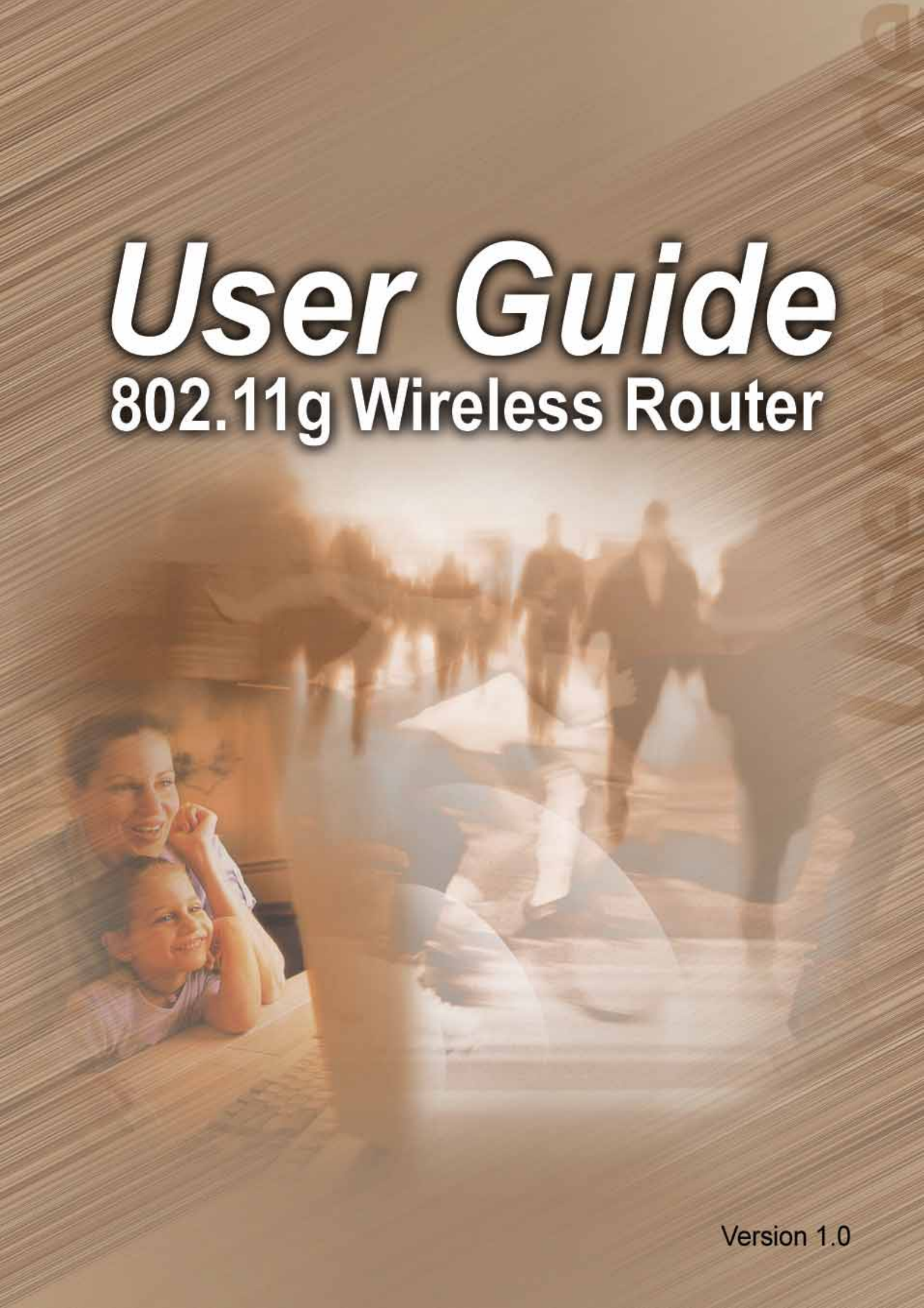
User Guide

802.11g Wireless Router



Version 1.0

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The revision date for this guide is **May. 12th, 2004**
Version 1.0 a

FCC Statement

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT NOTE:

FCC Radiation Exposure Statement:

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. End users must follow the specific operating instructions for satisfying RF exposure compliance.

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

CE Mark Warning

This is a Class B product. In a domestic environment, this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Wireless Internet Sharing Router

The Wireless Internet Sharing Router combines the technology of Fast Ethernet and IEEE 802.11g Wireless LAN, providing the home or small office users the Cable/DSL access to the Internet via cord and cordless connection. At the same time, integrated with the firewall and 128-bit WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) Encryption, the Wireless Internet Sharing Router allows multiple users to share one Internet connection while ensuring the safety and security of the packet flow.

Throughout this guide, the **Wireless Internet Sharing Router** may be referred to as **the Router**.

1.2 Before You Start

Check the package of the router before you start. The package contents come with:

- One Wireless Internet Sharing Router
- One AC/DC Power Adapter
- CD- User Guide

1.3 System Requirement

Before you getting started, make sure you meet the following requirements.

- One RJ-45 Cable/DSL network connection
- One PC with installed 10/100 Mbps Ethernet Adapter
- Windows 95/98/2000 or Windows NT for the Web-based Configuration
- Either Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 (or above version) or Netscape Navigator 4.0 (or above version)

For Wireless Connection

- One PC with installed Wireless Network Adapter

1.4 How to Use this Guide

This guide is structured as follows:

- Chapter 2, *Hardware Installation* explains the function of the router and how to physically install it.
- Chapter 3, *Configuration* explains how to set up and modify the configuration of the router with its Web-based utility. In addition, the configuration of the PCs that you want to connect to the Router can be found within this chapter.
- Chapter 4, *Specifications* contains information about the cables, environment and the technical specifications of the router.
- Appendices include the information of *Static IP Address and Dynamic IP Address*, *comparison table* and *Warranty Statement*. Read them as necessary.

2. Hardware Installation

2.1 Product Description

This chapter describes the features and functions of the router and shows how to physically install it.

2.1.1 Overview

As the interface between WAN and LAN, the Wireless Internet Sharing Router combines the technology of Fast Ethernet and IEEE 802.11g Wireless LAN, providing the home and small office users the broadband access to the internet via cord and cordless connection. Meanwhile with the integration-the firewall and 128-bit WEP (Wired Encrypted Privacy) Encryption, the Wireless Internet Sharing Router allows multiple users to share one Internet connection while ensuring the safety and security of the packet flow. Also, the design of one antenna will enhance the reception of signals transmitting from wireless adapters.

Strictly compliant with IEEE 802.11b, the Wireless Internet Sharing Router features the transmission rate up to 54 Mbps and 2.4 GHz frequency band, easily building up the wireless communication with other Wireless LAN devices. The local users' IP address masking and specific port blocking offer two levels of security. Also, the Wireless Internet Sharing Router serves as a DHCP server that automatically assigns IP address to the devices on your local area network (LAN).

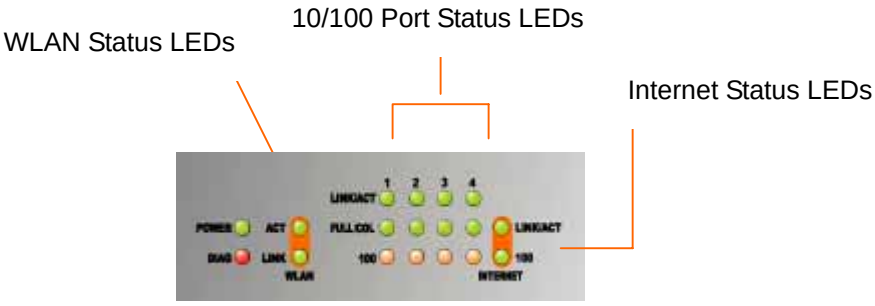
2.1.2 Features

- Interoperable with IEEE 802.11g (DSSS) 2.4GHz compliant equipment
- Transmission speeds adjustable up to 54Mbps.
- Features 2.4 GHz frequency band.
- Capable of up to 128-bit WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) Encryption secures the network connection.
- MAC address filtering
- Supports DHCP Client and server, TCP/IP, and Dynamic DNS
- Connects to a Cable/DSL modem or to an Ethernet backbone
- Equipped with a 4-port 10/100Mbps Switch
- Creates a firewall to protect your PCs from outside intruders
- Configurable through any networked PC’s web browser
- Speeds up the gaming and multimedia connections dramatically
- Simultaneously act as either a DHCP server on the LAN or a DHCP client on the

WAN

- Enables outside users to access the internal IP servers via Internet. Compatible with virtually all standard Internet applications
- Compatible with all standard internet application
- Enables administrators to block specific interior users' Internet access

2.1.3 Front View

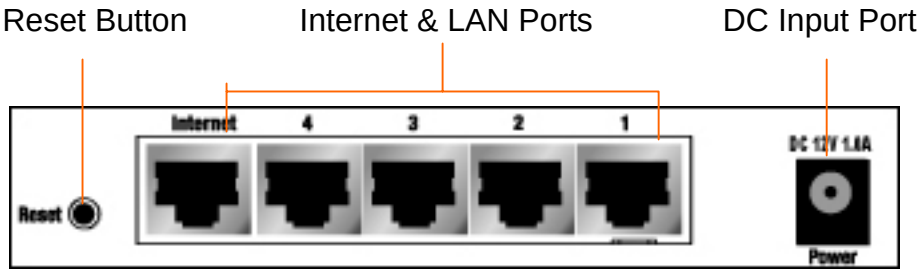


2.1.4 LEDs

LED	Color	Function
POWER	Green	***Lights*** to indicate the router has power.
DIAG	Red	***Lights*** to indicate the Router's self-diagnosis mode is running during boot-up and restart. It will turn off when completing the diagnosis.
WLAN		
ACT	Green	***Lights*** to indicate the router is activated.
LINK	Green	***Lights*** to indicate that the Router's wireless functions have been enabled through the Web-based utility.
10/100 Port		
Link/Act	Green	***Lights*** to indicate a functional network link through the corresponding port with an attached device. ***Blinks*** to indicate that the router is actively sending or receiving data over that port.
FULL/COL	Green	***Lights*** to indicate that the connection made through the corresponding port is running in Full Duplex mode. ***Blinks*** periodically to indicate that the connection is experiencing collisions.
100	Green	***Lights*** for any port to indicate that the port is operating at 100 Mbps. ***Off*** to indicate that the port is operating at 10 Mbps while the network is still operating.

INTERNET		
LINK/ ACT	Green	***Lights*** to indicate a successful connection between the Router and your broadband device or network.
100	Green	***Lights*** for any port to indicate that the port is operating at 100 Mbps.

2.1.5 Rear View



2.1.6 Port Functionality

Port	Function
Reset	Pressing the Reset button for more than 3 seconds to restore to the factory default setting.
LAN port	This is where you connect to the PC.
Internet port	This is where you connect to the Cable/DSL modem.
Power Port	To connect the adapter to receive power.

Caution: Reset Button

Pressing the Reset button for more than 3 seconds while the router powers up will restore to factory default setting. Note that this should be done only when you had tried all the troubleshooting options. Pressing the Reset button during operation may bring you into the risk of creating IP address conflict between your PC and the router. In such a case, you may be compelled to reboot your entire system(s).

2.2 Installing the Router

This section will discuss what you should do before connecting your router to the network and how to physically install it.

2.2.1 Preparing for Installation

Before you start to connect your router to any network device, make sure you get the following values from your ISP. You will need those values to setup the Router and configure you networked PCs to accept the IP address the Router chooses to assign them.

- PPPoE User Name and Password

or

- Fixed Internet IP Address assigned by your local ISP
- Your Subnet Mask
- Your Default Gateway
- Your Primary DNS IP address

or

- Other values may be needed for Cable Modem users, please confirm with your ISP

You are supposed to have all those information mentioned above from your ISP. If not, contact your ISP and they will be able to supply all the information you need.

2.2.2 Getting Started

You may complete the following steps to install your Wireless Internet Sharing Router when you have all the information mentioned above on hand.

Step 1. Power all devices down. This should include your PCs, Cable or DSL modem and the Router.

Step 2. Connect the Router to your PCs.

A. Connect one end of a standard network cable to the 10/100 RJ-45 LAN ports on the back of the Wireless Internet Sharing Router.

B. Connect the other end of the cable to the PC.

Step 3. Connect the Router to your Cable or DSL modem.

A. Connect one end of a standard network cable to the RJ-45 WAN port on the back of the Wireless Internet Sharing Router.

B. Connect the other end of the cable to either a Cable or DSL modem

Step 4. Supply the power to the Router.

A. Connect one end of the power cable to the Wireless Internet Sharing Router.

B. Connect the power cube end of the power cable to a standard wall outlet.

When the Router receives power, the Power LED should remain solid Green.

Step 5. Supply the power to either your Cable or DSL modem.

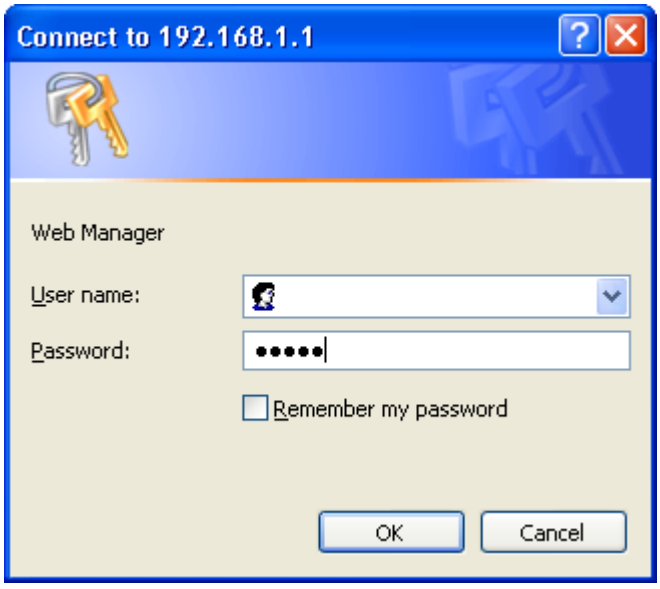
Step 6. Press the Reset button to restore the Wireless Internet Sharing Router‘s default settings. Hold the button in for three seconds, or until the Diag LED illuminates red.

