The Wireless Tab - Advanced Wireless Settings

This tab is used to set up the Router's advanced wireless functions. These settings should only be adjusted by an expert administrator as incorrect settings can reduce wireless performance.

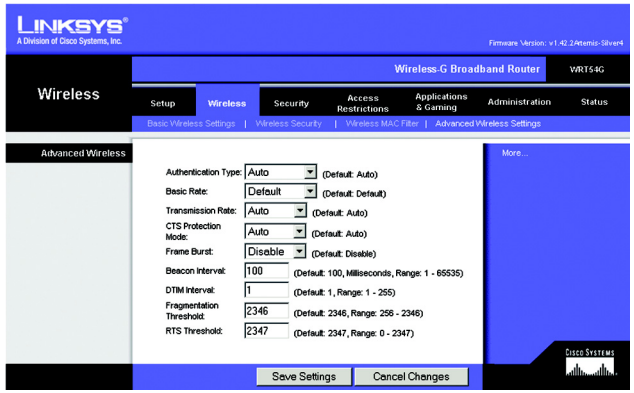

Figure 6-23: Wireless Tab - Advanced Wireless Settings

Authentication Type. The default is set to **Auto**, which allows either Open System or Shared Key authentication to be used. With **Open System** authentication, the sender and the recipient do NOT use a WEP key for authentication. With **Shared Key** authentication, the sender and recipient use a WEP key for authentication.

Basic Rate. The Basic Rate setting is not actually one rate of transmission but a series of rates at which the Router can transmit. The Router will advertise its Basic Rate to the other wireless devices in your network, so they know which rates will be used. The Router will also advertise that it will automatically select the best rate for transmission. The default setting is **Default**, when the Router can transmit at all standard wireless rates (1-2Mbps, 5.5Mbps, 11Mbps, 18Mbps, and 24Mbps). Other options are **1-2Mbps**, for use with older wireless technology, and **All**, when the Router can transmit at all wireless rates. The Basic Rate is not the actual rate of data transmission. If you want to specify the Router's rate of data transmission, configure the Transmission Rate setting.

Transmission Rate. The rate of data transmission should be set depending on the speed of your wireless network. You can select from a range of transmission speeds, or you can select **Auto** to have the Router automatically use the fastest possible data rate and enable the Auto-Fallback feature. Auto-Fallback will negotiate the best possible connection speed between the Router and a wireless client. The default value is **Auto**.

CTS Protection Mode. CTS (Clear-To-Send) Protection Mode should remain disabled unless you are having severe problems with your Wireless-G products not being able to transmit to the Router in an environment with heavy 802.11b traffic. This function boosts the Router's ability to catch all Wireless-G transmissions but will severely decrease performance.

Frame Burst. Enabling this option should provide your network with greater performance, depending on the manufacturer of your wireless products. If you are not sure how to use this option, keep the default, **Disable**.

Beacon Interval. The default value is **100**. Enter a value between 1 and 65,535 milliseconds. The Beacon Interval value indicates the frequency interval of the beacon. A beacon is a packet broadcast by the Router to synchronize the wireless network.

DTIM Interval. This value, between 1 and 255, indicates the interval of the Delivery Traffic Indication Message (DTIM). A DTIM field is a countdown field informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages. When the Router has buffered broadcast or multicast messages for associated clients, it sends the next DTIM with a DTIM Interval value. Its clients hear the beacons and awaken to receive the broadcast and multicast messages. The default value is **1**.

Fragmentation Threshold. This value specifies the maximum size for a packet before data is fragmented into multiple packets. If you experience a high packet error rate, you may slightly increase the Fragmentation Threshold. Setting the Fragmentation Threshold too low may result in poor network performance. Only minor reduction of the default value is recommended. In most cases, it should remain at its default value of **2346**.

