The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 38 Network > WAN > Internet Connection: PPTP Encapsulation

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
ISP Parameters for Internet Access	
Encapsulation	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a network protocol that enables secure transfer of data from a remote client to a private server, creating a Virtual Private Network (VPN) using TCP/IP-based networks. PPTP supports on-demand, multi-protocol, and virtual private networking over public networks, such as the Internet. The NBG334W supports only one PPTP server connection at any given time. To configure a PPTP client, you must configure the **User Name** and **Password** fields for a PPP connection and the PPTP parameters for a PPTP connection.
User Name	Type the user name given to you by your ISP.
Password	Type the password associated with the User Name above.
Retype to Confirm	Type your password again to make sure that you have entered is correctly.
Nailed-up Connection	Select **Nailed-Up Connection** if you do not want the connection to time out.
Idle Timeout	This value specifies the time in seconds that elapses before the NBG334W automatically disconnects from the PPTP server.
PPTP Configuration	
Get automatically from ISP	Select this option If your ISP did not assign you a fixed IP address. This is the default selection.
Use Fixed IP Address	Select this option If the ISP assigned a fixed IP address.
My IP Address	Type the (static) IP address assigned to you by your ISP.
My IP Subnet Mask	Your NBG334W 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 NBG334W.
Server IP Address	Type the IP address of the PPTP server.
Connection ID/ Name	Type your identification name for the PPTP server.
WAN IP Address Assignment	
Get automatically from ISP	Select this option If your ISP did not assign you a fixed IP address. This is the default selection.
Use Fixed IP Address	Select this option If the ISP assigned a fixed IP address.
My WAN IP Address	Enter your WAN IP address in this field if you selected **Use Fixed IP Address**.
Remote IP Address	Enter the remote IP address (if your ISP gave you one) in this field.
Remote IP Subnet Mask	Enter the remote IP subnet mask in this field.
DNS Servers	

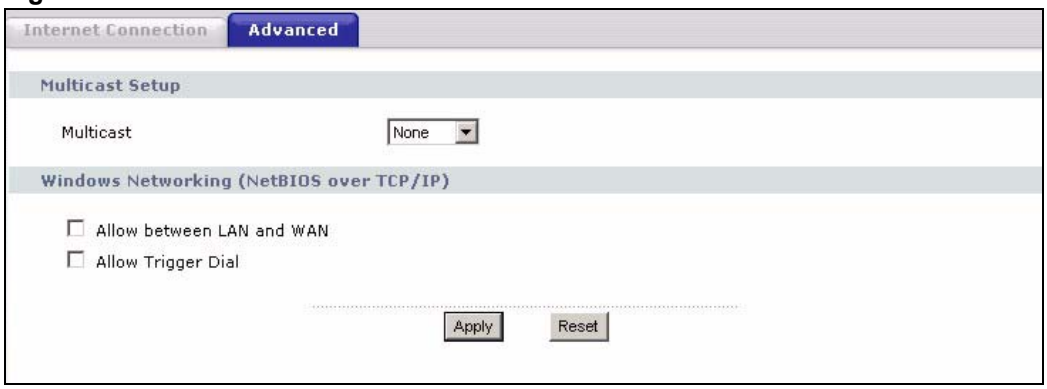
Table 38 Network > WAN > Internet Connection: PPTP Encapsulation

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
First DNS Server Second DNS Server Third DNS Server	Select **From ISP** if your ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the NBG334W's WAN IP address). The field to the right displays the (read-only) DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns. Select **User-Defined** if you have the IP address of a DNS server. Enter the DNS server's IP address in the field to the right. If you chose **User-Defined**, but leave the IP address set to 0.0.0.0, **User-Defined** changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. If you set a second choice to **User-Defined**, and enter the same IP address, the second **User-Defined** changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. Select **None** if you do not want to configure DNS servers. If you do not configure a DNS server, you must know the IP address of a computer in order to access it.
WAN MAC Address	The MAC address section allows users to configure the WAN port's MAC address by either using the NBG334W's MAC address, copying the MAC address from a computer on your LAN or manually entering a MAC address.
Factory default	Select **Factory default** to use the factory assigned default MAC Address.
Clone the computer's MAC address	Select **Clone the computer's MAC address - IP Address** and enter the IP address of the computer on the LAN whose MAC you are cloning. Once it is successfully configured, the address will be copied to the rom file (ZyNOS configuration file). It will not change unless you change the setting or upload a different ROM file.
Set WAN MAC Address	Select this option and enter the MAC address you want to use.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

7.5 Advanced WAN Screen

To change your NBG334W's advanced WAN settings, click **Network** > **WAN** > **Advanced**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 54 Network > WAN > Advanced



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 39 WAN > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Multicast Setup	
Multicast	Select **IGMP V-1**, **IGMP V-2** or **None**. 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.
Windows Networking (NetBIOS over TCP/IP): NetBIOS (Network Basic Input/Output System) are TCP or UDP broadcast packets that enable a computer to connect to and communicate with a LAN. For some dial-up services such as PPPoE or PPTP, NetBIOS packets cause unwanted calls. However it may sometimes be necessary to allow NetBIOS packets to pass through to the WAN in order to find a computer on the WAN.	
Allow between LAN and WAN	Select this check box to forward NetBIOS packets from the LAN to the WAN and from the WAN to the LAN. If your firewall is enabled with the default policy set to block WAN to LAN traffic, you also need to enable the default WAN to LAN firewall rule that forwards NetBIOS traffic. Clear this check box to block all NetBIOS packets going from the LAN to the WAN and from the WAN to the LAN.
Allow Trigger Dial	Select this option to allow NetBIOS packets to initiate calls.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

8

LAN

This chapter describes how to configure LAN settings.

8.1 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, manage IP addresses, and partition your physical network into logical networks.

8.1.1 IP Pool Setup

The NBG334W is pre-configured with a pool of 32 IP addresses starting from 192.168.1.33 to 192.168.1.64. This configuration leaves 31 IP addresses (excluding the NBG334W itself) in the lower range (192.168.1.2 to 192.168.1.32) for other server computers, for instance, servers for mail, FTP, TFTP, web, etc., that you may have.

8.1.2 System DNS Servers

Refer to the IP address and subnet mask section in the **Connection Wizard** chapter.

8.2 LAN TCP/IP

The NBG334W has built-in DHCP server capability that assigns IP addresses and DNS servers to systems that support DHCP client capability.

8.2.1 Factory LAN Defaults

The LAN parameters of the NBG334W 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.

8.2.2 IP Address and Subnet Mask

Refer to the IP address and subnet mask section in the **Connection Wizard** chapter for this information.

8.2.3 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 Management 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 NBG334W supports both IGMP version 1 (**IGMP-v1**) and IGMP version 2 (**IGMP-v2**). At start up, the NBG334W queries all directly connected networks to gather group membership. After that, the NBG334W periodically updates this information. IP multicasting can be enabled/disabled on the NBG334W LAN and/or WAN interfaces in the web configurator (**LAN**; **WAN**). Select **None** to disable IP multicasting on these interfaces.

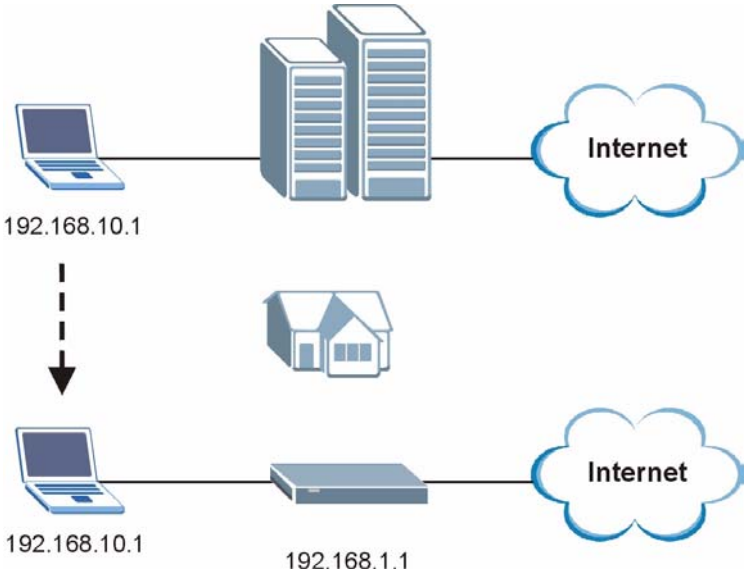
8.2.4 Any IP

Traditionally, you must set the IP addresses and the subnet masks of a computer and the NBG334W to be in the same subnet to allow the computer to access the Internet (through the NBG334W). 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 NBG334W.

With the Any IP feature and NAT enabled, the NBG334W 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 NBG334W 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 NBG334W 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 NBG334W 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 NBG334W are not in the same subnet.

Figure 55 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 NBG334W's IP address.

You *must* enable NAT to use the Any IP feature on the NBG334W.

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 NBG334W) 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 NBG334W.

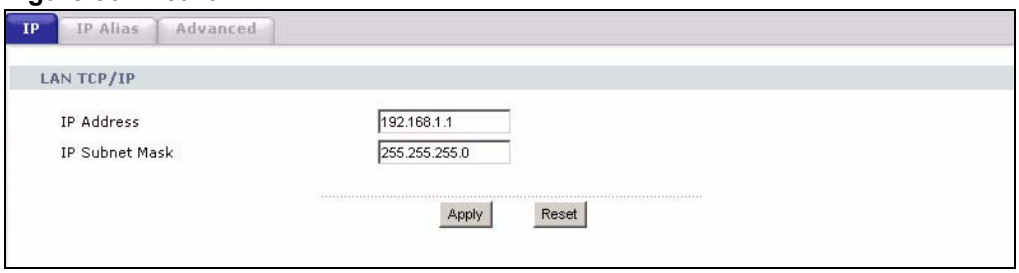
1. When a computer (which is in a different subnet) first attempts to access the Internet, it sends packets to its default gateway (which is not the NBG334W) by looking at the MAC address in its ARP table.
2. When the computer cannot locate the default gateway, an ARP request is broadcast on the LAN.
3. The NBG334W 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 NBG334W.
5. When the NBG334W 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 NBG334W and the Internet as if it is in the same subnet as the NBG334W.

8.3 LAN IP Screen

Use this screen to change your basic LAN settings. Click **Network** > **LAN**.

Figure 56 Network > LAN > IP



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 40 Network > LAN > IP

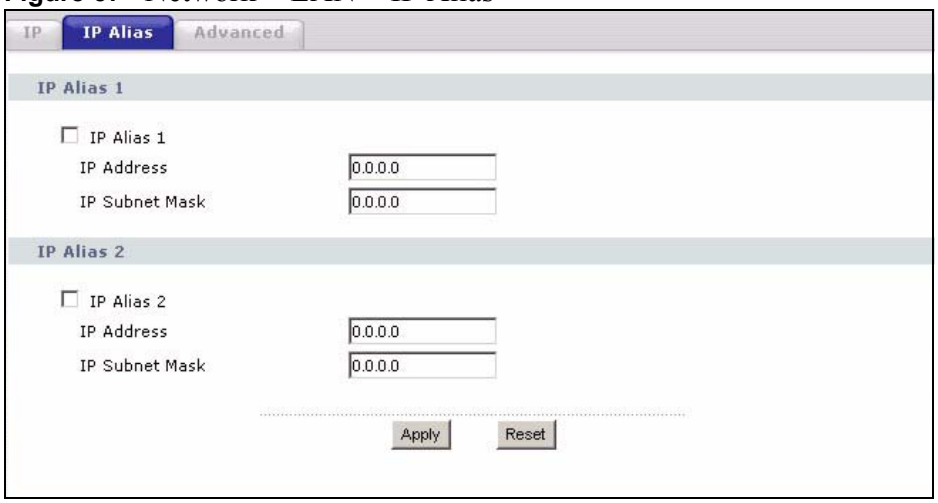
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
LAN TCP/IP	
IP Address	Type the IP address of your NBG334W in dotted decimal notation 192.168.1.1 (factory default).
IP Subnet Mask	The subnet mask specifies the network number portion of an IP address. Your NBG334W will automatically calculate the subnet mask based on the IP address that you assign. Unless you are implementing subnetting, use the subnet mask computed by the NBG334W.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

8.4 LAN IP Alias

IP alias allows you to partition a physical network into different logical networks over the same Ethernet interface. The NBG334W supports three logical LAN interfaces via its single physical Ethernet interface with the NBG334W itself as the gateway for each LAN network.

To change your NBG334W's IP alias settings, click **Network** > **LAN** > **IP Alias**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 57 Network > LAN > IP Alias



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

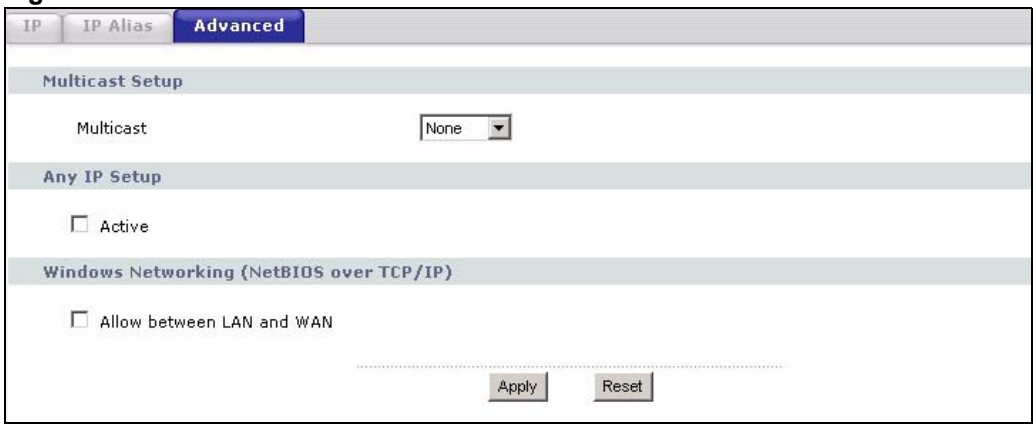
Table 41 Network > LAN > IP Alias

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
IP Alias 1,2	Select the check box to configure another LAN network for the NBG334W.
IP Address	Enter the IP address of your NBG334W in dotted decimal notation.
IP Subnet Mask	Your NBG334W 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 NBG334W.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

8.5 Advanced LAN Screen

To change your NBG334W's advanced IP settings, click **Network** > **LAN** > **Advanced**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 58 Network > LAN > Advanced



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 42 Network > LAN > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Multicast	Select **IGMP V-1** or **IGMP V-2** or **None**. 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.
Any IP Setup	
Active	Select this if you want to let computers on different subnets use the NBG334W.
Windows Networking (NetBIOS over TCP/IP): NetBIOS (Network Basic Input/Output System) are TCP or UDP broadcast packets that enable a computer to connect to and communicate with a LAN. For some dial-up services such as PPPoE or PPTP, NetBIOS packets cause unwanted calls. However it may sometimes be necessary to allow NetBIOS packets to pass through to the WAN in order to find a computer on the WAN.	
Allow between LAN and WAN	Select this check box to forward NetBIOS packets from the LAN to the WAN and from the WAN to the LAN. If your firewall is enabled with the default policy set to block WAN to LAN traffic, you also need to enable the default WAN to LAN firewall rule that forwards NetBIOS traffic. Clear this check box to block all NetBIOS packets going from the LAN to the WAN and from the WAN to the LAN.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

9

DHCP

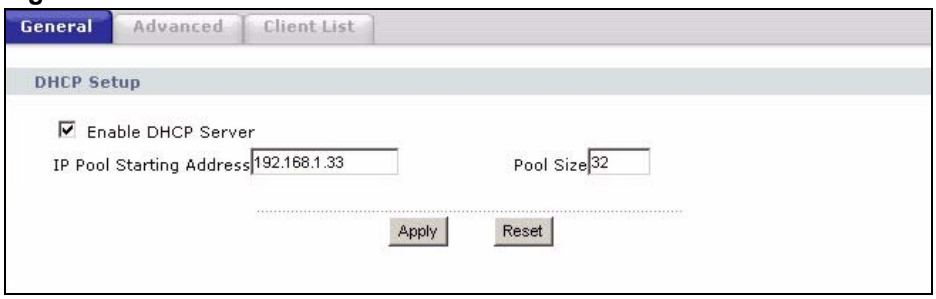
9.1 DHCP

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 NBG334W as a DHCP server or disable it. When configured as a server, the NBG334W provides the TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If DHCP service is disabled, you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computer must be manually configured.

9.2 DHCP Server General Screen

Click **Network** > **DHCP Server**. The following screen displays.

Figure 59 Network > DHCP Server > General



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 43 Network > DHCP Server > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable DHCP Server	DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, RFC 2131 and RFC 2132) allows individual clients (computers) to obtain TCP/IP configuration at startup from a server. Leave the **Enable DHCP Server** check box selected unless your ISP instructs you to do otherwise. Clear it to disable the NBG334W acting as a DHCP server. When configured as a server, the NBG334W provides TCP/IP configuration for the clients. If not, DHCP service is disabled and you must have another DHCP server on your LAN, or else the computers must be manually configured. When set as a server, fill in the following four fields.
IP Pool Starting Address	This field specifies the first of the contiguous addresses in the IP address pool.
Pool Size	This field specifies the size, or count of the IP address pool.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

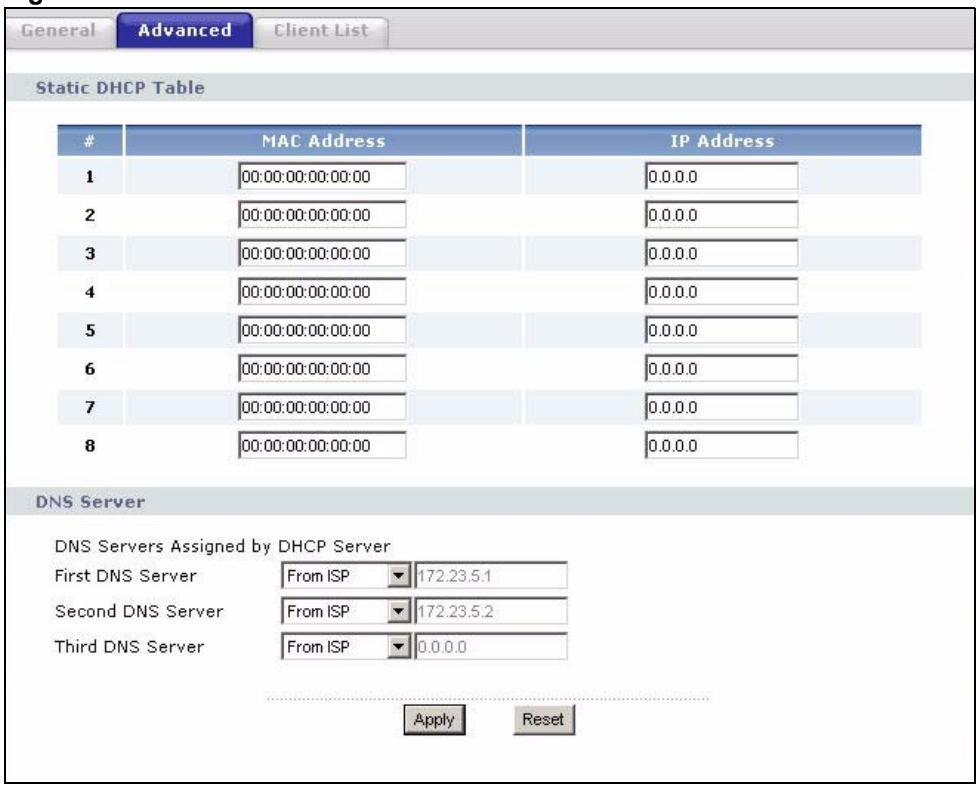
9.3 DHCP Server Advanced Screen

This screen allows you to assign IP addresses on the LAN to specific individual computers based on their MAC addresses. You can also use this screen to configure the DNS server information that the NBG334W sends to the DHCP clients.