3. Configuration

3.1 Configuring the Wireless Internet Sharing Router

Once you've done with the hardware installation, you may start to configure your system. Note that this high-speed Wireless Router has an internal integrated-circuit chip that programs all the administrative utility. The utility can be accessed by any PC on the network at http://192.168.1.1 .

Typing http://192.168.1.1 into the PC's browser address windows. Then, you will receive a pop-up password request page. Type "**admin**" into the Password field and leave the User Name field empty.



After you access the Utility, you can find detailed instructions and explanations by clicking each page's **Help** button. To apply any settings you've altered on any page, click the **Apply** button, and then click **Continue**. To clear any values you've entered on any page, click **Cancel**.

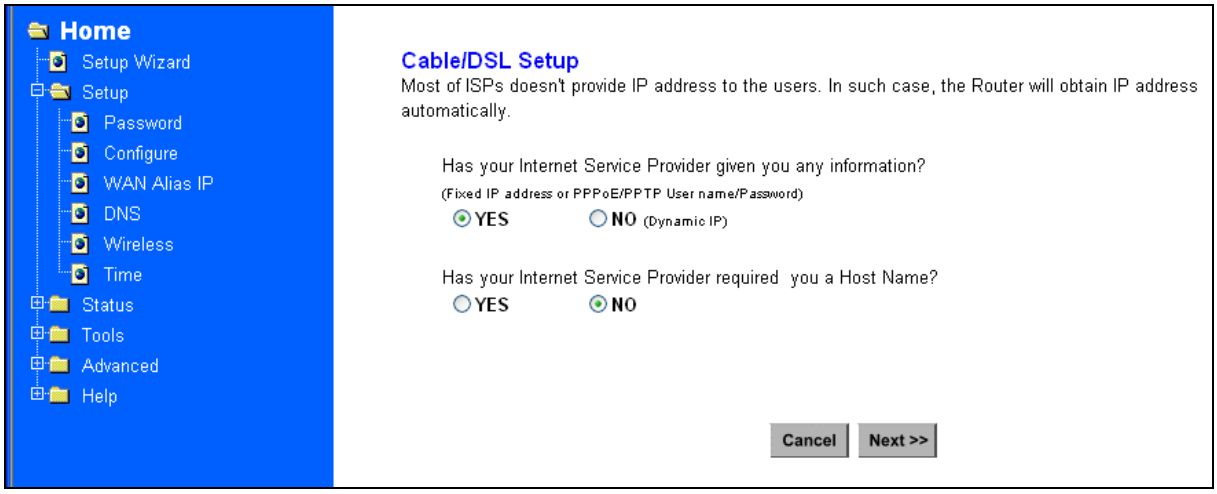
Note: If you have completed the basic configuration of the router, you may refer to *Section 3.6 Configuring your PCs to Connect to the Router* to configure the PCs that you plan to connect to the Router.

3.2 The Setup Wizard

Figure 3.1 shows the page that you will see once you have accessed to the Utility. The Setup Wizard of the router will lead you step by step to configure your Router. Please follow the instructions as the Wizard page request and change the settings in accordance to the information provided by your ISP.

If you use ADSL modem to make Cable/DSL access, please go to *3.2.1 PPPoE Connection for WAN*. If the fixed IP is used, please go to *3.2.2 Fixed IP for WAN*. As for the Cable modem, please go to *3.2.4 Dynamic IP for WAN*.

Figure 3.1 The “Home” page of the Utility Menu



3.2.1 PPPoE Connection for WAN

If your ISP uses PPPoE (Point-to-Point Over Ethernet) to establish communications with end-users, you will receive information such as **User Name** and **Password** from them. To set up a PPPoE connection for WAN, follow the instructions as shown in Figure 3.2 *Cable/DSL Setup Menu* and Figure 3.3 *Cable/DSL Setup Menu with "No static IP address given by ISP" Option of* . Then, you need to configure the following values to make your router work. Refer to Figure 3.4 *PPPoE Menu* to configure **PPPoE**.

Figure 3.2 Cable/DSL Setup

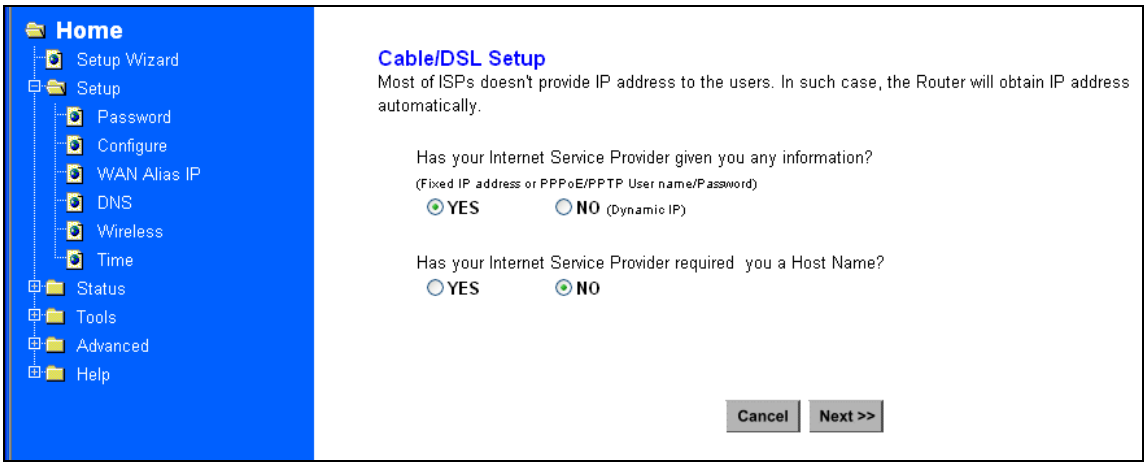
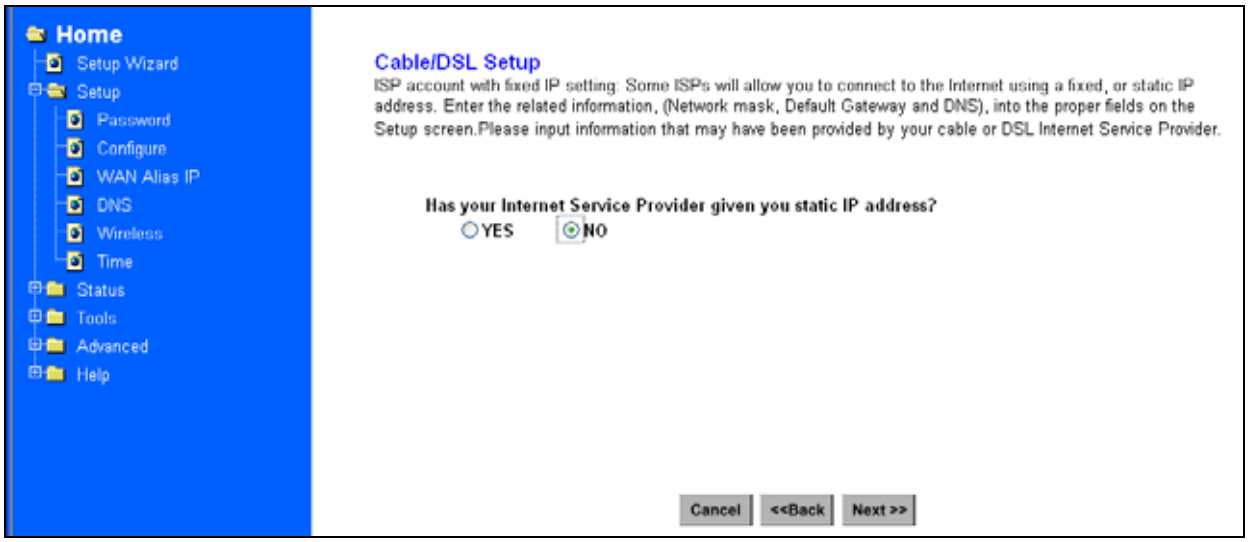
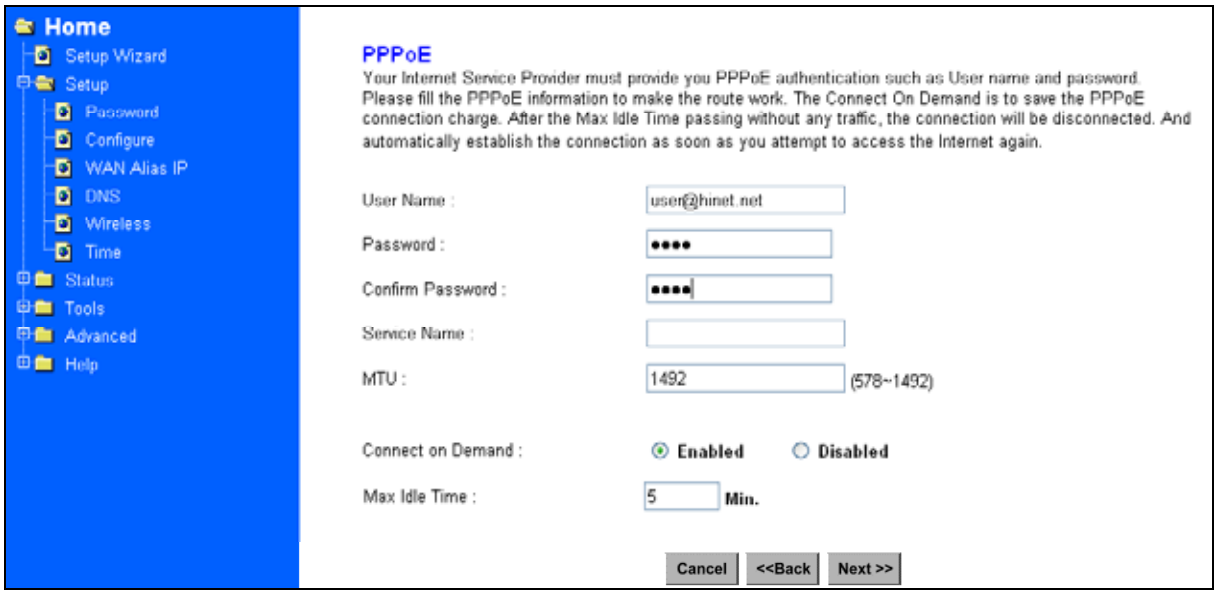


Figure 3.3 Cable/DSL Setup Menu with "No static IP address given by ISP" Option



- **User Name** and **Password**
  Fill in the entries with the information you get from your ISP.
- **Service Name**
  If your ISP provides this info, please type it into the field.
- **Connect on Demand**
  If you have been disconnected due to inactivity, *Connect on Demand* will enable you to establish a connection again between your Router and ISP.
- **MTU**
  Key in the MTU from 578 to 1492.
- **Connect on Demand**
  You can enabled or disabled the connect on demand
- **Max Idle Time**
  The Max Idle time is the amount of time you would like to pass before the Router drops your Internet connection due to inactivity. Enter zero (0) in the field to remain Internet connection on at all time. The idle time ranges from 0 to 60 minutes.

Figure 3.4 PPPoE Menu



3.2.2 Fixed IP for WAN

If your ISP has assigned your home a static IP address (See Appendix A *About Static and Dynamic IP Address*), you may connect to the Internet by using a fixed, or static address. To set up a Fixed IP for WAN, do the following steps as an example.

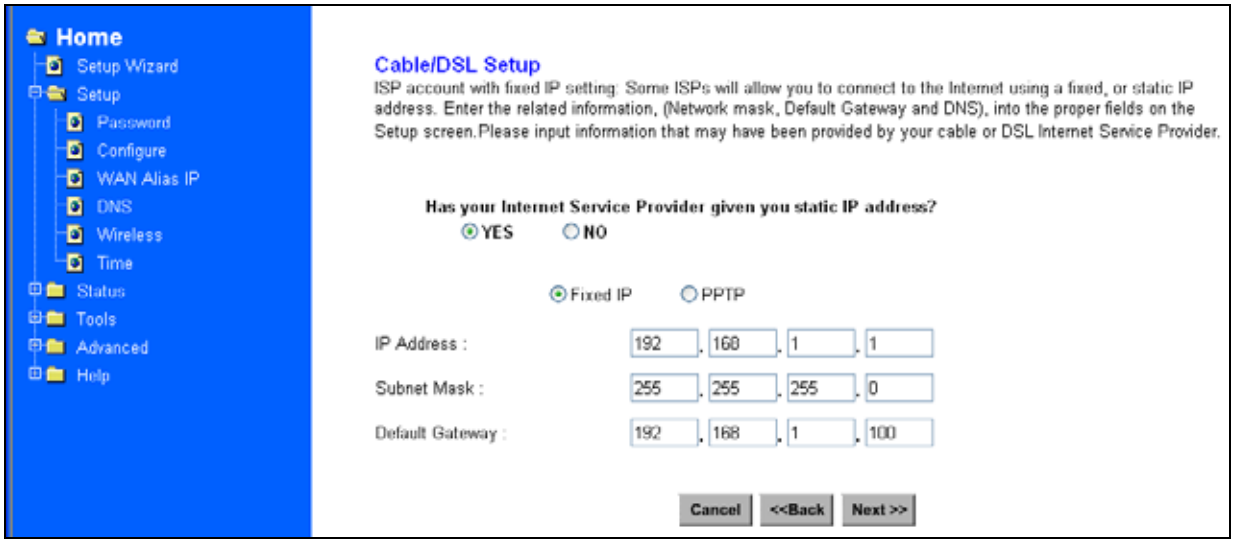
Step 1 Choose "**YES**" when you see the question: (See Figure 3.3 *Cable/DSL Setup Menu with "No static IP address given by ISP" Option*.)

-Has your Internet Service Provider given you static IP address?
-Yes.

Then select ***Fixed IP***.

