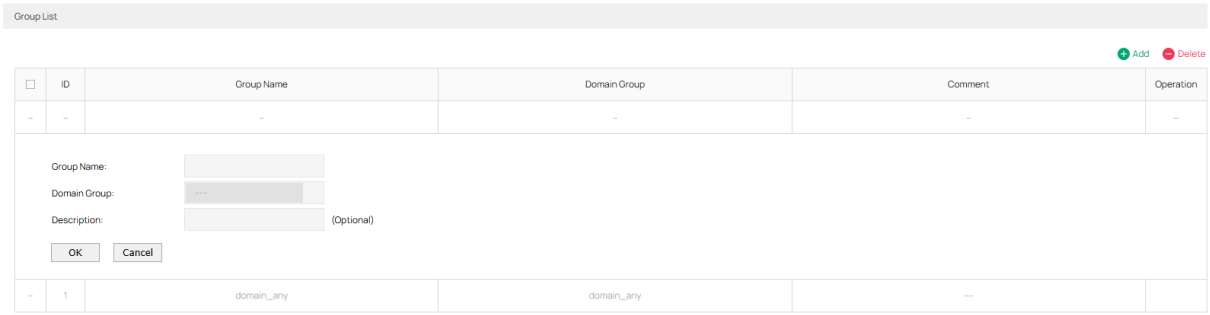
1) Choose the menu **Preferences > Domain Group > Domain Name** and click **Add** to load the following page.



2) Enter the name of the Domain entry.
3) The domain name can be complete, such as www.baidu.com and www.twitter.com; it can also contain wildcards, such as *.baidu.com, which will match domain names such as www.baidu.com, pam.baidu.com and baidu.com in special cases.
4) Enter a brief description for the Domain entry. It can be 50 characters at most.
5) Click **OK** to apply the settings.

8.1 Adding Domain Groups

1) Choose the menu **Preferences > Domain Group > Domain Group** and click **Add** to load the following page.



2) Enter the name of the Domain group.
3) Select the Domain Name entry, and you can select 1-16 entry for one Domain group. A rule that references the Domain group will be applied to all the Domain Name in the group.
4) Enter a brief description for the Domain group. It can be 50 characters at most.
5) Click **OK** to apply the settings.

Part 6

Configuring Transmission

CHAPTERS

1 Overview

1.1 Overview

Transmission function provides multiple traffic control measures for the network. You can configure the transmission function according to your actual needs.

1.2 Supported Features

The transmission module includes NAT, Bandwidth Control, Session Limit, Load Balancing and Routing.

NAT

NAT (Network Address Translation) is the translation between private IP and public IP. NAT provides a way to allow multiple private hosts to access the public network using one public IP at the same time, which alleviates the shortage of IP addresses. Furthermore, NAT strengthens the LAN (Local Area Network) security since the address of LAN host never appears on the internet. The gateway supports following NAT features:

- One-to-One NAT

One-to-One NAT creates a relationship between a private IP address and a public IP address. A device with a private IP address can be accessed through the corresponding valid public IP address.

- Virtual Servers

When you build up a server in the local network and want to share it on the internet, Virtual Servers can realize the service and provide it to the internet users. At the same time Virtual Servers can keep the local network safe as other services are still invisible from the internet.

- Port Triggering

Port Triggering is a feature used to dynamically forward traffic on a certain port to a specific server on the local network. When a host in the local network initiates a connection to the triggering port, all the external ports will be opened for subsequent connections. The gateway can record the IP address of the host, when the data from the internet returns to the external ports, the gateway can forward them to the corresponding host. Port Triggering is mainly applied to online games, VoIPs, video players and so on.

- NAT-DMZ

When a PC is set to be a DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) host in the local network, it is totally exposed to the internet, which can realize the unlimited bidirectional communication between internal hosts and external hosts. The DMZ host becomes a virtual server with all ports opened. When you are not clear about which ports to open in some special applications, such as IP camera and database software, you can set the PC to be a DMZ host.

- ALG

Some special protocols such as FTP, H.323, SIP, IPSec and PPTP will work properly only when ALG (Application Layer Gateway) service is enabled.

Bandwidth Control

Bandwidth Control function allows you to configure rules to limit various data flows. In this way, you can optimize the network performance by reasonably utilizing the bandwidth.

Quality of Services

Quality of Services allows you to configure rules to limit various data flows.

Session Limit

Session limit feature limits the number of sessions that specific sources can use. This feature can prevent the network resources and bandwidth from being exhausted by some hosts which use too many sessions at one time, and therefore optimizes network performance.

Load Balancing

You can configure the traffic sharing mode of the WAN ports to optimize the resource utilization and processing capability of servers. The gateway will switch all the new sessions from dropped lines automatically to the others to keep an always on-line network.

Routing

You can configure policy routing rules and static routing.

Policy routing provides a more accurate way to control the routing based on the policy defined by the network administrator.

Static routing is a form of routing that is configured manually by adding non-aging entries into a routing table. The manually-configured routing information guides the gateway in forwarding data packets to the specific destination.

2 NAT Configurations

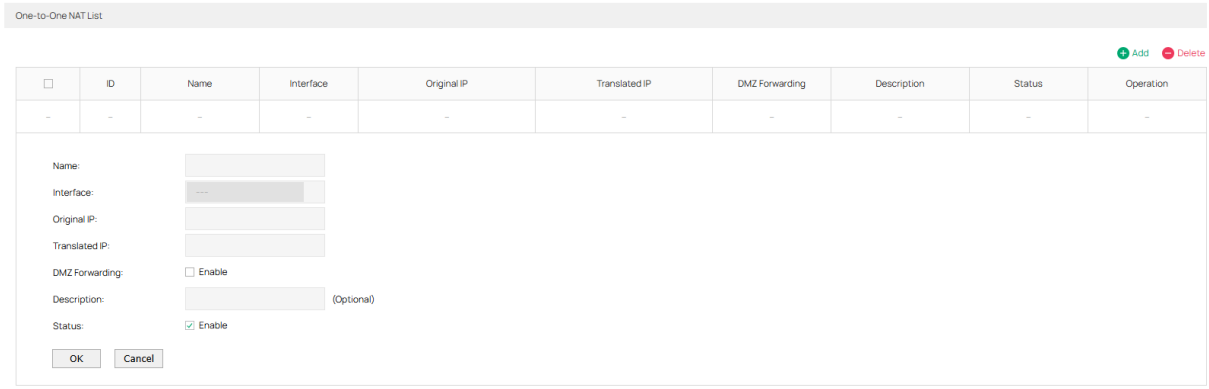
With NAT configurations, you can:

- Configure the One-to-One NAT.
- Configure the Virtual Servers.
- Configure the Port Triggering.
- Configure the NAT-DMZ.
- Configure the ALG.

2.1 Configuring the One-to-One NAT

Choose the menu **Transmission > NAT > One-to-One NAT** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-1 Configuring the One-to-One NAT



Follow these steps to configure the One-to-One NAT:

1) Specify the name of the One-to-One NAT rule and configure other related parameters.

Interface	Specify the effective interface for the rule only when the connection type is Static IP. If you choose multiple ports, the entry will be applied to all selected ports simultaneously.
Original IP	Specify the private IP address for the rule. The original IP address cannot be the broadcast address and the IP address of the LAN interface.
Translated IP	Specify the public IP address for the rule. The translated IP address cannot be the broadcast address and the IP address of the WAN interface.

DMZ Forwarding	Check the box to enable DMZ Forwarding. The packets transmitted to the translated IP address will be forwarded to the host of original IP address if DMZ Forwarding is enabled.
Description	(Optional) Enter a brief description for the rule to facilitate your management.
Status	Check the box to enable the rule.

2) Click **OK**.

Note:

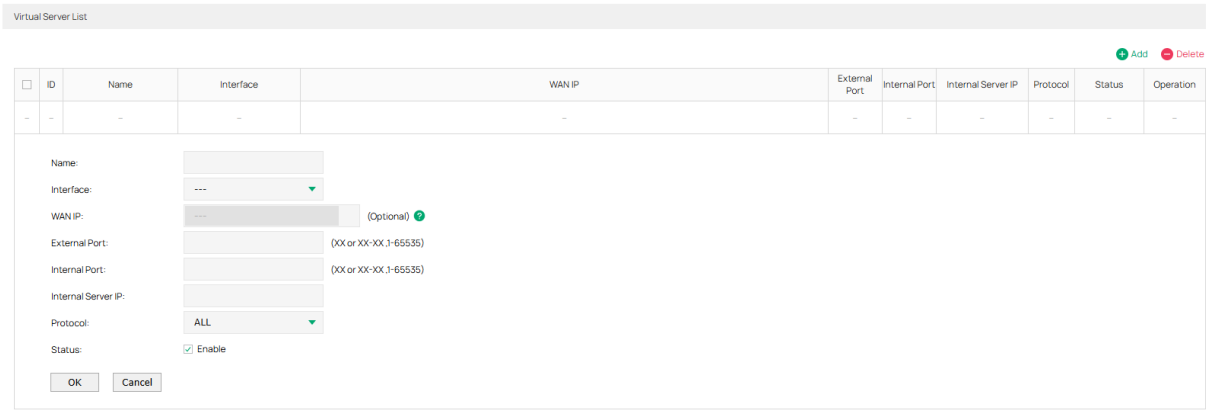
One-to-One NAT takes effect only when the connection type of WAN is Static IP.

When setting open ports for NAT, do not select the reserved ports (1723/1701 is reserved for PPTP/L2TP, 1194 is reserved for OpenVPN, and the specific ports you reserved).

2.2 Configuring the Virtual Servers

Choose the menu **Transmission > NAT > Virtual Servers** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-2 Configuring the Virtual Servers



Follow these steps to configure the Virtual Servers:

1) Specify the name of the Virtual Server rule and configure other related parameters.

Interface	Specify the effective interface for the rule. If you choose multiple ports, the entry will be applied to all selected ports simultaneously.
External Port	Enter the service port or port range of the gateway for external network access. The ports or port ranges cannot overlap with those of other virtual server rules.
Internal Port	Enter the service port or port range of the gateway for external network access. The ports or port ranges cannot overlap with those of other virtual server rules.
Internal Server IP	Enter the IP address of the specified internal server for the entry. All the requests from the internet to the specified LAN port will be redirected to this host.

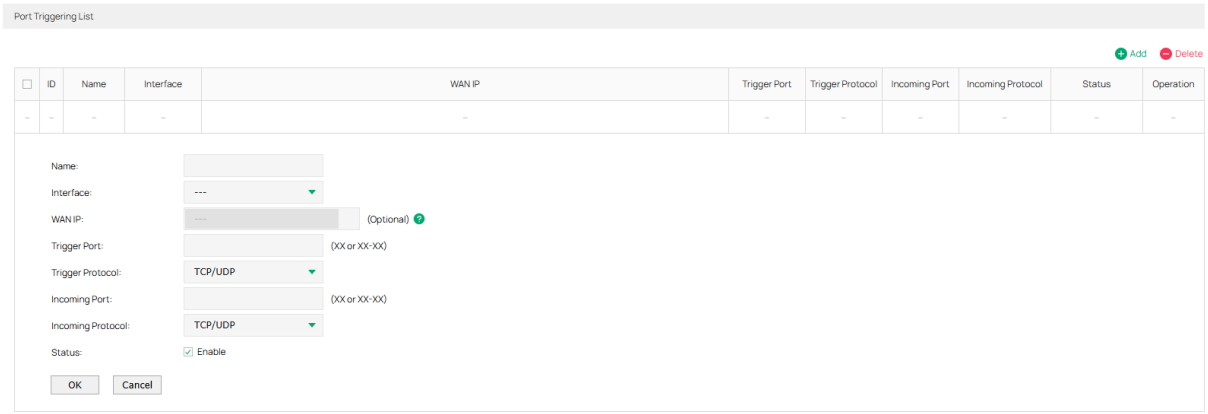
Protocol	Specify the protocol used for the rule. **ALL:** Data packets are transmitted based on TCP or UDP protocols. **TCP:** Data packets are transmitted based on TCP protocol. **UDP:** Data packets are transmitted based on UDP protocol.
Status	Check the box to enable the rule.

2) Click **OK**.

2.3 Configuring the Port Triggering

Choose the menu **Transmission > NAT > Port Triggering** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-3 Configuring the Port Triggering



Follow these steps to configure the Port Triggering:

1) Specify the name of the Port Triggering rule and configure other related parameters.

Interface	Specify the effective interface for the rule. If you choose multiple ports, the entry will be applied to all selected ports simultaneously.
Trigger Port	Enter the trigger port or port range from which the data flows out. Each entry supports at most 5 groups of trigger ports. For example, you can enter 1 or 1-2. Note that the ports or port ranges cannot overlap with those of other port triggering rules.
Trigger Protocol	Specify the protocol for the trigger port. **ALL:** Data packets are transmitted based on TCP or UDP protocols. **TCP:** Data packets are transmitted based on TCP protocol. **UDP:** Data packets are transmitted based on UDP protocol.

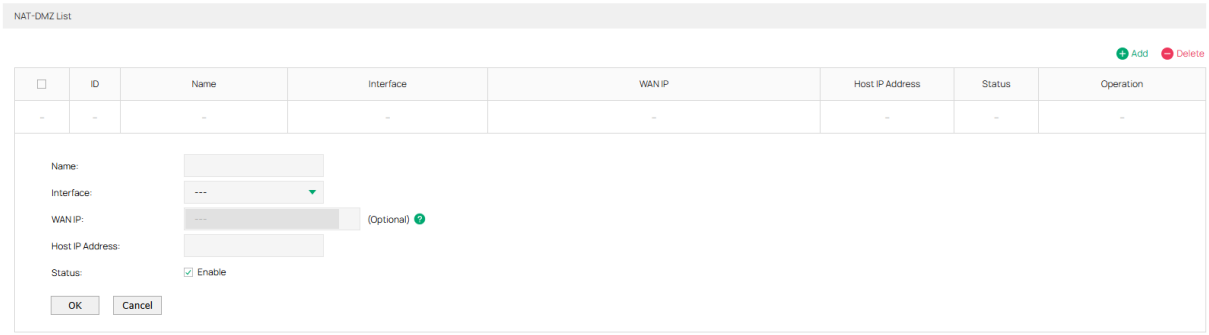
Incoming Port	Enter the incoming port or port range from which the data is received. Each entry supports at most 5 groups of incoming ports. For example, you can enter 1-2 or 11-12. Note that the ports or port ranges cannot overlap with those of other port triggering rules.
Incoming Protocol	Specify the protocol for the incoming port. **ALL:** Data packets are transmitted based on TCP or UDP protocols. **TCP:** Data packets are transmitted based on TCP protocol. **UDP:** Data packets are transmitted based on UDP protocol.
Status	Check the box to enable the rule.

2) Click **OK**.

2.4 Configuring the NAT-DMZ

Choose the menu **Transmission > NAT > NAT-DMZ** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-4 Configuring the NAT-DMZ



Follow these steps to configure the NAT-DMZ:

1) Specify the name of the NAT-DMZ rule and configure other related parameters.

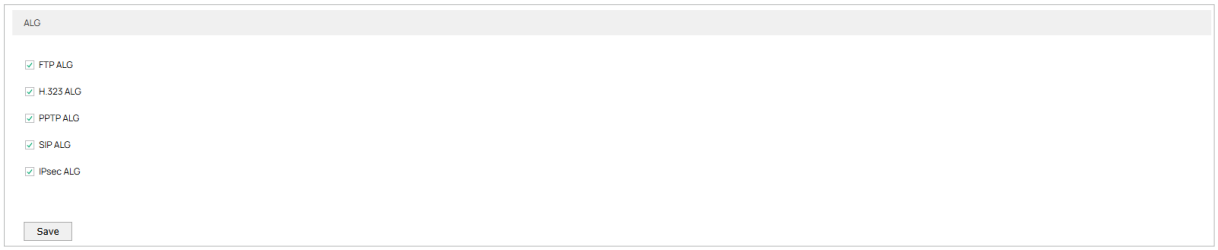
Interface	Specify the effective interface for the rule.
Host IP Address	Specify the host IP address for NAT-DMZ.
Status	Check the box to enable the rule.

2) Click **OK**.

2.5 Configuring the ALG

Choose the menu **Transmission > NAT > ALG** to load the following page.

Figure 2-5 Configuring the ALG



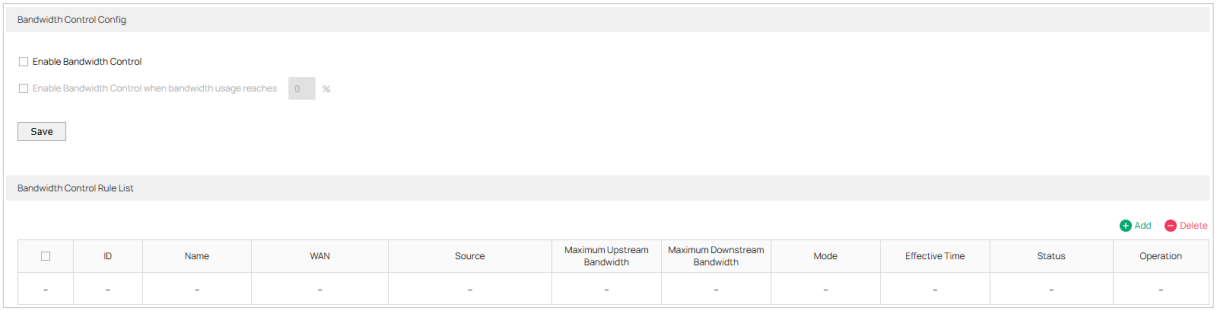
Enable related ALG according to your needs and click **Save**.

3 Bandwidth Control Configuration

Bandwidth Control functions to control the bandwidth by configuring rules for limiting various data flows. In this way, the network bandwidth can be reasonably distributed and utilized.

Choose the menu **Transmission> Bandwidth Control** to load the following page.

Figure 3-1 Configuring the Bandwidth Control



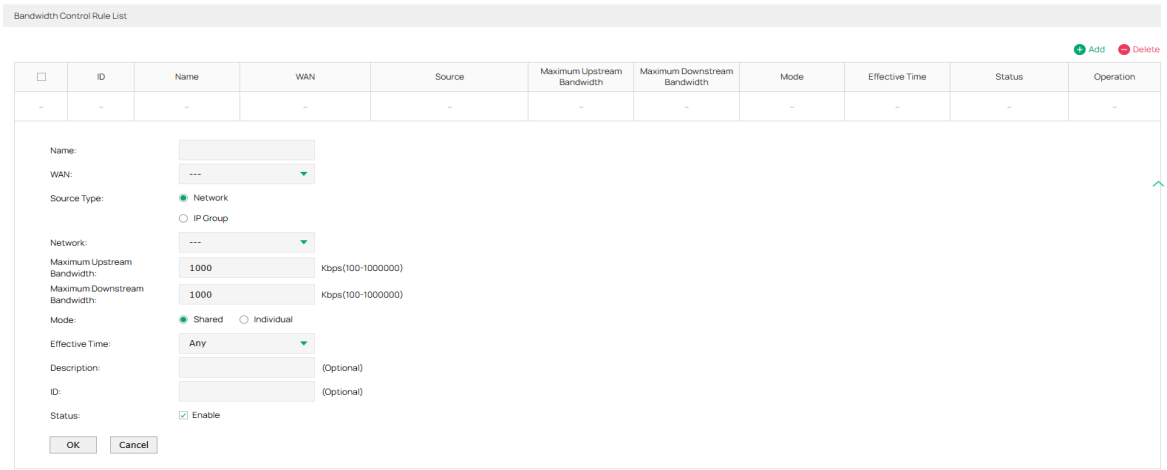
Follow these steps to configure the Bandwidth Control rule:

1) In the **Bandwidth Control Config** Section, enable Bandwidth Control function globally.

Enable Bandwidth Control	Check the box to enable Bandwidth Control globally.
Bandwidth Control Threshold	With "Enable Bandwidth Control" selected, you can specify a percentage, and the Bandwidth Control will take effect only when the bandwidth usage reaches the percentage you specified.

2) In the **Bandwidth Control Rule List** section, click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 3-2 Add Bandwidth Control rules



Specify the name of the Bandwidth Control rule and configure other related parameters.

Then click **OK**.

WAN	Select the WAN port which the rule applies to.
Source Type	Select the source type of the created rule. Network: The rule applies to specific LAN networks. With this option selected, choose the network. If you want to create or customize networks, go to Wired Networks > LAN. IP Group: The rule applies to specific IP groups. With this option selected, choose the IP group. If you want to create IP groups, click + Create New IP Group from the drop-down list or go to Profiles > Groups. To edit or delete the existing groups, go to Profiles > Groups.
Maximum Upstream Bandwidth	Specify the limit of upstream bandwidth for the specific user to transmit traffic to the internet through the gateway.
Maximum Downstream Bandwidth	Specify the limit of downstream bandwidth for the specific user to receive traffic from the internet through the gateway.
Mode	Select the bandwidth control mode for the controller users. **Shared:** The total bandwidth for all users is equal to the specified values in upstream and downstream bandwidth. **Individual:** The bandwidth for each user is equal to the specified value in upstream and downstream bandwidth.
Effective Time	Specify the time for the rule to take effect. Any means it always takes effect. If no desired time ranges have been configured, go to **Preferences > Time Range** page to create one.
Description	Enter a brief description for the rule.
ID	Assign a number to the rule to reorder the list.
Status	Check the box to enable the rule.

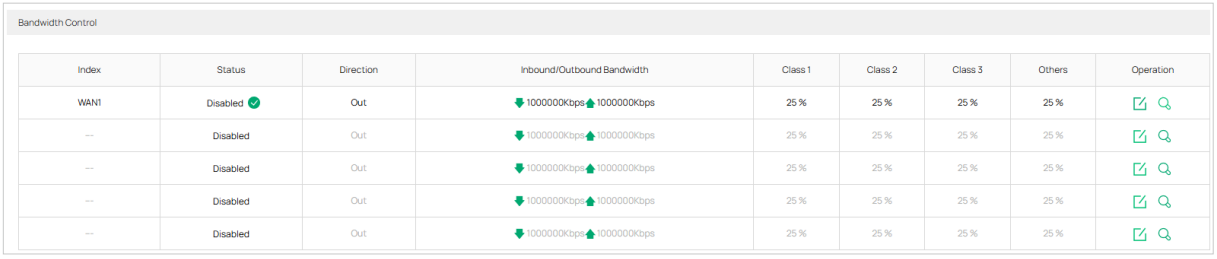
4 Quality of Services Configurations

4.1 Configuring Bandwidth Control

Bandwidth Control allows you to configure rules to limit various data flows. In this way, you can optimize the network performance by reasonably utilizing the bandwidth.

Choose the menu **Transmission > Quality of Services > Bandwidth Control** to load the following page.

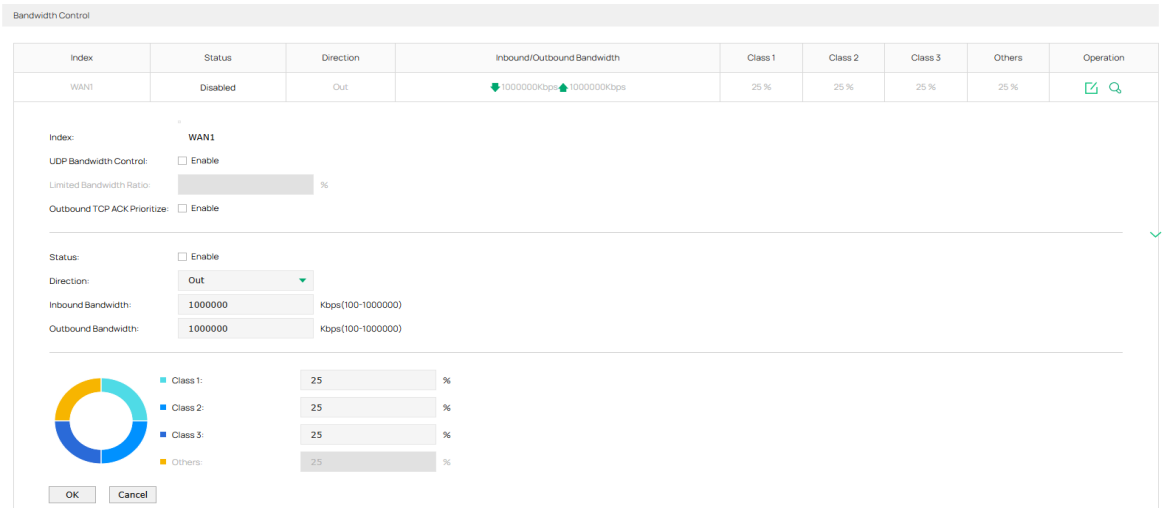
Figure 4-1 Configuring the Bandwidth Control



Follow these steps to configure the Bandwidth Control rule:

1) Select a WAN interface, enable **Bandwidth Control** function.
2) In the **Operation** column, click **Edit** to load the following page.

Figure 4-2 Edit Bandwidth Control rules



Configure the related parameters. Then click **OK**.

Index	Displays the WAN port. You can configure the QoS rule for a WAN port only when the port is enabled.
UDP Bandwidth Control	Check the box to enable UDP bandwidth control.

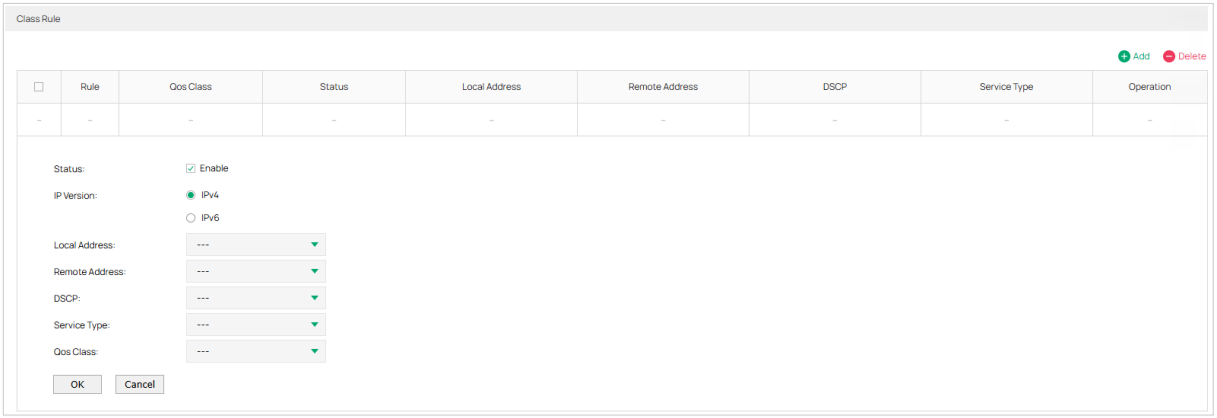
Limited Bandwidth Ratio	When UDP Bandwidth Control is enabled, specify the maximum bandwidth ratio allowed for UDP traffic in each class.
Outbound TCP ACK Prioritize	Check the box to prioritize outbound TCP ACK packets.
Status	Enable or disable QoS for the current entry.
Direction	Specify the direction of the controlled traffic. "Out" means control sending packets. "In" means receiving packets. "Both" means both are controlled.
Inbound/ Outbound Bandwidth	Enter the maximum threshold of the inbound/outbound bandwidth.
Class1/Class2/ Class3/Others	Specify the percentage of WAN bandwidth assigned to class1, class2, class3 and other traffic flowing through the WAN port.

4.2 Configuring Class Rule

Class Rule allows you to add or delete class rules. Rules will be matched from top to bottom according to the rule sequence number. When the traffic matches a rule, it will be assigned to the corresponding class and will not continue to match down.

Choose the menu **Transmission > Quality of Services > Class Rule**, click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 4-3 Configuring the Class Rule



Configure the related parameters. Then click **OK**.

Status	Check the box to enable the rule.
IP Version	Specify the protocol version: IPv4 or IPv6.

Local Address	Match the source IP address of the traffic. For IPv4 protocol, you can use the IP Group object configured in the Preferences > IP Group module. For the IPv6 protocol, you can use the IPv6 Group object configured in the Preferences > IPv6 Group module. QoS does not take effect on the traffic of LAN > LAN. When configuring the class rule, Local Address and Remote Address cannot select IPGROUP on the LAN side at the same time.
Remote Address	Match the destination IP address of the traffic. For IPv4 protocol, you can use the IP Group object configured in the Preferences > IP Group module. For the IPv6 protocol, you can use the IPv6 Group object configured in the Preferences > IPv6 Group module. QoS does not take effect on the traffic of LAN > LAN. When configuring the class rule, Local Address and Remote Address cannot select IPGROUP on the LAN side at the same time.
DSCP	Match the DSCP value of the traffic.
Service Type	Match the port number of the traffic. Select the service type object defined in the Preference > Service Type module.
QoS Class	Select the category of traffic that meets the rule.

4.3 Configuring VoIP Prioritization

You can enable the first priority for VoIP SIP/RTP traffic.

Choose the menu **Transmission > Quality of Services > VoIP Prioritization** to load the following page.

Figure 4-4 Configuring the VoIP Prioritization

Configure the related parameters. Then click **Save**.

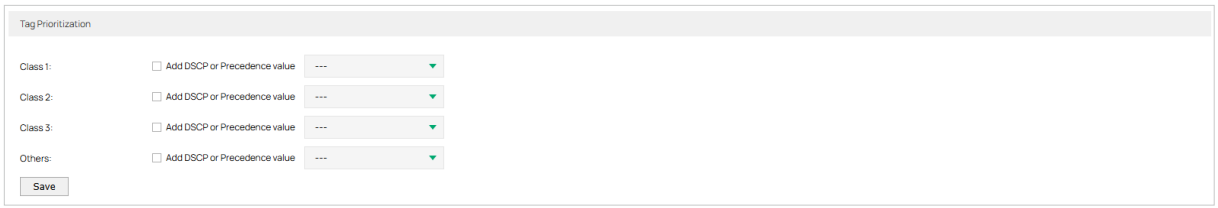
Enable the First Priority for VoIP SIP/RTP	Check the box to enable prioritize VoIP traffic.
SIP UDP Port	Enter the UDP port ID of the VoIP traffic.

4.4 Configuring Tag Prioritization

You can add a DSCP or Precedence value for traffic in different classes.

Choose the menu **Transmission > Quality of Services > Tag Outbound Traffic** to load the following page.

Figure 4-5 Configuring the Tag Prioritization



Check the box for your desired class and select the DSCP or Precedence value. Then click **Save**.

5 Session Limit Configurations

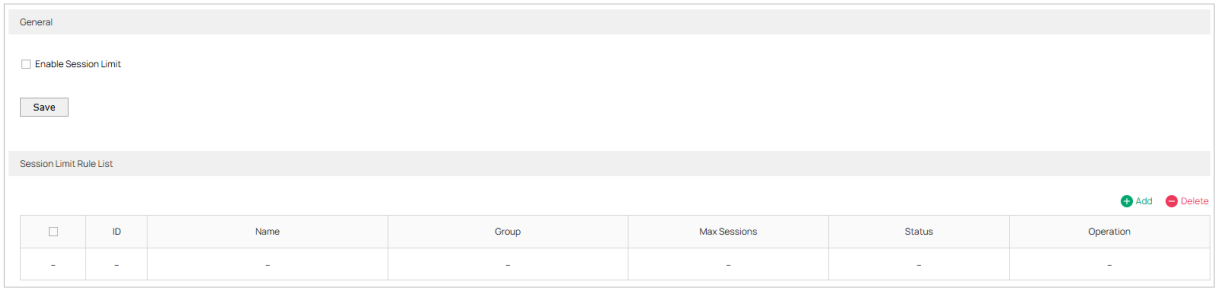
To complete Session Limit configuration, follow these steps:

1) Configure session limit.
2) View the session limit information.

5.1 Configuring Session Limit

Choose the menu **Transmission> Session Limit > Session Limit** to load the following page.

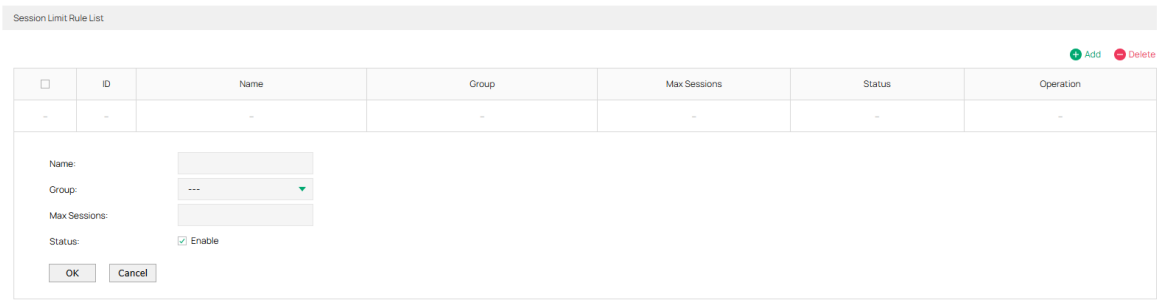
Figure 5-1 Configuring the Session Limit



Follow these steps to configure the Session Limit rule:

1) In the **General** Section, enable Session Limit function globally.
2) In the **Session Limit Rule List** section, click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 5-2 Add Session Limit rules



Specify the name of the Session Limit rule and configure other related parameters. Then click **OK**.

Group	Specify the address group to which the rule will be applied. The IP Group referenced here can be created on the **Preferences > IP Group** page.
Max Sessions	Enter the maximum number of sessions that a LAN host can use. The gateway will limit the sessions of the source when its number exceeds the maximum value.
Status	Check the box to enable the rule.

5.2 Viewing the Session Limit Information

Choose the menu **Transmission> Session Limit > Session Monitor** to load the following page.

Figure 5-3 Viewing the Session Limit Information

View the Session Limit information of hosts configured with Session Limit. Click the **Refresh** button to get the latest information.

6 Load Balancing Configurations

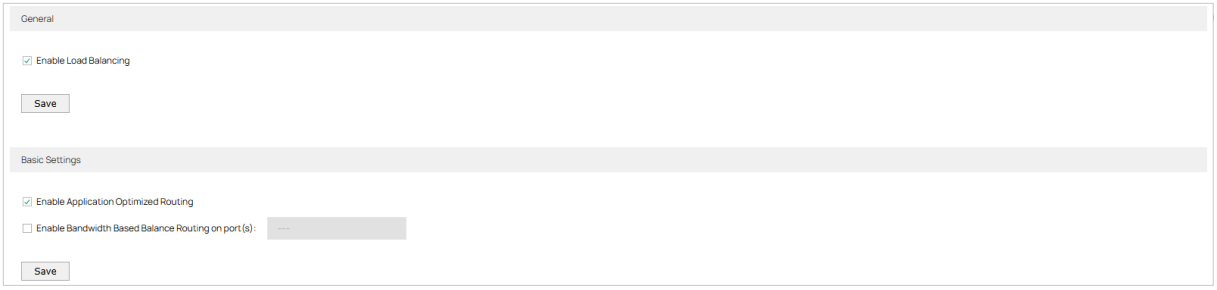
With load balancing configurations, you can:

- Configure the load balancing
- Configure the link backup
- Configure the online detection

6.1 Configuring the Load Balancing

Choose the menu **Transmission > Load Balancing > Basic Settings** to load the following page.

Figure 6-1 Configuring the Load Balancing



Follow these steps to configure the load balancing:

1) In the **General** Section, enable load balancing function globally and click **Save**.
2) In the **Basic Settings** section, select the appropriate method for load balancing and click **Save**.

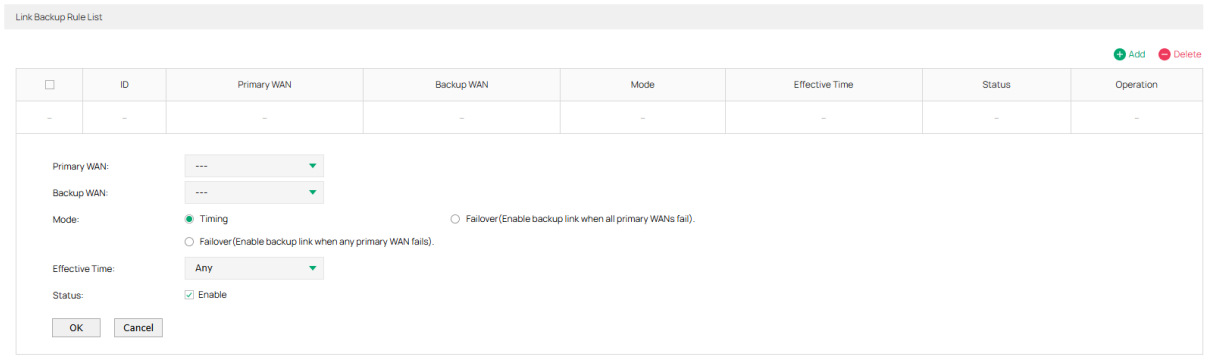
Enable Application Optimized Routing	With Application Optimized Routing enabled, the gateway will consider the source IP address and destination IP address (or destination port) of the packets as a whole and record the WAN port they pass through. Then packets with the same source IP address and destination IP address (or destination port) will be forwarded to the recorded WAN port. This feature ensures that multi-connected applications work properly.
Enable Bandwidth Based Balance Routing on port(s)	Select the WAN port from the drop-down list on which bandwidth-based balance routing is enabled.

