Industrial 4G LTE Cellular Router

RT-MOB-020

User Manual

Version 1.1.8

Table of Contents

1 Introduction

RT-MOB-020, compact, lightweight and cost-effective **Industrial 4G LTE Cellular Routers**, are built in 2-port fast Ethernet connection as well as support 2G/3G/4G mobile networks for wired and wireless communication in harsh environments. Equipped with RS232 serial port and digital input/output interfaces, the **RT-MOB-020** is simple to configure and collect real-time data transmission quickly for Industrial IoT and machine-to-machine applications. The **RT-MOB-020** is also compliant with IEEE 802.11b/g/n Wi-Fi connectivity.

Featuring VPN Tunnels, Firewall, TR069, and SNMP Trap, **RT-MOB-020 Industrial 4G LTE Cellular Routers** enhance highly secure authentication, encryption and management to protect your data efficiently between public and private networking. Supporting -30~+70°C wide temperature operation and flexible input voltage range of 8-48VDC for diverse environments and various applications. **RT-MOB-020 Industrial 4G LTE Cellular Routers** are suitable and reliable choices for fast deployment and easy configuration to simplify your complicated solutions and fit your services for industrial networking and smart city.

1.1 Features

- Highly reliable and secure for mission-critical cellular communications
- Compact and lightweight design with 2-port Ethernet interfaces
- Support multi-band connectivity with FDD LTE/ TDD LTE/ WCDMA/ GSM/ LTE Cat 4
- Provide IEEE 802.11b/g/n Wi-Fi standards (RT-MOB-020 Model)
- Built-in micro SIM connector, RS232 serial port, and DI/DO interfaces
- Integrated detachable antenna against radio interference
- LED indicators for connection and data transmission status
- Industrial rated from -30 to +70°C for use in harsh environments
- IPv6/IPv4 dual stack and all applications are IPv6 ready
- Support serial communication protocols for rich connectivity
- Enhance security and encryption for authentication and transmission

1.2 Specifications

Cellular Interface

- Standards:
  (Please see ordering information for optional band)
  - 4G: FDD LTE, TDD LTE
  - 3G: WCDMA
  - 2G: GSM/EDGE
- LTE Data Rate: Cat 4, 150Mbps (DL), 50Mbps (UL)

Wi-Fi Interface (RT-MOB-020 Model)

- Compliant with IEEE 802.11 b/g/n Wi-Fi standards
- 2.4 GHz radio band for wireless
- 2T2R 300 Mbps wireless operation rate
- Wireless security with WPA2-PSK(AES)
- Multiple SSIDs
- Wireless MAC Filtering
- Wireless client isolation

Hardware Interface

- High Performance 550 MHz SoC with 128MByte Flash
- 1 x Micro SIM Connector (push-push type)
- 1 x LAN 10/100 Mbps Ethernet port
- 1 x WAN 10/100 Mbps Ethernet port
- WPS / RESET Button
- 1 x RS232 (TXD/RXD/GND)
- 1 x DI (Non-Isolated), 1 x DO (Non-Isolated)
- 2 x SMA connectors for detachable LTE Antenna
- 2 x RP-SMA connectors for detachable Wi-Fi Antenna (RT-MOB-020 Model)
- 1 x SMA connector for detachable GPS antenna

Physical Characteristics

- Enclosure：Metal Case
- Dimensions (W x H x D)：91mm x 28mm x 74mm
- Weight：250 g (0.5512 lb)
- Installation：DIN Rail (Default) / Wall Mount (Optional)

LED Display

- 1 x Power LED
- 1 x Ethernet LED for each port (LAN/WAN)
- 1 x RSSI LTE LED
- 1 x Function LED (User define by Web)

Power Supply

- Power Consumption 7 Watts(Max)
- Power Input 8 ~ 48VDC

Software

- **Network Protocols:**
  IPv4, IPv6, IPv4/IPv6 dual stack, DHCP server and client, PPPoE, Static IP, SNTP, GPS sync time, DNS Proxy, VRRP, OSPF, Message Queue Telemetry Transport (MQTT Broker), BGP, Flow (Modbus master ↔ MQTT client)
- **Routing/Firewall:**
  NAT, Virtual Server, DMZ, MAC Filter, URL Filter, IP Filter, VLAN, Static Routing and RIP-1/2, IPS, Policy Route
- **VPN:**
  OpenVPN, IPSec (3DES, AES128, AES196, AES256, MD5, SHA-1, SHA256), GRE, PPTP, L2TP
- **Wireless Connectivity:**
  WAN WiFi Client
- **Others:**
  DDNS, QoS, UPnP, SMS Action, GPS Track Drawing, GPS TCP Push
- **Alarm:**
  DI, DO, SMS, VPN/WAN Disconnect, SNMP Trap, E-mail, TR069