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 NBG334W's static DHCP settings, click **Network** > **DHCP Server** > **Advanced**. The following screen displays.

Figure 60 Network > DHCP Server > Advanced



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 44 Network > DHCP Server > Advanced

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	Type the LAN IP address of a computer on your LAN.
DNS Servers Assigned by DHCP Server	The NBG334W passes a DNS (Domain Name System) server IP address (in the order you specify here) to the DHCP clients. The NBG334W only passes this information to the LAN DHCP clients when you select the **Enable DHCP Server** check box. When you clear the **Enable DHCP Server** check box, DHCP service is disabled and you must have another DHCP sever on your LAN, or else the computers must have their DNS server addresses manually configured.

Table 44 Network > DHCP Server > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
First DNS Server Second DNS Server Third DNS Server	Select **From ISP** if your ISP dynamically assigns DNS server information (and the NBG334W's WAN IP address). The field to the right displays the (read-only) DNS server IP address that the ISP assigns. Select **User-Defined** if you have the IP address of a DNS server. Enter the DNS server's IP address in the field to the right. If you chose **User-Defined**, but leave the IP address set to 0.0.0.0, **User-Defined** changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. If you set a second choice to **User-Defined**, and enter the same IP address, the second **User-Defined** changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. Select **DNS Relay** to have the NBG334W act as a DNS proxy. The NBG334W's LAN IP address displays in the field to the right (read-only). The NBG334W tells the DHCP clients on the LAN that the NBG334W itself is the DNS server. When a computer on the LAN sends a DNS query to the NBG334W, the NBG334W forwards the query to the NBG334W's system DNS server (configured in the **WAN > Internet Connection** screen) and relays the response back to the computer. You can only select **DNS Relay** for one of the three servers; if you select **DNS Relay** for a second or third DNS server, that choice changes to **None** after you click **Apply**. Select **None** if you do not want to configure DNS servers. If you do not configure a DNS server, you must know the IP address of a computer in order to access it.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

9.4 Client List Screen

The DHCP table shows current DHCP client information (including **IP Address**, **Host Name** and **MAC Address**) of all network clients using the NBG334W's DHCP server.

Configure this screen to always assign an IP address to a MAC address (and host name). Click **Network** > **DHCP Server** > **Client List**.

You can also view a read-only client list by clicking the **DHCP Table (Details...)** hyperlink in the **Status** screen.

The following screen displays.

Figure 61 Network > DHCP Server > Client List

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 45 Network > DHCP Server > Client List

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the index number of the host computer.
IP Address	This field displays the IP address relative to the # field listed above.
Host Name	This field displays the computer host name.
MAC Address	The MAC (Media Access Control) or Ethernet address on a LAN (Local Area Network) is unique to your computer (six pairs of hexadecimal notation). A network interface card such as an Ethernet adapter has a hardwired address that is assigned at the factory. This address follows an industry standard that ensures no other adapter has a similar address.
Reserve	Select this check box to have the NBG334W always assign this IP address to this MAC address (and host name). After you click **Apply**, the MAC address and IP address also display in the **Advanced** screen (where you can edit them).
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your settings.
Refresh	Click **Refresh** to reload the DHCP table.

10

Network Address Translation (NAT)

This chapter discusses how to configure NAT on the NBG334W.

10.1 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 is changed to a different IP address known within another network.

10.2 Using NAT

You must create a firewall rule in addition to setting up NAT, to allow traffic from the WAN to be forwarded through the NBG334W.

10.2.1 Port Forwarding: Services and Port Numbers

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

Use the **Application** screen to forward incoming service requests to the server(s) on your local network. 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.

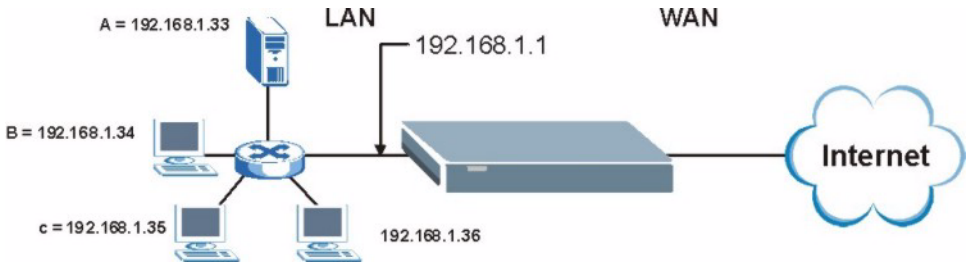
In addition to the servers for specified services, NAT supports a default server. A service request that does not have a server explicitly designated for it is forwarded to the default server. If the default is not defined, the service request is simply discarded.

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.

10.2.2 Configuring Servers Behind Port Forwarding 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

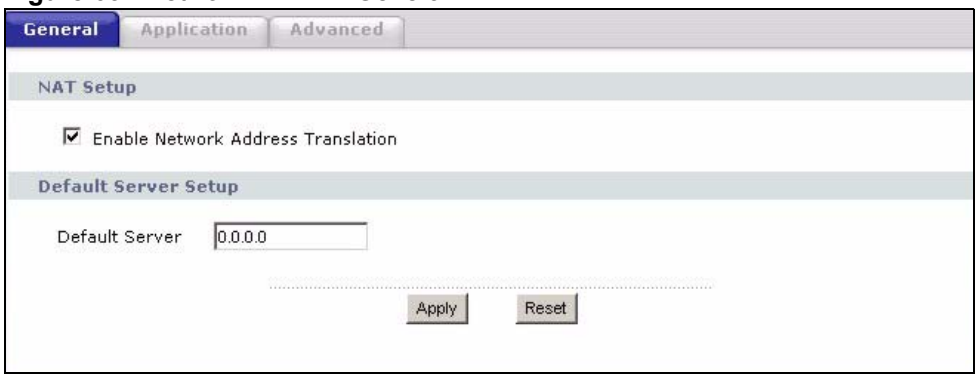
Figure 62 Multiple Servers Behind NAT Example



10.3 General NAT Screen

Click **Network > NAT** to open the **General** screen.

Figure 63 Network > NAT > General



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 46 Network > NAT > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Network Address Translation	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). Select the check box to enable NAT.
Default Server Setup	
Default Server	In addition to the servers for specified services, NAT supports a default server. A default server receives packets from ports that are not specified in the **Application** screen. If you do not assign a **Default Server** IP address, the NBG334W discards all packets received for ports that are not specified in the **Application** screen or remote management.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

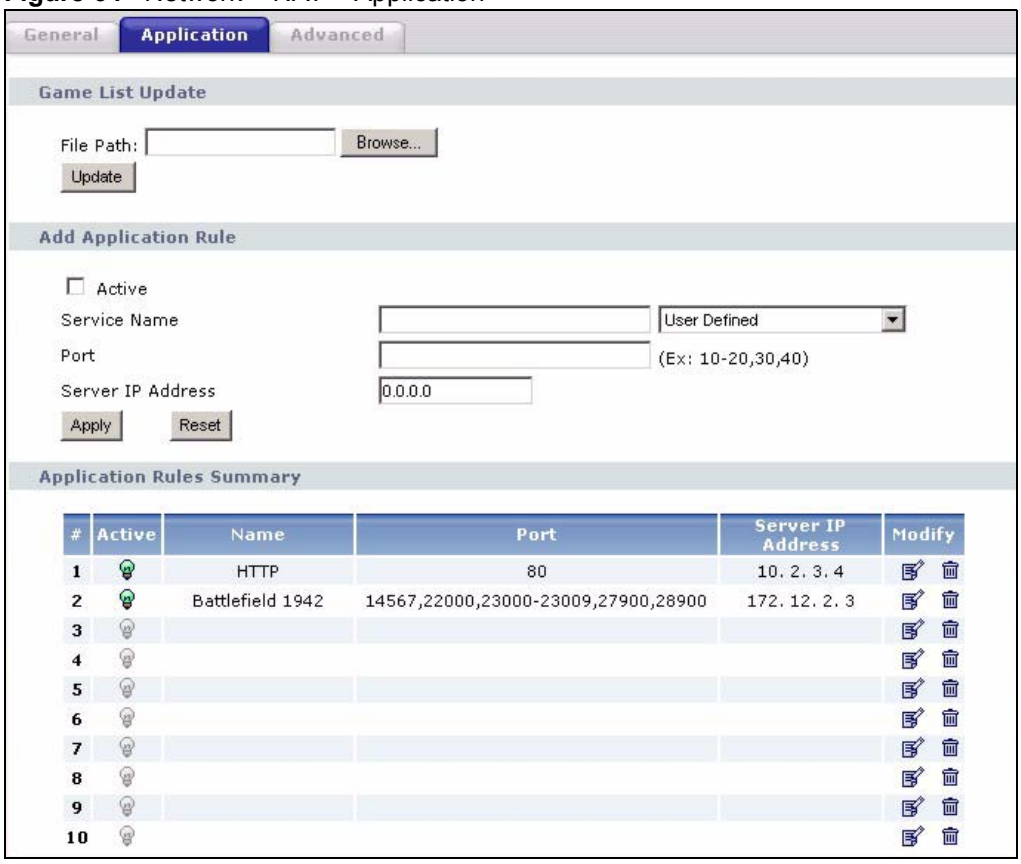
10.4 NAT Application Screen

Port forwarding allows you to define the local servers to which the incoming services will be forwarded. To change your NBG334W's port forwarding settings, click **Network > NAT** > **Application**. The screen appears as shown.

If you do not assign a **Default Server** IP address in the **NAT > General** screen, the NBG334W discards all packets received for ports that are not specified in this screen or remote management.

Refer to Appendix F on page 259 for port numbers commonly used for particular services.

Figure 64 Network > NAT > Application



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 47 NAT Application

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Game List Update	A game list includes the pre-defined service name(s) and port number(s). You can edit and upload it to the NBG334W to replace the existing entries in the second field next to **Service Name**.
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.txt file you want to upload. Remember that you must decompress compressed (.zip) files before you can upload them.
Update	Click **Update** to begin the upload process. This process may take up to two minutes.
Add Application Rule	
Active	Select the check box to enable this rule and the requested service can be forwarded to the host with a specified internal IP address. Clear the checkbox to disallow forwarding of these ports to an inside server without having to delete the entry.
Service Name	Type a name (of up to 31 printable characters) to identify this rule in the first field next to **Service Name**. Otherwise, select a predefined service in the second field next to **Service Name**. The predefined service name and port number(s) will display in the **Service Name** and **Port** fields.

Table 47 NAT Application (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Port	Type a port number(s) to be forwarded. To specify a range of ports, enter a hyphen (-) between the first port and the last port, such as 10-20. To specify two or more non-consecutive port numbers, separate them by a comma without spaces, such as 123,567.
Server IP Address	Type the inside IP address of the server that receives packets from the port(s) specified in the **Port** field.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes to the **Application Rules Summary** table.
Reset	Click **Reset** to not save and return your new changes in the **Service Name** and **Port** fields to the previous one.
Application Rules Summary	
#	This is the number of an individual port forwarding server entry.
Active	This icon is turned on when the rule is enabled.
Name	This field displays a name to identify this rule.
Port	This field displays the port number(s).
Server IP Address	This field displays the inside IP address of the server.
Modify	Click the **Edit** icon to display and modify an existing rule setting in the fields under **Add Application Rule**. Click the **Remove** icon to delete a rule.

10.4.1 Game List Example

Here is an example game list text file. The index number, service name and associated port(s) are specified by semi-colons (no spaces). Use the name=xxx (where xxx is the service name) to create a new service. Port range can be separated with a hyphen (-) (no spaces). Multiple (non-consecutive) ports can be separated by commas.

Figure 65 Game List Example

```
version=1
1;name=Battlefield 1942;port=14567,22000,23000-23009,27900,28900
2;name=Call of Duty;port=28960
3;name=Civilization IV;port=2056
4;name=Diablo I and II;port=6112-6119,4000
5;name=Doom 3;port=27666
6;name=F.E.A.R;port=27888
7;name=Final Fantasy XI;port=25,80,110,443,50000-65535
8;name=Guild Wars;port=6112,80
9;name=Half Life;port=6003,7002,27005,27010,27011,27015
10;name=Jedi Knight III: Jedi Academy;port=28060-28062,28070-28081
11;name=Need for Speed: Hot Pursuit 2;port=1230,8511-
8512,27900,28900,61200-61230
12;name=Neverwinter Nights;port=5120-5300,6500,27900,28900
13;name=Quake 2;port=27910
14;name=Quake 3;port=27660,27960
15;name=Rainbow Six 3: Raven Shield;port=7777-7787,8777-8787
16;name=Serious Sam II;port=25600-25605
17;name=Silent Hunter III;port=17997-18003
18;name=Soldier of Fortune II;port=20100-20112
19;name=Starcraft;port=6112-6119,4000
20;name=Star Trek: Elite Force II;port=29250,29256
21;name=SWAT 4;port=10480-10483
22;name=Warcraft II and III;port=6112-6119,4000
23;name=World of Warcraft;port=3724
```

10.5 Trigger Port Forwarding

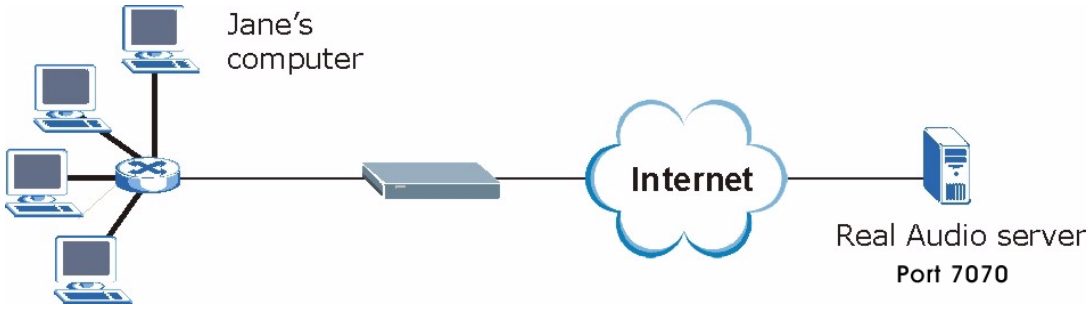
Some services use a dedicated range of ports on the client side and a dedicated range of ports on the server side. With regular port forwarding you set a forwarding port in NAT to forward a service (coming in from the server on the WAN) to the IP address of a computer on the client side (LAN). The problem is that port forwarding only forwards a service to a single LAN IP address. In order to use the same service on a different LAN computer, you have to manually replace the LAN computer's IP address in the forwarding port with another LAN computer's IP address.

Trigger port forwarding solves this problem by allowing computers on the LAN to dynamically take turns using the service. The NBG334W records the IP address of a LAN computer that sends traffic to the WAN to request a service with a specific port number and protocol (a "trigger" port). When the NBG334W's WAN port receives a response with a specific port number and protocol ("incoming" port), the NBG334W forwards the traffic to the LAN IP address of the computer that sent the request. After that computer’s connection for that service closes, another computer on the LAN can use the service in the same manner. This way you do not need to configure a new IP address each time you want a different LAN computer to use the application.

10.5.1 Trigger Port Forwarding Example

The following is an example of trigger port forwarding.

Figure 66 Trigger Port Forwarding Process: Example



1. Jane requests a file from the Real Audio server (port 7070).
2. Port 7070 is a "trigger" port and causes the NBG334W to record Jane's computer IP address. The NBG334W associates Jane's computer IP address with the "incoming" port range of 6970-7170.
3. The Real Audio server responds using a port number ranging between 6970-7170.
4. The NBG334W forwards the traffic to Jane's computer IP address.
5. Only Jane can connect to the Real Audio server until the connection is closed or times out. The NBG334W times out in three minutes with UDP (User Datagram Protocol), or two hours with TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol).

