Ralink SoC SDK: Super DMZ usage guide

Usage:

super_dmz [-f] [-l lan_ifname] [-w wan_ifname] [-t tcp_port] [-t tcp_port1:tcp_port2] [-u udp_port] [-u udp_port1:udp_port2]

-f : flush & clear super_dmz functions from system.
-l lan_ifname: Explicitly assign the LAN interface name, ex. “br0” or “eth2.2”. In Ralink SDK this argument is assigned automatically based on the current operation mode if it is not assigned explicitly.
-w wan_ifname: Explicitly assign the WAN interface name, ex “eth2.2” or “ppp0”. In Ralink SDK this argument is assigned automatically based on the current WAN mode if it is not assigned explicitly.
-t tcp_port: TCP port tcp_port is the exception of DMZ forwarding, ex “80” or “23”. The most case here is “80” for AP web remote access.
-t tcp_port1:tcp_port2 : TCP port from tcp_port1 to tcp_port2 is the exception of DMZ forwarding.
-u udp_port: UDP port udp_port is the exception of DMZ forwarding.
-u udp_port1:udp_port2 : UDP port from udp_port1 to udp_port2 is the exception of DMZ forwarding.

Example:

1) # super_dmz -f
   Clear Super DMZ function from system.
2) # super_dmz
   Enable Super DMZ function.
3) # super_dmz -l eth0 -t 80
   Enable Super DMZ function. Assign “eth0” as LAN interface. Avoid tcp port 80 is forwarding.(To make web server on router reachable from WAN side)
4) # super_dmz -w eth2 -t 45:123 -t 3128 -u 10000 -u 500:600
   Enable Super DMZ function. Assign “eth2” as WAN interface. Avoid tcp port 45 to 123, tcp port 3128, udp port 10000, and udp port 500 to 600 are forwarding.

Implementation note:

1. When

1) system boot up
2) WAN IP is acquired or changed (Ex. PPPoE or DHCP on WAN)
3) Virtual Server(Port forwarding) settings change
the super_dmz have to re-run:
super_dmz -f
super_dmz