



ADSL2+ Modem / Router

DC-223~226

Full manual

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2. Introduction

2.1 Thank you

Thank you for buying the Sitecom DC-223~226 ADSL2+ Modem / Router. This product provides a high-speed Ethernet port for high-speed Internet browsing. It is an all-in-one unit that combines an ADSL modem, router and Ethernet network switch to provide everything you need to get the machines on your network connected to the Internet over an ADSL broadband connection.

The DC-223~226 series complies with ADSL2+ standards for deployment worldwide and supports downstream rates of up to 24 Mbps and upstream rates of up to 1 Mbps. Designed for small office, home office and residential users, the router enables even faster Internet connections. You can enjoy ADSL services and broadband multimedia applications such as interactive gaming, video streaming and real-time audio much easier and faster than ever before.

2.2 Package Contents

- DC-223~226 ADSL2+ Modem / Router
- CD-ROM containing the online manual
- RJ-11 ADSL / telephone Cable (1.8M)
- Ethernet (CAT-5 LAN) Cable (2M Straight)
- AC-DC power adapter (12V DC, 1A)
- Quick Start Guide (105*150mm)

2.3 Features

The DC-223~226 series provides the following features:

Express Internet Access – ADSL2/2+ capable

The DC-223~226 series complies with ADSL worldwide standards. Supporting downstream rates of 8Mbps with ADSL, the router is capable of up to 12/24 Mbps with ADSL2/2+, and upstream rates of up to 1 Mbps. Users enjoy not only high-speed ADSL services but also broadband multimedia applications such as interactive gaming, video streaming and real-time audio which are easier and faster than ever. The router is compliant with Multi-Mode

standard (ANSI T1.413, Issue 2; G.dmt (ITU G.992.1); G.hs (ITU G994.1); G.dmt.bis (ITU G.992.3); and G.dmt.bisplus (ITU G.992.5).

Fast Ethernet Switch

A 4-port 10/100Mbps fast Ethernet switch is built-in with automatic switching between MDI and MDI-X for 10Base-T and 100Base-TX ports, with auto detection allowing you to use either straight or cross-over Ethernet cables.

Multi-Protocol to Establish a Connection

The router supports PPPoA (RFC 2364 - PPP over ATM Adaptation Layer 5), RFC 1483 encapsulation over ATM (bridged or routed), PPP over Ethernet (RFC 2516) and IPoA (RFC1577) to establish a connection with an ISP. The router also supports VC-based and LLC-based multiplexing.

Quick Installation Wizard

A web-based GUI and quick installation wizard help you easily install the DC-223~226 series. Enter your ISP's information and begin browsing the Internet immediately.

Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) and UPnP NAT Traversal

This protocol is used to enable simple and robust connectivity among stand-alone devices and PCs from many different vendors, and it makes setting up a network simple and affordable. UPnP architecture leverages TCP/IP and the Web to enable proximity networking in addition to control and data transfer among networked devices. With this feature enabled, you can seamlessly connect to NetMeeting or MSN Messenger.

Network Address Translation

Network Address Translation (NAT) allows multiple users to access outside resources such as the Internet simultaneously with one IP address/one Internet access account. Many application layer gateways (ALG) are supported such as web browser, ICQ, FTP, Telnet, E-mail, News, Net2phone, Ping, NetMeeting, IP phone and others.

Firewall

NAT technology supports simple firewalls and provides options for blocking access from the Internet, like Telnet, FTP, TFTP, WEB, SNMP and IGMP.

Domain Name System Relay

Domain Name System (DNS) relay provides an easy way to map a domain name with a user-friendly name such as www.Sitecom.com with an IP address. When a local machine

sets its DNS server to the router's IP address, every DNS conversion request packet from the PC to this router is forwarded to the real DNS on the outside network.

Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS)

The Dynamic DNS service allows you to alias a dynamic IP address to a static hostname. This dynamic IP address is the WAN IP address. To use the service, you must first apply for an account from a DDNS service such as <http://www.dyndns.org/>.

PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)

The DC-223~226 series provides an embedded PPPoE client function to establish a connection. You get greater access speed without changing the operation concept, while sharing the same ISP account and paying for one access account. No PPPoE client software is required for the local computer. Automatic Reconnect and Disconnect Timeout (Idle Timer) functions are also provided.

Quality of Service (QoS)

QoS gives you full control over which types of outgoing data traffic should be given priority by the router, ensuring important data like gaming packets, customer information, or management information move through the router at lightning speed, even under heavy load. The QoS features are configurable by source IP address, destination IP address, protocol, and port. You can throttle the speed at which different types of outgoing data pass through the router, to ensure P2P users don't saturate upload bandwidth, or office browsing doesn't bring client web serving to a halt. In addition, or alternatively, you can simply change the priority of different types of upload data and let the router sort out the actual speeds.

Virtual Server:

You can specify which services are visible to outside users. The router detects an incoming service request and forwards it to the specific local computer for handling. For example, you can assign a PC in a LAN to act as a Web server inside and expose it to the outside network. Outside users can browse inside the web server directly while it is protected by NAT. A DMZ host setting is also provided for local computers exposed to the outside Internet network.

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) Client and Server

On a WAN site, the DHCP client obtains an IP address from the Internet Service Provider (ISP) automatically. On a LAN site, the DHCP server allocates a range of client IP

addresses, including subnet masks and DNS IP addresses and distributes them to local computers. This provides an easy way to manage the local IP network.

Packet Filtering

This feature filters the packet based on IP addresses as well as Port numbers. Filtering packets to and from the Internet provides a higher level of security control.

Static and RIP1/2 Routing

An easy static routing table or RIP1/2 routing protocol supports routing capability.

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)

SNMP allows convenient remote management of the router.

Web-based GUI

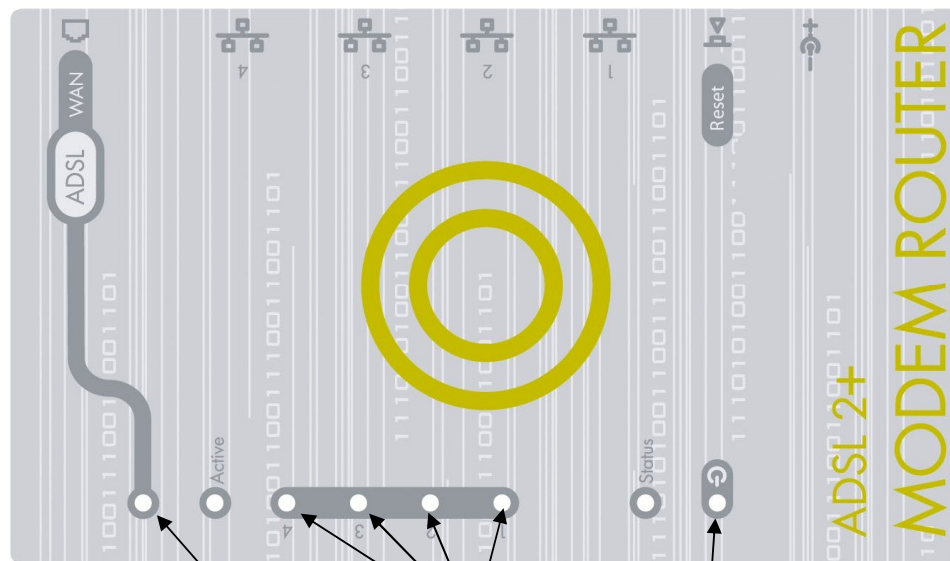
A web-based GUI offers easy configuration and management. User-friendly and with on-line help, it also supports remote management capability for remote users to configure and manage this product.

Firmware Upgradeable

You can upgrade the router with the latest firmware through its web-based GUI.

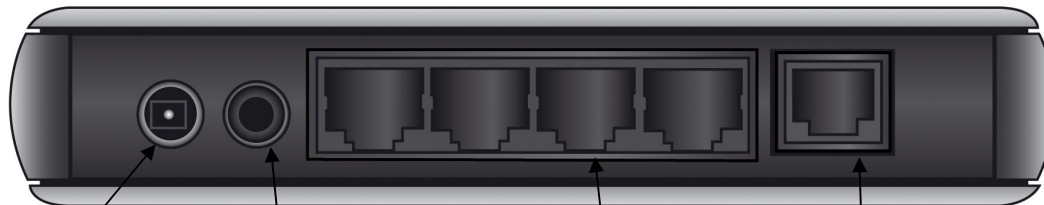
2.4 Physical Details

Through Ethernet Port



ADSL	LAN	Power
LED ON - it indicates the ADSL port is connected with the DSLAM and working properly. Flashing - data is receiving/sending	LED ON - it indicates that the LAN port is connected to the PC and working properly. Flashing - data is receiving/sending	LED ON - it indicates that the device is turned on and working properly.

The Rear Port



Power (jack)	Reset	Ethernet Port (RJ-45 connector)	LINE (RJ-11 connector)
Connect the supplied power adapter to this jack.	Press to restore to the factory default settings.	Connect the supplied crossover cable to this port when connecting to a NIC (Network Interface card) in a PC. Connect an UTP Ethernet cable to this port when connecting to a LAN such as an office or home network.	Connect the supplied RJ-11 cable to this port and the ADSL wallplug.

2.5 Cabling

Through Ethernet Port

Connect the LAN cables: Use standard LAN cables to connect the PCs to the LAN ports (switch) on the modem / router.

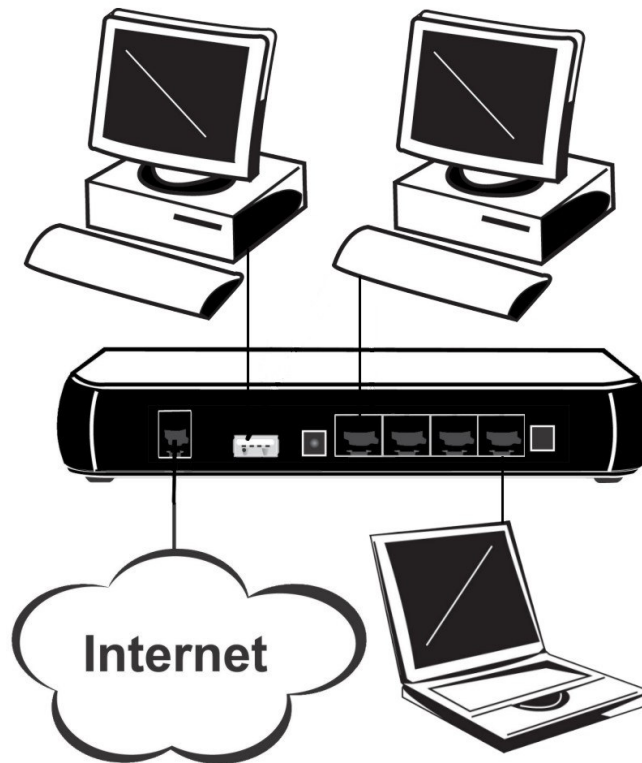
Make sure that all connected devices are turned on. Please, check that the PWR, LAN LNK and ADSL SYN LEDs are lit. If they are not, verify that you are using the proper cables.

If the cables are connected and the LEDs are lit normally, please go to section **"3. Installation"** to modify the network settings.

Connect ADSL/power

Connect your ADSL cable to the LINE port on the modem / router.

Connect the power adapter to the modem / router. Only use the adapter that is delivered with your modem / router. Connect the power cord to power inlet and turn the power switch on.



3. Installation

You can configure the DC-223~226 series router through the convenient and user-friendly interface of a web browser. Most popular operating systems such as Linux, Mac and Windows 98/NT/2000/XP/Me include a web browser as a standard application.

3.1 Before Configuration

PCs must have a properly installed Ethernet interface and connect to the router directly or through an external switching hub. In addition, PCs must have TCP/IP installed and configured to obtain an IP address through a DHCP server or a fixed IP address that must be in the same subnet as the router. The default IP address of the router is **10.0.0.1** and the subnet mask is **255.255.255.0** (i.e. any attached PC must be in the same subnet, and have an IP address in the range of 10.0.0.2 to 10.0.0.254). The easiest way is to configure the PC to obtain an IP address automatically from the router using DHCP. If you encounter any problems accessing the router's web interface you are advised to **uninstall** any kind of software firewall on your PCs, as they can cause problems accessing the 10.0.0.1 IP address of the router.