10.5.2 Two Points To Remember About Trigger Ports

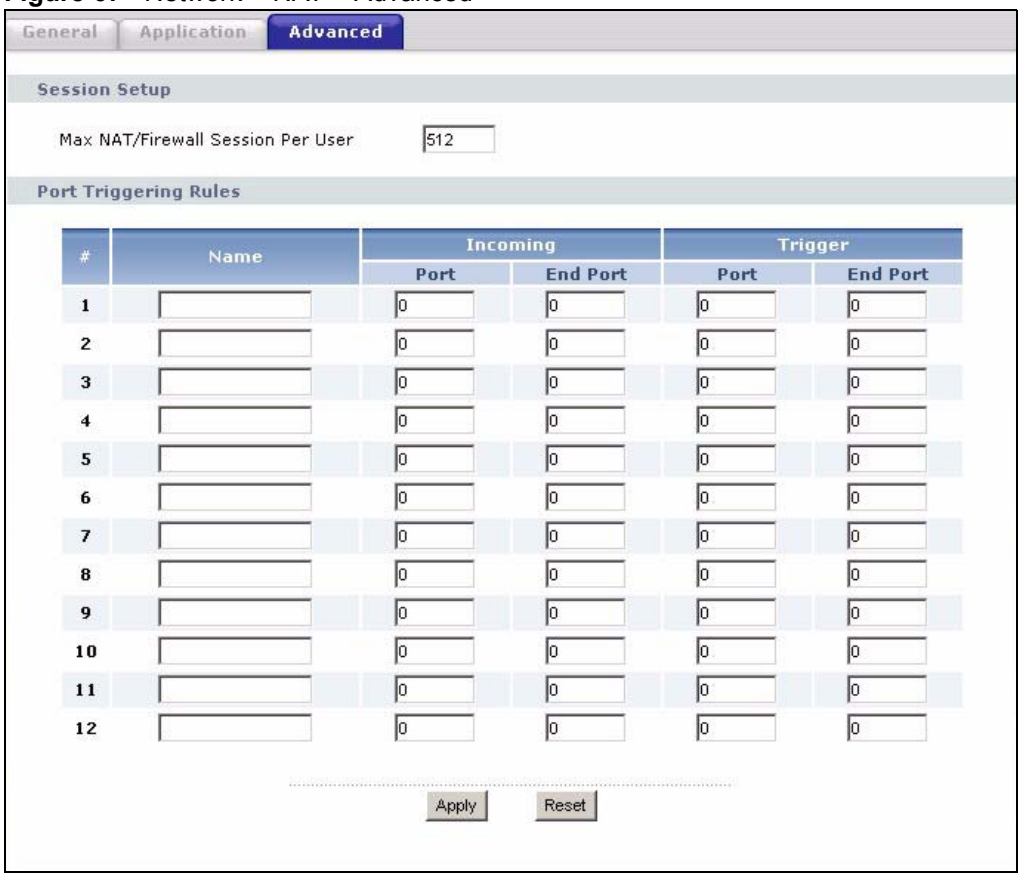
1. Trigger events only happen on data that is going coming from inside the NBG334W and going to the outside.
2. If an application needs a continuous data stream, that port (range) will be tied up so that another computer on the LAN can't trigger it.

10.6 NAT Advanced Screen

To change your NBG334W's trigger port settings, click **Network > NAT** > **Advanced**. The screen appears as shown.

Only one LAN computer can use a trigger port (range) at a time.

Figure 67 Network > NAT > Advanced



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 48 Network > NAT > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Max NAT/Firewall Session Per User	Type a number ranging from 1 to 2048 to limit the number of NAT/firewall sessions that a host can create. When computers use peer to peer applications, such as file sharing applications, they may use a large number of NAT sessions. If you do not limit the number of NAT sessions a single client can establish, this can result in all of the available NAT sessions being used. In this case, no additional NAT sessions can be established, and users may not be able to access the Internet. Each NAT session establishes a corresponding firewall session. Use this field to limit the number of NAT/firewall sessions each client computer can establish through the NBG334W. If your network has a small number of clients using peer to peer applications, you can raise this number to ensure that their performance is not degraded by the number of NAT sessions they can establish. If your network has a large number of users using peer to peer applications, you can lower this number to ensure no single client is using all of the available NAT sessions.
Port Triggering Rules	
#	This is the rule index number (read-only).
Name	Type a unique name (up to 15 characters) for identification purposes. All characters are permitted - including spaces.

Table 48 Network > NAT > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Incoming	Incoming is a port (or a range of ports) that a server on the WAN uses when it sends out a particular service. The NBG334W forwards the traffic with this port (or range of ports) to the client computer on the LAN that requested the service.
Start Port	Type a port number or the starting port number in a range of port numbers.
End Port	Type a port number or the ending port number in a range of port numbers.
Trigger	The trigger port is a port (or a range of ports) that causes (or triggers) the NBG334W to record the IP address of the LAN computer that sent the traffic to a server on the WAN.
Start Port	Type a port number or the starting port number in a range of port numbers.
End Port	Type a port number or the ending port number in a range of port numbers.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

11

Dynamic DNS

11.1 Dynamic DNS Introduction

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

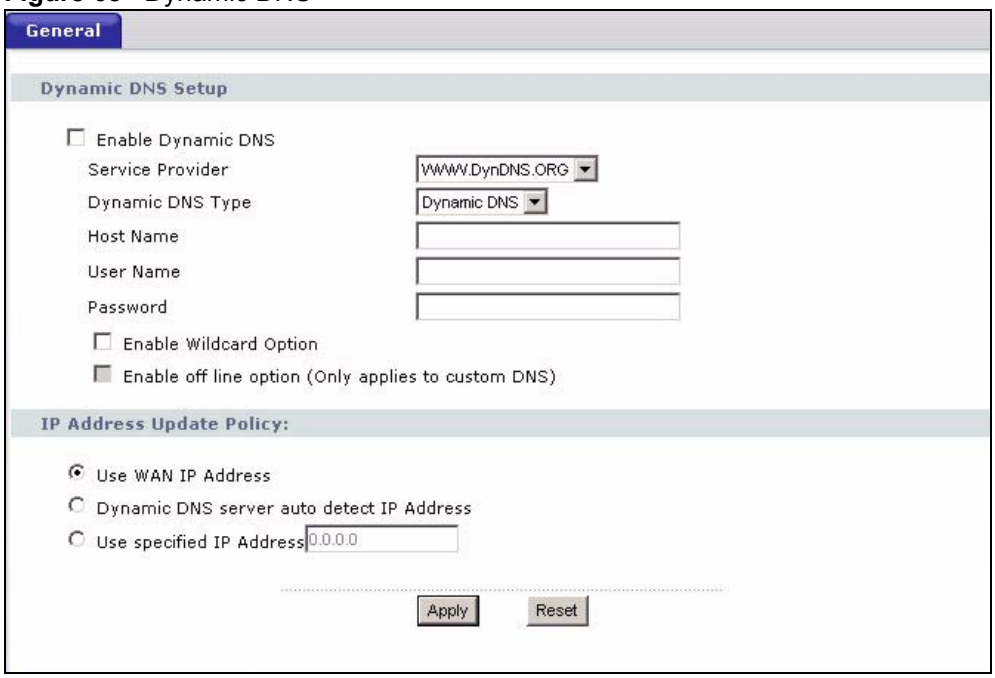
Enabling the wildcard feature for your host causes *.yourhost.dyndns.org to be aliased to the same IP address as yourhost.dyndns.org. This feature is useful if you want to be able to use, for example, www.yourhost.dyndns.org and still reach your hostname.

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

11.2 Dynamic DNS Screen

To change your NBG334W's DDNS, click **Network > DDNS**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 68 Dynamic DNS



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 49 Dynamic DNS

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Dynamic DNS	Select this check box to use dynamic DNS.
Service Provider	Select the name of your Dynamic DNS service provider.
Dynamic DNS Type	Select the type of service that you are registered for from your Dynamic DNS service provider.
Host Name	Enter a host names in the field provided. You can specify up to two host names in the field separated by a comma (",").
User Name	Enter your user name.
Password	Enter the password assigned to you.
Enable Wildcard Option	Select the check box to enable DynDNS Wildcard.
Enable off line option	This option is available when **CustomDNS** is selected in the **DDNS Type** field. Check with your Dynamic DNS service provider to have traffic redirected to a URL (that you can specify) while you are off line.
IP Address Update Policy:	
Use WAN IP Address	Select this option to update the IP address of the host name(s) to the WAN IP address.
Dynamic DNS server auto detect IP Address	Select this option to update the IP address of the host name(s) automatically by the DDNS server. It is recommended that you select this option.
Use specified IP Address	Type the IP address of the host name(s). Use this if you have a static IP address.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

PART III
Security

12

Firewall

This chapter gives some background information on firewalls and explains how to get started with the NBG334W's firewall.

12.1 Introduction to ZyXEL's Firewall

12.1.1 What is a Firewall?

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 a network that is not trusted. 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.

12.1.2 Stateful Inspection Firewall

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

12.1.3 About the NBG334W Firewall

The NBG334W firewall is a stateful inspection firewall and is designed to protect against Denial of Service attacks when activated (click the **General** tab under **Firewall** and then click the **Enable Firewall** check box). The NBG334W's purpose is to allow a private Local Area Network (LAN) to be securely connected to the Internet. The NBG334W 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 NBG334W is installed between the LAN and a broadband modem connecting to the Internet. This allows it to act as a secure gateway for all data passing between the Internet and the LAN.

The NBG334W has one Ethernet WAN port and four Ethernet LAN ports, which are used to physically separate the network into two areas.The WAN (Wide Area Network) port attaches to the broadband (cable or DSL) modem 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" is not allowed (by default) unless the remote host is authorized to use a specific service.

12.1.4 Guidelines For Enhancing Security With Your Firewall

1. Change the default password via web configurator.
2. Think about access control before you connect to the network in any way, including attaching a modem to the port.
3. Limit who can access your router.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Protect against IP spoofing by making sure the firewall is active.
7. Keep the firewall in a secured (locked) room.

12.2 Triangle Routes

If an alternate gateway on the LAN has an IP address in the same subnet as the NBG334W's LAN IP address, return traffic may not go through the NBG334W. This is called an asymmetrical or "triangle" route. This causes the NBG334W to reset the connection, as the connection has not been acknowledged.

You can have the NBG334W permit the use of asymmetrical route topology on the network (not reset the connection).

Allowing asymmetrical routes may let traffic from the WAN go directly to the LAN without passing through the NBG334W. A better solution is to use IP alias to put the NBG334W and the backup gateway on separate subnets.

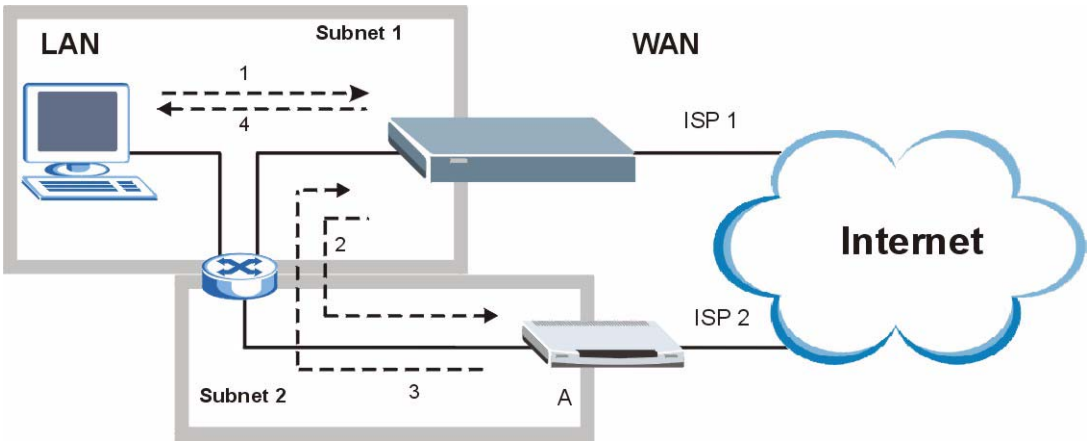
12.2.1 Triangle Routes and IP Alias

You can use IP alias instead of allowing triangle routes. IP Alias allow you to partition your network into logical sections over the same interface.

By putting your LAN and Gateway **A** in different subnets, all returning network traffic must pass through the NBG334W 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 NBG334W reroutes the packet to Gateway **A**, which is in **Subnet 2**.
3 The reply from the WAN goes to the NBG334W.
4 The NBG334W then sends it to the computer on the LAN in **Subnet 1**.

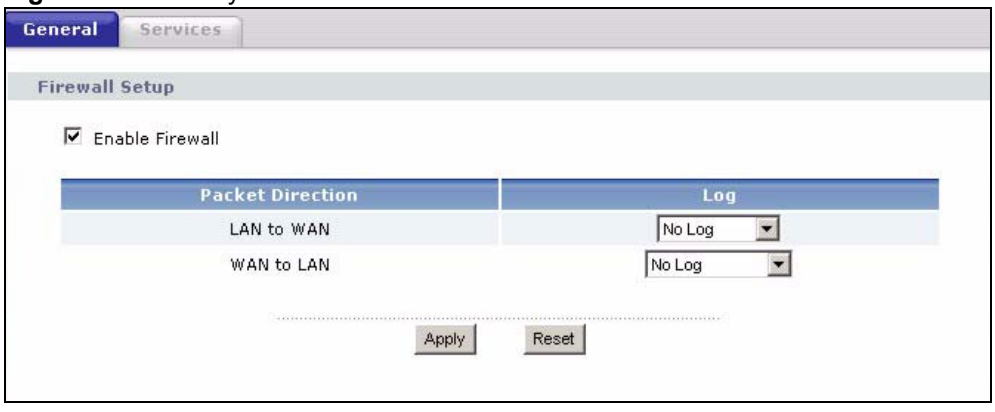
Figure 69 Using IP Alias to Solve the Triangle Route Problem



12.3 General Firewall Screen

Click **Security** > **Firewall** to open the **General** screen. Use this screen to enable or disable the NBG334W's firewall, and set up firewall logs.

Figure 70 Security > Firewall > General I



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 50 Security > Firewall > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Firewall	Select this check box to activate the firewall. The NBG334W performs access control and protects against Denial of Service (DoS) attacks when the firewall is activated.
Packet Direction	This is the direction of travel of packets. Firewall rules are grouped based on the direction of travel of packets to which they apply.

Table 50 Security > Firewall > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Log	Select whether to create a log for packets that are traveling in the selected direction when the packets are blocked or forwarded. To log packets related to firewall rules, make sure that **Access Control** under **Log** is selected in the **Logs** > **Log Settings** screen.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save the settings.
Reset	Click **Reset** to start configuring this screen again.

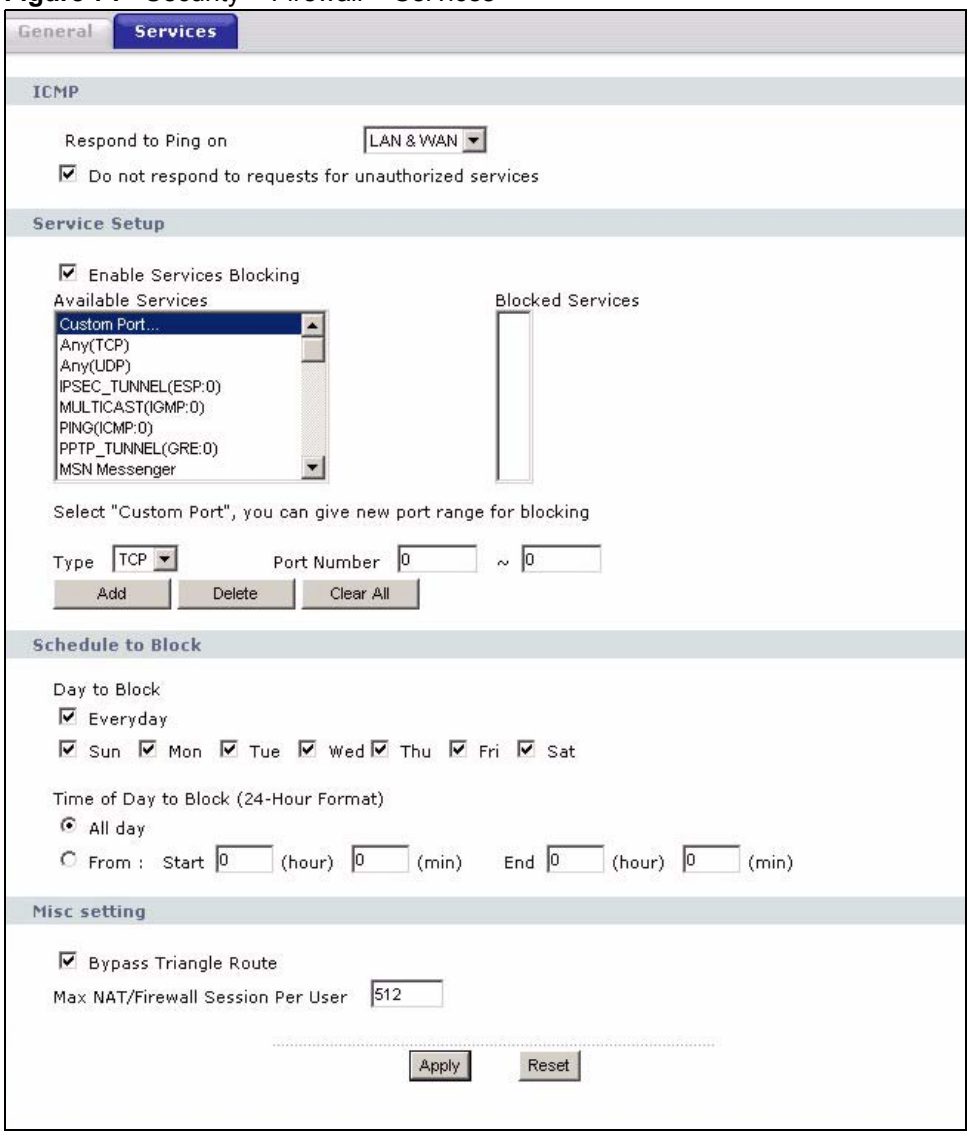
12.4 Services Screen

Click **Security** > **Firewall** > **Services**. The screen appears as shown next.

If an outside user attempts to probe an unsupported port on your NBG334W, an ICMP response packet is automatically returned. This allows the outside user to know the NBG334W exists. Use this screen to prevent the ICMP response packet from being sent. This keeps outsiders from discovering your NBG334W when unsupported ports are probed.

You can also use this screen to enable service blocking, enter/delete/modify the services you want to block and the date/time you want to block them.

Figure 71 Security > Firewall > Services



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 51 Security > Firewall > Services

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol 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.
Respond to Ping on	The NBG334W will 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.