Management Software

- Web GUI for remote and local management, CLI
- Syslog monitor
- SNMP, TR069
- FOTA (Firmware over the Air)
- Remote management via SSH v2, HTTPS
- Local management via Telnet, SSH v2, HTTP/HTTPS

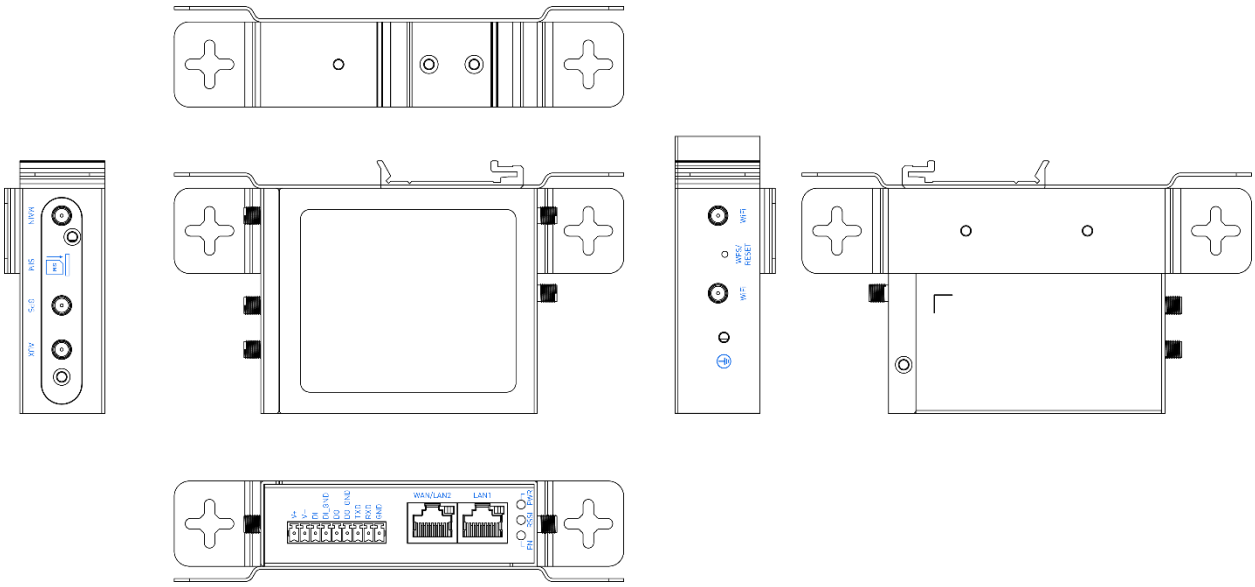
Environment

- Operating Temperature -30 ~ +70°C
- Storage Temperature -40 ~ +85°C
- Ambient Relative Humidity 10 ~ 95% (non-condensing)
- Humidity 0 ~ 95% (non-condensing)

Standards and Certifications

- **EMC**：CE, FCC
- **EMI**：EN 301489 , FCC Part 15B Class B
- **EMS**：EN 301489
- **Vibration**：IEC60068-2-6
- **Radio**：EN 301511, EN 301908-1, EN 301908-2, EN 301908-13, EN 300328, EN 303413, EN 62311

1.3 Mechanical Dimensions (RT-MOB-020)



1.4 Ordering Information

Model Name	Description
000000000	Compact Industrial 4G LTE Cellular Router (1 x WAN, 1 x LAN, 1 x RS232 , 1 x DI, 1 x DO, 1 x micro SIM Slot, GPSx1, -30 ~ +70°C)
RT-MOB-020	Compact Industrial Wi-Fi 4G LTE Cellular Router (1 x WAN, 1 x LAN, 1 x RS232 , 1 x DI, 1 x DO, 1 x micro SIM Slot, GPSx1, Wi-Fi, -30 ~ +70°C)

2 Hardware Installation

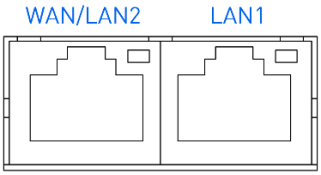
This chapter introduces how to install and connect the hardware.

2.1 LED Indicators

LED	FN	RSSI	PWR
ON	VPN Connected	High Signal	Power ON
Slow Blinking	Internet Connected / Reset	Medium Signal / Reset	N/A
Fast Blinking	System Booting / Reset to Default	Low Signal / Reset to Default	N/A
OFF	N/A	Error	Power OFF
Heart Beat	Wi-Fi Connected	WPS Processing	N/A

2.2 Ethernet Port

(1) 10/100 Mbps Ethernet LAN/WAN



The LAN and WAN interface are standard RJ45 connectors.