6.2 Configuring the Link Backup

With Link Backup function, the gateway will switch all the new sessions from dropped lines automatically to another to keep an always on-line network.

Choose the menu **Transmission > Load Balancing > Link Backup** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 6-2 Configuring the Link Backup Rule



Configure the following parameters on this page and click **OK**.

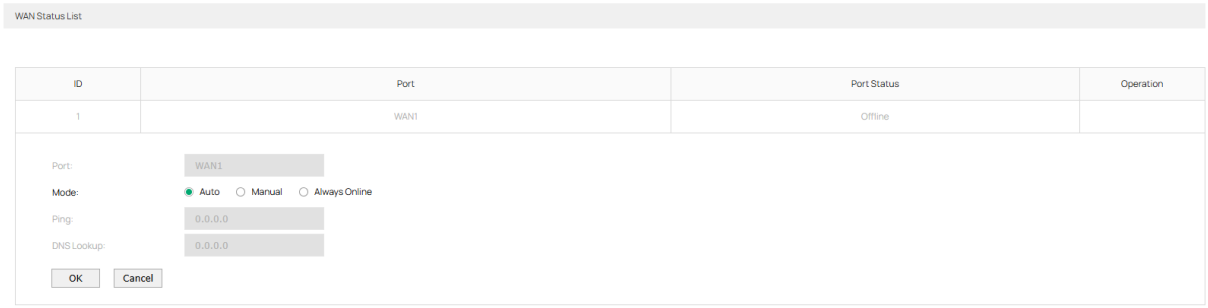
Primary WAN	Specify the primary WAN port. You can choose one primary WAN port, or choose multiple primary WAN ports to perform load balance.
Backup WAN	Specify the backup WAN port to back up the traffic for the primary WAN port under the specified condition.
Mode	Specify the mode as Timing or Failover. **Timing**: Link Backup will be enabled if the specified effective time is reached. All the traffic on the primary WAN will switch to the backup WAN at the beginning of the effective time; the traffic on the backup WAN will switch to the primary WAN at the ending of the effective time. **Failover(Enable backup link when any primary WANs fails)**: Link Backup will be enabled when any primary WANs fails. Load balancing will be enabled on the backup WAN. The traffic on the backup WAN will switch to the primary WAN when the failed primary WANs works properly. **Failover(Enable backup link when all primary WANs fail)**: Link Backup will be enabled only when all primary WANs fail. All the traffic on the primary WAN will switch to the backup WAN. The traffic on the backup WAN will switch to the primary WAN when all the primary WANs works properly.
Effective Time	Specify the time for the rule to take effect. Any means it takes effect at any time. If no desired time ranges have been configured, go to **Preferences > Time Range** page to create one.
Status	Check the box to enable the rule.

6.3 Configuring the Online Detection

With Online Detection function, you can detect the online status of the WAN port.

Choose the menu **Transmission > Load Balancing > Online Detection** and click the Edit button to load the following page.

Figure 6-3 Configuring the Online Detection



Configure the following parameters on this page and click **OK**.

Port	Displays the name of WAN Port.
Mode	Select the online detection mode. **Auto:** In Auto Mode, the DNS server of the WAN port will be selected as the destination for DNS Lookup to detect whether the WAN is online. **Manual:** In Manual Mode, you can configure the destination IP address for PING and DNS Lookup manually to detect whether the WAN is online. **Always Online:** In Always Online Mode, the status of the port will always be online.
Ping	With "Manual Mode" selected, specify the destination IP for Ping. The corresponding port will ping the IP address to detect whether the WAN port is online. 0.0.0.0 means Ping detection is disabled.
DNS Lookup	With Manual Mode selected, specify the IP address of DNS server. The corresponding port will perform the DNS lookup using default domain name to detect whether the WAN port is online. 0.0.0.0 means DNS Lookup is disabled.

7 Routing Configurations

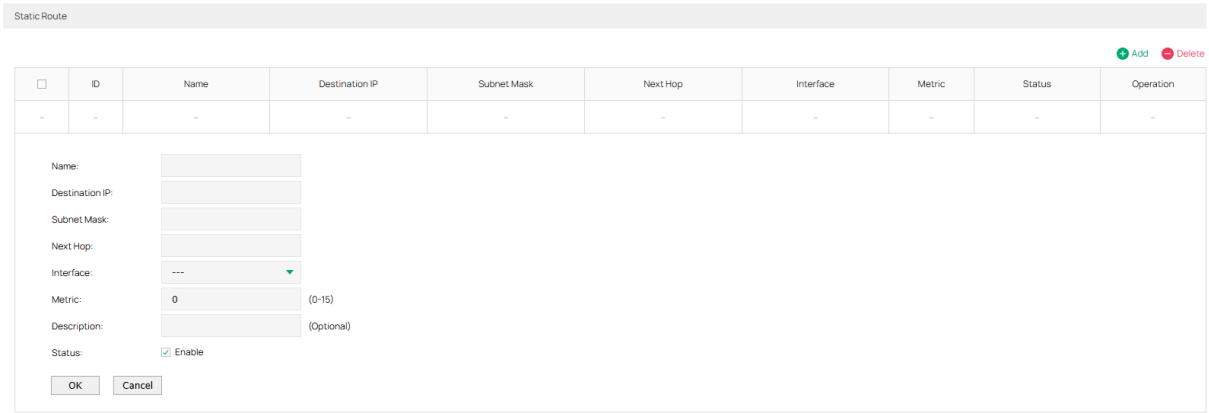
With routing configurations, you can:

- Configure the static routing
- Configure the policy routing rule
- View the routing table
- Configure RIP
- Configure OSPF

7.1 Configuring the Static Routing

Choose the menu **Transmission> Routing > Static Route** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 7-1 Configuring the Static Routing



Specify the name of the static route entry and configure other related parameters. Then click **OK**.

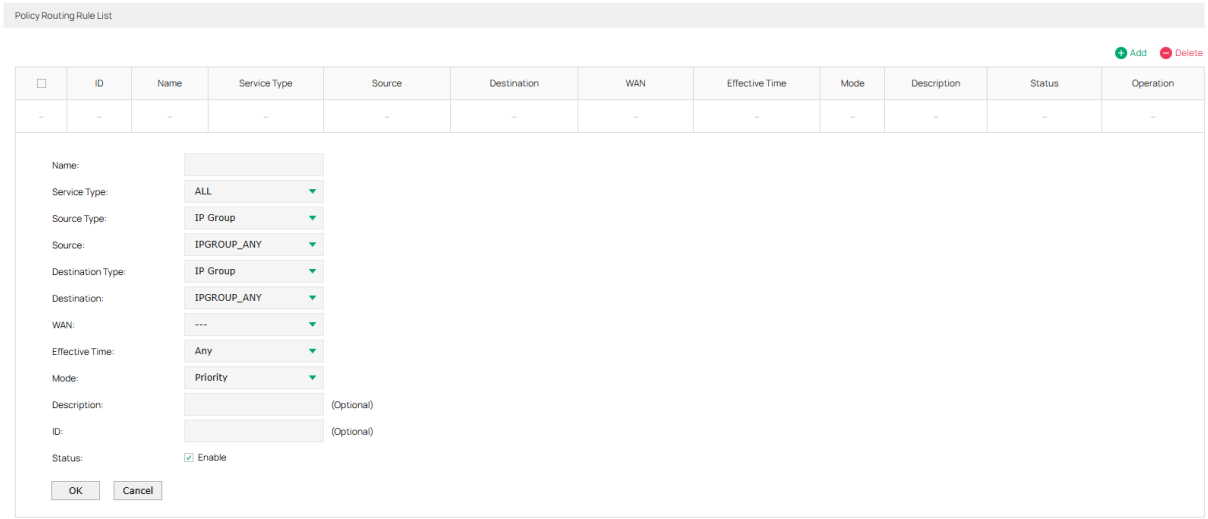
Destination IP	Specify the destination IP address the route leads to.
Subnet Mask	Specify the subnet mask of the destination network.
Next Hop	Specify the IP address to which the packet should be sent next.
Interface	Specify the physical network interface through which this route is accessible.
Metric	Define the priority of the route. A smaller value means a higher priority. The default value is 0. It is recommended to keep the default value.

Description	Enter a brief description for the rule.
Status	Check the box to enable the rule.

7.2 Configuring the Policy Routing

Choose the menu **Transmission > Routing > Policy Routing** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 7-2 Configuring the Policy Routing



Specify the name of the policy routing entry and configure other related parameters. Then click **OK**.

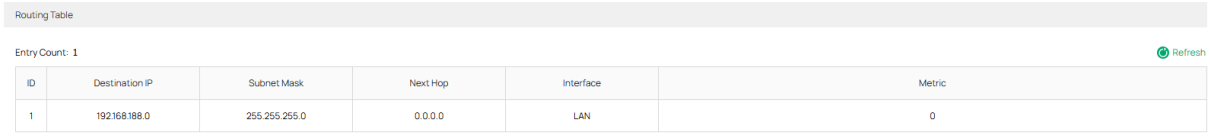
Service Type	Specify the service type for the rule.
Source Type	Only IP Group can be selected. Then specify the IP group rule for source. Enter the source IP range for the rule. 0.0.0.0 - 0.0.0.0 means any IP is acceptable.
Destination Type	You can select IP Group, Location Group, or Domain Group. Then specify the rule for destination. Select IP Group: From the drop-down list, select an IP Group to specify the destination address range for the rule. The IP Group referenced here can be created at Preferences > IP Group. Select Location Group: From the drop-down list, select one or multiple Location Groups to which the destination IP addresses belong. The Location Group referenced here can be created at Preferences > Location Group. Select Domain Group: From the drop-down list, select one or multiple Domain Groups to which the destination IP addresses belong. The Domain Group referenced here can be created at Preferences > Domain Group.
WAN	Specify the outcoming port for the rule. If you choose multiple ports, the entry will be applied to all selected ports simultaneously.

Effective Time	Specify the effective time for the rule.
Mode	Specify the policy routing mode for the rule. Priority: In Priority Mode, the rule depends on the online detection result. If any WAN port that you specify is online, the rule will take effect. If all the WAN ports that you specify are offline, the rule will not take effect. Only: In Only Mode, the rule always takes effect regardless of the WAN port status or online detection result.
Description	Enter a brief description for the rule.
Status	Check the box to enable the rule.

7.3 Viewing the Routing Table

Choose the menu **Transmission> Routing > Routing Table** to load the following page.

Figure 7-3 Routing Table



The **Routing Table** shows the information of the current route entries.

Destination IP	Displays the destination IP address the route leads to.
Subnet Mask	Displays the subnet mask of the destination network.
Next Hop	Displays the gateway IP address to which the packet should be sent next.
Interface	Displays the physical network interface through which this route is accessible.

Metric	Displays the metric to reach the destination IP address.

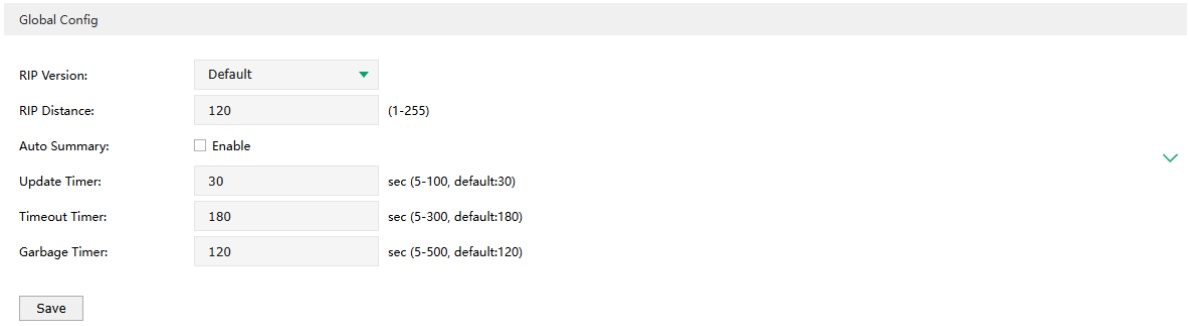
7.4 Configuring RIP

RIP(Routing Information Protocol) is a dynamic gateway protocol with Distance Vector Algorithms. You could config the protocol below to active as you like.

Choose the menu **Transmission> Routing > RIP.**

1) Check the box to enable the **RIP** function.
2) In the **Global Config** section to configure the following parameters, then click **Save**.

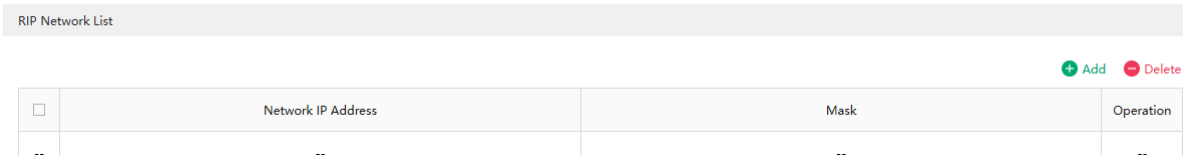
Figure 7-4 Configuring the Global Settings



RIP Version	Choose the global RIP version. Default: send with RIP version 2 and receive with both RIP version 1 and 2. RIPv1: send and receive RIP version 1 formatted packets via broadcast. RIPv2: send and receive RIP version 2 packets using multicast.
RIP Distance	Specify RIP route distance. When more than two protocols have routes to the same destination, only the route which have smallest distance will be inserted to IP routing table. The valid value ranges from 1 to 255 and the default is 120.
Auto Summary	Summarize entries to their main class boundary.
Update Timer	The timer interval to generate a complete response to every neighboring gateway..
Timeout Timer	Upon expiration of the timeout, the route is no longer valid and set to unreachable.
Garbage Timer	Upon expiration of the garbage-collection timer, the route is finally removed from the tables.

3) In the **RIP Network List** section, click **Add** to add the network to enable RIP protocol, so the interface in the network would enable RIP protocol.

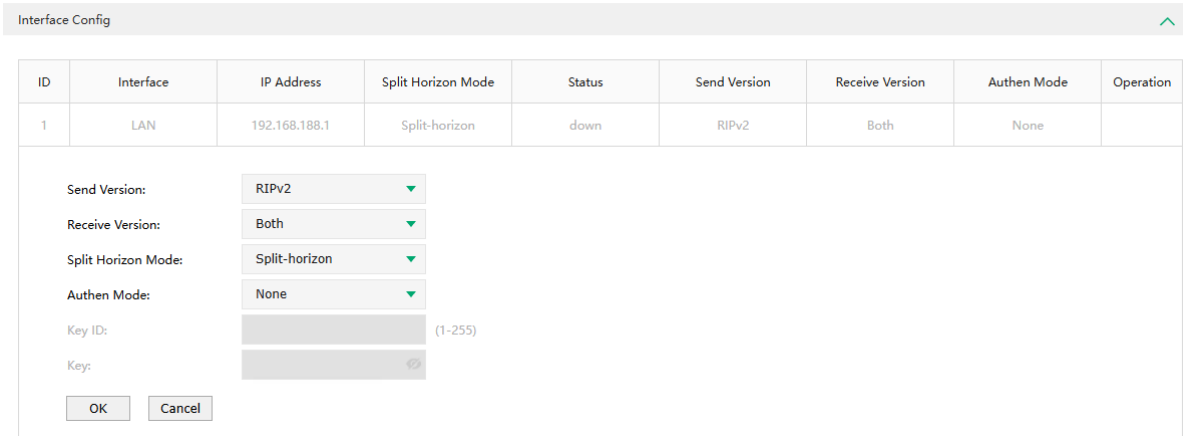
Figure 7-5 Configuring the RIP Network List



Network IP Address	Enter the IP address of the network.
Mask	Enter the subnet mask of the network.

4) In the **Interface Config** section, click the edit button to configure the RIP parameters of the interface.

Figure 7-6 Configuring the Interface



IP Address	The interface IP address. You can't change it here.
Status	The interface RIP status(up or down) is decided by the network status. You can't change it here.
Send Version	Select the version of RIP control packets the interface should send from the pulldown menu. RIPv1: Send RIP version 1 formatted packets via broadcast. RIPv2: Send RIP version 2 packets using multicast.
Receive Version	Select what RIP control packets the interface will accept from the pulldown menu. RIPv1: Accept only RIP version 1 formatted packets. RIPv2: Accept only RIP version 2 formatted packets. Both: Accept both RIP version 1 and RIP version 2 formatted packets.

Split Horizon Mode	Choose the Split Horizon Mode. None: No special processing for this case. Split-horizon: A route will not be included in updates sent to the gateway from which it was learned. Poison Reverse: A route will be included in updates sent to the gateway from which it was learned, but the metric will be set to infinity.
Authen Mode	Select an authentication type. None: This is the initial interface state. If you select this option from the pulldown menu no authentication protocols will be run. Simple: If you select 'Simple' you will be prompted to enter an authentication key. This key will be included, in the clear, in the RIP header of all packets sent on the network. All gateways on the network must be configured with the same key. MD5: If you select 'MD5' you will be prompted to enter both an authentication key and an authentication ID. All gateways on the network must be configured with the same key and ID.
Key ID	Enter the RIP Authentication Key ID for the specified interface. If you choose not to use authentication or to use 'simple' you will not be prompted to enter the key ID.
Key	Enter the RIP Authentication Key for the specified interface. If you do not choose to use authentication you will not be prompted to enter a key. If you choose 'simple' or 'MD5' the key may be up to 16 octets long.

7.5 Configuring OSPF

OSPF (Open Shortest Path First) is an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) used to make routing decisions in a single autonomous system (AS).

Choose the menu **Transmission> Routing > OSPF**.

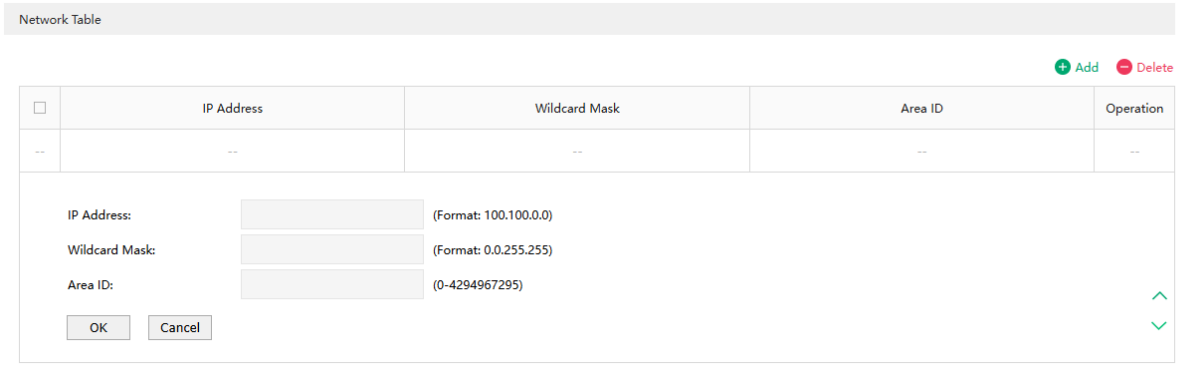
1) Check the box to enable the **OSPF** function, and set the **Gateway ID**.
2) In the **OSPF Config** section to configure the following parameters, then click **Save**.

Figure 7-7 Configuring the OSPF

Distance	Specify OSPF route distance. When more than two protocols have routes to the same destination, only the route which have smallest distance will be inserted to IP routing table. The valid value ranges from 0 to 255 and the default is 100.
RFC 1583 Compatibility	Select the preference rules that will be used when choosing among multiple AS-external LSAs advertising the same destination. If you select Enable, the preference rules will be those defined by RFC 1583. Else the preference rules will be those defined in RFC 2328, which will prevent routing loops when AS-external LSAs for the same destination have been originated from different areas. All gateways in the OSPF domain must be configured the same. The default value is 'Disable'.
SPF Delay Time	The number of seconds from when OSPF receives a topology change to the start of the next SPF calculation. The valid value ranges from 0 to 600 000 msec and the default is 5000.
SPF Hold Init Time	Initial hold time (msec) between consecutive SPF calculations. The valid value ranges from 0 to 600000 msec and the default is 10000.
SPF Hold max Time	Maximum hold time (msec). The valid value ranges from 0 to 600000 msec and the default is 10000.
Maximum Paths	Set the number of paths that OSPF can report for a given destination. The valid value ranges from 1 to 16 and the default is 16.
Passive Default	Configure the default passive mode setting for the OSPF interfaces which do not specify the interface passive mode setting. OSPF does not form adjacencies on passive interfaces, due to that the routing updates on passive interfaces would be suppressed. The default value is 'Disable'.

3) In the **Network Table** section, click **Add** to add the network to enable OSPF protocol, so the interface in the network would enable OSPF protocol.

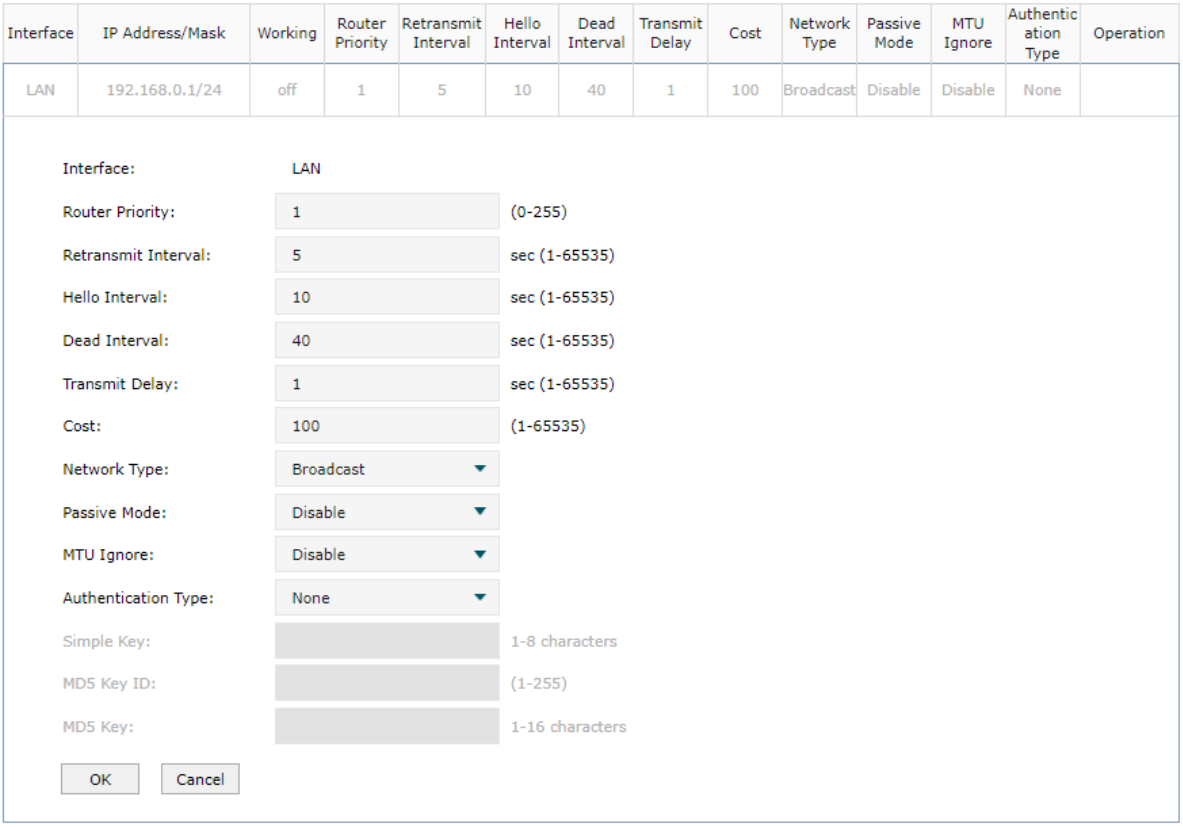
Figure 7-8 Configuring the Network Table



IP Address	Enter the IP address of the network.
Wildcard Mask	Enter the wildcard mask of the network. Normal subnet mask is also supported.
Area ID	The 32 bit unsigned integer that uniquely identifies the area to which a gateway interface connects. If you assign an Area ID which does not exist, the area will be created with default values. It can be in decimal format or dotted decimal format.

4) In the **Interface Config** section, click the edit button to configure the OSPF parameters of the interface.

Figure 7-9 Configuring the Interface

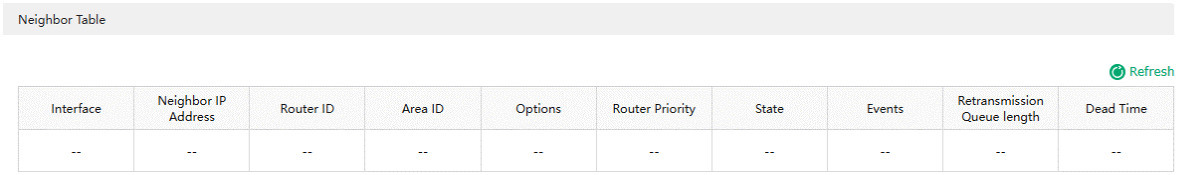


Interface	The interface for which data is to be displayed or configured.
IP Address/ Mask	The IP address and subnet mask of the interface.
Gateway Priority	The gateway priority for the selected interface. The priority of an interface is specified as an integer from 0 to 255. A value of '0' indicates that the gateway is not eligible to become the designated gateway on this network. The default is 1.
Hello Interval	The hello interval for the specified interface in seconds. This parameter must be the same for all gateways attached to a network. The valid value ranges from 1 to 65535 seconds and the default is 10 seconds.
Dead Interval	The dead interval for the specified interface in seconds. This specifies how long a gateway will wait to see a neighbor gateway's Hello packets before declaring that the gateway is down. This parameter must be the same for all gateways attached to a network. The valid value ranges from 1 to 65535 seconds and the default is 40.
Transmit Delay	The Transit Delay for the specified interface. This specifies the estimated number of seconds it takes to transmit a link state update packet over the selected interface. The valid value ranges from 1 to 65535 seconds and the default is 1 second.
Cost	The link cost. OSPF uses this value in computing shortest paths. The valid value ranges from 1 to 65535.

Network Type	The OSPF network type on the interface. The default network type for Ethernet interfaces is broadcast.
Passive Mode	Make an interface passive to prevent OSPF from forming an adjacency on an interface. The routing updates on passive interface would be suppressed. Interfaces are not passive by default.
MTU Ignore	Disables OSPF MTU mismatch detection on received database description packets. Default value is Disable(MTU mismatch detection is enabled).
Authentication Type	Displays the authentication type of the interface. One of the following: none: No authentication. simple: Use simple password. md5: Use md5 message-digest algorithm.
Simple Key	Displays the key used for simple authentication.
MD5 Key ID	Displays the key ID used for md5 authentication.

5) View the **Neighbor Table.**

Figure 7-10 Viewing the Neighbor Table

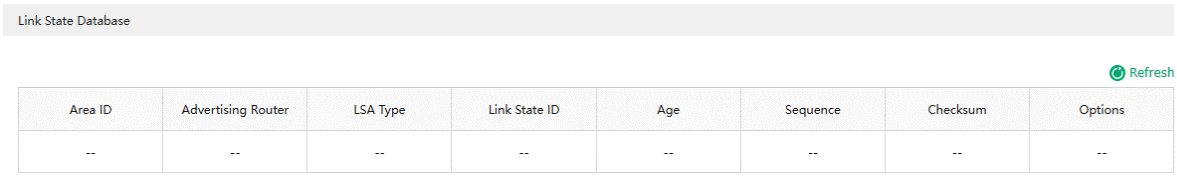


Interface	Displays the interface for which neighbor list is to be displayed.
Neighbor IP Address	The IP address of the neighboring gateway's interface to the attached network.
Gateway ID	A 32 bit integer in dotted decimal format representing the neighbor.
Area ID	The area ID of the OSPF area associated with the interface.
Gateway Priority	The gateway priority of the neighbor.
Options	An integer value that indicates the optional OSPF capabilities supported by the neighbor. The neighbor's optional OSPF capabilities are also listed in its Hello packets.

State	he state of the neighbor. Down: This is the initial state of a neighbor conversation. It indicates that there has been no recent information received from the neighbor. On NBMA networks, Hello packets may still be sent to 'Down' neighbors, although at a reduced frequency. Attempt: This state is only valid for neighbors attached to NBMA networks. It indicates that no recent information has been received from the neighbor, but that a more concerted effort should be made to contact the neighbor. This is done by sending the neighbor Hello packets at intervals of Hello Interval. Init: In this state, a Hello packet has recently been seen from the neighbor. However, bidirectional communication has not yet been established with the neighbor (i.e., the gateway itself did not appear in the neighbor's Hello packet). All neighbors in this state (or greater) are listed in the Hello packets sent from the associated interface. 2-Way: In this state, communication between the two gateways is bidirectional. This has been assured by the operation of the Hello Protocol. This is the most advanced state short of beginning adjacency establishment. The (Backup) Designated Gateway is selected from the set of neighbors in state 2-Way or greater. ExStart: This is the first step in creating an adjacency between the two neighboring gateways. The goal of this step is to decide which gateway is the master, and to decide upon the initial DD sequence number. Neighbor conversations in this state or greater are called adjacencies. Exchange: In this state the gateway is describing its entire link state database by sending Database Description packets to the neighbor. In this state, Link State Request Packets may also be sent asking for the neighbor's more recent LSAs. All adjacencies in Exchange state or greater are used by the flooding procedure. These adjacencies are fully capable of transmitting and receiving all types of OSPF routing protocol packets. Loading: In this state, Link State Request packets are sent to the neighbor asking for the more recent LSAs that have been discovered (but not yet received) in the Exchange state. Full: In this state, the neighboring gateways are fully adjacent. These adjacencies will now appear in Gateway LSAs and Network LSAs.
Events	The number of times this neighbor relationship has changed state, or an error has occurred.
Retransmission Queue length	An integer representing the current length of the retransmission queue of the specified neighbor gateway ID of the specified interface.
Dead Time	The amount of time, in seconds, to wait before the gateway assumes the neighbor is unreachable.

6) View the **Link State Database**

Figure 7-11 Viewing the Link State Database



Area ID	Displays the ID of the area to which the LSA belongs.
Advertising Gateway	Displays the ID of the gateway that advertising the LSA.
LSA Type	The format and function of the link state advertisement. One of the following: Gateway, Network, Network-Summary, ASBR-Summary, External (Type 5), NSSA-External (Type 7).
Link State ID	The Link State ID identifies the piece of the routing domain that is being described by the advertisement. The value of the LS ID depends on the advertisement's LS type.
Age	The time since the link state advertisement was first originated, in seconds.
Sequence	The sequence number field is a signed 32-bit integer. It is used to detect old and duplicate link state advertisements. The larger the sequence number, the more recent the advertisement.
Checksum	The checksum is used to detect data corruption of an advertisement. This corruption can occur while an advertisement is being flooded, or while it is being held in a gateway's memory. This field is the checksum of the complete contents of the advertisement, except the LS age field.
Options	The Options field in the link state advertisement header indicates which optional capabilities are associated with the advertisement.

Part 7

Configuring Firewall

CHAPTERS

1 Firewall

1.1 Overview

Firewall is used to enhance the network security. It can prevent external network threats from spreading to the internal network, protect the internal hosts from ARP attacks, and control the internal users' access to the external network.

1.2 Supported Features

The Firewall module supports four functions: Anti ARP Spoofing, Attack Defense, MAC Filtering and Access Control.

Anti ARP Spoofing

ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) is used to map IP addresses to the corresponding MAC addresses so that packets can be delivered to their destinations. However, since ARP is implemented with the premise that all the hosts and gateways are trusted, there are high security risks on real, complex networks. If attackers send ARP spoofing packets with false IP address-to-MAC address mapping entries, the device will update the ARP table based on the false ARP packets and record wrong mapping entries, which results in a breakdown of normal communication.

Anti ARP Spoofing can protect the network from ARP spoofing attacks. It works based on the IP-MAC Binding entries. These entries record the correct one-to-one relationships between IP addresses and MAC addresses. When receiving an ARP packet, the gateway checks whether it matches any of the IP-MAC Binding entries. If not, the gateway will ignore the ARP packets. In this way, the gateway maintains the correct ARP table.

In addition, the gateway provides the following two sub functions:

- Permitting the packets matching the IP-MAC Binding entries only and discarding other packets.
- Sending GARP packets to the hosts when it detects ARP attacks. The GARP packets can inform hosts of the correct ARP table, preventing their ARP tables from being falsified by ARP spoofing packets.

Attack Defense

Attacks on a network device can cause device or network paralysis. With the Attack Defense feature, the gateway can identify and discard various attack packets which are sent to the CPU, and limit the packet receiving rate. In this way, the gateway can protect itself and the connected network against malicious attacks.

The gateway provides two types of Attack Defense: Flood Defense and Packet Anomaly Defense. Flood Defense limits the receiving rate of the specific types of packets, and Packet Anomaly Defense discards the illegal packets directly.

MAC Filtering

MAC Filtering can drop or allow packets from certain devices passing through the gateway based on the MAC address of the devices. After the MAC filtering policy and MAC filtering list are configured, the gateway will apply the filter policy to the packets matching the MAC address, and thus limit network traffic and manage network access behaviors.

Access Control

Access Control can filter the packets passing through the gateway based on the Access Control rules. An Access Control rule includes a filter policy and some conditions, such as service type, receiving interface and effective time. The gateway will apply the filter policy to the packets matching these conditions, and thus to limit network traffic, manage network access behaviors and more.

Access Control can prevent various network attacks, such as attacks on TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) and ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol) packets, and can also manage network access behaviors, such as controlling access to the internet.

2 Firewall Configuration

In Firewall module, you can configure the following features:

- Anti ARP Spoofing
- Attack Defense
- MAC Filtering
- Access Control

2.1 Anti ARP Spoofing

To complete Anti ARP Spoofing configuration, there are two steps. First, add IP-MAC Binding entries to the IP-MAC Binding List. Then enable Anti ARP Spoofing for these entries.

Note:

In case Anti ARP Spoofing causes access problems to the currently connected devices, we recommend that you add and verify the IP-MAC Binding entries first before enabling Anti ARP Spoofing.

2.1.1 Adding IP-MAC Binding Entries

You can add IP-MAC Binding entries in two ways: manually and via ARP scanning.

- Adding IP-MAC Binding Entries Manually

You can manually bind the IP address, MAC address and interface together on the condition that you have got the related information of the hosts on the network.

- Adding IP-MAC Binding Entries via ARP Scanning

With ARP Scanning, the gateway sends the ARP request packets with the specific IP field to the hosts. Upon receiving the ARP reply packet, the gateway can get the IP address, MAC address and connected interface of the host.

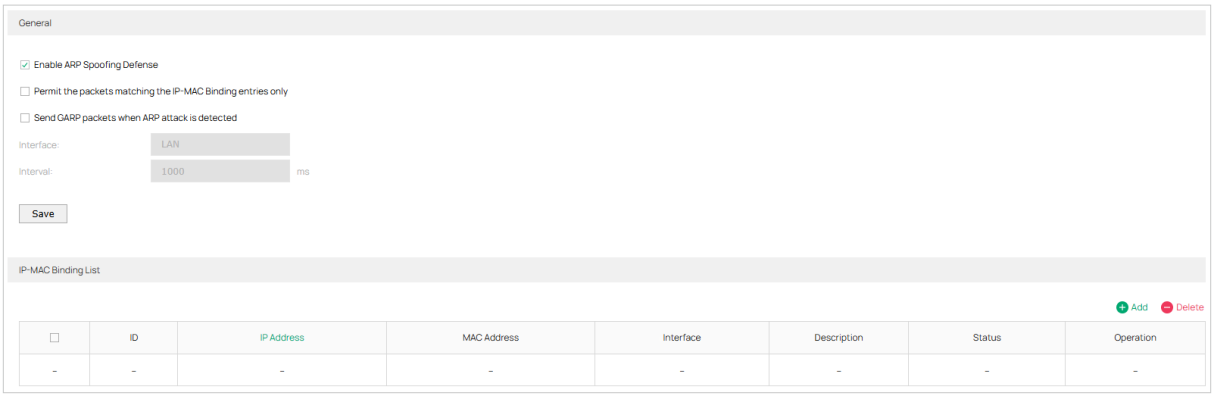
The following sections introduce these two methods in detail.

