

Prestige 2602H Series

ADSL VoIP IAD

Prestige 2602HW Series

802.11g Wireless ADSL VoIP IAD

User's Guide

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ZyXEL

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Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Interference Statement

This device complies with Part 15 of FCC rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference.
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operations.

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 commercial environment. 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.

If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio/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 or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and the 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.

Notice 1

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Note: Antenna Warning! This device meets ETSI and FCC certification requirements when using the included antenna(s). Only use the included antenna(s).

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003.

Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

Certifications

Go to www.zyxel.com

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Safety Warnings

For your safety, be sure to read and follow all warning notices and instructions.

- To reduce the risk of fire, use only No. 26 AWG (American Wire Gauge) or larger telecommunication line cord.
- Do NOT open the device or unit. Opening or removing covers can expose you to dangerous high voltage points or other risks. ONLY qualified service personnel can service the device. Please contact your vendor for further information.
- Use ONLY the dedicated power supply for your device. Connect the power cord or power adaptor to the right supply voltage (110V AC in North America or 230V AC in Europe).
- Do NOT use the device if the power supply is damaged as it might cause electrocution.
- If the power supply is damaged, remove it from the power outlet.
- Do NOT attempt to repair the power supply. Contact your local vendor to order a new power supply.
- Place connecting cables carefully so that no one will step on them or stumble over them. Do NOT allow anything to rest on the power cord and do NOT locate the product where anyone can walk on the power cord.
- If you wall mount your device, make sure that no electrical, gas or water pipes will be damaged.
- Do NOT install nor use your device during a thunderstorm. There may be a remote risk of electric shock from lightning.
- Do NOT expose your device to dampness, dust or corrosive liquids.
- Do NOT use this product near water, for example, in a wet basement or near a swimming pool.
- Make sure to connect the cables to the correct ports.
- Do NOT obstruct the device ventilation slots, as insufficient airflow may harm your device.
- Do NOT store things on the device.
- Connect ONLY suitable accessories to the device.

ZyXEL Limited Warranty

ZyXEL warrants to the original end user (purchaser) that this product is free from any defects in materials or workmanship for a period of up to two years from the date of purchase. During the warranty period, and upon proof of purchase, should the product have indications of failure due to faulty workmanship and/or materials, ZyXEL will, at its discretion, repair or replace the defective products or components without charge for either parts or labor, and to whatever extent it shall deem necessary to restore the product or components to proper operating condition. Any replacement will consist of a new or re-manufactured functionally equivalent product of equal value, and will be solely at the discretion of ZyXEL. This warranty shall not apply if the product is modified, misused, tampered with, damaged by an act of God, or subjected to abnormal working conditions.

Note

Repair or replacement, as provided under this warranty, is the exclusive remedy of the purchaser. This warranty is in lieu of all other warranties, express or implied, including any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular use or purpose. ZyXEL shall in no event be held liable for indirect or consequential damages of any kind of character to the purchaser.

To obtain the services of this warranty, contact ZyXEL's Service Center for your Return Material Authorization number (RMA). Products must be returned Postage Prepaid. It is recommended that the unit be insured when shipped. Any returned products without proof of purchase or those with an out-dated warranty will be repaired or replaced (at the discretion of ZyXEL) and the customer will be billed for parts and labor. All repaired or replaced products will be shipped by ZyXEL to the corresponding return address, Postage Paid. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights that vary from country to country.

Customer Support

Please have the following information ready when you contact customer support.

- Product model and serial number.
- Warranty Information.
- Date that you received your device.
- Brief description of the problem and the steps you took to solve it.

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		sales@zyxel.co.uk	+44 (0) 1344 303034	ftp.zyxel.co.uk	

a. "+" is the (prefix) number you enter to make an international telephone call.

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Preface

Congratulations on your purchase of the Prestige 2602HW Series ADSL VoIP IAD with 802.11g Wireless.

Note: Register your product online to receive e-mail notices of firmware upgrades and information at www.zyxel.com for global products, or at www.us.zyxel.com for North American products.

Your Prestige is easy to install and configure.

About This User's Guide

This manual is designed to guide you through the configuration of your Prestige for its various applications. The web configurator parts of this guide contain background information on features configurable by web configurator. The SMT parts of this guide contain background information solely on features not configurable by web configurator.

Note: Use the web configurator, System Management Terminal (SMT) or command interpreter interface to configure your Prestige. Not all features can be configured through all interfaces.

Related Documentation

- Supporting Disk

Refer to the included CD for support documents.

- Quick Start Guide

The Quick Start Guide is designed to help you get up and running right away. They contain connection information and instructions on getting started.

- Web Configurator Online Help

Embedded web help for descriptions of individual screens and supplementary information.

- ZyXEL Glossary and Web Site

Please refer to www.zyxel.com for an online glossary of networking terms and additional support documentation.

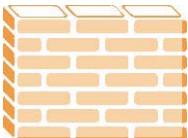
User Guide Feedback

Help us help you. E-mail all User Guide-related comments, questions or suggestions for improvement to techwriters@zyxel.com.tw or send regular mail to The Technical Writing Team, ZyXEL Communications Corp., 6 Innovation Road II, Science-Based Industrial Park, Hsinchu, 300, Taiwan. Thank you.

Syntax Conventions

- “Enter” means for you to type one or more characters. “Select” or “Choose” means for you to use one predefined choices.
- The SMT menu titles and labels are in **Bold Times New Roman** font. Predefined field choices are in **Bold Arial** font. Command and arrow keys are enclosed in square brackets. [ENTER] means the Enter, or carriage return key; [ESC] means the Escape key and [SPACE BAR] means the Space Bar.
- Mouse action sequences are denoted using a comma. For example, “click the Apple icon, **Control Panels** and then **Modem**” means first click the Apple icon, then point your mouse pointer to **Control Panels** and then click **Modem**.
- “e.g.” is a shorthand for “for instance”, and “i.e.,” means “that is” or “in other words”.
- The Prestige 2602HW series may be referred to as the Prestige in this user’s guide. This refers to both models (ADSL over POTS and ADSL over ISDN) unless specifically identified.

Graphics Icons Key

Prestige	Computer	Notebook Computer
		
Server	Switch	Router
		
Telephone	DSLAM	Trunking Gateway
		
Firewall	Wireless Signal	
		

Introduction to DSL

DSL (Digital Subscriber Line) technology enhances the data capacity of the existing twisted-pair wire that runs between the local telephone company switching offices and most homes and offices. While the wire itself can handle higher frequencies, the telephone switching equipment is designed to cut off signals above 4,000 Hz to filter noise off the voice line, but now everybody is searching for ways to get more bandwidth to improve access to the Web - hence DSL technologies.

There are actually seven types of DSL service, ranging in speeds from 16 Kbits/sec to 52 Mbits/sec. The services are either symmetrical (traffic flows at the same speed in both directions), or asymmetrical (the downstream capacity is higher than the upstream capacity). Asymmetrical services (ADSL) are suitable for Internet users because more information is usually downloaded than uploaded. For example, a simple button click in a web browser can start an extended download that includes graphics and text.

As data rates increase, the carrying distance decreases. That means that users who are beyond a certain distance from the telephone company's central office may not be able to obtain the higher speeds.

A DSL connection is a point-to-point dedicated circuit, meaning that the link is always up and there is no dialing required.

Introduction to ADSL

It is an asymmetrical technology, meaning that the downstream data rate is much higher than the upstream data rate. As mentioned, this works well for a typical Internet session in which more information is downloaded, for example, from Web servers, than is uploaded. ADSL operates in a frequency range that is above the frequency range of voice services, so the two systems can operate over the same cable.

CHAPTER 1

Getting To Know Your Prestige

This chapter describes the key features and applications of your Prestige.

1.1 Introducing the Prestige

The Prestige 2602H/HL/HW/HWL-C are ADSL VoIP IADs (Integrated Access Device) with a built-in switch. They combine high-speed Internet access and Voice over IP (VoIP) communication capabilities. They allow you to use a traditional analog telephone to make Internet calls. By integrating DSL and NAT, the Prestige provides ease of installation and Internet access. The Prestige is also a complete security solution with a robust firewall and content filtering.

At the time of writing, this guide covers the following Prestige models (this guide abbreviates “Prestige” to “P” in the model name as in P2602H for example).

Table 1 Models Covered

P2602H-61C	P2602HW-61C	P2602HL-61C	P2602HWL-61C
P2602H-63C	P2602HW-63C	P2602HL-63C	P2602HWL-63C
P2602H-67C	P2602HW-67C	P2602HL-67C	P2602HWL-67C

In the Prestige product name, “H” denotes an integrated 4-port hub and “W” denotes wireless functionality. The P2602HW has an embedded mini-PCI module for IEEE 802.11g wireless LAN connectivity.

Note: All wireless features in this guide pertain to the P2602HW/HWL series only.

“L” denotes models that include the PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network) lifeline feature. PSTN lifeline lets you have VoIP phone service and PSTN phone service at the same time.

Models ending in “1”, for example P2602HW-61, denote a device that works over the analog telephone system, POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service). Models ending in “3” denote a device that works over ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network). Models ending in “7” denote a device that works over T-ISDN (UR-2).

Note: Only use firmware for your Prestige’s specific model. Refer to the label on the bottom of your Prestige.

The built-in Ethernet switch consists of four auto-negotiating 10/100BASE-T, auto-crossover RJ-45 ports (either a crossover or straight-through Ethernet cable can be used) for connecting to your local computers.

Note: The Prestige is ideal for high-speed Internet browsing and making LAN-to-LAN connections to remote networks. The Prestige is an ADSL router compatible with the ADSL/ADSL2/ADSL2+ standards. Maximum data rates attainable by the Prestige for each standard are shown in the next table.

Table 2 ADSL Standards

STANDARD	UPSTREAM DATA RATE	DOWNSTREAM DATA RATE
ADSL	832 kbps	8 Mbps
ADSL2	1 Mbps	12 Mbps
ADSL2+	1 Mbps	24 Mbps

Note: The standard your ISP supports determines the maximum upstream and downstream speeds attainable. Actual speeds attained also depend on the distance from your ISP, line quality, etc.

The web browser-based Graphical User Interface (GUI) provides easy management.

1.1.1 Features of the Prestige

The following sections describe the features of the Prestige.

Built-in Switch

The 10/100 Mbps auto-negotiating Ethernet ports allow the Prestige to detect the speed of incoming transmissions and adjust appropriately without manual intervention. It allows data transfer of either 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps in either half-duplex or full-duplex mode depending on your Ethernet network. The ports are also auto-crossover (MDI/MDI-X) meaning they automatically adjust to either a crossover or straight-through Ethernet cable.

High Speed Internet Access

Your Prestige ADSL/ADSL2/ADSL2+ router can support downstream transmission rates of up to 24Mbps and upstream transmission rates of 1 Mbps. Actual speeds attained depend on ISP DSLAM environment.

PSTN Lifeline (“L” Models Only)

The Prestige “L” models allow you to connect a PSTN line. You can receive incoming PSTN phone calls even while someone else connected to the Prestige is making VoIP phone calls. You can dial a (prefix) number to make an outgoing PSTN call. You can still make PSTN phone calls if the Prestige loses power.

Zero Configuration Internet Access

Once you connect and turn on the Prestige, it automatically detects the Internet connection settings (such as the VCI/VPI numbers and the encapsulation method) from the ISP and makes the necessary configuration changes. In cases where additional account information (such as an Internet account user name and password) is required or the Prestige cannot connect to the ISP, you will be redirected to web screen(s) for information input or troubleshooting.

Any IP

The Any IP feature allows a computer to access the Internet and the Prestige without changing the network settings (such as IP address and subnet mask) of the computer, when the IP addresses of the computer and the Prestige are not in the same subnet.

Auto-provisioning

Your voice service provider can automatically update your Prestige's configuration via an auto-provisioning server.

Auto Firmware Upgrade

The Prestige gives you the option to upgrade to a newer firmware version if it finds one during auto-provisioning. Your voice service provider must have an auto-provisioning server and a server set up with firmware in order for this feature to work.

Firewall

The Prestige is a stateful inspection firewall with DoS (Denial of Service) protection. By default, when the firewall is activated, all incoming traffic from the WAN to the LAN is blocked unless it is initiated from the LAN. The Prestige firewall supports TCP/UDP inspection, DoS detection and prevention, real time alerts, reports and logs.

Note: You can configure most features of the Prestige via SMT but we recommend you configure the firewall and content filters using the web configurator.

IPSec VPN Capability

Establish a Virtual Private Network (VPN) to connect with business partners and branch offices using data encryption and the Internet to provide secure communications without the expense of leased site-to-site lines. The Prestige VPN is based on the IPSec standard and is fully interoperable with other IPSec-based VPN products.

The Prestige supports up to 20 simultaneous IPSec connections.

Network Address Translation (NAT)

Network Address Translation (NAT) allows the translation of an Internet protocol address used within one network (for example a private IP address used in a local network) to a different IP address known within another network (for example a public IP address used on the Internet).

Content Filtering

Content filtering allows you to block access to Internet web sites that contain key words (that you specify) in the URL. You can also schedule when the Prestige should perform the filtering and give trusted LAN IP addresses unfiltered Internet access.

REN

A Ringer Equivalence Number is used to determine the number of devices that may be connected to the telephone line. The Prestige can support three devices per telephone port.

Dynamic Jitter Buffer

The Prestige has a built-in adaptive, buffer that helps to smooth out the variations in delay (jitter) for voice traffic. This helps ensure good voice quality for your conversations.

Multiple SIP Accounts

The Prestige allows you to simultaneously use multiple voice (SIP) accounts and assign them to one or both telephone ports.

Multiple Voice Channels

The Prestige can simultaneously handle multiple voice channels (telephone calls). Additionally you can answer an incoming phone call on a VoIP account, even while someone else is using the account for a phone call.

Voice Activity Detection/Silence Suppression

Voice Activity Detection (VAD) reduces the bandwidth that a call uses by not transmitting when you are not speaking.

Comfort Noise Generation

The Prestige generates background noise to fill moments of silence when the other device in a call stops transmitting because the other party is not speaking (as total silence could easily be mistaken for a lost connection).

Echo Cancellation

The Prestige supports G.168, an ITU-T standard for eliminating the echo caused by the sound of your voice reverberating in the telephone receiver while you talk.

QoS (Quality of Service)

Quality of Service (QoS) mechanisms help to provide better service on a per-flow basis. The Prestige supports Type of Service (ToS) tagging and Differentiated Services (DiffServ) tagging. This allows the Prestige to tag voice frames so they can be prioritized over the network.

SIP ALG

The Prestige 2602HW is a SIP Application Layer Gateway (ALG). It allows VoIP calls to pass through NAT for devices behind the Prestige (such as a SIP-based VoIP software application on a computer).

Traffic Redirect

Traffic redirect forwards WAN traffic to a backup gateway when the Prestige cannot connect to the Internet, thus acting as an auxiliary if your regular WAN connection fails.

Universal Plug and Play (UPnP)

Using the standard TCP/IP protocol, the Prestige and other UPnP enabled devices can dynamically join a network, obtain an IP address and convey its capabilities to other devices on the network.

PPPoE Support (RFC2516)

PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet) emulates a dial-up connection. It allows your ISP to use their existing network configuration with newer broadband technologies such as ADSL. The PPPoE driver on the Prestige is transparent to the computers on the LAN, which see only Ethernet and are not aware of PPPoE thus saving you from having to manage PPPoE clients on individual computers.

Dynamic DNS Support

With Dynamic DNS support, you can have a static hostname alias for a dynamic IP address, allowing the host to be more easily accessible from various locations on the Internet. You must register for this service with a Dynamic DNS service provider.

DHCP

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) allows the individual clients (computers) to obtain the TCP/IP configuration at start-up from a centralized DHCP server. The Prestige has built-in DHCP server capability enabled by default. It can assign IP addresses, an IP default gateway and DNS servers to DHCP clients. The Prestige can now also act as a surrogate DHCP server (DHCP Relay) where it relays IP address assignment from the actual real DHCP server to the clients.

Multiple PVC (Permanent Virtual Circuits) Support

Your Prestige supports up to 8 PVC's.

IP Alias

IP Alias allows you to partition a physical network into logical networks over the same Ethernet interface. The Prestige supports three logical LAN interfaces via its single physical Ethernet interface with the Prestige itself as the gateway for each LAN network.

IP Policy Routing (IPPR)

Traditionally, routing is based on the destination address only and the router takes the shortest path to forward a packet. IP Policy Routing (IPPR) provides a mechanism to override the default routing behavior and alter the packet forwarding based on the policy defined by the network administrator.

Other PPPoE Features

- PPPoE idle time out
- PPPoE dial on demand

Packet Filters

The Prestige's packet filtering function allows added network security and management.

Ease of Installation

Your Prestige is designed for quick, intuitive and easy installation.

Housing

Your Prestige's compact and ventilated housing minimizes space requirements making it easy to position anywhere in your busy office.

1.1.1.1 P2602HW Wireless Features

IEEE 802.11g Wireless LAN

IEEE 802.11g is fully compatible with the IEEE 802.11b standard. This means an IEEE 802.11b radio card can interface directly with an IEEE 802.11g access point (and vice versa) at 11 Mbps or lower depending on range. IEEE 802.11g has several intermediate rate steps between the maximum and minimum data rates. The IEEE 802.11g data rate and modulation are as follows:

Table 3 IEEE 802.11g

DATA RATE (MBPS)	MODULATION
1	DBPSK (Differential Binary Phase Shift Keyed)
2	DQPSK (Differential Quadrature Phase Shift Keying)
5.5 / 11	CCK (Complementary Code Keying)
6/9/12/18/24/36/48/54	OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing)

Note: The Prestige may be prone to RF (Radio Frequency) interference from other 2.4 GHz devices such as microwave ovens, wireless phones, Bluetooth enabled devices, and other wireless LANs.

External Antenna

The Prestige is equipped with an antenna connector and comes with a detachable 5dBi antenna to provide clear radio signal between the wireless stations and the access points.

Wireless LAN MAC Address Filtering

Your Prestige can check the MAC addresses of wireless stations against a list of allowed or denied MAC addresses.

WEP Encryption

WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) encrypts data frames before transmitting over the wireless network to help keep network communications private.

Wi-Fi Protected Access

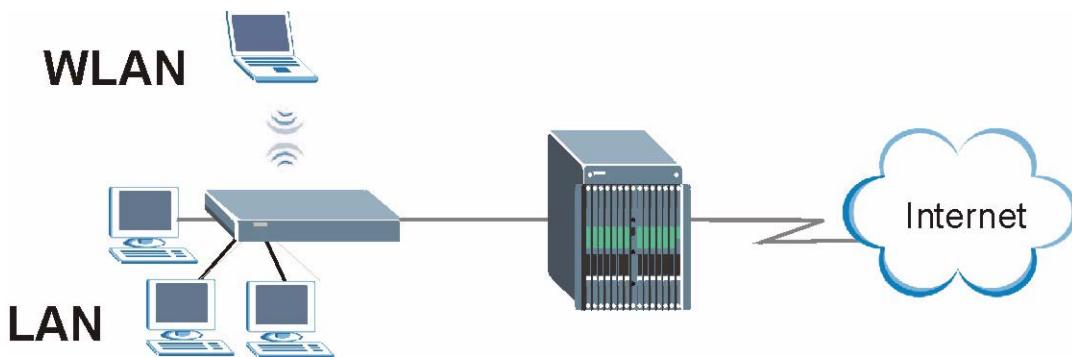
Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) is a subset of the IEEE 802.11i security standard. Key differences between WPA and WEP are user authentication and improved data encryption.

1.2 Applications for the Prestige

Here are some example uses for which the Prestige is well suited.

1.2.1 Internet Access

The Prestige is the ideal high-speed Internet access solution. Your Prestige supports the TCP/IP protocol, which the Internet uses exclusively. It is compatible with all major ADSL DSLAM (Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer) providers. A DSLAM is a rack of ADSL line cards with data multiplexed into a backbone network interface/connection (for example, T1, OC3, DS3, ATM or Frame Relay). Think of it as the equivalent of a modem rack for ADSL. In addition, the Prestige allows wireless clients access to your network resources. A typical Internet access application is shown below.

Figure 1 Prestige Internet Access Application

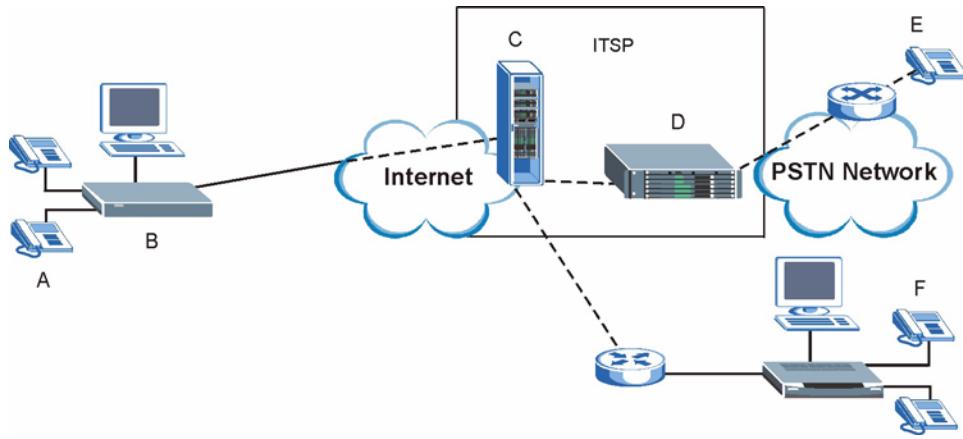
1.2.1.1 Internet Single User Account

For a SOHO (Small Office/Home Office) environment, your Prestige offers the Single User Account (SUA) feature that allows multiple users on the LAN (Local Area Network) to access the Internet concurrently for the cost of a single IP address

1.2.2 Making Calls via Internet Telephony Service Provider

In a home or small office environment, you can use the Prestige to make and receive VoIP telephone calls through an Internet Telephony Service Provider (ITSP).

The following figure shows a basic example of how you would make a VoIP call through an ITSP. You use your analog phone (A in the figure) and the Prestige (B) changes the call into VoIP. The Prestige then sends your call to the Internet and the ITSP's SIP server. The VoIP call server forwards calls to PSTN phones (E) through a trunking gateway (D) to the PSTN network. The VoIP call server forwards calls to IP phones (F) through the Internet.

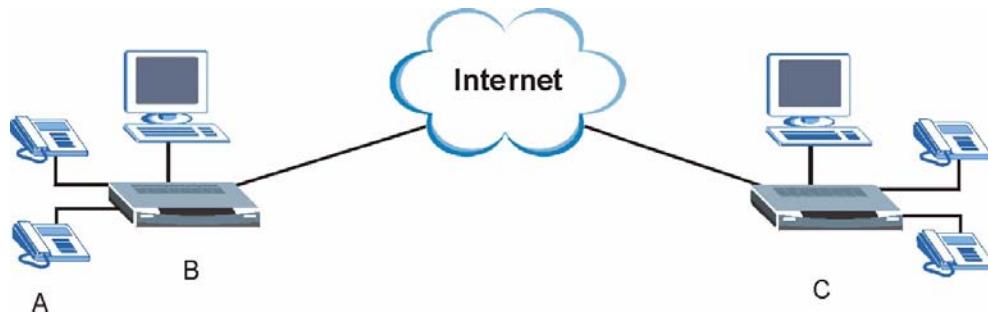
Figure 2 Internet Telephony Service Provider Application

1.2.3 Make Peer-to-peer Calls

Use the Prestige to make a call to the recipient's IP address without using a SIP proxy server. Peer-to-peer calls are also called "Point to Point" or "IP-to-IP" calls. You must know the peer's IP address in order to do this.

The following figure shows a basic example of how you would make a peer-to-peer VoIP call. You use your analog phone (A in the figure) and the Prestige (B) changes the call into VoIP. The Prestige then sends your call through the Internet to the peer VoIP device (C).

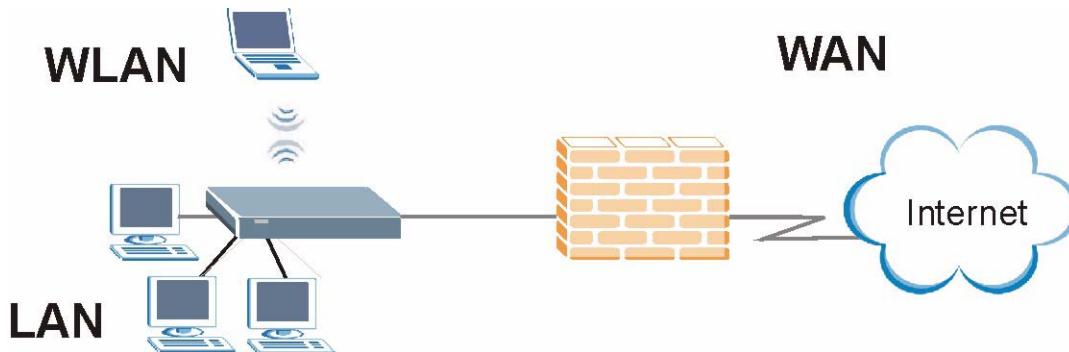
Figure 3 Peer-to-peer Calling



1.2.4 Firewall for Secure Broadband Internet Access

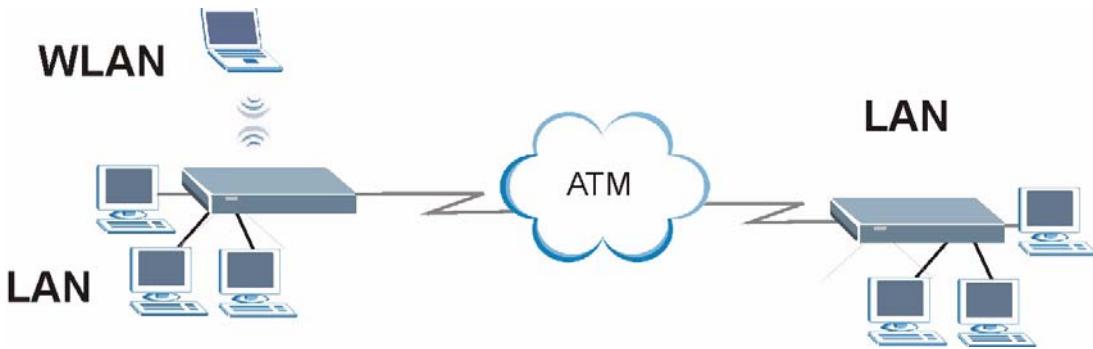
The Prestige provides protection from attacks by Internet hackers. By default, the firewall blocks all incoming traffic from the WAN. The firewall supports TCP/UDP inspection and DoS (Denial of Services) detection and prevention, as well as real time alerts, reports and logs.

Figure 4 Firewall Application

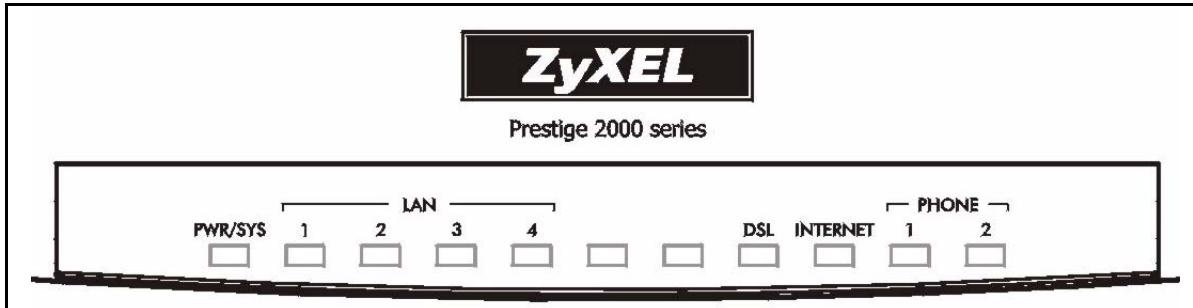
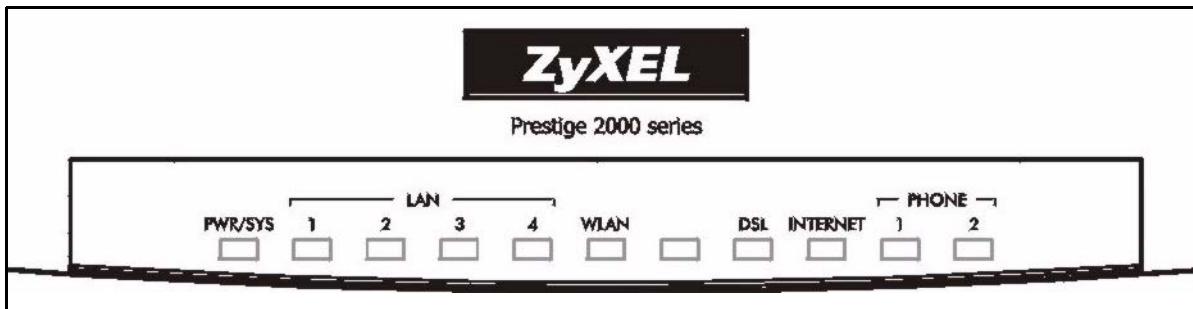


1.2.5 LAN to LAN Application

You can use the Prestige to connect two geographically dispersed networks over the ADSL line. A typical LAN-to-LAN application for your Prestige is shown as follows.

Figure 5 Prestige LAN-to-LAN Application

1.2.6 Front Panel LEDs

Figure 6 P2602H-C Series Front Panel**Figure 7** P2602HW-C Series Front Panel

The following table describes the LEDs.

Table 4 P2602H/HW-C Series Front Panel LEDs

LED	COLOR	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
PWR/SYS	Green	On	The Prestige is receiving power and functioning properly.
		Blinking	The Prestige is rebooting and performing a self-test.
	Red	On	Power to the Prestige is too low.
	None	Off	The system is not ready or has malfunctioned.

Table 4 P2602H/HW-C Series Front Panel LEDs (continued)

LED	COLOR	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
LAN 1-4	Green	On	The Prestige has a successful Ethernet connection.
		Blinking	The Prestige is sending/receiving data.
	None	Off	The LAN is not connected.
WLAN (W models only)	Green	On	The Prestige is ready, but is not sending/receiving data through the wireless LAN.
		Blinking	The Prestige is sending/receiving data through the wireless LAN.
	None	Off	The wireless LAN is not ready or has failed.
DSL	Green	On	The Prestige has a DSL connection.
		Blinking	The Prestige is initializing the DSL line.
	None	Off	The DSL link is down.
INTERNET	Green	On	The Prestige has an IP connection but no traffic. The Prestige has a WAN IP address (either static or assigned by a DHCP server), PPP negotiation was successfully completed (if used) and the DSL connection is up.
		Blinking	The Prestige is sending or receiving IP traffic.
	Red	On	The Prestige attempted to make an IP connection but failed. Possible causes are no response from a DHCP server, no PPPoE response, PPPoE authentication failed).
	None	Off	The Prestige does not have an IP connection
PHONE 1, 2	Green	On	A SIP account is registered for the phone port.
		Blinking	A telephone connected to the phone port has its receiver off of the hook or there is an incoming call.
	None	Off	The phone port does not have a SIP account registered.

Refer to the Quick Start Guide for information on hardware connections.

CHAPTER 2

Introducing the Web Configurator

This chapter describes how to access and navigate the web configurator.

2.1 Web Configurator Overview

The web configurator is an HTML-based management interface that allows easy Prestige setup and management via Internet browser. Use Internet Explorer 6.0 and later or Netscape Navigator 7.0 and later versions. The recommended screen resolution is 1024 by 768 pixels.

In order to use the web configurator you need to allow:

- Web browser pop-up windows from your device. Web pop-up blocking is enabled by default in Windows XP SP (Service Pack) 2.
- JavaScripts (enabled by default).
- Java permissions (enabled by default).

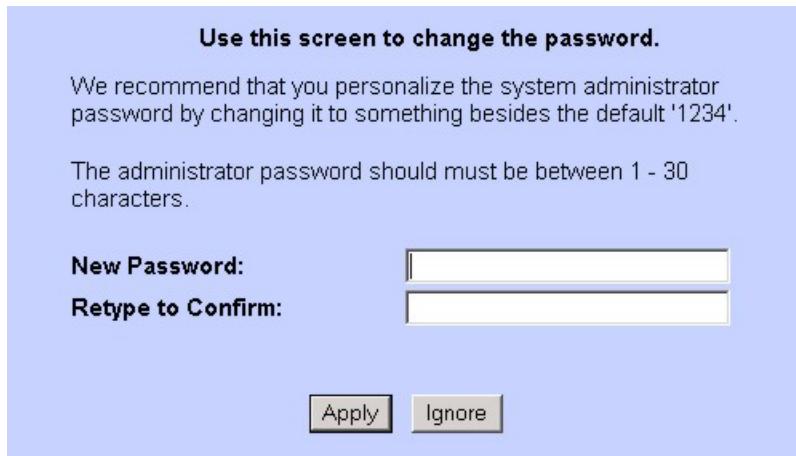
See the Troubleshooting chapter if you need to make sure these functions are allowed in Internet Explorer.

2.1.1 Accessing the Prestige Web Configurator

- 1 Make sure your Prestige hardware is properly connected (refer to the *Quick Start Guide*).
- 2 Prepare your computer/computer network to connect to the Prestige (refer to the *Quick Start Guide*).
- 3 Launch your web browser.
- 4 Type "192.168.1.1" as the URL.
- 5 An **Enter Network Password** window displays. Enter the user name ("admin" is the default), password ("1234" is the default). Click **Login** to proceed to a screen asking you to change your password. Click **Reset** to revert to the default password in the password field

Figure 8 Password Screen

- 6** It is highly recommended you change the default password. Enter a new password, retype it to confirm and click **Apply**; alternatively click **Ignore** to proceed to the main menu if you do not want to change the password now.

Figure 9 Change Password at Login

- 7** You should now see the **SITE MAP** screen.

Note: The Prestige automatically times out after five minutes of inactivity. Simply log back into the Prestige if this happens to you.

2.1.2 Resetting the Prestige

If you forget your password or cannot access the web configurator, you will need to use the **RESET** button at the back of the Prestige to reload the factory-default configuration file. This means that you will lose all configurations that you had previously and the password will be reset to “1234”.

2.1.2.1 Using The Reset Button

- 1** Make sure the **PWR/SYS** LED is on (not blinking).
- 2** Press the **RESET** button for ten seconds or until the **PWR/SYS** LED begins to blink and then release it. When the **PWR/SYS** LED begins to blink, the defaults have been restored and the Prestige restarts.

2.1.3 Navigating the Prestige Web Configurator

The following summarizes how to navigate the web configurator from the **SITE MAP** screen. We use the Prestige 2602HW-61 web screens in this guide as an example. Screens vary slightly for different Prestige models.

- Click **Wizard Setup** to begin a series of screens to configure your Prestige for the first time.
- Click a link under **Advanced Setup** to configure advanced Prestige features.
- Click a link under **Maintenance** to see Prestige performance statistics, upload firmware and back up, restore or upload a configuration file.
- Click **Site Map** to go to the **Site Map** screen.
- Click **Logout** in the navigation panel when you have finished a Prestige management session.

Figure 10 Web Configurator SITE MAP Screen

Note: Click the **HELP** icon (located in the top right corner of most screens) to view embedded help.

Table 5 Web Configurator Screens Summary

LINK	SUB-LINK	FUNCTION
Wizard Setup	Connection Setup	Use these screens for initial configuration including general setup, ISP parameters for Internet Access and WAN IP/DNS Server/MAC address assignment.
	Media Bandwidth Mgmt	Use these screens to set up bandwidth control quickly.
Advanced Setup		
Password		Use this screen to change your password.
LAN	LAN Setup	Use this screen to configure LAN DHCP and TCP/IP settings.
	Static DHCP	Use this screen to configure static DHCP IP and MAC addresses.
Wireless LAN	Wireless	Use this screen to configure the wireless LAN settings.
	MAC Filter	Use this screen to change MAC filter settings on the Prestige
	802.1X/WPA	Use this screen to configure the Prestige's WLAN authentication and security settings.
	Local User Database	Use this screen to set up built-in user profiles for wireless client authentication.
	RADIUS	Use this screen to use an external server to authenticate wireless clients.
WAN	WAN Setup	Use this screen to change the Prestige's WAN remote node settings.
	WAN Backup	Use this screen to configure your traffic redirect properties and WAN backup settings.
NAT	SUA Only	Use this screen to configure servers behind the Prestige.
	Full Feature	Use this screen to configure network address translation mapping rules.

Table 5 Web Configurator Screens Summary (continued)

LINK	SUB-LINK	FUNCTION
Voice	SIP Settings	Use this screen to configure your Prestige's Session Initiation Protocol settings.
	QoS	Use this screen to configure your Prestige's Quality of Service settings.
	Phone	Use this screen to configure your Prestige's phone settings.
	Speed Dial	Use this screen to configure speed dial for SIP phone numbers that you call often.
	Lifeline	Use this screen to configure your Prestige's settings for PSTN calls (Prestige 2602HW-L only).
	Common	Use this screen to configure general phone port settings.
	Call Forward	Use this screen to configure call-forwarding.
Dynamic DNS		Use this screen to set up dynamic DNS.
Time and Date		Use this screen to change your Prestige's time and date.
Firewall	Default Policy	Use this screen to activate/deactivate the firewall and the direction of network traffic to which to apply the rule.
	Rule Summary	This screen shows a summary of the firewall rules, and allows you to edit/add a firewall rule.
	Anti Probing	Use this screen to change your anti-probing settings.
	Threshold	Use this screen to configure the threshold for DoS attacks.
Content Filter	Keyword	Use this screen to block sites containing certain keywords in the URL.
	Schedule	Use this screen to set the days and times for the Prestige to perform content filtering.
	Trusted	Use this screen to exclude a range of users on the LAN from content filtering on your Prestige.
VPN	Setup	Use this screen to configure VPN connections and view the rule summary.
	Monitor	Use this screen to display and manage active VPN connections.
	Global Setting	Use this screen to allow NetBIOS packets through the VPN connections.
Remote Management		Use this screen to configure through which interface(s) and from which IP address(es) users can use Telnet/FTP/Web services to manage the Prestige.
UPnP		Use this screen to enable UPnP on the Prestige.
Logs	Log Settings	Use this screen to change your Prestige's log settings.
	View Log	Use this screen to view the logs for the categories that you selected.
Media Bandwidth Management	Summary	Use this screen to allocate an interface's outgoing capacity to specific types of traffic.
	Class Setup	Use this screen to define a bandwidth class.
	Monitor	Use this screen to view bandwidth class statistics.
Maintenance		
System Status		This screen contains administrative and system-related information.

Table 5 Web Configurator Screens Summary (continued)

LINK	SUB-LINK	FUNCTION
DHCP Table		This screen displays DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) related information and is READ-ONLY.
Any IP Table		This screen lists the devices that are using the Any IP feature to communicate with the Prestige.
Wireless LAN	Association List	This screen displays the MAC address(es) of the wireless stations that are currently logged in to the network.
Diagnostic	General	These screens display information to help you identify problems with the Prestige general connection.
	DSL Line	These screens display information to help you identify problems with the DSL line.
Firmware		Use this screen to upload firmware to your Prestige

CHAPTER 3

Wizard Setup

This chapter provides information on the Wizard Setup screens for Internet access and VoIP in the web configurator.

3.1 Wizard Setup Introduction

Use the Wizard Setup screens to configure your system for Internet access and Voice with the information provided by your ISP and voice service provider. Your ISP may have already configured some of the fields in the wizard screens for you.

Note: See the advanced menu chapters for background information on these fields.

3.1.1 Wizard Setup: First Screen

In the **SITE MAP** screen click **Wizard Setup** to display the first wizard screen.

Figure 11 Wizard Setup: First Screen

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for 'ISP Parameters for Internet Access'. It includes dropdown menus for Mode (set to Routing), Encapsulation (set to ENET ENCAP), and Multiplex (set to LLC). Under 'Virtual Circuit ID', there are two input fields: VPI (containing '8') and VCI (containing '35'). At the bottom right is a 'Next' button.

Connection Setup- ISP Parameters for Internet Access	
Mode	Routing
Encapsulation	ENET ENCAP
Multiplex	LLC
Virtual Circuit ID	
VPI	8
VCI	35

Next

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 6 Wizard Setup: First Screen

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Mode	From the Mode drop-down list box, select Routing (default) if your ISP allows multiple computers to share an Internet account. Otherwise select Bridge .
Encapsulation	Select the encapsulation type your ISP uses from the Encapsulation drop-down list box. Choices vary depending on what you select in the Mode field. If you select Bridge in the Mode field, select either PPPoA or RFC 1483 . If you select Routing in the Mode field, select PPPoA , RFC 1483 , ENET ENCAP or PPPoE .
Multiplex	Select the multiplexing method used by your ISP from the Multiplex drop-down list box either VC-based or LLC-based.
Virtual Circuit ID	VPI (Virtual Path Identifier) and VCI (Virtual Channel Identifier) define a virtual circuit. Refer to the appendix for more information.
VPI	Enter the VPI assigned to you. This field may already be configured.
VCI	Enter the VCI assigned to you. This field may already be configured.
Next	Click this button to go to the next wizard screen. The next wizard screen you see depends on what protocol you chose above. Click on the protocol link to see the next wizard screen for that protocol.

3.1.2 Wizard Setup: Second Screen

The second wizard screen varies depending on what mode and encapsulation type you use. All screens shown are with routing mode. Configure the fields and click **Next** to continue.

Figure 12 Internet Connection with PPPoE

Connection Setup- ISP Parameters for Internet Access

Service Name	any
User Name	ChangeMe
Password	xxxx
IP Address	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Obtain an IP Address Automatically <input type="radio"/> Static IP Address <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/>	
Connection	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Connect on Demand: Max Idle Timeout <input type="text" value="0"/> sec <input type="radio"/> Nailed-Up Connection	
Network Address Translation	
<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;" type="button" value="SUA Only"/>	
<input style="margin-right: 10px;" type="button" value="Back"/> <input type="button" value="Next"/>	

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 7 Internet Connection with PPPoE

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Service Name	Type the name of your PPPoE service here.
User Name	Enter the user name exactly as your ISP assigned. If assigned a name in the form user@domain where domain identifies a service name, then enter both components exactly as given.
Password	Enter the password associated with the user name above.
IP Address	A static IP address is a fixed IP that your ISP gives you. A dynamic IP address is not fixed; the ISP assigns you a different one each time you connect to the Internet. Select Obtain an IP Address Automatically if you have a dynamic IP address; otherwise select Static IP Address and type your ISP assigned IP address in the text box below.
Connection	Select Connect on Demand when you don't want the connection up all the time and specify an idle time-out (in seconds) in the Max. Idle Timeout field. The default setting selects Connection on Demand with 0 as the idle time-out, which means the Internet session will not timeout. Select Nailed-Up Connection when you want your connection up all the time. The Prestige will try to bring up the connection automatically if it is disconnected. The schedule rule(s) in SMT menu 26 has priority over your Connection settings.
Network Address Translation	Select None , SUA Only or Full Feature from the drop-sown list box. Refer to the NAT chapter for more details.
Back	Click Back to go back to the first wizard screen.
Next	Click Next to continue to the next wizard screen.

Figure 13 Internet Connection with RFC 1483

Connection Setup- ISP Parameters for Internet Access

IP Address: 0.0.0.0

Network Address Translation
SUA Only ▾

Back | Next

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 8 Internet Connection with RFC 1483

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
IP Address	This field is available if you select Routing in the Mode field. Type your ISP assigned IP address in this field.
Network Address Translation	Select None , SUA Only or Full Feature from the drop-down list box. Refer to Chapter 7 on page 121 for more details.
Back	Click Back to go back to the first wizard screen.
Next	Click Next to continue to the next wizard screen.

Figure 14 Internet Connection with ENET ENCAP

Connection Setup- ISP Parameters for Internet Access

IP Address

Obtain an IP Address Automatically

Static IP Address

IP Address: 0.0.0.0

Subnet Mask: 0.0.0.0

ENET ENCAP Gateway: 0.0.0.0

Network Address Translation
SUA Only ▾

Back | Next

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 9 Internet Connection with ENET ENCAP

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
IP Address	A static IP address is a fixed IP that your ISP gives you. A dynamic IP address is not fixed; the ISP assigns you a different one each time you connect to the Internet. Select Obtain an IP Address Automatically if you have a dynamic IP address; otherwise select Static IP Address and type your ISP assigned IP address in the IP Address text box below.
Subnet Mask	Enter a subnet mask in dotted decimal notation. Refer to the appendix on IP subnetting to calculate a subnet mask if you are implementing subnetting.
ENET ENCAP Gateway	You must specify a gateway IP address (supplied by your ISP) when you use ENET ENCAP in the Encapsulation field in the previous screen.
Network Address Translation	Select None , SUA Only or Full Feature from the drop-down list box. Refer to the NAT chapter for more details.
Back	Click Back to go back to the first wizard screen.
Next	Click Next to continue to the next wizard screen.

Figure 15 Internet Connection with PPPoA

Connection Setup- ISP Parameters for Internet Access

User Name	<input type="text" value="ChangeMe"/>
Password	<input type="password" value="xxxxx"/>
IP Address	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Obtain an IP Address Automatically <input type="radio"/> Static IP Address <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/>	
Connection	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Connect on Demand: Max Idle Timeout <input type="text" value="0"/> sec <input type="radio"/> Nailed-Up Connection	
Network Address Translation	
<input style="width: 100px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px;" type="text" value="SUA Only"/>	
<input type="button" value="Back"/> <input type="button" value="Next"/>	

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 10 Internet Connection with PPPoA

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
User Name	Enter the login name that your ISP gives you.
Password	Enter the password associated with the user name above.
IP Address	This option is available if you select Routing in the Mode field. A static IP address is a fixed IP that your ISP gives you. A dynamic IP address is not fixed; the ISP assigns you a different one each time you connect to the Internet. Click Obtain an IP Address Automatically if you have a dynamic IP address; otherwise click Static IP Address and type your ISP assigned IP address in the IP Address text box below.
Connection	Select Connect on Demand when you don't want the connection up all the time and specify an idle time-out (in seconds) in the Max. Idle Timeout field. The default setting selects Connection on Demand with 0 as the idle time-out, which means the Internet session will not timeout. Select Nailed-Up Connection when you want your connection up all the time. The Prestige will try to bring up the connection automatically if it is disconnected. The schedule rule(s) in SMT menu 26 has priority over your Connection settings.
Network Address Translation	This option is available if you select Routing in the Mode field. Select None , SUA Only or Full Feature from the drop-sown list box. Refer to Chapter 7 on page 121 for more details.
Back	Click Back to go back to the first wizard screen.
Next	Click Next to continue to the next wizard screen.

3.1.3 Wizard Setup: Third Screen

Use this screen to configure the voice settings (for the Prestige's SIP account one) with the information from your voice service provider.

Figure 16 Wizard Setup: Third Screen

SIP Settings

Active	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SIP Number	ChangeMe
SIP Local Port	5060 (1024-65535)
SIP Server Address	192.168.1.33
SIP Server Port	5060 (1024-65535)
REGISTER Server Address	192.168.1.33
REGISTER Server Port	5060 (1024-65535)
SIP Service Domain	192.168.1.33

Authentication

User-ID	ChangeMe
Password	XXXXXXXXXX

Caller ID

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Send Caller ID
--

Back **Next**

Table 11 Wizard Setup: Voice Configuration

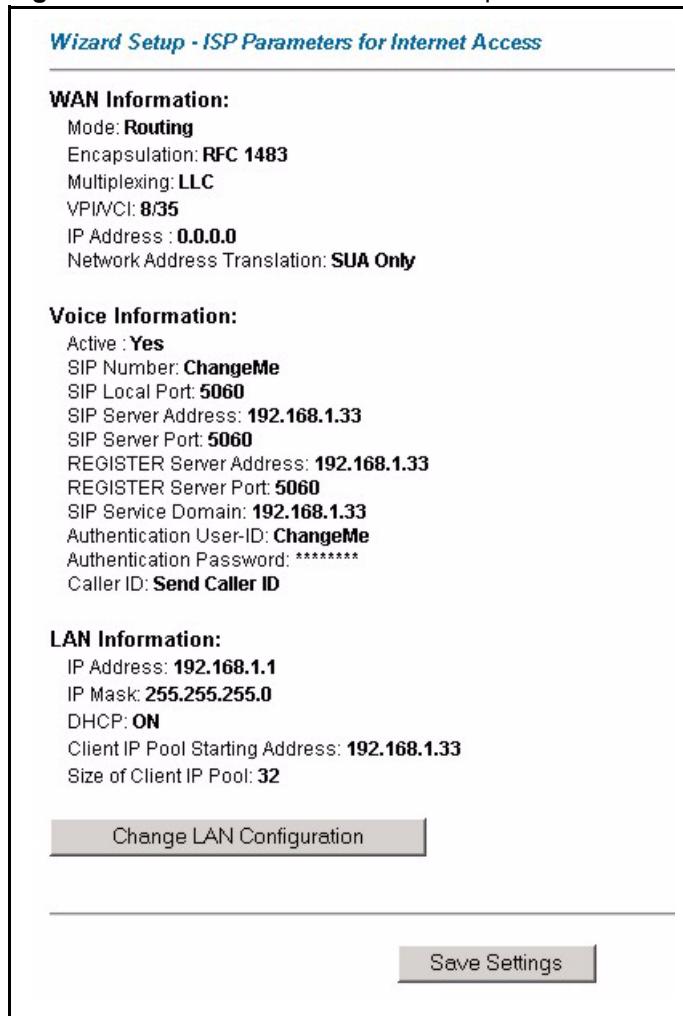
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Active	Select this check box to have the Prestige use this SIP account. Clear the check box to have the Prestige not use this SIP account.
SIP Number	Enter your SIP number in this field (use the number or text that comes before the @ symbol in a full SIP URI). You can use up to 127 ASCII characters.
SIP Local Port	Use this field to configure the Prestige's listening port for SIP. Leave this field set to the default if you were not given a local port number for SIP.
SIP Server Address	Type the IP address of the SIP server in this field. It doesn't matter whether the SIP server is a proxy, redirect or register server.
SIP Server Port	Enter the SIP server's listening port for SIP in this field. Leave this field set to the default if your VoIP service provider did not give you a server port number for SIP.
REGISTER Server Address	Enter the SIP register server's address in this field. If you were not given a register server address, then enter the address from the SIP Server Address field again here.
REGISTER Server Port	Enter the SIP register server's listening port for SIP in this field. If you were not given a register server port, then enter the port from the SIP Server Port field again here.
SIP Service Domain	Enter the SIP service domain name in this field (the domain name that comes after the @ symbol in a full SIP URI). You can use up to 127 ASCII Extended set characters.
Authentication User ID	This is the user name for registering this SIP account with the SIP register server. Type the user name exactly as it was given to you. You can use up to 95 ASCII characters.

Table 11 Wizard Setup: Voice Configuration (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Authentication Password	Type the password associated with the user name above. You can use up to 95 ASCII Extended set characters.
Send Caller ID	Select this check box to show identification information when you make VoIP phone calls. Clear the check box to not show identification information when you make VoIP phone calls.
Back	Click Back to go back to the previous screen.
Next	Click Next to continue to the next wizard screen.

3.1.4 Internet Access Wizard Setup: Fourth Screen

Verify the settings in the screen shown next. To change the LAN information on the Prestige, click **Change LAN Configurations**. Otherwise click **Save Settings** to save the configuration and skip to the section 3.13.

Figure 17 Internet Access Wizard Setup: Fourth Screen

If you want to change your Prestige LAN settings, click **Change LAN Configuration** to display the screen as shown next.

Figure 18 Wizard Setup: LAN Configuration

Connection Setup- ISP Parameters for Internet Access

LAN IP Address	192.168.1.1
LAN Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP	
DHCP Server	ON
Client IP Pool Starting Address	192.168.1.33
Size of Client IP Pool	32
Primary DNS Server	0.0.0.0
Secondary DNS Server	0.0.0.0

Back **Finish**

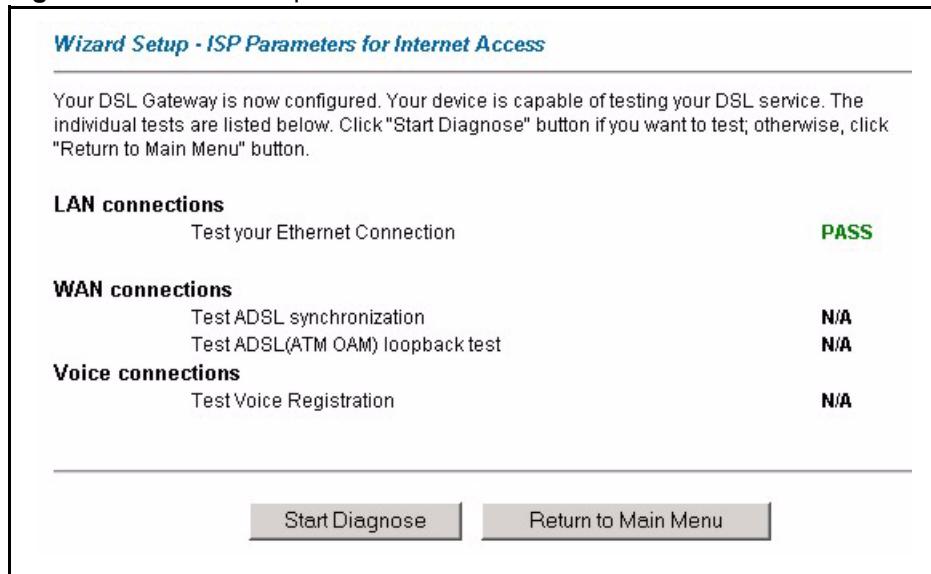
The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 12 Wizard Setup: LAN Configuration

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
LAN IP Address	Enter the IP address of your Prestige in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 (factory default). If you changed the Prestige's LAN IP address, you must use the new IP address if you want to access the web configurator again.
LAN Subnet Mask	Enter a subnet mask in dotted decimal notation.
DHCP	
DHCP Server	From the DHCP Server drop-down list box, select On to allow your Prestige to assign IP addresses, an IP default gateway and DNS servers to computer systems that support the DHCP client. Select Off to disable DHCP server. When DHCP server is used, set the following items:
Client IP Pool Starting Address	This field specifies the first of the contiguous addresses in the IP address pool.
Size of Client IP Pool	This field specifies the size or count of the IP address pool.
Primary DNS Server	Enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the subnet mask.
Secondary DNS Server	As above.
Back	Click Back to go back to the previous screen.
Finish	Click Finish to save the settings and proceed to the next wizard screen.

3.1.5 Wizard Setup: Connection Test

The Prestige automatically tests the connection to the computer(s) connected to the LAN ports. To test the connection from the Prestige to the ISP and the VoIP service provider, click **Start Diagnose**. Otherwise click **Return to Main Menu** to go back to the **Site Map** screen.

Figure 19 Wizard Setup: Connection Tests

3.1.5.1 Test Your Internet Connection

Launch your web browser and navigate to www.zyxel.com. Internet access is just the beginning. Refer to the rest of this *User's Guide* for more detailed information on the complete range of Prestige features. If you cannot access the Internet, open the web configurator again to confirm that the Internet settings you configured in the Wizard Setup are correct.

3.2 Media Bandwidth Management Wizard

The media bandwidth management wizard allows you to configure bandwidth classes based on an application (or service). You can allocate specific amounts of bandwidth capacity (bandwidth budgets) to different bandwidth classes.

The Prestige applies bandwidth management to traffic that it forwards out through an interface. The Prestige does not control the bandwidth of traffic that comes into an interface.

Bandwidth management applies to all traffic flowing out of the Prestige through the interface, regardless of the traffic's source.

Traffic redirect or IP alias may cause LAN-to-LAN traffic to pass through the Prestige and be managed by bandwidth management.

3.2.1 Predefined Media Bandwidth Management Services

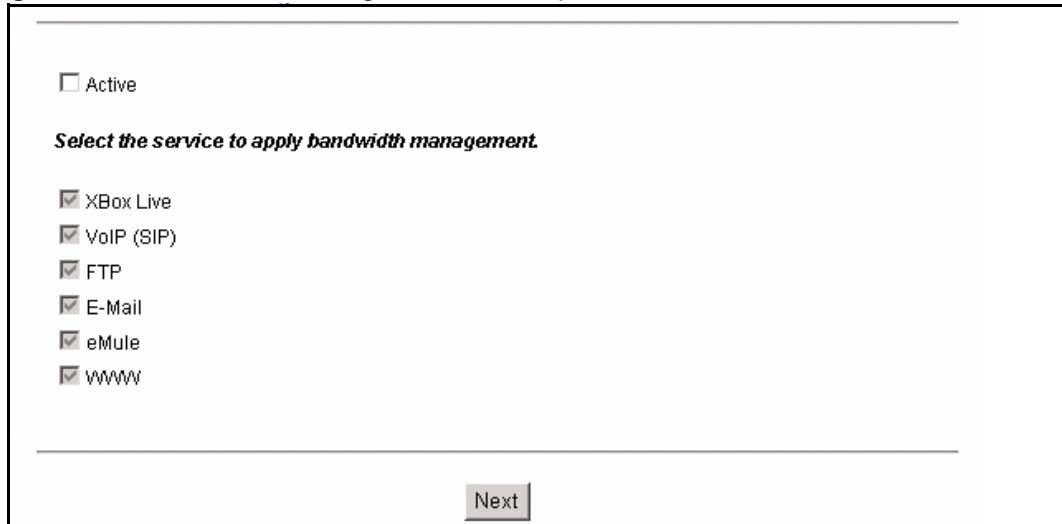
The following is a description of the services that you can select and to which you can apply media bandwidth management using the Wizard Setup screens.

Table 13 Media Bandwidth Mgmt. Wizard Setup: Services

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION
Xbox Live	This is Microsoft's online gaming service that lets you play multiplayer Xbox games on the Internet via broadband technology. Xbox Live uses port 3074.
VoIP (SIP)	Sending voice signals over the Internet is called Voice over IP or VoIP. Session Initiated Protocol (SIP) is an internationally recognized standard for implementing VoIP. SIP is an application-layer control (signaling) protocol that handles the setting up, altering and tearing down of voice and multimedia sessions over the Internet. SIP is transported primarily over UDP but can also be transported over TCP, using the default port number 5060.
FTP	File Transfer Program enables fast transfer of files, including large files that may not be possible by e-mail. FTP uses port number 21.
E-Mail	Electronic mail consists of messages sent through a computer network to specific groups or individuals. Here are some default ports for e-mail: POP3 - port 110 IMAP - port 143 SMTP - port 25 HTTP - port 80
eMule	These programs use advanced file sharing applications relying on central servers to search for files. They use default port 4662.
WWW	The World Wide Web (WWW) is an Internet system to distribute graphical, hyper-linked information, based on Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) - a client/server protocol for the World Wide Web. The Web is not synonymous with the Internet; rather, it is just one service on the Internet. Other services on the Internet include Internet Relay Chat and Newsgroups. The Web is accessed through use of a browser.

3.2.2 Media Bandwidth Management Setup: First Screen

In the **SITE MAP** screen click **Media Bandwidth Magnt.** to display the first media bandwidth management wizard screen.

Figure 20 Media Bandwidth Mgmt. Wizard Setup: First Screen

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 14 Media Bandwidth Mgmt. Wizard Setup: First Screen

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Active	Select the Active check box to have the Prestige apply bandwidth management to traffic going out through the Prestige's WAN, LAN or WLAN port.
Select the service to apply bandwidth management.	These check boxes are applicable when you select the Active check box above. Create bandwidth management classes by selecting services from the list provided. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • XBox Live • VoIP (SIP) • FTP • E-Mail • eMule • WWW Refer to Table 13 on page 76 for more information.
Next	Click Next to continue.

3.2.3 Media Bandwidth Mgmt. Wizard Setup: Second Screen

The Prestige automatically creates the bandwidth class for each service you select. You may set the priority for each bandwidth class in the second wizard screen.

Figure 21 Media Bandwidth Mgmt. Wizard Setup: Second Screen (all services selected)

Service	Priority
XBox Live	<input type="radio"/> High <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mid <input type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> Others
VoIP (SIP)	<input checked="" type="radio"/> High <input type="radio"/> Mid <input type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> Others
FTP	<input type="radio"/> High <input type="radio"/> Mid <input checked="" type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> Others
E-Mail	<input type="radio"/> High <input type="radio"/> Mid <input checked="" type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> Others
eMule	<input type="radio"/> High <input type="radio"/> Mid <input checked="" type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> Others
WWW	<input type="radio"/> High <input checked="" type="radio"/> Mid <input type="radio"/> Low <input type="radio"/> Others

[Back](#) [Finish](#)

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

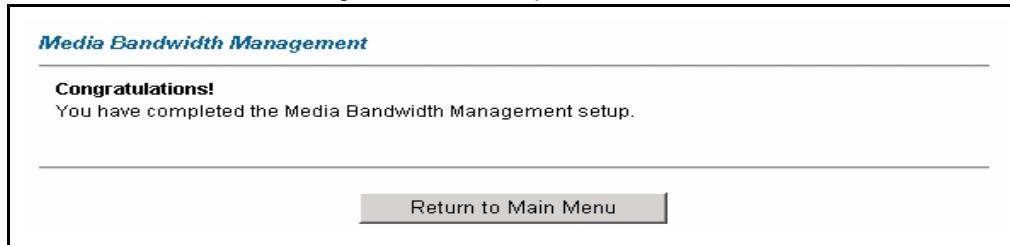
Table 15 Media Bandwidth Mgmt. Wizard Setup: Second Screen

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Service	These fields display the service(s) selected in the previous screen.
Priority	Select High , Mid or Low priority for each service to have your Prestige use a priority for traffic that matches that service. If the rules set up in this wizard are changed in ADVANCED - Media Bandwidth Mgmt. - Class Setup , then the service priority radio button will be set to Others . The Class Configuration screens allow you to edit these rule configurations (see Section 21.9 on page 273 for more information).
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Finish	Click Finish to complete and save the bandwidth management setup.

3.2.4 Media Bandwidth Mgmt. Wizard Setup: Finish

Well done! You have finished configuration of Media Bandwidth Management. You may now continue configuring your device.

Click **Return to Main Menu** to return to the **Site Map** screen.

Figure 22 Media Bandwidth Mgmt. Wizard Setup: Finish

3.3 Password Setup

It is highly recommended that you change the password for accessing the Prestige.

3.3.1 Configuring Password

To change your Prestige's password (recommended), click **Password** in the **Site Map** screen.

Figure 23 Password

The screenshot shows a 'Password' configuration screen. It features three input fields: 'Old Password', 'New Password', and 'Retype to confirm'. Below these fields is a red warning message: 'Please record your new password whenever you change it. The system will lock you out if you have forgotten your password.' At the bottom are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons.

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 16 Password

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Old Password	Type the default password or the existing password you use to access the system in this field.
New Password	Type the new password in this field.
Retype to Confirm	Type the new password again in this field.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

CHAPTER 4

LAN Setup

This chapter describes how to configure LAN settings.

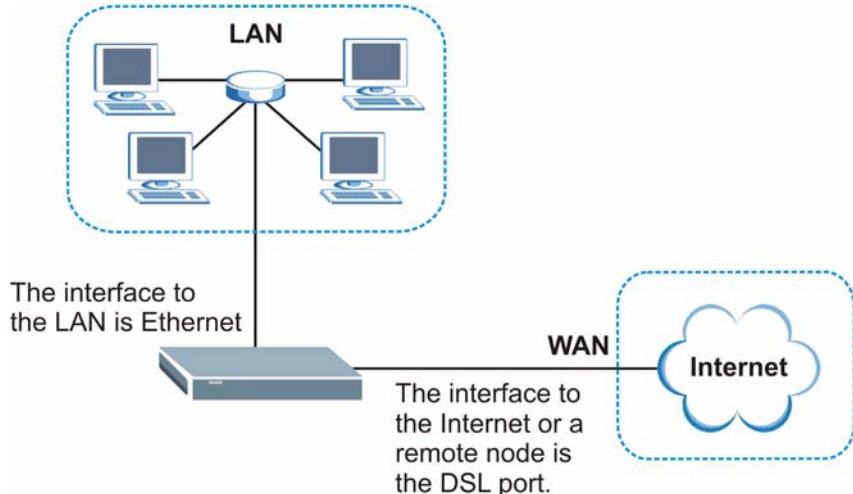
4.1 LAN Overview

A Local Area Network (LAN) is a shared communication system to which many computers are attached. A LAN is a computer network limited to the immediate area, usually the same building or floor of a building. The LAN screens can help you configure a LAN DHCP server and manage IP addresses.

4.1.1 LANs, WANs and the Prestige

The actual physical connection determines whether the Prestige ports are LAN or WAN ports. There are two separate IP networks, one inside the LAN network and the other outside the WAN network as shown next.

Figure 24 LAN and WAN IP Addresses



4.1.2 DHCP Setup

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, RFC 2131 and RFC 2132) allows individual clients to obtain TCP/IP configuration at start-up from a server. You can configure the Prestige as a DHCP server or disable it. When configured as a server, the Prestige provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If you turn DHCP service off, you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computer must be manually configured.

4.1.2.1 IP Pool Setup

The Prestige is pre-configured with a pool of IP addresses for the DHCP clients (DHCP Pool). See the product specifications in the appendices. Do not assign static IP addresses from the DHCP pool to your LAN computers.

4.2 DNS Server Address

DNS (Domain Name System) is for mapping a domain name to its corresponding IP address and vice versa. The DNS server is extremely important because without it, you must know the IP address of a machine before you can access it. The DNS server addresses that you enter in the DHCP setup are passed to the client machines along with the assigned IP address and subnet mask.

There are two ways that an ISP disseminates the DNS server addresses. The first is for an ISP to tell a customer the DNS server addresses, usually in the form of an information sheet, when s/he signs up. If your ISP gives you the DNS server addresses, enter them in the **DNS Server** fields in **DHCP Setup**, otherwise, leave them blank.

Some ISP's choose to pass the DNS servers using the DNS server extensions of PPP IPCP (IP Control Protocol) after the connection is up. If your ISP did not give you explicit DNS servers, chances are the DNS servers are conveyed through IPCP negotiation. The Prestige supports the IPCP DNS server extensions through the DNS proxy feature.

If the **Primary** and **Secondary DNS Server** fields in the **LAN Setup** screen are not specified, for instance, left as 0.0.0.0, the Prestige tells the DHCP clients that it itself is the DNS server. When a computer sends a DNS query to the Prestige, the Prestige forwards the query to the real DNS server learned through IPCP and relays the response back to the computer.

Please note that DNS proxy works only when the ISP uses the IPCP DNS server extensions. It does not mean you can leave the DNS servers out of the DHCP setup under all circumstances. If your ISP gives you explicit DNS servers, make sure that you enter their IP addresses in the **LAN Setup** screen. This way, the Prestige can pass the DNS servers to the computers and the computers can query the DNS server directly without the Prestige's intervention.

4.3 DNS Server Address Assignment

Use DNS (Domain Name System) to map a domain name to its corresponding IP address and vice versa. The DNS server is extremely important because without it, you must know the IP address of a computer before you can access it.

There are two ways that an ISP disseminates the DNS server addresses.

- The ISP tells you the DNS server addresses, usually in the form of an information sheet, when you sign up. If your ISP gives you DNS server addresses, enter them in the DNS Server fields in DHCP Setup.
- The Prestige acts as a DNS proxy when the **Primary** and **Secondary DNS Server** fields are left blank in the **LAN Setup** screen.

4.4 LAN TCP/IP

The Prestige has built-in DHCP server capability that assigns IP addresses and DNS servers to systems that support DHCP client capability.

4.4.1 Factory LAN Defaults

The LAN parameters of the Prestige are preset in the factory with the following values:

- IP address of 192.168.1.1 with subnet mask of 255.255.255.0 (24 bits)
- DHCP server enabled with 32 client IP addresses starting from 192.168.1.33.

These parameters should work for the majority of installations. If your ISP gives you explicit DNS server address(es), read the embedded web configurator help regarding what fields need to be configured.

4.5 LAN TCP/IP

The Prestige has built-in DHCP server capability that assigns IP addresses and DNS servers to systems that support DHCP client capability.

4.5.1 IP Address and Subnet Mask

Similar to the way houses on a street share a common street name, so too do computers on a LAN share one common network number.

Where you obtain your network number depends on your particular situation. If the ISP or your network administrator assigns you a block of registered IP addresses, follow their instructions in selecting the IP addresses and the subnet mask.

If the ISP did not explicitly give you an IP network number, then most likely you have a single user account and the ISP will assign you a dynamic IP address when the connection is established. If this is the case, it is recommended that you select a network number from 192.168.0.0 to 192.168.255.0 and you must enable the Network Address Translation (NAT) feature of the Prestige. The Internet Assigned Number Authority (IANA) reserved this block of addresses specifically for private use; please do not use any other number unless you are

told otherwise. Let's say you select 192.168.1.0 as the network number; which covers 254 individual addresses, from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.254 (zero and 255 are reserved). In other words, the first three numbers specify the network number while the last number identifies an individual computer on that network.

Once you have decided on the network number, pick an IP address that is easy to remember, for instance, 192.168.1.1, for your Prestige, but make sure that no other device on your network is using that IP address.

The subnet mask specifies the network number portion of an IP address. Your Prestige will compute the subnet mask automatically based on the IP address that you entered. You don't need to change the subnet mask computed by the Prestige unless you are instructed to do otherwise.

4.5.1.1 Private IP Addresses

Every machine on the Internet must have a unique address. If your networks are isolated from the Internet, for example, only between your two branch offices, you can assign any IP addresses to the hosts without problems. However, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has reserved the following three blocks of IP addresses specifically for private networks:

- 10.0.0.0 — 10.255.255.255
- 172.16.0.0 — 172.31.255.255
- 192.168.0.0 — 192.168.255.255

You can obtain your IP address from the IANA, from an ISP or it can be assigned from a private network. If you belong to a small organization and your Internet access is through an ISP, the ISP can provide you with the Internet addresses for your local networks. On the other hand, if you are part of a much larger organization, you should consult your network administrator for the appropriate IP addresses.

Note: Regardless of your particular situation, do not create an arbitrary IP address; always follow the guidelines above. For more information on address assignment, please refer to RFC 1597, *Address Allocation for Private Internets* and RFC 1466, *Guidelines for Management of IP Address Space*.

4.5.2 RIP Setup

RIP (Routing Information Protocol) allows a router to exchange routing information with other routers. The **RIP Direction** field controls the sending and receiving of RIP packets. When set to:

- **Both** - the Prestige will broadcast its routing table periodically and incorporate the RIP information that it receives.
- **In Only** - the Prestige will not send any RIP packets but will accept all RIP packets received.

- **Out Only** - the Prestige will send out RIP packets but will not accept any RIP packets received.
- **None** - the Prestige will not send any RIP packets and will ignore any RIP packets received.

The **Version** field controls the format and the broadcasting method of the RIP packets that the Prestige sends (it recognizes both formats when receiving). **RIP-1** is universally supported; but RIP-2 carries more information. RIP-1 is probably adequate for most networks, unless you have an unusual network topology.

Both **RIP-2B** and **RIP-2M** sends the routing data in RIP-2 format; the difference being that **RIP-2B** uses subnet broadcasting while **RIP-2M** uses multicasting.

4.5.3 Multicast

Traditionally, IP packets are transmitted in one of either two ways - Unicast (1 sender - 1 recipient) or Broadcast (1 sender - everybody on the network). Multicast delivers IP packets to a group of hosts on the network - not everybody and not just 1.

IGMP (Internet Group Multicast Protocol) is a network-layer protocol used to establish membership in a Multicast group - it is not used to carry user data. IGMP version 2 (RFC 2236) is an improvement over version 1 (RFC 1112) but IGMP version 1 is still in wide use. If you would like to read more detailed information about interoperability between IGMP version 2 and version 1, please see sections 4 and 5 of RFC 2236. The class D IP address is used to identify host groups and can be in the range 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255. The address 224.0.0.0 is not assigned to any group and is used by IP multicast computers. The address 224.0.0.1 is used for query messages and is assigned to the permanent group of all IP hosts (including gateways). All hosts must join the 224.0.0.1 group in order to participate in IGMP. The address 224.0.0.2 is assigned to the multicast routers group.

The Prestige supports both IGMP version 1 (**IGMP-v1**) and IGMP version 2 (**IGMP-v2**). At start up, the Prestige queries all directly connected networks to gather group membership. After that, the Prestige periodically updates this information. IP multicasting can be enabled/disabled on the Prestige LAN and/or WAN interfaces in the web configurator (**LAN**; **WAN**). Select **None** to disable IP multicasting on these interfaces.

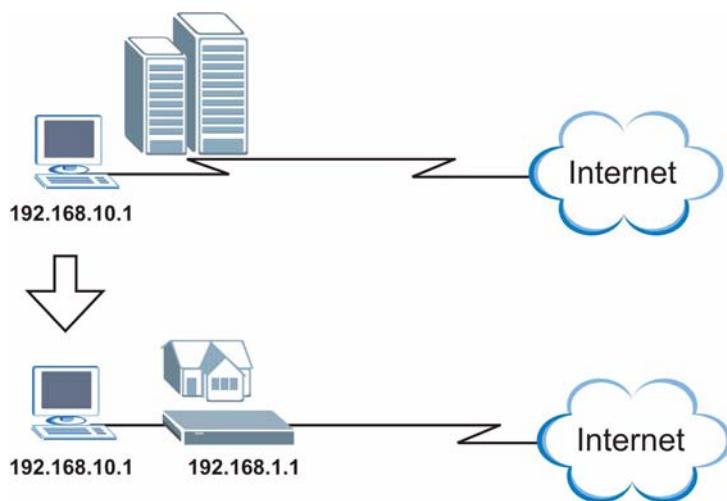
4.6 Any IP

Traditionally, you must set the IP addresses and the subnet masks of a computer and the Prestige to be in the same subnet to allow the computer to access the Internet (through the Prestige). In cases where your computer is required to use a static IP address in another network, you may need to manually configure the network settings of the computer every time you want to access the Internet via the Prestige.

With the Any IP feature and NAT enabled, the Prestige allows a computer to access the Internet without changing the network settings (such as IP address and subnet mask) of the computer, when the IP addresses of the computer and the Prestige are not in the same subnet. Whether a computer is set to use a dynamic or static (fixed) IP address, you can simply connect the computer to the Prestige and access the Internet.

The following figure depicts a scenario where a computer is set to use a static private IP address in the corporate environment. In a residential house where a Prestige is installed, you can still use the computer to access the Internet without changing the network settings, even when the IP addresses of the computer and the Prestige are not in the same subnet.

Figure 25 Any IP Example



The Any IP feature does not apply to a computer using either a dynamic IP address or a static IP address that is in the same subnet as the Prestige's IP address.

Note: You *must* enable NAT/SUA to use the Any IP feature on the Prestige.

4.6.1 How Any IP Works

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is a protocol for mapping an Internet Protocol address (IP address) to a physical machine address, also known as a Media Access Control or MAC address, on the local area network. IP routing table is defined on IP Ethernet devices (the Prestige) to decide which hop to use, to help forward data along to its specified destination.

The following lists out the steps taken, when a computer tries to access the Internet for the first time through the Prestige.

- 1 When a computer (which is in a different subnet) first attempts to access the Internet, it sends packets to its default gateway (which is not the Prestige) by looking at the MAC address in its ARP table.
- 2 When the computer cannot locate the default gateway, an ARP request is broadcast on the LAN.

- 3** The Prestige receives the ARP request and replies to the computer with its own MAC address.
- 4** The computer updates the MAC address for the default gateway to the ARP table. Once the ARP table is updated, the computer is able to access the Internet through the Prestige.
- 5** When the Prestige receives packets from the computer, it creates an entry in the IP routing table so it can properly forward packets intended for the computer.

After all the routing information is updated, the computer can access the Prestige and the Internet as if it is in the same subnet as the Prestige.

4.7 Configuring LAN

Click **LAN** and **LAN Setup** to open the following screen.

Figure 26 LAN Setup

<i>LAN - LAN Setup</i>	
DHCP	
DHCP	Server
Client IP Pool Starting Address	192.168.1.33
Size of Client IP Pool	32
Primary DNS Server	0.0.0.0
Secondary DNS Server	0.0.0.0
Remote DHCP Server	N/A
TCP/IP	
IP Address	192.168.1.1
IP Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
RIP Direction	Both
RIP Version	RIP-1
Multicast	None
Any IP Setup	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active	
<input type="button" value="Back"/> <input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 17 LAN Setup

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
DHCP	
DHCP	If set to Server , your Prestige can assign IP addresses, an IP default gateway and DNS servers to Windows 95, Windows NT and other systems that support the DHCP client. If set to None , the DHCP server will be disabled. If set to Relay , the Prestige acts as a surrogate DHCP server and relays DHCP requests and responses between the remote server and the clients. Enter the IP address of the actual, remote DHCP server in the Remote DHCP Server field in this case. When DHCP is used, the following items need to be set:
Client IP Pool Starting Address	This field specifies the first of the contiguous addresses in the IP address pool.
Size of Client IP Pool	This field specifies the size or count of the IP address pool.
Primary DNS Server	Enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the subnet mask.
Secondary DNS Server	As above.
Remote DHCP Server	If Relay is selected in the DHCP field above then enter the IP address of the actual remote DHCP server here.
TCP/IP	
IP Address	Enter the IP address of your Prestige in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1 (factory default).
IP Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).
RIP Direction	Select the RIP direction from None , Both , In Only and Out Only .
RIP Version	Select the RIP version from RIP-1 , RIP-2B and RIP-2M .
Multicast	IGMP (Internet Group Multicast Protocol) is a network-layer protocol used to establish membership in a multicast group. The Prestige supports both IGMP version 1 (IGMP-v1) and IGMP-v2 . Select None to disable it.
Any IP Setup	Select the Active checkbox to enable the Any IP feature. This allows a computer to access the Internet without changing the network settings (such as IP address and subnet mask) of the computer, even when the IP addresses of the computer and the Prestige are not in the same subnet. When you disable the Any IP feature, only computers with dynamic IP addresses or static IP addresses in the same subnet as the Prestige's LAN IP address can connect to the Prestige or access the Internet through the Prestige.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

4.8 Configuring Static DHCP

This table allows you to assign IP addresses on the LAN to specific individual computers based on their MAC Addresses.

Every Ethernet device has a unique MAC (Media Access Control) address. The MAC address is assigned at the factory and consists of six pairs of hexadecimal characters, for example, 00:A0:C5:00:00:02.

To change your Prestige's static DHCP settings, click **LAN**, then the **Static DHCP** tab. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 27 LAN: Static DHCP

#	MAC Address	IP Address
1	00:00:00:00:00:00	0.0.0.0
2	00:00:00:00:00:00	0.0.0.0
3	00:00:00:00:00:00	0.0.0.0
4	00:00:00:00:00:00	0.0.0.0
5	00:00:00:00:00:00	0.0.0.0
6	00:00:00:00:00:00	0.0.0.0
7	00:00:00:00:00:00	0.0.0.0
8	00:00:00:00:00:00	0.0.0.0
9	00:00:00:00:00:00	0.0.0.0
10	00:00:00:00:00:00	0.0.0.0

Back **Apply** **Cancel**

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 18 LAN: Static DHCP

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the index number of the Static IP table entry (row).
MAC Address	Type the MAC address (with colons) of a computer on your LAN.
IP Address	This field specifies the size, or count of the IP address pool.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

CHAPTER 5

Wireless LAN (P2602HW Models)

This chapter discusses how to configure Wireless LAN.

5.1 Introduction

A wireless LAN can be as simple as two computers with wireless LAN adapters communicating in a peer-to-peer network or as complex as a number of computers with wireless LAN adapters communicating through access points which bridge network traffic to the wired LAN.

Note: See the WLAN appendix for more detailed information on WLANs.

5.2 Wireless Security Overview

Wireless security is vital to your network to protect wireless communication between wireless stations, access points and the wired network.

Wireless security methods available on the Prestige are data encryption, wireless client authentication, restricting access by device MAC address and hiding the Prestige identity.

5.2.1 Encryption

- Use WPA security if you have WPA-aware wireless clients and a RADIUS server. WPA has user authentication and improved data encryption over WEP.
- Use WPA-PSK if you have WPA-aware wireless clients but no RADIUS server.
- If you don't have WPA-aware wireless clients, then use WEP key encrypting. A higher bit key offers better security at a throughput trade-off. You can use Passphrase to automatically generate 64-bit or 128-bit WEP keys or manually enter 64-bit, 128-bit or 256-bit WEP keys.

5.2.2 Authentication

WPA has user authentication and you can also configure IEEE 802.1x to use the built-in database (Local User Database) or a RADIUS server to authenticate wireless clients before joining your network.

- Use RADIUS authentication if you have a RADIUS server. See the appendices for information on protocols used when a client authenticates with a RADIUS server via the Prestige.

- Use the Local User Database if you have less than 32 wireless clients in your network. The Prestige uses MD5 encryption when a client authenticates with the Local User Database

5.2.3 Restricted Access

The **MAC Filter** screen allows you to configure the AP to give exclusive access to devices (**Allow Association**) or exclude them from accessing the AP (**Deny Association**).

5.2.4 Hide Prestige Identity

If you hide the ESSID, then the Prestige cannot be seen when a wireless client scans for local APs. The trade-off for the extra security of “hiding” the Prestige may be inconvenience for some valid WLAN clients. If you don’t hide the ESSID, at least you should change the default one.

5.2.5 Configuring Wireless LAN on the Prestige

1 Configure the **ESSID** and **WEP** in the **Wireless** screen. If you configure **WEP**, you can't configure **WPA** or **WPA-PSK**.

2 Use the **MAC Filter** screen to restrict access to your wireless network by MAC address.

3 Configure **WPA** or **WPA-PSK** in the **802.1x/WPA** screen.

You can also configure 802.1x wireless client authentication in the **802.1x/WPA** screen.

4 Configure the RADIUS authentication database settings in the **RADIUS** screen.

5 Configure the built-in authentication database in the **Local User Database** screen.

Wireless LAN

Wireless
Use this screen to configure the wireless LAN parameters.

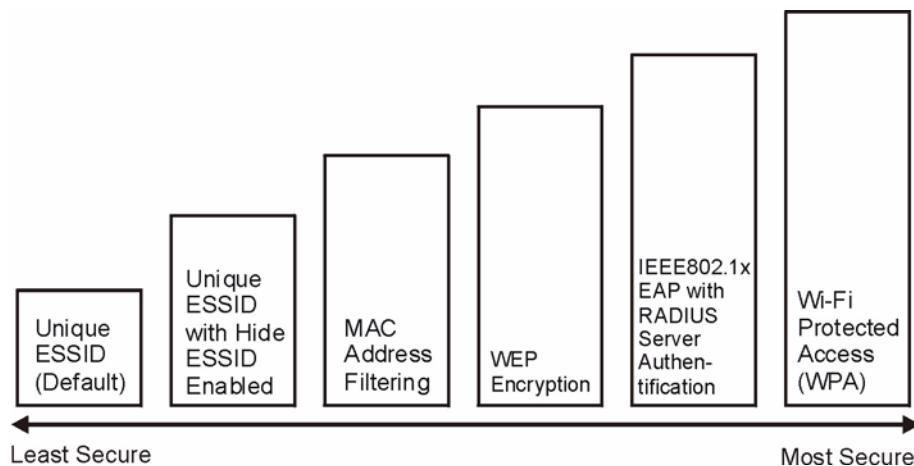
MAC Filter
Use this screen to configure the MAC address filter for wireless LAN security.

802.1x/WPA
Use this screen to enable / disable wireless client authentication.

Local User Database
Use this screen to set up built-in user profile for wireless client authentication.

RADIUS
Use this screen to set the external RADIUS server for wireless client authentication.

The following figure shows the relative effectiveness of these wireless security methods available on your Prestige.

Figure 28 Wireless Security Methods

Note: You must enable the same wireless security settings on the Prestige and on all wireless clients that you want to associate with it.

If you do not enable any wireless security on your Prestige, your network is accessible to any wireless networking device that is within range.

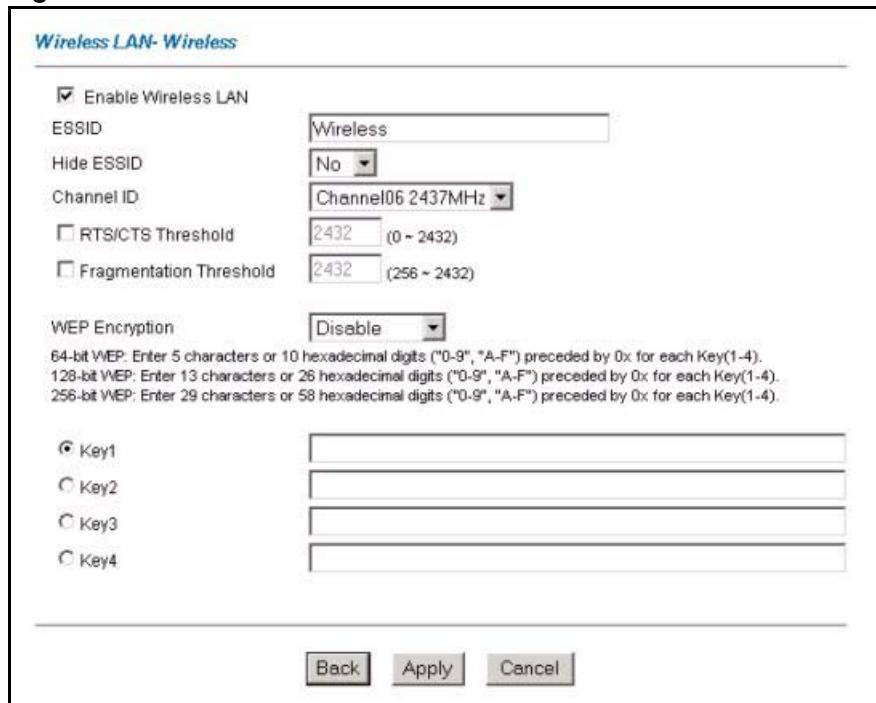
5.3 Configuring the Wireless Screen

5.3.1 WEP Encryption

WEP encryption scrambles the data transmitted between the wireless stations and the access points to keep network communications private. It encrypts unicast and multicast communications in a network. Both the wireless stations and the access points must use the same WEP key.

Your Prestige allows you to configure up to four 64-bit, 128-bit or 256-bit WEP keys but only one key can be enabled at any one time.

In order to configure and enable WEP encryption; click **Wireless LAN** and **Wireless** to the display the **Wireless** screen.

Figure 29 Wireless Screen

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 19 Wireless LAN

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Wireless LAN	You should configure some wireless security (see Figure 28 on page 93) when you enable the wireless LAN. Select the check box to enable the wireless LAN.
ESSID	The ESSID (Extended Service Set IDentification) is a unique name to identify the Prestige in the wireless LAN. Wireless stations associating to the Prestige must have the same ESSID. Enter a descriptive name of up to 32 printable characters (including spaces; alphabetic characters are case-sensitive).
Hide ESSID	Select Yes to hide the ESSID so a station cannot obtain the ESSID through AP scanning. Select No to make the ESSID visible so a station can obtain the ESSID through AP scanning.
Channel ID	The radio frequency used by IEEE 802.11 b or g wireless devices is called a channel. Select a channel from the drop-down list box.
RTS/CTS Threshold	The RTS (Request To Send) threshold (number of bytes) is for enabling RTS/CTS. Data with its frame size larger than this value will perform the RTS/CTS handshake. Setting this value to be larger than the maximum MSDU (MAC service data unit) size turns off RTS/CTS. Setting this value to zero turns on RTS/CTS. Select the check box to change the default value and enter a new value between 0 and 2432.
Fragmentation Threshold	This is the threshold (number of bytes) for the fragmentation boundary for directed messages. It is the maximum data fragment size that can be sent. Select the check box to change the default value and enter a value between 256 and 2432.

Table 19 Wireless LAN (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
You won't see the following WEP-related fields if you have WPA or WPA-PSK enabled.	
WEP Encryption	<p>WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) encrypts data frames before transmitting over the wireless network.</p> <p>Select Disable to allow all wireless stations to communicate with the access points without any data encryption.</p> <p>Select 64-bit WEP, 128-bit WEP or 256-bit WEP to use data encryption.</p>
Key 1 to Key 4	<p>The WEP keys are used to encrypt data. Both the Prestige and the wireless stations must use the same WEP key for data transmission.</p> <p>If you want to manually set the WEP keys, enter the key in the field provided.</p> <p>If you chose 64-bit WEP, then enter any 5 ASCII characters or 10 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F").</p> <p>If you chose 128-bit WEP, then enter 13 ASCII characters or 26 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F").</p> <p>If you chose 256-bit WEP, then enter 29 ASCII characters or 58 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F").</p> <p>The values for the WEP keys must be set up exactly the same on all wireless devices in the same wireless LAN.</p> <p>You must configure all four keys, but only one key can be used at any one time. The default key is key 1.</p>
Back	Click Back to go to the main wireless LAN setup screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

Note: If you are configuring the Prestige from a computer connected to the wireless LAN and you change the Prestige's ESSID or security settings (see [Figure 28 on page 93](#)), you will lose your wireless connection when you press **Apply** to confirm. You must then change the wireless settings of your computer to match the Prestige's new settings.

5.4 Configuring MAC Filters

Every Ethernet device has a unique MAC (Media Access Control) address. The MAC address is assigned at the factory and consists of six pairs of hexadecimal characters, for example, 00:A0:C5:00:00:02. You need to know the MAC addresses of the devices to configure this screen. To change your Prestige's MAC filter settings, click **Wireless LAN**, **MAC Filter** to open the **MAC Filter** screen. The screen appears as shown.

Note: Be careful not to list your computer's MAC address and set the **Action** field to **Deny Association** when managing the Prestige via a wireless connection. This would lock you out.

Figure 30 MAC Address Filter

Wireless LAN- MAC Filter

Active	No		
Action	Allow Association		
MAC Address			
1	00:00:00:00:00:00	2	00:00:00:00:00:00
3	00:00:00:00:00:00	4	00:00:00:00:00:00
5	00:00:00:00:00:00	6	00:00:00:00:00:00
7	00:00:00:00:00:00	8	00:00:00:00:00:00
9	00:00:00:00:00:00	10	00:00:00:00:00:00
11	00:00:00:00:00:00	12	00:00:00:00:00:00
13	00:00:00:00:00:00	14	00:00:00:00:00:00
15	00:00:00:00:00:00	16	00:00:00:00:00:00
17	00:00:00:00:00:00	18	00:00:00:00:00:00
19	00:00:00:00:00:00	20	00:00:00:00:00:00
21	00:00:00:00:00:00	22	00:00:00:00:00:00
23	00:00:00:00:00:00	24	00:00:00:00:00:00
25	00:00:00:00:00:00	26	00:00:00:00:00:00
27	00:00:00:00:00:00	28	00:00:00:00:00:00
29	00:00:00:00:00:00	30	00:00:00:00:00:00
31	00:00:00:00:00:00	32	00:00:00:00:00:00

Back **Apply** **Cancel**

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 20 MAC Address Filter

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Active	Select Yes from the drop down list box to enable MAC address filtering.
Action	Define the filter action for the list of MAC addresses in the MAC Address table. Select Deny Association to block access to the router, MAC addresses not listed will be allowed to access the Prestige. Select Allow Association to permit access to the router, MAC addresses not listed will be denied access to the Prestige.
MAC Address	Enter the MAC addresses in a valid MAC address format, that is, six hexadecimal character pairs, for example, 12:34:56:78:9a:bc of the wireless stations that are allowed or denied access to the Prestige in these address fields.
Back	Click Back to go to the main wireless LAN setup screen.

Table 20 MAC Address Filter (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

5.5 Introduction to WPA

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA) is a subset of the IEEE 802.11i standard. WPA is preferred to WEP as WPA has user authentication and improved data encryption. See the appendix for more information on WPA user authentication and WPA encryption.

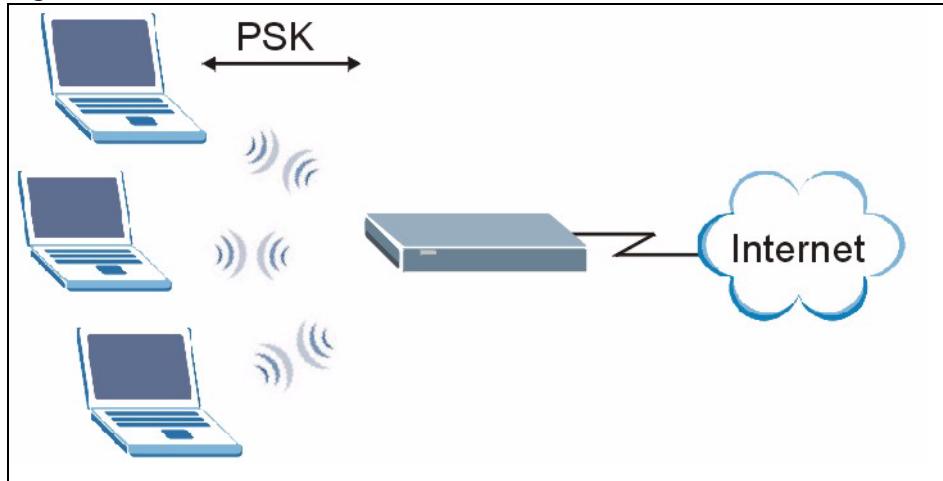
If you don't have an external RADIUS server, you should use WPA-PSK (WPA-Pre-Shared Key). WPA-PSK only requires a single (identical) password entered into each WLAN member. As long as the passwords match, a client will be granted access to a WLAN.

Note: You can't use the Local User Database for authentication when you select WPA.

5.5.1 WPA-PSK Application Example

A WPA-PSK application looks as follows.

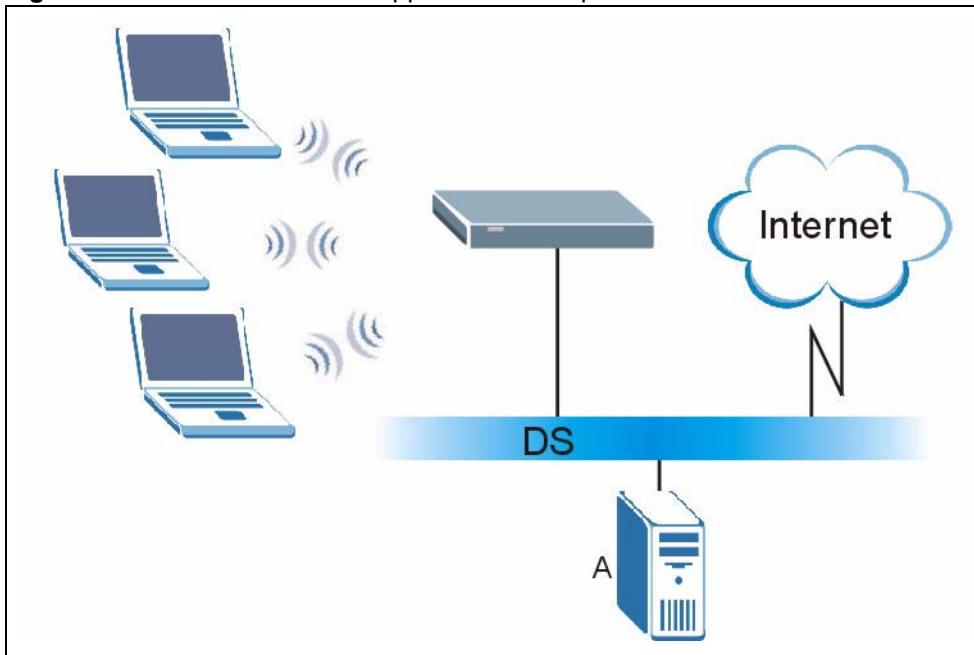
- 1 First enter identical passwords into the AP and all wireless clients. The Pre-Shared Key (PSK) must be between 8 and 63 printable characters (including spaces; alphabetic characters are case-sensitive).
- 2 The AP checks each client's password and (only) allows it to join the network if the passwords match.
- 3 The AP derives and distributes keys to the wireless clients.
- 4 The AP and wireless clients use the TKIP encryption process to encrypt data exchanged between them.

Figure 31 WPA - PSK Authentication

5.5.2 WPA with RADIUS Application Example

You need the IP address, port number (default is 1812) and shared secret of a RADIUS server. A WPA application example with an external RADIUS server looks as follows. "A" is the RADIUS server. "DS" is the distribution system (wired link to the LAN).

- 1 The AP passes the wireless client's authentication request to the RADIUS server.
- 2 The RADIUS server then checks the user's identification against its database and grants or denies network access accordingly.
- 3 The RADIUS server distributes a Pairwise Master Key (PMK) key to the AP that then sets up a key hierarchy and management system, using the pair-wise key to dynamically generate unique data encryption keys to encrypt every data packet that is wirelessly transmitted between the AP and the wireless clients

Figure 32 WPA with RADIUS Application Example2

5.5.3 Wireless Client WPA Supplicants

A wireless client supplicant is the software that runs on an operating system instructing the wireless client how to use WPA. At the time of writing, the most widely available supplicants are the WPA patch for Windows XP, Funk Software's Odyssey client, and Meetinghouse Data Communications' AEGIS client.

The Windows XP patch is a free download that adds WPA capability to Windows XP's built-in "Zero Configuration" wireless client. However, you must run Windows XP to use it.

5.6 Configuring IEEE 802.1x and WPA

To change your Prestige's authentication settings, click the Wireless LAN link under Advanced Setup and then the 802.1x/WPA tab. The screen varies by the key management protocol you select.

You see the next screens when you select **No Access Allowed** or **No Authentication Required** in the **Wireless Port Control** field.

Figure 33 Wireless LAN: 802.1x/WPA: No Access Allowed

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for 'Wireless LAN - 802.1x/WPA'. The main title is 'Wireless LAN - 802.1x/WPA'. Below it, under '802.1x Authentication', there is a section titled 'Wireless Port Control' with a dropdown menu set to 'No Access Allowed'. At the bottom of the screen are three buttons: 'Back', 'Apply', and 'Cancel'.

Figure 34 Wireless LAN: 802.1x/WPA: No Authentication

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for 'Wireless LAN - 802.1x/WPA'. The main title is 'Wireless LAN - 802.1x/WPA'. Below it, under '802.1x Authentication', there is a section titled 'Wireless Port Control' with a dropdown menu set to 'No Authentication Required'. At the bottom of the screen are three buttons: 'Back', 'Apply', and 'Cancel'.

The following table describes the label in these screens.

Table 21 Wireless LAN: 802.1x/WPA: No Access/Authentication

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Wireless Port Control	To control wireless station access to the wired network, select a control method from the drop-down list box. Choose from No Access Allowed , No Authentication Required and Authentication Required . No Access Allowed blocks all wireless stations access to the wired network. No Authentication Required allows all wireless stations access to the wired network without entering usernames and passwords. This is the default setting. Authentication Required means that all wireless stations have to enter usernames and passwords before access to the wired network is allowed. Select Authentication Required to configure Key Management Protocol and other related fields.
Back	Click Back to go to the main wireless LAN setup screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

5.6.1 Authentication Required: 802.1x

You need the following for IEEE 802.1x authentication.

- A computer with an IEEE 802.11 a/b/g wireless LAN adapter and equipped with a web browser (with JavaScript enabled) and/or Telnet.

- A wireless station computer must be running IEEE 802.1x-compliant software. Not all Windows operating systems support IEEE 802.1x (see the Microsoft web site for details). For other operating systems, see their documentation. If your operating system does not support IEEE 802.1x, then you may need to install IEEE 802.1x client software.
- An optional network RADIUS server for remote user authentication and accounting.

Select **Authentication Required** in the **Wireless Port Control** field and **802.1x** in the **Key Management Protocol** field to display the next screen.

Figure 35 Wireless LAN: 802.1x/WPA: 802.1x

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for a wireless LAN. At the top, it says "Wireless LAN - 802.1x/WPA". Below that, under "802.1x Authentication", there are three fields: "Wireless Port Control" set to "Authentication Required", "ReAuthentication Timer" set to "1800 (In Seconds)", and "Idle Timeout" set to "3600 (In Seconds)". Further down, there are two more fields: "Key Management Protocol" set to "802.1x" (which is circled in red), and "Dynamic WEP Key Exchange" set to "Disable". At the bottom, there is a "Authentication Databases" dropdown set to "Local User Database Only". At the very bottom are three buttons: "Back", "Apply", and "Cancel".

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 22 Wireless LAN: 802.1x/WPA: 802.1x

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Wireless Port Control	To control wireless station access to the wired network, select a control method from the drop-down list box. Choose from No Authentication Required , Authentication Required and No Access Allowed . The following fields are only available when you select Authentication Required .
ReAuthentication Timer (in Seconds)	Specify how often wireless stations have to reenter usernames and passwords in order to stay connected. This field is activated only when you select Authentication Required in the Wireless Port Control field. Enter a time interval between 10 and 9999 seconds. The default time interval is 1800 seconds (30 minutes). Note: If wireless station authentication is done using a RADIUS server, the reauthentication timer on the RADIUS server has priority.
Idle Timeout (in Seconds)	The Prestige automatically disconnects a wireless station from the wired network after a period of inactivity. The wireless station needs to enter the username and password again before access to the wired network is allowed. This field is activated only when you select Authentication Required in the Wireless Port Control field. The default time interval is 3600 seconds (or 1 hour).