RTS Threshold. Should you encounter inconsistent data flow, only minor reduction of the default value, **2347**, is recommended. If a network packet is smaller than the preset RTS threshold size, the RTS/CTS mechanism will not be enabled. The Router sends Request to Send (RTS) frames to a particular receiving station and negotiates the sending of a data frame. After receiving an RTS, the wireless station responds with a Clear to Send (CTS) frame to acknowledge the right to begin transmission. The RTS Threshold value should remain at its default value of **2347**.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

The Security Tab - Firewall

Firewall Protection. Enable this feature to employ Stateful Packet Inspection (SPI) for more detailed review of data packets entering your network environment.

Block WAN Requests. Enable the Block WAN Request feature by checking the box beside **Block Anonymous Internet Requests** and you can prevent your network from being "pinged," or detected, by other Internet users. The Block WAN Request feature also reinforces your network security by hiding your network ports. Both functions of the Block WAN Request feature make it more difficult for outside users to work their way into your network. This feature is enabled by default. Select **Disabled** to allow anonymous Internet requests.

Filter Multicast. Multicasting allows for multiple transmissions to specific recipients at the same time. If multicasting is permitted, then the Router will allow IP multicast packets to be forwarded to the appropriate computers. Select **Enabled** to filter multicasting, or **Disabled** to disable this feature.

Filter Internet NAT Redirection. This feature uses port forwarding to block access to local servers from local networked computers. Select **Enabled** to filter Internet NAT redirection, or **Disabled** to disable this feature.

Filter IDENT (Port 113). This feature keeps port 113 from being scanned by devices outside of your local network. Select **Enabled** to filter port 113, or **Disabled** to disable this feature.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

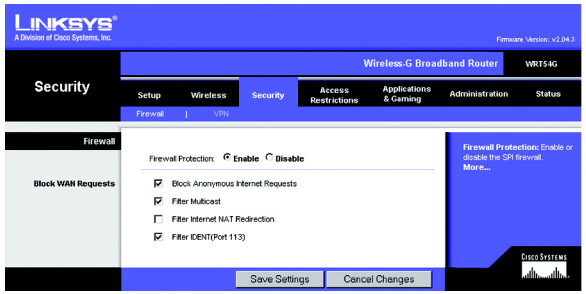

Figure 6-24: Security Tab - Firewall

The Security Tab - VPN Passthrough

Use the settings on this tab to allow VPN tunnels using IPSec, PPTP, or L2TP protocols to pass through the Router's firewall.

IPSec Pass-through. Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) is a suite of protocols used to implement secure exchange of packets at the IP layer. To allow IPSec tunnels to pass through the Router, click **Enable**. IPSec Pass-Through is enabled by default.

PPTP Pass-through. Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) allows the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) to be tunneled through an IP network. To allow PPTP tunnels to pass through the Router, click **Enable**. PPTP Pass-Through is enabled by default.

L2TP Pass-through. Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol is the method used to enable Point-to-Point sessions via the Internet on the Layer 2 level. To allow L2TP tunnels to pass through the Router, click **Enable**. L2TP Pass-Through is enabled by default.

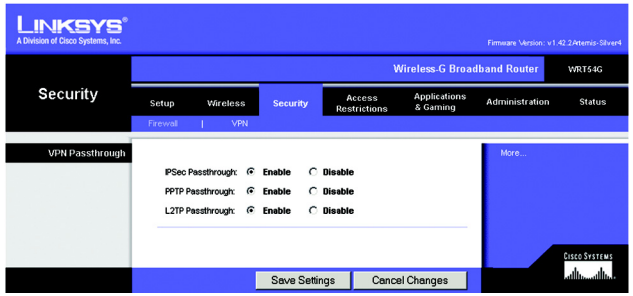

Figure 6-25: Security Tab - VPN Passthrough

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

The Access Restrictions Tab - Internet Access

The *Internet Access* screen allows you to block or allow specific kinds of Internet usage and traffic, such as Internet access, designated services, websites, and inbound traffic during specific days and times.