Adding IP-MAC Binding Entries Manually

Before adding entries manually, get the IP addresses and MAC addresses of the hosts on the network and make sure of their accuracy.

Choose the menu **Firewall > Anti ARP Spoofing > IP-MAC Binding** to load the following page.

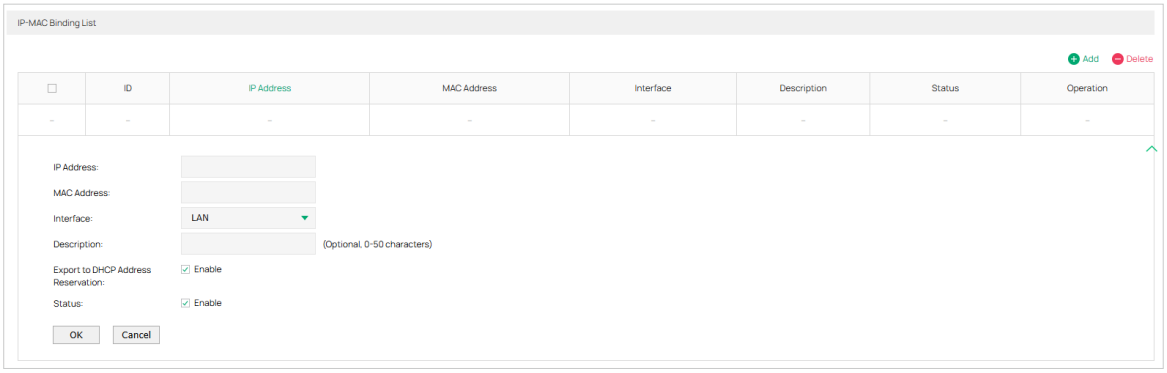
Figure 2-1 IP-MAC Binding Page



Follow the steps below to add IP-MAC Binding entries manually. The entries will take effect on the LAN interface.

1) In the **IP-MAC Binding List** section, click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-2 Add IP-MAC Binding Entries Manually



2) Configure the following parameters on this page.

IP Address	Enter an IP address to be bound.
MAC Address	Enter a MAC address to be bound.
Interface	Select the interface on which the entries will take effect.
Description	Enter a description for identification.
Export to DHCP Address Reservation	Whether to export the IP-MAC binding list to address reservation list.
Status	Enable this entry. Only when the status is Enable will this entry be effective.

3) Click **OK** and the added entry will be displayed in the list.

Adding IP-MAC Binding Entries via ARP Scanning

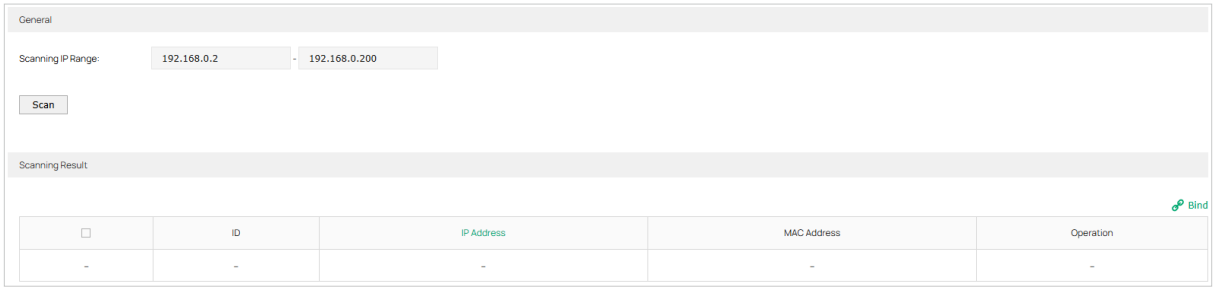
If you want to get the IP addresses and MAC addresses of the hosts quickly, you can use ARP Scanning to facilitate your operation.

Note:

Before using this feature, make sure that your network is safe and the hosts are not suffering from ARP attacks at present; otherwise, you may obtain incorrect IP-MAC Binding entries. If your network is being attacked, it's recommended to bind the entries manually.

Choose the menu **Firewall > Anti ARP Spoofing > ARP Scanning** to load the following page.

Figure 2-3 Add IP-MAC Binding Etries via ARP Scanning



Follow the steps below to add IP-MAC Binding entries via ARP Scanning.

1) Click **Scan** and a window will pop up.

2) Wait for a moment without any operation. The scanning result will be displayed in the following table. Click the Bind button to export the corresponding entry to the IP-MAC Binding table, or select multiple entries and click the Bind button to export the entries to the IP-MAC Binding table in batch.

Figure 2-4 ARP Scanning Result

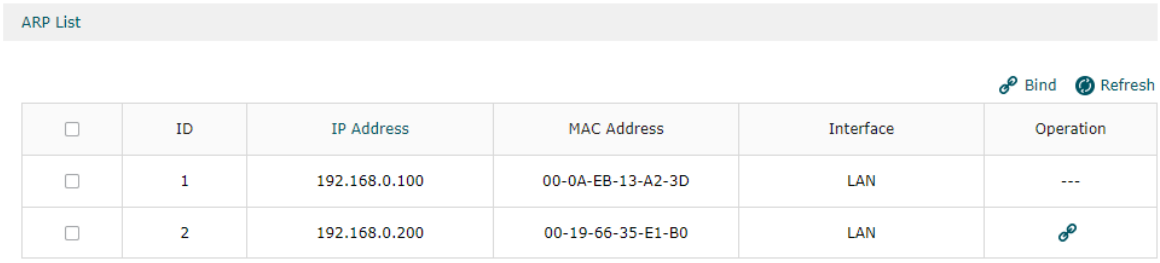
Scanning Result

Bind

	ID	IP Address	MAC Address	Operation
☐	1	192.168.0.100	00-0A-EB-13-A2-3D	
☐	2	192.168.0.200	00-19-66-35-E1-B0	
☐	3	192.168.0.73	00-0A-EB-00-13-01	
☐	4	192.168.0.37	00-0A-EB-03-12-A4	

Also, you can go to **Firewall > Anti ARP Spoofing > ARP List** to view and bind the ARP Scanning entries. The ARP Scanning list displays all the historical scanned entries. Click the Bind button to export the corresponding entry to the IP-MAC Binding table, or select multiple entries and click the Bind button to export the entries to the IP-MAC Binding table in batch.

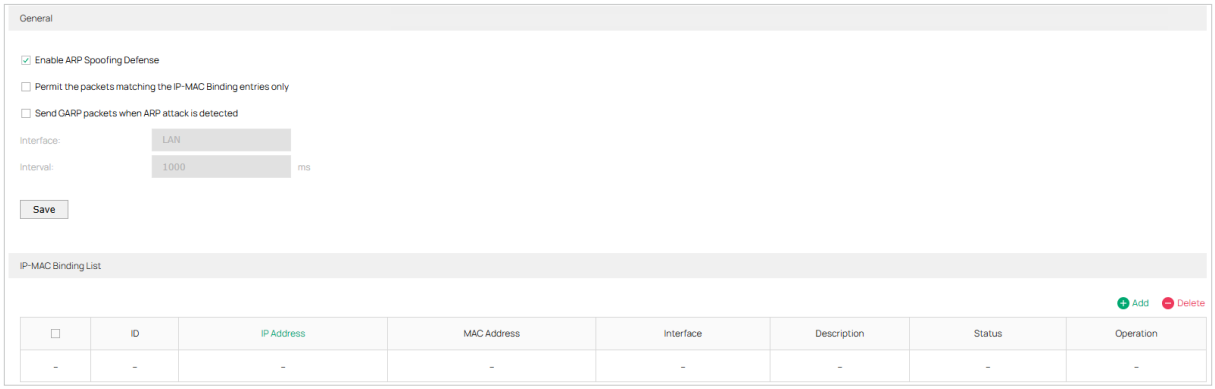
Figure 2-5 ARP List



2.1.2 Enable Anti ARP Spoofing

Choose the menu **Firewall > Anti ARP Spoofing > IP-MAC Binding** to load the following page.

Figure 2-6 IP-MAC Binding-General Config



Follow the steps below to configure Anti ARP Spoofing rule:

1) In the **General** section, enable ARP Spoofing Defense globally. With this option enabled, the gateway can protect its ARP table from being falsified by ARP spoofing packets.

2) Choose whether to enable the two sub functions.

Permit the packets matching the IP-MAC Binding entries only	With this option enabled, when receiving a packet, the gateway will check whether the IP address, MAC address and receiving interface match any of the IP-MAC Binding entries. Only the matched packets will be forwarded.
Send GARP packets when ARP attack is detected	With this option enabled, the gateway will send GARP packets to the hosts if it detects ARP spoofing packets on the network. The GARP packets will inform the hosts of the correct ARP information, which is used to replace the wrong ARP information in the hosts.
Interval	If the **Send GARP packets when ARP attack is detected** is enabled, configure the time interval for sending GARP packets. The valid values are from 1 to 10000 milliseconds.

3) Click **Save**.

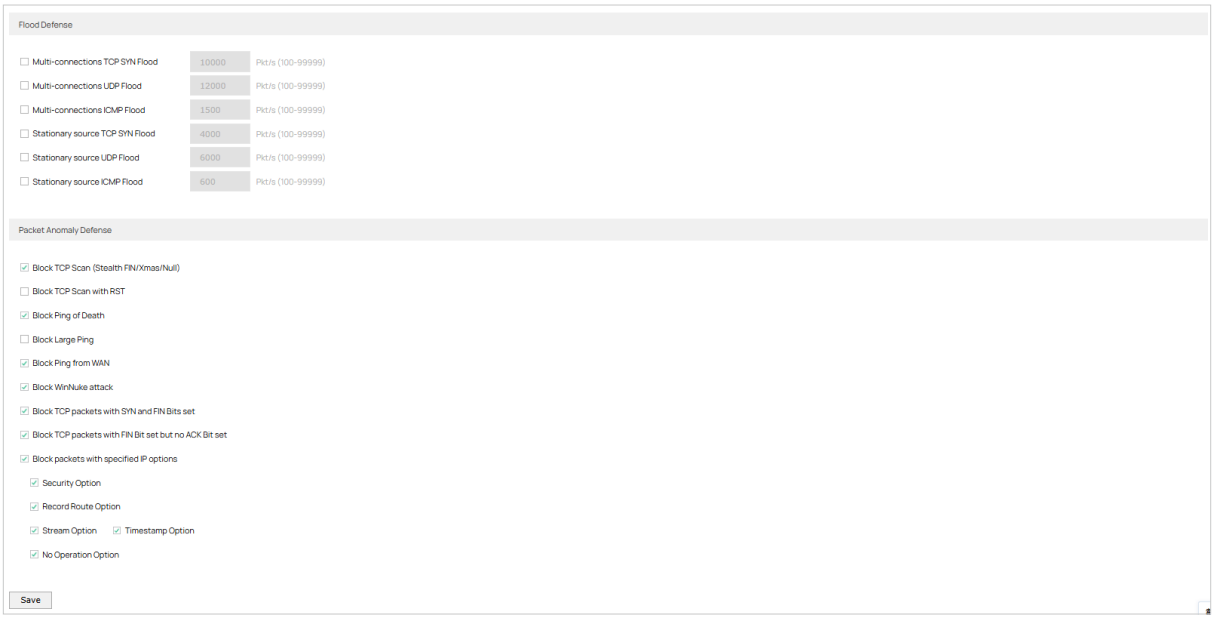
Note:

Before enabling “Permit the packets matching the IP-MAC Binding entries only”, you should make sure that your management host is in the IP-MAC Binding list. Otherwise, you cannot log in to the Web management page of the gateway. If this happens, restore your gateway to factory defaults and then log in using the default login credentials.

2.2 Configuring Attack Defense

Choose the menu **Firewall > Attack Defense > Attack Defense** to load the following page.

Figure 2-7 Attack Defense



Follow the steps below to configure Attack Defense.

1) In the **Flood Defense** section, check the box and configure the corresponding parameters to enable your desired feature. By default, all the options are disabled. For details, refer to the following table:

Multi-connections TCP SYN Flood	With this feature enabled, the gateway will filter the subsequent TCP SYN packets if the number of this kind of packets reaches the specified threshold. The valid threshold ranges from 100 to 99999.
Multi-connections UDP Flood	With this feature enabled, the gateway will filter the subsequent UDP packets if the number of this kind of packets reaches the specified threshold. The valid threshold ranges from 100 to 99999.
Multi-connections ICMP Flood	With this feature enabled, the gateway will filter the subsequent ICMP packets if the number of this kind of packets reaches the specified threshold. The valid threshold ranges from 100 to 99999.
Stationary source TCP SYN Flood	With this feature enabled, the gateway will filter the subsequent stationary source TCP SYN packets if the number of this kind of packets reaches the specified threshold. The valid threshold ranges from 100 to 99999.

Stationary source UDP Flood	With this feature enabled, the gateway will filter the subsequent stationary source UDP SYN packets if the number of this kind of packets reaches the specified threshold. The valid threshold ranges from 100 to 99999.
Stationary source ICMP Flood	With this feature enabled, the gateway will filter the subsequent stationary source ICMP SYN packets if the number of this kind of packets reaches the specified threshold. The valid threshold ranges from 100 to 99999.

2) In the **Packet Anomaly Defense** section, directly check the box to enable your desired feature. By default, all the options are enabled. For details, refer to the following table:

Block TCP Scan (Stealth FIN/Xmas/Null)	With this option enabled, the gateway will filter the TCP scan packets of Stealth FIN, Xmas and Null.
Block Ping of Death	With this option enabled, the gateway will block Ping of Death attack. Ping of Death attack means that the attacker sends abnormal ping packets larger than 65535 bytes to cause system crash on the target computer.
Block Large Ping	With this option enabled, the gateway will block Large Ping attacks. Large Ping attack means that the attacker sends multiple ping packets larger than 1500 bytes to cause the system crash on the target computer.
Block Ping from WAN	With this option enabled, the gateway will block the ICMP request from WAN.
Block WinNuke attack	With this option enabled, the gateway will block WinNuke attacks. WinNuke attack refers to a remote denial-of-service attack (DoS) that affects some Windows operating systems, such as the Windows 95 and Windows N. The attacker sends a string of OOB (Out of Band) data to the target computer on TCP port 137, 138 or 139, causing system crash or Blue Screen of Death.
Block TCP packets with SYN and FIN Bits set	With this option enabled, the gateway will filter the TCP packets with both SYN Bit and FIN Bit set.
Block TCP packets with FIN Bit set but no ACK Bit set	With this option enabled, the gateway will filter the TCP packets with FIN Bit set but without ACK Bit set.
Block packets with specified IP options	With this option enabled, the gateway will filter the packets with specified IP options. You can choose the options according to your needs.

3) Click **Save** to save the settings.

2.3 Configuring MAC Filtering

MAC Filtering can drop or allow packets from certain devices passing through the gateway based on the MAC address of the devices. After the MAC filtering policy and MAC filtering

list are configured, the gateway will apply the filter policy to the packets matching the MAC address, and thus limit network traffic and manage network access behaviors.

Choose the menu **Firewall > MAC Filtering > MAC Filtering** to load the following page.

Figure 2-8 MAC Filtering

Follow the steps below to configure MAC Filtering.

1) In the **General** section, check the box to enable the MAC Filtering feature, configure the corresponding parameters and click **Save**.

Allow packets with the MAC addresses listed below and deny the rest	Select to allow packets with the listed MAC address to pass through the gateway, and packets with other MAC addresses will be dropped.
Deny packets with the MAC addresses listed below and allow the rest	Select to drop packets with the listed MAC address, and the packets with other MAC addresses will be allowed to pass through the gateway.
Direction	Select All when you want to apply the policy to traffic both from LAN to LAN and from LAN to WAN. Select LAN -> WAN when you want to apply the policy only to traffic from LAN to WAN.

2) In the **MAC Filtering List** section, click Add to load the following page.

Figure 2-9 MAC Filtering

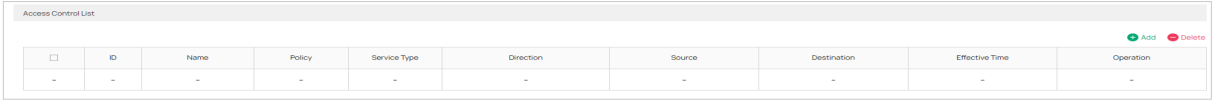
3) Specify the MAC name and address and click **OK**.

MAC Address	Specify the MAC address of the device, and the MAC filtering policy will be applied to traffic with the MAC address.

2.4 Configuring Access Control

Choose the menu **Firewall > Access Control > Access Control** and click **Add** to load the following page.

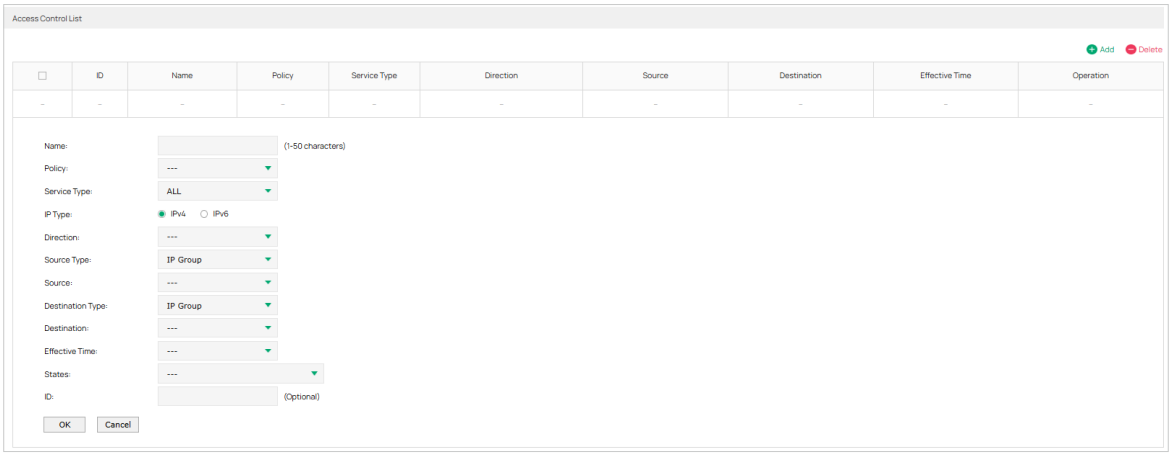
Figure 2-10 Access Control



This table displays the Access Control entries. Follow the steps below to add a new Access Control entry.

1) Click **Add** and the following page will appear.

Figure 2-11 Access Control



2) Configure the required parameters and click **OK**:

Name	Specify a name for the rule. It can be 50 characters at most. The name of each entry cannot be repeated.
Policy	Select whether to block or allow the packets matching the rule to access the network.
Service Type	Select the effective service for the rule. The service referenced here can be created on the **Preferences > Service Type** page.
IP Type	Specify the IP type to apply the rule: IPv4 or IPv6. In Pass-Through (Bridge) mode, the gateway works as a transparent bridge. Pass-Through takes effect with a higher priority than IPv6 ACL. IPv6 packets forwarded through the WAN port in Pass-Through mode will not hit IPv6 ACL rules.
Direction	Select the effective traffic direction for the rule. ALL: Match the traffic in any direction. LAN->WAN: Match the traffic from LAN to WAN. LAN->LAN: Match the traffic from LAN to LAN. [WAN] IN: Match the traffic coming in via [WAN]. [VPN] IN: Match the traffic coming in via [VPN].

Source Type/ Destination Type	Select the source/destination type of the created rule. IP/IPv6 Group - The rule applies to specific IP/IPv6 groups. With this option selected, choose the IP/IPv6 group. If you want to create or customize IP/IPv6 groups, go to Preferences > IP Group or Preferences > IPv6 Group. The selected IP/IPv6 group contains wired and wireless clients of the corresponding IP/IPv6 addresses. Network - The rule applies to specific LAN networks. With this option selected, choose the network. If you want to create or customize networks, go to Network > LAN. The selected LAN Network contains all clients of the wired network and the SSIDs that belong to this LAN Network. SSID - The rule applies to specific SSIDs. With this option selected, choose the SSID. If you want to create or customize SSIDs, go to Wireless > Wireless Settings > Wireless Settings Access. Location/Location Group - The rule applies to specific Location/Location Group. With this option selected, choose the Location/Location Group.If you want to create or customize Location Group, go to Preferences > Location Group.
Source/Destination	Select IP/IPv6 Group - From the drop-down list, select an IP/IPv6 group to specify the source/destination address range for the rule. The IP/IPv6 group referenced here can be created at Preferences > IP Group or Preferences > IPv6 Group. Select Network - From the drop-down list, select a LAN Network to specify the source/destination LAN Network range for the rule. The LAN Network referenced here can be created at Network > LAN. Select SSID - From the drop-down list, select a SSID to specify the source/destination SSID range for the rule. The SSID referenced here can be created at Wireless > Wireless Settings > Wireless Settings Access. Select Location/Location Group - From the drop-down list, select one or multiple locations or location groups to which the source/destination IP address belong.The Location Group referenced here can be created at Preferences > Location Group.
Effective Time	Select the effective time for the rule. The effective time referenced here can be created on the Preferences > Time Range page.
States	Determine the type of stateful ACL rule. It is recommended to use the default Auto type. New - Match the connections of the initial state. For example, a SYN packet arrives in a TCP connection, or the router only receives traffic in one direction. Established - Match the connections that have been established. In other words, the firewall has seen the bidirectional communication of this connection. Related - Match the associated sub-connections of a main connection, such as a connection to a FTP data channel. Invalid - Match the connections that do not behave as expected.

ID	Specify a rule ID. A smaller ID means a higher priority. This value is optional, and the newly added rule without this value configured will get the largest ID among all rules, which means the newly added rule has the lowest priority.

Part 8

Configuring Behavior Control

CHAPTERS

1 Behavior Control

1.1 Overview

With the Behavior Control feature, you can control the online behavior of local hosts. You can block specific hosts' access to specific websites using URLs or keywords, block HTTP posts and prevent certain types of files from being downloaded from the internet.

1.2 Supported Features

The Behavior Control module supports two features: Web Filtering and Web Security.

Web Filtering

Web Filtering is used to filter specific websites. The gateway provides two ways to filter websites: Web Group Filtering and URL Filtering.

- Web Group Filtering: You can configure multiple websites as a web group, and set a filtering rule for the group. More than one group can be created and several groups can share a same filtering rule.

- URL Filtering: You can directly set a filtering rule for specific entire URLs or keywords.

Web Security

Web Security is used to control the specific online behaviors of local users. You can configure this feature to block HTTP post, which means that the local users cannot log in, submit comments or perform any other operation which needs HTTP post. Also, you can prohibit local users from downloading specific types of files from the internet.

2 Behavior Control Configuration

In Behavior Control module, you can configure the following features:

- Web Filtering
- Web Security

2.1 Configuring Web Filtering

There are two methods to filter websites: Web Group Filtering and URL Filtering.

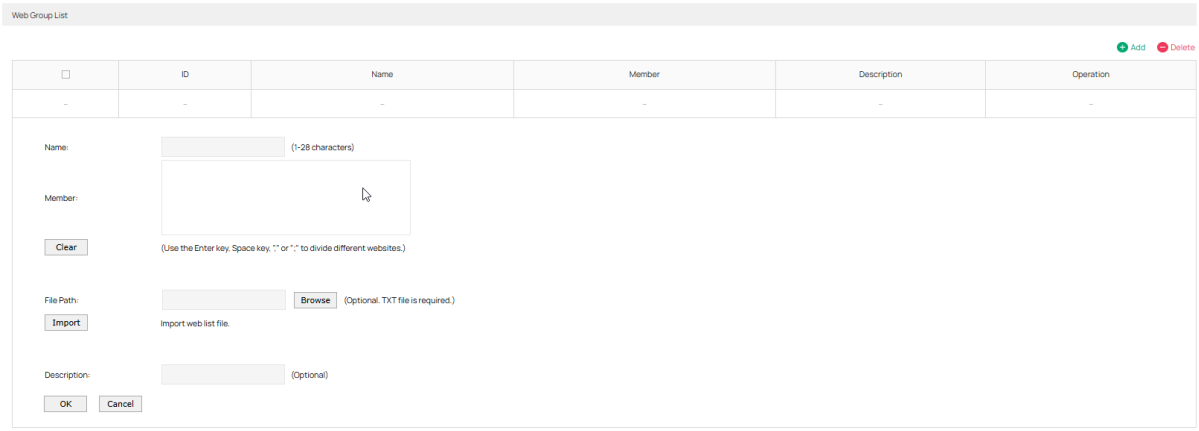
2.1.1 Configure Web Group Filtering

To configure Web Group Filtering, add one or more web groups first, and then add web group filtering entries using the created groups.

Add Web Groups

Choose the menu **Behavior Control> Web Filtering > Web Group** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-1 Web Group Page



Configure the following parameters and click **OK**.

Name	Specify a name for the group. The name of each group cannot be repeated.
Member	Add one or more website members to the group. The format of the website members is "www.tp-link.com" or "*.tp-link.com", in which "*" is a wildcard. Use Enter key, Space key, "," or ";" to divide different websites.
File Path	Import member list in your TXT file from your host. The format is "www.tp-link.com" or "*.tp-link.com", in which "*" is a wildcard. Use Enter key, Space key, "," or ";" to divide different websites.

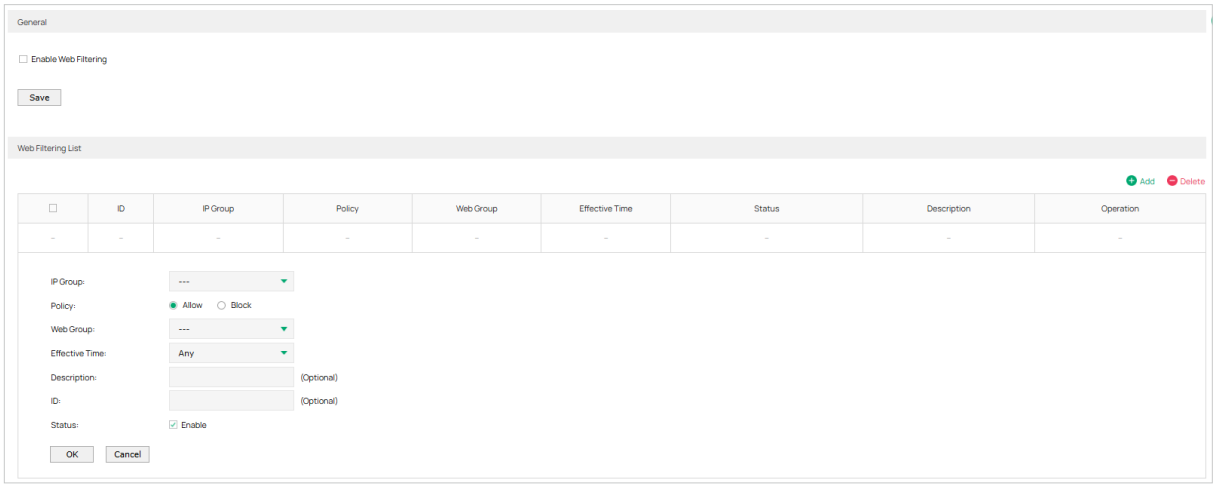
Description	Enter a brief description for the group.

Add Web Group Filtering Entries

Before configuring web group entries, go to the **Preferences** module to configure the IP Group and Effective Time according to your needs.

Choose the menu **Behavior Control > Web Filtering > Web Group Filtering** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-2 Web Group Filtering Page



Follow the steps below to add Web group filtering entries:

1) In the **Web Filtering List** section, configure the required parameters and click **OK**.

IP Group	Select an IP group for the rule. The IP group referenced here can be created on the **Preferences > IP Group** page.
Policy	Choose to allow or deny the websites that are in the selected web group(s).
Web Group	Select one or more web groups. The web group referenced here can be created on the **Behavior Control > Web Filtering > Web Group** page.
Effective Time	Select the effective time. The effective time referenced here can be created on the **Preferences > Time Range** page.
Description	Enter a brief description for the group.
ID	Specify a rule ID. A smaller ID means a higher priority. This value is optional. A newly added rule with this field left blank will get the largest ID among all rules, which means that the newly added rule has the lowest priority.
Status	Check the box to enable the rule.

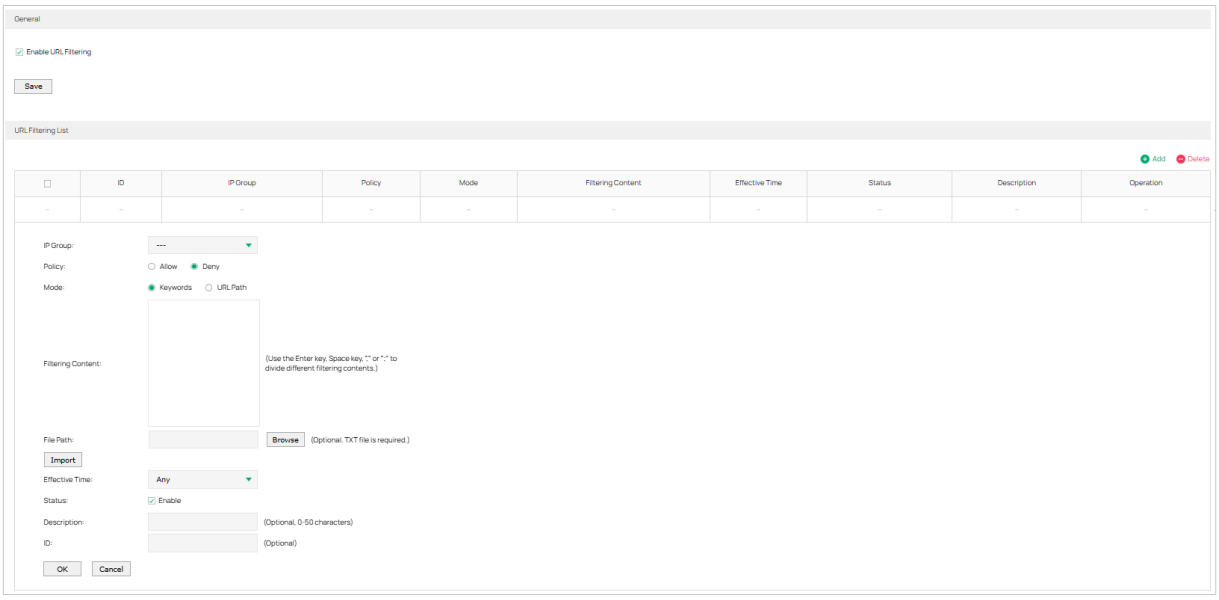
2) In the **General** section, enable Web Filtering. Click **Save**.

2.1.2 Configuring URL Filtering

Before configuring URL Filtering, go to the **Preferences** module to configure the IP Group and Effective Time according to your needs.

Choose the menu **Behavior Control > Web Filtering > URL Filtering** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-3 URL Filtering Page



Follow the steps below to configure URL filtering:

1) In the URL Filtering List section, click **Add** and configure the required parameters. Click **OK.**

IP Group	Select an IP group for the rule. The IP group referenced here can be created on the **Preferences > IP Group** page.
Policy	Choose to allow or deny the websites that match the filtering content.
Mode	Select the filtering mode. **Keywords**: If a website address contains any of the keywords, the policy will be applied to this website. **URL Path**: If a website address is the same as any of the entire URLs, the policy will be applied to this website.
Filtering Content	Add filtering contents. Use the Enter key, Space key, "," or ";" to divide different filtering contents. "." means that this rule will be applied to any website. For example, if you want to allow website A and deny other websites, you can add an Allow rule with the filtering content "A" and add a Deny rule with the filtering content ".". Note that "." rule should have the largest ID number, which means that it has the lowest priority.

Effective Time	Select the effective time. The effective time referenced here can be created on the **Preferences > Time Range** page.
Status	Check the box to enable the rule.
Description	Enter a brief description for the group.
ID	Specify a rule ID. A smaller ID means a higher priority. This value is optional. The newly added rule without this value configured will get the largest ID among all rules, which means that the newly added rule has the lowest priority.

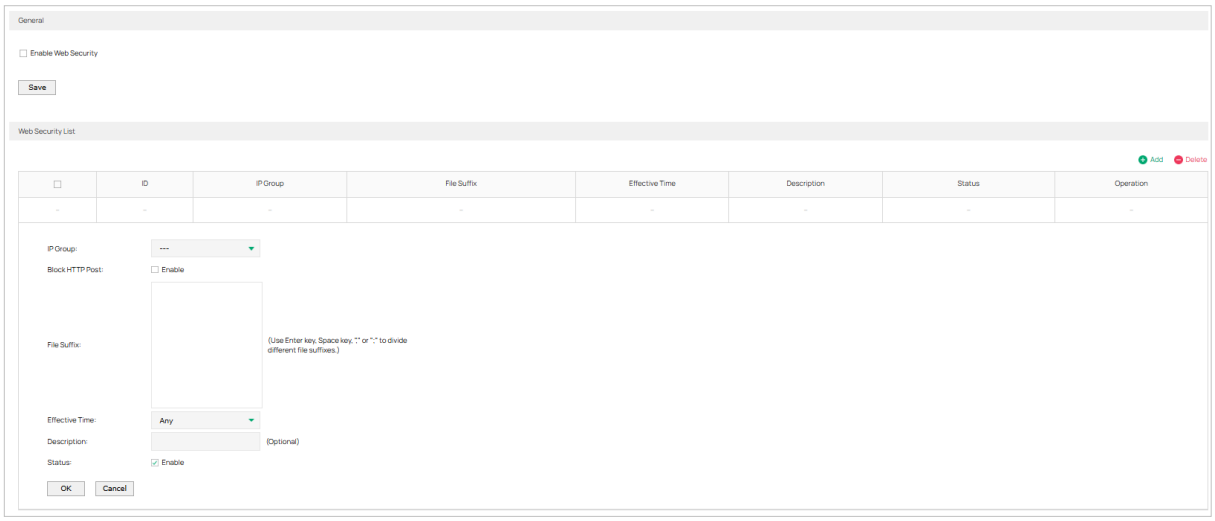
2) In the **General** section, enable URL filtering. Click **Save**.

2.2 Configuring Web Security

Before configuring Web Security, go to **Preferences** module to configure the IP Group and Effective Time according to your needs.

Choose the menu **Behavior Control > Web Security > Web Security** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-4 Web Security Page



Follow the steps below to configure Web Security.

1) In the **Web Security List** section, configure the following parameters and click **OK** to add a Web Security rule.

IP Group	Select an IP group for the rule. The IP group referenced here can be created on the **Preferences > IP Group** page.
Block HTTP Post	With this option enabled, HTTP posts will be blocked. The hosts of the selected IP group cannot log in, submit comments or do any operation using HTTP post.

File Suffix	Enter file suffixes to specify the file types. Use Enter key, Space key, "," or ";" to divide different file suffixes. The hosts of the selected IP group cannot download these types of files from the internet.
Effective Time	Select the effective time. The effective time referenced here can be created on the **Preferences > Time Range** page.
Description	Enter a brief description for the group.
Status	Check the box to enable the rule.

2) In the **General** section, enable Web Security and click **Save**.

Part 9

Configuring VPN

CHAPTERS

1 VPN

1.1 Overview

VPN (Virtual Private Network) provides a means for secure communication between remote computers across a public WAN (Wide Area Network), such as the internet. Virtual indicates the VPN connection is based on the logical end-to-end connection instead of the physical end-to-end connection. Private indicates users can establish the VPN connection according to their requirements and only specific users are allowed to use the VPN connection.