Table 51 Security > Firewall > Services

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Do not respond to requests for unauthorized services	Select this option to prevent hackers from finding the NBG334W by probing for unused ports. If you select this option, the NBG334W will not respond to port request(s) for unused ports, thus leaving the unused ports and the NBG334W unseen. By default this option is not selected and the NBG334W 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 NBG334W's firewall mechanism before reaching this anti-probing mechanism. Therefore if the firewall mechanism blocks a probing packet, the NBG334W 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.
Service Setup	
Enable Services Blocking	Select this check box to enable this feature.
Available Services	This is a list of pre-defined services (ports) you may prohibit your LAN computers from using. Select the port you want to block using the drop-down list and click **Add** to add the port to the **Blocked Services** field.
Blocked Services	This is a list of services (ports) that will be inaccessible to computers on your LAN once you enable service blocking.
Custom Port	A custom port is a service that is not available in the pre-defined **Available Services** list and you must define using the next two fields.
Type	Choose the IP port (**TCP** or **UDP**) that defines your customized port from the drop down list box.
Port Number	Enter the port number range that defines the service. For example, if you want to define the Gnutella service, then select **TCP** type and enter a port range from 6345 to 6349.
Add	Select a service from the **Available Services** drop-down list and then click **Add** to add a service to the **Blocked Services**
Delete	Select a service from the **Blocked Services** list and then click **Delete** to remove this service from the list.
Clear All	Click **Clear All** to empty the **Blocked Services**.
Schedule to Block	
Day to Block:	Select a check box to configure which days of the week (or everyday) you want service blocking to be active.
Time of Day to Block (24-Hour Format)	Select the time of day you want service blocking to take effect. Configure blocking to take effect all day by selecting **All Day**. You can also configure specific times by selecting **From** and entering the start time in the **Start (hour)** and **Start (min)** fields and the end time in the **End (hour)** and **End (min)** fields. Enter times in 24-hour format, for example, "3:00pm" should be entered as "15:00".
Misc setting	
Bypass Triangle Route	Select this check box to have the NBG334W firewall ignore the use of triangle route topology on the network.
Max NAT/Firewall Session Per User	Type a number ranging from 1 to 2048 to limit the number of NAT/firewall sessions that a host can create.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save the settings.
Reset	Click **Reset** to start configuring this screen again.

13

Content Filtering

This chapter provides a brief overview of content filtering using the embedded web GUI.

13.1 Introduction to Content Filtering

Internet content filtering allows you to create and enforce Internet access policies tailored to your needs. Content filtering is the ability to block certain web features or specific URL keywords.

13.2 Restrict Web Features

The NBG334W can block web features such as ActiveX controls, Java applets, cookies and disable web proxies.

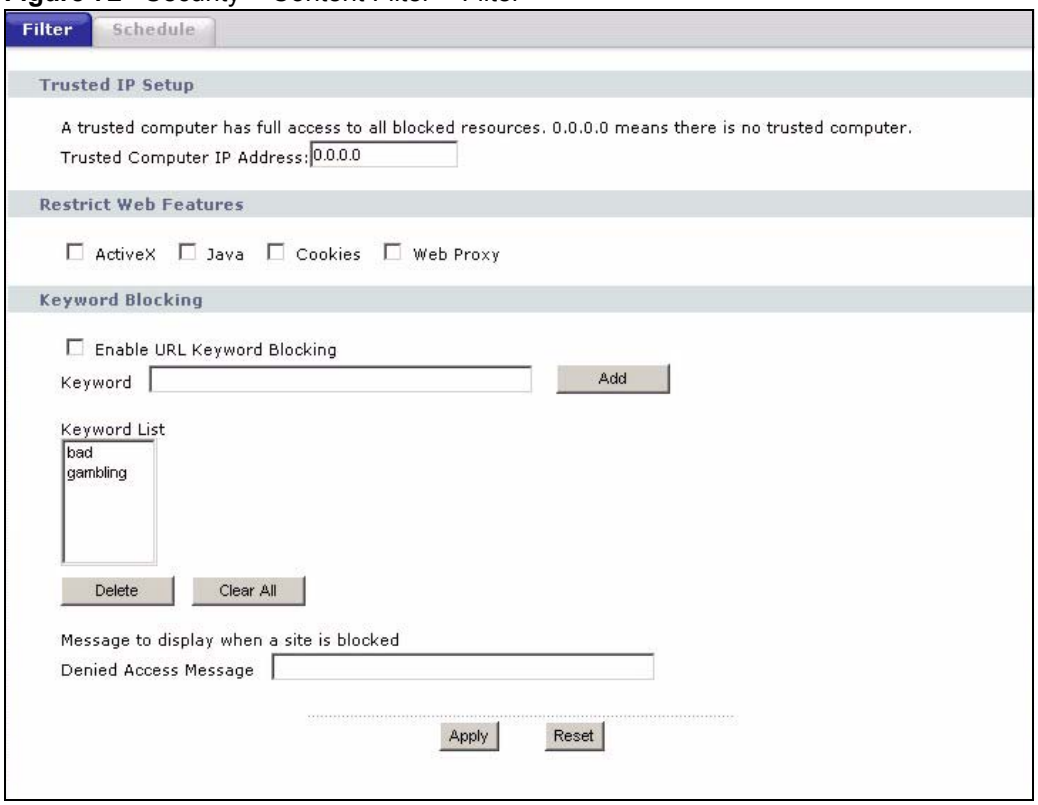
13.3 Days and Times

The NBG334W also allows you to define time periods and days during which the NBG334W performs content filtering.

13.4 Filter Screen

Click **Security** > **Content Filter** to open the **Filter** screen.

Figure 72 Security > Content Filter > Filter



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 52 Security > Content Filter > Filter

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Trusted Computer IP Address	To enable this feature, type an IP address of any one of the computers in your network that you want to have as a trusted computer. This allows the trusted computer to have full access to all features that are configured to be blocked by content filtering. Leave this field blank to have no trusted computers.
Restrict Web Features	Select the box(es) to restrict a feature. When you download a page containing a restricted feature, that part of the web page will appear blank or grayed out.
ActiveX	A tool for building dynamic and active Web pages and distributed object applications. When you visit an ActiveX Web site, ActiveX controls are downloaded to your browser, where they remain in case you visit the site again.
Java	A programming language and development environment for building downloadable Web components or Internet and intranet business applications of all kinds.
Cookies	Used by Web servers to track usage and provide service based on ID.
Web Proxy	A server that acts as an intermediary between a user and the Internet to provide security, administrative control, and caching service. When a proxy server is located on the WAN it is possible for LAN users to circumvent content filtering by pointing to this proxy server.
Keyword Blocking	
Enable URL Keyword Blocking	The NBG334W can block Web sites with URLs that contain certain keywords in the domain name or IP address. For example, if the keyword "bad" was enabled, all sites containing this keyword in the domain name or IP address will be blocked, e.g., URL http://www.website.com/bad.html would be blocked. Select this check box to enable this feature.

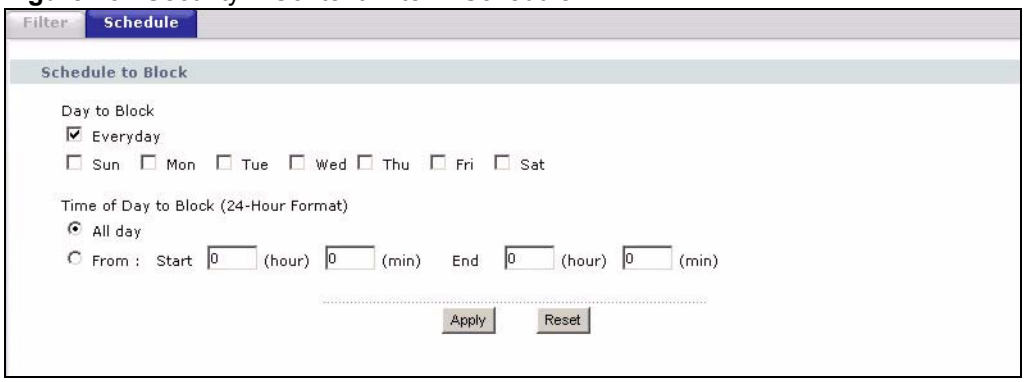
Table 52 Security > Content Filter > Filter

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Keyword	Type a keyword in this field. You may use any character (up to 64 characters). Wildcards are not allowed. You can also enter a numerical IP address.
Keyword List	This list displays the keywords already added.
Add	Click **Add** 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.
Delete	Highlight a keyword in the lower box and click **Delete** to remove it. The keyword disappears from the text box after you click **Apply**.
Clear All	Click this button to remove all of the listed keywords.
Denied Access Message	Enter a message to be displayed when a user tries to access a restricted web site. The default message is “Please contact your network administrator!!”
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh

13.5 Schedule

Use this screen to set the day(s) and time you want the NBG334W to use content filtering. Click **Security** > **Content Filter** > **Schedule**. The following screen displays.

Figure 73 Security > Content Filter > Schedule



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 53 Security > Content Filter > Schedule

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Day to Block	Select check boxes for the days that you want the NBG334W to perform content filtering. Select the **Everyday** check box to have content filtering turned on all days of the week.
Time of Day to Block (24-Hour Format)	**Time of Day to Block** allows the administrator to define during which time periods content filtering is enabled. **Time of Day to Block** restrictions only apply to the keywords (see above). Restrict web server data, such as ActiveX, Java, Cookies and Web Proxy are not affected. Select **All Day** to have content filtering always active on the days selected in **Day to Block** with time of day limitations not enforced. Select **From** and enter the time period, in 24-hour format, during which content filtering will be enforced.

Table 53 Security > Content Filter > Schedule

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your customized settings and exit this screen.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh

13.6 Customizing Keyword Blocking URL Checking

You can use commands to set how much of a website's URL the content filter is to check for keyword blocking. See the appendices for information on how to access and use the command interpreter.

13.6.1 Domain Name or IP Address URL Checking

By default, the NBG334W checks the URL's domain name or IP address when performing keyword blocking.

This means that the NBG334W checks the characters that come before the first slash in the URL.

For example, with the URL www.zyxel.com.tw/news/pressroom.php, content filtering only searches for keywords within www.zyxel.com.tw.

13.6.2 Full Path URL Checking

Full path URL checking has the NBG334W check the characters that come before the last slash in the URL.

For example, with the URL www.zyxel.com.tw/news/pressroom.php, full path URL checking searches for keywords within www.zyxel.com.tw/news/.

Use the `ip urlfilter customize actionFlags 6 [disable | enable]` command to extend (or not extend) the keyword blocking search to include the URL's full path.

13.6.3 File Name URL Checking

Filename URL checking has the NBG334W check all of the characters in the URL.

For example, filename URL checking searches for keywords within the URL www.zyxel.com.tw/news/pressroom.php.

Use the `ip urlfilter customize actionFlags 8 [disable | enable]` command to extend (or not extend) the keyword blocking search to include the URL's complete filename.

PART IV
Management

14

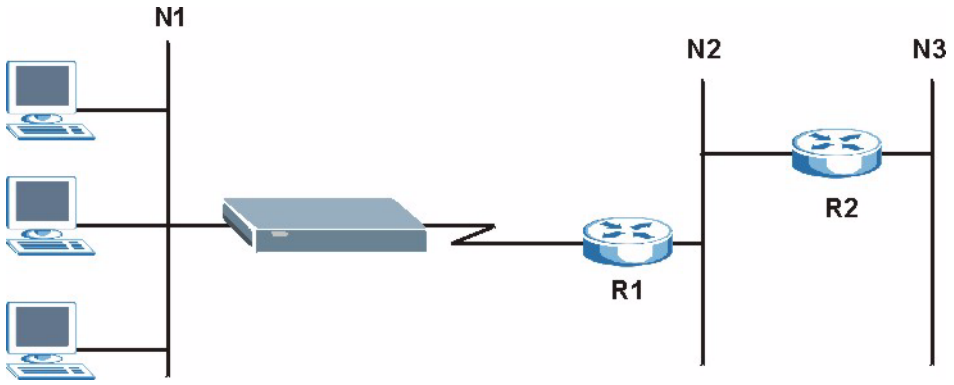
Static Route Screens

This chapter shows you how to configure static routes for your NBG334W.

14.1 Static Route Overview

Each remote node specifies only the network to which the gateway is directly connected, and the NBG334W has no knowledge of the networks beyond. For instance, the NBG334W knows about network **N2** in the following figure through remote node router **R1**. However, the NBG334W is unable to route a packet to network **N3** because it doesn't know that there is a route through the same remote node router **R1** (via gateway router **R2**). The static routes are for you to tell the NBG334W about the networks beyond the remote nodes.

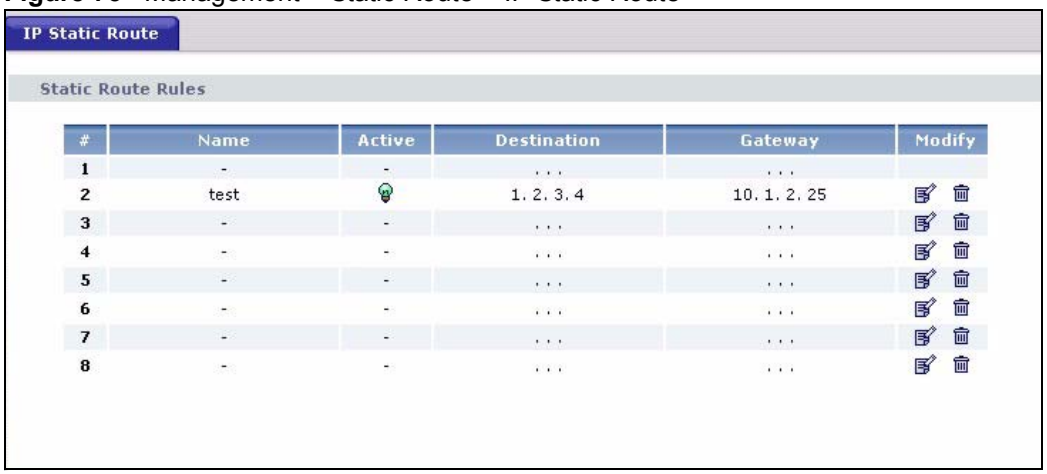
Figure 74 Example of Static Routing Topology



14.2 IP Static Route Screen

Click **Management** > **Static Route** to open the **IP Static Route** screen. The following screen displays.

Figure 75 Management > Static Route > IP Static Route



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

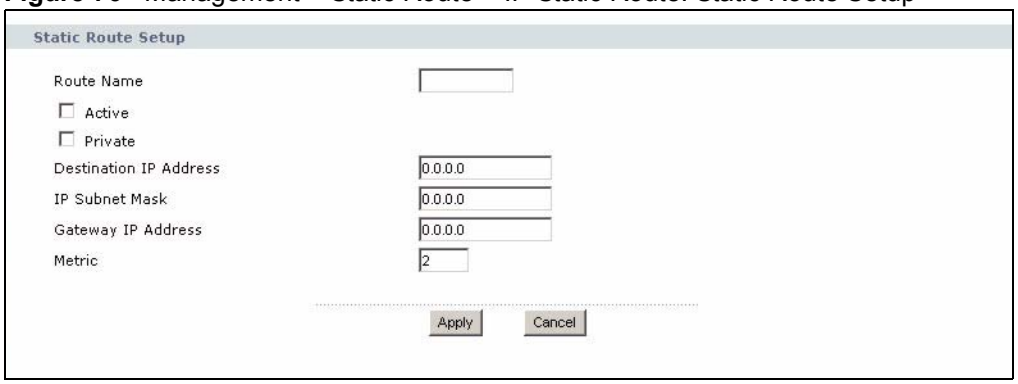
Table 54 Management > Static Route > IP Static Route

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the index number of an individual static route. The first entry is for the default route and not editable.
Name	This is the name that describes or identifies this route.
Active	This icon is turned on when this static route is active. Click the **Edit** icon under **Modify** and select the **Active** checkbox in the **Static Route Setup** screen to enable the static route. Clear the checkbox to disable this static route without having to delete the entry.
Destination	This parameter specifies the IP network address of the final destination. Routing is always based on network number.
Gateway	This is the IP address of the gateway. The gateway is an immediate neighbor of your NBG334W that will forward the packet to the destination. On the LAN, the gateway must be a router on the same segment as your NBG334W; over the WAN, the gateway must be the IP address of one of the remote nodes.
Modify	Click the **Edit** icon to open the static route setup screen. Modify a static route or create a new static route in the **Static Route Setup** screen. Click the **Remove** icon to delete a static route.

14.2.1 Static Route Setup Screen

To edit a static route, click the edit icon under **Modify**. The following screen displays. Fill in the required information for each static route.

Figure 76 Management > Static Route > IP Static Route: Static Route Setup



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 55 Management > Static Route > IP Static Route: Static Route Setup

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Route Name	Enter the name of the IP static route. Leave this field blank to delete this static route.
Active	This field allows you to activate/deactivate this static route.
Private	This parameter determines if the NBG334W will include this route to a remote node in its RIP broadcasts. Select this check box to keep this route private and not included in RIP broadcasts. Clear this checkbox to propagate this route to other hosts through RIP broadcasts.
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	Enter the IP subnet mask here.
Gateway IP Address	Enter the IP address of the gateway. The gateway is an immediate neighbor of your NBG334W that will forward the packet to the destination. On the LAN, the gateway must be a router on the same segment as your NBG334W; over the 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. Enter 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.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Cancel	Click **Cancel** to return to the previous screen and not save your changes.

15

Bandwidth Management

This chapter contains information about configuring bandwidth management, editing rules and viewing the NBG334W's bandwidth management logs.

15.1 Bandwidth Management Overview

ZyXEL's Bandwidth Management allows you to specify bandwidth management rules based on an application and/or subnet. You can allocate specific amounts of bandwidth capacity (bandwidth budgets) to different bandwidth rules.

The NBG334W applies bandwidth management to traffic that it forwards out through an interface. The NBG334W does not control the bandwidth of traffic that comes into an interface.

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

Traffic redirect or IP alias may cause LAN-to-LAN traffic to pass through the NBG334W and be managed by bandwidth management.

- The sum of the bandwidth allotments that apply to the WAN interface (LAN to WAN, WLAN to WAN, WAN to WAN / NBG334W) must be less than or equal to the **Upstream Bandwidth** that you configure in the **Bandwidth Management Advanced** screen.
- The sum of the bandwidth allotments that apply to the LAN port (WAN to LAN, WLAN to LAN, LAN to LAN / NBG334W) must be less than or equal to 100,000 kbps (you cannot configure the bandwidth budget for the LAN port).
- The sum of the bandwidth allotments that apply to the WLAN port (LAN to WLAN, WAN to WLAN, WLAN to WLAN / NBG334W) must be less than or equal to 54,000 kbps (you cannot configure the bandwidth budget for the WLAN port).