Internet Access Policy. Access can be managed by a policy. Use the settings on this screen to establish an access policy (after the **Save Settings** button is clicked). Selecting a policy from the drop-down menu will display that policy's settings. To delete a policy, select that policy's number and click the **Delete** button. To view all the policies, click the **Summary** button. (Policies can be deleted from the *Summary* screen by selecting the policy or policies and clicking the **Delete** button. To return to the Internet Access tab, click the **Close** button.)

Status. Policies are disabled by default. To enable a policy, select the policy number from the drop-down menu, and click the radio button beside *Enable*.

You can create two kinds of policies, one kind to manage Internet access and another kind to manage inbound traffic.

To create an Internet Access policy:

1. Select a number from the *Internet Access Policy* drop-down menu.
2. To enable this policy, click the radio button beside *Enable*.
3. Enter a Policy Name in the field provided.
4. Select **Internet Access** as the Policy Type.
5. Click the **Edit List** button to select which PCs will be affected by the policy. The *List of PCs* screen will appear. You can select a PC by MAC Address or IP Address. You can also enter a range of IP Addresses if you want this policy to affect a group of PCs. After making your changes, click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes. Then click the **Close** button.
6. Click the appropriate option, **Deny** or **Allow**, depending on whether you want to block or allow Internet access for the PCs you listed on the *List of PCs* screen.
7. Decide which days and what times you want this policy to be enforced. Select the individual days during which the policy will be in effect, or select **Everyday**. Then enter a range of hours and minutes during which the policy will be in effect, or select **24 Hours**.

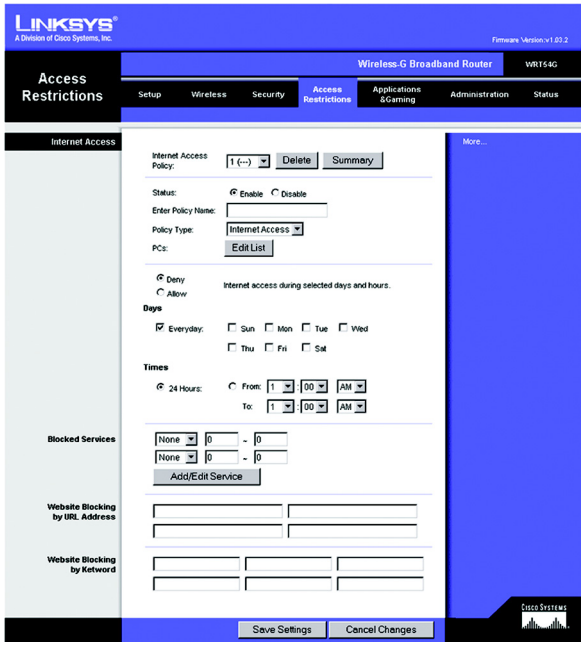

Figure 6-26: Access Restrictions Tab - Internet Access

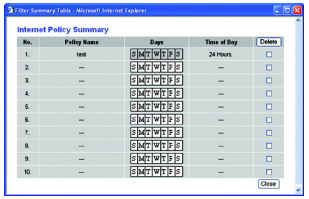

Figure 6-27: Internet Policy Summary

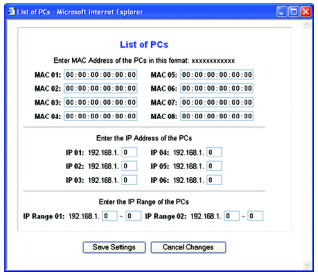

Figure 6-28: List of PCs

8. You can filter access to various services accessed over the Internet, such as FTP or telnet, by selecting services from the drop-down menus next to *Blocked Services*. (You can block up to 20 services.) Then enter the range of ports you want to filter.

   If the service you want to block is not listed or you want to edit a service's settings, then click the **Add/Edit Service** button. Then the *Port Services* screen will appear.