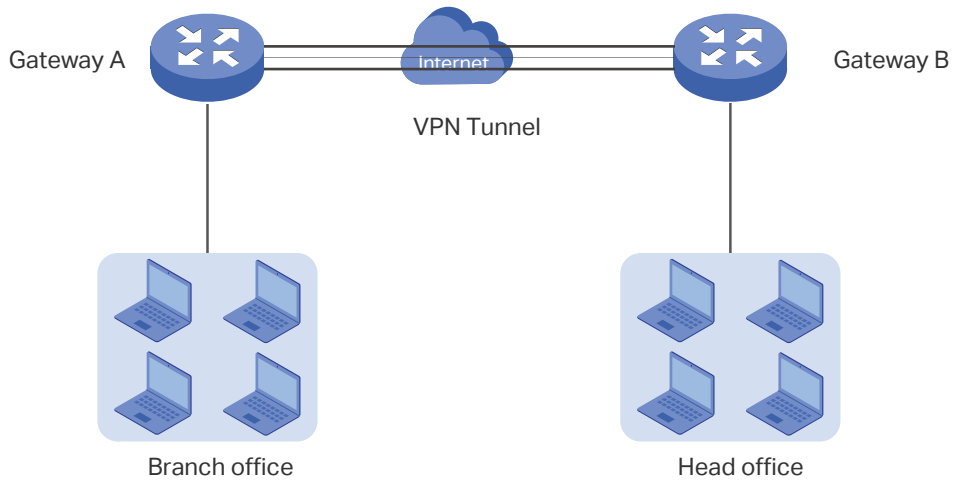
The core of VPN is to realize tunnel communication, which fulfills the task of data encapsulation, data transmission and data decompression via the tunneling protocol. Common tunneling protocols are Layer 2 tunneling protocol and Layer 3 tunneling protocol.

Depending on your network topology, there are two basic application scenarios: LAN-to-LAN VPN and Client-to-LAN VPN.

- LAN-to-LAN VPN

In this scenario, different private networks are connected together via the internet. For example, the private networks of the branch office and head office in a company are located at different places. LAN-to-LAN VPN can satisfy the demand that hosts in these private networks need to communicate with each other. The following figure shows the typical network topology in this scenario.

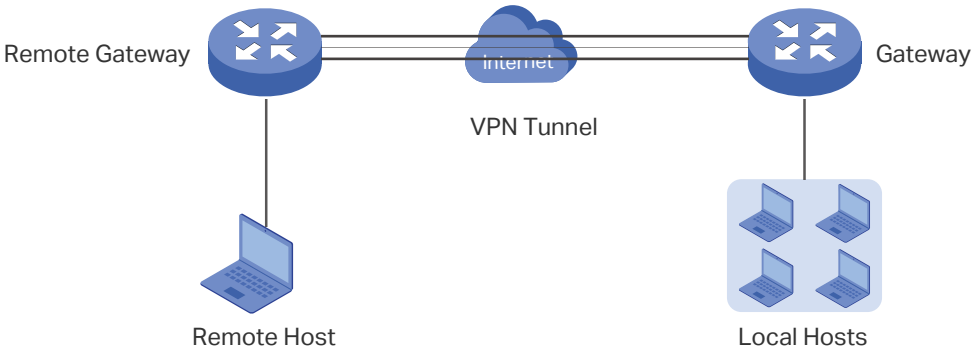
Figure 1-1 LAN-to-LAN VPN



- Client-to-LAN VPN

In this scenario, the remote host is provided with secure access to the local hosts. For example, an employee on business can access the private network of his company securely. Client-to-LAN VPN can satisfy this demand. The following figure shows the typical network topology in this scenario.

Figure 1-2 Client-to-LAN VPN



1.2 Supported Features

The gateway supports IPSec, GRE, L2TP, PPTP, OpenVPN and WireGuard VPN.

IPsec

IPsec (IP Security) can provide security services such as data confidentiality, data integrity and data origin authentication at the IP layer. IPsec uses IKEv1 (Internet Key Exchange version 1) and IKEv2 (Internet Key Exchange version 2) to handle negotiation of protocols and algorithms based on the user-specified policy, and generate the encryption and authentication keys to be used by IPsec. IKEv1/IKEv2 negotiation includes two phases, that is IKEv1/IKEv2 Phase-1 and IKEv1/IKEv2 Phase-2. The basic concepts of IPsec are as follows:

- Proposal

Proposal is the security suite configured manually to be applied in IPsec IKEv1 negotiation. Specifically speaking, it refers to hash algorithm, symmetric encryption algorithm, asymmetric encryption algorithm applied in IKEv1 Phase-1, and security protocol, hash algorithm, symmetric encryption algorithm applied in IKEv1 Phase-2.

- Negotiation Mode

The negotiation mode configured for IKEv1 Phase-1 negotiation determines the role that the VPN gateway plays in the negotiation process. You can specify the negotiation mode as responder mode or initiator mode.

Responder Mode: In responder mode, the VPN gateway responds to the requests for IKEv1 negotiation and acts as the VPN server or the responder.

Initiator Mode: In initiator mode, the VPN gateway sends requests for IKEv1 negotiation and acts as the VPN client or the initiator.

- Exchange Mode

The exchange mode determines the way VPN gateways negotiate in IKEv1 Phase-1. You can specify the exchange mode as main mode or aggressive mode.

Main Mode: In main mode, the identification information for authentication is encrypted, thus enhancing security.

Aggressive Mode: In aggressive mode, less packets are exchanged, thus improving speed.

- Authentication ID Type

The authentication ID type determines the type of authentication identifiers applied in IKEv1 Phase-1. It includes the local ID type and the remote ID type. The local ID indicates the authentication identifier sent to the other end, and the remote ID indicates that expected from the other end. You can specify the authentication ID type as IP address or name.

IP Address: The gateway uses the IP address for authentication.

Name: The gateway uses the FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name) for authentication.

- Encapsulation Mode

The encapsulation mode determines how packets transfered in the VPN tunnel are encapsulated. You can select tunnel mode or transport mode as the encapsulation mode. For most users, it is recommended to use the tunnel mode.

- PFS

PFS (Perfect Forward Secrecy) determines whether the key generated in IKEv1 Phase-2 is relevant with that in IKEv1 Phase-1. You can specify PFS as none, dh1, dh2, or dh5. None indicates that no PFS is configured, and the key generated in IKEv1 Phase-2 is relevant with that in IKEv1 Phase-1, whereas dh1, dh2, or dh5 means different key exchange groups, which make the key generated in IKEv1 Phase-2 irrelevant with that in IKEv1 Phase-1.

GRE

GRE VPN encapsulates data packets of some network layer protocols, so that they can be transmitted in another network protocol. But GRE cannot encrypt packets, so it is usually used together with IPsec.

L2TP

L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol) provides a way for a dial-up user to make a virtual PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) connection to a VPN server. Because of the lack of confidentiality inherent in the L2TP protocol, it is often implemented along with IPsec. The basic concepts of L2TP are as follows:

- IPsec Encryption

IPsec encryption determines whether the traffic of the tunnel is encrypted with IPsec. You can select encrypted or unencrypted as the IPsec encryption. If encrypted is selected, a pre-shared key needs to be entered, and then the L2TP traffic will be encrypted with a default IPsec configuration. If unencrypted is selected, the VPN tunnel traffic will not be encrypted.

- Authentication

L2TP uses an account name and password for authentication on the VPN server. Only legal clients can set up a tunnel with the server, thus enhancing network security.

PPTP

PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol) is a network protocol that enables the secure transfer of data from a remote client to a private enterprise server by creating a VPN across TCP/IP-based data networks. PPTP supports on-demand, multi-protocol, virtual private networking over public networks, such as the internet. The basic concepts of PPTP are as follows:

- MPPE Encryption

MPPE (Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption) scheme is a means of representing PPP packets in an encrypted form defined in RFC 3078. You can select encrypted or unencrypted as MPPE encryption. If encrypted is selected, the VPN tunnel traffic will be encrypted with RSA RC4 algorithm to ensure data confidentiality. If unencrypted is selected, the VPN tunnel traffic will not be encrypted.

- Authenticaiton

PPTP uses an account name and password for authentication on the VPN server. Only legal clients can set up a tunnel with the server, thus enhancing network security.

OpenVPN

OpenVPN uses OpenSSL (Open Secure Sockets Layer) for encryption of UDP and TCP for traffic transmission. OpenVPN uses a client-server connection to provide secure communications between a server and a remote client over the Internet.

WireGuard VPN

Wireguard VPN is a secure, fast and modern VPN protocol. It is based on the UDP protocol and uses modern encryption algorithms to improve work efficiency.

User Account List

This feature enables you to create VPN connection accounts for remote devices to connect to the VPN server. If the gateway acts as the L2TP/PPTP client, you don't need to configure the L2TP/ PPTP user accounts on this page.

2 IPSec VPN Configuration

To complete the IPSec VPN configuration, follow these steps:

1) Configure the IPSec Policy.
2) Verify the connectivity of the IPSec VPN tunnel.

Configuration Guidelines

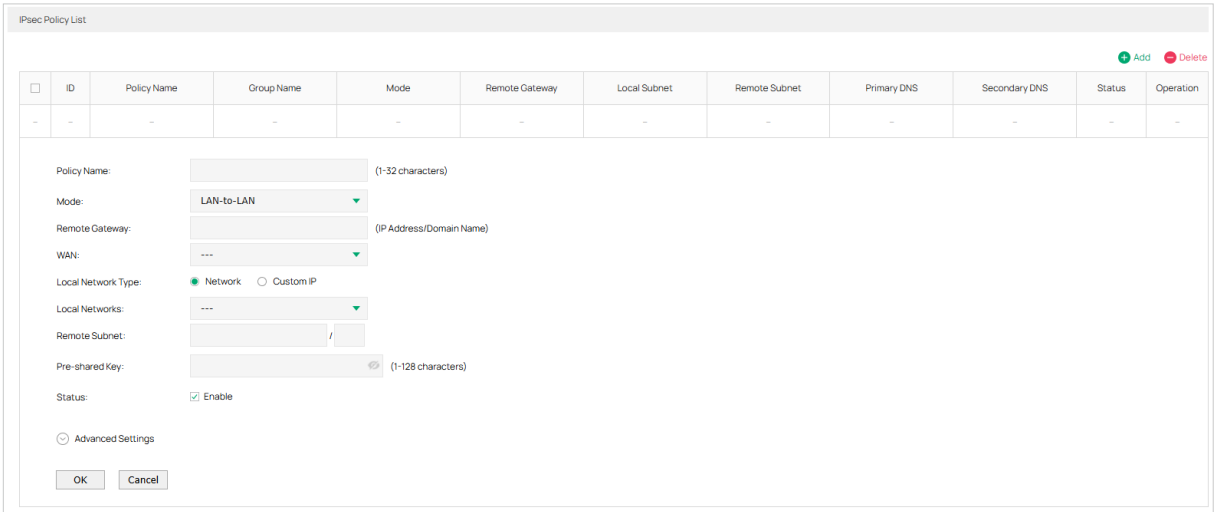
- For both ends of the VPN tunnel, the Pre-shared key, Proposal, Exchange Mode, and Encapsulation Mode should be identical.
- For both ends of the VPN tunnel, the Remote Gateway, Local/Remote Subnet, Local/Remote ID Type should be matched.

2.1 Configuring the IPSec Policy

2.1.1 Configuring the Basic Parameters

Choose the menu **VPN > IPSec > IPSec Policy** and click **Add** to load the following page.

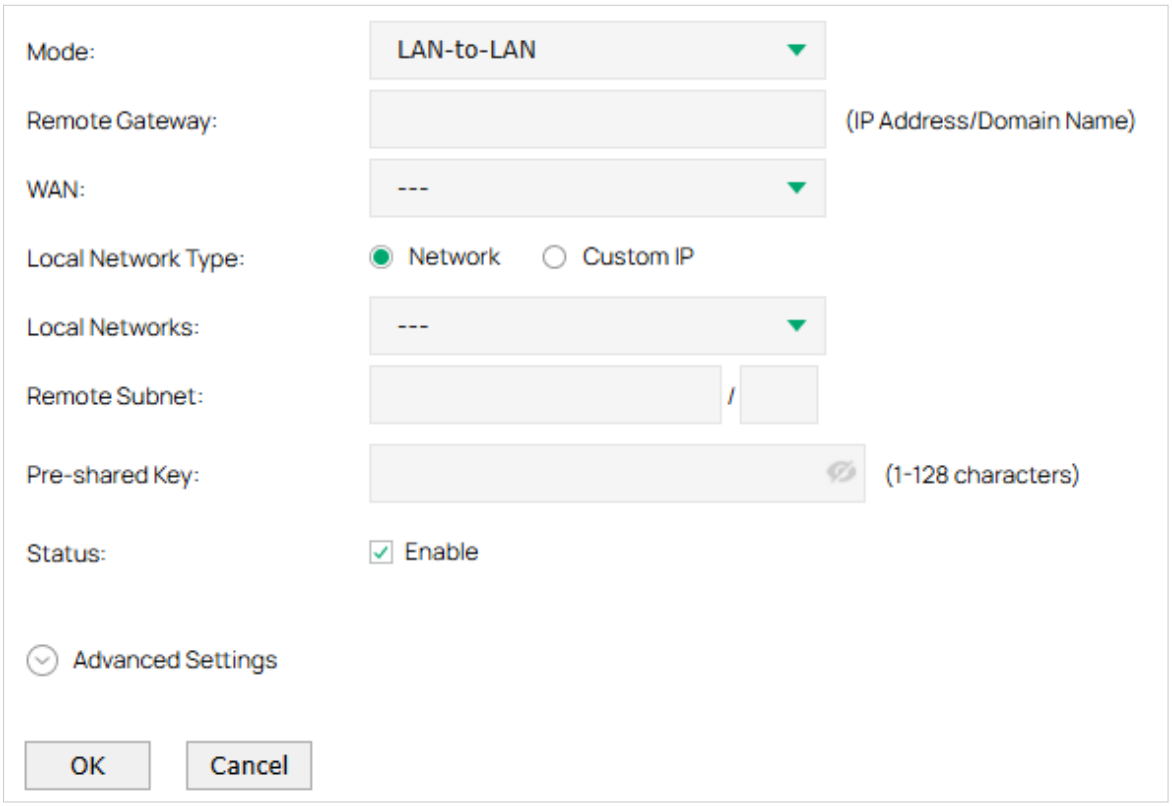
Figure 2-1 Configuring the Basic Parameters



Follow these steps to configure the basic parameters:

1) Specify the name of the IPSec Policy.
2) Configure the Network Mode. Select **LAN-to-LAN** when the network is connected to the other network. Select **Client-to-LAN** when a host is connected to the network.

   When the **LAN-to-LAN** mode is selected, the following section will appear.

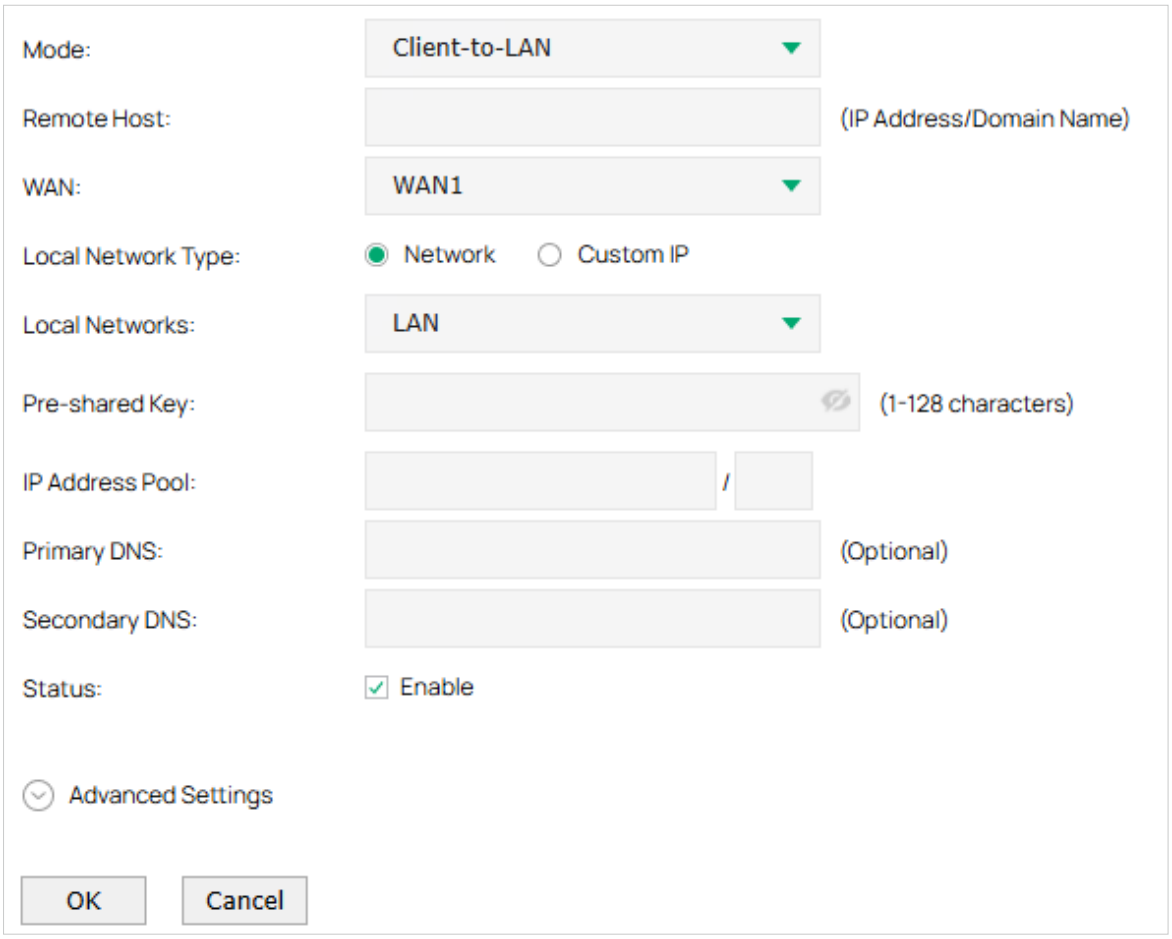


Remote Gateway	Enter an IP address or a domain name (1 to 255 characters) as the remote gateway. 0.0.0.0 represents any IP address. Only when the negotiation mode is set to Responder Mode can you enter 0.0.0.0.
WAN	Specify the WAN port on which the IPSec tunnel is established.
Local Network Type	Specify the local network. You can choose the specific local networks or custom the IP address range of LAN on the local side of the VPN tunnel. After the tunnel is established, the peer can access the specific local networks.
Remote Subnet	Specify the remote network. (It's always the IP address range of LAN on the remote peer of the VPN tunnel.) It's formed from the IP address and subnet mask.
Pre-shared Key	Specify the unique pre-shared key for both peers' authentication.
Status	Choose to enable the IPSec policy.

Note:

The Local Subnet and Remote Subnet should not be in the same network segment when choosing LAN-to-LAN as the VPN mode.

When the **Client-to-LAN** mode is selected, the following section will appear.



Remote Host	Enter the IP address of the remote host. 0.0.0.0 represents any IP address.
WAN	Specify the WAN port on which the IPSec tunnel is established.
Local Network Type	Specify the local network. You can choose the specific local networks or custom the IP address range of LAN on the local side of the VPN tunnel. After the tunnel is established, the peer can access the specific local networks.
Pre-shared Key	Specify the unique pre-shared key for both peers' authentication.
Primary DNS/ Secondary DNS	Specify the DNS address to be assigned to the VPN client (eg 8.8.8.8). You can enter the router's LAN IP.
Status	Choose to enable the IPSec policy.

3) Click **OK**.

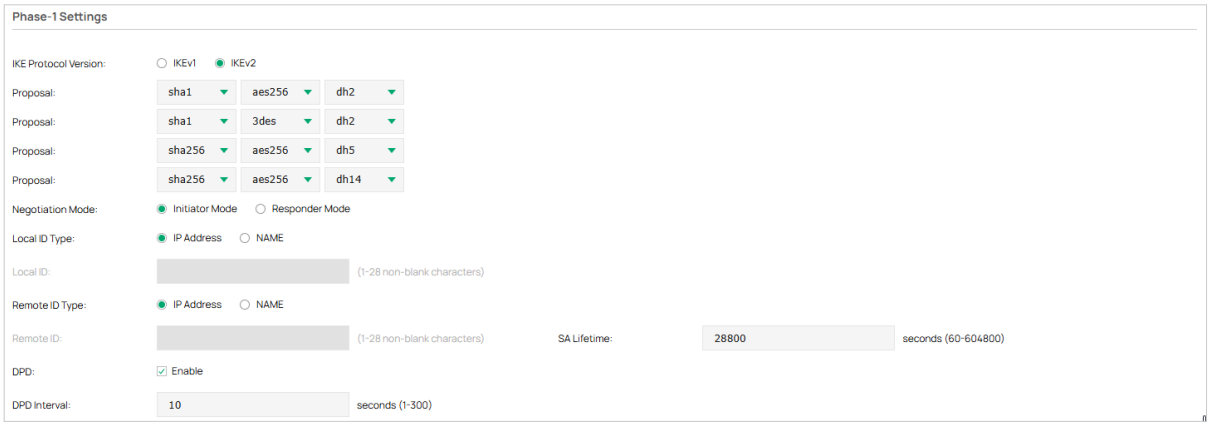
2.1.2 Configuring the Advanced Parameters

Advanced settings include IKEv1/IKEv2 phase-1 settings and IKEv1/IKEv2 phase-2 settings. Phase-1 is used to authenticate both sides of the communication and establish the IKE SA. Phase-2 is used to negotiate about keys and security related parameters, then establish the IPSec SA. It is suggested to keep the default advanced settings. You can complete the configurations according to your actual needs.

Configuring the IKE Phase-1 Parameters

Choose the menu **VPN > IPSec > IPSec Policy** and click **Advanced Settings** to load the following page.

Figure 2-2 Configuring the IKE Phase-1 Parameters



In the **Phase-1 Settings** section, configure the IKE phase-1 parameters and click **OK**.

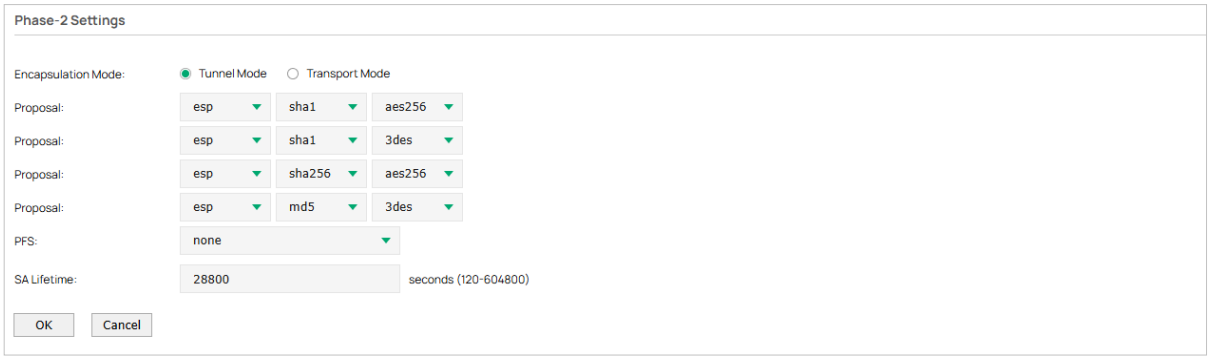
Proposal	Select the proposal for IKE negotiation phase 1 to specify the encryption algorithm, authentication algorithm and DH group. Up to four proposals can be selected.
Exchange Mode	Specify the IKE Exchange Mode as Main Mode or Aggressive Mode. By default, it is Main Mode. **Main Mode:** Main mode provides identity protection and exchanges more information, which applies to scenarios with higher requirements for identity protection. **Aggressive Mode:** Aggressive Mode establishes a faster connection but with lower security, which applies to scenarios with lower requirements for identity protection.
Negotiation Mode	Specify the IKE Negotiation Mode as Initiator Mode or Responder Mode. **Initiator Mode**: The local device initiates a connection to the peer. **Initiator Mode**: The local device initiates a connection to the peer.
Local ID Type	Specify the local ID type for IKE negotiation. **IP Address**: Use an IP address as the ID in IKE negotiation. It is the default type. **NAME**: Use a name as the ID in IKE negotiation. It refers to FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name).
Local ID	When the Local ID Type is configured as NAME, enter a name for the local device as the ID in IKE negotiation.
Remote ID Type	Specify the remote ID type for IKE negotiation. **IP Address**: Use an IP address as the ID in IKE negotiation. It is the default type. **NAME**: Use a name as the ID in IKE negotiation. It refers to FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name).

Remote ID	When the Remote ID Type is configured as NAME, enter a name of the remote peer as the ID in IKE negotiation .
SA Lifetime	Specify ISAKMP SA (Security Association) Lifetime in IKE negotiation. If the SA lifetime expired, the related ISAKMP SA will be deleted.
DPD	Check the box to enable or disable DPD (Dead Peer Detect) function. If enabled, the IKE endpoint can send a DPD request to the peer to inspect whether the IKE peer is alive.
DPD Interval	If DPD is triggered, specify the interval between sending DPD requests. If the IKE endpoint receives a response from the peer during this interval, it considers the peer alive. If the IKE endpoint does not receive a response during the interval, it considers the peer dead and deletes the SA.

Configuring the IKE Phase-2 Parameters

Choose the menu **VPN > IPSec > IPSec Policy** and click **Advanced Settings** to load the following page.

Figure 2-3 Configuring the IKE Phase-2 Parameters



In the **Phase-2 Settings** section, configure the IKE phase-2 parameters and click **OK**.

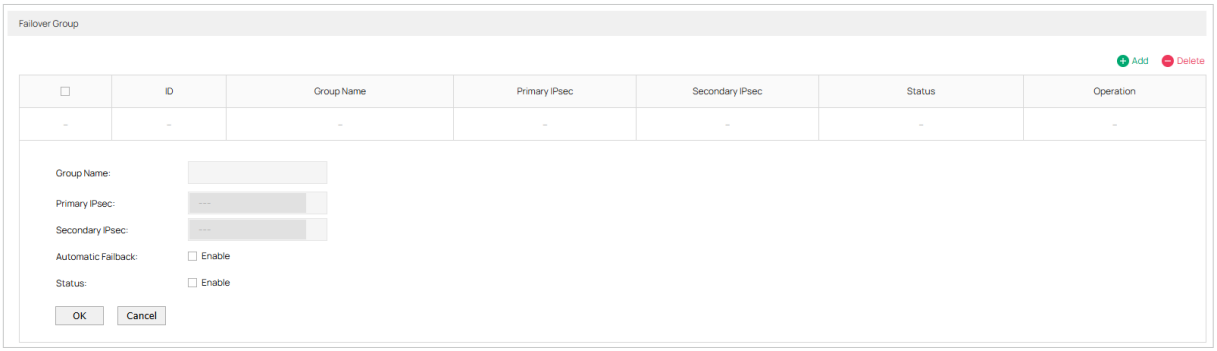
Encapsulation Mode	Specify the Encapsulation Mode as Tunnel Mode or Transport Mode. When both ends of the tunnel are hosts, either mode can be chosen. When at least one of the endpoints of a tunnel is a security gateway, tunnel mode is recommended to ensure safety.
Proposal	Select the proposal for IKE negotiation phase 2 to specify the encryption algorithm, authentication algorithm and protocol. Up to four proposals can be selected.
PFS	Select the DH group to enable PFS (Perfect Forward Security) for IKE mode, then the key generated in phase 2 will be irrelevant with the key in phase 1, which enhance the network security. If you select None, it means PFS is disabled and the key in phase 2 will be generated based on the key in phase 1.
SA Lifetime	Specify IPSec SA (Security Association) Lifetime in IKE negotiation. If the SA lifetime expired, the related IPSec SA will be deleted.

2.1.3 Configuring the Failover Group

You can two IPsec connections in a failover group. If the primary connection fails, the secondary connection in the group automatically takes over.

Choose the menu **VPN > IPSec > IPSec Policy**, add multiple connection in the **IPsec Policy List** section, and then in the **Failover Group** section, click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-4 Configuring the Failover Group



Follow these steps to configure the parameters, then click **OK**:

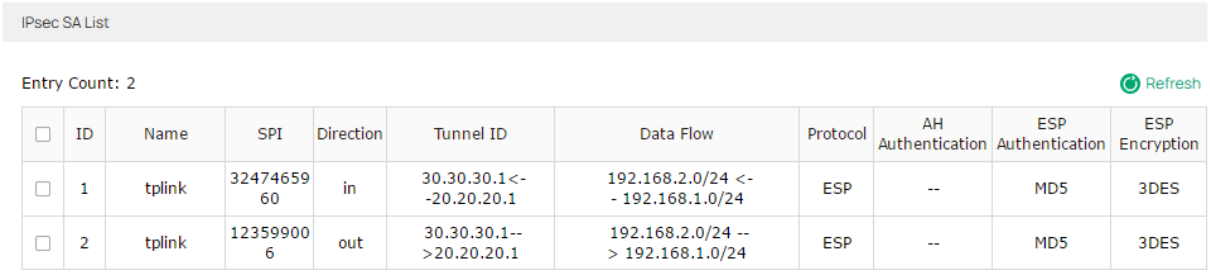
Group Name:	Give a name to identify the group.
Primary IPsec	Select a IP sec connection as the primary IPsec connection.
Secondary IPsec	Select a IP sec connection as the primary IPsec connection.
Automatic Failback	When enabled, the primary IPsec connection will be reused when it is restored,
Gateway failover time-out:	Set the time interval for the gateway to send a request to query the status of the primary IPsec connection.
Status:	Check the box to enable the group.

Note: The two IPsec connections are established to the same remote IP, and the related parameters should be the same.

2.2 Verifying the Connectivity of the IPSec VPN tunnel

Choose the menu **VPN > IPSec > IPSec SA** to load the following page.

Figure 2-5 IPSec SA List


IPsec SA List

Entry Count: 2

Refresh

	ID	Name	SPI	Direction	Tunnel ID	Data Flow	Protocol	AH Authentication	ESP Authentication	ESP Encryption
☐	1	tplink	3247465960	in	30.30.30.1<--20.20.20.1	192.168.2.0/24 <--192.168.1.0/24	ESP	--	MD5	3DES
☐	2	tplink	123599006	out	30.30.30.1-->20.20.20.1	192.168.2.0/24 -->192.168.1.0/24	ESP	--	MD5	3DES

The **IPSec SA List** shows the information of the established IPSec VPN tunnel.

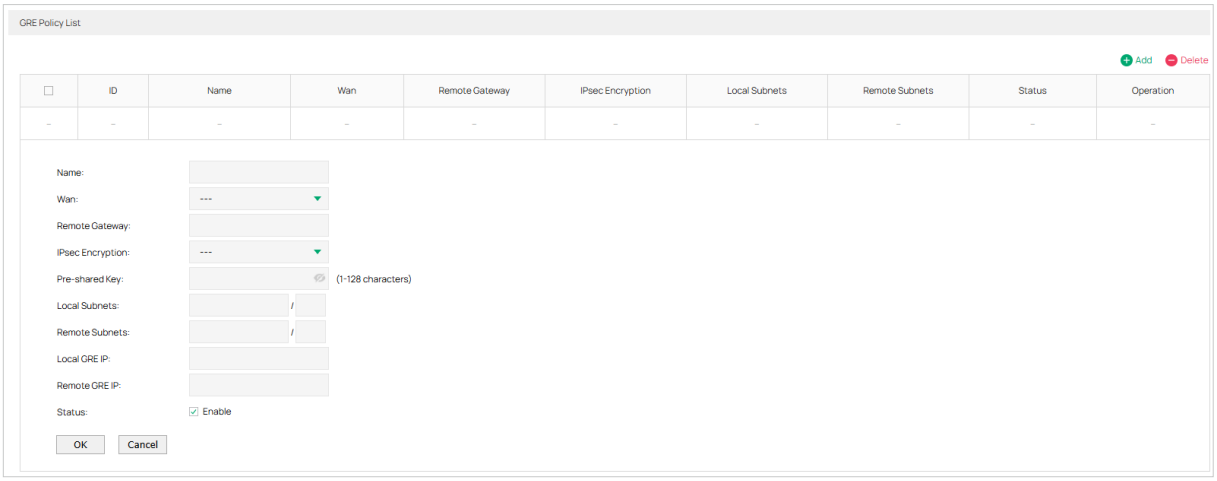
Name	Displays the name of the IPSec policy associated with the SA.
SPI	Displays the SPI (Security Parameter Index) of the SA, including outgoing SPI and incoming SPI. The SPI of each SA is unique.
Direction	Displays the direction (in: incoming/out: outgoing) of the SA.
Tunnel ID	Displays the IP addresses of the local and remote peers.
Data Flow	Displays the Local Subnet and Remote Subnet/host covered by the SA.
Protocol	Displays the authentication protocol and encryption protocol used by the SA.
AH Authentication	Displays the AH authentication algorithm used by the SA.
ESP Authentication	Displays the ESP authentication algorithm used by the SA.
ESP Encryption	Displays the ESP encryption algorithm used by the SA.

3 GRE VPN Configuration

To complete the GRE VPN configuration, make sure you have configured the IPsec VPN.

Choose the menu **VPN > GRE** to load the following page. Click **Add** to add a GRE policy.

Figure 3-1 Configuring GRE Policy



Name	Enter a name to identify the GRE VPN.
WAN	Specify the WAN port on which the GRE tunnel is established.
Remote Gateway	Enter an IP address as the remote gateway.
IPsec Encryption	Specify whether to enable the encryption for the tunnel. If enabled, the GRE tunnel will be encrypted by IPsec (GRE over IPsec).
Pre-shared Key	When the IPsec Encryption is configured as Encrypted, specify the Pre-shared Key for IKE authentication.
Local Subnet	Specify the local network. It's always the IP address range of LAN on the local side of the VPN tunnel. It's formed from the IP address and subnet mask. After the VPN tunnel is established, the peer can access the local subnet.
Remote Subnet	Specify the remote network. It's always the IP address range of LAN on the remote peer of the VPN tunnel. It's formed from the IP address and subnet mask. Only the traffic to the remote subnet will be forwarded through the VPN tunnel.
Local GRE IP	Specify the local virtual IP address for the GRE VPN. The IP should not be the same as the Remote Gateway IP, nor should it be in Local Subnet or Remote Subnet.
Remote GRE IP	Specify the remote virtual IP address for the GRE VPN. The IP should not be the same as the Remote Gateway IP, nor should it be in Local Subnet or Remote Subnet.
Status	Check the box to enable the GRE VPN.

4 L2TP Configuration

To complete the L2TP configuration, follow these steps:

1) Configure the VPN IP pool.
2) Configure L2TP globally.
3) Configure the L2TP server/client.
4) (Optional) Configure the L2TP users.
5) Verify the connectivity of the L2TP VPN tunnel.

Configuration Guidelines

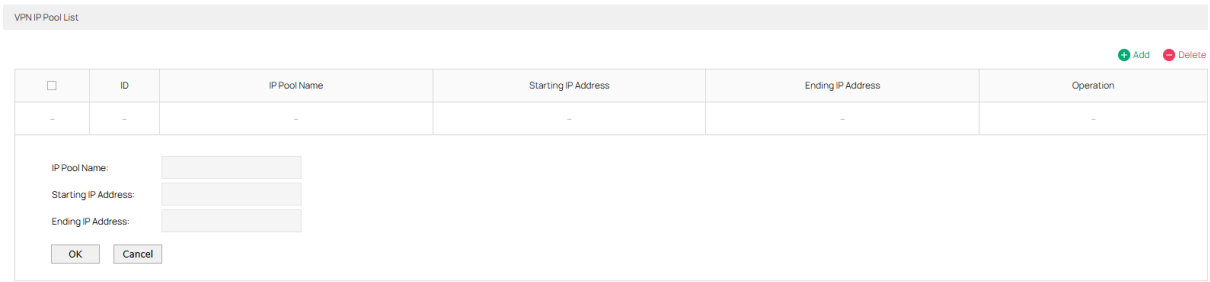
- When the network mode is configured as Client-to-LAN and the gateway acts as the L2TP server, you don't need to configure the L2TP client on the gateway.

- When the network mode is configured as LAN-to-LAN and the gateway acts as the L2TP client gateway, you don't need to configure the L2TP users on the gateway.

4.1 Configuring the VPN IP Pool

Choose the menu **Preferences> VPN IP Pool > VPN IP Pool** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 4-1 Configuring the VPN IP Pool



Follow these steps to configure the VPN IP Pool:

1) Specify the name of the IP Pool.
2) Specify the starting IP address and ending IP address for the IP Pool.

Note:

- The starting IP address should not be greater than the ending IP address.
- The ranges of IP Pools cannot overlap.