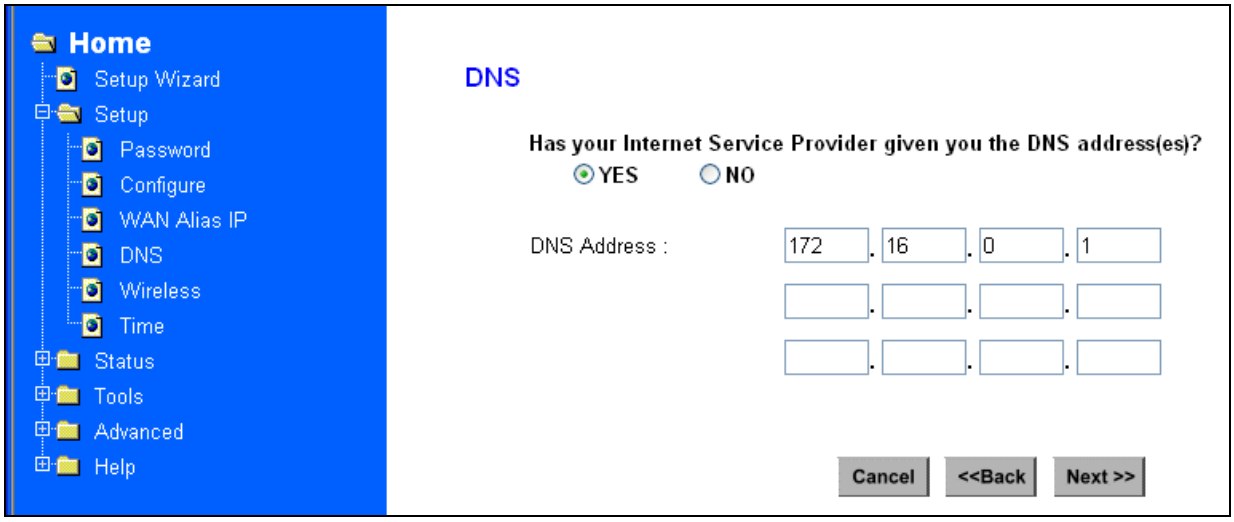
Step 2 Enter the information of **IP Address**, **Subnet Mask** and **Default Gateway** as required. Then click the **Next>>** button. You should obtain above information from your ISP. If not, contact your ISP.

Figure 3.5 Cable/DSL Setup Menu



Step 3 Enter the **DNS Address.** (See Figure 3.6 *DNS Menu*) Your ISP should provide you with at least one DNS IP Address. If not, contact your ISP.

Figure 3.6 DNS Menu



3.2.3 PPTP For WAN

Step 1 Choose "**YES**" when you see the question:

-Has your Internet Service Provider given you static IP address?

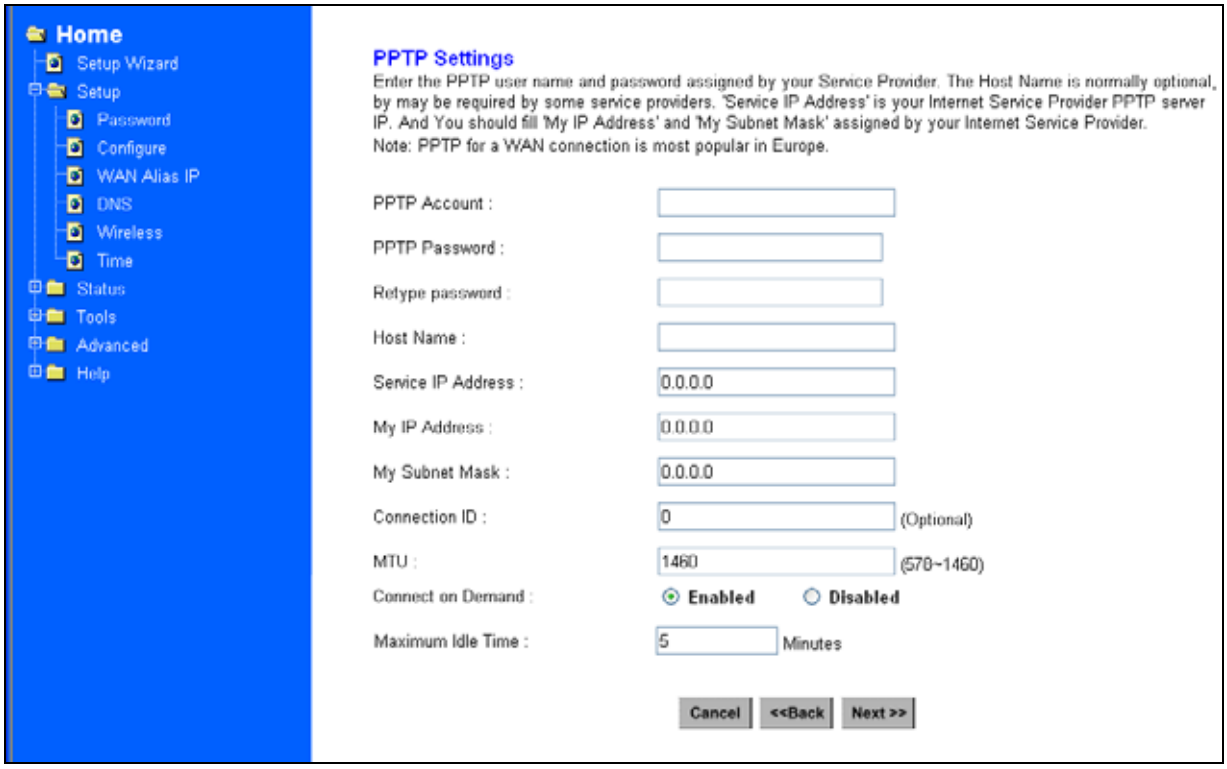
-Yes.

Then select **PPTP**.

Figure 3.7 Cable/DSL Setup Menu

Step 2 Click **Next>>**, and then the following screen will appear. Enter the information of "PPTP Account", "PPTP Password", and " Host Name". "My IP Address" and "My Subnet Mask" assigned by your Internet Service Provider should be filled in.

Figure 3.8 PPTP Settings



3.2.4 Dynamic IP for WAN

If you did not receive any values such as fixed IP address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway and Primary DNS IP address from your ISP, choose the "**NO**" option in both Figure 3.2 *Cable/DSL Setup Menu* and Figure 3.6 *DNS Menu.*

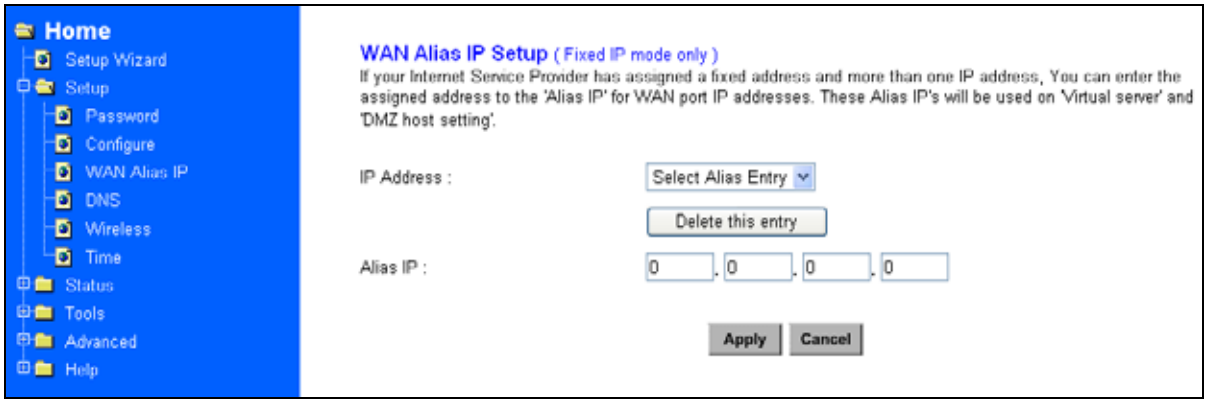
Note: See Appendix A to learn more about static and dynamic IP address.

3.2.5 Alias IP Setup

The Alias IP Setup allows you to enter maximum 5 IP addresses that can be distributed to your computer. The error message will pop up if you enter more than 5 IP addresses. See Figure 3-11 *Alias IP Setup.* Note that this function is effective only when your ISP supports it. If you want to delete the entered IP address, pull down the IP address and highlight the IP address you want to delete. Click *Delete this entry.* Then this IP address will be deleted.

The application of Virtual Server and DMZ Host IP Addresses requires more than one IP address. Alias IP provides a good support for such applications.

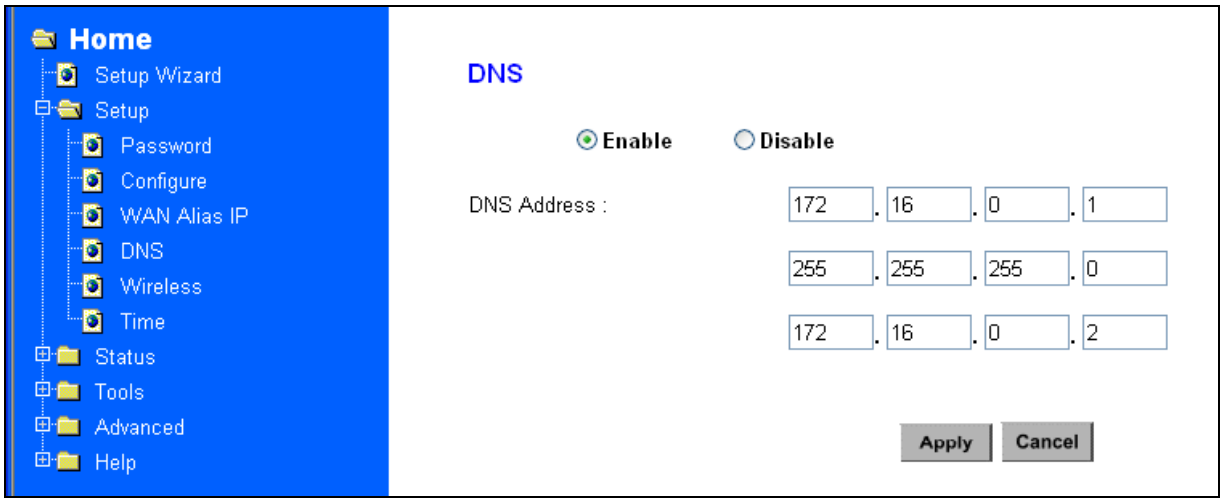
Figure 3.9 Alias IP Setup



3.2.6 DNS

Select the item of DNS from the Setup menu. The following screen will appear. You can enter the **DNS Address.** Your ISP should provide you with at least one DNS IP Address. If not, contact your ISP.

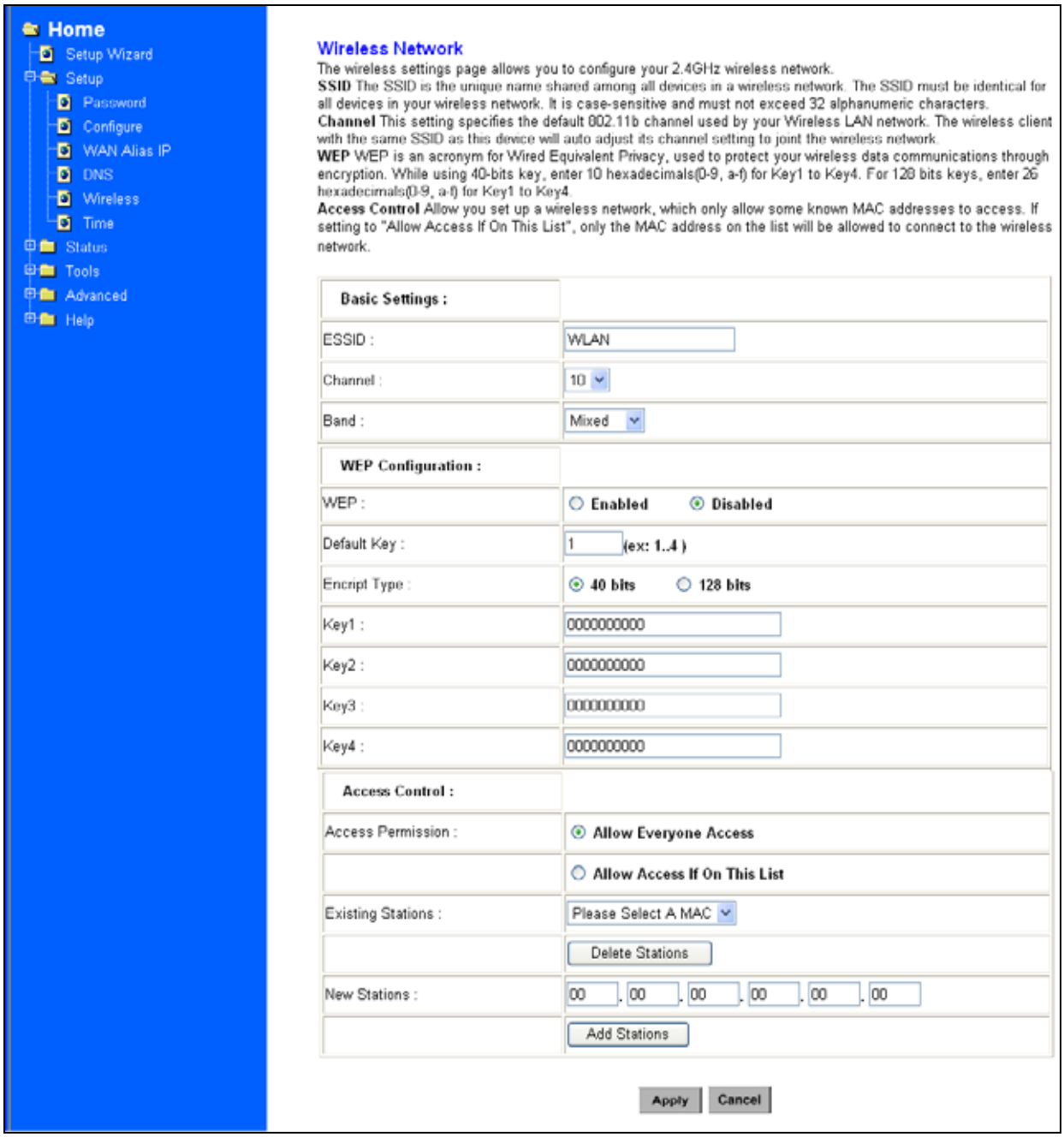
Figure 3.10 DNS



3.2.7 Wireless Configuration

You can access this screen at any time by clicking the Wireless button. (See Figure 3.11 *Wireless Configuration Screen*)

Figure 3.11 Wireless Configuration Screen



- **ESSID:**

All Wireless devices in your Network must use the same ESSID. Make sure that this field reflects the correct ESSID for your network.