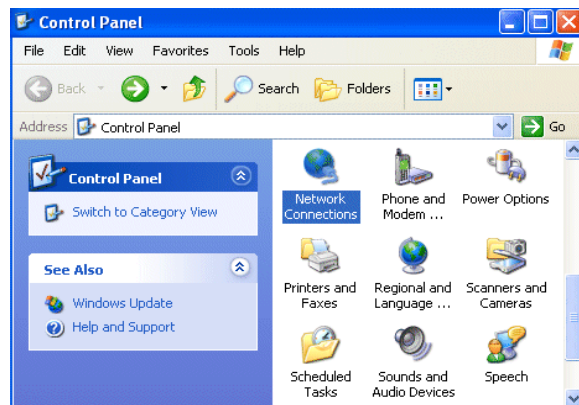
Please follow the steps below for installation on your PC's network environment. First of all, check your PC's network components. The TCP/IP protocol stack and Ethernet network adapter must be installed. If not, please refer to your Windows-related or other operating system manuals.

NOTE:

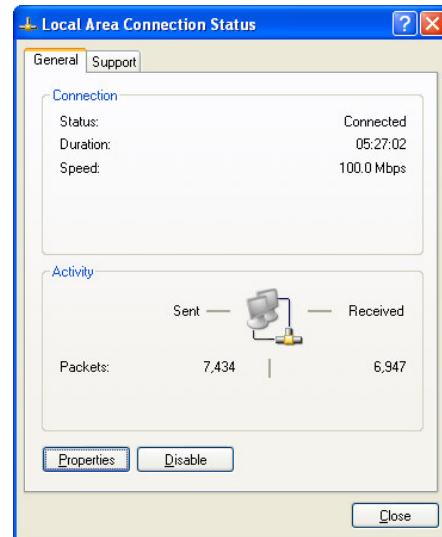
Any TCP/IP capable workstation can be used to communicate with or through the DC-223~226 series. To configure other types of workstations, please consult the manufacturer's documentation.

3.1.1 Configuring a PC in Windows XP

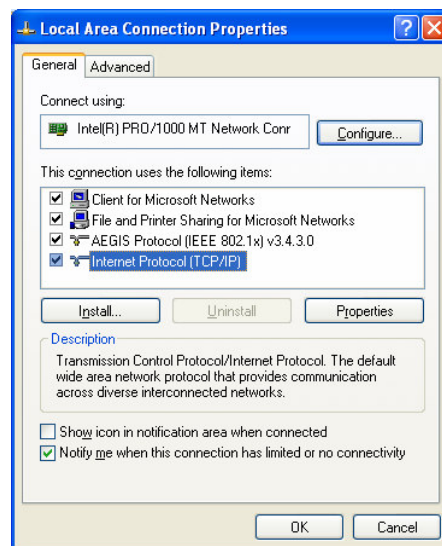
1. Go to **Start / Control Panel (in Classic View)**. In the Control Panel, double-click on **Network Connections**.
2. Double-click **Local Area Connection**.



3. In the **Local Area Connection Status** window, click **Properties**.

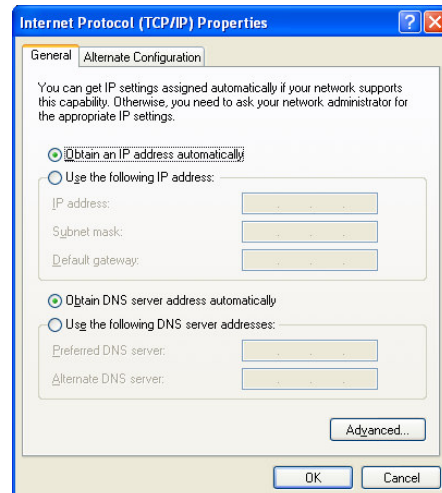


4. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties**.



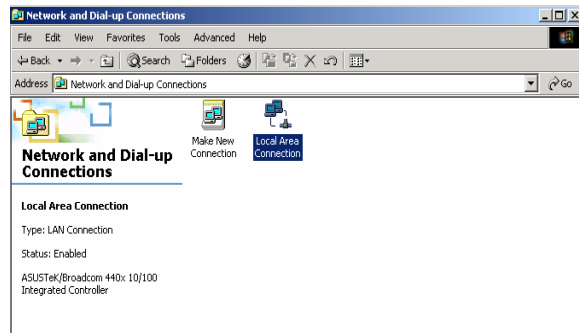
5. Select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and the **Obtain DNS server address automatically** radio buttons.

6. Click **OK** to finish the configuration.



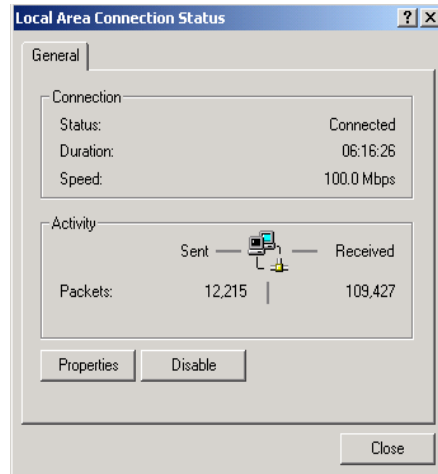
3.1.2 Configuring a PC in Windows 2000

1. Go to **Start / Settings / Control Panel**. In the Control Panel, double-click on **Network and Dial-up Connections**.

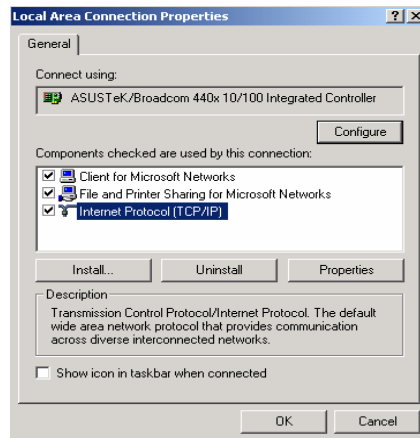


2. Double-click **Local Area Connection**.

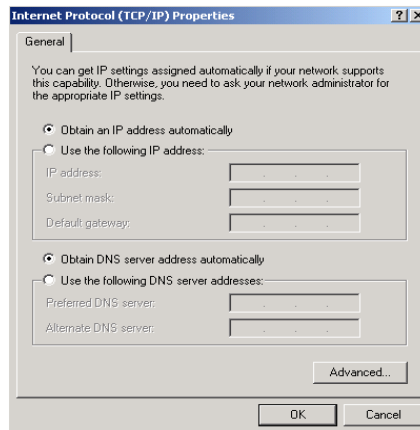
3. In the **Local Area Connection Status** window click **Properties**.



4. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties**.



5. Select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and the **Obtain DNS server address automatically** radio buttons.



6. Click **OK** to finish the configuration.

3.1.3 Configuring a PC in Windows 98 / ME

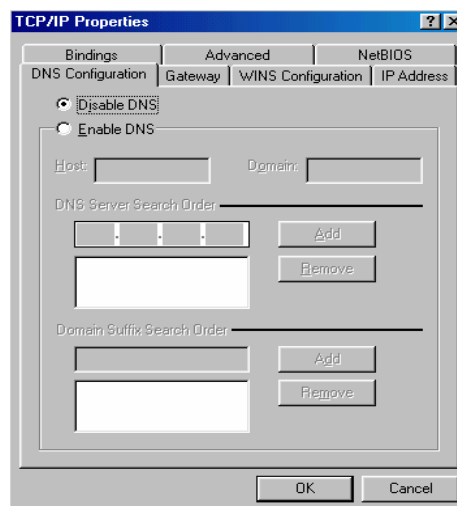
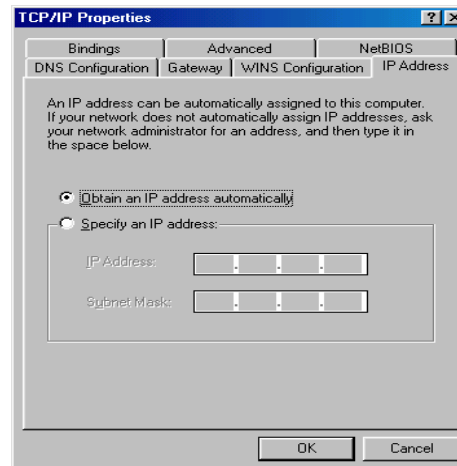
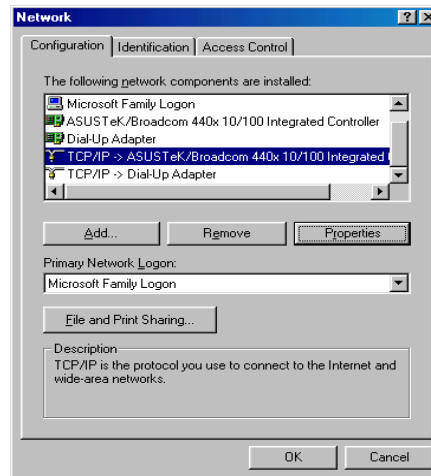
1. Go to **Start / Settings / Control Panel**. In the Control Panel, double-click on **Network** and choose the **Configuration** tab.

2. Select **TCP/IP ->NE2000 Compatible**, or the name of your Network Interface Card (NIC) in your PC.

3. Select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** radio button.

4. Then select the **DNS Configuration** tab.

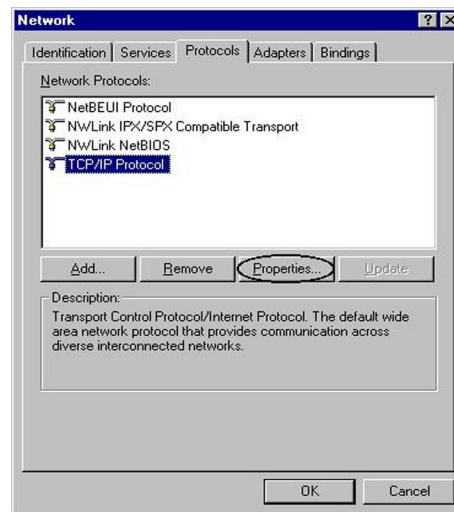
5. Select the **Disable DNS** radio button and click **OK** to finish the configuration.



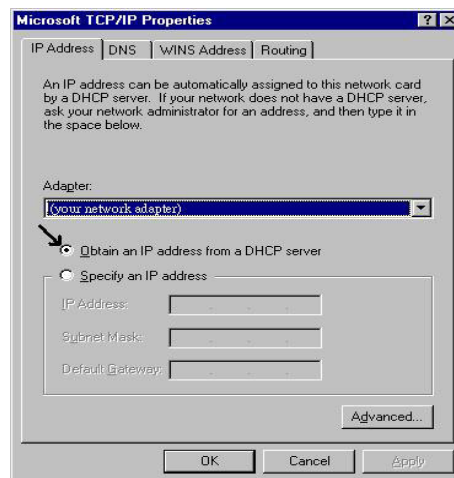
3.1.4 Configuring a PC in Windows NT 4.0

1. Go to **Start / Settings / Control Panel**. In the Control Panel, double-click on **Network** and choose the **Protocols** tab.

2. Select **TCP/IP Protocol** and click **Properties**.



3. Select the **Obtain an IP address from a DHCP server** radio button and click **OK**.



3.2 Factory Default Settings

Before configuring the DC-223~226 series router, you need to know the following default settings.

Web Interface:

- Username: admin
- Password: admin

LAN Device IP Settings:

- IP Address: 10.0.0.1
- Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

ISP setting in WAN site:

- PPPoE

DHCP Server:

- DHCP server is enabled.
- Start IP Address: 10.0.0.100
- IP Address Pool counts: 100

NOTE:

To reset the router or to restore it to factory default settings press the Reset button using the end of paper clip or other small pointed object.

1. To perform Failure recovery for a dead router:

Simply hold the Reset button when powering on the router and download an application if necessary.

2. To perform recovery in case of a misplaced Password:

Hold the Reset button until the LEDs all turn Off, turn On and then turn Off. The router performs configuration factory reset and the router reboots. You can then access the router from the web GUI.

3.3 LAN and WAN Port Addresses

The parameters of LAN and WAN ports are preset at the factory. The default values are shown below.