Table 22 Wireless LAN: 802.1x/WPA: 802.1x (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Key Management Protocol	Choose 802.1x from the drop-down list.
Dynamic WEP Key Exchange	This field is activated only when you select Authentication Required in the Wireless Port Control field. Also set the Authentication Databases field to RADIUS Only . Local user database may not be used. Select Disable to allow wireless stations to communicate with the access points without using dynamic WEP key exchange. Select 64-bit WEP or 128-bit WEP to enable data encryption. Up to 32 stations can access the Prestige when you configure dynamic WEP key exchange. This field is not available when you set Key Management Protocol to WPA or WPA-PSK .
Authentication Databases	The authentication database contains wireless station login information. The local user database is the built-in database on the Prestige. The RADIUS is an external server. Use this drop-down list box to select which database the Prestige should use (first) to authenticate a wireless station. Before you specify the priority, make sure you have set up the corresponding database correctly first. Select Local User Database Only to have the Prestige just check the built-in user database on the Prestige for a wireless station's username and password. Select RADIUS Only to have the Prestige just check the user database on the specified RADIUS server for a wireless station's username and password. Select Local first, then RADIUS to have the Prestige first check the user database on the Prestige for a wireless station's username and password. If the user name is not found, the Prestige then checks the user database on the specified RADIUS server. Select RADIUS first, then Local to have the Prestige first check the user database on the specified RADIUS server for a wireless station's username and password. If the Prestige cannot reach the RADIUS server, the Prestige then checks the local user database on the Prestige. When the user name is not found or password does not match in the RADIUS server, the Prestige will not check the local user database and the authentication fails.
Back	Click Back to go to the main wireless LAN setup screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

Note: Once you enable user authentication, you need to specify an external RADIUS server or create local user accounts on the Prestige for authentication.

5.6.2 Authentication Required: WPA

Select **Authentication Required** in the **Wireless Port Control** field and **WPA** in the **Key Management Protocol** field to display the next screen.

Figure 36 Wireless LAN: 802.1x/WPA: WPA

Wireless LAN - 802.1x/WPA

802.1x Authentication

Wireless Port Control	Authentication Required
ReAuthentication Timer	1800 (In Seconds)
Idle Timeout	3600 (In Seconds)
Key Management Protocol WPA	
<input type="checkbox"/> WPA Mixed Mode	
Group Data Privacy	TKIP
WPA Group Key Update Timer	1800 (In Seconds)
Authentication Databases RADIUS Only	

Back **Apply** **Cancel**

The following table describes the labels not previously discussed

Table 23 Wireless LAN: 802.1x/WPA: WPA

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Key Management Protocol	Choose WPA in this field.
WPA Mixed Mode	The Prestige can operate in WPA Mixed Mode , which supports both clients running WPA and clients running dynamic WEP key exchange with 802.1x in the same Wi-Fi network. Select the check box to activate WPA mixed mode. Otherwise, clear the check box and configure the Group Data Privacy field.
Group Data Privacy	Group Data Privacy allows you to choose TKIP (recommended) or WEP for broadcast and multicast ("group") traffic if the Key Management Protocol is WPA and WPA Mixed Mode is disabled. WEP is used automatically if you have enabled WPA Mixed Mode . All unicast traffic is automatically encrypted by TKIP when WPA or WPA-PSK Key Management Protocol is selected.
WPA Group Key Update Timer	The WPA Group Key Update Timer is the rate at which the AP (if using WPA-PSK key management) or RADIUS server (if using WPA key management) sends a new group key out to all clients. The re-keying process is the WPA equivalent of automatically changing the WEP key for an AP and all stations in a WLAN on a periodic basis. Setting of the WPA Group Key Update Timer is also supported in WPA-PSK mode. The Prestige default is 1800 seconds (30 minutes).
Authentication Databases	When you configure Key Management Protocol to WPA , the Authentication Databases must be RADIUS Only . You can only use the Local User Database Only with 802.1x Key Management Protocol .

5.6.3 Authentication Required: WPA-PSK

Select **Authentication Required** in the **Wireless Port Control** field and **WPA-PSK** in the **Key Management Protocol** field to display the next screen.

Figure 37 Wireless LAN: 802.1x/WPA:WPA-PSK

The screenshot shows the 'Wireless LAN - 802.1x/WPA' configuration interface. Under the '802.1x Authentication' section, the 'Wireless Port Control' dropdown is set to 'Authentication Required'. The 'ReAuthentication Timer' is set to 1800 (In Seconds) and the 'Idle Timeout' is set to 3600 (In Seconds). In the 'Key Management Protocol' section, the dropdown is set to 'WPA-PSK' and is circled in red. Below it, there is a 'Pre-Shared Key' input field, a checked 'WPA Mixed Mode' checkbox, a 'Group Data Privacy' dropdown set to 'TKIP', and a 'WPA Group Key Update Timer' set to 1800 (In Seconds). At the bottom are 'Back', 'Apply', and 'Cancel' buttons.

The following table describes the labels not previously discussed.

Table 24 Wireless LAN: 802.1x/WPA: WPA-PSK

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Key Management Protocol	Choose WPA-PSK in this field.
Pre-Shared Key	The encryption mechanisms used for WPA and WPA-PSK are the same. The only difference between the two is that WPA-PSK uses a simple common password, instead of user-specific credentials. Type a pre-shared key from 8 to 63 printable characters (including spaces; alphabetic characters are case-sensitive).
WPA Mixed Mode	The Prestige can operate in WPA Mixed Mode , which supports both clients running WPA and clients running dynamic WEP key exchange with 802.1x in the same Wi-Fi network. Select the check box to activate WPA mixed mode. Otherwise, clear the check box and configure the Group Data Privacy field.
Group Data Privacy	Group Data Privacy allows you to choose TKIP (recommended) or WEP for broadcast and multicast ("group") traffic if the Key Management Protocol is WPA and WPA Mixed Mode is disabled. WEP is used automatically if you have enabled WPA Mixed Mode . All unicast traffic is automatically encrypted by TKIP when WPA or WPA-PSK Key Management Protocol is selected.
Authentication Databases	This field is only visible when WPA Mixed Mode is enabled.

5.7 Configuring Local User Authentication

By storing user profiles locally, your Prestige is able to authenticate wireless users without interacting with a network RADIUS server. However, there is a limit on the number of users you may authenticate in this way.

To change your Prestige's local user database, click **Wireless LAN, Local User Database**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 38 Local User Database

#	Active	User Name	Password
1	<input type="checkbox"/>		
2	<input type="checkbox"/>		
3	<input type="checkbox"/>		
4	<input type="checkbox"/>		
5	<input type="checkbox"/>		
6	<input type="checkbox"/>		
7	<input type="checkbox"/>		
8	<input type="checkbox"/>		
9	<input type="checkbox"/>		

#	Active	User Name	Password
29	<input type="checkbox"/>		
30	<input type="checkbox"/>		
31	<input type="checkbox"/>		
32	<input type="checkbox"/>		

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 25 Local User Database

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the index number of a local user account.
Active	Select this check box to enable the user profile.
User Name	Enter a user name of up to 31 alphanumeric characters (case-sensitive), hyphens ('-') and underscores ('_') if you're using MD5 encryption and maximum 14 if you're using PEAP.

Table 25 Local User Database (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Password	Enter a password of up to 31 printable characters (including spaces; alphabetic characters are case-sensitive) if you're using MD5 encryption and maximum 14 if you're using PEAP.
Back	Click Back to go to the main wireless LAN setup screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save these settings back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen again.

5.8 Configuring RADIUS

To set up your Prestige's RADIUS server settings, click **WIRELESS LAN, RADIUS**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 39 RADIUS

Wireless LAN - RADIUS	
Authentication Server	
Active	Yes <input type="button" value="▼"/>
Server IP Address	0.0.0.0
Port Number	1812
Shared Secret	
Accounting Server	
Active	No <input type="button" value="▼"/>
Server IP Address	0.0.0.0
Port Number	1813
Shared Secret	
<input type="button" value="Back"/> <input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 26 RADIUS

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Authentication Server	
Active	Select Yes from the drop-down list box to enable user authentication through an external authentication server.
Server IP Address	Enter the IP address of the external authentication server in dotted decimal notation.
Port Number	The default port of the RADIUS server for authentication is 1812 . You need not change this value unless your network administrator instructs you to do so with additional information.

Table 26 RADIUS (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Shared Secret	Enter a password (up to 31 alphanumeric characters) as the key to be shared between the external authentication server and the access points. The key is not sent over the network. This key must be the same on the external authentication server and Prestige.
Accounting Server	
Active	Select Yes from the drop-down list box to enable user authentication through an external accounting server.
Server IP Address	Enter the IP address of the external accounting server in dotted decimal notation.
Port Number	The default port of the RADIUS server for accounting is 1813 . You need not change this value unless your network administrator instructs you to do so with additional information.
Shared Secret	Enter a password (up to 31 alphanumeric characters) as the key to be shared between the external accounting server and the access points. The key is not sent over the network. This key must be the same on the external accounting server and the Prestige.
Back	Click Back to go to the main wireless LAN setup screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save these settings back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen again.

CHAPTER 6

WAN Setup

This chapter describes how to configure WAN settings.

6.1 WAN Overview

A WAN (Wide Area Network) is an outside connection to another network or the Internet.

6.1.1 Encapsulation

Be sure to use the encapsulation method required by your ISP. The Prestige supports the following methods.

6.1.1.1 ENET ENCAP

The MAC Encapsulated Routing Link Protocol (ENET ENCAP) is only implemented with the IP network protocol. IP packets are routed between the Ethernet interface and the WAN interface and then formatted so that they can be understood in a bridged environment. For instance, it encapsulates routed Ethernet frames into bridged ATM cells. ENET ENCAP requires that you specify a gateway IP address in the **ENET ENCAP Gateway** field in the second wizard screen. You can get this information from your ISP.

6.1.1.2 PPP over Ethernet

PPPoE provides access control and billing functionality in a manner similar to dial-up services using PPP. The Prestige bridges a PPP session over Ethernet (PPP over Ethernet, RFC 2516) from your computer to an ATM PVC (Permanent Virtual Circuit) which connects to ADSL Access Concentrator where the PPP session terminates. One PVC can support any number of PPP sessions from your LAN. For more information on PPPoE, see the appendices.

6.1.1.3 PPPoA

PPPoA stands for Point to Point Protocol over ATM Adaptation Layer 5 (AAL5). A PPPoA connection functions like a dial-up Internet connection. The Prestige encapsulates the PPP session based on RFC1483 and sends it through an ATM PVC (Permanent Virtual Circuit) to the Internet Service Provider's (ISP) DSLAM (digital access multiplexer). Please refer to RFC 2364 for more information on PPPoA. Refer to RFC 1661 for more information on PPP.

6.1.1.4 RFC 1483

RFC 1483 describes two methods for Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5 (AAL5). The first method allows multiplexing of multiple protocols over a single ATM virtual circuit (LLC-based multiplexing) and the second method assumes that each protocol is carried over a separate ATM virtual circuit (VC-based multiplexing). Please refer to the RFC for more detailed information.

6.1.2 Multiplexing

There are two conventions to identify what protocols the virtual circuit (VC) is carrying. Be sure to use the multiplexing method required by your ISP.

6.1.2.1 VC-based Multiplexing

In this case, by prior mutual agreement, each protocol is assigned to a specific virtual circuit; for example, VC1 carries IP, etc. VC-based multiplexing may be dominant in environments where dynamic creation of large numbers of ATM VCs is fast and economical.

6.1.2.2 LLC-based Multiplexing

In this case one VC carries multiple protocols with protocol identifying information being contained in each packet header. Despite the extra bandwidth and processing overhead, this method may be advantageous if it is not practical to have a separate VC for each carried protocol, for example, if charging heavily depends on the number of simultaneous VCs.

6.1.3 VPI and VCI

Be sure to use the correct Virtual Path Identifier (VPI) and Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI) numbers assigned to you. The valid range for the VPI is 0 to 255 and for the VCI is 32 to 65535 (0 to 31 is reserved for local management of ATM traffic). Please see the appendix for more information.

6.1.4 IP Address Assignment

A static IP is a fixed IP that your ISP gives you. A dynamic IP is not fixed; the ISP assigns you a different one each time. The Single User Account feature can be enabled or disabled if you have either a dynamic or static IP. However the encapsulation method assigned influences your choices for IP address and ENET ENCAP gateway.

6.1.4.1 IP Assignment with PPPoA or PPPoE Encapsulation

If you have a dynamic IP, then the **IP Address** and **ENET ENCAP Gateway** fields are not applicable (N/A). If you have a static IP, then you *only* need to fill in the **IP Address** field and *not* the **ENET ENCAP Gateway** field.

6.1.4.2 IP Assignment with RFC 1483 Encapsulation

In this case the IP Address Assignment *must* be static with the same requirements for the **IP Address** and **ENET ENCAP Gateway** fields as stated above.

6.1.4.3 IP Assignment with ENET ENCAP Encapsulation

In this case you can have either a static or dynamic IP. For a static IP you must fill in all the **IP Address** and **ENET ENCAP Gateway** fields as supplied by your ISP. However for a dynamic IP, the Prestige acts as a DHCP client on the WAN port and so the **IP Address** and **ENET ENCAP Gateway** fields are not applicable (N/A) as the DHCP server assigns them to the Prestige.

6.1.5 Nailed-Up Connection (PPP)

A nailed-up connection is a dial-up line where the connection is always up regardless of traffic demand. The Prestige does two things when you specify a nailed-up connection. The first is that idle timeout is disabled. The second is that the Prestige will try to bring up the connection when turned on and whenever the connection is down. A nailed-up connection can be very expensive for obvious reasons.

Do not specify a nailed-up connection unless your telephone company offers flat-rate service or you need a constant connection and the cost is of no concern

6.2 Metric

The metric represents the "cost of transmission". A router determines the best route for transmission by choosing a path with the lowest "cost". RIP routing uses hop count as the measurement of cost, with a minimum of "1" for directly connected networks. The number must be between "1" and "15"; a number greater than "15" means the link is down. The smaller the number, the lower the "cost".

The metric sets the priority for the Prestige's routes to the Internet. If any two of the default routes have the same metric, the Prestige uses the following pre-defined priorities:

- Normal route: designated by the ISP (see [Section 6.6 on page 113](#))
- Traffic-redirect route (see [Section 6.7 on page 116](#))

For example, if the normal route has a metric of "1" and the traffic-redirect route has a metric of "2" and dial-backup route has a metric of "3", then the normal route acts as the primary default route. If the normal route fails to connect to the Internet, the Prestige tries the traffic-redirect route next. In the same manner, the Prestige uses the dial-backup route if the traffic-redirect route also fails.

If you want the dial-backup route to take first priority over the traffic-redirect route or even the normal route, all you need to do is set the dial-backup route's metric to "1" and the others to "2" (or greater).

IP Policy Routing overrides the default routing behavior and takes priority over all of the routes mentioned above (see [Chapter 41 on page 411](#)).

6.3 PPPoE Encapsulation

The Prestige supports PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet). PPPoE is an IETF standard (RFC 2516) specifying how a personal computer (PC) interacts with a broadband modem (DSL, cable, wireless, etc.) connection. The **PPPoE** option is for a dial-up connection using PPPoE.

For the service provider, PPPoE offers an access and authentication method that works with existing access control systems (for example Radius).

One of the benefits of PPPoE is the ability to let you access one of multiple network services, a function known as dynamic service selection. This enables the service provider to easily create and offer new IP services for individuals.

Operationally, PPPoE saves significant effort for both you and the ISP or carrier, as it requires no specific configuration of the broadband modem at the customer site.

By implementing PPPoE directly on the Prestige (rather than individual computers), the computers on the LAN do not need PPPoE software installed, since the Prestige does that part of the task. Furthermore, with NAT, all of the LANs' computers will have access.

6.4 Traffic Shaping

Traffic Shaping is an agreement between the carrier and the subscriber to regulate the average rate and fluctuations of data transmission over an ATM network. This agreement helps eliminate congestion, which is important for transmission of real time data such as audio and video connections.

Peak Cell Rate (PCR) is the maximum rate at which the sender can send cells. This parameter may be lower (but not higher) than the maximum line speed. 1 ATM cell is 53 bytes (424 bits), so a maximum speed of 832Kbps gives a maximum PCR of 1962 cells/sec. This rate is not guaranteed because it is dependent on the line speed.

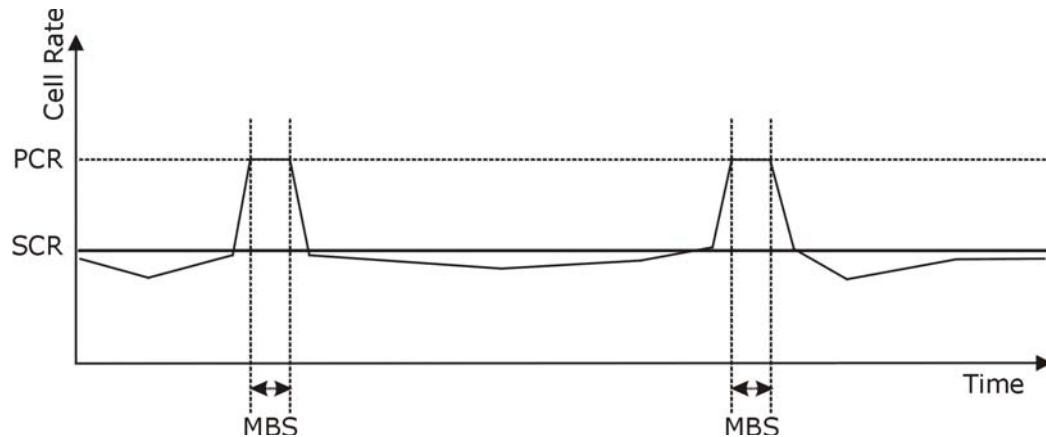
Sustained Cell Rate (SCR) is the mean cell rate of each bursty traffic source. It specifies the maximum average rate at which cells can be sent over the virtual connection. SCR may not be greater than the PCR.

Maximum Burst Size (MBS) is the maximum number of cells that can be sent at the PCR. After MBS is reached, cell rates fall below SCR until cell rate averages to the SCR again. At this time, more cells (up to the MBS) can be sent at the PCR again.

If the PCR, SCR or MBS is set to the default of "0", the system will assign a maximum value that correlates to your upstream line rate.

The following figure illustrates the relationship between PCR, SCR and MBS.

Figure 40 Example of Traffic Shaping



6.5 Zero Configuration Internet Access

Once you turn on and connect the Prestige to a telephone jack, it automatically detects the Internet connection settings (such as the VCI/VPI numbers and the encapsulation method) from the ISP and makes the necessary configuration changes. In cases where additional account information (such as an Internet account user name and password) is required or the Prestige cannot connect to the ISP, you will be redirected to web screen(s) for information input or troubleshooting.

Zero configuration for Internet access is disabled when

- the Prestige is in bridge mode
- you set the Prestige to use a static (fixed) WAN IP address.

6.6 Configuring WAN Setup

To change your Prestige's WAN remote node settings, click **WAN** and **WAN Setup**. The screen differs by the encapsulation.

Figure 41 WAN Setup (PPPoE)

WAN - WAN Setup

Name	MyISP
Mode	Routing
Encapsulation	PPPoE
Multiplex	LLC
Virtual Circuit ID	
VPI	8
VCI	35
ATM QoS Type	UBR
Cell Rate	
Peak Cell Rate	0 cell/sec
Sustain Cell Rate	0 cell/sec
Maximum Burst Size	0
Login Information	
Service Name	any
User Name	ChangeMe
Password	xxxxxx
IP Address	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Obtain an IP Address Automatically	
<input type="radio"/> Static IP Address	
IP Address	0.0.0.0
Connection	
<input type="radio"/> Nailed-Up Connection	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Connect on Demand	
Max Idle Timeout	0 sec
PPPoE Pass Through	
PPPoE Pass Through	No
Zero Configuration	
Zero Configuration	Yes

Back **Apply** **Cancel**

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 27 WAN Setup

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Name	Enter the name of your Internet Service Provider, e.g., MyISP. This information is for identification purposes only.
Mode	Select Routing (default) from the drop-down list box if your ISP allows multiple computers to share an Internet account. Otherwise select Bridge .

Table 27 WAN Setup (continued)

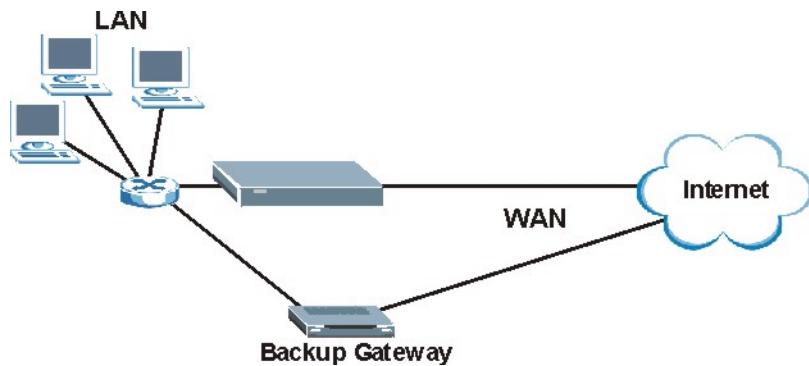
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Encapsulation	Select the method of encapsulation used by your ISP from the drop-down list box. Choices vary depending on the mode you select in the Mode field. If you select Bridge in the Mode field, select either PPPoA or RFC 1483 . If you select Routing in the Mode field, select PPPoA, RFC 1483, ENET ENCAP or PPPoE .
Multiplex	Select the method of multiplexing used by your ISP from the drop-down list. Choices are VC or LLC .
Virtual Circuit ID	VPI (Virtual Path Identifier) and VCI (Virtual Channel Identifier) define a virtual circuit. Refer to the appendix for more information.
VPI	The valid range for the VPI is 0 to 255. Enter the VPI assigned to you.
VCI	The valid range for the VCI is 32 to 65535 (0 to 31 is reserved for local management of ATM traffic). Enter the VCI assigned to you.
ATM QoS Type	Select CBR (Continuous Bit Rate) to specify fixed (always-on) bandwidth for voice or data traffic. Select UBR (Unspecified Bit Rate) for applications that are non-time sensitive, such as e-mail. Select VBR (Variable Bit Rate) for bursty traffic and bandwidth sharing with other applications.
Cell Rate	Cell rate configuration often helps eliminate traffic congestion that slows transmission of real time data such as audio and video connections.
Peak Cell Rate	Divide the DSL line rate (bps) by 424 (the size of an ATM cell) to find the Peak Cell Rate (PCR). This is the maximum rate at which the sender can send cells. Type the PCR here.
Sustain Cell Rate	The Sustain Cell Rate (SCR) sets the average cell rate (long-term) that can be transmitted. Type the SCR, which must be less than the PCR. Note that system default is 0 cells/sec.
Maximum Burst Size	Maximum Burst Size (MBS) refers to the maximum number of cells that can be sent at the peak rate. Type the MBS, which is less than 65535.
Login Information	(PPPoA and PPPoE encapsulation only)
Service Name	(PPPoE only) Type the name of your PPPoE service here.
User Name	Enter the user name exactly as your ISP assigned. If assigned a name in the form user@domain where domain identifies a service name, then enter both components exactly as given.
Password	Enter the password associated with the user name above.
IP Address	This option is available if you select Routing in the Mode field. A static IP address is a fixed IP that your ISP gives you. A dynamic IP address is not fixed; the ISP assigns you a different one each time you connect to the Internet. Select Obtain an IP Address Automatically if you have a dynamic IP address; otherwise select Static IP Address and type your ISP assigned IP address in the IP Address field below.
Connection (PPPoA and PPPoE encapsulation only)	The schedule rule(s) in SMT menu 26 have priority over your Connection settings.
Nailed-Up Connection	Select Nailed-Up Connection when you want your connection up all the time. The Prestige will try to bring up the connection automatically if it is disconnected.

Table 27 WAN Setup (continued)

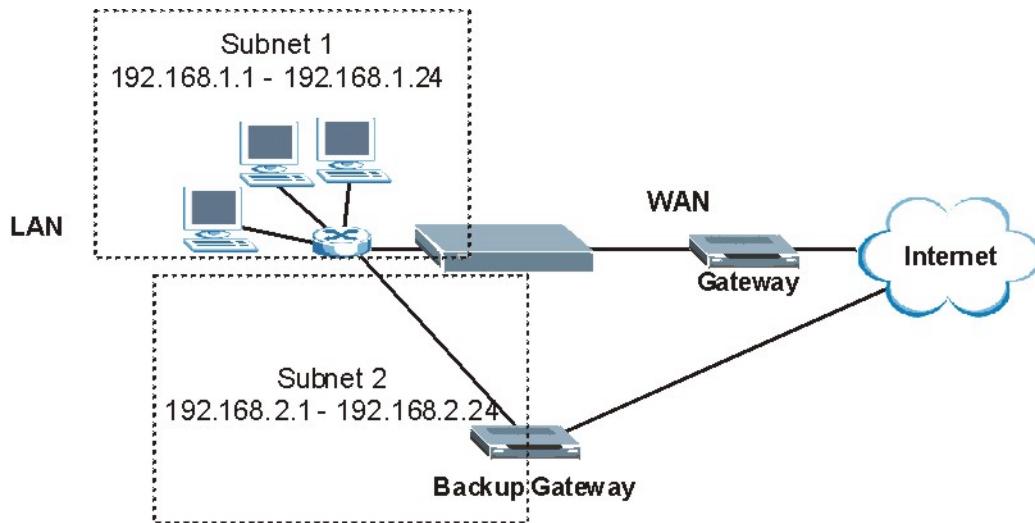
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Connect on Demand	Select Connect on Demand when you don't want the connection up all the time and specify an idle time-out in the Max Idle Timeout field.
Max Idle Timeout	Specify an idle time-out in the Max Idle Timeout field when you select Connect on Demand . The default setting is 0, which means the Internet session will not timeout.
PPPoE Passthrough (PPPoE encapsulation only)	This field is available when you select PPPoE encapsulation. In addition to the Prestige's built-in PPPoE client, you can enable PPPoE pass through to allow up to ten hosts on the LAN to use PPPoE client software on their computers to connect to the ISP via the Prestige. Each host can have a separate account and a public WAN IP address. PPPoE pass through is an alternative to NAT for application where NAT is not appropriate. Disable PPPoE pass through if you do not need to allow hosts on the LAN to use PPPoE client software on their computers to connect to the ISP.
Subnet Mask (ENET ENCAP encapsulation only)	Enter a subnet mask in dotted decimal notation. Refer to the appendix on IP subnetting to calculate a subnet mask If you are implementing subnetting.
ENET ENCAP Gateway (ENET ENCAP encapsulation only)	You must specify a gateway IP address (supplied by your ISP) when you select ENET ENCAP in the Encapsulation field
Zero Configuration	This feature is not applicable/available when you configure the Prestige to use a static WAN IP address or in bridge mode. Select Yes to set the Prestige to automatically detect the Internet connection settings (such as the VCI/VPI numbers and the encapsulation method) from the ISP and make the necessary configuration changes. Select No to disable this feature. You must manually configure the Prestige for Internet access.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save the changes.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

6.7 Traffic Redirect

Traffic redirect forwards traffic to a backup gateway when the Prestige cannot connect to the Internet. An example is shown in the figure below.

Figure 42 Traffic Redirect Example

The following network topology allows you to avoid triangle route security issues when the backup gateway is connected to the LAN. Use IP alias to configure the LAN into two or three logical networks with the Prestige itself as the gateway for each LAN network. Put the protected LAN in one subnet (Subnet 1 in the following figure) and the backup gateway in another subnet (Subnet 2). Configure filters that allow packets from the protected LAN (Subnet 1) to the backup gateway (Subnet 2).

Figure 43 Traffic Redirect LAN Setup

6.8 Configuring WAN Backup

To change your Prestige's WAN backup settings, click **WAN**, then **WAN Backup**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 44 WAN Backup

WAN - WAN Backup Setup

Backup Type	DSL Link
Check WAN IP Address1	0.0.0.0
Check WAN IP Address2	0.0.0.0
Check WAN IP Address3	0.0.0.0
Fail Tolerance	0
Recovery Interval	0 sec
Timeout	0 sec
Traffic Redirect	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Active	
Metric	15
Backup Gateway	0.0.0.0

Back **Apply** **Cancel**

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 28 WAN Backup

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Backup Type	Select the method that the Prestige uses to check the DSL connection. Select DSL Link to have the Prestige check if the connection to the DSLAM is up. Select ICMP to have the Prestige periodically ping the IP addresses configured in the Check WAN IP Address fields.
Check WAN IP Address1-3	Configure this field to test your Prestige's WAN accessibility. Type the IP address of a reliable nearby computer (for example, your ISP's DNS server address). Note: If you activate traffic redirect, you must configure at least one IP address here. When using a WAN backup connection, the Prestige periodically pings the addresses configured here and uses the other WAN backup connection (if configured) if there is no response.
Fail Tolerance	Type the number of times (2 recommended) that your Prestige may ping the IP addresses configured in the Check WAN IP Address field without getting a response before switching to a WAN backup connection (or a different WAN backup connection).
Recovery Interval	When the Prestige is using a lower priority connection (usually a WAN backup connection), it periodically checks to whether or not it can use a higher priority connection. Type the number of seconds (30 recommended) for the Prestige to wait between checks. Allow more time if your destination IP address handles lots of traffic.

Table 28 WAN Backup (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Timeout	Type the number of seconds (3 recommended) for your Prestige to wait for a ping response from one of the IP addresses in the Check WAN IP Address field before timing out the request. The WAN connection is considered "down" after the Prestige times out the number of times specified in the Fail Tolerance field. Use a higher value in this field if your network is busy or congested.
Traffic Redirect	
Active	Select this check box to have the Prestige use traffic redirect if the normal WAN connection goes down. Note: If you activate traffic redirect, you must configure at least one Check WAN IP Address.
Metric	This field sets this route's priority among the routes the Prestige uses. The metric represents the "cost of transmission". A router determines the best route for transmission by choosing a path with the lowest "cost". RIP routing uses hop count as the measurement of cost, with a minimum of "1" for directly connected networks. The number must be between "1" and "15"; a number greater than "15" means the link is down. The smaller the number, the lower the "cost".
Backup Gateway	Type the IP address of your backup gateway in dotted decimal notation. The Prestige automatically forwards traffic to this IP address if the Prestige's Internet connection terminates.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save the changes.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

CHAPTER 7

Network Address Translation (NAT) Screens

This chapter discusses how to configure NAT on the Prestige.

7.1 NAT Overview

NAT (Network Address Translation - NAT, RFC 1631) is the translation of the IP address of a host in a packet, for example, the source address of an outgoing packet, used within one network to a different IP address known within another network.

7.1.1 NAT Definitions

Inside/outside denotes where a host is located relative to the Prestige, for example, the computers of your subscribers are the inside hosts, while the web servers on the Internet are the outside hosts.

Global/local denotes the IP address of a host in a packet as the packet traverses a router, for example, the local address refers to the IP address of a host when the packet is in the local network, while the global address refers to the IP address of the host when the same packet is traveling in the WAN side.

Note that inside/outside refers to the location of a host, while global/local refers to the IP address of a host used in a packet. Thus, an inside local address (ILA) is the IP address of an inside host in a packet when the packet is still in the local network, while an inside global address (IGA) is the IP address of the same inside host when the packet is on the WAN side. The following table summarizes this information.

Table 29 NAT Definitions

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Inside	This refers to the host on the LAN.
Outside	This refers to the host on the WAN.
Local	This refers to the packet address (source or destination) as the packet travels on the LAN.
Global	This refers to the packet address (source or destination) as the packet travels on the WAN.

NAT never changes the IP address (either local or global) of an outside host.

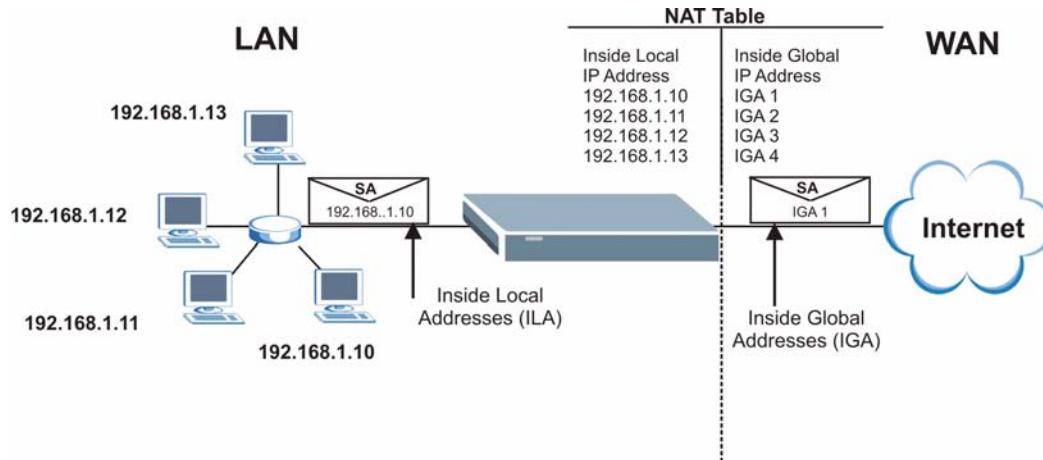
7.1.2 What NAT Does

In the simplest form, NAT changes the source IP address in a packet received from a subscriber (the inside local address) to another (the inside global address) before forwarding the packet to the WAN side. When the response comes back, NAT translates the destination address (the inside global address) back to the inside local address before forwarding it to the original inside host. Note that the IP address (either local or global) of an outside host is never changed.

The global IP addresses for the inside hosts can be either static or dynamically assigned by the ISP. In addition, you can designate servers, for example, a web server and a telnet server, on your local network and make them accessible to the outside world. If you do not define any servers (for Many-to-One and Many-to-Many Overload mapping – see [Table 30 on page 124](#)), NAT offers the additional benefit of firewall protection. With no servers defined, your Prestige filters out all incoming inquiries, thus preventing intruders from probing your network. For more information on IP address translation, refer to *RFC 1631, The IP Network Address Translator (NAT)*.

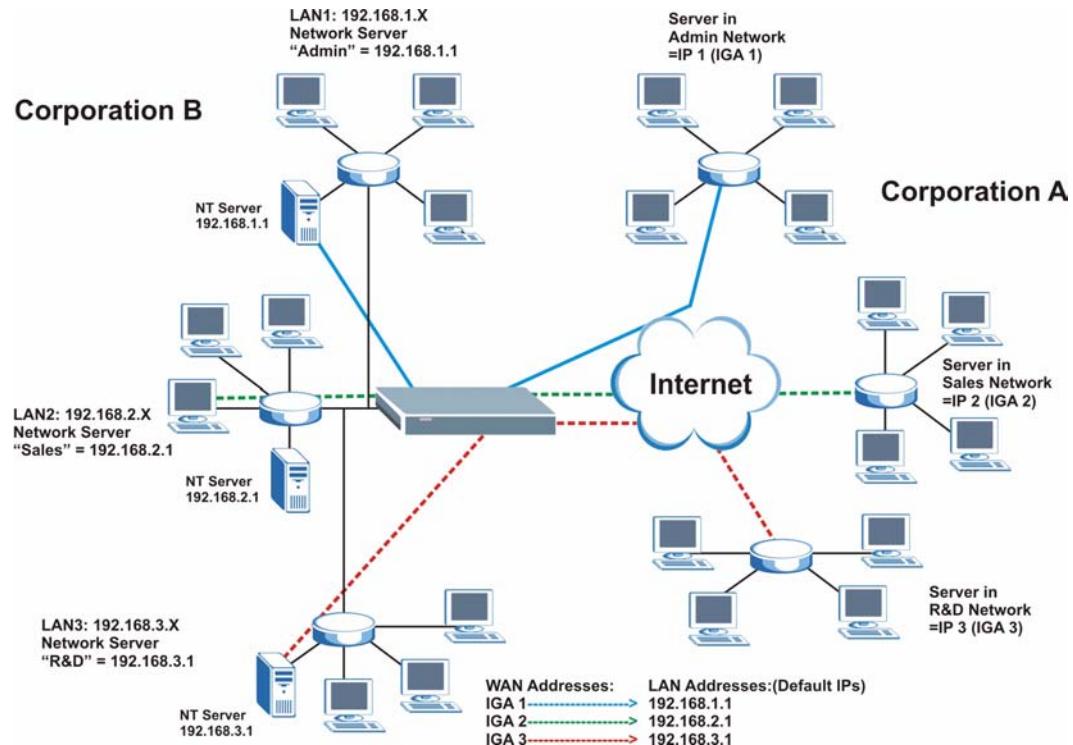
7.1.3 How NAT Works

Each packet has two addresses – a source address and a destination address. For outgoing packets, the ILA (Inside Local Address) is the source address on the LAN, and the IGA (Inside Global Address) is the source address on the WAN. For incoming packets, the ILA is the destination address on the LAN, and the IGA is the destination address on the WAN. NAT maps private (local) IP addresses to globally unique ones required for communication with hosts on other networks. It replaces the original IP source address (and TCP or UDP source port numbers for Many-to-One and Many-to-Many Overload NAT mapping) in each packet and then forwards it to the Internet. The Prestige keeps track of the original addresses and port numbers so incoming reply packets can have their original values restored. The following figure illustrates this.

Figure 45 How NAT Works

7.1.4 NAT Application

The following figure illustrates a possible NAT application, where three inside LANs (logical LANs using IP Alias) behind the Prestige can communicate with three distinct WAN networks. More examples follow at the end of this chapter.

Figure 46 NAT Application With IP Alias

7.1.5 NAT Mapping Types

NAT supports five types of IP/port mapping. They are:

- **One to One:** In One-to-One mode, the Prestige maps one local IP address to one global IP address.
- **Many to One:** In Many-to-One mode, the Prestige maps multiple local IP addresses to one global IP address. This is equivalent to SUA (for instance, PAT, port address translation), ZyXEL's Single User Account feature that previous ZyXEL routers supported (the **SUA Only** option in today's routers).
- **Many to Many Overload:** In Many-to-Many Overload mode, the Prestige maps the multiple local IP addresses to shared global IP addresses.
- **Many-to-Many No Overload:** In Many-to-Many No Overload mode, the Prestige maps each local IP address to a unique global IP address.
- **Server:** This type allows you to specify inside servers of different services behind the NAT to be accessible to the outside world.

Port numbers do **not** change for **One-to-One** and **Many-to-Many No Overload** NAT mapping types.

The following table summarizes these types.

Table 30 NAT Mapping Types

TYPE	IP MAPPING	SMT ABBREVIATION
One-to-One	ILA1↔ IGA1	1:1
Many-to-One (SUA/PAT)	ILA1↔ IGA1 ILA2↔ IGA1 ... ILA3↔ IGA1 ILA4↔ IGA2 ...	M:1
Many-to-Many Overload	ILA1↔ IGA1 ILA2↔ IGA2 ILA3↔ IGA1 ILA4↔ IGA2 ...	M:M Ov
Many-to-Many No Overload	ILA1↔ IGA1 ILA2↔ IGA2 ILA3↔ IGA3 ...	M:M No OV
Server	Server 1 IP↔ IGA1 Server 2 IP↔ IGA1 Server 3 IP↔ IGA1	Server

7.2 SUA (Single User Account) Versus NAT

SUA (Single User Account) is a ZyNOS implementation of a subset of NAT that supports two types of mapping, **Many-to-One** and **Server**. The Prestige also supports **Full Feature** NAT to map multiple global IP addresses to multiple private LAN IP addresses of clients or servers using mapping types as outlined in [Table 30 on page 124](#).

- Choose **SUA Only** if you have just one public WAN IP address for your Prestige.

- Choose **Full Feature** if you have multiple public WAN IP addresses for your Prestige.

7.3 SUA Server

A SUA server set is a list of inside (behind NAT on the LAN) servers, for example, web or FTP, that you can make visible to the outside world even though SUA makes your whole inside network appear as a single computer to the outside world.

You may enter a single port number or a range of port numbers to be forwarded, and the local IP address of the desired server. The port number identifies a service; for example, web service is on port 80 and FTP on port 21. In some cases, such as for unknown services or where one server can support more than one service (for example both FTP and web service), it might be better to specify a range of port numbers. You can allocate a server IP address that corresponds to a port or a range of ports.

Many residential broadband ISP accounts do not allow you to run any server processes (such as a Web or FTP server) from your location. Your ISP may periodically check for servers and may suspend your account if it discovers any active services at your location. If you are unsure, refer to your ISP.

7.3.1 Default Server IP Address

In addition to the servers for specified services, NAT supports a default server IP address. A default server receives packets from ports that are not specified in this screen.

If you do not assign an IP address in **Server Set 1** (default server) the Prestige discards all packets received for ports that are not specified here or in the remote management setup.

7.3.2 Port Forwarding: Services and Port Numbers

The most often used port numbers are shown in the following table. Please refer to RFC 1700 for further information about port numbers.

Table 31 Services and Port Numbers

SERVICES	PORT NUMBER
ECHO	7
FTP (File Transfer Protocol)	21
SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)	25
DNS (Domain Name System)	53
Finger	79
HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer protocol or WWW, Web)	80
POP3 (Post Office Protocol)	110
NNTP (Network News Transport Protocol)	119
SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)	161

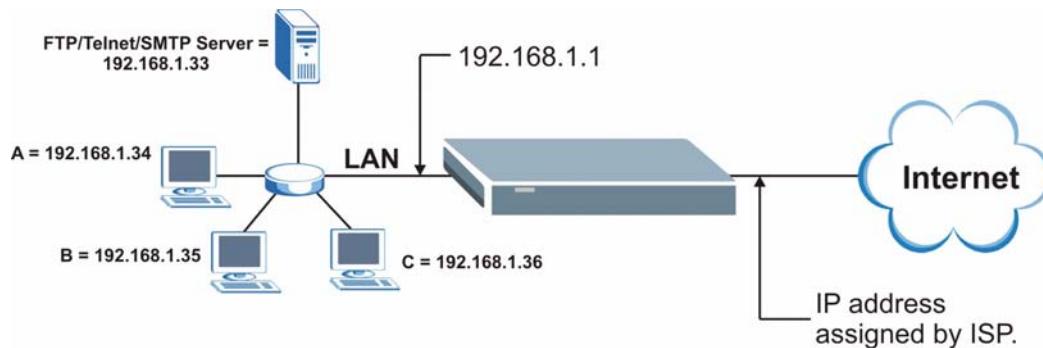
Table 31 Services and Port Numbers (continued)

SERVICES	PORT NUMBER
SNMP trap	162
PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)	1723

7.3.3 Configuring Servers Behind SUA (Example)

Let's say you want to assign ports 21-25 to one FTP, Telnet and SMTP server (A in the example), port 80 to another (B in the example) and assign a default server IP address of 192.168.1.35 to a third (C in the example). You assign the LAN IP addresses and the ISP assigns the WAN IP address. The NAT network appears as a single host on the Internet.

IP address assigned by ISP.

Figure 47 Multiple Servers Behind NAT Example

7.4 Selecting the NAT Mode

You must create a firewall rule in addition to setting up SUA/NAT, to allow traffic from the WAN to be forwarded through the Prestige.

Click **NAT** to open the following screen.

Figure 48 NAT Mode

NAT - Mode

Network Address Translation

None

SUA Only [Edit Details](#)

Full Feature [Edit Details](#)

Apply

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 32 NAT Mode

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
None	Select this radio button to disable NAT.
SUA Only	Select this radio button if you have just one public WAN IP address for your Prestige. The Prestige uses Address Mapping Set 1 in the NAT - Edit SUA/NAT Server Set screen.
Edit Details	Click this link to go to the NAT - Edit SUA/NAT Server Set screen.
Full Feature	Select this radio button if you have multiple public WAN IP addresses for your Prestige.
Edit Details	Click this link to go to the NAT - Address Mapping Rules screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your configuration.

7.5 Configuring SUA Server

If you do not assign an IP address in **Server Set 1** (default server) the Prestige discards all packets received for ports that are not specified here or in the remote management setup.

Click **NAT**, select **SUA Only** and click **Edit Details** to open the following screen.

Refer to [Table 31 on page 125](#) for port numbers commonly used for particular services.

Figure 49 Edit SUA/NAT Server Set

NAT - Edit SUA/NAT Server Set

	Start Port No.	End Port No.	IP Address
1	All ports	All ports	0.0.0.0
2	0	0	0.0.0.0
3	0	0	0.0.0.0
4	0	0	0.0.0.0
5	0	0	0.0.0.0
6	0	0	0.0.0.0
7	0	0	0.0.0.0
8	0	0	0.0.0.0
9	0	0	0.0.0.0
10	0	0	0.0.0.0
11	0	0	0.0.0.0
12	0	0	0.0.0.0

Save **Cancel**

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 33 Edit SUA/NAT Server Set

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Start Port No.	Enter a port number in this field. To forward only one port, enter the port number again in the End Port No. field. To forward a series of ports, enter the start port number here and the end port number in the End Port No. field.
End Port No.	Enter a port number in this field. To forward only one port, enter the port number again in the Start Port No. field above and then enter it again in this field. To forward a series of ports, enter the last port number in a series that begins with the port number in the Start Port No. field above.
Server IP Address	Enter your server IP address in this field.
Save	Click Save to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to return to the previous configuration.

7.6 Configuring Address Mapping

Ordering your rules is important because the Prestige applies the rules in the order that you specify. When a rule matches the current packet, the Prestige takes the corresponding action and the remaining rules are ignored. If there are any empty rules before your new configured rule, your configured rule will be pushed up by that number of empty rules. For example, if you have already configured rules 1 to 6 in your current set and now you configure rule number 9. In the set summary screen, the new rule will be rule 7, not 9. Now if you delete rule 4, rules 5 to 7 will be pushed up by 1 rule, so old rules 5, 6 and 7 become new rules 4, 5 and 6.

To change your Prestige's address mapping settings, click **NAT**, Select **Full Feature** and click **Edit Details** to open the following screen.

Figure 50 Address Mapping Rules

<i>NAT - Address Mapping Rules</i>	Rule	Local Start IP	Local End IP	Global Start IP	Global End IP	Type
Rule 1	-
Rule 2	-
Rule 3	-
Rule 4	-
Rule 5	-
Rule 6	-
Rule 7	-
Rule 8	-
Rule 9	-
Rule 10	-

Back

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 34 Address Mapping Rules

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Local Start IP	This is the starting Inside Local IP Address (ILA). Local IP addresses are N/A for Server port mapping.
Local End IP	This is the end Inside Local IP Address (ILA). If the rule is for all local IP addresses, then this field displays 0.0.0.0 as the Local Start IP address and 255.255.255.255 as the Local End IP address. This field is N/A for One-to-one and Server mapping types.
Global Start IP	This is the starting Inside Global IP Address (IGA). Enter 0.0.0.0 here if you have a dynamic IP address from your ISP. You can only do this for Many-to-One and Server mapping types.
Global End IP	This is the ending Inside Global IP Address (IGA). This field is N/A for One-to-one , Many-to-One and Server mapping types.

Table 34 Address Mapping Rules (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Type	<p>1-1: One-to-one mode maps one local IP address to one global IP address. Note that port numbers do not change for the One-to-one NAT mapping type.</p> <p>M-1: Many-to-One mode maps multiple local IP addresses to one global IP address. This is equivalent to SUA (i.e., PAT, port address translation), ZyXEL's Single User Account feature that previous ZyXEL routers supported only.</p> <p>M-M Ov (Overload): Many-to-Many Overload mode maps multiple local IP addresses to shared global IP addresses.</p> <p>MM No (No Overload): Many-to-Many No Overload mode maps each local IP address to unique global IP addresses.</p> <p>Server: This type allows you to specify inside servers of different services behind the NAT to be accessible to the outside world.</p>
Back	Click Back to return to the NAT Mode screen.

7.7 Editing an Address Mapping Rule

To edit an address mapping rule, click the rule's link in the **NAT Address Mapping Rules** screen to display the screen shown next.

Figure 51 Address Mapping Rule Edit

The screenshot shows a configuration dialog box titled "NAT - Edit Address Mapping Rule 1". It contains the following fields:

- Type: A dropdown menu set to "One-to-One".
- Local Start IP: An input field containing "0.0.0.0".
- Local End IP: An input field containing "N/A".
- Global Start IP: An input field containing "0.0.0.0".
- Global End IP: An input field containing "N/A".
- Server Mapping Set: A dropdown menu set to "N/A" with a "Edit Details" link next to it.

At the bottom of the dialog are three buttons: "Apply", "Cancel", and "Delete".

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 35 Address Mapping Rule Edit

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Type	<p>Choose the port mapping type from one of the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-to-One: One-to-One mode maps one local IP address to one global IP address. Note that port numbers do not change for One-to-one NAT mapping type. • Many-to-One: Many-to-One mode maps multiple local IP addresses to one global IP address. This is equivalent to SUA (i.e., PAT, port address translation), ZyXEL's Single User Account feature that previous ZyXEL routers supported only. • Many-to-Many Overload: Many-to-Many Overload mode maps multiple local IP addresses to shared global IP addresses. • Many-to-Many No Overload: Many-to-Many No Overload mode maps each local IP address to unique global IP addresses. • Server: This type allows you to specify inside servers of different services behind the NAT to be accessible to the outside world.
Local Start IP	This is the starting local IP address (ILA). Local IP addresses are N/A for Server port mapping.
Local End IP	<p>This is the end local IP address (ILA). If your rule is for all local IP addresses, then enter 0.0.0.0 as the Local Start IP address and 255.255.255.255 as the Local End IP address.</p> <p>This field is N/A for One-to-One and Server mapping types.</p>
Global Start IP	This is the starting global IP address (IGA). Enter 0.0.0.0 here if you have a dynamic IP address from your ISP.
Global End IP	This is the ending global IP address (IGA). This field is N/A for One-to-One , Many-to-One and Server mapping types.
Server Mapping Set	<p>Only available when Type is set to Server.</p> <p>Select a number from the drop-down menu to choose a server set from the NAT - Address Mapping Rules screen.</p>
Edit Details	Click this link to go to the NAT - Edit SUA/NAT Server Set screen to edit a server set that you have selected in the Server Mapping Set field.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to return to the previously saved settings.
Delete	Click Delete to exit this screen without saving.

CHAPTER 8

Introduction to VoIP

This chapter provides background information on VoIP and SIP.

8.1 Introduction to VoIP

VoIP is the sending of voice signals over the Internet Protocol. This allows you to make phone calls and send faxes over the Internet at a fraction of the cost of using the traditional circuit-switched telephone network. You can also use servers to run telephone service applications like PBX services and voice mail. Internet Telephony Service Provider (ITSP) companies provide VoIP service.

Circuit-switched telephone networks require 64 kilobits per second (Kbps) in each direction to handle a telephone call. VoIP can use advanced voice coding techniques with compression to reduce the required bandwidth.

8.2 SIP

The Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) is an application-layer control (signaling) protocol that handles the setting up, altering and tearing down of voice and multimedia sessions over the Internet.

SIP signaling is separate from the media for which it handles sessions. The media that is exchanged during the session can use a different path from that of the signaling. SIP handles telephone calls and can interface with traditional circuit-switched telephone networks.

8.2.1 SIP Identities

A SIP account uses an identity (sometimes referred to as a SIP address). A complete SIP identity is called a SIP URI (Uniform Resource Identifier). A SIP account's URI identifies the SIP account in a way similar to the way an e-mail address identifies an e-mail account. The format of a SIP identity is SIP-Number@SIP-Service-Domain.

8.2.1.1 SIP Number

The SIP number is the part of the SIP URI that comes before the "@" symbol. A SIP number can use letters like in an e-mail address (johndoe@your-ITSP.com for example) or numbers like a telephone number (1122334455@VoIP-provider.com for example).

8.2.1.2 SIP Service Domain

The SIP service domain of the VoIP service provider is the domain name in a SIP URI. For example, if the SIP address is 1122334455@VoIP-provider.com, then “VoIP-provider.com” is the SIP service domain.

8.2.2 SIP Call Progression

The following figure displays the basic steps in the setup and tear down of a SIP call. A calls B.

Table 36 SIP Call Progression

A		B
1. INVITE		
		2. Ringing
		3. OK
4. ACK		
	5. Dialogue (voice traffic)	
6. BYE		
		7. OK

- 1** A sends a SIP INVITE request to B. This message is an invitation for B to participate in a SIP telephone call.
- 2** B sends a response indicating that the telephone is ringing.
- 3** B sends an OK response after the call is answered.
- 4** A then sends an ACK message to acknowledge that B has answered the call.
- 5** Now A and B exchange voice media (talk).
- 6** After talking, A hangs up and sends a BYE request.
- 7** B replies with an OK response confirming receipt of the BYE request and the call is terminated.

8.2.3 SIP Servers

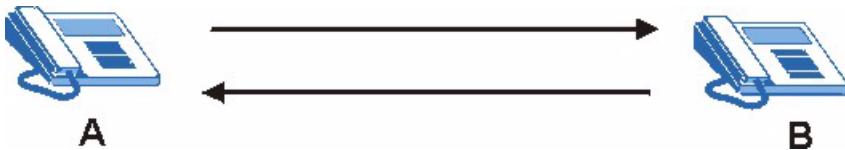
SIP is a client-server protocol. A SIP client is an application program or device that sends SIP requests. A SIP server responds to the SIP requests.

When you use SIP to make a VoIP call, it originates at a client and terminates at a server. A SIP client could be a computer or a SIP phone. One device can act as both a SIP client and a SIP server.

8.2.3.1 SIP User Agent

A SIP user agent can make and receive VoIP telephone calls. This means that SIP can be used for peer-to-peer communications even though it is a client-server protocol. In the following figure, either A or B can act as a SIP user agent client to initiate a call. A and B can also both act as a SIP user agent to receive the call.

Figure 52 SIP User Agent

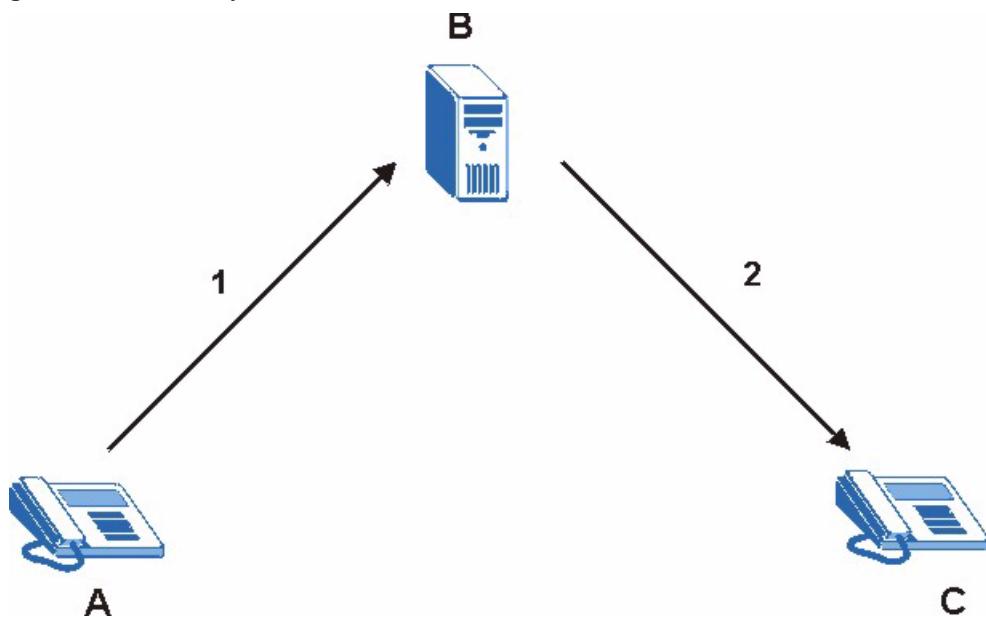


8.2.3.2 SIP Proxy Server

A SIP proxy server receives requests from clients and forwards them to another server.

In the following example, you want to use client device A to call someone who is using client device C.

- 1** The client device (A in the figure) sends a call invitation to the SIP proxy server (B).
- 2** The SIP proxy server forwards the call invitation to C.

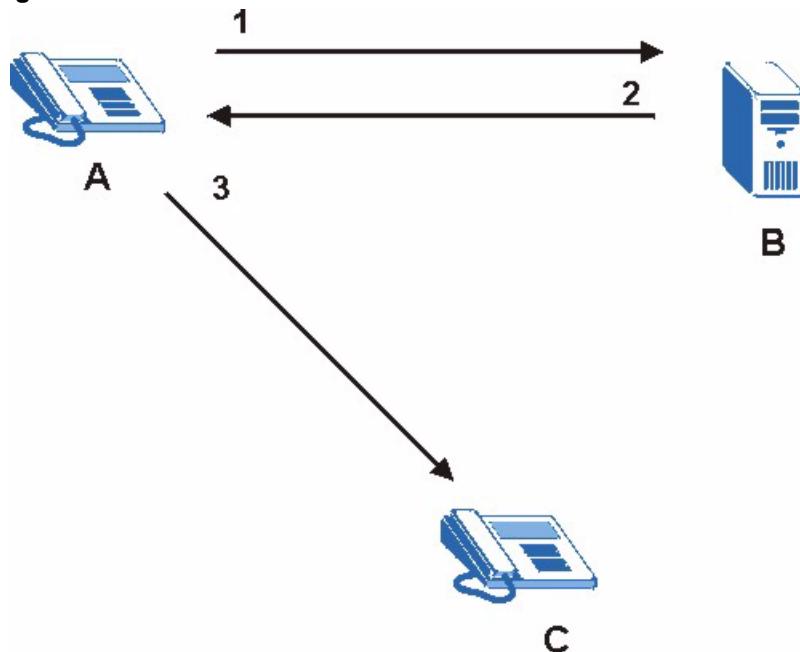
Figure 53 SIP Proxy Server

8.2.3.3 SIP Redirect Server

A SIP redirect server accepts SIP requests, translates the destination address to an IP address and sends the translated IP address back to the device that sent the request. Then the client device that originally sent the request can send requests to the IP address that it received back from the redirect server. Redirect servers do not initiate SIP requests.

In the following example, you want to use client device A to call someone who is using client device C.

- 1** Client device A sends a call invitation for C to the SIP redirect server (B).
- 2** The SIP redirect server sends the invitation back to A with C's IP address (or domain name).
- 3** Client device A then sends the call invitation to client device C.

Figure 54 SIP Redirect Server

8.2.3.4 SIP Register Server

A SIP register server maintains a database of SIP identity-to-IP address (or domain name) mapping. The register server checks your user name and password when you register.

8.2.4 RTP

When you make a VoIP call using SIP, the RTP (Real time Transport Protocol) is used to handle voice data transfer. See RFC 1889 for details on RTP.

8.3 SIP ALG

The Prestige 2602HW is a SIP Application Layer Gateway (ALG). A SIP ALG allows VoIP calls to pass through NAT by examining and translating IP addresses embedded in the data stream. When a VoIP device behind the Prestige registers with the SIP register server, the Prestige translates the device's private IP address inside the SIP data stream to a public IP address. You do not need to use STUN with a VoIP device that is behind the Prestige 2602HW.

8.4 Pulse Code Modulation

Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) measures analog signal amplitudes at regular time intervals and converts them into bits.

8.5 Voice Coding

A codec (coder/decoder) codes analog voice signals into digital signals and decodes the digital signals back into voice signals. The Prestige supports the following codecs.

8.5.1 G.711

G.711 is a Pulse Code Modulation (PCM) waveform codec. G.711 provides very good sound quality but requires 64kbps of bandwidth.

8.5.2 G.729

G.729 is an Analysis-by-Synthesis (AbS) hybrid waveform codec that uses a filter based on information about how the human vocal tract produces sounds. G.729 provides good sound quality and reduces the required bandwidth to 8kbps.

8.6 PSTN Call Setup Signaling

Dual-Tone MultiFrequency (DTMF) signaling uses pairs of frequencies (one lower frequency and one higher frequency) to set up calls. It is also known as Touch Tone®. Each of the keys on a DTMF telephone corresponds to a different pair of frequencies.

Pulse dialing sends a series of clicks to the local phone office in order to dial numbers.¹

8.7 MWI (Message Waiting Indication)

Enable Message Waiting Indication (MWI) enables your phone to give you a message-waiting (beeping) dial tone when you have a voice message(s). Your voice service provider must have a messaging system that sends message waiting status SIP packets as defined in RFC 3842.

1. The Prestige does not support pulse dialing at the time of writing.

CHAPTER 9

Voice Screens

This chapter describes how to configure advanced VoIP, QoS, phone and phone book settings.

9.1 Voice Screens Introduction

This chapter covers the configuration of the **VoIP** screens.

9.2 SIP Settings Configuration

Click **Voice** in the navigation panel and then **SIP Settings** to display the following screen. Use this screen to configure the Prestige's SIP settings. You should have a voice account already set up and have VoIP information from your VoIP service provider.

Figure 55 SIP Settings

Voice - SIP Settings

SIP Account : SIP1

SIP Settings

Active SIP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SIP Number	ChangeMe
SIP Local Port	5060 (1024-65535)
SIP Server Address	192.168.1.33
SIP Server Port	5060 (1024-65535)
REGISTER Server Address	192.168.1.33
REGISTER Server Port	5060 (1024-65535)
SIP Service Domain	192.168.1.33

Authentication

User-ID	ChangeMe
Password	*****

Caller ID

Send Caller ID

Incoming Call apply to

Phone1 Phone2

Advanced Settings

Settings

Back | Apply | Cancel

Table 37 SIP Settings

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
SIP Account	You can configure the Prestige to use multiple SIP accounts. Select one to configure its settings on the Prestige.
Active SIP	Select this check box to have the Prestige use this SIP account. Clear the check box to have the Prestige not use this SIP account.
SIP Number	Enter your SIP number in this field (use the number or text that comes before the @ symbol in a full SIP URI). You can use up to 127 ASCII characters.
SIP Local Port	Use this field to configure the Prestige's listening port for SIP. Leave this field set to the default if you were not given a local port number for SIP.
SIP Server Address	Type the IP address of the SIP server in this field. It doesn't matter whether the SIP server is a proxy, redirect or register server.
SIP Server Port	Enter the SIP server's listening port for SIP in this field. Leave this field set to the default if your VoIP service provider did not give you a server port number for SIP.
REGISTER Server Address	Enter the SIP register server's address in this field. If you were not given a register server address, then enter the address from the SIP Server Address field again here.
REGISTER Server Port	Enter the SIP register server's listening port for SIP in this field. If you were not given a register server port, then enter the port from the SIP Server Port field again here.
SIP Service Domain	Enter the SIP service domain name in this field (the domain name that comes after the @ symbol in a full SIP URI). You can use up to 127 ASCII Extended set characters.
User ID	This is the user name for registering this SIP account with the SIP register server. Type the user name exactly as it was given to you. You can use up to 95 ASCII characters.
Password	Type the password associated with the user name above. You can use up to 95 ASCII Extended set characters.
Send Caller ID	Select this check box to show identification information when you make VoIP phone calls. Clear the check box to not show identification information when you make VoIP phone calls.
Incoming Call apply to	Phone 1 and Phone 2 correspond to the Prestige's physical PHONE 1 and 2 ports, respectively. Select whether you want to receive calls for this SIP account on Phone 1 , Phone 2 or both. If you select both, you will not know which SIP account a call is coming in on.
Advanced Settings	Click Settings to open a screen where you can configure the Prestige's advanced VoIP settings like SIP server settings, the RTP port range and the coding type.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

9.3 Advanced Voice Settings Configuration

Click **Voice** in the navigation panel and then **SIP Settings** to open the **SIP Settings** screen. Select a SIP account and then click **Settings** to display the following screen.

Figure 56 Voice Advanced Setup

Voice - Advanced Setting

SIP Account :SIP1

SIP Server Settings

URL Type	SIP
Expiration Duration	3600 (20-65535) sec
Register Re-send timer	180 (1-65535) sec
Session Expires	300 (30-3600) sec
Min-SE	20 (20-1800) sec

RTP Port Range

From	40000 (1025-65535)
To	50000 (1025-65535)

Others

Preferred Compression Type	G.711 > G.729
----------------------------	---------------

Dual-Tone-Multi-Frequency

DTMF Mode	RFC 2833
-----------	----------

MWI

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	
Expiration Time	1800 (1-65535) sec

Call Forward

Call Forward Table	Table 1
--------------------	---------

Back **Apply** **Cancel**

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 38 Voice Advanced Setup

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
SIP Account	This read-only field displays the number of the SIP account that you are configuring. The changes that you save in this page affect the Prestige's settings with the SIP account displayed here.
SIP Server Settings	
URL Type	Select SIP to have the Prestige include the domain name with the SIP number in the SIP messages that it sends. Select TEL to have the Prestige use the SIP number without a domain name in the SIP messages that it sends.
Expiration Duration	This field sets how long an entry remains registered with the SIP register server. After this time period expires, the SIP register server deletes the Prestige's entry from the database of registered SIP numbers. The register server can use a different time period. The Prestige sends another registration request after half of this configured time period has expired.
Register Resend Timer	Use this field to set how long the Prestige waits before sending a repeat registration request if a registration attempt fails or there is no response from the registration server.

Table 38 Voice Advanced Setup (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Session Expires	Use this field to set the longest time that the Prestige will allow a SIP session to remain idle (without traffic) before dropping it.
Min-SE	When two SIP devices negotiate a SIP session, they must negotiate a common expiration time for idle SIP sessions. This field sets the shortest expiration time that the Prestige will accept. The Prestige checks the session expiration values of incoming SIP INVITE requests against the minimum session expiration value that you configure here. If the session expiration of an incoming INVITE request is less than the value you configure here, the Prestige negotiates with the other SIP device to increase the session expiration value to match the Prestige's minimum session expiration value.
RTP Port Range	Real time Transport Protocol is used to handle voice data transfer. Use these fields to configure the Prestige's listening port range for RTP traffic. Leave these fields set to the defaults if you were not given a range of RTP ports to use.
Preferred Compression Type	<p>Use this field to select the type of voice coder/decoder (codec) that you want the Prestige to use. G.711 provides higher voice quality than G.729 but requires 64kbps of bandwidth while G.729 only requires 8kbps.</p> <p>Select G.711>G.729 if you want the Prestige to first attempt to use the G.711 codec and then the G.729 codec if the peer is not set up to use G.711.</p> <p>Select G.711 only if you want the Prestige to only use the G.711 codec when making VoIP calls. You will not be able to connect to a peer that is not set up to use G.711.</p> <p>Select G.729>G.711 if you want the Prestige to first attempt to use the G.729 codec and then the G.711 codec if the peer is not set up to use G.729.</p> <p>Select G.729 only if you want the Prestige to only use the G.729 codec when making VoIP calls. You will not be able to connect to a peer that is not set up to use G.729.</p>
DTMF Mode	<p>The Dual Tone Multi-Frequency (DTMF) mode sets how the Prestige handles the tones that your telephone makes when you push its buttons. It is recommended that you use the same mode that your VoIP service provider uses.</p> <p>Select RFC 2833 to send the DTMF tones in RTP packets.</p> <p>Select PCM (Pulse Code Modulation) to include the DTMF tones in the voice data stream. This method works best when you are using a codec that does not use compression (like G.711). Codecs that use compression (like G.729) could distort the tones.</p> <p>Select SIP INFO to send the DTMF tones in SIP messages.</p>
MWI	Enable Message Waiting Indication (MWI) to have your phone give you a message-waiting (beeping) dial tone when you have a voice message(s). Your voice service provider must have a messaging system that supports this feature.
Expiration Time	<p>Use this field to set how long the SIP server should continue providing the message waiting service after receiving a SIP SUBSCRIBE message from the Prestige.</p> <p>The SIP server stops providing the message waiting service if it has not received another SIP SUBSCRIBE message from the Prestige before this time period expires.</p>
Call Forward Table	Select which call forwarding table you want the Prestige to use to block or redirect calls. You can use a different call forwarding table for each SIP account or use the same call forwarding table for both.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

9.4 Quality of Service (QoS)

Quality of Service (QoS) refers to both a network's ability to deliver data with minimum delay, and the networking methods used to provide bandwidth for real-time multimedia applications.

9.4.1 Type Of Service (ToS)

Network traffic can be classified by setting the ToS (Type Of Service) values at the data source (for example, at the Prestige) so a server can decide the best method of delivery, that is the least cost, fastest route and so on. The

9.4.2 DiffServ

DiffServ is a class of service (CoS) model that marks packets so that they receive specific per-hop treatment at DiffServ-compliant network devices along the route based on the application types and traffic flow. Packets are marked with DiffServ Code Points (DSCPs) indicating the level of service desired. This allows the intermediary DiffServ-compliant network devices to handle the packets differently depending on the code points without the need to negotiate paths or remember state information for every flow. In addition, applications do not have to request a particular service or give advanced notice of where the traffic is going.¹

9.4.2.1 DSCP and Per-Hop Behavior

DiffServ defines a new DS (Differentiated Services) field to replace the Type of Service (TOS) field in the IP header. The DS field contains a 2-bit unused field and a 6-bit DSCP field which can define up to 64 service levels. The following figure illustrates the DS field.

DSCP is backward compatible with the three precedence bits in the ToS octet so that non-DiffServ compliant, ToS-enabled network device will not conflict with the DSCP mapping.

Figure 57 DiffServ: Differentiated Service Field

DSCP (6-bit)	Unused (2-bit)
-----------------	-------------------

The DSCP value determines the forwarding behavior, the PHB (Per-Hop Behavior), that each packet gets across the DiffServ network. Based on the marking rule, different kinds of traffic can be marked for different priorities of forwarding. Resources can then be allocated according to the DSCP values and the configured policies.

9.4.3 VLAN

Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) allows a physical network to be partitioned into multiple logical networks. Only stations within the same group can communicate with each other.

1. The Prestige does not support DiffServ at the time of writing.

Your Prestige can add IEEE 802.1Q VLAN ID tags to voice frames that it sends to the network. This allows the Prestige to communicate with a SIP server that is a member of the same VLAN group. Some ISPs use the VLAN tag to identify voice traffic and give it priority over other traffic.

9.5 QoS Configuration

Click **Voice** in the navigation panel and then **Qos** to display the following screen.

Figure 58 QoS

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 39 QoS

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
SIP TOS Priority	Type a priority for voice transmissions. The Prestige applies Type of Service priority tags with this priority to voice traffic that it transmits.
RTP TOS Priority	Type a priority for voice transmissions. The Prestige applies Type of Service priority tags with this priority to RTP traffic that it transmits. Priorities 6 and 7 are reserved for network control traffic. It is recommended that you use priority 5 for RTP.
Voice VLAN ID	Enable VLAN tagging if the Prestige needs to be a member of a VLAN group in order to communicate with the SIP server. Your LAN and gateway must also be set up to use VLAN tags. Some switches also give priority to voice traffic based on its VLAN tag. Type the VLAN ID (VID) from 0 to 4095 for the Prestige to add to voice Ethernet frames that it sends out to the network. Disable VLAN tagging if the Prestige does not need to be a member of a VLAN group to communicate with the SIP server.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

9.6 Phone

You can configure the volume, echo cancellation and VAD settings for each individual phone port on the Prestige. You can also select which SIP account to use for making outgoing calls.

9.6.1 Voice Activity Detection/Silence Suppression

Voice Activity Detection (VAD) detects whether or not speech is present. This lets the Prestige reduce the bandwidth that a call uses by not transmitting “silent packets” when you are not speaking.

9.6.2 Comfort Noise Generation

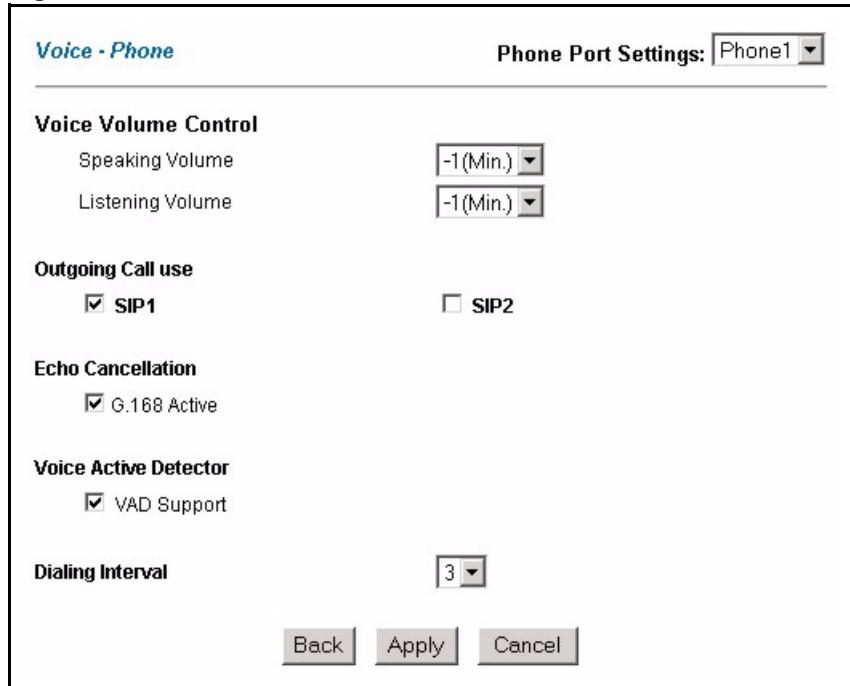
When using VAD, the Prestige generates comfort noise when the other party is not speaking. The comfort noise lets you know that the line is still connected as total silence could easily be mistaken for a lost connection.

9.6.3 Echo Cancellation

G.168 is an ITU-T standard for eliminating the echo caused by the sound of your voice reverberating in the telephone receiver while you talk.

9.7 Phone Configuration

Click **Voice** in the navigation panel and then **Phone** to display the following screen.

Figure 59 Phone

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 40 Phone

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Phone Port Settings	Use this field to select the phone port that you want to configure.
Speaking Volume	Use this field to set the loudness that the Prestige uses for the speech signal that it sends to the peer device. -1 is the quietest and 1 is the loudest.
Listening Volume	Use this field to set the loudness that the Prestige uses for the speech signal that it receives from the peer device and sends to your phone. -1 is the quietest and 1 is the loudest.
Outgoing Call use	SIP 1 and SIP 2 correspond to the Prestige's SIP accounts. Select whether you want the phone(s) attached to this phone port to use SIP account 1, 2 or both when you make a call. If you select both SIP accounts, the Prestige will first try to use SIP account 2 and then SIP account 1 when you make a call. You cannot call the SIP number of the SIP account that you are using to make a call. The Prestige generates a busy tone and does not attempt to establish a call if the SIP number you dial matches the outgoing SIP number of the phone port you are using. For example, if you set Phone 1 to use SIP account 1 and set Phone 2 to use SIP account 2, then you can use Phone 1 to call to SIP account 2's SIP number or Phone 2 to call to SIP account 1's SIP number.
G.168 Active	Select this check box to cancel the echo caused by the sound of your voice reverberating in the telephone receiver while you talk.
VAD Support	Select this check box to use Voice Activity Detection (VAD). VAD reduces the bandwidth that a call uses by not transmitting when you are not speaking.

Table 40 Phone (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Dialing Interval	When you are dialing a telephone number the Prestige waits this long after you stop pressing the buttons before initiating the call. Select how many seconds you want the Prestige to wait after the last input on the telephone's keypad before dialing (making) a call.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

9.8 Speed Dial

Speed dial provides shortcuts for dialing frequently used (VoIP) phone numbers.

9.8.1 Peer-to-Peer Calls

You can call another VoIP device directly without going through a SIP server. You must set up a speed dial entry in the phone book in order to do this. Select **Non-Proxy (Use IP or URL)** in the **Type** column and enter the callee's IP address or domain name. The Prestige sends SIP INVITE requests to the peer VoIP device when you use the speed dial entry.

You do not need to configure a SIP account on the Prestige 2602HW in order to make a peer-to-peer VoIP call. You must still configure a SIP account on the Prestige 2602HL/HWL in order to make a peer-to-peer VoIP call.

9.9 Speed Dial Configuration

Click **Voice** in the navigation panel and then **Speed Dial** to display the following screen.

Figure 60 Speed Dial

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 41 Speed Dial

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Add New Entry	Use this section of the screen to edit and save new or existing speed dial phone book entries.
Speed Dial	Select a speed dial key combination from the drop-down list box.
SIP Number	Enter the SIP number of the party that you will call (use the number or text that comes before the @ symbol in a full SIP URI). You can use up to 127 ASCII characters.
Name	Enter a descriptive name to identify the party that you will use this entry to call. You can use up to 127 ASCII characters.
Type	Select Use Proxy if calls to this party use your SIP account configured in the VoIP screen. Select Non-Proxy (Use IP or URL) if calls to this party use a different SIP server or go directly to the callee's VoIP phone (peer-to-peer). Enter the SIP server's or the party's IP address or domain name (up to 127 ASCII Extended set characters).
Add	Click this button to save the entry in the speed dial phone book. The speed dial entry displays in the Speed Dial Phone Book section of the screen.
Speed Dial Phone Book	This section of the screen displays the currently saved speed dial entries. You can configure up to 10 speed dial entries and use them to make calls.
Speed Dial	This is the entry's speed dial key combination. Press this key combination on a telephone attached to the Prestige in order to call the party named in this entry.
SIP Number	This is the SIP number of the party that you will call.

Table 41 Speed Dial (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Name	This is the descriptive name of the party that you will use this speed dial entry to call.
Destination	This field displays Use Proxy if calls to this party use one of your SIP accounts. This field displays the SIP server's or the party's IP address or domain name if calls to this party do not use one of your SIP accounts.
Delete	Click this button to remove an entry from the speed dial phone book.
Edit	Click this button to change the speed dial entry. The speed dial entry displays in the Add New Entry section of the screen where you can edit it.
Clear	Click this button to remove all of the entries from the speed dial phone book.

9.10 Lifeline (Prestige 2602HL/HWL)

With lifeline you can make and receive regular phone calls. Use a prefix number to make a regular call. When the Prestige 2602HL/HWL does not have power, you can make regular calls without dialing a prefix number.

You can also specify phone numbers that should always use the regular phone service (without having to dial a prefix number). Do this for emergency numbers (like those for contacting police, fire or emergency medical services).

9.11 Lifeline Configuration (Prestige 2602HL/HWL)

Click **Voice** in the navigation panel and then **Lifeline** to display the following screen.

Figure 61 Lifeline

The screenshot shows a configuration interface titled "Voice - Life Line". At the top is a field labeled "PSTN Pre-fix Number" with an empty input box. Below it is a section titled "Relay to PSTN" containing nine numbered input boxes (1 through 9). Each box has an "Apply" button to its right. At the bottom are "Apply" and "Cancel" buttons.

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 42 Lifeline

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
PSTN Pre-fix Number	Specify the prefix number for dialing regular calls when VoIP service is available.
Relay to PSTN	Use these fields to specify phone numbers to which the Prestige will always send calls through the regular phone service without the need of dialing a prefix number. These numbers must be for phones on the PSTN (not VoIP phones).
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

9.12 Supplementary Phone Services Overview

Supplementary services such as call hold, call waiting, call transfer, ... are generally available from your voice service provider. The Prestige supports the following services:

- Call Hold
- Call Waiting
- Making a Second Call
- Call Transfer
- Call Forwarding (see [Section 9.14 on page 155](#))
- Three-Way Conference

- Internal Calls (see [Section 10.3 on page 159](#))

Note: To take full advantage of the supplementary phone services available through the Prestige's phone ports, you may need to subscribe to the services from your voice service provider.

9.12.1 The Flash Key

Flashing means to press the hook for a short period of time (a few hundred milliseconds) before releasing it. On newer telephones, there should be a "flash" key (button) that generates the signal electronically. If the flash key is not available, you can tap (press and immediately release) the hook by hand to achieve the same effect. However, using the flash key is preferred since the timing is much more precise. With manual tapping, if the duration is too long, it may be interpreted as hanging up by the Prestige.

You can invoke all the supplementary services by using the flash key.

9.12.2 Europe Type Supplementary Phone Services

This section describes how to use supplementary phone services with the **Europe Type Call Service Mode**. Commands for supplementary services are listed in the table below.

After pressing the flash key, if you do not issue the sub-command before the default sub-command timeout (2 seconds) expires or issue an invalid sub-command, the current operation will be aborted.

Table 43 European Flash Key Commands

COMMAND	SUB-COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Flash		Put a current call on hold to place a second call. Switch back to the call (if there is no second call).
Flash	0	Drop the call presently on hold or reject an incoming call which is waiting for answer.
Flash	1	Disconnect the current phone connection and answer the incoming call or resume with caller presently on hold.
Flash	2	1. Switch back and forth between two calls. 2. Put a current call on hold to answer an incoming call. 3. Separate the current three-way conference call into two individual calls (one is on-line, the other is on hold).
Flash	3	Create three-way conference connection.
Flash	*98#	Transfer the call to another phone.

9.12.2.1 European Call Hold

Call hold allows you to put a call (**A**) on hold by pressing the flash key.

If you have another call, press the flash key and then “2” to switch back and forth between caller **A** and **B** by putting either one on hold.

Press the flash key and then “0” to disconnect the call presently on hold and keep the current call on line.

Press the flash key and then “1” to disconnect the current call and resume the call on hold.

If you hang up the phone but a caller is still on hold, there will be a remind ring.

9.12.2.2 European Call Waiting

This allows you to place a call on hold while you answer another incoming call on the same telephone (directory) number.

If there is a second call to a telephone number, you will hear a call waiting tone. Take one of the following actions.

- Reject the second call.

Press the flash key and then press “0”.

- Disconnect the first call and answer the second call.

Either press the flash key and press “1”, or just hang up the phone and then answer the phone after it rings.

- Put the first call on hold and answer the second call.

Press the flash key and then “2”.

9.12.2.3 European Call Transfer

Do the following to transfer an incoming call (that you have answered) to another phone.

- 1 Press the flash key to put the caller on hold.
- 2 When you hear the dial tone, dial “*98#” followed by the number to which you want to transfer the call. to operate the Intercom.
- 3 After you hear the ring signal or the second party answers it, hang up the phone.

9.12.2.4 European Three-Way Conference

Use the following steps to make three-way conference calls.

- 1 When you are on the phone talking to someone, place the flash key to put the caller on hold and get a dial tone.
- 2 Dial a phone number directly to make another call.
- 3 When the second call is answered, press the flash key and press “3” to create a three-way conversation.
- 4 Hang up the phone to drop the connection.
- 5 If you want to separate the activated three-way conference into two individual connections (one is on-line, the other is on hold), press the flash key and press “2”.

9.12.3 USA Type Supplementary Services

This section describes how to use supplementary phone services with the **USA Type Call Service Mode**. Commands for supplementary services are listed in the table below.

After pressing the flash key, if you do not issue the sub-command before the default sub-command timeout (2 seconds) expires or issue an invalid sub-command, the current operation will be aborted.

Table 44 USA Flash Key Commands

COMMAND	SUB-COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Flash		Put a current call on hold to place a second call. After the second call is successful, press the flash key again to have a three-way conference call. Put a current call on hold to answer an incoming call.
Flash	*98#	Transfer the call to another phone.

9.12.3.1 USA Call Hold

Call hold allows you to put a call (**A**) on hold by pressing the flash key.

If you have another call, press the flash key to switch back and forth between caller **A** and **B** by putting either one on hold.

If you hang up the phone but a caller is still on hold, there will be a remind ring.

9.12.3.2 USA Call Waiting

This allows you to place a call on hold while you answer another incoming call on the same telephone (directory) number.

If there is a second call to your telephone number, you will hear a call waiting tone.

Press the flash key to put the first call on hold and answer the second call.

9.12.3.3 USA Call Transfer

Do the following to transfer an incoming call (that you have answered) to another phone.

- 1 Press the flash key to put the caller on hold.
- 2 When you hear the dial tone, dial “*98#” followed by the number to which you want to transfer the call. to operate the Intercom.
- 3 After you hear the ring signal or the second party answers it, hang up the phone.

9.12.3.4 USA Three-Way Conference

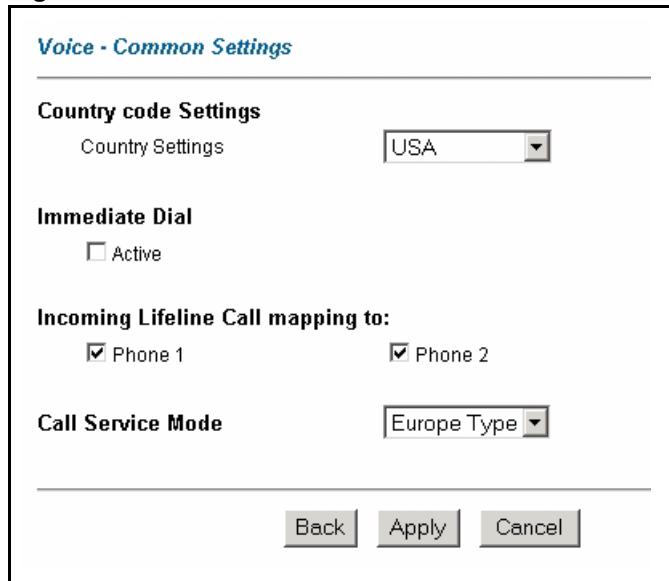
Use the following steps to make three-way conference calls.

- 1** When you are on the phone talking to someone, place the flash key to put the caller on hold and get a dial tone.
- 2** Dial a phone number directly to make another call.
- 3** When the second call is answered, press the flash key, wait for the sub-command tone and press “3” to create a three-way conversation.
- 4** Hang up the phone to drop the connection.
- 5** If you want to separate the activated three-way conference into two individual connections (one is on-line, the other is on hold), press the flash key, wait for the sub-command tone and press “2”.

9.13 Common Phone Port Configuration

Click **PHONE** in the navigation panel and then **Common** to display the following screen. Use this screen to configure general phone port settings.

Figure 62 Phone Port Common



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 45 Voice Common

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Country Settings	Use the drop-down list box to select the country where your Prestige is located.
Immediate Dial	Use immediate dial to have the Prestige make calls right away instead of waiting for the dialing interval (the time period it waits to make sure you are done pressing the keys). In order to use immediate dial, enable it here. Then press the pound (#) key on your telephone's keypad after dialing a phone number (this has the Prestige make the call right away).

Table 45 Voice Common (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Incoming Lifeline Call mapping to (Lifeline models only)	Phone 1 and Phone 2 correspond to the Prestige's physical PHONE 1 and 2 ports, respectively. Select whether you want to receive regular (PSTN) phone calls on Phone 1 , Phone 2 or both. If you select both, all of the phones connected to the Prestige's PHONE ports will ring when a call comes in on the PSTN line.
Call Service Mode	Use this field to set how the Prestige handles supplementary phone services (call hold, call waiting, call transfer and three-way conference calls). Select the mode that your voice service provider supports. Select Europe Type to use the supplementary phone services in European mode. Select USA Type to use the supplementary phone services American mode. Note: To take full advantage of the supplementary phone services available through the Prestige's phone ports, you may need to subscribe to the services from your voice service provider.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

9.14 Call Forward Configuration

Click **Voice** in the navigation panel and then **Call Forward** to display the following screen. Use this screen to configure the Prestige to block or redirect calls. You can configure a different call forwarding table for each SIP account or use the same call forwarding table for both. See [Section 9.3 on page 140](#) to set which call forwarding table each SIP account uses.

Figure 63 Voice Call Forward

Voice - Call Forward

Table Number: Table 1

Forward to Number Setup

<input type="checkbox"/>	Unconditional Forward to Number	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Busy Forward to Number	<input type="text"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	No Answer Forward to Number	<input type="text"/>
No Answer Waiting Time		0 <input type="text"/> (Second)

Advanced Setup

Activate	Incoming Call Number	Forward to Number	Condition
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Unconditional
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Unconditional
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Unconditional
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Unconditional
5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Unconditional
6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Unconditional
7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Unconditional
8	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Unconditional
9	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Unconditional
10	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	Unconditional

Apply **Cancel**

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 46 Voice Call Forward

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Table Number	Select which call forwarding table you want to configure. You can configure a different call forwarding table for each SIP account or use the same call forwarding table for both. Use the Voice Advanced screen to set which call forwarding table each SIP account uses.
	The following applies to the number fields in this screen. Enter a SIP number, use the number or text that comes before the @ symbol in a full SIP URI. You can use up to 127 ASCII characters.
Forward to Number Setup	These are the global call forwarding settings that define the default action to take on incoming calls that do not match any of the Advanced Setup call forwarding entries.

Table 46 Voice Call Forward

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Unconditional Forward to Number	Enable this feature to have the Prestige forward all incoming calls to the number that you configure regardless of whether or not the phone(s) connected to the phone port(s) is busy.
Busy Forward to Number	Enable this feature to have the Prestige forward incoming calls to the number that you configure when the phone(s) connected to the phone port(s) is busy. With call waiting a second call is only forwarded after being rejected.
No Answer Forward to Number	Enable this feature to have the Prestige forward incoming calls to the number that you configure whenever you do not answer the call after a specific time period.
No Answer Waiting Time	Set how long the Prestige should let a call ring before considering the call unanswered.
Advanced Setup	Configure Advanced Setup call forwarding entries to have the Prestige perform specific actions on calls from specific numbers. If a caller's number does not match the Incoming Call Number of any of these entries, the Prestige performs the default action configured in the Forward to Number Setup section.
Activate	Select this check box to turn on an call forwarding entry.
Incoming Call Number	You can set the Prestige to take a particular action on incoming calls from a number that you specify here.
Forward to Number	You can set the Prestige to forward incoming calls to a number that you specify here.
Condition	Select under what circumstances you want the Prestige to use this call forwarding entry. Select Unconditional to have the Prestige immediately forward any calls from the number specified in the Incoming Call Number field to the number in the Forward to Number field. Select Busy to have the Prestige forward any calls from the number specified in the Incoming Call Number field to the number in the Forward to Number field when your SIP account has a call connected. Select No Answer to have the Prestige forward any calls from the number specified in the Incoming Call Number field to the number in the Forward to Number field when the No Answer Waiting Time period expires (whether or not the no answer feature is enabled in the Forward to Number Setup section). Select Block to have the Prestige reject calls from the number specified in the call forwarding entry. Select Accept to have the Prestige allow calls from the number specified in the Incoming Call Number field.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

CHAPTER 10

Phone Usage

This chapter describes how to use a phone connected to your Prestige for basic tasks.

10.1 Dialing a Telephone Number

The **PHONE** LED turns green when your SIP account is registered. Dial a SIP number like “12345” on your phone’s keypad.

Use speed dial entries (see [Section 9.8 on page 147](#)) for peer-to-peer calls or SIP numbers that use letters. Dial the speed dial entry on your telephone’s keypad.

Use your voice service provider’s dialing plan to call regular telephone numbers.

10.2 Using Speed Dial to Dial a Telephone Number

After configuring the speed dial entry and adding it to the phonebook, press the speed dial entry’s key combination on your phone’s keypad.

10.3 Internal Calls

Press “#####” on your phone’s keypad to call the Prestige’s other phone port.

10.4 Checking the Prestige’s IP Address

Do the following to listen to the Prestige’s current IP address.

- 1 Pick up your phone’s receiver.
- 2 Press “****” on your phone’s keypad and wait for the message that says you are in the configuration menu.
- 3 Press “5” followed by the # key.
- 4 Listen to the IP address and make a note of it.
- 5 Hang up the receiver.

10.5 Auto Firmware Upgrade

During auto-provisioning, the Prestige checks to see if there is a newer firmware version. If newer firmware is available, the Prestige plays a recording when you pick up your phone's handset.

Press “*99#” to upgrade the Prestige’s firmware.

Press “#99#” to not upgrade the Prestige’s firmware.

CHAPTER 11

Dynamic DNS Setup

This chapter discusses how to configure your Prestige to use Dynamic DNS.

11.1 Dynamic DNS

Dynamic DNS allows you to update your current dynamic IP address with one or many dynamic DNS services so that anyone can contact you (in NetMeeting, CU-SeeMe, etc.). You can also access your FTP server or Web site on your own computer using a domain name (for instance myhost.dhs.org, where myhost is a name of your choice) that will never change instead of using an IP address that changes each time you reconnect. Your friends or relatives will always be able to call you even if they don't know your IP address.

First of all, you need to have registered a dynamic DNS account with www.dyndns.org. This is for people with a dynamic IP from their ISP or DHCP server that would still like to have a domain name. The Dynamic DNS service provider will give you a password or key.

11.1.1 DYNDNS Wildcard

Enabling the wildcard feature for your host causes *.yourhost.dyndns.org to be aliased to the same IP address as yourhost.dyndns.org. This feature is useful if you want to be able to use, for example, www.yourhost.dyndns.org and still reach your hostname.

If you have a private WAN IP address, then you cannot use Dynamic DNS.

11.2 Configuring Dynamic DNS

To change your Prestige's DDNS, click **Dynamic DNS**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 64 Dynamic DNS

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for Dynamic DNS. At the top, it says "Dynamic DNS". Below that is a section with a checked "Active" checkbox. To its right is a dropdown menu set to "WWW.DynDNS.ORG". Next are four input fields: "Host Name", "E-mail Address", "User", and "Password". Below these is an unchecked "Enable Wildcard" checkbox. At the bottom are two buttons: "Apply" and "Cancel".

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 47 Dynamic DNS

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Active	Select this check box to use dynamic DNS.
Service Provider	This is the name of your Dynamic DNS service provider.
Host Names	Type the domain name assigned to your Prestige by your Dynamic DNS provider.
E-mail Address	Type your e-mail address.
User	Type your user name.
Password	Type the password assigned to you.
Enable Wildcard	Select the check box to enable DYNDNS Wildcard.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

CHAPTER 12

Time and Date

Use this screen to configure the Prestige's time and date settings.

12.1 Pre-defined NTP Time Servers List

The Prestige uses the following pre-defined list of NTP time servers if you do not specify a time server or it cannot synchronize with the time server you specified.

Note: The Prestige can use this pre-defined list of time servers regardless of the Time Protocol you select.

When the Prestige uses the pre-defined list of NTP time servers, it randomly selects one server and tries to synchronize with it. If the synchronization fails, then the Prestige goes through the rest of the list in order from the first one tried until either it is successful or all the pre-defined NTP time servers have been tried.

Table 48 Pre-defined NTP Time Servers

ntp1.cs.wisc.edu
ntp1.gbg.netnod.se
ntp2.cs.wisc.edu
tock.usno.navy.mil
ntp3.cs.wisc.edu
ntp.cs.strath.ac.uk
ntp1.sp.se
time1.stupi.se
tick.stdtime.gov.tw
tock.stdtime.gov.tw
time.stdtime.gov.tw

12.2 Configuring Time and Date

To change your Prestige's time and date, click **Time And Date**. The screen appears as shown. Use this screen to configure the Prestige's time based on your local time zone.

Figure 65 Time and Date

Time and Date

Time Server

Use Protocol when Bootup:

IP Address or URL: N/A

Time and Date: (GMT) Greenwich Mean Time : Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London

Daylight Savings

Start Date: month day

End Date: month day

Synchronize system clock with Time Server now.
(This may take up to 60 seconds.)

Date

Current Date: - -

New Date (yyyy-mm-dd): - -

Time

Current Time: : :

New Time: : :

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 49 Time and Date

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Time Server	
Use Protocol when Bootup	Select the time service protocol that your time server uses. Not all time servers support all protocols, so you may have to check with your ISP/network administrator or use trial and error to find a protocol that works. The main difference between them is the format. Daytime (RFC 867) format is day/month/year/time zone of the server. Time (RFC 868) format displays a 4-byte integer giving the total number of seconds since 1970/1/1 at 0:0:0. NTP (RFC 1305) is similar to Time (RFC 868) . Select None to enter the time and date manually.
IP Address or URL	Enter the IP address or URL of your time server. Check with your ISP/network administrator if you are unsure of this information.
Time and Date	Choose the time zone of your location. This will set the time difference between your time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
Daylight Savings	Select this option if you use daylight savings time. Daylight saving is a period from late spring to early fall when many countries set their clocks ahead of normal local time by one hour to give more daytime light in the evening.

Table 49 Time and Date (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Start Date	Enter the month and day that your daylight-savings time starts on if you selected Daylight Savings .
End Date	Enter the month and day that your daylight-savings time ends on if you selected Daylight Savings .
Synchronize system clock with Time Server now.	Select this option to have your Prestige use the time server (that you configured above) to set its internal system clock. Please wait for up to 60 seconds while the Prestige locates the time server. If the Prestige cannot find the time server, please check the time server protocol and its IP address. If the IP address was entered correctly, try pinging it for example to test the connection.
Date	
Current Date	This field displays the date of your Prestige. Each time you reload this page, the Prestige synchronizes the time with the time server.
New Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	This field displays the last updated date from the time server. When you select None in the Use Protocol when Bootup field, enter the new date in this field and then click Apply .
Time	
Current Time	This field displays the time of your Prestige. Each time you reload this page, the Prestige synchronizes the time with the time server.
New Time	This field displays the last updated time from the time server. When you select None in the Use Protocol when Bootup field, enter the new time in this field and then click Apply .
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

CHAPTER 13

Firewalls

This chapter gives some background information on firewalls and introduces the Prestige firewall.

13.1 Firewall Overview

Originally, the term *firewall* referred to a construction technique designed to prevent the spread of fire from one room to another. The networking term “firewall” is a system or group of systems that enforces an access-control policy between two networks. It may also be defined as a mechanism used to protect a trusted network from an untrusted network. Of course, firewalls cannot solve every security problem. A firewall is *one* of the mechanisms used to establish a network security perimeter in support of a network security policy. It should never be the *only* mechanism or method employed. For a firewall to guard effectively, you must design and deploy it appropriately. This requires integrating the firewall into a broad information-security policy. In addition, specific policies must be implemented within the firewall itself.

13.2 Types of Firewalls

There are three main types of firewalls:

- Packet Filtering Firewalls
- Application-level Firewalls
- Stateful Inspection Firewalls

13.2.1 Packet Filtering Firewalls

Packet filtering firewalls restrict access based on the source/destination computer network address of a packet and the type of application.

13.2.2 Application-level Firewalls

Application-level firewalls restrict access by serving as proxies for external servers. Since they use programs written for specific Internet services, such as HTTP, FTP and telnet, they can evaluate network packets for valid application-specific data. Application-level gateways have a number of general advantages over the default mode of permitting application traffic directly to internal hosts:

Information hiding prevents the names of internal systems from being made known via DNS to outside systems, since the application gateway is the only host whose name must be made known to outside systems.

Robust authentication and logging pre-authenticates application traffic before it reaches internal hosts and causes it to be logged more effectively than if it were logged with standard host logging. Filtering rules at the packet filtering router can be less complex than they would be if the router needed to filter application traffic and direct it to a number of specific systems. The router need only allow application traffic destined for the application gateway and reject the rest.

13.2.3 Stateful Inspection Firewalls

Stateful inspection firewalls restrict access by screening data packets against defined access rules. They make access control decisions based on IP address and protocol. They also "inspect" the session data to assure the integrity of the connection and to adapt to dynamic protocols. These firewalls generally provide the best speed and transparency, however, they may lack the granular application level access control or caching that some proxies support. See [Section 13.5 on page 173](#) for more information on Stateful Inspection.

Firewalls, of one type or another, have become an integral part of standard security solutions for enterprises.

13.3 Introduction to ZyXEL's Firewall

The Prestige firewall is a stateful inspection firewall and is designed to protect against Denial of Service attacks when activated (in SMT menu 21.2 or in the web configurator). The Prestige's purpose is to allow a private Local Area Network (LAN) to be securely connected to the Internet. The Prestige can be used to prevent theft, destruction and modification of data, as well as log events, which may be important to the security of your network. The Prestige also has packet filtering capabilities.

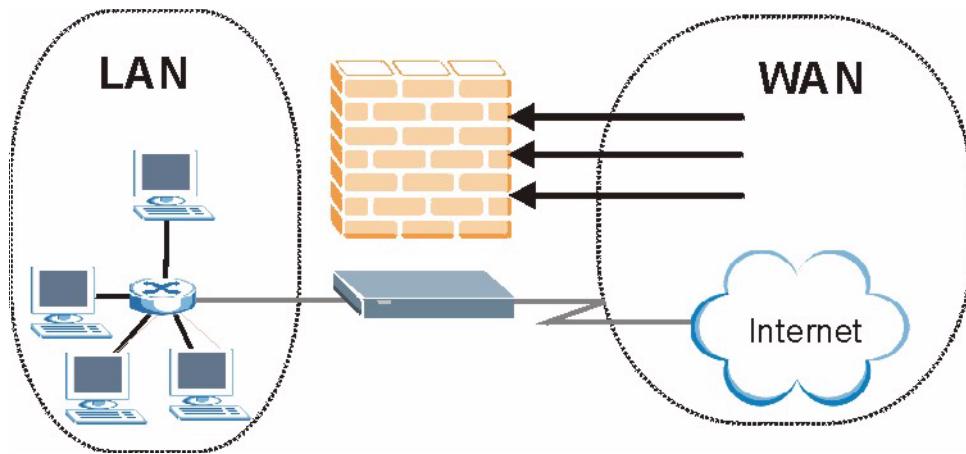
The Prestige is installed between the LAN and the Internet. This allows it to act as a secure gateway for all data passing between the Internet and the LAN.