4.2 Configuring L2TP Globally

Choose the menu **VPN> L2TP > Global Config** to load the following page.

Figure 4-2 Configuring L2TP Globally

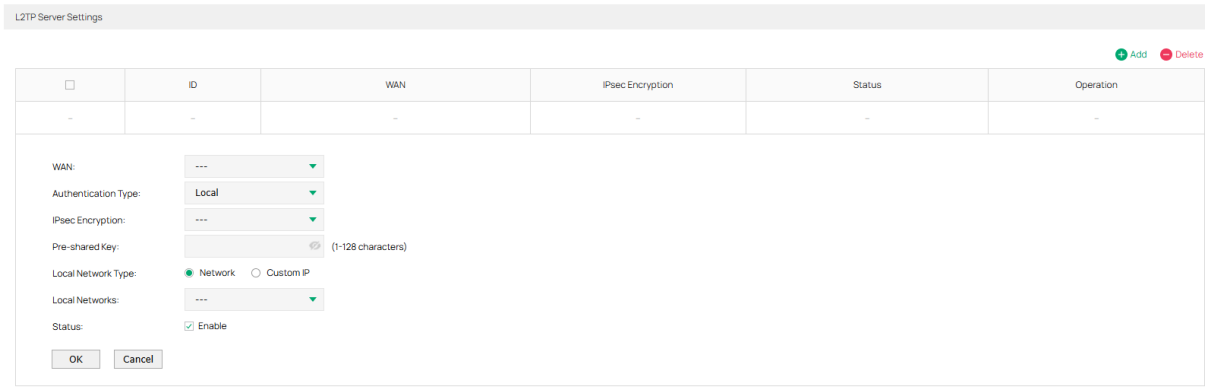
In the **General** section, configure L2TP parameters globally and click **Save**.

L2TP Hello Interval	Specify the time interval of sending L2TP peer detect packets.
PPP Hello Interval	Specify the time interval of sending PPP peer detect packets.
NetBIOS Passthrough	Enable NetBIOS Passthrough function to allow NetBIOS packets to be broadcasted through VPN tunnel.

4.3 Configuring the L2TP Server

Choose the menu **VPN> L2TP > L2TP Server** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 4-3 Configuring the L2TP Server



Follow these steps to configure the L2TP server:

1) Specify the WAN port used for L2TP tunnel.
2) Specify the authentication method used by the L2TP server. Local: Use a built-in authentication server to authenticate when the tunnel is created. If you don't have an additional external server, you can choose local authentication. LDAP: Use an external LDAP server to authenticate when the tunnel is created.
3) Specify whether to enable the encryption for the tunnel.

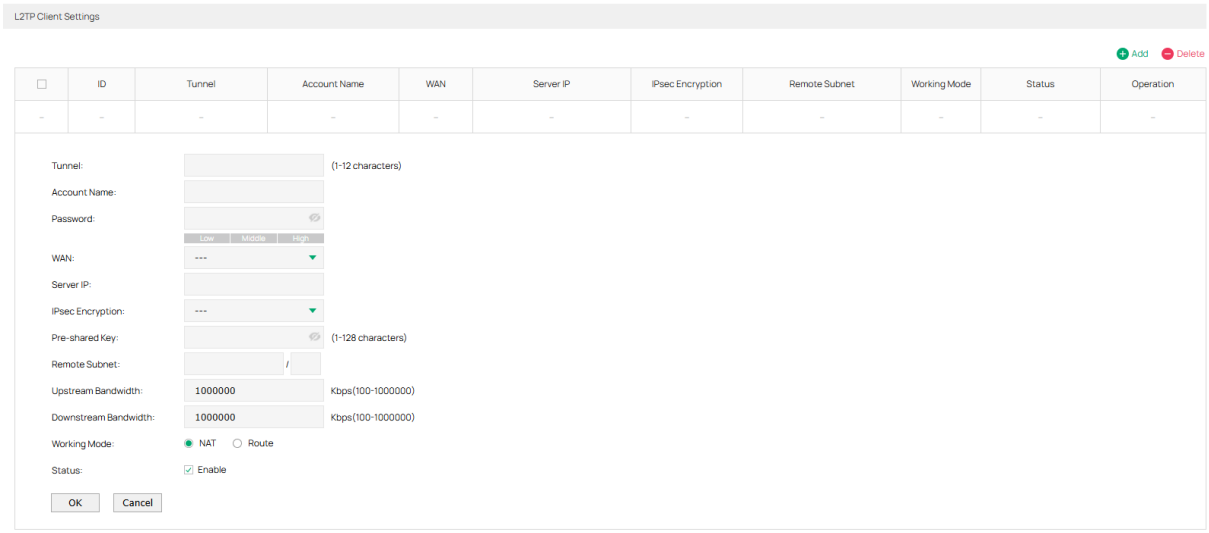
IPSec Encryption	Specify whether to enable the encryption for the tunnel. If enabled, the L2TP tunnel will be encrypted by IPSec (L2TP over IPSec). If you choose Auto, the L2TP server will determine whether to encrypt the tunnel according to the client 's encryption settings.
LDAP Profile	Specify an LDAP entry that you have configured in Authentication > LDAP.
Primary DNS/ Secondary DNS	Specify the DNS address to be assigned to the VPN client (eg 8.8.8.8). You can enter the router's LAN IP.
Network Mode	Specify the network mode. There are two modes: Client-to-LAN: Select this option when the L2TP client is a single host. It's commonly used to access the internal service from outside. LAN-to-LAN: Select this option when the L2TP client is a VPN gateway. The tunneling request is always initiated by a device. It's commonly used for access between two offices.
Max Connections	Specify the maximum number of connections that the tunnel can support. When Client-to-LAN network mode is enabled, it can be used to limit the number of devices connected at the same time.
Remote Subnet	Specify a remote network. (This is the IP address range of the LAN on the remote peer of the L2TP tunnel.) It's the combination of IP address and subnet mask. It takes effect when LAN-to-LAN network mode is enabled.

4) Specify the Pre-shared Key for IKE authentication.
5) Specify the local network. You can choose the specific local networks or custom the IP address range of LAN on the local side of the VPN tunnel. After the tunnel is established, the client can access the specific local networks.
6) Enable the L2TP tunnel.
7) Click **OK**.

4.4 Configuring the L2TP Client

Choose the menu **VPN > L2TP > L2TP Client** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 4-4 Configuring the L2TP Client



Follow these steps to configure the L2TP client:

1) Specify the name of the L2TP tunnel and configure other relevant parameters of the L2TP client according to your actual network environment.

Tunnel	Specify the name of L2TP tunnel.
Account Name	Specify the account name of L2TP tunnel. It should be configured identically on server and client.
Password	Specify the password of L2TP tunnel. It should be configured identically on server and client.
WAN	Specify the WAN port used for L2TP tunnel.
Server IP	Specify the IP address or domain name of L2TP server.
IPSec Encryption	Specify whether to enable the encryption for the tunnel. If enabled, the L2TP tunnel will be encrypted by IPSec (L2TP over IPSec).
Pre-shared Key	Specify the Pre-shared Key for IKE authentication.
Remote Subnet	Specify the remote network. (It's always the IP address range of LAN on the remote peer of the VPN tunnel.) It's the combination of IP address and subnet mask.
Upstream Bandwidth	Specify the uptream limited rate in Kbps for L2TP tunnel.
Downstream Bandwidth	Specify the downstream limited rate in Kbps for L2TP tunnel.

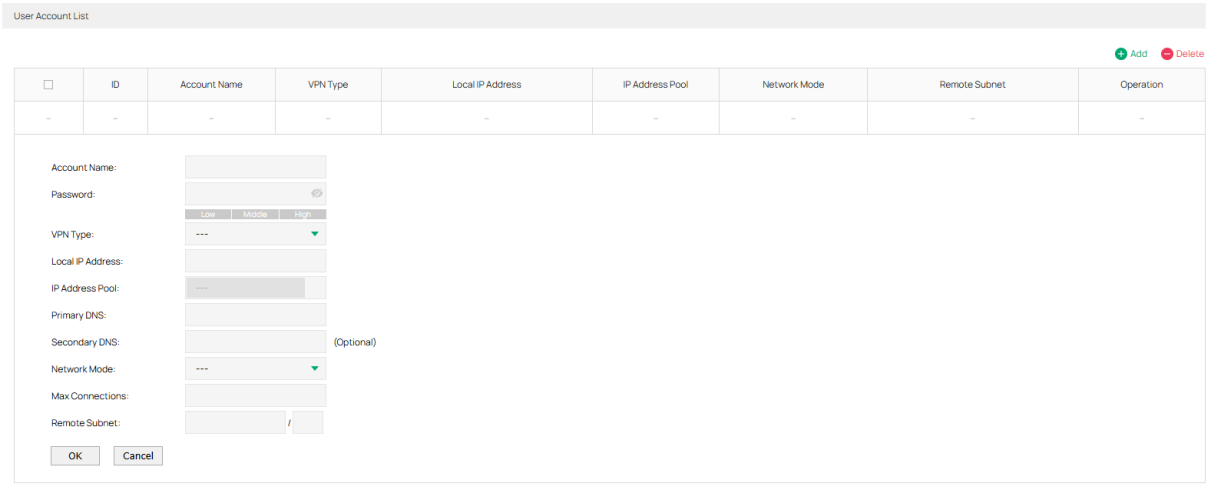
Working Mode	Specify the Working Mode as NAT or Routing. **NAT**: NAT (Network Address Translation) mode allows the gateway to translate source IP address of L2TP packets to its WAN IP when forwarding L2TP packets. **Route**: Route mode allows the gateway to forward L2TP packets via routing protocol.
Status	Check the box to enable the L2TP tunnel.

2) Click **OK**.

4.5 (Optional) Configuring the L2TP Users

Choose the menu **VPN> Users > Users** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 4-5 Configuring the L2TP User



Follow these steps to configure the L2TP User:

1) Specify the account name and password of the L2TP User.

Account Name	Specify the account name used for the VPN tunnel. This parameter should be the same with that of the L2TP client.
Password	Specify the password of user. This parameter should be the same with that of the L2TP client.

2) Specify the protocol as L2TP and configure other relevant parameters cc.

Protocol	Specify the protocol for the VPN tunnel. There are two types: L2TP and PPTP.
Local IP Address	Specify the local IP address of the tunnel. You can enter the LAN IP of the local device.
IP Address Pool	Specify the IP address pool from which the IP address will be assigned to the VPN client. The IP Pool referenced here can be created on the **Preferences > VPN IP Pool** page.

DNS Address	Specify the DNS address to be assigned to the VPN client (8.8.8.8 for example).
Network Mode	Specify the network mode. There are two modes: **Client-to-LAN**: Select this option when the L2TP/PPTP client is a single host. **LAN-to-LAN**: Select this option when the L2TP/PPTP client is a VPN gateway. The tunneling request is always initiated by a device.
Max Connections	Specify the maximum number of connections that the tunnel can support.
Remote Subnet	Specify a remote network. (This is the IP address range of the LAN on the remote peer of the L2TP/PPTP tunnel.) It's the combination of IP address and subnet mask.

3) Click **OK**.

4.6 Verifying the Connectivity of L2TP VPN Tunnel

Choose the menu **VPN > L2TP > Tunnel List** to load the following page.

Figure 4-6 L2TP VPN Tunnel List

The **Tunnel List** shows the information of the established L2TP VPN tunnel.

Account Name	Displays the account name of L2TP tunnel.
Mode	Displays whether the device is server or client.
Tunnel	Displays the name of the tunnel when the gateway is an L2TP client.
Local IP	Displays the local IP address of the tunnel.
Remote IP	Displays the remote real IP address of the tunnel.
Remote Local IP	Displays the remote local IP address of the tunnel.
DNS	Displays the DNS address of the tunnel.

5 PPTP Configuration

To complete the PPTP configuration, follow these steps:

1) Configure the VPN IP pool.
2) Configure PPTP globally.
3) Configure the PPTP server/client.
4) (Optional) Configure the PPTP users.
5) Verify the connectivity of the PPTP VPN tunnel.

Configuration Guidelines

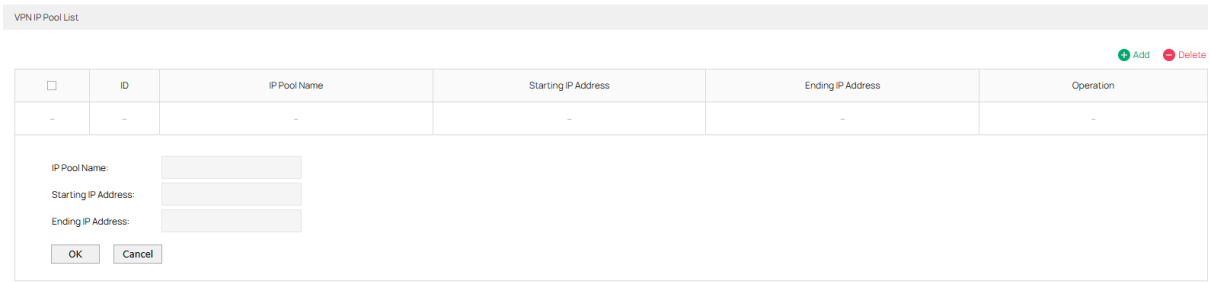
- When the network mode is configured as Client-to-LAN and the gateway acts as the PPTP server, you don't need to configure a PPTP client on the gateway.

- When the network mode is configured as LAN-to-LAN and the gateway acts as the PPTP client gateway, you don't need to configure PPTP users on the gateway.

5.1 Configuring the VPN IP Pool

Choose the menu **Preferences> VPN IP Pool > VPN IP Pool** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 5-1 Configuring the VPN IP Pool



Follow these steps to configure the VPN IP Pool:

1) Specify the name of the IP Pool.
2) Specify the starting IP address and ending IP address for the IP Pool.

Note:

- The starting IP address should not be greater than the ending IP address.
- The ranges of IP Pools cannot overlap.

5.2 Configuring PPTP Globally

Choose the menu **VPN> PPTP > Global Config** to load the following page.

Figure 5-2 Configuring PPTP Globally

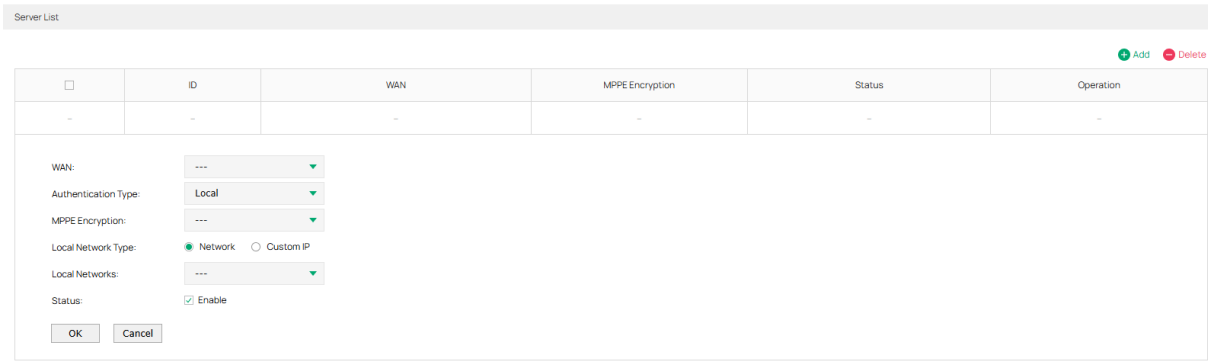
In the **General** section, configure PPTP parameters globally and click **Save**.

PPTP Hello Interval	Specify the time interval of sending PPTP peer detect packets.
PPP Hello Interval	Specify the time interval of sending PPP peer detect packets.
NetBIOS Passthrough	Enable NetBIOS Passthrough function to allow NetBIOS packets to be broadcasted through VPN tunnel.

5.3 Configuring the PPTP Server

Choose the menu **VPN> PPTP > PPTP Server** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 5-3 Configuring the PPTP Server



Follow these steps to configure the PPTP server:

1) Specify the WAN port used for PPTP tunnel.
2) Specify whether to enable the MPPE encryption for the PPTP tunnel. If LDAP is selected, configure the following parameters.

LDAP Profile	Specify an LDAP entry that you have configured in Authentication > LDAP.
Primary DNS/ Secondary DNS	Specify the DNS address to be assigned to the VPN client (eg 8.8.8.8). You can enter the router's LAN IP.

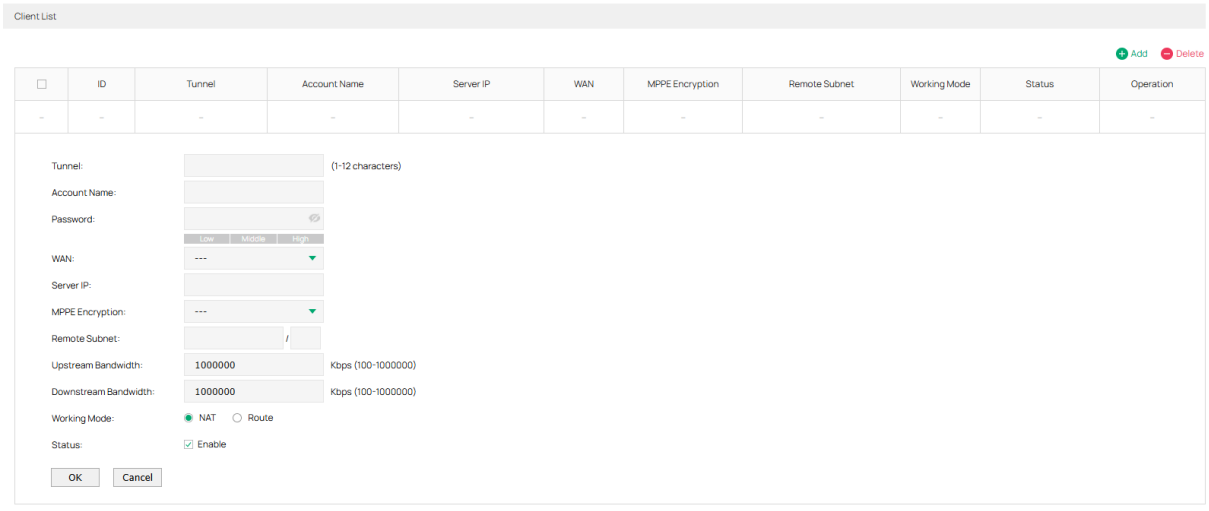
Network Mode	Specify the network mode. There are two modes: Client-to-LAN: Select this option when the L2TP client is a single host. It's commonly used to access the internal service from outside. LAN-to-LAN: Select this option when the L2TP client is a VPN gateway. The tunneling request is always initiated by a device. It's commonly used for access between two offices.
Max Connections	Specify the maximum number of connections that the tunnel can support. When Client-to-LAN network mode is enabled, it can be used to limit the number of devices connected at the same time.
Remote Subnet	Specify a remote network. (This is the IP address range of the LAN on the remote peer of the L2TP tunnel.) It's the combination of IP address and subnet mask. It takes effect when LAN-to-LAN network mode is enabled.

4) Specify the local network. You can choose the specific local networks or custom the IP address range of LAN on the local side of the VPN tunnel. After the tunnel is established, the peer can access the specific local networks.
5) Enable the PPTP tunnel.
6) Click **OK**.

5.4 Configuring the PPTP Client

Choose the menu **VPN > PPTP > PPTP Client** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 5-4 Configuring the PPTP Client



Follow these steps to configure the PPTP client:

1) Specify the name of the PPTP tunnel and configure other relevant parameters of the PPTP client according to your actual network environment.

Tunnel	Specify the name of PPTP tunnel.

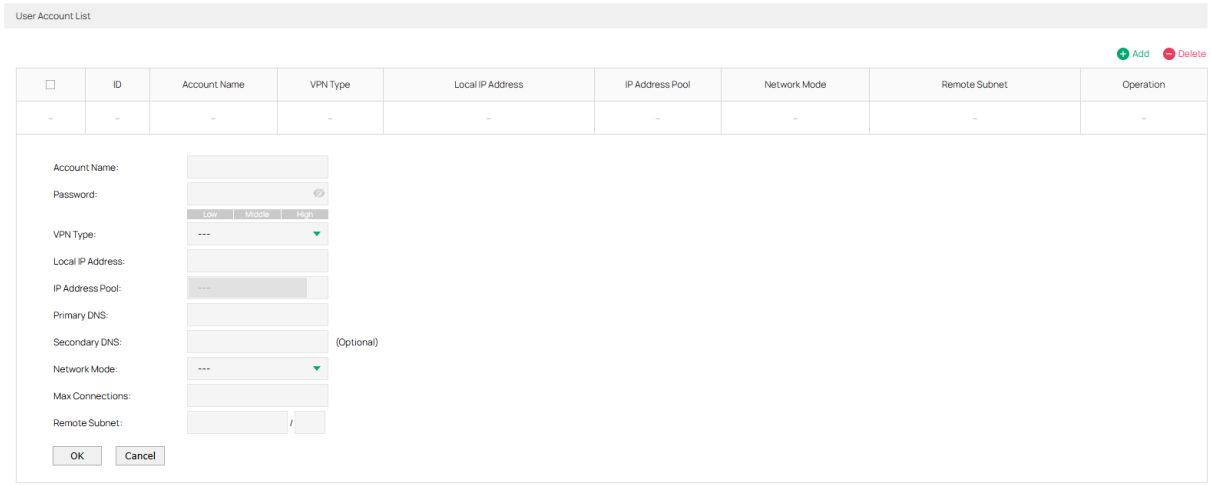
Account Name	Specify the account name of PPTP tunnel. It should be configured identically on server and client.
Password	Specify the password of PPTP tunnel. It should be configured identically on server and client.
WAN	Specify the WAN port used for PPTP tunnel.
Server IP	Specify the IP address or domain name of PPTP server.
MPPE Encryption	Specify whether to enable the encryption for the tunnel. If enabled, the PPTP tunnel will be encrypted by MPPE.
Remote Subnet	Specify the remote network. (It's always the IP address range of LAN on the remote peer of the VPN tunnel.) It's the combination of IP address and subnet mask.
Upstream Bandwidth	Specify the uptream limited rate in Kbps for PPTP tunnel.
Downstream Bandwidth	Specify the downstream limited rate in Kbps for PPTP tunnel.
Working Mode	Specify the Working Mode as NAT or Routing. **NAT**: NAT (Network Address Translation) mode allows the gateway to translate source IP address of PPTP packets to its WAN IP when forwarding PPTP packets. **Route**: Route mode allows the gateway to forward PPTP packets via routing protocol.
Status	Check the box to enable the PPTP tunnel.

2) Click **OK**.

5.5 (Optional) Configuring the PPTP Users

Choose the menu **VPN > Users > Users** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 5-5 Configuring the PPTP User



Follow these steps to configure the PPTP User:

1) Specify the account name and password of the PPTP User.

Account Name	Specify the account name used for the VPN tunnel. This parameter should be the same as that of the PPTP client.
Password	Specify the password of users. This parameter should be the same as that of the PPTP client.

2) Specify the protocol as PPTP and configure other relevant parameters according to your actual network environment.

Protocol	Specify the protocol for the VPN tunnel. There are two types: L2TP and PPTP.
Local IP Address	Specify the local IP address of the tunnel. You can enter the LAN IP of the local device.
IP Address Pool	Specify the IP address pool from which the IP address will be assigned to the VPN client. The IP Pool referenced here can be created on the **Preferences > VPN IP Pool** page.
DNS Address	Specify the DNS address to be assigned to the VPN client (8.8.8.8 for example).
Network Mode	Specify the network mode. There are two modes: **Client-to-LAN**: Select this option when the PPTP/PPTP client is a single host. **LAN-to-LAN**: Select this option when the PPTP/PPTP client is a VPN gateway. The tunneling request is always initiated by a device.
Max Connections	Specify the maximum number of connections that the tunnel can support.

Remote Subnet	Specify a remote network. (This is the IP address range of the LAN on the remote peer of the PPTP/PPTP tunnel.) It's the combination of IP address and subnet mask.

3) Click **OK**.

5.6 Verifying the Connectivity of PPTP VPN Tunnel

Choose the menu **VPN> PPTP > Tunnel List** to load the following page.

Figure 5-6 PPTP VPN Tunnel List

The **Tunnel List** shows the information of the established PPTP VPN tunnel.

Account	Displays the account name of PPTP tunnel.
Mode	Displays whether the device is server or client.
Tunnel	Displays the name of the tunnel when the gateway is a PPTP client.
Local IP	Displays the local IP address of the tunnel.
Remote IP	Displays the remote real IP address of the tunnel.
Remote Local IP	Displays the remote local IP address of the tunnel.
DNS	Displays the DNS address of the tunnel.

6 OpenVPN Configuration

To complete the OpenVPN Configuration, follow these steps:

1) Configure the OpenVPN server/client.
2) Check the tunnel list to verify the connectivity of the OpenVPN tunnel.

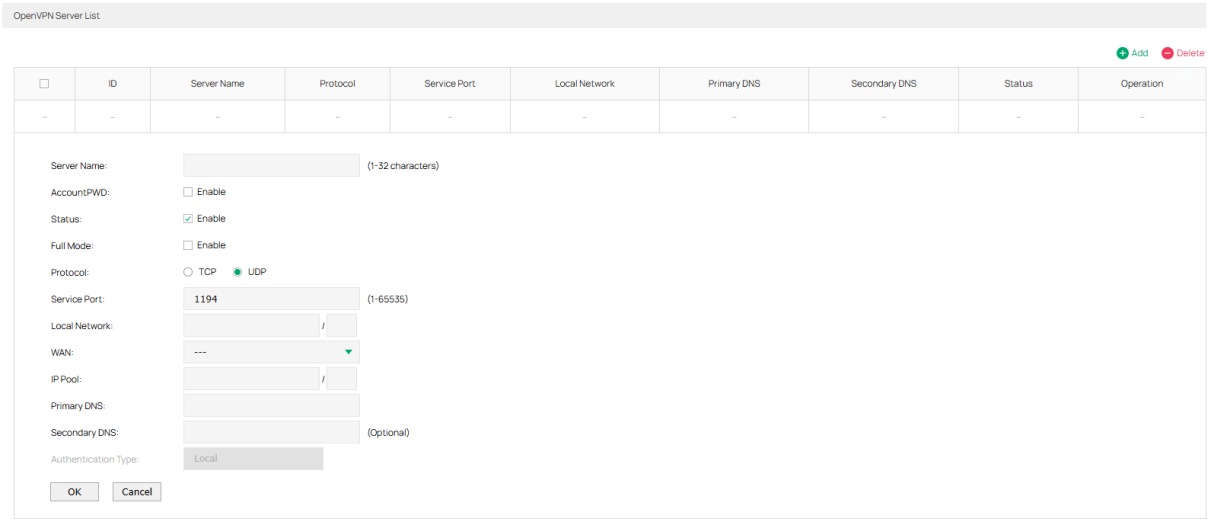
Configuration Guidelines

- If you only use the gateway as the OpenVPN server, you don't need to configure the OpenVPN client.

6.1 Configuring the OpenVPN Server

Choose the menu **VPN > OpenVPN > OpenVPN Server** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 6-1 Configuring the OpenVPN Server



Specify the name of the OpenVPN server, configure other relevant parameters according to your actual network environment, and click **OK**.

Server Name	Enter a name to identify the VPN server.
AccountPWD	When enabled, OpenVPN will use username/password to authenticate users.
Status	Check the box to enable the OpenVPN server.
Full Mode	Select this option to allow all client traffic to pass through the tunnel.

Protocol	Select the communication protocol for the gateway which works as an OpenVPN Server. Two communication protocols are available: TCP and UDP.
Service Port	Enter a VPN service port to which a VPN device connects. The default port is 1194.
Local Network	Select the network on the local side of the VPN tunnel. The VPN policy will be only applied to the selected local network.
WAN	Select the WAN port on which the VPN tunnel is established. Each WAN port supports only one OpenVPN tunnel when the gateway works as a OpenVPN server.
IP Pool	Enter the IP address and subnet mask to decide the range of the VPN IP pool. The VPN server will assign IP address to the remote host when the tunnel is established. You can specify any reasonable IP address that will not cause overlap with the IP address of the LAN on the local peer gateway.
Primary DNS	Specify the primary DNS server pushed to clients.
Secondary DNS	Specify the secondary DNS server pushed to clients.
Authentication Type	Specify the authentication method used by the OpenVPN server. Local: Use a built-in authentication server to authenticate when the tunnel is created. If you don't have an additional external server, you can choose local authentication. LDAP: Use an external LDAP server to authenticate when the tunnel is created.

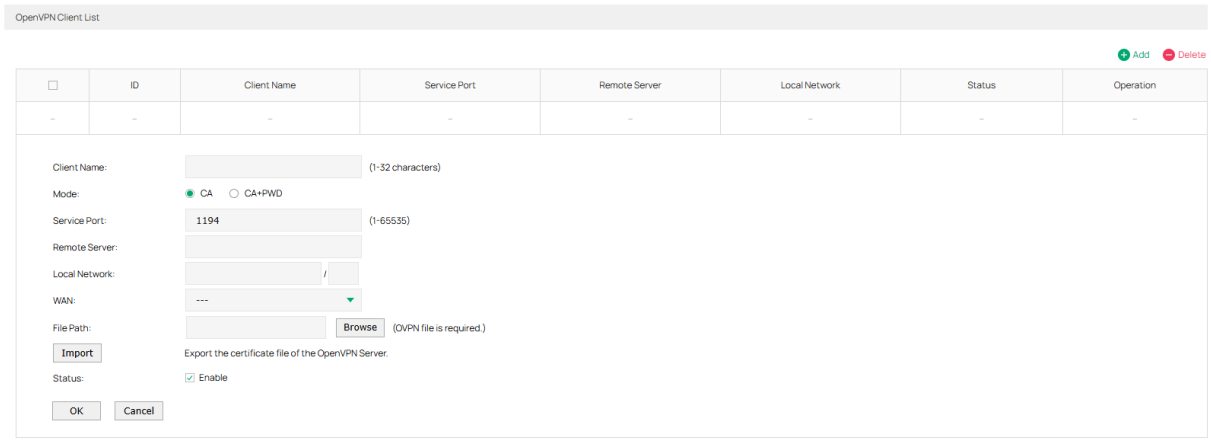
Note:

- After saving the settings, export the OpenVPN file that ends in .ovpn which is to be used by the remote client. The exported OpenVPN file contains the certificate and configuration information. It may take about 2 minutes to export the certificate.

6.2 Configuring the OpenVPN Client

Choose the menu **VPN > OpenVPN > OpenVPN Client** and click **Add** to load the following page. The gateway will act as an OpenVPN client to establish the VPN tunnel with the remote Server.

Figure 6-2 Configuring the OpenVPN Client



Specify the name of the OpenVPN client, configure other relevant parameters according to your actual network environment, and click **OK**.

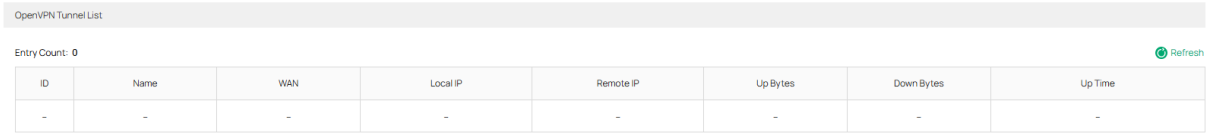
Client Name	Specify the name of OpenVPN client.
Mode	Select the authentication method used by the client. In ca mode, only the certificate file is required. In ca+pwd mode, additional username and password are required. Username - Enter the username required for client authentication. Password - Enter the password required for client authentication.
Service Port	Enter a VPN service port to which a VPN device connects. The default port is 1194.
Remote Server	Enter the IP address or domain name of the OpenVPN server.
Local Network	Select the network on the local side of the VPN tunnel. The VPN policy will be only applied to the selected local network.
WAN	Select the WAN port on which the VPN tunnel is established.
File Path	Browse the file to find the OpenVPN file that ends in .ovpn generated by the OpenVPN server.
Import	Click this button to import the OpenVPN file that ends in .ovpn generated by the OpenVPN server. Only one file can be imported. If the certificate file and configuration file are generated singly by the OpenVPN server, combine two files and import the whole file.

Status	Check the box to enable the OpenVPN client.

6.3 Viewing the OpenVPN Tunnel

Choose the menu **VPN > OpenVPN > OpenVPN Tunnel** to load the following page.

Figure 6-3 Viewing the OpenVPN Tunnel



Click **Refresh** to view the latest information.

Name	Displays the account name of OpenVPN server/client.
WAN	Displays the WAN port on which the VPN tunnel is established.
Local IP	Displays the assigned virtual local IP address of the tunnel.
Remote IP	Displays the assigned virtual local IP address of the tunnel.
Up Bytes	Displays the upstream throughput.
Down Bytes	Displays the downstream throughput.
Up Time	Displays how long the tunnel has been up.

7 WireGuard VPN Configuration

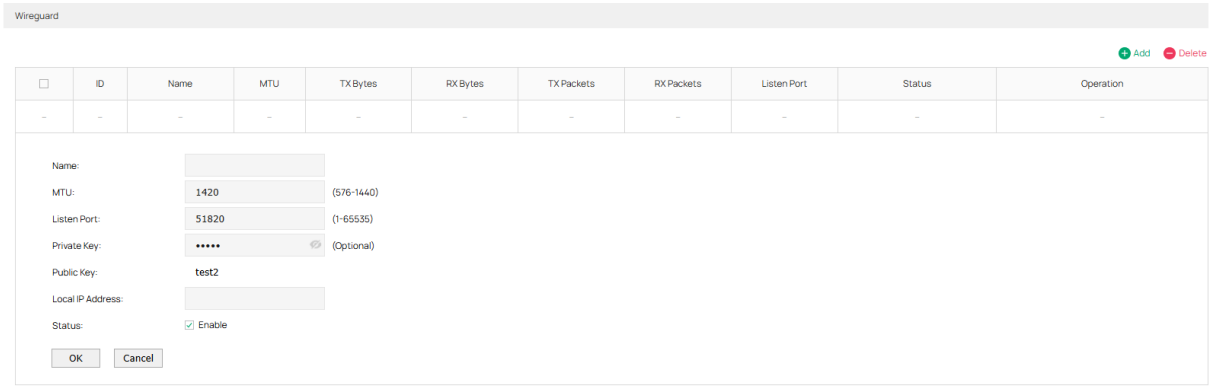
To complete the WireGuard VPN Configuration, follow these steps:

1) Configure the WireGuard Server.
2) Configure the Peers settings.

7.1 Configuring the WireGuard VPN Server

Choose the menu **VPN > WireGuard > WireGuard** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 7-1 Configuring the WireGuard VPN Server



Specify the name of the WireGuard VPN server, configure other relevant parameters according to your actual network environment, and click **OK**.

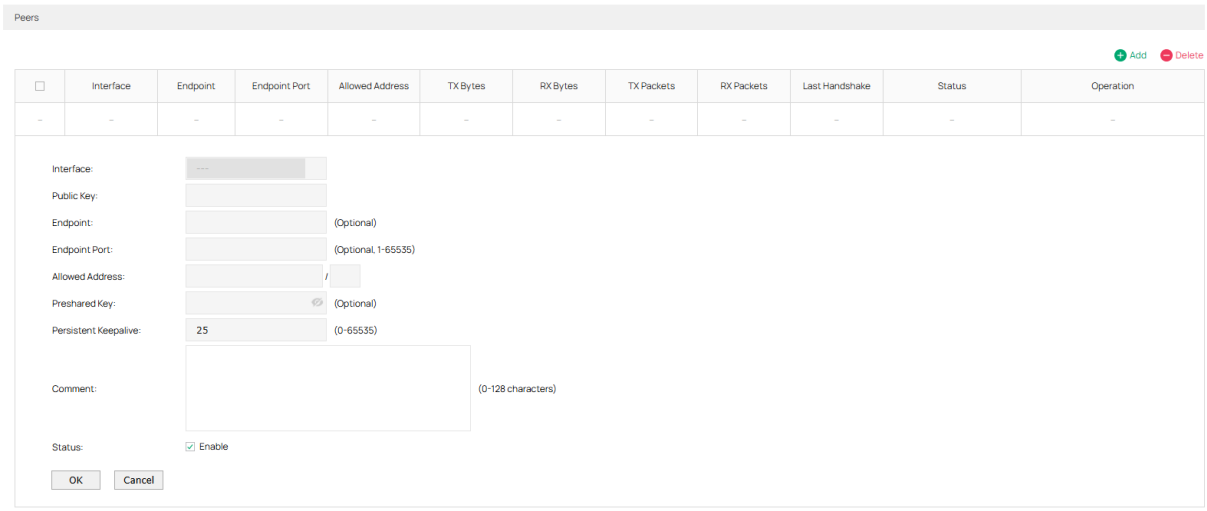
Name	Specify the name that identifies the Wireguard interface.
MTU	Specify the MTU value of the Wireguard interface. The default value 1420 is recommended.
Listen Port	Specify the port number that the Wireguard interface listens to.
Service Port	Enter a VPN service port to which a VPN device connects. The default port is 1194.
Private Key	Specify the private key of the Wireguard interface. The value will be automatically generated on the device, and you can also modify it manually.
Public Key	Specify the public key of the Wireguard interface. This field will be automatically generated based on the private key.
Local IP Address	Specify the IP address of the WireGuard interface. Please select a reserved address to avoid IP conflicts.