LAN Port		WAN Port
IP Address	10.0.0.1	The PPPoE function is enabled to automatically get the WAN port configuration from the ISP, but you have to set the username and password first.
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	
DHCP Server Function	Enabled	
IP Addresses for Distribution to PCs	100 IP addresses continuing from 10.0.0.100 through 10.0.0.199	

3.4 Information from ISP

Before you start configuring this device, you have to check with your ISP what kind of service is provided, including the following:

- PPPoE VC-Mux
- PPPoE LLC
- PPPoA VC-Mux
- PPPoA LLC
- 1483 Bridged IP VC-Mux
- 1483 Bridged IP LLC
- 1483 Routed IP VC-Mux
- 1483 Routed IP LLC
- Pure Bridged VC-Mux
- Pure Bridged LLC

Gather the information as illustrated in the following table and keep it for reference.

PPPoE VC-Mux	VPI/VCI, Service Name, Username, Password, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it can be automatically assigned from ISP or be set fixed).
PPPoE LLC	VPI/VCI, Service Name, Username, Password, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it can be automatically assigned from ISP or be set fixed).
PPPoA VC-Mux	VPI/VCI, Username, Password, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it can be automatically assigned from ISP or be set fixed).
PPPoA LLC	VPI/VCI, Username, Password, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it can be automatically assigned from ISP or be set fixed).
1483 Bridged IP VC-Mux	VPI/VCI
1483 Bridged IP LLC	VPI/VCI

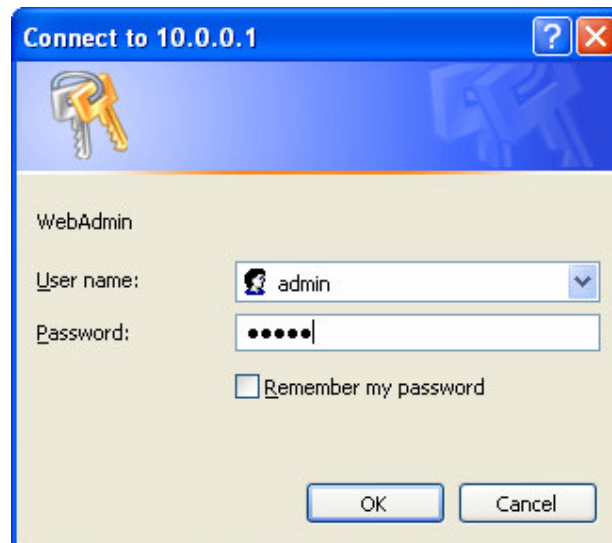
1483 Routed IP VC-Mux	VPI/VCI, IP address, Subnet mask, Gateway address, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it is fixed IP address).
1483 Routed IP LLC	VPI/VCI, IP address, Subnet mask, Gateway address, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it is fixed IP address).
Pure Bridged VC-Mux	VPI/VCI
Pure Bridged LLC	VPI/VCI

3.5 Configuring with Web Browser

NOTE:

1. To configure this device, you must have IE 5.0 / Netscape 4.5 or above installed.
2. You may configure the router for Internet access using Web Configuration.

Open your web browser, enter the IP address of your router, which by default is **10.0.0.1**, and click **"Go"**, a user name and password window prompt appears. **The default username and password are "admin" and "admin"**.



4. Configuration

Once you have logged on to your DC-223~226 series ADSL2+ Router via your web browser, you can begin to set it up according to your requirements. On the configuration homepage, there are several sections, which include:

- **Home** (System Status, ARP Table, DHCP Table, System Log, Security Log)
- **Wizard** (Quick Installation)
- **Basic Settings** (LAN Settings, DHCP Server, Time Zone, Remote Management)
- **Firewall** (Packet Filter, MAC Address Filter, Intrusion Detection, WAN Blocking, URL Filter)
- **Advanced Settings** (QoS Settings, Virtual Server, Static Route, Dynamic DNS, IGMP, VLAN, Web Server, UPnP, SNMP, WAN IP Change Alert)
- **Toolbox** (Firmware Upgrade, Configuration Backup, User Management, System Restart)

4.1 Home

4.1.1 System Status

The screenshot displays the web interface of a Sitecom ADSL2+ Modem Router DC-224. The browser window is titled "Sitecom ADSL2+ Modem Router DC-224 - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows "http://10.0.0.1/index.asp". The navigation menu includes "Home", "Wizard", "Basic Settings", "Firewall", "Advanced Settings", and "Toolbox". The "System Status" page is active, showing a "System Information" table and a description of the status page's functionality.

System Status

You can use the Status page to monitor the connection status for the WAN/LAN interfaces, firmware and hardware version numbers, any illegal attempts to access your network and information on all DHCP client PCs currently connected to your network.

System Information	
Model	DC-224
Host Name	home.gateway
Uptime	8 min(s)
Current Time	Sat Jan 1 00:08:09 2000
Hardware Version	TRENDCHIP TC3162
Software Version	1.09-B008-b
Bootrom Version	1.06
MAC Address	00:04:ed:ff:f5:89
IP Address	10.0.0.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
DHCP Server	Domain Name
IPWAN	PPPoE

ADSL 2+ Modem Router

INTERNET NETWORK CONNECTIVITY ENTERTAINMENT

SITECOM
EXPANDING POSSIBILITIES

In the Status page, you can monitor the connection status for the LAN/WAN/ADSL interfaces, firmware and hardware version numbers as well as the information related to the internet connection.

Model: It is the model number of the router.

Host Name: Provide a name for the router for identification purposes.

Uptime: Records system up-time.

Current time: Displays the current time. See the Time Zone section for more information.

Hardware Version: It is the hardware version of the chipset used.

Software Version: It is the running firmware version.

Bootrom Version: It is the running bootrom version.

MAC Address: The MAC address of the router.

IP Address: The IP Address of the LAN interface.

Subnet Mask: The Subnet Mask of the LAN interface.

DHCP Server: The name of the DHCP Server.

IP WAN: Name of the WAN connection.

VPI/VCI: Virtual Path Identifier and Virtual Channel Identifier.

Connection: Selects "Disconnected" or "Connected".

Connected Time: The time connected in WAN connection.

IP Address: The IP Address of the LAN interface.

Subnet Mask: The Subnet Mask of the WAN interface.

Gateway: The IP address of the default gateway.

Primary DNS: The primary DNS server IP address.

Ethernet: The status of LAN interface.

ADSL: The status of ADSL interface.

DSP Firmware Version: DSP code version

DMT Status: DMT Status

Operational Mode: The state of the working mode.

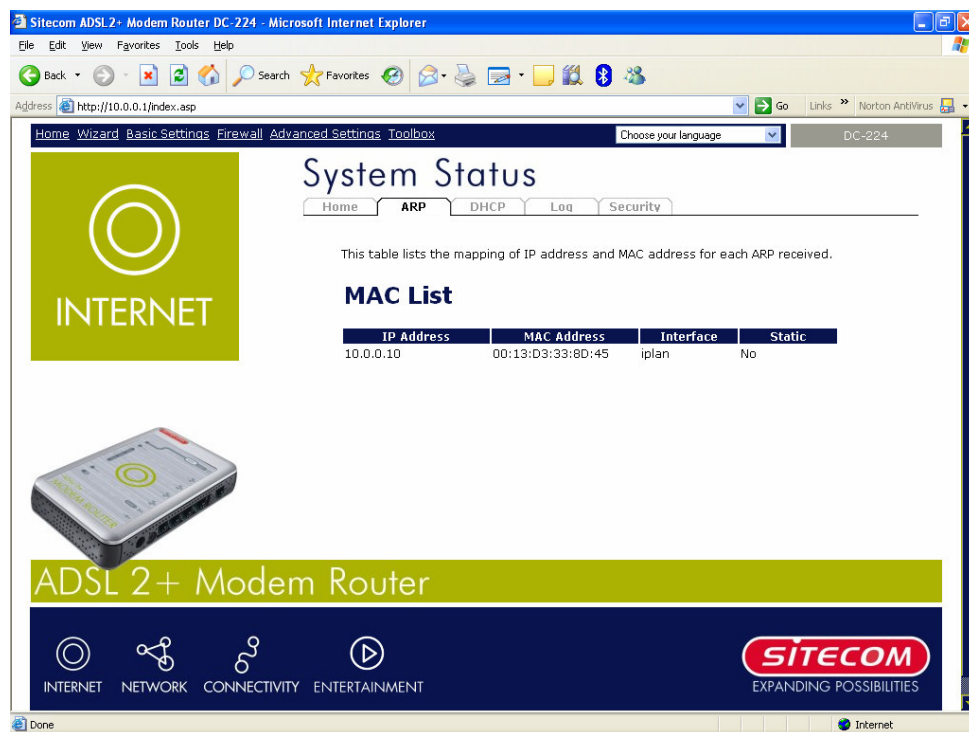
Upstream: Upstream data rate

Downstream: Downstream data rate

Noise Margin: The Noise Margin of the ADSL line.

Attenuation: The Attenuation of the ADSL line.

4.1.2 ARP Table



In this page, all IP addresses with corresponding MAC addresses will be recorded and listed in a table.

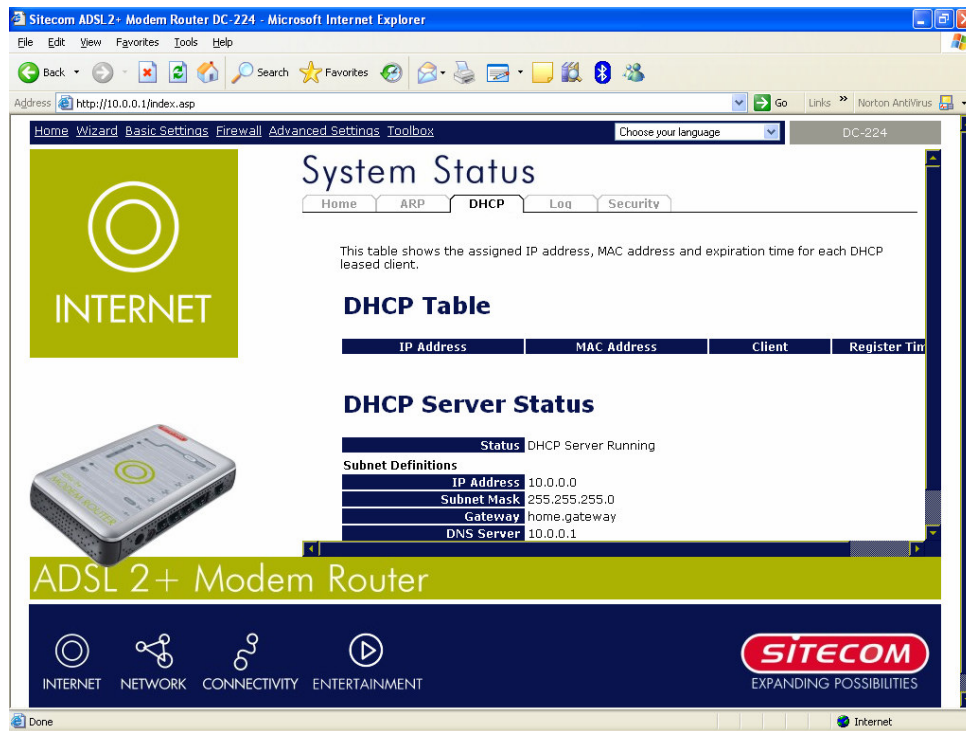
IP Address: The IP address of the device that connected to the LAN interface.

MAC Address: The MAC address of the device that connected to the LAN interface.

Interface: The interface name that this IP Address connects to.

Static: The status of the ARP table entry. "No" for dynamically-generated ARP table entries and "Yes" for static ARP table entries added by the user.

4.1.3 DHCP Table



In this page, you can check which client is using which IP address that is assigned from DHCP Server. Besides, the information of the DHCP Server is also displayed here.

IP Address: The IP address of the device that connected to the LAN interface.

MAC Address: The MAC address of the device that connected to the LAN interface.

Client: The hostname of the device that obtained the IP address.

Register Time: The registered time for the client to obtain the IP address.

Status: The status of the DHCP Server.

Subnet Value: The Subnet Value of the IP Address Pool.

Subnet Mask: The Subnet Mask of the IP Address Pool.

Hostname: The hostname of the DHCP Server.

DNS Server: The IP address of the DNS Server.