Pin	Description	Function
1	TX+	10/100 Mbps, TX+ Pin
2	TX-	10/100 Mbps, TX- Pin
3	RX+	10/100 Mbps, RX+ Pin
4	N/A	N/A
5	N/A	N/A
6	RX-	10/100 Mbps, RX- Pin
7	N/A	N/A
8	N/A	N/A

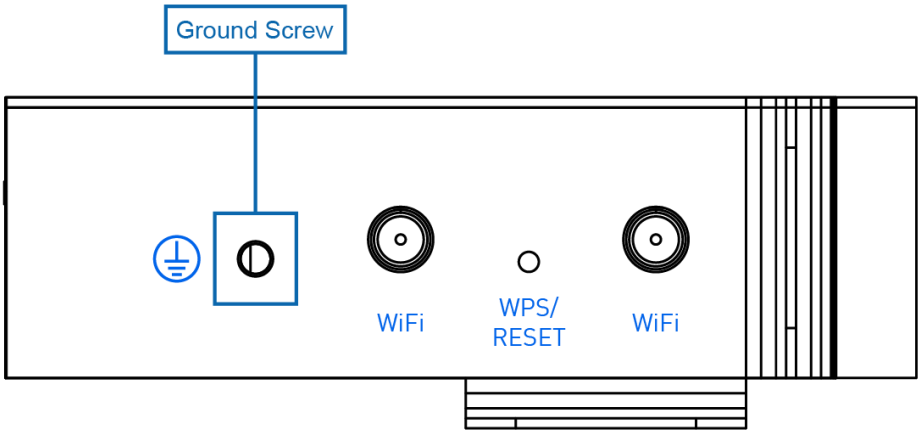
(2) LED Indicator of Ethernet Port

Each Ethernet port has one LED indicators. The Green LED indicates Link/ACT.

LED	Status	Description
Green (Link/ACT)	Off	Connection is down.
	Blink	Data is being transmitted.
	On	Connection is up.

2.3 Grounding the Router

To prevent the noise and surge effect, please connect the router to the site ground wire by the ground screw before turning on the router.



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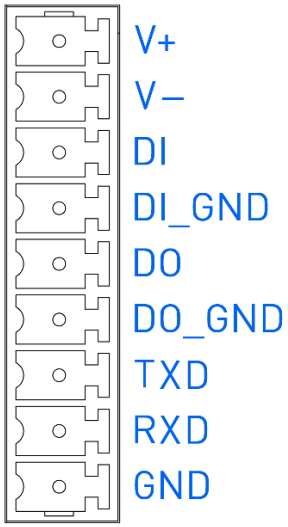
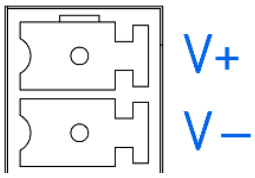
2.4 Pin Assignments



Power Input (V+, V-) / DI / DO / UART RS-232 (TXD, RXD, GND)

2.5 Connecting the Power Supply

The router requires a DC power supply in the range of 8~48V DC.



Pin	Power (8~48VDC)
V -	Negative
V+	Positive

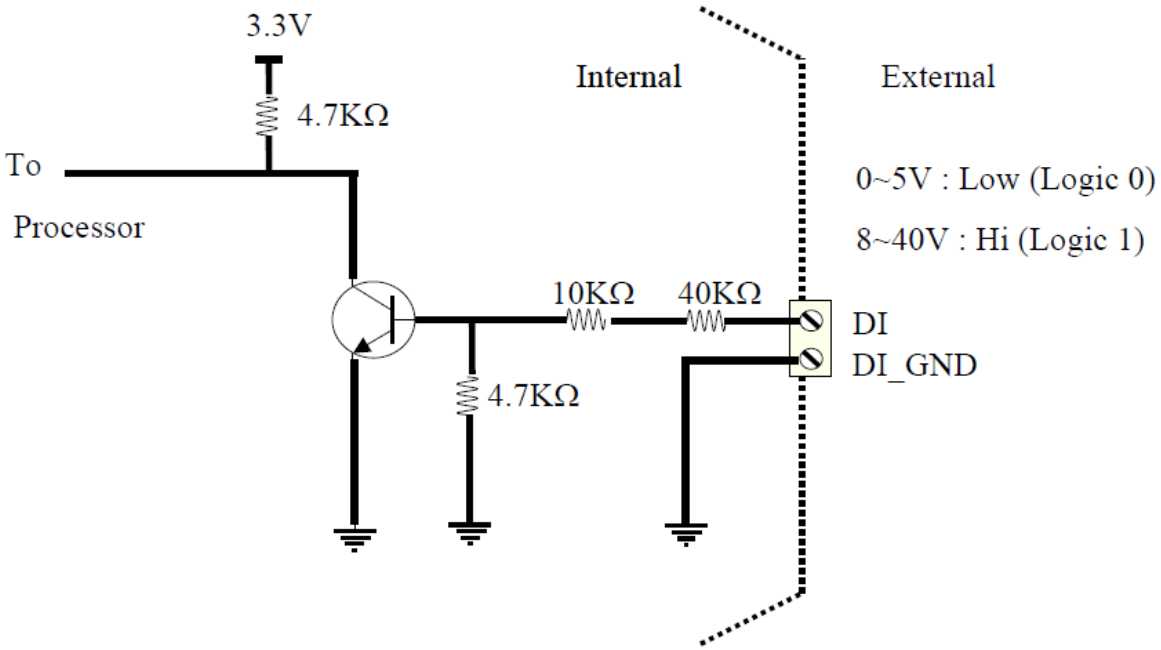
2.6 Connecting I/O Ports

(1) Digital Input (DI)