Status	Specify whether to enable the Wireguard interface.

7.2 Configuring the Peers Settings

Choose the menu **VPN > WireGuard > Peers** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 7-2 Configuring the Peers



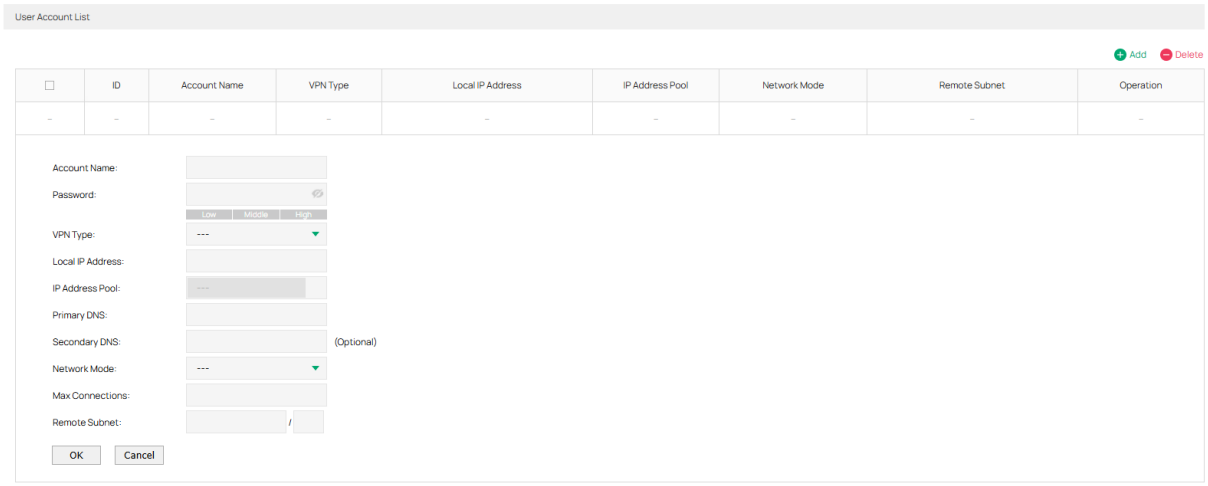
You should configure an Endpoint and an Endpoint Port for at least one peer gateway.

Interface	Specify the Wireguard interface to which the peer belongs.
Public key	Specify the public key of the peer.
Endpoint	Specify the IP address of the peer.
Endpoint Port	Specify the port number of the peer.
Allowed Address	Specify the address segment that allows traffic to pass through. Generally, you can fill in the subnet address of the peer.
Preshared Key	Specify an optional shared key.
Persistent Keepalive	Specify the tunnel keepalive packet interval.
Comment	Enter the description of the peer.
Status	Specify whether to enable the peer.

8 Users Configuration

To configure the accounts of users, Choose the menu **VPN > Users > Users** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 8-1 Configuring the User Account



Enter the account name and password, configure other relevant parameters according to your actual network environment, and click **OK**.

Account Name	Specify the account name used for the VPN tunnel.
Password	Specify the account password used for the VPN tunnel. Your VPN clients will use the account name and password for authentication.
VPN Type	Specify the protocol for the VPN tunnel. There are three types: L2TP, PPTP and OpenVPN.
Local IP Address	Specify the local virtual IP address for the VPN server. Please avoid using the IP address in the DHCP range, which may cause IP confliction, you can enter the LAN IP of the gateway. To find out the DHCP Range, go to Network > LAN > Network List and view the information of the desired network.
IP Address Pool	Specify the IP address pool from which the IP address will be assigned to the VPN client. The IP Pool referenced here can be created on the Preferences > VPN IP Pool page.
DNS Address	Specify the DNS address to be assigned to the VPN client (8.8.8.8 for example), you can enter the LAN IP of the gateway.
Network Mode	Specify the network mode. There are two modes: **Client-to-LAN**: Select this option when the L2TP/PPTP client is a single host. It's commonly used to access the internal service from outside. **LAN-to-LAN**: Select this option when the L2TP/PPTP client is a VPN gateway. The tunneling request is always initiated by a device. It's commonly used for access between two offices.

Max Connections	Specify the maximum number of connections that the tunnel can support. When Client-to-LAN network mode is enabled, it can be used to limit the number of devices connected at the same time.
Remote Subnet	Specify a remote network. (This is the IP address range of the LAN on the remote peer of the L2TP/PPTP tunnel.) It's the combination of IP address and subnet mask. It takes effect when LAN-to-LAN network mode is enabled.

Note:

- Create VPN connection accounts for remote devices to connect to the VPN server.
- If the gateway acts as the L2TP/PPTP client, you don't need to configure the L2TP/ PPTP user accounts on this page.

Part 10

Configuring Authentication

CHAPTERS

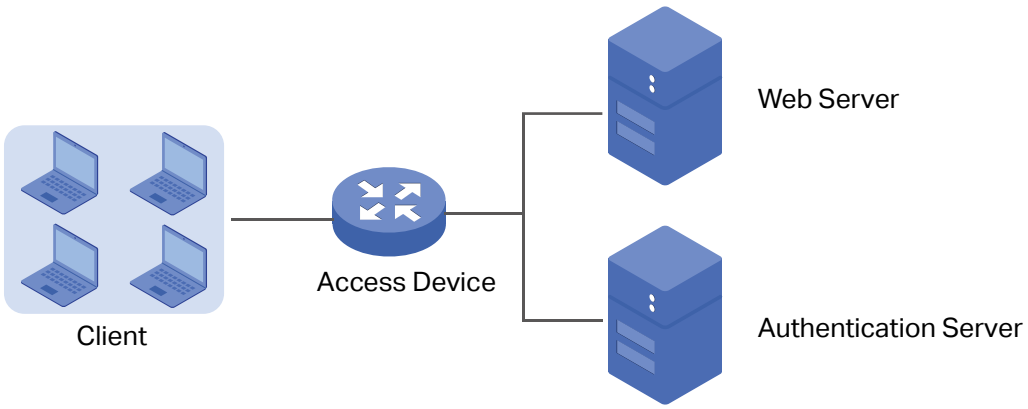
1 Overview

Portal authentication, also known as Web authentication, is usually deployed in a guest-access network (like a hotel or a coffee shop) to control the client's internet access. In portal authentication, all the client's HTTP requests will be redirected to an authentication page first. The client needs to enter the account information on the page to authenticate, then can visit the internet after the authentication succeeded.

1.1 Typical Topology

The typical topology of portal authentication is shown as below:

Figure 1-1 Topology of Portal Authentication



- Client

The end device that needs to be authenticated before permitted to access the internet.

- Access Device

The device that supports portal authentication. In this user guide, it means the gateway. The Access Device helps to: redirect all HTTP requests to the Web Server before authenticated; interact with the Authentication Server to authenticate the client during the authentication process; permit users to access the internet after the authentication succeeded.

- Web Server

The web server responds to client's HTTP requests, and returns an authentication login page.

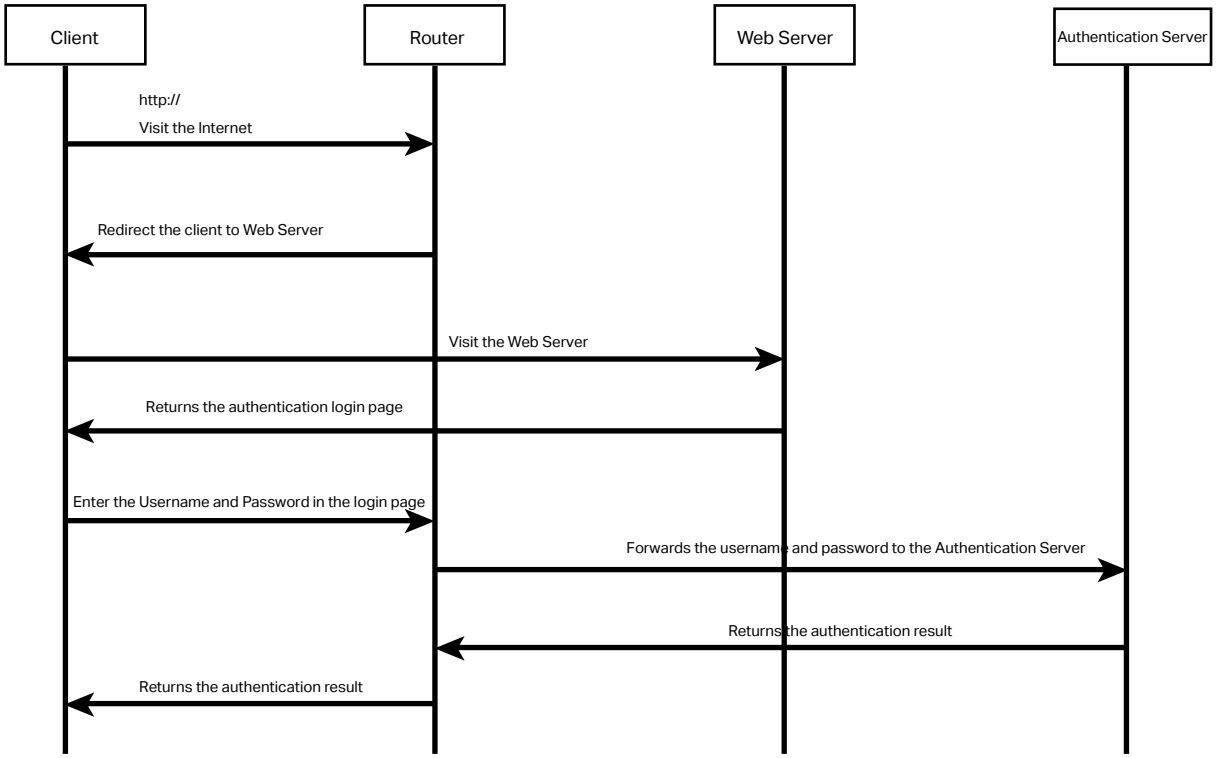
- Authentication Server

The authentication server records the information of the user's account, and interacts with the access device to authenticate clients.

1.2 Portal Authentication Process

The portal authentication process is shown as below:

Figure 1-2 Portal Authentication Process



1) The client is connected to the gateway but not authenticated, and starts to visit the internet through HTTP;
2) The gateway redirects the client's HTTP request to the web server;
3) The client visits the web server;
4) The Web server returns the authentication login page to the client;
5) The client enters the username and password on the authentication login page;
6) The gateway forwards the username and password to the authentication server;
7) The authentication server returns the authentication result to the gateway;
8) The gateway replies to the client with the authentication result;
9) The client visits the internet after the authentication succeeded.

1.3 Supported Features

To configure portal authentication, you need to configure both the web server and the authentication server. The web server provides the authentication page for login; the authentication server records the account information and authenticates the clients.

1.3.1 Supported Web Server

The gateway has a built-in web server and also supports external web server. You can configure the authentication page either using the built-in server or the external server.

Custom Page

You can use the built-in web server and customize the authentication page on your gateway.

External Links

You can specify the external web server and configure the authentication page on the external web server.

1.3.2 Supported Authentication Server

The gateway provides three types of portal authentication:

Radius Authentication

In Radius authentication, you can specify an external Radius server as the authentication server. The user's account information are recorded in the Radius server.

Local Authentication

If you don't have an additional Radius server, you can choose local authentication. In local authentication, the gateway uses the built-in authentication server to authenticate. The built-in authentication server can record at most 500 local user accounts, and each account is can be used for at most 1024 clients to authenticate.

Onekey Online

In Onekey Online Authentication, users can access the network without entering any account information.

1.3.3 Guest Resources

Guest Resources is used to provide free resources for users before they pass the portal authentication.

2 Local Authentication Configuration

To configure local authentication, follow the steps:

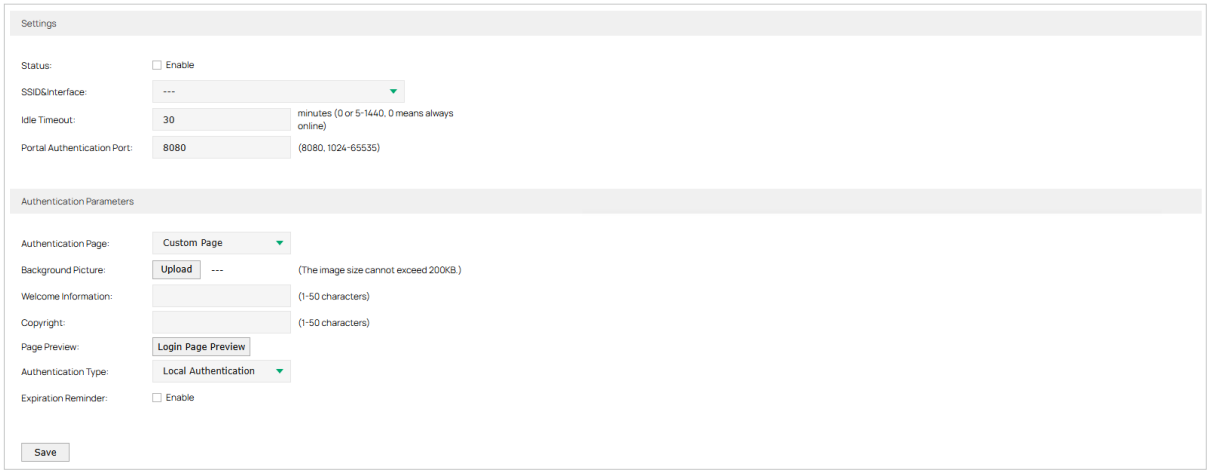
1) Configure the authentication page.
2) Configure the local user account.

2.1 Configuring the Authentication Page

The browser will redirect to the authentication page when the client try to access the internet. On the authentication page, the user need to enter the username and password to log in. After the authentication succeeded, the user can access the internet.

Choose the menu **Authentication** > **Authentication Settings** > **Web Authentication** to load the following page.

Figure 2-1 Configuring the Authentication Page



Follow these steps to configure authentication page:

1) In the **Settings** section, enable authentication status, configure the idle timeout and portal authentication port.

Status	Check the box to enable portal authentication.
SSID&Interface	Specify the valid wireless interface and the effective interface, and you can specify more than one. The selected LAN Network contains all clients of the SSIDs that belong to this LAN Network.
Idle Timeout	Specify the idle timeout. The client will be disconnected after the specified period (Idle Timeout) of inactivity, and is required to be authenticated again. Value 0 means the client will always keep online until the authentication timeout leased, even if the client remains inactive.

Portal Authentication Port	Enter the service port for portal authentication. The default setting is 8080.

2) In the **Authentication Parameters** section, configure the parameters of the authentication page.

Authentication Page	Choose the authentication page type. **Custom**: You can use the built-in web server to customize the authentication page by specifying the background picture, welcome information and copyright information. **External Links**: You can specify a external web server to provide the authentication page by entering the URL of the external web server.
Background Picture	Click the **Upload** button to choose a local image as the background picture of the custom authentication page.
Welcome Information	Specify the welcome information to be displayed on the custom authentication page.
Copyright	Specify the copyright information to be displayed on the custom authentication page.
Page Preview	Click the **Login Page Preview** button, and you can preview the customized authentication page.
Authentication URL	Specify the URL for authentication page if you choose the Authentication Page as “External Links“. The browser will redirect to this URL when the client starts the authentication.
Success Redirect URL	Specify the Success Redirect URL if you choose the Authentication Page as “External Links“. The browser will redirect to this URL after the authentication succeeded.
Fail redirect URL	Specify the Fail Redirect URL if you choose the Authentication Page as “External Links“. The browser will redirect to this URL if the authentication failed.

Note:

If the web server is not deployed in the LAN, you need to create a Guest Resource entry to ensure the client can access the external web server before the authentication succeeded. For the configuration of Guest Resource, go to Guest Resources Configuration.

3) Choose the authentication type, and configure the expiration reminder, then click **Save**.

Authentication Type	Choose the authentication type as Local Authentication.
Expiration Reminder	Check the box to enable expiration reminder. A remind page will appear to remind users when the online time is about to expire.
Time to Remind	Specify the number of days before the expiration date to remind users.

Remind Type	Specify the remind type. **Remind Once**: Remind the user only once after the authentication succeeded. **Remind Periodically**: Remind users at specified intervals during the remind period.
Remind Interval	Specify the interval at which the gateway reminds users if the remind type is specified as "Remind Periodically".
Remind Content	Specify the remind content. The content will be displayed on the Remind page.
Page Preview	Click the button to view the remind page.

2.2 Configuring the Local User Account

In Local authentication, the gateway uses the built-in authentication server to authenticate users. You need to configure the authentication accounts for the local users.

The gateway supports two types of local users:

Formal User: If you want to provide the user with network service for a long period of time (in days), you can create Formal User accounts for them.

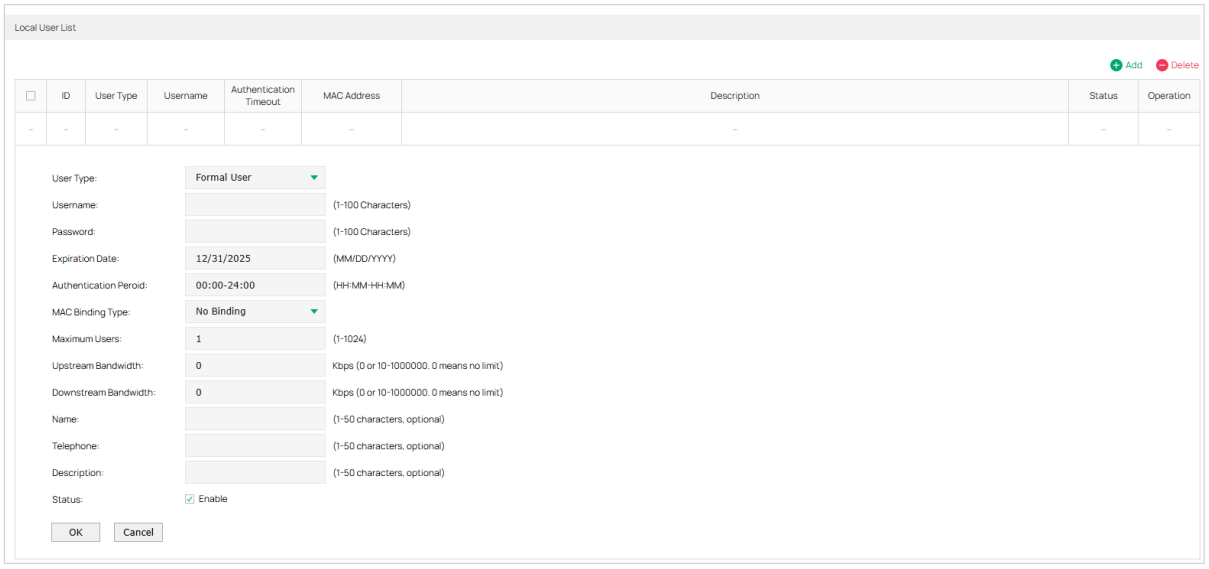
Free User: If you want to provide the user with network service for a short period of time (in minutes), you can create Free User accounts for them.

2.2.1 Configuring the Local User Account

- Configuring the Formal User Account

Choose the menu **Authentication** > **User Management** > **User Management** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-2 Configuring the Formal User Account



Specify the user type, configure the username and password for the formal user account, and configure the other corresponding parameters. Then click **OK**.

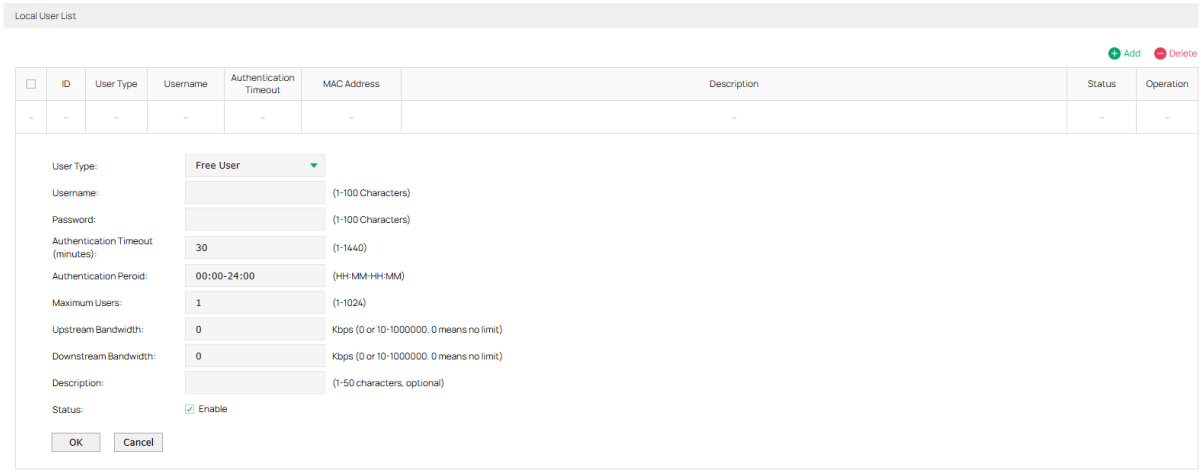
User Type	Specify the user type as Formal User.
Username / Password	Specify the username and password of the account. The username cannot be the same as any existing one.
Expiration Date	Specify the expiration date of the account. The formal user can use this account to authenticate before this date.
Authentication Peroid	Specify the period during which the client is allowed to be authenticated.
MAC Binding Type	Specify the MAC Binding type. There are three types of MAC Binding: No binding, Static Binding and Dynamic Binding. **No Binding**: The client's MAC address will not be bound. **Static Binding**: Manually enter the MAC address of the client to be bound. Only the bound client is able to use the username and password to authenticate. **Dynamic Binding**: The MAC address of the first client that passes the authentication will be bound. Afterwards only the bound client is able to use the username and password to authenticate.
MAC Address	Enter the MAC address of the client to be bound if you choos the MAC Binding type as "Static Binding".
Maximum Users	Specify the maximum number of users that are allowed use this account to authenticate. Note: If the MAC Binding Type is either Static Binding or Dynamic Binding, only one client can use this username and password to authenticate,i.e., the bound client, even if the value of Maximum Users is configured to be greater than one.

Upstream Bandwidth / Downstream Bandwidth	(Optional) Specify the upstream / downstream bandwidth for the user. 0 means no limit.
Name	(Optional) Record the user's name.
Telephone	(Optional) Record the user's telephone number.
Description	(Optional) Enter a brief description for the user.
Status	Check the box to enable this account.

Configuring the Free User Account

Choose the menu **Authentication** > **User Management** > **User Management** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-3 Configuring the Free User Account



Specify the user type, configure the username and password for the free user account, and configure the other corresponding parameters. Then click **OK**.

User Type	Specify the user type as Free User.
Username / Password	Specify the username and password of the user account. The username cannot be the same as any existing one.
Authentication Timeout	Specify the free duration of the account. The default value is 30 minutes.
Maximum Users	Specify the maximum number of users that are allowed to use this username and password to authenticate.
Upstream Bandwidth / Downstream Bandwidth	(Optional) Specify the upstream/downstream bandwidth for the user. 0 means no limit.

Status	Check the box to enable this account.

2.2.2 (Optional) Configuring the Backup of Local Users

Choose the menu **Authentication** > **User Management** > **Configuration Backup** to load the following page.

Figure 2-4 Configuring the Formal User

- To backup local users' accounts

Click **Backup** button to backup all the local users accounts as a CSV file in ANSI coding format.

- To restore local users' accounts

You can import the accounts to the gateway if you have backups. Click **Browse** to select the file path (the backup must be a CSV file), then click **Restore** to restore the accounts.

You can also manually add multiple local user accounts at a time:

1) Create an Excel file and add the local user accounts to it, then save the Excel file as a CSV file with ANSI coding format. You can click **Backup** to obtain a CSV file to view the correct format.
2) Click **Browse** to select the file path, then click **Restore** to restore the file.

Note:

Using Excel to open the CSV file may cause some numerical format changes, and the number may be displayed incorrectly. If you use Excel to edit the CSV file, please set the cell format as text.

3 Radius Authentication Configuration

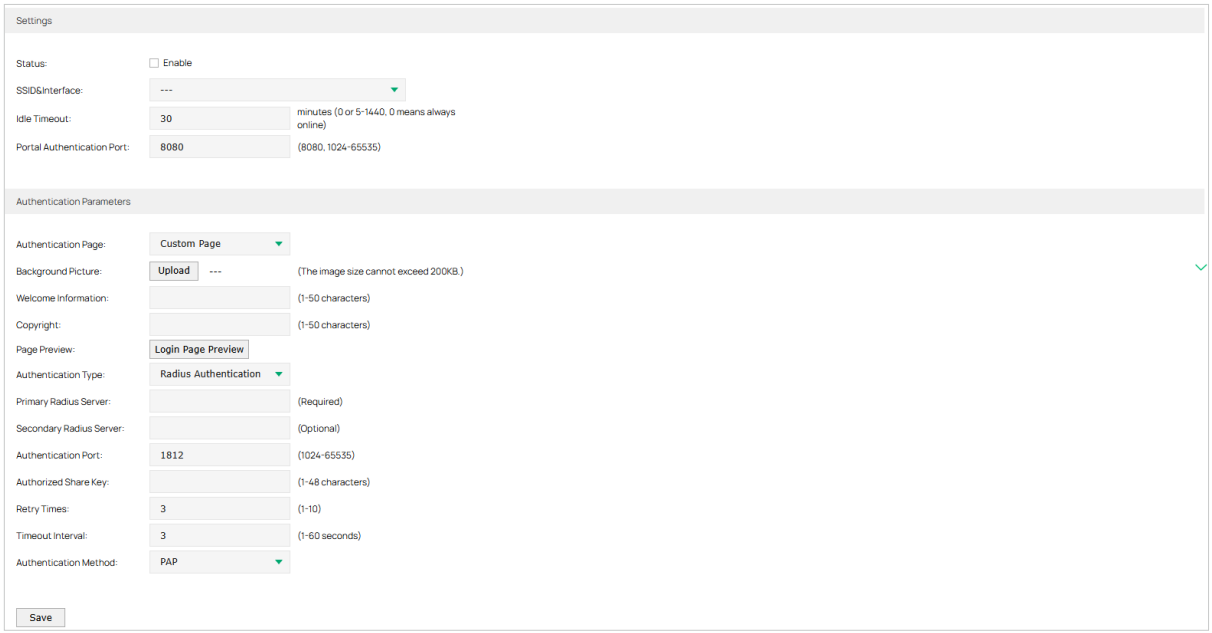
To configure Radius Authentication, follow the steps:

1) Configure the authentication page.
2) Specify the external Radius server and configure the corresponding parameters.

3.1 Configuring Radius Authentication

Choose the menu **Authentication** > **Authentication Settings** > **Web Authentication** to load the following page.

Figure 3-1 Configuring the Radius Authentication



Follow these steps to configure Radius Authentication:

1) In the **Settings** section, enable the authentication status, configure the idle timeout and portal authentication port.

Status	Check the box to enable portal authentication.
SSID&Interface	Specify the valid wireless interface and the effective interface, and you can specify more than one. The selected LAN Network contains all clients of the SSIDs that belong to this LAN Network.
Idle Timeout	Specify the idle timeout. The client will be disconnected after the specified period (Idle Timeout) of inactivity, and is required to be authenticated again. Value 0 means the client will always keep online until the authentication timeout leased, even if the client remains inactive.

Portal Authentication Port	Enter the service port for portal authentication. The default setting is 8080.

2) In the **Authentication Parameters** section, configure the parameters of the authentication page.

Authentication Page	Choose the authentication page type. **Custom**: You can use the built-in web server to customize the authentication page by specifying the background picture, welcome information and copyright information. **External Links**: You can use external pages by specifying the external links as the authentication page.
Background Picture	Click the **Upload** button to choose a local image as the background picture of the custom authentication page.
Welcome Information	Specify the welcome information to be displayed on the custom authentication page.
Copyright	Specify the copyright information to be displayed on the custom authentication page.
Page Preview	Click the **Login Page Preview** button, and you can preview the customized authentication page
Authentication URL	Specify the URL for authentication page if you choose the Authentication Page as “External Links“. The browser will redirect to this URL when the client starts the authentication.
Success Redirect URL	Specify the Success Redirect URL if you choose the Authentication Page as “External Links“. The browser will redirect to this URL after the authentication succeeded.
Fail redirect URL	Specify the Fail Redirect URL if you choose the Authentication Page as “External Links“. The browser will redirect to this URL if the authentication failed.

Note:

If the web server is not deployed in the LAN, you need to create a Guest Resource entry to ensure the client can access the external web server before the authentication succeeded. For the configuration of Guest Resource, go to Guest Resources Configuration.

3) Specify the external Radius server and configure the corresponding parameters, then click **Save**.

Authentication Type	Choose the authentication type as Radius Authentication.
Primary Radius Server	Enter the IP address of the primary Radius server.

Secondary Radius Server	(Optional) Enter the IP address of the secondary Radius server. If the primary server is down, the secondary server will be effective.
Authentication Port	Enter the service port for Radius authentication. By default, it is 1812.
Authorized Share Key	Specify the authorized share key. This key should be the same configured in the Radius server.
Retry Times	Specify the number of times the gateway will retry sending authentication requests after the authentication failed.
Timeout Interval	Specify the timeout interval that the client can wait before the radius server replies.
Authentication Method	Specify the authentication protocol as PAP or CHAP.

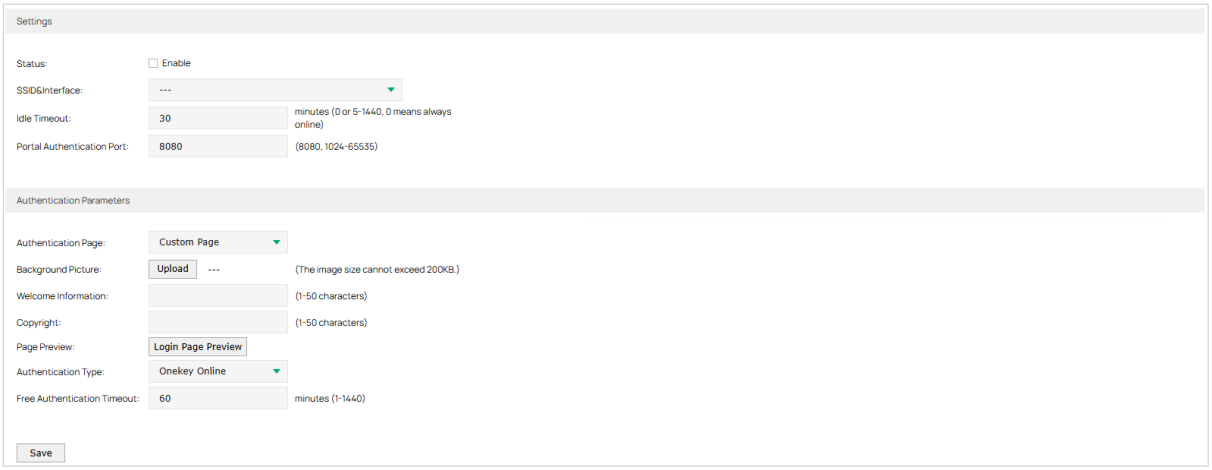
4 Onekey Online Configuration

In Onekey Online authentication, users only need to click the “Onekey online” button on the authentication page, then can access the internet. The username and password are not required.

4.1 Configuring the Authentication Page

Choose the menu **Authentication** > **Authentication Settings** > **Web Authentication** to load the following page.

Figure 4-1 Configuring the Web Authentication



Follow these steps to configure Onekey Online Authentication:

1) In the **Settings** section, enable the authentication status, configure the idle timeout and portal authentication port.

Status	Check the box to enable portal authentication.
SSID&Interface	Specify the valid wireless interface and the effective interface, and you can specify more than one. The selected LAN Network contains all clients of the SSIDs that belong to this LAN Network.
Idle Timeout	Specify the idle timeout. The client will be disconnected after the specified period (Idle Timeout) of inactivity, and is required to be authenticated again. Value 0 means the client will always keep online until the authentication timeout leased, even if the client remains inactive.
Portal Authentication Port	Enter the service port for portal authentication. The default setting is 8080.

2) In the **Authentication Parameters** section, configure the parameters of the authentication page and choose the authentication type, then click **Save**.

Authentication Page	Choose the type of authentication page as Custom Page. Note: External Links is not available for Onekey Online.
Background Picture	Click the **Upload** button to choose a local image as the background picture of the custom authentication page.
Welcome Information	Specify the welcome information to be displayed on the custom authentication page.
Copyright	Specify the copyright information to be displayed on the custom authentication page.
Page Preview	Click the **Login Page Preview** button, and you can preview the customized authentication page
Authentication Type	Choose the authentication type as Onekey Online.
Free Authentication Timeout	Specify the free duration for Onekey Online. When the free duration expired, users can click “Onekey Online“ button on the authentication page to continue to visit the internet.

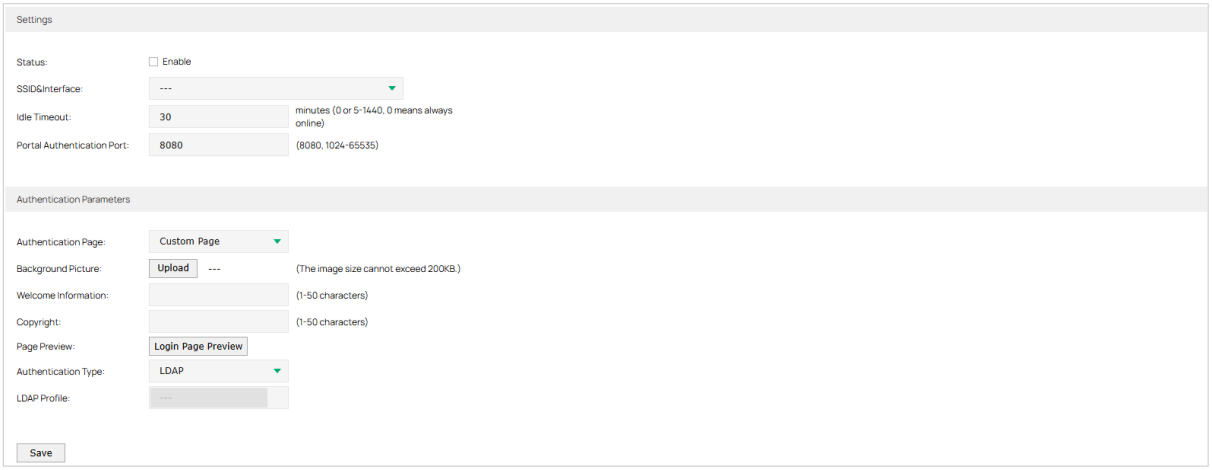
5 LDAP Configuration

LDAP Authentication allows you to bind the device to an LDAP server and use that server to authenticate LAN clients.

5.1 Configuring the Authentication Page

Choose the menu **Authentication** > **Authentication Settings** > **Web Authentication** to load the following page.

Figure 5-1 Configuring the Web Authentication



Follow these steps to configure Onekey Online Authentication:

1) In the **Settings** section, enable the authentication status, configure the idle timeout and portal authentication port.

Status	Check the box to enable portal authentication.
SSID&Interface	Specify the valid wireless interface and the effective interface, and you can specify more than one. The selected LAN Network contains all clients of the SSIDs that belong to this LAN Network.
Idle Timeout	Specify the idle timeout. The client will be disconnected after the specified period (Idle Timeout) of inactivity, and is required to be authenticated again. Value 0 means the client will always keep online until the authentication timeout leased, even if the client remains inactive.
Portal Authentication Port	Enter the service port for portal authentication. The default setting is 8080.