15.2 Application-based Bandwidth Management

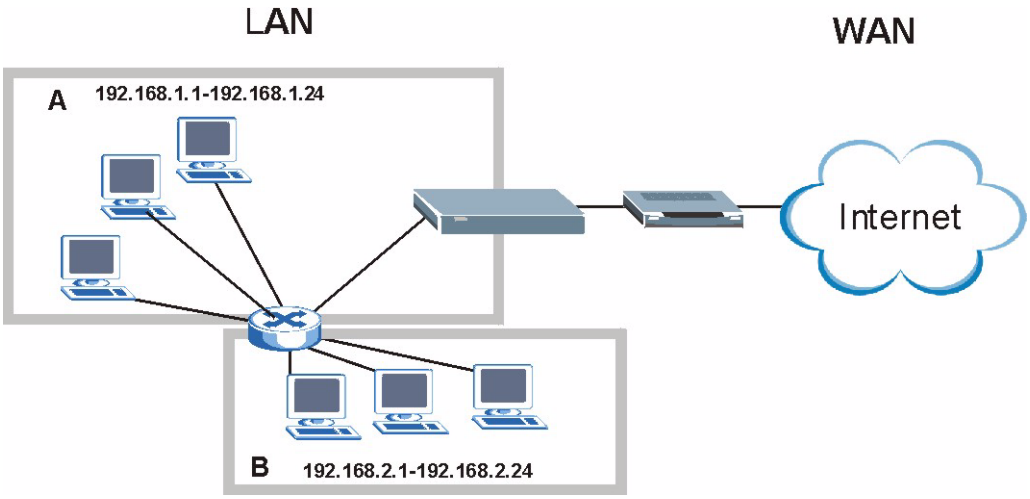
You can create bandwidth classes based on individual applications (like VoIP, Web, FTP, E-mail and Video for example).

15.3 Subnet-based Bandwidth Management

You can create bandwidth classes based on subnets.

The following figure shows LAN subnets. You could configure one bandwidth class for subnet **A** and another for subnet **B**.

Figure 77 Subnet-based Bandwidth Management Example



15.4 Application and Subnet-based Bandwidth Management

You could also create bandwidth classes based on a combination of a subnet and an application. The following example table shows bandwidth allocations for application specific traffic from separate LAN subnets.

Table 56 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

15.5 Bandwidth Management Priorities

The following table describes the priorities that you can apply to traffic that the NBG334W forwards out through an interface.

Table 57 Bandwidth Management Priorities

PRIORITY LEVELS: TRAFFIC WITH A HIGHER PRIORITY GETS THROUGH FASTER WHILE TRAFFIC WITH A LOWER PRIORITY IS DROPPED IF THE NETWORK IS CONGESTED.	
High	Typically used for voice traffic or video that is especially sensitive to jitter (jitter is the variations in delay).

Table 57 Bandwidth Management Priorities

PRIORITY LEVELS: TRAFFIC WITH A HIGHER PRIORITY GETS THROUGH FASTER WHILE TRAFFIC WITH A LOWER PRIORITY IS DROPPED IF THE NETWORK IS CONGESTED.	
Mid	Typically used for “excellent effort” or better than best effort and would include important business traffic that can tolerate some delay.
Low	This is typically used for non-critical “background” traffic such as bulk transfers that are allowed but that should not affect other applications and users.

15.6 Predefined 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 screens.

Table 58 Media Bandwidth Management 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
BitTorrent	BitTorrent is a free P2P (peer-to-peer) sharing tool allowing you to distribute large software and media files using ports 6881 to 6889. BitTorrent requires you to search for a file with a searching engine yourself. It distributes files by corporation and trading, that is, the client downloads the file in small pieces and share the pieces with other peers to get other half of the file.
MSN Webcam	MSN messenger allows you to chat online and send instant messages. If you use MSN messenger and also have a webcam, you can send your image/photo in real-time along with messages
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.

15.6.1 Services and Port Numbers

The commonly used services and port numbers are shown in the following table. Please refer to RFC 1700 for further information about port numbers. 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 **DNS** service. **(UDP/TCP:53)** means UDP port 53 and TCP port 53.

Table 59 Commonly Used 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)	NetMeeting uses this protocol.
HTTP(TCP:80)	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol - a client/server protocol for the world wide web.
HTTPS(TCP:443)	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.
IPSEC_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.
NEW-ICQ(TCP:5190)	An Internet chat program.
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.

Table 59 Commonly Used Services

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION
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.
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.
SSH(TCP/UDP:22)	Secure Shell Remote Login Program.
STRM WORKS(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.

15.7 Default Bandwidth Management Classes and Priorities

If you enable bandwidth management but do not configure a rule for critical traffic like VoIP, the voice traffic may then get delayed due to insufficient bandwidth. With the automatic traffic classifier feature activated, the NBG334W automatically assigns a default bandwidth management class and priority to traffic that does not match any of the user-defined rules. The traffic is classified based on the traffic type. Real-time traffic always gets higher priority over other traffic.

The following table shows you the priorities between the three default classes (**AutoClass_H**, **AutoClass_M** and **Default Class**) and user-defined rules. 6 is the highest priority.

Table 60 Bandwidth Management Priority with Default Classes

CLASS TYPE	PRIORITY
User-defined with high priority	6
AutoClass_H	5
User-defined with medium priority	4

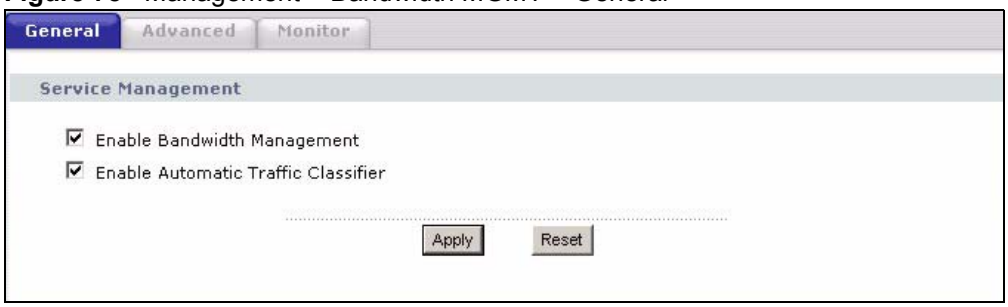
Table 60 Bandwidth Management Priority with Default Classes

CLASS TYPE	PRIORITY
AutoClass_M	3
User-defined with low priority	2
Default Class	1

15.8 Bandwidth Management General Configuration

Click **Management > Bandwidth MGMT** to open the bandwidth management **General** screen.

Figure 78 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > General



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

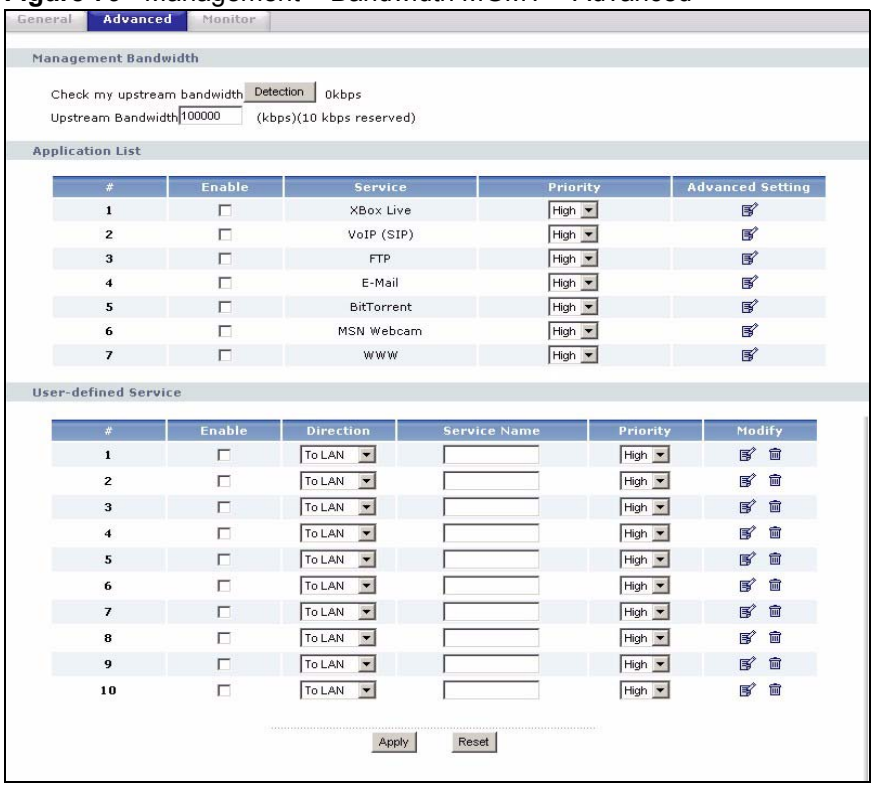
Table 61 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Bandwidth Management	Select this check box to have the NBG334W apply bandwidth management. Enable bandwidth management to give traffic that matches a bandwidth rule priority over traffic that does not match a bandwidth rule. Enabling bandwidth management also allows you to control the maximum or minimum amounts of bandwidth that can be used by traffic that matches a bandwidth rule.
Enable Automatic Traffic Classifier	This field is only applicable when you select the **Enable Bandwidth Management** check box. Select this check box to have the NBG334W base on the default bandwidth classes to apply bandwidth management. Real-time packets, such as VoIP traffic always get higher priority.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your customized settings.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

15.9 Bandwidth Management Advanced Configuration

Click **Management** > **Bandwidth MGMT** > **Advanced** to open the bandwidth management **Advanced** screen.

Figure 79 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Advanced



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 62 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Advanced

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Check my upstream bandwidth	Click the **Detection** button to check the size of your upstream bandwidth.
Upstream Bandwidth (kbps)	Enter the amount of bandwidth in kbps (2 to 100,000) that you want to allocate for traffic. 20 kbps to 20,000 kbps is recommended. The recommendation is to set this speed to be equal to or less than the speed of the broadband device connected to the WAN port. For example, set the speed to 1000 Kbps (or less) if the broadband device connected to the WAN port has an upstream speed of 1000 Kbps.
Application List	Use this table to allocate specific amounts of bandwidth based on the pre-defined service.
#	This is the number of an individual bandwidth management rule.
Enable	Select this check box to have the NBG334W apply this bandwidth management rule.
Service	This is the name of the service.
Priority	Select a priority from the drop down list box. Choose **High**, **Mid** or **Low**.
Advanced Setting	Click the **Edit** icon to open the **Rule Configuration** screen where you can modify the rule.
User-defined Service	Use this table to allocate specific amounts of bandwidth to specific applications and/or subnets.
#	This is the number of an individual bandwidth management rule.

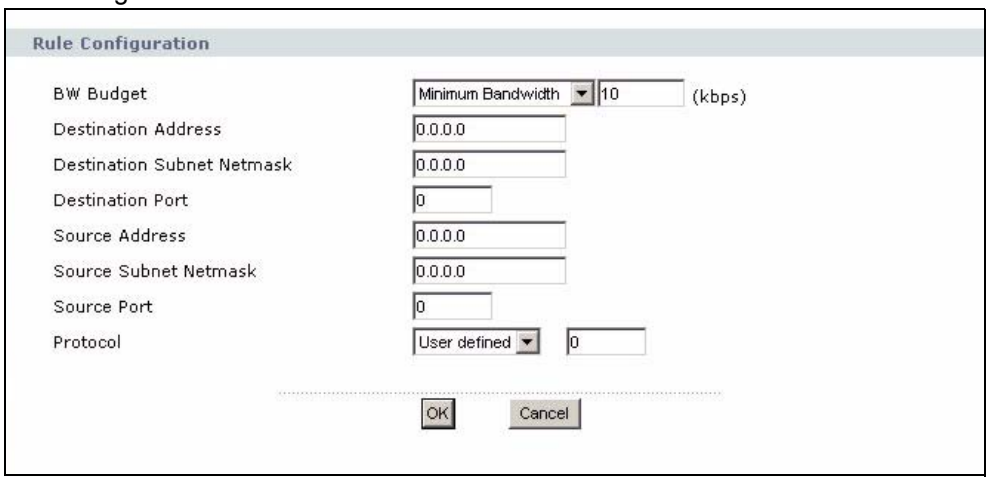
Table 62 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Advanced (continued)

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable	Select this check box to have the NBG334W apply this bandwidth management rule.
Direction	Select **To LAN** to apply bandwidth management to traffic that the NBG334W forwards to the LAN. Select **To WAN** to apply bandwidth management to traffic that the NBG334W forwards to the WAN. Select **To WLAN** to apply bandwidth management to traffic that the NBG334W forwards to the WLAN.
Service Name	Enter a descriptive name of up to 19 alphanumeric characters, including spaces.
Priority	Select a priority from the drop down list box. Choose **High**, **Mid** or **Low**.
Modify	Click the **Edit** icon to open the **Rule Configuration** screen. Modify an existing rule or create a new rule in the **Rule Configuration** screen. See Section 15.9.1 on page 151 for more information. Click the **Remove** icon to delete a rule.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your customized settings.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

15.9.1 Rule Configuration

If you want to edit a bandwidth management rule for other applications and/or subnets, click the **Edit** icon in the **Application List** or **User-defined Service** table of the **Advanced** screen. The following screen displays.

Figure 80 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Advanced: User-defined Service Rule Configuration



The following table describes the labels in this screen

Table 63 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Advanced: User-defined Service Rule

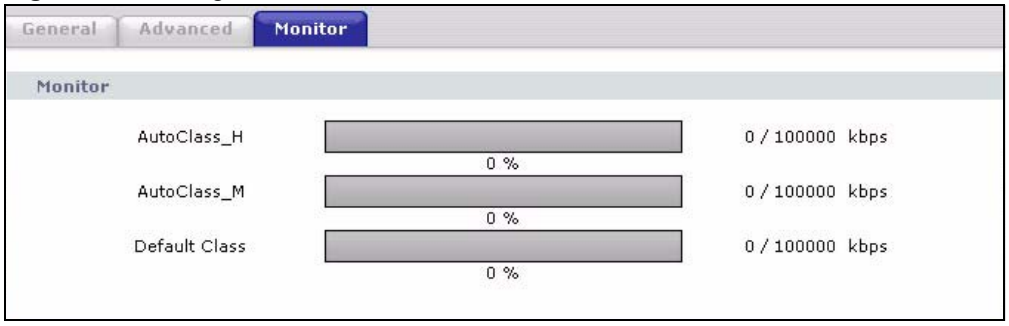
Configuration

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
BW Budget	Select **Maximum Bandwidth** or **Minimum Bandwidth** and specify the maximum or minimum bandwidth allowed for the rule in kilobits per second.
Destination Address	Enter the destination IP address in dotted decimal notation.
Destination Subnet Netmask	Enter the destination subnet mask. This field is N/A if you do not specify a **Destination Address**. Refer to the appendices for more information on IP subnetting.
Destination Port	Enter the port number of the destination. See *Table 59 on page 147* for some common services and port numbers.
Source Address	Enter the source IP address in dotted decimal notation.
Source Subnet Netmask	Enter the destination subnet mask. This field is N/A if you do not specify a **Source Address**. Refer to the appendices for more information on IP subnetting.
Source Port	Enter the port number of the source. See Table 59 on page 147 for some common services and port numbers.
Protocol	Select the protocol (**TCP** or **UDP**) or select **User defined** and enter the protocol (service type) number.
OK	Click **OK** to save your customized settings.
Cancel	Click **Cancel** to exit this screen without saving.

15.10 Bandwidth Management Monitor

Click **Management > Bandwidth MGMT** > **Monitor** to open the bandwidth management **Monitor** screen. View the bandwidth usage of the WAN configured bandwidth rules. This is also shown as bandwidth usage over the bandwidth budget for each rule. The gray section of the bar represents the percentage of unused bandwidth and the blue color represents the percentage of bandwidth in use.

Figure 81 Management > Bandwidth MGMT > Monitor



16

Remote Management

This chapter provides information on the Remote Management screens.

16.1 Remote Management Overview

Remote management allows you to determine which services/protocols can access which NBG334W 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 NBG334W from a remote location via:

- Internet (WAN only)
- LAN only
- ALL (LAN and WAN)
- Neither (Disable).

When you choose **WAN** or **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 NBG334W 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

16.1.1 Remote Management Limitations

Remote management over LAN or WAN will not work when:

1. You have disabled that service in one of the remote management screens.
2. The IP address in the **Secured Client IP Address** field does not match the client IP address. If it does not match, the NBG334W will disconnect the session immediately.
3. 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.
4. There is a firewall rule that blocks it.

16.1.2 Remote Management and NAT

When NAT is enabled:

- Use the NBG334W's WAN IP address when configuring from the WAN.
- Use the NBG334W's LAN IP address when configuring from the LAN.

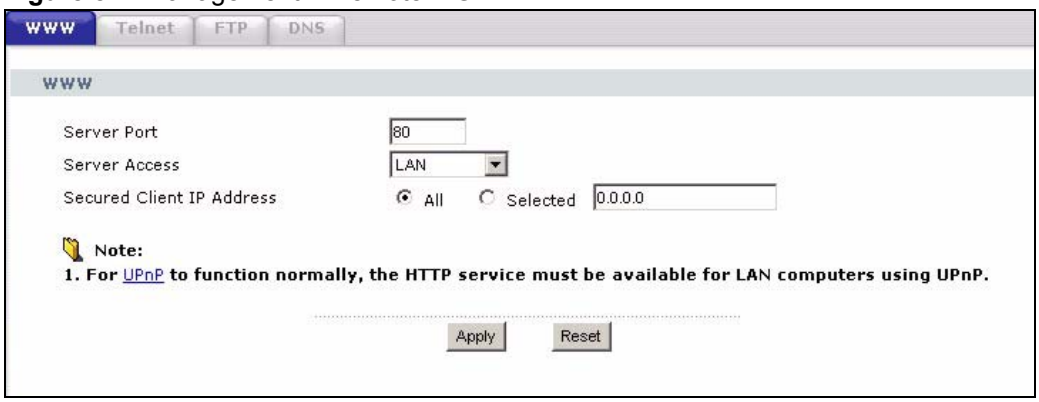
16.1.3 System Timeout

There is a default system management idle timeout of five minutes (three hundred seconds). The NBG334W 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. You can change the timeout period in the **System** screen

16.2 WWW Screen

To change your NBG334W's World Wide Web settings, click **Management** > **Remote MGMT** to display the **WWW** screen.