The Prestige has one DSL/ISDN port and one Ethernet LAN port, which physically separate the network into two areas.

- The DSL/ISDN port connects to the Internet.
- The LAN (Local Area Network) port attaches to a network of computers, which needs security from the outside world. These computers will have access to Internet services such as e-mail, FTP, and the World Wide Web. However, "inbound access" will not be allowed unless you configure remote management or create a firewall rule to allow a remote host to use a specific service.

13.3.1 Denial of Service Attacks

Figure 66 Prestige Firewall Application



13.4 Denial of Service

Denials of Service (DoS) attacks are aimed at devices and networks with a connection to the Internet. Their goal is not to steal information, but to disable a device or network so users no longer have access to network resources. The Prestige is pre-configured to automatically detect and thwart all known DoS attacks.

13.4.1 Basics

Computers share information over the Internet using a common language called TCP/IP. TCP/IP, in turn, is a set of application protocols that perform specific functions. An "extension number", called the "TCP port" or "UDP port" identifies these protocols, such as HTTP (Web), FTP (File Transfer Protocol), POP3 (E-mail), etc. For example, Web traffic by default uses TCP port 80.

When computers communicate on the Internet, they are using the client/server model, where the server "listens" on a specific TCP/UDP port for information requests from remote client computers on the network. For example, a Web server typically listens on port 80. Please note that while a computer may be intended for use over a single port, such as Web on port 80, other ports are also active. If the person configuring or managing the computer is not careful, a hacker could attack it over an unprotected port.

Some of the most common IP ports are:

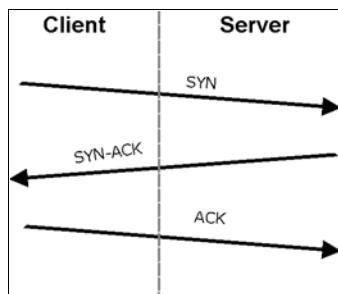
Table 50 Common IP Ports

21	FTP	53	DNS
23	Telnet	80	HTTP
25	SMTP	110	POP3

13.4.2 Types of DoS Attacks

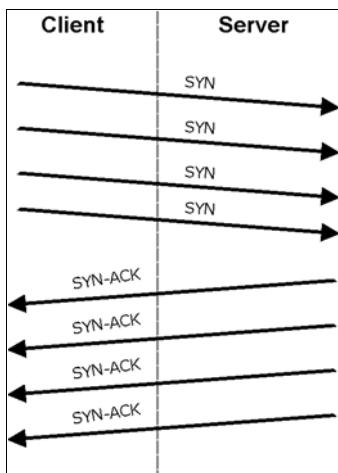
There are four types of DoS attacks:

- 1** Those that exploit bugs in a TCP/IP implementation.
- 2** Those that exploit weaknesses in the TCP/IP specification.
- 3** Brute-force attacks that flood a network with useless data.
- 4** IP Spoofing.
- 5** "**Ping of Death**" and "**Teardrop**" attacks exploit bugs in the TCP/IP implementations of various computer and host systems.
 - Ping of Death uses a "ping" utility to create an IP packet that exceeds the maximum 65,536 bytes of data allowed by the IP specification. The oversize packet is then sent to an unsuspecting system. Systems may crash, hang or reboot.
 - Teardrop attack exploits weaknesses in the re-assembly of IP packet fragments. As data is transmitted through a network, IP packets are often broken up into smaller chunks. Each fragment looks like the original IP packet except that it contains an offset field that says, for instance, "This fragment is carrying bytes 200 through 400 of the original (non fragmented) IP packet." The Teardrop program creates a series of IP fragments with overlapping offset fields. When these fragments are reassembled at the destination, some systems will crash, hang, or reboot.
- 6** Weaknesses in the TCP/IP specification leave it open to "**SYN Flood**" and "**LAND**" attacks. These attacks are executed during the handshake that initiates a communication session between two applications.

Figure 67 Three-Way Handshake

Under normal circumstances, the application that initiates a session sends a SYN (synchronize) packet to the receiving server. The receiver sends back an ACK (acknowledgment) packet and its own SYN, and then the initiator responds with an ACK (acknowledgment). After this handshake, a connection is established.

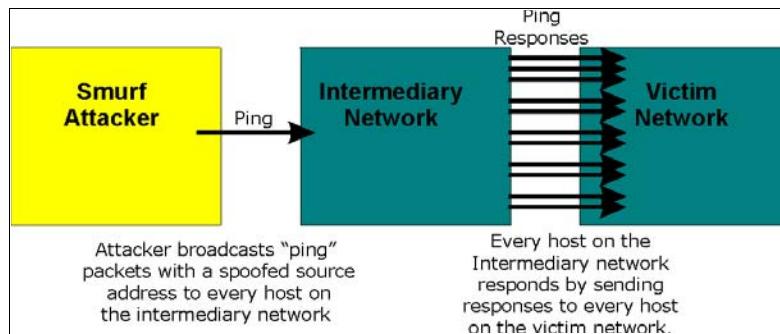
- **SYN Attack** floods a targeted system with a series of SYN packets. Each packet causes the targeted system to issue a SYN-ACK response. While the targeted system waits for the ACK that follows the SYN-ACK, it queues up all outstanding SYN-ACK responses on what is known as a backlog queue. SYN-ACKs are moved off the queue only when an ACK comes back or when an internal timer (which is set at relatively long intervals) terminates the three-way handshake. Once the queue is full, the system will ignore all incoming SYN requests, making the system unavailable for legitimate users.

Figure 68 SYN Flood

- In a **LAND Attack**, hackers flood SYN packets into the network with a spoofed source IP address of the targeted system. This makes it appear as if the host computer sent the packets to itself, making the system unavailable while the target system tries to respond to itself.
- 7** A **brute-force** attack, such as a "Smurf" attack, targets a feature in the IP specification known as directed or subnet broadcasting, to quickly flood the target network with useless data. A Smurf hacker floods a router with Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo request packets (pings). Since the destination IP address of each packet is the broadcast address of the network, the router will broadcast the ICMP echo request packet to all hosts on the network. If there are numerous hosts, this will create a large

amount of ICMP echo request and response traffic. If a hacker chooses to spoof the source IP address of the ICMP echo request packet, the resulting ICMP traffic will not only clog up the "intermediary" network, but will also congest the network of the spoofed source IP address, known as the "victim" network. This flood of broadcast traffic consumes all available bandwidth, making communications impossible.

Figure 69 Smurf Attack



13.4.2.1 ICMP Vulnerability

ICMP is an error-reporting protocol that works in concert with IP. The following ICMP types trigger an alert:

Table 51 ICMP Commands That Trigger Alerts

5	REDIRECT
13	TIMESTAMP_REQUEST
14	TIMESTAMP_REPLY
17	ADDRESS_MASK_REQUEST
18	ADDRESS_MASK_REPLY

13.4.2.2 Illegal Commands (NetBIOS and SMTP)

The only legal NetBIOS commands are the following - all others are illegal.

Table 52 Legal NetBIOS Commands

MESSAGE:
REQUEST:
POSITIVE:
VE:
RETARGET:
KEEPALIVE:

All SMTP commands are illegal except for those displayed in the following tables.

Table 53 Legal SMTP Commands

AUTH	DATA	EHLO	ETRN	EXPN	HELO	HELP	MAIL	NOOP
QUIT	RCPT	RSET	SAML	SEND	SOML	TURN	VRFY	

13.4.2.3 Traceroute

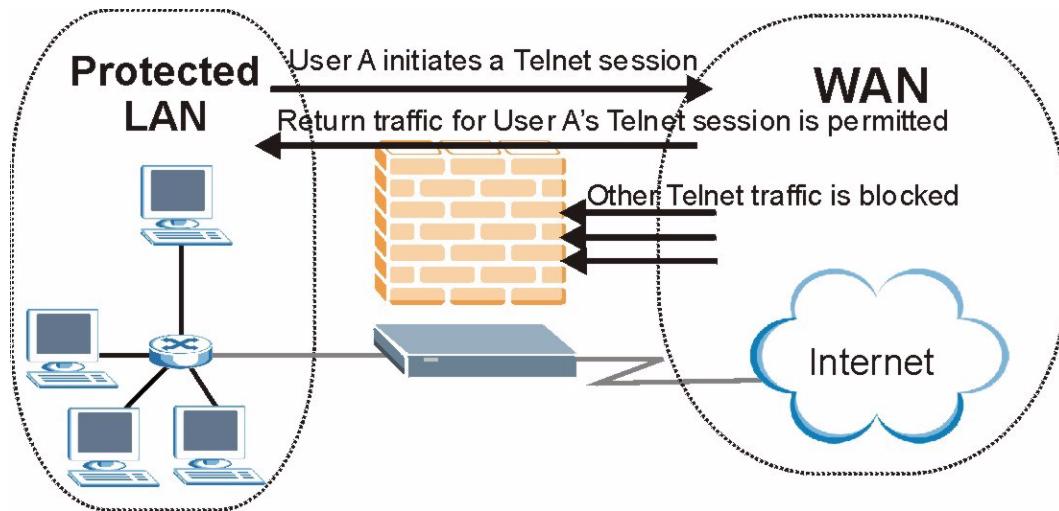
Traceroute is a utility used to determine the path a packet takes between two endpoints. Sometimes when a packet filter firewall is configured incorrectly an attacker can traceroute the firewall gaining knowledge of the network topology inside the firewall.

Often, many DoS attacks also employ a technique known as "**IP Spoofing**" as part of their attack. IP Spoofing may be used to break into systems, to hide the hacker's identity, or to magnify the effect of the DoS attack. IP Spoofing is a technique used to gain unauthorized access to computers by tricking a router or firewall into thinking that the communications are coming from within the trusted network. To engage in IP spoofing, a hacker must modify the packet headers so that it appears that the packets originate from a trusted host and should be allowed through the router or firewall. The Prestige blocks all IP Spoofing attempts.

13.5 Stateful Inspection

With stateful inspection, fields of the packets are compared to packets that are already known to be trusted. For example, if you access some outside service, the proxy server remembers things about your original request, like the port number and source and destination addresses. This "remembering" is called *saving the state*. When the outside system responds to your request, the firewall compares the received packets with the saved state to determine if they are allowed in. The Prestige uses stateful packet inspection to protect the private LAN from hackers and vandals on the Internet. By default, the Prestige's stateful inspection allows all communications to the Internet that originate from the LAN, and blocks all traffic to the LAN that originates from the Internet. In summary, stateful inspection:

- Allows all sessions originating from the LAN (local network) to the WAN (Internet).
- Denies all sessions originating from the WAN to the LAN.

Figure 70 Stateful Inspection

The previous figure shows the Prestige's default firewall rules in action as well as demonstrates how stateful inspection works. User A can initiate a Telnet session from within the LAN and responses to this request are allowed. However other Telnet traffic initiated from the WAN is blocked.

13.5.1 Stateful Inspection Process

In this example, the following sequence of events occurs when a TCP packet leaves the LAN network through the firewall's WAN interface. The TCP packet is the first in a session, and the packet's application layer protocol is configured for a firewall rule inspection:

- 1 The packet travels from the firewall's LAN to the WAN.
- 2 The packet is evaluated against the interface's existing outbound access list, and the packet is permitted (a denied packet would simply be dropped at this point).
- 3 The packet is inspected by a firewall rule to determine and record information about the state of the packet's connection. This information is recorded in a new state table entry created for the new connection. If there is not a firewall rule for this packet and it is not an attack, then the settings in the **Default Policy** screen determine the action for this packet.
- 4 Based on the obtained state information, a firewall rule creates a temporary access list entry that is inserted at the beginning of the WAN interface's inbound extended access list. This temporary access list entry is designed to permit inbound packets of the same connection as the outbound packet just inspected.
- 5 The outbound packet is forwarded out through the interface.
- 6 Later, an inbound packet reaches the interface. This packet is part of the connection previously established with the outbound packet. The inbound packet is evaluated against the inbound access list, and is permitted because of the temporary access list entry previously created.
- 7 The packet is inspected by a firewall rule, and the connection's state table entry is updated as necessary. Based on the updated state information, the inbound extended access list

temporary entries might be modified, in order to permit only packets that are valid for the current state of the connection.

- 8 Any additional inbound or outbound packets that belong to the connection are inspected to update the state table entry and to modify the temporary inbound access list entries as required, and are forwarded through the interface.
- 9 When the connection terminates or times out, the connection's state table entry is deleted and the connection's temporary inbound access list entries are deleted.

13.5.2 Stateful Inspection and the Prestige

Additional rules may be defined to extend or override the default rules. For example, a rule may be created which will:

- Block all traffic of a certain type, such as IRC (Internet Relay Chat), from the LAN to the Internet.
- Allow certain types of traffic from the Internet to specific hosts on the LAN.
- Allow access to a Web server to everyone but competitors.
- Restrict use of certain protocols, such as Telnet, to authorized users on the LAN.

These custom rules work by evaluating the network traffic's Source IP address, Destination IP address, IP protocol type, and comparing these to rules set by the administrator.

Note: The ability to define firewall rules is a very powerful tool. Using custom rules, it is possible to disable all firewall protection or block all access to the Internet. Use extreme caution when creating or deleting firewall rules. Test changes after creating them to make sure they work correctly.

Below is a brief technical description of how these connections are tracked. Connections may either be defined by the upper protocols (for instance, TCP), or by the Prestige itself (as with the "virtual connections" created for UDP and ICMP).

13.5.3 TCP Security

The Prestige uses state information embedded in TCP packets. The first packet of any new connection has its SYN flag set and its ACK flag cleared; these are "initiation" packets. All packets that do not have this flag structure are called "subsequent" packets, since they represent data that occurs later in the TCP stream.

If an initiation packet originates on the WAN, this means that someone is trying to make a connection from the Internet into the LAN. Except in a few special cases (see "Upper Layer Protocols" shown next), these packets are dropped and logged.

If an initiation packet originates on the LAN, this means that someone is trying to make a connection from the LAN to the Internet. Assuming that this is an acceptable part of the security policy (as is the case with the default policy), the connection will be allowed. A cache entry is added which includes connection information such as IP addresses, TCP ports, sequence numbers, etc.

When the Prestige receives any subsequent packet (from the Internet or from the LAN), its connection information is extracted and checked against the cache. A packet is only allowed to pass through if it corresponds to a valid connection (that is, if it is a response to a connection which originated on the LAN).

13.5.4 UDP/ICMP Security

UDP and ICMP do not themselves contain any connection information (such as sequence numbers). However, at the very minimum, they contain an IP address pair (source and destination). UDP also contains port pairs, and ICMP has type and code information. All of this data can be analyzed in order to build "virtual connections" in the cache.

For instance, any UDP packet that originates on the LAN will create a cache entry. Its IP address and port pairs will be stored. For a short period of time, UDP packets from the WAN that have matching IP and UDP information will be allowed back in through the firewall.

A similar situation exists for ICMP, except that the Prestige is even more restrictive. Specifically, only outgoing echoes will allow incoming echo replies, outgoing address mask requests will allow incoming address mask replies, and outgoing timestamp requests will allow incoming timestamp replies. No other ICMP packets are allowed in through the firewall, simply because they are too dangerous and contain too little tracking information. For instance, ICMP redirect packets are never allowed in, since they could be used to reroute traffic through attacking machines.

13.5.5 Upper Layer Protocols

Some higher layer protocols (such as FTP and RealAudio) utilize multiple network connections simultaneously. In general terms, they usually have a "control connection" which is used for sending commands between endpoints, and then "data connections" which are used for transmitting bulk information.

Consider the FTP protocol. A user on the LAN opens a control connection to a server on the Internet and requests a file. At this point, the remote server will open a data connection from the Internet. For FTP to work properly, this connection must be allowed to pass through even though a connection from the Internet would normally be rejected.

In order to achieve this, the Prestige inspects the application-level FTP data. Specifically, it searches for outgoing "PORT" commands, and when it sees these, it adds a cache entry for the anticipated data connection. This can be done safely, since the PORT command contains address and port information, which can be used to uniquely identify the connection.

Any protocol that operates in this way must be supported on a case-by-case basis. You can use the web configurator's Custom Ports feature to do this.

13.6 Guidelines for Enhancing Security with Your Firewall

- Change the default password via SMT or web configurator.

- Limit who can telnet into your router.
- Don't enable any local service (such as SNMP or NTP) that you don't use. Any enabled service could present a potential security risk. A determined hacker might be able to find creative ways to misuse the enabled services to access the firewall or the network.
- For local services that are enabled, protect against misuse. Protect by configuring the services to communicate only with specific peers, and protect by configuring rules to block packets for the services at specific interfaces.
- Protect against IP spoofing by making sure the firewall is active.
- Keep the firewall in a secured (locked) room.

13.6.1 Security In General

You can never be too careful! Factors outside your firewall, filtering or NAT can cause security breaches. Below are some generalizations about what you can do to minimize them.

- Encourage your company or organization to develop a comprehensive security plan. Good network administration takes into account what hackers can do and prepares against attacks. The best defense against hackers and crackers is information. Educate all employees about the importance of security and how to minimize risk. Produce lists like this one!
- DSL or cable modem connections are “always-on” connections and are particularly vulnerable because they provide more opportunities for hackers to crack your system. Turn your computer off when not in use.
- Never give out a password or any sensitive information to an unsolicited telephone call or e-mail.
- Never e-mail sensitive information such as passwords, credit card information, etc., without encrypting the information first.
- Never submit sensitive information via a web page unless the web site uses secure connections. You can identify a secure connection by looking for a small “key” icon on the bottom of your browser (Internet Explorer 3.02 or better or Netscape 3.0 or better). If a web site uses a secure connection, it is safe to submit information. Secure web transactions are quite difficult to crack.
- Never reveal your IP address or other system networking information to people outside your company. Be careful of files e-mailed to you from strangers. One common way of getting BackOrifice on a system is to include it as a Trojan horse with other files.
- Change your passwords regularly. Also, use passwords that are not easy to figure out. The most difficult passwords to crack are those with upper and lower case letters, numbers and a symbol such as % or #.
- Upgrade your software regularly. Many older versions of software, especially web browsers, have well known security deficiencies. When you upgrade to the latest versions, you get the latest patches and fixes.
- If you use “chat rooms” or IRC sessions, be careful with any information you reveal to strangers.
- If your system starts exhibiting odd behavior, contact your ISP. Some hackers will set off hacks that cause your system to slowly become unstable or unusable.

- Always shred confidential information, particularly about your computer, before throwing it away. Some hackers dig through the trash of companies or individuals for information that might help them in an attack.

13.7 Packet Filtering Vs Firewall

Below are some comparisons between the Prestige's filtering and firewall functions.

13.7.1 Packet Filtering:

- The router filters packets as they pass through the router's interface according to the filter rules you designed.
- Packet filtering is a powerful tool, yet can be complex to configure and maintain, especially if you need a chain of rules to filter a service.
- Packet filtering only checks the header portion of an IP packet.

13.7.1.1 When To Use Filtering

- To block/allow LAN packets by their MAC addresses.
- To block/allow special IP packets which are neither TCP nor UDP, nor ICMP packets.
- To block/allow both inbound (WAN to LAN) and outbound (LAN to WAN) traffic between the specific inside host/network "A" and outside host/network "B". If the filter blocks the traffic from A to B, it also blocks the traffic from B to A. Filters can not distinguish traffic originating from an inside host or an outside host by IP address.
- To block/allow IP trace route.

13.7.2 Firewall

- The firewall inspects packet contents as well as their source and destination addresses. Firewalls of this type employ an inspection module, applicable to all protocols, that understands data in the packet intended for other layers, from the network layer (IP headers) up to the application layer.
- The firewall performs stateful inspection. It takes into account the state of connections it handles so that, for example, a legitimate incoming packet can be matched with the outbound request for that packet and allowed in. Conversely, an incoming packet masquerading as a response to a nonexistent outbound request can be blocked.
- The firewall uses session filtering, i.e., smart rules, that enhance the filtering process and control the network session rather than control individual packets in a session.
- The firewall provides e-mail service to notify you of routine reports and when alerts occur.

13.7.2.1 When To Use The Firewall

- To prevent DoS attacks and prevent hackers cracking your network.

- A range of source and destination IP addresses as well as port numbers can be specified within one firewall rule making the firewall a better choice when complex rules are required.
- To selectively block/allow inbound or outbound traffic between inside host/networks and outside host/networks. Remember that filters can not distinguish traffic originating from an inside host or an outside host by IP address.
- The firewall performs better than filtering if you need to check many rules.
- Use the firewall if you need routine e-mail reports about your system or need to be alerted when attacks occur.
- The firewall can block specific URL traffic that might occur in the future. The URL can be saved in an Access Control List (ACL) database.

CHAPTER 14

Firewall Configuration

This chapter shows you how to enable and configure the Prestige firewall.

14.1 Access Methods

The web configurator is, by far, the most comprehensive firewall configuration tool your Prestige has to offer. For this reason, it is recommended that you configure your firewall using the web configurator. SMT screens allow you to activate the firewall. CLI commands provide limited configuration options and are only recommended for advanced users.

14.2 Firewall Policies Overview

Firewall rules are grouped based on the direction of travel of packets to which they apply:

- LAN to LAN/ Router
- LAN to WAN
- WAN to LAN
- WAN to WAN/ Router

By default, the Prestige's stateful packet inspection allows packets traveling in the following directions:

- LAN to LAN/ Router

This allows computers on the LAN to manage the Prestige and communicate between networks or subnets connected to the LAN interface.

- LAN to WAN

By default, the Prestige's stateful packet inspection blocks packets traveling in the following directions:

- WAN to LAN
- WAN to WAN/ Router

This prevents computers on the WAN from using the Prestige as a gateway to communicate with other computers on the WAN and/or managing the Prestige.

You may define additional rules and sets or modify existing ones but please exercise extreme caution in doing so.

Note: If you configure firewall rules without a good understanding of how they work, you might inadvertently introduce security risks to the firewall and to the protected network. Make sure you test your rules after you configure them.

For example, you may create rules to:

- Block certain types of traffic, such as IRC (Internet Relay Chat), from the LAN to the Internet.
- Allow certain types of traffic, such as Lotus Notes database synchronization, from specific hosts on the Internet to specific hosts on the LAN.
- Allow everyone except your competitors to access a Web server.
- Restrict use of certain protocols, such as Telnet, to authorized users on the LAN.

These custom rules work by comparing the Source IP address, Destination IP address and IP protocol type of network traffic to rules set by the administrator. Your customized rules take precedence and override the Prestige's default rules.

14.3 Rule Logic Overview

Note: Study these points carefully before configuring rules.

14.3.1 Rule Checklist

State the intent of the rule. For example, "This restricts all IRC access from the LAN to the Internet." Or, "This allows a remote Lotus Notes server to synchronize over the Internet to an inside Notes server."

- 1 Is the intent of the rule to forward or block traffic?
- 2 What direction of traffic does the rule apply to (refer to [Section 14.2 on page 181](#))?
- 3 What IP services will be affected?
- 4 What computers on the LAN are to be affected (if any)?
- 5 What computers on the Internet will be affected? The more specific, the better. For example, if traffic is being allowed from the Internet to the LAN, it is better to allow only certain machines on the Internet to access the LAN.

14.3.2 Security Ramifications

- 1 Once the logic of the rule has been defined, it is critical to consider the security ramifications created by the rule:
- 2 Does this rule stop LAN users from accessing critical resources on the Internet? For example, if IRC is blocked, are there users that require this service?
- 3 Is it possible to modify the rule to be more specific? For example, if IRC is blocked for all users, will a rule that blocks just certain users be more effective?

- 4 Does a rule that allows Internet users access to resources on the LAN create a security vulnerability? For example, if FTP ports (TCP 20, 21) are allowed from the Internet to the LAN, Internet users may be able to connect to computers with running FTP servers.
- 5 Does this rule conflict with any existing rules?
- 6 Once these questions have been answered, adding rules is simply a matter of plugging the information into the correct fields in the web configurator screens.

14.3.3 Key Fields For Configuring Rules

14.3.3.1 Action

Should the action be to **Block** or **Forward**?

Note: “Block” means the firewall silently discards the packet.

14.3.3.2 Service

Select the service from the **Service** scrolling list box. If the service is not listed, it is necessary to first define it. See [Section 14.10 on page 196](#) for more information on predefined services.

14.3.3.3 Source Address

What is the connection’s source address; is it on the LAN or WAN? Is it a single IP, a range of IPs or a subnet?

14.3.3.4 Destination Address

What is the connection’s destination address; is it on the LAN or WAN? Is it a single IP, a range of IPs or a subnet?

14.4 Connection Direction Example

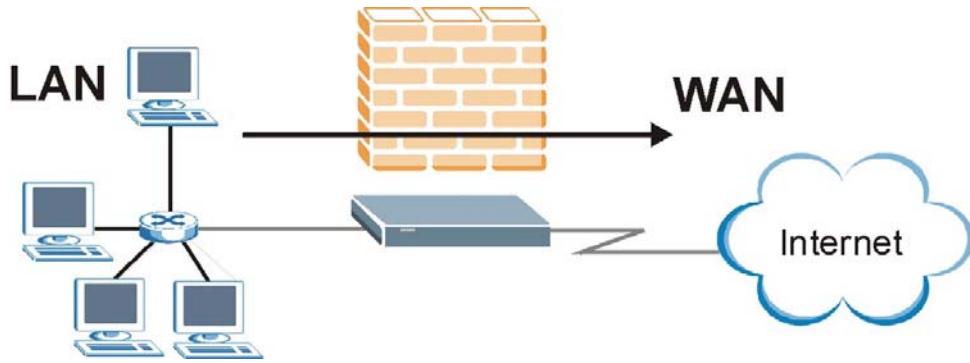
This section describes examples for firewall rules for connections going from LAN to WAN and from WAN to LAN.

LAN to LAN/ Router and WAN to WAN/ Router rules applies to packets coming in on the associated interface (LAN or WAN respectively). LAN to LAN/ Router means policies for LAN-to-Prestige (the policies for managing the Prestige through the LAN interface) and policies for LAN-to-LAN (the policies that control routing between two subnets on the LAN). Similarly, WAN to WAN/ Router polices apply in the same way to the WAN port.

14.4.1 LAN to WAN Rules

The default rule for LAN to WAN traffic is that all users on the LAN are allowed non-restricted access to the WAN. When you configure a LAN to WAN rule, you in essence want to limit some or all users from accessing certain services on the WAN. See the following figure.

Figure 71 LAN to WAN Traffic

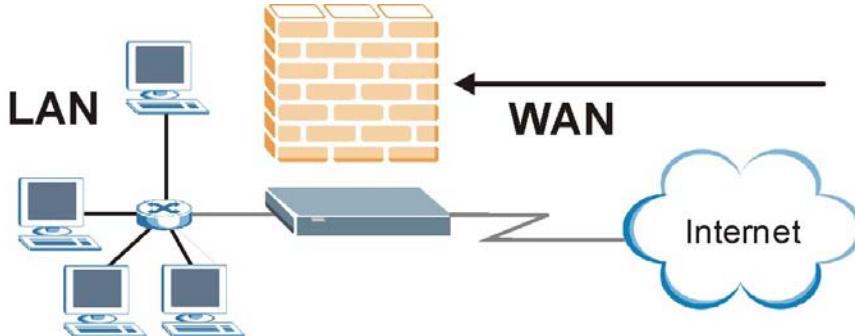


14.4.2 WAN to LAN Rules

The default rule for WAN to LAN traffic blocks all incoming connections (WAN to LAN). If you wish to allow certain WAN users to have access to your LAN, you will need to create custom rules to allow it.

See the following figure.

Figure 72 WAN to LAN Traffic



14.4.3 Alerts

Alerts are reports on events, such as attacks, that you may want to know about right away. You can choose to generate an alert when an attack is detected in the **Edit Rule** screen (select the **Send Alert Message to Administrator When Matched** check box) or when a rule is matched in the **Edit Rule** screen (see [Section 14.6.1 on page 188](#)). When an event generates an alert, a message can be immediately sent to an e-mail account that you specify in the **Log Settings** screen (see the chapter on logs).

14.5 Configuring Basic Firewall Settings

Click **Firewall** and then **Default Policy** to display the following screen. Activate the firewall by selecting the **Firewall Enabled** check box as seen in the following screen.

Figure 73 Firewall: Default Policy

Packet Direction	Default Action	Log
LAN to LAN / Router	<input type="radio"/> Block <input checked="" type="radio"/> Forward	<input type="checkbox"/>
LAN to WAN	<input type="radio"/> Block <input checked="" type="radio"/> Forward	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WAN to LAN	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Block <input type="radio"/> Forward	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WAN to WAN / Router	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Block <input type="radio"/> Forward	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 54 Firewall: Default Policy

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Firewall	Select this check box to activate the firewall. The Prestige performs access control and protects against Denial of Service (DoS) attacks when the firewall is activated.
Allow Asymmetrical Route	Select this check box to have the Prestige firewall permit the use of triangle route topology on the network. Note: Allowing asymmetrical routes may let traffic from the WAN go directly to a LAN computer without passing through the Prestige. See Appendix F on page 489 for more on triangle route topology and how to deal with this problem.

Table 54 Firewall: Default Policy (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Packet Direction	This is the direction of travel of packets (LAN to LAN/Router , LAN to WAN , WAN to WAN/Router or WAN to LAN). Firewall rules are grouped based on the direction of travel of packets to which they apply. For example, LAN to LAN/Router means packets traveling from a computer/subnet on the LAN to either another computer/subnet on the LAN interface of the Prestige or the Prestige itself.
Default Action	Use the radio buttons to select whether to Block (silently discard) or Forward (allow the passage of) packets that are traveling in the selected direction.
Log	Select the check box to create a log (when the above action is taken) for packets that are traveling in the selected direction and do not match any of the rules below.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

14.6 Rule Summary

Note: The ordering of your rules is very important as rules are applied in turn.

Click on **Firewall**, then **Rule Summary** to bring up the following screen. This screen is a summary of the existing rules. Note the order in which the rules are listed.

Figure 74 Firewall: Rule Summary

The screenshot shows the 'Firewall - Rule Summary' interface. At the top, it displays 'Firewall Rules Storage Space in Use (1%)' with a progress bar from 0% to 100%. Below this, 'Packet Direction' is set to 'LAN to LAN / Router'. The 'Default Policy' is 'Forward, None Log'. A table lists one rule:

Rule	Active	Source IP	Destination IP	Service	Action	Schedule	Log	Alert
1	Y	Any	Any	Any(UDP)	Forward	No	Disable	No

Below the table are buttons for 'Create Rule' (Insert before rule 1 or Append), 'Rules Reorder' (Move rule 0 to rule 0), and navigation buttons ('Back', 'Apply', 'Cancel').

Table 55 Rule Summary

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Firewall Rules Storage Space in Use	This read-only bar shows how much of the Prestige's memory for recording firewall rules it is currently using. The bar turns from green to red when the maximum is being approached. When the bar is red, you should consider deleting unnecessary firewall rules before adding more firewall rules.
Packet Direction	Use the drop-down list box to select a direction of travel of packets for which you want to configure firewall rules.
Default Policy	This field displays the default action and log policy you selected in the Default Rule screen for the packet direction shown in the field above.
	The following read-only fields summarize the rules you have created that apply to traffic traveling in the selected packet direction. The firewall rules that you configure (summarized below) take priority over the general firewall action settings above.
Rule	This is your firewall rule number. The ordering of your rules is important as rules are applied in turn. Click a rule's number to go to the Firewall Edit Rule screen to configure or edit a firewall rule.
Active	This field displays whether a firewall is turned on (Y) or not (N).
Source IP	This drop-down list box displays the source addresses or ranges of addresses to which this firewall rule applies. Please note that a blank source or destination address is equivalent to Any.
Destination IP	This drop-down list box displays the destination addresses or ranges of addresses to which this firewall rule applies. Please note that a blank source or destination address is equivalent to Any.

Table 55 Rule Summary (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Service	This drop-down list box displays the services to which this firewall rule applies. Please note that a blank service type is equivalent to Any . See for more information .
Action	This is the specified action for that rule, either Block or Forward . Note that Block means the firewall silently discards the packet.
Schedule	This field tells you whether a schedule is specified (Yes) or not (No).
Log	This field shows you whether a log is created when packets match this rule (Enabled) or not (Disable).
Alert	This field tells you whether this rule generates an alert (Yes) or not (No) when the rule is matched.
Insert/Append	Type the index number for where you want to put a rule. For example, if you type "6", your new rule becomes number 6 and the previous rule 6 (if there is one) becomes rule 7. Click Insert to add a new firewall rule before the specified index number. Click Append to add a new firewall rule after the specified index number.
Move	Type a rule's index number and the number for where you want to put that rule. Click Move to move the rule to the number that you typed. The ordering of your rules is important as they are applied in order of their numbering.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

14.6.1 Configuring Firewall Rules

Follow these directions to create a new rule.

- 1 In the **Rule Summary** screen, type the index number for where you want to put the rule. For example, if you type "6", your new rule becomes number 6 and the previous rule 6 (if there is one) becomes rule 7.
- 2 Click **Insert** to display this screen and refer to the following table for information on the labels.

Figure 75 Firewall: Edit Rule

Firewall - Edit Rule 1

Active
Action for Matched Packets: Block Forward

Source Address:

Address Type	Any Address	Add >>	Source Address List
Start IP Address	0.0.0.0	Edit <<	Any
End IP Address	0.0.0.0	Delete	
Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0		

Destination Address:

Address Type	Any Address	Add >>	Destination Address List
Start IP Address	0.0.0.0	Edit <<	Any
End IP Address	0.0.0.0	Delete	
Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0		

Service:

Available Services:	Add >>	Selected Services
AIM/NEW-ICQ(TCP:5190) AUTH(TCP:113) BGP(TCP:179) BOOTP_CLIENT(UDP:68) BOOTP_SERVER(UDP:67)	Remove	Any(UDP) Any(TCP)
Edit Customized Services		

Schedule:
Day to Apply:
 Everyday
 Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
 Time of Day to Apply : (24-Hour Format)
 All day
 Start hour minute End hour minute

Log:
 Log Packet Detail Information.

Alert:
 Send Alert Message to Administrator When Matched.

Back **Apply** **Cancel** **Delete**

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 56 Firewall: Edit Rule

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Active	Select this option to enable this firewall rule.
Action for Matched Packet	Use the radio button to select whether to discard (Block) or allow the passage of (Forward) packets that match this rule.
Source/Destination Address	
Address Type	Do you want your rule to apply to packets with a particular (single) IP, a range of IP addresses (e.g., 192.168.1.10 to 192.169.1.50), a subnet or any IP address? Select an option from the drop-down list box that includes: Single Address , Range Address , Subnet Address and Any Address .
Start IP Address	Enter the single IP address or the starting IP address in a range here.
End IP Address	Enter the ending IP address in a range here.
Subnet Mask	Enter the subnet mask here, if applicable.
Add	Click Add to add a new address to the Source or Destination Address box. You can add multiple addresses, ranges of addresses, and/or subnets.
Edit	To edit an existing source or destination address, select it from the box and click Edit .
Delete	Highlight an existing source or destination address from the Source or Destination Address box above and click Delete to remove it.
Services	
Available/ Selected Services	Please see for more information on services available. Highlight a service from the Available Services box on the left, then click Add>> to add it to the Selected Services box on the right. To remove a service, highlight it in the Selected Services box on the right, then click Remove .
Edit Customized Services	Click the Edit Customized Services link to bring up the screen that you use to configure a new custom service that is not in the predefined list of services.
Schedule	
Day to Apply	Select everyday or the day(s) of the week to apply the rule.
Time of Day to Apply (24-Hour Format)	Select All Day or enter the start and end times in the hour-minute format to apply the rule.
Log	
Log Packet Detail Information	This field determines if a log for packets that match the rule is created (Enable) or not (Disable). Go to the Log Settings page and select the Access Control logs category to have the Prestige record these logs.
Alert	
Send Alert Message to Administrator When Matched	Select the check box to have the Prestige generate an alert when the rule is matched.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your customized settings and exit this screen.
Cancel	Click Cancel to exit this screen without saving.
Delete	Click Delete to remove this firewall rule and return to the Firewall Rule Summary screen.

14.7 Customized Services

Configure customized services and port numbers not predefined by the Prestige. For a comprehensive list of port numbers and services, visit the IANA (Internet Assigned Number Authority) website. For further information on these services, please read [Section 14.10 on page 196](#). Click the **Edit Customized Services** link while editing a firewall rule to configure a custom service port. This displays the following screen.

Figure 76 Firewall: Customized Services

No.	Name:	Protocol	Port
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

[Back](#)

Table 57 Customized Services

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
No.	This is the number of your customized service. Click a rule's number of a service to go to the Firewall Customized Services Config screen to configure or edit a customized service.
Name	This is the name of your customized service.
Protocol	This shows the IP protocol (TCP, UDP or TCP/UDP) that defines your customized service.
Port	This is the port number or range that defines your customized service.
Back	Click Back to return the Firewall Edit Rule screen.

14.8 Creating/Editing A Customized Service

Click a rule number in the **Firewall Customized Services** screen to create a new custom port or edit an existing one. This action displays the following screen.

Figure 77 Firewall: Configure Customized Services

Firewall - Customized Services - Config

Service Name:

Service Type:

Port Configuration

Type: Single Range

Port Number: 0 - 0

Buttons: Back | Apply | Cancel | Delete

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

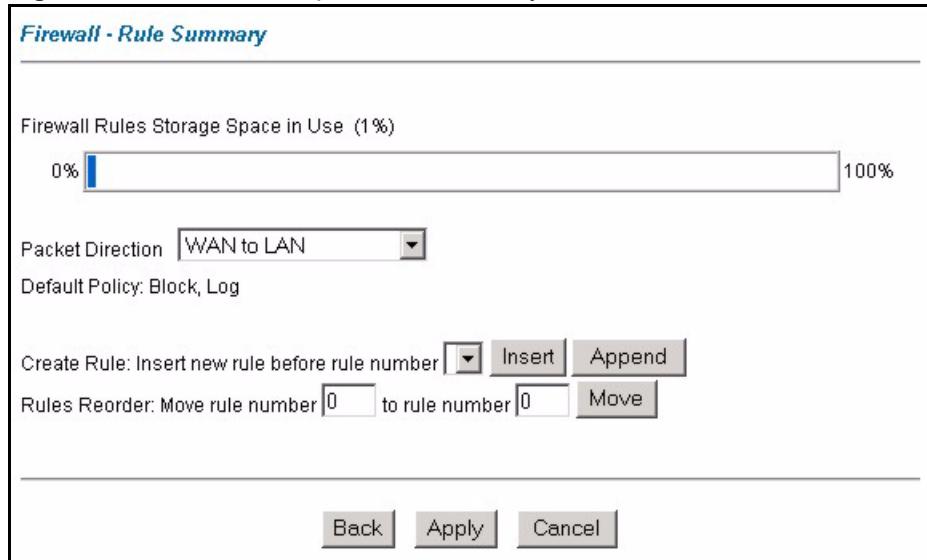
Table 58 Firewall: Configure Customized Services

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Service Name	Type a unique name for your custom port.
Service Type	Choose the IP port (TCP , UDP or TCP/UDP) that defines your customized port from the drop down list box.
Port Configuration	
Type	Click Single to specify one port only or Range to specify a span of ports that define your customized service.
Port Number	Type a single port number or the range of port numbers that define your customized service.
Back	Click Back to return to the Firewall Customized Services screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your customized settings and exit this screen.
Cancel	Click Cancel to return to the previously saved settings.
Delete	Click Delete to delete the current rule.

14.9 Example Firewall Rule

The following Internet firewall rule example allows a hypothetical “My Service” connection from the Internet.

- 1 Click **Firewall** in the navigation panel and click **Rule Summary**.
- 2 Select **WAN to LAN** in the **Packet Direction** field.

Figure 78 Firewall Example: Rule Summary

- 3 In the **Rule Summary** screen, type the index number for where you want to put the rule. For example, if you type “6”, your new rule becomes number 6 and the previous rule 6 (if there is one) becomes rule 7.
- 4 Click **Insert** to display the firewall rule configuration screen.
- 5 Select **Any** in the **Destination Address** box and then click **Delete**.
- 6 Configure the destination address screen as follows and click **Add**.

Figure 79 Firewall Example: Edit Rule: Destination Address

The screenshot shows the 'Edit Rule 1' configuration page. Under 'Source Address', 'Address Type' is set to 'Any Address'. Under 'Destination Address', 'Address Type' is set to 'Range Address' with 'Start IP Address' at 10.0.0.10 and 'End IP Address' at 10.0.0.15. Under 'Service', the 'Available Services' list includes AIM/NEW-ICQ(TCP:5190), AUTH(TCP:113), and PORTS(170). The 'Selected Services' list contains Any(UDP) and Any(TCP). A large red oval highlights the 'Destination Address' section.

- 7 In the **Edit Rule** screen, click the **Edit Customized Services** link to open the **Customized Services** screen.
- 8 Click the number of a customized service to open the configuration screen. Configure it as follows and click **Apply**.

Figure 80 Edit Custom Port Example

The screenshot shows the 'Customized Services - Config' screen for 'MyService'. Under 'Port Configuration', 'Type' is set to 'Single' and 'Port Number' is 123. At the bottom are 'Back', 'Apply', 'Cancel', and 'Delete' buttons. A large red oval highlights the 'Port Configuration' section.

- 9 Click **Back** in the **Customized Services** screen to return to the **Edit Rule** screen.
- 10 In the **Edit Rule** screen, use the **Add>>** and **Remove** buttons between **Available Services** and **Selected Services** list boxes to configure it as follows. Click **Apply** when you are done.

Figure 81 Firewall Example: Edit Rule: Select Customized Services

Firewall - Edit Rule 1

Active
Action for Matched Packets: Block Forward

Source Address:

Address Type	Any Address
Start IP Address	0.0.0.0
End IP Address	0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0

Add >> Edit << Delete

Source Address List
Any

Destination Address:

Address Type	Any Address
Start IP Address	0.0.0.0
End IP Address	0.0.0.0
Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0

Add >> Edit << Delete

Destination Address List
10.0.0.10 - 10.0.0.15

Service:

Available Services:	Selected Services
Any(TCP) Any(UDP) AIM/NEW-ICO(TCP:5190) AUTH(TCP:113) BGP(TCP:179)	*MyService(TCP/UDP:123)

Add >> Remove

[Edit Customized Services](#)

Schedule:
Day to Apply:
 Everyday
 Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

Time of Day to Apply : (24-Hour Format)
 All day
 Start hour minute End hour minute

Log:
 Log Packet Detail Information.

Alert:
 Send Alert Message to Administrator When Matched.

Back **Apply** **Cancel** **Delete**

Note: Custom ports show up with an “*” before their names in the Services list box and the **Rule Summary** list box. Click **Apply** after you've created your custom port.

On completing the configuration procedure for this Internet firewall rule, the **Rule Summary** screen should look like the following.

Rule 2 allows a “My Service” connection from the WAN to IP addresses 10.0.0.10 through 10.0.0.15 on the LAN.

Figure 82 Firewall Example: Rule Summary: My Service

The screenshot shows the 'Firewall - Rule Summary' interface. At the top, it displays 'Firewall Rules Storage Space in Use (1%)' with a progress bar from 0% to 100%. Below this, 'Packet Direction' is set to 'WAN to LAN' and 'Default Policy' is 'Block, Log'. A table lists a single rule:

Rule	Active	Source IP	Destination IP	Service	Action	Schedule	Log	Alert
1	Y	Any	10.0.0.10 - 10.0.0.15	*MyService(TCP/UDP:123)	Forward	No	Disable	No

Below the table are buttons for 'Create Rule: Insert new rule before rule number [1] Insert Append' and 'Rules Reorder: Move rule number [0] to rule number [0] Move'. At the bottom are 'Back', 'Apply', and 'Cancel' buttons.

14.10 Predefined Services

The **Available Services** list box in the **Edit Rule** screen (see [Section 14.6.1 on page 188](#)) displays all predefined services that the Prestige already supports. Next to the name of the service, two fields appear in brackets. The first field indicates the IP protocol type (TCP, UDP, or ICMP). The second field indicates the IP port number that defines the service. (Note that there may be more than one IP protocol type. For example, look at the default configuration labeled “**(DNS)**”. **(UDP/TCP:53)** means UDP port 53 and TCP port 53. Up to 128 entries are supported. Custom service ports may also be configured using the **Customized Services** function discussed previously.

Table 59 Predefined Services

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION
AIM/NEW_ICQ(TCP:5190)	AOL's Internet Messenger service, used as a listening port by ICQ.
AUTH(TCP:113)	Authentication protocol used by some servers.
BGP(TCP:179)	Border Gateway Protocol.
BOOTP_CLIENT(UDP:68)	DHCP Client.
BOOTP_SERVER(UDP:67)	DHCP Server.
CU-SEEME(TCP/UDP:7648, 24032)	A popular videoconferencing solution from White Pines Software.
DNS(UDP/TCP:53)	Domain Name Server, a service that matches web names (e.g. www.zyxel.com) to IP numbers.
FINGER(TCP:79)	Finger is a UNIX or Internet related command that can be used to find out if a user is logged on.
FTP(TCP:20,21)	File Transfer Program, a program to enable fast transfer of files, including large files that may not be possible by e-mail.
H.323(TCP:1720)	Net Meeting uses this protocol.

Table 59 Predefined Services (continued)

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION
HTTP(TCP:80)	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol - a client/server protocol for the world wide web.
HTTPS	HTTPS is a secured http session often used in e-commerce.
ICQ(UDP:4000)	This is a popular Internet chat program.
IKE(UDP:500)	The Internet Key Exchange algorithm is used for key distribution and management.
IP(AX.25:0)	AX.25 (Amateur X.25, an "Amateur" version of X.25) is the communications protocol used for packet radio.
IP(IPv6:0)	IPv6 (Internet Protocol version 6) is a protocol designed by the IETF to replace and solve many problems of the version 4 (IPv4).
IPSEC_TRANSPORT/TUNNEL(AH:0)	The IPSEC AH (Authentication Header) tunneling protocol uses this service.
IPSEC_TUNNEL(ESP:0)	The IPSEC ESP (Encapsulation Security Protocol) tunneling protocol uses this service.
IRC(TCP/UDP:6667)	This is another popular Internet chat program.
MSN Messenger(TCP:1863)	Microsoft Networks' messenger service uses this protocol.
MULTICAST(IGMP:0)	Internet Group Multicast Protocol is used when sending packets to a specific group of hosts.
NetBIOS(TCP/UDP:137~139, 45)	NetBIOS (Network Basic Input/Output System) are TCP or UDP broadcast packets that enable a computer to connect to and communicate with a LAN.
NEWS(TCP:144)	A protocol for news groups.
NFS(UDP:2049)	Network File System - NFS is a client/server distributed file service that provides transparent file-sharing for network environments.
NNTP(TCP:119)	Network News Transport Protocol is the delivery mechanism for the USENET newsgroup service.
PING(ICMP:0)	Packet INternet Groper is a protocol that sends out ICMP echo requests to test whether or not a remote host is reachable.
POP3(TCP:110)	Post Office Protocol version 3 lets a client computer get e-mail from a POP3 server through a temporary connection (TCP/IP or other).
PPTP(TCP:1723)	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol enables secure transfer of data over public networks. This is the control channel.
PPTP_TUNNEL(GRE:0)	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol enables secure transfer of data over public networks. This is the data channel.
RCMD(TCP:512)	Remote Command Service.
REAL_AUDIO(TCP:7070)	A streaming audio service that enables real time sound over the web.
RExec(TCP:514)	Remote Execution Daemon.
RLOGIN(TCP:513)	Remote Login.
RTELNET(TCP:107)	Remote Telnet.
RTSP(TCP/UDP:554)	The Real Time Streaming (media control) Protocol (RTSP) is a remote control for multimedia on the Internet.
SFTP(TCP:115)	Simple File Transfer Protocol.
SMTP(TCP:25)	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol is the message-exchange standard for the Internet. SMTP enables you to move messages from one e-mail server to another.

Table 59 Predefined Services (continued)

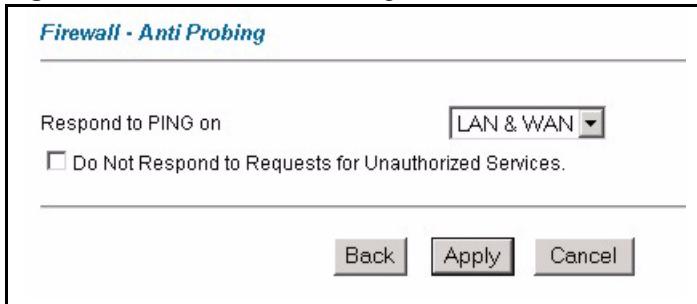
SERVICE	DESCRIPTION
SNMP(TCP/UDP:161)	Simple Network Management Program.
SNMP-TRAPS (TCP/UDP:162)	Traps for use with the SNMP (RFC:1215).
SQL-NET(TCP:1521)	Structured Query Language is an interface to access data on many different types of database systems, including mainframes, midrange systems, UNIX systems and network servers.
SSDP(UDP:1900)	Simple Service Discovery Protocol (SSDP) is a discovery service searching for Universal Plug and Play devices on your home network or upstream Internet gateways using DUDP port 1900.
SSH(TCP/UDP:22)	Secure Shell Remote Login Program.
STRMWORKS(UDP:1558)	Stream Works Protocol.
SYSLOG(UDP:514)	Syslog allows you to send system logs to a UNIX server.
TACACS(UDP:49)	Login Host Protocol used for (Terminal Access Controller Access Control System).
TELNET(TCP:23)	Telnet is the login and terminal emulation protocol common on the Internet and in UNIX environments. It operates over TCP/IP networks. Its primary function is to allow users to log into remote host systems.
TFTP(UDP:69)	Trivial File Transfer Protocol is an Internet file transfer protocol similar to FTP, but uses the UDP (User Datagram Protocol) rather than TCP (Transmission Control Protocol).
VDOLIVE(TCP:7000)	Another videoconferencing solution.
Microsoft RDP(TCP:3389)	Microsoft's Remote Desktop Protocol allows you to access a computer through the Internet in order to work with its files programs and resources.
VNC(TCP:5900)	Virtual Network Computing is a remote display system that allows you to view a computer's 'desktop' environment through the Internet.
NTP(TCP/UDP:123)	Network Time Protocol is used in synchronizing the time of computer clocks.

14.11 Anti-Probing

If an outside user attempts to probe an unsupported port on your Prestige, an ICMP response packet is automatically returned. This allows the outside user to know the Prestige exists. The Prestige supports anti-probing, which prevents the ICMP response packet from being sent. This keeps outsiders from discovering your Prestige when unsupported ports are probed.

Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) is a message control and error-reporting protocol between a host server and a gateway to the Internet. ICMP uses Internet Protocol (IP) datagrams, but the messages are processed by the TCP/IP software and directly apparent to the application user.

Click **Firewall** in the navigation panel and click **Anti Probing** to display the screen as shown.

Figure 83 Firewall: Anti Probing

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 60 Firewall: Anti Probing

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Respond to PING on	The Prestige does not respond to any incoming Ping requests when Disable is selected. Select LAN to reply to incoming LAN Ping requests. Select WAN to reply to incoming WAN Ping requests. Otherwise select LAN & WAN to reply to both incoming LAN and WAN Ping requests.
Do not respond to requests for unauthorized services.	Select this option to prevent hackers from finding the Prestige by probing for unused ports. If you select this option, the Prestige will not respond to port request(s) for unused ports, thus leaving the unused ports and the Prestige unseen. By default this option is not selected and the Prestige will reply with an ICMP Port Unreachable packet for a port probe on its unused UDP ports, and a TCP Reset packet for a port probe on its unused TCP ports. Note that the probing packets must first traverse the Prestige's firewall mechanism before reaching this anti-probing mechanism. Therefore if the firewall mechanism blocks a probing packet, the Prestige reacts based on the firewall policy, which by default, is to send a TCP reset packet for a blocked TCP packet. You can use the command "sys firewall tcprst rst [on off]" to change this policy. When the firewall mechanism blocks a UDP packet, it drops the packet without sending a response packet.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

14.12 DoS Thresholds

For DoS attacks, the Prestige uses thresholds to determine when to drop sessions that do not become fully established. These thresholds apply globally to all sessions.

You can use the default threshold values, or you can change them to values more suitable to your security requirements.

14.12.1 Threshold Values

Tune these parameters when something is not working and after you have checked the firewall counters. These default values should work fine for most small offices. Factors influencing choices for threshold values are:

- The maximum number of opened sessions.
- The minimum capacity of server backlog in your LAN network.
- The CPU power of servers in your LAN network.
- Network bandwidth.
- Type of traffic for certain servers.

If your network is slower than average for any of these factors (especially if you have servers that are slow or handle many tasks and are often busy), then the default values should be reduced.

You should make any changes to the threshold values before you continue configuring firewall rules.

14.12.2 Half-Open Sessions

An unusually high number of half-open sessions (either an absolute number or measured as the arrival rate) could indicate that a Denial of Service attack is occurring. For TCP, "half-open" means that the session has not reached the established state—the TCP three-way handshake has not yet been completed (see [Figure 67 on page 171](#)). For UDP, "half-open" means that the firewall has detected no return traffic.

The Prestige measures both the total number of existing half-open sessions and the rate of session establishment attempts. Both TCP and UDP half-open sessions are counted in the total number and rate measurements. Measurements are made once a minute.

When the number of existing half-open sessions rises above a threshold (**max-incomplete high**), the Prestige starts deleting half-open sessions as required to accommodate new connection requests. The Prestige continues to delete half-open requests as necessary, until the number of existing half-open sessions drops below another threshold (**max-incomplete low**).

When the rate of new connection attempts rises above a threshold (**one-minute high**), the Prestige starts deleting half-open sessions as required to accommodate new connection requests. The Prestige continues to delete half-open sessions as necessary, until the rate of new connection attempts drops below another threshold (**one-minute low**). The rate is the number of new attempts detected in the last one-minute sample period.

14.12.2.1 TCP Maximum Incomplete and Blocking Time

An unusually high number of half-open sessions with the same destination host address could indicate that a Denial of Service attack is being launched against the host.

The Prestige also sends alerts whenever **TCP Maximum Incomplete** is exceeded. The global values specified for the threshold and timeout apply to all TCP connections.

Click **Firewall**, and **Threshold** to bring up the next screen.

Figure 84 Firewall: Threshold

Denial of Service Thresholds	
One Minute Low	80 (Sessions per Minute)
One Minute High	100 (Sessions per Minute)
Maximum Incomplete Low	80 (Sessions)
Maximum Incomplete High	100 (Sessions)
TCP Maximum Incomplete	10 (Sessions)

Action taken when TCP Maximum Incomplete reached threshold

Delete the Oldest Half Open Session when New Connection Request Comes.
 Deny New Connection Request for Minutes(1~255)

Back **Apply** **Cancel**

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 61 Firewall: Threshold

LABEL	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUES
Denial of Service Thresholds		
One Minute Low	This is the rate of new half-open sessions that causes the firewall to stop deleting half-open sessions. The Prestige continues to delete half-open sessions as necessary, until the rate of new connection attempts drops below this number.	80 existing half-open sessions.
One Minute High	This is the rate of new half-open sessions that causes the firewall to start deleting half-open sessions. When the rate of new connection attempts rises above this number, the Prestige deletes half-open sessions as required to accommodate new connection attempts.	100 half-open sessions per minute. The above numbers cause the Prestige to start deleting half-open sessions when more than 100 session establishment attempts have been detected in the last minute, and to stop deleting half-open sessions when fewer than 80 session establishment attempts have been detected in the last minute.
Maximum Incomplete Low	This is the number of existing half-open sessions that causes the firewall to stop deleting half-open sessions. The Prestige continues to delete half-open requests as necessary, until the number of existing half-open sessions drops below this number.	80 existing half-open sessions.

Table 61 Firewall: Threshold (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION	DEFAULT VALUES
Maximum Incomplete High	This is the number of existing half-open sessions that causes the firewall to start deleting half-open sessions. When the number of existing half-open sessions rises above this number, the Prestige deletes half-open sessions as required to accommodate new connection requests. Do not set Maximum Incomplete High to lower than the current Maximum Incomplete Low number.	100 existing half-open sessions. The above values causes the Prestige to start deleting half-open sessions when the number of existing half-open sessions rises above 100, and to stop deleting half-open sessions with the number of existing half-open sessions drops below 80.
TCP Maximum Incomplete	This is the number of existing half-open TCP sessions with the same destination host IP address that causes the firewall to start dropping half-open sessions to that same destination host IP address. Enter a number between 1 and 256. As a general rule, you should choose a smaller number for a smaller network, a slower system or limited bandwidth.	30 existing half-open TCP sessions.
Action taken when the TCP Maximum Incomplete threshold is reached.		
Delete the oldest half open session when new connection request comes	Select this radio button to clear the oldest half open session when a new connection request comes.	
Deny new connection request for	Select this radio button and specify for how long the Prestige should block new connection requests when TCP Maximum Incomplete is reached. Enter the length of blocking time in minutes (between 1 and 255).	
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.	
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.	
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.	

CHAPTER 15

Content Filtering

This chapter covers how to configure content filtering.

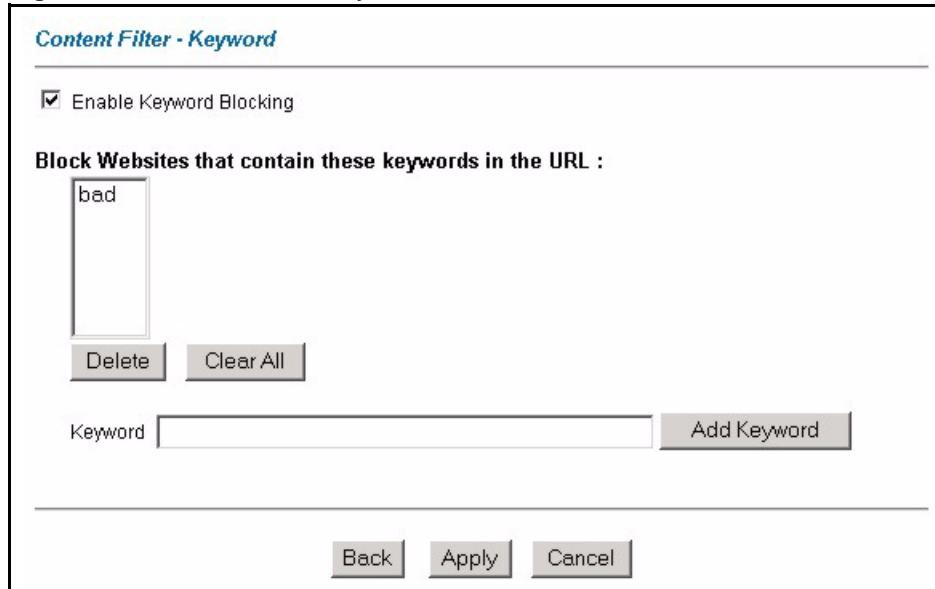
15.1 Content Filtering Overview

Internet content filtering allows you to create and enforce Internet access policies tailored to your needs. Content filtering gives you the ability to block web sites that contain key words (that you specify) in the URL. You can set a schedule for when the Prestige performs content filtering. You can also specify trusted IP addresses on the LAN for which the Prestige will not perform content filtering.

15.2 Configuring Keyword Blocking

Use this screen to block sites containing certain keywords in the URL. For example, if you enable the keyword "bad", the Prestige blocks all sites containing this keyword including the URL <http://www.website.com/bad.html>, even if it is not included in the Filter List.

To have your Prestige block Web sites containing keywords in their URLs, click **Content Filter** and **Keyword**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 85 Content Filter: Keyword

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 62 Content Filter: Keyword

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Keyword Blocking	Select this check box to enable this feature.
Block Websites that contain these keywords in the URL:	This box contains the list of all the keywords that you have configured the Prestige to block.
Delete	Highlight a keyword in the box and click Delete to remove it.
Clear All	Click Clear All to remove all of the keywords from the list.
Keyword	Type a keyword in this field. You may use any character (up to 127 characters). Wildcards are not allowed.
Add Keyword	Click Add Keyword after you have typed a keyword. Repeat this procedure to add other keywords. Up to 64 keywords are allowed. When you try to access a web page containing a keyword, you will get a message telling you that the content filter is blocking this request.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to return to the previously saved settings.

15.3 Configuring the Schedule

To set the days and times for the Prestige to perform content filtering, click **Content Filter** and **Schedule**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 86 Content Filter: Schedule

Content Filter - Schedule

Days to Block:

- Everyday
- Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat

Time of Day to Block: (24 Hour Format)

- All day

Start: (hour) (minute) End: (hour) (minute)

Buttons: Back | Apply | Cancel

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 63 Content Filter: Schedule

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Days to Block:	Select a check box to configure which days of the week (or everyday) you want the content filtering to be active.
Time of Day to Block:	Use the 24 hour format to configure which time of the day (or select the All day check box) you want the content filtering to be active.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes.
Cancel	Click Cancel to return to the previously saved settings.

15.4 Configuring Trusted Computers

To exclude a range of users on the LAN from content filtering on your Prestige, click **Content Filter** and **Trusted**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 87 Content Filter: Trusted

The screenshot shows a configuration interface for a content filter. The title bar says "Content Filter - Trusted". Below it, there's a section labeled "Trusted User IP Range" with two input fields: "From:" and "To:". Each field has a placeholder "(IP address)". At the bottom of the screen are three buttons: "Back", "Apply", and "Cancel".

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 64 Content Filter: Trusted

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Trusted User IP Range	
From	Type the IP address of a computer (or the beginning IP address of a specific range of computers) on the LAN that you want to exclude from content filtering.
To	Type the ending IP address of a specific range of users on your LAN that you want to exclude from content filtering. Leave this field blank if you want to exclude an individual computer.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to return to the previously saved settings.

CHAPTER 16

Introduction to IPSec

This chapter introduces the basics of IPSec VPNs.

16.1 VPN Overview

A VPN (Virtual Private Network) provides secure communications between sites without the expense of leased site-to-site lines. A secure VPN is a combination of tunneling, encryption, authentication, access control and auditing technologies/services used to transport traffic over the Internet or any insecure network that uses the TCP/IP protocol suite for communication.

16.1.1 IPSec

Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) is a standards-based VPN that offers flexible solutions for secure data communications across a public network like the Internet. IPSec is built around a number of standardized cryptographic techniques to provide confidentiality, data integrity and authentication at the IP layer.

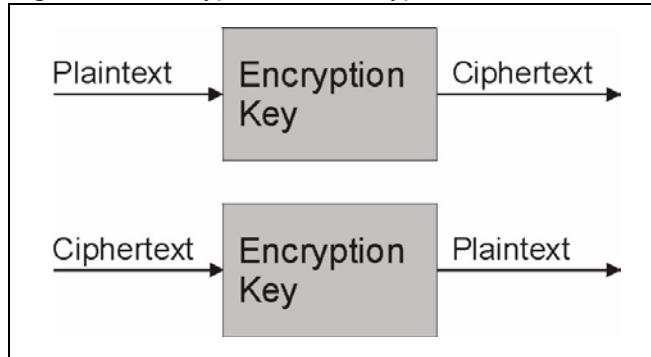
16.1.2 Security Association

A Security Association (SA) is a contract between two parties indicating what security parameters, such as keys and algorithms they will use.

16.1.3 Other Terminology

16.1.3.1 Encryption

Encryption is a mathematical operation that transforms data from "plaintext" (readable) to "ciphertext" (scrambled text) using a "key". The key and clear text are processed by the encryption operation, which leads to the data scrambling that makes encryption secure. Decryption is the opposite of encryption: it is a mathematical operation that transforms "ciphertext" to plaintext. Decryption also requires a key.

Figure 88 Encryption and Decryption

16.1.3.2 Data Confidentiality

The IPSec sender can encrypt packets before transmitting them across a network.

16.1.3.3 Data Integrity

The IPSec receiver can validate packets sent by the IPSec sender to ensure that the data has not been altered during transmission.

16.1.3.4 Data Origin Authentication

The IPSec receiver can verify the source of IPSec packets. This service depends on the data integrity service.

16.1.4 VPN Applications

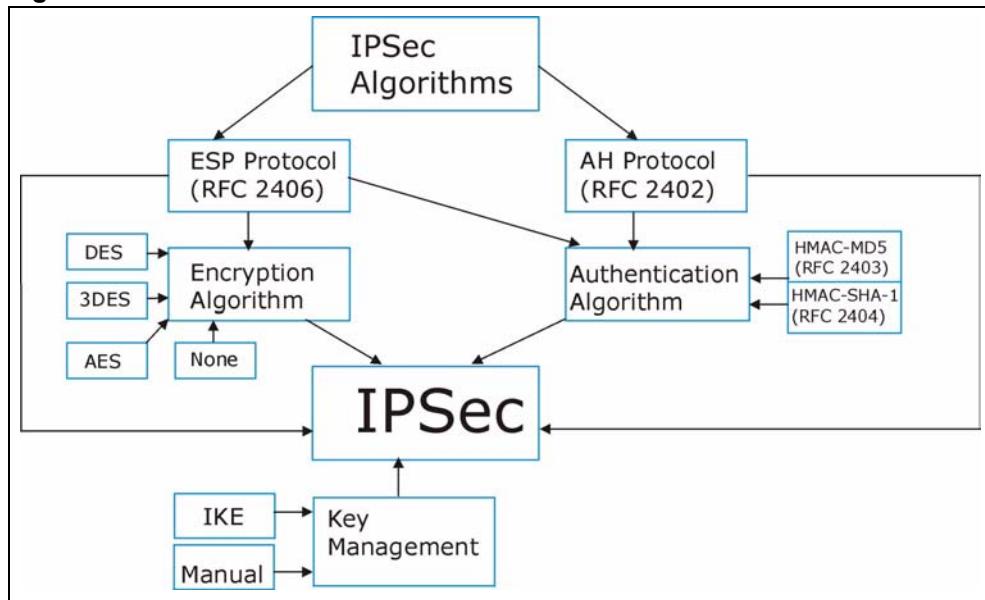
The Prestige supports the following VPN applications.

- Linking Two or More Private Networks Together
Connect branch offices and business partners over the Internet with significant cost savings and improved performance when compared to leased lines between sites.
- Accessing Network Resources When NAT Is Enabled
When NAT is enabled, remote users are not able to access hosts on the LAN unless the host is designated a public LAN server for that specific protocol. Since the VPN tunnel terminates inside the LAN, remote users will be able to access all computers that use private IP addresses on the LAN.
- Unsupported IP Applications
A VPN tunnel may be created to add support for unsupported emerging IP applications.

16.2 IPSec Architecture

The overall IPSec architecture is shown as follows.

Figure 89 IPSec Architecture



16.2.1 IPSec Algorithms

The **ESP** (Encapsulating Security Payload) Protocol (RFC 2406) and **AH** (Authentication Header) protocol (RFC 2402) describe the packet formats and the default standards for packet structure (including implementation algorithms).

The Encryption Algorithm describes the use of encryption techniques such as DES (Data Encryption Standard) and Triple DES algorithms.

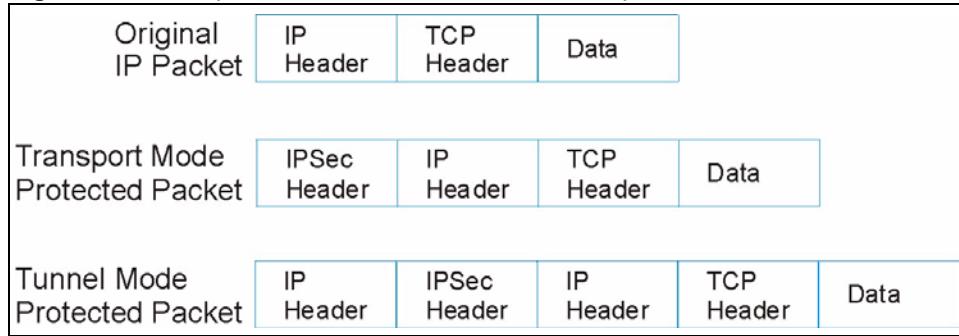
The Authentication Algorithms, HMAC-MD5 (RFC 2403) and HMAC-SHA-1 (RFC 2404), provide an authentication mechanism for the **AH** and **ESP** protocols. Please see [Section 17.2 on page 213](#) for more information.

16.2.2 Key Management

Key management allows you to determine whether to use IKE (ISAKMP) or manual key configuration in order to set up a VPN.

16.3 Encapsulation

The two modes of operation for IPSec VPNs are **Transport** mode and **Tunnel** mode.

Figure 90 Transport and Tunnel Mode IPSec Encapsulation

16.3.1 Transport Mode

Transport mode is used to protect upper layer protocols and only affects the data in the IP packet. In **Transport** mode, the IP packet contains the security protocol (**AH** or **ESP**) located after the original IP header and options, but before any upper layer protocols contained in the packet (such as TCP and UDP).

With **ESP**, protection is applied only to the upper layer protocols contained in the packet. The IP header information and options are not used in the authentication process. Therefore, the originating IP address cannot be verified for integrity against the data.

With the use of **AH** as the security protocol, protection is extended forward into the IP header to verify the integrity of the entire packet by use of portions of the original IP header in the hashing process.

16.3.2 Tunnel Mode

Tunnel mode encapsulates the entire IP packet to transmit it securely. A **Tunnel** mode is required for gateway services to provide access to internal systems. **Tunnel** mode is fundamentally an IP tunnel with authentication and encryption. This is the most common mode of operation. **Tunnel** mode is required for gateway to gateway and host to gateway communications. **Tunnel** mode communications have two sets of IP headers:

- **Outside header:** The outside IP header contains the destination IP address of the VPN gateway.
- **Inside header:** The inside IP header contains the destination IP address of the final system behind the VPN gateway. The security protocol appears after the outer IP header and before the inside IP header.

16.4 IPSec and NAT

Read this section if you are running IPSec on a host computer behind the Prestige.

NAT is incompatible with the **AH** protocol in both **Transport** and **Tunnel** mode. An IPSec VPN using the **AH** protocol digitally signs the outbound packet, both data payload and headers, with a hash value appended to the packet. When using **AH** protocol, packet contents (the data payload) are not encrypted.

A NAT device in between the IPSec endpoints will rewrite either the source or destination address with one of its own choosing. The VPN device at the receiving end will verify the integrity of the incoming packet by computing its own hash value, and complain that the hash value appended to the received packet doesn't match. The VPN device at the receiving end doesn't know about the NAT in the middle, so it assumes that the data has been maliciously altered.

IPSec using **ESP** in **Tunnel** mode encapsulates the entire original packet (including headers) in a new IP packet. The new IP packet's source address is the outbound address of the sending VPN gateway, and its destination address is the inbound address of the VPN device at the receiving end. When using **ESP** protocol with authentication, the packet contents (in this case, the entire original packet) are encrypted. The encrypted contents, but not the new headers, are signed with a hash value appended to the packet.

Tunnel mode **ESP** with authentication is compatible with NAT because integrity checks are performed over the combination of the "original header plus original payload," which is unchanged by a NAT device.

Transport mode **ESP** with authentication is not compatible with NAT, although NAT traversal provides a way to use **Transport** mode **ESP** when there is a NAT router between the IPSec endpoints (see [Section 17.8 on page 218](#) for details).

Table 65 VPN and NAT

SECURITY PROTOCOL	MODE	NAT
AH	Transport	N
AH	Tunnel	N
ESP	Transport	N
ESP	Tunnel	Y

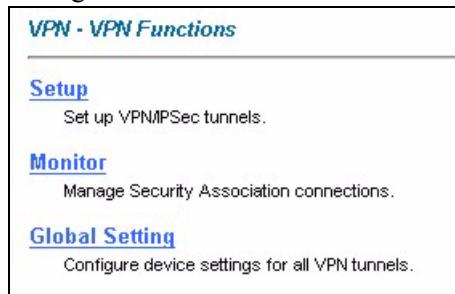
CHAPTER 17

VPN Screens

This chapter introduces the VPN screens. See the chapter on logs for information on viewing logs and the appendix on logs for IPSec log descriptions.

17.1 VPN/IPSec Overview

Use the screens documented in this chapter to configure rules for VPN connections and manage VPN connections.



17.2 IPSec Algorithms

The **ESP** and **AH** protocols are necessary to create a Security Association (SA), the foundation of an IPSec VPN. An SA is built from the authentication provided by the **AH** and **ESP** protocols. The primary function of key management is to establish and maintain the SA between systems. Once the SA is established, the transport of data may commence.

17.2.1 AH (Authentication Header) Protocol

AH protocol (RFC 2402) was designed for integrity, authentication, sequence integrity (replay resistance), and non-repudiation but not for confidentiality, for which the **ESP** was designed.

In applications where confidentiality is not required or not sanctioned by government encryption restrictions, an **AH** can be employed to ensure integrity. This type of implementation does not protect the information from dissemination but will allow for verification of the integrity of the information and authentication of the originator.

17.2.2 ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload) Protocol

The **ESP** protocol (RFC 2406) provides encryption as well as the services offered by **AH**. **ESP** authenticating properties are limited compared to the **AH** due to the non-inclusion of the IP header information during the authentication process. However, **ESP** is sufficient if only the upper layer protocols need to be authenticated.

An added feature of the **ESP** is payload padding, which further protects communications by concealing the size of the packet being transmitted.

Table 66 AH and ESP

	ESP	AH
ENCRYPTION	DES (default) Data Encryption Standard (DES) is a widely used method of data encryption using a private (secret) key. DES applies a 56-bit key to each 64-bit block of data.	MD5 (default) MD5 (Message Digest 5) produces a 128-bit digest to authenticate packet data.
	3DES Triple DES (3DES) is a variant of DES, which iterates three times with three separate keys ($3 \times 56 = 168$ bits), effectively doubling the strength of DES.	SHA1 SHA1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) produces a 160-bit digest to authenticate packet data.
	AES Advanced Encryption Standard is a newer method of data encryption that also uses a secret key. This implementation of AES applies a 128-bit key to 128-bit blocks of data. AES is faster than 3DES.	
	Select NULL to set up a phase 2 tunnel without encryption.	
AUTHENTICATION	MD5 (default) MD5 (Message Digest 5) produces a 128-bit digest to authenticate packet data.	MD5 (default) MD5 (Message Digest 5) produces a 128-bit digest to authenticate packet data.
	SHA1 SHA1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) produces a 160-bit digest to authenticate packet data.	SHA1 SHA1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) produces a 160-bit digest to authenticate packet data.
	Select MD5 for minimal security and SHA1 for maximum security.	

17.3 My IP Address

My IP Address is the WAN IP address of the Prestige. The Prestige has to rebuild the VPN tunnel if the My IP Address changes after setup.

The following applies if this field is configured as **0.0.0.0**:

- The Prestige uses the current Prestige WAN IP address (static or dynamic) to set up the VPN tunnel.

- If the WAN connection goes down, the Prestige uses the dial backup IP address for the VPN tunnel when using dial backup or the LAN IP address when using traffic redirect. See the chapter on WAN for details on dial backup and traffic redirect.

17.4 Secure Gateway Address

Secure Gateway Address is the WAN IP address or domain name of the remote IPSec router (secure gateway).

If the remote secure gateway has a static WAN IP address, enter it in the **Secure Gateway Address** field. You may alternatively enter the remote secure gateway's domain name (if it has one) in the **Secure Gateway Address** field.

You can also enter a remote secure gateway's domain name in the **Secure Gateway Address** field if the remote secure gateway has a dynamic WAN IP address and is using DDNS. The Prestige has to rebuild the VPN tunnel each time the remote secure gateway's WAN IP address changes (there may be a delay until the DDNS servers are updated with the remote gateway's new WAN IP address).

17.4.1 Dynamic Secure Gateway Address

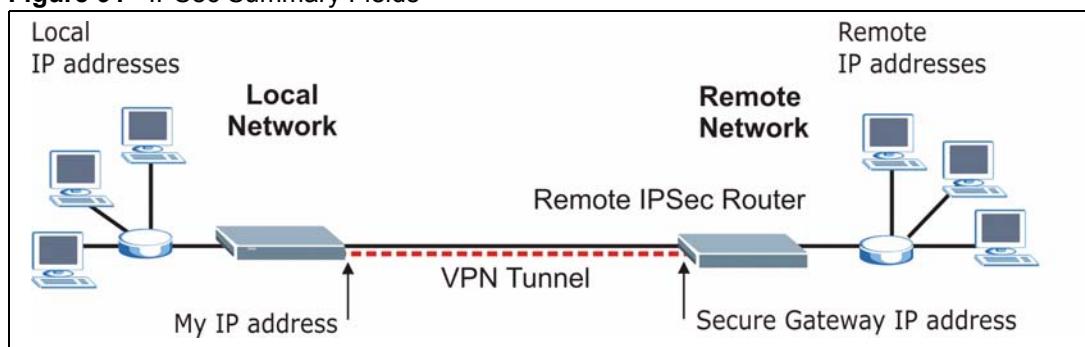
If the remote secure gateway has a dynamic WAN IP address and does not use DDNS, enter 0.0.0.0 as the secure gateway's address. In this case only the remote secure gateway can initiate SAs. This may be useful for telecommuters initiating a VPN tunnel to the company network (see [Section 17.18 on page 237](#) for configuration examples).

The **Secure Gateway IP Address** may be configured as 0.0.0.0 only when using **IKE** key management and not **Manual** key management.

17.5 VPN Summary Screen

The following figure helps explain the main fields in the web configurator.

Figure 91 IPSec Summary Fields



Local and remote IP addresses must be static.

Click **VPN** and **Setup** to open the **VPN Summary** screen. This is a read-only menu of your IPSec rules (tunnels). The IPSec summary menu is read-only. Edit a VPN by selecting an index number and then configuring its associated submenus.

Figure 92 VPN Summary

VPN - Summary								
No.	Name	Active	Local Address	Remote Address	Encap.	IPSec Algorithm	Secure Gateway IP	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...

[Back](#)

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 67 VPN Summary

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
No.	This is the VPN policy index number. Click a number to edit VPN policies.
Name	This field displays the identification name for this VPN policy.
Active	This field displays whether the VPN policy is active or not. A Yes signifies that this VPN policy is active. No signifies that this VPN policy is not active.
Local Address	This is the IP address(es) of computer(s) on your local network behind your Prestige. The same (static) IP address is displayed twice when the Local Address Type field in the VPN-IKE (or VPN-Manual Key) screen is configured to Single . The beginning and ending (static) IP addresses, in a range of computers are displayed when the Local Address Type field in the VPN-IKE (or VPN-Manual Key) screen is configured to Range . A (static) IP address and a subnet mask are displayed when the Local Address Type field in the VPN-IKE (or VPN-Manual Key) screen is configured to Subnet .

Table 67 VPN Summary (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Remote Address	This is the IP address(es) of computer(s) on the remote network behind the remote IPSec router. This field displays N/A when the Secure Gateway Address field displays 0.0.0.0 . In this case only the remote IPSec router can initiate the VPN. The same (static) IP address is displayed twice when the Remote Address Type field in the VPN-IKE (or VPN-Manual Key) screen is configured to Single . The beginning and ending (static) IP addresses, in a range of computers are displayed when the Remote Address Type field in the VPN-IKE (or VPN-Manual Key) screen is configured to Range . A (static) IP address and a subnet mask are displayed when the Remote Address Type field in the VPN-IKE (or VPN-Manual Key) screen is configured to Subnet .
Encap.	This field displays Tunnel or Transport mode (Tunnel is the default selection).
IPSec Algorithm	This field displays the security protocols used for an SA. Both AH and ESP increase Prestige processing requirements and communications latency (delay).
Secure Gateway IP	This is the static WAN IP address or URL of the remote IPSec router. This field displays 0.0.0.0 when you configure the Secure Gateway Address field in the VPN-IKE screen to 0.0.0.0 .
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.

17.6 Keep Alive

When you initiate an IPSec tunnel with keep alive enabled, the Prestige automatically renegotiates the tunnel when the IPSec SA lifetime period expires (see [Section 17.12 on page 226](#) for more on the IPSec SA lifetime). In effect, the IPSec tunnel becomes an “always on” connection after you initiate it. Both IPSec routers must have a Prestige-compatible keep alive feature enabled in order for this feature to work.

If the Prestige has its maximum number of simultaneous IPSec tunnels connected to it and they all have keep alive enabled, then no other tunnels can take a turn connecting to the Prestige because the Prestige never drops the tunnels that are already connected. Refer to [Section 1.1.1 on page 48](#) to see how many simultaneous IPSec SAs your Prestige model can support.

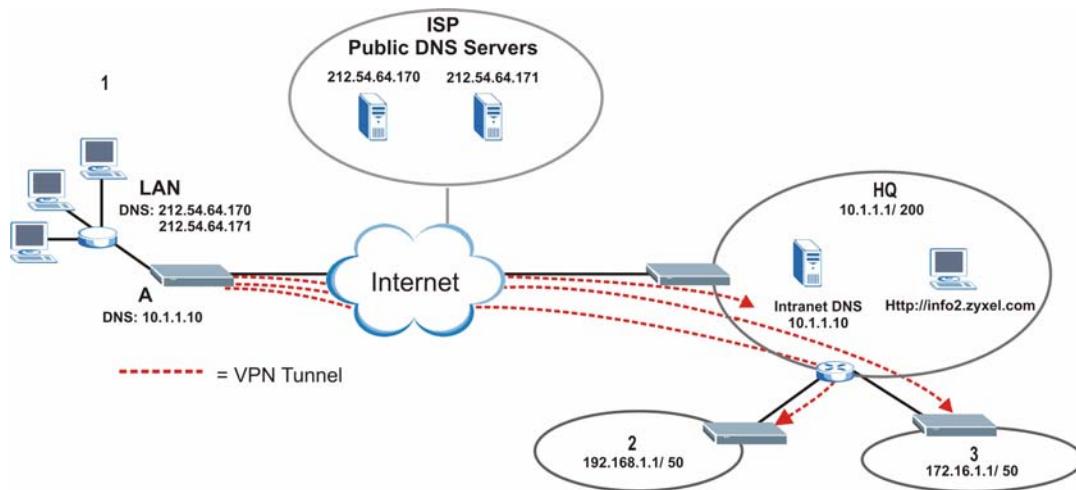
When there is outbound traffic with no inbound traffic, the Prestige automatically drops the tunnel after two minutes.

17.7 Remote DNS Server

In cases where you want to use domain names to access Intranet servers on a remote network that has a DNS server, you must identify that DNS server. You cannot use DNS servers on the LAN or from the ISP since these DNS servers cannot resolve domain names to private IP addresses on the remote network.

The following figure depicts an example where three VPN tunnels are created from Prestige A; one to branch office 2, one to branch office 3 and another to headquarters. In order to access computers that use private domain names on the headquarters (HQ) network, the Prestige at branch office 1 uses the Intranet DNS server in headquarters. The DNS server feature for VPN does not work with Windows 2000 or Windows XP.

Figure 93 VPN Host using Intranet DNS Server Example

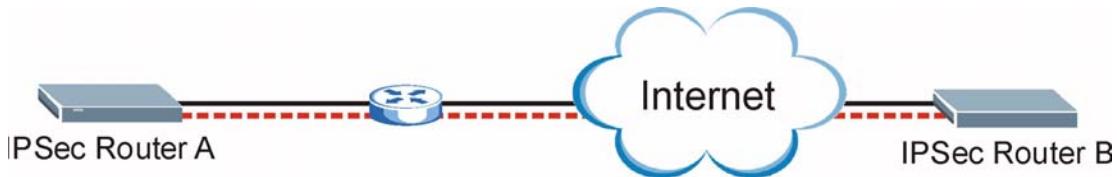


If you do not specify an Intranet DNS server on the remote network, then the VPN host must use IP addresses to access the computers on the remote network.

17.8 NAT Traversal

NAT traversal allows you to set up a VPN connection when there are NAT routers between the two IPSec routers.

Figure 94 NAT Router Between IPSec Routers



Normally you cannot set up a VPN connection with a NAT router between the two IPSec routers because the NAT router changes the header of the IPSec packet. In the previous figure, IPSec router A sends an IPSec packet in an attempt to initiate a VPN. The NAT router changes the IPSec packet's header so it does not match the header for which IPSec router B is checking. Therefore, IPSec router B does not respond and the VPN connection cannot be built.

NAT traversal solves the problem by adding a UDP port 500 header to the IPSec packet. The NAT router forwards the IPSec packet with the UDP port 500 header unchanged. IPSec router B checks the UDP port 500 header and responds. IPSec routers A and B build a VPN connection.

17.8.1 NAT Traversal Configuration

For NAT traversal to work you must:

- Use ESP security protocol (in either transport or tunnel mode).
- Use IKE keying mode.
- Enable NAT traversal on both IPSec endpoints.

In order for IPSec router A (see [Figure 94 on page 218](#)) to receive an initiating IPSec packet from IPSec router B, set the NAT router to forward UDP port 500 to IPSec router A.

17.9 ID Type and Content

With aggressive negotiation mode (see [Section 17.12.1 on page 228](#)), the Prestige identifies incoming SAs by ID type and content since this identifying information is not encrypted. This enables the Prestige to distinguish between multiple rules for SAs that connect from remote IPSec routers that have dynamic WAN IP addresses. Telecommuters can use separate passwords to simultaneously connect to the Prestige from IPSec routers with dynamic IP addresses (see [Section 17.18 on page 237](#) for a telecommuter configuration example).

Regardless of the ID type and content configuration, the Prestige does not allow you to save multiple active rules with overlapping local and remote IP addresses.

With main mode (see [Section 17.12.1 on page 228](#)), the ID type and content are encrypted to provide identity protection. In this case the Prestige can only distinguish between up to 12 different incoming SAs that connect from remote IPSec routers that have dynamic WAN IP addresses. The Prestige can distinguish up to 12 incoming SAs because you can select between three encryption algorithms (DES, 3DES and AES), two authentication algorithms (MD5 and SHA1) and two key groups (DH1 and DH2) when you configure a VPN rule (see [Section 17.13 on page 228](#)). The ID type and content act as an extra level of identification for incoming SAs.

The type of ID can be a domain name, an IP address or an e-mail address. The content is the IP address, domain name, or e-mail address.

Table 68 Local ID Type and Content Fields

LOCAL ID TYPE=	CONTENT=
IP	Type the IP address of your computer or leave the field blank to have the Prestige automatically use its own IP address.
DNS	Type a domain name (up to 31 characters) by which to identify this Prestige.
E-mail	Type an e-mail address (up to 31 characters) by which to identify this Prestige.
	The domain name or e-mail address that you use in the Content field is used for identification purposes only and does not need to be a real domain name or e-mail address.

Table 69 Peer ID Type and Content Fields

PEER ID TYPE=	CONTENT=
IP	Type the IP address of the computer with which you will make the VPN connection or leave the field blank to have the Prestige automatically use the address in the Secure Gateway field.
DNS	Type a domain name (up to 31 characters) by which to identify the remote IPSec router.
E-mail	Type an e-mail address (up to 31 characters) by which to identify the remote IPSec router.
	The domain name or e-mail address that you use in the Content field is used for identification purposes only and does not need to be a real domain name or e-mail address. The domain name also does not have to match the remote router's IP address or what you configure in the Secure Gateway Addr field below.

17.9.1 ID Type and Content Examples

Two IPSec routers must have matching ID type and content configuration in order to set up a VPN tunnel.

The two Prestiges in this example can complete negotiation and establish a VPN tunnel.

Table 70 Matching ID Type and Content Configuration Example

PRESTIGE A	PRESTIGE B
Local ID type: E-mail	Local ID type: IP
Local ID content: tom@yourcompany.com	Local ID content: 1.1.1.2
Peer ID type: IP	Peer ID type: E-mail
Peer ID content: 1.1.1.2	Peer ID content: tom@yourcompany.com

The two Prestiges in this example cannot complete their negotiation because Prestige B's **Local ID type** is **IP**, but Prestige A's **Peer ID type** is set to **E-mail**. An "ID mismatched" message displays in the IPSEC LOG.

Table 71 Mismatching ID Type and Content Configuration Example

PRESTIGE A	PRESTIGE B
Local ID type: IP	Local ID type: IP
Local ID content: 1.1.1.10	Local ID content: 1.1.1.10
Peer ID type: E-mail	Peer ID type: IP
Peer ID content: aa@yahoo.com	Peer ID content: N/A

17.10 Pre-Shared Key

A pre-shared key identifies a communicating party during a phase 1 IKE negotiation (see [Section 17.12 on page 226](#) for more on IKE phases). It is called "pre-shared" because you have to share it with another party before you can communicate with them over a secure connection.

17.11 Editing VPN Policies

Click a number (**No.**) on the **Summary** screen to edit VPN policies.

Figure 95 VPN IKE

IPSec Setup

Active Keep Alive NAT Traversal

Name:

IPSec Key Mode:

Negotiation Mode:

Encapsulation Mode:

DNS Server (for IPSec VPN):

Local

Local Address Type:

IP Address Start:

End / Subnet Mask:

Remote

Remote Address Type:

IP Address Start:

End / Subnet Mask:

Address Information

Local ID Type:

Content:

My IP Address:

Peer ID Type:

Content:

Secure Gateway Address:

Security Protocol

VPN Protocol:

Pre-Shared Key:

Encryption Algorithm:

Authentication Algorithm:

Buttons

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 72 VPN IKE

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
IPSec Setup	
Active	Select this check box to activate this VPN policy. This option determines whether a VPN rule is applied before a packet leaves the firewall.
Keep Alive	Select either Yes or No from the drop-down list box. Select Yes to have the Prestige automatically reinitiate the SA after the SA lifetime times out, even if there is no traffic. The remote IPSec router must also have keep alive enabled in order for this feature to work.
NAT Traversal	Select this check box to enable NAT traversal. NAT traversal allows you to set up a VPN connection when there are NAT routers between the two IPSec routers. Note: The remote IPSec router must also have NAT traversal enabled. You can use NAT traversal with ESP protocol using Transport or Tunnel mode, but not with AH protocol nor with manual key management. In order for an IPSec router behind a NAT router to receive an initiating IPSec packet, set the NAT router to forward UDP port 500 to the IPSec router behind the NAT router.
Name	Type up to 32 characters to identify this VPN policy. You may use any character, including spaces, but the Prestige drops trailing spaces.
IPSec Key Mode	Select IKE or Manual from the drop-down list box. IKE provides more protection so it is generally recommended. Manual is a useful option for troubleshooting if you have problems using IKE key management.
Negotiation Mode	Select Main or Aggressive from the drop-down list box. Multiple SAs connecting through a secure gateway must have the same negotiation mode.
Encapsulation Mode	Select Tunnel mode or Transport mode from the drop-down list box.
DNS Server (for IPSec VPN)	If there is a private DNS server that services the VPN, type its IP address here. The Prestige assigns this additional DNS server to the Prestige's DHCP clients that have IP addresses in this IPSec rule's range of local addresses. A DNS server allows clients on the VPN to find other computers and servers on the VPN by their (private) domain names.
Local	Local IP addresses must be static and correspond to the remote IPSec router's configured remote IP addresses. Two active SAs can have the same configured local or remote IP address, but not both. You can configure multiple SAs between the same local and remote IP addresses, as long as only one is active at any time. In order to have more than one active rule with the Secure Gateway Address field set to 0.0.0.0 , the ranges of the local IP addresses cannot overlap between rules. If you configure an active rule with 0.0.0.0 in the Secure Gateway Address field and the LAN's full IP address range as the local IP address, then you cannot configure any other active rules with the Secure Gateway Address field set to 0.0.0.0 .
Local Address Type	Use the drop-down menu to choose Single , Range , or Subnet . Select Single for a single IP address. Select Range for a specific range of IP addresses. Select Subnet to specify IP addresses on a network by their subnet mask.

Table 72 VPN IKE (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
IP Address Start	When the Local Address Type field is configured to Single , enter a (static) IP address on the LAN behind your Prestige. When the Local Address Type field is configured to Range , enter the beginning (static) IP address, in a range of computers on your LAN behind your Prestige. When the Local Address Type field is configured to Subnet , this is a (static) IP address on the LAN behind your Prestige.
End / Subnet Mask	When the Local Address Type field is configured to Single , this field is N/A. When the Local Address Type field is configured to Range , enter the end (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the LAN behind your Prestige. When the Local Address Type field is configured to Subnet , this is a subnet mask on the LAN behind your Prestige.
Remote	Remote IP addresses must be static and correspond to the remote IPSec router's configured local IP addresses. The remote fields do not apply when the Secure Gateway IP Address field is configured to 0.0.0.0 . In this case only the remote IPSec router can initiate the VPN. Two active SAs cannot have the local and remote IP address(es) both the same. Two active SAs can have the same local or remote IP address, but not both. You can configure multiple SAs between the same local and remote IP addresses, as long as only one is active at any time.
Remote Address Type	Use the drop-down menu to choose Single , Range , or Subnet . Select Single with a single IP address. Select Range for a specific range of IP addresses. Select Subnet to specify IP addresses on a network by their subnet mask.
IP Address Start	When the Remote Address Type field is configured to Single , enter a (static) IP address on the network behind the remote IPSec router. When the Remote Address Type field is configured to Range , enter the beginning (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the network behind the remote IPSec router. When the Remote Address Type field is configured to Subnet , enter a (static) IP address on the network behind the remote IPSec router.
End / Subnet Mask	When the Remote Address Type field is configured to Single , this field is N/A. When the Remote Address Type field is configured to Range , enter the end (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the network behind the remote IPSec router. When the Remote Address Type field is configured to Subnet , enter a subnet mask on the network behind the remote IPSec router.
Address Information	
Local ID Type	Select IP to identify this Prestige by its IP address. Select DNS to identify this Prestige by a domain name. Select E-mail to identify this Prestige by an e-mail address.
Content	When you select IP in the Local ID Type field, type the IP address of your computer in the local Content field. The Prestige automatically uses the IP address in the My IP Address field (refer to the My IP Address field description) if you configure the local Content field to 0.0.0.0 or leave it blank. It is recommended that you type an IP address other than 0.0.0.0 in the local Content field or use the DNS or E-mail ID type in the following situations. When there is a NAT router between the two IPSec routers. When you want the remote IPSec router to be able to distinguish between VPN connection requests that come in from IPSec routers with dynamic WAN IP addresses. When you select DNS or E-mail in the Local ID Type field, type a domain name or e-mail address by which to identify this Prestige in the local Content field. Use up to 31 ASCII characters including spaces, although trailing spaces are truncated. The domain name or e-mail address is for identification purposes only and can be any string.

Table 72 VPN IKE (continued)

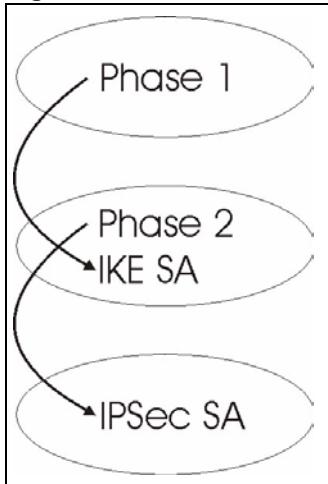
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
My IP Address	<p>Enter the WAN IP address of your Prestige. The VPN tunnel has to be rebuilt if this IP address changes.</p> <p>The following applies if this field is configured as 0.0.0.0:</p> <p>The Prestige uses the current Prestige WAN IP address (static or dynamic) to set up the VPN tunnel.</p> <p>If the WAN connection goes down, the Prestige uses the dial backup IP address for the VPN tunnel when using dial backup or the LAN IP address when using traffic redirect. See the chapter on WAN for details on dial backup and traffic redirect.</p>
Peer ID Type	Select IP to identify the remote IPSec router by its IP address. Select DNS to identify the remote IPSec router by a domain name. Select E-mail to identify the remote IPSec router by an e-mail address.
Content	<p>The configuration of the peer content depends on the peer ID type.</p> <p>For IP, type the IP address of the computer with which you will make the VPN connection. If you configure this field to 0.0.0.0 or leave it blank, the Prestige will use the address in the Secure Gateway Address field (refer to the Secure Gateway Address field description).</p> <p>For DNS or E-mail, type a domain name or e-mail address by which to identify the remote IPSec router. Use up to 31 ASCII characters including spaces, although trailing spaces are truncated. The domain name or e-mail address is for identification purposes only and can be any string.</p> <p>It is recommended that you type an IP address other than 0.0.0.0 or use the DNS or E-mail ID type in the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When there is a NAT router between the two IPSec routers. When you want the Prestige to distinguish between VPN connection requests that come in from remote IPSec routers with dynamic WAN IP addresses.
Secure Gateway Address	<p>Type the WAN IP address or the URL (up to 31 characters) of the IPSec router with which you're making the VPN connection. Set this field to 0.0.0.0 if the remote IPSec router has a dynamic WAN IP address (the Key Management field must be set to IKE).</p> <p>In order to have more than one active rule with the Secure Gateway Address field set to 0.0.0.0, the ranges of the local IP addresses cannot overlap between rules.</p> <p>If you configure an active rule with 0.0.0.0 in the Secure Gateway Address field and the LAN's full IP address range as the local IP address, then you cannot configure any other active rules with the Secure Gateway Address field set to 0.0.0.0.</p>
Security Protocol	
VPN Protocol	Select ESP if you want to use ESP (Encapsulation Security Payload). The ESP protocol (RFC 2406) provides encryption as well as some of the services offered by AH . If you select ESP here, you must select options from the Encryption Algorithm and Authentication Algorithm fields (described below).

Table 72 VPN IKE (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Pre-Shared Key	Type your pre-shared key in this field. A pre-shared key identifies a communicating party during a phase 1 IKE negotiation. It is called "pre-shared" because you have to share it with another party before you can communicate with them over a secure connection. Type from 8 to 31 case-sensitive ASCII characters or from 16 to 62 hexadecimal ("0-9", "A-F") characters. You must precede a hexadecimal key with a "0x" (zero x), which is not counted as part of the 16 to 62 character range for the key. For example, in "0x0123456789ABCDEF", "0x" denotes that the key is hexadecimal and "0123456789ABCDEF" is the key itself. Both ends of the VPN tunnel must use the same pre-shared key. You will receive a "PYLD_MALFORMED" (payload malformed) packet if the same pre-shared key is not used on both ends.
Encryption Algorithm	Select DES , 3DES , AES or NULL from the drop-down list box. When you use one of these encryption algorithms for data communications, both the sending device and the receiving device must use the same secret key, which can be used to encrypt and decrypt the message or to generate and verify a message authentication code. The DES encryption algorithm uses a 56-bit key. Triple DES (3DES) is a variation on DES that uses a 168-bit key. As a result, 3DES is more secure than DES . It also requires more processing power, resulting in increased latency and decreased throughput. This implementation of AES uses a 128-bit key. AES is faster than 3DES . Select NULL to set up a tunnel without encryption. When you select NULL , you do not enter an encryption key.
Authentication Algorithm	Select SHA1 or MD5 from the drop-down list box. MD5 (Message Digest 5) and SHA1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) are hash algorithms used to authenticate packet data. The SHA1 algorithm is generally considered stronger than MD5 , but is slower. Select MD5 for minimal security and SHA-1 for maximum security.
Advanced	Click Advanced to configure more detailed settings of your IKE key management.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.
Delete	Click Delete to delete the current rule.

17.12 IKE Phases

There are two phases to every IKE (Internet Key Exchange) negotiation – phase 1 (Authentication) and phase 2 (Key Exchange). A phase 1 exchange establishes an IKE SA and the second one uses that SA to negotiate SAs for IPSec.

Figure 96 Two Phases to Set Up the IPSec SA

In phase 1 you must:

- Choose a negotiation mode.
- Authenticate the connection by entering a pre-shared key.
- Choose an encryption algorithm.
- Choose an authentication algorithm.
- Choose a Diffie-Hellman public-key cryptography key group (**DH1** or **DH2**).
- Set the IKE SA lifetime. This field allows you to determine how long an IKE SA should stay up before it times out. An IKE SA times out when the IKE SA lifetime period expires. If an IKE SA times out when an IPSec SA is already established, the IPSec SA stays connected.

In phase 2 you must:

- Choose which protocol to use (**ESP** or **AH**) for the IKE key exchange.
- Choose an encryption algorithm.
- Choose an authentication algorithm
- Choose whether to enable Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) using Diffie-Hellman public-key cryptography – see [Section 17.12.3 on page 228](#). Select **None** (the default) to disable PFS.
- Choose **Tunnel** mode or **Transport** mode.
- Set the IPSec SA lifetime. This field allows you to determine how long the IPSec SA should stay up before it times out. The Prestige automatically renegotiates the IPSec SA if there is traffic when the IPSec SA lifetime period expires. The Prestige also automatically renegotiates the IPSec SA if both IPSec routers have keep alive enabled, even if there is no traffic. If an IPSec SA times out, then the IPSec router must renegotiate the SA the next time someone attempts to send traffic.

17.12.1 Negotiation Mode

The phase 1 **Negotiation Mode** you select determines how the Security Association (SA) will be established for each connection through IKE negotiations.