Maximum Lease Time: The maximum lease time of the IP address.

IP Range: The range of the IP Address Pool.

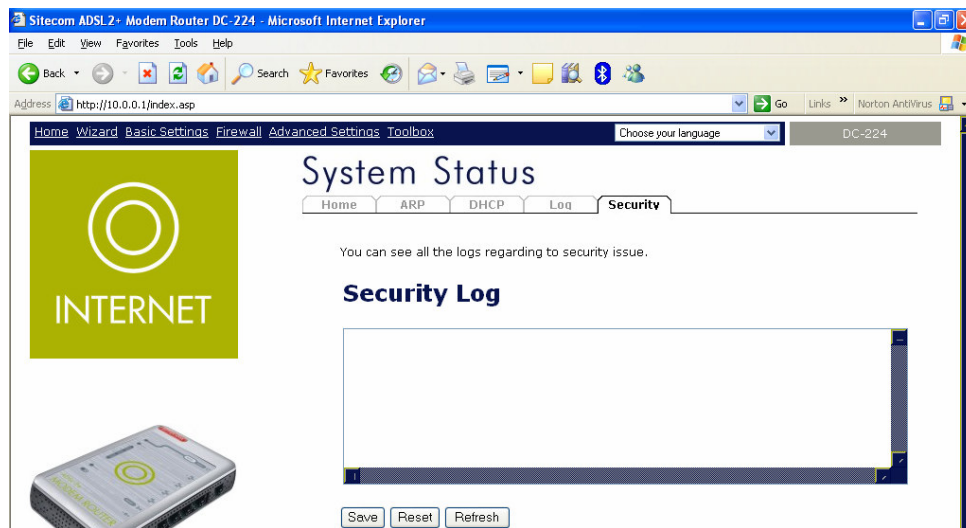
4.1.4 System Log



Display system logs accumulated up to the present time. You can trace historical information with this function.

4.1.5 Security Log

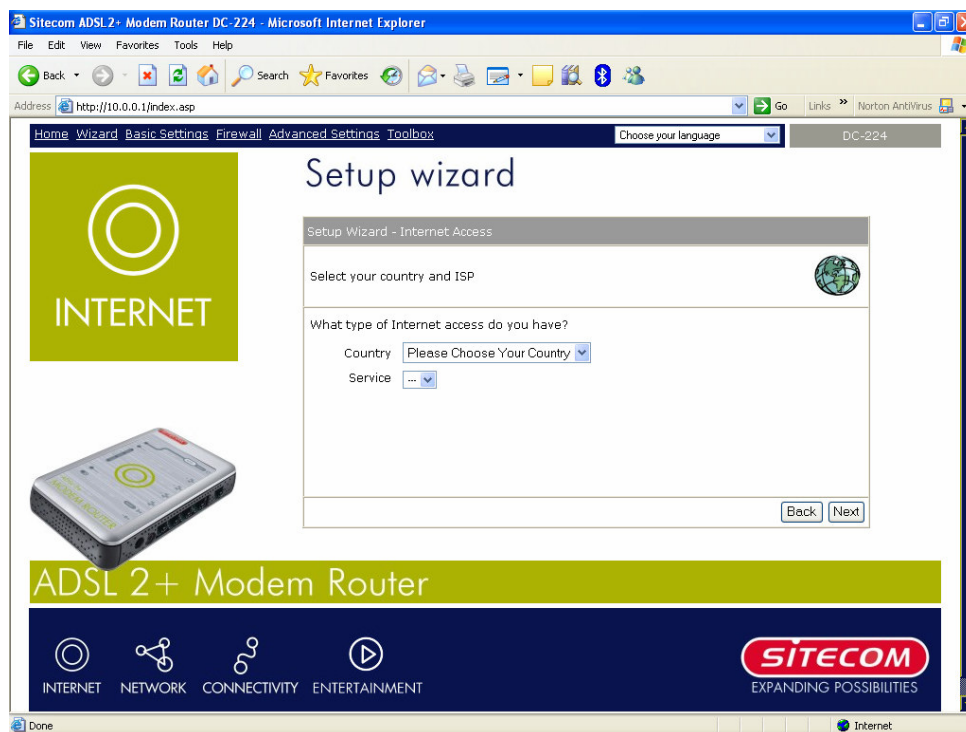
This screen displays security log information. If a hacker attacks your server, he is isolated by the firewall function and the router records related information. This helps you know where the hacker comes from.



4.2 Wizard

The Setup Wizard will guide you step by step through a basic configuration procedure.

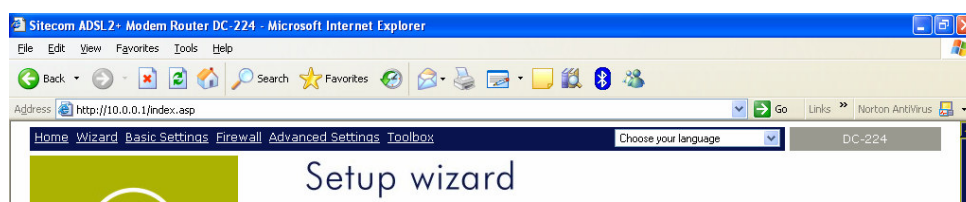
4.2.1 Select Your ISP (Internet Service Provider)



Please choose the country first and then a list of ISP of that country will be shown. After that, choose your ISP and press "Next".

If you cannot found your ISP from the list, please choose "Other" and "Manual Configuration".

4.2.2 PPP



For PPPoE / PPPoA users, it is required to input the username and password for login. Both username and password are provided by your ISP.

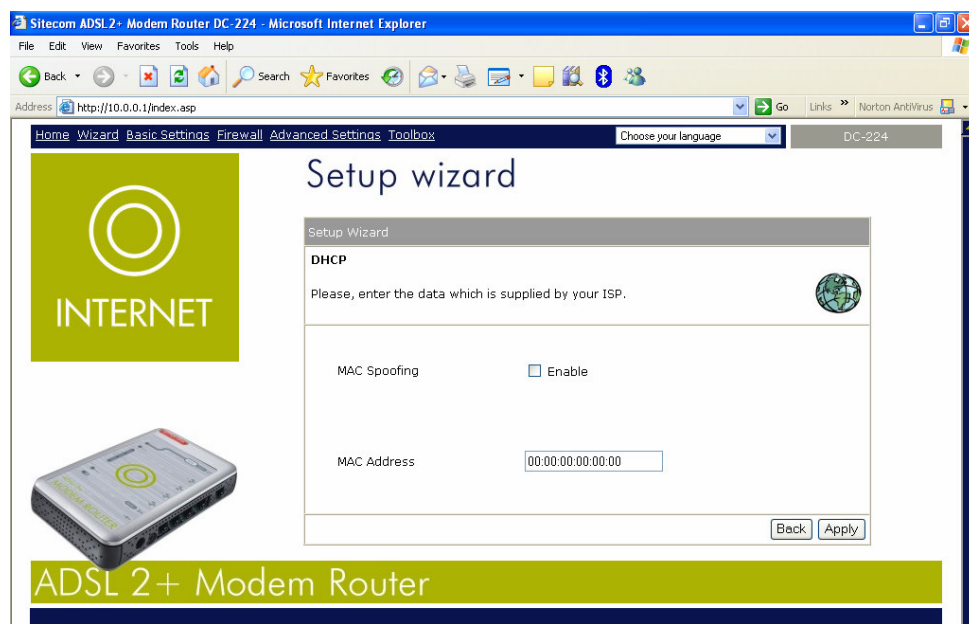
User can select the connection method as "Always On", "Connect On-Demand" or "Manual Configuration".

After inputted the username and password, press "Apply" to take effect or press "Next" for advanced settings.

4.2.3 DHCP

For DHCP users, it may require to use the MAC Spoofing feature for some ISPs. This feature is disabled by default.

User need to check the checkbox and input the MAC address in order to enable this feature.



4.2.4 Manual Configuration / Advanced Settings

The screenshot shows the web interface of a Sitecom ADSL 2+ Modem Router DC-224. The browser window is titled "Sitecom ADSL 2+ Modem Router DC-224 - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows "http://10.0.0.1/index.asp". The interface has a navigation bar with links: Home, Wizard, Basic Settings, Firewall, Advanced Settings (selected), and Toolbox. A "Choose your language" dropdown is also present. The main content area is titled "Setup wizard" and contains a "Setup Wizard" section with the instruction: "Please, enter the data which is supplied by your ISP." Below this, there are two main sections: "Connection" and "Optional Settings". The "Connection" section includes fields for Encapsulation (set to PPPoE LLC), VPI (set to 8), VCI (set to 35), and NAT (with radio buttons for Enable and Disable, where Enable is selected). The "Optional Settings" section includes fields for IP Address (set to 0.0.0.0), Subnet Mask (set to 0.0.0.0), and Default Gateway (set to 0.0.0.0). A note below the IP Address field states: "'0.0.0.0' means 'Obtain an IP address automatically'". There is also a "DNS" section with a checkbox for "Obtain DNS automatically" which is checked. On the left side of the interface, there is a green box with a circular icon and the word "INTERNET", and a small image of the modem router. At the bottom, there is a blue banner with the text "ADSL 2+ Modem Router" and icons for INTERNET, NETWORK, CONNECTIVITY, and ENTERTAINMENT. The Sitecom logo and tagline "EXPANDING POSSIBILITIES" are also visible.

For users that cannot find their ISP from the ISP list or want to have advanced settings, they may find this page helpful.

Encapsulation: Select the encapsulation type your ISP uses.

VPI: Enter the VPI assigned to you. This field may already be configured.

VCI: Enter the VCI assigned to you. This field may already be configured.

NAT: Select "Enabled" or "Disabled".

IP Address: Type your ISP assigned IP address in the IP Address text box.

Subnet Mask: Enter a subnet mask in dotted decimal notation.

Default Gateway: You must specify a gateway IP address (supplied by your ISP)

Obtain DNS automatically: Select this check box to use DNS.

Primary DNS: Enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the subnet mask.

Secondary DNS: Enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the subnet mask.

Username: Enter the username provided by your ISP. You can input up to 128 alphanumeric characters (case sensitive). This is usually in the format of "username@ispname" instead of simply "username".

Password: Enter the password provided by your ISP. You can input up to 128 alphanumeric characters (case sensitive).

Connection: The connection methods include "Always On", "Connect On Demand" and "Manual Configuration".

Idle Timeout: It is used with "Connect On Demand". User define the idle timeout for disconnect the connection automatically.

MTU: User can configure the MTU size.

4.3 Basic Settings

4.3.1 LAN Settings



Sitecom ADSL 2+ Modem Router DC-224 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address <http://10.0.0.1/index.asp>

Home Wizard Basic Settings Firewall Advanced Settings Toolbox Choose your language DC-224

Basic Settings

LAN DHCP Timezone Remote ADSL

You can change the configuration on LAN segment.

Primary IP Address

IP Address	<input type="text" value="10.0.0.1"/>
Subnet Mask	<input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/>
RIP	<input type="text" value="Disable"/>

Secondary IP Address

IP Address	<input type="text"/>
------------	----------------------

Secondary IP Address should be on the same subnet as the Primary IP Address with the same Subnet Mask.

Apply Cancel

ADSL 2+ Modem Router

INTERNET NETWORK CONNECTIVITY ENTERTAINMENT

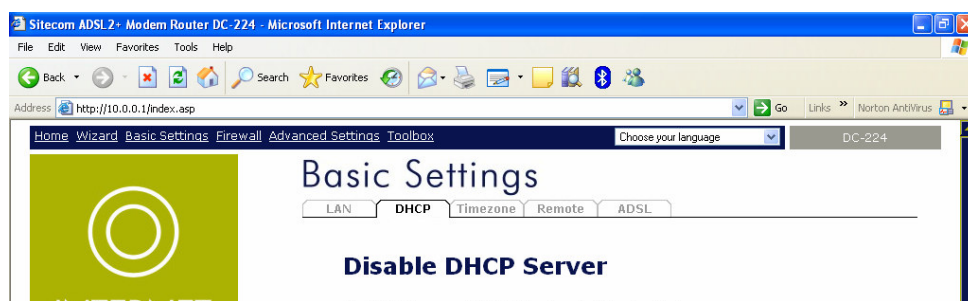
SITECOM
EXPANDING POSSIBILITIES

The router supports two Ethernet IP addresses in the LAN, and two different LAN subnets through which you can access the Internet at the same time. Users usually only have one subnet in their LAN, so there is no need to configure a Secondary IP address. The default IP address for the router is 10.0.0.1.