The unit has two terminals on the terminal block for the digital inputs.

Pin	Description
DI	Digital Input
DI_GND	

- DI: Low (+0 to +5V) / High (+8 to +40V)

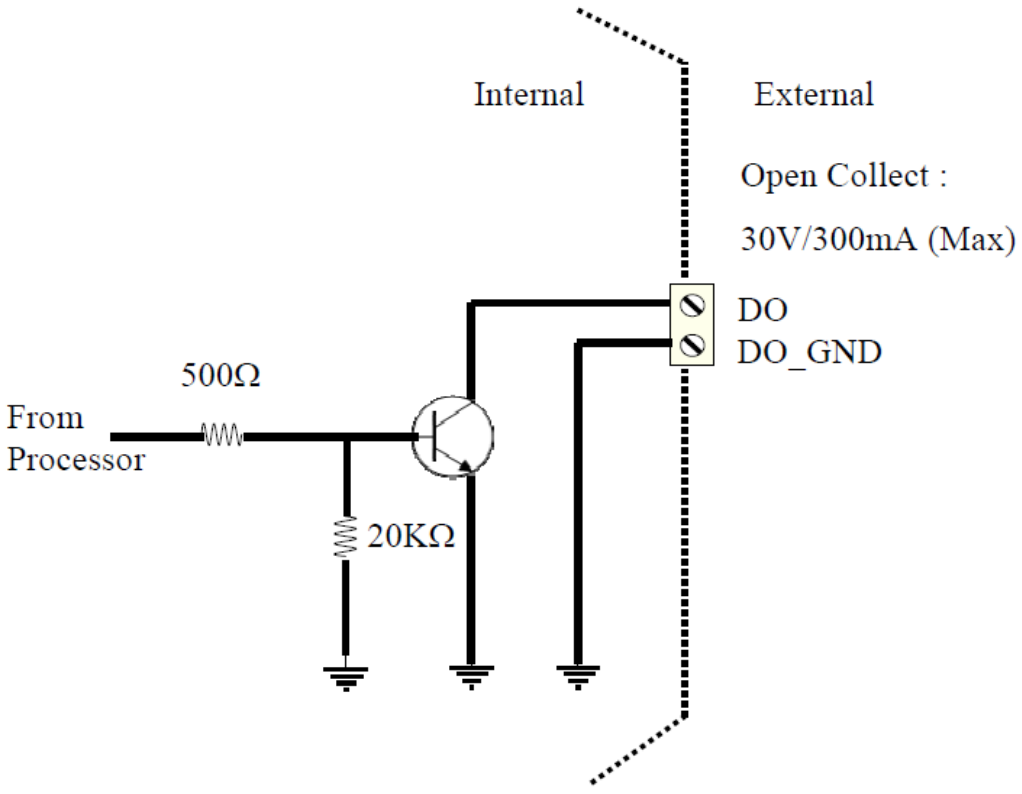


(2) Digital Output (DO)

The unit has 2 terminals on the terminal block for the digital outputs.

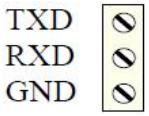
Pin	Description
DO	Digital Output
DO_GND	

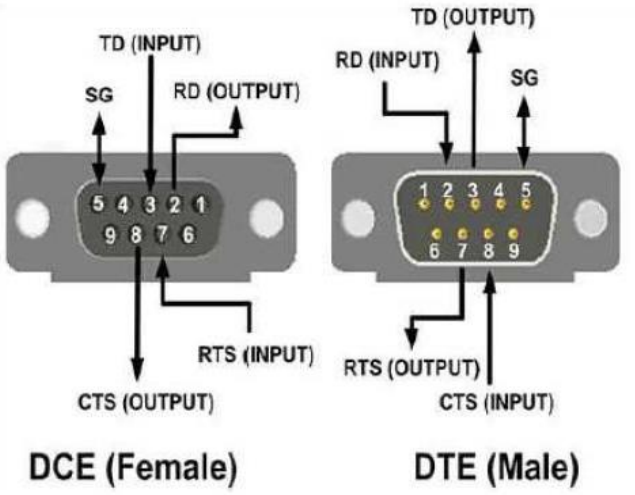
- DO: Open Collect (maximum 30V/300mA)



2.7 UART (RS-232)

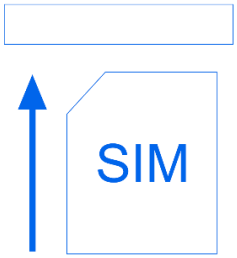
The port is a standard RS-232 signal level interface.