- **Main Mode** ensures the highest level of security when the communicating parties are negotiating authentication (phase 1). It uses 6 messages in three round trips: SA negotiation, Diffie-Hellman exchange and an exchange of nonces (a nonce is a random number). This mode features identity protection (your identity is not revealed in the negotiation).
- **Aggressive Mode** is quicker than **Main Mode** because it eliminates several steps when the communicating parties are negotiating authentication (phase 1). However the trade-off is that faster speed limits its negotiating power and it also does not provide identity protection. It is useful in remote access situations where the address of the initiator is not known by the responder and both parties want to use pre-shared key authentication.

17.12.2 Diffie-Hellman (DH) Key Groups

Diffie-Hellman (DH) is a public-key cryptography protocol that allows two parties to establish a shared secret over an unsecured communications channel. Diffie-Hellman is used within IKE SA setup to establish session keys. 768-bit (Group 1 - **DH1**) and 1024-bit (Group 2 – **DH2**) Diffie-Hellman groups are supported. Upon completion of the Diffie-Hellman exchange, the two peers have a shared secret, but the IKE SA is not authenticated. For authentication, use pre-shared keys.

17.12.3 Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS)

Enabling PFS means that the key is transient. The key is thrown away and replaced by a brand new key using a new Diffie-Hellman exchange for each new IPSec SA setup. With PFS enabled, if one key is compromised, previous and subsequent keys are not compromised, because subsequent keys are not derived from previous keys. The (time-consuming) Diffie-Hellman exchange is the trade-off for this extra security.

This may be unnecessary for data that does not require such security, so PFS is disabled (**None**) by default in the Prestige. Disabling PFS means new authentication and encryption keys are derived from the same root secret (which may have security implications in the long run) but allows faster SA setup (by bypassing the Diffie-Hellman key exchange).

17.13 Configuring Advanced IKE Settings

Click **Advanced** in the **VPN IKE** screen. This is the **VPN IKE- Advanced Setup** screen as shown next.

Figure 97 VPN IKE: Advanced Setup

VPN - IKE

Protocol	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Enable Replay Detection	<input type="button" value="NO"/>
Local Start Port	<input type="text" value="0"/> End <input type="text" value="0"/>
Remote Start Port	<input type="text" value="0"/> End <input type="text" value="0"/>

Phase1

Negotiation Mode	<input type="button" value="Main"/>
Pre-Shared Key	<input type="text"/>
Encryption Algorithm	<input type="button" value="DES"/>
Authentication Algorithm	<input type="button" value="MD5"/>
SA Life Time (Seconds)	<input type="text" value="28800"/>
Key Group	<input type="button" value="DH1"/>

Phase2

Active Protocol	<input type="button" value="ESP"/>
Encryption Algorithm	<input type="button" value="DES"/>
Authentication Algorithm	<input type="button" value="SHA1"/>
SA Life Time (Seconds)	<input type="text" value="28800"/>
Encapsulation	<input type="button" value="Tunnel"/>
Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS)	<input type="button" value="NONE"/>

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 73 VPN IKE: Advanced Setup

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
VPN - IKE	
Protocol	Enter 1 for ICMP, 6 for TCP, 17 for UDP, etc. 0 is the default and signifies any protocol.
Enable Replay Protection	As a VPN setup is processing intensive, the system is vulnerable to Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. The IPSec receiver can detect and reject old or duplicate packets to protect against replay attacks. Select YES from the drop-down menu to enable replay detection, or select NO to disable it.
Local Start Port	0 is the default and signifies any port. Type a port number from 0 to 65535. Some of the most common IP ports are: 21, FTP; 53, DNS; 23, Telnet; 80, HTTP; 25, SMTP; 110, POP3.
End	Enter a port number in this field to define a port range. This port number must be greater than that specified in the previous field. If Local Start Port is left at 0, End will also remain at 0.

Table 73 VPN IKE: Advanced Setup (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Remote Start Port	0 is the default and signifies any port. Type a port number from 0 to 65535. Some of the most common IP ports are: 21, FTP; 53, DNS; 23, Telnet; 80, HTTP; 25, SMTP; 110, POP3.
End	Enter a port number in this field to define a port range. This port number must be greater than that specified in the previous field. If Remote Start Port is left at 0, End will also remain at 0.
Phase 1	
Negotiation Mode	Select Main or Aggressive from the drop-down list box. Multiple SAs connecting through a secure gateway must have the same negotiation mode.
Pre-Shared Key	Type your pre-shared key in this field. A pre-shared key identifies a communicating party during a phase 1 IKE negotiation. It is called "pre-shared" because you have to share it with another party before you can communicate with them over a secure connection. Type from 8 to 31 case-sensitive ASCII characters or from 16 to 62 hexadecimal ("0-9", "A-F") characters. You must precede a hexadecimal key with a "0x" (zero x), which is not counted as part of the 16 to 62-character range for the key. For example, in "0x0123456789ABCDEF", "0x" denotes that the key is hexadecimal and "0123456789ABCDEF" is the key itself. Both ends of the VPN tunnel must use the same pre-shared key. You will receive a "PYLD_MALFORMED" (payload malformed) packet if the same pre-shared key is not used on both ends.
Encryption Algorithm	Select DES , 3DES or AES from the drop-down list box. When you use one of these encryption algorithms for data communications, both the sending device and the receiving device must use the same secret key, which can be used to encrypt and decrypt the message or to generate and verify a message authentication code. The DES encryption algorithm uses a 56-bit key. Triple DES (3DES) is a variation on DES that uses a 168-bit key. As a result, 3DES is more secure than DES . It also requires more processing power, resulting in increased latency and decreased throughput. This implementation of AES uses a 128-bit key. AES is faster than 3DES .
Authentication Algorithm	Select SHA1 or MD5 from the drop-down list box. MD5 (Message Digest 5) and SHA1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) are hash algorithms used to authenticate packet data. The SHA1 algorithm is generally considered stronger than MD5 , but is slower. Select MD5 for minimal security and SHA-1 for maximum security.
SA Life Time (Seconds)	Define the length of time before an IKE SA automatically renegotiates in this field. It may range from 60 to 3,000,000 seconds (almost 35 days). A short SA Life Time increases security by forcing the two VPN gateways to update the encryption and authentication keys. However, every time the VPN tunnel renegotiates, all users accessing remote resources are temporarily disconnected.
Key Group	You must choose a key group for phase 1 IKE setup. DH1 (default) refers to Diffie-Hellman Group 1 a 768 bit random number. DH2 refers to Diffie-Hellman Group 2 a 1024 bit (1Kb) random number.
Phase 2	
Active Protocol	Use the drop-down list box to choose from ESP or AH .

Table 73 VPN IKE: Advanced Setup (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Encryption Algorithm	This field is available when you select ESP in the Active Protocol field. Select DES , 3DES , AES or NULL from the drop-down list box. When you use one of these encryption algorithms for data communications, both the sending device and the receiving device must use the same secret key, which can be used to encrypt and decrypt the message or to generate and verify a message authentication code. The DES encryption algorithm uses a 56-bit key. Triple DES (3DES) is a variation on DES that uses a 168-bit key. As a result, 3DES is more secure than DES . It also requires more processing power, resulting in increased latency and decreased throughput. This implementation of AES uses a 128-bit key. AES is faster than 3DES . Select NULL to set up a tunnel without encryption. When you select NULL , you do not enter an encryption key.
Authentication Algorithm	Select SHA1 or MD5 from the drop-down list box. MD5 (Message Digest 5) and SHA1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) are hash algorithms used to authenticate packet data. The SHA1 algorithm is generally considered stronger than MD5, but is slower. Select MD5 for minimal security and SHA-1 for maximum security.
SA Life Time (Seconds)	Define the length of time before an IKE SA automatically renegotiates in this field. It may range from 60 to 3,000,000 seconds (almost 35 days). A short SA Life Time increases security by forcing the two VPN gateways to update the encryption and authentication keys. However, every time the VPN tunnel renegotiates, all users accessing remote resources are temporarily disconnected.
Encapsulation	Select Tunnel mode or Transport mode from the drop-down list box.
Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS)	Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) is disabled (NONE) by default in phase 2 IPSec SA setup. This allows faster IPSec setup, but is not so secure. Choose DH1 or DH2 from the drop-down list box to enable PFS. DH1 refers to Diffie-Hellman Group 1 a 768 bit random number. DH2 refers to Diffie-Hellman Group 2 a 1024 bit (1Kb) random number (more secure, yet slower).
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige and return to the VPN-IKE screen.
Cancel	Click Cancel to return to the VPN-IKE screen without saving your changes.

17.14 Manual Key Setup

Manual key management is useful if you have problems with **IKE** key management.

17.14.1 Security Parameter Index (SPI)

An SPI is used to distinguish different SAs terminating at the same destination and using the same IPSec protocol. This data allows for the multiplexing of SAs to a single gateway. The **SPI** (Security Parameter Index) along with a destination IP address uniquely identify a particular Security Association (SA). The **SPI** is transmitted from the remote VPN gateway to the local VPN gateway. The local VPN gateway then uses the network, encryption and key values that the administrator associated with the SPI to establish the tunnel.

Current ZyXEL implementation assumes identical outgoing and incoming SPIs.

17.15 Configuring Manual Key

You only configure **VPN Manual Key** when you select **Manual** in the **IPSec Key Mode** field on the **VPN IKE** screen. This is the **VPN Manual Key** screen as shown next.

Figure 98 VPN: Manual Key

IPSec Setup	
<input type="checkbox"/> Active	
Name	
IPSec Key Mode	Manual
SPI	0
Encapsulation Mode	Transport
DNS Server (for IPSec VPN)	0.0.0.0
Local	
Local Address Type	Single
IP Address Start	0.0.0.0
End / Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0
Remote	
Remote Address Type	Single
IP Address Start	0.0.0.0
End / Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0
Address Information	
My IP Address	0.0.0.0
Secure Gateway Address	0.0.0.0
Security Protocol	
IPSec Protocol	ESP
Encryption Algorithm	DES
Encapsulation Key	
Authentication Algorithm	SHA1
Authentication Key	

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 74 VPN: Manual Key

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
IPSec Setup	
Active	Select this check box to activate this VPN policy.
Name	Type up to 32 characters to identify this VPN policy. You may use any character, including spaces, but the Prestige drops trailing spaces.
IPSec Key Mode	Select IKE or Manual from the drop-down list box. Manual is a useful option for troubleshooting if you have problems using IKE key management.
SPI	Type a number (base 10) from 1 to 999999 for the Security Parameter Index.
Encapsulation Mode	Select Tunnel mode or Transport mode from the drop-down list box.
DNS Server (for IPSec VPN)	If there is a private DNS server that services the VPN, type its IP address here. The Prestige assigns this additional DNS server to the Prestige's DHCP clients that have IP addresses in this IPSec rule's range of local addresses. A DNS server allows clients on the VPN to find other computers and servers on the VPN by their (private) domain names.
Local	Local IP addresses must be static and correspond to the remote IPSec router's configured remote IP addresses. Two active SAs cannot have the local and remote IP address(es) both the same. Two active SAs can have the same local or remote IP address, but not both. You can configure multiple SAs between the same local and remote IP addresses, as long as only one is active at any time.
Local Address Type	Use the drop-down menu to choose Single , Range , or Subnet . Select Single for a single IP address. Select Range for a specific range of IP addresses. Select Subnet to specify IP addresses on a network by their subnet mask.
IP Address Start	When the Local Address Type field is configured to Single , enter a (static) IP address on the LAN behind your Prestige. When the Local Address Type field is configured to Range , enter the beginning (static) IP address, in a range of computers on your LAN behind your Prestige. When the Local Address Type field is configured to Subnet , this is a (static) IP address on the LAN behind your Prestige.
End / Subnet Mask	When the Local Address Type field is configured to Single , this field is N/A. When the Local Address Type field is configured to Range , enter the end (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the LAN behind your Prestige. When the Local Address Type field is configured to Subnet , this is a subnet mask on the LAN behind your Prestige.
Remote	Remote IP addresses must be static and correspond to the remote IPSec router's configured local IP addresses. Two active SAs cannot have the local and remote IP address(es) both the same. Two active SAs can have the same local or remote IP address, but not both. You can configure multiple SAs between the same local and remote IP addresses, as long as only one is active at any time.
Remote Address Type	Use the drop-down menu to choose Single , Range , or Subnet . Select Single with a single IP address. Select Range for a specific range of IP addresses. Select Subnet to specify IP addresses on a network by their subnet mask.
IP Address Start	When the Remote Address Type field is configured to Single , enter a (static) IP address on the network behind the remote IPSec router. When the Remote Address Type field is configured to Range , enter the beginning (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the network behind the remote IPSec router. When the Remote Address Type field is configured to Subnet , enter a (static) IP address on the network behind the remote IPSec router.

Table 74 VPN: Manual Key (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
End / Subnet Mask	When the Remote Address Type field is configured to Single , this field is N/A. When the Remote Address Type field is configured to Range , enter the end (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the network behind the remote IPSec router. When the Remote Address Type field is configured to Subnet , enter a subnet mask on the network behind the remote IPSec router.
Address Information	
My IP Address	<p>Enter the WAN IP address of your Prestige. The VPN tunnel has to be rebuilt if this IP address changes.</p> <p>The following applies if this field is configured as 0.0.0.0:</p> <p>The Prestige uses the current Prestige WAN IP address (static or dynamic) to set up the VPN tunnel.</p> <p>If the WAN connection goes down, the Prestige uses the dial backup IP address for the VPN tunnel when using dial backup or the LAN IP address when using traffic redirect. See the chapter on WAN for details on dial backup and traffic redirect.</p>
Secure Gateway Address	Type the WAN IP address or the URL (up to 31 characters) of the IPSec router with which you're making the VPN connection.
Security Protocol	
IPSec Protocol	Select ESP if you want to use ESP (Encapsulation Security Payload). The ESP protocol (RFC 2406) provides encryption as well as some of the services offered by AH . If you select ESP here, you must select options from the Encryption Algorithm and Authentication Algorithm fields (described next).
Encryption Algorithm	<p>Select DES, 3DES or NULL from the drop-down list box.</p> <p>When DES is used for data communications, both sender and receiver must know the same secret key, which can be used to encrypt and decrypt the message or to generate and verify a message authentication code. The DES encryption algorithm uses a 56-bit key. Triple DES (3DES) is a variation on DES that uses a 168-bit key. As a result, 3DES is more secure than DES. It also requires more processing power, resulting in increased latency and decreased throughput.</p> <p>Select NULL to set up a tunnel without encryption. When you select NULL, you do not enter an encryption key.</p>
Encapsulation Key (only with ESP)	With DES , type a unique key 8 characters long. With 3DES , type a unique key 24 characters long. Any characters may be used, including spaces, but trailing spaces are truncated.
Authentication Algorithm	Select SHA1 or MD5 from the drop-down list box. MD5 (Message Digest 5) and SHA1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) are hash algorithms used to authenticate packet data. The SHA1 algorithm is generally considered stronger than MD5 , but is slower. Select MD5 for minimal security and SHA-1 for maximum security.
Authentication Key	Type a unique authentication key to be used by IPSec if applicable. Enter 16 characters for MD5 authentication or 20 characters for SHA-1 authentication. Any characters may be used, including spaces, but trailing spaces are truncated.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.
Delete	Click Delete to remove the current rule.

17.16 Viewing SA Monitor

Click **VPN** and **Monitor** to open the **SA Monitor** screen as shown. Use this screen to display and manage active VPN connections.

A Security Association (SA) is the group of security settings related to a specific VPN tunnel. This screen displays active VPN connections. Use **Refresh** to display active VPN connections. This screen is read-only. The following table describes the fields in this tab.

When there is outbound traffic but no inbound traffic, the SA times out automatically after two minutes. A tunnel with no outbound or inbound traffic is "idle" and does not timeout until the SA lifetime period expires. See [Section 17.6 on page 217](#) on keep alive to have the Prestige renegotiate an IPSec SA when the SA lifetime expires, even if there is no traffic.

Figure 99 VPN: SA Monitor

VPN - SA Monitor				
No.	Name	Encapsulation	IP Sec Algorithm	Disconnect
1	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
2	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
3	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
4	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
5	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
6	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
7	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
8	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
9	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
10	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
11	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
12	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
13	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
14	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
15	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
16	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
17	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
18	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
19	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>
20	-	-	-	<input type="radio"/>

Back | **Apply** | **Refresh**

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

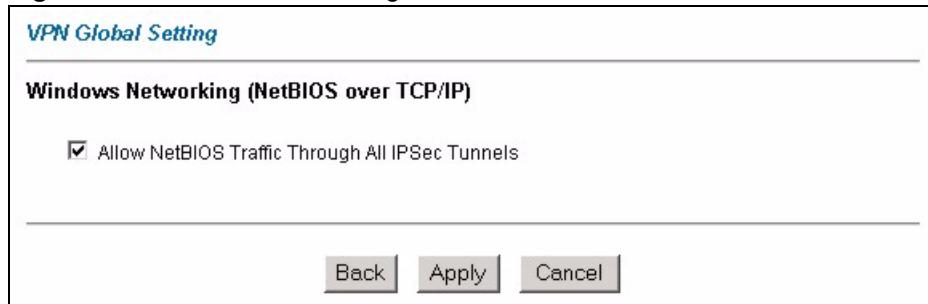
Table 75 VPN: SA Monitor

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
No.	This is the security association index number.
Name	This field displays the identification name for this VPN policy.
Encapsulation	This field displays Tunnel or Transport mode.
IPSec Algorithm	This field displays the security protocols used for an SA. Both AH and ESP increase Prestige processing requirements and communications latency (delay).
Disconnect	Select Disconnect next to a security association and then click Apply to stop that security association.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Refresh	Click Refresh to display the current active VPN connection(s).

17.17 Configuring Global Setting

To change your Prestige's global settings, click **VPN** and then **Global Setting**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 100 VPN: Global Setting



The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 76 VPN: Global Setting

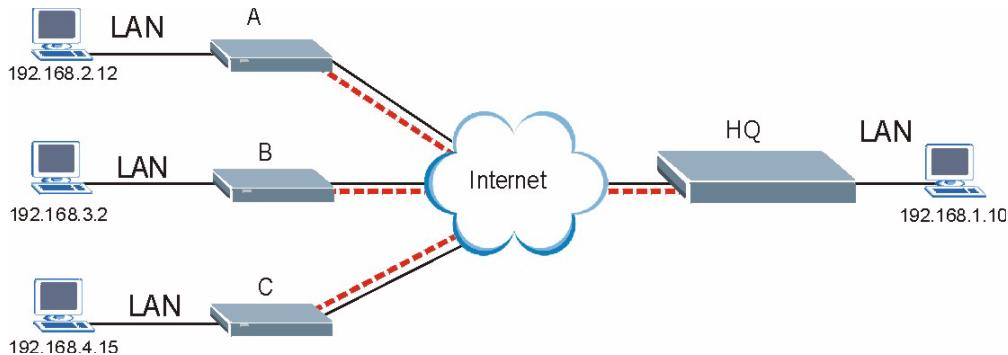
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Windows Networking (NetBIOS over TCP/IP)	NetBIOS (Network Basic Input/Output System) are TCP or UDP packets that enable a computer to find other computers. It may sometimes be necessary to allow NetBIOS packets to pass through VPN tunnels in order to allow local computers to find computers on the remote network and vice versa.
Allow NetBIOS Traffic Through All IP/Sec Tunnels	Select this check box to send NetBIOS packets through the VPN connection.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

17.18 Telecommuter VPN/IPSec Examples

The following examples show how multiple telecommuters can make VPN connections to a single Prestige at headquarters. The telecommuters use IPSec routers with dynamic WAN IP addresses. The Prestige at headquarters has a static public IP address.

17.18.1 Telecommuters Sharing One VPN Rule Example

See the following figure and table for an example configuration that allows multiple telecommuters (A, B and C in the figure) to use one VPN rule to simultaneously access a Prestige at headquarters (HQ in the figure). The telecommuters do not have domain names mapped to the WAN IP addresses of their IPSec routers. The telecommuters must all use the same IPSec parameters but the local IP addresses (or ranges of addresses) should not overlap.

Figure 101 Telecommuters Sharing One VPN Rule Example**Table 77** Telecommuters Sharing One VPN Rule Example

FIELDS	TELECOMMUTERS	HEADQUARTERS
My IP Address:	0.0.0.0 (dynamic IP address assigned by the ISP)	Public static IP address
Secure Gateway IP Address:	Public static IP address	0.0.0.0 With this IP address only the telecommuter can initiate the IPSec tunnel.
Local IP Address:	Telecommuter A: 192.168.2.12 Telecommuter B: 192.168.3.2 Telecommuter C: 192.168.4.15	192.168.1.10
Remote IP Address:	192.168.1.10	0.0.0.0 (N/A)

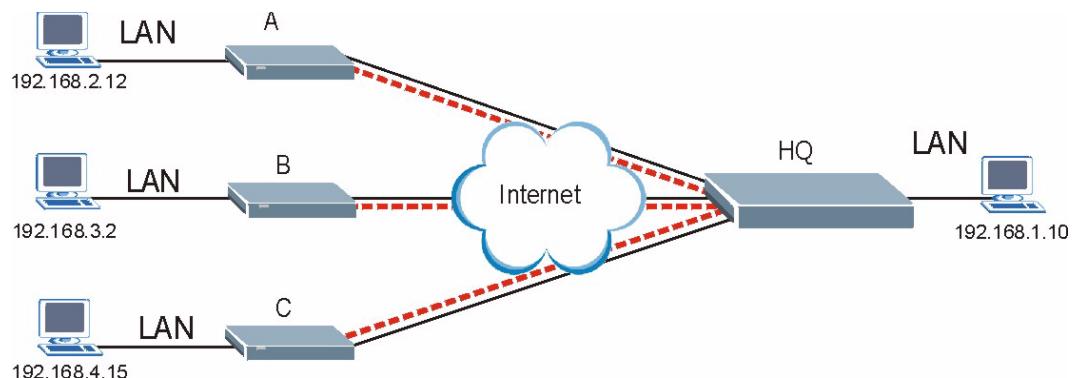
17.18.2 Telecommuters Using Unique VPN Rules Example

In this example the telecommuters (A, B and C in the figure) use IPSec routers with domain names that are mapped to their dynamic WAN IP addresses (use Dynamic DNS to do this).

With aggressive negotiation mode (see [Section 17.12.1 on page 228](#)), the Prestige can use the ID types and contents to distinguish between VPN rules. Telecommuters can each use a separate VPN rule to simultaneously access a Prestige at headquarters. They can use different IPSec parameters. The local IP addresses (or ranges of addresses) of the rules configured on the Prestige at headquarters can overlap. The local IP addresses of the rules configured on the telecommuters' IPSec routers should not overlap.

See the following table and figure for an example where three telecommuters each use a different VPN rule for a VPN connection with a Prestige located at headquarters. The Prestige at headquarters (HQ in the figure) identifies each incoming SA by its ID type and content and uses the appropriate VPN rule to establish the VPN connection.

The Prestige at headquarters can also initiate VPN connections to the telecommuters since it can find the telecommuters by resolving their domain names.

Figure 102 Telecommuters Using Unique VPN Rules Example**Table 78** Telecommuters Using Unique VPN Rules Example

TELECOMMUTERS	HEADQUARTERS
All Telecommuter Rules:	All Headquarters Rules:
My IP Address 0.0.0.0	My IP Address: bigcompanyhq.com
Secure Gateway Address: bigcompanyhq.com	Local IP Address: 192.168.1.10
Remote IP Address: 192.168.1.10	Local ID Type: E-mail
Peer ID Type: E-mail	Local ID Content: bob@bigcompanyhq.com
Peer ID Content: bob@bigcompanyhq.com	
Telecommuter A (telecommutera.dydns.org)	Headquarters Prestige Rule 1:
Local ID Type: IP	Peer ID Type: IP
Local ID Content: 192.168.2.12	Peer ID Content: 192.168.2.12
Local IP Address: 192.168.2.12	Secure Gateway Address: telecommuter1.com
	Remote Address 192.168.2.12
Telecommuter B (telecommuterb.dydns.org)	Headquarters Prestige Rule 2:
Local ID Type: DNS	Peer ID Type: DNS
Local ID Content: telecommuterb.com	Peer ID Content: telecommuterb.com
Local IP Address: 192.168.3.2	Secure Gateway Address: telecommuterb.com
	Remote Address 192.168.3.2
Telecommuter C (telecommuterc.dydns.org)	Headquarters Prestige Rule 3:
Local ID Type: E-mail	Peer ID Type: E-mail
Local ID Content: myVPN@myplace.com	Peer ID Content: myVPN@myplace.com
Local IP Address: 192.168.4.15	Secure Gateway Address: telecommuterc.com
	Remote Address 192.168.4.15

17.19 VPN and Remote Management

If a VPN tunnel uses Telnet, FTP, WWW, then you should configure remote management (**Remote Management**) to allow access for that service.

CHAPTER 18

Remote Management Configuration

This chapter provides information on configuring remote management.

18.1 Remote Management Overview

Remote management allows you to determine which services/protocols can access which Prestige interface (if any) from which computers.

When you configure remote management to allow management from the WAN, you still need to configure a firewall rule to allow access. See the firewall chapters for details on configuring firewall rules.

You may manage your Prestige from a remote location via:

- Internet (WAN only)
- ALL (LAN and WAN)
- LAN only,
- Neither (Disable).

When you Choose **WAN only** or **ALL (LAN & WAN)**, you still need to configure a firewall rule to allow access.

To disable remote management of a service, select **Disable** in the corresponding **Server Access** field.

You may only have one remote management session running at a time. The Prestige automatically disconnects a remote management session of lower priority when another remote management session of higher priority starts. The priorities for the different types of remote management sessions are as follows.

- 1 Telnet
- 2 HTTP

18.1.1 Remote Management Limitations

Remote management over LAN or WAN will not work when:

- A filter in SMT menu 3.1 (LAN) or in menu 11.5 (WAN) is applied to block a Telnet, FTP or Web service.
- You have disabled that service in one of the remote management screens.
- The IP address in the **Secured Client IP** field does not match the client IP address. If it does not match, the Prestige will disconnect the session immediately.
- There is already another remote management session with an equal or higher priority running. You may only have one remote management session running at one time.
- There is a firewall rule that blocks it.

18.1.2 Remote Management and NAT

When NAT is enabled:

- Use the Prestige's WAN IP address when configuring from the WAN.
- Use the Prestige's LAN IP address when configuring from the LAN.

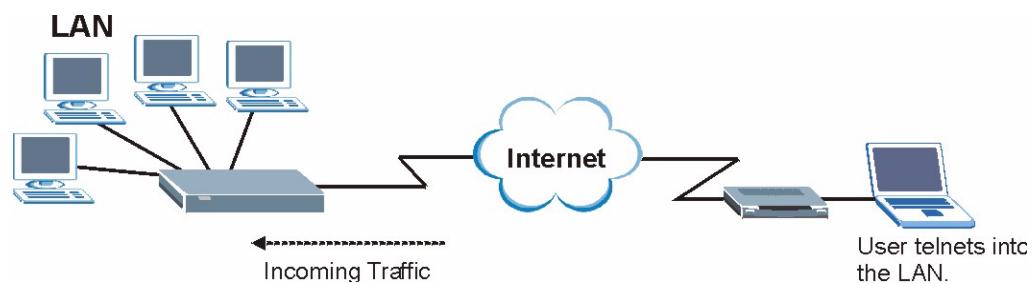
18.1.3 System Timeout

There is a default system management idle timeout of five minutes (three hundred seconds). The Prestige automatically logs you out if the management session remains idle for longer than this timeout period. The management session does not time out when a statistics screen is polling.

18.2 Telnet

You can configure your Prestige for remote Telnet access as shown next.

Figure 103 Telnet Configuration on a TCP/IP Network



18.3 FTP

You can upload and download Prestige firmware and configuration files using FTP. To use this feature, your computer must have an FTP client.

18.4 Web

You can use the Prestige's embedded web configurator for configuration and file management. See the online help for details.

18.5 Configuring Remote Management

Click **Remote Management** to open the following screen.

Figure 104 Remote Management

Server Type	Access Status	Port	Secured Client IP
Telnet	All	23	0.0.0.0
FTP	All	21	0.0.0.0
Web	All	80	0.0.0.0

Apply **Cancel**

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 79 Remote Management

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Server Type	Each of these labels denotes a service that you may use to remotely manage the Prestige.
Access Status	Select the access interface. Choices are All , LAN Only , WAN Only and Disable .
Port	This field shows the port number for the remote management service. You may change the port number for a service in this field, but you must use the same port number to use that service for remote management.
Secured Client IP	The default 0.0.0.0 allows any client to use this service to remotely manage the Prestige. Type an IP address to restrict access to a client with a matching IP address.
Apply	Click Apply to save your settings back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

CHAPTER 19

Universal Plug-and-Play (UPnP)

This chapter introduces the UPnP feature in the web configurator.

19.1 Introducing Universal Plug and Play

Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) is a distributed, open networking standard that uses TCP/IP for simple peer-to-peer network connectivity between devices. A UPnP device can dynamically join a network, obtain an IP address, convey its capabilities and learn about other devices on the network. In turn, a device can leave a network smoothly and automatically when it is no longer in use.

19.1.1 How do I know if I'm using UPnP?

UPnP hardware is identified as an icon in the Network Connections folder (Windows XP). Each UPnP compatible device installed on your network will appear as a separate icon. Selecting the icon of a UPnP device will allow you to access the information and properties of that device.

19.1.2 NAT Traversal

UPnP NAT traversal automates the process of allowing an application to operate through NAT. UPnP network devices can automatically configure network addressing, announce their presence in the network to other UPnP devices and enable exchange of simple product and service descriptions. NAT traversal allows the following:

- Dynamic port mapping
- Learning public IP addresses
- Assigning lease times to mappings

Windows Messenger is an example of an application that supports NAT traversal and UPnP.

See [Chapter 7 on page 121](#) for further information about NAT.

19.1.3 Cautions with UPnP

The automated nature of NAT traversal applications in establishing their own services and opening firewall ports may present network security issues. Network information and configuration may also be obtained and modified by users in some network environments.

All UPnP-enabled devices may communicate freely with each other without additional configuration. Disable UPnP if this is not your intention.

19.2 UPnP and ZyXEL

ZyXEL has achieved UPnP certification from the Universal Plug and Play Forum Creates UPnP™ Implementers Corp. (UIC). ZyXEL's UPnP implementation supports IGD 1.0 (Internet Gateway Device). At the time of writing ZyXEL's UPnP implementation supports Windows Messenger 4.6 and 4.7 while Windows Messenger 5.0 and Xbox are still being tested.

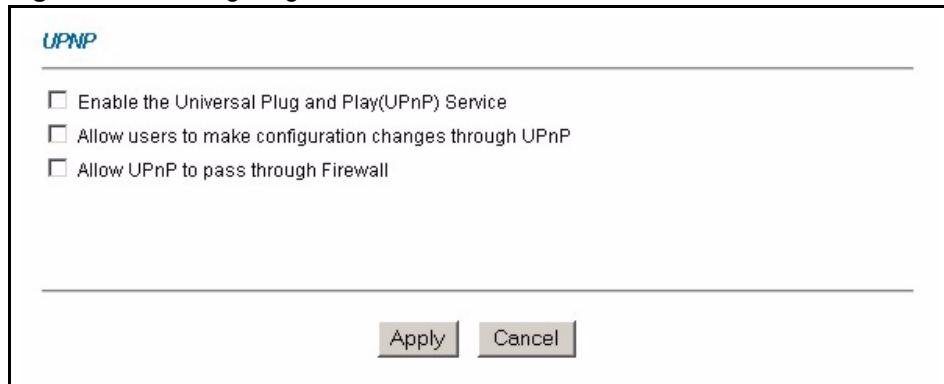
The Prestige only sends UPnP multicasts to the LAN.

See later sections for examples of installing UPnP in Windows XP and Windows Me as well as an example of using UPnP in Windows.

19.2.1 Configuring UPnP

From the **Site Map** in the main menu, click **UPnP** under **Advanced Setup** to display the screen shown next.

Figure 105 Configuring UPnP



The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 80 Configuring UPnP

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) Service	Select this checkbox to activate UPnP. Be aware that anyone could use a UPnP application to open the web configurator's login screen without entering the Prestige's IP address (although you must still enter the password to access the web configurator).
Allow users to make configuration changes through UPnP	Select this check box to allow UPnP-enabled applications to automatically configure the Prestige so that they can communicate through the Prestige, for example by using NAT traversal, UPnP applications automatically reserve a NAT forwarding port in order to communicate with another UPnP enabled device; this eliminates the need to manually configure port forwarding for the UPnP enabled application.
Allow UPnP to pass through Firewall	Select this check box to allow traffic from UPnP-enabled applications to bypass the firewall. Clear this check box to have the firewall block all UPnP application packets (for example, MSN packets).
Apply	Click Apply to save the setting to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to return to the previously saved settings.

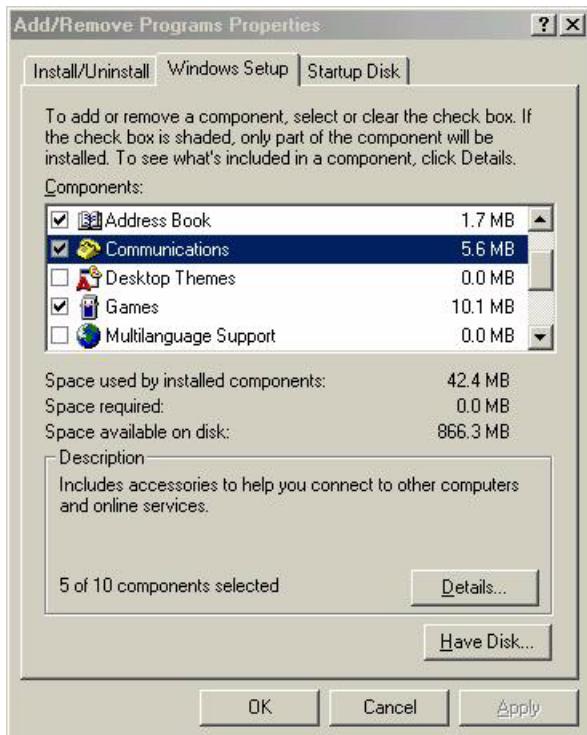
19.3 Installing UPnP in Windows Example

This section shows how to install UPnP in Windows Me and Windows XP.

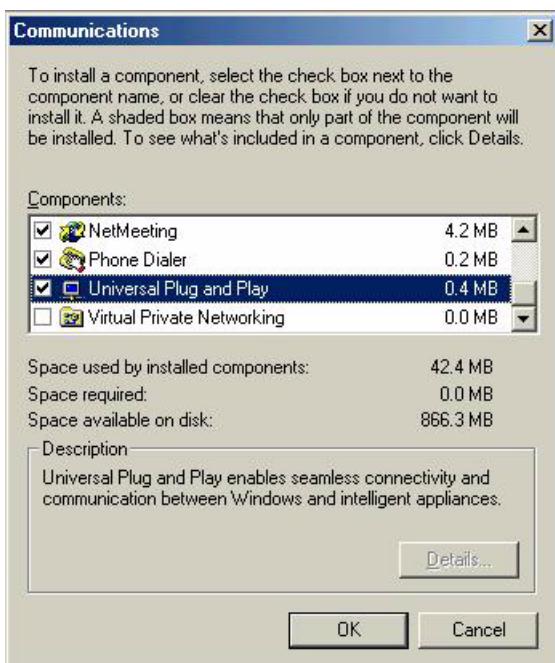
Installing UPnP in Windows Me

Follow the steps below to install the UPnP in Windows Me.

- 1 Click **Start** and **Control Panel**. Double-click **Add/Remove Programs**.
- 2 Click on the **Windows Setup** tab and select **Communication** in the **Components** selection box. Click **Details**.

Figure 106 Add/Remove Programs: Windows Setup: Communication

- 3** In the **Communications** window, select the **Universal Plug and Play** check box in the **Components** selection box.

Figure 107 Add/Remove Programs: Windows Setup: Communication: Components

- 4** Click **OK** to go back to the **Add/Remove Programs Properties** window and click **Next**.

- 5** Restart the computer when prompted.

Installing UPnP in Windows XP

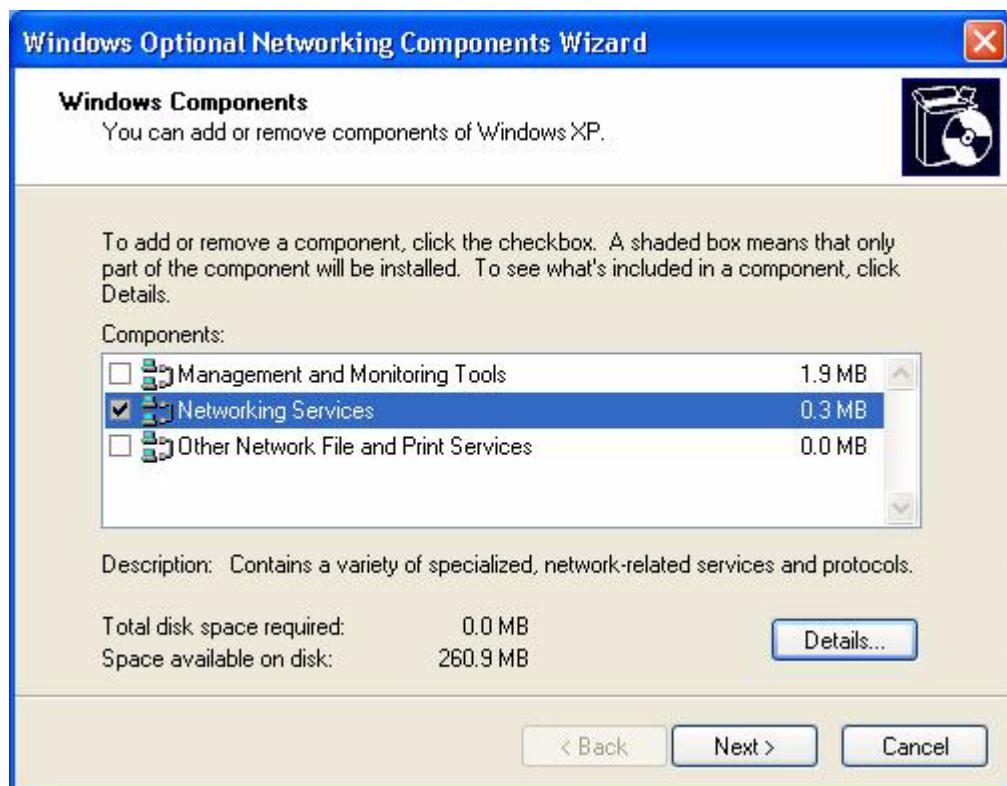
Follow the steps below to install the UPnP in Windows XP.

- 1 Click Start and Control Panel.**
- 2 Double-click Network Connections.**
- 3 In the Network Connections window, click Advanced in the main menu and select Optional Networking Components**

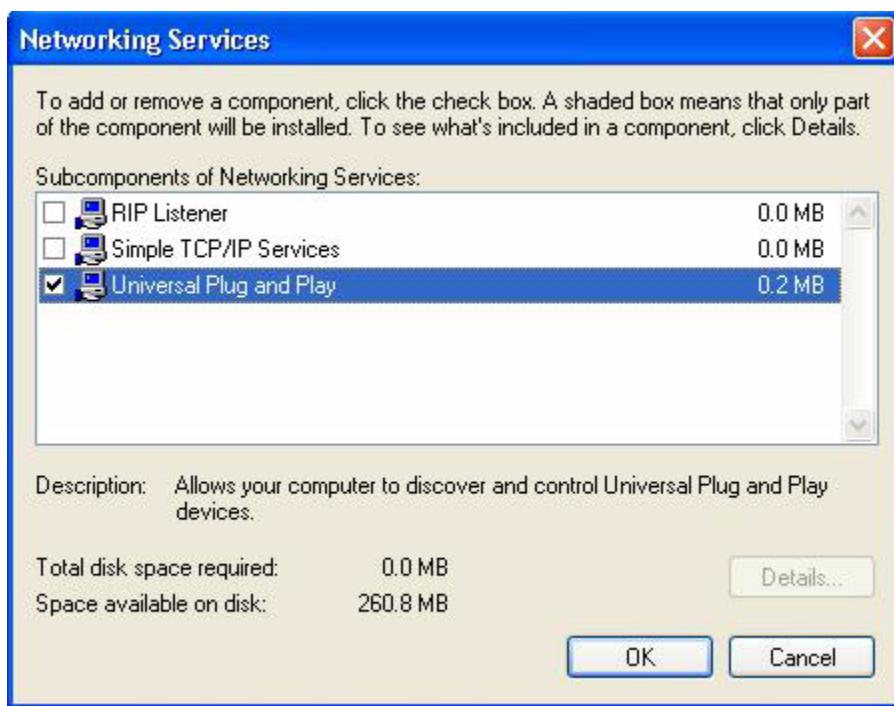
Figure 108 Network Connections



- 4 The Windows Optional Networking Components Wizard window displays. Select Networking Service in the Components selection box and click Details.**

Figure 109 Windows Optional Networking Components Wizard

- 5** In the **Networking Services** window, select the **Universal Plug and Play** check box.

Figure 110 Networking Services

- 6** Click **OK** to go back to the **Windows Optional Networking Component Wizard** window and click **Next**.

19.4 Using UPnP in Windows XP Example

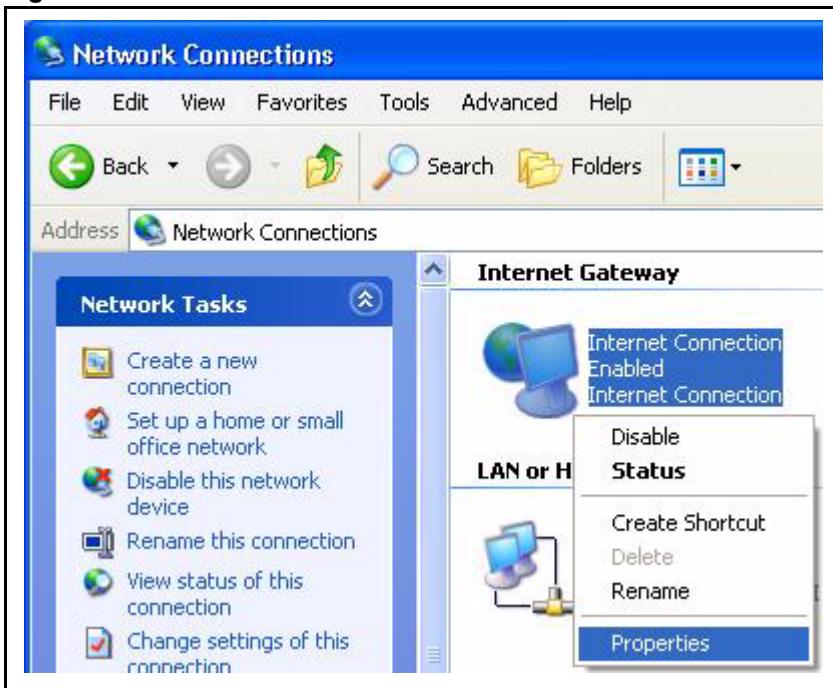
This section shows you how to use the UPnP feature in Windows XP. You must already have UPnP installed in Windows XP and UPnP activated on the Prestige.

Make sure the computer is connected to a LAN port of the Prestige. Turn on your computer and the Prestige.

Auto-discover Your UPnP-enabled Network Device

- 1** Click **Start** and **Control Panel**. Double-click **Network Connections**. An icon displays under Internet Gateway.
- 2** Right-click the icon and select **Properties**.

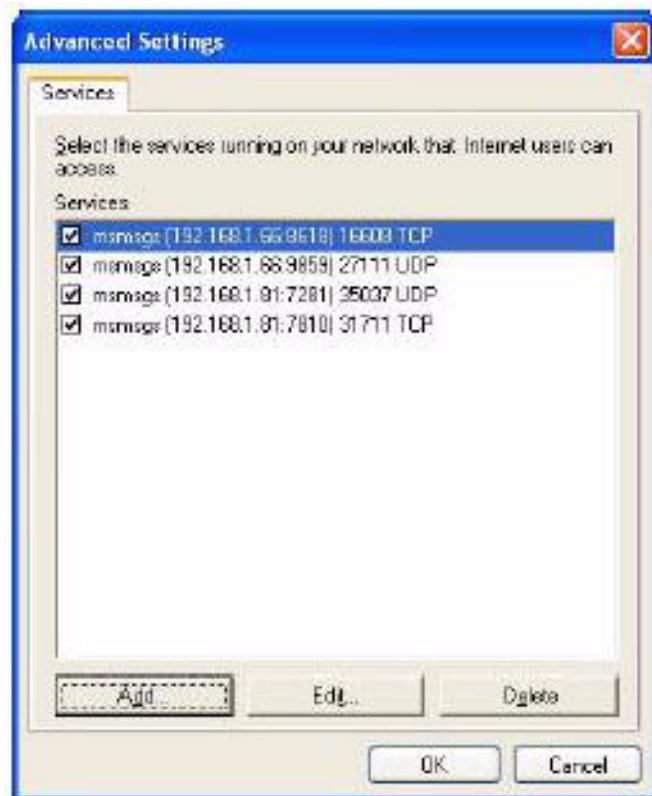
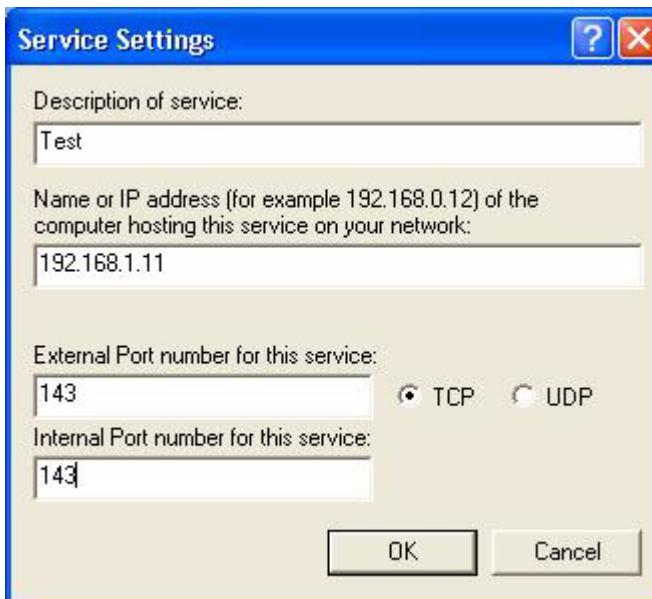
Figure 111 Network Connections



- 3 In the **Internet Connection Properties** window, click **Settings** to see the port mappings there were automatically created.

Figure 112 Internet Connection Properties

- 4 You may edit or delete the port mappings or click **Add** to manually add port mappings.

Figure 113 Internet Connection Properties: Advanced Settings**Figure 114** Internet Connection Properties: Advanced Settings: Add

- 5 When the UPnP-enabled device is disconnected from your computer, all port mappings will be deleted automatically.
- 6 Select **Show icon in notification area when connected** option and click **OK**. An icon displays in the system tray.

Figure 115 System Tray Icon

7 Double-click on the icon to display your current Internet connection status.

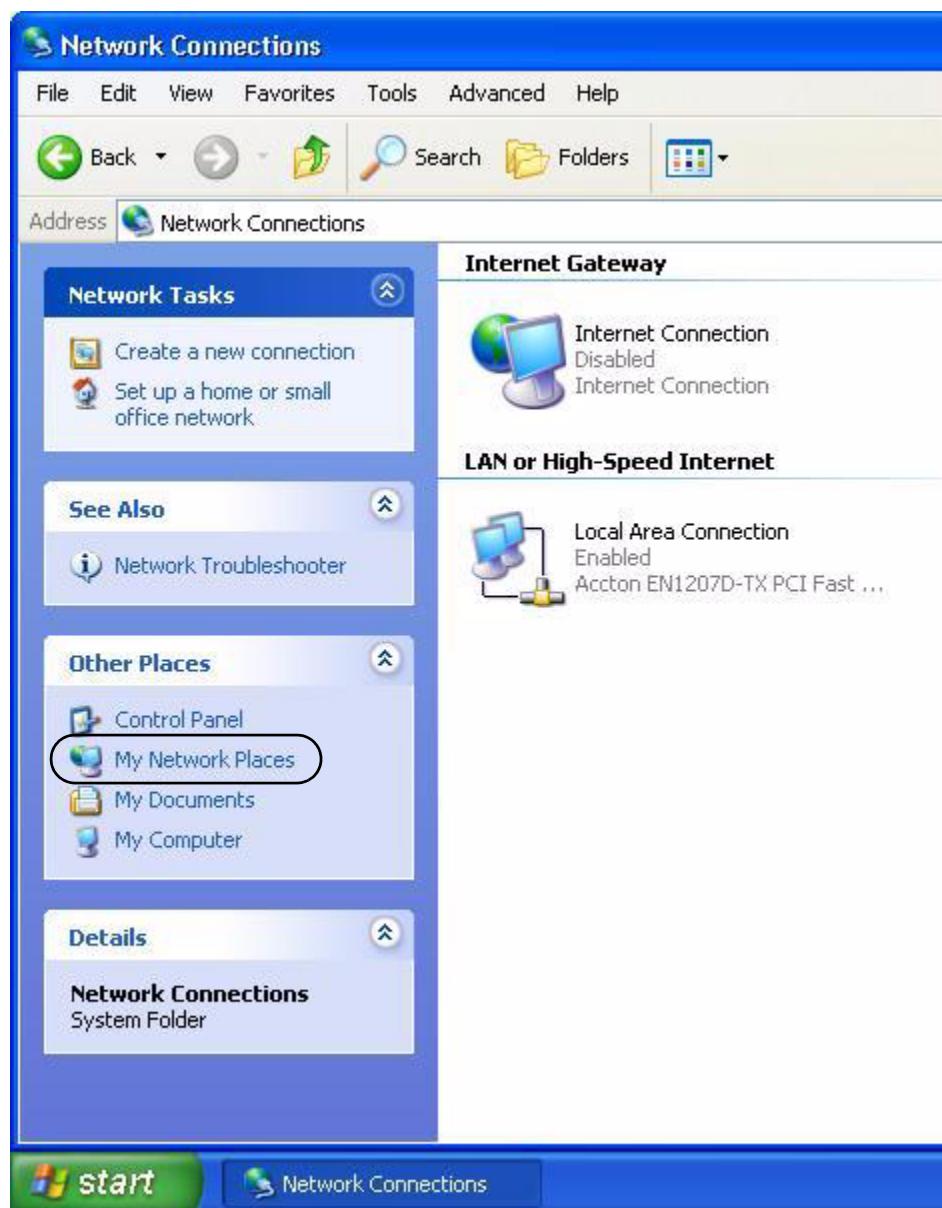
Figure 116 Internet Connection Status

Web Configurator Easy Access

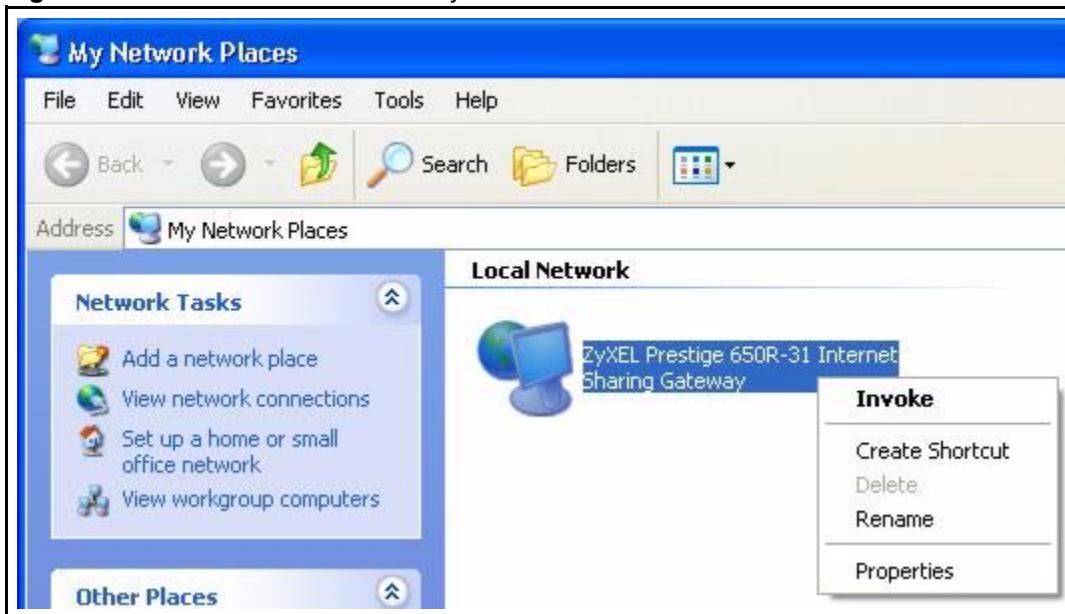
With UPnP, you can access the web-based configurator on the Prestige without finding out the IP address of the Prestige first. This comes helpful if you do not know the IP address of the Prestige.

Follow the steps below to access the web configurator.

- 1** Click **Start** and then **Control Panel**.
- 2** Double-click **Network Connections**.
- 3** Select **My Network Places** under **Other Places**.

Figure 117 Network Connections

- 4 An icon with the description for each UPnP-enabled device displays under **Local Network**.
- 5 Right-click on the icon for your Prestige and select **Invoke**. The web configurator login screen displays.

Figure 118 Network Connections: My Network Places

- 6 Right-click on the icon for your Prestige and select **Properties**. A properties window displays with basic information about the Prestige.

Figure 119 Network Connections: My Network Places: Properties: Example

CHAPTER 20

Logs Screens

This chapter contains information about configuring general log settings and viewing the Prestige's logs. Refer to the appendix for example log message explanations.

20.1 Logs Overview

The web configurator allows you to choose which categories of events and/or alerts to have the Prestige log and then display the logs or have the Prestige send them to an administrator (as e-mail) or to a syslog server.

20.1.1 Alerts and Logs

An alert is a type of log that warrants more serious attention. They include system errors, attacks (access control) and attempted access to blocked web sites. Some categories such as **System Errors** consist of both logs and alerts. You may differentiate them by their color in the **View Log** screen. Alerts display in red and logs display in black.

20.2 Configuring Log Settings

Use the **Log Settings** screen to configure to where the Prestige is to send logs; the schedule for when the Prestige is to send the logs and which logs and/or immediate alerts the Prestige is to record.

To change your Prestige's log settings, click **Logs**, then the **Log Settings**. The screen appears as shown.

Alerts are e-mailed as soon as they happen. Logs may be e-mailed as soon as the log is full (see **Log Schedule**). Selecting many alert and/or log categories (especially **Access Control**) may result in many e-mails being sent.

Figure 120 Log Settings

Logs - Log Settings

Address Info:

Mail Server: (Outgoing SMTP Server Name or IP Address)
Mail Subject:
Send Log to: (E-Mail Address)
Send Alerts to: (E-Mail Address)

UNIX Syslog:

Active
Syslog IP Address: (Server Name or IP Address)
Log Facility:

Send Log:

Log Schedule: None
Day for Sending Log: Sunday
Time for Sending Log: (hour): (minute)

Log	Send Immediate Alert
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> System Maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/> System Errors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> System Errors	<input type="checkbox"/> Access Control
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access Control	<input type="checkbox"/> Blocked Web Sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UPnP	<input type="checkbox"/> Attacks
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forward Web Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> IPSec
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Blocked Web Sites	<input type="checkbox"/> IKE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attacks	
<input type="checkbox"/> IPSec	
<input type="checkbox"/> IKE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Any IP	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 802.1x	
<input type="checkbox"/> SIP	
<input type="checkbox"/> RTP	
<input type="checkbox"/> FSM	

Buttons: Back | Apply | Cancel

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 81 Log Settings

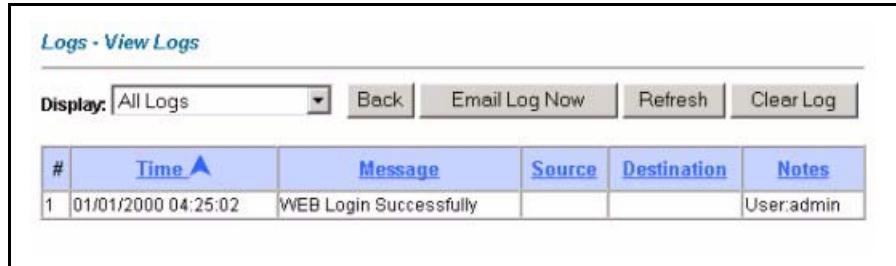
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Address Info	
Mail Server	Enter the server name or the IP address of the mail server for the e-mail addresses specified below. If this field is left blank, logs and alert messages will not be sent via e-mail.
Mail Subject	Type a title that you want to be in the subject line of the log e-mail message that the Prestige sends.
Send log to	Logs are sent to the e-mail address specified in this field. If this field is left blank, logs will not be sent via e-mail.
Send alerts to	Alerts are sent to the e-mail address specified in this field. If this field is left blank, alerts will not be sent via e-mail.
UNIX Syslog	Syslog logging sends a log to an external syslog server used to store logs.
Active	Click Active to enable syslog logging.
Syslog IP Address	Enter the server name or IP address of the syslog server that will log the selected categories of logs.
Log Facility	Select a location from the drop down list box. The log facility allows you to log the messages to different files in the syslog server. Refer to the documentation of your syslog program for more details.
Send Log	
Log Schedule	This drop-down menu is used to configure the frequency of log messages being sent as E-mail: Daily Weekly Hourly When Log is Full None. If you select Weekly or Daily , specify a time of day when the E-mail should be sent. If you select Weekly , then also specify which day of the week the E-mail should be sent. If you select When Log is Full , an alert is sent when the log fills up. If you select None , no log messages are sent
Day for Sending Log	Use the drop down list box to select which day of the week to send the logs.
Time for Sending Log	Enter the time of the day in 24-hour format (for example 23:00 equals 11:00 pm) to send the logs.
Log	Select the categories of logs that you want to record. Logs include alerts.
Send Immediate Alert	Select the categories of alerts for which you want the Prestige to instantly e-mail alerts to the e-mail address specified in the Send Alerts To field.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your customized settings and exit this screen.
Cancel	Click Cancel to return to the previously saved settings.

20.3 Displaying the Logs

Click **Logs** and then **View Log** to open the **View Logs** screen. Use the **View Logs** screen to see the logs for the categories that you selected in the **Log Settings** screen (see [Section 20.2 on page 259](#)).

Log entries in red indicate alerts. The log wraps around and deletes the old entries after it fills. Click a column heading to sort the entries. A triangle indicates ascending or descending sort order.

Figure 121 View Logs



The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 82 View Logs

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Display	The categories that you select in the Log Settings screen (see section) display in the drop-down list box. Select a category of logs to view; select All Logs to view logs from all of the log categories that you selected in the Log Settings page.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen
Email Log Now	Click Email Log Now to send the log screen to the e-mail address specified in the Log Settings page (make sure that you have first filled in the Address Info fields in Log Settings , see Section 20.2 on page 259).
Refresh	Click Refresh to renew the log screen.
Clear Log	Click Clear Log to delete all the logs.
Time	This field displays the time the log was recorded. See the chapter on system maintenance and information to configure the Prestige's time and date.
Message	This field states the reason for the log.
Source	This field lists the source IP address and the port number of the incoming packet.
Destination	This field lists the destination IP address and the port number of the incoming packet.
Notes	This field displays additional information about the log entry.

20.4 SMTP Error Messages

If there are difficulties in sending e-mail the following error messages appear.

E-mail error messages appear in SMT menu 24.3.1 as "SMTP action request failed. ret= ??". The "???" are described in the following table.

Table 83 SMTP Error Messages

-1 means Prestige out of socket
-2 means tcp SYN fail
-3 means smtp server OK fail
-4 means HELO fail
-5 means MAIL FROM fail
-6 means RCPT TO fail
-7 means DATA fail
-8 means mail data send fail

20.4.1 Example E-mail Log

An "End of Log" message displays for each mail in which a complete log has been sent. The following is an example of a log sent by e-mail.

- You may edit the subject title.
- The date format here is Day-Month-Year.
- The date format here is Month-Day-Year. The time format is Hour-Minute-Second.
- "End of Log" message shows that a complete log has been sent.

Figure 122 E-mail Log Example

```
Subject: Firewall Alert From Prestige
Date: Fri, 07 Apr 2000 10:05:42
From: user@zyxel.com
To: user@zyxel.com
1|Apr 7 00 |From:192.168.1.1      To:192.168.1.255 |default policy
|forward
| 09:54:03 |UDP      src port:00520 dest port:00520 |<1,00> |
2|Apr 7 00 |From:192.168.1.131    To:192.168.1.255 |default policy
|forward
| 09:54:17 |UDP      src port:00520 dest port:00520 |<1,00> |
3|Apr 7 00 |From:192.168.1.6      To:10.10.10.10 |match      |forward
| 09:54:19 |UDP      src port:03516 dest port:00053 |<1,01> |
.....{snip}.....
.....{snip}.....
126|Apr 7 00 |From:192.168.1.1      To:192.168.1.255 |match      |forward
| 10:05:00 |UDP      src port:00520 dest port:00520 |<1,02> |
127|Apr 7 00 |From:192.168.1.131    To:192.168.1.255 |match      |forward
| 10:05:17 |UDP      src port:00520 dest port:00520 |<1,02> |
128|Apr 7 00 |From:192.168.1.1      To:192.168.1.255 |match      |forward
| 10:05:30 |UDP      src port:00520 dest port:00520 |<1,02> |
End of Firewall Log
```

CHAPTER 21

Media Bandwidth Management

Advanced Setup

This chapter describes the functions and advanced configuration of bandwidth management.

21.1 Bandwidth Management Advanced Setup Overview

Bandwidth management allows you to allocate an interface's outgoing capacity to specific types of traffic. It can also help you make sure that the Prestige forwards certain types of traffic (especially real-time applications) with minimum delay. With the use of real-time applications such as Voice-over-IP (VoIP) increasing, the requirement for bandwidth allocation is also increasing.

Bandwidth management addresses questions such as:

- Who gets how much access to specific applications?
- What priority level should you give to each type of traffic?
- Which traffic must have guaranteed delivery?
- How much bandwidth should be allotted to guarantee delivery?

Bandwidth management also allows you to configure the allowed output for an interface to match what the network can handle. This helps reduce delays and dropped packets at the next routing device. For example, you can set the WAN interface speed to 1000kbps if the ADSL connection has an upstream speed of 1000kbps. All configuration screens display measurements in kbps (kilobits per second), but this *User's Guide* also uses Mbps (megabits per second) for brevity's sake.

You can use the wizard setup screens to configure basic bandwidth management. Refer to [Section 3.2.4 on page 78](#) for more information.

21.2 Bandwidth Classes and Filters

Use bandwidth classes and child-classes to allocate specific amounts of bandwidth capacity (bandwidth budgets). Configure a bandwidth filter to define a bandwidth class (or child-class) based on a specific application and/or subnet. Use the **Class Configuration** screen (see [Section 21.9 on page 273](#)) to set up a bandwidth class's name, bandwidth allotment, and bandwidth filter. You can configure up to one bandwidth filter per bandwidth class. You can also configure bandwidth classes without bandwidth filters. However, it is recommended that

you configure child-classes with filters for any classes that you configure without filters. The Prestige leaves the bandwidth budget allocated and unused for a class that does not have a filter itself or child-classes with filters. View your configured bandwidth classes and child-classes in the **Class Setup** screen (see [Section 21.9 on page 273](#) for details).

The total of the configured bandwidth budgets for child-classes cannot exceed the configured bandwidth budget speed of the parent class.

21.3 Proportional Bandwidth Allocation

Bandwidth management allows you to define how much bandwidth each class gets; however, the actual bandwidth allotted to each class decreases or increases in proportion to actual available bandwidth.

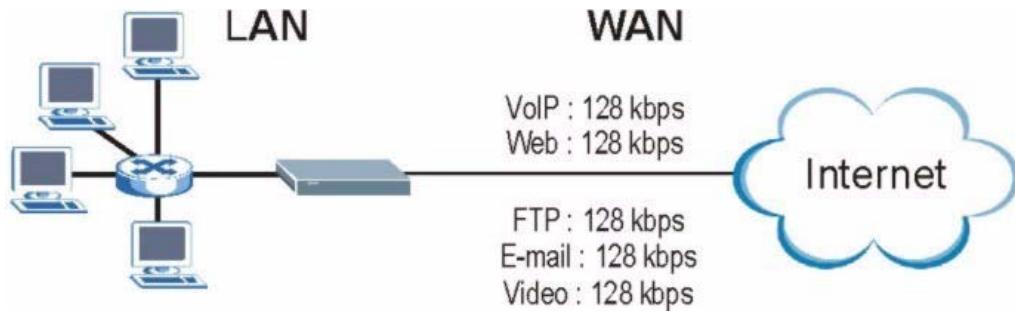
21.4 Bandwidth Management Usage Examples

These examples show bandwidth management allotments on a WAN interface that is configured for 640Kbps.

21.4.1 Application-based Bandwidth Management Example

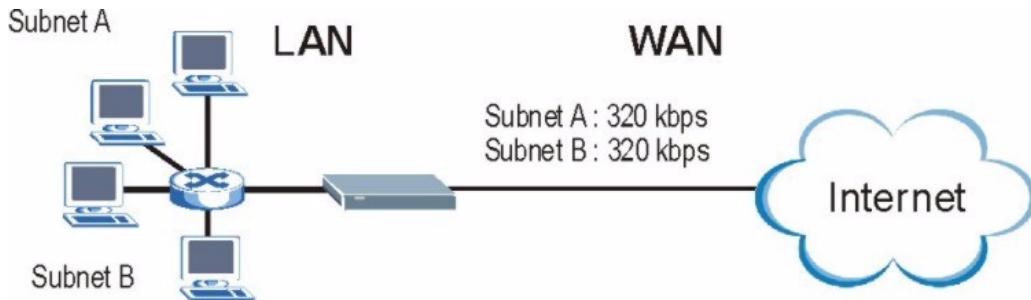
The bandwidth classes in the following example are based solely on application. Each bandwidth class (VoIP, Web, FTP, E-mail and Video) is allotted 128kbps.

Figure 123 Application-based Bandwidth Management Example



21.4.2 Subnet-based Bandwidth Management Example

The following example uses bandwidth classes based solely on LAN subnets. Each bandwidth class (Subnet A and Subnet B) is allotted 320kbps.

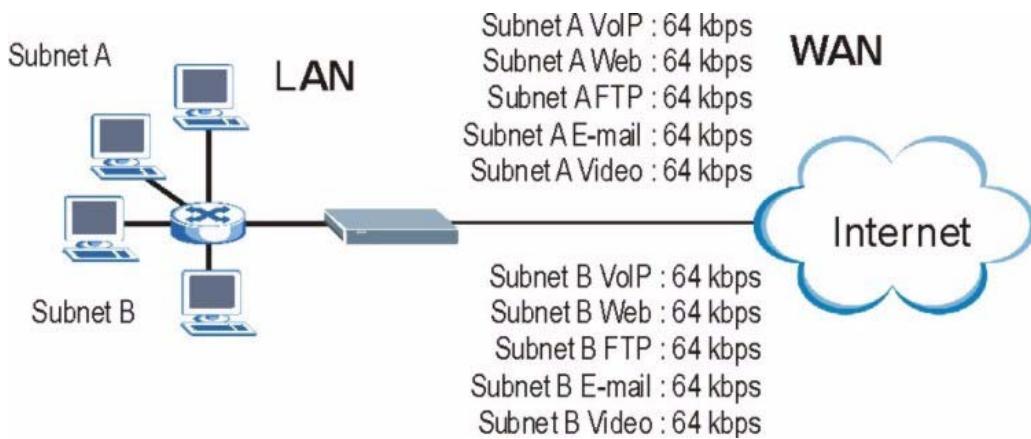
Figure 124 Subnet-based Bandwidth Management Example

21.4.3 Application and Subnet-based Bandwidth Management Example

The following example uses bandwidth classes based on LAN subnets and applications (specific applications in each subnet are allotted bandwidth).

Table 84 Application and Subnet-based Bandwidth Management Example

TRAFFIC TYPE	FROM SUBNET A	FROM SUBNET B
VoIP	64 kbps	64 kbps
Web	64 kbps	64 kbps
FTP	64 kbps	64 kbps
E-mail	64 kbps	64 kbps
Video	64 kbps	64 kbps

Figure 125 Application and Subnet-based Bandwidth Management Example

21.5 Scheduler

The scheduler divides up an interface's bandwidth among the bandwidth classes. The Prestige has two types of scheduler: fairness-based and priority-based.

21.5.1 Priority-based Scheduler

With the priority-based scheduler, the Prestige forwards traffic from bandwidth classes according to the priorities that you assign to the bandwidth classes. The larger a bandwidth class's priority number is, the higher the priority. Assign real-time applications (like those using audio or video) a higher priority number to provide smoother operation.

21.5.2 Fairness-based Scheduler

The Prestige divides bandwidth equally among bandwidth classes when using the fairness-based scheduler; thus preventing one bandwidth class from using all of the interface's bandwidth.

21.6 Maximize Bandwidth Usage

The maximize bandwidth usage option (see [Section 21.7.2 on page 271](#)) allows the Prestige to divide up any available bandwidth on the interface (including unallocated bandwidth and any allocated bandwidth that a class is not using) among the bandwidth classes that require more bandwidth.

When you enable maximize bandwidth usage, the Prestige first makes sure that each bandwidth class gets up to its bandwidth allotment. Next, the Prestige divides up an interface's available bandwidth (bandwidth that is unbudgeted or unused by the classes) depending on how many bandwidth classes require more bandwidth and on their priority levels. When only one class requires more bandwidth, the Prestige gives extra bandwidth to that class.

When multiple classes require more bandwidth, the Prestige gives the highest priority classes the available bandwidth first (as much as they require, if there is enough available bandwidth), and then to lower priority classes if there is still bandwidth available. The Prestige distributes the available bandwidth equally among classes with the same priority level.

21.6.1 Reserving Bandwidth for Non-Bandwidth Class Traffic

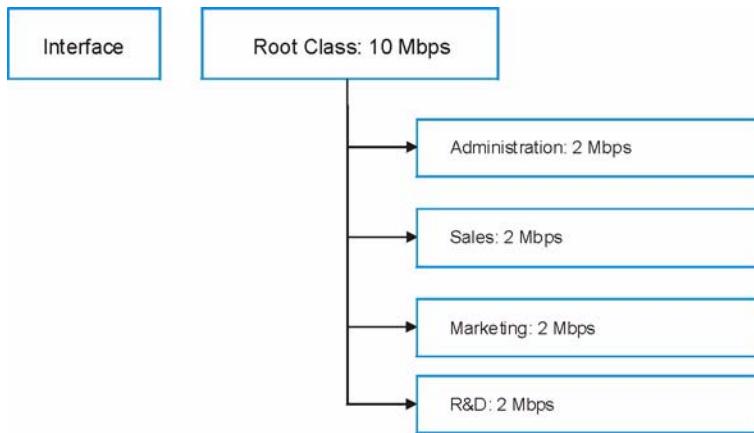
Do the following three steps to configure the Prestige to allow bandwidth for traffic that is not defined in a bandwidth filter.

- 1 Leave some of the interface's bandwidth unbudgeted.
- 2 Do not enable the interface's **Maximize Bandwidth Usage** option.
- 3 Do not enable bandwidth borrowing on the child-classes that have the root class as their parent (see [Section 21.7 on page 270](#)).

21.6.2 Maximize Bandwidth Usage Example

Here is an example of a Prestige that has maximized bandwidth usage enabled on an interface. The first figure shows each bandwidth class's bandwidth budget and priority. The classes are set up based on subnets. The interface is set to 10 Mbps. Each subnet is allocated 2 Mbps. The unbudgeted 2 Mbps allows traffic not defined in one of the bandwidth filters to go out when you do not select the maximize bandwidth option.

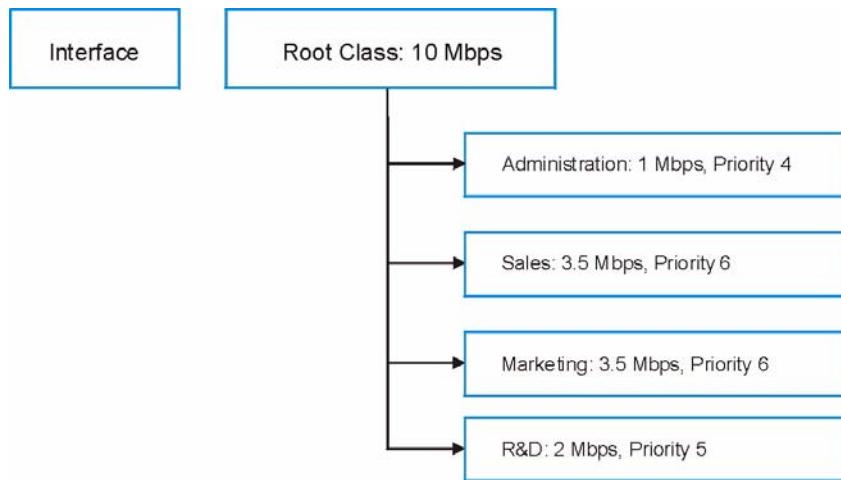
Figure 126 Bandwidth Allotment Example



The following figure shows the bandwidth usage with the maximize bandwidth usage option enabled. The Prestige divides up the unbudgeted 2 Mbps among the classes that require more bandwidth. If the administration department only uses 1 Mbps of the budgeted 2 Mbps, the Prestige also divides the remaining 1 Mbps among the classes that require more bandwidth. Therefore, the Prestige divides a total of 3 Mbps total of unbudgeted and unused bandwidth among the classes that require more bandwidth.

In this case, suppose that all of the classes except for the administration class need more bandwidth.

- Each class gets up to its budgeted bandwidth. The administration class only uses 1 Mbps of its budgeted 2 Mbps.
- Sales and Marketing are first to get extra bandwidth because they have the highest priority (6). If they each require 1.5 Mbps or more of extra bandwidth, the Prestige divides the total 3 Mbps total of unbudgeted and unused bandwidth equally between the sales and marketing departments (1.5 Mbps extra to each for a total of 3.5 Mbps for each) because they both have the highest priority level.
- R&D requires more bandwidth but only gets its budgeted 2 Mbps because all of the unbudgeted and unused bandwidth goes to the higher priority sales and marketing classes.
- The Prestige does not send any traffic that is not defined in the bandwidth filters because all of the unbudgeted bandwidth goes to the classes that need it.

Figure 127 Maximize Bandwidth Usage Example

21.7 Bandwidth Borrowing

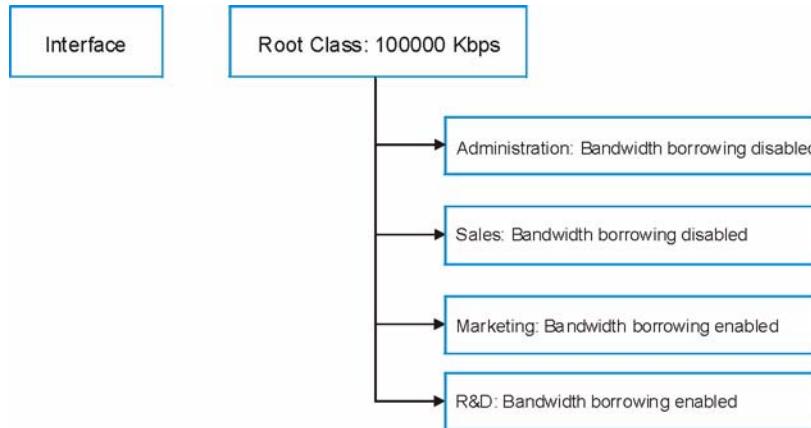
Bandwidth borrowing allows a child-class to borrow unused bandwidth from its parent class, whereas maximize bandwidth usage allows bandwidth classes to borrow any unused or unbudgeted bandwidth on the whole interface.

Enable bandwidth borrowing on a child-class to allow the child-class to use its parent class's unused bandwidth. A parent class's unused bandwidth is given to the highest priority child-class first. The child-class can also borrow bandwidth from a higher parent class (grandparent class) if the child-class's parent class is also configured to borrow bandwidth from its parent class. This can go on for as many levels as are configured to borrow bandwidth from their parent class (see [Section 21.7.1 on page 270](#)).

The total of the bandwidth allotments for child-classes cannot exceed the bandwidth allotment of their parent class. The Prestige uses the scheduler to divide a parent class's unused bandwidth among the child-classes.

21.7.1 Bandwidth Borrowing Example

Here is an example of bandwidth management with classes configured for bandwidth borrowing. The classes are set up based on departments and individuals within certain departments.

Figure 128 Bandwidth Borrowing Example

- The Administration and Sales classes cannot borrow unused bandwidth from the Root class because the Administration and Sales classes has bandwidth borrowing disabled.
- The Marketing and R&D classes can both borrow unused bandwidth from the Root class because the Marketing and R&D classes both have bandwidth borrowing enabled.

21.7.2 Maximize Bandwidth Usage With Bandwidth Borrowing

If you configure both maximize bandwidth usage (on the interface) and bandwidth borrowing (on individual child-classes), the Prestige functions as follows.

- 1 The Prestige sends traffic according to each bandwidth class's bandwidth budget.
- 2 The Prestige assigns a parent class's unused bandwidth to its child-classes that have more traffic than their budgets and have bandwidth borrowing enabled. The Prestige gives priority to bandwidth child-classes of higher priority and treats bandwidth classes of the same priority equally.
- 3 The Prestige assigns any remaining unused or unbudgeted bandwidth on the interface to any bandwidth class that requires it. The Prestige gives priority to bandwidth classes of higher priority and treats bandwidth classes of the same level equally.
- 4 The Prestige assigns any remaining unbudgeted bandwidth to traffic that does not match any of the bandwidth classes.

21.8 Configuring Summary

Click **Media Bandwidth Management, Summary** to open the screen as shown next.

Enable bandwidth management on an interface and set the maximum allowed bandwidth for that interface.

Figure 129 Media Bandwidth Management: Summary

Media Bandwidth Management - Summary

BW Manager manages the bandwidth of traffic flowing out of router on the specific interface. BW Manager can be switched on/off independently for each interface.

Interface	Active	Speed (kbps)	Scheduler	Max Bandwidth Usage
LAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	10000	Priority-Based	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
WLAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Priority-Based	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
WAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	Priority-Based	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Back](#) [Apply](#) [Cancel](#)

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 85 Media Bandwidth Management: Summary

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
LAN WLAN WAN	These read-only labels represent the physical interfaces.
Active	Select an interface's check box to enable bandwidth management on that interface. Bandwidth management applies to all traffic flowing out of the router through the interface, regardless of the traffic's source. Traffic redirect or IP alias may cause LAN-to-LAN traffic to pass through the Prestige and be managed by bandwidth management. Bandwidth management controls outgoing traffic on an interface, not incoming. In order to limit the download bandwidth of the LAN users, set the bandwidth management class on the LAN. In order to limit the upload bandwidth, set the bandwidth management class on the corresponding WAN interface.
Speed (kbps)	Enter the amount of bandwidth for this interface that you want to allocate using bandwidth management. This appears as the bandwidth budget of the interface's root class. The recommendation is to set this speed to match what the interface's connection can handle. For example, set the WAN interface speed to 1000 kbps if the ADSL connection has an upstream speed of 1000 kbps.
Scheduler	Select either Priority-Based or Fairness-Based from the drop-down menu to control the traffic flow. Select Priority-Based to give preference to bandwidth classes with higher priorities. Select Fairness-Based to treat all bandwidth classes equally.
Max Bandwidth Usage	Select this check box to have the Prestige divide up all of the interface's unallocated and/or unused bandwidth among the bandwidth classes that require bandwidth. Do not select this if you want to reserve bandwidth for traffic that does not match a bandwidth class or you want to limit the speed of this interface (see the Speed field description).
Back	Click Back to go to the main Media Bandwidth Management screen.
Apply	Click Apply to save your settings back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

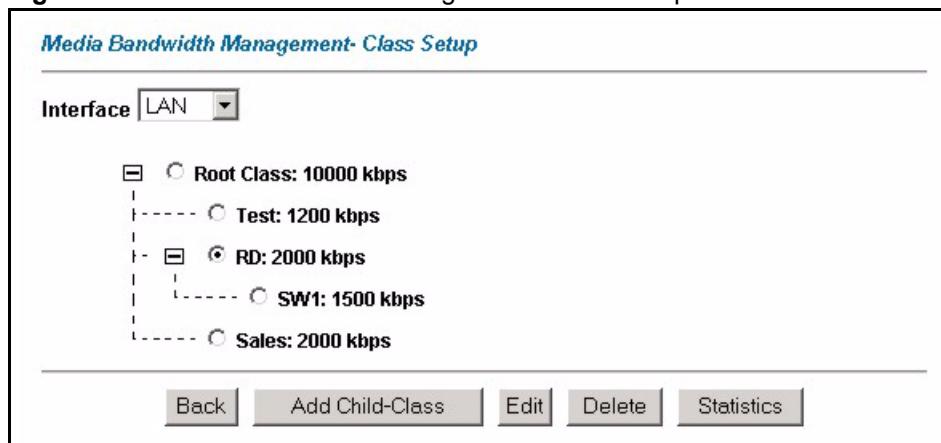
21.9 Configuring Class Setup

The class setup screen displays the configured bandwidth classes by individual interface. Select an interface and click the buttons to perform the actions described next. Click “+” to expand the class tree or click “-“ to collapse the class tree. Each interface has a permanent root class. The bandwidth budget of the root class is equal to the speed you configured on the interface (see [Section 21.8 on page 271](#) to configure the speed of the interface). Configure child-class layers for the root class.

To add or delete child classes on an interface, click **Media Bandwidth Management**, then **Class Setup**. The screen appears as shown (with example classes).

The example reserves 10 Mbps of unbudgeted bandwidth for traffic that is not defined in the bandwidth filters (see [Section 21.6.1 on page 268](#)). The Administration and Sales USA bandwidth classes each have bigger bandwidth budgets than the total of the budgets of their child-classes. The child-classes can borrow the extra bandwidth as long as they have bandwidth borrowing enabled (see [Section 21.7 on page 270](#)).

Figure 130 Media Bandwidth Management: Class Setup



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 86 Media Bandwidth Management: Class Setup

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Interface	Select an interface from the drop-down list box for which you wish to set up classes.
Back	Click Back to go to the main Media Bandwidth Management screen.
Add Child-Class	Click Add Child-class to add a sub-class.
Edit	Click Edit to configure the selected class. You cannot edit the root class.
Delete	Click Delete to delete the class and all its child-classes. You cannot delete the root class.
Statistics	Click Statistics to display the status of the selected class.

21.9.1 Media Bandwidth Management Class Configuration

Configure a bandwidth management class in the **Class Configuration** screen. You must use the **Media Bandwidth Management - Summary** screen to enable bandwidth management on an interface before you can configure classes for that interface.

To add a child class, click **Media Bandwidth Management**, then **Class Setup**. Click the **Add Child-Class** button to open the following screen.

Figure 131 Media Bandwidth Management: Class Configuration

Media Bandwidth Management- Class Configuration

Class Name	lan-2.2
BW Budget	0 (kbps)
Priority	3 (0-7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Borrow bandwidth from parent class	
Bandwidth Filter	
<input type="checkbox"/> Active	
Service	None
Destination IP Address	
Destination Subnet Mask	
Destination Port	0
Source IP Address	
Source Subnet Mask	
Source Port	0
Protocol ID	0

Back **Apply** **Cancel**

The following table describes the labels in this screen

Table 87 Media Bandwidth Management: Class Configuration

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Class Name	Use the auto-generated name or enter a descriptive name of up to 20 alphanumeric characters, including spaces.
BW Budget (kbps)	Specify the maximum bandwidth allowed for the class in kbps. The recommendation is a setting between 20 kbps and 20000 kbps for an individual class.
Priority	Enter a number between 0 and 7 to set the priority of this class. The higher the number, the higher the priority. The default setting is 3.

Table 87 Media Bandwidth Management: Class Configuration (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Borrow bandwidth from parent class	Select this option to allow a child-class to borrow bandwidth from its parent class if the parent class is not using up its bandwidth budget. Bandwidth borrowing is governed by the priority of the child-classes. That is, a child-class with the highest priority (7) is the first to borrow bandwidth from its parent class. Do not select this for the classes directly below the root class if you want to leave bandwidth available for other traffic types or you want to set the interface's speed to match what the next device in network can handle (see the Speed field description in the Summary screen).
Bandwidth Filter	The Prestige uses a bandwidth filter to identify the traffic that belongs to a bandwidth class.
Active	Select the check box to have the Prestige use this bandwidth filter when it performs bandwidth management.
Service	You can select a predefined service instead of configuring the Destination Port , Source Port and Protocol ID fields. SIP (Session Initiation Protocol) is a signaling protocol used in Internet telephony, instant messaging and other VoIP (Voice over IP) applications. Select SIP from the drop-down list box to configure this bandwidth filter for traffic that uses SIP. File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is an Internet file transfer service that operates on the Internet and over TCP/IP networks. A system running the FTP server accepts commands from a system running an FTP client. The service allows users to send commands to the server for uploading and downloading files. Select FTP from the drop-down list box to configure this bandwidth filter for FTP traffic. H.323 is a standard teleconferencing protocol suite that provides audio, data and video conferencing. It allows for real-time point-to-point and multipoint communication between client computers over a packet-based network that does not provide a guaranteed quality of service. Select H.323 from the drop-down list box to configure this bandwidth filter for traffic that uses H.323. When you select None , the bandwidth class applies to all services unless you specify one by configuring the Destination Port , Source Port and Protocol ID fields.
Destination IP Address	Enter the destination IP address in dotted decimal notation. A blank destination IP address means any destination IP address.
Destination Subnet Mask	Enter the destination subnet mask. This field is N/A if you do not specify a Destination IP Address . Refer to the appendix for more information on IP subnetting.
Destination Port	Enter the port number of the destination. A blank destination port means any destination port.
Source IP Address	Enter the source IP address. A blank source IP address means any source IP address.
Source Subnet Mask	Enter the source subnet mask. This field is N/A if you do not specify a Source IP Address . Refer to the appendix for more information on IP subnetting.
Source Port	Enter the port number of the source. See the following table for some common services and port numbers. A blank source port means any source port number.
Protocol ID	Enter the protocol ID (service type) number, for example: 1 for ICMP, 6 for TCP or 17 for UDP. A blank protocol ID means any protocol number.
Back	Click Back to go to the main Media Bandwidth Management screen.

Table 87 Media Bandwidth Management: Class Configuration (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to begin configuring this screen afresh.

Table 88 Services and Port Numbers

SERVICES	PORT NUMBER
ECHO	7
FTP (File Transfer Protocol)	21
SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)	25
DNS (Domain Name System)	53
Finger	79
HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer protocol or WWW, Web)	80
POP3 (Post Office Protocol)	110
NNTP (Network News Transport Protocol)	119
SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)	161
SNMP trap	162
PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)	1723

21.9.2 Media Bandwidth Management Statistics

Use the **Media Bandwidth Management Statistics** screen to view network performance information. Click the **Statistics** button in the **Class Setup** screen to open the **Statistics** screen.

Figure 132 Media Bandwidth Management Statistics

Class Name: Root Class		Budget: 10000 (kbps)					
Tx Packets	Tx Bytes	Dropped Packets	Dropped Bytes				
1089	805376	0	0				
Bandwidth Statistics for the Past 8 Seconds							
t-8	t-7	t-6	t-5	t-4	t-3	t-2	t-1
0	0	0	33	52	58	86	62
Update Period	<input type="text" value="5"/>	(Seconds)	<input type="button" value="Set Interval"/>	<input type="button" value="Stop"/>	<input type="button" value="Clear Counter"/>		

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 89 Media Bandwidth Management Statistics

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Class Name	This field displays the name of the class the statistics page is showing.
Budget (kbps)	This field displays the amount of bandwidth allocated to the class.
Tx Packets	This field displays the total number of packets transmitted.
Tx Bytes	This field displays the total number of bytes transmitted.
Dropped Packets	This field displays the total number of packets dropped.
Dropped Bytes	This field displays the total number of bytes dropped.
Bandwidth Statistics for the Past 8 Seconds (t-8 to t-1)	
This field displays the bandwidth statistics (in bps) for the past one to eight seconds. For example, t-1 means one second ago.	
Update Period (seconds)	Enter the time interval in seconds to define how often the information should be refreshed.
Set Interval	Click Set Interval to apply the new update period you entered in the Update Period field above.
Stop Update	Click Stop Update to stop the browser from refreshing bandwidth management statistics.
Clear Counter	Click Clear Counter to clear all of the bandwidth management statistics.

21.10 Bandwidth Monitor

To view the Prestige's bandwidth usage and allotments, click **Media Bandwidth Management**, then **Monitor**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 133 Media Bandwidth Management: Monitor

The screenshot shows a web-based monitoring interface for media bandwidth management. At the top, a header reads "Media Bandwidth Management- Monitor". Below it, a dropdown menu labeled "Interface" is set to "LAN". The main content is a table titled "Media Bandwidth Management- Monitor" showing bandwidth usage for five classes:

Class Name	Budget (kbps)	Current Usage (kbps)
Root Class	10000	59
Test	1200	0
RD	2000	0
SW1	1500	0
Sales	2000	0

At the bottom of the screen are two buttons: "Back" and "Refresh".

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 90 Media Bandwidth Management: Monitor

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Interface	Select an interface from the drop-down list box to view the bandwidth usage of its bandwidth classes.
Class Name	This field displays the name of the class.
Budget (kbps)	This field displays the amount of bandwidth allocated to the class.
Current Usage (kbps)	This field displays the amount of bandwidth that each class is using.
Back	Click Back to go to the main Media Bandwidth Management screen.
Refresh	Click Refresh to update the page.

CHAPTER 22

Maintenance

This chapter displays system information such as ZyNOS firmware, port IP addresses and port traffic statistics.

22.1 Maintenance Overview

The maintenance screens can help you view system information, upload new firmware, manage configuration and restart your Prestige.

22.2 System Status Screen

Click **System Status** to open the following screen, where you can use to monitor your Prestige. Note that these fields are READ-ONLY and only for diagnostic purposes.

Figure 134 System Status

System Status

System Name:
ZyNOS FW Version: V3.40(MT.0)b1 | 02/15/2005
DSL FW Version: TI AR7 01.01.00.00
Standard:NORMAL

WAN Information

IP Address: 0.0.0.0
IP Subnet Mask: 0.0.0.0
Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0
VPI/VCI: 8/ 35

LAN Information

MAC Address: 00:a0:c5:09:dc:6a
IP Address: 192.168.1.1
IP Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
DHCP: Server
DHCP Start IP: 192.168.1.33
DHCP Pool Size: 32

WLAN Information

ESSID: ZyXEL
Channel: 6
WEP: Disable

Voice Information

SIP1 URI: ChangeMe@192.168.1.33
SIP1 Registration Status: Not Register **Register**
Used Port: 5060/UDP

SIP2 URI: ChangeMe@192.168.1.33
SIP2 Registration Status: Not Register **Register**
Used Port: 5060/UDP

Show Statistics

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 91 System Status

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
System Status	
System Name	This is the name of your Prestige. It is for identification purposes.
ZyNOS Firmware Version	This is the ZyNOS firmware version and the date created. ZyNOS is ZyXEL's proprietary Network Operating System design.
DSL FW Version	This is the DSL firmware version associated with your Prestige.
Standard	This is the standard that your Prestige is using.
WAN Information	
IP Address	This is the WAN port IP address.
IP Subnet Mask	This is the WAN port IP subnet mask.
Default Gateway	This is the IP address of the default gateway, if applicable.
VPI/VCI	This is the Virtual Path Identifier and Virtual Channel Identifier that you entered in the first Wizard screen.
LAN Information	
MAC Address	This is the MAC (Media Access Control) or Ethernet address unique to your Prestige.
IP Address	This is the LAN port IP address.
IP Subnet Mask	This is the LAN port IP subnet mask.
DHCP	This is the WAN port DHCP role - Server , Relay (not all Prestige models) or None .
DHCP Start IP	This is the first of the contiguous addresses in the IP address pool.
DHCP Pool Size	This is the number of IP addresses in the IP address pool.
WLAN Information	
ESSID	This is the descriptive name used to identify the Prestige in the wireless LAN.
Channel	This is the channel number used by the Prestige now.
WEP	This displays the status of WEP data encryption.
Voice Information	
SIP1/SIP 2	This is the SIP account configured on the Prestige
SIP Registration Status	This is the SIP registration status of the SIP account. This field displays Registered when the Prestige has successfully registered the SIP account with the SIP register server. This field displays Not Registered when the Prestige has not successfully registered the SIP account with the SIP register server.
Register/Unregister	Click Register to have the Prestige attempt to register the SIP account with the SIP register server. Click Unregister to delete the SIP account's registration on the SIP register server. This removes the SIP registration server's SIP identity-to-IP address (or domain name) mapping for this SIP account, it does not cancel your SIP account.
Used Port	This field displays the Prestige's listening port for SIP traffic on this SIP account.
Show Statistics	Click Show Statistics to see the performance statistics such as number of packets sent and number of packets received for each port.

22.2.1 System Statistics

Click **Show Statistics** in the **System Status** screen to open the following screen. Read-only information here includes port status and packet specific statistics. Also provided are "system up time" and "poll interval(s)". The **Poll Interval(s)** field is configurable.

Figure 135 System Status: Show Statistics

System up Time: 4:37:26 CPU Load: 3.63%																												
WAN Port Statistics: Link Status: Down Upstream Speed: 0 kbps Downstream Speed: 0 kbps																												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Node-Link</th> <th>Status</th> <th>TxPkts</th> <th>RxPkts</th> <th>Errors</th> <th>Tx B/s</th> <th>Rx B/s</th> <th>Up Time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1-ENET</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0:00:00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								Node-Link	Status	TxPkts	RxPkts	Errors	Tx B/s	Rx B/s	Up Time	1-ENET	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0:00:00					
Node-Link	Status	TxPkts	RxPkts	Errors	Tx B/s	Rx B/s	Up Time																					
1-ENET	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0:00:00																					
LAN Port Statistics: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Interface:</th> <th>Status</th> <th>TxPkts</th> <th>RxPkts</th> <th>Collisions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ethernet</td> <td>100M/Full Duplex</td> <td>5369</td> <td>4361</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wireless</td> <td>54M</td> <td>1334</td> <td>454</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								Interface:	Status	TxPkts	RxPkts	Collisions	Ethernet	100M/Full Duplex	5369	4361	0	Wireless	54M	1334	454	0						
Interface:	Status	TxPkts	RxPkts	Collisions																								
Ethernet	100M/Full Duplex	5369	4361	0																								
Wireless	54M	1334	454	0																								
Voice Statistics: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Phone</th> <th>Status</th> <th>TxPkts</th> <th>RxPkts</th> <th>Tx B/s</th> <th>Rx B/s</th> <th>Talk Time</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>OnHook</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0:00:00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>OnHook</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0:00:00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								Phone	Status	TxPkts	RxPkts	Tx B/s	Rx B/s	Talk Time	1	OnHook	0	0	0	0	0:00:00	2	OnHook	0	0	0	0	0:00:00
Phone	Status	TxPkts	RxPkts	Tx B/s	Rx B/s	Talk Time																						
1	OnHook	0	0	0	0	0:00:00																						
2	OnHook	0	0	0	0	0:00:00																						
Poll Interval(s) : <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="button" value="Set Interval"/> <input type="button" value="Stop"/>																												

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 92 System Status: Show Statistics

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
System up Time	This is the elapsed time the system has been up.
CPU Load	This field specifies the percentage of CPU utilization.
LAN or WAN Port Statistics	This is the WAN or LAN port.
Link Status	This is the status of your WAN link.
Upstream Speed	This is the upstream speed of your Prestige.
Downstream Speed	This is the downstream speed of your Prestige.
Node-Link	This field displays the remote node index number and link type. Link types are PPPoA, ENET, RFC 1483 and PPPoE.
Interface	This field displays the type of port.

Table 92 System Status: Show Statistics (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Status	For the WAN port, this displays the port speed and duplex setting if you're using Ethernet encapsulation and down (line is down), idle (line (ppp) idle), dial (starting to trigger a call) and drop (dropping a call) if you're using PPPoE encapsulation. For a LAN port, this shows the port speed and duplex setting.
TxPkts	This field displays the number of packets transmitted on this port.
RxPkts	This field displays the number of packets received on this port.
Errors	This field displays the number of error packets on this port.
Tx B/s	This field displays the number of bytes transmitted in the last second.
Rx B/s	This field displays the number of bytes received in the last second.
Up Time	This field displays the elapsed time this port has been up.
Collisions	This is the number of collisions on this port.
Voice Statistics	The voice statistics fields apply to calls currently being made or received on a telephone connected to one of the Prestige's phone ports.
Phone	This field displays the Prestige's phone port number.
Status	Status This field displays Onhook when the telephone handset is in its cradle and Offhook when telephone handset is out of its cradle.
TxPkts	This field displays a call's number of RTP (Real time Transport Protocol) packets that have been transmitted. RTP is used to handle voice data transfer. This field displays 0 again after the call ends.
RxPkts	This field displays a call's number of RTP packets received. This field displays 0 again after the call ends.
Tx B/s	This field displays a call's number of bytes of RTP traffic transmitted in the last second. This field displays 0 again after the call ends.
Rx B/s	This field displays a call's number of bytes of RTP traffic received in the last second. This field displays 0 again after the call ends.
Talk Time	This field displays a call's duration. This field displays 0 again after the call ends.
Poll Interval(s)	Type the time interval for the browser to refresh system statistics.
Set Interval	Click this button to apply the new poll interval you entered in the Poll Interval field above.
Stop	Click this button to halt the refreshing of the system statistics.

22.3 DHCP Table Screen

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, RFC 2131 and RFC 2132) allows individual clients to obtain TCP/IP configuration at start-up from a server. You can configure the Prestige as a DHCP server or disable it. When configured as a server, the Prestige provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If set to **None**, DHCP service will be disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computer must be manually configured.

Click **Maintenance**, and then the **DHCP Table** tab. Read-only information here relates to your DHCP status. The DHCP table shows current DHCP Client information (including **IP Address**, **Host Name** and **MAC Address**) of all network clients using the DHCP server.

Figure 136 DHCP Table

DHCP Table		
Host Name	IP Address	MAC Address
tw11808-01	192.168.1.5	00:85:A0:01:01:04

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 93 DHCP Table

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Host Name	This is the name of the host computer.
IP Address	This field displays the IP address relative to the Host Name field.
MAC Address	This field displays the MAC (Media Access Control) address of the computer with the displayed host name. Every Ethernet device has a unique MAC address. The MAC address is assigned at the factory and consists of six pairs of hexadecimal characters, for example, 00:A0:C5:00:00:02.

22.4 Any IP Table Screen

Click **Maintenance**, **Any IP**. The Any IP table shows current read-only information (including the IP address and the MAC address) of all network devices that use the Any IP feature to communicate with the Prestige. Refer to [Section 4.6 on page 85](#) for more information.

Figure 137 Any IP Table

Any IP Table		
#	IP Address	MAC Address
1	192.168.10.1	00:50:ba:ad:4f:81

Refresh

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 94 Any IP Table

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	This field displays the index number.
IP Address	This field displays the IP address of the network device.

Table 94 Any IP Table

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
MAC Address	This field displays the MAC (Media Access Control) address of the computer with the displayed IP address. Every Ethernet device has a unique MAC address. The MAC address is assigned at the factory and consists of six pairs of hexadecimal characters, for example, 00:A0:C5:00:00:02.
Refresh	Click Refresh to update this screen.

22.5 Wireless Screen

The read-only screen displays information about the Prestige's wireless LAN.

22.5.1 Association List

This screen displays the MAC address(es) of the wireless stations that are currently logged in to the network. Click **Wireless LAN** and then **Association List** to open the screen shown next.

Figure 138 Association List

Wireless LAN - Association List		
#	MAC Address	Association Time
001	00:a0:c5:00:07:27	00:27:37 2000/01/01
002	00:a0:c5:00:00:07	07:15:45 2000/01/01

Back **Refresh**

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 95 Association List

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the index number of an associated wireless station.
MAC Address	This field displays the MAC (Media Access Control) address of an associated wireless station. Every Ethernet device has a unique MAC address. The MAC address is assigned at the factory and consists of six pairs of hexadecimal characters, for example, 00:A0:C5:00:00:02.
Association Time	This field displays the time a wireless station is associated to the Prestige.
Back	Click Back to return to the previous screen.
Refresh	Click Refresh to renew the information in the table.