- **Channel:**

All Wireless devices in your Network must use the same ESSID. Make sure that this field reflects the correct channel for your network. Should you experience any interference, you may need to experiment with different channels to establish a better connection.

- **Band:**

User can specify the certain wireless mode by choosing **802.11b**, **802.11g** or **mixed**.

- **WEP:**

WEP is Wired Equivalent Privacy, a data privacy mechanism based on a 40-bit or 128-bit shared key algorithm, as described in the IEEE 802.11b standard. Using a 128-bit shared key algorithm will increase network security. However, you may experience decreased network performance when using a 128-bit shared key algorithm. You may disable the encryption feature.

- **Default Key:**

Select the algorithm key to be used in your 40-bit or 128-bit WEP-enabled wireless Network.

- **Encrypt Type:** Select 40-bit or 128-bit WEP-enabled wireless Network.
- **The WEP keys (1 - 4):**

are 10 heximal numerals for 40-bit WEP or 26 heximal numerals for 128-bit WEP in length and can be any numeric combination. However, these keys must be used identically for each point on your wireless Network.

- **Access Control:**

is designed to allow or prohibit others to access through the router. If you select “Allow Everyone Access”, everyone can access data through the router. If you select “Only Allow Access If On This List”, then you can add new stations allowed to access the data in the “New Stations” column. You can delete the existing stations in the “Existing Stations” column by choosing the stations you want to desert and clicking the “Delete Stations” button.

3.2.8 Time Zone

You can get the data of the log files by setting the time zone. (See figure 3.12 Time Zone)

Figure 3.12 Time Zone

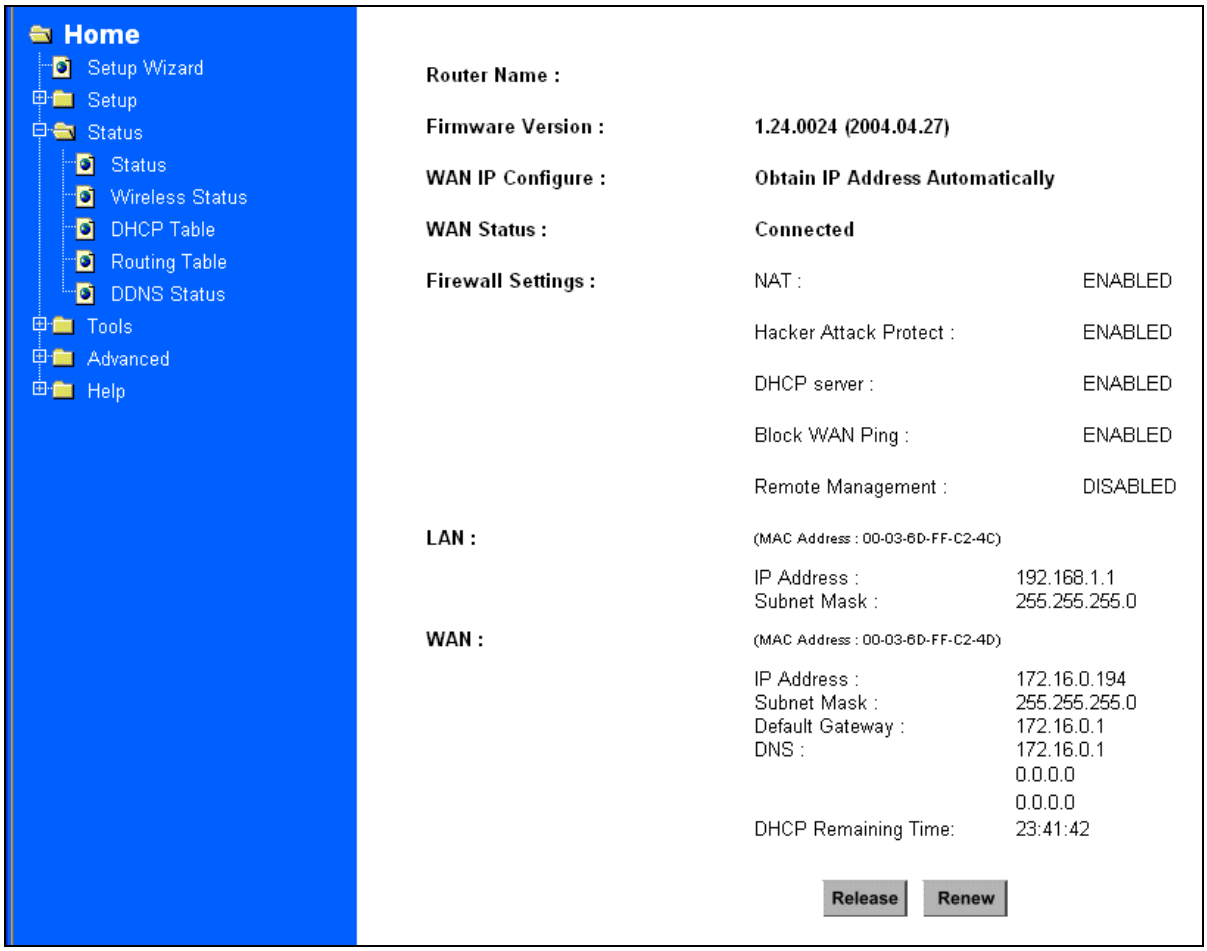
3.3 Browsing the Status

3.3.1 Status

This screen provides the current information of the device. All of the information provided is read-only. (See Figure 3.13 *Status Menu Screen*)

- **Router Name:** You will see the name of this device in this field.
- **Firmware Version:** You will see the installed version of the firmware.
- **WAN IP Configure:** This field shows whether or not you have enabled the use of PPPoE connection, Static IP or Dynamic IP.
- **WAN Status:** It shows the WAN status of connected or not.
- **Firewall Settings:**
  -*NAT* allows all of the computers on your network to use one IP address.
  -*Hacker Attack Protect* keeps you from hackers' attack.
  -*DHCP server* shows the status of the router's DHCP server function.
  -*Block Hacker Scan* makes your Router invisible so that hackers cannot find your Router on the network.
  -*Remote Management* allows you to manage this device from the remote site via the network.
- **LAN:** These fields display the current *IP address* and *Subnet Mask* of the router as seen by the users on your internal network.
- **WAN:** These fields display the *IP Address*, *Subnet Mask* and *Default Gateway* of the router as seen by external users on the Internet. *DNS (Domain Name Server)* shows the IP address of the DNS currently being used.

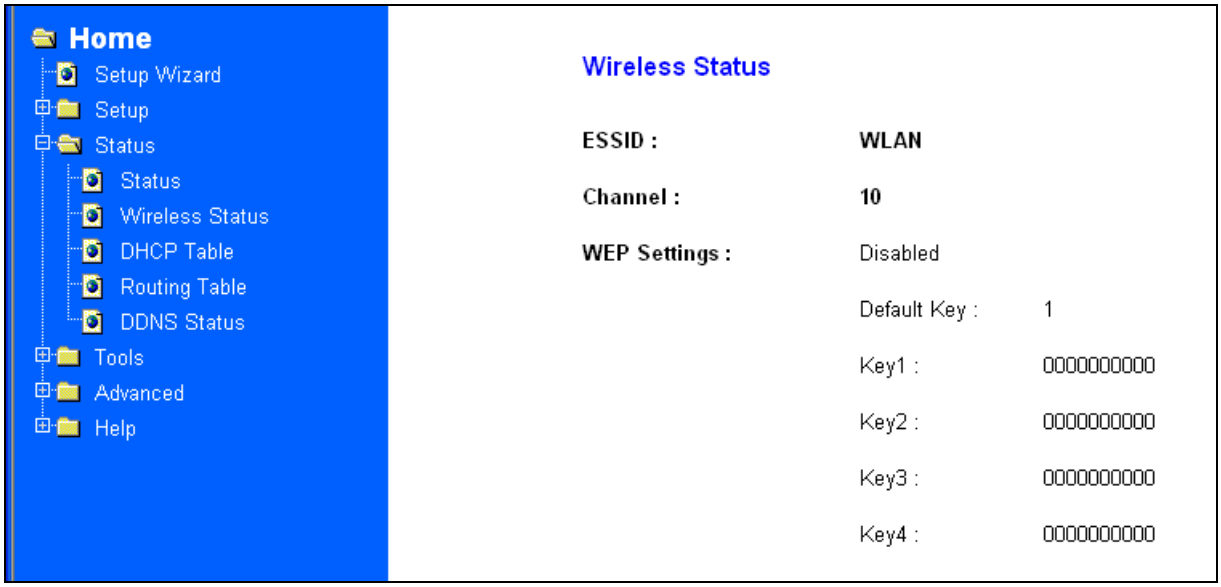
Figure 3.13 Status Menu Screen



3.3.2 Wireless Status

This screen shows the setting status of the Wireless Channel.

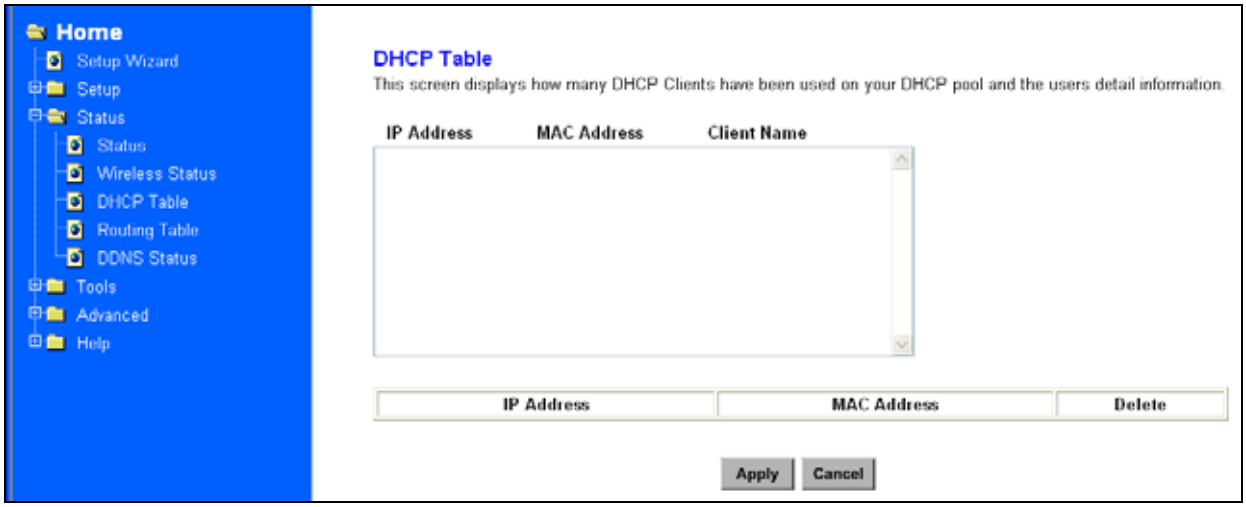
Figure 3.14 Wireless Status



3.3.3 DHCP Table

This table shows the number of clients who exist on your DHCP pool and their information such as IP Address, MAC Address, and Client Name. Figure 3.15 shows the *DHCP Table*.

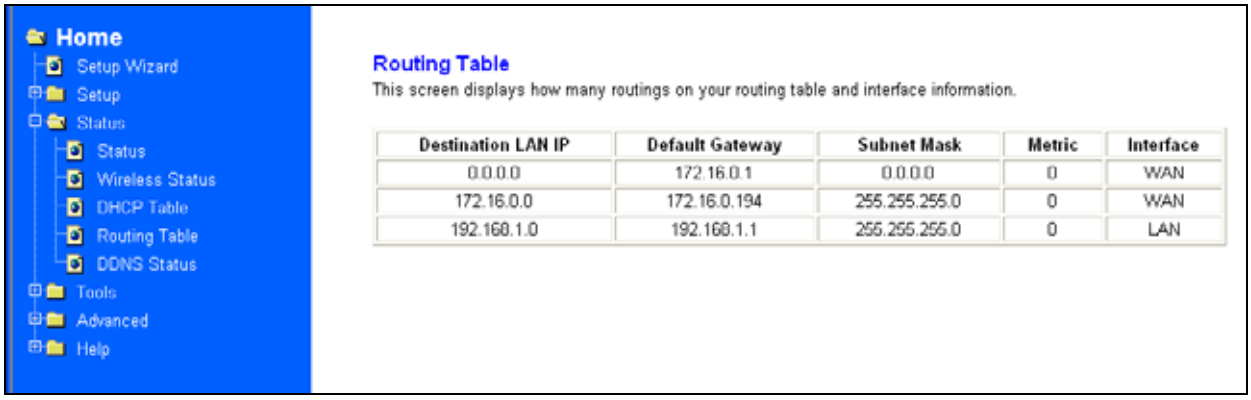
Figure 3.15 DHCP Table



3.3.4 Routing Table

You will see the current routing configuration such as the address of Destination LAN IP, Default Gateway, Subnet Mask, Metric and the Interface (LAN or WAN). See Figure 3.16 *Routing Table Menu*

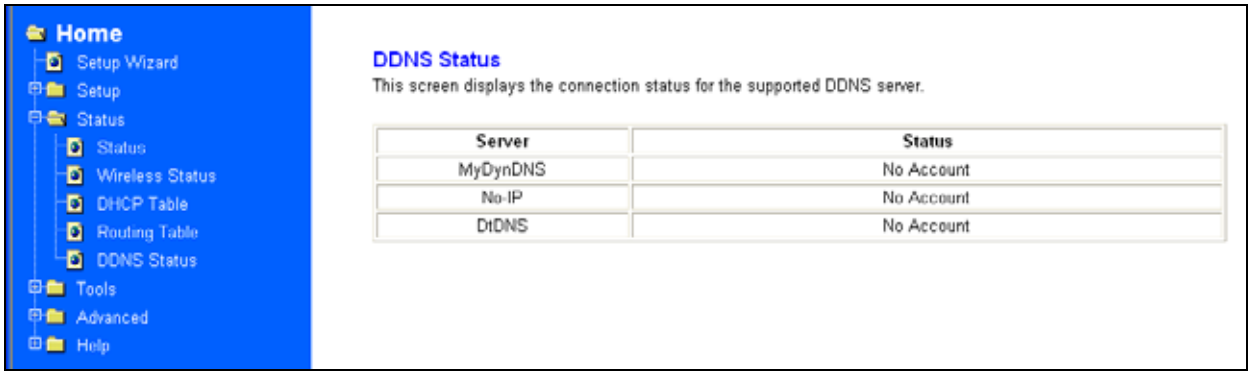
Figure 3.16 Routing Table Menu



3.3.5 DDNS Status Screen

This router supports the DDNS service allowing you to use one specific DNS name while the actual IP address changes. You can see the Dynamic DNS status from this screen. This screen shows the information of the connection status for the supported DDNS server. See Figure 3.17 DDNS Status Screen.