Figure 82 Management > Remote MGMT > WWW



The following table describes the labels in this screen

Table 64 Management > Remote MGMT > WWW

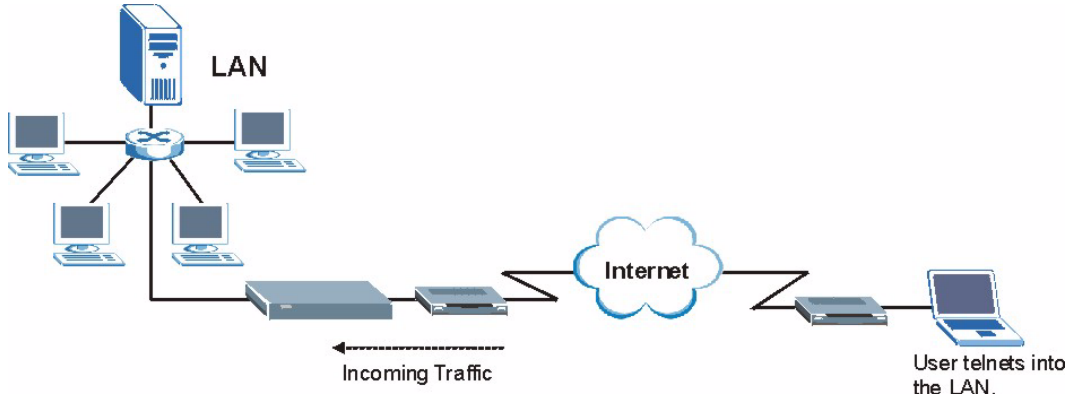
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Server Port	You may change the server port number for a service if needed, however you must use the same port number in order to use that service for remote management.
Server Access	Select the interface(s) through which a computer may access the NBG334W using this service.

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Secured Client IP Address	A secured client is a “trusted” computer that is allowed to communicate with the NBG334W using this service. Select **All** to allow any computer to access the NBG334W using this service. Choose **Selected** to just allow the computer with the IP address that you specify to access the NBG334W using this service.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your customized settings and exit this screen.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

16.3 Telnet

You can configure your NBG334W for remote Telnet access as shown next. The administrator uses Telnet from a computer on a remote network to access the NBG334W.

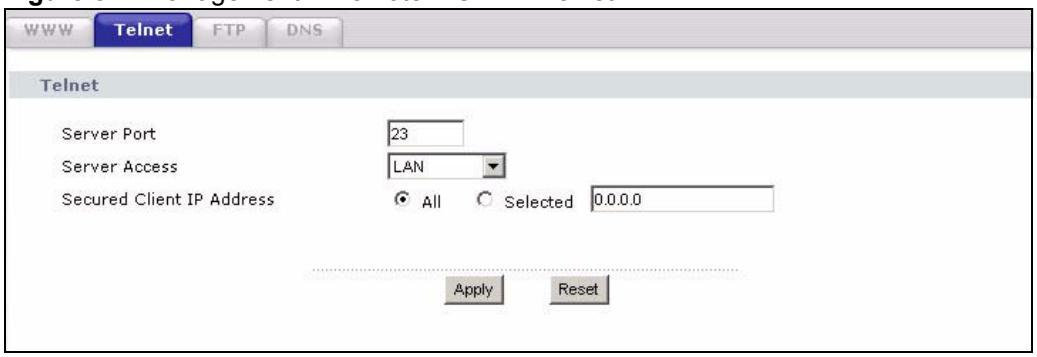
Figure 83 Telnet Configuration on a TCP/IP Network



16.4 Telnet Screen

To change your NBG334W’s Telnet settings, click **Management** > **Remote MGMT** > **Telnet**. The following screen displays.

Figure 84 Management > Remote MGMT > Telnet



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 65 Management > Remote MGMT > Telnet

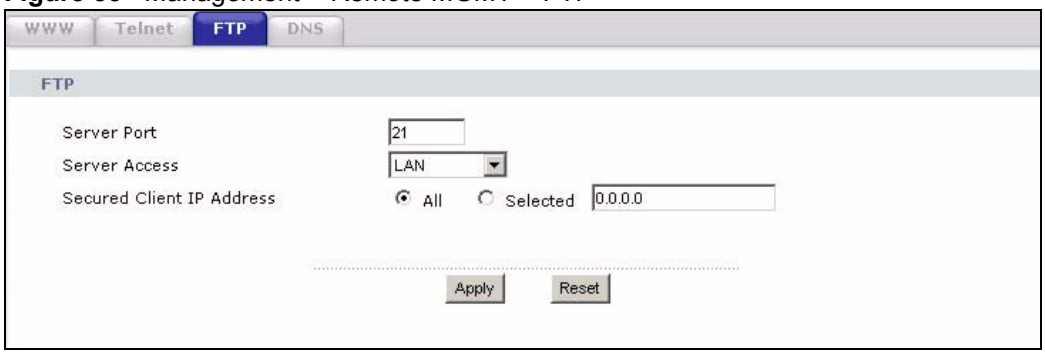
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Server Port	You may change the server port number for a service if needed, however you must use the same port number in order to use that service for remote management.
Server Access	Select the interface(s) through which a computer may access the NBG334W using this service.
Secured Client IP Address	A secured client is a “trusted” computer that is allowed to communicate with the NBG334W using this service. Select **All** to allow any computer to access the NBG334W using this service. Choose **Selected** to just allow the computer with the IP address that you specify to access the NBG334W using this service.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your customized settings and exit this screen.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

16.5 FTP Screen

You can upload and download the NBG334W’s firmware and configuration files using FTP, please see the chapter on firmware and configuration file maintenance for details. To use this feature, your computer must have an FTP client.

To change your NBG334W’s FTP settings, click **Management** > **Remote MGMT** > **FTP**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 85 Management > Remote MGMT > FTP



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 66 Management > Remote MGMT > FTP

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Server Port	You may change the server port number for a service if needed, however you must use the same port number in order to use that service for remote management.
Server Access	Select the interface(s) through which a computer may access the NBG334W using this service.
Secured Client IP Address	A secured client is a “trusted” computer that is allowed to communicate with the NBG334W using this service. Select **All** to allow any computer to access the NBG334W using this service. Choose **Selected** to just allow the computer with the IP address that you specify to access the NBG334W using this service.

Table 66 Management > Remote MGMT > FTP

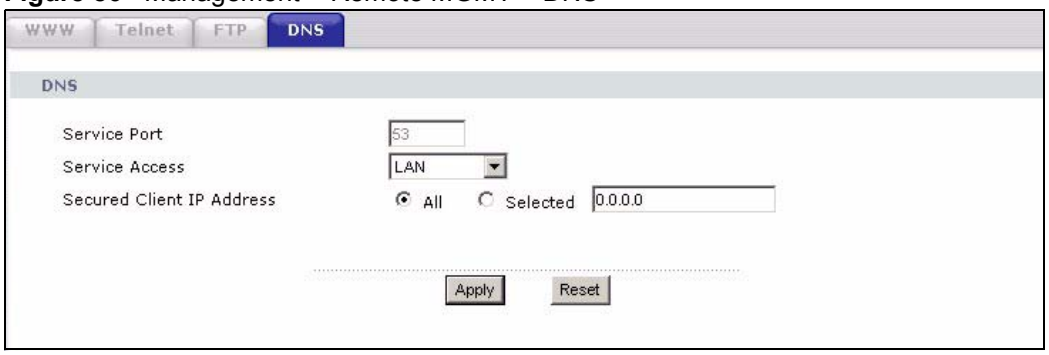
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your customized settings and exit this screen.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

16.6 DNS Screen

Use DNS (Domain Name System) to map a domain name to its corresponding IP address and vice versa. Refer to the chapter on Wizard Setup for background information.

To change your NBG334W's DNS settings, click **Management** > **Remote MGMT** > **DNS**. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 86 Management > Remote MGMT > DNS



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 67 Management > Remote MGMT > DNS

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Server Port	The DNS service port number is 53 and cannot be changed here.
Server Access	Select the interface(s) through which a computer may send DNS queries to the NBG334W.
Secured Client IP Address	A secured client is a "trusted" computer that is allowed to send DNS queries to the NBG334W. Select **All** to allow any computer to send DNS queries to the NBG334W. Choose **Selected** to just allow the computer with the IP address that you specify to send DNS queries to the NBG334W.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your customized settings and exit this screen.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

17

Universal Plug-and-Play (UPnP)

This chapter introduces the UPnP feature in the web configurator.

17.1 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.

See Section 17.3 on page 160 for configuration instructions.

17.1.1 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.

17.1.2 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 the NAT chapter for more information on NAT.

17.1.3 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.

When a UPnP device joins a network, it announces its presence with a multicast message. For security reasons, the NBG334W allows multicast messages on the LAN only.

All UPnP-enabled devices may communicate freely with each other without additional configuration. Disable UPnP if this is not your intention.

17.2 UPnP and ZyXEL

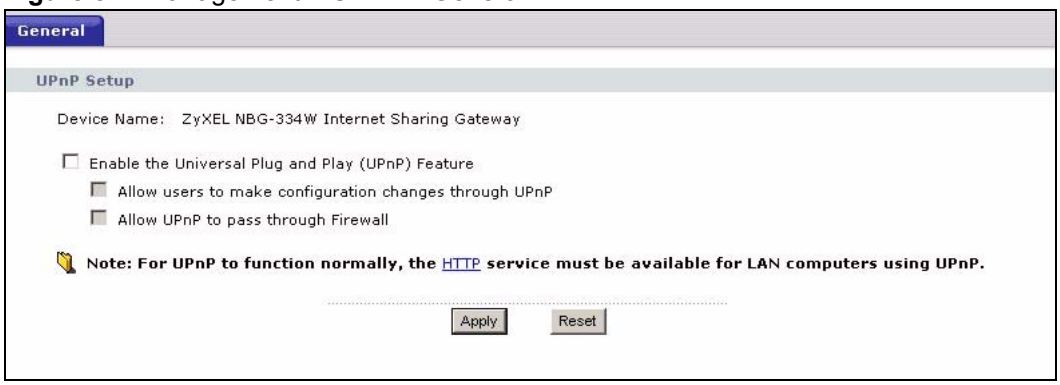
ZyXEL has achieved UPnP certification from the Universal Plug and Play Forum UPnP™ Implementers Corp. (UIC). ZyXEL's UPnP implementation supports Internet Gateway Device (IGD) 1.0.

See the following sections for examples of installing and using UPnP.

17.3 UPnP Screen

Click the **Management > UPnP** to display the UPnP screen.

Figure 87 Management > UPnP > General



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 68 Management > UPnP > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) Feature	Select this check box to activate UPnP. Be aware that anyone could use a UPnP application to open the web configurator's login screen without entering the NBG334W'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 NBG334W so that they can communicate through the NBG334W, 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).

Table 68 Management > UPnP > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Apply	Click **Apply** to save the setting to the NBG334W.
Cancel	Click **Cancel** to return to the previously saved settings.

17.4 Installing UPnP in Windows Example

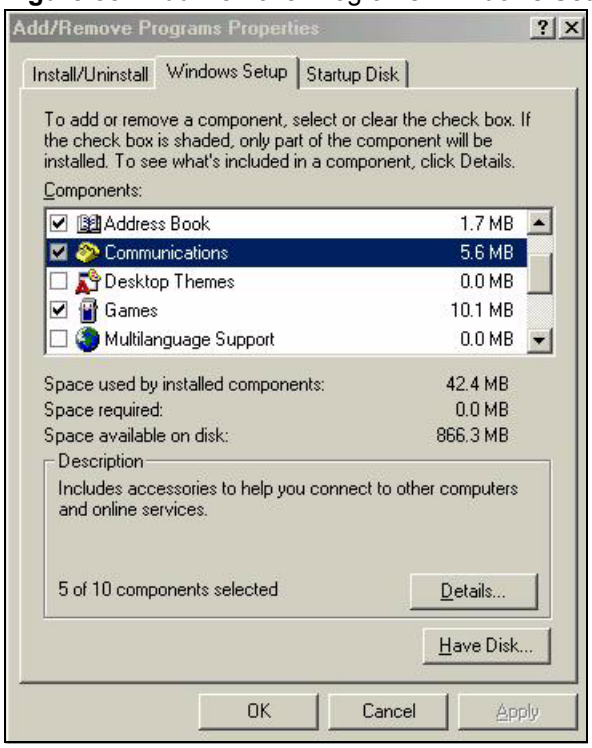
This section shows how to install UPnP in Windows Me and Windows XP.

17.4.0.1 Installing UPnP in Windows Me

Follow the steps below to install the UPnP in Windows Me.

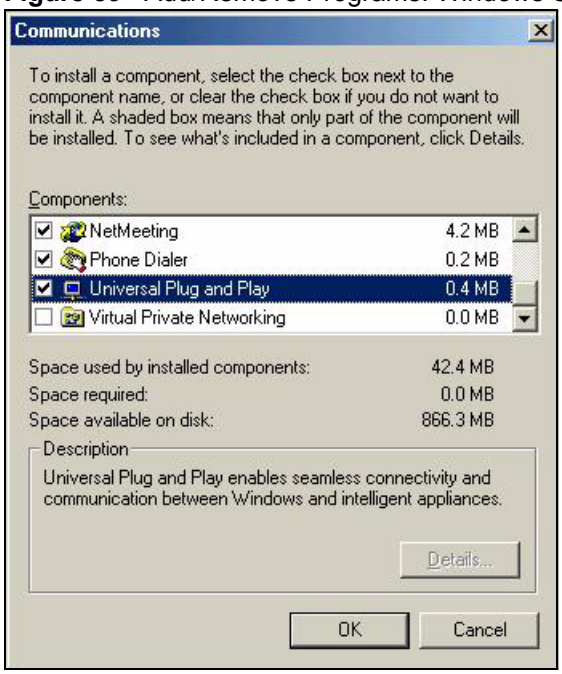
1. Click **Start** and **Control Panel**. Double-click **Add/Remove Programs**.
2. Click on the **Windows Setup** tab and select **Communication** in the **Components** selection box. Click **Details**.

Figure 88 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 89 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**.

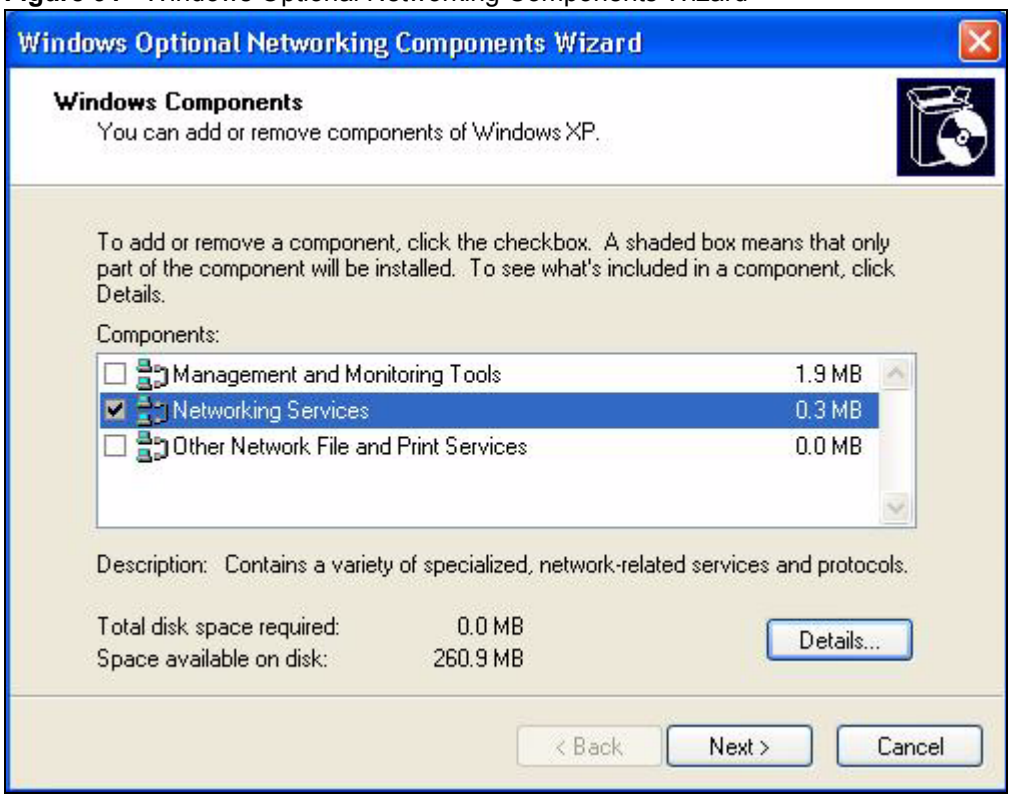
2 Double-click **Network Connections**.

3 In the **Network Connections** window, click **Advanced** in the main menu and select **Optional Networking Components ...**.

Figure 90 Network Connections

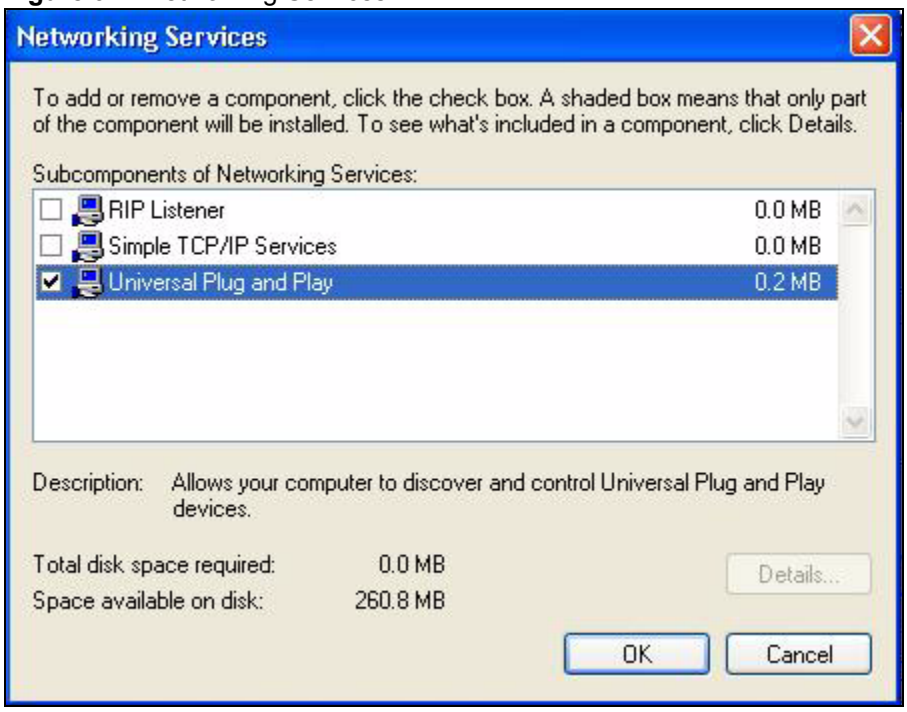
4 The **Windows Optional Networking Components Wizard** window displays. Select **Networking Service** in the **Components** selection box and click **Details**.