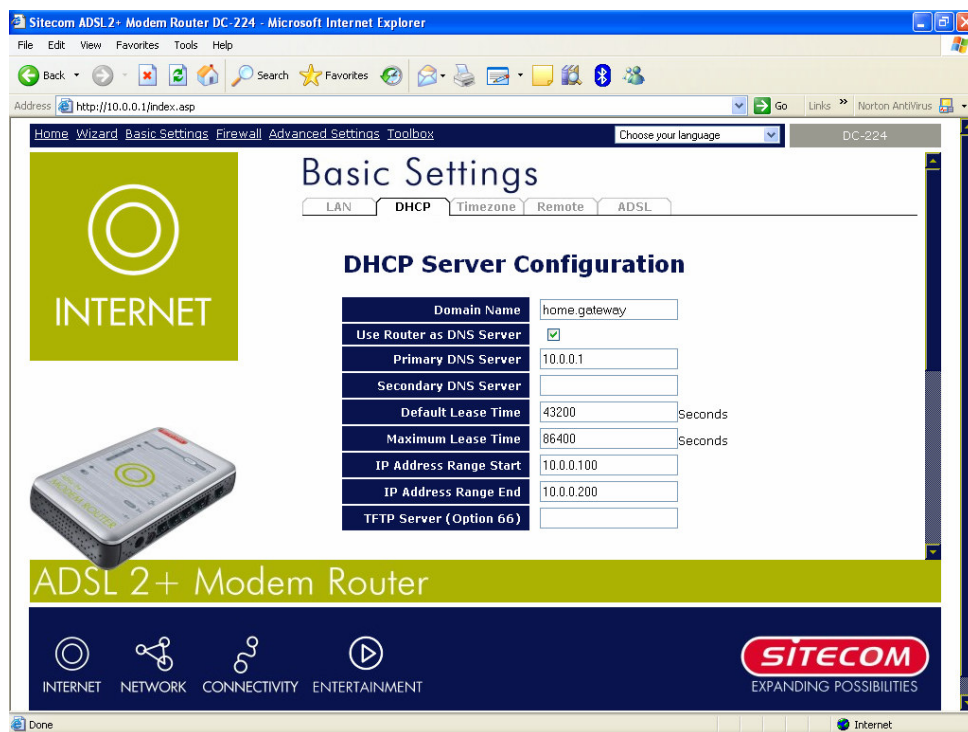
RIP: RIP v1, RIP v2, RIP v1+v2 and RIP v2 Multicast.

4.3.2 DHCP Server

You can disable or enable the DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server or enable the router's DHCP relay functions. The DHCP protocol allows the router to dynamically assign IP addresses to PCs on your network if they are configured to obtain IP addresses automatically.



To disable the router's DHCP Server, check **Disabled** and click "**Next**" then click "**Apply**". When the DHCP Server is disabled you need to manually assign a fixed IP address to each PC on your network, and set the default gateway for each PC to the IP address of the router (the default is 10.0.0.1).



To configure the router's DHCP Server, check DHCP Server and click "**Next**". You can then configure parameters of the DHCP Server including the IP pool (starting IP address and ending IP address to be allocated to PCs on your network), lease time for each assigned IP address (the period of time the IP address assigned will be valid), DNS IP address and the gateway IP address.

These details are sent to the DHCP client (i.e. your PC) when it requests an IP address from the DHCP server. Click **"Apply"** to enable this function.

If you check **"Use Router as a DNS Server"**, the ADSL Router performs the domain name lookup, finds the IP address from the outside network automatically and forwards it back to the requesting PC in the LAN (your Local Area Network).



If you check **DHCP Relay Agent** and click **"Next"** then you must enter the IP address of the DHCP server which assigns an IP address back to the DHCP client in the LAN. Use this function only if advised to do so by your network administrator or ISP. Click **"Apply"** to enable this function.

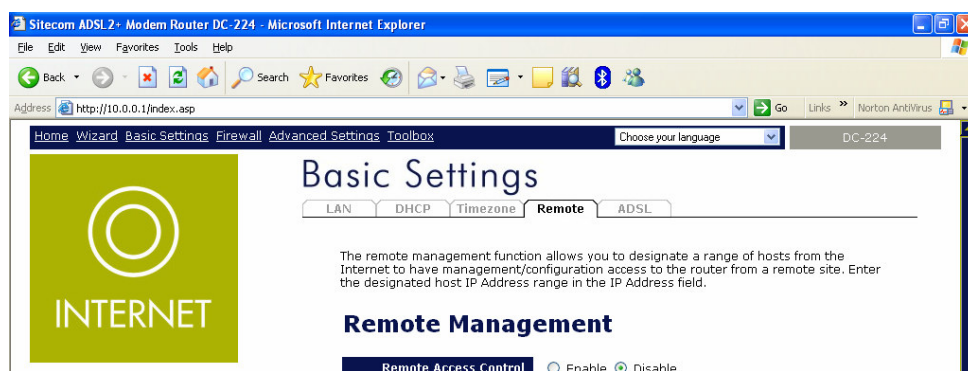
4.3.3 Time Zone

The router does not have a real time clock on board. Instead, it uses the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) to get the current time from an SNTP server outside your network. Choose your local time zone, click "**Enable**" and click the "**Apply**" button. After a successful connection to the Internet, the router retrieves the correct local time from the SNTP server you have specified. If you prefer to specify an SNTP server other than those in the drop-down list, simply enter its IP address as shown above. Your ISP may provide an SNTP server for you to use.

Resync Period (in minutes) is the periodic interval the router waits before it resynchronizes the router's time with that of the specified SNTP server. To avoid unnecessarily increasing the load on your specified SNTP server you should keep the poll interval as high as possible – at the absolute minimum every few hours or even days.



4.3.4 Remote Management



To temporarily permit remote administration of the router (i.e. from outside your LAN), select a time period the router permits remote access for and click Enable.

4.4 Firewall

This router includes a full SPI (Stateful Packet Inspection) firewall for controlling Internet access from your LAN, as well as helping to prevent attacks from hackers. In addition to this, when using NAT (Network Address Translation) the router acts as a “natural” Internet firewall, since all PCs on your LAN use private IP addresses that cannot be directly accessed from the Internet. See the WAN configuration section for more details on NAT.

4.4.1 Packets Filter

The screenshot shows the web interface of a Sitecom ADSL 2+ Modem Router DC-224. The browser window is titled "Sitecom ADSL 2+ Modem Router DC-224 - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows "http://10.0.0.1/index.asp". The navigation menu includes Home, Wizard, Basic Settings, Firewall, Advanced Settings, and Toolbox. The "Firewall" tab is selected, and the "Packet" sub-tab is active. The "Security" section is titled "Packet Filter". Below the title, there are tabs for "Packet", "MAC", "Hacker", "WAN", and "URL". The "Packet Filter" section shows a "Default Rules" dropdown set to "Forward". Below this is a table with columns: No., Active, Flow, Packet Type, Action, Source IP & Port (from to), Destination IP & Port (from to), Log, and Period. There are "Add", "Edit", and "Delete" buttons below the table. A warning message states: "Default Rules Drop mode cannot be enabled without any rules. Doing so could block all access to the Internet." At the bottom right of the configuration area are "Apply" and "Cancel" buttons. On the left side of the interface, there is a green box with a white "i" icon and the word "INTERNET", and a small image of the router. The footer of the interface includes icons for Internet, Network, Connectivity, and Entertainment, along with the Sitecom logo and the tagline "EXPANDING POSSIBILITIES".

Sitecom ADSL 2+ Modem Router DC-224 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Back Forward Stop Search Favorites Go Links Norton AntiVirus

Address http://10.0.0.1/index.asp

Home Wizard Basic Settings Firewall Advanced Settings Toolbox Choose your language DC-224

INTERNET

Security

Packet MAC Hacker WAN URL

Packet Filter

Default Rules Forward

No.	Active	Flow	Packet Type	Action	Source IP & Port from to	Destination IP & Port from to	Log	Period
-----	--------	------	-------------	--------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------	-----	--------

Add Edit Delete

Default Rules Drop mode cannot be enabled without any rules. Doing so could block all access to the Internet.

Apply Cancel

ADSL 2+ Modem Router

INTERNET NETWORK CONNECTIVITY ENTERTAINMENT

SITECOM EXPANDING POSSIBILITIES

Packet filtering enables you to configure your router to block specified internal/external users (IP address) from Internet access, or you can disable specific service requests (Port number) to / from Internet. This configuration program allows you to set up to 6 different filter rules for different users based on their IP addresses or their network Port number. The relationship among all filters is "or" operation, which means that the router checks these different filter rules one by one, starting from the first rule. As long as one of the rules is satisfied, the specified action is taken.

Add: Click this button to add a new packet filter rule and the next figure appears.

Edit: Check the Rule No. you wish to edit, and then click "Edit".

Delete: Check the Rule No. you wish to delete, and then click "Delete".



Application: User can choose they want.

Outgoing / Incoming: Determine whether the rule is for outgoing packets or for incoming packets.

Active: Choose "Yes" to enable the rule, or choose "No" to disable the rule.

Packet Type: Specify the packet type (TCP, UDP, ICMP or any) that the rule applies to.

NOTE:

Select TCP if you wish to search for the connection-based application service on the remote server using the port number. Or select UDP if you want to search for the connectionless application service on the remote server using the port number.

Log: Choose "Yes" if you wish to generate logs when the filter rule is applied to a packet.

Action When Matched: If a packet matches this filter rule, Forward or Drop this packet.

Source IP Address: Enter the incoming or outgoing packet's source IP addresses.

Source Port: Check the TCP or UDP packet's source port numbers.

Destination IP Address: Enter the incoming or outgoing packet's destination IP addresses.

Destination Port: Check the TCP or UDP packet's destination port numbers.

Schedule time: User can setup the time to use the packet filter.

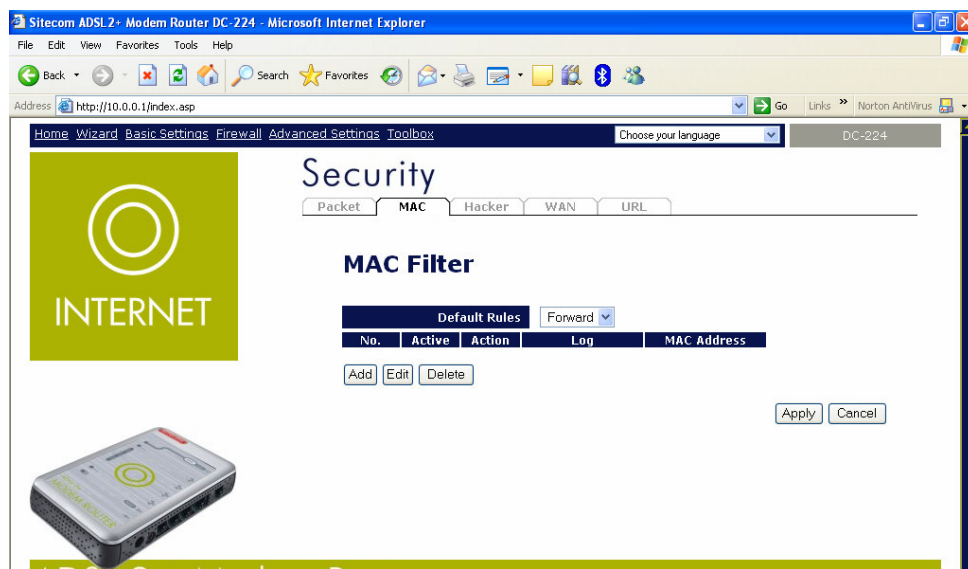
NOTE:

If the DHCP server option is enabled, you must be very careful in assigning IP addresses of a filtered private IP range to avoid conflicts because you do not know which PC in the LAN is assigned which IP address.

The easiest and safest way is that the filtered IP address is assigned to a specific PC that is not allowed to access an outside resource such as the Internet. You configure the filtered IP address manually for this PC, but it stays in the same subnet with the router.