Figure 3.17 DDNS Status Screen

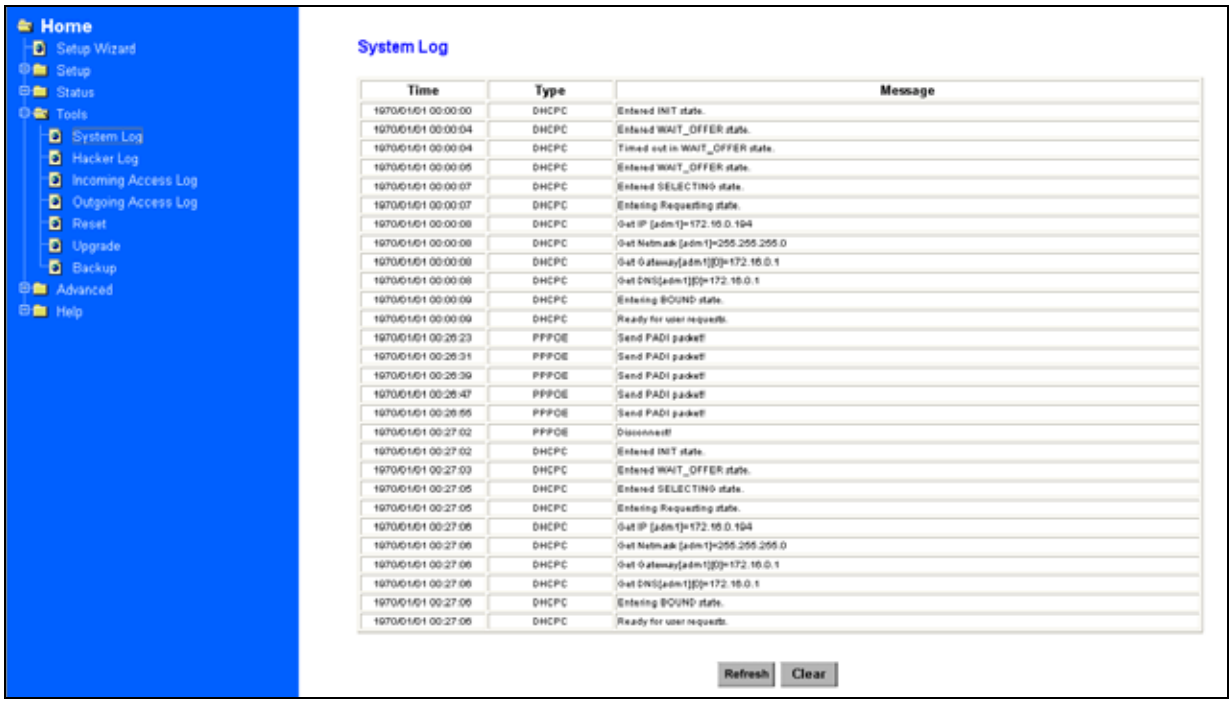


3.4 Viewing the Tools

3.4.1 System Log

You can acquire the information of the system in this screen, including the time, the type and the message.

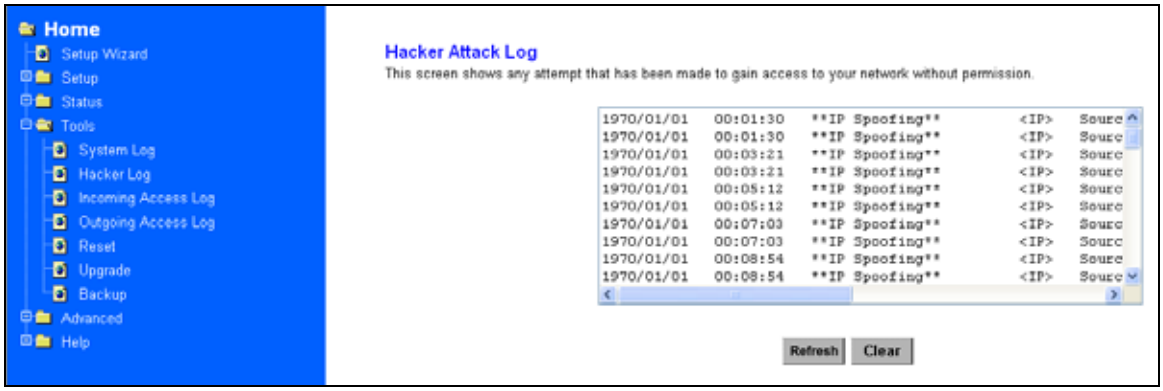
Figure 3.18 System Log



3.4.2 Hacker Log

You can detect the intrusion from this screen. This screen shows the information of the unauthorized access request to your network. See Figure 3.19 *Hacker Log Menu Screen*.

Figure 3.19 Hacker Attack Log



3.4.3 Incoming Access Log

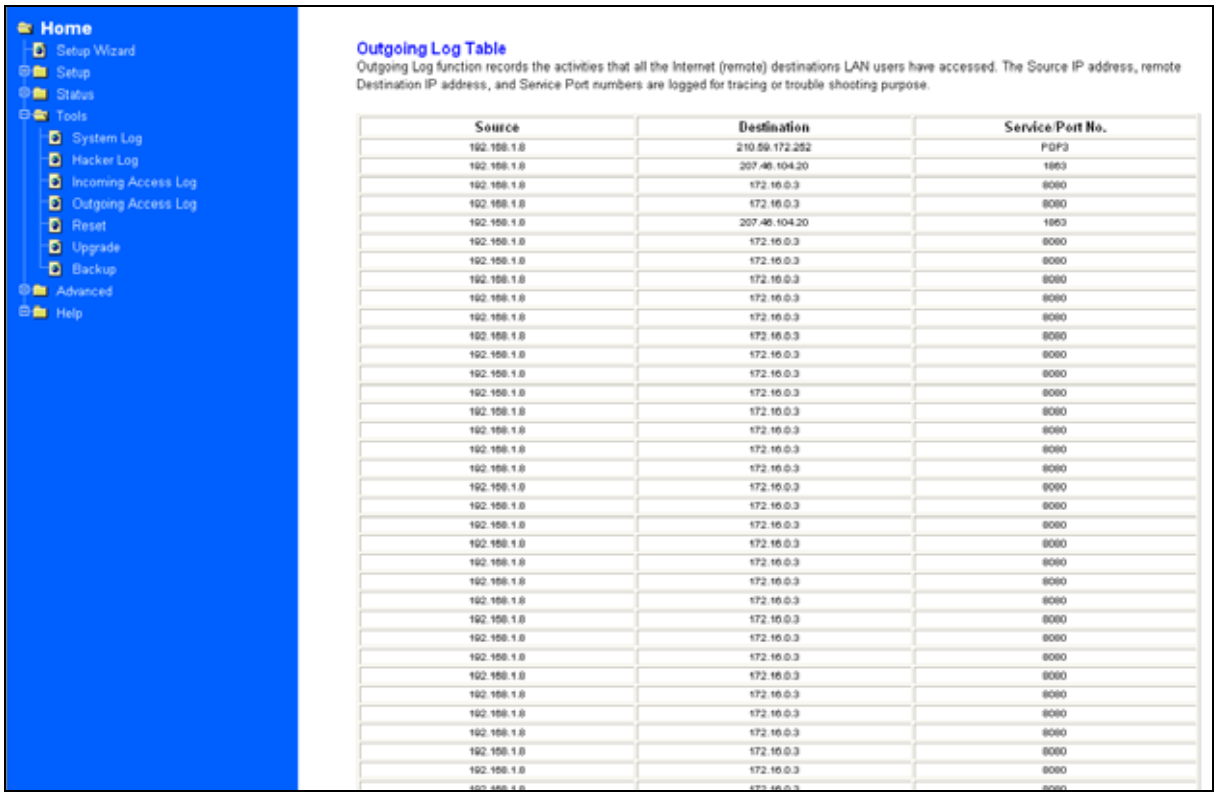
Incoming connection log records the remote (Internet) destinations that had network traffic come into LAN side. In this option, both Incoming IP address and the source ports are recorded.

Figure 3.20 Incoming Log Table

3.4.4 Outgoing Access Log

Outgoing Log function records the activities that all the Internet (remote) destinations LAN users have accessed. The Source IP address, remote Destination IP address, and Service Port numbers are logged for tracing or trouble shooting purpose.

Figure 3.21 Outgoing Log Table



3.4.5 Reset

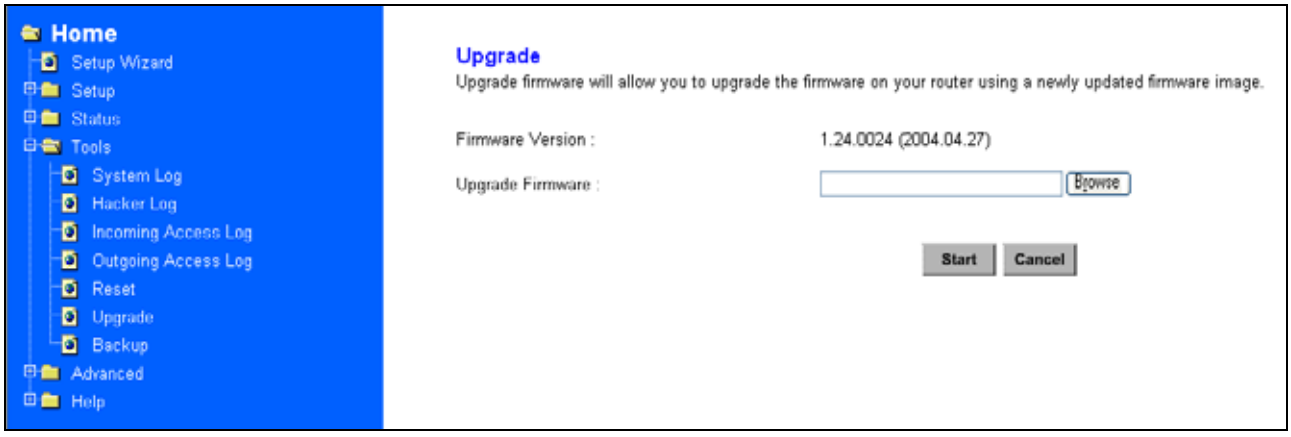
You have two options to reset your Router. If you choose "**Restart**", the router will reboot yet retain all the previous configuration settings. On the other hand, if you choose "**Restore Factory Settings**", the Router will remove all the previous settings and go back to the factory state. See Figure 3.22 *Reset Menu.*

Figure 3.22 Reset Menu Screen

3.4.6 Upgrade

You may download the latest firmware version from us. To upgrade Router's firmware, simply click the "Browse" button on the Upgrade Menu Screen and find the firmware upgrade file that you downloaded from the our website. Then, double-click the "Start" button. See Figure 3.23 *Upgrade Menu*

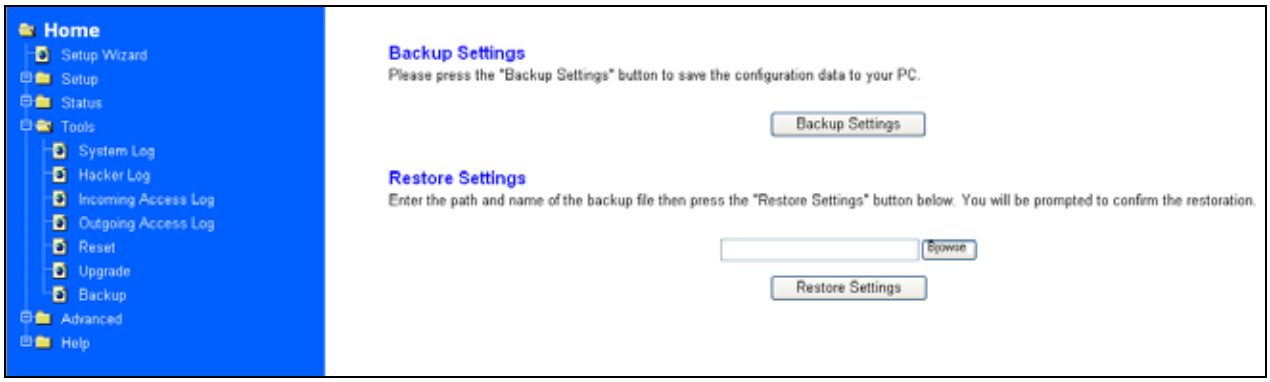
Figure 3.23 Upgrade Menu



3.4.7 Backup

You can save the current configuration file to your PC or restore the configuration from PC.

Figure 3.24 Backup Menu



3.5 Setup the Advanced Features

Once you've configured the basic settings discussed in *section 3.2*, you may move to the settings of Advanced Features. In this section, we'll explain the setting of **LAN IP**, **DHCP**, **Firewall**, **Privilege**, **Virtual Servers**, **Routing**, **WAN MAC Address Clone**, **DDNS Setting**, **MAC Control**, **URL Blocking**, **Port Forwarding**, **Special Applications**, and **Time Filter**. You may set up the Advanced Features by clicking the "Advanced Features" button on the left column of the page.