Figure 91 Windows Optional Networking Components Wizard



5 In the **Networking Services** window, select the **Universal Plug and Play** check box.

Figure 92 Networking Services



6 Click **OK** to go back to the **Windows Optional Networking Component Wizard** window and click **Next**.

17.4.0.2 Using UPnP in Windows XP Example

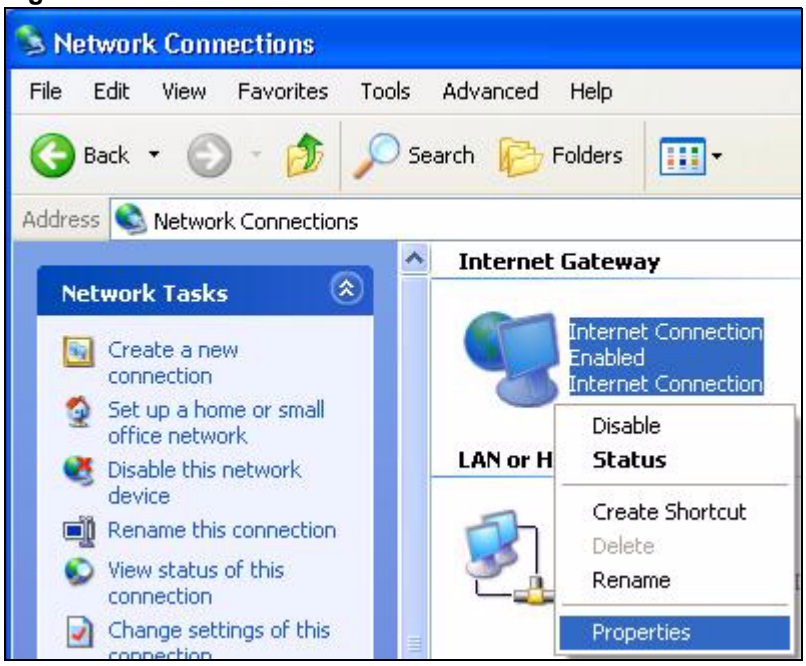
This section shows you how to use the UPnP feature in Windows XP. You must already have UPnP installed in Windows XP and UPnP activated on the NBG334W.

Make sure the computer is connected to a LAN port of the NBG334W. Turn on your computer and the NBG334W.

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 93 Network Connections



3. In the **Internet Connection Properties** window, click **Settings** to see the port mappings there were automatically created.

Figure 94 Internet Connection Properties

4 You may edit or delete the port mappings or click **Add** to manually add port mappings.

Figure 95 Internet Connection Properties: Advanced Settings

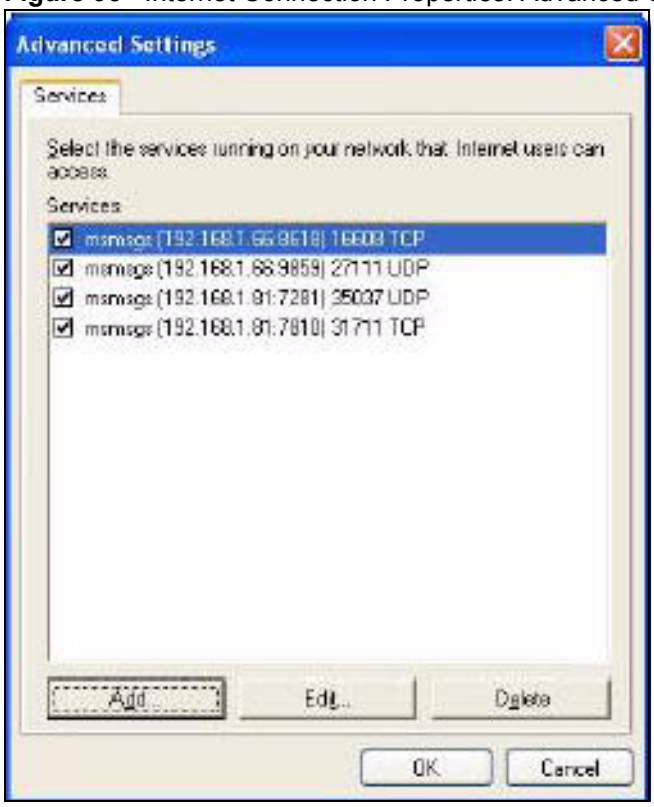
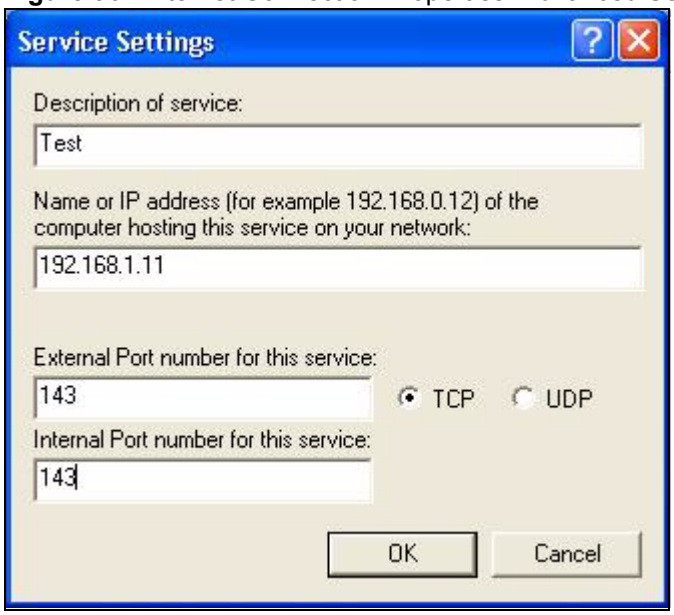


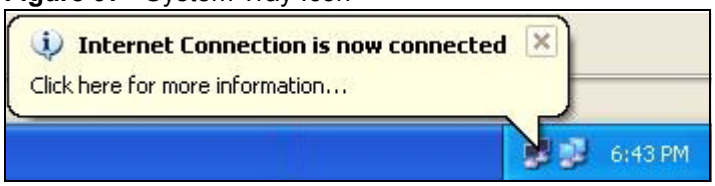
Figure 96 Internet Connection Properties: Advanced Settings: Add



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 97 System Tray Icon



7 Double-click on the icon to display your current Internet connection status.

Figure 98 Internet Connection Status

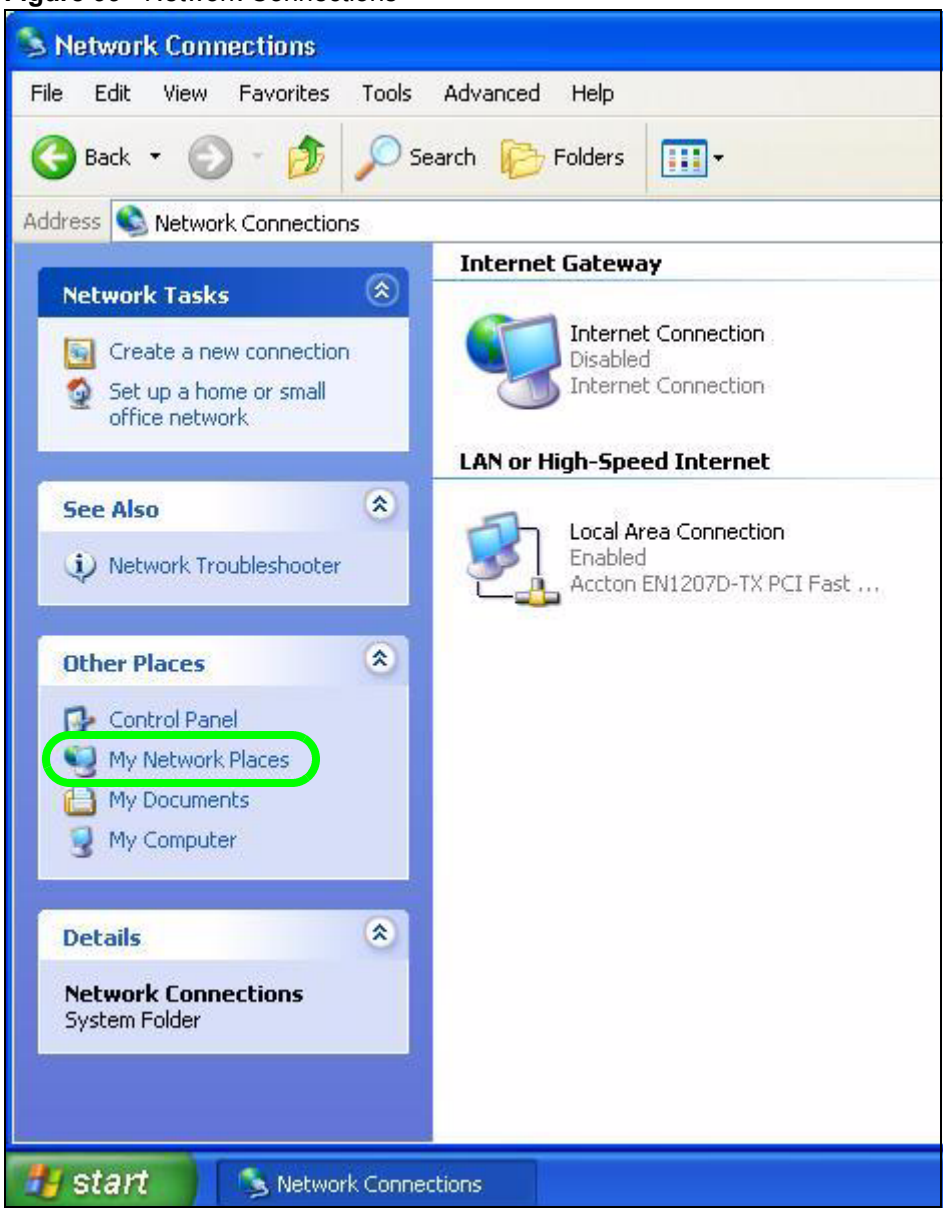
Web Configurator Easy Access

With UPnP, you can access the web-based configurator on the NBG334W without finding out the IP address of the NBG334W first. This comes helpful if you do not know the IP address of the NBG334W.

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**.

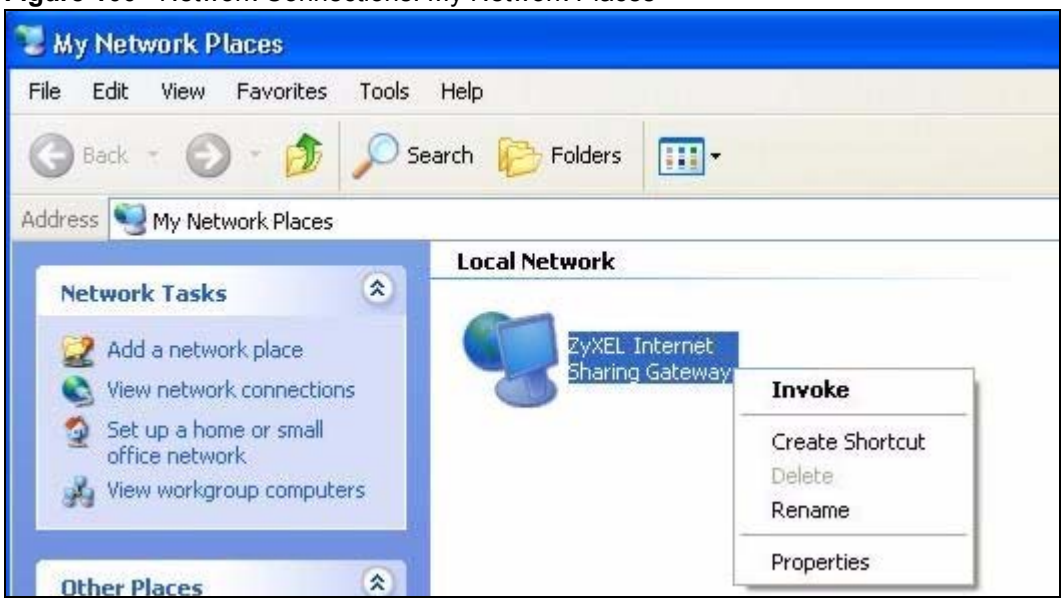
Figure 99 Network Connections



4 An icon with the description for each UPnP-enabled device displays under **Local Network**.

5 Right-click on the icon for your NBG334W and select **Invoke**. The web configurator login screen displays.

Figure 100 Network Connections: My Network Places



6 Right-click on the icon for your NBG334W and select **Properties**. A properties window displays with basic information about the NBG334W.

Figure 101 Network Connections: My Network Places: Properties: Example

PART V
Maintenance and Troubleshooting

18

System

This chapter provides information on the **System** screens.

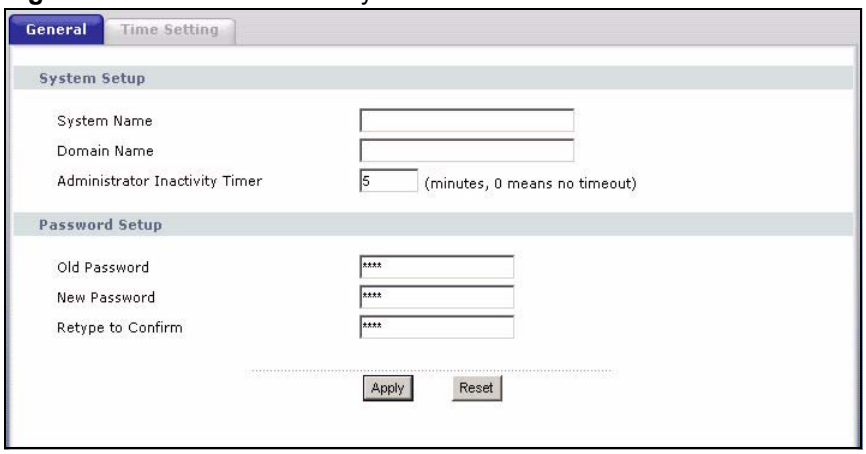
18.1 System Overview

See the chapter about wizard setup for more information on the next few screens.

18.2 System General Screen

Click **Maintenance** > **System**. The following screen displays.

Figure 102 Maintenance > System > General



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 69 Maintenance > System > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
System Name	System Name is a unique name to identify the NBG334W in an Ethernet network. It is recommended you enter your computer's "Computer name" in this field (see the chapter about wizard setup for how to find your computer's name). This name can be up to 30 alphanumeric characters long. Spaces are not allowed, but dashes "-" and underscores "_" are accepted.
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. The domain name entered by you is given priority over the ISP assigned domain name.

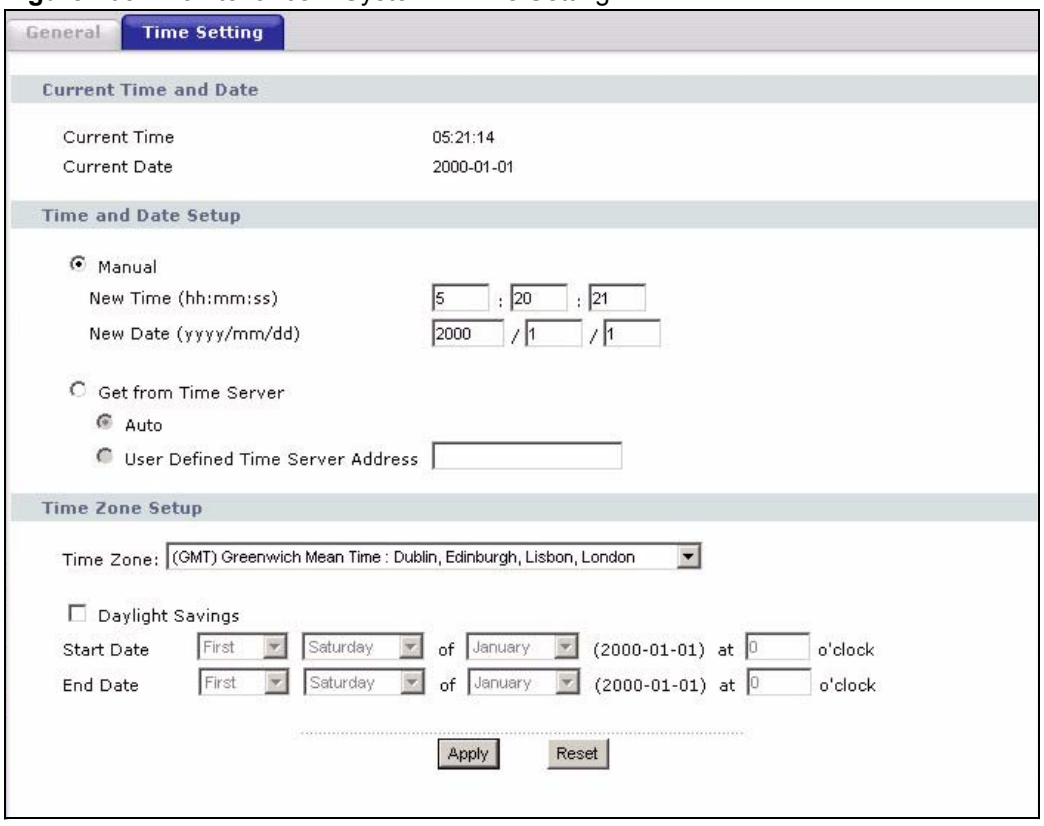
Table 69 Maintenance > System > General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Administrator Inactivity Timer	Type how many minutes a management session can be left idle before the session times out. The default is 5 minutes. After it times out you have to log in with your password again. Very long idle timeouts may have security risks. A value of "0" means a management session never times out, no matter how long it has been left idle (not recommended).
Password Setup	Change your NBG334W's password (recommended) using the fields as shown.
Old Password	Type the default password or the existing password you use to access the system in this field.
New Password	Type your new system password (up to 30 characters). Note that as you type a password, the screen displays an asterisk (*) for each character you type.
Retype to Confirm	Type the new password again in this field.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

18.3 Time Setting Screen

To change your NBG334W's time and date, click **Maintenance** > **System** > **Time Setting**. The screen appears as shown. Use this screen to configure the NBG334W's time based on your local time zone.