   To add a service, enter the service's name in the *Service Name* field. Select its protocol from the *Protocol* drop-down menu, and enter its range in the *Port Range* fields. Then click the **Add** button.

   To modify a service, select it from the list on the right. Change its name, protocol setting, or port range. Then click the **Modify** button.

   To delete a service, select it from the list on the right. Then click the **Delete** button.

   When you are finished making changes on the *Port Services* screen, click the **Apply** button to save changes. If you want to cancel your changes, click the **Cancel** button. To close the *Port Services* screen and return to the *Access Restrictions* screen, click the **Close** button.

9. If you want to block websites with specific URL addresses, enter each URL in a separate field next to *Website Blocking by URL Address*.

10. If you want to block websites using specific keywords, enter each keyword in a separate field next to *Website Blocking by Keyword*.

11. Click the **Save Settings** button to save the policy's settings. To cancel the policy's settings, click the **Cancel Changes** button.

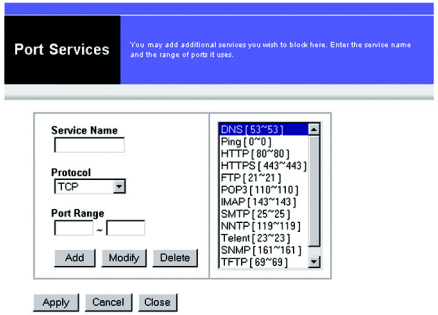

Figure 6-29: Port Services

To create an Inbound Traffic policy:

1. Select **Inbound Traffic** as the Policy Type.

2. Select a number from the *Internet Access Policy* drop-down menu.

3. To enable this policy, click the radio button beside *Enable*.

4. Enter a Policy Name in the field provided.

5. Enter the source IP address whose traffic you want to manage. Select the appropriate protocol: **TCP**, **UDP**, or **Both**. Enter the appropriate port range, or select **Any**. Enter the destination IP address whose traffic you want to manage, or select **Any**.

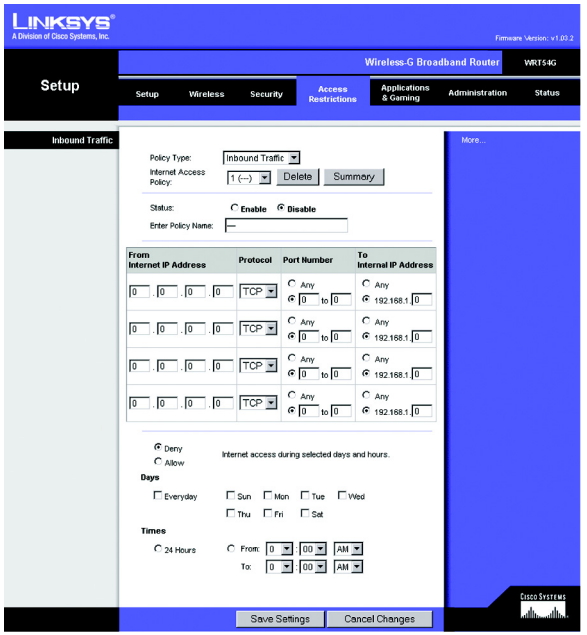

Figure 6-30: Access Restrictions Tab - Inbound Traffic

6. Click the appropriate option, **Deny** or **Allow**, depending on whether you want to block or allow network traffic.

7. Decide which days and what times you want this policy to be enforced. Select the individual days during which the policy will be in effect, or select **Everyday**. Then enter a range of hours and minutes during which the policy will be in effect, or select **24 Hours**.

8. Click the **Save Settings** button to save the policy's settings. To cancel the policy's settings, click the **Cancel Changes** button.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

The Applications and Gaming Tab - Port Range Forward

The Applications and Gaming Tab allows you to set up public services on your network, such as web servers, ftp servers, e-mail servers, or other specialized Internet applications. (Specialized Internet applications are any applications that use Internet access to perform functions such as videoconferencing or online gaming. Some Internet applications may not require any forwarding.)