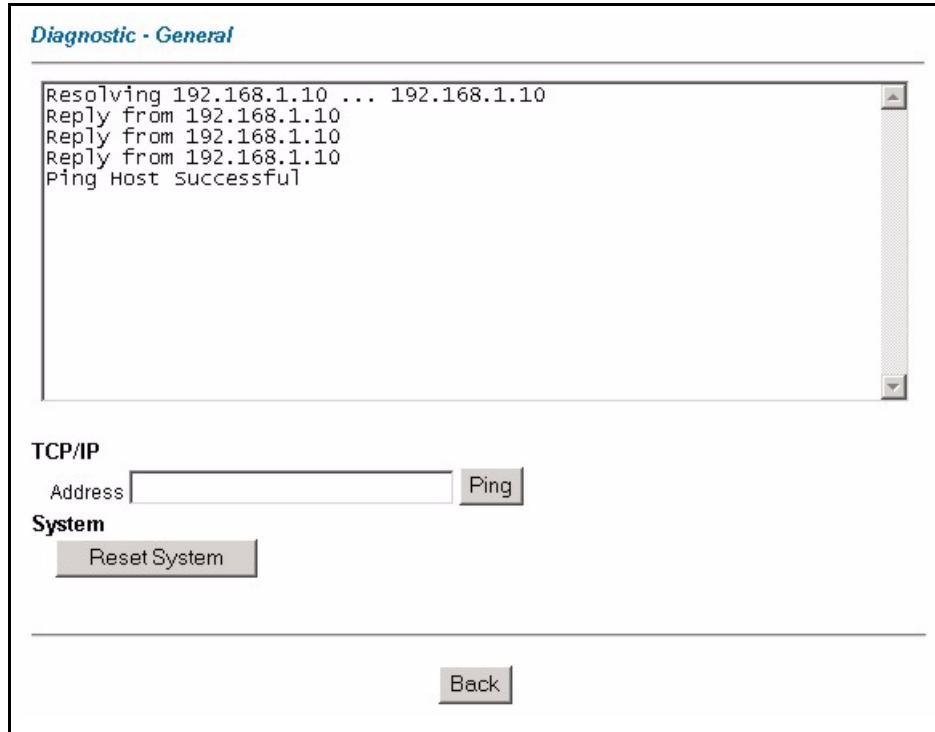
22.6 Diagnostic Screens

These read-only screens display information to help you identify problems with the Prestige.

22.6.1 Diagnostic General Screen

Click **Diagnostic** and then **General** to open the screen shown next.

Figure 139 Diagnostic: General



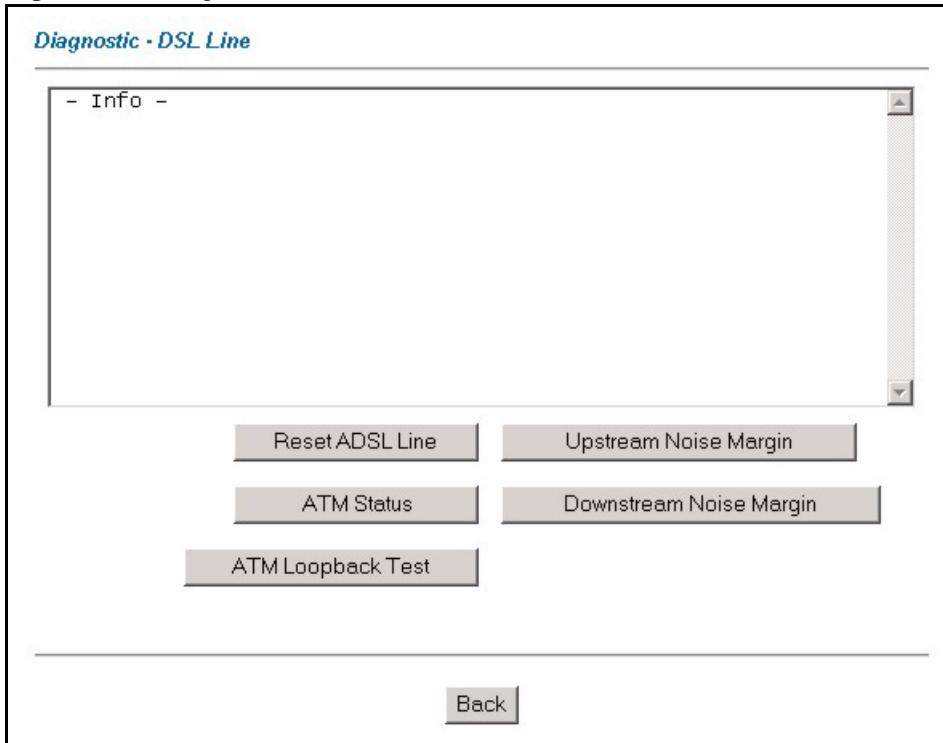
The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 96 Diagnostic: General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
TCP/IP Address	Type the IP address of a computer that you want to ping in order to test a connection.
Ping	Click this button to ping the IP address that you entered.
Reset System	Click this button to reboot the Prestige. A warning dialog box is then displayed asking you if you're sure you want to reboot the system. Click OK to proceed.
Back	Click this button to go back to the main Diagnostic screen.

22.6.2 Diagnostic DSL Line Screen

Click **Diagnostic** and then **DSL Line** to open the screen shown next.

Figure 140 Diagnostic: DSL Line

The following table describes the fields in this screen.

Table 97 Diagnostic: DSL Line

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Reset ADSL Line	Click this button to reinitialize the ADSL line. The large text box above then displays the progress and results of this operation, for example: "Start to reset ADSL Loading ADSL modem F/W... Reset ADSL Line Successfully!"
ATM Status	Click this button to view ATM status.
ATM Loopback Test	Click this button to start the ATM loopback test. Make sure you have configured at least one PVC with proper VPIs/VCIs before you begin this test. The Prestige sends an OAM F5 packet to the DSLAM/ATM switch and then returns it (loops it back) to the Prestige. The ATM loopback test is useful for troubleshooting problems with the DSLAM and ATM network.
Upstream Noise Margin	Click this button to display the upstream noise margin.
Downstream Noise Margin	Click this button to display the downstream noise margin.
Back	Click this button to go back to the main Diagnostic screen.

22.7 Firmware Screen

Find firmware at www.zyxel.com in a file that (usually) uses the system model name with a "*.bin" extension, e.g., "Prestige.bin". The upload process uses HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) and may take up to two minutes. After a successful upload, the system will reboot. See [Chapter 38 on page 389](#) for upgrading firmware using FTP/TFTP commands.

Only use firmware for your device's specific model. Refer to the label on the bottom of your device.

Click **Firmware** to open the following screen. Follow the instructions in this screen to upload firmware to your Prestige.

Figure 141 Firmware Upgrade

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a Zyxel Prestige router. At the top, it says 'FIRMWARE'. Below that is a section titled 'Firmware Upgrade' with the following text: 'To upgrade the internal router firmware, browse to the location of the binary (.BIN) upgrade file and click UPLOAD.' There is a 'File Path:' input field followed by a 'Browse...' button and an 'Upload' button. Below this is a 'CONFIGURATION FILE' section containing the text: 'Click Reset to clear all user-defined configurations and return to the factory defaults.' with a 'Reset' button.

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 98 Firmware Upgrade

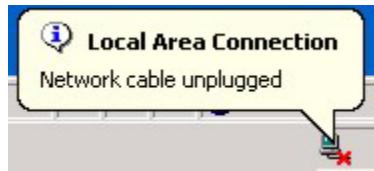
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
File Path	Type in the location of the file you want to upload in this field or click Browse ... to find it.
Browse...	Click Browse... to find the .bin file you want to upload. Remember that you must decompress compressed (.zip) files before you can upload them.
Upload	Click Upload to begin the upload process. This process may take up to two minutes.
Reset	Click this button to clear all user-entered configuration information and return the Prestige to its factory defaults. Refer to the <i>Resetting the Prestige</i> section.

Note: Do not turn off the Prestige while firmware upload is in progress!

After you see the **Firmware Upload in Process** screen, wait two minutes before logging into the Prestige again.

The Prestige automatically restarts in this time causing a temporary network disconnect. In some operating systems, you may see the following icon on your desktop.

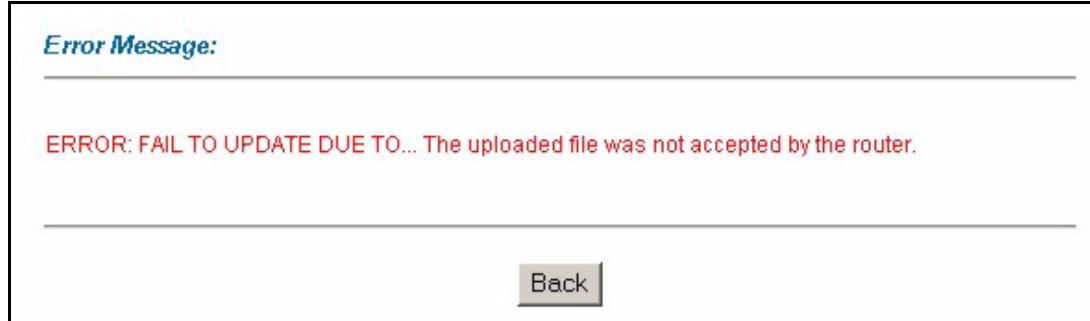
Figure 142 Network Temporarily Disconnected



After two minutes, log in again and check your new firmware version in the **System Status** screen.

If the upload was not successful, the following screen will appear. Click **Back** to go back to the **Firmware** screen.

Figure 143 Error Message



CHAPTER 23

Introducing the SMT

This chapter explains how to access and navigate the System Management Terminal and gives an overview of its menus.

23.1 Introduction to the SMT

The Prestige's SMT (System Management Terminal) is a menu-driven interface that you can access over a telnet connection. This chapter shows you how to access the SMT menus Telnet.

23.1.1 Procedure for SMT Configuration via Telnet

The following procedure details how to telnet into your Prestige.

- 1 In Windows, click **Start** (usually in the bottom left corner), **Run** and then type "telnet 192.168.1.1" (the default IP address) and click **OK**.
- 2 Enter "1234" in the **Password** field.
- 3 After entering the password you will see the main menu.

Please note that if there is no activity for longer than five minutes (default timeout period) after you log in, your Prestige will automatically log you out. You will then have to telnet into the Prestige again.

23.1.2 Entering Password

The login screen appears after you press [ENTER], prompting you to enter the password, as shown next.

For your first login, enter the default password "1234". As you type the password, the screen displays an asterisk "*" for each character you type.

Please note that if there is no activity for longer than five minutes after you log in, your Prestige will automatically log you out.

Figure 144 Login Screen

Enter Password : ****

23.2 Navigating the SMT Interface

The SMT (System Management Terminal) is the interface that you use to configure your Prestige.

Several operations that you should be familiar with before you attempt to modify the configuration are listed in the table below.

Table 99 Navigating the SMT Interface

OPERATION	KEY STROKE	DESCRIPTION
Move down to another menu	[ENTER]	To move forward to a submenu, type in the number of the desired submenu and press [ENTER].
Move up to a previous menu	[ESC]	Press [ESC] to move back to the previous menu.
Move to a hidden menu	Press [SPACE BAR] to change No to Yes then press [ENTER].	Fields beginning with "Edit" lead to hidden menus and have a default setting of No . Press [SPACE BAR] once to change No to Yes , then press [ENTER] to go to the "hidden" menu.
Move the cursor	[ENTER] or [UP]/[DOWN] arrow keys.	Within a menu, press [ENTER] to move to the next field. You can also use the [UP]/[DOWN] arrow keys to move to the previous and the next field, respectively.
Entering information	Type in or press [SPACE BAR], then press [ENTER].	You need to fill in two types of fields. The first requires you to type in the appropriate information. The second allows you to cycle through the available choices by pressing [SPACE BAR].
Required fields	<?> or ChangeMe	All fields with the symbol <?> must be filled in order to be able to save the new configuration. All fields with ChangeMe must not be left blank in order to be able to save the new configuration.
N/A fields	<N/A>	Some of the fields in the SMT will show a <N/A>. This symbol refers to an option that is Not Applicable.
Save your configuration	[ENTER]	Save your configuration by pressing [ENTER] at the message "Press ENTER to confirm or ESC to cancel". Saving the data on the screen will take you, in most cases to the previous menu.
Exit the SMT		Type 99, then press [ENTER]. Type 99 at the main menu prompt and press [ENTER] to exit the SMT interface.

After you enter the password, the SMT displays the main menu, as shown next.

Table 100 SMT Main Menu

Copyright (c) 1994 - 2004 ZyXEL Communications Corp.	
Prestige 2602HW-61C Main Menu	
Getting Started	Advanced Management
1. General Setup	21. Filter and Firewall Setup
2. WAN Backup Setup	22. SNMP Configuration
3. LAN Setup	23. System Security
4. Internet Access Setup	24. System Maintenance
Advanced Applications	25. IP Routing Policy Setup
11. Remote Node Setup	26. Schedule Setup
12. Static Routing Setup	27. VPN/IPSec Setup
14. Dial-in User Setup	99. Exit
15. NAT Setup	
Enter Menu Selection Number:	

23.2.1 System Management Terminal Interface Summary

Table 101 Main Menu Summary

#	MENU TITLE	DESCRIPTION
1	General Setup	Use this menu to set up your general information.
2	WAN Backup Setup	Use this menu to setup traffic redirect and dial-back up.
3	LAN Setup	Use this menu to set up your wireless LAN and LAN connection.
4	Internet Access Setup	A quick and easy way to set up an Internet connection.
11	Remote Node Setup	Use this menu to set up the Remote Node for LAN-to-LAN connection, including Internet connection.
12	Static Routing Setup	Use this menu to set up static routes.
14	Dial-in User Setup	Use this menu to set up local user profiles on the Prestige.
15	NAT Setup	Use this menu to specify inside servers when NAT is enabled.
21	Filter and Firewall Setup	Use this menu to configure filters, activate/deactivate the firewall and view the firewall log.
22	SNMP Configuration	Use this menu to set up SNMP related parameters.
23	System Security	Use this menu to set up wireless security and change your password.
24	System Maintenance	This menu provides system status, diagnostics, software upload, etc.
25	IP Routing Policy Setup	Use this menu to configure your IP routing policy.
26	Schedule Setup	Use this menu to schedule outgoing calls.
27	VPN/IPSec Setup	Use this menu to configure VPN connections.
99	Exit	Use this to exit from SMT and return to a blank screen.

23.2.2 SMT Menus Overview

The following table gives you an overview of your Prestige's various SMT menus.

Table 102 SMT Menus Overview

MENUS	SUB MENUS		
1 General Setup	1.1 Configure Dynamic DNS		
2 WAN Backup Setup	2.1 Traffic Redirect Setup		
3 LAN Setup	3.1 LAN Port Filter Setup		
	3.2 TCP/IP and DHCP Setup	3.2.1 IP Alias Setup	
	3.5 Wireless LAN Setup	3.5.1 WLAN MAC Address Filter	
4 Internet Access Setup			
11 Remote Node Setup	11.1 Remote Node Profile		
	11.3 Remote Node Network Layer Options		
	11.5 Remote Node Filter		
	11.6 Remote Node ATM Layer Options		
	11.8 Advance Setup Options		
12 Static Routing Setup	12.1 IP Static Route Setup	12.1.1 Edit IP Static Route	
	12.3 Bridge Static Route Setup	12.3.1 Edit Bridge Static Route	
14 Dial-in User Setup	14.1 Edit Dial-in User		
15 NAT Setup	15.1 Address Mapping Sets	15.1.x Address Mapping Rules	15.1.x.x Address Mapping Rule
	15.2 NAT Server Sets	15.2 NAT Server Setup	
21 Filter and Firewall Setup	21.1 Filter Set Configuration	21.1.x Filter Rules Summary	21.1.x.x Generic Filter Rule
			21.1.x.x TCP/ IP Filter Rule
	21.2 Firewall Setup		
22 SNMP Configuration			
23 System Security	23.1 Change Password		
	23.2 RADIUS Server		
	23.4 IEEE802.1X		

Table 102 SMT Menus Overview (continued)

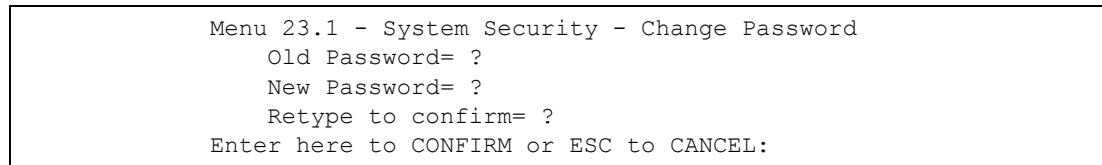
MENUS	SUB MENUS		
24 System Maintenance	24.1 Status		
	24.2 System Information and Console Port Speed	24.2.1 Information	
		24.2.2 Change Console Port Speed	
	24.3 Log and Trace	24.3.1 View Error Log	
		24.3.2 UNIX Syslog	
	24.4 Diagnostic		
	24.5 Backup Configuration		
	24.6 Restore Configuration		
	24.7 Upload Firmware	24.7.1 Upload System Firmware	
		24.7.2 Upload System Configuration File	
	24.8 Command Interpreter Mode		
	24.9 Call Control	24.9.1 Budget Management	
	24.10 Time and Date Setting		
	24.11 Remote Management Control		
25 IP Routing Policy Setup	25.1 IP Routing Policy Setup	25.1.1 IP Routing Policy	
26 Schedule Setup	26.1 Schedule Set Setup		
27 VPN/IPSec Setup	27.1 IPSec Summary	27.1.1 IPSec Setup	27.1.1.1 IKE Setup
	27.2 SA Monitor		27.1.1.2 Manual Setup

23.3 Changing the System Password

Change the Prestige default password by following the steps shown next.

- 1 Enter 23 in the main menu to display **Menu 23 - System Security**.
- 2 Enter 1 to display **Menu 23.1 - System Security - Change Password** as shown next.
- 3 Type your existing system password in the **Old Password** field, for example “1234”, and press [ENTER].

Figure 145 Menu 23.1 Change Password



- 4** Type your new system password in the **New Password** field (up to 30 characters), and press [ENTER].
- 5** Re-type your new system password in the **Retype to confirm** field for confirmation and press [ENTER].

Note: Note that as you type a password, the screen displays an “*” for each character you type.

CHAPTER 24

Menu 1 General Setup

Menu 1 - General Setup contains administrative and system-related information.

24.1 General Setup

Menu 1 — General Setup contains administrative and system-related information (shown next). The **System Name** field is for identification purposes. However, because some ISPs check this name you should enter your computer's "Computer Name".

- In Windows 95/98 click **Start, Settings, Control Panel, Network**. Click the **Identification** tab, note the entry for the **Computer name** field and enter it as the **Prestige System Name**.
- In Windows 2000 click **Start, Settings, Control Panel** and then double-click **System**. Click the **Network Identification** tab and then the **Properties** button. Note the entry for the **Computer name** field and enter it as the **Prestige System Name**.
- In Windows XP, click **start, My Computer, View system information** and then click the **Computer Name** tab. Note the entry in the **Full computer name** field and enter it as the **Prestige System Name**.

The **Domain Name** entry is what is propagated to the DHCP clients on the LAN. If you leave this blank, the domain name obtained by DHCP from the ISP is used. While you must enter the host name (System Name) on each individual computer, the domain name can be assigned from the Prestige via DHCP.

24.2 Procedure To Configure Menu 1

Enter 1 in the Main Menu to open **Menu 1 — General Setup** (shown next).

Figure 146 Menu 1 General Setup

Menu 1 General Setup System Name= ? Location= Contact Person's Name= Domain Name= Edit Dynamic DNS= No Route IP= Yes Bridge= No Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
--

Fill in the required fields. Refer to the table shown next for more information about these fields.

Table 103 Menu 1 General Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
System Name	Choose a descriptive name for identification purposes. This name can be up to 30 alphanumeric characters long. Spaces are not allowed, but dashes “-” and underscores “_” are accepted.
Location (optional)	Enter the geographic location (up to 31 characters) of your Prestige.
Contact Person's Name (optional)	Enter the name (up to 30 characters) of the person in charge of this Prestige.
Domain Name	Enter the domain name (if you know it) here. If you leave this field blank, the ISP may assign a domain name via DHCP. You can go to menu 24.8 and type "sys domainname" to see the current domain name used by your gateway. If you want to clear this field just press the [SPACE BAR]. The domain name entered by you is given priority over the ISP assigned domain name.
Edit Dynamic DNS	Press the [SPACE BAR] to select Yes or No (default). Select Yes to configure Menu 1.1 — Configure Dynamic DNS (discussed next).
Route IP	Set this field to Yes to enable or No to disable IP routing. You must enable IP routing for Internet access.
Bridge	Turn on/off bridging for protocols not supported (for example, SNA) or not turned on in the previous Route IP field. Select Yes to turn bridging on; select No to turn bridging off.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt “Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

24.2.1 Procedure to Configure Dynamic DNS

Note: If you have a private WAN IP address, then you cannot use dynamic DNS.

To configure dynamic DNS, go to **Menu 1 — General Setup** and select **Yes** in the **Edit Dynamic DNS** field. Press [ENTER] to display **Menu 1.1—Configure Dynamic DNS** as shown next.

Figure 147 Menu 1.1 Configure Dynamic DNS

```

Menu 1.1 - Configure Dynamic DNS
Service Provider= WWW.DynDNS.ORG
Active= No
Host=
EMAIL=
USER=
Password= *****
Enable Wildcard= No
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

```

Follow the instructions in the next table to configure dynamic DNS parameters.

Table 104 Menu 1.1 Configure Dynamic DNS

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Service Provider	This is the name of your dynamic DNS service provider.
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes and then press [ENTER] to make dynamic DNS active.
Host	Enter the domain name assigned to your Prestige by your dynamic DNS provider.
EMAIL	Enter your e-mail address.
User	Enter your user name.
Password	Enter the password assigned to you.
Enable Wildcard	Your Prestige supports DYNDNS Wildcard. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select Yes or No . This field is N/A when you choose DDNS client as your service provider.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

CHAPTER 25

Menu 2 WAN Backup Setup

This chapter describes how to configure traffic redirect and dial-backup using menu 2 and 2.1.

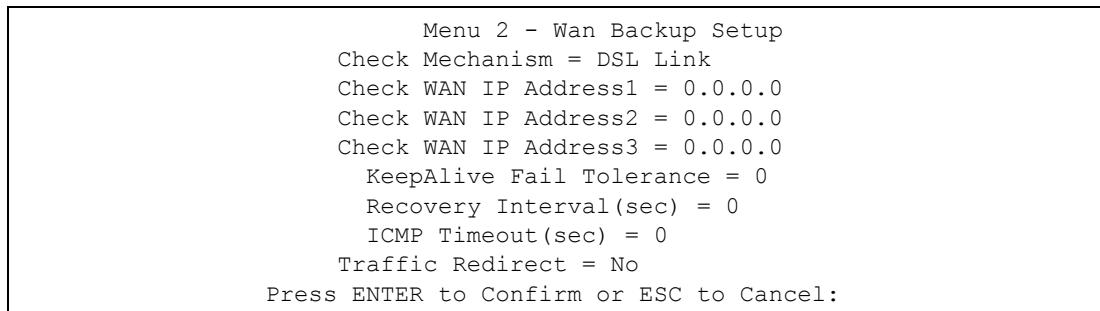
25.1 Introduction to WAN Backup Setup

This chapter explains how to configure the Prestige for traffic redirect connections.

25.2 Configuring WAN Backup in Menu 2

From the main menu, enter 2 to open menu 2.

Figure 148 Menu 2 WAN Backup Setup



The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 105 Menu 2 WAN Backup Setup

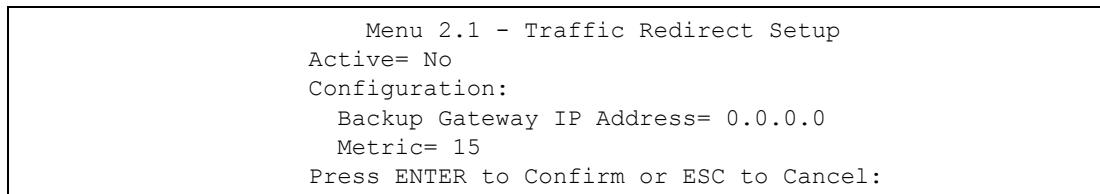
FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Check Mechanism	Press [SPACE BAR] and then press [ENTER] to select the method that the Prestige uses to check the DSL connection. Select DSL Link to have the Prestige check the DSL connection's physical layer. Select ICMP to have the Prestige periodically ping the IP addresses configured in the Check WAN IP Address fields.
Check WAN IP Address1-3	Configure this field to test your Prestige's WAN accessibility. Type the IP address of a reliable nearby computer (for example, your ISP's DNS server address). When using a WAN backup connection, the Prestige periodically pings the addresses configured here and uses the other WAN backup connection (if configured) if there is no response.

Table 105 Menu 2 WAN Backup Setup (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
KeepAlive Fail Tolerance	Type the number of times (2 recommended) that your Prestige may ping the IP addresses configured in the Check WAN IP Address field without getting a response before switching to a WAN backup connection (or a different WAN backup connection).
Recovery Interval(sec)	When the Prestige is using a lower priority connection (usually a WAN backup connection), it periodically checks to whether or not it can use a higher priority connection. Type the number of seconds (30 recommended) for the Prestige to wait between checks. Allow more time if your destination IP address handles lots of traffic.
ICMP Timeout	Type the number of seconds for an ICMP session to wait for the ICMP response
Traffic Redirect	Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes or No . Select Yes and press [ENTER] to configure Menu 2.1 Traffic Redirect Setup . Select No (default) if you do not want to configure this feature.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

25.2.1 Traffic Redirect Setup

Configure parameters that determine when the Prestige will forward WAN traffic to the backup gateway using **Menu 2.1 — Traffic Redirect Setup**.

Figure 149 Menu 2.1Traffic Redirect Setup

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 106 Menu 2.1Traffic Redirect Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Active.	Press [SPACE BAR] and select Yes (to enable) or No (to disable) traffic redirect setup. The default is No
Configuration	
Backup Gateway IP Address	Enter the IP address of your backup gateway in dotted decimal notation. The Prestige automatically forwards traffic to this IP address if the Prestige's Internet connection terminates.

Table 106 Menu 2.1Traffic Redirect Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Metric	This field sets this route's priority among the routes the Prestige uses. The metric represents the "cost of transmission". A router determines the best route for transmission by choosing a path with the lowest "cost". RIP routing uses hop count as the measurement of cost, with a minimum of "1" for directly connected networks. The number must be between "1" and "15"; a number greater than "15" means the link is down. The smaller the number, the lower the "cost"

When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.

CHAPTER 26

Menu 3 LAN Setup

This chapter covers how to configure your wired Local Area Network (LAN) settings.

26.1 LAN Setup

This section describes how to configure the Ethernet using **Menu 3 — LAN Setup**. From the main menu, enter 3 to display menu 3.

Figure 150 Menu 3 LAN Setup

```
Menu 3 - LAN Setup
1. LAN Port Filter Setup
2. TCP/IP and DHCP Setup

5. Wireless LAN Setup
Enter Menu Selection Number:
```

26.1.1 General Ethernet Setup

This menu allows you to specify filter set(s) that you wish to apply to the Ethernet traffic. You seldom need to filter Ethernet traffic; however, the filter sets may be useful to block certain packets, reduce traffic and prevent security breaches.

Figure 151 Menu 3.1 LAN Port Filter Setup

```
Menu 3.1 - LAN Port Filter Setup
Input Filter Sets:
    protocol filters=
    device filters=
Output Filter Sets:
    protocol filters=
    device filters=
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

If you need to define filters, please read [Chapter 34 on page 355](#) first, then return to this menu to define the filter sets.

26.2 Protocol Dependent Ethernet Setup

Depending on the protocols for your applications, you need to configure the respective Ethernet Setup, as outlined below.

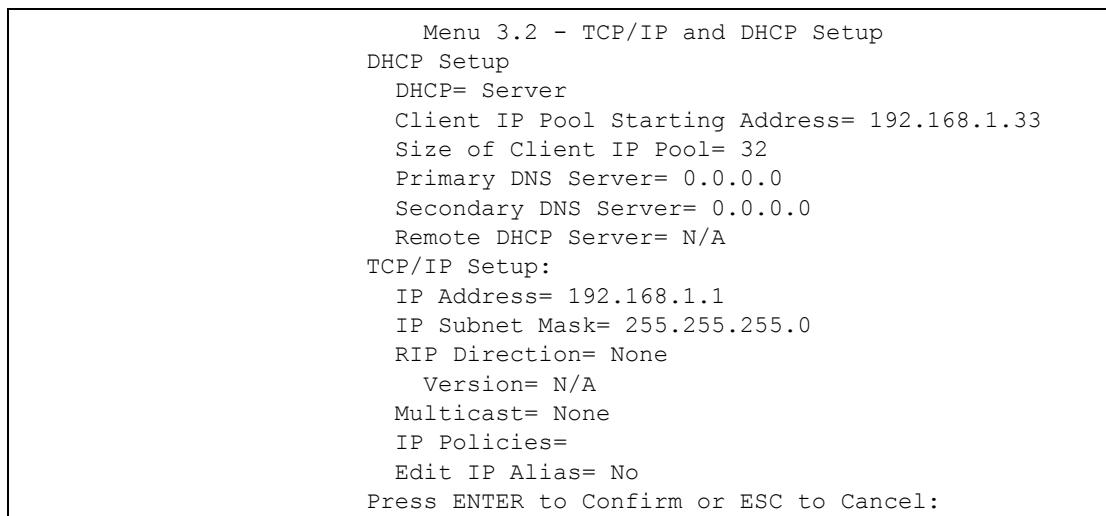
- For TCP/IP Ethernet setup refer to [Section 28.6 on page 316](#).
- For bridging Ethernet setup refer to [Chapter 31 on page 333](#).

26.3 TCP/IP Ethernet Setup and DHCP

Use menu 3.2 to configure your Prestige for TCP/IP.

To edit menu 3.2, enter 3 from the main menu to display **Menu 3 — LAN Setup**. When menu 3 appears, press 2 and press [ENTER] to display **Menu 3.2 — TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup**, as shown next:

Figure 152 Menu 3.2 TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup



Follow the instructions in the following table on how to configure the DHCP fields.

Table 107 DHCP Ethernet Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
DHCP Setup	
DHCP	If set to Server , your Prestige can assign IP addresses, an IP default gateway and DNS servers to Windows 95, Windows NT and other systems that support the DHCP client. If set to None , the DHCP server will be disabled. If set to Relay , the Prestige acts as a surrogate DHCP server and relays DHCP requests and responses between the remote server and the clients. Enter the IP address of the actual, remote DHCP server in the Remote DHCP Server in this case. When DHCP server is used, the following items need to be set:
Client IP Pool Starting Address	This field specifies the first of the contiguous addresses in the IP address pool.

Table 107 DHCP Ethernet Setup (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Size of Client IP Pool	This field specifies the size or count of the IP address pool.
Primary DNS Server Secondary DNS Server	Enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the subnet mask.
Remote DHCP Serve	If Relay is selected in the DHCP field above then enter the IP address of the actual remote DHCP server here.

Follow the instructions in the following table to configure TCP/IP parameters for the Ethernet port.

Table 108 TCP/IP Ethernet Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
TCP/IP Setup	
IP Address	Enter the (LAN) IP address of your Prestige in dotted decimal notation
IP Subnet Mask	Your Prestige will automatically calculate the subnet mask based on the IP address that you assign. Unless you are implementing subnetting, use the subnet mask computed by the Prestige (refer to the appendix on IP subnetting for more information).
RIP Direction	Press [SPACE BAR] to select the RIP direction. Choices are Both , In Only , Out Only or None .
Version	Press [SPACE BAR] to select the RIP version. Choices are RIP-1 , RIP-2B or RIP-2M .
Multicast	IGMP (Internet Group Multicast Protocol) is a network-layer protocol used to establish membership in a Multicast group. The Prestige supports both IGMP version 1 (IGMP-v1) and version 2 (IGMP-v2). Press the [SPACE BAR] to enable IP Multicasting or select None to disable it.
IP Policies	Create policies using SMT menu 25 (see Chapter 41 on page 411) and apply them on the Prestige LAN interface here. You can apply up to four IP Policy sets (from twelve) by entering their numbers separated by commas.
Edit IP Alias	The Prestige supports three logical LAN interfaces via its single physical Ethernet interface with the Prestige itself as the gateway for each LAN network. Press [SPACE BAR] to change No to Yes and press [ENTER] to display Menu 3.2.1.

CHAPTER 27

Wireless LAN Setup

This chapter covers how to configure wireless LAN settings in SMT menu 3.5.

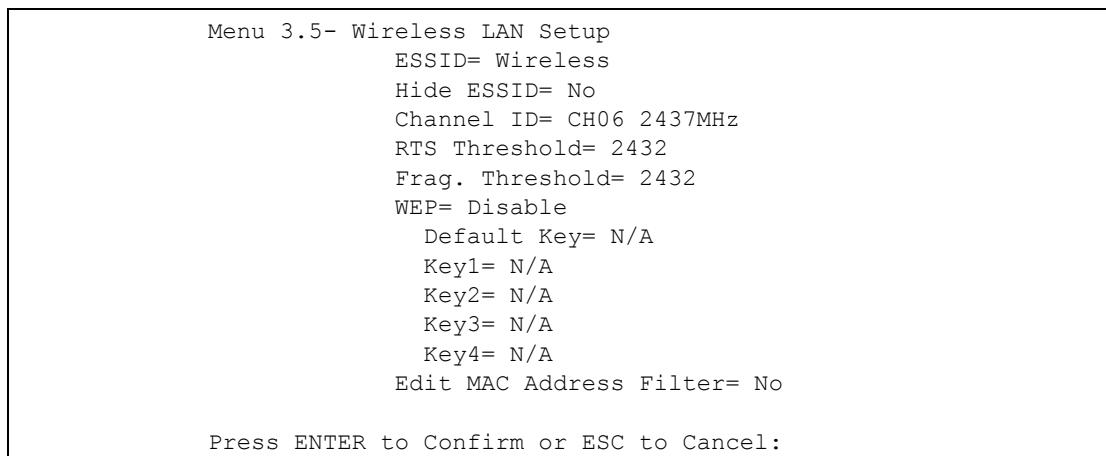
27.1 Wireless LAN Overview

Refer to the chapter on the wireless LAN screens for wireless LAN background information.

27.2 Wireless LAN Setup

Use menu 3.5 to set up your Prestige as the wireless access point. To edit menu 3.5, enter 3 from the main menu to display **Menu 3 – LAN Setup**. When menu 3 appears, press 5 and then press [ENTER] to display **Menu 3.5 – Wireless LAN Setup** as shown next.

Figure 153 Menu 3.5 - Wireless LAN Setup



The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 109 Menu 3.5 - Wireless LAN Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
ESSID	The ESSID (Extended Service Set IDentifier) identifies the AP to which the wireless stations associate. Wireless stations associating to the Access Point must have the same ESSID. Enter a descriptive name of up to 32 printable 7-bit ASCII characters.
Hide ESSID	Press [SPACE BAR] and select Yes to hide the ESSID in the outgoing beacon frame so a station cannot obtain the ESSID through passive scanning.

Table 109 Menu 3.5 - Wireless LAN Setup (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Channel ID	Press [SPACE BAR] to select a channel. This allows you to set the operating frequency/channel depending on your particular region.
RTS Threshold	RTS (Request To Send) threshold (number of bytes) enables RTS/CTS handshake. Data with its frame size larger than this value will perform the RTS/CTS handshake. Setting this attribute to be larger than the maximum MSDU (MAC Service Data Unit) size turns off the RTS/CTS handshake. Setting this attribute to zero turns on the RTS/CTS handshake. Enter a value between 0 and 2432.
Frag. Threshold	The threshold (number of bytes) for the fragmentation boundary for directed messages. It is the maximum data fragment size that can be sent. Enter a value between 256 and 2432.
WEP	WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) provides data encryption to prevent wireless stations from accessing data transmitted over the wireless network. Select Disable allows wireless stations to communicate with the access points without any data encryption. Select 64-bit WEP , 128-bit WEP or 256-bit WEP to for the type of data encryption. WEP causes performance degradation.
Default Key	Enter the number of the key as an active key.
Key 1 to Key 4	If you chose 64-bit WEP in the WEP Encryption field, then enter 5 characters or 10 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F") preceded by 0x for each key (1-4). If you chose 128-bit WEP in the WEP Encryption field, then enter 13 characters or 26 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F") preceded by 0x for each key (1-4). If you chose 256-bit WEP in the WEP Encryption field, then enter 29 characters or 58 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F") preceded by 0x for each key (1-4). There are four data encryption keys to secure your data from eavesdropping by unauthorized wireless users. The values for the keys must be set up exactly the same on the access points as they are on the wireless stations.
Edit MAC Address Filter	To edit MAC address filtering table, press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes and press [ENTER] to open menu 3.5.1.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

27.2.1 Wireless LAN MAC Address Filter

The next layer of security is MAC address filter. To allow a wireless station to associate with the Prestige, enter the MAC address of the wireless LAN adapter on that wireless station in the MAC address table.

Figure 154 Menu 3.5.1 WLAN MAC Address Filtering

Menu 3.5.1 - WLAN MAC Address Filter					
Active= No					
Filter Action= Allowed Association					
<hr/>					
1=	00:00:00:00:00:00	13=	00:00:00:00:00:00	25=	00:00:00:00:00:00
2=	00:00:00:00:00:00	14=	00:00:00:00:00:00	26=	00:00:00:00:00:00
3=	00:00:00:00:00:00	15=	00:00:00:00:00:00	27=	00:00:00:00:00:00
4=	00:00:00:00:00:00	16=	00:00:00:00:00:00	28=	00:00:00:00:00:00
5=	00:00:00:00:00:00	17=	00:00:00:00:00:00	29=	00:00:00:00:00:00
6=	00:00:00:00:00:00	18=	00:00:00:00:00:00	30=	00:00:00:00:00:00
7=	00:00:00:00:00:00	19=	00:00:00:00:00:00	31=	00:00:00:00:00:00
8=	00:00:00:00:00:00	20=	00:00:00:00:00:00	32=	00:00:00:00:00:00
9=	00:00:00:00:00:00	21=	00:00:00:00:00:00		
10=	00:00:00:00:00:00	22=	00:00:00:00:00:00		
11=	00:00:00:00:00:00	23=	00:00:00:00:00:00		
12=	00:00:00:00:00:00	24=	00:00:00:00:00:00		
<hr/>					
Enter here to CONFIRM or ESC to CANCEL:					

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 110 Menu 3.5.1 WLAN MAC Address Filtering

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Active	To enable MAC address filtering, press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes and press [ENTER].
Filter Action	Define the filter action for the list of MAC addresses in the MAC address filter table. To deny access to the Prestige, press [SPACE BAR] to select Deny Association and press [ENTER]. MAC addresses not listed will be allowed to access the router. The default action, Allowed Association , permits association with the Prestige. MAC addresses not listed will be denied access to the router.
MAC Address Filter	
Address 1.	Enter the MAC addresses (in XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX format) of the wireless stations that are allowed or denied access to the Prestige in these address fields.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

CHAPTER 28

Internet Access

This chapter shows you how to configure the LAN and WAN of your Prestige for Internet access.

28.1 Internet Access Overview

Refer to the chapters on the web configurator's wizard, LAN and WAN screens for more background information on fields in the SMT screens covered in this chapter.

28.2 IP Policies

Traditionally, routing is based on the destination address *only* and the router takes the shortest path to forward a packet. IP Policy Routing (IPPR) provides a mechanism to override the default routing behavior and alter the packet forwarding based on the policy defined by the network administrator. Policy-based routing is applied to incoming packets on a per interface basis, prior to the normal routing. Create policies using SMT menu 25 (see [Chapter 41 on page 411](#)) and apply them on the Prestige LAN and/or WAN interfaces using menus 3.2 (LAN) and 11.3 (WAN).

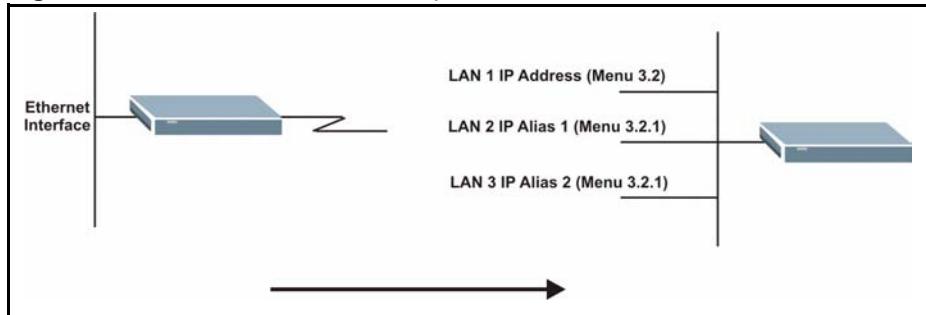
28.3 IP Alias

IP alias allows you to partition a physical network into different logical networks over the same Ethernet interface. The Prestige supports three logical LAN interfaces via its single physical Ethernet interface with the Prestige itself as the gateway for each LAN network.

When you use IP alias, you can also configure firewall rules to control access between the LAN's logical networks (subnets).

Note: Make sure that the subnets of the logical networks do not overlap.

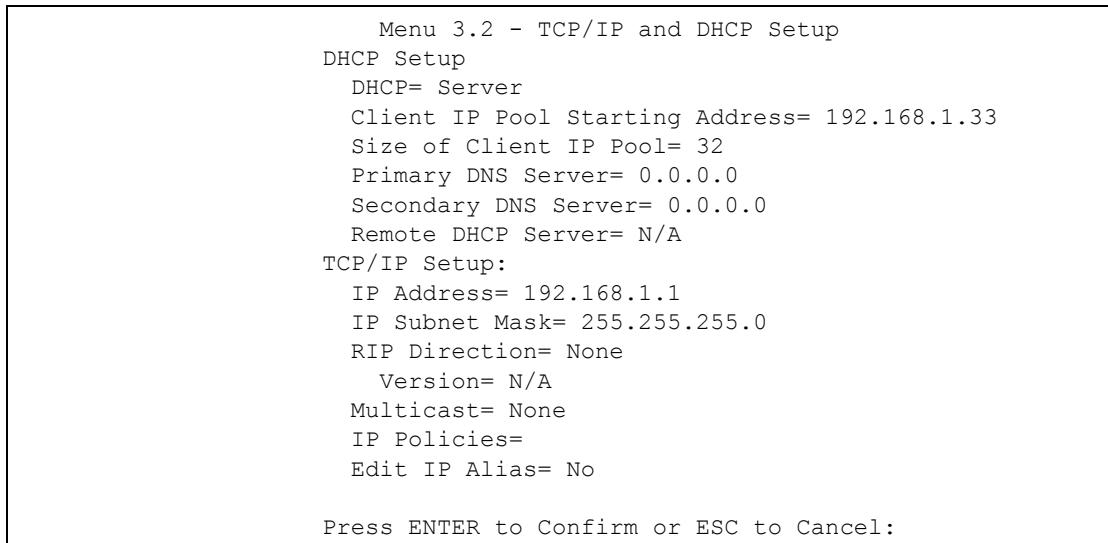
The following figure shows a LAN divided into subnets A, B, and C.

Figure 155 IP Alias Network Example

Use menu 3.2.1 to configure IP Alias on your Prestige.

28.4 IP Alias Setup

Use menu 3.2 to configure the first network. Move the cursor to **Edit IP Alias** field and press [SPACEBAR] to choose Yes and press [ENTER] to configure the second and third network.

Figure 156 Menu 3.2 TCP/IP and DHCP Setup

Pressing [ENTER] displays **Menu 3.2.1 — IP Alias Setup**, as shown next.

Figure 157 Menu 3.2.1 IP Alias Setup

Menu 3.2.1 - IP Alias Setup
IP Alias 1= No
IP Address= N/A
IP Subnet Mask= N/A
RIP Direction= N/A
Version= N/A
Incoming protocol filters= N/A
Outgoing protocol filters= N/A
IP Alias 2= No
IP Address= N/A
IP Subnet Mask= N/A
RIP Direction= N/A
Version= N/A
Incoming protocol filters= N/A
Outgoing protocol filters= N/A
Enter here to CONFIRM or ESC to CANCEL:

Follow the instructions in the following table to configure IP Alias parameters.

Table 111 Menu 3.2.1 IP Alias Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
IP Alias	Choose Yes to configure the LAN network for the Prestige.
IP Address	Enter the IP address of your Prestige in dotted decimal notation
IP Subnet Mask	Your Prestige will automatically calculate the subnet mask based on the IP address that you assign. Unless you are implementing subnetting, use the subnet mask computed by the Prestige
RIP Direction	Press [SPACE BAR] to select the RIP direction. Choices are None , Both , In Only or Out Only .
Version	Press [SPACE BAR] to select the RIP version. Choices are RIP-1 , RIP-2B or RIP-2M .
Incoming Protocol Filters	Enter the filter set(s) you wish to apply to the incoming traffic between this node and the Prestige.
Outgoing Protocol Filters	Enter the filter set(s) you wish to apply to the outgoing traffic between this node and the Prestige.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

28.5 Route IP Setup

The first step is to enable the IP routing in **Menu 1 — General Setup**.

To edit menu 1, type 1 in the main menu and press [ENTER]. Set the **Route IP** field to **Yes** by pressing [SPACE BAR].

Figure 158 Menu 1 General Setup

```
Menu 1 - General Setup
System Name= ?
Location= location
Contact Person's Name=
Domain Name=
Edit Dynamic DNS= No
Route IP= Yes
Bridge= No

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

28.6 Internet Access Configuration

Menu 4 allows you to enter the Internet Access information in one screen. Menu 4 is actually a simplified setup for one of the remote nodes that you can access in menu 11. Before you configure your Prestige for Internet access, you need to collect your Internet account information.

Use the *Internet Account Information* table in the *Quick Start Guide* to record your. Note that if you are using PPPoA or PPPoE encapsulation, then the only ISP information you need is a login name and password. You only need to know the Ethernet Encapsulation Gateway IP address if you are using ENET ENCAP encapsulation.

From the main menu, type 4 to display **Menu 4 - Internet Access Setup**, as shown next.

Figure 159 Menu 4 Internet Access Setup

```
Menu 4 - Internet Access Setup
ISP's Name= MyISP
Encapsulation= RFC 1483
Multiplexing= LLC-based
VPI #= 8
VCI #= 35
ATM QoS Type= CBR
    Peak Cell Rate (PCR)= 0
    Sustain Cell Rate (SCR)= 0
    Maximum Burst Size (MBS)= 0
My Login= N/A
My Password= N/A
ENET ENCAP Gateway= N/A
IP Address Assignment= Static
    IP Address= 0.0.0.0
Network Address Translation= SUA Only
    Address Mapping Set= N/A

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

The following table contains instructions on how to configure your Prestige for Internet access

Table 112 Menu 4 Internet Access Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
ISP's Name	Enter the name of your Internet Service Provider (ISP). This information is for identification purposes only.
Encapsulation	Press [SPACE BAR] to select the method of encapsulation used by your ISP. Choices are PPPoE , PPPoA , RFC 1483 or ENET ENCAP .
Multiplexing	Press [SPACE BAR] to select the method of multiplexing used by your ISP. Choices are VC-based or LLC-based .
VPI #	Enter the Virtual Path Identifier (VPI) assigned to you.
VCI #	Enter the Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI) assigned to you.
ATM QoS Type	Press [SPACE BAR] and select CBR (Continuous Bit Rate) to specify fixed (always-on) bandwidth. Select UBR (Unspecified Bit Rate) for applications that are non-time sensitive, such as e-mail. Select VBR (Variable Bit Rate) for bursty traffic and bandwidth sharing with other applications.
Peak Cell Rate (PCR)	This is the maximum rate at which the sender can send cells. Type the PCR.
Sustain Cell Rate (SCR)= 0	Sustained Cell Rate is the mean cell rate of a bursty, on-off traffic source that can be sent at the peak rate, and a parameter for burst-traffic. Type the SCR; it must be less than the PCR.
Maximum Burst Size (MBS)= 0	Refers to the maximum number of cells that can be sent at the peak rate. Type the MBS. The MBS must be less than 65535.
My Login	Configure the My Login and My Password fields for PPPoA and PPPoE encapsulation only. Enter the login name that your ISP gives you. If you are using PPPoE encapsulation, then this field must be of the form user@domain where domain identifies your PPPoE service name.
My Password	Enter the password associated with the login name above.
ENET ENCAP Gateway	Enter the gateway IP address supplied by your ISP when you are using ENET ENCAP encapsulation.
Idle Timeout	This value specifies the number of idle seconds that elapse before the Prestige automatically disconnects the PPPoE session.
IP Address Assignment	Press [SPACE BAR] to select Static or Dynamic address assignment.
IP Address	Enter the IP address supplied by your ISP if applicable.
Network Address Translation	Press [SPACE BAR] to select None , SUA Only or Full Feature . Please see Chapter 32 on page 337 for more details on the SUA (Single User Account) feature.
Address Mapping Set	Type the numbers of mapping sets (1-8) to use with NAT. See Chapter 32 on page 337 for details.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

If all your settings are correct your Prestige should connect automatically to the Internet. If the connection fails, note the error message that you receive on the screen and take the appropriate troubleshooting steps.

CHAPTER 29

Remote Node Configuration

This chapter covers remote node configuration.

29.1 Remote Node Setup Overview

This section describes the protocol-independent parameters for a remote node. A remote node is required for placing calls to a remote gateway. A remote node represents both the remote gateway and the network behind it across a WAN connection. When you use menu 4 to set up Internet access, you are configuring one of the remote nodes.

You first choose a remote node in **Menu 11- Remote Node Setup**. You can then edit that node's profile in menu 11.1, as well as configure specific settings in three submenus: edit IP and bridge options in menu 11.3; edit ATM options in menu 11.6; and edit filter sets in menu 11.5.

29.2 Remote Node Setup

This section describes the protocol-independent parameters for a remote node.

29.2.1 Remote Node Profile

To configure a remote node, follow these steps:

- 1** From the main menu, enter 11 to display **Menu 11 - Remote Node Setup**.
- 2** When menu 11 appears, as shown in the following figure, type the number of the remote node that you want to configure.

Figure 160 Menu 11 Remote Node Setup

Menu 11 - Remote Node Setup
1. MyISP (ISP, SUA)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
Enter Node # to Edit:

29.2.2 Encapsulation and Multiplexing Scenarios

For Internet access you should use the encapsulation and multiplexing methods used by your ISP. Consult your telephone company for information on encapsulation and multiplexing methods for LAN-to-LAN applications, for example between a branch office and corporate headquarters. There must be prior agreement on encapsulation and multiplexing methods because they cannot be automatically determined. What method(s) you use also depends on how many VCs you have and how many different network protocols you need. The extra overhead that ENET ENCAP encapsulation entails makes it a poor choice in a LAN-to-LAN application. Here are some examples of more suitable combinations in such an application.

29.2.2.1 Scenario 1: One VC, Multiple Protocols

PPPoA (RFC-2364) encapsulation with **VC-based** multiplexing is the best combination because no extra protocol identifying headers are needed. The **PPP** protocol already contains this information.

29.2.2.2 Scenario 2: One VC, One Protocol (IP)

Selecting **RFC-1483** encapsulation with **VC-based** multiplexing requires the least amount of overhead (0 octets). However, if there is a potential need for multiple protocol support in the future, it may be safer to select **PPPoA** encapsulation instead of **RFC-1483**, so you do not need to reconfigure either computer later.

29.2.2.3 Scenario 3: Multiple VCs

If you have an equal number (or more) of VCs than the number of protocols, then select **RFC-1483** encapsulation and **VC-based** multiplexing.

Figure 161 Menu 11.1 Remote Node Profile

Menu 11.1 - Remote Node Profile	
Rem Node Name= MyISP	Route= IP
Active= Yes	Bridge= No
Encapsulation= RFC 1483	Edit IP/Bridge= No
Multiplexing= LLC-based	Edit ATM Options= No
Service Name= N/A	Edit Advance Options= N/A
Incoming:	Telco Option:
Rem Login= N/A	Allocated Budget(min)= N/A
Rem Password= N/A	Period(hr)= N/A
Outgoing:	Schedule Sets= N/A
My Login= N/A	Nailed-Up Connection= N/A
My Password= N/A	Session Options:
Authen= N/A	Edit Filter Sets= No
	Idle Timeout(sec)= N/A
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:	

In **Menu 11.1 – Remote Node Profile**, fill in the fields as described in the following table.

Table 113 Menu 11.1 Remote Node Profile

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Rem Node Name	Type a unique, descriptive name of up to eight characters for this node.
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select Yes to activate or No to deactivate this node. Inactive nodes are displayed with a minus sign –“ in SMT menu 11.
Encapsulation	PPPoA refers to RFC-2364 (PPP Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5). If RFC-1483 (Multiprotocol Encapsulation over ATM Adaptation Layer 5) of ENET ENCAP are selected, then the Rem Login , Rem Password , My Login , My Password and Authen fields are not applicable (N/A).
Multiplexing	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the method of multiplexing that your ISP uses, either VC-based or LLC-based .
Service Name	When using PPPoE encapsulation, type the name of your PPPoE service here.
Incoming:	
Rem Login	Type the login name that this remote node will use to call your Prestige. The login name and the Rem Password will be used to authenticate this node.
Rem Password	Type the password used when this remote node calls your Prestige.
Outgoing:	
My Login	Type the login name assigned by your ISP when the Prestige calls this remote node.
My Password	Type the password assigned by your ISP when the Prestige calls this remote node.
Authen	This field sets the authentication protocol used for outgoing calls. Options for this field are:
	CHAP/PAP – Your Prestige will accept either CHAP or PAP when requested by this remote node.
	CHAP – accept CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) only.

Table 113 Menu 11.1 Remote Node Profile (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
	PAP – accept PAP (Password Authentication Protocol) only.
Route	This field determines the protocol used in routing. Options are IP and None .
Bridge	When bridging is enabled, your Prestige will forward any packet that it does not route to this remote node; otherwise, the packets are discarded. Select Yes to enable and No to disable.
Edit IP/Bridge	Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes and press [ENTER] to display Menu 11.3 – Remote Node Network Layer Options .
Edit ATM Options	Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes and press [ENTER] to display Menu 11.6 – Remote Node ATM Layer Options .
Edit Advance Options	This field is only available when you select PPPoE in the Encapsulation field. Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes and press [ENTER] to display Menu 11.8 – Advance Setup Options .
Telco Option	
Allocated Budget (min)	This sets a ceiling for outgoing call time for this remote node. The default for this field is 0 meaning no budget control.
Period (hr)	This field is the time period that the budget should be reset. For example, if we are allowed to call this remote node for a maximum of 10 minutes every hour, then the Allocated Budget is (10 minutes) and the Period (hr) is 1 (hour).
Schedule Sets	This field is only applicable for PPPoE and PPPoA encapsulation. You can apply up to four schedule sets here. For more details please refer to Chapter 42 on page 419 .
Nailed up Connection	This field is only applicable for PPPoE and PPPoA encapsulation. This field specifies if you want to make the connection to this remote node a nailed-up connection. More details are given earlier in this section.
Session Options	
Edit Filter Sets	Use [SPACE BAR] to choose Yes and press [ENTER] to open menu 11.5 to edit the filter sets. See the <i>Remote Node Filter</i> section for more details.
Idle Timeout (sec)	Type the number of seconds (0-9999) that can elapse when the Prestige is idle (there is no traffic going to the remote node), before the Prestige automatically disconnects the remote node. 0 means that the session will not timeout.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

29.2.3 Outgoing Authentication Protocol

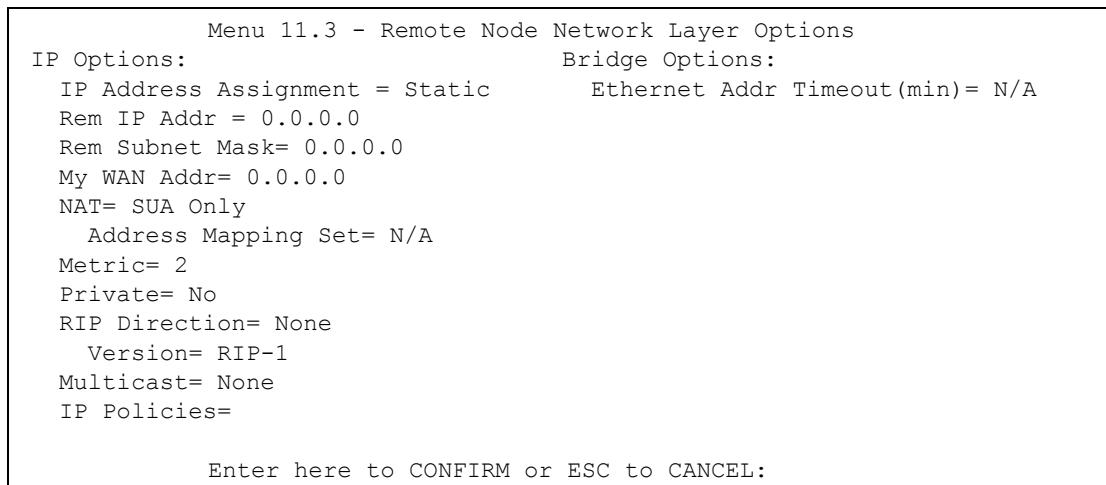
For obvious reasons, you should employ the strongest authentication protocol possible. However, some vendors' implementation includes specific authentication protocol in the user profile. It will disconnect if the negotiated protocol is different from that in the user profile, even when the negotiated protocol is stronger than specified. If the peer disconnects right after a successful authentication, make sure that you specify the correct authentication protocol when connecting to such an implementation.

29.3 Remote Node Network Layer Options

For the TCP/IP parameters, perform the following steps to edit **Menu 11.3 – Remote Node Network Layer Options** as shown next.

- 1 In menu 11.1, make sure **IP** is among the protocols in the **Route** field.
- 2 Move the cursor to the **Edit IP/Bridge** field, press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes**, then press [ENTER] to display **Menu 11.3 – Remote Node Network Layer Options**.

Figure 162 Menu 11.3 Remote Node Network Layer Options



The next table explains fields in **Menu 11.3 – Remote Node Network Layer Options**.

Table 114 Menu 11.3 Remote Node Network Layer Options

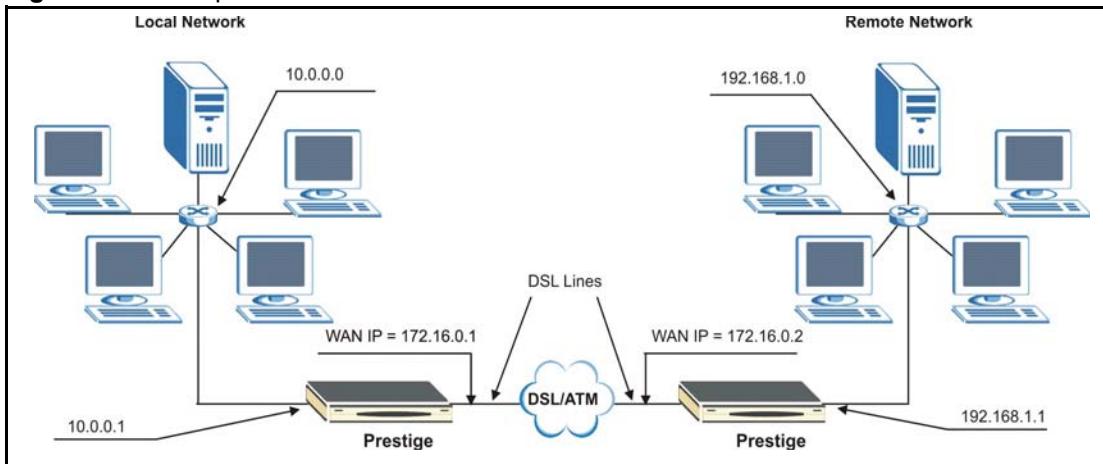
FIELD	DESCRIPTION
IP Address Assignment	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select Dynamic if the remote node is using a dynamically assigned IP address or Static if it is using a static (fixed) IP address. You will only be able to configure this in the ISP node (also the one you configure in menu 4), all other nodes are set to Static .
Rem IP Addr	This is the IP address you entered in the previous menu.
Rem Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask assigned to the remote node.
My WAN Addr	Some implementations, especially UNIX derivatives, require separate IP network numbers for the WAN and LAN links and each end to have a unique address within the WAN network number. In that case, type the IP address assigned to the WAN port of your Prestige. NOTE: Refers to local Prestige address, not the remote router address.
NAT	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select Full Feature if you have multiple public WAN IP addresses for your Prestige.
	Select SUA Only if you have just one public WAN IP address for your Prestige. The SMT uses Address Mapping Set 255 (see Figure 180 on page 340). Select None to disable NAT.

Table 114 Menu 11.3 Remote Node Network Layer Options (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Address Mapping Set	When Full Feature is selected in the NAT field, configure address mapping sets in menu 15.1. Select one of the NAT server sets (2-10) in menu 15.2 (see Chapter 32 on page 337 for details) and type that number here. When SUA Only is selected in the NAT field, the SMT uses NAT server set 1 in menu 15.2 (see Chapter 32 on page 337 for details).
Metric	The metric represents the cost of transmission for routing purposes. IP routing uses hop count as the cost measurement, with a minimum of 1 for directly connected networks. Type a number that approximates the cost for this link. The number need not be precise, but it must be between 1 and 15. In practice, 2 or 3 is usually a good number.
Private	This determines if the Prestige will include the route to this remote node in its RIP broadcasts. If set to Yes , this route is kept private and not included in RIP broadcast. If No , the route to this remote node will be propagated to other hosts through RIP broadcasts.
RIP Direction	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the RIP Direction. Options are Both , In Only , Out Only or None .
Version	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the RIP version. Options are RIP-1 , RIP-2B or RIP-2M .
Multicast	IGMP-v1 sets IGMP to version 1, IGMP-v2 sets IGMP to version 2 and None disables IGMP.
IP Policies	You can apply up to four IP Policy sets (from 12) by typing in their numbers separated by commas. Configure the filter sets in menu 25 first (see Chapter 41 on page 411) and then apply them here.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

29.3.1 My WAN Addr Sample IP Addresses

The following figure uses sample IP addresses to help you understand the field of **My WAN Addr** in menu 11.3. Refer to the previous [Figure 24 on page 81](#) in the web configurator chapter on LAN setup for a brief review of what a WAN IP is. **My WAN Addr** indicates the local Prestige WAN IP (172.16.0.1 in the following figure) while **Rem IP Addr** indicates the peer WAN IP (172.16.0.2 in the following figure).

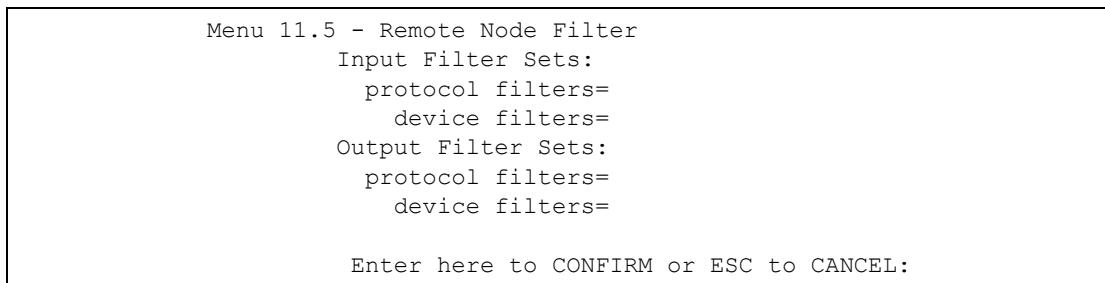
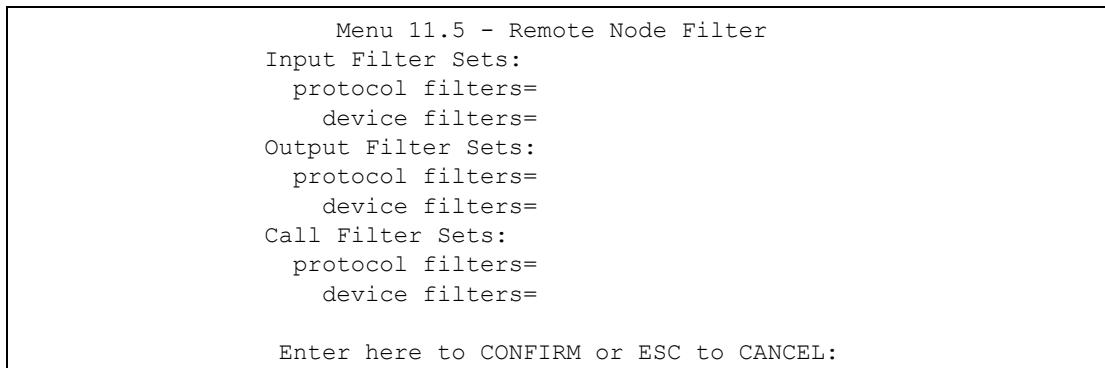
Figure 163 Sample IP Addresses for a TCP/IP LAN-to-LAN Connection

29.4 Remote Node Filter

Move the cursor to the **Edit Filter Sets** field in menu 11.1, then press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes**. Press [ENTER] to display **Menu 11.5 – Remote Node Filter**.

Use **Menu 11.5 – Remote Node Filter** to specify the filter set(s) to apply to the incoming and outgoing traffic between this remote node and the Prestige and also to prevent certain packets from triggering calls. You can specify up to 4 filter sets separated by comma, for example, 1, 5, 9, 12, in each filter field.

Note that spaces are accepted in this field. The Prestige has a prepackaged filter set, NetBIOS_WAN, that blocks NetBIOS packets. Include this in the call filter sets if you want to prevent NetBIOS packets from triggering calls to a remote node.

Figure 164 Menu 11.5 Remote Node Filter (RFC 1483 or ENET Encapsulation)**Figure 165** Menu 11.5 Remote Node Filter (PPPoA or PPPoE Encapsulation)

29.5 Editing ATM Layer Options

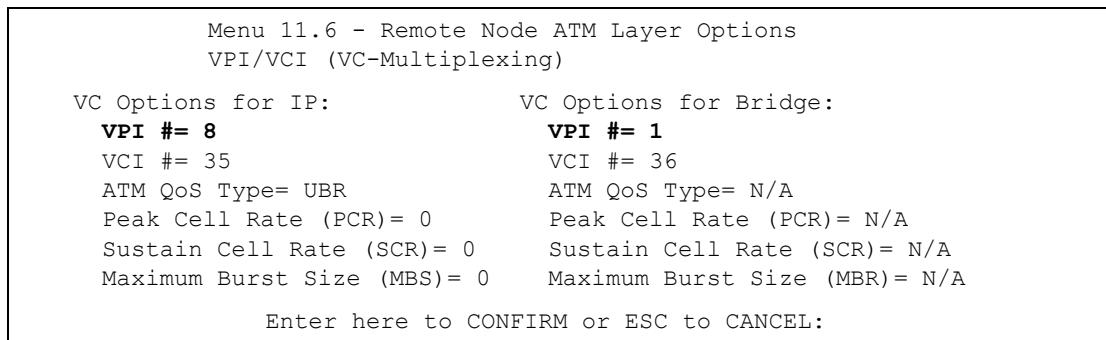
Follow the steps shown next to edit **Menu 11.6 – Remote Node ATM Layer Options**.

In menu 11.1, move the cursor to the **Edit ATM Options** field and then press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes**. Press [ENTER] to display **Menu 11.6 – Remote Node ATM Layer Options**.

There are two versions of menu 11.6 for the Prestige, depending on whether you chose **VC-based/LLC-based** multiplexing and **PPP** encapsulation in menu 11.1.

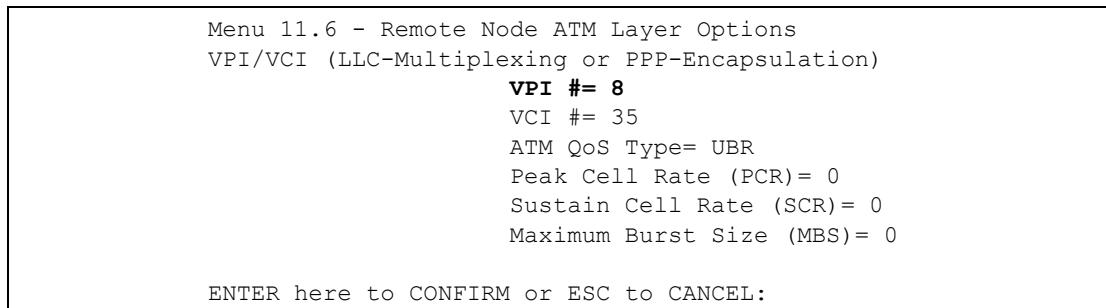
29.5.1 VC-based Multiplexing (non-PPP Encapsulation)

For **VC-based** multiplexing, by prior agreement, a protocol is assigned a specific virtual circuit, for example, VC1 will carry IP. Separate VPI and VCI numbers must be specified for each protocol.

Figure 166 Menu 11.6 for VC-based Multiplexing

29.5.2 LLC-based Multiplexing or PPP Encapsulation

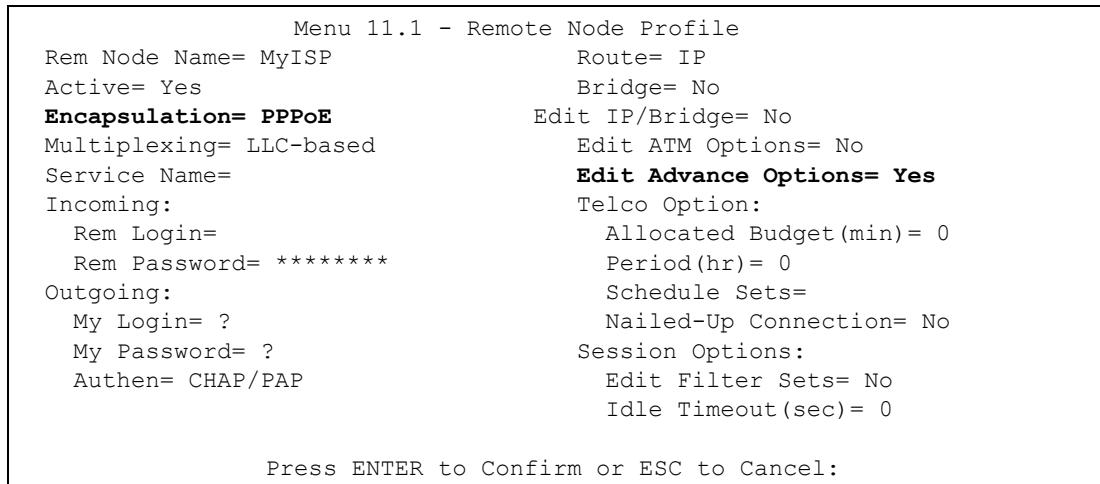
For **LLC-based** multiplexing or **PPP** encapsulation, one VC carries multiple protocols with protocol identifying information being contained in each packet header.

Figure 167 Menu 11.6 for LLC-based Multiplexing or PPP Encapsulation

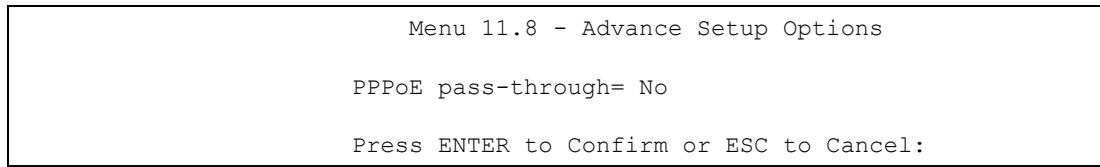
In this case, only one set of VPI and VCI numbers need be specified for all protocols. The valid range for the VPI is 0 to 255 and for the VCI is 32 to 65535 (1 to 31 is reserved for local management of ATM traffic).

29.5.3 Advance Setup Options

In menu 11.1, select **PPPoE** in the **Encapsulation** field.

Figure 168 Menu 11.1 Remote Node Profile

Move the cursor to the **Edit Advance Options** field, press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes**, then press [**ENTER**] to display **Menu 11.8 – Advance Setup Options**.

Figure 169 Menu 11.8 Advance Setup Options

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 115 Menu 11.8 Advance Setup Options

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
PPPoE pass-through	<p>Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes and press [ENTER] to enable PPPoE pass through. In addition to the Prestige's built-in PPPoE client, you can enable PPPoE pass through to allow up to ten hosts on the LAN to use PPPoE client software on their computers to connect to the ISP via the Prestige. Each host can have a separate account and a public WAN IP address.</p> <p>PPPoE pass through is an alternative to NAT for applications where NAT is not appropriate.</p> <p>Press [SPACE BAR] to select No and press [ENTER] to disable PPPoE pass through if you do not need to allow hosts on the LAN to use PPPoE client software on their computers to connect to the ISP.</p>
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

CHAPTER 30

Static Route Setup

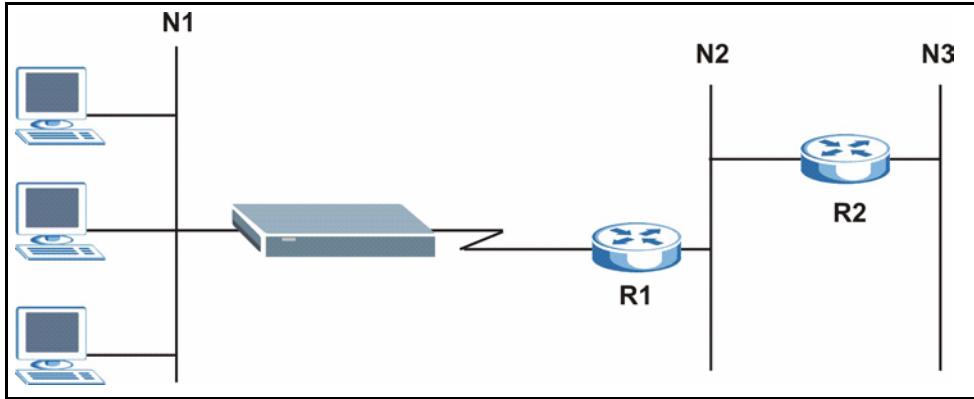
This chapter shows how to setup IP static routes.

30.1 IP Static Route Overview

Static routes tell the Prestige routing information that it cannot learn automatically through other means. This can arise in cases where RIP is disabled on the LAN or a remote network is beyond the one that is directly connected to a remote node.

Each remote node specifies only the network to which the gateway is directly connected and the Prestige has no knowledge of the networks beyond. For instance, the Prestige knows about network N2 in the following figure through remote node Router 1. However, the Prestige is unable to route a packet to network N3 because it does not know that there is a route through remote node Router 1 (via Router 2). The static routes allow you to tell the Prestige about the networks beyond the remote nodes.

Figure 170 Sample Static Routing Topology



30.2 Configuration

To configure an IP static route, use **Menu 12 – Static Route Setup** (shown next).

Figure 171 Menu 12 Static Route Setup

Menu 12 - Static Route Setup
1. IP Static Route
3. Bridge Static Route
Please enter selection:

From menu 12, select 1 to open **Menu 12.1 — IP Static Route Setup** (shown next).

Figure 172 Menu 12.1 IP Static Route Setup

Menu 12.1 - IP Static Route Setup
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
Enter selection number:

Now, type the route number of a static route you want to configure.

Figure 173 Menu12.1.1 Edit IP Static Route

Menu 12.1.1 - Edit IP Static Route
Route #: 1
Route Name= ?
Active= No
Destination IP Address= ?
IP Subnet Mask= ?
Gateway IP Address= ?
Metric= 2
Private= No
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

The following table describes the fields for **Menu 12.1.1 – Edit IP Static Route Setup**.

Table 116 Menu12.1.1 Edit IP Static Route

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Route #	This is the index number of the static route that you chose in menu 12.1.
Route Name	Type a descriptive name for this route. This is for identification purpose only.
Active	This field allows you to activate/deactivate this static route.
Destination IP Address	This parameter specifies the IP network address of the final destination. Routing is always based on network number. If you need to specify a route to a single host, use a subnet mask of 255.255.255.255 in the subnet mask field to force the network number to be identical to the host ID.
IP Subnet Mask	Type the subnet mask for this destination. See Section 4.5.1 on page 83 in this manual.
Gateway IP Address	Type the IP address of the gateway. The gateway is an immediate neighbor of your Prestige that will forward the packet to the destination. On the LAN, the gateway must be a router on the same segment as your Prestige; over WAN, the gateway must be the IP address of one of the remote nodes.
Metric	Metric represents the cost of transmission for routing purposes. IP routing uses hop count as the measurement of cost, with a minimum of 1 for directly connected networks. Type a number that approximates the cost for this link. The number need not be precise, but it must be between 1 and 15. In practice, 2 or 3 is usually a good number.
Private	This parameter determines if the Prestige will include the route to this remote node in its RIP broadcasts. If set to Yes , this route is kept private and is not included in RIP broadcasts. If No , the route to this remote node will be propagated to other hosts through RIP broadcasts.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

CHAPTER 31

Bridging Setup

This chapter shows you how to configure the bridging parameters of your Prestige.

31.1 Bridging in General

Bridging bases the forwarding decision on the MAC (Media Access Control), or hardware address, while routing does it on the network layer (IP) address. Bridging allows the Prestige to transport packets of network layer protocols that it does not route, for example, SNA, from one network to another. The caveat is that, compared to routing, bridging generates more traffic for the same network layer protocol, and it also demands more CPU cycles and memory.

For efficiency reasons, do *not* turn on bridging unless you need to support protocols other than IP on your network. For IP, enable the routing if you need it; do not bridge what the Prestige can route.

31.2 Bridge Ethernet Setup

Basically, all non-local packets are bridged to the WAN. Your Prestige does not support IPX.

31.2.1 Remote Node Bridging Setup

Follow the procedure in another section to configure the protocol-independent parameters in **Menu 11.1 – Remote Node Profile**. For bridging-related parameters, you need to configure **Menu 11.3 – Remote Node Network Layer Options**.

- 1 To setup **Menu 11.3 – Remote Node Network Layer Options** shown in the next figure, follow these steps:
- 2 In menu 11.1, make sure the **Bridge** field is set to **Yes**.

Figure 174 Menu 11.1 Remote Node Profile

Menu 11.1 - Remote Node Profile	
Rem Node Name= ?	Route= IP
Active= Yes	Bridge= Yes
Encapsulation= ENET ENCAP	Edit IP/Bridge= No
Multiplexing= VC-based	Edit ATM Options= No
Service Name= N/A	Edit Advance Options= N/A
Incoming:	Telco Option:
Rem Login= N/A	Allocated Budget (min)= N/A
Rem Password= N/A	Period(hr)= N/A
Outgoing:	Schedule Sets= N/A
My Login= N/A	Nailed-Up Connection= N/A
My Password= N/A	Session Options:
Authen= N/A	Edit Filter Sets= No
	Idle Timeout(sec)= N/A
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:	

- 3** Move the cursor to the **Edit IP/Bridge** field, then press [SPACE BAR] to set the value to **Yes** and press [ENTER] to edit **Menu 11.3 – Remote Node Network Layer Options**.

Figure 175 Menu 11.3 Remote Node Network Layer Options

Menu 11.3 - Remote Node Network Layer Options	
IP Options:	Bridge Options:
IP Address Assignment= Static	Ethernet Addr Timeout (min)= 0
Rem IP Addr: 0.0.0.0	
Rem Subnet Mask= 0.0.0.0	
My WAN Addr= 0.0.0.0	
NAT= Full Feature	
Address Mapping Set=2	
Metric= 2	
Private= No	
RIP Direction= Both	
Version= RIP-2B	
Multicast= IGMP-v2	
IP Policies=	
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:	

Table 117 Remote Node Network Layer Options: Bridge Fields

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Bridge (menu 11.1)	Make sure this field is set to Yes .
Edit IP/Bridge (menu 11.1)	Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes and press [ENTER] to display menu 11.3.
Ethernet Addr Timeout (min.) (menu 11.3)	Type the time (in minutes) for the Prestige to retain the Ethernet Address information in its internal tables while the line is down. If this information is retained, your Prestige will not have to recompile the tables when the line comes back up.

31.2.2 Bridge Static Route Setup

Similar to network layer static routes, a bridging static route tells the Prestige the route to a node before a connection is established. You configure bridge static routes in menu 12.3.1 (go to menu 12, choose option 3, then choose a static route to edit) as shown next.

Figure 176 Menu 12.3.1 Edit Bridge Static Route

Menu 12.3.1 - Edit Bridge Static Route Route #: 1 Route Name= Active= No Ether Address= ? IP Address= Gateway Node= 1
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

The following table describes the **Edit Bridge Static Route** menu.

Table 118 Menu 12.3.1 Edit Bridge Static Route

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Route #	This is the route index number you typed in Menu 12.3 – Bridge Static Route Setup .
Route Name	Type a name for the bridge static route for identification purposes.
Active	Indicates whether the static route is active (Yes) or not (No).
Ether Address	Type the MAC address of the destination computer that you want to bridge the packets to.
IP Address	If available, type the IP address of the destination computer that you want to bridge the packets to.
Gateway Node	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the number of the remote node (one to eight) that is the gateway of this static route.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

CHAPTER 32

Network Address Translation

(NAT)

This chapter discusses how to configure NAT on the Prestige.

32.1 Using NAT

You must create a firewall rule in addition to setting up SUA/NAT, to allow traffic from the WAN to be forwarded through the Prestige.

32.1.1 SUA (Single User Account) Versus NAT

SUA (Single User Account) is a ZyNOS implementation of a subset of NAT that supports two types of mapping, **Many-to-One** and **Server**. See [Section 32.3 on page 339](#) or a detailed description of the NAT set for SUA. The Prestige also supports **Full Feature** NAT to map multiple global IP addresses to multiple private LAN IP addresses of clients or servers using mapping types.

- Choose **SUA Only** if you have just one public WAN IP address for your Prestige.
- Choose **Full Feature** if you have multiple public WAN IP addresses for your Prestige.

32.2 Applying NAT

You apply NAT via menus 4 or 11.3 as displayed next. The next figure shows you how to apply NAT for Internet access in menu 4. Enter 4 from the main menu to go to **Menu 4 - Internet Access Setup**.

Figure 177 Menu 4 Applying NAT for Internet Access

```

Menu 4 - Internet Access Setup
ISP's Name= MyISP
Encapsulation= RFC 1483
Multiplexing= LLC-based
VPI #= 8
VCI #= 35
ATM QoS Type= UBR
Peak Cell Rate (PCR)= 0
Sustain Cell Rate (SCR)= 0
Maximum Burst Size (MBS)= 0
My Login= N/A
My Password= N/A
ENET ENCAP Gateway= N/A
IP Address Assignment= Static
IP Address= 0.0.0.0
Network Address Translation= SUA Only
Address Mapping Set= N/A

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

```

The following figure shows how you apply NAT to the remote node in menu 11.1.

- 1** Enter 11 from the main menu.
- 2** When menu 11 appears, as shown in the following figure, type the number of the remote node that you want to configure.
- 3** Move the cursor to the **Edit IP/Bridge** field, press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes** and then press [ENTER] to bring up **Menu 11.3 - Remote Node Network Layer Options**.

Figure 178 Applying NAT in Menus 4 & 11.3

```

Menu 11.3 - Remote Node Network Layer Options
IP Options:                                         Bridge Options:
IP Address Assignment = Static          Ethernet Addr Timeout(min)= N/A
Rem IP Addr = 0.0.0.0
Rem Subnet Mask= 0.0.0.0
My WAN Addr= 0.0.0.0
NAT= SUA Only
Address Mapping Set= N/A
Metric= 2
Private= No
RIP Direction= Both
Version= RIP-2B
Multicast= None
IP Policies=

Enter here to CONFIRM or ESC to CANCEL:

```

The following table describes the options for Network Address Translation.

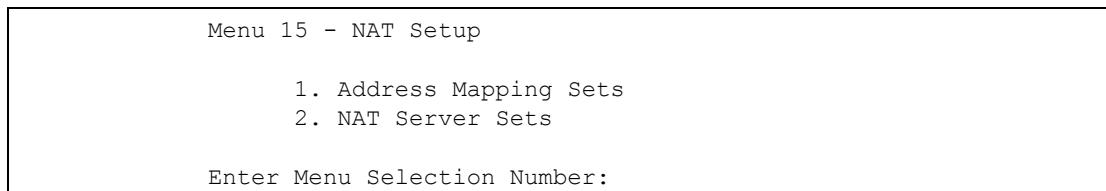
Table 119 Applying NAT in Menus 4 & 11.3

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
NAT	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select Full Feature if you have multiple public WAN IP addresses for your Prestige. The SMT uses the address mapping set that you configure and enter in the Address Mapping Set field (see Figure 180 on page 340).
	Select None to disable NAT.
	When you select SUA Only , the SMT uses Address Mapping Set 255 (see Figure 181 on page 340). Choose SUA Only if you have just one public WAN IP address for your Prestige.

32.3 NAT Setup

Use the address mapping sets menus and submenus to create the mapping table used to assign global addresses to computers on the LAN. **Set 255** is used for SUA. When you select **Full Feature** in menu 4 or 11.3, the SMT will use **Set 1**. When you select **SUA Only**, the SMT will use the pre-configured **Set 255** (read only).

The server set is a list of LAN servers mapped to external ports. To use this set, a server rule must be set up inside the NAT address mapping set. Please see the section on port forwarding in the chapter on NAT web configurator screens for further information on these menus. To configure NAT, enter 15 from the main menu to bring up the following screen.

Figure 179 Menu 15 NAT Setup

32.3.1 Address Mapping Sets

Enter 1 to bring up **Menu 15.1 — Address Mapping Sets**.

Figure 180 Menu 15.1 Address Mapping Sets

Menu 15.1 - Address Mapping Sets
1. ACL Default Set
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
255. SUA (read only)
Enter Menu Selection Number:

32.3.1.1 SUA Address Mapping Set

Enter 255 to display the next screen (see also section 27.1.1). The fields in this menu cannot be changed.

Figure 181 Menu 15.1.255 SUA Address Mapping Rules

Menu 15.1.255 - Address Mapping Rules					
Set Name=					
Idx	Local Start IP	Local End IP	Global Start IP	Global End IP	Type
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1.	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0		M-1
2.			0.0.0.0		Server
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:					

The following table explains the fields in this menu.

Menu 15.1.255 is read-only.

Table 120 SUA Address Mapping Rules

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Set Name	This is the name of the set you selected in menu 15.1 or enter the name of a new set you want to create.
Idx	This is the index or rule number.
Local Start IP	Local Start IP is the starting local IP address (ILA).
Local End IP	Local End IP is the ending local IP address (ILA). If the rule is for all local IPs, then the Start IP is 0.0.0.0 and the End IP is 255.255.255.255.

Table 120 SUA Address Mapping Rules (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Global Start IP	This is the starting global IP address (IGA). If you have a dynamic IP, enter 0.0.0.0 as the Global Start IP .
Global End IP	This is the ending global IP address (IGA).
Type	These are the mapping types. Server allows us to specify multiple servers of different types behind NAT to this machine. See later for some examples.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

32.3.1.2 User-Defined Address Mapping Sets

Now let's look at option 1 in menu 15.1. Enter 1 to bring up this menu. We'll just look at the differences from the previous menu. Note the extra **Action** and **Select Rule** fields mean you can configure rules in this screen. You can change the name for the set in the **Set Name** field.

Figure 182 Menu 15.1.1 First Set

Menu 15.1.1 - Address Mapping Rules					
Set Name= ACL Default Set					
Idx	Local Start IP	Local End IP	Global Start IP	Global End IP	Type
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
Action= Edit			Select Rule=		
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:					

If the **Set Name** field is left blank, the entire set will be deleted.

The Type, Local and Global Start/End IPs are configured in menu 15.1.1.1 (described later) and the values are displayed here.

32.3.1.3 Ordering Your Rules

Ordering your rules is important because the Prestige applies the rules in the order that you specify. When a rule matches the current packet, the Prestige takes the corresponding action and the remaining rules are ignored. If there are any empty rules before your new configured rule, your configured rule will be pushed up by that number of empty rules. For example, if you have already configured rules 1 to 6 in your current set and now you configure rule number 9. In the set summary screen, the new rule will be rule 7, not 9.

Now if you delete rule 4, rules 5 to 7 will be pushed up by 1 rule, so as old rule 5 becomes rule 4, old rule 6 becomes rule 5 and old rule 7 becomes rule 6.

Table 121 Menu 15.1.1 First Set

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Set Name	Enter a name for this set of rules. This is a required field. If this field is left blank, the entire set will be deleted.
Action	The default is Edit . Edit means you want to edit a selected rule (see following field). Insert Before means to insert a rule before the rule selected. The rules after the selected rule will then be moved down by one rule. Delete means to delete the selected rule and then all the rules after the selected one will be advanced one rule. None disables the Select Rule item.
Select Rule	When you choose Edit , Insert Before or Delete in the previous field the cursor jumps to this field to allow you to select the rule to apply the action in question.

You must press **[ENTER]** at the bottom of the screen to save the whole set. You must do this again if you make any changes to the set – including deleting a rule. No changes to the set take place until this action is taken.

Selecting **Edit** in the **Action** field and then selecting a rule brings up the following menu, **Menu 15.1.1.1 - Address Mapping Rule** in which you can edit an individual rule and configure the **Type**, **Local** and **Global Start/End IPs**.

An End IP address must be numerically greater than its corresponding IP Start address.

Figure 183 Menu 15.1.1.1 Editing/Configuring an Individual Rule in a Set

<pre> Menu 15.1.1.1 Address Mapping Rule Type= One-to-One Local IP: Start= End = N/A Global IP: Start= End = N/A Server Mapping Set= N/A Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel: </pre>

The following table explains the fields in this menu.

Table 122 Menu 15.1.1.1 Editing/Configuring an Individual Rule in a Set

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Type	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select from a total of five types. These are the mapping types discussed in the chapter on NAT web configurator screens. Server allows you to specify multiple servers of different types behind NAT to this computer. See section 27.5.3 for an example.
Local IP	Only local IP fields are N/A for server; Global IP fields MUST be set for Server .
Start	This is the starting local IP address (ILA).

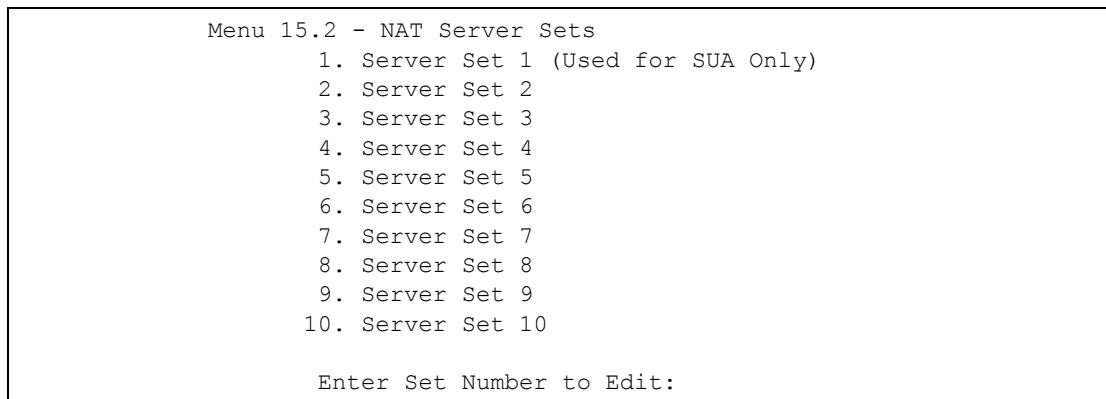
Table 122 Menu 15.1.1.1 Editing/Configuring an Individual Rule in a Set (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
End	This is the ending local IP address (ILA). If the rule is for all local IPs, then put the Start IP as 0.0.0.0 and the End IP as 255.255.255.255. This field is N/A for One-to-One and Server types.
Global IP	
Start	This is the starting inside global IP address (IGA). If you have a dynamic IP, enter 0.0.0.0 as the Global IP Start . Note that Global IP Start can be set to 0.0.0.0 only if the types are Many-to-One or Server .
End	This is the ending inside global IP address (IGA). This field is N/A for One-to-One , Many-to-One and Server types.
Server Mapping Set	Only available when Type is set to Server . Type a number from 1 to 10 to choose a server set from menu 15.2.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

32.4 Configuring a Server Behind NAT

Follow these steps to configure a server behind NAT:

- 1 Enter 15 in the main menu to go to **Menu 15 - NAT Setup**.
- 2 Enter 2 to display **Menu 15.2 - NAT Server Sets** as shown next.

Figure 184 Menu 15.2 NAT Server Setup

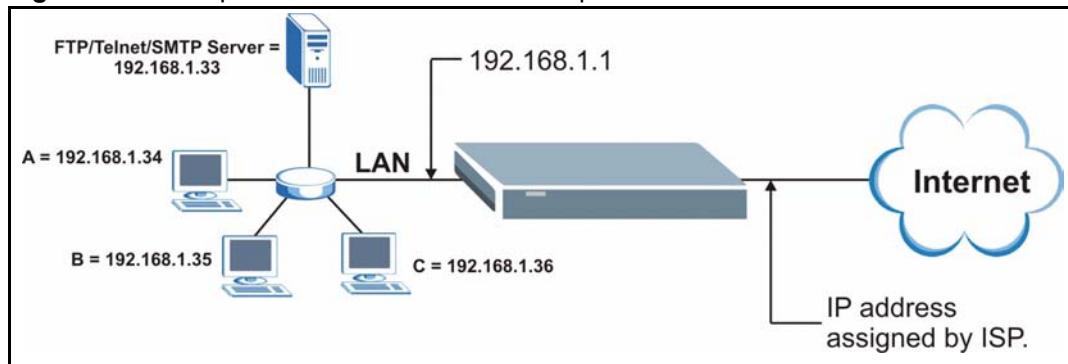
- 3 Enter 1 to go to **Menu 15.2 NAT Server Setup** as follows.

Figure 185 Menu 15.2 NAT Server Setup

Menu 15.2 - NAT Server Setup			
Rule	Start Port No.	End Port No.	IP Address
1.	Default	Default	0.0.0.0
2.	21	21	192.168.1.33
3.	0	0	0.0.0.0
4.	0	0	0.0.0.0
5.	0	0	0.0.0.0
6.	0	0	0.0.0.0
7.	0	0	0.0.0.0
8.	0	0	0.0.0.0
9.	0	0	0.0.0.0
10.	0	0	0.0.0.0
11.	0	0	0.0.0.0
12.	0	0	0.0.0.0

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

- 4 Enter a port number in an unused **Start Port No** field. To forward only one port, enter it again in the **End Port No** field. To specify a range of ports, enter the last port to be forwarded in the **End Port No** field.
- 5 Enter the inside IP address of the server in the **IP Address** field. In the following figure, you have a computer acting as an FTP, Telnet and SMTP server (ports 21, 23 and 25) at 192.168.1.33.
- 6 Press [ENTER] at the “Press ENTER to confirm ...” prompt to save your configuration after you define all the servers or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.

Figure 186 Multiple Servers Behind NAT Example

32.5 General NAT Examples

The following are some examples of NAT configuration.

32.5.1 Example 1: Internet Access Only

In the following Internet access example, you only need one rule where your ILAs (Inside Local addresses) all map to one dynamic IGA (Inside Global Address) assigned by your ISP.

Figure 187 NAT Example 1

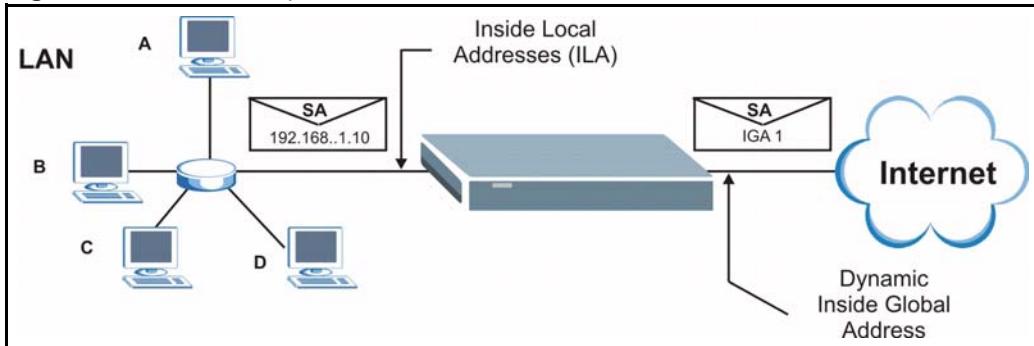
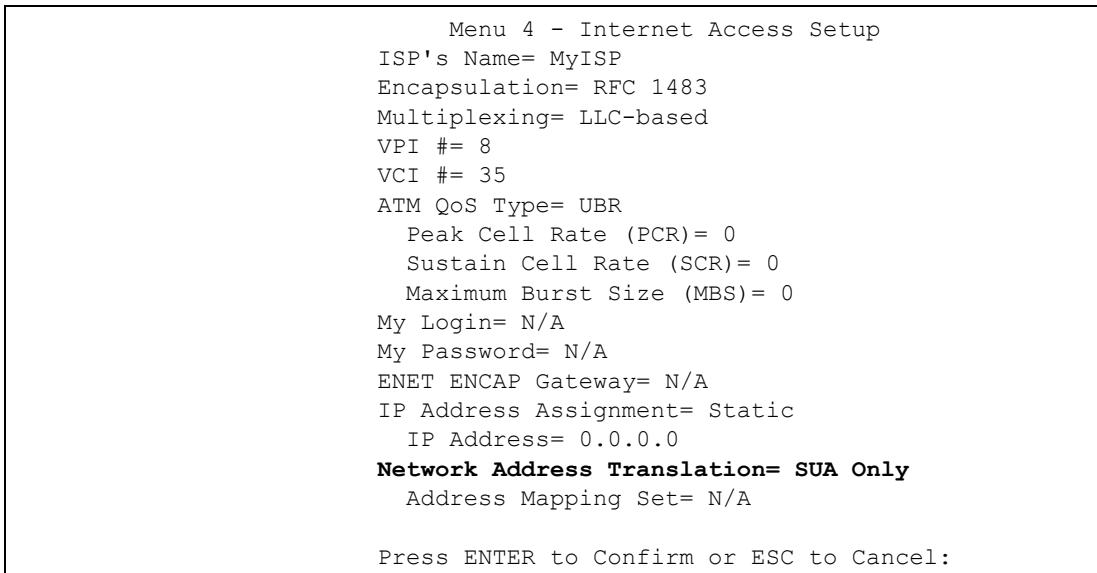
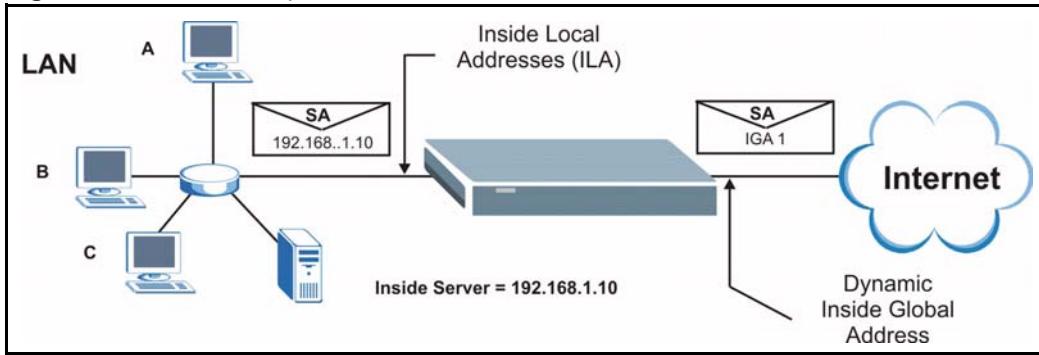


Figure 188 Menu 4 Internet Access & NAT Example



From menu 4, choose the **SUA Only** option from the **Network Address Translation** field. This is the **Many-to-One** mapping discussed in [Section 32.5 on page 344](#). The **SUA Only** read-only option from the **Network Address Translation** field in menus 4 and 11.3 is specifically pre-configured to handle this case.

32.5.2 Example 2: Internet Access with an Inside Server

Figure 189 NAT Example 2

In this case, you do exactly as above (use the convenient pre-configured **SUA Only** set) and also go to menu 15.2 to specify the Inside Server behind the NAT as shown in the next figure.

Figure 190 Menu 15.2.1 Specifying an Inside Server

Menu 15.2.1 - NAT Server Setup (Used for SUA Only)			
Rule	Start Port No.	End Port No.	IP Address
1.	Default	Default	192.168.1.10
2.	0	0	0.0.0.0
3.	0	0	0.0.0.0
4.	0	0	0.0.0.0
5.	0	0	0.0.0.0
6.	0	0	0.0.0.0
7.	0	0	0.0.0.0
8.	0	0	0.0.0.0
9.	0	0	0.0.0.0
10.	0	0	0.0.0.0
11.	0	0	0.0.0.0
12.	0	0	0.0.0.0

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

32.5.3 Example 3: Multiple Public IP Addresses With Inside Servers

In this example, there are 3 IGAs from our ISP. There are many departments but two have their own FTP server. All departments share the same router. The example will reserve one IGA for each department with an FTP server and all departments use the other IGA. Map the FTP servers to the first two IGAs and the other LAN traffic to the remaining IGA. Map the third IGA to an inside web server and mail server. Four rules need to be configured, two bi-directional and two unidirectional as follows.

Map the first IGA to the first inside FTP server for FTP traffic in both directions (**1 : 1** mapping, giving both local and global IP addresses).

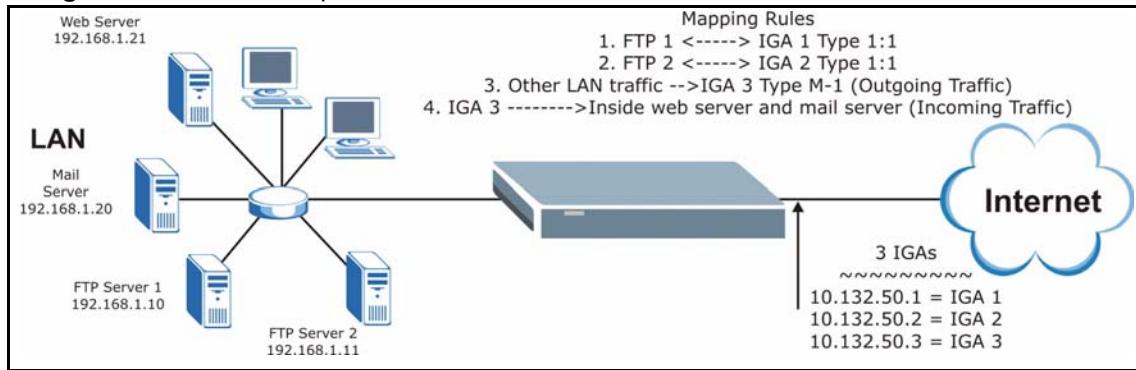
Map the second IGA to our second inside FTP server for FTP traffic in both directions (**1 : 1** mapping, giving both local and global IP addresses).

Map the other outgoing LAN traffic to IGA3 (**Many : 1** mapping).

You also map your third IGA to the web server and mail server on the LAN. Type **Server** allows you to specify multiple servers, of different types, to other computers behind NAT on the LAN.

The example situation looks somewhat like this:

Figure 191 NAT Example 3



In this case you need to configure Address Mapping Set 1 from **Menu 15.1 - Address Mapping Sets**. Therefore you must choose the **Full Feature** option from the **Network Address Translation** field (in menu 4 or menu 11.3) in [Figure 192 on page 348](#).

- 1 Enter 15 from the main menu.
- 2 Enter 1 to configure the Address Mapping Sets.
- 3 Enter 1 to begin configuring this new set. Enter a Set Name, choose the **Edit Action** and then enter 1 for the **Select Rule** field. Press [ENTER] to confirm.
- 4 Select **Type** as **One-to-One** (direct mapping for packets going both ways), and enter the local **Start IP** as 192.168.1.10 (the IP address of FTP Server 1), the global **Start IP** as 10.132.50.1 (our first IGA). (See [Figure 193 on page 348](#)).
- 5 Repeat the previous step for rules 2 to 4 as outlined above.

When finished, menu 15.1.1 should look like as shown in [Figure 194 on page 349](#).

Figure 192 Example 3: Menu 11.3