Figure 103 Maintenance > System > Time Setting



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 70 Maintenance > System > Time Setting

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Current Time and Date	
Current Time	This field displays the time of your NBG334W. Each time you reload this page, the NBG334W synchronizes the time with the time server.
Current Date	This field displays the date of your NBG334W. Each time you reload this page, the NBG334W synchronizes the date with the time server.
Time and Date Setup	
Manual	Select this radio button to enter the time and date manually. If you configure a new time and date, Time Zone and Daylight Saving at the same time, the new time and date you entered has priority and the Time Zone and Daylight Saving settings do not affect it.
New Time (hh:mm:ss)	This field displays the last updated time from the time server or the last time configured manually. When you set **Time and Date Setup** to **Manual**, enter the new time in this field and then click **Apply**.
New Date (yyyy/mm/dd)	This field displays the last updated date from the time server or the last date configured manually. When you set **Time and Date Setup** to **Manual**, enter the new date in this field and then click **Apply**.
Get from Time Server	Select this radio button to have the NBG334W get the time and date from the time server you specified below.
Auto	Select **Auto** to have the NBG334W automatically search for an available time server and synchronize the date and time with the time server after you click **Apply**.
User Defined Time Server Address	Select **User Defined Time Server Address** and enter the IP address or URL (up to 20 extended ASCII characters in length) of your time server. Check with your ISP/network administrator if you are unsure of this information.
Time Zone Setup	
Time Zone	Choose the time zone of your location. This will set the time difference between your time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
Daylight Savings	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. Select this option if you use Daylight Saving Time.
Start Date	Configure the day and time when Daylight Saving Time starts if you selected **Daylight Savings**. The **o'clock** field uses the 24 hour format. Here are a couple of examples: Daylight Saving Time starts in most parts of the United States on the first Sunday of April. Each time zone in the United States starts using Daylight Saving Time at 2 A.M. local time. So in the United States you would select **First**, **Sunday**, **April** and type 2 in the **o'clock** field. Daylight Saving Time starts in the European Union on the last Sunday of March. All of the time zones in the European Union start using Daylight Saving Time at the same moment (1 A.M. GMT or UTC). So in the European Union you would select **Last**, **Sunday**, **March**. The time you type in the **o'clock** field depends on your time zone. In Germany for instance, you would type 2 because Germany's time zone is one hour ahead of GMT or UTC (GMT+1).

Table 70 Maintenance > System > Time Setting

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
End Date	Configure the day and time when Daylight Saving Time ends if you selected **Daylight Savings**. The **o'clock** field uses the 24 hour format. Here are a couple of examples: Daylight Saving Time ends in the United States on the last Sunday of October. Each time zone in the United States stops using Daylight Saving Time at 2 A.M. local time. So in the United States you would select **Last**, **Sunday**, **October** and type 2 in the **o'clock** field. Daylight Saving Time ends in the European Union on the last Sunday of October. All of the time zones in the European Union stop using Daylight Saving Time at the same moment (1 A.M. GMT or UTC). So in the European Union you would select **Last**, **Sunday**, **October**. The time you type in the **o'clock** field depends on your time zone. In Germany for instance, you would type 2 because Germany's time zone is one hour ahead of GMT or UTC (GMT+1).
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes back to the NBG334W.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

19

Logs

This chapter contains information about configuring general log settings and viewing the NBG334W's logs. Refer to the appendices for example log message explanations.

19.1 View Log

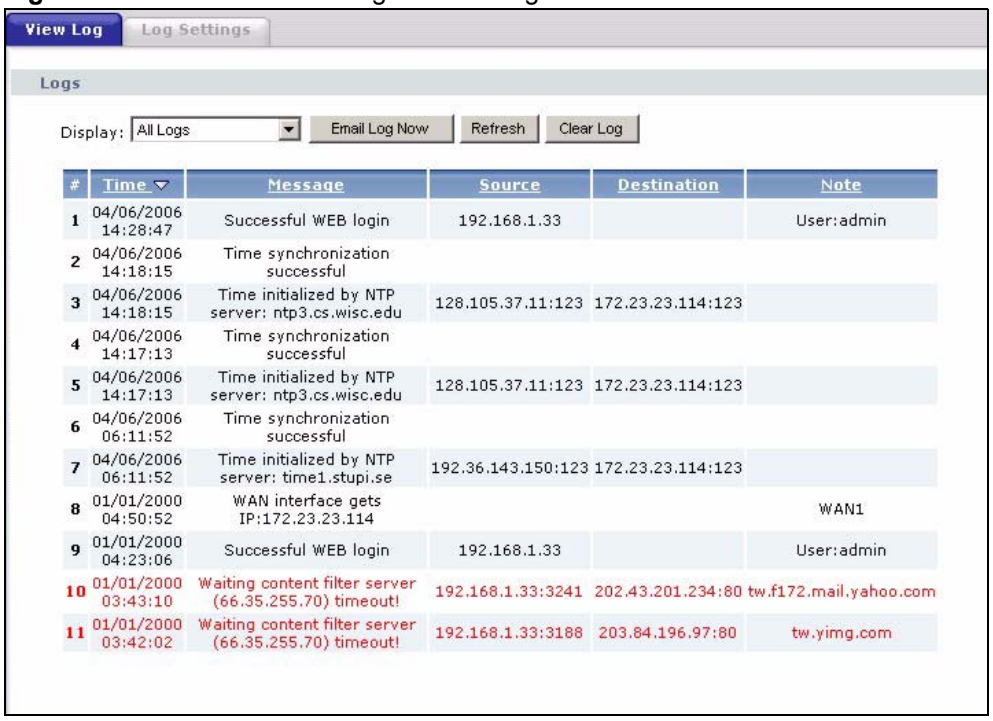
The web configurator allows you to look at all of the NBG334W's logs in one location.

Click **Maintenance** > **Logs** to open the **View Log** screen.

Use the **View Log** screen to see the logs for the categories that you selected in the **Log Settings** screen (see Section 19.2 on page 178). Options include logs about system maintenance, system errors, access control, allowed or blocked web sites, blocked web features (such as ActiveX controls, Java and cookies), attacks (such as DoS) and IPSec.

Log entries in red indicate system error logs. 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 104 Maintenance > Logs > View Log



#	Time	Message	Source	Destination	Note
1	04/06/2006 14:28:47	Successful WEB login	192.168.1.33		User:admin
2	04/06/2006 14:18:15	Time synchronization successful			
3	04/06/2006 14:18:15	Time initialized by NTP server: ntp3.cs.wisc.edu	128.105.37.11:123	172.23.23.114:123	
4	04/06/2006 14:17:13	Time synchronization successful			
5	04/06/2006 14:17:13	Time initialized by NTP server: ntp3.cs.wisc.edu	128.105.37.11:123	172.23.23.114:123	
6	04/06/2006 06:11:52	Time synchronization successful			
7	04/06/2006 06:11:52	Time initialized by NTP server: time1.stupi.se	192.36.143.150:123	172.23.23.114:123	
8	01/01/2000 04:50:52	WAN interface gets IP:172.23.23.114			WAN1
9	01/01/2000 04:23:06	Successful WEB login	192.168.1.33		User:admin
10	01/01/2000 03:43:10	Waiting content filter server (66.35.255.70) timeout!	192.168.1.33:3241	202.43.201.234:80	tw.f172.mail.yahoo.com
11	01/01/2000 03:42:02	Waiting content filter server (66.35.255.70) timeout!	192.168.1.33:3188	203.84.196.97:80	tw.yimg.com

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 71 Maintenance > Logs > View Log

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Display	The categories that you select in the **Log Settings** page (see Section 19.2 on page 178) 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.
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**).
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 NBG334W'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.
Note	This field displays additional information about the log entry.

19.2 Log Settings

You can configure the NBG334W's general log settings in one location.

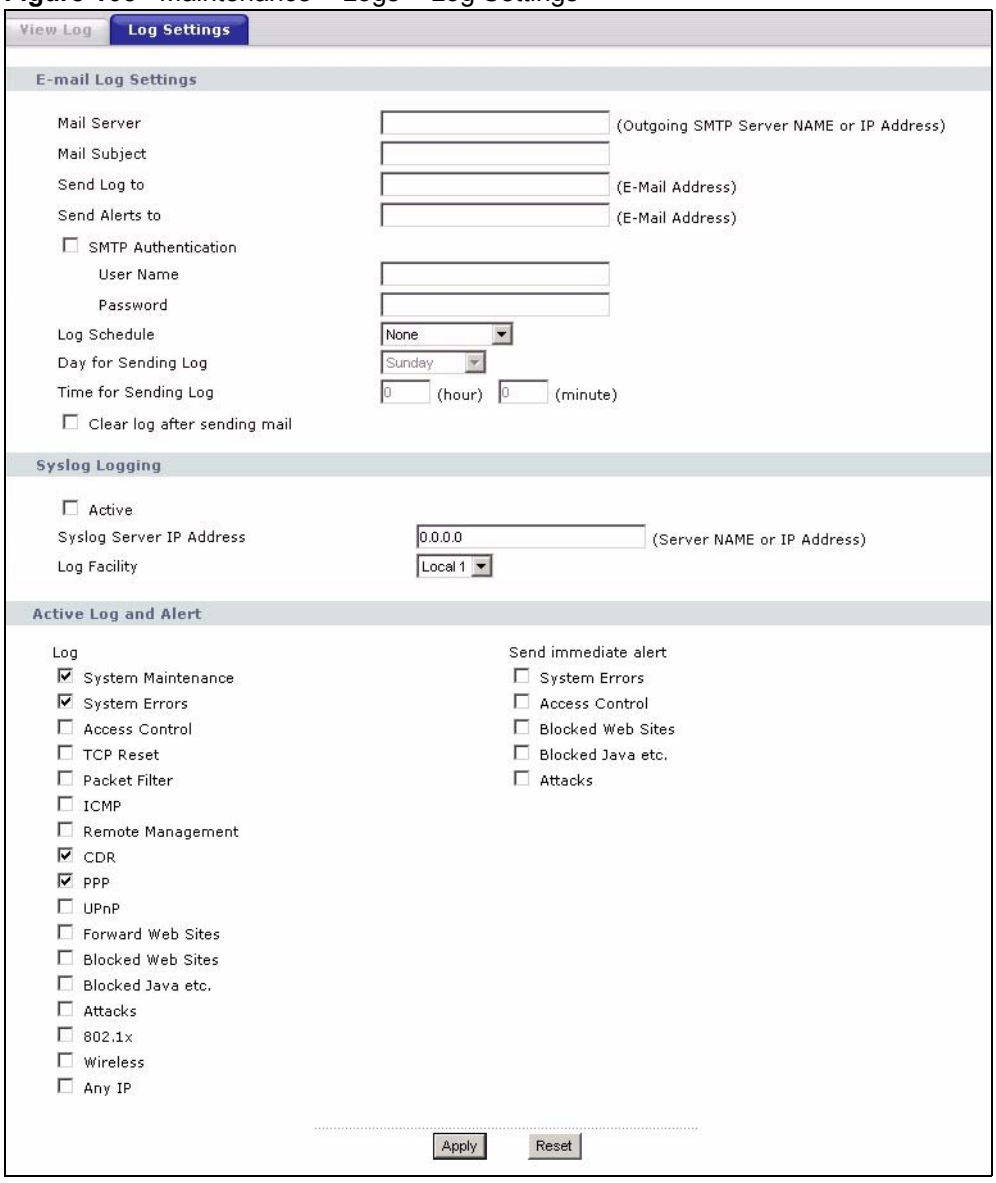
Click **Maintenance** > **Logs** > **Log Settings** to open the **Log Settings** screen.

Use the **Log Settings** screen to configure to where the NBG334W is to send logs; the schedule for when the NBG334W is to send the logs and which logs and/or immediate alerts the NBG334W to send.

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 or web sites with restricted web features such as cookies, active X and so on. 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.

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 105 Maintenance > Logs > Log Settings



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 72 Maintenance > Logs > Log Settings

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
E-mail Log Settings	
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 NBG334W sends. Not all NBG334W models have this field.
Send Log To	The NBG334W sends logs to the e-mail address specified in this field. If this field is left blank, the NBG334W does not send logs via e-mail.

Table 72 Maintenance > Logs > Log Settings

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Send Alerts To	Alerts are real-time notifications that are sent as soon as an event, such as a DoS attack, system error, or forbidden web access attempt occurs. Enter the E-mail address where the alert messages will be sent. Alerts include system errors, attacks and attempted access to blocked web sites. If this field is left blank, alert messages will not be sent via E-mail.
SMTP Authentication	SMTP (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. Select the check box to activate SMTP authentication. If mail server authentication is needed but this feature is disabled, you will not receive the e-mail logs.
User Name	Enter the user name (up to 31 characters) (usually the user name of a mail account).
Password	Enter the password associated with the user name above.
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.
Clear log after sending mail	Select the checkbox to delete all the logs after the NBG334W sends an E-mail of the logs.
Syslog Logging	The NBG334W sends a log to an external syslog server.
Active	Click **Active** to enable syslog logging.
Syslog Server 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 syslog server manual for more information.
Active Log and Alert	
Log	Select the categories of logs that you want to record.
Send Immediate Alert	Select log categories for which you want the NBG334W to send E-mail alerts immediately.
Apply	Click **Apply** to save your changes.
Reset	Click **Reset** to begin configuring this screen afresh.

19.3 Log Descriptions

This section provides descriptions of example log messages.

Table 73 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 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.
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 74 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 75 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 76 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.

Table 76 TCP Reset Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
`Firewall session time out, sent TCP RST`	The router sent a TCP reset packet when a dynamic firewall session timed out. The default timeout values are as follows: ICMP idle timeout: 3 minutes UDP idle timeout: 3 minutes TCP connection (three way handshaking) timeout: 270 seconds TCP FIN-wait timeout: 2 MSL (Maximum Segment Lifetime set in the TCP header). TCP idle (established) timeout (s): 150 minutes TCP reset timeout: 10 seconds
`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 CI command: "sys firewall tcprst").

Table 77 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.

Table 78 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. For type and code details, see Table 87 on page 188.
`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. For type and code details, see Table 87 on page 188.
`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 79 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 80 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 81 UPnP Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
UPnP pass through Firewall	UPnP packets can pass through the firewall.

Table 82 Content Filtering Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
%s: Keyword blocking	The content of a requested web page matched a user defined keyword.
%s: Not in trusted web list	The web site is not in a trusted domain, and the router blocks all traffic except trusted domain sites.
%s: Forbidden Web site	The web site is in the forbidden web site list.
%s: Contains ActiveX	The web site contains ActiveX.
%s: Contains Java applet	The web site contains a Java applet.
%s: Contains cookie	The web site contains a cookie.

Table 82 Content Filtering Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
%s: Proxy mode detected	The router detected proxy mode in the packet.
%s	The content filter server responded that the web site is in the blocked category list, but it did not return the category type.
%s:%s	The content filter server responded that the web site is in the blocked category list, and returned the category type.
%s(cache hit)	The system detected that the web site is in the blocked list from the local cache, but does not know the category type.
%s:%s(cache hit)	The system detected that the web site is in blocked list from the local cache, and knows the category type.
%s: Trusted Web site	The web site is in a trusted domain.
%s	When the content filter is not on according to the time schedule or you didn't select the "Block Matched Web Site" check box, the system forwards the web content.
Waiting content filter server timeout	The external content filtering server did not respond within the timeout period.
DNS resolving failed	The NBG334W cannot get the IP address of the external content filtering via DNS query.
Creating socket failed	The NBG334W cannot issue a query because TCP/IP socket creation failed, port:port number.
Connecting to content filter server fail	The connection to the external content filtering server failed.
License key is invalid	The external content filtering license key is invalid.

Table 83 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. For type and code details, see Table 87 on page 188.
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. For type and code details, see Table 87 on page 188.
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. For type and code details, see Table 87 on page 188.
icmp echo: ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP echo attack. For type and code details, see Table 87 on page 188.
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.

Table 83 Attack Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
teardrop UDP	The firewall detected an UDP teardrop attack.
teardrop ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP teardrop attack. For type and code details, see Table 87 on page 188.
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.
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. For type and code details, see Table 87 on page 188.
traceroute ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP traceroute attack. For type and code details, see Table 87 on page 188.

Table 84 PKI Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Enrollment successful	The SCEP online certificate enrollment was successful. The Destination field records the certification authority server IP address and port.
Enrollment failed	The SCEP online certificate enrollment failed. The Destination field records the certification authority server's IP address and port.
Failed to resolve <SCEP CA server url>	The SCEP online certificate enrollment failed because the certification authority server's address cannot be resolved.
Enrollment successful	The CMP online certificate enrollment was successful. The Destination field records the certification authority server's IP address and port.
Enrollment failed	The CMP online certificate enrollment failed. The Destination field records the certification authority server's IP address and port.
Failed to resolve <CMP CA server url>	The CMP online certificate enrollment failed because the certification authority server's IP address cannot be resolved.
Rcvd ca cert: <subject name>	The router received a certification authority certificate, with subject name as recorded, from the LDAP server whose IP address and port are recorded in the Source field.
Rcvd user cert: <subject name>	The router received a user certificate, with subject name as recorded, from the LDAP server whose IP address and port are recorded in the Source field.
Rcvd CRL <size>: <issuer name>	The router received a CRL (Certificate Revocation List), with size and issuer name as recorded, from the LDAP server whose IP address and port are recorded in the Source field.
Rcvd ARL <size>: <issuer name>	The router received an ARL (Authority Revocation List), with size and issuer name as recorded, from the LDAP server whose address and port are recorded in the Source field.

Table 84 PKI Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Failed to decode the received ca cert	The router received a corrupted certification authority certificate from the LDAP server whose address and port are recorded in the Source field.
Failed to decode the received user cert	The router received a corrupted user certificate from the LDAP server whose address and port are recorded in the Source field.
Failed to decode the received CRL	The router received a corrupted CRL (Certificate Revocation List) from the LDAP server whose address and port are recorded in the Source field.
Failed to decode the received ARL	The router received a corrupted ARL (Authority Revocation List) from the LDAP server whose address and port are recorded in the Source field.
Rcvd data <size> too large! Max size allowed: <max size>	The router received directory data that was too large (the size is listed) from the LDAP server whose address and port are recorded in the Source field. The maximum size of directory data that the router allows is also recorded.
Cert trusted: <subject name>	The router has verified the path of the certificate with the listed subject name.
Due to <reason codes>, cert not trusted: <subject name>	Due to the reasons listed, the certificate with the listed subject name has not passed the path verification. The recorded reason codes are only approximate reasons for not trusting the certificate. Please see Table 87 on page 188 for the corresponding descriptions of the codes.

Table 85 802.1X 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.

Table 85 802.1X Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
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.
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 86 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/P)	LAN to LAN/ NBG334W	ACL set for packets traveling from the LAN to the LAN or the NBG334W.
(W to W/P)	WAN to WAN/ NBG334W	ACL set for packets traveling from the WAN to the WAN or the NBG334W.

Table 87 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

Table 87 ICMP Notes (continued)

TYPE	CODE	DESCRIPTION
	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
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 88 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.

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 89 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