To forward a port, enter the information on each line for the criteria required. The criteria are described here.

Application. In this field, enter the name you wish to give the application. Each name can be up to 12 characters.

Start/End. This is the port range. Enter the number that starts the port range under **Start** and the number that ends the range under **End**.

Protocol. Enter the protocol used for this application, either **TCP** or **UDP**, or **Both**.

IP Address. For each application, enter the IP Address of the PC running the specific application.

Enable. Click the **Enable** checkbox to enable port forwarding for the relevant application.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

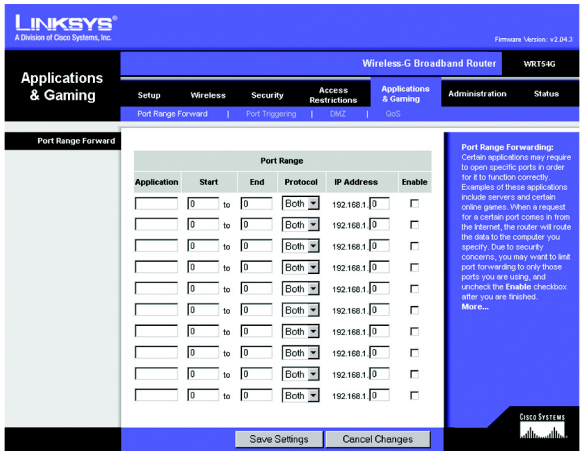

Figure 6-31: Applications and Gaming Tab - Port Range Forward

The Applications & Gaming Tab - Port Triggering

The *Port Triggering* screen allows the Router to watch outgoing data for specific port numbers. The IP address of the computer that sends the matching data is remembered by the Router, so that when the requested data returns through the Router, the data is pulled back to the proper computer by way of IP address and port mapping rules.

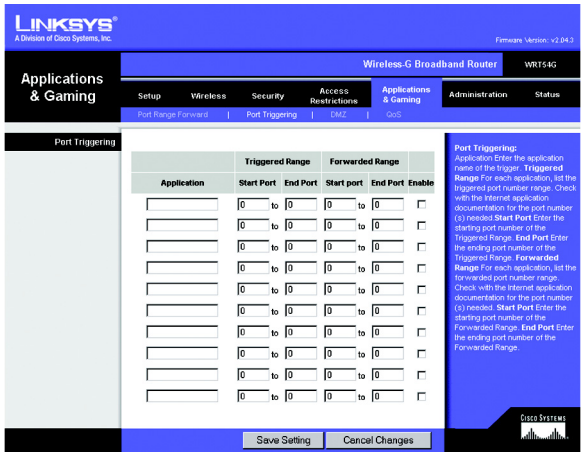

Figure 6-32: Applications and Gaming Tab - Port Triggering

Port Triggering

Application. Enter the application name of the trigger.

Triggered Range

For each application, list the triggered port number range. Check with the Internet application documentation for the port number(s) needed.

Start Port. Enter the starting port number of the Triggered Range.

End Port. Enter the ending port number of the Triggered Range.

Forwarded Range

For each application, list the forwarded port number range. Check with the Internet application documentation for the port number(s) needed.

Start Port. Enter the starting port number of the Forwarded Range.

End Port. Enter the ending port number of the Forwarded Range.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

The Applications and Gaming Tab - DMZ

The DMZ feature allows one network user to be exposed to the Internet for use of a special-purpose service such as Internet gaming or videoconferencing. DMZ hosting forwards all the ports at the same time to one PC. The Port Range Forward feature is more secure because it only opens the ports you want to have opened, while DMZ hosting opens all the ports of one computer, exposing the computer to the Internet.

Any PC whose port is being forwarded must have its DHCP client function disabled and should have a new static IP address assigned to it because its IP address may change when using the DHCP function.