```
Menu 11.3 - Remote Node Network Layer Options
IP Options:                                Bridge Options:
    IP Address Assignment= Static           Ethernet Addr Timeout (min)= 0
    Rem IP Addr: 0.0.0.0
    Rem Subnet Mask= 0.0.0.0
    My WAN Addr= 0.0.0.0
NAT= Full Feature
    Address Mapping Set= 2
    Metric= 2
    Private= No
    RIP Direction= Both
    Version= RIP-2B
    Multicast= IGMP-v2
    IP Policies=

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

The following figures show how to configure the first rule

Figure 193 Example 3: Menu 15.1.1.1

```
Menu 15.1.1.1 Address Mapping Rule
Type= One-to-One
Local IP:
    Start= 192.168.1.10
    End = N/A
Global IP:
    Start= 10.132.50.1
    End = N/A
Server Mapping Set= N/A

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

Figure 194 Example 3: Final Menu 15.1.1

Menu 15.1.1 - Address Mapping Rules						
Set Name=	Example3					
Idx	Local Start IP	Local End IP	Global Start IP	Global End IP	Type	
1.	192.168.1.10		10.132.50.1		1-1	
2	192.168.1.11		10.132.50.2		1-1	
3.	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	10.132.50.3		M-1	
4.			10.132.50.3		Server	
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						

Action= Edit Select Rule=

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

Now configure the IGA3 to map to our web server and mail server on the LAN.

- 1** Enter 15 from the main menu.
- 2** Enter 2 in **Menu 15 - NAT Setup**.
- 3** Enter 1 in **Menu 15.2 - NAT Server Sets** to see the following menu. Configure it as shown.

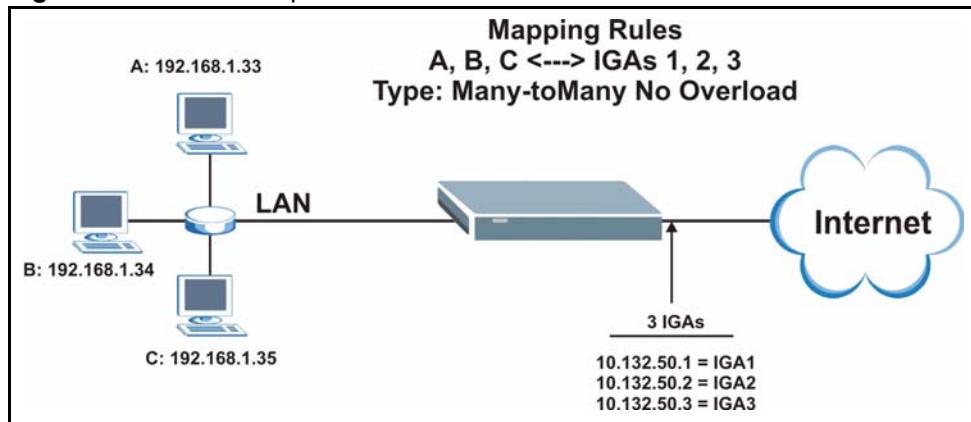
Figure 195 Example 3: Menu 15.2

Menu 15.2 - NAT Server Setup			
Rule	Start Port No.	End Port No.	IP Address
1.	Default	Default	0.0.0.0
2.	80	80	192.168.1.21
3.	25	25	192.168.1.20
4.	0	0	0.0.0.0
5.	0	0	0.0.0.0
6.	0	0	0.0.0.0
7.	0	0	0.0.0.0
8.	0	0	0.0.0.0
9.	0	0	0.0.0.0
10.	0	0	0.0.0.0
11.	0	0	0.0.0.0
12.	0	0	0.0.0.0

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

32.5.4 Example 4: NAT Unfriendly Application Programs

Some applications do not support NAT Mapping using TCP or UDP port address translation. In this case it is better to use **Many-to-Many No Overload** mapping as port numbers do *not* change for **Many-to-Many No Overload** (and **One-to-One**) NAT mapping types. The following figure illustrates this.

Figure 196 NAT Example 4

Other applications such as some gaming programs are NAT unfriendly because they embed addressing information in the data stream. These applications won't work through NAT even when using **One-to-One** and **Many-to-Many No Overload** mapping types.

Follow the steps outlined in example 3 to configure these two menus as follows.

Figure 197 Example 4: Menu 15.1.1.1 Address Mapping Rule

```

Menu 15.1.1.1 Address Mapping Rule
Type= Many-to-Many No Overload
Local IP:
  Start= 192.168.1.10
  End  = 192.168.1.12
Global IP:
  Start= 10.132.50.1
  End  = 10.132.50.3
Server Mapping Set= N/A

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

```

After you've configured your rule, you should be able to check the settings in menu 15.1.1 as shown next.

Figure 198 Example 4: Menu 15.1.1 Address Mapping Rules

```

Menu 15.1.1 - Address Mapping Rules
Set Name= Example4
Idx Local Start IP  Local End IP      Global Start IP  Global End IP  Type
--- -----
1.  192.168.1.10    192.168.1.12     10.132.50.1     10.132.50.3   M:M NO OV
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Action= Edit          Select Rule=

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

```


CHAPTER 33

Enabling the Firewall

This chapter shows you how to get started with the Prestige firewall.

33.1 Remote Management and the Firewall

When SMT menu 24.11 is configured to allow management (see the *Remote Management* chapter) and the firewall is enabled:

- The firewall blocks remote management from the WAN unless you configure a firewall rule to allow it.
- The firewall allows remote management from the LAN.

33.2 Access Methods

The web configurator is, by far, the most comprehensive firewall configuration tool your Prestige has to offer. For this reason, it is recommended that you configure your firewall using the web configurator, see the following chapters for instructions. SMT screens allow you to activate the firewall and view firewall logs.

33.3 Enabling the Firewall

From the main menu enter 21 to go to **Menu 21 - Filter Set and Firewall Configuration** to display the screen shown next.

Enter option 2 in this menu to bring up the following screen. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select **Yes** in the **Active** field to activate the firewall. The firewall must be active to protect against Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. Additional rules may be configured using the web configurator.

Figure 199 Menu 21.2 Firewall Setup

```
Menu 21.2 - Firewall Setup
The firewall protects against Denial of Service (DOS) attacks when
it is active. The default Policy sets
    1. allow all sessions originating from the LAN to the WAN and
    2. deny all sessions originating from the WAN to the LAN
You may define additional Policy rules or modify existing ones but
please exercise extreme caution in doing so
Active: Yes
LAN-to-WAN Set Name: ACL Default Set
WAN-to-LAN Set Name: ACL Default Set
Please configure the Firewall function through Web Configurator.
```

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

Use the web configurator or the command interpreter to configure the firewall rules

CHAPTER 34

Filter Configuration

This chapter shows you how to create and apply filters.

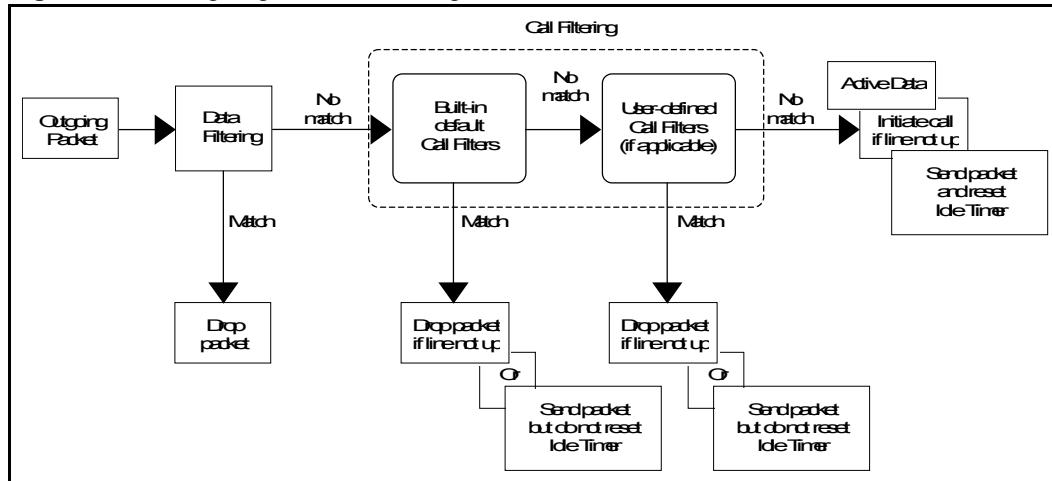
34.1 About Filtering

Your Prestige uses filters to decide whether or not to allow passage of a data packet and/or to make a call. There are two types of filter applications: data filtering and call filtering. Filters are subdivided into device and protocol filters, which are discussed later.

Data filtering screens data to determine if the packet should be allowed to pass. Data filters are divided into incoming and outgoing filters, depending on the direction of the packet relative to a port. Data filtering can be applied on either the WAN side or the Ethernet side. Call filtering is used to determine if a packet should be allowed to trigger a call.

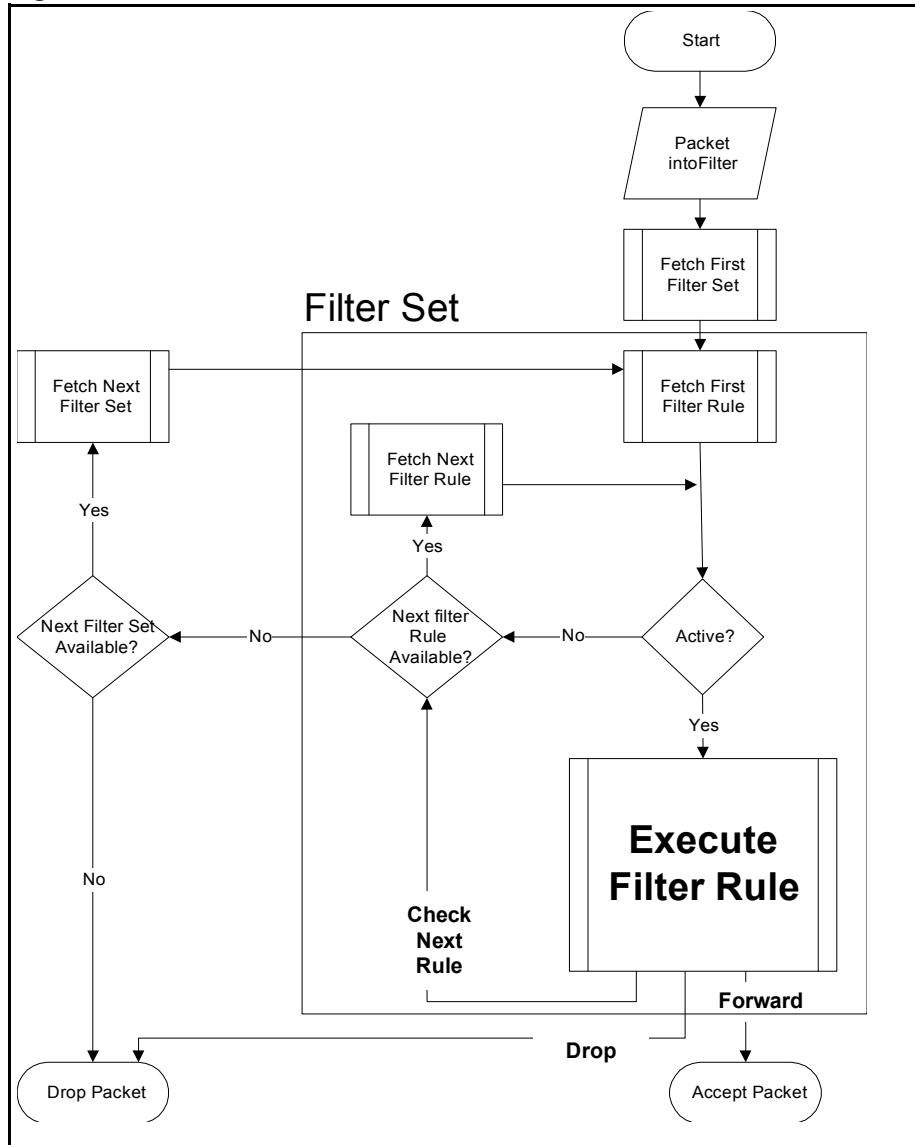
Outgoing packets must undergo data filtering before they encounter call filtering. Call filters are divided into two groups, the built-in call filters and user-defined call filters. Your Prestige has built-in call filters that prevent administrative, for example, RIP packets from triggering calls. These filters are always enabled and not accessible to you. Your Prestige applies the built-in filters first and then the user-defined call filters, if applicable, as shown next.

Figure 200 Outgoing Packet Filtering Process



Two sets of factory filter rules have been configured in menu 21 to prevent NetBIOS traffic from triggering calls. A summary of their filter rules is shown in the figures that follow.

The following figure illustrates the logic flow when executing a filter rule.

Figure 201 Filter Rule Process

You can apply up to four filter sets to a particular port to block various types of packets. Because each filter set can have up to six rules, you can have a maximum of 24 rules active for a single port.

For incoming packets, your Prestige applies data filters only. Packets are processed depending on whether a match is found. The following sections describe how to configure filter sets.

34.1.1 The Filter Structure of the Prestige

A filter set consists of one or more filter rules. Usually, you would group related rules, for example, all the rules for NetBIOS, into a single set and give it a descriptive name. You can configure up to twelve filter sets with six rules in each set, for a total of 72 filter rules in the system.

34.2 Configuring a Filter Set for the Prestige

To configure a filter set, follow the steps shown next.

1 Enter 21 in the main menu to display **Menu 21 – Filter and Firewall Setup**.

2 Enter 1 to display **Menu 21.1 – Filter Set Configuration** as shown next.

Figure 202 Menu 21 Filter Set Configuration

Menu 21.1 - Filter Set Configuration		
Filter Set #	Comments	Filter Set #
1		7
2	NetBIOS_WAN	8
3	NetBIOS_LAN	9
4	IGMP	10
5		11
6		12

Enter Filter Set Number to Configure= 0

Edit Comments= N/A

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

3 Type the filter set to configure (no. 1 to 12) and press [ENTER].

4 Type a descriptive name or comment in the **Edit Comments** field and press [ENTER].

5 Press [ENTER] at the message “**Press ENTER to confirm...**” to display **Menu 21.1.1 – Filter Rules Summary** (that is, if you selected filter set 1 in menu 21.1).

Figure 203 NetBIOS_WAN Filter Rules Summary

Menu 21.1.2 - Filter Rules Summary			M m n
#	A	Type	Filter Rules
1	Y	IP	Pr=6, SA=0.0.0.0, DA=0.0.0.0, DP=137
2	Y	IP	Pr=6, SA=0.0.0.0, DA=0.0.0.0, DP=138
3	Y	IP	Pr=6, SA=0.0.0.0, DA=0.0.0.0, DP=139
4	Y	IP	Pr=17, SA=0.0.0.0, DA=0.0.0.0, DP=137
5	Y	IP	Pr=17, SA=0.0.0.0, DA=0.0.0.0, DP=138
6	Y	IP	Pr=17, SA=0.0.0.0, DA=0.0.0.0, DP=139

Enter Filter Rule Number (1-6) to Configure:

Figure 204 NetBIOS_LAN Filter Rules Summary

```

Menu 21.1.3 - Filter Rules Summary
# A Type          Filter Rules      M m n
----- -----
-- -
1 Y IP    Pr=17, SA=0.0.0.0, SP=137, DA=0.0.0.0, DP=53   N D F
2 N
3 N
4 N
5 N
6 N
Enter Filter Rule Number (1-6) to Configure:

```

Figure 205 IGMP Filter Rules Summary

```

Menu 21.1.4 - Filter Rules Summary
# A Type          Filter Rules      M m n
----- -----
-- -
1 Y Gen   Off=0, Len=3, Mask=fffffff, Value=01005e   N D F
2 N
3 N
4 N
5 N
6 N
Enter Filter Rule Number (1-6) to Configure:

```

34.3 Filter Rules Summary Menus

The following tables briefly describe the abbreviations used in menus 21.1.1 and 21.1.2.

Table 123 Abbreviations Used in the Filter Rules Summary Menu

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
#	The filter rule number: 1 to 6.
A	Active: "Y" means the rule is active. "N" means the rule is inactive.
Type	The type of filter rule: "GEN" for Generic, "IP" for TCP/IP.
Filter Rules	These parameters are displayed here.
M	More. "Y" means there are more rules to check which form a rule chain with the present rule. An action cannot be taken until the rule chain is complete. "N" means there are no more rules to check. You can specify an action to be taken for instance, forward the packet, drop the packet or check the next rule. For the latter, the next rule is independent of the rule just checked.

Table 123 Abbreviations Used in the Filter Rules Summary Menu (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
m	Action Matched. “F” means to forward the packet immediately and skip checking the remaining rules. “D” means to drop the packet. “N” means to check the next rule.
n	Action Not Matched. “F” means to forward the packet immediately and skip checking the remaining rules. “D” means to drop the packet. “N” means to check the next rule.

The protocol dependent filter rules abbreviation are listed as follows:

Table 124 Rule Abbreviations Used

FILTER TYPE	DESCRIPTION
IP	
Pr	Protocol
SA	Source Address
SP	Source Port Number
DA	Destination Address
DP	Destination Port Number
GEN	
Off	Offset
Len	Length

34.4 Configuring a Filter Rule

To configure a filter rule, type its number in **Menu 21.1.x – Filter Rules Summary** and press [ENTER] to open menu 21.1.x.1 for the rule.

There are two types of filter rules: **TCP/IP** and **Generic**. Depending on the type of rule, the parameters for each type will be different. Use [SPACE BAR] to select the type of rule that you want to create in the **Filter Type** field and press [ENTER] to open the respective menu.

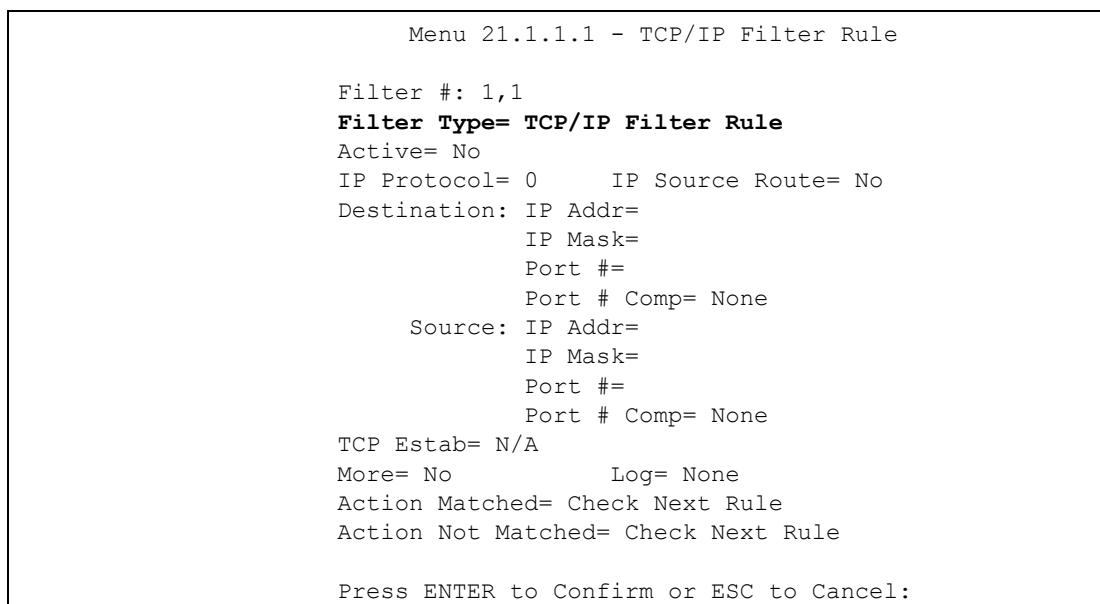
To speed up filtering, all rules in a filter set must be of the same class, for instance, protocol filters or generic filters. The class of a filter set is determined by the first rule that you create. When applying the filter sets to a port, separate menu fields are provided for protocol and device filter sets. If you include a protocol filter set in a device filters field or vice versa, the Prestige will warn you and will not allow you to save.

34.4.1 TCP/IP Filter Rule

This section shows you how to configure a TCP/IP filter rule. TCP/IP rules allow you to base the rule on the fields in the IP and the upper layer protocol, for example, UDP and TCP headers.

To configure TCP/IP rules, select TCP/IP Filter Rule from the **Filter Type** field and press [ENTER] to open **Menu 21.1.x.x – TCP/IP Filter Rule**, as shown next.

Figure 206 Menu 21.1.x.x TCP/IP Filter Rule



The following table describes how to configure your TCP/IP filter rule.

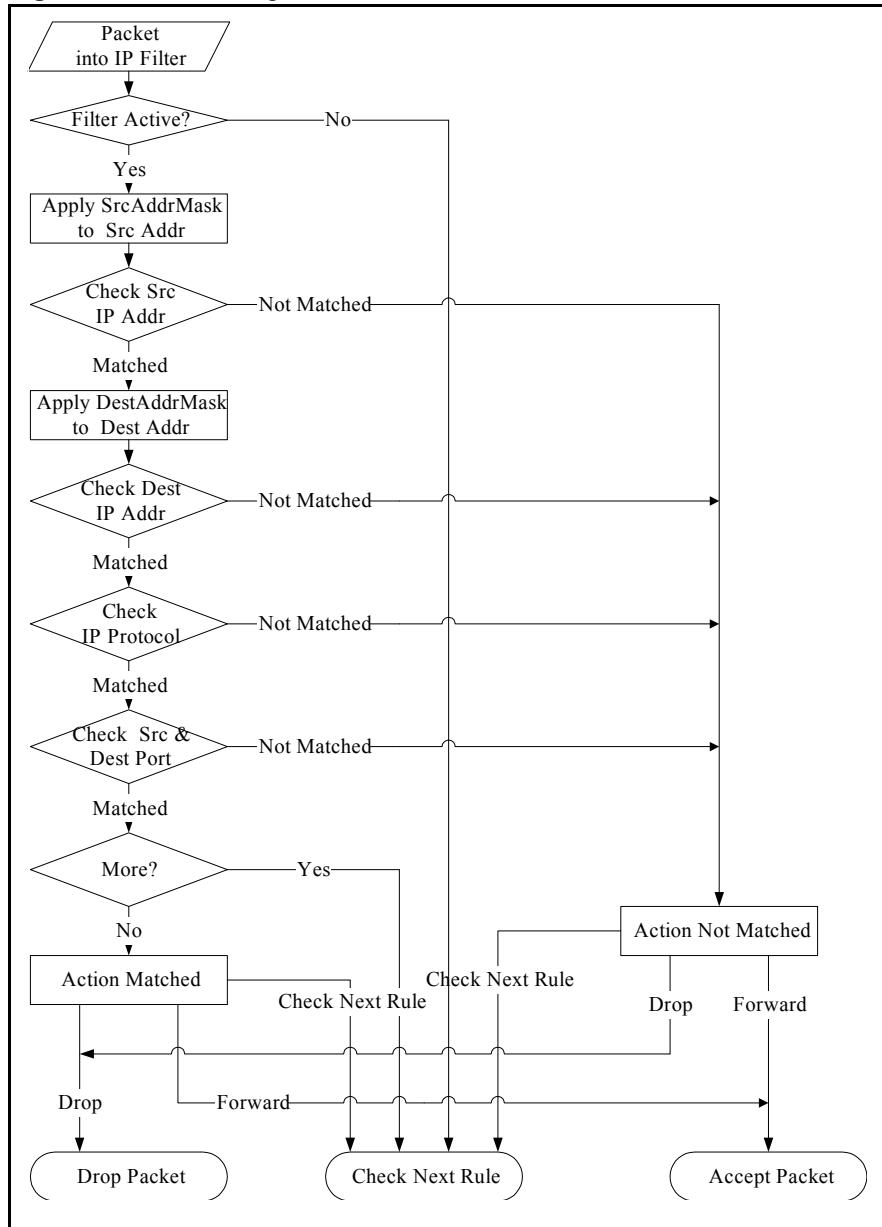
Table 125 Menu 21.1.x.x TCP/IP Filter Rule

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Filter #	This is the filter set, filter rule coordinates, for instance, 2, 3 refers to the second filter set and the third filter rule of that set.
Filter Type	Use [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to choose a rule. Parameters displayed for each type will be different. Choices are TCP/IP Filter Rule or Generic Filter Rule .
Active	Select Yes to activate or No to deactivate the filter rule.
IP Protocol	This is the upper layer protocol, for example, TCP is 6, UDP is 17 and ICMP is 1. The value must be between 0 and 255. A value of 0 matches ANY protocol.
IP Source Route	IP Source Route is an optional header that dictates the route an IP packet takes from its source to its destination. If Yes , the rule applies to any packet with an IP source route. The majority of IP packets do not have source route.
Destination:	
IP Addr	Type the destination IP address of the packet you want to filter. This field is ignored if it is 0.0.0.0.
IP Mask	Type the IP mask to apply to the Destination: IP Addr field.

Table 125 Menu 21.1.x.x TCP/IP Filter Rule (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Port #	Type the destination port of the packets you want to filter. The field range is 0 to 65535. A 0 field is ignored.
Port # Comp	Select the comparison to apply to the destination port in the packet against the value given in Destination: Port # . Choices are None , Less , Greater , Equal or Not Equal .
Source:	
IP Addr	Type the source IP Address of the packet you want to filter. A 0.0.0.0 field is ignored.
IP Mask	Type the IP mask to apply to the Source: IP Addr field.
Port #	Type the source port of the packets you want to filter. The range of this field is 0 to 65535. A 0 field is ignored.
Port # Comp	Select the comparison to apply to the source port in the packet against the value given in Source: Port # field. Choices are None , Less , Greater , Equal or Not Equal .
TCP Estab	This applies only when the IP Protocol field is 6, TCP. If Yes , the rule matches packets that want to establish TCP connection(s) (SYN=1 and ACK=0); else it is ignored.
More	If Yes , a matching packet is passed to the next filter rule before an action is taken or else the packet is disposed of according to the action fields. If More is Yes , then Action Matched and Action Not Matched will be N/A.
Log	Select the logging option from the following: None – No packets will be logged. Action Matched – Only packets that match the rule parameters will be logged. Action Not Matched – Only packets that do not match the rule parameters will be logged. Both – All packets will be logged.
Action Matched	Select the action for a matching packet. Choices are Check Next Rule , Forward or Drop .
Action Not Matched	Select the action for a packet not matching the rule. Choices are Check Next Rule , Forward or Drop .
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

The following figure illustrates the logic flow of an IP filter.

Figure 207 Executing an IP Filter

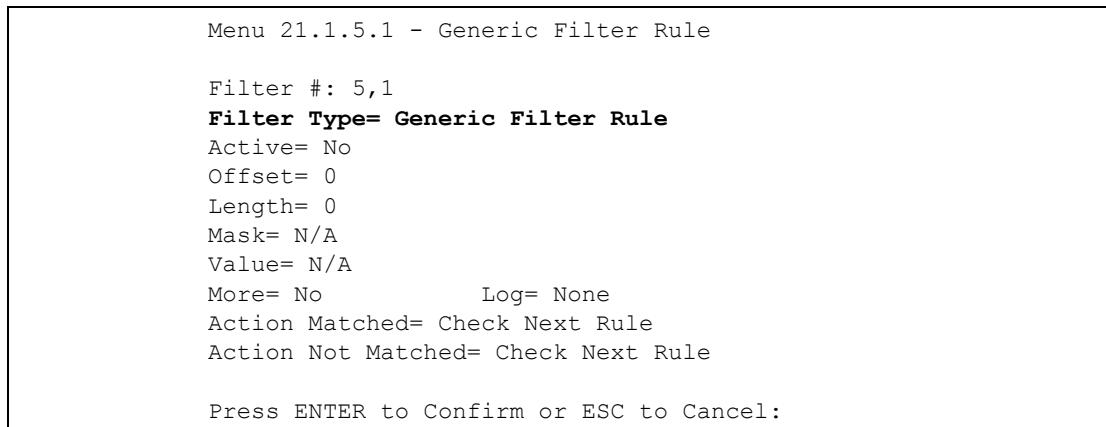
34.4.2 Generic Filter Rule

This section shows you how to configure a generic filter rule. The purpose of generic rules is to allow you to filter non-IP packets. For IP, it is generally easier to use the IP rules directly.

For generic rules, the Prestige treats a packet as a byte stream as opposed to an IP packet. You specify the portion of the packet to check with the **Offset** (from 0) and the **Length** fields, both in bytes. The Prestige applies the Mask (bit-wise ANDing) to the data portion before comparing the result against the Value to determine a match. The **Mask** and **Value** fields are specified in hexadecimal numbers. Note that it takes two hexadecimal digits to represent a byte, so if the length is 4, the value in either field will take 8 digits, for example, FFFFFFFF.

To configure a generic rule select an empty filter set in menu 21, for example 5. Select **Generic Filter Rule** in the **Filter Type** field and press [ENTER] to open **Menu 21.1.5.1 – Generic Filter Rule**, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 208 Menu 21.1.5.1 Generic Filter Rule



The next table describes the fields in the **Generic Filter Rule** menu.

Table 126 Menu 21.1.5.1 Generic Filter Rule

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Filter #	This is the filter set, filter rule coordinates, for instance, 2, 3 refers to the second filter set and the third rule of that set.
Filter Type	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select a type of rule. Parameters displayed below each type will be different. Choices are Generic Filter Rule or TCP/IP Filter Rule .
Active	Select Yes to turn on or No to turn off the filter rule.
Offset	Type the starting byte of the data portion in the packet that you want to compare. The range for this field is from 0 to 255.
Length	Type the byte count of the data portion in the packet that you want to compare. The range for this field is 0 to 8.
Mask	Type the mask (in Hexadecimal) to apply to the data portion before comparison.
Value	Type the value (in Hexadecimal) to compare with the data portion.
More	If Yes , a matching packet is passed to the next filter rule before an action is taken or else the packet is disposed of according to the action fields. If More is Yes , then Action Matched and Action Not Matched will be N/A .
Log	Select the logging option from the following: None – No packets will be logged. Action Matched – Only matching packets and rules will be logged. Action Not Matched – Only packets that do not match the rule parameters will be logged. Both – All packets will be logged.
Action Matched	Select the action for a matching packet. Choices are Check Next Rule , Forward or Drop .

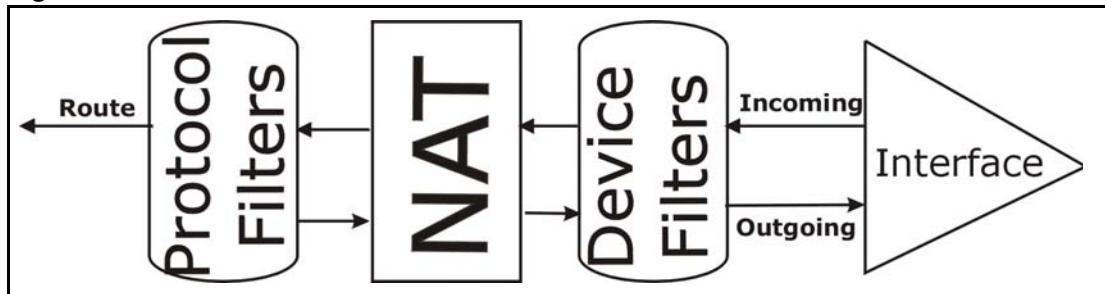
Table 126 Menu 21.1.5.1 Generic Filter Rule (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Action Not Matched	Select the action for a packet not matching the rule. Choices are Check Next Rule , Forward or Drop .
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt “Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

34.5 Filter Types and NAT

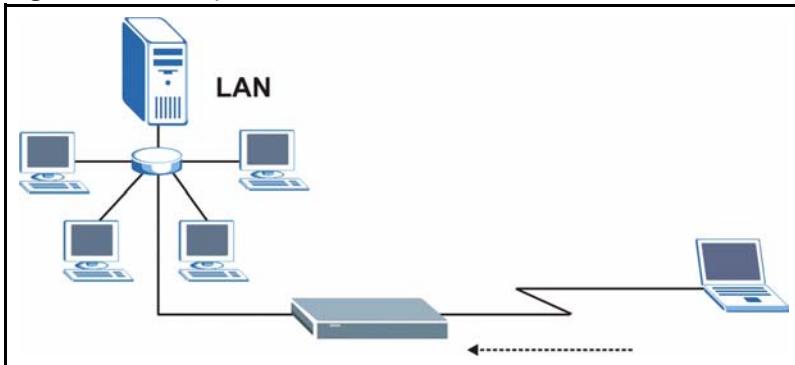
There are two classes of filter rules, **Generic Filter** Device rules and Protocol Filter (**TCP/IP**) rules. Generic Filter rules act on the raw data from/to LAN and WAN. Protocol Filter rules act on IP packets.

When NAT (Network Address Translation) is enabled, the inside IP address and port number are replaced on a connection-by-connection basis, which makes it impossible to know the exact address and port on the wire. Therefore, the Prestige applies the protocol filters to the “native” IP address and port number before NAT for outgoing packets and after NAT for incoming packets. On the other hand, the generic (or device) filters are applied to the raw packets that appear on the wire. They are applied at the point where the Prestige is receiving and sending the packets; for instance, the interface. The interface can be an Ethernet, or any other hardware port. The following figure illustrates this.

Figure 209 Protocol and Device Filter Sets

34.6 Example Filter

Let's look at an example to block outside users from telnetting into the Prestige.

Figure 210 Sample Telnet Filter

- 1** Enter 1 in the menu 21 to display **Menu 21.1 — Filter Set Configuration**.
- 2** Enter the index number of the filter set you want to configure (in this case 6).
- 3** Type a descriptive name or comment in the **Edit Comments** field (for example, TELNET_WAN) and press [ENTER].
- 4** Press [ENTER] at the message “Press [ENTER] to confirm or [ESC] to cancel ...” to open **Menu 21.1.6 — Filter Rules Summary**.
- 5** Type 1 to configure the first filter rule. Make the entries in this menu as shown next.

When you press [ENTER] to confirm, the following screen appears. Note that there is only one filter rule in this set.

Figure 211 Menu 21.1.6.1 Sample Filter

```
Menu 21.1.6.1 - TCP/IP Filter Rule

Filter #: 6,1
Filter Type= TCP/IP Filter Rule
Active= Yes
IP Protocol= 6      IP Source Route= No
Destination: IP Addr= 0.0.0.0
IP Mask= 0.0.0.0
Port #= 23
Port # Comp= Equal
Source: IP Addr= 0.0.0.0
IP Mask= 0.0.0.0
Port #=
Port # Comp= Equal
TCP Estab= No
More= No          Log= None
Action Matched= Drop
Action Not Matched= Forward

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

After you have created the filter set, you must apply it.

- 1** Enter 11 in the main menu to display menu 11 and type the remote node number to edit.

2 Go to the **Edit Filter Sets** field, press [SPACE BAR] to choose **Yes** and press [ENTER].

This brings you to menu 11.5. Apply the example filter set (for example, filter set 3) in this menu as shown in the next section.

This shows you that you have configured and activated (**A = Y**) a TCP/IP filter rule (**Type = IP, Pr = 6**) for destination telnet ports (**DP = 23**).

M = N means an action can be taken immediately. The action is to drop the packet (**m = D**) if the action is matched and to forward the packet immediately (**n = F**) if the action is not matched no matter whether there are more rules to be checked (there aren't in this example).

Figure 212 Menu 21.1.6.1 Sample Filter Rules Summary

Menu 21.1.6 - Filter Rules Summary			
#	A	Type	Filter Rules
-	-	-	M m n
-	-	-	-
1	Y	IP	Pr=6, SA=0.0.0.0, DA=0.0.0.0, DP=23
2	N		N D F
3	N		
4	N		
5	N		
6	N		
Enter Filter Rule Number (1-6) to Configure: 1			

34.7 Applying Filters and Factory Defaults

This section shows you where to apply the filter(s) after you design it (them). Sets of factory default filter rules have been configured in menu 21 (but have not been applied) to filter traffic.

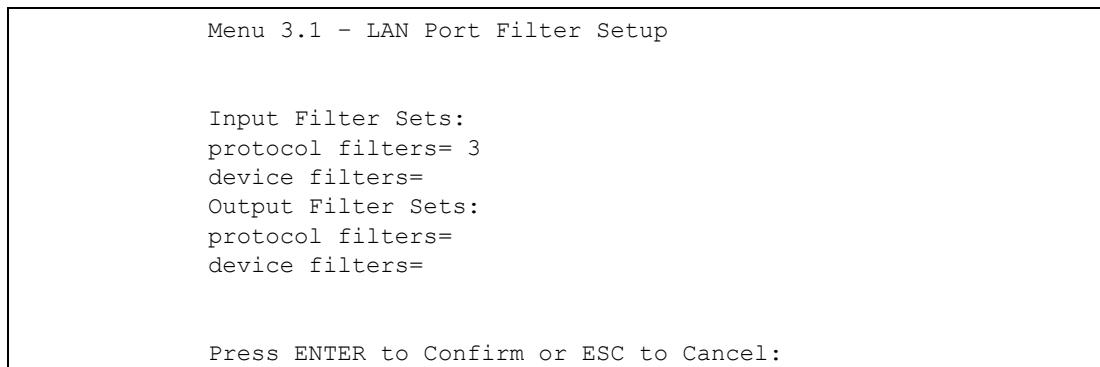
Table 127 Filter Sets Table

FILTER SETS	DESCRIPTION
Input Filter Sets:	Apply filters for incoming traffic. You may apply protocol or device filter rules. See earlier in this chapter for information on filters.
Output Filter Sets:	Apply filters for traffic leaving the Prestige. You may apply filter rules for protocol or device filters. See earlier in this section for information on types of filters.
Call Filter Sets:	Apply filters to decide if a packet should be allowed to trigger a call.

34.7.1 Ethernet Traffic

You seldom need to filter Ethernet traffic; however, the filter sets may be useful to block certain packets, reduce traffic and prevent security breaches. Go to menu 3.1 (shown next) and type the number(s) of the filter set(s) that you want to apply as appropriate. You can choose up to four filter sets (from twelve) by typing their numbers separated by commas, for example, 3, 4, 6, 11. The factory default filter set, NetBIOS_LAN, is inserted in the **protocol filters** field under **Input Filter Sets** in menu 3.1 in order to prevent local NetBIOS messages from triggering calls to the DNS server.

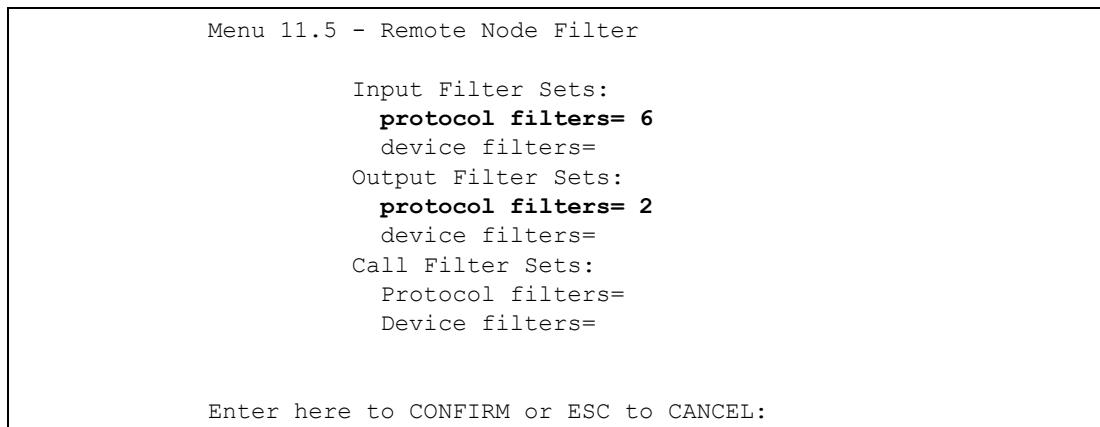
Figure 213 Filtering Ethernet Traffic



34.7.2 Remote Node Filters

Go to menu 11.5 (shown next) and type the number(s) of the filter set(s) as appropriate. You can cascade up to four filter sets by typing their numbers separated by commas. The factory default filter set, NetBIOS_WAN, is inserted in the **protocol filters** field under **Call Filter Sets** in menu 11.5 to block local NetBIOS traffic from triggering calls to the ISP.

Figure 214 Filtering Remote Node Traffic



Note that call filter sets are visible when you select PPPoA or PPPoE encapsulation.

CHAPTER 35

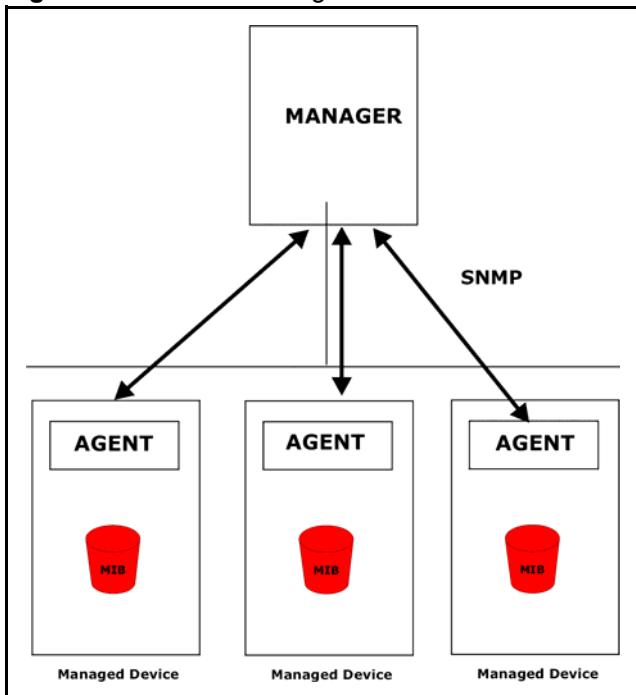
SNMP Configuration

This chapter explains SNMP Configuration menu 22.

35.1 About SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a protocol used for exchanging management information between network devices. SNMP is a member of the TCP/IP protocol suite. Your Prestige supports SNMP agent functionality, which allows a manager station to manage and monitor the Prestige through the network. The Prestige supports SNMP version one (SNMPv1) and version two c (SNMPv2c). The next figure illustrates an SNMP management operation. SNMP is only available if TCP/IP is configured.

Figure 215 SNMP Management Model



An SNMP managed network consists of two main components: agents and a manager.

An agent is a management software module that resides in a managed device (the Prestige). An agent translates the local management information from the managed device into a form compatible with SNMP. The manager is the console through which network administrators perform network management functions. It executes applications that control and monitor managed devices.

The managed devices contain object variables/managed objects that define each piece of information to be collected about a device. Examples of variables include the number of packets received, node port status etc. A Management Information Base (MIB) is a collection of managed objects. SNMP allows a manager and agents to communicate for the purpose of accessing these objects.

SNMP itself is a simple request/response protocol based on the manager/agent model. The manager issues a request and the agent returns responses using the following protocol operations:

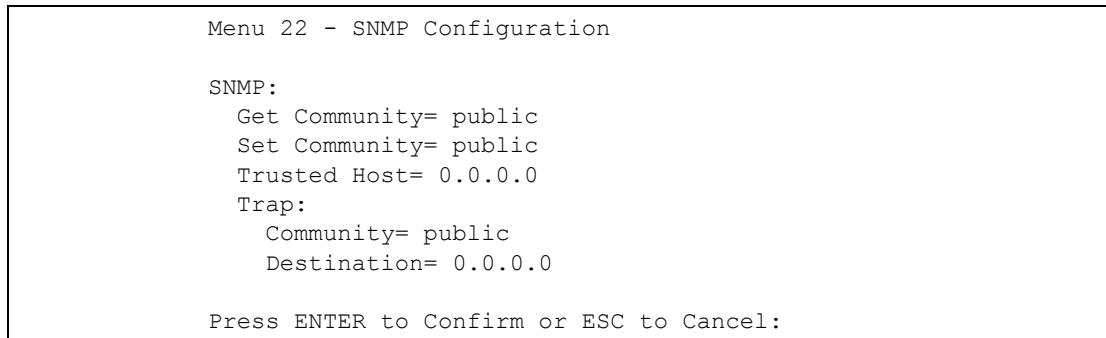
- Get - Allows the manager to retrieve an object variable from the agent.
- GetNext - Allows the manager to retrieve the next object variable from a table or list within an agent. In SNMPv1, when a manager wants to retrieve all elements of a table from an agent, it initiates a Get operation, followed by a series of GetNext operations.
- Set - Allows the manager to set values for object variables within an agent.
- Trap - Used by the agent to inform the manager of some events.

35.2 Supported MIBs

The Prestige supports RFC-1215 and MIB II as defined in RFC-1213 as well as ZyXEL private MIBs. The focus of the MIBs is to let administrators collect statistic data and monitor status and performance.

35.3 SNMP Configuration

To configure SNMP, select option 22 from the main menu to open **Menu 22 — SNMP Configuration** as shown next. The “community” for Get, Set and Trap fields is SNMP terminology for password.

Figure 216 Menu 22 SNMP Configuration

The following table describes the SNMP configuration parameters.

Table 128 Menu 22 SNMP Configuration

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
SNMP:	
Get Community	Type the Get Community , which is the password for the incoming Get- and GetNext requests from the management station.
Set Community	Type the Set community, which is the password for incoming Set requests from the management station.
Trusted Host	If you enter a trusted host, your Prestige will only respond to SNMP messages from this address. A blank (default) field means your Prestige will respond to all SNMP messages it receives, regardless of source.
Trap:	
Community	Type the trap community, which is the password sent with each trap to the SNMP manager.
Destination	Type the IP address of the station to send your SNMP traps to.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

35.4 SNMP Traps

The Prestige will send traps to the SNMP manager when any one of the following events occurs:

Table 129 SNMP Traps

TRAP #	TRAP NAME	DESCRIPTION
1	coldStart (<i>defined in RFC-1215</i>)	A trap is sent after booting (power on).
2	warmStart (<i>defined in RFC-1215</i>)	A trap is sent after booting (software reboot).
3	linkDown (<i>defined in RFC-1215</i>)	A trap is sent with the port number when any of the links are down. See the following table.
4	linkUp (<i>defined in RFC-1215</i>)	A trap is sent with the port number.

Table 129 SNMP Traps (continued)

TRAP #	TRAP NAME	DESCRIPTION
5	authenticationFailure (<i>defined in RFC-1215</i>)	A trap is sent to the manager when receiving any SNMP gets or sets requirements with wrong community (password).
6	whyReboot (defined in ZYXEL-MIB)	A trap is sent with the reason of restart before rebooting when the system is going to restart (warm start).
6a	For intentional reboot :	A trap is sent with the message "System reboot by user!" if reboot is done intentionally, (for example, download new files, CI command "sys reboot", etc.).

The port number is its interface index under the interface group.

Table 130 Ports and Permanent Virtual Circuits

PORt	PVC (PERMANENT VIRTUAL CIRCUIT)
1	Ethernet LAN
2	1
3	2
...	...
13	12
14	xDSL

CHAPTER 36

System Security

This chapter describes how to configure the system security on the Prestige.

36.1 System Security

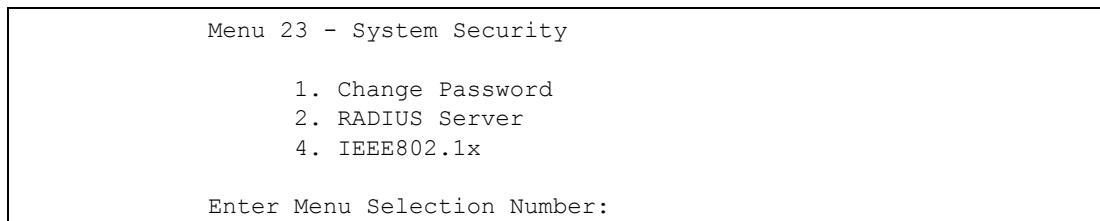
You can configure the system password..

36.1.1 System Password

Enter 23 in the main menu to display **Menu 23 – System Security**.

You should change the default password. If you forget your password you have to restore the default configuration file. Refer to [Section 23.3 on page 295](#) and [Section 2.1.2 on page 60](#) for information.

Figure 217 Menu 23 – System Security



36.1.2 Configuring External RADIUS Server

From **Menu 23- System Security**, enter 2 to display **Menu 23.2 - System Security-RADIUS Server**.

Figure 218 Menu 23 System Security

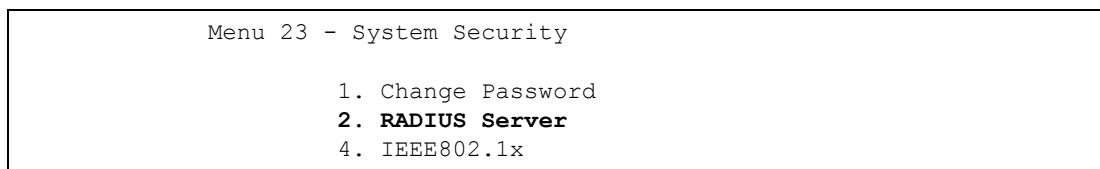


Figure 219 Menu 23.2 System Security: RADIUS Server

Menu 23.2 - System Security - RADIUS Server
<p>Authentication Server:</p> <p>Active= No Server Address= 10.11.12.13 Port #= 1812 Shared Secret= *****</p> <p>Accounting Server:</p> <p>Active= No Server Address= 10.11.12.13 Port #= 1813 Shared Secret= *****</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:</p>

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 131 Menu 23.2 System Security: RADIUS Server

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Authentication Server	
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes and press [ENTER] to enable user authentication through an external authentication server.
Server Address	Enter the IP address of the external authentication server in dotted decimal notation.
Port	The default port of the RADIUS server for authentication is 1812 . You need not change this value unless your network administrator instructs you to do so with additional information.
Shared Secret	Specify a password (up to 31 alphanumeric characters) as the key to be shared between the external authentication server and the access points. The key is not sent over the network. This key must be the same on the external authentication server and Prestige.
Accounting Server	
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes and press [ENTER] to enable user authentication through an external accounting server.
Server Address	Enter the IP address of the external accounting server in dotted decimal notation.
Port	The default port of the RADIUS server for accounting is 1813 . You need not change this value unless your network administrator instructs you to do so with additional information.
Shared Secret	Specify a password (up to 31 alphanumeric characters) as the key to be shared between the external accounting server and the access points. The key is not sent over the network. This key must be the same on the external accounting server and Prestige.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

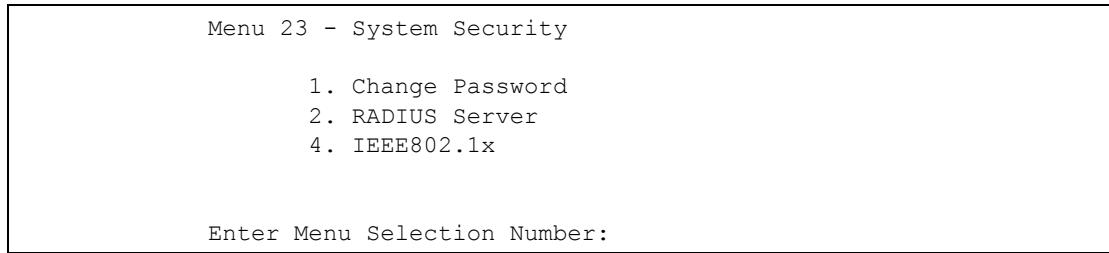
36.1.3 IEEE802.1x

The IEEE802.1x standards outline enhanced security methods for both the authentication of wireless stations and encryption key management.

Follow the steps below to enable EAP authentication on your Prestige.

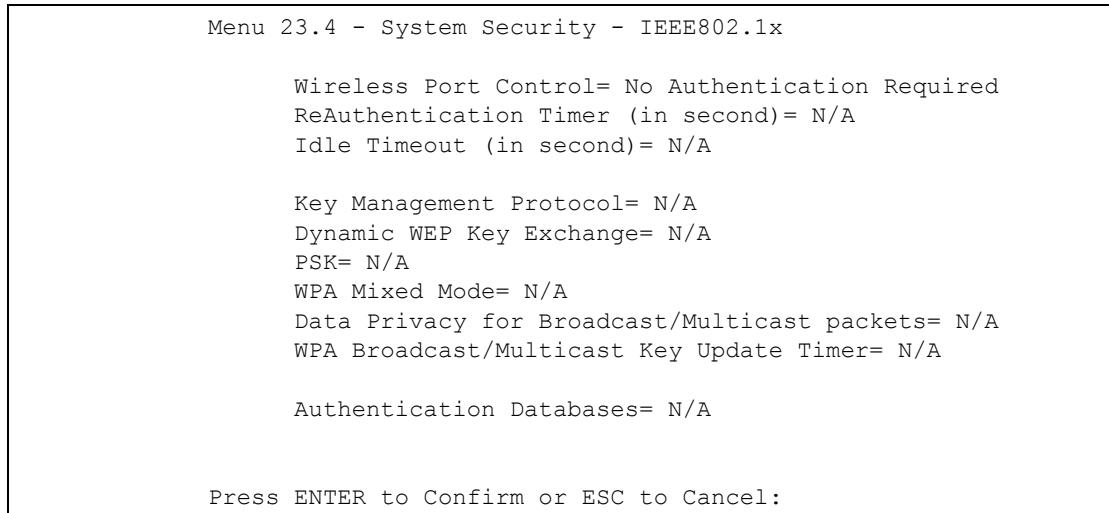
- 1 From the main menu, enter 23 to display **Menu23 – System Security**.

Figure 220 Menu 23 System Security



- 2 Enter 4 to display **Menu 23.4 – System Security – IEEE802.1x**.

Figure 221 Menu 23.4 System Security: IEEE802.1x



The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 132 Menu 23.4 System Security: IEEE802.1x

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Wireless Port Control	<p>Press [SPACE BAR] and select a security mode for the wireless LAN access.</p> <p>Select No Authentication Required to allow any wireless stations access to your wired network without entering usernames and passwords. This is the default setting.</p> <p>Selecting Authentication Required means wireless stations have to enter usernames and passwords before access to the wired network is allowed.</p> <p>Select No Access Allowed to block all wireless stations access to the wired network.</p> <p>The following fields are not available when you select No Authentication Required or No Access Allowed.</p>
ReAuthentication Timer (in second)	<p>Specify how often a client has to re-enter username and password to stay connected to the wired network.</p> <p>This field is activated only when you select Authentication Required in the Wireless Port Control field. Enter a time interval between 10 and 9999 (in seconds). The default time interval is 1800 seconds (or 30 minutes).</p>
Idle Timeout (in second)	<p>The Prestige automatically disconnects a client from the wired network after a period of inactivity. The client needs to enter the username and password again before access to the wired network is allowed.</p> <p>This field is activated only when you select Authentication Required in the Wireless Port Control field. The default time interval is 3600 seconds (or 1 hour).</p>
Key Management Protocol	Press [SPACE BAR] to select 802.1x , WPA or WPA-PSK and press [ENTER].
Dynamic WEP Key Exchange	<p>This field is activated only when you select Authentication Required in the Wireless Port Control field. Also set the Authentication Databases field to RADIUS Only. Local user database may not be used.</p> <p>Select Disable to allow wireless stations to communicate with the access points without using Dynamic WEP Key Exchange.</p> <p>Select 64-bit WEP or 128-bit WEP to enable data encryption.</p> <p>Up to 32 stations can access the Prestige when you configure Dynamic WEP Key Exchange. This field is not available when you set Key Management Protocol to WPA or WPA-PSK.</p>
PSK	Type a pre-shared key from 8 to 63 case-sensitive ASCII characters (including spaces and symbols) when you select WPA-PSK in the Key Management Protocol field.
WPA Mixed Mode	Select Enable to activate WPA mixed mode. Otherwise, select Disable and configure Group Data Privacy field.
Data Privacy for Broadcast/Multicast packets	<p>This field allows you to choose TKIP (recommended) or WEP for broadcast and multicast ("group") traffic if the Key Management Protocol is WPA and WPA Mixed Mode is disabled. WEP is used automatically if you have enabled WPA Mixed Mode.</p> <p>All unicast traffic is automatically encrypted by TKIP when WPA or WPA-PSK Key Management Protocol is selected.</p>
WPA Broadcast/Multicast Key Update Timer	The WPA Broadcast/Multicast Key Update Timer is the rate at which the AP (if using WPA-PSK key management) or RADIUS server (if using WPA key management) sends a new group key out to all clients. The re-keying process is the WPA equivalent of automatically changing the WEP key for an AP and all stations in a WLAN on a periodic basis. Setting of the WPA Broadcast/Multicast Key Update Timer is also supported in WPA-PSK mode. The Prestige default is 1800 seconds (30 minutes).

Table 132 Menu 23.4 System Security: IEEE802.1x (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Authentication Databases	<p>The authentication database contains wireless station login information. The local user database is the built-in database on the Prestige. The RADIUS is an external server. Use this field to decide which database the Prestige should use (first) to authenticate a wireless station.</p> <p>Before you specify the priority, make sure you have set up the corresponding database correctly first.</p> <p>When you configure Key Management Protocol to WPA, the Authentication Databases must be RADIUS Only. You can only use the Local User Database with 802.1x Key Management Protocol.</p> <p>Select Local User Database Only to have the Prestige just check the built-in user database on the Prestige for a wireless station's username and password.</p> <p>Select RADIUS Only to have the Prestige just check the user database on the specified RADIUS server for a wireless station's username and password.</p> <p>Select Local first, then RADIUS to have the Prestige first check the user database on the Prestige for a wireless station's username and password. If the user name is not found, the Prestige then checks the user database on the specified RADIUS server.</p> <p>Select RADIUS first, then Local to have the Prestige first check the user database on the specified RADIUS server for a wireless station's username and password. If the Prestige cannot reach the RADIUS server, the Prestige then checks the local user database on the Prestige. When the user name is not found or password does not match in the RADIUS server, the Prestige will not check the local user database and the authentication fails.</p>

When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.

Once you enable user authentication, you need to specify an external RADIUS server or create local user accounts on the Prestige for authentication.

36.2 Creating User Accounts on the Prestige

By storing user profiles locally, your Prestige is able to authenticate wireless users without interacting with a network RADIUS server.

Follow the steps below to set up user profiles on your Prestige.

- 1 From the main menu, enter 14 to display **Menu 14 - Dial-in User Setup**.

Figure 222 Menu 14 Dial-in User Setup

Menu 14 - Dial-in User Setup			
1. _____	9. _____	17. _____	25. _____
2. _____	10. _____	18. _____	26. _____
3. _____	11. _____	19. _____	27. _____
4. _____	12. _____	20. _____	28. _____
5. _____	13. _____	21. _____	29. _____
6. _____	14. _____	22. _____	30. _____
7. _____	15. _____	23. _____	31. _____
8. _____	16. _____	24. _____	32. _____
Enter Menu Selection Number:			

2 Type a number and press [ENTER] to edit the user profile.

Figure 223 Menu 14.1 Edit Dial-in User

Menu 14.1 - Edit Dial-in User	
User Name=	test
Active=	Yes
Password=	*****
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:	

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 133 Menu 14.1 Edit Dial-in User

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
User Name	Enter a username up to 31 alphanumeric characters long for this user profile. This field is case sensitive.
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes and press [ENTER] to enable the user profile.
Password	Enter a password up to 31 characters long for this user profile.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

CHAPTER 37

System Information and Diagnosis

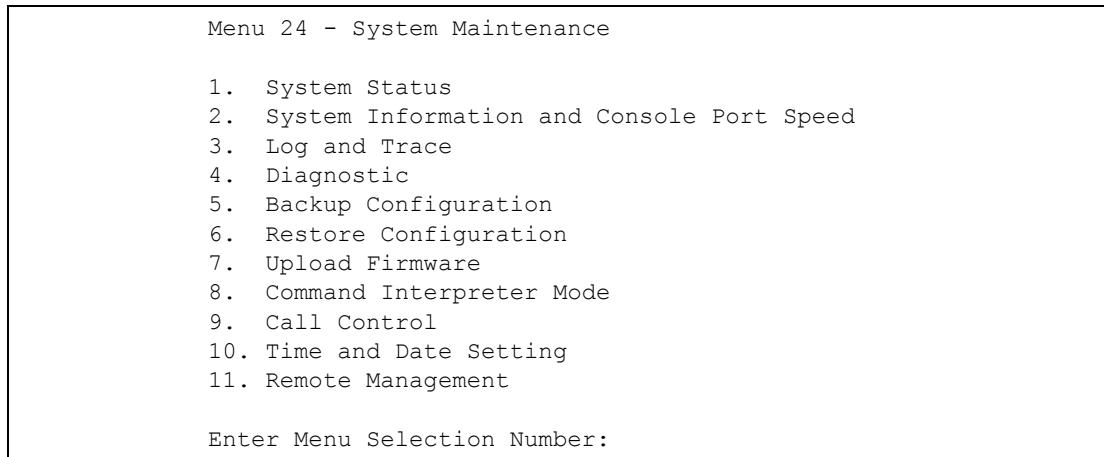
This chapter covers the information and diagnostic tools in SMT menus 24.1 to 24.4.

37.1 Overview

These tools include updates on system status, port status, log and trace capabilities and upgrades for the system software. This chapter describes how to use these tools in detail.

Type 24 in the main menu to open **Menu 24 – System Maintenance**, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 224 Menu 24 System Maintenance



37.2 System Status

The first selection, System Status gives you information on the status and statistics of the ports, as shown next. System Status is a tool that can be used to monitor your Prestige. Specifically, it gives you information on your DSL telephone line status, number of packets sent and received.

To get to System Status, type 24 to go to **Menu 24 — System Maintenance**. From this menu, type 1. **System Status**. There are two commands in **Menu 24.1 — System Maintenance — Status**. Entering 1 resets the counters; [ESC] takes you back to the previous screen.

The following table describes the fields present in **Menu 24.1 — System Maintenance — Status** which are read-only and meant for diagnostic purposes.

Figure 225 Menu 24.1 System Maintenance : Status

Menu 24.1 - System Maintenance - Status							00:36:37						
							Sat. Jan. 01, 2000						
Node-Lnk	Status	TxPkts	RxPkts	Errors	Tx B/s	Rx B/s	Up Time						
1-PPPoA	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0:00:00						
2	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0:00:00						
3	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0:00:00						
4	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0:00:00						
5	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0:00:00						
6	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0:00:00						
7	N/A	0	0	0	0	0	0:00:00						
My WAN IP (from ISP): 0.0.0.0													
Ethernet:													
Status:		Tx Pkts: 528		WAN:									
Collisions: 0		Rx Pkts: 505		Line Status: Down									
CPU Load = 2.12%				Upstream Speed: 0 kbps									
Press Command:													
COMMANDS: 1-Reset Counters ESC-Exit													

The following table describes the fields present in **Menu 24.1 — System Maintenance — Status**.

Table 134 Menu 24.1 System Maintenance: Status

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Node-Lnk	This is the node index number and link type. Link types are: PPP, ENET, 1483.
Status	This shows the status of the remote node.
TxPkts	The number of transmitted packets to this remote node.
RxPkts	The number of received packets from this remote node.
Errors	The number of error packets on this connection.
Tx B/s	This shows the transmission rate in bytes per second.
Rx B/s	This shows the receiving rate in bytes per second.
Up Time	This is the time this channel has been connected to the current remote node.
My WAN IP (from ISP)	This is the IP address of the ISP remote node.
Ethernet	This shows statistics for the LAN.
Status	This shows the current status of the LAN.
Tx Pkts	This is the number of transmitted packets to the LAN.
Rx Pkts	This is the number of received packets from the LAN.
Collision	This is the number of collisions.
WAN	This shows statistics for the WAN.

Table 134 Menu 24.1 System Maintenance: Status (continued)

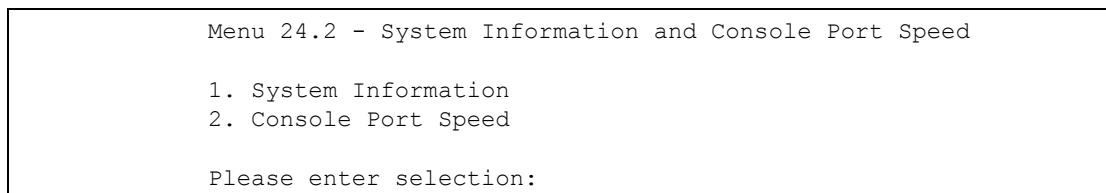
FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Line Status	This shows the current status of the xDSL line, which can be Up or Down.
Upstream Speed	This shows the upstream transfer rate in kbps.
Downstream Speed	This shows the downstream transfer rate in kbps.
CPU Load	This specifies the percentage of CPU utilization.

37.3 System Information

To get to the System Information:

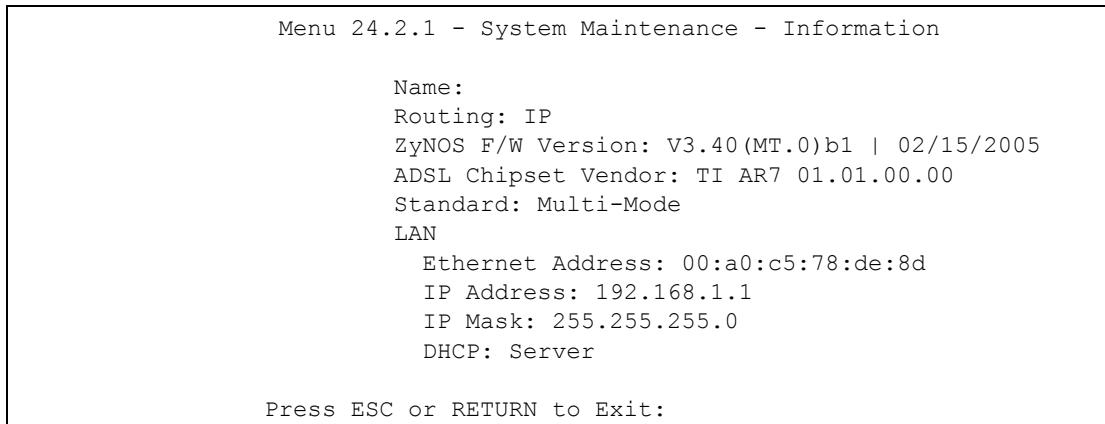
- 1** Enter 24 to display **Menu 24 — System Maintenance**.
- 2** Enter 2 to display **Menu 24.2 — System Information and Console Port Speed**.

From this menu you have two choices as shown in the next figure:

Figure 226 Menu 24.2 System Information and Console Port Speed

37.3.1 System Information

Enter 1 in menu 24.2 to display the screen shown next.

Figure 227 Menu 24.2.1 System Maintenance: Information

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

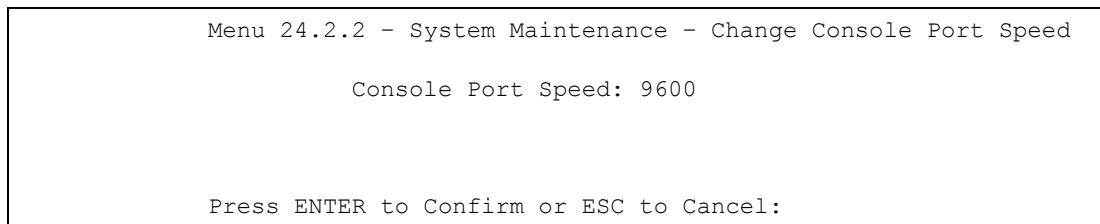
Table 135 Menu 24.2.1 System Maintenance: Information

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Name	Displays the system name of your Prestige. This information can be changed in Menu 1 – General Setup .
Routing	Refers to the routing protocol used.
ZyNOS F/W Version	Refers to the ZyNOS (ZyXEL Network Operating System) system firmware version. ZyNOS is a registered trademark of ZyXEL Communications Corporation.
ADSL Chipset Vendor	Displays the vendor of the ADSL chipset and DSL version.
Standard	This refers to the operational protocol the Prestige and the DSLAM (Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer) are using.
LAN	
Ethernet Address	Refers to the Ethernet MAC (Media Access Control) of your Prestige.
IP Address	This is the IP address of the Prestige in dotted decimal notation.
IP Mask	This shows the subnet mask of the Prestige.
DHCP	This field shows the DHCP setting (None, Relay or Server) of the Prestige.

37.3.2 Console Port Speed

Note: The console port is internal and reserved for technician use only.

You can set up different port speeds for the console port through **Menu 24.2.2 – System Maintenance – Console Port Speed**. Your Prestige supports 9600 (default), 19200, 38400, 57600 and 115200 bps. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select the desired speed in menu 24.2.2, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 228 Menu 24.2.2 System Maintenance: Change Console Port Speed

Once you change the Prestige console port speed, you must also set the speed parameter for the communication software you are using to connect to the Prestige.

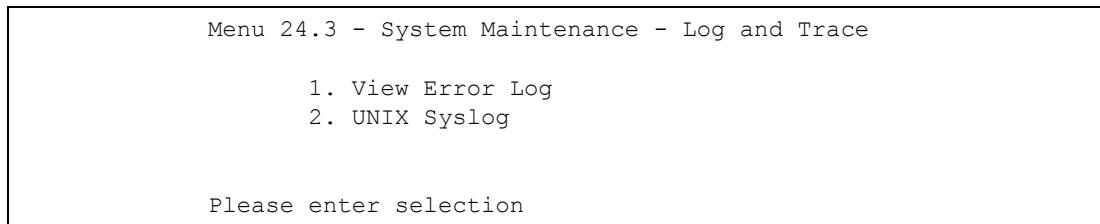
37.4 Log and Trace

There are two logging facilities in the Prestige. The first is the error logs and trace records that are stored locally. The second is the syslog facility for message logging.

37.4.1 Viewing Error Log

The first place you should look for clues when something goes wrong is the error log. Follow the procedures to view the local error/trace log:

- 1** Type 24 in the main menu to display **Menu 24 – System Maintenance**.
- 2** From menu 24, type 3 to display **Menu 24.3 – System Maintenance – Log and Trace**.

Figure 229 Menu 24.3 System Maintenance: Log and Trace

- 3** Enter 1 from **Menu 24.3 — System Maintenance — Log and Trace** to display the error log in the system.

After the Prestige finishes displaying the error log, you will have the option to clear it. Samples of typical error and information messages are presented in the next figure.

Figure 230 Sample Error and Information Messages

```

53 Sat Jan 01 00:00:03 2000 PP01 -WARN SNMP TRAP 0: cold start
54 Sat Jan 01 00:00:03 2000 PP01 INFO main: init completed
55 Sat Jan 01 00:00:03 2000 PP01 INFO Starting Connectivity Monitor
56 Sat Jan 01 00:00:03 2000 PP20 INFO adjtime task pause 1 day
57 Sat Jan 01 00:00:03 2000 PP21 INFO monitoring WAN connectivity
58 Sat Jan 01 00:03:06 2000 PP19 INFO SMT Password pass
59 Sat Jan 01 00:03:06 2000 PP01 INFO SMT Session Begin
60 Sat Jan 01 00:23:21 2000 PP01 INFO SMT Session End
62 Sat Jan 01 00:23:38 2000 PP19 INFO SMT Password pass
63 Sat Jan 01 00:23:38 2000 PP01 INFO SMT Session Begin
Clear Error Log (y/n):

```

37.4.2 Syslog and Accounting

The Prestige uses the syslog facility to log the CDR (Call Detail Record) and system messages to a syslog server. Syslog and accounting can be configured in **Menu 24.3.2 — System Maintenance — UNIX Syslog**, as shown next.

Figure 231 Menu 24.3.2 System Maintenance: Syslog and Accounting

```

Menu 24.3.2 - System Maintenance - UNIX Syslog

UNIX Syslog:
Active= No
Syslog IP Address= ?
Log Facility= Local 1

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

```

You need to configure the UNIX syslog parameters described in the following table to activate syslog then choose what you want to log.

Table 136 Menu 24.3.2 System Maintenance : Syslog and Accounting

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION
UNIX Syslog:	
Active	Use [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to turn syslog on or off.
Syslog IP Address	Type the IP address of your syslog server.
Log Facility	Use [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select one of seven different local options. The log facility lets you log the message in different server files. Refer to your UNIX manual.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

The following are examples of the four types of syslog messages sent by the Prestige:

Figure 232 Syslog Example

```

1 - CDR

SdcmndSyslogSend ( SYSLOG_CDR, SYSLOG_INFO, String);
String = board xx line xx channel xx, call xx, str
board = the hardware board ID
line = the WAN ID in a board
Channel = channel ID within the WAN
call = the call reference number which starts from 1 and increments by 1 for each new
call
str = C01 Outgoing Call dev xx ch xx (dev:device No. ch:channel No.)
C01 Incoming Call xxxxBps xxxxxx (L2TP, xxxxxx = Remote Call ID)
C01 Incoming Call xxxx (= connected speed) xxxxxx (= Remote Call ID)
L02 Tunnel Connected (L2TP)
C02 OutCall Connected xxxx (= connected speed) xxxxxx (= Remote Call ID)
C02 CLID call refused
L02 Call Terminated
C02 Call Terminated

Jul 19 11:19:27 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: board 0 line 0 channel 0, call 1, C01 Outgoing
Call dev=2 ch=0 40002
Jul 19 11:19:32 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: board 0 line 0 channel 0, call 1, C02 OutCall
Connected 64000 40002
Jul 19 11:20:06 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: board 0 line 0 channel 0, call 1, C02 Call
Terminated

2 - Packet Triggered

SdcmndSyslogSend (SYSLOG_PKTTRI, SYSLOG_NOTICE, String);
String = Packet trigger: Protocol=xx Data=xxxxxxxxxxxx...x
Protocol: (1:IP 2:IPX 3:IPXHC 4:BPDU 5:ATALK 6:IPNG)
Data: We will send forty-eight Hex characters to the server

Jul 19 11:28:39 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: Packet Trigger: Protocol=1,
Data=4500003c100100001f010004c0a86614ca849a7b08004a5c020001006162636465666768696a6b6c
6d6e6f7071727374
Jul 19 11:28:56 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: Packet Trigger: Protocol=1,
Data=4500002c1b0140001f06b50ec0a86614ca849a7b0427001700195b3e00000000600220008cd40000
020405b4
Jul 19 11:29:06 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: Packet Trigger: Protocol=1,
Data=45000028240140001f06ac12c0a86614ca849a7b0427001700195b451d1430135004000077600000

3 - Filter Log

SdcmndSyslogSend (SYSLOG_FILLOG, SYSLOG_NOTICE, String);
String = IP[Src=xx.xx.xx.xx Dst=xx.xx.xx.xx prot spo=xxxx dpo=xxxx] S04>R01mD
IP [...] is the packet header and S04>R01mD means filter set 4 (S) and rule 1 (R), match
(m), drop (D).

Src: Source Address
Dst: Destination Address

```

Figure 232 Syslog Example (continued)

```

prot: Protocol ("TCP", "UDP", "ICMP")
spo: Source port
dpo: Destination port
Jul 19 14:43:55 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: IP [Src=202.132.154.123 Dst=255.255.255.255 UDP
spo=0208 dpo=0208] } S03>R01mF
Jul 19 14:44:00 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: IP [Src=192.168.102.20 Dst=202.132.154.1 UDP
spo=05d4 dpo=0035] } S03>R01mF
Jul 19 14:44:04 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: IP [Src=192.168.102.20 Dst=202.132.154.1 UDP
spo=05d4 dpo=0035] } S03>R01mF
4 - PPP Log
SdcmSyslogSend (SYSLOG_PPPLOG, SYSLOG_NOTICE, String);
String = ppp:Proto Starting / ppp:Proto Opening / ppp:Proto Closing / ppp:Proto
Shutdown
Proto = LCP / ATCP / BACP / BCP / CBCP / CCP / CHAP/ PAP / IPCP / IPXCP
Jul 19 11:42:44 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: ppp:LCP Closing
Jul 19 11:42:49 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: ppp:IPCP Closing
Jul 19 11:42:54 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: ppp:CCP Closing

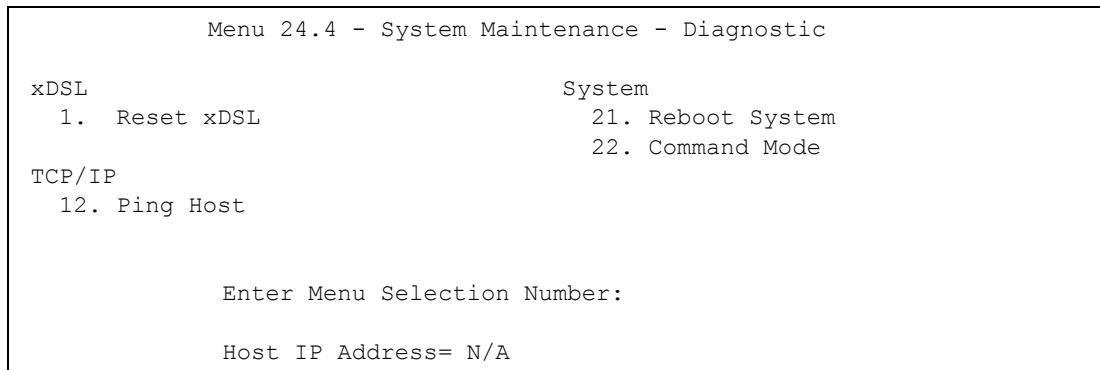
```

37.5 Diagnostic

The diagnostic facility allows you to test the different aspects of your Prestige to determine if it is working properly. Menu 24.4 allows you to choose among various types of diagnostic tests to evaluate your system, as shown in the following figure.

Follow the procedure next to get to **Diagnostic**:

- 1** From the main menu, type 24 to open **Menu 24 – System Maintenance**.
- 2** From this menu, type 4. Diagnostic to open **Menu 24.4 – System Maintenance – Diagnostic**.

Figure 233 Menu 24.4 System Maintenance : Diagnostic

The following table describes the diagnostic tests available in menu 24.4 for and the connections.

Table 137 Menu 24.4 System Maintenance Menu: Diagnostic

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Reset xDSL	Re-initialize the xDSL link to the telephone company.
Ping Host	Ping the host to see if the links and TCP/IP protocol on both systems are working.
Reboot System	Reboot the Prestige.
Command Mode	Type the mode to test and diagnose your Prestige using specified commands.
Host IP Address	If you typed 12 to Ping Host, now type the address of the computer you want to ping.

CHAPTER 38

Firmware and Configuration File Maintenance

This chapter tells you how to backup and restore your configuration file as well as upload new firmware and configuration files.

38.1 Filename Conventions

The configuration file (often called the romfile or rom-0) contains the factory default settings in the menus such as password, DHCP Setup, TCP/IP Setup, etc. It arrives from ZyXEL with a “rom” filename extension. Once you have customized the Prestige’s settings, they can be saved back to your computer under a filename of your choosing.

ZyNOS (ZyXEL Network Operating System sometimes referred to as the “ras” file) is the system firmware and has a “bin” filename extension. With many FTP and TFTP clients, the filenames are similar to those seen next.

Only use firmware for your Prestige’s specific model. Refer to the label on the bottom of your Prestige.

```
ftp> put firmware.bin ras
```

This is a sample FTP session showing the transfer of the computer file "firmware.bin" to the Prestige.

```
ftp> get rom-0 config.cfg
```

This is a sample FTP session saving the current configuration to the computer file “config.cfg”.

If your (T)FTP client does not allow you to have a destination filename different than the source, you will need to rename them as the Prestige only recognizes “rom-0” and “ras”. Be sure you keep unaltered copies of both files for later use.

The following table is a summary. Please note that the internal filename refers to the filename on the Prestige and the external filename refers to the filename not on the Prestige, that is, on your computer, local network or FTP site and so the name (but not the extension) may vary. After uploading new firmware, see the **ZyNOS F/W Version** field in **Menu 24.2.1 – System Maintenance – Information** to confirm that you have uploaded the correct firmware version. The AT command is the command you enter after you press “y” when prompted in the SMT menu to go into debug mode.

Table 138 Filename Conventions

FILE TYPE	INTERNAL NAME	EXTERNAL NAME	DESCRIPTION
Configuration File	Rom-0	This is the configuration filename on the Prestige. Uploading the rom-0 file replaces the entire ROM file system, including your Prestige configurations, system-related data (including the default password), the error log and the trace log.	*.rom
Firmware	Ras	This is the generic name for the ZyNOS firmware on the Prestige.	*.bin

38.2 Backup Configuration

Option 5 from **Menu 24 – System Maintenance** allows you to backup the current Prestige configuration to your computer. Backup is highly recommended once your Prestige is functioning properly. FTP is the preferred methods for backing up your current configuration to your computer since they are faster.

Please note that terms “download” and “upload” are relative to the computer. Download means to transfer from the Prestige to the computer, while upload means from your computer to the Prestige.

38.2.1 Backup Configuration

Follow the instructions as shown in the next screen.

Figure 234 Telnet in Menu 24.5

Menu 24.5 - System Maintenance - Backup Configuration
To transfer the configuration file to your workstation, follow the procedure below:

1. Launch the FTP client on your workstation.
2. Type "open" and the IP address of your Prestige. Then type "root" and SMT password as requested.
3. Locate the 'rom-0' file.
4. Type 'get rom-0' to back up the current Prestige configuration to your workstation.
For details on FTP commands, please consult the documentation of your FTP client program. For details on backup using TFTP (note that you must remain in this menu to back up using TFTP), please see your Prestige manual.

Press ENTER to Exit:

38.2.2 Using the FTP Command from the Command Line

- 1 Launch the FTP client on your computer.
- 2 Enter “open”, followed by a space and the IP address of your Prestige.
- 3 Press [ENTER] when prompted for a username.
- 4 Enter your password as requested (the default is “1234”).
- 5 Enter “bin” to set transfer mode to binary.
- 6 Use “get” to transfer files from the Prestige to the computer, for example, “get rom-0 config.rom” transfers the configuration file on the Prestige to your computer and renames it “config.rom”. See earlier in this chapter for more information on filename conventions.
- 7 Enter “quit” to exit the ftp prompt.

38.2.3 Example of FTP Commands from the Command Line

Figure 235 FTP Session Example

```
331 Enter PASS command
Password:
230 Logged in
ftp> bin
200 Type I OK
ftp> get rom-0 zyxel.rom
200 Port command okay
150 Opening data connection for STOR ras
226 File received OK
ftp: 16384 bytes sent in 1.10Seconds 297.89Kbytes/sec.
ftp> quit
```

38.2.4 GUI-based FTP Clients

The following table describes some of the commands that you may see in GUI-based FTP clients.

Table 139 General Commands for GUI-based FTP Clients

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Host Address	Enter the address of the host server.
Login Type	Anonymous. This is when a user I.D. and password is automatically supplied to the server for anonymous access. Anonymous logins will work only if your ISP or service administrator has enabled this option. Normal. The server requires a unique User ID and Password to login.
Transfer Type	Transfer files in either ASCII (plain text format) or in binary mode.
Initial Remote Directory	Specify the default remote directory (path).
Initial Local Directory	Specify the default local directory (path).

38.2.5 TFTP and FTP over WAN Management Limitations

TFTP, FTP and Telnet over WAN will not work when:

- You have disabled Telnet service in menu 24.11.
- You have applied a filter in menu 3.1 (LAN) or in menu 11.5 (WAN) to block Telnet service.
- The IP address in the **Secured Client IP** field in menu 24.11 does not match the client IP. If it does not match, the Prestige will disconnect the Telnet session immediately.
- You have an SMT console session running.

38.2.6 Backup Configuration Using TFTP

The Prestige supports the up/downloading of the firmware and the configuration file using TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) over LAN. Although TFTP should work over WAN as well, it is not recommended.

To use TFTP, your computer must have both telnet and TFTP clients. To backup the configuration file, follow the procedure shown next.

- 1** Use telnet from your computer to connect to the Prestige and log in. Because TFTP does not have any security checks, the Prestige records the IP address of the telnet client and accepts TFTP requests only from this address.
- 2** Put the SMT in command interpreter (CI) mode by entering 8 in **Menu 24 – System Maintenance**.
- 3** Enter command “`sys stdio 0`” to disable the SMT timeout, so the TFTP transfer will not be interrupted. Enter command “`sys stdio 5`” to restore the five-minute SMT timeout (default) when the file transfer is complete.
- 4** Launch the TFTP client on your computer and connect to the Prestige. Set the transfer mode to binary before starting data transfer.
- 5** Use the TFTP client (see the example below) to transfer files between the Prestige and the computer. The file name for the configuration file is “`rom-0`” (rom-zero, not capital o).

Note that the telnet connection must be active and the SMT in CI mode before and during the TFTP transfer. For details on TFTP commands (see following example), please consult the documentation of your TFTP client program. For UNIX, use “`get`” to transfer from the Prestige to the computer and “`binary`” to set binary transfer mode.

38.2.7 TFTP Command Example

The following is an example TFTP command:

```
tftp [-i] host get rom-0 config.rom
```

where “`i`” specifies binary image transfer mode (use this mode when transferring binary files), “`host`” is the Prestige IP address, “`get`” transfers the file source on the Prestige (`rom-0`, name of the configuration file on the Prestige) to the file destination on the computer and renames it `config.rom`.

38.2.8 GUI-based TFTP Clients

The following table describes some of the fields that you may see in GUI-based TFTP clients.

Table 140 General Commands for GUI-based TFTP Clients

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Host	Enter the IP address of the Prestige. 192.168.1.1 is the Prestige's default IP address when shipped.
Send/Fetch	Use "Send" to upload the file to the Prestige and "Fetch" to back up the file on your computer.
Local File	Enter the path and name of the firmware file (*.bin extension) or configuration file (*.rom extension) on your computer.
Remote File	This is the filename on the Prestige. The filename for the firmware is "ras" and for the configuration file, is "rom-0".
Binary	Transfer the file in binary mode.
Abort	Stop transfer of the file.

Refer to [Section 38.2.5 on page 392](#) to read about configurations that disallow TFTP and FTP over WAN.

38.3 Restore Configuration

This section shows you how to restore a previously saved configuration. Note that this function erases the current configuration before restoring a previous back up configuration; please do not attempt to restore unless you have a backup configuration file stored on disk.

FTP is the preferred method for restoring your current computer configuration to your Prestige since FTP is faster. Please note that you must wait for the system to automatically restart after the file transfer is complete.

Note: Do not interrupt the file transfer process as this may PERMANENTLY DAMAGE YOUR Prestige.

38.3.1 Restore Using FTP

For details about backup using (T)FTP please refer to earlier sections on FTP and TFTP file upload in this chapter.

Figure 236 Telnet into Menu 24.6

Menu 24.6 -- System Maintenance - Restore Configuration
 To transfer the firmware and configuration file to your workstation, follow the procedure below:

1. Launch the FTP client on your workstation.
2. Type "open" and the IP address of your Prestige. Then type "root" and SMT password as requested.
3. Type "put backupfilename rom-0" where backupfilename is the name of your backup configuration file on your workstation and rom-0 is the remote file name on the Prestige. This restores the configuration to your Prestige.
4. The system reboots automatically after a successful file transfer

For details on FTP commands, please consult the documentation of your FTP client program. For details on backup using TFTP (note that you must remain in this menu to back up using TFTP), please see your Prestige manual.

Press ENTER to Exit:

- 1** Launch the FTP client on your computer.
- 2** Enter “open”, followed by a space and the IP address of your Prestige.
- 3** Press [ENTER] when prompted for a username.
- 4** Enter your password as requested (the default is “1234”).
- 5** Enter “bin” to set transfer mode to binary.
- 6** Find the “rom” file (on your computer) that you want to restore to your Prestige.
- 7** Use “put” to transfer files from the Prestige to the computer, for example, “put config.rom rom-0” transfers the configuration file “config.rom” on your computer to the Prestige. See earlier in this chapter for more information on filename conventions.
- 8** Enter “quit” to exit the ftp prompt. The Prestige will automatically restart after a successful restore process.

38.3.2 Restore Using FTP Session Example

Figure 237 Restore Using FTP Session Example

```
ftp> put config.rom rom-0
200 Port command okay
150 Opening data connection for STOR rom-0
226 File received OK
221 Goodbye for writing flash
ftp: 16384 bytes sent in 0.06Seconds 273.07Kbytes/sec.
ftp>quit
```

Refer to [Section 38.2.5 on page 392](#) to read about configurations that disallow TFTP and FTP over WAN.

38.4 Uploading Firmware and Configuration Files

This section shows you how to upload firmware and configuration files. You can upload configuration files by following the procedure in [Section 38.2 on page 390](#) or by following the instructions in **Menu 24.7.2 – System Maintenance – Upload System Configuration File**.

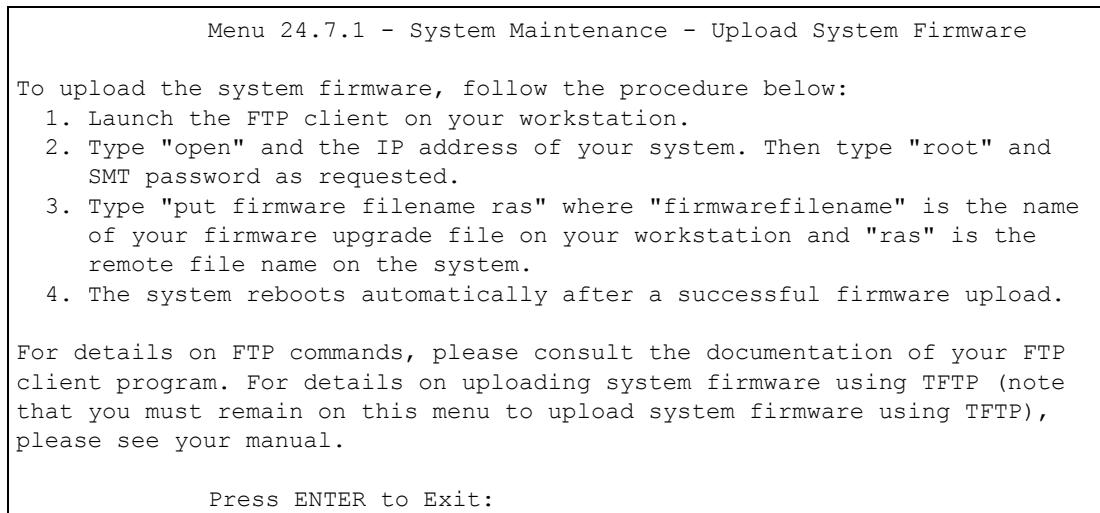
Note: Do not interrupt the file transfer process as this may PERMANENTLY DAMAGE YOUR Prestige.

38.4.1 Firmware File Upload

FTP is the preferred method for uploading the firmware and configuration. To use this feature, your computer must have an FTP client.

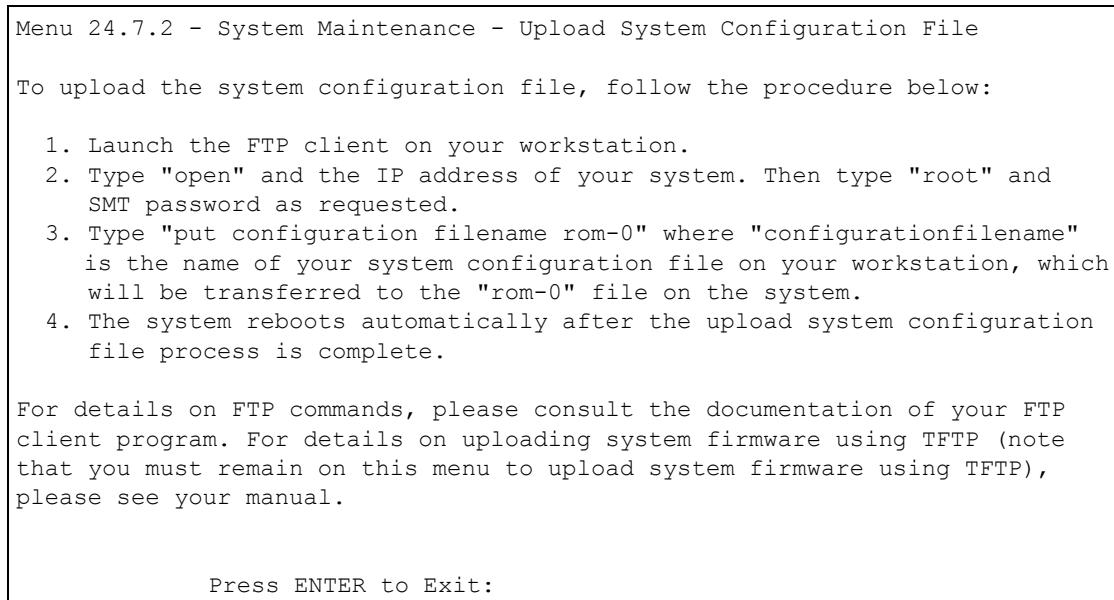
When you telnet into the Prestige, you will see the following screens for uploading firmware and the configuration file using FTP.

Figure 238 Telnet Into Menu 24.7.1 Upload System Firmware



38.4.2 Configuration File Upload

You see the following screen when you telnet into menu 24.7.2.

Figure 239 Telnet Into Menu 24.7.2 System Maintenance

To upload the firmware and the configuration file, follow these examples

38.4.3 FTP File Upload Command from the DOS Prompt Example

- 1** Launch the FTP client on your computer.
- 2** Enter “open”, followed by a space and the IP address of your Prestige.
- 3** Press [ENTER] when prompted for a username.
- 4** Enter your password as requested (the default is “1234”).
- 5** Enter “bin” to set transfer mode to binary.
- 6** Use “put” to transfer files from the computer to the Prestige, for example, “put firmware.bin ras” transfers the firmware on your computer (firmware.bin) to the Prestige and renames it “ras”. Similarly, “put config.rom rom-0” transfers the configuration file on your computer (config.rom) to the Prestige and renames it “rom-0”. Likewise “get rom-0 config.rom” transfers the configuration file on the Prestige to your computer and renames it “config.rom.” See earlier in this chapter for more information on filename conventions.
- 7** Enter “quit” to exit the ftp prompt.

The Prestige automatically restarts after a successful file upload.

38.4.4 FTP Session Example of Firmware File Upload

Figure 240 FTP Session Example of Firmware File Upload

```
331 Enter PASS command
Password:
230 Logged in
ftp> bin
200 Type I OK
ftp> put firmware.bin ras
200 Port command okay
150 Opening data connection for STOR ras
226 File received OK
ftp: 1103936 bytes sent in 1.10Seconds 297.89Kbytes/sec.
ftp> quit
```

More commands (found in GUI-based FTP clients) are listed earlier in this chapter.

Refer to [Section 38.2.5 on page 392](#) to read about configurations that disallow TFTP and FTP over WAN.

38.4.5 TFTP File Upload

The Prestige also supports the uploading of firmware files using TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) over LAN. Although TFTP should work over WAN as well, it is not recommended.

To use TFTP, your computer must have both telnet and TFTP clients. To transfer the firmware and the configuration file, follow the procedure shown next.

- 1 Use telnet from your computer to connect to the Prestige and log in. Because TFTP does not have any security checks, the Prestige records the IP address of the telnet client and accepts TFTP requests only from this address.
- 2 Put the SMT in command interpreter (CI) mode by entering 8 in **Menu 24 – System Maintenance**.
- 3 Enter the command “sys stdio 0” to disable the console timeout, so the TFTP transfer will not be interrupted. Enter “sys stdio 5” to restore the five-minute console timeout (default) when the file transfer is complete.
- 4 Launch the TFTP client on your computer and connect to the Prestige. Set the transfer mode to binary before starting data transfer.
- 5 Use the TFTP client (see the example below) to transfer files between the Prestige and the computer. The file name for the firmware is “ras”.

Note that the telnet connection must be active and the Prestige in CI mode before and during the TFTP transfer. For details on TFTP commands (see following example), please consult the documentation of your TFTP client program. For UNIX, use “get” to transfer from the Prestige to the computer, “put” the other way around, and “binary” to set binary transfer mode.

38.4.6 TFTP Upload Command Example

The following is an example TFTP command:

```
tftp [-i] host put firmware.bin ras
```

where “i” specifies binary image transfer mode (use this mode when transferring binary files), “host” is the Prestige’s IP address and “put” transfers the file source on the computer (firmware.bin – name of the firmware on the computer) to the file destination on the remote host (ras - name of the firmware on the Prestige).

Commands that you may see in GUI-based TFTP clients are listed earlier in this chapter.

CHAPTER 39

System Maintenance

This chapter leads you through SMT menus 24.8 to 24.10.

39.1 Command Interpreter Mode

The Command Interpreter (CI) is a part of the main system firmware. The CI provides much of the same functionality as the SMT, while adding some low-level setup and diagnostic functions. Enter the CI from the SMT by selecting menu 24.8. See the included disk or the zyxel.com web site for more detailed information on CI commands. Enter 8 from **Menu 24 — System Maintenance**. A list of valid commands can be found by typing `help` or `?` at the command prompt. Type “exit” to return to the SMT main menu when finished.

Figure 241 Command Mode in Menu 24

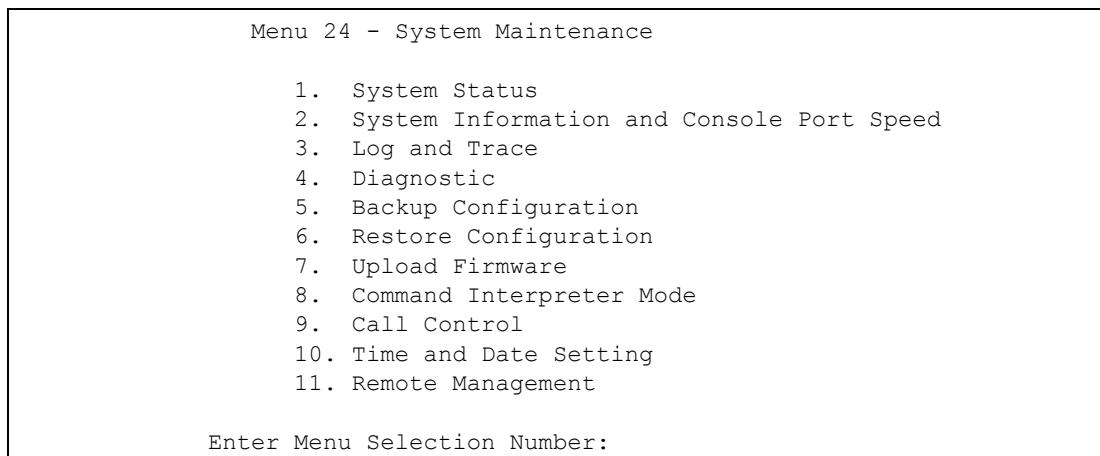


Figure 242 Valid Commands

```

Copyright (c) 1994 - 2005 ZyXEL Communications Corp.
ras> ?

Valid commands are:
sys          exit          device        ether
wan          poe           config        wlan
ip           ipsec         ppp          bridge
hdap         lan           radius       8021x
dsp          voice

```

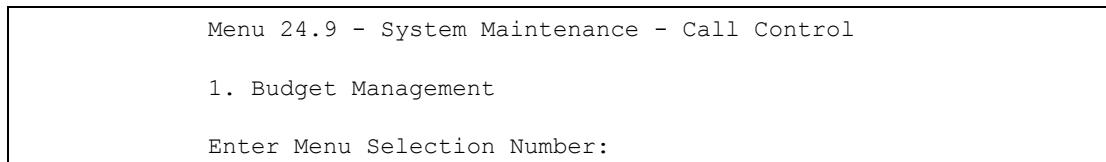
39.2 Call Control Support

Call Control Support is only applicable when **Encapsulation** is set to **PPPoE** in menu 4 or menu 11.1.