Pin	Signal	Direction
TXD	Transmit Data	Output
RXD	Receive Data	Input
GND	Signal Ground	-

2.8 Install the SIM Card



Insert and Remove SIM Card

(1) Before inserting or removing the SIM card, ensure that the power has been turned off and the power connector has been removed from Cellular Router.

(2) Insert the SIM card with right direction. Push the SIM card in to the slot, and lightly press it to lock it in the slot.

(3) To remove the SIM card, lightly press the SIM card, and it will pop out.

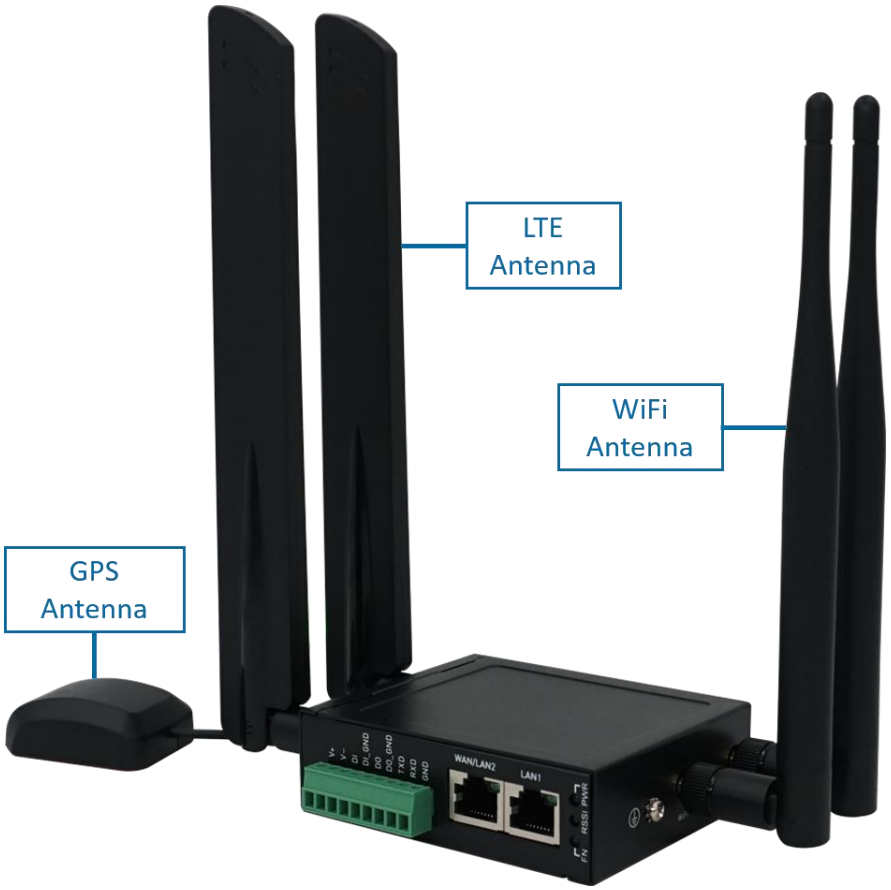
2.9 Reset Button

WPS/
RESET

Function	Operation
WPS Processing	Press the button less than 5 seconds.
Reset	Press the button for 5-10 seconds.
Reset to default setting	Press the button for more than 10 seconds.

2.10 External Antenna

Each unit has three antenna connectors, MAIN, GPS, AUX (SMA). For RT-MOB-020, there will be five antenna connectors and extra two antennas for Wi-Fi (RP-SMA). Connect the antenna to MAIN when you have only one antenna. Please tighten the connecting nut properly to ensure good connection.



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3 Configuration via Web Browser

3.1 Access the Web Configurator

The web configuration is an HTML-based management interface for quick and easy to set up of the cellular router. Monitoring of the status, configuration and administration of the router can be done via the Web interface.

After properly connecting the hardware of cellular router as previously explained. Launch your web browser and enter http://192.168.1.1 as URL.

The default IP address and sub net-mask of the cellular router are 192.168.1.1 and 255.255.255.0. Because the cellular router acts as DHCP server in your network, the cellular router will automatically assign IP address for PC or NB in the network.