To expose one PC, select **Enable**. Then, enter the computer's IP address in the *DMZ Host IP Address* field.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

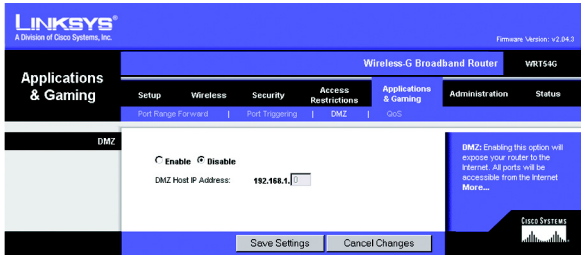

Figure 6-33: Applications and Gaming Tab - DMZ

The Applications and Gaming Tab - QoS

Quality of Service (QoS) ensures better service to high-priority types of network traffic, which may involve demanding, real-time applications, such as videoconferencing.

There are three types of QoS available, Device Priority, Application Priority, and Ethernet Port Priority.

Enable/Disable. To limit outgoing bandwidth for the QoS policies in use, select **Enable**. Otherwise, select **Disable**.

Upstream Bandwidth. Select the bandwidth to be used from the drop-down menu. This setting allows you to limit the outgoing bandwidth for the QoS policies in use, so you can control how much bandwidth a particular application is allowed to use.

Device Priority

Enter the name of your network device in the *Device name* field, enter its MAC Address, then select its priority from the drop-down menu.

Ethernet Port Priority

Ethernet Port Priority QoS allows you to prioritize performance for four of the Router's ports, LAN Ports 1-4. For each of these ports, select **High** or **Low** for *Priority*. For Flow Control, if you want the Router to control the transmission of data between network devices, select **Enable**. To disable this feature, select **Disable**. The Router's other four ports will be automatically assigned low priority. Incoming Rate Limit limits the incoming

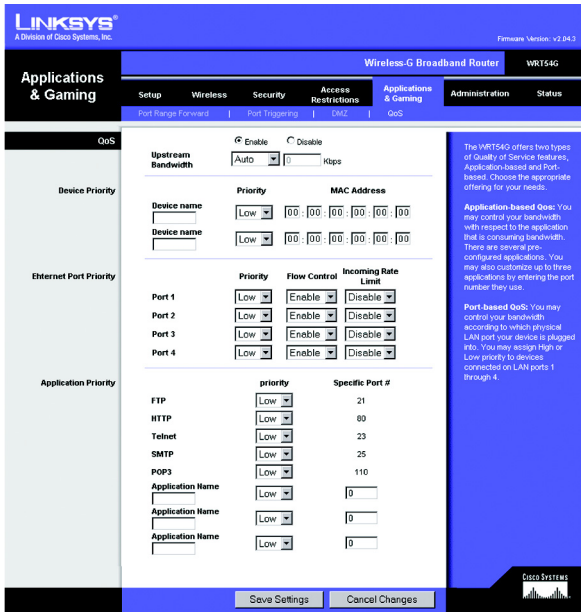

Figure 6-34: Applications and Gaming Tab - QOS

bandwidth. To use this feature, select **8M**, **4M**, **2M**, **1M**, **512K**, **256K**, or **128K** (M stands for Mbps, while K stands for kbps). If you do not want to use this feature, keep the default, **Disable**.

Ethernet Port Priority QoS does not require support from your ISP because the prioritized ports are LAN ports going out to your network.

Application Port Priority

Application Port Priority QoS manages information as it is transmitted and received. Depending on the settings of the *QoS* screen, this feature will assign information a high or low priority for the five preset applications and three additional applications that you specify. For each application, select **High** or **Low** for *Priority*. For Specific Port#, you can add three additional applications by entering their respective port numbers in the *Specific Port#* fields.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol). A protocol used to transfer files over a TCP/IP network (Internet, UNIX, etc.). For example, after developing the HTML pages for a website on a local machine, they are typically uploaded to the web server using FTP.