2) In the **Authentication Parameters** section, configure the parameters of the authentication page and choose the authentication type, then click **Save**.

Authentication Page	Choose the type of authentication page as Custom Page. Note: External Links is not available for Onekey Online.
Background Picture	Click the **Upload** button to choose a local image as the background picture of the custom authentication page.
Welcome Information	Specify the welcome information to be displayed on the custom authentication page.
Copyright	Specify the copyright information to be displayed on the custom authentication page.
Page Preview	Click the **Login Page Preview** button, and you can preview the customized authentication page
Authentication Type	Choose the authentication type as LDAP Online.
LDAP Profile	Select a profile from previously configured LDAP profiles.

6 Guest Resources Configuration

Guest resources are limited network resources provided for users before they pass the portal authentication.

You can configure the guest resources in two ways:

- Five Tuple Type

Specify the client and the network resources the client can visit based on the settings of IP address, MAC address, VLAN ID, service port and protocol. It is recommended to select Five Tuple Type when the IP address and service port of the free network resource are already known.

- URL Type

Specify the client and the network resources the client can visit based on the settings of the URL, IP address, MAC address and service port. It is recommended to select URL Type when the URL of the free network resource is already known.

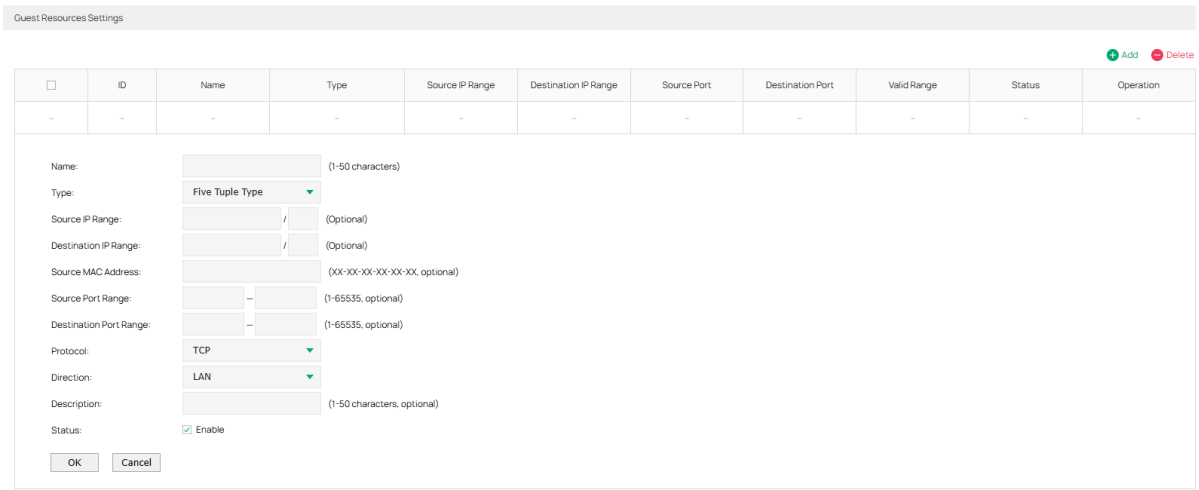
Note:

By default, the Guest Resource table is empty, which means all the clients cannot visit any network resource before they pass the portal authentication.

6.1 Configuring the Five Tuple Type

Choose the menu **Authentication** > **Authentication Settings** > **Guest Resources** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 6-1 Configuring the Five Tuple Type



Specify the client and the network resources the client can visit by configuring the IP address, MAC address and service port, then click **OK**.

Name	Enter the name of the guest resource entry.
Type	Choose the guest resource type as Five Tuple Type.
Source IP Range	Specify the IP range of the client(s) by entering the network address and subnet mask bits. Only the specified clients can visit the guest resources.
Destination IP Range	Specify the IP range of the server(s) that provides the guest resources by entering the network address and subnet mask bits.
Source MAC Address	Enter the MAC address of the client.
Source Port Range	Enter the source service port range.
Destination Port Range	Enter the destination service port range.
Description	Enter a brief description for the Guest Resources entry to make it easier to search and manage.
Protocol	Specify the protocol as TCP or UDP for the Guest Resources.
Status	Check the box to enable the guest resource entry.

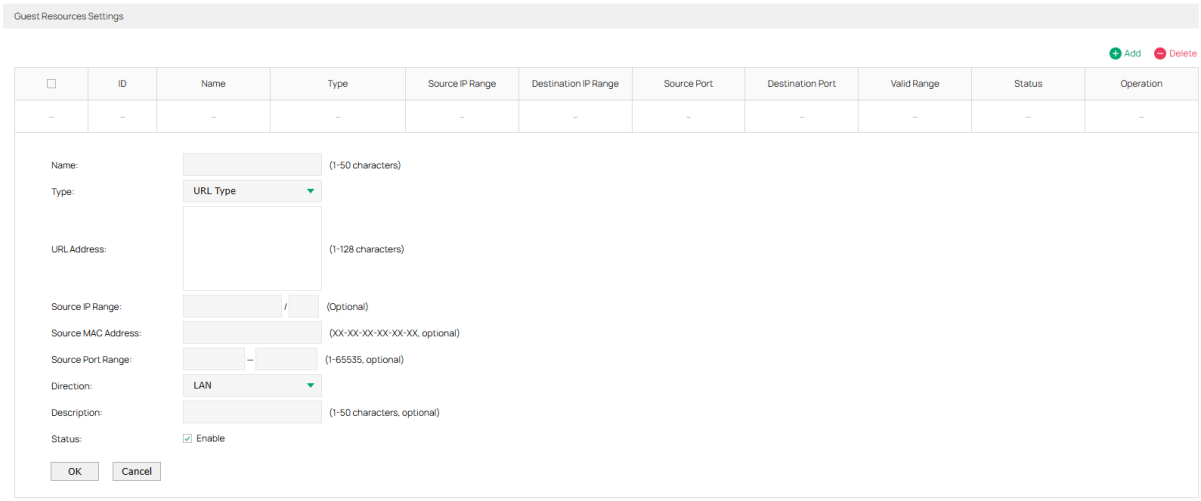
Note:

In a Guest Resource entry, if some parameter is left empty, it means the gateway will not restrict that parameter. For example, if the source IP range is left empty, it means all the clients can visit the specified guest resources.

6.2 Configuring the URL Type

Choose the menu **Authentication** > **Authentication Settings** > **Guest Resources** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 6-1 Configuring the URL



Specify the client and the network resources the client can visit by configuring the URL of the network resource and the parameters of the clients, then click **OK**.

Name	Enter the name of the guest resource entry.
Type	Choose the guest resource type as URL Type.
URL Address	Enter the URL address or IP address of the network resource that can be visited for free.
Source IP Range	Configure the IP range of the client(s) by entering the network address and subnet mask bits.
Source MAC Address	Enter the MAC address of the client.
Source Port Range	Enter the source service port range.
Description	Enter a brief description for the Guest Resources entry to make it easier to search and manage.
Status	Check the box to enable the guest resource entry.

Note:

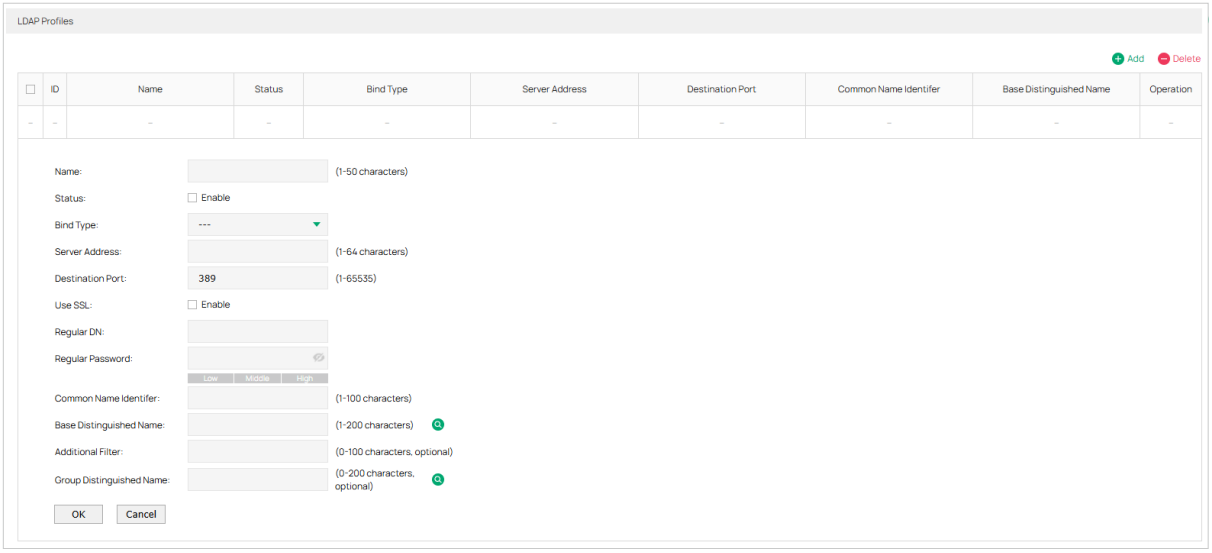
In a Guest Resource entry, if some parameter is left empty, it means the gateway will not restrict that parameter. For example, if the source IP range is left empty, it means all the clients can visit the specified guest resources.

7 Configuring LDAP Profiles

The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is an industry standard protocol for maintaining and accessing directory information over a network. LDAP Authentication allows you to bind the device to an LDAP server and use that server to authenticate LAN clients.

Choose the menu **Authentication** > **LDAP** > **LDAP Profiles**, click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 7-1 Configuring the Web Authentication



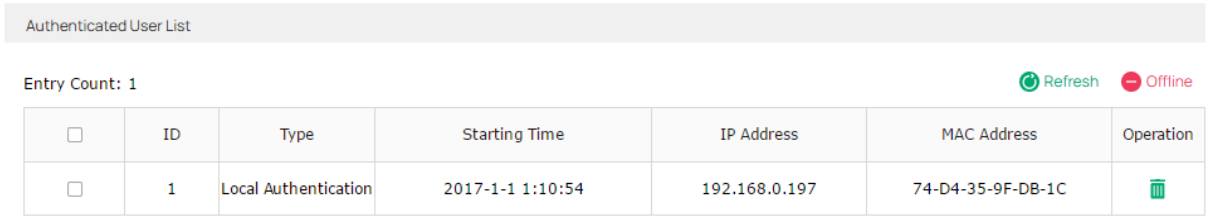
Name	Specify the name of the LDAP profile..
Status	Check the box to enable LDAP Authentication.
Bind Type	Select the LDAP Authentication mode: Anonymous Mode, Simple Mode, or Regular Mode.
Server Address	Enter the Host name or IP address of the LDAP server.
Destination Port	Enter the port ID of the LDAP server. By default, the port ID is 389 when SSL is disabled and 636 when SSL is enabled.
Use SSL	Determine whether to use SSL for LDAP communication.
Regular DN	Specify the distinguished name (DN) of the administrator account. This parameter is required in Regular mode.
Regular Password	Specify the password of the administrator account. This parameter is required in Regular mode.
Common Name Identifier	Specify the common name for user authentication. It is usually “cn”.

Base Distinguished Name	Specify the user identifier for user authentication. You can click the icon next to it to search and select from the LDAP directory tree.
Additional Filter	Specify the filter for user authentication. It is not supported in Simple Mode and is optional in other modes.
Group Distinguished Name	Specify the group identifier for user authentication. It is not supported in Simple Mode and is optional in other modes.

8 Viewing the Authentication Status

Choose the menu **Authentication** > **Authentication Status** > **Authentication Status** to load the following page.

Figure 8-1 Viewing the Authentication Status



Here you can view the clients that pass the portal authentication.

Type	Displays the authentication type of the client.
Starting Time	Displays the starting time of the authentication.
IP Address	Displays the client's IP address.
MAC Address	Displays the client's MAC address.

Part 11

Managing Services

CHAPTERS

1 Services

1.1 Overview

The Services module incorporates two functions, Dynamic DNS (DDNS) and UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) to provide convenient network services.

1.2 Support Features

Dynamic DNS

Nowadays, network protocols such as PPPoE and DHCP are widely employed by ISPs to assign public IP addresses to users. The use of these protocols can cause the user's public IP address to change dynamically. DDNS is an internet service that ensures a fixed domain name can be used to access a network with a varying public IP address. This means the user's network can be more easily accessed by internet hosts.

UPnP

With the development of networking and advanced computing techniques, greater numbers of devices feature in networks. UPnP is designed to solve the problem of communication between these network devices. UPnP function allows devices dynamically discover and communicate with each other without additional configurations. For example, it allows the download of P2P software without opening ports.

mDNS

mDNS (Multicast DNS) Repeater can help mDNS request/reply packets spread across different network segments. With this function, services published using the mDNS protocol can be discovered across network segments.

Reboot Schedule

In Reboot Schedule, you can set schedules to reboot the connected devices periodically based on needs. You can configure the reboot schedule flexibly by creating multiple entries.

DNS Proxy

DNS Proxy provides the LAN side clients with the DNS query service. It forwards the DNS request from the LAN side clients to the selected upstream DNS server and forwards the DNS reply accordingly.

2 Dynamic DNS Configurations

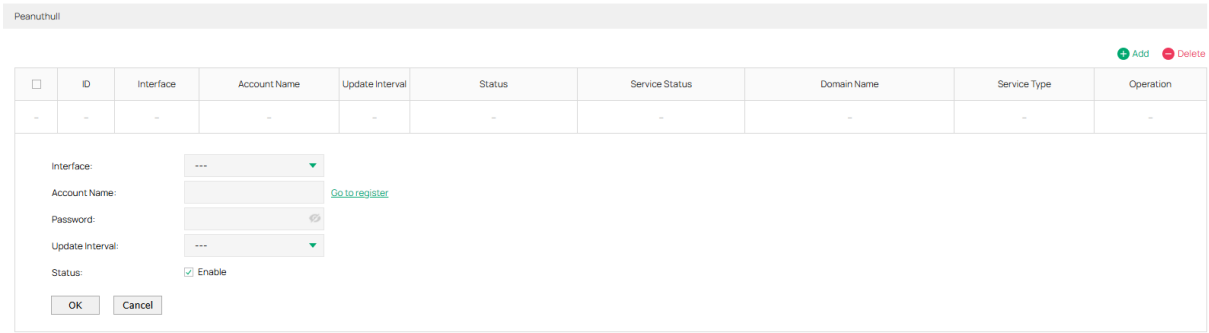
With Dynamic DNS configurations, you can:

- Configure and view Peanuthull DDNS
- Configure and view Comexe DDNS
- Configure and view DynDNS
- Configure and view NO-IP DDNS
- Custom DDNS
- Configure and view TP-Link DDNS

2.1 Configure and View Peanuthull DDNS

Choose the menu **Services** > **Dynamic DNS** > **Peanuthull** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-1 Configure Peanuthull DDNS



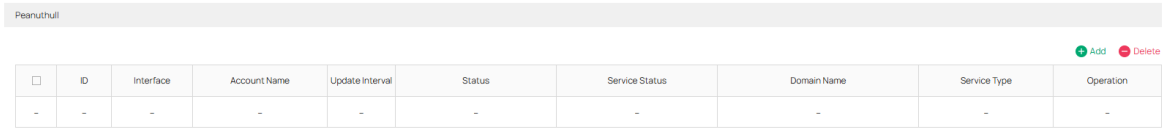
Follow these steps to configure Peanuthull DDNS.

1) Click **Go to register** to visit the official website of Peanuthull, register an account and a domain name.
2) Configure the following parameters and click **OK**.

Interface	Select the interface for the DDNS service.
Account Name	Enter the account name of your DDNS account. You can click **Go to register** to visit the official website of Peanuthull to register an account.
Password	Enter the password of your DDNS account.
Update Interval	Specify the Update Interval that the device dynamically updates IP addresses for registered domain names.
Status	Check the box to enable the DDNS service.

3) View the DDNS status.

Figure 2-2 View the Status of Peanuthull DDNS

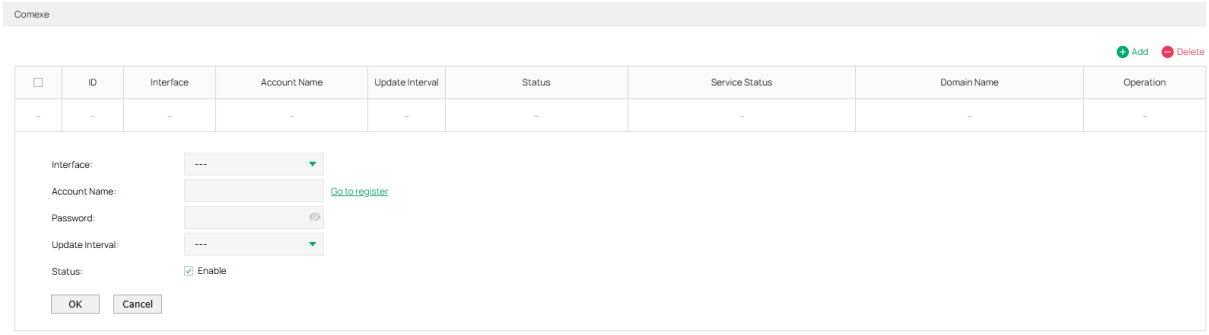


Status	Displays whether the corresponding DDNS service is enabled.
Service Status	Displays the current status of DDNS service. **Offline:** DDNS service is offline. **Connecting:** DDNS client is connecting to the server. **Online:** DDNS is working normally. **Incorrect account name or password:** The account name or password is incorrect.
Domain Name	Displays the Domain Names obtained from the DDNS server.
Service Type	Displays the DDNS service type, including Professional service and Standard service.

2.2 Configure and View Comexe DDNS

Choose the menu **Services** > **Dynamic DNS** > **Comexe** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-3 Configure Comexe DDNS



Follow these steps to configure Comexe DDNS.

1) Click **Go to register** to visit the official website of Comexe, register an account and a domain name.

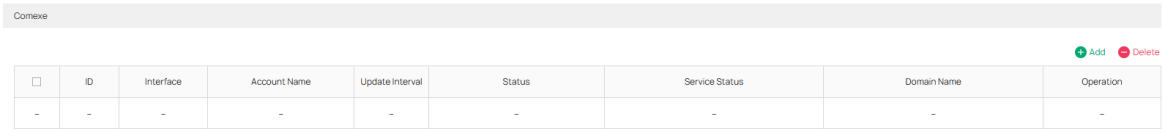
2) Configure the following parameters and click **OK**.

Interface	Select the interface for the DDNS service.

Account Name	Enter the account name of your DDNS account. You can click **Go to register** to visit the official website of Comexe to register an account.
Password	Enter the password of your DDNS account.
Update Interval	Specify the Update Interval that the device dynamically updates IP addresses for registered domain names.
Status	Check the box to enable the DDNS service.

3) View the DDNS status.

Figure 2-4 View the Status of Comexe DDNS

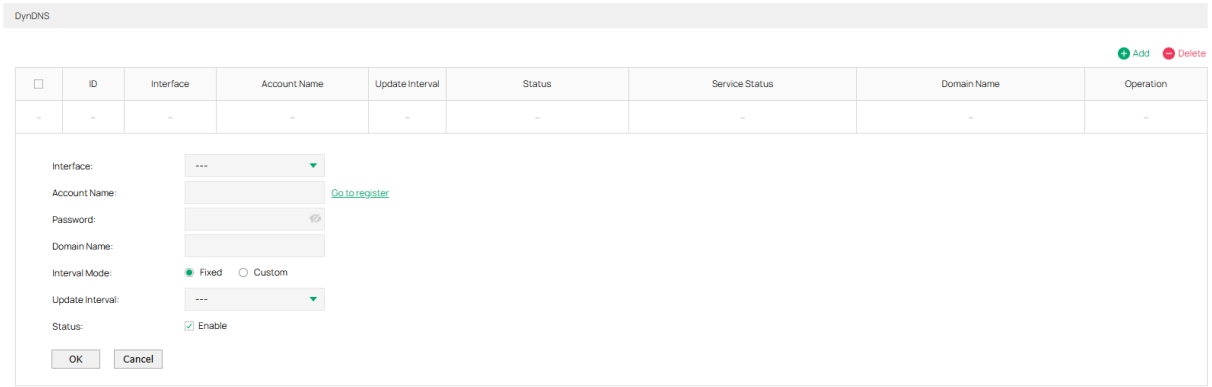


Status	Displays whether the corresponding DDNS service is enabled.
Service Status	Displays the current status of DDNS service. **Offline:** DDNS service is offline. **Connecting:** DDNS client is connecting to the server. **Online:** DDNS is working normally. **Incorrect account name or password:** The account name or password is incorrect.
Domain Name	Displays the Domain Names obtained from the DDNS server.

2.3 Configure and View DynDNS

Choose the menu **Services** > **Dynamic DNS** > **DynDNS** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-5 Configure DynDNS



Follow these steps to configure DynDNS.

1) Click **Go to register** to visit the official website of DynDNS and register an account and a domain name.

2) Configure the following parameters and click **OK**.

Interface	Select the interface for the DDNS service.
Account Name	Enter the account name of your DDNS account. You can click **Go to register** to visit the official website of DynDNS to register an account.
Password	Enter the password of your DDNS account.
Domain Name	Specify the domain name that you registered with your DDNS service provider.
Update Interval	Specify the Update Interval that the device dynamically updates IP addresses for registered domain names.
Status	Check the box to enable the DDNS service.

3) View the DDNS status.

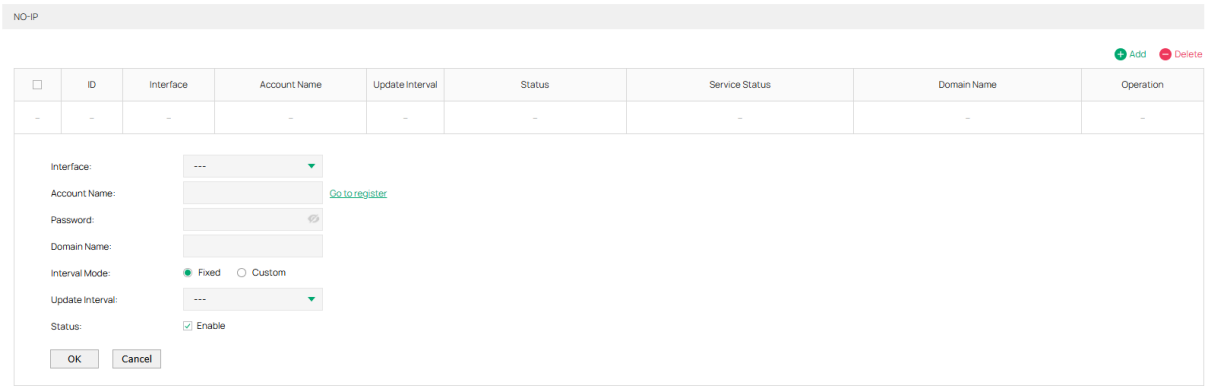
Figure 2-6 View the Status of DynDNS

Status	Displays whether the corresponding DDNS service is enabled.
Service Status	Displays the current status of DDNS service. **Offline:** DDNS service is offline. **Connecting:** DDNS client is connecting to the server. **Online:** DDNS is working normally. **Incorrect account name or password:** The account name or password is incorrect. **Incorrect domain name:** The domain name is incorrect.
Domain Name	Displays the Domain Names obtained from the DDNS server.

2.4 Configure and View NO-IP DDNS

Choose the menu **Services** > **Dynamic DNS** > **NO-IP** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-7 View NO-IP DDNS



Follow these steps to configure NO-IP DDNS.

1) Click **Go to register** to visit the official website of NO-IP and register an account and a domain name.
2) Configure the following parameters and click **OK**.

Interface	Select the interface for the DDNS service.
Account Name	Enter the account name of your DDNS account. You can click **Go to register** to visit the official website of NO-IP to register an account.
Password	Enter the password of your DDNS account.
Domain Name	Specify the domain name that you registered with your DDNS service provider.
Update Interval	Specify the Update Interval that the device dynamically updates IP addresses for registered domain names.
Status	Check the box to enable the DDNS service.

3) View the DDNS status.

Figure 2-8 View the Status of NO-IP DDNS

Status	Displays whether the corresponding DDNS service is enabled.

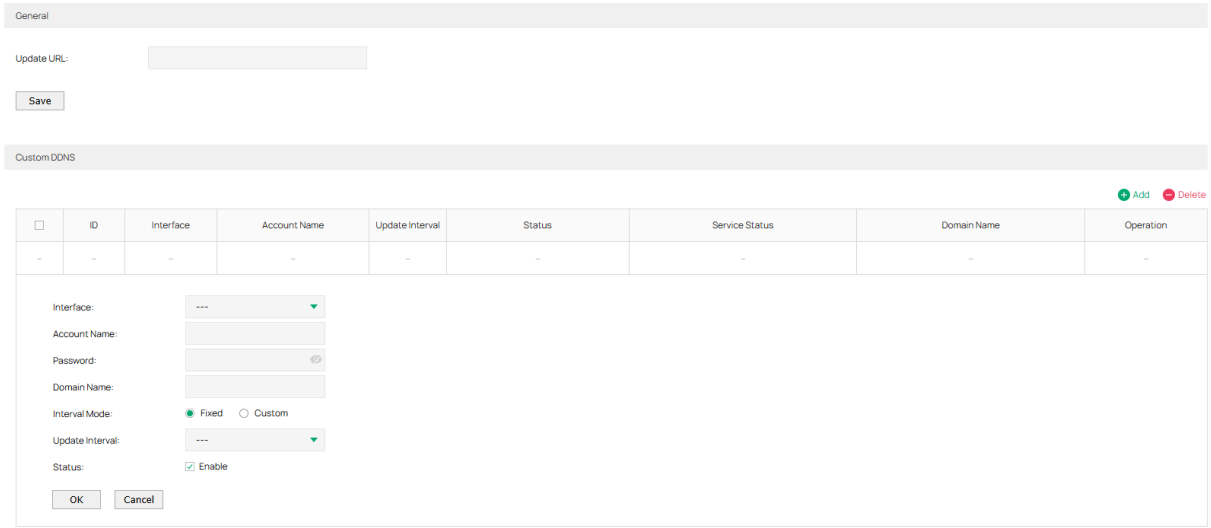
Service Status	Displays the current status of DDNS service. **Offline:** DDNS service is offline. **Connecting:** DDNS client is connecting to the server. **Online:** DDNS is working normally. **Incorrect account name or password:** The account name or password is incorrect. **Incorrect domain name:** The domain name is incorrect.
Domain Name	Displays the Domain Names obtained from the DDNS server.

2.5 Custom DDNS

The gateway lists common DDNS service providers. If the service provider you registered at is not listed, you can add a custom DDNS entry.

1) Register at a service provider, and get your username, password, and domain name.
2) Choose the menu **Service** > **Dynamic DNS** > **Custom DDNS** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-9 Custom DDNS



3) Configure the following parameters and click **OK**.

Update URL	Enter the URL provided by your DDNS service provider in format of http://[USERNAME]:[PASSWORD]@api.cp.easydns.com/dyn/tomato.php?hostname=[DOMAIN]&myip=[IP]. The gateway will automatically update user information to the service provider.
Interface	Select the WAN port which the DDNS entry applies to.

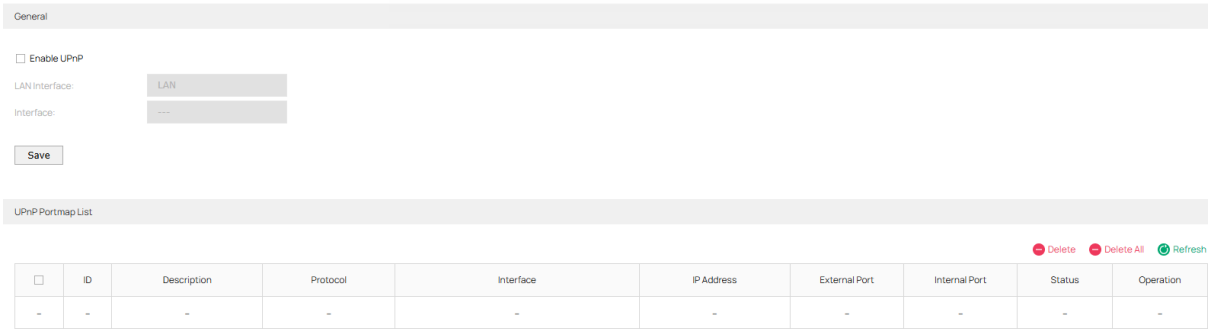
Account Name	Enter your account name for the service provider.
Password	Enter your password for the service provider.
Domain Name	Enter the domain name provided by your service provider. Remote users can use the domain name to access your local network through WAN port.
Update Interval	Specify the update interval to report the change of the WAN IP address for DDNS service.
Status	Click the checkbox to enable the entry.

3 UPnP Configuration

UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) is the networking protocol that allows devices to discover each other and then establish connections for communication. With the help of UPnP, It is convenient to realize seamless connections between the devices, especially from WAN to LAN.

Choose the menu **Services** > **UPnP** to load the following page.

Figure 3-1 Configure UPnP



Follow these steps to configure UPnP.

1) Check the box to enable the **UPnP** function.
2) Specify the effective interfaces. Then click **Save**
3) (Optional) In the **UPnP Portmap List** section, view the portmap list.

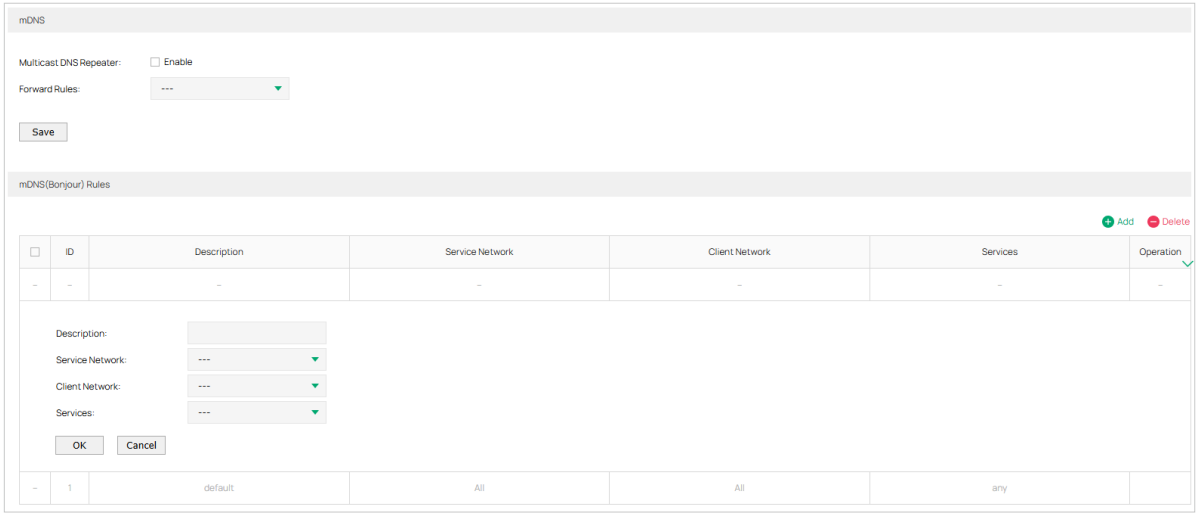
Description	Displays the description of the application using UPnP protocol.
Protocol	Displays the protocol type used in the process of UPnP.
Interface	Displays the interface used in the process of UPnP.
IP Address	Displays the IP address of the local host.
External Port	Displays the external port that is opened for the application by the gateway.
Internal Port	Displays the internal port that is opened for the application by the local host.
Status	Displays the status of the corresponding UPnP entry. **Enabled:** The mapping is active. **Disabled:** The mapping is inactive.

4 mDNS Configuration

Enable Multicast DNS Repeater and specify the Forward Rules to determine the network segments that mDNS request/reply packets can cross, that is, the range of services that can be found across network segments. Bonjour is Apple's open zero-configuration network standard based on the mDNS protocol, which can automatically discover computers, devices and services on the IP network.

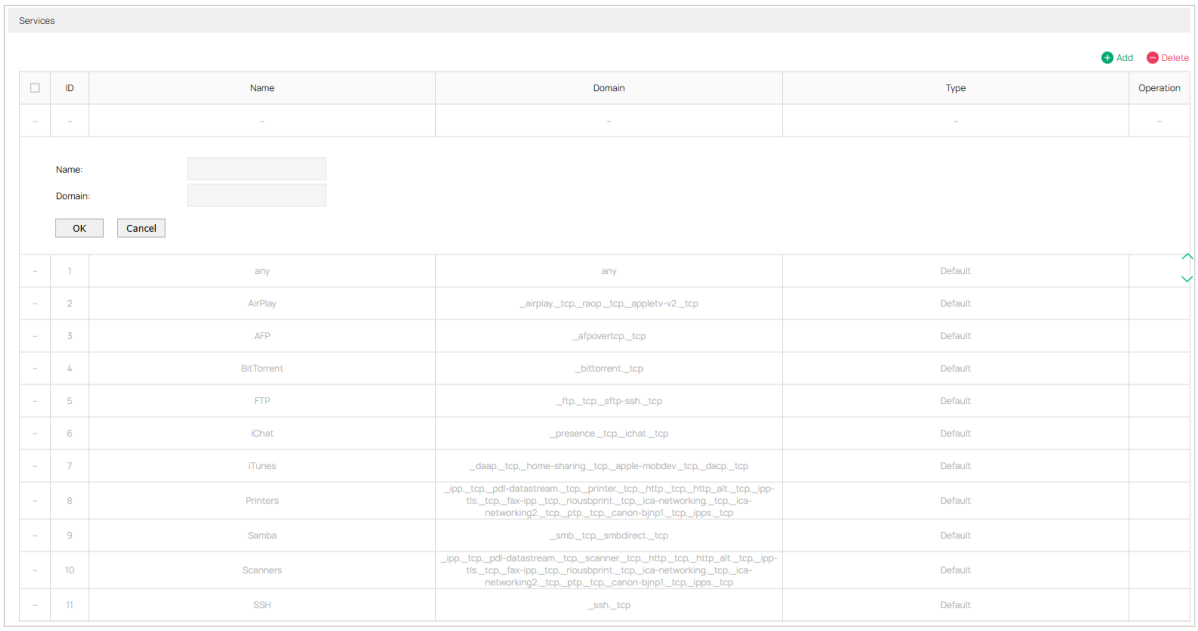
Choose the menu **Services** > **mDNS**, click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 4-1 Configure mDNS Function



Multicast DNS Repeater	Check the box to enable the function.
Forward Rules	Select one or multiple mDNS (Bonjour) rules for forwarding mDNS request/reply packets.
Description	Give a name to the rule.
Service Network	Select a network, then its mDNS reply packets will be forwarded by the gateway.
Client Network	Select a network, then its mDNS request packets will be forwarded by the gateway.
Service	Select the service type, then the traffic of these services can be forwarded by the gateway.

In **Services** section, click **Add** and manage the service types supported by mDNS.



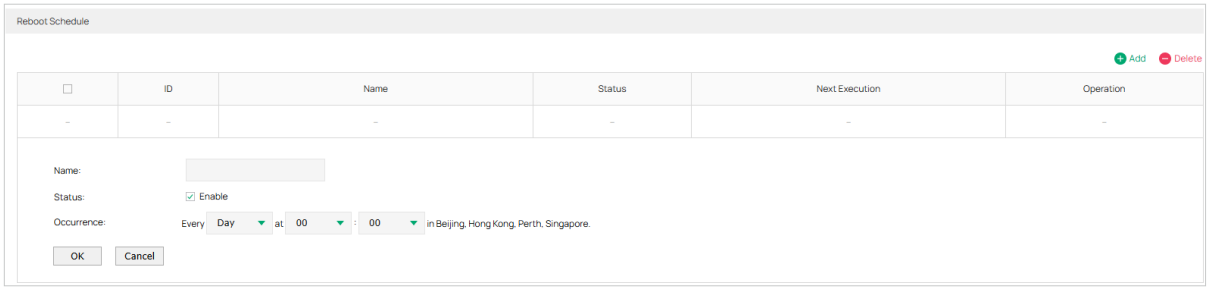
Name	Enter a name to identify the service
Status	Enter the domain of the service.

5 Reboot Schedule

In Reboot Schedule, you can set schedules to reboot the connected devices periodically based on needs. You can configure the reboot schedule flexibly by creating multiple entries.