3.5.1 LAN IP Setting

The LAN IP and Subnet Mask of the router are the values seen by the users on their internal network. The default value is 192.168.1.1 for IP and 255.255.255.0 for Subnet Mask. (See Figure 3.25 *LAN IP Setting*)

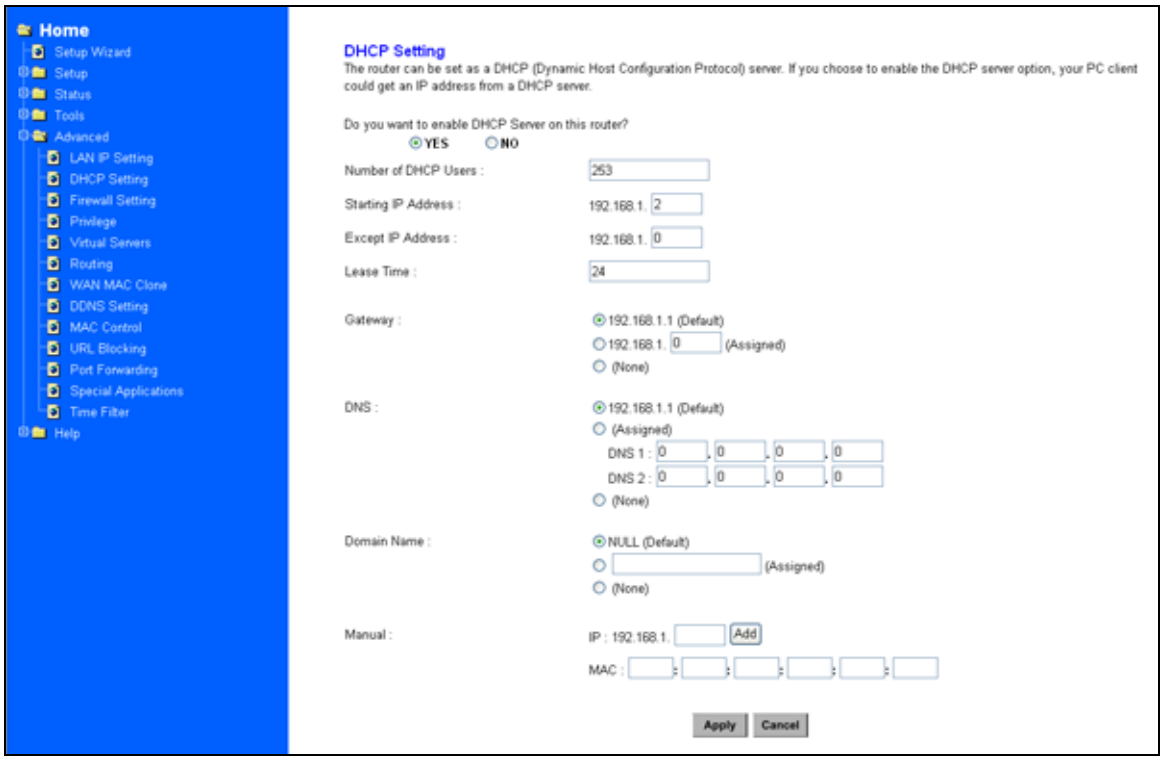
Figure 3.25 LAN IP Setting

3.5.2 DHCP Setting

A DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) Server automatically assigns IP address to each computer on your network. Unless you already have one, it is highly recommended that your router be set up as a DHCP server. Figure 3.26 shows the DHCP Setting screen. Simply fill out the values of each entry and click the "**Apply**" button. DHCP Setting:

- **Do you want to enable DHCP Server on this router?**
  Click the "**Yes**" option to enable the DHCP server. Note that you can't have two DHCP servers on the network at the same time. Set the router's DHCP option to "**No**" if you already have one DHCP server on your network.
- **Number of DHCP Users**
  Enter the maximum number of PC that you want the DHCP server to assign IP addresses to, with the absolute maximum being 253.
- **Starting IP Address**
  Enter a numerical value for the DHCP server to start with when issuing IP address.
- **Except IP Address**
  Enter an IP address that the router would pass through.
- **Lease Time**
  Set the lease time in the field.
- **Gateway**
  Enter the gateway you would assign for the router.
- **DNS**
  Set the DNS to translate the IP address.
- **Domain Name**
  Enter your domain name in the field.
- **Manual**
  You are allowed to set a fixed IP here.

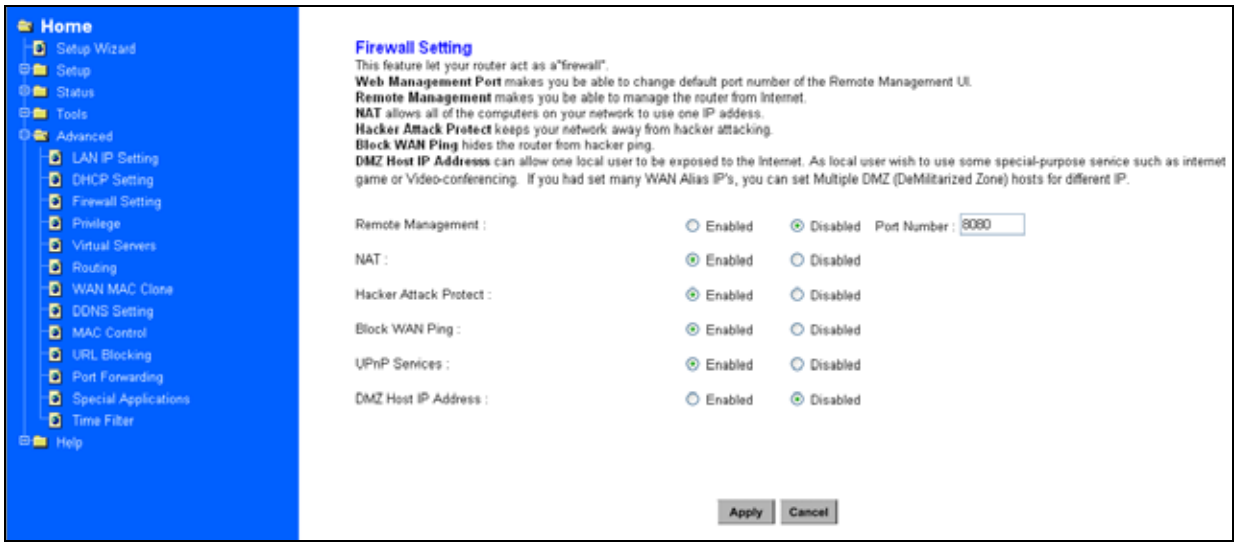
Figure 3.26 DHCP Setting



3.5.3 Firewall Setting

- **Remote Management** makes you be able to manage the router from Internet.
- **NAT** allows all of the computers on your network to use one IP address.
- **Hacker Attack Protect** keeps your network away from hacker attacking.
- **Block Hacker Scan** is used to hide the router so that the hackers won't find it on the network.
- **UPnP Services** enables UPnP service on the router. (Note: UPnP service requires Microsoft WindowsME, XP or later OS to be functional.)
- **DMZ Host IP Addresses** can allow one local user to be exposed to the Internet, as local user wish to use some special-purpose service such as Internet game or Video-conferencing. Figure 3.27 shows the Firewall Setting screen.

Figure 3.27 Firewall Settings



If you make the DMZ Host IP Address enabled, the following screen will appear.

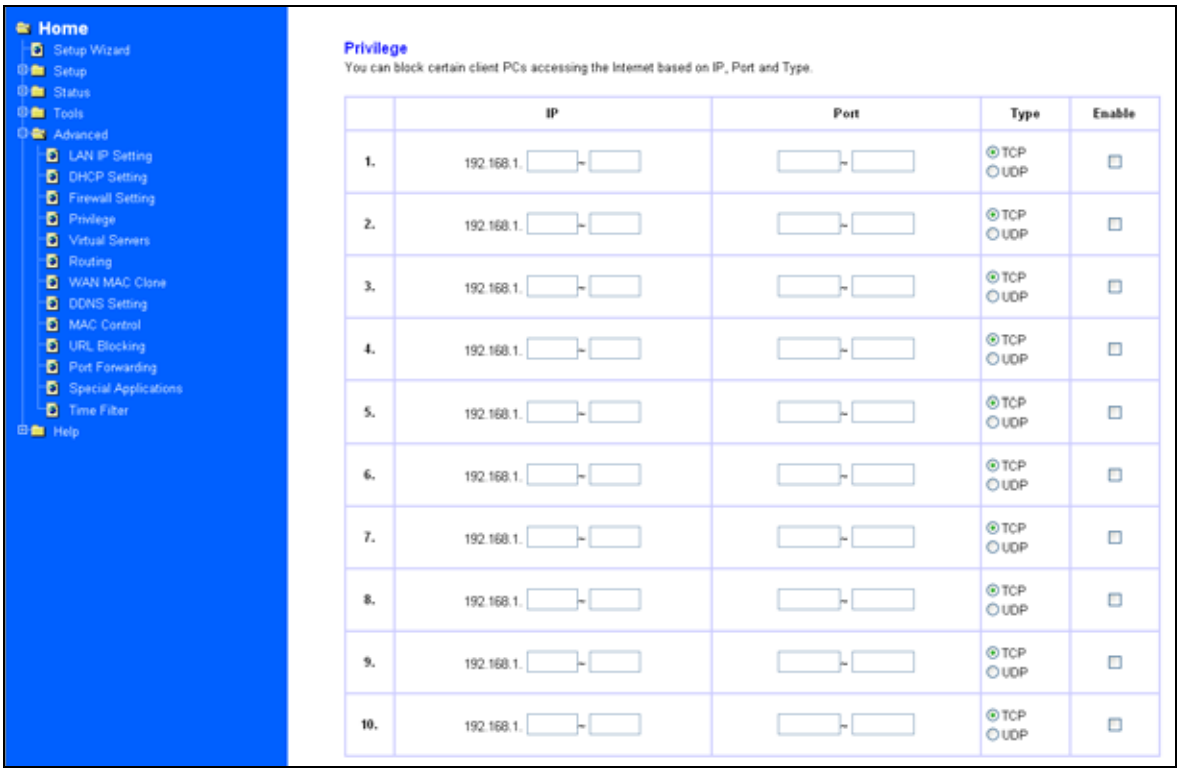
Figure 3.28 DMZ Host IP Address enabled

Your can choose the WAN IP set up previously in *3.2.5 Alias IP Setup* as your IP address. You can enter the desired IP address number in the blank of the LAN IP.

3.5.4 Privilege

Privilege setting allows you to keep certain PCs on your network from accessing to the Internet. You can set up a filter through an IP address or network port number. Users who have their IP address or Port number listed on the “Blocked Private Address” field or “Block Private Ports” field will no longer be able to access the Internet. Figure 3.29 shows the screen of Privilege setting.

Figure 3.29 Privilege Menu Screen



3.5.5 Virtual Servers

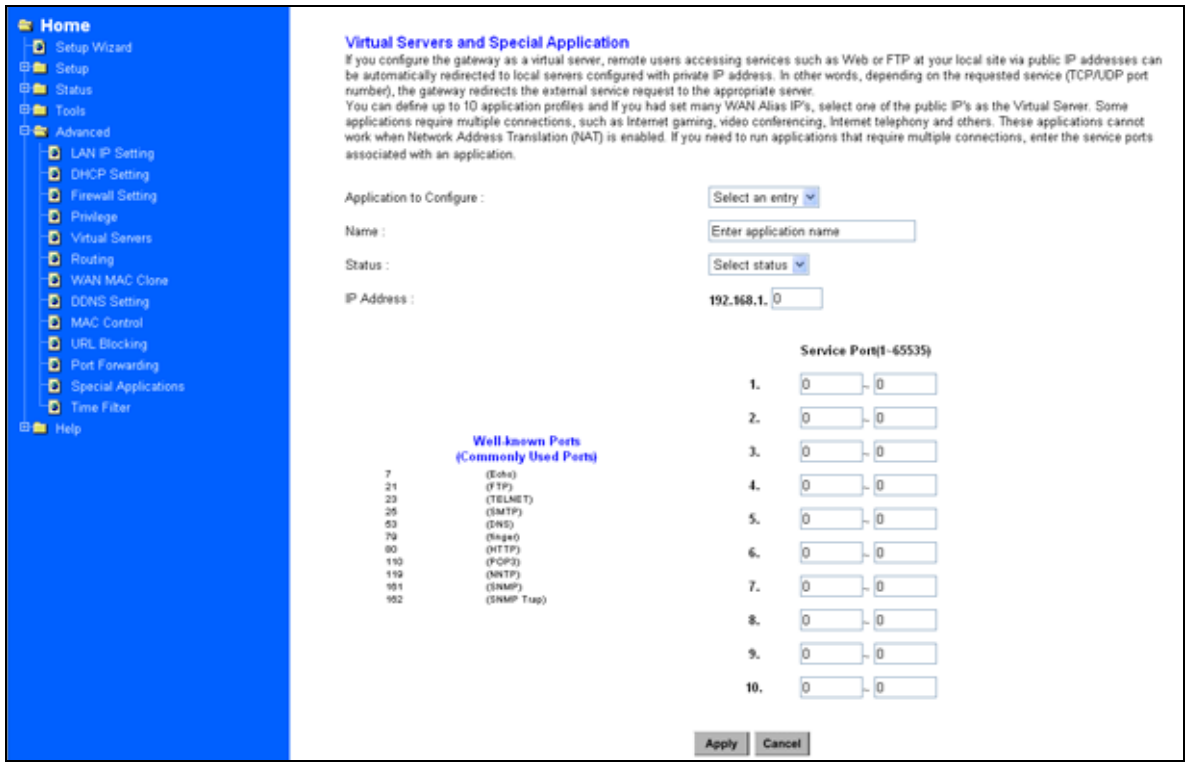
You can set up public services on your network by configuring the values in the Virtual Servers Setting menu. You may assign certain IP addresses as the destination of the network information. When users from the Internet make certain requests of your network, the Router will forward those requests to the appropriate computer. The DHCP function must be disabled to use this function.

This function is generally used to set up a web server, ftp server, or e-mail server on your network. Figure 3.30 shows the screen of Virtual Servers. If you had set Alias IP for WAN, Figure 3.31 shows the screen of Virtual Servers.