4.4.2 MAC Filter

An Ethernet MAC (Media Access Control) address is the unique network hardware identifier for each PC on your network's interface (i.e. its Network Interface Card or Ethernet card). Using your router's MAC Address Filter function, you can configure the switch to only accept traffic from specified machines, or else to block specific machines from accessing your LAN.



There are no pre-defined MAC address filter rules; you can add the filter rules to meet your requirements.

Active: Select "Yes" from the drop down list box to enable MAC address filtering.

Action When Matched: Select "Drop" or "Forward".

Log: Choose "Yes" if you wish to generate logs when the filter rule is applied to a packet.

MAC Address: Enter the MAC addresses you wish to manage.

Candidates: it automatically detects devices connected to the router through the Ethernet.



4.4.3 Intrusion Detection

Check "Enable" if you wish to detect intruders accessing your computer without permission. The router automatically detects and blocks a DoS (Denial of Service) attack if a user enables this function. This kind of attack is not accessing confidential data on the network; instead, it aims to disrupt specific equipment or the entire network. If this happens, users are not able to access network resources.



Intrusion Detection: Check "Enable" if you wish to detect intruders accessing your computer without permission.

Alert Mail: Select this check box to use Alert Mail.

Alert Mail Time: Set the time for receiving Alert mail.

Your E-Mail: Set your email address.

Recipient's E-mail: Set the Recipient's email address to which the E-mail notification is sent.

SMTP server: Set the SMTP (mail) server address.

4.4.4 Block WAN Request

Check "Enable" if you wish to exclude outside PING requests from reaching this router.



4.4.5 URL Filter



URL (Uniform Resource Locator – e.g. an address in the form of <http://www.Sitecom.com> or <http://www.example.com>) filter rules allow you to prevent users on your network from accessing particular websites from their URL. There are no pre-defined URL filter rules; you can add filter rules to meet your requirements.



Active: Select “Yes” from the drop down list box to enable or disable the URL Filter feature.

Always Block: Select to always check URL filter rules (i.e. at all hours of the day).

Block from: Specify the time period to check URL filter rules (e.g. during work hours).

Keywords Filtering: Allows blocking by specific keywords within a particular URL rather than having to specify a complete URL (e.g. to block any image called “advertisement.gif”). When enabled, your specified keywords list is checked to see if any keywords are present in URLs accessed to determine if the connection attempt should be blocked. Note that the URL filter blocks web browser (HTTP) connection attempts using port 80 only.

For example, the URL “<http://www.abc.com/abcde.html>” would be dropped since the keyword “abcde” occurs in the URL.



Domains Filtering: Checks the domain name in URLs accessed against your list of domains to block or allow. If it matches, the URL request is sent (Trusted) or dropped (Forbidden). The checking procedure is:

1. Check the domain in the URL to determine if it is in the trusted list. If yes, the connection attempt is sent to the remote web server.
2. If not, it is checked with the forbidden list. If present, the connection attempt is dropped.
3. If the packet matches neither of the above, it is sent to the remote web server.
4. Please note that only the domain is specified, not the full URL. For example to block traffic to www.sex.com, enter "sex" or "sex.com" instead of "www.sex.com". In the example below, the URL request for www.abc.com is sent to the remote web server because it is listed in the trusted list, while the URL request for [www.sex](http://www.sex.com) or www.sex.com is dropped because [sex.com](http://www.sex.com) is in the forbidden list.



Restrict URL Features

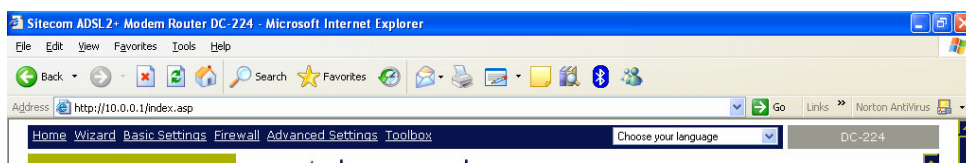
- **Block Java Applet:** Blocks Web content which includes the Java Applet to prevent someone who wants to damage your system via the standard HTTP protocol.
- **Block ActiveX:** Blocks ActiveX
- **Block Cookies:** Blocks Cookies
- **Block Proxy:** Blocks Proxy

4.5 Advanced Settings

4.5.1 QoS Settings

QOS: Keeping Your Internet Connection Fast and Responsive.

Configurable by source IP address, destination IP address, protocol, and port, the Quality of Service (QOS) gives you full control over which types of outgoing data traffic should be given priority by the router, ensuring bandwidth-consumption data like gaming packets, latency-sensitive application like voice, or even mission critical files, move through the router at lightening speed, even under heavy load. You can throttle the speed at which different types of outgoing data pass through the router. In addition, you can simply change the priority of different types of upload data and let the router sort out the actual speeds.



After clicking the QOS item, you can **Add / Edit / Delete** a QOS policy. This page will show the brief information for policies you have added or edited. This page will also display the total available (Non-assigned) bandwidth, in percentage, can be assigned.

Application: A name that identifies an existing policy.

Time Schedule: Scheduling your QOS policy to be applied.

Direction: The traffic flow direction to be controlled by the QOS policy.

There are two settings to be provided in the Router:

LAN to WAN: You want to control the traffic flow from the local network to the outside world. E.g., you have a FTP server inside the local network and you want to have a limited traffic rate controlled by the QOS policy. So, you need to add a policy with LAN to WAN direction setting.

LAN to WAN: Control Traffic flow from the WAN to LAN. The connection maybe either issued from LAN to WAN or WAN to LAN.)

Assigned Bandwidth Ratio: This field shows the assigned bandwidth ratio in percentage for a QOS policy. If WAN connection to internet is established, the estimated transfer rate will be shown in kbps. You may specify a fixed transfer rate or Minimum Guaranteed Rate with priority for non-used bandwidth.

Non-Assigned Bandwidth Ratio: This field shows the available bandwidth ratio, for LAN to WAN and WAN to LAN, which has not yet assigned.



Controlled Traffic Flow: Specify the traffic flow you want to control. For GRE protocol, there is no need to specify the IP addresses or Application ports in this page. For other protocols, at least one value shall be given.

Packet type: The packet type will be controlled. For GRE protocol, there is no need to specify the IP addresses or Application ports in this page. For other protocols, at least one value shall be given.

Any: No specified protocol type is specified.

- **TCP**
- **UDP**
- **ICMP**
- **GRE:** For PPTP VPN Connections.

Assigned Data Rate: Assign the data ratio for this policy to be controlled. For examples, we want to only allow 20% of the total data transfer rate for the LAN-to-WAN direction to be used for FTP server. Then we can specify here with data ratio = 20. If you have ADSL LINE with 256K/bps.rate, the estimated data rate, in kbps, for this rule is $20\% \times 256 \times 0.9 = 46\text{kbps}$. (For 0.9 is an estimated factor for the effective data transfer rate for a ADSL LINE from LAN to WAN. For WAN-to-LAN, it is 0.85 to 0.8).

Data Ratio: percentage for the data rate to be controlled by this policy. As above FTP server examples, it is 20.

Rate Type: We provide 2 types here:

Fixed (Maximum): specify a fixed data rate for this policy. It also is the maximal rate for this policy. As above FTP server example, you may want to “throttle” the outgoing FTP speed to 20% of 256K and limit to it, you may use this type.

Guaranteed (Minimum): specify a minimal data rate for this policy. For example, you want to provide a guaranteed data rate for your outside customers to access your internal FTP server with, say at least, 20% of your total bandwidth. You can use this type. Then, if there is available bandwidth that is not used, it will be given to this policy by following priority assignment.

Priority for Non-used Bandwidth: Specify the priority for the bandwidth that is not used. For examples, you may specify two different QOS policies for different applications. Both applications need a minimal bandwidth and need more bandwidth, beside the assigned one, if there is any available/non-used one available. So, you may specify which application can have higher priority to acquire the non-used bandwidth.

- **High**
- **Normal:** The default is normal priority.
- **Low**

For the sample priority assignment for different policies, it is served in a First-In-First-Out way.

DSCP Marking: Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP), it is the first 6 bits in the ToS byte. DSCP Marking allows users to classify traffic based on DSCP value and send packets to next Router.

DSCP Mapping Table	
Disabled	None
Best Effort	Best Effort (000000)
Premium	Express Forwarding (101110)
Gold service (L)	Class 1,

	Gold (001010)
Gold service (M)	Class 1, Silver (001100)
Gold service (H)	Class 1, Bronze (001110)
Silver service (L)	Class 2, Gold (010010)
Silver service (M)	Class 2, Silver (010100)
Silver service (H)	Class 2, Bronze (010110)
Bronze service (L)	Class 3, Gold (011010)
Bronze service (M)	Class 3, Silver (011100)
Bronze service (H)	Class 3, Bronze (011110)

Local Machine IPs: The IP address values for Local LAN machines you want to control. (For IP packets from LAN to WAN, it is the source IP address. For IP packages from WAN to LAN, it is the destination IP address.)

Remote Machine IPs: The IP address values for Remote WAN machines you want to control. (For IP packets from LAN to WAN, it is the destination IP address. For IP packages from WAN to LAN, it is the source IP address.)

Local Application Ports: The Application port values for local LAN machines you want to control. (For TCP/UDP packets from LAN to WAN, it is the source port value. For TCP/UDP packets from WAN to LAN, it is the destination port value.)

Remote Application Ports: The Application port values for remote machines you want to control. (For TCP/UDP packets from LAN to WAN, it is the destination port value. For TCP/UDP packets from WAN to LAN, it is the source port value.)

Schedule Time: Schedule your QOS policy.

4.5.2 Virtual Server

In TCP/IP and UDP networks a port is a 16-bit number used to identify which application program (usually a server) incoming connections should be delivered to. Some ports have numbers that are pre-assigned to them by the IANA (the Internet Assigned Numbers

Authority), and these are referred to as “well-known ports”. Servers follow the well-known port assignments so clients can locate them.

If you wish to run a server on your network that can be accessed from the WAN (i.e. from other machines on the Internet that are outside your local network), or any application that can accept incoming connections (e.g. Peer-to-peer/P2P software such as instant messaging applications and P2P file-sharing applications) and are using NAT (Network Address Translation), then you need to configure your router to forward these incoming connection attempts using specific ports to the PC on your network running the application. You also need to use port forwarding if you wish to host an online game server.

The reason is that when using NAT, your publicly accessible IP address is used by and points to your router, which needs to deliver all traffic to the private IP addresses used by your PCs. Please see the WAN configuration section of this manual for information on NAT.

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) is the central coordinator for the assignment of unique parameter values for Internet protocols. Port numbers range from 0 to 65535, but only port numbers 0 to 1023 are reserved for privileged services and are designated as “well-known ports”. The registered ports are numbered from 1024 through 49151. The remaining ports, referred to as dynamic ports, or private ports, are numbered from 49152 through 65535.

Examples of well-known and registered port numbers are shown below, for further information, please see IANA’s website at: <http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers>

Well-known and Registered Ports

Port Number	Protocol	Description
20	TCP	FTP Data
21	TCP	FTP Control
22	TCP & UDP	SSH Remote Login Protocol
23	TCP	Telnet
25	TCP	SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)
53	TCP & UDP	DNS (Domain Name Server)
69	UDP	TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol)
80	TCP	World Wide Web HTTP
110	TCP	POP3 (Post Office Protocol Version 3)
119	TCP	NEWS (Network News Transfer Protocol)
123	UDP	NTP (Network Time Protocol)

161	TCP	SNMP
443	TCP & UDP	HTTPS
1503	TCP	T.120
1720	TCP	H.323
4000	TCP	ICQ
7070	UDP	RealAudio



Item: Item number

Type: Select TCP if you wish to search for connection-based application services on the remote server using the port number.

Port Start & Port End: Enter the public port number & range you wish to configure.

IP Address: Enter the IP address of a specific internal server to which requests from the specified port is forwarded.

Add: Click to add a new virtual server rule. Click again and the next figure appears.

Edit: Check the Rule No. you wish to edit and then click "Edit".

Delete: Check the Rule No. you wish to delete, then click "Delete".



Item: Item number

Service select: Select the service you wish to configure

Protocol: Automatic when you choose Service select

Start Port & End Port: Enter the public port number & range you wish to configure.

IP Address: Enter the IP address of a specific internal server to which requests from the specified port is forwarded.