The budget management function allows you to set a limit on the total outgoing call time of the Prestige within certain times. When the total outgoing call time exceeds the limit, the current call will be dropped and any future outgoing calls will be blocked.

To access the call control menu, select option 9 in menu 24 to go to **Menu 24.9 — System Maintenance — Call Control**, as shown in the next table.

Figure 243 Menu 24.9 System Maintenance: Call Control



39.2.1 Budget Management

Menu 24.9.1 shows the budget management statistics for outgoing calls. Enter 1 from **Menu 24.9 — System Maintenance — Call Control** to bring up the following menu.

Figure 244 Menu 24.9.1 System Maintenance: Budget Management

Menu 24.9.1 - System Maintenance - Budget Management		
Remote Node	Connection Time/Total Budget	Elapsed Time/Total Period
1.MyIsp	No Budget	No Budget
2.-----	---	---
3.-----	---	---
4.-----	---	---
5.-----	---	---
6.-----	---	---
7.-----	---	---
8.-----	---	---
Reset Node (0 to update screen) :		

The total budget is the time limit on the accumulated time for outgoing calls to a remote node. When this limit is reached, the call will be dropped and further outgoing calls to that remote node will be blocked. After each period, the total budget is reset. The default for the total budget is 0 minutes and the period is 0 hours, meaning no budget control. You can reset the accumulated connection time in this menu by entering the index of a remote node. Enter 0 to update the screen. The budget and the reset period can be configured in menu 11.1 for the remote node when PPPoE encapsulation is selected.

Table 141 Menu 24.9.1 System Maintenance: Budget Management

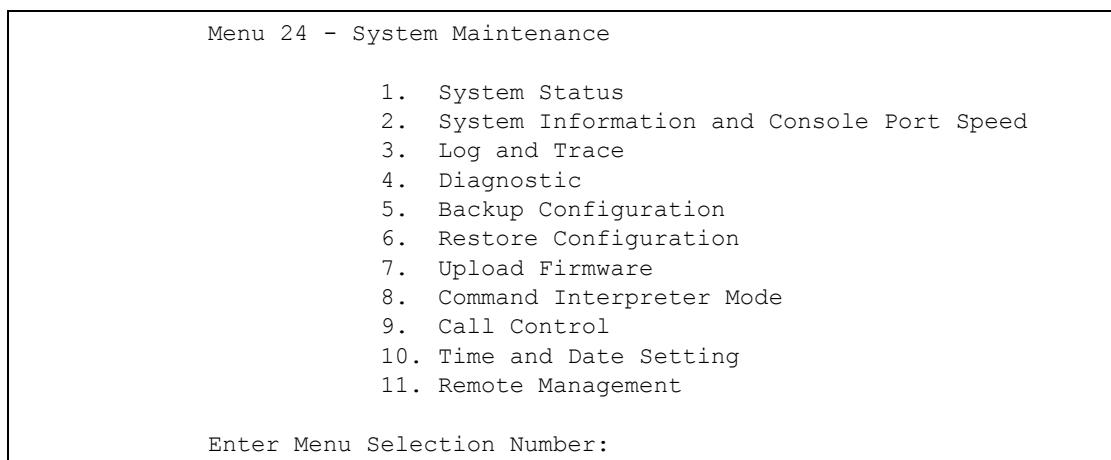
FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Remote Node	Enter the index number of the remote node you want to reset (just one in this case)
Connection Time/Total Budget	This is the total connection time that has gone by (within the allocated budget that you set in menu 11.1).
Elapsed Time/Total Period	The period is the time cycle in hours that the allocation budget is reset (see menu 11.1.) The elapsed time is the time used up within this period.
Enter "0" to update the screen or press [ESC] to return to the previous screen.	

39.3 Time and Date Setting

The Prestige keeps track of the time and date. There is also a software mechanism to set the time manually or get the current time and date from an external server when you turn on your Prestige. Menu 24.10 allows you to update the time and date settings of your Prestige. The real time is then displayed in the Prestige error logs and firewall logs.

Select menu 24 in the main menu to open **Menu 24 System Maintenance**, as shown next.

Figure 245 Menu 24 System Maintenance



Then enter 10 to go to **Menu 24.10 System Maintenance Time and Date Setting** to update the time and date settings of your Prestige as shown in the following screen.

Figure 246 Menu 24.10 System Maintenance: Time and Date Setting

Menu 24.10 - System Maintenance - Time and Date Setting	
Use Time Server when Bootup= None	
Time Server Address= N/A	
Current Time:	00 : 51 : 24
New Time (hh:mm:ss) :	00 : 51 : 19
Current Date:	2000 - 01 - 01
New Date (yyyy-mm-dd) :	2000 - 01 - 01
Time Zone= GMT	
Daylight Saving= No	
Start Date (mm-dd) :	01 - 00
End Date (mm-dd) :	01 - 00
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:	

Table 142 Menu 24.10 System Maintenance: Time and Date Setting

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Use Time Server when Bootup	Enter the time service protocol that your time server uses. Not all time servers support all protocols, so you may have to check with your ISP/network administrator or use trial and error to find a protocol that works. The main differences between them are the format. Daytime (RFC 867) format is day/month/year/time zone of the server. Time (RFC-868) format displays a 4-byte integer giving the total number of seconds since 1970/1/1 at 0:0:0. NTP (RFC-1305) is similar to Time (RFC-868) . None . The default, enter the time manually.
Time Server Address	Enter the IP address or domain name of your time server. Check with your ISP/network administrator if you are unsure of this information.
Current Time	This field displays an updated time only when you reenter this menu.
New Time	Enter the new time in hour, minute and second format.
Current Date	This field displays an updated date only when you re-enter this menu.
New Date	Enter the new date in year, month and day format.
Time Zone	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to set the time difference between your time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
Daylight Saving	If you use daylight savings time, then choose Yes .
Start Date	If using daylight savings time, enter the month and day that it starts on.
End Date	If using daylight savings time, enter the month and day that it ends on
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

39.3.1 Resetting the Time

- The Prestige resets the time in three instances:
- On leaving menu 24.10 after making changes.
- When the Prestige starts up, if there is a timeserver configured in menu 24.10.

- 24-hour intervals after starting.

CHAPTER 40

Remote Management

This chapter covers remote management (SMT menu 24.11).

40.1 Remote Management Overview

Remote management allows you to determine which services/protocols can access which Prestige interface (if any) from which computers.

When you configure remote management to allow management from the WAN, you still need to configure a firewall rule to allow access. See the firewall chapters for details on configuring firewall rules.

40.2 Remote Management

To disable remote management of a service, select **Disable** in the corresponding **Server Access** field.

Enter 11 from menu 24 to display **Menu 24.11 — Remote Management Control**.

40.2.1 Remote Management Setup

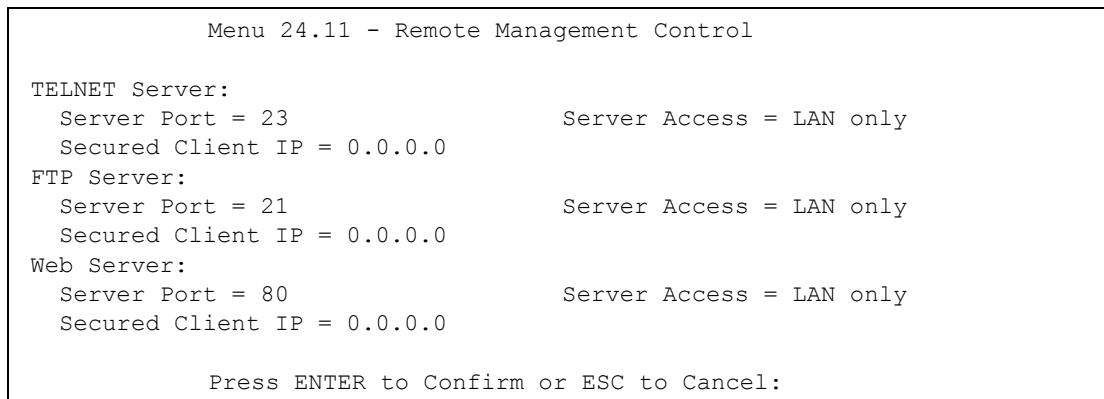
You may manage your Prestige from a remote location via:

the Internet (**WAN only**), the **LAN only**, **All** (LAN and WAN) or **Disable** (neither).

- WAN only (Internet)
- ALL (LAN and WAN)
- LAN only
- Disable (Neither)

If you enable remote management of a service, but have applied a filter to block the service, then you will not be able to remotely manage the Prestige using the service.

Enter 11, from menu 24, to display **Menu 24.11 — Remote Management Control** (shown next).

Figure 247 Menu 24.11 Remote Management Control

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 143 Menu 24.11 Remote Management Control

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Telnet Server FTP Server Web Server	Each of these read-only labels denotes a service or protocol.
Port	This field shows the port number for the service or protocol. You may change the port number if needed, but you must use the same port number to access the Prestige.
Access	Select the access interface (if any) by pressing the [SPACE BAR]. Choices are: LAN only , WAN only , All or Disable . The default is LAN only .
Secured Client IP	The default 0.0.0.0 allows any client to use this service or protocol to access the Prestige. Enter an IP address to restrict access to a client with a matching IP address.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

40.2.2 Remote Management Limitations

Remote management over LAN or WAN will not work when:

- A filter in menu 3.1 (LAN) or in menu 11.5 (WAN) is applied to block a Telnet, FTP or Web service.
- You have disabled that service in menu 24.11.
- The IP address in the **Secured Client IP** field (menu 24.11) does not match the client IP address. If it does not match, the Prestige will disconnect the session immediately.
- There is already another remote management session with an equal or higher priority running. You may only have one remote management session running at one time.
- There is a firewall rule that blocks it.

40.3 Remote Management and NAT

When NAT is enabled:

- Use the Prestige's WAN IP address when configuring from the WAN.
- Use the Prestige's LAN IP address when configuring from the LAN.

40.4 System Timeout

There is a default system management idle timeout of five minutes (three hundred seconds). The Prestige automatically logs you out if the management session remains idle for longer than this timeout period. The management session does not time out when it is continuously updating the status in menu 24.1 or when `sys stdio` has been changed on the command line.

CHAPTER 41

IP Policy Routing

This chapter covers setting and applying policies used for IP routing.

41.1 IP Policy Routing Overview

Traditionally, routing is based on the destination address only and the IAD takes the shortest path to forward a packet. IP Routing Policy (IPPR) provides a mechanism to override the default routing behavior and alter the packet forwarding based on the policy defined by the network administrator. Policy-based routing is applied to incoming packets on a per interface basis, prior to the normal routing.

41.2 Benefits of IP Policy Routing

Source-Based Routing – Network administrators can use policy-based routing to direct traffic from different users through different connections.

Quality of Service (QoS) – Organizations can differentiate traffic by setting the precedence or TOS (Type of Service) values in the IP header at the periphery of the network to enable the backbone to prioritize traffic.

Cost Savings – IPPR allows organizations to distribute interactive traffic on high-bandwidth, high-cost paths while using low-cost paths for batch traffic.

Load Sharing – Network administrators can use IPPR to distribute traffic among multiple paths.

41.3 Routing Policy

Individual routing policies are used as part of the overall IPPR process. A policy defines the matching criteria and the action to take when a packet meets the criteria. The action is taken only when all the criteria are met. The criteria includes the source address and port, IP protocol (ICMP, UDP, TCP, etc.), destination address and port, TOS and precedence (fields in the IP header) and length. The inclusion of length criterion is to differentiate between interactive and bulk traffic. Interactive applications, for example, telnet, tend to have short packets, while bulk traffic, for example, file transfer, tends to have large packets.

The actions that can be taken include:

- routing the packet to a different gateway (and hence the outgoing interface).
- setting the TOS and precedence fields in the IP header.

IPPR follows the existing packet filtering facility of RAS in style and in implementation. The policies are divided into sets, where related policies are grouped together. A user defines the policies before applying them to an interface or a remote node, in the same fashion as the filters. There are 12 policy sets with six policies in each set.

41.4 IP Routing Policy Setup

Menu 25 shows all the policies defined.

Figure 248 Menu 25 IP Routing Policy Setup

Menu 25 - IP Routing Policy Setup					
Policy Set #	Name	Policy Set #	Name		
1	_____	7	_____		
2	_____	8	_____		
3	_____	9	_____		
4	_____	10	_____		
5	_____	11	_____		
6	_____	12	_____		

Enter Policy Set Number to Configure= 0
Edit Name= N/A
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

To setup a routing policy, perform the following procedures:

- 1 Type 25 in the main menu to open **Menu 25 – IP Routing Policy Setup**.
- 2 Type the index of the policy set you want to configure to open **Menu 25.1 – IP Routing Policy Setup**.

Menu 25.1 shows the summary of a policy set, including the criteria and the action of a single policy, and whether a policy is active or not. Each policy contains two lines. The former part is the criteria of the incoming packet and the latter is the action. Between these two parts, separator “|” means the action is taken on criteria matched and separator “=” means the action is taken on criteria not matched.

Figure 249 Menu 25.1 IP Routing Policy Setup

Menu 25.1 - IP Routing Policy Setup

#	Criteria/Action	
1	Y SA=1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1, DA=2.2.2.2-2.2.2.5 SP=20-25, DP=20-25, P=6, T=N, PR=0	GW=192.168.1.1, T=MT, PR=0
2	N _____	
3	N _____	
4	N _____	
5	N _____	
6	N _____	
Enter Policy Rule Number (1-6) to Configure:		

Table 144 Menu 25.1 IP Routing Policy Setup

ABBREVIATION		MEANING
Criterion	SA	Source IP Address
SP		Source Port
DA		Destination IP Address
DP		Destination Port
P		IP layer 4 protocol number (TCP=6, UDP=17...)
T		Type of service of incoming packet
PR		Precedence of incoming packet
Action	GW	Gateway IP address
T		Outgoing Type of service
P		Outgoing Precedence
Service	NM	Normal
MD		Minimum Delay
MT		Maximum Throughput
MR		Maximum Reliability
MC		Minimum Cost

Type a number from 1 to 6 to display **Menu 25.1.1 – IP Routing Policy** (see the next figure). This menu allows you to configure a policy rule.

Figure 250 Menu 25.1.1 IP Routing Policy

Menu 25.1.1 - IP Routing Policy	
Policy Set Name= test	
Active= No	
Criteria:	
IP Protocol = 0	
Type of Service= Don't Care	Packet length= 0
Precedence = Don't Care	Len Comp= N/A
Source:	
addr start= 0.0.0.0	end= N/A
port start= N/A	end= N/A
Destination:	
addr start= 0.0.0.0	end= N/A
port start= N/A	end= N/A
Action= Matched	
Gateway addr = 0.0.0.0	Log= No
Type of Service= No Change	
Precedence = No Change	
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:	

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 145 Menu 25.1.1 IP Routing Policy

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Policy Set Name	This is the policy set name assigned in Menu 25 – IP Routing Policy Setup .
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select Yes to activate or No to deactivate the policy. Inactive policies are displayed with a minus sign “-“ in SMT menu 25.
Criteria	
IP Protocol	IP layer 4 protocol, for example, UDP , TCP , ICMP , etc.
Type of Service	Prioritize incoming network traffic by choosing from Don't Care , Normal , Min Delay , Max Thruput , Min Cost or Max Reliable .
Precedence	Precedence value of the incoming packet. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select a value from 0 to 7 or Don't Care .
Packet Length	Type the length of incoming packets (in bytes). The operators in the Len Comp (next field) apply to packets of this length.
Len Comp	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to choose from Equal , Not Equal , Less , Greater , Less or Equal or Greater or Equal .
Source:	
addr start / end	Source IP address range from start to end.
port start / end	Source port number range from start to end; applicable only for TCP/UDP.
Destination:	
addr start / end	Destination IP address range from start to end.
port start / end	Destination port number range from start to end; applicable only for TCP/UDP.
Action	Specifies whether action should be taken on criteria Matched or Not Matched .

Table 145 Menu 25.1.1 IP Routing Policy (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Gateway addr	Defines the outgoing gateway address. The gateway must be on the same subnet as the Prestige if it is on the LAN, otherwise, the gateway must be the IP address of a remote node. The default gateway is specified as 0.0.0.0.
Type of Service	Set the new TOS value of the outgoing packet. Prioritize incoming network traffic by choosing No Change , Normal , Min Delay , Max Thruput , Max Reliable or Min Cost .
Precedence	Set the new outgoing packet precedence value. Values are 0 to 7 or No Change .
Log	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select Yes to make an entry in the system log when a policy is executed.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

41.5 Applying an IP Policy

This section shows you where to apply the IP policies after you design them.

41.5.1 Ethernet IP Policies

From **Menu 3 — Ethernet Setup**, type 2 to go to **Menu 3.2 — TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup**.

You can choose up to four IP policy sets (from 12) by typing their numbers separated by commas, for example, 2, 4, 7, 9.

Figure 251 Menu 3.2 TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup

```
Menu 3.2 - TCP/IP and DHCP Setup
    DHCP Setup
        DHCP= Server
        Client IP Pool Starting Address= 192.168.1.33
        Size of Client IP Pool= 32
        Primary DNS Server= 0.0.0.0
        Secondary DNS Server= 0.0.0.0
        Remote DHCP Server= N/A
    TCP/IP Setup:
        IP Address= 192.168.1.1
        IP Subnet Mask= 255.255.255.0
        RIP Direction= Both
            Version= RIP-1
        Multicast= None
        IP Policies=
        Edit IP Alias= No
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

Go to menu 11.3 (shown next) and type the number(s) of the IP Routing Policy set(s) as appropriate. You can cascade up to four policy sets by typing their numbers separated by commas.

Figure 252 Menu 11.3 Remote Node Network Layer Options

```
Menu 11.3 - Remote Node Network Layer Options

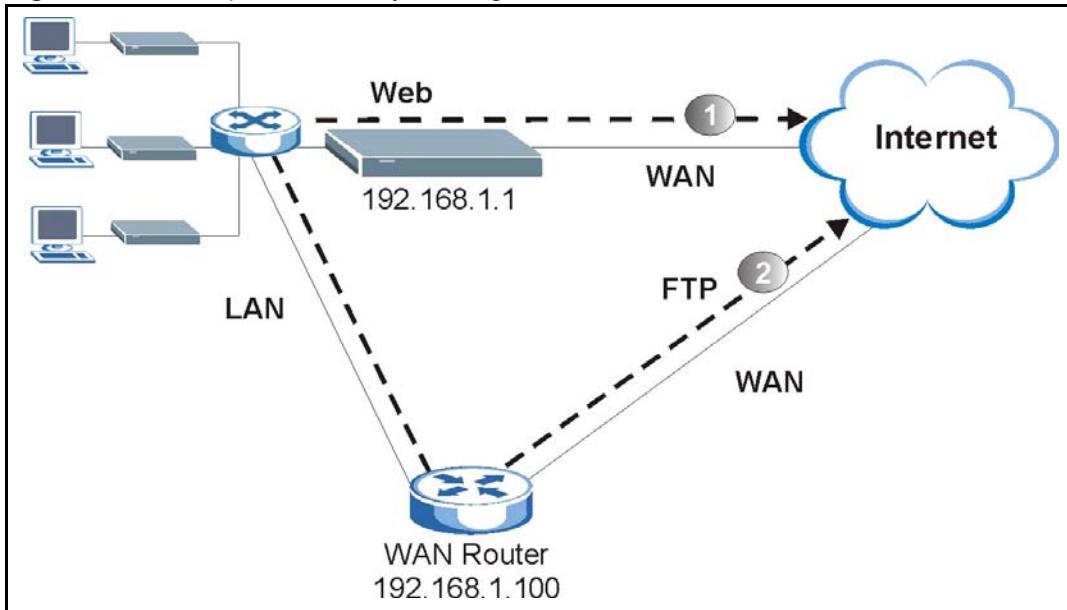
    IP Options:                                Bridge Options:
        IP Address Assignment= Static          Ethernet Addr Timeout (min)= 0
        Rem IP Addr: 0.0.0.0
        Rem Subnet Mask= 0.0.0.0
        My WAN Addr= 0.0.0.0
        NAT= Full Feature
            Address Mapping Set= 2
        Metric= 2
        Private= No
        RIP Direction= Both
            Version= RIP-2B
        Multicast= IGMP-v2
        IP Policies=

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

41.6 IP Policy Routing Example

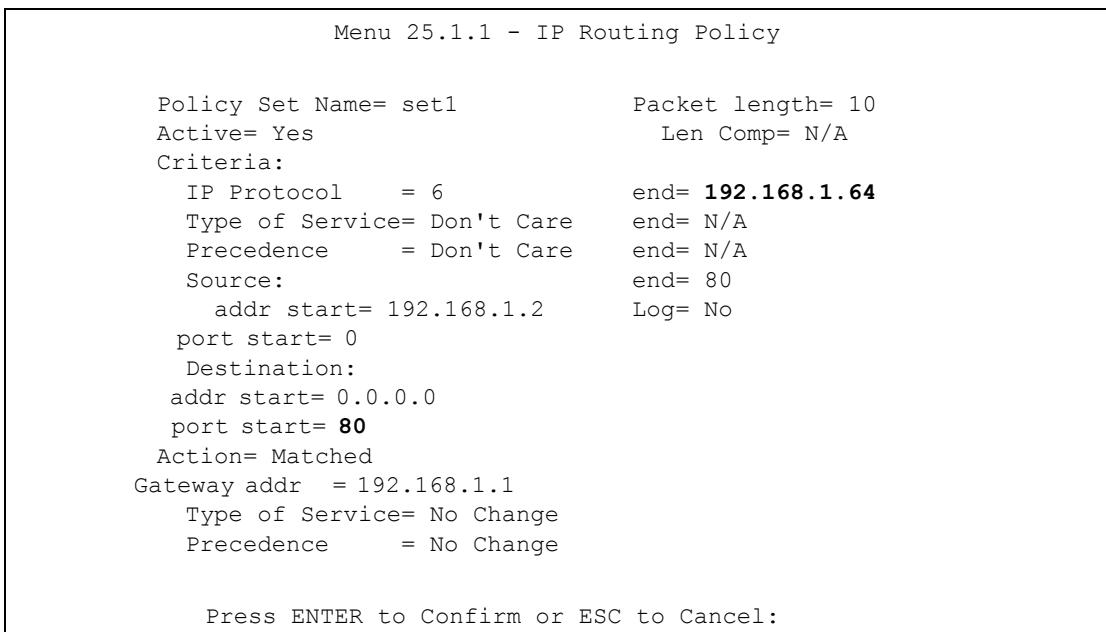
If a network has both Internet and remote node connections, you can route Web packets to the Internet using one policy and route FTP packets to a remote network using another policy. See the next figure.

Route 1 represents the default IP route and route 2 represents the configured IP route.

Figure 253 Example of IP Policy Routing

To force packets coming from clients with IP addresses of 192.168.1.33 to 192.168.1.64 to be routed to the Internet via the WAN port of the Prestige, follow the steps as shown next.

- 1** Create a routing policy set in menu 25.
- 2** Create a rule for this set in **Menu 25.1.1 — IP Routing Policy** as shown next.

Figure 254 IP Routing Policy Example

- 1** Check **Menu 25.1 — IP Routing Policy Setup** to see if the rule is added correctly.
- 2** Create another policy set in menu 25.

- 3** Create a rule in menu 25.1 for this set to route packets from any host (IP=0.0.0.0 means any host) with protocol TCP and port FTP access through another gateway (192.168.1.100).

Figure 255 IP Routing Policy Example

```

Menu 25.1.1 - IP Routing Policy

Policy Set Name= set2          Packet length= 10
Active= Yes                     Len Comp= N/A
Criteria:
    IP Protocol     = 6           end= N/A
    Type of Service= Don't Care  end= N/A
    Precedence      = Don't Care end= N/A
    Source:          end= 21
        addr start= 0.0.0.0       Log= No
    port start= 0
    Destination:
        addr start= 0.0.0.0
        port start= 20
    Action= Matched
    Gateway addr =192.168.1.100
        Type of Service= No Change
        Precedence      = No Change

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

```

- 4** Check **Menu 25.1 — IP Routing Policy Setup** to see if the rule is added correctly.

- 5** Apply both policy sets in menu 3.2 as shown next.

Figure 256 Applying IP Policies Example

```

Menu 3.2 - TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup

DHCP Setup
    DHCP= Server
    Client IP Pool Starting Address= 192.168.1.33
    Size of Client IP Pool= 64
    Primary DNS Server= 0.0.0.0
    Secondary DNS Server= 0.0.0.0
    Remote DHCP Server= N/A
TCP/IP Setup:
    IP Address= 192.168.1.1
    IP Subnet Mask= 255.255.255.0
    RIP Direction= Both
        Version= RIP-1
    Multicast= None
    IP Policies= 1,2
    Edit IP Alias= No

Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

```

CHAPTER 42

Call Scheduling

Call scheduling (applicable for PPPoA or PPPoE encapsulation only) allows you to dictate when a remote node should be called and for how long.

42.1 Introduction

The call scheduling feature allows the Prestige to manage a remote node and dictate when a remote node should be called and for how long. This feature is similar to the scheduler in a videocassette recorder (you can specify a time period for the VCR to record). You can apply up to 4 schedule sets in **Menu 11.1 — Remote Node Profile**. From the main menu, enter 26 to access **Menu 26 — Schedule Setup** as shown next.

Figure 257 Menu 26 Schedule Setup

Menu 26 – Schedule Setup			
Schedule Set #	Name	Schedule Set #	Name
1	_____	7	_____
2	_____	8	_____
3	_____	9	_____
4	_____	10	_____
5	_____	11	_____
6	_____	12	_____

Enter Schedule Set Number to Configure= 0
 Edit Name= N/A
 Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

Lower numbered sets take precedence over higher numbered sets thereby avoiding scheduling conflicts. For example, if sets 1, 2 ,3 and 4 in are applied in the remote node then set 1 will take precedence over set 2, 3 and 4 as the Prestige, by default, applies the lowest numbered set first. Set 2 will take precedence over set 3 and 4, and so on.

You can design up to 12 schedule sets but you can only apply up to four schedule sets for a remote node.

To delete a schedule set, enter the set number and press **[SPACE BAR]** and then **[ENTER]** (or delete) in the **Edit Name** field.

To setup a schedule set, select the schedule set you want to setup from menu 26 (1-12) and press [ENTER] to see **Menu 26.1 — Schedule Set Setup** as shown next.

Figure 258 Menu 26.1 Schedule Set Setup

Menu 26.1 Schedule Set Setup	
Active= Yes Start Date(yyyy-mm-dd)= 2000 - 01 - 01 How Often= Once Once: Date (yyyy-mm-dd)= 2000 - 01 - 01 Weekdays: Sunday= N/A Monday= N/A Tuesday= N/A Wednesday= N/A Thursday= N/A Friday= N/A Saturday= N/A Start Time (hh:mm)= 00 : 00 Duration (hh:mm)= 00 : 00 Action= Forced On	
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:	

If a connection has been already established, your Prestige will not drop it. Once the connection is dropped manually or it times out, then that remote node can't be triggered up until the end of the **Duration**.

Table 146 Menu 26.1 Schedule Set Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes or No . Choose Yes and press [ENTER] to activate the schedule set.
Start Date	Enter the start date when you wish the set to take effect in year -month-date format. Valid dates are from the present to 2036-February-5.
How Often	Should this schedule set recur weekly or be used just once only? Press the [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select Once or Weekly . Both these options are mutually exclusive. If Once is selected, then all weekday settings are N/A . When Once is selected, the schedule rule deletes automatically after the scheduled time elapses.
Once: Date	If you selected Once in the How Often field above, then enter the date the set should activate here in year-month-date format.
Weekday: Day	If you selected Weekly in the How Often field above, then select the day(s) when the set should activate (and recur) by going to that day(s) and pressing [SPACE BAR] to select Yes , then press [ENTER].
Start Time	Enter the start time when you wish the schedule set to take effect in hour-minute format.
Duration	Enter the maximum length of time this connection is allowed in hour-minute format.

Table 146 Menu 26.1 Schedule Set Setup (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Action	<p>Forced On means that the connection is maintained whether or not there is a demand call on the line and will persist for the time period specified in the Duration field.</p> <p>Forced Down means that the connection is blocked whether or not there is a demand call on the line.</p> <p>Enable Dial-On-Demand means that this schedule permits a demand call on the line.</p> <p>Disable Dial-On-Demand means that this schedule prevents a demand call on the line.</p> <p>When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.</p>

Once your schedule sets are configured, you must then apply them to the desired remote node(s). Enter 11 from the **Main Menu** and then enter the target remote node index. Using **[SPACE BAR]**, select **PPPoE** or **PPPoA** in the **Encapsulation** field and then press **[ENTER]** to make the schedule sets field available as shown next.

Figure 259 Applying Schedule Set(s) to a Remote Node (PPPoE)

Menu 11.1 - Remote Node Profile	
Rem Node Name= MyISP	Route= IP
Active= Yes	Bridge= No
Encapsulation= PPPoA	Edit IP/Bridge= No
Multiplexing= LLC-based	Edit ATM Options= No
Service Name= N/A	Edit Advance Options= N/A
Incoming:	Telco Option:
Rem Login=	Allocated Budget (min)= 0
Rem Password= *****	Period(hr)= 0
Outgoing:	Schedule Sets=
My Login= ChangeMe	Nailed-Up Connection= No
My Password= *****	Session Options:
Authen= CHAP/PAP	Edit Filter Sets= No
	Idle Timeout(sec)= 0
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:	

You can apply up to four schedule sets, separated by commas, for one remote node. Change the schedule set numbers to your preference(s).

CHAPTER 43

VPN/IPSec Setup

This chapter introduces the VPN SMT menus.

43.1 VPN/IPSec Overview

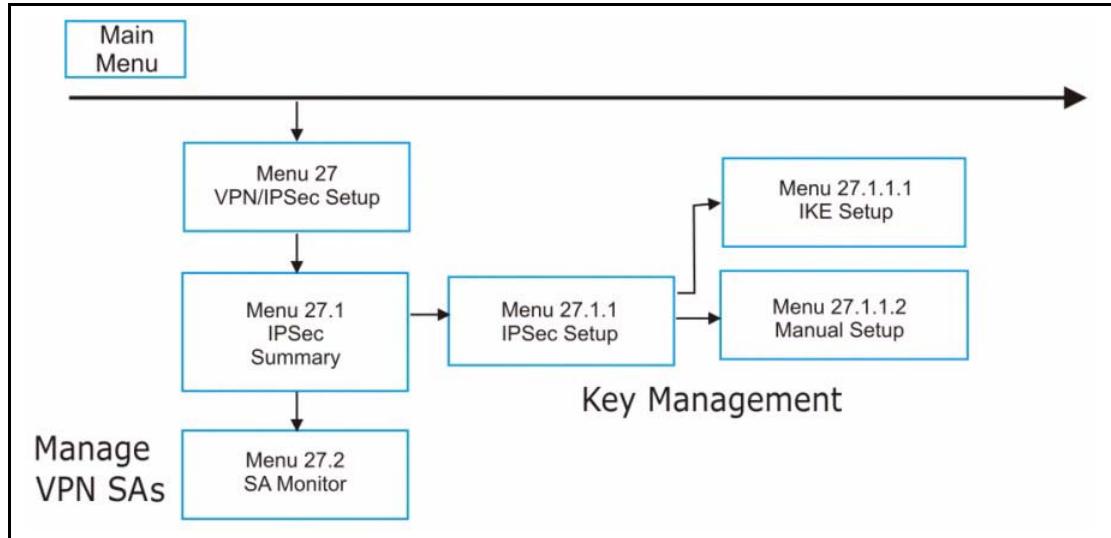
The VPN/IPSec main SMT menu has these main submenus:

Define VPN policies in menu 27.1 submenus, including security policies, endpoint IP addresses, peer IPSec router IP address and key management.

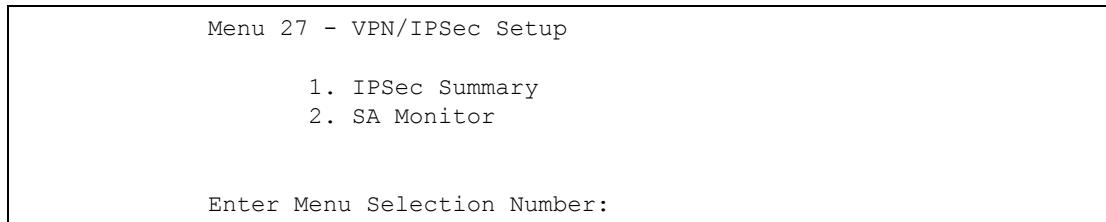
Menu 27.2 - SA Monitor allows you to manage (refresh or disconnect) your SA connections.

This is an overview of the VPN menu tree.

Figure 260 VPN SMT Menu Tree



From the main menu, enter 27 to display the first VPN menu (shown next).

Figure 261 Menu 27 VPN/IPSec Setup

43.2 IPSec Summary Screen

Type 1 in menu 27 and then press [ENTER] to display **Menu 27.1 IPSec Summary**. This is a summary read-only menu of your IPSec rules (tunnels). Edit or create an IPSec rule by selecting an index number and then configuring the associated submenus.

Figure 262 Menu 27.1 IPSec Summary

Menu 27.1 - IPSec Summary						
#	Name	A	Local Addr Start	- Addr End / Mask	Encap	IPSec Algorithm
-	Key Mgt		Remote Addr Start	- Addr End / Mask		Secure Gw Addr
001	Taiwan	Y	192.168.1.35	192.168.1.38	Tunnel	ESP AES MD5
	IKE		172.16.2.40	172.16.2.46		193.81.13.2
002	zw50	N	1.1.1.1	1.1.1.1	Tunnel	AH SHA1
	IKE		4.4.4.4	255.255.0.0		zw50test.zyxel.
003	China	N	192.168.1.40	192.168.1.42	Tunnel	ESP DES MD5
	IKE		N/A	N/A		0.0.0.0
004						
005						

Select Command= None Select Rule= N/A
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

Table 147 Menu 27.1 IPSec Summary

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the VPN policy index number.
Name	This field displays the unique identification name for this VPN rule. The name may be up to 32 characters long but only 10 characters will be displayed here.

Table 147 Menu 27.1 IPSec Summary (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
A	Y signifies that this VPN rule is active.
Local Addr Start	When the Addr Type field in Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup is configured to Single , this is a static IP address on the LAN behind your Prestige. When the Addr Type field in Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup is configured to Range , this is the beginning (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the LAN behind your Prestige. When the Addr Type field in Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup is configured to SUBNET , this is a static IP address on the LAN behind your Prestige.
Addr End / Mask	When the Addr Type field in Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup is configured to Single , this is the same (static) IP address as in the Local Addr Start field. When the Addr Type field in Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup is configured to Range , this is the end (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the LAN behind your Prestige. When the Addr Type field in Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup is configured to SUBNET , this is a subnet mask on the LAN behind your Prestige.
Encap	This field displays Tunnel mode or Transport mode. See earlier for a discussion of these. You need to finish configuring the VPN policy in menu 27.1.1.1 or 27.1.1.2 if ??? is displayed.
IPSec Algorithm	This field displays the security protocols used for an SA. ESP provides confidentiality and integrity of data by encrypting the data and encapsulating it into IP packets. Encryption methods include 56-bit DES and 168-bit 3DES . NULL denotes a tunnel without encryption. 168-bit 3DES and 128-bit AES . NULL denotes a tunnel without encryption. AH (Authentication Header) provides strong integrity and authentication by adding authentication information to IP packets. This authentication information is calculated using header and payload data in the IP packet. This provides an additional level of security. AH choices are MD5 (default - 128 bits) and SHA -1 (160 bits). Both AH and ESP increase the Prestige's processing requirements and communications latency (delay). You need to finish configuring the VPN policy in menu 27.1.1.1 or 27.1.1.2 if ??? is displayed.
Key Mgt	This field displays the SA's type of key management, (IKE or Manual).
Remote Addr Start	When the Addr Type field in Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup is configured to Single , this is a static IP address on the network behind the remote IPSec router. When the Addr Type field in Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup is configured to Range , this is the beginning (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the network behind the remote IPSec router. When the Addr Type field in Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup is configured to SUBNET , this is a static IP address on the network behind the remote IPSec router. This field displays N/A when you configure the Secure Gateway Address field in SMT 27.1.1 to 0.0.0.0.
Addr End / Mask	When the Addr Type field in Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup is configured to Single , this is the same (static) IP address as in the Remote Addr Start field. When the Addr Type field in Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup is configured to Range , this is the end (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the network behind the remote IPSec router. When the Addr Type field in Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup is configured to SUBNET , this is a subnet mask on the network behind the remote IPSec router. This field displays N/A when you configure the Secure Gateway Address field in SMT 27.1.1 to 0.0.0.0.

Table 147 Menu 27.1 IPSec Summary (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Secure GW Addr	This is the WAN IP address or the domain name (up to the first 15 characters are displayed) of the IPSec router with which you are making the VPN connection. This field displays 0.0.0.0 when you configure the Secure Gateway Address field in SMT 27.1.1 to 0.0.0.0.
Select Command	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from None , Edit , Delete , Go To Rule , Next Page or Previous Page and then press [ENTER]. You must select a rule in the next field when you choose the Edit , Delete or Go To commands. Select None and then press [ENTER] to go to the “Press ENTER to Confirm...” prompt. Use Edit to create or edit a rule. Use Delete to remove a rule. To edit or delete a rule, first make sure you are on the correct page. When a VPN rule is deleted, subsequent rules do <u>not</u> move up in the page list. Use Go To Rule to view the page where your desired rule is listed. Select Next Page or Previous Page to view the next or previous page of rules (respectively).
Select Rule	Type the VPN rule index number you wish to edit or delete and then press [ENTER].
	When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt “Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:” to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.

43.3 IPSec Setup

Select **Edit** in the **Select Command** field; type the index number of a rule in the **Select Rule** field and press [ENTER] to edit the VPN using the menu shown next.

Note: You must also configure menu 27.1.1.1 or menu 27.1.1.2 to fully configure and use a VPN.

Figure 263 Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup

Menu 27.1.1 - IPSec Setup		
Index= 1	Name= Taiwan	
Active= Yes	Keep Alive= No	Nat Traversal= No
Local ID type= IP	Content:	
My IP Addr= 0.0.0.0		
Peer ID type= IP	Content:	
Secure Gateway Address= zw50test.zyxel.com.tw		
Protocol= 0	DNS Server= 0.0.0.0	
Local:	Addr Type= SINGLE	
	IP Addr Start= 1.1.1.1	End/Subnet Mask= N/A
	Port Start= 0	End= N/A
Remote:	Addr Type= SUBNET	
	IP Addr Start= 4.4.4.4	End/Subnet Mask= 255.255.0.0
	Port Start= 0	End= N/A
Enable Replay Detection = No		
Key Management= IKE		
Edit Key Management Setup= No		
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:		

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 148 Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Index	This is the VPN rule index number you selected in the previous menu.
Name	Enter a unique identification name for this VPN rule. The name may be up to 32 characters long but only 10 characters will be displayed in Menu 27.1 - IPSec Summary .
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose either Yes or No . Choose Yes and press [ENTER] to activate the VPN tunnel. This field determines whether a VPN rule is applied before a packet leaves the firewall.
Keep Alive	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose either Yes or No . Choose Yes and press [ENTER] to have the Prestige automatically re-initiate the SA after the SA lifetime times out, even if there is no traffic. The remote IPSec router must also have keep alive enabled in order for this feature to work.

Table 148 Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Nat Traversal	<p>Press [SPACE BAR] to choose either Yes or No. Choose Yes and press [ENTER] to enable NAT traversal. NAT traversal allows you to set up a VPN connection when there are NAT routers between the two IPSec routers.</p> <p>The remote IPSec router must also have NAT traversal enabled. You can use NAT traversal with ESP protocol using Transport or Tunnel mode, but not with AH protocol nor with Manual key management.</p> <p>In order for an IPSec router behind a NAT router to receive an initiating IPSec packet, set the NAT router to forward UDP port 500 to the IPSec router behind the NAT router.</p>
Local ID type	<p>Press [SPACE BAR] to choose IP, DNS, or E-mail and press [ENTER].</p> <p>Select IP to identify this Prestige by its IP address.</p> <p>Select DNS to identify this Prestige by a domain name.</p> <p>Select E-mail to identify this Prestige by an e-mail address.</p>
Content	<p>When you select IP in the Local ID Type field, type the IP address of your computer or leave the field blank to have the Prestige automatically use its own IP address.</p> <p>When you select DNS in the Local ID Type field, type a domain name (up to 31 characters) by which to identify this Prestige.</p> <p>When you select E-mail in the Local ID Type field, type an e-mail address (up to 31 characters) by which to identify this Prestige.</p> <p>The domain name or e-mail address that you use in the Content field is used for identification purposes only and does not need to be a real domain name or e-mail address.</p>
My IP Addr	<p>Enter the IP address of your Prestige. The Prestige uses its current WAN IP address (static or dynamic) in setting up the VPN tunnel if you leave this field as 0.0.0.0.</p> <p>The VPN tunnel has to be rebuilt if this IP address changes.</p>
Peer ID type	<p>Press [SPACE BAR] to choose IP, DNS, or E-mail and press [ENTER].</p> <p>Select IP to identify the remote IPSec router by its IP address.</p> <p>Select DNS to identify the remote IPSec router by a domain name.</p> <p>Select E-mail to identify the remote IPSec router by an e-mail address.</p>
Content	<p>When you select IP in the Peer ID Type field, type the IP address of the computer with which you will make the VPN connection or leave the field blank to have the Prestige automatically use the address in the Secure Gateway Address field.</p> <p>When you select DNS in the Peer ID Type field, type a domain name (up to 31 characters) by which to identify the remote IPSec router.</p> <p>When you select E-mail in the Peer ID Type field, type an e-mail address (up to 31 characters) by which to identify the remote IPSec router.</p> <p>The domain name or e-mail address that you use in the Content field is used for identification purposes only and does not need to be a real domain name or e-mail address. The domain name also does not have to match the remote router's IP address or what you configure in the Secure Gateway Address field below.</p>
Secure Gateway Address	<p>Type the IP address or the domain name (up to 31 characters) of the IPSec router with which you're making the VPN connection.</p> <p>Set this field to 0.0.0.0 if the remote IPSec router has a dynamic WAN IP address (the Key Management field must be set to IKE, see later).</p>
Protocol	Enter 1 for ICMP, 6 for TCP, 17 for UDP, etc. 0 is the default and signifies any protocol.

Table 148 Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
DNS Server	If there is a private DNS server that services the VPN, type its IP address here. The Prestige assigns this additional DNS server to the Prestige's DHCP clients that have IP addresses in this IPSec rule's range of local addresses. A DNS server allows clients on the VPN to find other computers and servers on the VPN by their (private) domain names.
Local	Local IP addresses must be static and correspond to the remote IPSec router's configured remote IP addresses. Two active SAs cannot have the local and remote IP address(es) both the same. Two active SAs can have the same local or remote IP address, but not both. You can configure multiple SAs between the same local and remote IP addresses, as long as only one is active at any time.
Addr Type	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose SINGLE , RANGE , or SUBNET and press [ENTER]. Select SINGLE with a single IP address. Select RANGE for a specific range of IP addresses. Select SUBNET to specify IP addresses on a network by their subnet mask.
IP Addr Start	When the Addr Type field is configured to Single , enter a static IP address on the LAN behind your Prestige. When the Addr Type field is configured to Range , enter the beginning (static) IP address, in a range of computers on your LAN behind your Prestige. When the Addr Type is configured to SUBNET , this is a (static) IP address on the LAN behind your Prestige.
End/Subnet Mask	When the Addr Type field is configured to Single , this field is N/A . When the Addr Type field is configured to Range , enter the end (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the LAN behind your Prestige. When the Addr Type field is configured to SUBNET , this is a subnet mask on the LAN behind your Prestige.
Port Start	0 is the default and signifies any port. Type a port number from 0 to 65535. You cannot create a VPN tunnel if you try to connect using a port number that does not match this port number or range of port numbers. Some of the most common IP ports are: 21, FTP; 53, DNS; 23, Telnet; 80, HTTP; 25, SMTP; 110, POP3
End	Enter a port number in this field to define a port range. This port number must be greater than that specified in the previous field. This field is N/A when 0 is configured in the Port Start field.
Remote	Remote IP addresses must be static and correspond to the remote IPSec router's configured local IP addresses. The remote fields are N/A when the Secure Gateway Address field is configured to 0.0.0.0. Two active SAs cannot have the local and remote IP address(es) both the same. Two active SAs can have the same local or remote IP address, but not both. You can configure multiple SAs between the same local and remote IP addresses, as long as only one is active at any time.
Addr Type	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose SINGLE , RANGE , or SUBNET and press [ENTER]. Select SINGLE with a single IP address. Use RANGE for a specific range of IP addresses. Use SUBNET to specify IP addresses on a network by their subnet mask.

Table 148 Menu 27.1.1 IPSec Setup (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
IP Addr Start	When the Addr Type field is configured to Single , enter a static IP address on the network behind the remote IPSec router. When the Addr Type field is configured to Range , enter the beginning (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the network behind the remote IPSec router. When the Addr Type field is configured to SUBNET , enter a static IP address on the network behind the remote IPSec router. This field displays N/A when you configure the Secure Gateway Address field to 0.0.0.0.
End/Subnet Mask	When the Addr Type field is configured to Single , this field is N/A . When the Addr Type field is configured to Range , enter the end (static) IP address, in a range of computers on the network behind the remote IPSec router. When the Addr Type field is configured to SUBNET , enter a subnet mask on the network behind the remote IPSec router. This field displays N/A when you configure the Secure Gateway Address field to 0.0.0.0.
Port Start	0 is the default and signifies any port. Type a port number from 0 to 65535. Someone behind the remote IPSec router cannot create a VPN tunnel when attempting to connect using a port number that does not match this port number or range of port numbers. Some of the most common IP ports are: 21, FTP; 53, DNS; 23, Telnet; 80, HTTP; 25, SMTP; 110, POP3.
End	Enter a port number in this field to define a port range. This port number must be greater than that specified in the previous field. This field is N/A when 0 is configured in the Port Start field.
Enable Replay Detection	As a VPN setup is processing intensive, the system is vulnerable to Denial of Service (DoS) attacks. The IPSec receiver can detect and reject old or duplicate packets to protect against replay attacks. Enable replay detection by setting this field to Yes . Press [SPACE BAR] to select Yes or No . Choose Yes and press [ENTER] to enable replay detection.
Key Management	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose either IKE or Manual and then press [ENTER]. Manual is useful for troubleshooting if you have problems using IKE key management.
Edit Key Management Setup	Press [SPACE BAR] to change the default No to Yes and then press [ENTER] to go to a key management menu for configuring your key management setup (described later). If you set the Key Management field to IKE , this will take you to Menu 27.1.1 – IKE Setup . If you set the Key Management field to Manual , this will take you to Menu 27.1.1.2 – Manual Setup .
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

43.4 IKE Setup

To edit this menu, the **Key Management** field in **Menu 27.1.1 – IPSec Setup** must be set to **IKE**. Move the cursor to the **Edit Key Management Setup** field in **Menu 27.1.1 – IPSec Setup**; press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes** and then press [ENTER] to display **Menu 27.1.1 – IKE Setup**.

Figure 264 Menu 27.1.1.1KE Setup

```

Menu 27.1.1.1 - IKE Setup
Phase 1
    Negotiation Mode= Main
    PSK=
    Encryption Algorithm = AES
    Authentication Algorithm = SHA1
    SA Life Time (Seconds)= 28800
    Key Group= DH1
Phase 2
    Active Protocol = ESP
    Encryption Algorithm = AES
    Authentication Algorithm = MD5
    SA Life Time (Seconds)= 28800
    Encapsulation = Tunnel
    Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS)= None
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

```

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 149 Menu 27.1.1.1 IKE Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Phase 1	
Negotiation Mode	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from Main or Aggressive and then press [ENTER]. See earlier for a discussion of these modes. Multiple SAs connecting through a secure gateway must have the same negotiation mode.
PSK	Prestige gateways authenticate an IKE VPN session by matching pre-shared keys. Pre-shared keys are best for small networks with fewer than ten nodes. Enter your pre-shared key here. Enter up to 31 characters. Any character may be used, including spaces, but trailing spaces are truncated. Both ends of the VPN tunnel must use the same pre-shared key. You will receive a "PYLD_MALFORMED" (payload malformed) packet if the same pre-shared key is not used on both ends.
Encryption Algorithm	The Prestige and the remote IPSec router generate an encryption key from the Diffie-Hellman key exchange. Prestige DES encryption algorithm uses a 56-bit key. Triple DES (3DES) , is a variation on DES that uses a 168-bit key. As a result, 3DES is more secure than DES . It also requires more processing power, resulting in slightly increased latency and decreased throughput. This implementation of AES uses a 128-bit key. AES is faster than 3DES . Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from DES , 3DES or AES and then press [ENTER].
Authentication Algorithm	MD5 (Message Digest 5) and SHA1 (Secure Hash Algorithm) are hash algorithms used to authenticate packet data. The SHA1 algorithm is generally considered stronger than MD5 , but is slightly slower. Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from SHA1 or MD5 and then press [ENTER].
SA Life Time (Seconds)	Define the length of time before an IKE Security Association automatically renegotiates in this field. It may range from 60 to 3,000,000 seconds (almost 35 days). A short SA Life Time increases security by forcing the two VPN gateways to update the encryption and authentication keys. However, every time the VPN tunnel renegotiates, all users accessing remote resources are temporarily disconnected.

Table 149 Menu 27.1.1.1 IKE Setup (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Key Group	You must choose a key group for phase 1 IKE setup. DH1 (default) refers to Diffie-Hellman Group 1 a 768 bit random number. DH2 refers to Diffie-Hellman Group 2 a 1024 bit (1Kb) random number.
Phase 2	
Active Protocol	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from ESP or AH and then press [ENTER]. See earlier for a discussion of these protocols.
Encryption Algorithm	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from NULL , DES , 3DES or AES and then press [ENTER]. Select NULL to set up a tunnel without encryption.
Authentication Algorithm	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from SHA1 or MD5 and then press [ENTER].
SA Life Time (Seconds)	Define the length of time before an IPSec Security Association automatically renegotiates in this field. It may range from 60 to 3,000,000 seconds (almost 35 days).
Encapsulation	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from Tunnel mode or Transport mode and then press [ENTER]. See earlier for a discussion of these.
Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS)	Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS) is disabled (None) by default in phase 2 IPSec SA setup. This allows faster IPSec setup, but is not so secure. Press [SPACE BAR] and choose from DH1 or DH2 to enable PFS. DH1 refers to Diffie-Hellman Group 1 a 768 bit random number. DH2 refers to Diffie-Hellman Group 2 a 1024 bit (1Kb) random number (more secure, yet slower).
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

43.5 Manual Setup

You only configure **Menu 27.1.1.2 – Manual Setup** when you select **Manual** in the **Key Management** field in **Menu 27.1.1 – IPSec Setup**. Manual key management is useful if you have problems with **IKE** key management.

43.5.1 Active Protocol

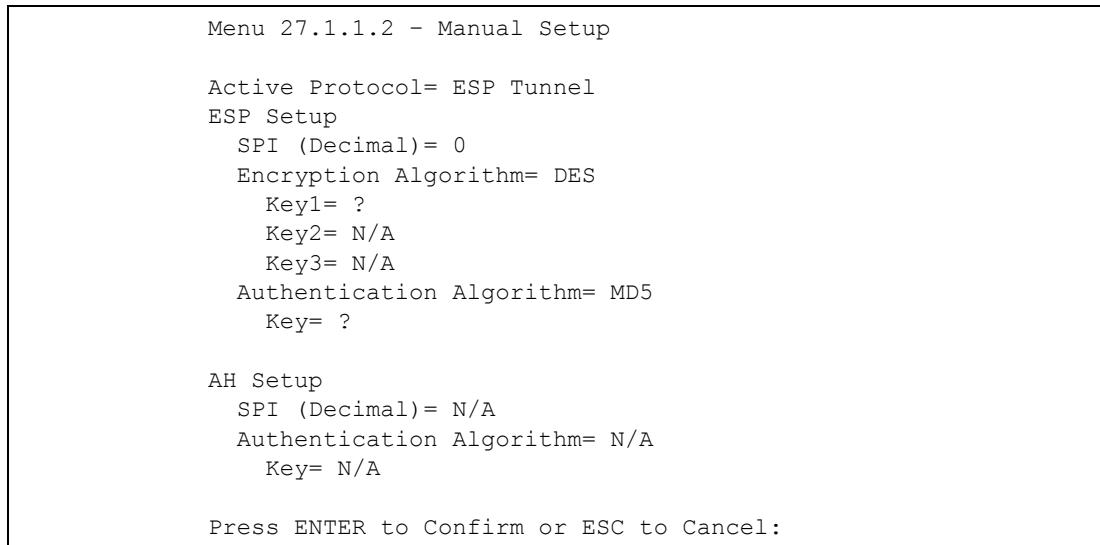
This field is a combination of mode and security protocols used for the VPN. See the Web Configurator part on VPN for more information on these parameters.

Table 150 Active Protocol: Encapsulation and Security Protocol

MODE	SECURITY PROTOCOL
Tunnel	ESP
Transport	AH

43.5.2 Security Parameter Index (SPI)

To edit this menu, move the cursor to the **Edit Manual Setup** field in **Menu 27.1.1 – IPSec Setup** press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes** and then press [ENTER] to go to **Menu 27.1.1.2 – Manual Setup**.

Figure 265 Menu 27.1.1.2 Manual Setup

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 151 Menu 27.1.1.2 Manual Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Active Protocol	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from ESP Tunnel , ESP Transport , AH Tunnel or AH Transport and then press [ENTER]. Choosing an ESP combination causes the AH Setup fields to be non-applicable (N/A)
ESP Setup	The ESP Setup fields are N/A if you chose an AH Active Protocol .
SPI (Decimal)	The SPI must be unique and from one to four integers ("0" to "9").
Encryption Algorithm	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from NULL , DES , 3DES or AES and then press [ENTER]. Fill in the Key1 field below when you choose DES and fill in fields Key1 to Key3 when you choose 3DES . Select NULL to set up a tunnel without encryption. When you select NULL , you do not enter any encryption keys.
Key1	Enter a unique eight-character key. Any character may be used, including spaces, but trailing spaces are truncated. Fill in the Key1 field when you choose DES and fill in fields Key1 to Key3 when you choose 3DES .
Key2	Enter a unique eight-character key. It can be comprised of any character including spaces (but trailing spaces are truncated).
Key3	Enter a unique eight-character key. It can be comprised of any character including spaces (but trailing spaces are truncated).
Authentication Algorithm	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from MD5 or SHA1 and then press [ENTER].
Key	Enter the authentication key to be used by IPSec if applicable. The key must be unique. Enter 16 characters for MD5 authentication and 20 characters for SHA-1 authentication. Any character may be used, including spaces, but trailing spaces are truncated.
AH Setup	The AH Setup fields are N/A if you chose an ESP Active Protocol .
SPI (Decimal)	The SPI must be from one to four unique decimal characters ("0" to "9") long.

Table 151 Menu 27.1.1.2 Manual Setup (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Authentication Algorithm	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from MD5 or SHA1 and then press [ENTER].
Key	Enter the authentication key to be used by IPSec if applicable. The key must be unique. Enter 16 characters for MD5 authentication and 20 characters for SHA-1 authentication. Any character may be used, including spaces, but trailing spaces are truncated.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

CHAPTER 44

SA Monitor

This chapter teaches you how to manage your SAs by using the SA Monitor in SMT menu 27.2.

44.1 SA Monitor Overview

A Security Association (SA) is the group of security settings related to a specific VPN tunnel. This menu (shown next) displays active VPN connections.

Note: When there is outbound traffic but no inbound traffic, the SA times out automatically after two minutes. A tunnel with no outbound or inbound traffic is "idle" and does not timeout until the SA lifetime period expires. See the Web configurator part on keep alive to have the Prestige renegotiate an IPSec SA when the SA lifetime expires, even if there is no traffic.

44.2 Using SA Monitor

Use the **Refresh** function to display active VPN connections.

Use the **Disconnect** function to cut off active connections.

Type 2 in **Menu 27 - VPN/IPSec Setup**, and then press [ENTER] to go to **Menu 27.2 - SA Monitor**.

Figure 266 Menu 27.2 SA Monitor

Menu 27.2 - SA Monitor			
#	Name	Encap.	IPSec ALgorithm
---	-----	-----	-----
001	Taiwan : 3.3.3.1 - 3.3.3.3.100	Tunnel	ESP DES MD5
002			
003			
004			
005			
006			
007			
008			
009			
010			

Select Command= Refresh
Select Connection= N/A
Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 152 Menu 27.2 SA Monitor

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the security association index number.
Name	This field displays the identification name for this VPN policy. This name is unique for each connection where the secure gateway IP address is a public static IP address. When the secure gateway IP address is 0.0.0.0 (as discussed in the last chapter), there may be different connections using this same VPN rule. In this case, the name is followed by the remote IP address as configured in Menu 27.1.1. – IPSec Setup . Individual connections using the same VPN rule may be terminated without affecting other connections using the same rule.
Encap.	This field displays Tunnel mode or Transport mode. See previous for discussion.
IPSec Algorithm	This field displays the security protocols used for an SA. ESP provides confidentiality and integrity of data by encrypting the data and encapsulating it into IP packets. Encryption methods include 56-bit DES and 168-bit 3DES . NULL denotes a tunnel without encryption. An incoming SA may have an AH in addition to ESP . The Authentication Header provides strong integrity and authentication by adding authentication information to IP packets. This authentication information is calculated using header and payload data in the IP packet. This provides an additional level of security. AH choices are MD5 (default - 128 bits) and SHA -1 (160 bits). Both AH and ESP increase Prestige processing requirements and communications latency (delay).

Table 152 Menu 27.2 SA Monitor (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Select Command	Press [SPACE BAR] to choose from Refresh , Disconnect , None , Next Page , or Previous Page and then press [ENTER]. You must select a connection in the next field when you choose the Disconnect command. Refresh displays current active VPN connections. None allows you to jump to the "Press ENTER to Confirm..." prompt. Select Next Page or Previous Page to view the next or previous page of rules (respectively).
Select Connection	Type the VPN connection index number that you want to disconnect and then press [ENTER].
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

CHAPTER 45

Troubleshooting

This chapter covers potential problems and the corresponding remedies.

45.1 Problems Starting Up the Prestige

Table 153 Troubleshooting Starting Up Your Prestige

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
None of the LEDs turn on when I turn on the Prestige.	Make sure that the Prestige's power adaptor is connected to the Prestige and plugged in to an appropriate power source. Make sure that the Prestige and the power source are both turned on. Turn the Prestige off and on. If the error persists, you may have a hardware problem. In this case, you should contact your vendor.

45.2 Problems with the LAN

Table 154 Troubleshooting the LAN

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
The LAN LEDs do not turn on.	Check your Ethernet cable connections (refer to the <i>Quick Start Guide</i> for details). Check for faulty Ethernet cables.
	Make sure your computer's Ethernet Card is working properly.
I cannot access the Prestige from the LAN.	If Any IP is disabled, make sure that the IP address and the subnet mask of the Prestige and your computer(s) are on the same subnet.

45.3 Problems with the WAN

Table 155 Troubleshooting the WAN

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
The DSL LED is off.	Check the telephone wire and connections between the Prestige DSL port and the wall jack.
	Make sure that the telephone company has checked your phone line and set it up for DSL service.
	Reset your ADSL line to reinitialize your link to the DSLAM. For details, refer to Section 22.6.2 on page 286 (web configurator) or Section 37.5 on page 386 (SMT).
I cannot get a WAN IP address from the ISP.	The ISP provides the WAN IP address after authenticating you. Authentication may be through the user name and password, the MAC address or the host name. The username and password apply to PPPoE and PPPoA encapsulation only. Make sure that you have entered the correct Service Type , User Name and Password (be sure to use the correct casing). Refer to Chapter 6 on page 109 (web configurator) or Chapter 28 on page 313 (SMT).
I cannot access the Internet.	Make sure the Prestige is turned on and connected to the network. Verify your WAN settings. Refer to Chapter 6 on page 109 (web configurator) or Chapter 28 on page 313 (SMT). Make sure you entered the correct user name and password. If you use PPPoE pass through, make sure that bridge mode is turned on.
The Internet connection disconnects.	Check the schedule rules. Refer to Chapter 42 on page 419 (SMT). If you use PPPoA or PPPoE encapsulation, check the idle time-out setting. Refer to the Section 6.6 on page 113 (web configurator) or Chapter 28 on page 313 (SMT). Contact your ISP.

45.4 Problems Accessing the Prestige

Table 156 Troubleshooting Accessing the Prestige

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
I cannot access the Prestige.	<p>The username is “admin”. The default password is “1234”. The Password and Username fields are case-sensitive. Make sure that you enter the correct password and username using the proper casing.</p> <p>If you have changed the password and have now forgotten it, you will need to upload the default configuration file. This restores all of the factory defaults including the password.</p>
I cannot access the web configurator.	<p>Make sure that there is not an SMT console session running.</p> <p>Use the Prestige’s WAN IP address when configuring from the WAN. Refer to the instructions on checking your WAN connection.</p> <p>Use the Prestige’s LAN IP address when configuring from the LAN. Refer to for instructions on checking your LAN connection.</p> <p>Check that you have enabled web service access. If you have configured a secured client IP address, your computer’s IP address must match it. Refer to the chapter on remote management for details.</p> <p>Your computer’s and the Prestige’s IP addresses must be on the same subnet for LAN access.</p> <p>If you changed the Prestige’s LAN IP address, then enter the new one as the URL.</p> <p>Remove any filters in SMT menu 3.1 (LAN) or menu 11.5 (WAN) that block web service.</p> <p>See the following section to check that pop-up windows, JavaScripts and Java permissions are allowed.</p>
	<p>You may also need to clear your Internet browser’s cache.</p> <p>In Internet Explorer, click Tools and then Internet Options to open the Internet Options screen.</p> <p>In the General tab, click Delete Files. In the pop-up window, select the Delete all offline content check box and click OK. Click OK in the Internet Options screen to close it.</p> <p>If you disconnect your computer from one device and connect it to another device that has the same IP address, your computer’s ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) table may contain an entry that maps the management IP address to the previous device’s MAC address).</p> <p>In Windows, use arp -d at the command prompt to delete all entries in your computer’s ARP table.</p>
I cannot remotely manage the Prestige from the LAN or WAN.	<p>Refer to Section 18.1.1 on page 241 for scenarios when remote management may not be possible.</p> <p>Use the Prestige’s WAN IP address when configuring from the WAN.</p> <p>Use the Prestige’s LAN IP address when configuring from the LAN.</p>

45.4.1 Pop-up Windows, JavaScripts and Java Permissions

In order to use the web configurator you need to allow:

- Web browser pop-up windows from your device.
- JavaScripts (enabled by default).

- Java permissions (enabled by default).

Note: Internet Explorer 6 screens are used here. Screens for other Internet Explorer versions may vary.

45.4.1.1 Internet Explorer Pop-up Blockers

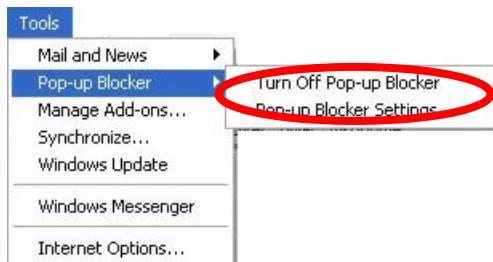
You may have to disable pop-up blocking to log into your device.

Either disable pop-up blocking (enabled by default in Windows XP SP (Service Pack) 2) or allow pop-up blocking and create an exception for your device's IP address.

45.4.1.1.1 Disable pop-up Blockers

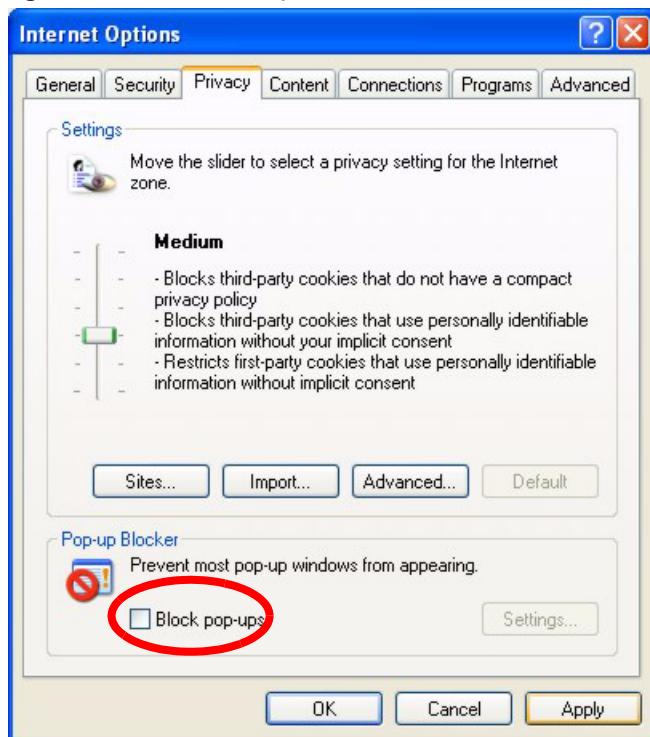
- 1 In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, **Pop-up Blocker** and then select **Turn Off Pop-up Blocker**.

Figure 267 Pop-up Blocker



You can also check if pop-up blocking is disabled in the **Pop-up Blocker** section in the **Privacy** tab.

- 1 In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, **Internet Options**, **Privacy**.
- 2 Clear the **Block pop-ups** check box in the **Pop-up Blocker** section of the screen. This disables any web pop-up blockers you may have enabled.

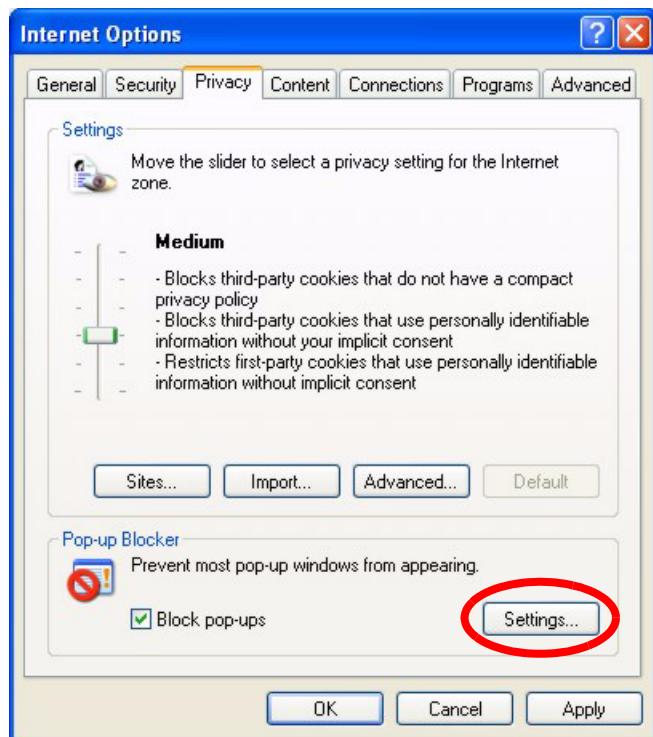
Figure 268 Internet Options

3 Click **Apply** to save this setting.

45.4.1.1.2 Enable pop-up Blockers with Exceptions

Alternatively, if you only want to allow pop-up windows from your device, see the following steps.

- 1** In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Privacy** tab.
- 2** Select **Settings...**to open the **Pop-up Blocker Settings** screen.

Figure 269 Internet Options

- 3** Type the IP address of your device (the web page that you do not want to have blocked) with the prefix “`http://`”. For example, `http://192.168.1.1`.
- 4** Click **Add** to move the IP address to the list of **Allowed sites**.

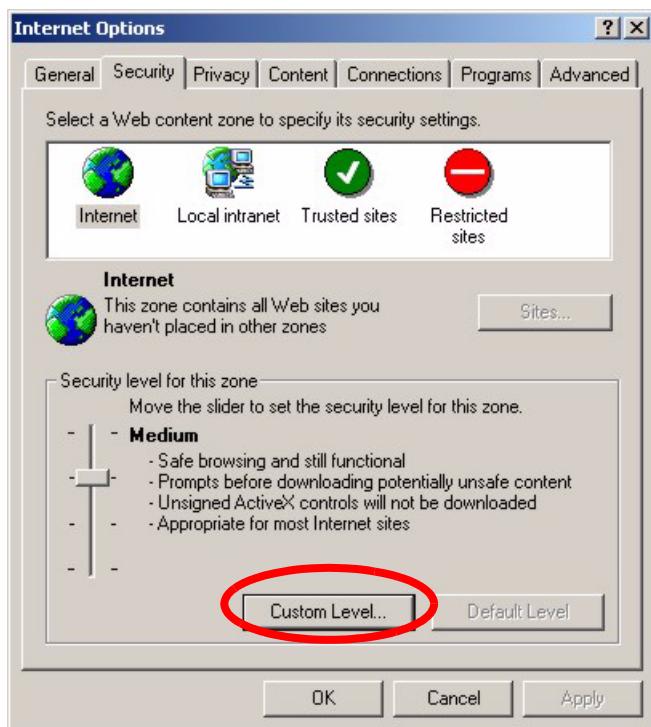
Figure 270 Pop-up Blocker Settings

- 5 Click **Close** to return to the **Privacy** screen.
- 6 Click **Apply** to save this setting.

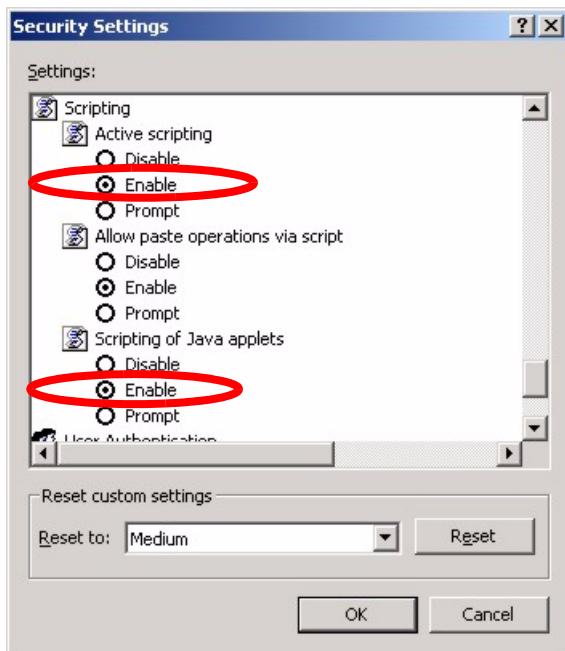
45.4.1.2 JavaScripts

If pages of the web configurator do not display properly in Internet Explorer, check that JavaScripts are allowed.

- 1 In Internet Explorer, click **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Security** tab.

Figure 271 Internet Options

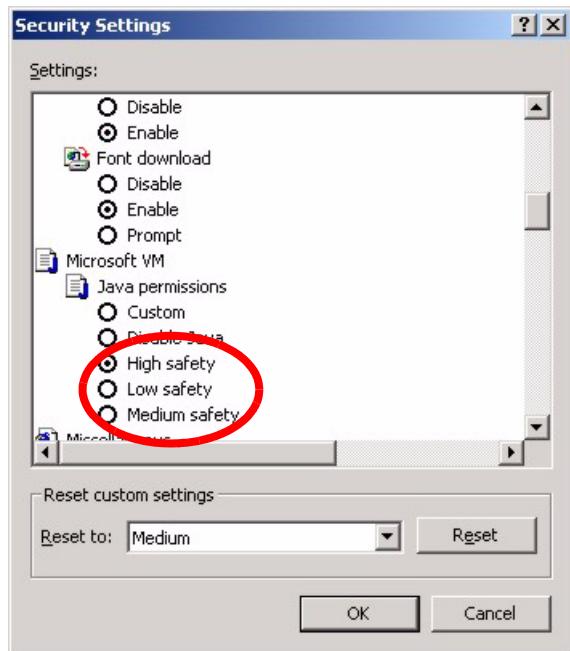
- 2** Click the **Custom Level...** button.
- 3** Scroll down to **Scripting**.
- 4** Under **Active scripting** make sure that **Enable** is selected (the default).
- 5** Under **Scripting of Java applets** make sure that **Enable** is selected (the default).
- 6** Click **OK** to close the window.

Figure 272 Security Settings - Java Scripting

45.4.1.3 Java Permissions

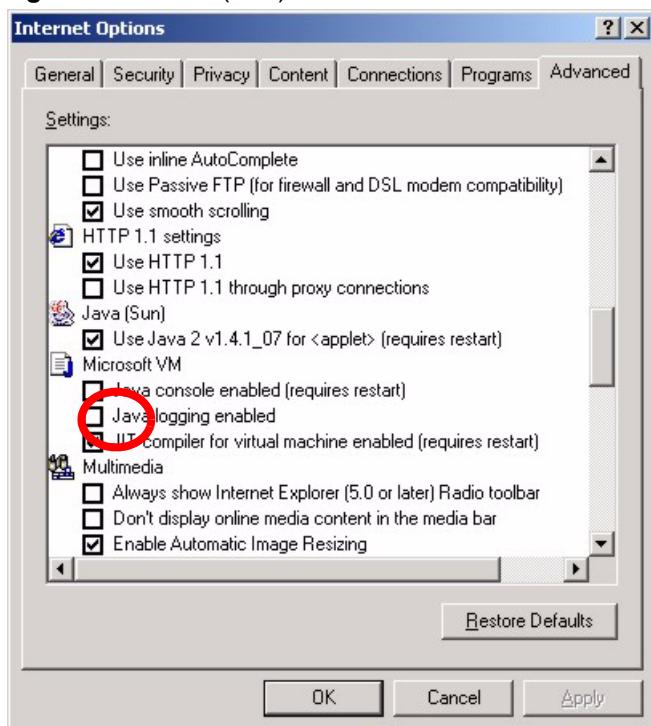
- 1 From Internet Explorer, click **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Security** tab.
- 2 Click the **Custom Level...** button.
- 3 Scroll down to **Microsoft VM**.
- 4 Under **Java permissions** make sure that a safety level is selected.
- 5 Click **OK** to close the window.

Figure 273 Security Settings - Java



45.4.1.3.1 JAVA (Sun)

- 1 From Internet Explorer, click **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Advanced** tab.
- 2 make sure that **Use Java 2 for <applet>** under **Java (Sun)** is selected.
- 3 Click **OK** to close the window.

Figure 274 Java (Sun)

45.5 Telephone Problems

Table 157 Troubleshooting Telephone

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
The telephone port won't work or the telephone lacks a dial tone.	Check the telephone connections and telephone wire. Make sure you have the Voice SIP Settings screen properly configured.
I cannot call from one of the Prestige's phone ports to the other phone port.	You cannot call the SIP number of the SIP account that you are using to make a call. The Prestige generates a busy tone and does not attempt to establish a call if the SIP number you dial matches the outgoing SIP number of the phone port you are using. For example, if you set Phone 1 to use SIP account 1 and set Phone 2 to use SIP account 2, then you can use Phone 1 to call to SIP account 2's SIP number or Phone 2 to call to SIP account 1's SIP number.

Appendix A

Product Specifications

See also the Introduction chapter for a general overview of the key features.

Specification Tables

Table 158 Device Specifications

Default IP Address	192.168.1.1
Default Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0 (24 bits)
Default Password	1234
DHCP Pool	192.168.1.32 to 192.168.1.64
Dimensions	P2602H/HW, P2602H/HWL (248 W) x (168 D) x (37 H) mm
Weight	P2602H-C 350g P2602HL-C 355g P2602HW-C 360g P2602H WL-C 365g
Power Specification	18VDC 1A
Built-in Switch	Four auto-negotiating, auto MDI/MDI-X 10/100 Mbps RJ-45 Ethernet ports
PHONE Ports	2 RJ-11 FXS POTS ports.
RESET Button	Restores factory defaults
Antenna (P2602HW models only)	One non-detachable external dipole antenna, 2dBi
Operation Temperature	0° C ~ 40° C
Storage Temperature	-20° ~ 60° C
Operation Humidity	20% ~ 95% RH
Storage Humidity	20% ~ 95% RH

Table 159 Firmware Specifications

ADSL Standards	Multi-Mode standard (ANSI T1.413, Issue 2; G.dmt(G.992.1); G.lite(G992.2)) EOC specified in ITU-T G.992.1 ADSL2 G.dmt.bis (G.992.3) ADSL2 G.lite.bis (G.992.4) ADSL2+ (G.992.5) Reach-Extended ADSL (RE ADSL) SRA (Seamless Rate Adaptation) Auto-negotiating rate adaptation ADSL physical connection ATM AAL5 (ATM Adaptation Layer type 5) Multi-protocol over AAL5 (RFC 2684/1483) PPP over ATM AAL5 (RFC 2364) PPP over Ethernet (RFC 2516) RFC 1483 encapsulation over ATM VC-based and LLC-based multiplexing Up to 8 PVCs (Permanent Virtual Circuits) I.610 F4/F5 OAM
Other Protocol Support	PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) link layer protocol Transparent bridging for unsupported network layer protocols DHCP Server/Client/Relay RIP I/RIP II ICMP ATM QoS SNMP v1 and v2c with MIB II support (RFC 1213) IP Multicasting IGMP v1 and v2 IGMP Proxy UPnP
Management	Embedded Web Configurator Menu-driven SMT (System Management Terminal) management CLI (Command Line Interpreter) Remote Management via Telnet or Web SNMP manageable FTP/TFTP for firmware downloading, configuration backup and restoration. Syslog. Built-in Diagnostic Tools for FLASH memory, ADSL circuitry, RAM and LAN port Syslog
Wireless (P2602HW models only)	IEEE 802.11g Compliance Frequency Range: 2.4 GHz Advanced Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) Data Rates: 54Mbps and Auto Fallback Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) Data Encryption 64/128/256 bit. WLAN bridge to LAN Up to 32 MAC Address filters WPA, IEEE 802.1x Store up to 32 built-in user profiles using EAP-MD5 (Local User Database) External RADIUS server using EAP-MD5, TLS, TTLS

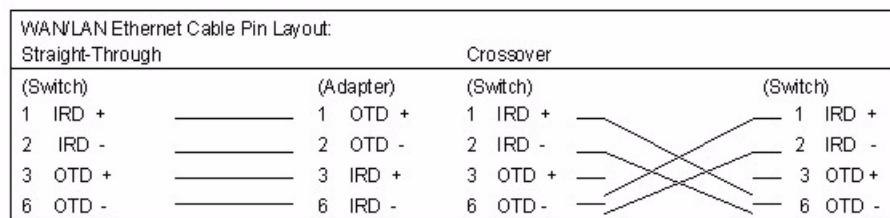
Table 159 Firmware Specifications (continued)

Firewall	Stateful Packet Inspection Prevent Denial of Service attacks such as Ping of Death, SYN Flood, LAND, Smurf etc. Real time E-mail alerts Reports and logs SIP ALG passthrough
NAT/SUA	Port Forwarding 1024 NAT sessions Multimedia application PPTP under NAT/SUA IPSec passthrough SIP ALG passthrough
VPN	20 IPSec tunnels IKE and Manual Key Management AH and ESP Protocol DES,3DES and AES Encryption SHA-1 and MD5 Authentication Tunnel and Transport Mode Encapsulation IPSec NAT Traversal NETBIOS pass-through for IPSec
Content Filtering	Web page blocking by URL keyword.
Static Routes	16 IP

Table 159 Firmware Specifications (continued)

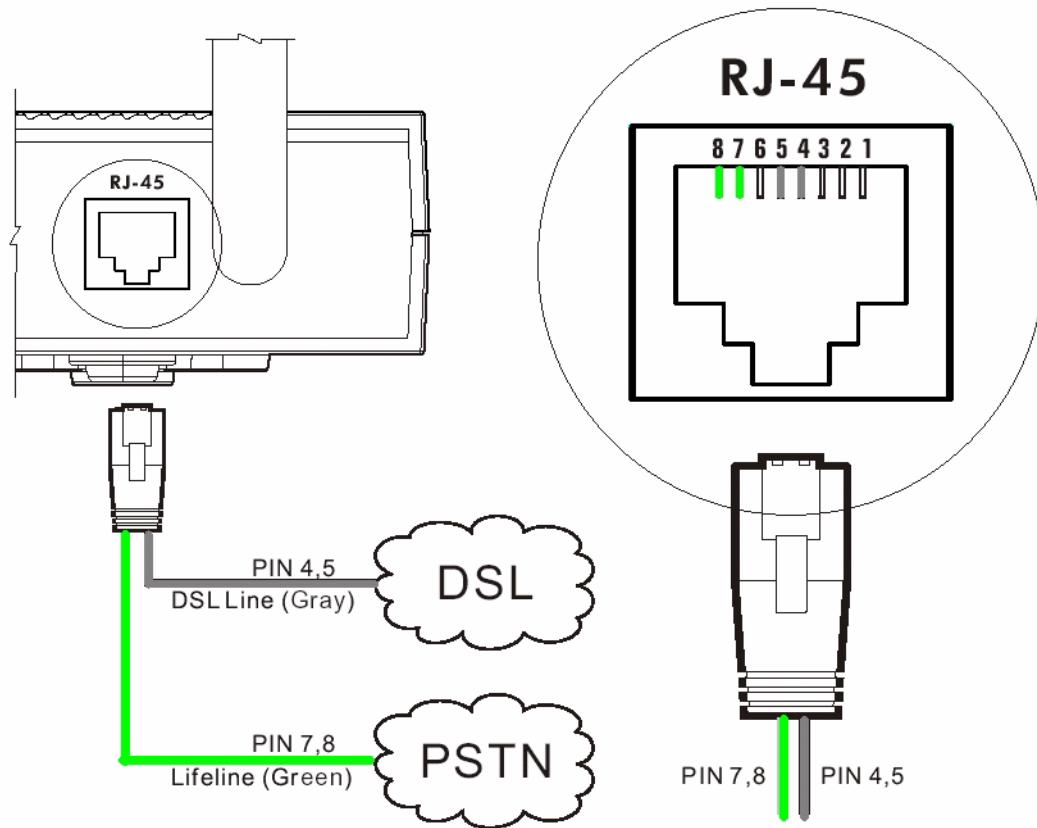
Voice Features	SIP version 2 (Session Initiating Protocol RFC 3261) SDP (Session Description Protocol RFC 2327) RTP (RFC 1889) RTCP (RFC 1890) Voice codecs (coder/decoders) G.711, G.729 G.168 echo cancellation (8ms ~ 16ms) Fax and data modem discrimination* Silence Suppression / Voice Activity Detection (VAD) Comfort Noise Generation (CNG) Dynamic Jitter Buffer DTMF Detection and Generation DTMF: In-band and Out-band traffic (RFC 2833),(PCM), (SIP INFO) Point-to-point call establishment between two IADs Quick dialing through predefined phone book, which maps the phone dialing number and destination URL. Multiple SIP number registration and multiple signaling handling capability.(per POTS port) Caller ID support
Other Features	Any IP Zero Configuration (VC auto-hunting) Traffic Redirect Dynamic DNS IP Alias IP Policy Routing SPTGEN H.323 passthrough QoS

Ethernet Cable Pin Assignments

Figure 275 Ethernet Cable Pin Assignments

Prestige 2602HL/HWL DSL Port Pin Assignments

The following figure describes the pin assignments for the **DSL** port on the Prestige 2602HL/HWL.

Figure 276 Prestige 2602HW-L DSL Port Pin Assignments

Prestige 2602H/HW Series Power Adaptor Specifications

Table 160 Prestige 2602H/HW Series Power Adaptor Specifications

NORTH AMERICAN PLUG STANDARDS	
AC Power Adapter Model	ADS6818-1818-W 1810
Input Power	AC 100~240Volts/50/60Hz/0.5A
Output Power	DC 18Volts/1A
Power Consumption	15W
Safety Standards	UL,CUL(UL 1950)
EUROPEAN PLUG STANDARDS	
AC Power Adapter Model	ADS6818-1818-B 1810
Input Power	AC 100~240Volts/50/60Hz/0.5A
Output Power	DC 18Volts/1A
Power Consumption	15W
Safety Standards	TUV, CE(EN 60950)
UNITED KINGDOM PLUG STANDARDS	

Table 160 Prestige 2602H/HW Series Power Adaptor Specifications (continued)

AC Power Adapter Model	ADS6818-1818-D 1810
Input Power	AC 100~240Volts/50/60Hz/0.5A
Output Power	DC 18Volts/1A
Power Consumption	15W
Safety Standards	TUV, CE(EN 60950)

APPENDIX B

Setting up Your Computer's IP Address

All computers must have a 10M or 100M Ethernet adapter card and TCP/IP installed.

Windows 95/98/Me/NT/2000/XP, Macintosh OS 7 and later operating systems and all versions of UNIX/LINUX include the software components you need to install and use TCP/IP on your computer. Windows 3.1 requires the purchase of a third-party TCP/IP application package.

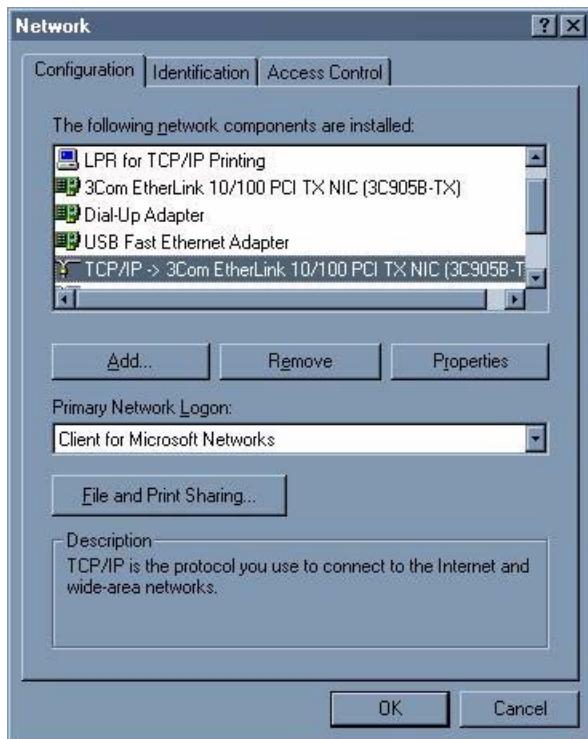
TCP/IP should already be installed on computers using Windows NT/2000/XP, Macintosh OS 7 and later operating systems.

After the appropriate TCP/IP components are installed, configure the TCP/IP settings in order to "communicate" with your network.

If you manually assign IP information instead of using dynamic assignment, make sure that your computers have IP addresses that place them in the same subnet as the Prestige's LAN port.

Windows 95/98/Me

Click **Start, Settings, Control Panel** and double-click the **Network** icon to open the **Network** window

Figure 277 Windows 95/98/Me: Network: Configuration

Installing Components

The **Network** window **Configuration** tab displays a list of installed components. You need a network adapter, the TCP/IP protocol and Client for Microsoft Networks.

If you need the adapter:

- 1 In the **Network** window, click **Add**.
- 2 Select **Adapter** and then click **Add**.
- 3 Select the manufacturer and model of your network adapter and then click **OK**.

If you need TCP/IP:

- 1 In the **Network** window, click **Add**.
- 2 Select **Protocol** and then click **Add**.
- 3 Select **Microsoft** from the list of **manufacturers**.
- 4 Select **TCP/IP** from the list of network protocols and then click **OK**.

If you need Client for Microsoft Networks:

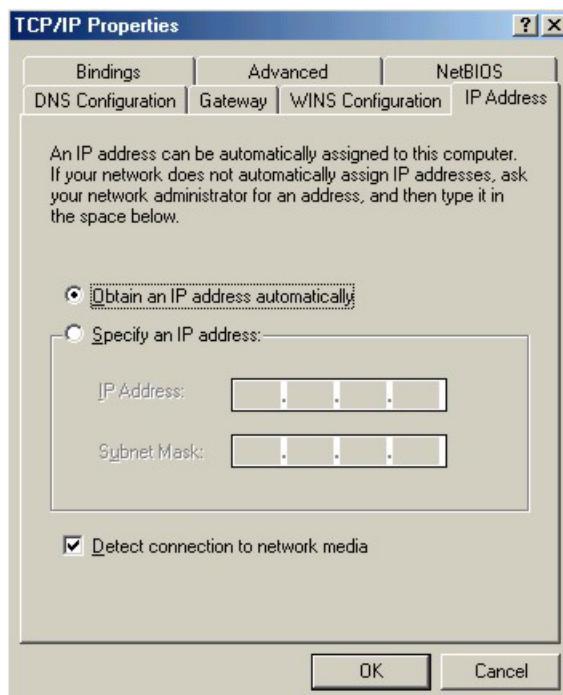
- 1 Click **Add**.
- 2 Select **Client** and then click **Add**.

- 3** Select **Microsoft** from the list of manufacturers.
- 4** Select **Client for Microsoft Networks** from the list of network clients and then click **OK**.
- 5** Restart your computer so the changes you made take effect.

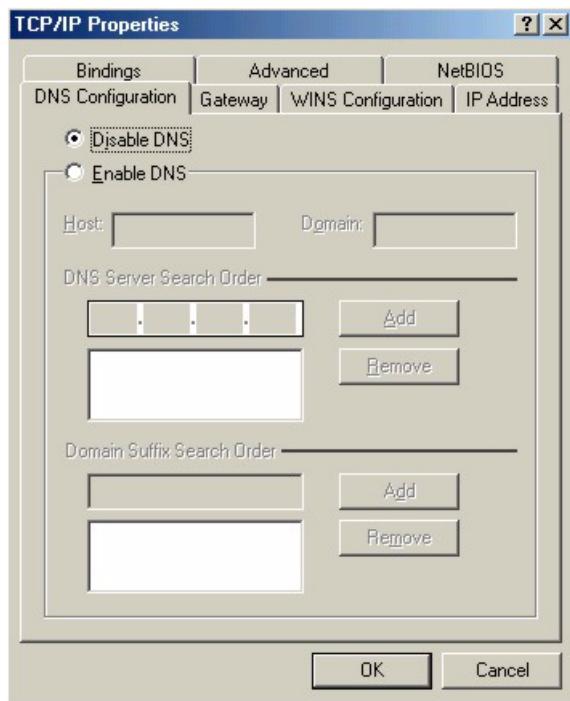
Configuring

- 1** In the **Network** window **Configuration** tab, select your network adapter's TCP/IP entry and click **Properties**
- 2** Click the **IP Address** tab.
 - If your IP address is dynamic, select **Obtain an IP address automatically**.
 - If you have a static IP address, select **Specify an IP address** and type your information into the **IP Address** and **Subnet Mask** fields.

Figure 278 Windows 95/98/Me: TCP/IP Properties: IP Address



- 3** Click the **DNS Configuration** tab.
 - If you do not know your DNS information, select **Disable DNS**.
 - If you know your DNS information, select **Enable DNS** and type the information in the fields below (you may not need to fill them all in).

Figure 279 Windows 95/98/Me: TCP/IP Properties: DNS Configuration

4 Click the **Gateway** tab.

- If you do not know your gateway's IP address, remove previously installed gateways.
- If you have a gateway IP address, type it in the **New gateway** field and click **Add**.

5 Click **OK** to save and close the **TCP/IP Properties** window.

6 Click **OK** to close the **Network** window. Insert the Windows CD if prompted.

7 Turn on your Prestige and restart your computer when prompted.

Verifying Settings

- 1 Click **Start** and then **Run**.
- 2 In the **Run** window, type "winipcfg" and then click **OK** to open the **IP Configuration** window.
- 3 Select your network adapter. You should see your computer's IP address, subnet mask and default gateway.

Windows 2000/NT/XP

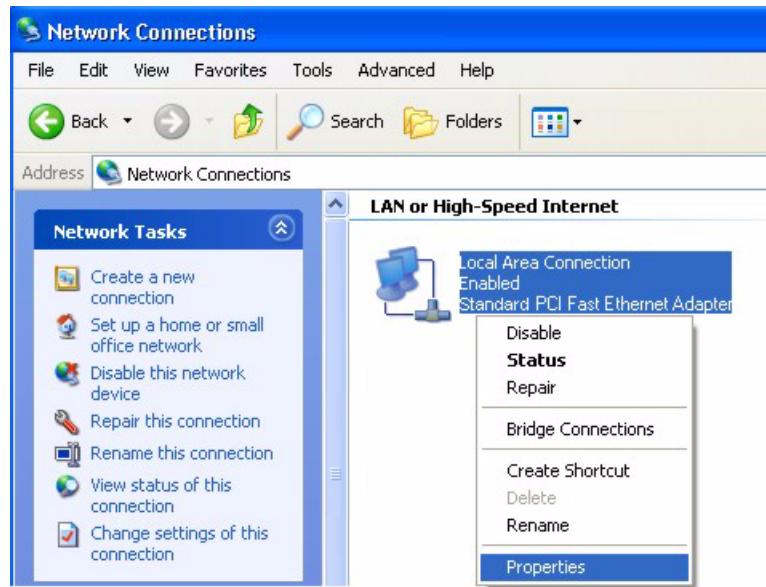
- 1 For Windows XP, click **start**, **Control Panel**. In Windows 2000/NT, click **Start**, **Settings**, **Control Panel**.

Figure 280 Windows XP: Start Menu

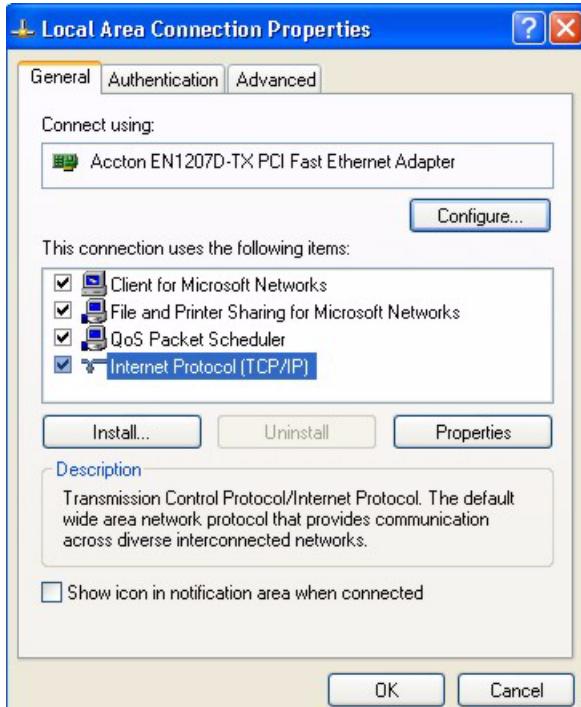
2 For Windows XP, click **Network Connections**. For Windows 2000/NT, click **Network and Dial-up Connections**.

Figure 281 Windows XP: Control Panel

3 Right-click **Local Area Connection** and then click **Properties**.

Figure 282 Windows XP: Control Panel: Network Connections: Properties

- 4** Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** (under the **General** tab in Win XP) and click **Properties**.

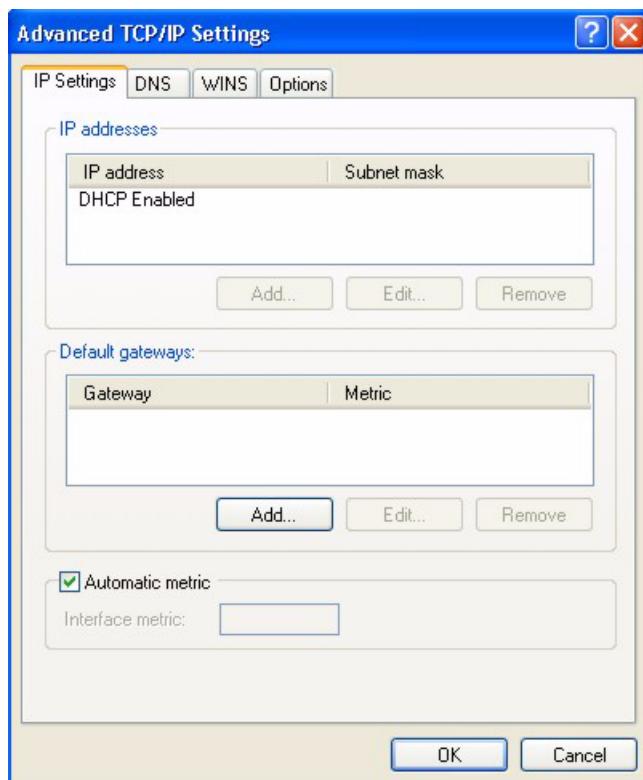
Figure 283 Windows XP: Local Area Connection Properties

- 5** The **Internet Protocol TCP/IP Properties** window opens (the **General** tab in Windows XP).

- If you have a dynamic IP address click **Obtain an IP address automatically**.

- If you have a static IP address click **Use the following IP Address** and fill in the **IP address**, **Subnet mask**, and **Default gateway** fields. Click **Advanced**.

Figure 284 Windows XP: Advanced TCP/IP Settings



- 6 If you do not know your gateway's IP address, remove any previously installed gateways in the **IP Settings** tab and click **OK**.

Do one or more of the following if you want to configure additional IP addresses:

- In the **IP Settings** tab, in IP addresses, click **Add**.
- In **TCP/IP Address**, type an IP address in **IP address** and a subnet mask in **Subnet mask**, and then click **Add**.
- Repeat the above two steps for each IP address you want to add.
- Configure additional default gateways in the **IP Settings** tab by clicking **Add** in **Default gateways**.
- In **TCP/IP Gateway Address**, type the IP address of the default gateway in **Gateway**. To manually configure a default metric (the number of transmission hops), clear the **Automatic metric** check box and type a metric in **Metric**.
- Click **Add**.
- Repeat the previous three steps for each default gateway you want to add.
- Click **OK** when finished.

7 In the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties** window (the **General** tab in Windows XP):

- Click **Obtain DNS server address automatically** if you do not know your DNS server IP address(es).
- If you know your DNS server IP address(es), click **Use the following DNS server addresses**, and type them in the **Preferred DNS server** and **Alternate DNS server** fields.

If you have previously configured DNS servers, click **Advanced** and then the **DNS** tab to order them.

Figure 285 Windows XP: Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties



8 Click **OK** to close the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties** window.

9 Click **OK** to close the **Local Area Connection Properties** window.

10 Turn on your Prestige and restart your computer (if prompted).

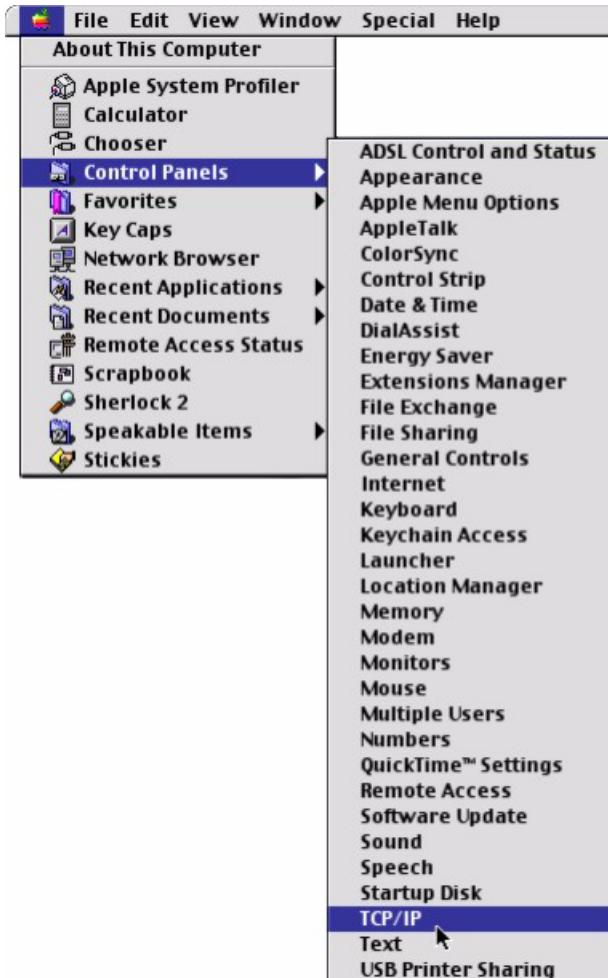
Verifying Settings

- 1 Click **Start**, **All Programs**, **Accessories** and then **Command Prompt**.
- 2 In the **Command Prompt** window, type "ipconfig" and then press [ENTER]. You can also open **Network Connections**, right-click a network connection, click **Status** and then click the **Support** tab.