Choose the menu **Services** > **Reboot Schedule**, click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 5-1 Configure Reboot Schedule



Name	Enter a name to identify the reboot schedule entry.
Status	Click the checkbox to enable the reboot schedule entry.
Occurrence	Specify the date and time for the devices to reboot.

6 DNS Proxy

DNS Proxy provides the LAN side clients with the DNS query service. It forwards the DNS request from the LAN side clients to the selected upstream DNS server and forwards the DNS reply accordingly.

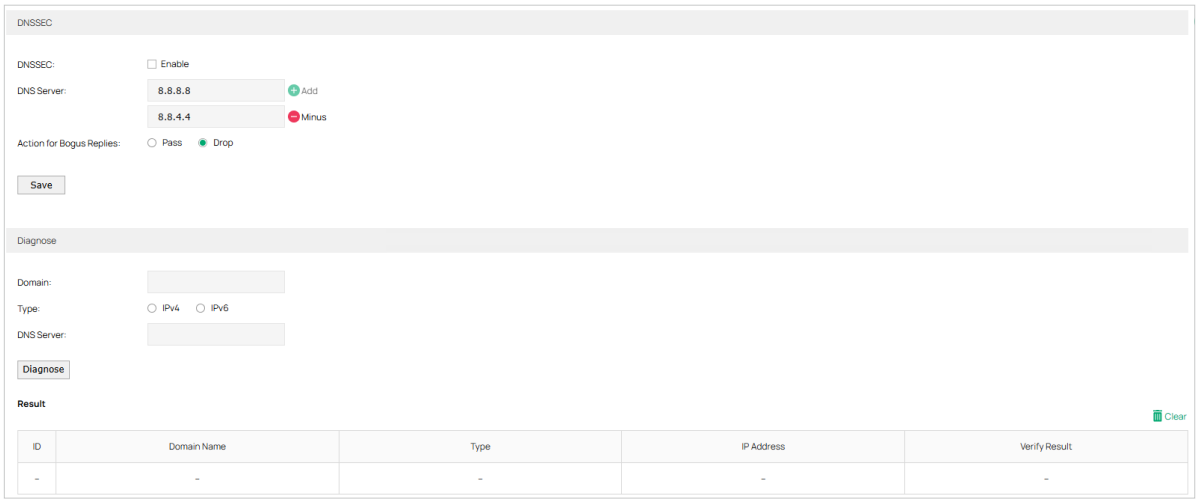
DNSSEC (DNS Security Extensions), DoT (DNS over TLS), and DoH (DNS over Https) are three security options for DNS Proxy. DNSSEC will verify the integrity of DNS records, and DoT / DoH will encrypt the query.

All of the three options need an upstream DNS server that supports them.

6.1 DNSSEC

Choose the menu **Services** > **DNS Proxy** > **DNSSEC** to load the following page.

Figure 6-1 Configure DNSSEC



In **DNSSEC**, configure the following parameters.

DNSSEC	Check the box to enable the function.
DNS Server	Specify the IP address of the DNSSEC server. Up to 2 IP addresses can be configured.
Action for Bogus Replies	Specify the action for processing DNS reply packets whose signature verification fails.

In **Diagnose** section, configure the following parameters.

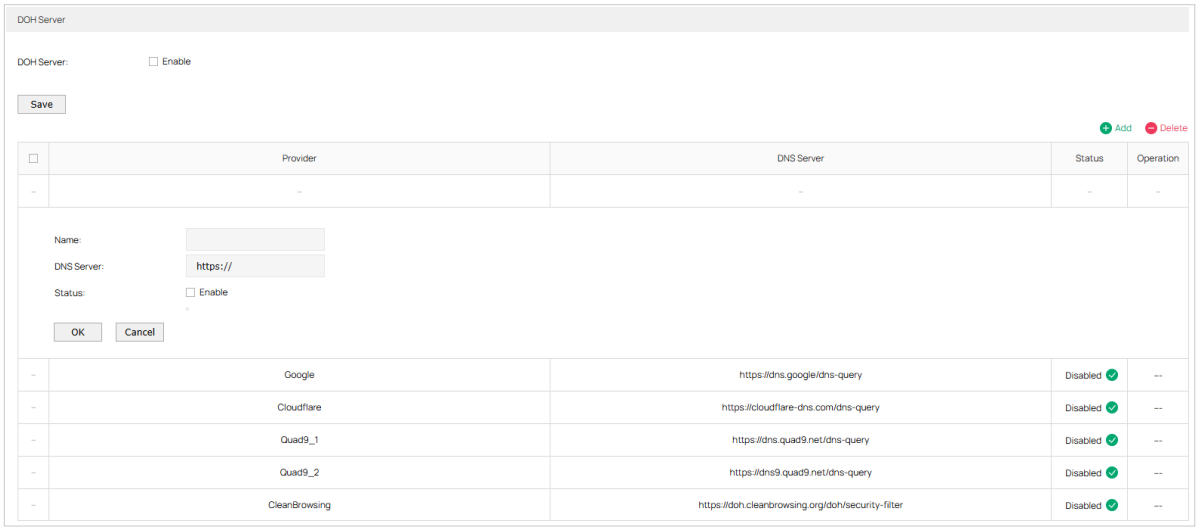
Domain	Specify the domain name you want to query.
Type	Query the IPv4/IPv6 address corresponding to the domain name.
DNS Server	Specify the upstream DNS server used.

Diagnose	Click to diagnose the domain name and check the results. There may be three diagnostic results: Secure: The queried domain name has passed the DNSSEC signature verification. Bogus: The queried domain name has not passed the DNSSEC signature verification. The domain name authentication failed. Insecure: The device cannot verify the DNSSEC signature of the queried domain name.

6.2 DOH

Choose the menu **Services** > **DNS Proxy** > **DOH** to load the following page.

Figure 6-2 Configure DOH



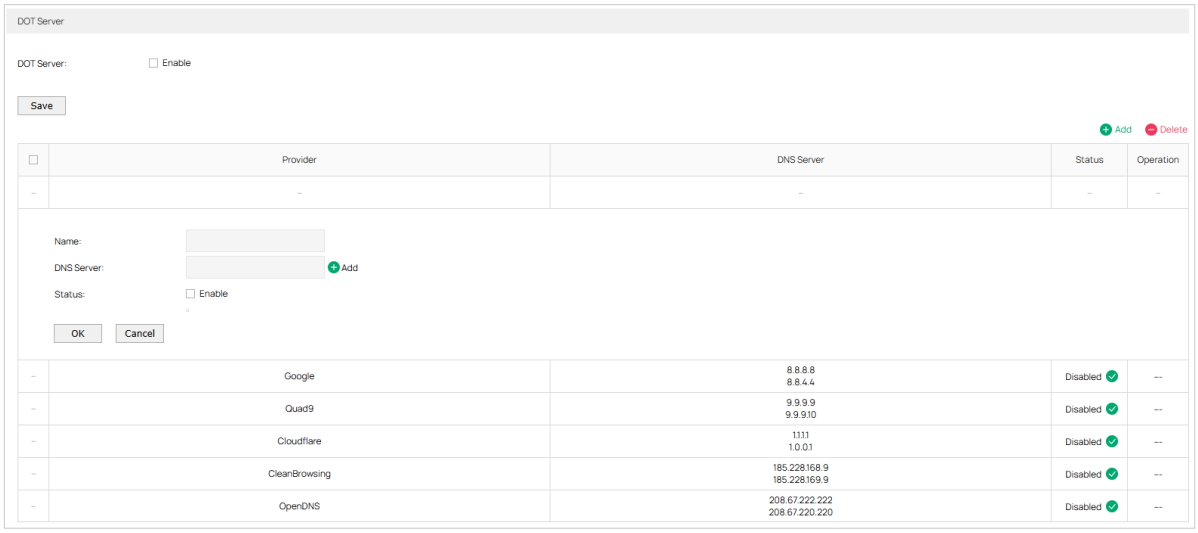
Enable the feature and click **Add** to create a new server entry.

DOH Server	Check the box to enable the DoH (DNS over Https) server.
Name	Specify the name of the server.
DNS Server	Specify the domain name of DNS Server. Only one server can be added.
Status	Specify whether to enable this server entry. Up to two server entries can be enabled at the same time.

6.3 DOT

Choose the menu **Services** > **DNS Proxy** > **DOT** to load the following page.

Figure 6-3 Configure DOT



Enable the feature and click **Add** to create a new server entry.

DOT Server	Check the box to enable the DoT (DNS over TLS) server.
Name	Specify the name of the server.
DNS Server	Specify the IP address of DNS Server. Up to two servers can be added.
Status	Specify whether to enable this server entry. Up to two server entries can be enabled at the same time.

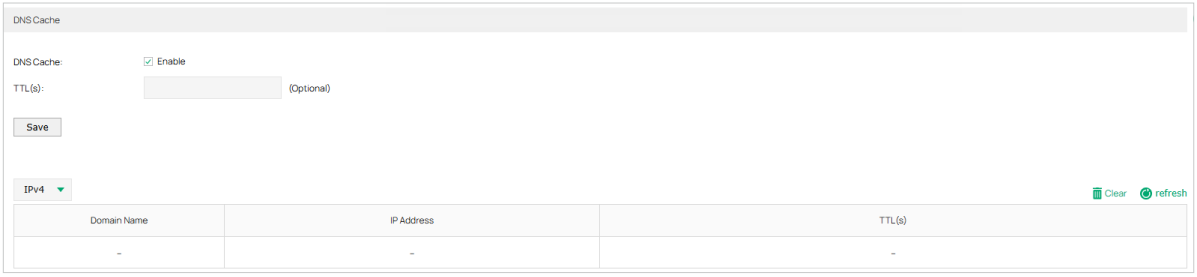
6.4 DNS Cache

DNS caching further speeds up domain name translation/resolution by handling it for recently visited addresses before the request is sent to the internet. Even if your network can use a large number of public DNS servers for translation/resolution, it's still faster to have a local copy.

DNS Cache takes effect only when the gateway is used for DNS proxy. DNS Cache will be cleared if you perform the following operations:

- Edit the WAN or VPN settings (e.g., network reconfigurations).
- Edit the DNS Proxy settings (DNSSEC/DOT/DOH/DNS Cache).

1) Choose the menu **Services** > **DNS Proxy** > **DNS Cache to** load the following page.



2) Select the checkbox to enable DNS Cache.
3) (Optional) Specify the time to live (TTL) value in seconds. When the life cycle of the DNS entry exceeds the TTL value, the DNS cache will be automatically cleared. The range is 1–86400. If it's not specified, the system will use the default TTL value of each DNS message
4) Check the DNS cache status in the cache list. You can clear the cache information if necessary.

Part 12

System Tools

CHAPTERS

1 System Tools

1.1 Overview

The System Tools module provides several system management tools for users to manage the gateway.

1.2 Support Features

Admin Setup

Admin Setup is used to configure the parameters for users' login. With this function, you can modify the login account, specify the IP subnet and mask for remote access and specify the HTTP and HTTPS server port.

Management

The Management section is used to manage the firmware and the configuration file of the gateway. With this function, you can reset the gateway, backup and restore the configuration file, reboot the gateway and upgrade the firmware.

Controller Settings

Controller Settings enable your gateway to be discovered by your Omada gateway.

SNMP

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) is a standard network management protocol. It helps network managers to configure and monitor network devices. With SNMP, network managers can view and modify network device information, detect and analyze network error, and so on. The gateway supports SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c.

Diagnostics

Diagnostics is used to detect network errors and equipment failures. With this function, you can test the connectivity of the network with ping or traceroute command and inspect the gateway under the help of technicians.

Time Settings

Time Settings is used to configure the system time and the daylight saving time.

System Log

System Log is used to view the system log of the gateway. You can also configure the gateway to send the log to a server.

2 Admin Setup

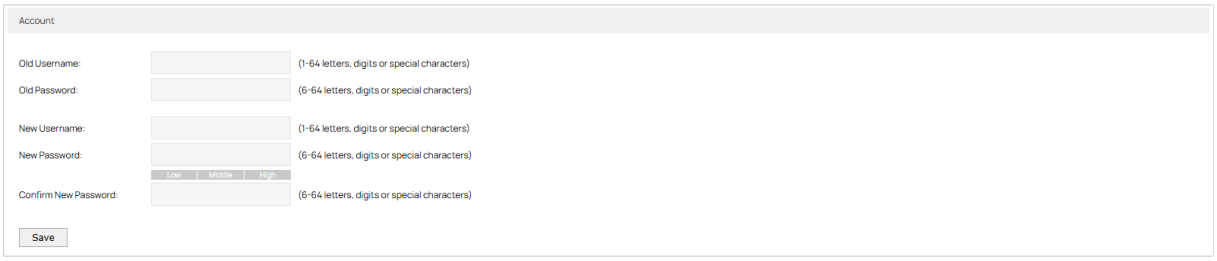
In Admin Setup module, you can configure the following features:

- Admin Setup
- Remote Management
- System Settings

2.1 Admin Setup

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Admin Setup** > **Admin Setup** to load the following page.

Figure 2-1 Modifying the Admin Account



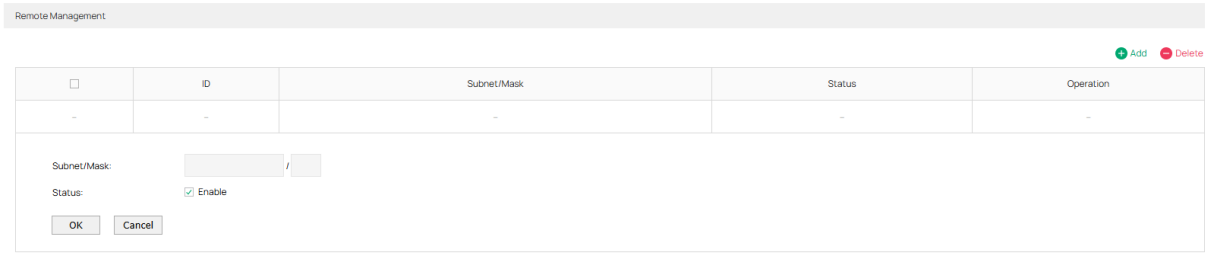
In the **Account** section, configure the following parameters and click **Save** to modify the admin account

Old Username	Enter the old username.
Old Password	Enter the old password.
New Username	Enter a new username.
New Password	Enter a new password.
Confirm New Password	Re-enter the new password for confirmation.

2.2 Remote Management

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Admin Setup** > **Remote Management** and click **Add** to load the following page.

Figure 2-2 Configuring Remote Management



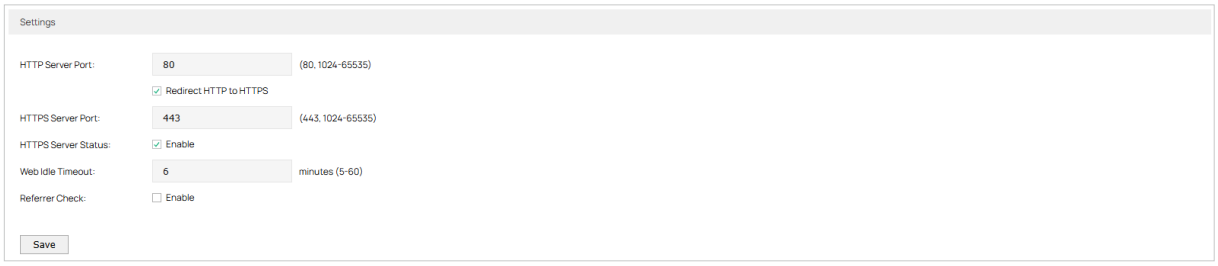
In the **Remote Management** section, configure the following parameters and click **OK** to specify the IP subnet and mask for remote management.

Subnet/Mask	Enter the IP Subnet and Mask of the remote host.
Status	Check the box to enable the remote management function for the remote host.

2.3 System Setting

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Admin Setup** > **System Settings** to load the following page.

Figure 2-3 Configuring System Settings



In the **Settings** section, configure the following parameters and click **Save**.

HTTP Server Port	Enter the http server port for web management. The port number should be different from other servers'. The default setting is 80. After changing the http server port, you should access the interface by using IP address and the port number in the format of 192.168.0.1:1600.
Redirect HTTP to HTTPS	Check the box to enable the function, then you will access the web management interface by HTTPS protocol instead of HTTP protocol.
HTTPS Server Port	Enter the https server port for web management. The port number should be different from other servers'. The default setting is 443. After changing the https server port, you should access the interface by using IP address and the port number in the format of https://192.168.0.1:1800.
HTTPS Server Status	Check the box to enable HTTPS Server.
Web Idle Timeout	Enter a session timeout time for the device. The web session will log out for security if there is no operation within the session timeout time.

3 Controller Settings

To make your controller adopt your gateway, make sure the gateway can be discovered by the controller. Controller Settings enable your gateway to be discovered in either of the following scenarios.

- If you are using Omada Cloud-Based Controller, Enable Cloud-Based Controller Management.
- If your gateway and controller are located in the same network, LAN and VLAN, the controller can discover and adopt the gateway without any controller settings. Otherwise, you need to inform the gateway of the controller's URL/IP address, and one possible way is to Configure Controller Inform URL.

For details about the whole procedure, refer to the User Guide of Omada SDN Controller. The guide can be found on the download center of our official website: https://www.tp-link.com/support/download/.

3.1 Enable Cloud-Based Controller Management

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Controller Settings** page. In the Cloud-Based Controller Management section, enable Cloud-Based Controller Management and click **Save**. You can check the connection status on this page.

Figure 3-1 Cloud-Based Controller Management

3.2 Configure Controller Inform URL

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Controller Settings** page. In the Controller Inform URL section, inform the gateway of the controller's URL/IP address, and click **Save**. Then the gateway makes contact with the controller so that the controller can discover the gateway.

Figure 3-2 Cloud-Based Controller Management

4 Management

In Management module, you can configure the following features:

- Factory Default Restore
- Backup & Restore
- Reboot
- Firmware Upgrade

4.1 Factory Default Restore

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Management** > **Factory Default Restore** to load the following page.

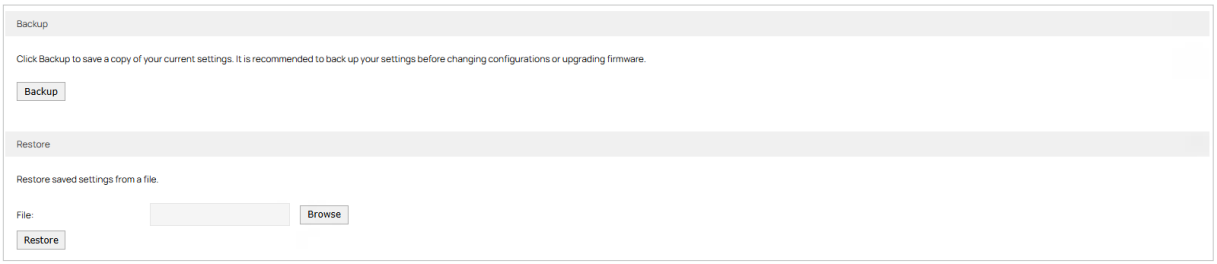
Figure 4-1 Reseting the Device

Click **Factory Restore** to reset the device.

4.2 Backup & Restore

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Management** > **Backup & Restore** to load the following page.

Figure 4-2 Backup & Restore Page



Choose the corresponding operation according to your need:

1) In the **Backup** section, click **Backup** to save your current configuration as a configuration file and export the file to the host.
2) In the **Restore** section, select one configuration file saved in the host and click **Restore** to import the saved configuration to your gateway.

4.3 Reboot

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Management** > **Reboot** to load the following page.

Figure 4-3 Rebooting the Device

Click **Reboot** to reboot the device.

4.4 Firmware Upgrade

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Management** > **Firmware Upgrade** to load the following page.

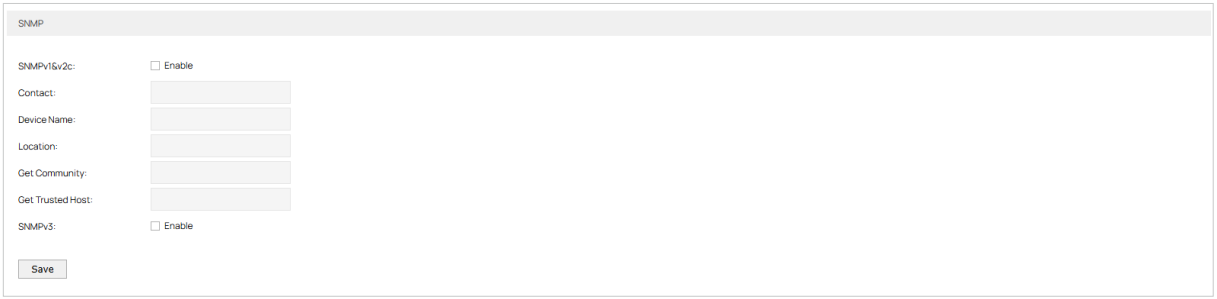
Figure 4-4 Configure System Settings

Select one firmware file and click **Upgrade** to upgrade the firmware of the device.

5 SNMP

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **SNMP** > **SNMP** to load the following page.

Figure 5-1 Configuring SNMP



Follow these steps to configure the SNMP function:

1) Check the box to enable the SNMP function.
2) Configure the following parameters and click **Save**.

Contact	Enter the textual identification of the contact person for this the device, for example, contact or e-mail address.
Device Name	Enter a name for the device.
Location	Enter the location of the device. For example, the name can be composed of the building, floor number, and room location.
Get Community	Specify the community that has read-only access to the device's SNMP information.
Get Trusted Host	Enter the IP address that can serve as Get Community to read the SNMP information of this device.
Set Community	Specify the community who has the read and write right of the device's SNMP information.
Set Trusted Host	Enter the IP address that can serve as Set Community to read and write the SNMP information of this device.

6 Diagnostics

In Diagnostics module, you can configure the following features:

- Diagnostics
- Remote Assistance

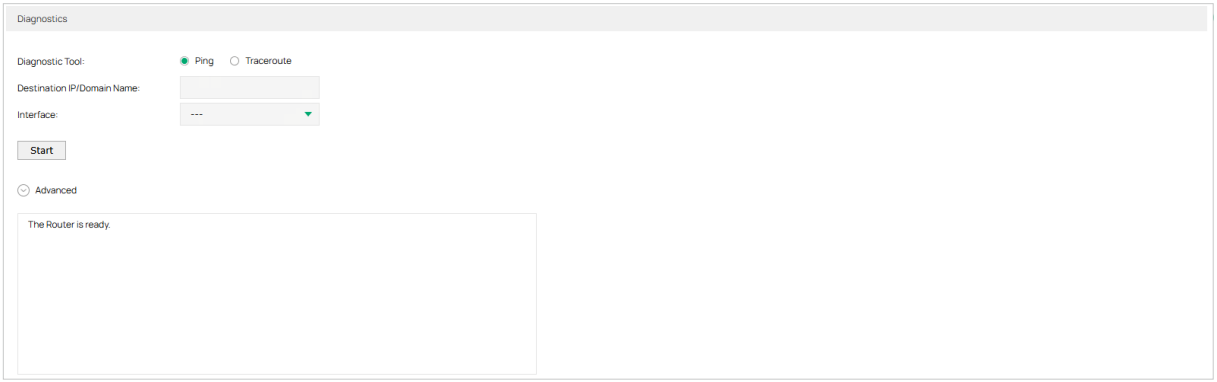
6.1 Diagnostics

Ping and traceroute are both used to test the connectivity between two devices in the network. In addition, ping can show the roundtrip time between the two devices directly and traceroute can show the IP address of gateways along the route path.

6.1.1 Configuring Ping

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Diagnostics** > **Diagnostics** to load the following page.

Figure 6-1 Configuring Diagnostics



Follow these steps to configure Diagnostics:

1) In **Diagnostics** section, select **Ping** and configure the following parameters.

Diagnostic Tool	Select **Ping** to test the connectivity between the gateway and the desired device.
Destination IP/ Domain Name	Enter the IP address or the domain name that you want to ping or tracert.
Interface	Select the interface that sends the detection packets.

2) (Optional) Click **Advanced** and the following section will appear.

Figure 6-2 Advanced Parameters for Ping Method

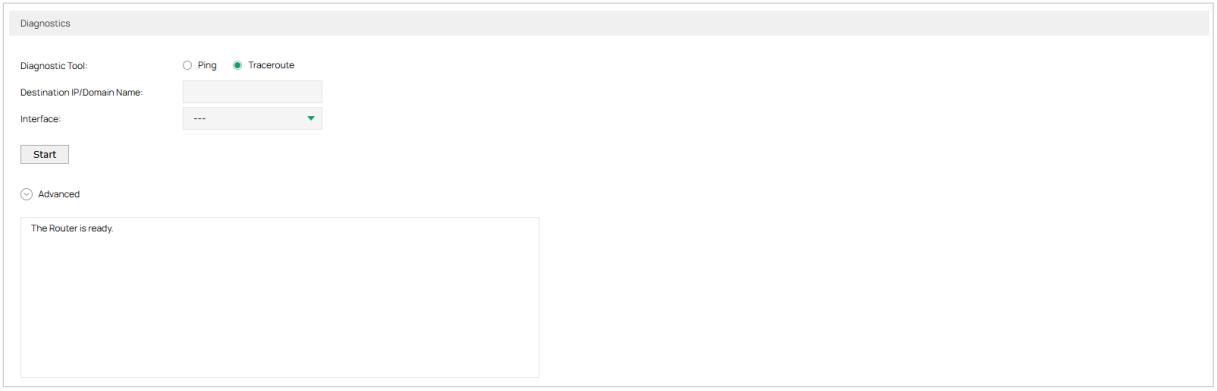
Ping Count	Specify the count of the test packets to be sent during the ping process.
Ping Packet Size	Specify the size of the test packets to be sent during the ping process.

3) Click **Start**.

6.1.2 Configuring Traceroute

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Diagnostics** > **Diagnostics** to load the following page.

Figure 6-3 Configuring Diagnostics



Follow these steps to configure Diagnostics:

1) In **Diagnostics** section, select **Traceroute** and configure the following parameters.

Diagnostic Tool	Select **Traceroute** to test the connectivity between the gateway and the desired device.
Destination IP/ Domain Name	Enter the IP address or the domain name that you want to ping or tracert.
Interface	Select the interface that sends the detection packets.

2) (Optional) Click **Advanced** and the following section will appear.

Figure 6-4 Advanced Parameters for Traceroute Method

Traceroute MAX TTL	Specify the traceroute max TTL (Time To Live) during the traceroute process. It is the maximum number of the route hops the test packets can pass through.

3) Click **Start**.

6.2 Remote Assistance

Note:

Please make contact with the technicians before trying to use this function.

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Diagnostics** > **Remote Assistance** to load the following page.

Figure 6-5 Remote Assistance Page

1) In the **Remote Assistance** section, check the box and click **Save** to enable the remote assistance function and then the technicians can access your gateway and help to solve the problems by SSH.
2) In the **Diagnostic Information** section, click **Export** to download a binary (.bin) file containing helpful information, and send it to the technicians for help.

7 Time Settings

In Time Settings module, you can configure the following features:

- System Time
- Daylight Saving Time

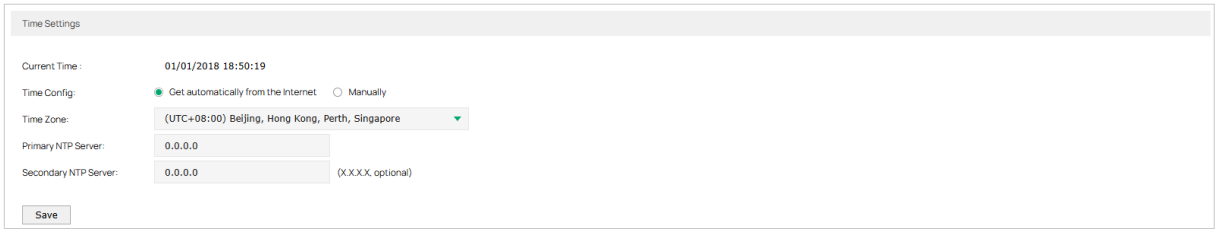
7.1 Setting the System Time

Choose one method to set the system time.

7.1.1 Getting time from the Internet Automatically

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Time Settings** > **Time Settings** to load the following page.

Figure 7-1 Getting Automatically from the Internet



In the **Time Settings** section, configure the following parameters and click **Save**.

Current Time	Displays the current system time.
Time Config	Select **Get automatically from the Internet** to get the system time from the NTP server.
Time Zone	Select the time zone the device is in.
Primary NTP Server	Enter the IP address of the Primary NTP server.
Secondary NTP Server	Enter the IP address of the Secondary NTP server.

7.1.2 Setting the System Time Manually

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Time Settings** > **Time Settings** to load the following page.

Figure 7-2 Setting the System Time Manually

In the **Time Settings** section, configure the following parameters and click **Save**.

Current Time	Displays the current system time.
Time Config	Select **Manually** to set the system time manually.
Date	Specify the date of the system.
Time	Specify the time of the system.
Synchronize with PC's Clock	Synchronize the system time of the gateway with PC's clock.

7.2 Setting the Daylight Saving Time

Choose one method to set the daylight saving time.

7.2.1 Predefined Mode

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Time Settings** > **Time Settings** to load the following page.

Figure 7-3 Predefined Mode Page

In the **Daylight Saving Time** section, select one predefined DST schedule and click **Save**.

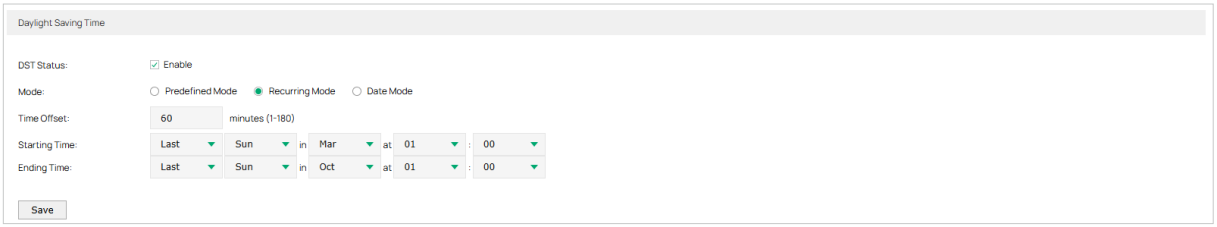
DST Status	Check the box to enable the DST function.
Mode	Select **Predefined Mode** to choose a predefined daylight saving time.
USA	Select the Daylight Saving Time of the USA. It is from 2: 00 a.m. on the Second Sunday in March to 2:00 a.m. on the First Sunday in November
Europe	Select the Daylight Saving Time of Europe. It is from 1:00 a.m. on the Last Sunday in March to 1:00 a.m. on the Last Sunday in October.

Australia	Select the Daylight Saving Time of Australia. It is from 2:00 a.m. on the First Sunday in October to 3:00 a.m. on the First Sunday in April.
New Zealand	Select the Daylight Saving Time of New Zealand. It is from 2:00 a.m. on the Last Sunday in September to 3:00 a.m. on the First Sunday in April.

7.2.2 Recurring Mode

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Time Settings** > **Time Settings** to load the following page.

Figure 7-4 Recurring Mode Page



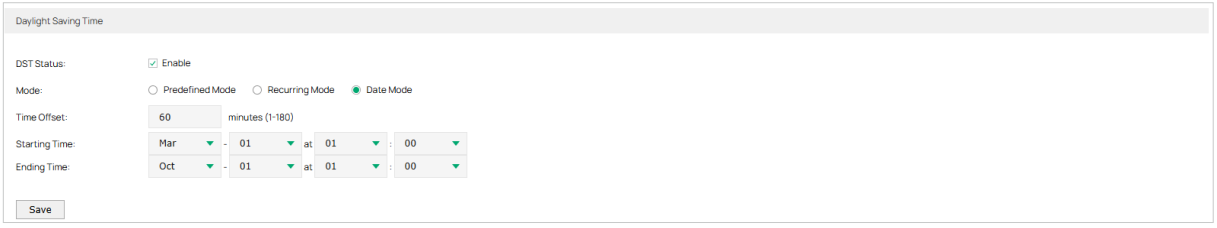
In the **Daylight Saving Time** section, configure the following parameters and click **Save**.

DST Status	Check the box to enable the DST function.
Mode	Select **Recurring Mode** to specify a cycle time range for the daylight saving time. This configuration will take effect every year.
Time Offset	Specify the time added in minutes when Daylight Saving Time takes effect.
Starting Time	Specify the starting time of Daylight Saving Time. The starting time is relative to standard time.
Ending Time	Specify the ending time of Daylight Saving Time. The ending time is relative to daylight saving time.

7.2.3 Date Mode

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **Time Settings** > **Time Settings** to load the following page.

Figure 7-5 Date Mode Page



In the **Daylight Saving Time** section, select one predefined DST schedule and click **Save**.

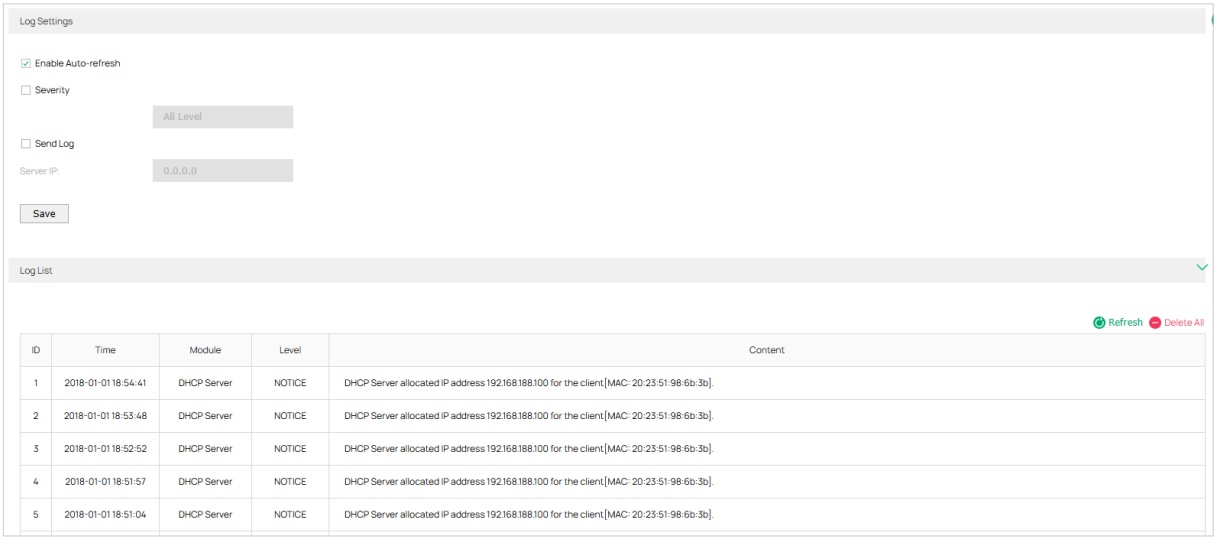
DST Status	Check the box to enable the DST function.

Mode	Select Date Mode to specify an absolute time range for the daylight saving time.
Time Offset	Specify the time added in minutes when Daylight Saving Time takes effect.
Starting Time	Specify the starting time of Daylight Saving Time. The starting time is relative to standard time.
Ending Time	Specify the ending time of Daylight Saving Time. The ending time is relative to daylight saving time.

8 System Log

Choose the menu **System Tools** > **System Log** > **System Log** to load the following page.

Figure 8-1 System Log Page



Follow these steps to view the system log:

1) In the **Log Settings** section, configure the following parameters and click **Save**.

Enable Auto-refresh	Check the box to enable this function and the page will refresh automatically every 10 seconds.
Severity	Enable Severity and specify the importance of the logs you want to view in the log list. **ALL Level**: Logs of all levels. **EMERGENCY**: Errors that render the gateway unusable, such as hardware errors. **ALERT**: Errors that must be resolved immediately, such as flash write errors. **CRITICAL**: Errors that put the system at risk, such as a failure to release memory. **ERROR**: Generic errors. **WARNING**: Warning messages, such as WinNuke attack warnings. **NOTICE**: Important notifications, such as IKE policy mismatches. **INFO**: Informational messages. **DEBUG**: Debug-level notifications, such as when the gateway receives a DNS packet.
Send Log	Enable the Send Log function and then the newly generated logs will be sent to the specified server.

Server IP	Specify the IP address of the server that the logs will be sent to.

2) (Optional) Click **Save Log** to save the current logs to the host.