Since NAT acts as a “natural” Internet firewall, the router protects your network from access by outside users, as all incoming connection attempts point to the router unless you specifically create Virtual Server entries to forward those ports to a PC on your network. When it is needs to allow outside users to access internal servers, e.g. a web server, FTP server, Email server or game server, the router can act as a “virtual server”. You can set up a local server with a specific port number for the service to use, e.g. web/HTTP (port 80), FTP (port 21), Telnet (port 23), SMTP (port 25), or POP3 (port 110). When an incoming access request to the router for a specified port is received, it is forwarded to the corresponding internal server.

For example, if you set the port number 80 (Web/HTTP) to be mapped to the IP Address 10.0.0.2, then all incoming HTTP requests from outside users are forwarded to the local server (PC) with the IP address of 10.0.0.2. If the port is not listed as a predefined application, you need to add it manually.

In addition to specifying the port number used, you also need to specify the protocol used. The protocol is determined by the particular application. Most applications use TCP or UDP. However you can specify other protocols using the drop-down Protocol menu. Setting the protocol to “all” causes all incoming connection attempts using all protocols on all port numbers to be forwarded to the specified IP address.

DMZ: The DMZ Host is a local computer exposed to the Internet. When setting a particular internal IP address as the DMZ Host, all incoming packets are checked by the Firewall and NAT algorithms, and then passed to the DMZ host when a packet received does not use a port number in use by any other Virtual Server entries.

NOTE:

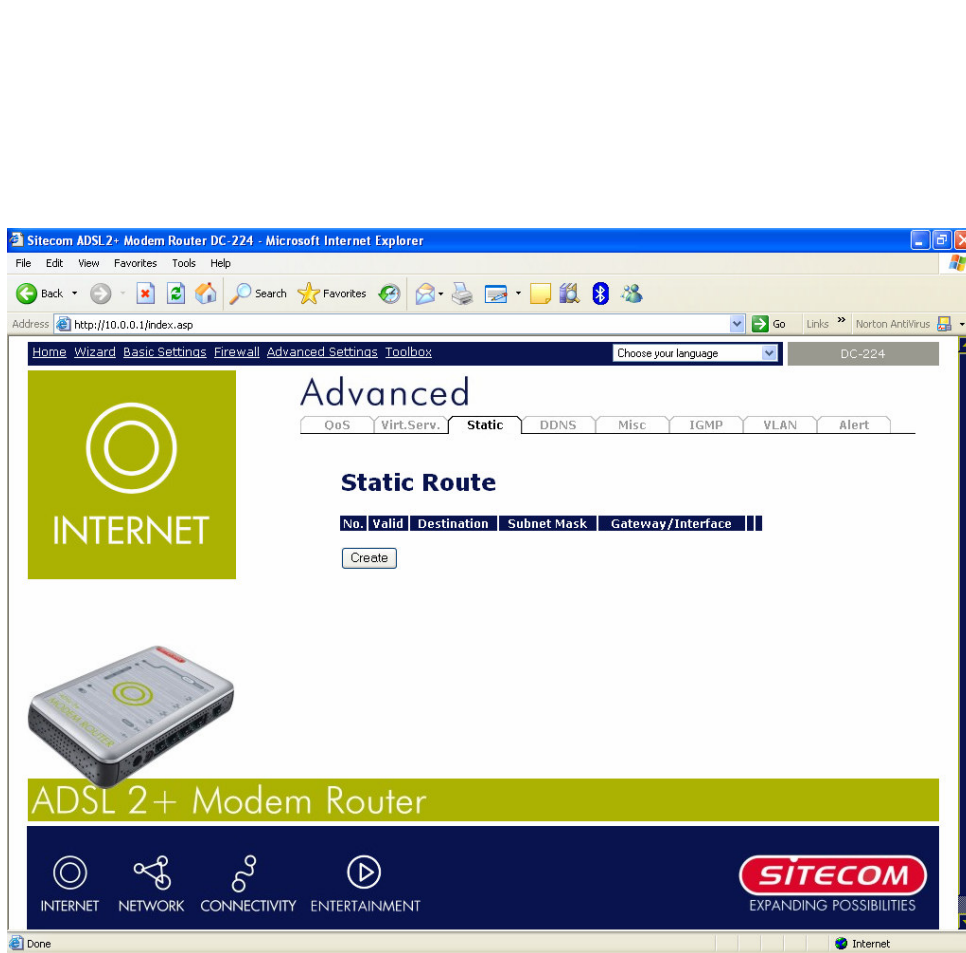
Using port forwarding does have security implications, since outside users are able to connect to PCs on your network. For this reason you are advised to use specific Virtual Server entries just for the ports your application requires instead of simply using DMZ or creating a Virtual Server entry for “All” protocols, as doing so results in all connection attempts to your public IP address accessing the specified PC.

If you disable the NAT option in the WAN-ISP section, the Virtual Server function becomes invalid.

If the DHCP server option is enabled, you have to be very careful in assigning the IP addresses of the virtual servers in order to avoid conflicts. The easiest way of configuring Virtual Servers is to manually assign a static IP address to each virtual server PC, with an address that does not fall into the range of IP addresses that are issued by the DHCP server. You can configure the virtual server IP address manually, but it must still be in the same subnet as the router.

4.5.3 Static Route

Click on Routing Table and then choose **Create Route** to add a routing table.



Destination: The destination subnet IP address.

Subnet Mask: Subnet mask of the destination IP addresses based on above destination.

Gateway: The gateway IP address to which packets are forwarded.

Interface: Select the interface through which packets are forwarded.

Cost: Represents the cost of transmission for routing purposes. The number need not be precise, but it must be between 0 and 65535.

4.5.4 Dynamic DNS

The Dynamic DNS function lets you alias a dynamic IP address to a static hostname, so if your ISP does not assign you a static IP address you can still use a domain name. This is

especially useful for hosting servers via your ADSL connection, so that anyone wishing to connect to you may use your domain name, rather than having to use your dynamic IP address, which changes from time to time. This dynamic IP address is the WAN IP address of the router, which is assigned to you by your ISP.

You first need to register and establish an account with the Dynamic DNS provider using their website, for example <http://www.dyndns.org/>



Disable: Check to disable the Dynamic DNS function.

Enable: Check to enable the Dynamic DNS function. The fields following are activated and required.

Dynamic DNS Server: Select the DDNS service you have established an account with.

Wildcard: Select this check box to enable the DDNS Wildcard.

Domain Name, Username and Password: Enter your registered domain name and your username and password for this service.

Period: Set the time period between updates, for the router to exchange information with the DDNS server. In addition to updating periodically as per your settings, the router performs an update when your dynamic IP address changes.

4.5.5 Miscellaneous Settings

The Miscellaneous Settings advanced configuration allow you to control the router's security options and device monitoring features.



4.5.5.1 Embedded Web Server:

HTTP Port: The port number of the router's embedded web server (for web-based configuration uses). The default value is the standard HTTP port, 80. You may specify an alternative if, for example, you are running a web server on a PC within your LAN.

For Example: User A changes HTTP port number to 100, specifies their own IP address of 10.0.0.55, and sets the logout time to be 100 seconds. The router only allows User A access from the IP address 10.0.0.55 to logon to the Web GUI by typing: `http://10.0.0.1:100` in their web browser. After 100 seconds, the device automatically logs out User A.

4.5.5.2 Universal Plug and Play (UPnP):

UPnP offers peer-to-peer network connectivity for PCs and other network devices, along with control and data transfer between devices. UPnP offers many advantages for users running NAT routers through UPnP NAT Traversal, and on supported systems makes tasks such as port forwarding much easier by letting the application control the required settings, removing the need for the user to control advanced configuration of their device.

Both the user's Operating System and the relevant application must support UPnP in addition to the router. Windows XP and Windows Me natively support UPnP (when the component is installed), and Windows 98 users may install the Internet Connection Sharing client from Windows XP in order to support UPnP. Windows 2000 does not support UPnP.

Disable: Check to disable the router's UPnP functionality.

Enable: Check to enable the router's UPnP functionality.

UPnP Port: The default setting is 2800. It is highly recommended that you use this port value. If the value conflicts with other ports already in use you may wish to change the port.

4.5.5.3 SNMP Access Control

Simple Network Management Protocol—software on a PC within the LAN is required to use this function.

SNMP V1 and V2:

Read Community: Specify a name to be identified as the Read Community, and an IP address. This community string is checked against the string entered in the configuration file. Once the string name is matched, you can obtain this IP address and are able to view the data.

Write Community: Specify a name to be identified as the Write Community, and an IP address. This community string is checked against the string entered in the configuration file. Once a string name is matched, users from this IP address are able to view and modify data.

Trap Community: Specify a name and an IP address. This community string is checked against the string entered in the configuration file. Once a string name is matched, users from this IP address are sent SNMP Traps.

SNMP V3:

Specify a name and password for authentication, and define access rights from the identified IP address. Once authentication has succeeded, users from this IP address are able to view and modify data.

SNMP Version: SNMPv2c and SNMPv3

SNMPv2c is the combination of the enhanced protocol features of SNMPv2 without the SNMPv2 security. The "c" comes from the fact that SNMPv2c uses the SNMPv1 community string paradigm for "security" but is widely accepted as the SNMPv2 standard.

SNMPv3 is a strong authentication mechanism with fine granularity for remote monitoring.

Traps Supported: Cold Start, Authentication Failure.

The following MIBs are supported:

From **RFC 1213 (MIB-II)**:

- System group
- Interfaces group
- Address Translation group
- IP group
- ICMP group
- TCP group
- UDP group
- EGP (not applicable)
- Transmission
- SNMP group

From **RFC1650 (EtherLike-MIB)**:

- dot3Stats
- From RFC 1493 (Bridge MIB):
- dot1dBase group
- dot1dTp group
- dot1dStp group (if configured as spanning tree)

From **RFC 1471 (PPP/LCP MIB)**:

- pppLink group
- pppLqr group

From **RFC 1472 (PPP/Security MIB)**:

- PPP Security Group

From **RFC 1473 (PPP/IP MIB)**:

- PPP IP Group

From **RFC 1474 (PPP/Bridge MIB)**:

- PPP Bridge Group

From **RFC1573 (IfMIB)**:

- ifMIBObjects Group

From **RFC1695 (atmMIB)**:

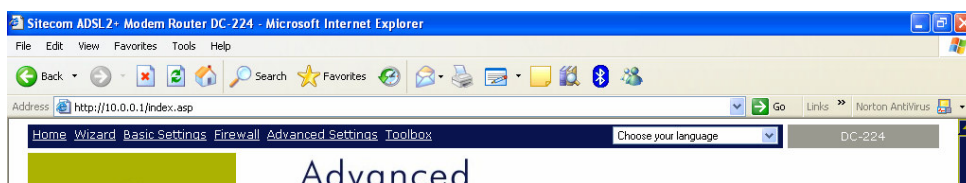
- atmMIBObjects

From **RFC 1907 (SNMPv2)**:

- only snmpSetSerialNo OID

4.5.6 IGMP

IGMP, known as Internet Group Management Protocol, is used to management hosts from multicast group.



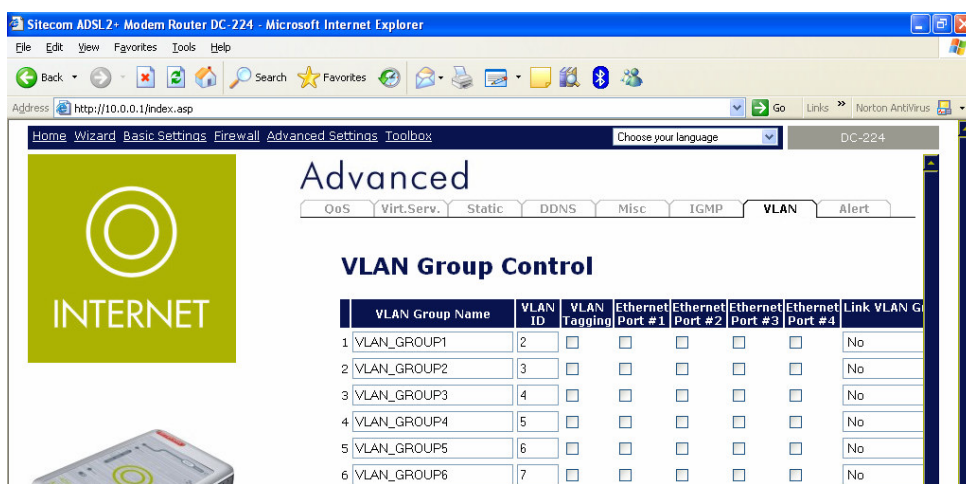
IGMP Proxy: Accepting multicast packet. Default is set to **Disable**.