To add a Virtual Server:

1. Select the profile number used by the server.
2. Click on the “Name” column and enter the application name.
3. Select Enabled or Disabled to enable or disable the profile.
4. Enter the IP Address of the server that you want the Internet users to be able to access.
5. Configure as many entries as you would like until all the link entries are filled.
6. Click the “Apply” button to save the settings.

Figure 3.30 Virtual Server Setting



Application to Configure: You can choose one of 10 applications to configure.
Name: Enter the desired name in the column.
Status: Choose *Enabled* to enable it or *Disabled* to ignore.
IP Address: Set IP addresses to be detected by users.
WAN Address: If more than one Alias Address is set in section 3.2.5 the Alias IP Setup, you can get multiple WAN IP addresses to choose. The following screen will appear with a pull-down column in WAN Addresses.

3.5.6 Routing

Static Routing:

You may set up a static route if your want to connect your router to more than one network. A static route is a pre-determined pathway that network information must travel to reach a specific host or network.
Figure 3.32 shows the screen of *Static Routing and Dynamic Routing menu*.

Create a Static route entry as follows:

1. Select “Static Routing” from the drop down list.
2. Enter the following data to set the Static Routing:

   Destination LAN IP

   You can create a static route by entering the IP address of the remote host or network. If you wish to build a route to the entire network, be sure to set the network portion of the IP address to zero (0).

   Subnet Mask

   The Network Mask determines which portion of an IP address is the network portion, and which portion is the host portion.

   Gateway IP

   This is the address of the gateway device that allows for a contact between the Router and the remote network or host.

   Dynamic Routing:

   Dynamic Routing can be used to cache routes learned by routing protocols, thus allowing the automation of static routing maintenance. The router, using the RIP protocol, determines the network packet’s route based on the fewest number of hops between the source and the destination. In this case, you could automatically adjust to physical changes in the network’s layout. Complete the

following steps to set up dynamic Routing:

Step 1 Choose the Working Mode.
Gateway Mode means the router is served as a gateway that hosts your network's connection to the Internet.
Router Mode means there is more than one router that exists on your network.

Step 2 Select **Dynamic Routing** from the drop down list and choose the protocol you wish to use on your network.

Step 3 Click the "**Apply**" button.

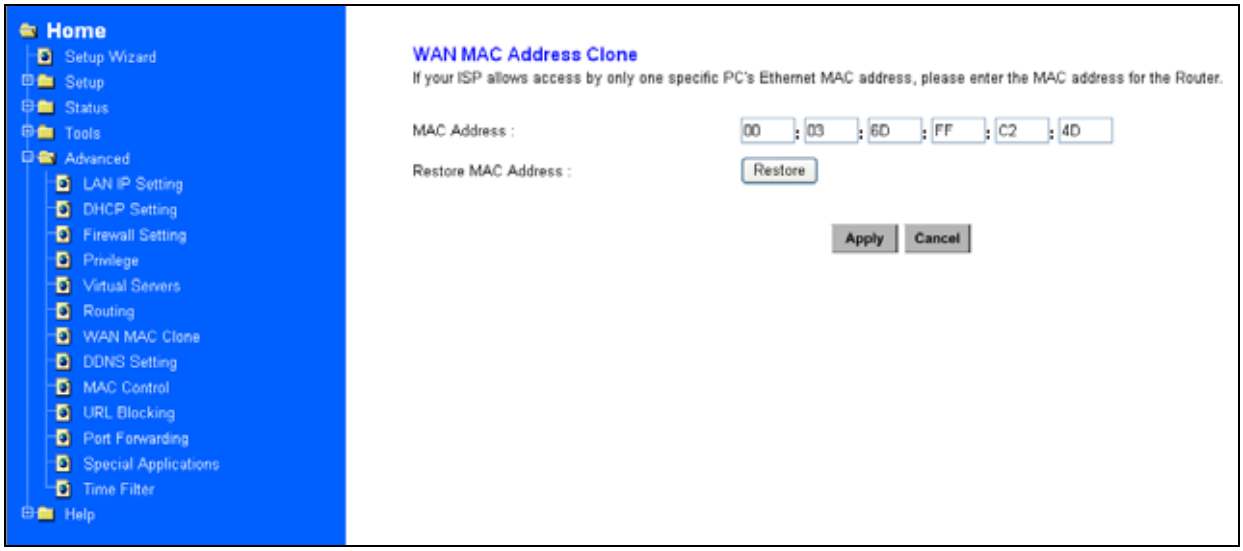
Figure 3.32 Static Routing and Dynamic Routing

3.5.7 WAN MAC Clone

Enter the MAC Address if your ISP can be accessed by one specific PC's Ethernet MAC address. (See Figure 3.33 *WAN MAC Address Clone*)

Click **Restore MAC Address** to return to the default set.

Figure 3.33 WAN MAC Address Clone



3.5.8 DDNS Setting

Setting the Dynamic DNS allows others to access your FTP or Web service on your computer using DNS-like address.

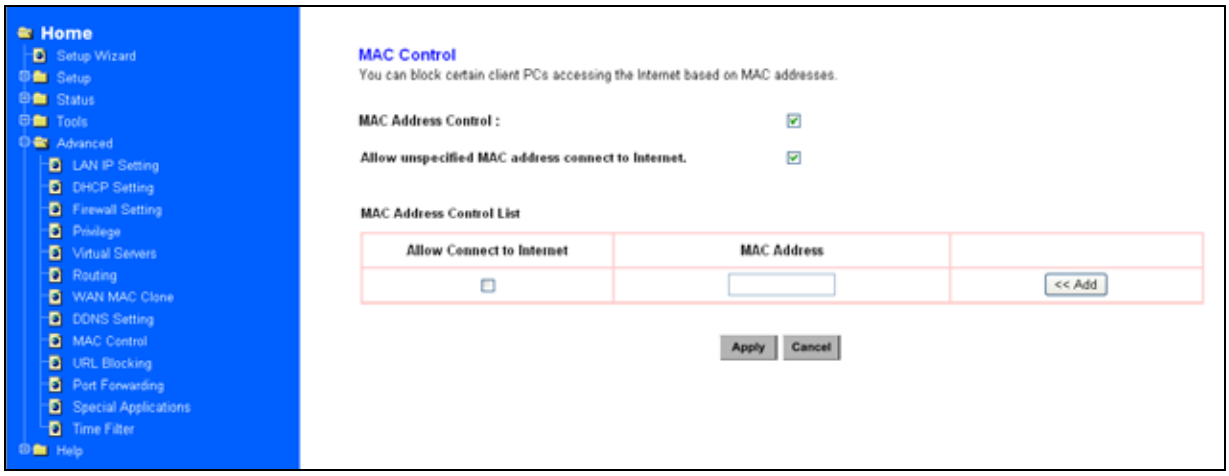
DDNS Status: Choose *Enabled* to enable it or *Disabled* to ignore.
Retry Time: It allows the router to make the connection again in the period you set.
DDNS Server: Choose the desired server from the drop down list. Click the **Website** to make the link to the server.
Host name: It is the DNS-like address used to access your FTP or web service.
User Name: This is the user name for your account at DNS server.
Password: This is the password for your account at DNS server.

Figure 3.34 DDNS Setting Screen

3.5.9 MAC Control

This feature allows you to block certain specific PCs accessing your ISP.

Figure 3.35 MAC Control Screen



3.5.10 URL Blocking

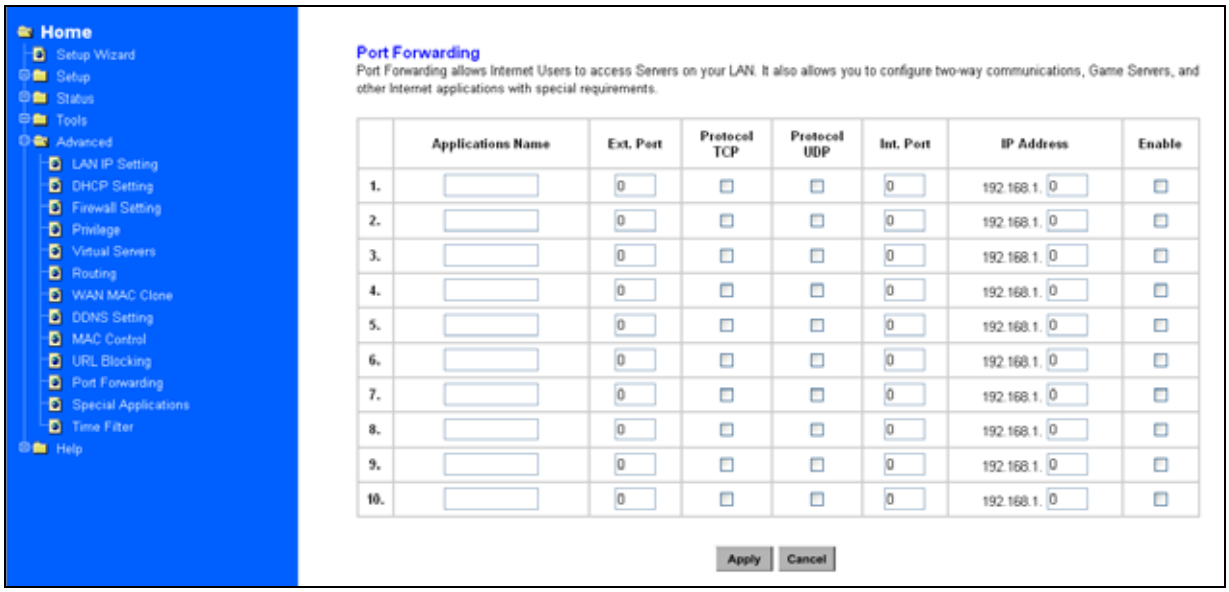
The function will provide filtering mechanism to prevent user access several specific websites. User could enter the URL address which website to be rejected. For example, www.test.com, ftp.test.com

Figure 3.36 URL Blocking

3.5.11 Port Forwarding

Port Forwarding allows Internet Users to access Servers on your LAN. It also allows you to configure two-way communications, Game Servers, and other Internet applications with special requirements.

Figure 3.37 Port Forwarding

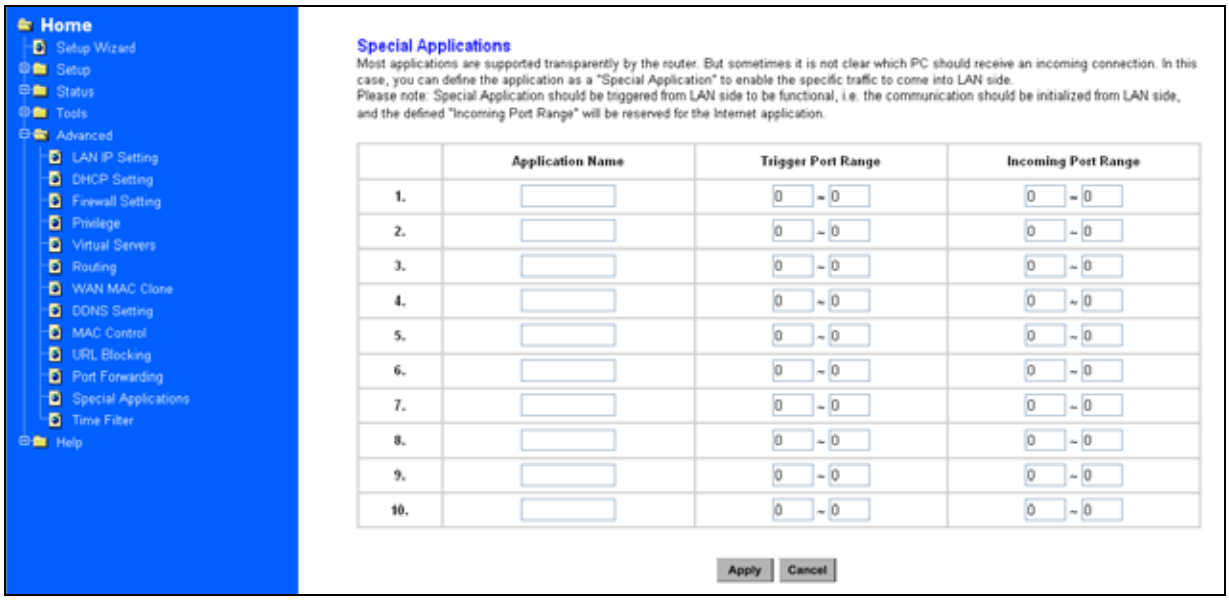


3.5.12 Special Applications

Most applications are supported transparently by the router. But sometimes it is not clear which PC should receive an incoming connection. In this case, you can define the application as a "Special Application" to enable the specific traffic to come into LAN side.

Note: Special Application should be triggered from LAN side to be functional, i.e. the communication should be initialized from LAN side, and the defined "Incoming Port Range" will be reserved for the Internet application.

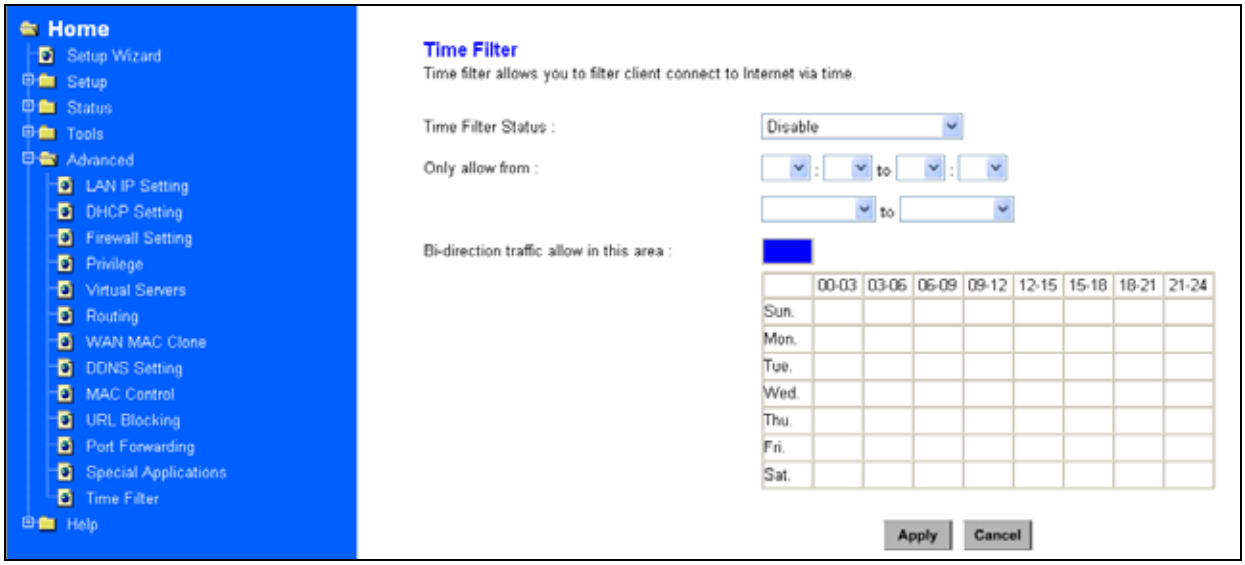
Figure 3.38 Special Applications



3.5.13 Time Filter

Time filter allows you to filter client connect to Internet via time.