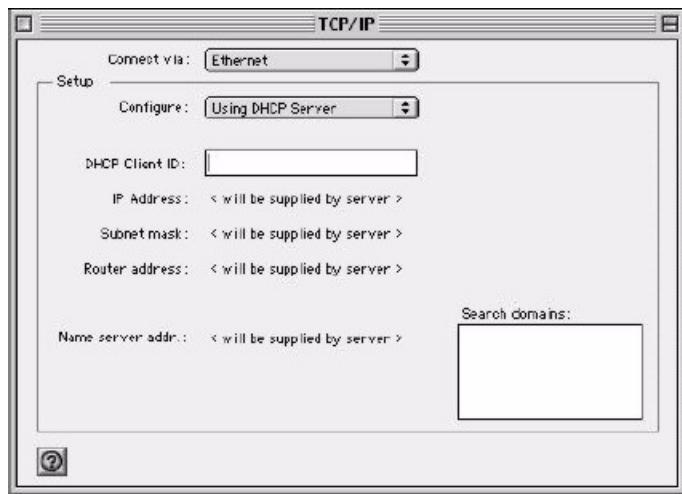
Macintosh OS 8/9

- 1 Click the **Apple** menu, **Control Panel** and double-click **TCP/IP** to open the **TCP/IP Control Panel**.

Figure 286 Macintosh OS 8/9: Apple Menu



- 2 Select **Ethernet built-in** from the **Connect via** list.

Figure 287 Macintosh OS 8/9: TCP/IP

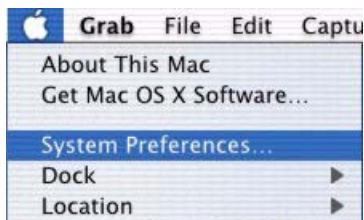
- 3** For dynamically assigned settings, select **Using DHCP Server** from the **Configure:** list.
- 4** For statically assigned settings, do the following:
 - From the **Configure** box, select **Manually**.
 - Type your IP address in the **IP Address** box.
 - Type your subnet mask in the **Subnet mask** box.
 - Type the IP address of your Prestige in the **Router address** box.
- 5** Close the **TCP/IP Control Panel**.
- 6** Click **Save** if prompted, to save changes to your configuration.
- 7** Turn on your Prestige and restart your computer (if prompted).

Verifying Settings

Check your TCP/IP properties in the **TCP/IP Control Panel** window.

Macintosh OS X

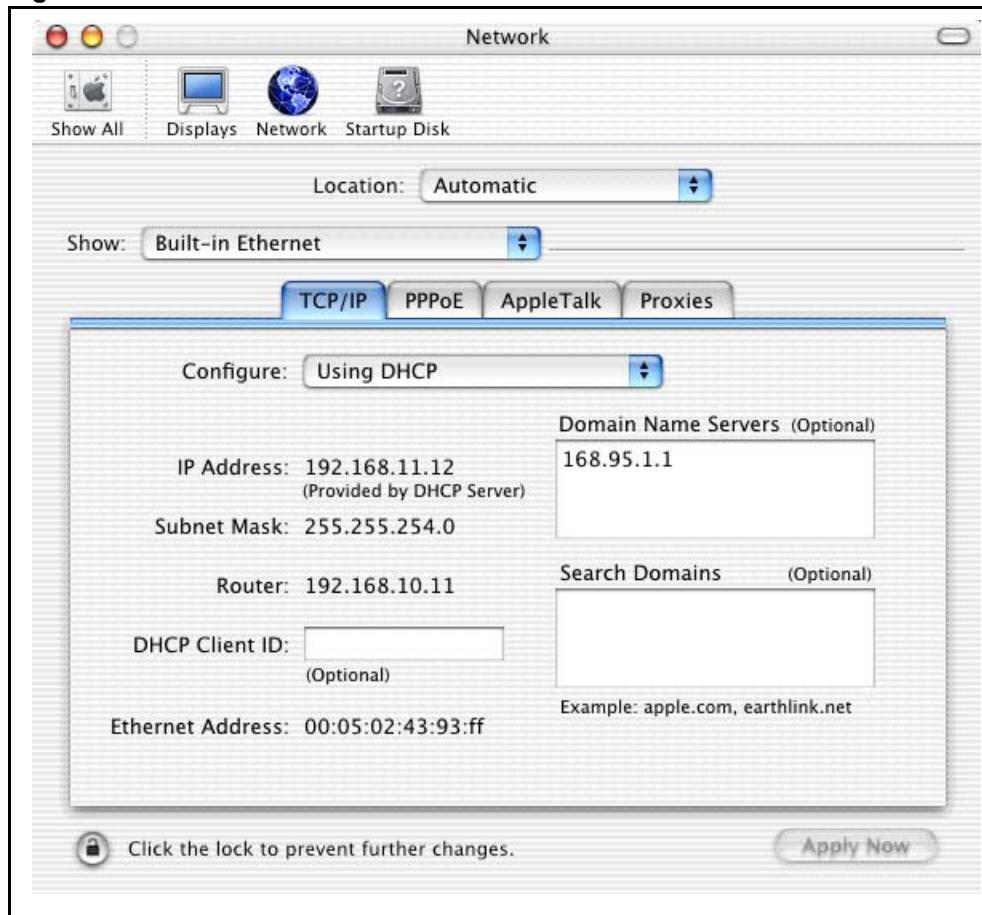
- 1** Click the **Apple** menu, and click **System Preferences** to open the **System Preferences** window.

Figure 288 Macintosh OS X: Apple Menu

2 Click **Network** in the icon bar.

- Select **Automatic** from the **Location** list.
- Select **Built-in Ethernet** from the **Show** list.
- Click the **TCP/IP** tab.

3 For dynamically assigned settings, select **Using DHCP** from the **Configure** list.

Figure 289 Macintosh OS X: Network

4 For statically assigned settings, do the following:

- From the **Configure** box, select **Manually**.
- Type your IP address in the **IP Address** box.
- Type your subnet mask in the **Subnet mask** box.
- Type the IP address of your Prestige in the **Router address** box.

- 5** Click **Apply Now** and close the window.
- 6** Turn on your Prestige and restart your computer (if prompted).

Verifying Settings

Check your TCP/IP properties in the **Network** window.

APPENDIX C

IP Subnetting

IP Addressing

Routers “route” based on the network number. The router that delivers the data packet to the correct destination host uses the host ID.

IP Classes

An IP address is made up of four octets (eight bits), written in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1. IP addresses are categorized into different classes. The class of an address depends on the value of its first octet.

- Class “A” addresses have a 0 in the left most bit. In a class “A” address the first octet is the network number and the remaining three octets make up the host ID.
- Class “B” addresses have a 1 in the left most bit and a 0 in the next left most bit. In a class “B” address the first two octets make up the network number and the two remaining octets make up the host ID.
- Class “C” addresses begin (starting from the left) with 1 1 0. In a class “C” address the first three octets make up the network number and the last octet is the host ID.
- Class “D” addresses begin with 1 1 1 0. Class “D” addresses are used for multicasting. (There is also a class “E” address. It is reserved for future use.)

Table 161 Classes of IP Addresses

IP ADDRESS:		OCTET 1	OCTET 2	OCTET 3	OCTET 4
Class A	0	Network number	Host ID	Host ID	Host ID
Class B	10	Network number	Network number	Host ID	Host ID
Class C	110	Network number	Network number	Network number	Host ID

Note: Host IDs of all zeros or all ones are not allowed.

Therefore:

A class “C” network (8 host bits) can have $2^8 - 2$ or 254 hosts.

A class “B” address (16 host bits) can have $2^{16} - 2$ or 65534 hosts.

A class “A” address (24 host bits) can have $2^{24} - 2$ hosts (approximately 16 million hosts).

Since the first octet of a class “A” IP address must contain a “0”, the first octet of a class “A” address can have a value of 0 to 127.

Similarly the first octet of a class “B” must begin with “10”, therefore the first octet of a class “B” address has a valid range of 128 to 191. The first octet of a class “C” address begins with “110”, and therefore has a range of 192 to 223.

Table 162 Allowed IP Address Range By Class

CLASS	ALLOWED RANGE OF FIRST OCTET (BINARY)	ALLOWED RANGE OF FIRST OCTET (DECIMAL)
Class A	00000000 to 01111111	0 to 127
Class B	10000000 to 10111111	128 to 191
Class C	11000000 to 11011111	192 to 223
Class D	11100000 to 11101111	224 to 239

Subnet Masks

A subnet mask is used to determine which bits are part of the network number, and which bits are part of the host ID (using a logical AND operation). A subnet mask has 32 bits. If a bit in the subnet mask is “1” then the corresponding bit in the IP address is part of the network number. If a bit in the subnet mask is “0” then the corresponding bit in the IP address is part of the host ID.

Subnet masks are expressed in dotted decimal notation just as IP addresses are. The “natural” masks for class A, B and C IP addresses are as follows.

Table 163 “Natural” Masks

CLASS	NATURAL MASK
A	255.0.0.0
B	255.255.0.0
C	255.255.255.0

Subnetting

With subnetting, the class arrangement of an IP address is ignored. For example, a class C address no longer has to have 24 bits of network number and 8 bits of host ID. With subnetting, some of the host ID bits are converted into network number bits. By convention, subnet masks always consist of a continuous sequence of ones beginning from the left most bit of the mask, followed by a continuous sequence of zeros, for a total number of 32 bits.

Since the mask is always a continuous number of ones beginning from the left, followed by a continuous number of zeros for the remainder of the 32 bit mask, you can simply specify the number of ones instead of writing the value of each octet. This is usually specified by writing a “/” followed by the number of bits in the mask after the address.

For example, 192.1.1.0 /25 is equivalent to saying 192.1.1.0 with mask 255.255.255.128.

The following table shows all possible subnet masks for a class “C” address using both notations.

Table 164 Alternative Subnet Mask Notation

SUBNET MASK IP ADDRESS	SUBNET MASK “1” BITS	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
255.255.255.0	/24	0000 0000
255.255.255.128	/25	1000 0000
255.255.255.192	/26	1100 0000
255.255.255.224	/27	1110 0000
255.255.255.240	/28	1111 0000
255.255.255.248	/29	1111 1000
255.255.255.252	/30	1111 1100

The first mask shown is the class “C” natural mask. Normally if no mask is specified it is understood that the natural mask is being used.

Example: Two Subnets

As an example, you have a class “C” address 192.168.1.0 with subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.

Table 165 Two Subnets Example

	NETWORK NUMBER	HOST ID
IP Address	192.168.1.	0
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	00000000
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.	0
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	00000000

The first three octets of the address make up the network number (class “C”). You want to have two separate networks.

Divide the network 192.168.1.0 into two separate subnets by converting one of the host ID bits of the IP address to a network number bit. The “borrowed” host ID bit can be either “0” or “1” thus giving two subnets; 192.168.1.0 with mask 255.255.255.128 and 192.168.1.128 with mask 255.255.255.128.

Note: In the following charts, shaded/bold last octet bit values indicate host ID bits “borrowed” to form network ID bits. The number of “borrowed” host ID bits determines the number of subnets you can have. The remaining number of host ID bits (after “borrowing”) determines the number of hosts you can have on each subnet.

Table 166 Subnet 1

	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	0
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	00000000
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.	128
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	10000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.0	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.1	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.127	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.126	

Table 167 Subnet 2

	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	128
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	10000000
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.	128
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	10000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.128	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.129	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.255	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.254	

The remaining 7 bits determine the number of hosts each subnet can have. Host IDs of all zeros represent the subnet itself and host IDs of all ones are the broadcast address for that subnet, so the actual number of hosts available on each subnet in the example above is $2^7 - 2$ or 126 hosts for each subnet.

192.168.1.0 with mask 255.255.255.128 is the subnet itself, and 192.168.1.127 with mask 255.255.255.128 is the directed broadcast address for the first subnet. Therefore, the lowest IP address that can be assigned to an actual host for the first subnet is 192.168.1.1 and the highest is 192.168.1.126. Similarly the host ID range for the second subnet is 192.168.1.129 to 192.168.1.254.

Example: Four Subnets

The above example illustrated using a 25-bit subnet mask to divide a class “C” address space into two subnets. Similarly to divide a class “C” address into four subnets, you need to “borrow” two host ID bits to give four possible combinations of 00, 01, 10 and 11. The subnet mask is 26 bits (11111111.11111111.11111111.**11**000000) or 255.255.255.192. Each subnet contains 6 host ID bits, giving $2^6 - 2$ or 62 hosts for each subnet (all 0’s is the subnet itself, all 1’s is the broadcast address on the subnet).

Table 168 Subnet 1

	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	0
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	00 000000
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	11 000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.0	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.1	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.63	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.62	

Table 169 Subnet 2

	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	64
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	01 000000
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	11 000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.64	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.65	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.127	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.126	

Table 170 Subnet 3

	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	128
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	10 000000
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	11 000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.128	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.129	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.191	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.190	

Table 171 Subnet 4

	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	192
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	11000000
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	11000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.192	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.193	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.255	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.254	

Example Eight Subnets

Similarly use a 27-bit mask to create 8 subnets (001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110).

The following table shows class C IP address last octet values for each subnet.

Table 172 Eight Subnets

SUBNET	SUBNET ADDRESS	FIRST ADDRESS	LAST ADDRESS	BROADCAST ADDRESS
1	0	1	30	31
2	32	33	62	63
3	64	65	94	95
4	96	97	126	127
5	128	129	158	159
6	160	161	190	191
7	192	193	222	223
8	224	225	254	255

The following table is a summary for class “C” subnet planning.

Table 173 Class C Subnet Planning

NO. “BORROWED” HOST BITS	SUBNET MASK	NO. SUBNETS	NO. HOSTS PER SUBNET
1	255.255.255.128 (/25)	2	126
2	255.255.255.192 (/26)	4	62
3	255.255.255.224 (/27)	8	30
4	255.255.255.240 (/28)	16	14
5	255.255.255.248 (/29)	32	6
6	255.255.255.252 (/30)	64	2
7	255.255.255.254 (/31)	128	1

Subnetting With Class A and Class B Networks.

For class “A” and class “B” addresses the subnet mask also determines which bits are part of the network number and which are part of the host ID.

A class “B” address has two host ID octets available for subnetting and a class “A” address has three host ID octets ([Table 161 on page 469](#)) available for subnetting.

The following table is a summary for class “B” subnet planning.

Table 174 Class B Subnet Planning

NO. “BORROWED” HOST BITS	SUBNET MASK	NO. SUBNETS	NO. HOSTS PER SUBNET
1	255.255.128.0 (/17)	2	32766
2	255.255.192.0 (/18)	4	16382
3	255.255.224.0 (/19)	8	8190
4	255.255.240.0 (/20)	16	4094
5	255.255.248.0 (/21)	32	2046
6	255.255.252.0 (/22)	64	1022
7	255.255.254.0 (/23)	128	510
8	255.255.255.0 (/24)	256	254
9	255.255.255.128 (/25)	512	126
10	255.255.255.192 (/26)	1024	62
11	255.255.255.224 (/27)	2048	30
12	255.255.255.240 (/28)	4096	14
13	255.255.255.248 (/29)	8192	6
14	255.255.255.252 (/30)	16384	2
15	255.255.255.254 (/31)	32768	1

APPENDIX D

PPPoE

PPPoE in Action

An ADSL modem bridges a PPP session over Ethernet (PPP over Ethernet, RFC 2516) from your computer to an ATM PVC (Permanent Virtual Circuit) which connects to a DSL Access Concentrator where the PPP session terminates ([Figure 290 on page 478](#)). One PVC can support any number of PPP sessions from your LAN. PPPoE provides access control and billing functionality in a manner similar to dial-up services using PPP.

Benefits of PPPoE

PPPoE offers the following benefits:

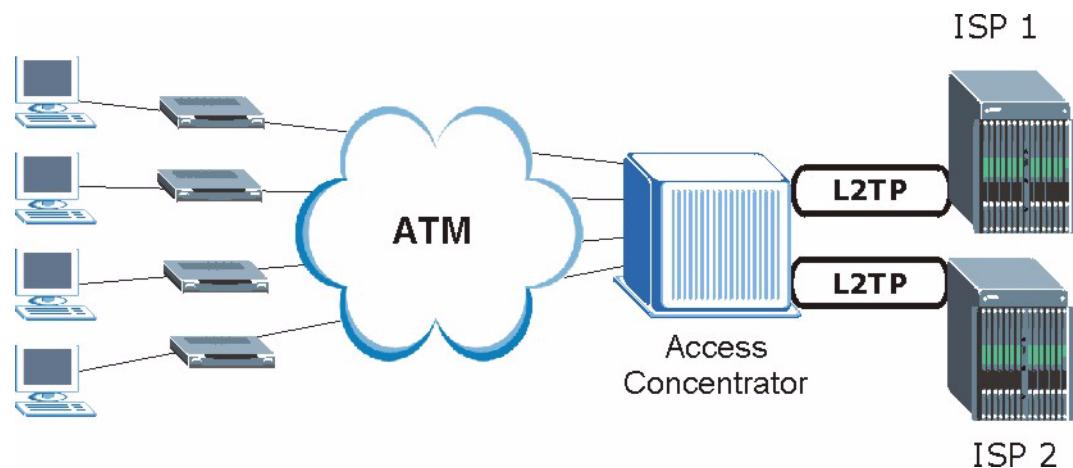
It provides you with a familiar dial-up networking (DUN) user interface.

It lessens the burden on the carriers of provisioning virtual circuits all the way to the ISP on multiple switches for thousands of users. For GSTN (PSTN and ISDN), the switching fabric is already in place.

It allows the ISP to use the existing dial-up model to authenticate and (optionally) to provide differentiated services.

Traditional Dial-up Scenario

The following diagram depicts a typical hardware configuration where the computers use traditional dial-up networking.

Figure 290 Single-Computer per Router Hardware Configuration

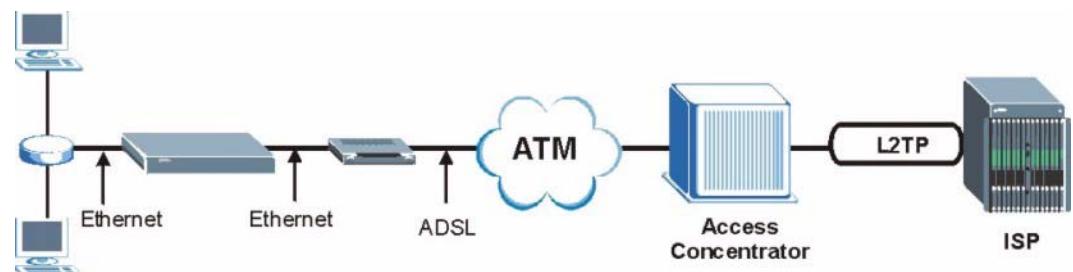
How PPPoE Works

The PPPoE driver makes the Ethernet appear as a serial link to the computer and the computer runs PPP over it, while the modem bridges the Ethernet frames to the Access Concentrator (AC). Between the AC and an ISP, the AC is acting as a L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol) LAC (L2TP Access Concentrator) and tunnels the PPP frames to the ISP. The L2TP tunnel is capable of carrying multiple PPP sessions.

With PPPoE, the VC (Virtual Circuit) is equivalent to the dial-up connection and is between the modem and the AC, as opposed to all the way to the ISP. However, the PPP negotiation is between the computer and the ISP.

Prestige as a PPPoE Client

When using the Prestige as a PPPoE client, the computers on the LAN see only Ethernet and are not aware of PPPoE. This alleviates the administrator from having to manage the PPPoE clients on the individual computers.

Figure 291 Prestige as a PPPoE Client

Appendix E Wireless LANs

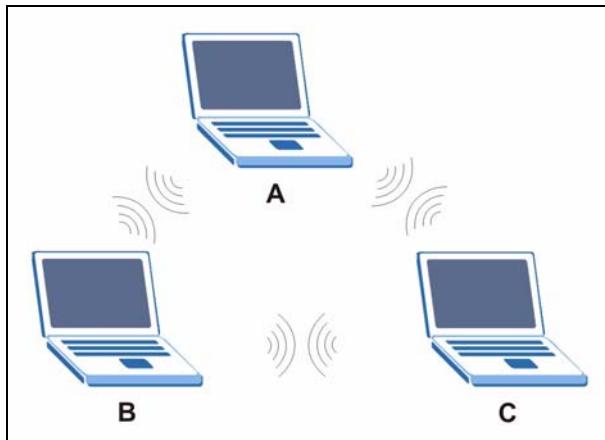
Wireless LAN Topologies

This section discusses ad-hoc and infrastructure wireless LAN topologies.

Ad-hoc Wireless LAN Configuration

The simplest WLAN configuration is an independent (Ad-hoc) WLAN that connects a set of computers with wireless stations (A, B, C). Any time two or more wireless adapters are within range of each other, they can set up an independent network, which is commonly referred to as an Ad-hoc network or Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS). The following diagram shows an example of notebook computers using wireless adapters to form an Ad-hoc wireless LAN.

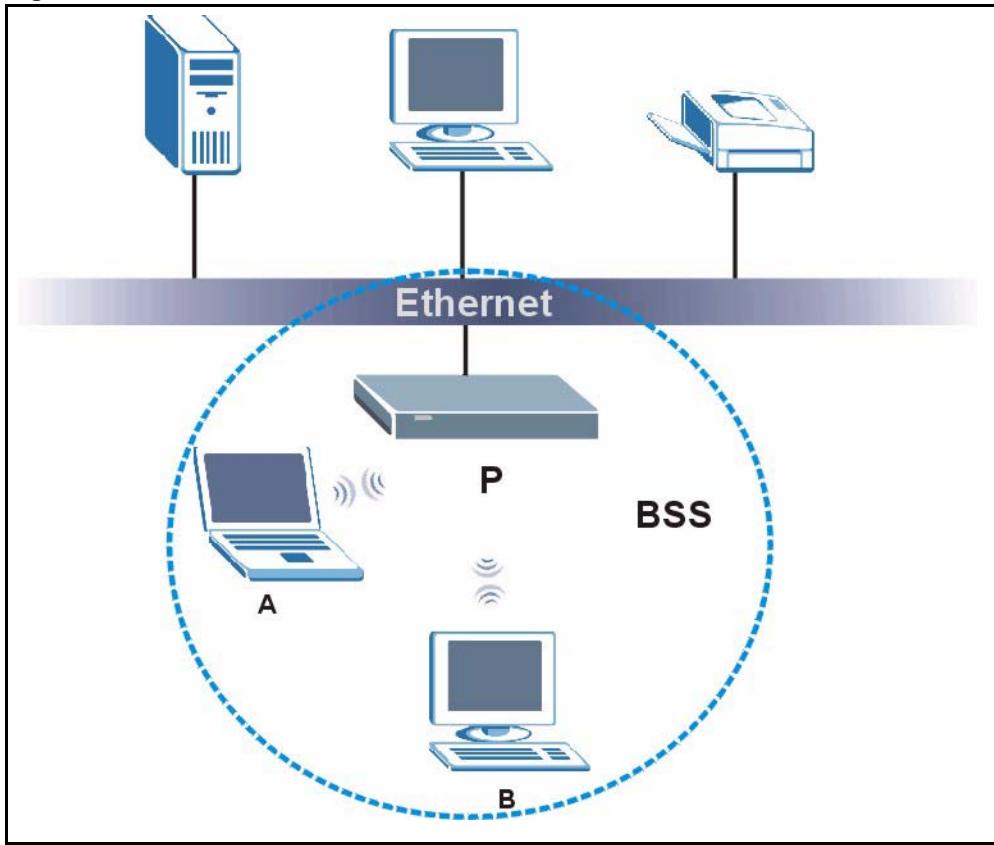
Figure 292 Peer-to-Peer Communication in an Ad-hoc Network



BSS

A Basic Service Set (BSS) exists when all communications between wireless stations or between a wireless station and a wired network client go through one access point (AP).

Intra-BSS traffic is traffic between wireless stations in the BSS. When Intra-BSS is enabled, wireless station A and B can access the wired network and communicate with each other. When Intra-BSS is disabled, wireless station A and B can still access the wired network but cannot communicate with each other.

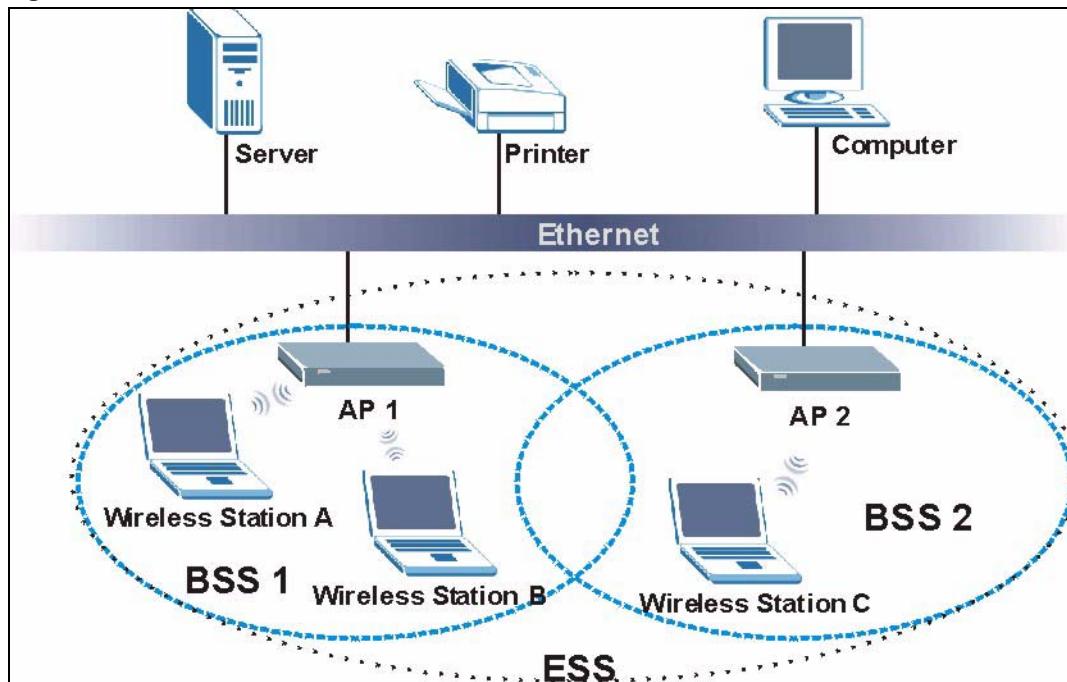
Figure 293 Basic Service Set

ESS

An Extended Service Set (ESS) consists of a series of overlapping BSSs, each containing an access point, with each access point connected together by a wired network. This wired connection between APs is called a Distribution System (DS).

This type of wireless LAN topology is called an Infrastructure WLAN. The Access Points not only provide communication with the wired network but also mediate wireless network traffic in the immediate neighborhood.

An ESSID (ESS IDentification) uniquely identifies each ESS. All access points and their associated wireless stations within the same ESS must have the same ESSID in order to communicate.

Figure 294 Infrastructure WLAN

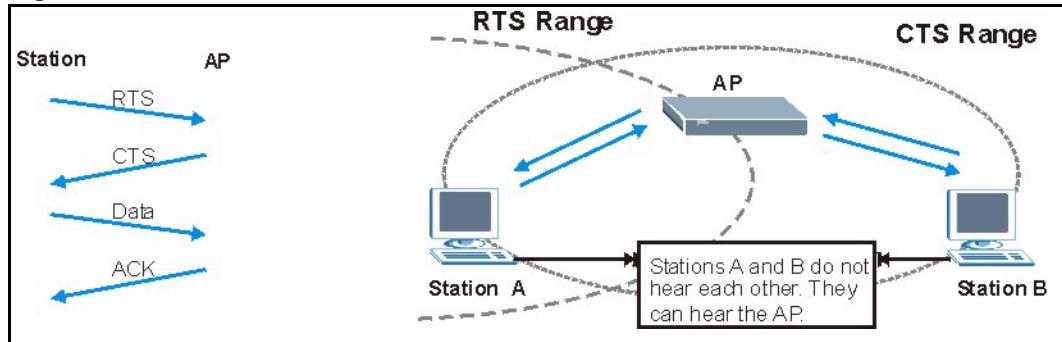
Channel

A channel is the radio frequency(ies) used by IEEE 802.11a/b/g wireless devices. Channels available depend on your geographical area. You may have a choice of channels (for your region) so you should use a different channel than an adjacent AP (access point) to reduce interference. Interference occurs when radio signals from different access points overlap causing interference and degrading performance.

Adjacent channels partially overlap however. To avoid interference due to overlap, your AP should be on a channel at least five channels away from a channel that an adjacent AP is using. For example, if your region has 11 channels and an adjacent AP is using channel 1, then you need to select a channel between 6 or 11.

RTS/CTS

A hidden node occurs when two stations are within range of the same access point, but are not within range of each other. The following figure illustrates a hidden node. Both stations (STA) are within range of the access point (AP) or wireless gateway, but out-of-range of each other, so they cannot "hear" each other, that is they do not know if the channel is currently being used. Therefore, they are considered hidden from each other.

Figure 295 RTS/CTS

When station A sends data to the AP, it might not know that the station B is already using the channel. If these two stations send data at the same time, collisions may occur when both sets of data arrive at the AP at the same time, resulting in a loss of messages for both stations.

RTS/CTS is designed to prevent collisions due to hidden nodes. An **RTS/CTS** defines the biggest size data frame you can send before an RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake is invoked.

When a data frame exceeds the **RTS/CTS** value you set (between 0 to 2432 bytes), the station that wants to transmit this frame must first send an RTS (Request To Send) message to the AP for permission to send it. The AP then responds with a CTS (Clear to Send) message to all other stations within its range to notify them to defer their transmission. It also reserves and confirms with the requesting station the time frame for the requested transmission.

Stations can send frames smaller than the specified **RTS/CTS** directly to the AP without the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake.

You should only configure **RTS/CTS** if the possibility of hidden nodes exists on your network and the "cost" of resending large frames is more than the extra network overhead involved in the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake.

If the **RTS/CTS** value is greater than the **Fragmentation Threshold** value (see next), then the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake will never occur as data frames will be fragmented before they reach **RTS/CTS** size.

Note: Enabling the RTS Threshold causes redundant network overhead that could negatively affect the throughput performance instead of providing a remedy.

Fragmentation Threshold

A **Fragmentation Threshold** is the maximum data fragment size (between 256 and 2432 bytes) that can be sent in the wireless network before the AP will fragment the packet into smaller data frames.

A large **Fragmentation Threshold** is recommended for networks not prone to interference while you should set a smaller threshold for busy networks or networks that are prone to interference.

If the **Fragmentation Threshold** value is smaller than the **RTS/CTS** value (see previously) you set then the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake will never occur as data frames will be fragmented before they reach **RTS/CTS** size.

Preamble Type

A preamble is used to synchronize the transmission timing in your wireless network. There are two preamble modes: **Long** and **Short**.

Short preamble takes less time to process and minimizes overhead, so it should be used in a good wireless network environment when all wireless stations support it.

Select **Long** if you have a ‘noisy’ network or are unsure of what preamble mode your wireless stations support as all IEEE 802.11b compliant wireless adapters must support long preamble. However, not all wireless adapters support short preamble. Use long preamble if you are unsure what preamble mode the wireless adapters support, to ensure interpretability between the AP and the wireless stations and to provide more reliable communication in ‘noisy’ networks.

Select **Dynamic** to have the AP automatically use short preamble when all wireless stations support it, otherwise the AP uses long preamble.

Note: The AP and the wireless stations MUST use the same preamble mode in order to communicate.

IEEE 802.11g Wireless LAN

IEEE 802.11g is fully compatible with the IEEE 802.11b standard. This means an IEEE 802.11b adapter can interface directly with an IEEE 802.11g access point (and vice versa) at 11 Mbps or lower depending on range. IEEE 802.11g has several intermediate rate steps between the maximum and minimum data rates. The IEEE 802.11g data rate and modulation are as follows:

Table 175 IEEE 802.11g

DATA RATE (MBPS)	MODULATION
1	DBPSK (Differential Binary Phase Shift Keyed)
2	DQPSK (Differential Quadrature Phase Shift Keying)
5.5 / 11	CCK (Complementary Code Keying)
6/9/12/18/24/36/48/54	OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing)

IEEE 802.1x

In June 2001, the IEEE 802.1x standard was designed to extend the features of IEEE 802.11 to support extended authentication as well as providing additional accounting and control features. It is supported by Windows XP and a number of network devices. Some advantages of IEEE 802.1x are:

- User based identification that allows for roaming.
- Support for RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial In User Service, RFC 2138, 2139) for centralized user profile and accounting management on a network RADIUS server.
- Support for EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol, RFC 2486) that allows additional authentication methods to be deployed with no changes to the access point or the wireless stations.

RADIUS

RADIUS is based on a client-server model that supports authentication, authorization and accounting. The access point is the client and the server is the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server handles the following tasks:

- Authentication
Determines the identity of the users.
- Authorization
Determines the network services available to authenticated users once they are connected to the network.
- Accounting
Keeps track of the client's network activity.

RADIUS is a simple package exchange in which your AP acts as a message relay between the wireless station and the network RADIUS server.

Types of RADIUS Messages

The following types of RADIUS messages are exchanged between the access point and the RADIUS server for user authentication:

- Access-Request
Sent by an access point requesting authentication.
- Access-Reject
Sent by a RADIUS server rejecting access.
- Access-Accept
Sent by a RADIUS server allowing access.

- Access-Challenge

Sent by a RADIUS server requesting more information in order to allow access. The access point sends a proper response from the user and then sends another Access-Request message.

The following types of RADIUS messages are exchanged between the access point and the RADIUS server for user accounting:

- Accounting-Request

Sent by the access point requesting accounting.

- Accounting-Response

Sent by the RADIUS server to indicate that it has started or stopped accounting.

In order to ensure network security, the access point and the RADIUS server use a shared secret key, which is a password, they both know. The key is not sent over the network. In addition to the shared key, password information exchanged is also encrypted to protect the network from unauthorized access.

Types of Authentication

This appendix discusses some popular authentication types: **EAP-MD5**, **EAP-TLS**, **EAP-TTLS**, **PEAP** and **LEAP**.

The type of authentication you use depends on the RADIUS server or the AP. Consult your network administrator for more information.

EAP-MD5 (Message-Digest Algorithm 5)

MD5 authentication is the simplest one-way authentication method. The authentication server sends a challenge to the wireless station. The wireless station ‘proves’ that it knows the password by encrypting the password with the challenge and sends back the information. Password is not sent in plain text.

However, MD5 authentication has some weaknesses. Since the authentication server needs to get the plaintext passwords, the passwords must be stored. Thus someone other than the authentication server may access the password file. In addition, it is possible to impersonate an authentication server as MD5 authentication method does not perform mutual authentication. Finally, MD5 authentication method does not support data encryption with dynamic session key. You must configure WEP encryption keys for data encryption.

EAP-TLS (Transport Layer Security)

With EAP-TLS, digital certifications are needed by both the server and the wireless stations for mutual authentication. The server presents a certificate to the client. After validating the identity of the server, the client sends a different certificate to the server. The exchange of certificates is done in the open before a secured tunnel is created. This makes user identity vulnerable to passive attacks. A digital certificate is an electronic ID card that authenticates the sender's identity. However, to implement EAP-TLS, you need a Certificate Authority (CA) to handle certificates, which imposes a management overhead.

EAP-TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer Service)

EAP-TTLS is an extension of the EAP-TLS authentication that uses certificates for only the server-side authentications to establish a secure connection. Client authentication is then done by sending username and password through the secure connection, thus client identity is protected. For client authentication, EAP-TTLS supports EAP methods and legacy authentication methods such as PAP, CHAP, MS-CHAP and MS-CHAP v2.

PEAP (Protected EAP)

Like EAP-TTLS, server-side certificate authentication is used to establish a secure connection, then use simple username and password methods through the secured connection to authenticate the clients, thus hiding client identity. However, PEAP only supports EAP methods, such as EAP-MD5, EAP-MSCHAPv2 and EAP-GTC (EAP-Generic Token Card), for client authentication. EAP-GTC is implemented only by Cisco.

LEAP

LEAP (Lightweight Extensible Authentication Protocol) is a Cisco implementation of IEEE 802.1x.

Dynamic WEP Key Exchange

The AP maps a unique key that is generated with the RADIUS server. This key expires when the wireless connection times out, disconnects or reauthentication times out. A new WEP key is generated each time reauthentication is performed.

If this feature is enabled, it is not necessary to configure a default encryption key in the Wireless screen. You may still configure and store keys here, but they will not be used while Dynamic WEP is enabled.

Note: EAP-MD5 cannot be used with Dynamic WEP Key Exchange

For added security, certificate-based authentications (EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS and PEAP) use dynamic keys for data encryption. They are often deployed in corporate environments, but for public deployment, a simple user name and password pair is more practical. The following table is a comparison of the features of authentication types.

Table 176 Comparison of EAP Authentication Types

	EAP-MD5	EAP-TLS	EAP-TTLS	PEAP	LEAP
Mutual Authentication	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Certificate – Client	No	Yes	Optional	Optional	No
Certificate – Server	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dynamic Key Exchange	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Credential Integrity	None	Strong	Strong	Strong	Moderate
Deployment Difficulty	Easy	Hard	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Client Identity Protection	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

WPA

User Authentication

WPA applies IEEE 802.1x and Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) to authenticate wireless stations using an external RADIUS database.

Encryption

WPA improves data encryption by using Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) or Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), Message Integrity Check (MIC) and IEEE 802.1x.

TKIP uses 128-bit keys that are dynamically generated and distributed by the authentication server. It includes a per-packet key mixing function, a Message Integrity Check (MIC) named Michael, an extended initialization vector (IV) with sequencing rules, and a re-keying mechanism.

TKIP regularly changes and rotates the encryption keys so that the same encryption key is never used twice.

The RADIUS server distributes a Pairwise Master Key (PMK) key to the AP that then sets up a key hierarchy and management system, using the PMK to dynamically generate unique data encryption keys to encrypt every data packet that is wirelessly communicated between the AP and the wireless stations. This all happens in the background automatically.

AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) also uses a secret key. This implementation of AES applies a 128-bit key to 128-bit blocks of data.

The Message Integrity Check (MIC) is designed to prevent an attacker from capturing data packets, altering them and resending them. The MIC provides a strong mathematical function in which the receiver and the transmitter each compute and then compare the MIC. If they do not match, it is assumed that the data has been tampered with and the packet is dropped.

By generating unique data encryption keys for every data packet and by creating an integrity checking mechanism (MIC), TKIP makes it much more difficult to decrypt data on a Wi-Fi network than WEP, making it difficult for an intruder to break into the network.

The encryption mechanisms used for WPA and WPA-PSK are the same. The only difference between the two is that WPA-PSK uses a simple common password, instead of user-specific credentials. The common-password approach makes WPA-PSK susceptible to brute-force password-guessing attacks but it's still an improvement over WEP as it employs an easier-to-use, consistent, single, alphanumeric password.

Security Parameters Summary

Refer to this table to see what other security parameters you should configure for each Authentication Method/ key management protocol type. MAC address filters are not dependent on how you configure these security features.

Table 177 Wireless Security Relational Matrix

AUTHENTICATION METHOD/ KEY MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL	ENCRYPTION METHOD	ENTER MANUAL KEY	ENABLE IEEE 802.1X
Open	None	No	No
Open	WEP	No	Enable with Dynamic WEP Key
		Yes	Enable without Dynamic WEP Key
		Yes	Disable
Shared	WEP	No	Enable with Dynamic WEP Key
		Yes	Enable without Dynamic WEP Key
		Yes	Disable
WPA	WEP	No	Yes
WPA	TKIP	No	Yes
WPA-PSK	WEP	Yes	Yes
WPA-PSK	TKIP	Yes	Yes

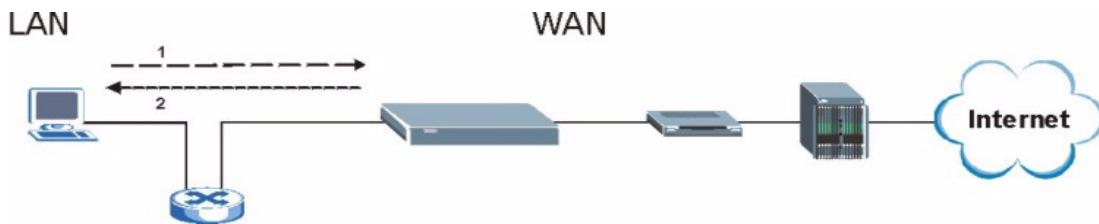
APPENDIX F

Triangle Route

The Ideal Setup

When the firewall is on, your Prestige acts as a secure gateway between your LAN and the Internet. In an ideal network topology, all incoming and outgoing network traffic passes through the Prestige to protect your LAN against attacks.

Figure 296 Ideal Setup

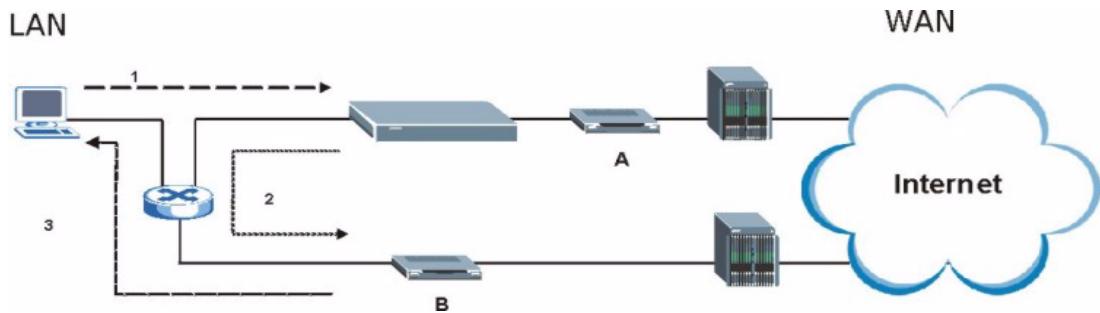


The “Triangle Route” Problem

A traffic route is a path for sending or receiving data packets between two Ethernet devices. Some companies have more than one alternate route to one or more ISPs. If the LAN and ISP(s) are in the same subnet, the “triangle route” problem may occur. The steps below describe the “triangle route” problem.

- 1 A computer on the LAN initiates a connection by sending out a SYN packet to a receiving server on the WAN.
- 2 The Prestige reroutes the SYN packet through Gateway B on the LAN to the WAN.
- 3 The reply from the WAN goes directly to the computer on the LAN without going through the Prestige.

As a result, the Prestige resets the connection, as the connection has not been acknowledged.

Figure 297 “Triangle Route” Problem

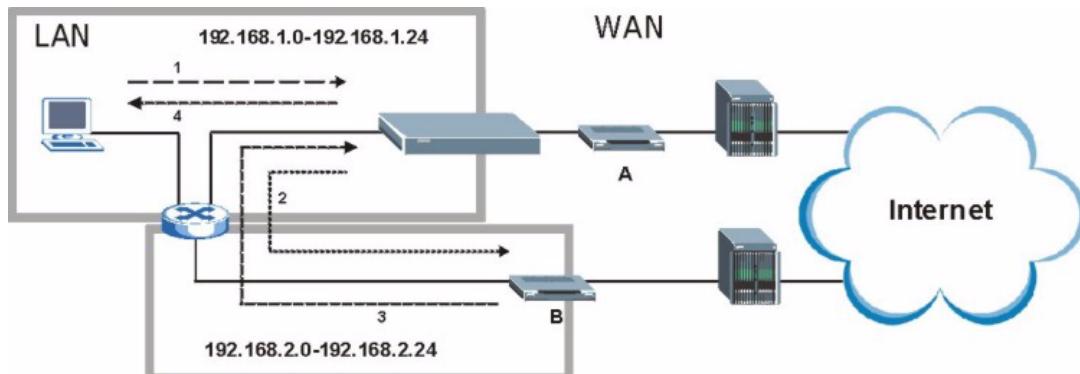
The “Triangle Route” Solutions

This section presents you two solutions to the “triangle route” problem.

IP Aliasing

IP alias allows you to partition your network into logical sections over the same Ethernet interface. Your Prestige supports up to three logical LAN interfaces with the Prestige being the gateway for each logical network. By putting your LAN and Gateway B in different subnets, all returning network traffic must pass through the Prestige to your LAN. The following steps describe such a scenario.

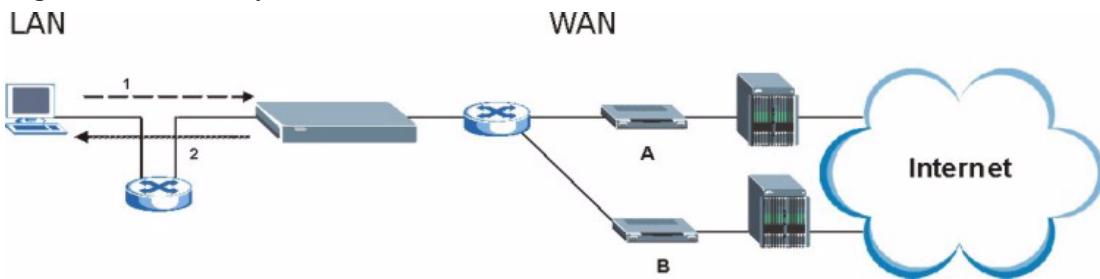
- 1** A computer on the LAN initiates a connection by sending a SYN packet to a receiving server on the WAN.
- 2** The Prestige reroutes the packet to Gateway B, which is in Subnet 2.
- 3** The reply from WAN goes through the Prestige to the computer on the LAN in Subnet 1.

Figure 298 IP Alias

Gateways on the WAN Side

A second solution to the “triangle route” problem is to put all of your network gateways on the WAN side as the following figure shows. This ensures that all incoming network traffic passes through your Prestige to your LAN. Therefore your LAN is protected.

Figure 299 Gateways on the WAN Side



APPENDIX G

Internal SPTGEN

Internal SPTGEN Overview

Internal SPTGEN (System Parameter Table Generator) is a configuration text file useful for efficient configuration of multiple Prestiges. Internal SPTGEN lets you configure, save and upload multiple menus at the same time using just one configuration text file – eliminating the need to navigate and configure individual SMT menus for each Prestige.

The Configuration Text File Format

All Internal SPTGEN text files conform to the following format:

```
<field identification number = field name = parameter values
allowed = input>,
```

where <input> is your input conforming to <parameter values allowed>.

The figure shown next is an example of an Internal SPTGEN text file.

Figure 300 Configuration Text File Format: Column Descriptions

/ Menu 1 General Setup		
10000000 = Configured	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 1
10000001 = System Name	<Str>	= Prestige
10000002 = Location	<Str>	=
10000003 = Contact Person's Name	<Str>	=
10000004 = Route IP	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 1
10000005 = Route IPX	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0
10000006 = Bridge	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0

Note: DO NOT alter or delete any field except parameters in the Input column.

This appendix introduces Internal SPTGEN. All menus shown in this appendix are example menus meant to show SPTGEN usage. Actual menus for your product may differ.

Internal SPTGEN File Modification - Important Points to Remember

Each parameter you enter must be preceded by one “=” sign and one space.

Some parameters are dependent on others. For example, if you disable the **Configured** field in menu 1 (see [Figure 300 on page 493](#)), then you disable every field in this menu.

If you enter a parameter that is invalid in the **Input** column, the Prestige will not save the configuration and the command line will display the **Field Identification Number**. [Figure 301 on page 494](#), shown next, is an example of what the Prestige displays if you enter a value other than “0” or “1” in the **Input** column of **Field Identification Number** 1000000 (refer to [Figure 300 on page 493](#)).

Figure 301 Invalid Parameter Entered: Command Line Example

```
field value is not legal error:-1
ROM-t is not saved, error Line ID:10000000
reboot to get the original configuration
Bootbase Version: V2.02 | 2/22/2001 13:33:11
RAM: Size = 8192 Kbytes
FLASH: Intel 8M *2
```

The Prestige will display the following if you enter parameter(s) that *are* valid.

Figure 302 Valid Parameter Entered: Command Line Example

```
Please wait for the system to write SPT text file(ROM-t)...
Bootbase Version: V2.02 | 2/22/2001 13:33:11
RAM: Size = 8192 Kbytes
FLASH: Intel 8M *2
```

Internal SPTGEN FTP Download Example

- 1** Launch your FTP application.
- 2** Enter "bin". The command "bin" sets the transfer mode to binary.
- 3** Get "rom-t" file. The command "get" transfers files from the Prestige to your computer. The name "rom-t" is the configuration filename on the Prestige.
- 4** Edit the "rom-t" file using a text editor (do not use a word processor). You must leave this FTP screen to edit.

Figure 303 Internal SPTGEN FTP Download Example

```
c:\ftp 192.168.1.1
220 PPP FTP version 1.0 ready at Sat Jan 1 03:22:12 2000
User (192.168.1.1:(none)) :
331 Enter PASS command
Password:
230 Logged in
ftp>bin
200 Type I OK
ftp> get rom-t
ftp>bye
c:\edit rom-t
(edit the rom-t text file by a text editor and save it)
```

Note: You can rename your “rom-t” file when you save it to your computer but it must be named “rom-t” when you upload it to your Prestige.

Internal SPTGEN FTP Upload Example

- 1 Launch your FTP application.
- 2 Enter "bin". The command "bin" sets the transfer mode to binary.
- 3 Upload your "rom-t" file from your computer to the Prestige using the "put" command.
- 4 Exit this FTP application.

Figure 304 Internal SPTGEN FTP Upload Example

```
c:\ftp 192.168.1.1
220 PPP FTP version 1.0 ready at Sat Jan 1 03:22:12 2000
User (192.168.1.1:(none)) :
331 Enter PASS command
Password:
230 Logged in
ftp>bin
200 Type I OK
ftp> put rom-t
ftp>bye
```

Example Internal SPTGEN Screens

This section covers Prestige Internal SPTGEN screens.

Table 178 Abbreviations Used in the Example Internal SPTGEN Screens Table

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
FIN	Field Identification Number (not seen in SMT screens)
FN	Field Name

Table 178 Abbreviations Used in the Example Internal SPTGEN Screens Table

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
PVA	Parameter Values Allowed
INPUT	An example of what you may enter
*	Applies to the Prestige.

The following are Internal SPTGEN screens associated with the SMT screens of your Prestige.

Table 179 Menu 1 General Setup (SMT Menu 1)

/ Menu 1 General Setup (SMT Menu 1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
10000000 =	Configured	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0
10000001 =	System Name	<Str>	= Prestige
10000002 =	Location	<Str>	=
10000003 =	Contact Person's Name	<Str>	=
10000004 =	Route IP	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 1
10000006 =	Bridge	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0

Table 180 Menu 3 (SMT Menu 3)

/ Menu 3.1 General Ethernet Setup (SMT menu 3.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
30100001 =	Input Protocol filters Set 1		= 2
30100002 =	Input Protocol filters Set 2		= 256
30100003 =	Input Protocol filters Set 3		= 256
30100004 =	Input Protocol filters Set 4		= 256
30100005 =	Input device filters Set 1		= 256
30100006 =	Input device filters Set 2		= 256
30100007 =	Input device filters Set 3		= 256
30100008 =	Input device filters Set 4		= 256
30100009 =	Output protocol filters Set 1		= 256
30100010 =	Output protocol filters Set 2		= 256
30100011 =	Output protocol filters Set 3		= 256
30100012 =	Output protocol filters Set 4		= 256
30100013 =	Output device filters Set 1		= 256
30100014 =	Output device filters Set 2		= 256
30100015 =	Output device filters Set 3		= 256
30100016 =	Output device filters Set 4		= 256

/ Menu 3.2 TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup (SMT Menu 3.2)			
--	--	--	--

Table 180 Menu 3 (SMT Menu 3 (continued))

FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
30200001 =	DHCP	<0 (None) 1 (Server) 2 (Relay)>	= 0
30200002 =	Client IP Pool Starting Address		= 192.168.1.33
30200003 =	Size of Client IP Pool		= 32
30200004 =	Primary DNS Server		= 0.0.0.0
30200005 =	Secondary DNS Server		= 0.0.0.0
30200006 =	Remote DHCP Server		= 0.0.0.0
30200008 =	IP Address		= 172.21.2.200
30200009 =	IP Subnet Mask		= 16
30200010 =	RIP Direction	<0 (None) 1 (Both) 2 (In Only) 3 (Out Only)>	= 0
30200011 =	Version	<0 (Rip-1) 1 (Rip-2B) 2 (Rip-2M)>	= 0
30200012 =	Multicast	<0 (IGMP-v2) 1 (IGMP-v1) 2 (None)>	= 2
30200013 =	IP Policies Set 1 (1~12)		= 256
30200014 =	IP Policies Set 2 (1~12)		= 256
30200015 =	IP Policies Set 3 (1~12)		= 256
30200016 =	IP Policies Set 4 (1~12)		= 256
/ Menu 3.2.1 IP Alias Setup (SMT Menu 3.2.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
30201001 =	IP Alias 1	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0
30201002 =	IP Address		= 0.0.0.0
30201003 =	IP Subnet Mask		= 0
30201004 =	RIP Direction	<0 (None) 1 (Both) 2 (In Only) 3 (Out Only)>	= 0
30201005 =	Version	<0 (Rip-1) 1 (Rip-2B) 2 (Rip-2M)>	= 0
30201006 =	IP Alias #1 Incoming protocol filters Set 1		= 256
30201007 =	IP Alias #1 Incoming protocol filters Set 2		= 256

Table 180 Menu 3 (SMT Menu 3 (continued))

30201008 =	IP Alias #1 Incoming protocol filters Set 3		= 256	
30201009 =	IP Alias #1 Incoming protocol filters Set 4		= 256	
30201010 =	IP Alias #1 Outgoing protocol filters Set 1		= 256	
30201011 =	IP Alias #1 Outgoing protocol filters Set 2		= 256	
30201012 =	IP Alias #1 Outgoing protocol filters Set 3		= 256	
30201013 =	IP Alias #1 Outgoing protocol filters Set 4		= 256	
30201014 =	IP Alias 2 <0(No) 1(Yes)>		= 0	
30201015 =	IP Address		= 0.0.0.0	
30201016 =	IP Subnet Mask		= 0	
30201017 =	RIP Direction	<0(None) 1(Both) 2(In Only) 3(Out Only)>	= 0	
30201018 =	Version	<0(Rip-1) 1(Rip-2B) 2(Rip-2M)>	= 0	
30201019 =	IP Alias #2 Incoming protocol filters Set 1		= 256	
30201020 =	IP Alias #2 Incoming protocol filters Set 2		= 256	
30201021 =	IP Alias #2 Incoming protocol filters Set 3		= 256	
30201022 =	IP Alias #2 Incoming protocol filters Set 4		= 256	
30201023 =	IP Alias #2 Outgoing protocol filters Set 1		= 256	
30201024 =	IP Alias #2 Outgoing protocol filters Set 2		= 256	
30201025 =	IP Alias #2 Outgoing protocol filters Set 3		= 256	
30201026 =	IP Alias #2 Outgoing protocol filters Set 4		= 256	
*/ Menu 3.5 Wireless LAN Setup (SMT Menu 3.5)				
	FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
30500001 =	ESSID			Wireless
30500002 =	Hide ESSID	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0	
30500003 =	Channel ID	<1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13>	= 1	

Table 180 Menu 3 (SMT Menu 3 (continued))

30500004 =	RTS Threshold	<0 ~ 2432>	= 2432
30500005 =	FRAG. Threshold	<256 ~ 2432>	= 2432
30500006 =	WEP	<0 (DISABLE) 1 (64-bit WEP) 2 (128-bit WEP)>	= 0
30500007 =	Default Key	<1 2 3 4>	= 0
30500008 =	WEP Key1		=
30500009 =	WEP Key2		=
30500010 =	WEP Key3		=
30500011 =	WEP Key4		=
30500012 =	Wlan Active	<0 (Disable) 1 (Enable)>	= 0
*/ MENU 3.5.1 WLAN MAC ADDRESS FILTER (SMT MENU 3.5.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
30501001 =	Mac Filter Active	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0
30501002 =	Filter Action	<0 (Allow) 1 (Deny)>	= 0
30501003 =	Address 1		= 00:00:00:00:00:00
30501004 =	Address 2		= 00:00:00:00:00:00
30501005 =	Address 3		= 00:00:00:00:00:00
Continued
30501034 =	Address 32		= 00:00:00:00:00:00

Table 181 Menu 4 Internet Access Setup (SMT Menu 4)

/ Menu 4 Internet Access Setup (SMT Menu 4)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
40000000 =	Configured	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 1
40000001 =	ISP	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 1

Table 181 Menu 4 Internet Access Setup (SMT Menu 4) (continued)

40000002 =	Active	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 1
40000003 =	ISP's Name		= ChangeMe
40000004 =	Encapsulation	<2 (PPPOE) 3 (RFC 1483) 4 (PPPoA) 5 (ENET ENCAP)>	= 2
40000005 =	Multiplexing	<1 (LLC-based) 2 (VC-based)	= 1
40000006 =	VPI #		= 0
40000007 =	VCI #		= 35
40000008 =	Service Name	<Str>	= any
40000009 =	My Login	<Str>	= test@pqa
40000010 =	My Password	<Str>	= 1234
40000011 =	Single User Account	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 1
40000012 =	IP Address Assignment	<0 (Static) 1 (Dynamic)>	= 1
40000013 =	IP Address		= 0.0.0.0
40000014 =	Remote IP address		= 0.0.0.0
40000015 =	Remote IP subnet mask		= 0
40000016 =	ISP incoming protocol filter set 1		= 6
40000017 =	ISP incoming protocol filter set 2		= 256
40000018 =	ISP incoming protocol filter set 3		= 256
40000019 =	ISP incoming protocol filter set 4		= 256
40000020 =	ISP outgoing protocol filter set 1		= 256
40000021 =	ISP outgoing protocol filter set 2		= 256
40000022 =	ISP outgoing protocol filter set 3		= 256
40000023 =	ISP outgoing protocol filter set 4		= 256
40000024 =	ISP PPPoE idle timeout		= 0
40000025 =	Route IP	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 1
40000026 =	Bridge	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0
40000027 =	ATM QoS Type	<0 (CBR) 1 (UBR)>	= 1
40000028 =	Peak Cell Rate (PCR)		= 0
40000029 =	Sustain Cell Rate (SCR)		= 0
40000030 =	Maximum Burst Size(MBS)		= 0
40000031=	RIP Direction	<0 (None) 1(Both) 2(In Only) 3(Out Only)>	= 0

Table 181 Menu 4 Internet Access Setup (SMT Menu 4) (continued)

40000032=	RIP Version	<0(Rip-1) 1(Rip-2B) 2(Rip-2M)>	= 0
40000033=	Nailed-up Connection	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0

Table 182 Menu 12 (SMT Menu 12)

/ Menu 12.1.1 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120101001 =	IP Static Route set #1, Name	<Str>	=
120101002 =	IP Static Route set #1, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120101003 =	IP Static Route set #1, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120101004 =	IP Static Route set #1, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120101005 =	IP Static Route set #1, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120101006 =	IP Static Route set #1, Metric		= 0
120101007 =	IP Static Route set #1, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
/ Menu 12.1.2 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.2)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120102001 =	IP Static Route set #2, Name		=
120102002 =	IP Static Route set #2, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120102003 =	IP Static Route set #2, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120102004 =	IP Static Route set #2, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120102005 =	IP Static Route set #2, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120102006 =	IP Static Route set #2, Metric		= 0
120102007 =	IP Static Route set #2, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
/ Menu 12.1.3 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.3)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120103001 =	IP Static Route set #3, Name	<Str>	=
120103002 =	IP Static Route set #3, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120103003 =	IP Static Route set #3, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120103004 =	IP Static Route set #3, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120103005 =	IP Static Route set #3, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120103006 =	IP Static Route set #3, Metric		= 0
120103007 =	IP Static Route set #3, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0

Table 182 Menu 12 (SMT Menu 12) (continued)

/ Menu 12.1.4 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.4)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120104001 =	IP Static Route set #4, Name	<Str>	=
120104002 =	IP Static Route set #4, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120104003 =	IP Static Route set #4, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120104004 =	IP Static Route set #4, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120104005 =	IP Static Route set #4, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120104006 =	IP Static Route set #4, Metric		= 0
120104007 =	IP Static Route set #4, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
/ Menu 12.1.5 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.5)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120105001 =	IP Static Route set #5, Name	<Str>	=
120105002 =	IP Static Route set #5, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120105003 =	IP Static Route set #5, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120105004 =	IP Static Route set #5, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120105005 =	IP Static Route set #5, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120105006 =	IP Static Route set #5, Metric		= 0
120105007 =	IP Static Route set #5, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
/ Menu 12.1.6 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.6)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120106001 =	IP Static Route set #6, Name	<Str>	=
120106002 =	IP Static Route set #6, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120106003 =	IP Static Route set #6, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120106004 =	IP Static Route set #6, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120106005 =	IP Static Route set #6, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120106006 =	IP Static Route set #6, Metric		= 0
120106007 =	IP Static Route set #6, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
/ Menu 12.1.7 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.7)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120107001 =	IP Static Route set #7, Name	<Str>	=
120107002 =	IP Static Route set #7, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120107003 =	IP Static Route set #7, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120107004 =	IP Static Route set #7, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120107005 =	IP Static Route set #7, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0

Table 182 Menu 12 (SMT Menu 12) (continued)

120107006 =	IP Static Route set #7, Metric		= 0
120107007 =	IP Static Route set #7, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
/ Menu 12.1.8 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.8)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120108001 =	IP Static Route set #8, Name	<Str>	=
120108002 =	IP Static Route set #8, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120108003 =	IP Static Route set #8, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120108004 =	IP Static Route set #8, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120108005 =	IP Static Route set #8, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120108006 =	IP Static Route set #8, Metric		= 0
120108007 =	IP Static Route set #8, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.9 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.9)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120109001 =	IP Static Route set #9, Name	<Str>	=
120109002 =	IP Static Route set #9, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120109003 =	IP Static Route set #9, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120109004 =	IP Static Route set #9, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120109005 =	IP Static Route set #9, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120109006 =	IP Static Route set #9, Metric		= 0
120109007 =	IP Static Route set #9, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.10 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.10)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120110001 =	IP Static Route set #10, Name		=
120110002 =	IP Static Route set #10, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120110003 =	IP Static Route set #10, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120110004 =	IP Static Route set #10, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120110005 =	IP Static Route set #10, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120110006 =	IP Static Route set #10, Metric		= 0
120110007 =	IP Static Route set #10, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.11 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.11)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120111001 =	IP Static Route set #11, Name	<Str>	=
120111002 =	IP Static Route set #11, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120111003 =	IP Static Route set #11, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0

Table 182 Menu 12 (SMT Menu 12) (continued)

120111004 =	IP Static Route set #11, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120111005 =	IP Static Route set #11, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120111006 =	IP Static Route set #11, Metric		= 0
120111007 =	IP Static Route set #11, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.12 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.12)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120112001 =	IP Static Route set #12, Name	<Str>	=
120112002 =	IP Static Route set #12, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120112003 =	IP Static Route set #12, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120112004 =	IP Static Route set #12, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120112005 =	IP Static Route set #12, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120112006 =	IP Static Route set #12, Metric		= 0
120112007 =	IP Static Route set #12, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.13 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.13)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120113001 =	IP Static Route set #13, Name	<Str>	=
120113002 =	IP Static Route set #13, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120113003 =	IP Static Route set #13, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120113004 =	IP Static Route set #13, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120113005 =	IP Static Route set #13, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120113006 =	IP Static Route set #13, Metric		= 0
120113007 =	IP Static Route set #13, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.14 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1. 14)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120114001 =	IP Static Route set #14, Name	<Str>	=
120114002 =	IP Static Route set #14, Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
120114003 =	IP Static Route set #14, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120114004 =	IP Static Route set #14, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120114005 =	IP Static Route set #14, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120114006 =	IP Static Route set #14, Metric		= 0
120114007 =	IP Static Route set #14, Private	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.15 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1. 15)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120115001 =	IP Static Route set #15, Name	<Str>	=

Table 182 Menu 12 (SMT Menu 12) (continued)

120115002 =	IP Static Route set #15, Active	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0
120115003 =	IP Static Route set #15, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120115004 =	IP Static Route set #15, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120115005 =	IP Static Route set #15, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120115006 =	IP Static Route set #15, Metric		= 0
120115007 =	IP Static Route set #15, Private	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.16 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1. 16)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120116001 =	IP Static Route set #16, Name	<Str>	=
120116002 =	IP Static Route set #16, Active	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0
120116003 =	IP Static Route set #16, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120116004 =	IP Static Route set #16, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120116005 =	IP Static Route set #16, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120116006 =	IP Static Route set #16, Metric		= 0
120116007 =	IP Static Route set #16, Private	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0

Table 183 Menu 15 SUA Server Setup (SMT Menu 15)

/ Menu 15 SUA Server Setup (SMT Menu 15)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
150000001 =	SUA Server IP address for default port		= 0.0.0.0
150000002 =	SUA Server #2 Active	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0
150000003 =	SUA Server #2 Protocol	<0 (All) 6 (TCP) 17 (U DP)>	= 0
150000004 =	SUA Server #2 Port Start		= 0
150000005 =	SUA Server #2 Port End		= 0
150000006 =	SUA Server #2 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000007 =	SUA Server #3 Active	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0
150000008 =	SUA Server #3 Protocol	<0 (All) 6 (TCP) 17 (U DP)>	= 0
150000009 =	SUA Server #3 Port Start		= 0
150000010 =	SUA Server #3 Port End		= 0
150000011 =	SUA Server #3 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000012 =	SUA Server #4 Active	<0 (No) 1 (Yes)>	= 0
150000013 =	SUA Server #4 Protocol	<0 (All) 6 (TCP) 17 (U DP)>	= 0

Table 183 Menu 15 SUA Server Setup (SMT Menu 15) (continued)

150000014 =	SUA Server #4 Port Start		= 0
150000015 =	SUA Server #4 Port End		= 0
150000016 =	SUA Server #4 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000017 =	SUA Server #5 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000018 =	SUA Server #5 Protocol	<0(All) 6(TCP) 17(U DP)>	= 0
150000019 =	SUA Server #5 Port Start		= 0
150000020 =	SUA Server #5 Port End		= 0
150000021 =	SUA Server #5 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000022 =	SUA Server #6 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)> = 0	= 0
150000023 =	SUA Server #6 Protocol	<0(All) 6(TCP) 17(U DP)>	= 0
150000024 =	SUA Server #6 Port Start		= 0
150000025 =	SUA Server #6 Port End		= 0
150000026 =	SUA Server #6 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000027 =	SUA Server #7 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000028 =	SUA Server #7 Protocol	<0(All) 6(TCP) 17(U DP)>	= 0.0.0.0
150000029 =	SUA Server #7 Port Start		= 0
150000030 =	SUA Server #7 Port End		= 0
150000031 =	SUA Server #7 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000032 =	SUA Server #8 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000033 =	SUA Server #8 Protocol	<0(All) 6(TCP) 17(U DP)>	= 0
150000034 =	SUA Server #8 Port Start		= 0
150000035 =	SUA Server #8 Port End		= 0
150000036 =	SUA Server #8 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000037 =	SUA Server #9 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000038 =	SUA Server #9 Protocol	<0(All) 6(TCP) 17(U DP)>	= 0
150000039 =	SUA Server #9 Port Start		= 0
150000040 =	SUA Server #9 Port End		= 0
150000041 =	SUA Server #9 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000042 =	SUA Server #10 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000043 =	SUA Server #10 Protocol	<0(All) 6(TCP) 17(U DP)>	= 0
150000044 =	SUA Server #10 Port Start		= 0
150000045 =	SUA Server #10 Port End		= 0
150000046 =	SUA Server #10 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000047 =	SUA Server #11 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 0

Table 183 Menu 15 SUA Server Setup (SMT Menu 15) (continued)

150000048 =	SUA Server #11 Protocol	<0 (All) 6 (TCP) 17 (UDP) >	= 0
150000049 =	SUA Server #11 Port Start		= 0
150000050 =	SUA Server #11 Port End		= 0
150000051 =	SUA Server #11 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000052 =	SUA Server #12 Active	<0 (No) 1 (Yes) >	= 0
150000053 =	SUA Server #12 Protocol	<0 (All) 6 (TCP) 17 (UDP) >	= 0
150000054 =	SUA Server #12 Port Start		= 0
150000055 =	SUA Server #12 Port End		= 0
150000056 =	SUA Server #12 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0

Table 184 Menu 21.1 Filter Set #1 (SMT Menu 21.1)

/ Menu 21 Filter set #1 (SMT Menu 21)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210100001 =	Filter Set 1, Name	<Str>	=
/ Menu 21.1.1.1 set #1, rule #1 (SMT Menu 21.1.1.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210101001 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Type	<2 (TCP/IP) >	= 2
210101002 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Active	<0 (No) 1 (Yes) >	= 1
210101003 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Protocol		= 6
210101004 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210101005 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210101006 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Dest Port		= 137
210101007 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Dest Port Comp	<0 (none) 1 (equal) 2 (not equal) 3 (less) 4 (greater) >	= 1
210101008 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210101009 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210101010 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Src Port		= 0
210101011 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Src Port Comp	<0 (none) 1 (equal) 2 (not equal) 3 (less) 4 (greater) >	= 0
210101013 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Act Match	<1 (check next) 2 (forward) 3 (drop) >	= 3
210101014 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 1 Act Not Match	<1 (check next) 2 (forward) 3 (drop) >	= 1

Table 184 Menu 21.1 Filter Set #1 (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

/ Menu 21.1.1.2 set #1, rule #2 (SMT Menu 21.1.1.2)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210102001 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Type	<2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210102002 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
210102003 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Protocol		= 6
210102004 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210102005 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210102006 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Dest Port		= 138
210102007 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Dest Port Comp	<0(not equal) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 1
210102008 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210102009 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210102010 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Src Port		= 0
210102011 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Src Port Comp	<0(not equal) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 0
210102013 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Act Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 3
210102014 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 2 Act Not Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.1.3 set #1, rule #3 (SMT Menu 21.1.1.3)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210103001 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Type	<2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210103002 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
210103003 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Protocol		= 6
210103004 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210103005 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210103006 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Dest Port		= 139
210103007 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Dest Port Comp	<0(not equal) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 1
210103008 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210103009 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210103010 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Src Port		= 0
210103011 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Src Port Comp	<0(not equal) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 0

Table 184 Menu 21.1 Filter Set #1 (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

210103013 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Act Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)	= 3
210103014 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 3 Act Not Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.1.4 set #1, rule #4 (SMT Menu 21.1.1.4)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210104001 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Type	<2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210104002 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
210104003 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Protocol		= 17
210104004 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210104005 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210104006 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Dest Port		= 137
210104007 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Dest Port Comp	<0(not equal) 1(equal) 2(greater) 3(less)>	= 1
210104008 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210104009 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210104010 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Src Port		= 0
210104011 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Src Port Comp	<0(not equal) 1(equal) 2(greater) 3(less)>	= 0
210104013 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Act Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)	= 3
210104014 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 4 Act Not Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.1.5 set #1, rule #5 (SMT Menu 21.1.1.5)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210105001 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Type	<2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210105002 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
210105003 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Protocol		= 17
210105004 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210105005 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210105006 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Dest Port		= 138
210105007 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Dest Port Comp	<0(not equal) 1(equal) 2(greater) 3(less)>	= 1
210105008 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Src IP Address		= 0.0.0.0

Table 184 Menu 21.1 Filter Set #1 (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

210105009 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210105010 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Src Port		= 0
210105011 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Src Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 0
210105013 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Act Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 3
210105014 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 5 Act Not Match	<1(Check Next) 2(Forward) 3(Drop)>	= 1

/ Menu 21.1.1.6 set #1, rule #6 (SMT Menu 21.1.1.6)

FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210106001 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Type	<2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210106002 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
210106003 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Protocol		= 17
210106004 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210106005 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210106006 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Dest Port		= 139
210106007 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Dest Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 1
210106008 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210106009 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210106010 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Src Port		= 0
210106011 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Src Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 0
210106013 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Act Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 3
210106014 =	IP Filter Set 1, Rule 6 Act Not Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 2

Table 185 Menu 21.1 Filer Set #2, (SMT Menu 21.1)

/ Menu 21.1 filter set #2, (SMT Menu 21.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210200001 =	Filter Set 2, Nam	<Str>	= NetBIOS_WAN

Table 185 Menu 21.1 Filer Set #2, (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

/ Menu 21.1.2.1 Filter set #2, rule #1 (SMT Menu 21.1.2.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210201001 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Type	<0(none) 2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210201002 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
210201003 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Protocol		= 6
210201004 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210201005 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210201006 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Dest Port		= 137
210201007 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Dest Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 1
210201008 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210201009 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210201010 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Src Port		= 0
210201011 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Src Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 0
210201013 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Act Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 3
210201014 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Act Not Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.2.2 Filter set #2, rule #2 (SMT Menu 21.1.2.2)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210202001 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Type	<0(none) 2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210202002 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
210202003 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Protocol		= 6
210202004 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210202005 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210202006 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Dest Port		= 138
210202007 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Dest Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 1
210202008 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0

Table 185 Menu 21.1 Filer Set #2, (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

210202009 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210202010 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Src Port		= 0
210202011 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Src Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 0
210202013 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Act Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 3
210202014 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Act Not Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.2.3 Filter set #2, rule #3 (SMT Menu 21.1.2.3)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210203001 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Type	<0(none) 2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210203002 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
210203003 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Protocol		= 6
210203004 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210203005 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210203006 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Dest Port		= 139
210203007 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Dest Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 1
210203008 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210203009 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210203010 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Src Port		= 0
210203011 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Src Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 0
210203013 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Act Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 3
210203014 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Act Not Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.2.4 Filter set #2, rule #4 (SMT Menu 21.1.2.4)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210204001 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Type	<0(none) 2(TCP/IP)>	= 2

Table 185 Menu 21.1 Filer Set #2, (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

210204002 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Active		<0(No) 1(Yes)> = 1
210204003 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Protocol		= 17
210204004 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210204005 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210204006 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Dest Port		= 137
210204007 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Dest Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 1
210204008 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210204009 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210204010 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Src Port		= 0
210204011 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Src Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 0
210204013 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Act Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 3
210204014 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Act Not Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.2.5 Filter set #2, rule #5 (SMT Menu 21.1.2.5)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210205001 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Type	<0(none) 2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210205002 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
210205003 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Protocol		= 17
210205004 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210205005 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210205006 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Dest Port		= 138
210205007 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Dest Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 1
210205008 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210205009 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210205010 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Src Port		= 0

Table 185 Menu 21.1 Filer Set #2, (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

210205011 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Src Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 0
210205013 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Act Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 3
210205014 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Act Not Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.2.6 Filter set #2, rule #6 (SMT Menu 21.1.2.5)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210206001 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Type	<0(none) 2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210206002 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
210206003 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Protocol		= 17
210206004 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210206005 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210206006 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Dest Port		= 139
210206007 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Dest Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 1
210206008 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210206009 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210206010 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Src Port		= 0
210206011 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Src Port Comp	<0(none) 1(equal) 2(not equal) 3(less) 4(greater)>	= 0
210206013 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Act Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 3
210206014 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Act Not Match	<1(check next) 2(forward) 3(drop)>	= 2
241100005 =	FTP Server Access	<0(all) 1(none) 2(Lan) 3(Wan)>	= 0
241100006 =	FTP Server Secured IP address		= 0.0.0.0
241100007 =	WEB Server Port		= 80
241100008 =	WEB Server Access	<0(all) 1(none) 2(Lan) 3(Wan)>	= 0
241100009 =	WEB Server Secured IP address		= 0.0.0.0

Table 186 Menu 23 System Menus (SMT Menu 23)

*/ Menu 23.1 System Password Setup (SMT Menu 23.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
230000000 =	System Password		= 1234
*/ Menu 23.2 System security: radius server (SMT Menu 23.2)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
230200001 =	Authentication Server Configured	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
230200002 =	Authentication Server Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
230200003 =	Authentication Server IP Address		= 192.168.1.32
230200004 =	Authentication Server Port		= 1822
230200005 =	Authentication Server Shared Secret		= 111111111111 111 111111111111 1111
230200006 =	Accounting Server Configured	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
230200007 =	Accounting Server Active	<0(No) 1(Yes)>	= 1
230200008 =	Accounting Server IP Address		= 192.168.1.44
230200009 =	Accounting Server Port		= 1823
230200010 =	Accounting Server Shared Secret		= 1234
*/ Menu 23.4 System security: IEEE802.1x (SMT Menu 23.4)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
230400001 =	Wireless Port Control	<0(Authentication Required) 1(No Access Allowed) 2(No Authentication Required)>	= 2
230400002 =	ReAuthentication Timer (in second)		= 555
230400003 =	Idle Timeout (in second)		= 999
230400004 =	Authentication Databases	<0(Local User Database Only) 1(RADIUS Only) 2(Local,RADIUS) 3(RADIUS,Local)>	= 1
230400005 =	Key Management Protocol	<0(8021x) 1(WPA) 2(WPAPSK)>	= 0
230400006 =	Dynamic WEP Key Exchange	<0(Disable) 1(64-bit WEP) 2(128-bit WEP)>	= 0
230400007 =	PSK =		=

Table 186 Menu 23 System Menus (SMT Menu 23) (continued)

230400008 =	WPA Mixed Mode	<0 (Disable) 1 (Enable)>	= 0
230400009 =	Data Privacy for Broadcast/Multicast packets	<0 (TKIP) 1 (WEP)>	= 0
230400010 =	WPA Broadcast/Multicast Key Update Timer		= 0

Table 187 Menu 24.11 Remote Management Control (SMT Menu 24.11)

/ Menu 24.11 Remote Management Control (SMT Menu 24.11)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
241100001 =	TELNET Server Port		= 23
241100002 =	TELNET Server Access	<0 (all) 1 (none) 2 (Lan) 3 (Wan)>	= 0
241100003 =	TELNET Server Secured IP address		= 0.0.0.0
241100004 =	FTP Server Port		= 21
241100005 =	FTP Server Access	<0 (all) 1 (none) 2 (Lan) 3 (Wan)>	= 0
241100006 =	FTP Server Secured IP address		= 0.0.0.0
241100007 =	WEB Server Port		= 80
241100008 =	WEB Server Access	<0 (all) 1 (none) 2 (Lan) 3 (Wan)>	= 0
241100009 =	WEB Server Secured IP address		= 0.0.0.0

Command Examples

The following are example Internal SPTGEN screens associated with the Prestige's command interpreter commands.

Table 188 Command Examples

FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
/ci command (for annex a): wan adsl opencmd			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
990000001 =	ADSL OPMD	<0 (glite) 1 (t1.413) 2 (gdmt) 3 (multimode)>	= 3
/ci command (for annex B): wan adsl opencmd			

Table 188 Command Examples (continued)

FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
990000001 =	ADSL OPMD	<0 (etsi) 1 (normal) 2 (gdmt) 3 (multimo de) >	= 3

APPENDIX H

Command Interpreter

The following describes how to use the command interpreter. Enter 24 in the main menu to bring up the system maintenance menu. Enter 8 to go to **Menu 24.8 - Command Interpreter Mode**. See the included disk or zyxel.com for more detailed information on these commands.

Note: Use of undocumented commands or misconfiguration can damage the unit and possibly render it unusable.

Command Syntax

- The command keywords are in *courier new* font.
- Enter the command keywords exactly as shown, do not abbreviate.
- The required fields in a command are enclosed in angle brackets <>.
- The optional fields in a command are enclosed in square brackets [].
- The | symbol means or.

For example,

sys filter netbios config <type> <on|off>

means that you must specify the type of netbios filter and whether to turn it on or off.

Command Usage

A list of valid commands can be found by typing `help` or `?` at the command prompt. Always type the full command. Type `exit` to return to the SMT main menu when finished.

APPENDIX I

Firewall Commands

Sys Firewall Commands

The following describes the firewall commands. See the Command Interpreter appendix for information on the command structure. Each of these commands must be preceded by `sys firewall` when you use them. For example, type `sys firewall active yes` to turn on the firewall.

Table 189 Sys Firewall Commands

Command		Description
acl		
	disp	Displays ACLs or a specific ACL set # and rule #.
active	<yes no>	Active firewall or deactivate firewall Enables/disables the firewall.
cnt		
	disp	Displays the firewall log type and count.
	clear	Clears the firewall log count.
pktdump		Dumps the last 64 bytes of packets that the firewall has dropped.
dynamicrule	display	Displays the firewall's dynamic rules.
tcprst		
	rst	Turns TCP reset sending on/off.
	rst113	Turns TCP reset sending for port 113 on/off.
	display	Displays the TCP reset sending settings.
icmp		This rule is not in use.
dos		
	smtp	Enables/disables the SMTP DoS defender.
	display	Displays the SMTP DoS defender setting.
	ignore	Sets if the firewall will ignore DoS attacks on the lan/wan.
ignore		
	dos	Sets if the firewall will ignore DoS attacks on the lan/wan.
	triangle	Sets if the firewall will ignore triangle route packets on the lan/wan.

APPENDIX J

Boot Commands

The BootModule AT commands execute from within the router's bootup software, when debug mode is selected before the main router firmware is started. When you start up your Prestige, you are given a choice to go into debug mode by pressing a key at the prompt shown in the following screen. In debug mode you have access to a series of boot module commands, for example ATUR (for uploading firmware) and ATLC (for uploading the configuration file). These are already discussed in the **Firmware and Configuration File Maintenance** chapter.

Figure 305 Option to Enter Debug Mode

```
Bootbase Version: V1.02 | 08/08/2001 15:40:50
RAM: Size = 16384 Kbytes
DRAM Post: Testing: 16384K OK
FLASH: Intel 16M
RAS Version: V3.50(WB.0)b3 | 08/08/2001 16:21:27
Press any key to enter debug mode within 3
seconds.
.....
```

Enter ATHE to view all available Prestige boot module commands as shown in the next screen. ATBAx allows you to change the console port speed. The x denotes the number preceding the colon to give the console port speed following the colon in the list of numbers that follows; for example ATBA3 will give a console port speed of 9.6 Kbps. ATSE displays the seed that is used to generate a password to turn on the debug flag in the firmware. The ATSH command shows product related information such as boot module version, vendor name, product model, RAS code revision, etc. ATGO allows you to continue booting the system. Most other commands aid in advanced troubleshooting and should only be used by qualified engineers.

Figure 306 Boot Module Commands

AT	just answer OK
ATHE	print help
ATBAX	change baudrate. 1:38.4k, 2:19.2k, 3:9.6k 4:57.6k 5:115.2k
ATENx, (y)	set BootExtension Debug Flag (y=password)
ATSE	show the seed of password generator
ATTI(h,m,s)	change system time to hour:min:sec or show current time
ATDA(y,m,d)	change system date to year/month/day or show current date
ATDS	dump RAS stack
ATDT	dump Boot Module Common Area
ATDUX, y	dump memory contents from address x for length y
ATRBx	display the 8-bit value of address x
ATRWx	display the 16-bit value of address x
ATRLx	display the 32-bit value of address x
ATGO(x)	run program at addr x or boot router
ATGR	boot router
ATGT	run Hardware Test Program
ATRTw,x,y,(z)	RAM test level w, from address x to y (z iterations)
ATSH	dump manufacturer related data in ROM
ATDOx,y	download from address x for length y to PC via XMODEM
ATTD	download router configuration to PC via XMODEM
ATUR	upload router firmware to flash ROM
ATLC	upload router configuration file to flash ROM
ATXSx	xmodem select: x=0: CRC mode(default); x=1: checksum mode
ATSR	system reboot

APPENDIX K

Log Descriptions

This appendix provides descriptions of example log messages.

Table 190 System Maintenance Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Time calibration is successful	The router has adjusted its time based on information from the time server.
Time calibration failed	The router failed to get information from the time server.
WAN interface gets IP: %s	A WAN interface got a new IP address from the DHCP, PPPoE, PPTP or dial-up server.
DHCP client IP expired	A DHCP client's IP address has expired.
DHCP server assigns %s	The DHCP server assigned an IP address to a client.
Successful SMT login	Someone has logged on to the router's SMT interface.
SMT login failed	Someone has failed to log on to the router's SMT interface.
Successful WEB login	Someone has logged on to the router's web configurator interface.
WEB login failed	Someone has failed to log on to the router's web configurator interface.
Successful TELNET login	Someone has logged on to the router via telnet.
TELNET login failed	Someone has failed to log on to the router via telnet.
Successful FTP login	Someone has logged on to the router via ftp.
FTP login failed	Someone has failed to log on to the router via ftp.
NAT Session Table is Full!	The maximum number of NAT session table entries has been exceeded and the table is full.
Starting Connectivity Monitor	Starting Connectivity Monitor.
Time initialized by Daytime Server	The router got the time and date from the Daytime server.
Time initialized by Time server	The router got the time and date from the time server.
Time initialized by NTP server	The router got the time and date from the NTP server.
Connect to Daytime server fail	The router was not able to connect to the Daytime server.
Connect to Time server fail	The router was not able to connect to the Time server.
Connect to NTP server fail	The router was not able to connect to the NTP server.
Too large ICMP packet has been dropped	The router dropped an ICMP packet that was too large.
SMT Session Begin	An SMT management session has started.
SMT Session End	An SMT management session has ended.

Table 190 System Maintenance Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Configuration Change: PC = 0x%x, Task ID = 0x%x	The router is saving configuration changes.
Successful SSH login	Someone has logged on to the router's SSH server.
SSH login failed	Someone has failed to log on to the router's SSH server.
Successful HTTPS login	Someone has logged on to the router's web configurator interface using HTTPS protocol.
HTTPS login failed	Someone has failed to log on to the router's web configurator interface using HTTPS protocol.

Table 191 System Error Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
%s exceeds the max. number of session per host!	This attempt to create a NAT session exceeds the maximum number of NAT session table entries allowed to be created per host.
setNetBIOSFilter: calloc error	The router failed to allocate memory for the NetBIOS filter settings.
readNetBIOSFilter: calloc error	The router failed to allocate memory for the NetBIOS filter settings.
WAN connection is down.	A WAN connection is down. You cannot access the network through this interface.

Table 192 Access Control Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Firewall default policy: [TCP UDP IGMP ESP GRE OSPF] <Packet Direction>	Attempted TCP/UDP/IGMP/ESP/GRE/OSPF access matched the default policy and was blocked or forwarded according to the default policy's setting.
Firewall rule [NOT] match:[TCP UDP IGMP ESP GRE OSPF] <Packet Direction>, <rule:%d>	Attempted TCP/UDP/IGMP/ESP/GRE/OSPF access matched (or did not match) a configured firewall rule (denoted by its number) and was blocked or forwarded according to the rule.
Triangle route packet forwarded: [TCP UDP IGMP ESP GRE OSPF]	The firewall allowed a triangle route session to pass through.
Packet without a NAT table entry blocked: [TCP UDP IGMP ESP GRE OSPF]	The router blocked a packet that didn't have a corresponding NAT table entry.
Router sent blocked web site message: TCP	The router sent a message to notify a user that the router blocked access to a web site that the user requested.

Table 193 TCP Reset Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Under SYN flood attack, sent TCP RST	The router sent a TCP reset packet when a host was under a SYN flood attack (the TCP incomplete count is per destination host.)
Exceed TCP MAX incomplete, sent TCP RST	The router sent a TCP reset packet when the number of TCP incomplete connections exceeded the user configured threshold. (the TCP incomplete count is per destination host.) Note: Refer to TCP Maximum Incomplete in the Firewall Attack Alerts screen.
Peer TCP state out of order, sent TCP RST	The router sent a TCP reset packet when a TCP connection state was out of order. Note: The firewall refers to RFC793 Figure 6 to check the TCP state.
Firewall session time out, sent TCP RST	The router sent a TCP reset packet when a dynamic firewall session timed out. Default timeout values: ICMP idle timeout (s): 60 UDP idle timeout (s): 60 TCP connection (three way handshaking) timeout (s): 30 TCP FIN-wait timeout (s): 60 TCP idle (established) timeout (s): 3600
Exceed MAX incomplete, sent TCP RST	The router sent a TCP reset packet when the number of incomplete connections (TCP and UDP) exceeded the user-configured threshold. (Incomplete count is for all TCP and UDP connections through the firewall.) Note: When the number of incomplete connections (TCP + UDP) > "Maximum Incomplete High", the router sends TCP RST packets for TCP connections and destroys TOS (firewall dynamic sessions) until incomplete connections < "Maximum Incomplete Low".
Access block, sent TCP RST	The router sends a TCP RST packet and generates this log if you turn on the firewall TCP reset mechanism (via CLI command: "sys firewall tcprst").

Table 194 Packet Filter Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
[TCP UDP ICMP IGMP Generic] packet filter matched (set: %d, rule: %d)	Attempted access matched a configured filter rule (denoted by its set and rule number) and was blocked or forwarded according to the rule.

For type and code details, see [Table 203 on page 531](#).

Table 195 ICMP Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Firewall default policy: ICMP <Packet Direction>, <type:%d>, <code:%d>	ICMP access matched the default policy and was blocked or forwarded according to the user's setting.
Firewall rule [NOT] match: ICMP <Packet Direction>, <rule:%d>, <type:%d>, <code:%d>	ICMP access matched (or didn't match) a firewall rule (denoted by its number) and was blocked or forwarded according to the rule.

Table 195 ICMP Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Triangle route packet forwarded: ICMP	The firewall allowed a triangle route session to pass through.
Packet without a NAT table entry blocked: ICMP	The router blocked a packet that didn't have a corresponding NAT table entry.
Unsupported/out-of-order ICMP: ICMP	The firewall does not support this kind of ICMP packets or the ICMP packets are out of order.
Router reply ICMP packet: ICMP	The router sent an ICMP reply packet to the sender.

Table 196 CDR Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
board %d line %d channel %d, call %d, %s C01 Outgoing Call dev=%x ch=%x %s	The router received the setup requirements for a call. "call" is the reference (count) number of the call. "dev" is the device type (3 is for dial-up, 6 is for PPPoE, 10 is for PPTP). "channel" or "ch" is the call channel ID. For example, "board 0 line 0 channel 0, call 3, C01 Outgoing Call dev=6 ch=0" Means the router has dialed to the PPPoE server 3 times.
board %d line %d channel %d, call %d, %s C02 OutCall Connected %d %s	The PPPoE, PPTP or dial-up call is connected.
board %d line %d channel %d, call %d, %s C02 Call Terminated	The PPPoE, PPTP or dial-up call was disconnected.

Table 197 PPP Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
ppp:LCP Starting	The PPP connection's Link Control Protocol stage has started.
ppp:LCP Opening	The PPP connection's Link Control Protocol stage is opening.
ppp:CHAP Opening	The PPP connection's Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol stage is opening.
ppp:IPCP Starting	The PPP connection's Internet Protocol Control Protocol stage is starting.
ppp:IPCP Opening	The PPP connection's Internet Protocol Control Protocol stage is opening.
ppp:LCP Closing	The PPP connection's Link Control Protocol stage is closing.
ppp:IPCP Closing	The PPP connection's Internet Protocol Control Protocol stage is closing.

Table 198 UPnP Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
UPnP pass through Firewall	UPnP packets can pass through the firewall.

Table 199 Content Filtering Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
%s: block keyword	The content of a requested web page matched a user defined keyword.
%s	The system forwarded web content.

For type and code details, see [Table 203 on page 531](#).

Table 200 Attack Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
attack [TCP UDP IGMP ESP GRE OSPF]	The firewall detected a TCP/UDP/IGMP/ESP/GRE/OSPF attack.
attack ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP attack.
land [TCP UDP IGMP ESP GRE OSPF]	The firewall detected a TCP/UDP/IGMP/ESP/GRE/OSPF land attack.
land ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP land attack.
ip spoofing - WAN [TCP UDP IGMP ESP GRE OSPF]	The firewall detected an IP spoofing attack on the WAN port.
ip spoofing - WAN ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP IP spoofing attack on the WAN port.
icmp echo : ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP echo attack.
syn flood TCP	The firewall detected a TCP syn flood attack.
ports scan TCP	The firewall detected a TCP port scan attack.
teardrop TCP	The firewall detected a TCP teardrop attack.
teardrop UDP	The firewall detected an UDP teardrop attack.
teardrop ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP teardrop attack.
illegal command TCP	The firewall detected a TCP illegal command attack.
NetBIOS TCP	The firewall detected a TCP NetBIOS attack.
ip spoofing - no routing entry [TCP UDP IGMP ESP GRE OSPF]	The firewall classified a packet with no source routing entry as an IP spoofing attack.

Table 200 Attack Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
ip spoofing - no routing entry ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall classified an ICMP packet with no source routing entry as an IP spoofing attack.
vulnerability ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP vulnerability attack.
traceroute ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP traceroute attack.

Table 201 802.1X Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Local User Database accepts user.	A user was authenticated by the local user database.
Local User Database reports user credential error.	A user was not authenticated by the local user database because of an incorrect user password.
Local User Database does not find user's credential.	A user was not authenticated by the local user database because the user is not listed in the local user database.
RADIUS accepts user.	A user was authenticated by the RADIUS Server.
RADIUS rejects user. Pls check RADIUS Server.	A user was not authenticated by the RADIUS Server. Please check the RADIUS Server.
Local User Database does not support authentication method.	The local user database only supports the EAP-MD5 method. A user tried to use another authentication method and was not authenticated.
User logout because of session timeout expired.	The router logged out a user whose session expired.
User logout because of user deassociation.	The router logged out a user who ended the session.
User logout because of no authentication response from user.	The router logged out a user from which there was no authentication response.
User logout because of idle timeout expired.	The router logged out a user whose idle timeout period expired.
User logout because of user request.	A user logged out.
Local User Database does not support authentication method.	A user tried to use an authentication method that the local user database does not support (it only supports EAP-MD5).
No response from RADIUS. Pls check RADIUS Server.	There is no response message from the RADIUS server, please check the RADIUS server.
Use Local User Database to authenticate user.	The local user database is operating as the authentication server.
Use RADIUS to authenticate user.	The RADIUS server is operating as the authentication server.

Table 201 802.1X Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
No Server to authenticate user.	There is no authentication server to authenticate a user.
Local User Database does not find user's credential.	A user was not authenticated by the local user database because the user is not listed in the local user database.

Table 202 ACL Setting Notes

PACKET DIRECTION	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
(L to W)	LAN to WAN	ACL set for packets traveling from the LAN to the WAN.
(W to L)	WAN to LAN	ACL set for packets traveling from the WAN to the LAN.
(L to L/Prestige)	LAN to LAN/ Prestige	ACL set for packets traveling from the LAN to the LAN or the Prestige.
(W to W/Prestige)	WAN to WAN/ Prestige	ACL set for packets traveling from the WAN to the WAN or the Prestige.

Table 203 ICMP Notes

TYPE	CODE	DESCRIPTION
0		Echo Reply
	0	Echo reply message
3		Destination Unreachable
	0	Net unreachable
	1	Host unreachable
	2	Protocol unreachable
	3	Port unreachable
	4	A packet that needed fragmentation was dropped because it was set to Don't Fragment (DF)
	5	Source route failed
4		Source Quench
	0	A gateway may discard internet datagrams if it does not have the buffer space needed to queue the datagrams for output to the next network on the route to the destination network.
5		Redirect
	0	Redirect datagrams for the Network
	1	Redirect datagrams for the Host
	2	Redirect datagrams for the Type of Service and Network
	3	Redirect datagrams for the Type of Service and Host
8		Echo
	0	Echo message

Table 203 ICMP Notes (continued)

TYPE	CODE	DESCRIPTION
11		Time Exceeded
	0	Time to live exceeded in transit
	1	Fragment reassembly time exceeded
12		Parameter Problem
	0	Pointer indicates the error
13		Timestamp
	0	Timestamp request message
14		Timestamp Reply
	0	Timestamp reply message
15		Information Request
	0	Information request message
16		Information Reply
	0	Information reply message

Table 204 Syslog Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
<Facility*8 + Severity>Mon dd hr:mm:ss hostname src=<srcIP:srcPort>" dst=<dstIP:dstPort>" msg=<msg>" note=<note>" devID=<mac address last three numbers>" cat=<category>	"This message is sent by the system ("RAS" displays as the system name if you haven't configured one) when the router generates a syslog. The facility is defined in the web MAIN MENU->LOGS->Log Settings page. The severity is the log's syslog class. The definition of messages and notes are defined in the various log charts throughout this appendix. The "devID" is the last three characters of the MAC address of the router's LAN port. The "cat" is the same as the category in the router's logs.

Table 205 SIP Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
SIP Registration Success by SIP:SIP Phone Number	The listed SIP account was successfully registered with a SIP register server.
SIP Registration Fail by SIP:SIP Phone Number	An attempt to register the listed SIP account with a SIP register server was not successful.
SIP UnRegistration Success by SIP:SIP Phone Number	The listed SIP account's registration was deleted from the SIP register server.
SIP UnRegistration Fail by SIP:SIP Phone Number	An attempt to delete the listed SIP account's registration from the SIP register server failed.

Table 206 RTP Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Error, RTP init fail	The initialization of an RTP session failed.
Error, Call fail: RTP connect fail	A VoIP phone call failed because the RTP session could not be established.
Error, RTP connection cannot close	The termination of an RTP session failed.

Table 207 FSM Logs: Caller Side

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
VoIP Call Start Ph[Phone Port Number] <- Outgoing Call Number	Someone used a phone connected to the listed phone port to initiate a VoIP call to the listed destination.
VoIP Call Established Ph[Phone Port] -> Outgoing Call Number	Someone used a phone connected to the listed phone port to make a VoIP call to the listed destination.
VoIP Call End Phone[Phone Port]	A VoIP phone call made from a phone connected to the listed phone port has terminated.

Table 208 FSM Logs: Callee Side

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
VoIP Call Start from SIP[SIP Port Number]	A VoIP phone call came to the Prestige from the listed SIP number.
VoIP Call Established Ph[Phone Port] <- Outgoing Call Number	A VoIP phone call was set up from the listed SIP number to the Prestige.
VoIP Call End Phone[Phone Port]	A VoIP phone call that came into the Prestige has terminated.

Table 209 Lifeline Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
PSTN Call Start	A PSTN call has been initiated.
PSTN Call End	A PSTN call has terminated.
PSTN Call Established	A PSTN call has been set up.

The following table shows RFC-2408 ISAKMP payload types that the log displays. Please refer to the RFC for detailed information on each type.

Table 210 RFC-2408 ISAKMP Payload Types

LOG DISPLAY	PAYLOAD TYPE
SA	Security Association
PROP	Proposal
TRANS	Transform
KE	Key Exchange
ID	Identification
CER	Certificate
CER_REQ	Certificate Request
HASH	Hash
SIG	Signature
NONCE	Nonce
NOTFY	Notification
DEL	Delete
VID	Vendor ID

Log Commands

Go to the command interpreter interface ([Appendix H on page 519](#) explains how to access and use the commands).

Configuring What You Want the Prestige to Log

- 1 Use the `sys logs load` command to load the log setting buffer that allows you to configure which logs the Prestige is to record.
- 2 Use `sys logs category` to view a list of the log categories.

Figure 307 Displaying Log Categories Example

```
Copyright (c) 1994 - 2004 ZyXEL Communications Corp.  
ras> ?  
Valid commands are:  
  sys          exit          ether          wan  
  wlan         ip            bridge         lan  
  radius       8021x        dsp           voiceradius      8021x  
ras>
```

- 3 Use `sys logs category` followed by a log category to display the parameters that are available for the category.

Figure 308 Displaying Log Parameters Example

```
ras> sys logs category access
Usage: [0:none/1:log/2:alert/3:both]
ras>
```

- 4** Use `sys logs category` followed by a log category and a parameter to decide what to record.

Use 0 to not record logs for that category, 1 to record only logs for that category, 2 to record only alerts for that category, and 3 to record both logs and alerts for that category. Not every parameter is available with every category.

- 5** Use the `sys logs save` command to store the settings in the Prestige (you must do this in order to record logs).

Displaying Logs

- Use the `sys logs display` command to show all of the logs in the Prestige's log.
- Use the `sys logs category display` command to show the log settings for all of the log categories.
- Use the `sys logs display [log category]` command to show the logs in an individual Prestige log category.
- Use the `sys logs clear` command to erase all of the Prestige's logs.

Log Command Example

This example shows how to set the Prestige to record the access logs and alerts and then view the results.

Figure 309 Log Command Example

```
ras> sys logs load
ras> sys logs category access 3
ras> sys logs save
ras> sys logs display access
# .time source destination notes
message
7|01/01/2000 09:40:13 |192.168.1.1:3 |192.168.1.33:1 |ACCESS FO
RWARD
    Router reply ICMP packet: ICMP(type:3, code:1)
8|01/01/2000 09:40:07 |192.168.1.1:3 |192.168.1.33:1 |ACCESS FO
RWARD
    Router reply ICMP packet: ICMP(type:3, code:1)
9|01/01/2000 09:40:04 |192.168.1.1:3 |192.168.1.33:1 |ACCESS FO
RWARD
    Router reply ICMP packet: ICMP(type:3, code:1)
10|01/01/2000 09:40:04 |192.168.1.33:1199 |207.69.188.186:110 |ACCESS FO
RWARD
    Firewall default policy: TCP (L to W)
11|01/01/2000 09:40:04 |192.168.1.1:53 |192.168.1.33:1200 |ACCESS FO
RWARD
none: UDP
```

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