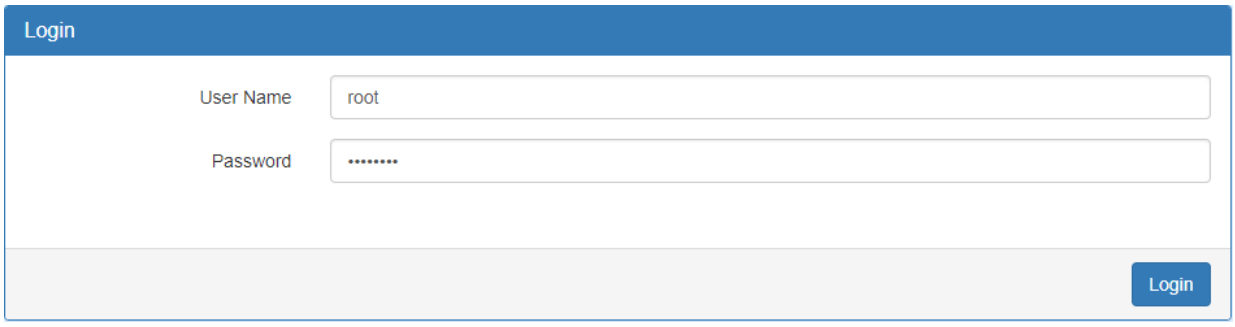
Title Bar Panel > Selecting Language

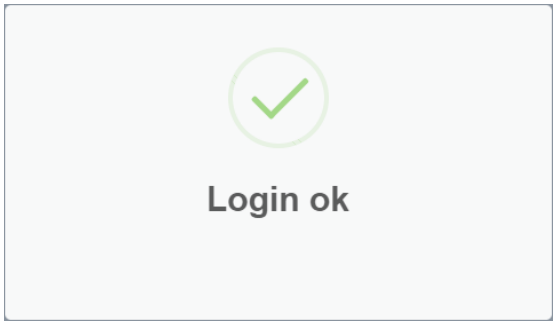
You can choose the languages, including Dutch , French ,English andTaiwan.

Logging in the Router

In this section, please fill in the default User Name **root** and the default Password **2wsx#EDC** and then click Login. For the system security, suggest changing them after configuration.

After clicking, the interface shows Login ok.