IGMP Snooping: Allowing switched Ethernet to check and make correct forwarding decisions. Default is set to **Enable**.

4.5.7 VLAN Control

VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) is a group of devices on different physical LAN segments that can communicate with each other as if they were all on the same physical LAN segment. While clients and servers may be located anywhere on a network, they are grouped together by VLAN technology, and broadcasts are sent to devices within the same VLAN.

VLAN function provides you a very convenient way to manage hosts by grouping them based on the physical port. Networking devices belong to different VLAN cannot communicate with each other directly. That means it can enhance the security level of your network.



VLAN Group Name: There are eight groups that user can setup by themselves.

VLAN ID: Group name ID

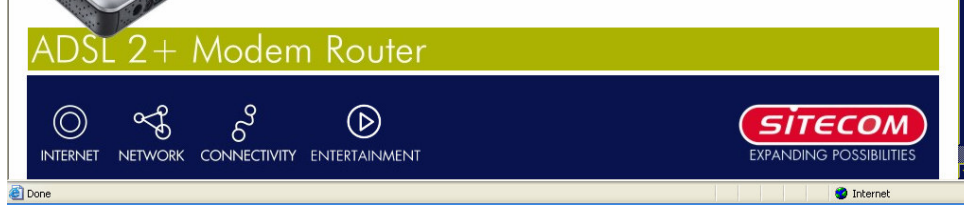
LAN Tagging: Tagging VLAN ID to the specific VLAN group for Ethernet interface.

Ethernet port: Port name of Router

Link VLAN Group to WAN connection Interface: Select the WAN connection interface that VLAN group link.

4.5.8 WAN IP Change Alert

Send a log via Email When WAN IP is changed. Default is set to **Disable**.



4.6 Toolbox

4.6.1 Firmware Upgrade

The "firmware" for the router is the software that allows it to operate and provides all its functionality. Think of your router as a dedicated computer, and the firmware as the software it runs. Over time this software may be improved and modified. Your router allows you to upgrade the software it runs to take advantage of these changes.

Clicking on "Browse..." allows you to select the new firmware image file you have downloaded to your PC. Once the correct file is selected, click Upgrade to update the firmware in your router.



Restart Router with: To choose "Factory Default Setting" or "Current Settings".

New Firmware Image: Type in the location of the file you wish to upload in this field or click Browse ... to find it.

Browse...: Click "Browse..." to find the ".afw" file you wish to upload. Remember that you must decompress the compressed (.zip) files before you upload them.

Upgrade: Click upgrade to begin the upgrade process. This process may take up to two minutes.

NOTE:

DO NOT power off the router or interrupt the firmware upgrade process while it is still in progress. Improper operation may damage the router.

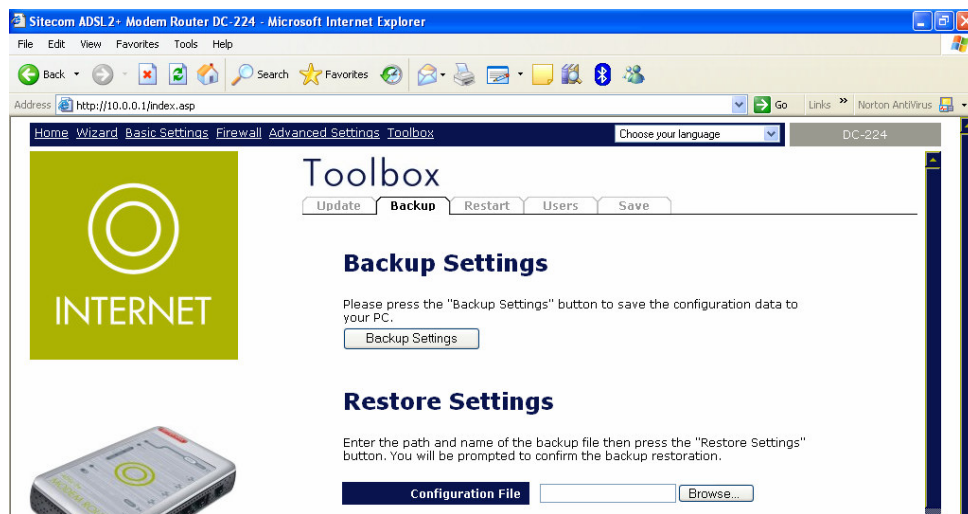
4.6.2 Backup Settings

These functions allow you to save and backup your router's current settings to a file on your PC, or to restore a previously saved backup. This is useful if you wish to experiment with different settings, knowing that you have a backup handy in the case of any mistakes. It is advisable to backup your router's settings before making any significant changes to your router's configuration.

Press Backup to select where on your local PC to save the settings file. You may also change the name of the file when saving if you wish to keep multiple backups.

Press "**Browse...**" to select a file from your PC to restore. You should only restore settings files that have been generated by the Backup function, and that were created when using the current version of the router's firmware. Settings files saved to your PC should not be manually edited in any way.

Select the settings files you wish to use, and press Restore to load those settings into the router.



4.6.3 System Restart

Click **Restart** with option Current Settings to reboot your router and restore your last saved configuration.



If you wish to restart the router using the factory default settings (for example, after a firmware upgrade or if you have saved an incorrect configuration), select Factory Default Settings to reset to factory default settings.

You may also reset your router to factory settings by pressing in the small Reset pinhole button on the back of your router for 10-12 seconds while the router is turned on.

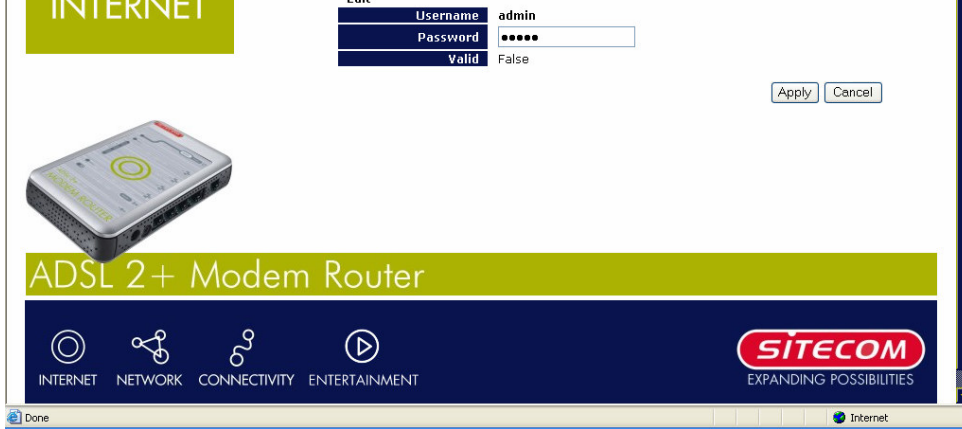
4.6.4 User Management

To prevent unauthorized access to your router's configuration interface, all users are required to login with a password. You can set up multiple user accounts, each with their own password.

You are able to **"Edit"** existing users and **"Create"** new users who are able to access the device's configuration interface.



Once you have clicked on **"Edit"**, you are shown the following options:

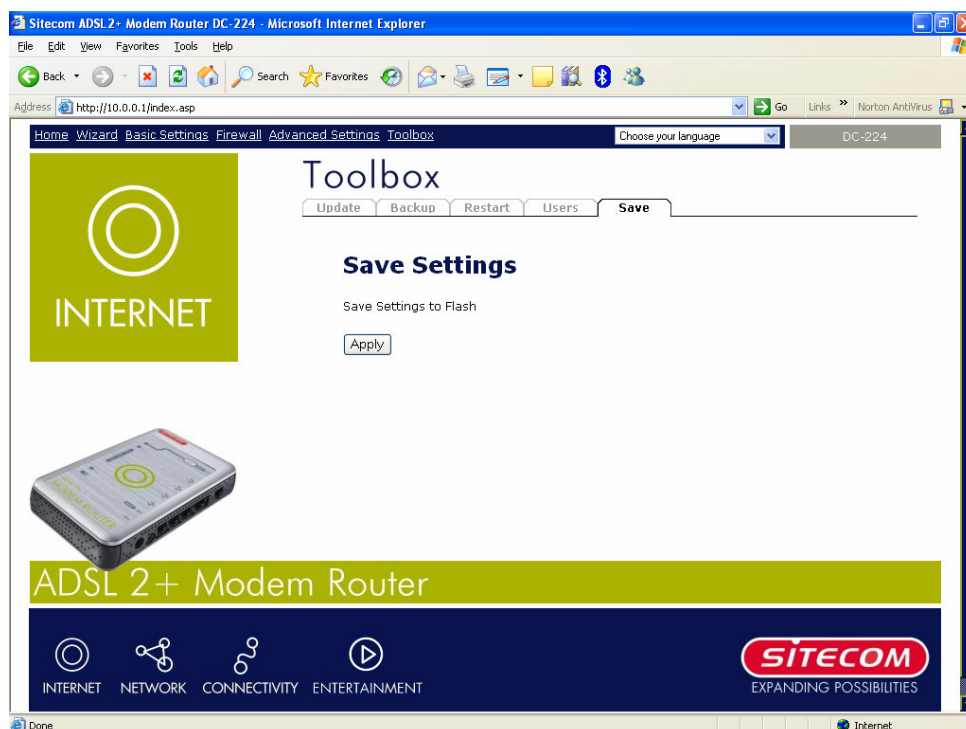


You can change the user's password, whether their account is active and valid, as well as add a comment to each user account. These options are the same when creating a user account, with the exception that once created you cannot change the username. You cannot delete the default admin account. However you can delete any other created accounts by clicking Cancel when editing the user.

You are strongly advised to change the password on the default "admin" account when you receive your router, and any time you reset your configuration to Factory Defaults.

4.6.5 Save Settings

After changing the router's configuration settings, you must save all of the configuration parameters to FLASH to avoid losing them after turning off or resetting your router. Click Save to write your new configuration to FLASH.



5. Trouble shooting

If the ADSL Router is not functioning properly, you can refer first to this chapter for simple troubleshooting before contacting your service provider. This could save your time and effort but if the symptoms persist, then consult your service provider.

5.1 Problems Starting Up the ADSL Router

Problem	Corrective Action
None of the LEDs are on when you turn on the ADSL Router.	Check the connection between the adapter and the ADSL Router. If the error persists, you may have a hardware problem. In this case, you should contact technical support.
You have forgotten your router login and/or password.	Try the default login and password, please refer to Chapter 3. If this fails, you can restore your router to its factory settings by holding the Reset button on the back of your router for 6 seconds or more.

5.2 Problems with the WAN Interface

Problem	Corrective Action
Initialization of the PVC connection failed.	<p>Ensure that the cable is connected properly from the ADSL port to the wall jack. The ADSL SYN LED on the front panel of the ADSL Router should be on. Check the VPI, VCI, type of encapsulation and type of multiplexing settings are the same as what you are collected from your telephone company and ISP.</p> <p>Reboot the ADSL Router. If you still have problems, you may need to verify these variables with the telephone company and/or ISP.</p>

Frequent loss of ADSL connection.	Ensure that all other devices connected to the same telephone line as your router (e.g. telephones, fax machines, analogue modems) have a line filter connected between them and the wall socket (unless you are using a Central Splitter or Central Filter installed by a qualified and licensed electrician). Also ensure that all line filters are correctly installed and the right way around. Missing line filters or line filters installed the wrong way around can cause problems with your ADSL connection, including causing frequent disconnections. If you have a back-to-base alarm system you should contact your security provider for a technician to make any necessary changes.
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5.3 Problems with the LAN Interface

Problem	Corrective Action
Can't ping any station on the LAN.	Check the LAN LNK LED on the front panel. The LED should be on for a port that has a station connected. If it is off, check the cables between your ADSL Router and the station.
	Verify that the IP address and the subnet mask are consistent between the ADSL Router and the workstations.