Figure 3.39 Time Filter



3.6 Configuring your PCs to Connect to the Router

Before you start to configure other PCs to accept the IP address that your Router will provide, make sure the network card or adapter has been successfully installed into each PC you planed to connect to the Router. Complete the following steps to configure your PC:

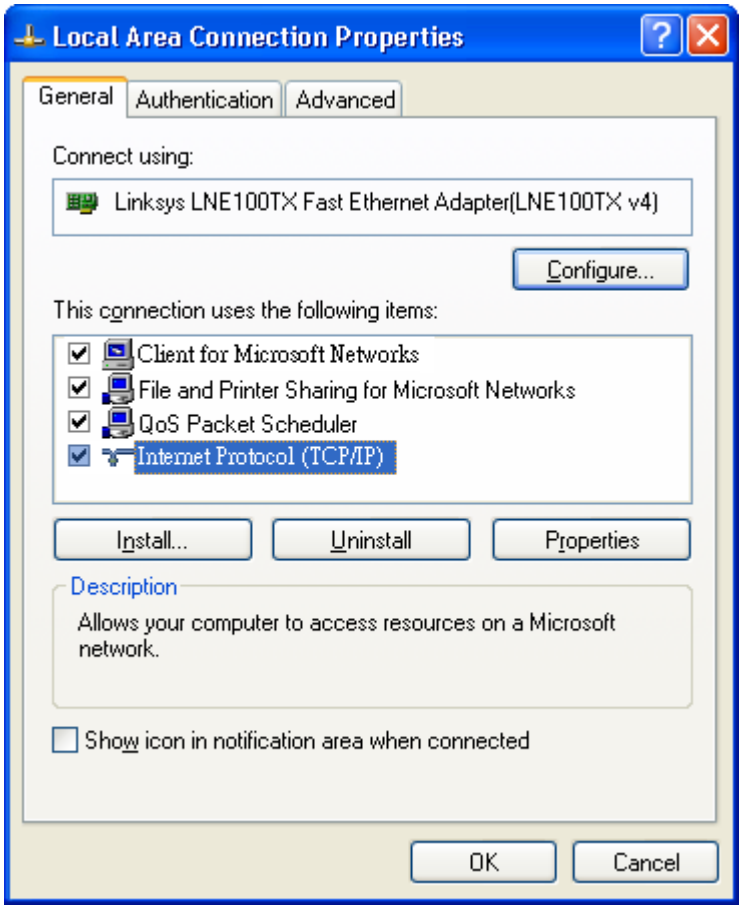
Step 1 Click the **Start** button, select **Setting**, then **Control Panel.**

Step 2 Double Click the **Network and Dial-up** icon.

Step 3 Highlight the Local Area Connection and click the button of Properties.

Step 4 In the Configuration window, select the **TCP/IP protocol line** that has been associated with your network card or adapter. (See Figure 3.36)

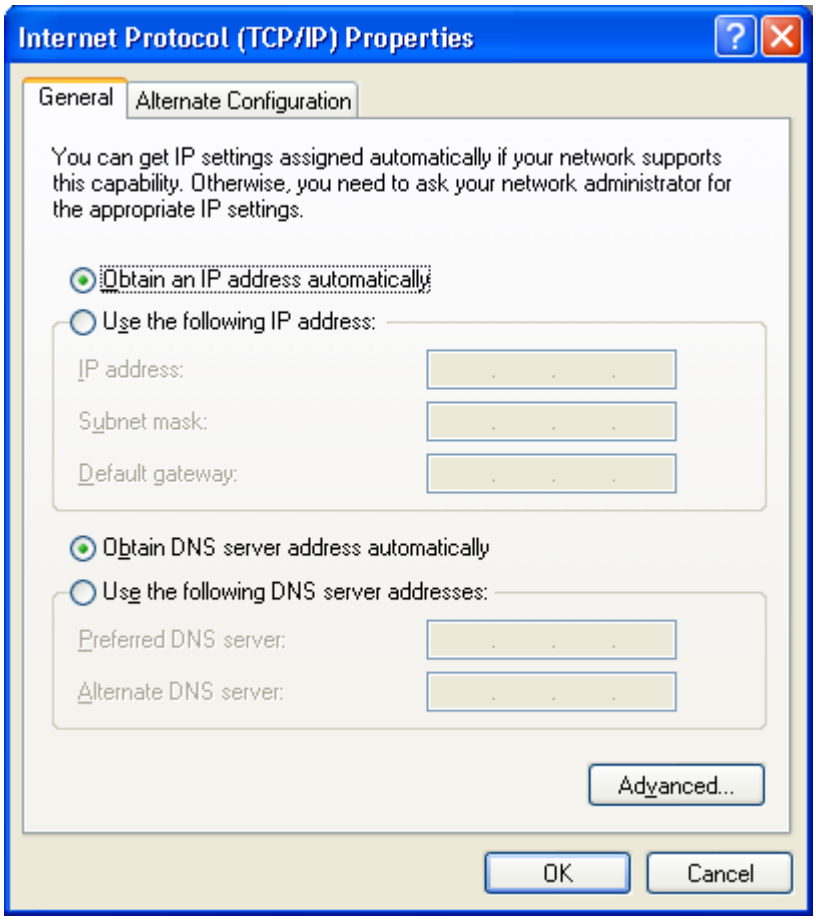
Figure 3.36 Network Box Screen



Step 5 Click **Properties** button, then choose **IP Address** tab. Select **Obtain an IP address** automatically. Press **OK**. You have completed the client settings. (See Figure 3.37)

Note: Windows may ask you for original Windows installation files, supply them as needed.

Figure 3.37 TCP/IP Properties



4. Specifications

4.1 Technical Specifications

Standards	IEEE 802.3, IEEE 802.3u, IEEE 802.11b, IEEE 802.11g
Protocol	CSMA/CD, PPPoE, PPP, PPTP Client, ARP, DHCP Client and Server, TCP/IP, UDP, ICMP, RIP1/RIP2, DNS Proxy, Dynamic DNS, SNTP, uPnP
Ports	Four 10/100 Mbps LAN ports One 10/100 Mbps WAN port
Connector	RJ-45 connector
Antenna	Fixed Type
Speed	WAN Router: 10/100 Mbps (Half Duplex), 20/200 Mbps (Full Duplex)
	LAN Switch: 10/100 Mbps (Half Duplex), 20/200 Mbps (Full Duplex)
	Wireless: 1, 2, 5.5, 11, 54Mbps
Cabling Type	10BaseT: UTP/STP Category 3 or 5 100BaseTX: UTP/STP Category 5
Topology	Star
LED	Power, Diag, WAN & Wireless per unit, Link/ACT, FULL /Col, 10/100 per port
NAT	Translate private IP to pubic IP
Multiple DMZ	Support multiple public IP translate to multiple private IP
Virtual Server	Provide public services on the network
Firewall	PSec, PPTP, L2TP pass through, Hacker Attack Prevention
Access Control	IP/PORT/MAC filter, Time filter, URL blocking
Security features	64/128 bits WEP
Management	Web-based Configuration

4.2 Environmental Information

Dimensions (HxWxL)	38 x 188 x 152 (mm)
Unit Weight	2.2 kg, 4.88 lb
Power	DC 12V
Operating Temperature	0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F)
Storage Temperature	-40°C to 70°C (-40°F to 158°F)
Operating Humidity	20% to 95%, non-condensing
Storage Humidity	20% to 95%, non-condensing

4.3 Standard Conformance

EMC Certification	FCC Class B, CE

4.4 Cable Specifications

Ethernet Type	Cable Requirements	Maximum Length
10BaseT	Category 3 or better, UTP or STP	328 ft (100M)
100BaseTX	Category 5 or better, UTP or STP	328 ft (100M)
1000BaseT	Category 5e or better, UTP or STP	328 ft (100M)

Caution: Please do not use telephone cables. Telephone cables do not support Ethernet or Fast Ethernet

There are two types of cables: Straight Through Cables and Crossover Cables. Category 5 UTP/STP cable has eight wires inside the sheath. The wires form four pairs. Straight Through Cables has same pin-outs at both ends while Crossover Cables has a different pin arrangement at each end.

Figure 4.1 shows the diagram of Straight Through Cables. Figure 4.2 shows the diagram of Crossover Cables.

Figure4.1 Diagram of Straight Through Cables

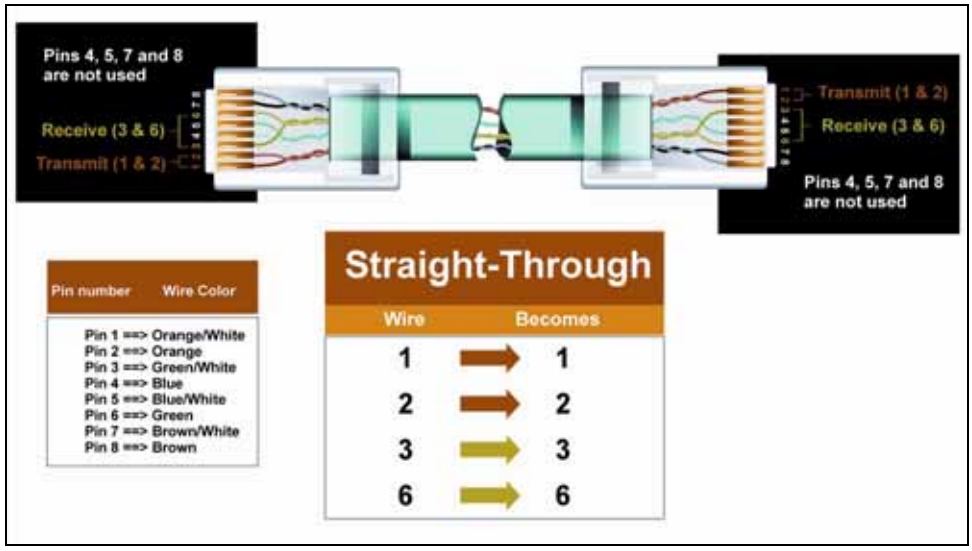
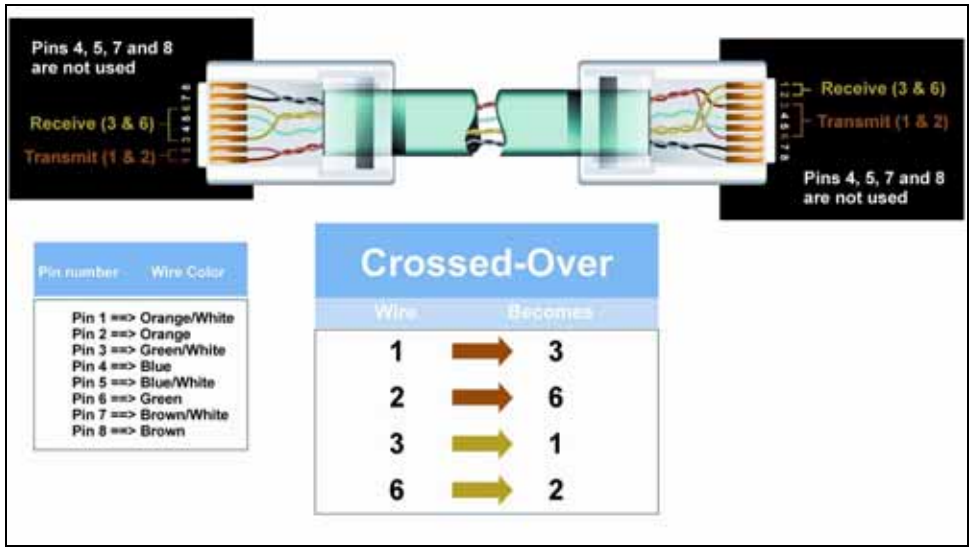


Figure4.2 Diagram of Crossover Cables Diagram



Appendix A: About Static and Dynamic IP Address

A *static IP address* is an IP address that is assigned to a computer by an Internet service provider to be its permanent address on the Internet. It is normally used in the computer networks, where computers are connected all the times. As the Internet gets more crowded, there are not enough IP numbers to go around. For this reason, more and more ISPs are offering dynamic IP address instead. Check with your ISP if they provide you a Static IP address. A *dynamic IP address* is a temperately IP address assigned by a DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server from a pool of IP addresses. A dynamic IP address may change every time when you log in the network.

Appendix B: Warranty Statement

We provide this limited warranty for its product only to the person or entity who originally purchased the product from us or its authorized reseller or distributor. We guarantee that equipment is free from physical defects in workmanship and material under normal use from the date of original retail purchase of the Hardware. If the product proves defective during this warranty period, call our Customer Service in order to obtain a Return Authorization number. Be sure to have a proof of purchase on hand when calling. Return requests cannot be processed without proof of purchase. When returning a product, mark the Return Authorization Number clearly on the package pack and include your original proof of purchase. All customers outside the R.O.C shall be held responsible for shipping and handling charges.

In no event shall our liability exceed the price paid for the product from direct, incidental or consequential damage resulting from the use of the product, its accompanying software, or its documentation. We make no warranty or representation, expressed, implied, or statutory, with respect to its products or the contents or use of this documentation and all accompanying software, and specifically disclaims its quality, performance, merchantability, or fitness for any particular purpose. We reserve the right to revise or update its products, software, or documentation without obligation to notify any individual or entity.