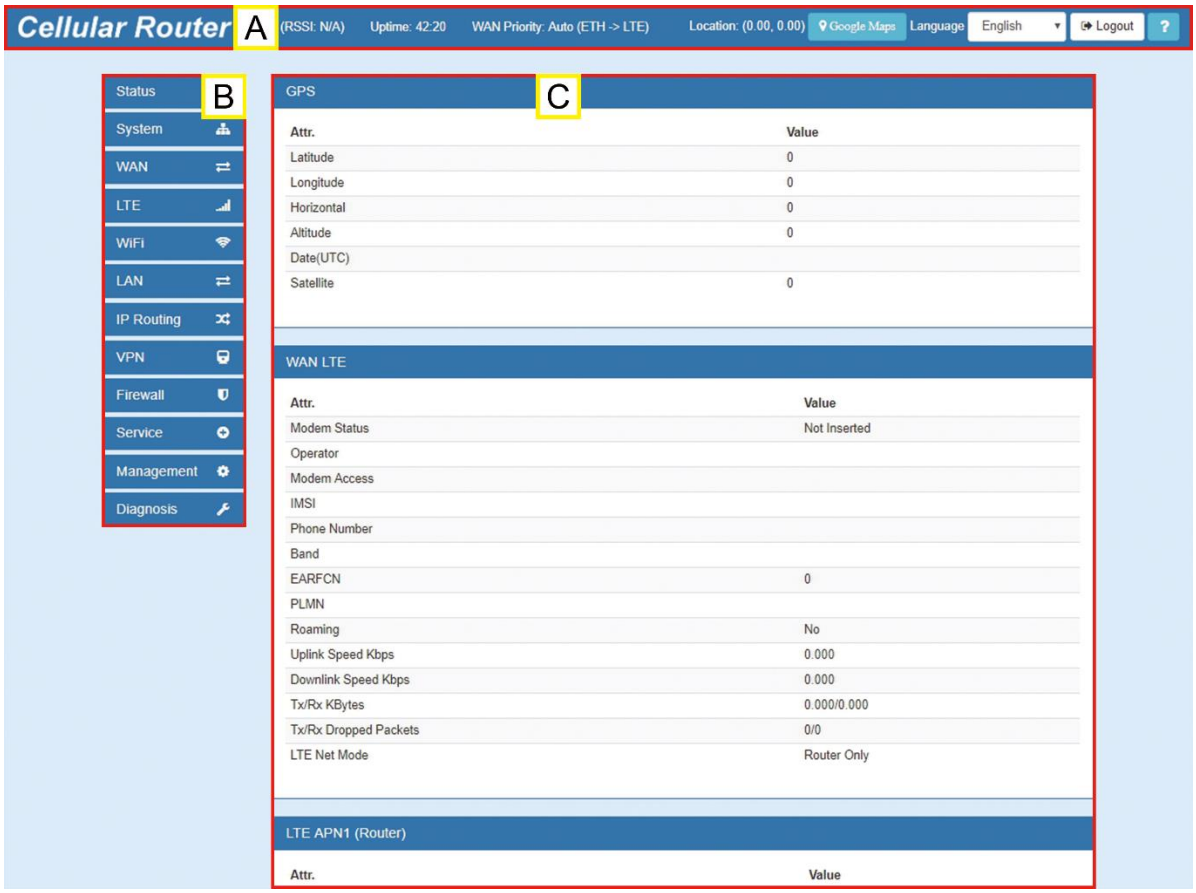


Note: After changing the User Name and Password, strongly recommend you to save them because another time when you log in, the User Name and Password have to be used the new one you changed.

3.2 Navigate the Web Configurator

The main screen is divided into three parts as below.

A -Title Bar, B - Navigation Panel and C - Main Window.



(1) A : Title Bar

The title bar provides some useful instructions that appear the situation of router.

Title Bar	
Item	**Description**
RSSI	Show if the SIM card is inserted in the slot. If yes, RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator) shows the current signal strength in a wireless network and the name of telecommunication operator.
Uptime	Show the time starting turn on the router until current using.
WAN Priority	Show the three mode of WAN status, which is first to use.
Location	Show the position of router from Google Maps. ***Note:*** This function is for GPS spec.
Google Maps	Display Google Map according to location.
Language	Choose your language from the drop-down list on the upper right corner of the title bar.
Login/Logout	Click to log in or log out of the web configurator.
?	Online Manual

(2) B : Navigation Panel-Main Menu and Sub Menu

The menu items are divided into main and sub menu to configure the settings and get the status of connectivity on the navigation panel.

(3) C : Main Window

This section shows the information or setting fields from main menu and sub menu.

4 Status

When you enter the web browser in the beginning and have not log in, the first item of main menu shows your status that you are a guest. This status only can view status page without any permission to log in. The interface of main window displays the status of router to show about information, including Cellular Attribute, the current connectivity of WAN Ethernet and LAN Ethernet. If the router has GPS function, the GPS interface is shown.

Note: After logging in the system, you can set up the status of user and divide into three levels for setting user's authority, including **Super User**, **Administrator**, and **Read Only**. For Guest, this status is without any authority. All users log in or log out and they need to have Web UI log records.

Status	Super User	Administrator	Read Only	Guest
User name	system account (root/admin)	only Super User can modify	only Super User can modify	N/A
Password	configurable	configurable	configurable	N/A
Permission	● Add/Delete/Modify all users' accounts except Super User. ● Read/Write Configuration	Read/Write Configuration	only Read Configuration	N/A


Cellular Router
(RSSI: N/A)
Uptime: 1:42:30
WAN Priority: Auto (ETH -> LTE)
Location: (0.00, 0.00)
Google Maps
Language
English
Logout
Status
System
WAN
LTE
WiFi
LAN
IP Routing
VPN
Firewall
Service
Management
Diagnosis
GPS
Attr. Value
Latitude 0
Longitude 0
Horizontal 0
Altitude 0
Date(UTC)
Satellite 0
WAN LTE
Attr. Value
Modem Status Not Inserted
Operator
Modem Access
IMSI
Phone Number
Band
EARFCN 0
PLMN
Roaming No
Uplink Speed Kbps 0.000
Downlink Speed Kbps 0.000
Tx/Rx KBytes 0.000/0.000
Tx/Rx Dropped Packets 0/0
LTE Net Mode Router Only
LTE APN1 (Router)
Attr. Value
IPv4 Address
IPv4 Mask
Default Gateway
Connected No
IPv4 Conn Time 00:00
Uplink Speed Kbps 0.000
Downlink Speed Kbps 0.000
Tx/Rx KBytes 0.000/0.000
Tx/Rx Dropped Packets 0/0
LTE APN1 DNS
Attr. Value
IPv4 DNS Server #1
IPv4 DNS Server #2
IPv4 DNS Server #3
IPv6 DNS Server #1
IPv6 DNS Server #2
IPv6 DNS Server #3
WAN Ethernet
Attr. Value
IPv4 Address
IPv4 Mask
Default Gateway
IPv4 Conn Time 00:00
LAN Ethernet
Attr. Value
IPv4 Address 192.168.1.1
IPv4 Mask 255.255.255.0
IPv6 Address
IPv6 Conn Time 00:00
Uplink Speed Kbps 31.000
Downlink Speed Kbps 5.000
Tx/Rx KBytes 5650.000/1774.000
Tx/Rx Dropped Packets 0/0
Connected VPN Connections
Attr. Value
Open VPN 0
IPSec 0
GRE 0
PPTP Server 0
L2TP 0

Status > GPS	
Item	**Description**
Attribute	
Latitude	Show the latitude information of location.
Longitude	Show the longitude information of location.
Horizontal	Show the horizontal information of location.
Altitude	Show the altitude information of location.
Date (UTC)	Show the date information of location.
Satellite	Show the satellite information of location.