HTTP (HyperText Transport Protocol). The communications protocol used to connect to servers on the World Wide Web. Its primary function is to establish a connection with a web server and transmit HTML pages to the client web browser.

Telnet. A terminal emulation protocol commonly used on Internet and TCP/IP-based networks. It allows a user at a terminal or computer to log onto a remote device and run a program.

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol). The standard e-mail protocol on the Internet. It is a TCP/IP protocol that defines the message format and the message transfer agent (MTA), which stores and forwards the mail.

POP3 (Post Office Protocol 3). A standard mail server commonly used on the Internet. It provides a message store that holds incoming e-mail until users log on and download it. POP3 is a simple system with little selectivity. All pending messages and attachments are downloaded at the same time. POP3 uses the SMTP messaging protocol.

Application Name. You can add three additional applications by entering their names in the *Application Name* fields.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

The Administration Tab - Management

This section of the Administration tab allows the network's administrator to manage specific Router functions for access and security.

Local Router Access. You can change the Router's password from here. Enter a new Router password and then type it again in the *Re-enter to confirm* field to confirm.

Web Access. HTTP (HyperText Transport Protocol) - The communications protocol used to connect to servers on the World Wide Web. HTTPS - Uses SSL (Secured Socket Layer) to encrypt data transmitted for higher security. Select **HTTP** or **HTTPS**. Wireless Access Web - If you are using your Wireless Router in a public domain where you are giving wireless access to your guests, you can disable wireless access to the router's web-based utility. You will only be able to access the web-based utility via a wired connection if you disable the setting. Select **Enable** to enable wireless access to the Router's web-based utility or **Disable** to disable wireless access to the utility.

Remote Router Access. To access the Router remotely, from outside the network, verify that **Enable** is selected. Then, enter the port number that will be open to outside access. You will need to enter the Router's password when accessing the Router this way, as usual.

UPnP. When using UPnP features, select **Enable**. Because allowing this may present a risk to security, this feature is disabled by default.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

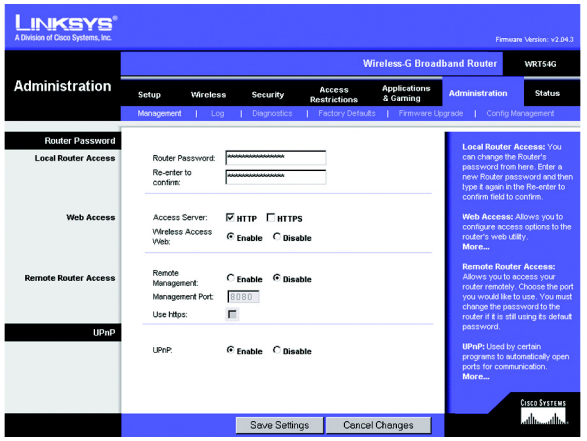

Figure 6-35: Administration Tab - Management

The Administration Tab - Log

The Router can keep logs of all traffic for your Internet connection. To disable the Log function, keep the default setting, **Disable**. To monitor traffic between the network and the Internet, select **Enable**. When you wish to view the logs, click **Incoming Log** or **Outgoing Log**, depending on which you wish to view.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

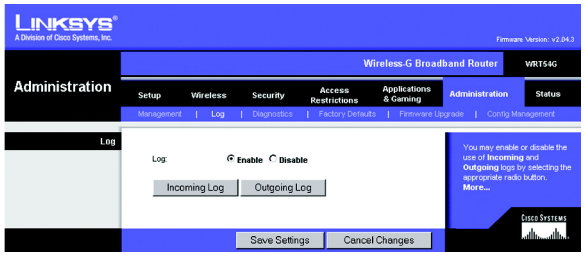

Figure 6-36: Administration Tab - Log