Status > WAN LTE	
Item	**Description**
Attribute	
Modem Status	The status of LTE.
Operator	Display the name of operator.
Modem Access	The router to access protocol type.
IMSI	The IMSI number of the SIM card.
Phone Number	The phone number of the SIM card.
Band	The current connected Band.
EARFCN	Absolute radio-frequency channel number.
PLMN	Public LAN Mobile Network ID.
Roaming	Roaming status.
Uplink Speed Kbps	Uplink Speed in Kbps.
Downlink Speed Kbps	Downlink Speed in Kbps.
Tx/Rx KBytes	Accumulated TX/RX in KBytes.
Tx/Rx Droppes Packets	TX/RX Dropped Packets.
LTE Net Mode	LTE Network Mode for both APNs.

Status > LTE APN1 / LTE APN2	
Item	**Description**
Attribute	
IPv4 Address	Ethernet WAN obtain IPv4 Address.
IPv4 Mask	Ethernet WAN obtain IPv4 Mask.
Default Gateway	Ethernet WAN IPv4 Default Gateway.
Connected	Yes: Connected; No: Disconnected.
IPv4 Conn Time	Ethernet WAN IPv4 Connected Time.
Uplink Speed Kbps	Uplink Speed in Kbps.
Downlink Speed Kbps	Downlink Speed in Kbps.
Tx/Rx KBytes	Accumulated TX/RX in KBytes.
Tx/Rx Droppes Packets	TX/RX Dropped Packets.

Status > WAN DNS	
Item	**Description**
Attribute	
IPv4 DNS Server #1	Show the address of IPv4 DNS Server #1.
IPv4 DNS Server #2	Show the address of IPv4 DNS Server #2.
IPv4 DNS Server #3	Show the address of IPv4 DNS Server #3.
IPv6 DNS Server #1	Show the address of IPv6 DNS Server #1.
IPv6 DNS Server #2	Show the address of IPv6 DNS Server #2.
IPv6 DNS Server #3	Show the address of IPv6 DNS Server #3.

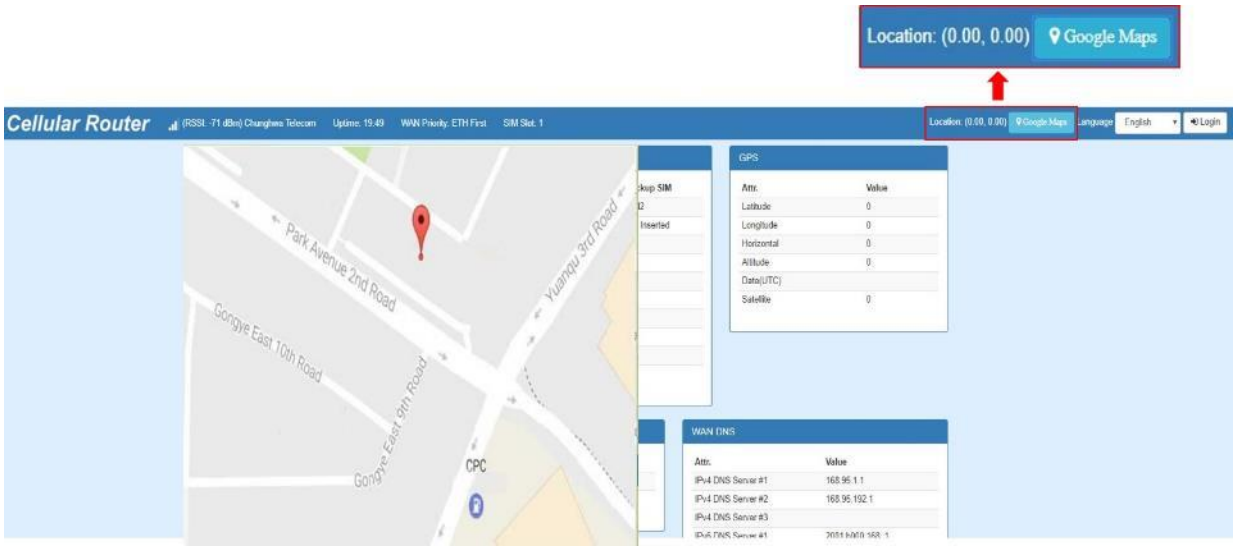
Status > WAN Ethernet	
Item	**Description**
Attribute	
IPv4 Address	Ethernet WAN obtain IPv4 Address.
IPv4 Mask	Ethernet WAN obtain IPv4 Mask.
Default Gateway	Ethernet WAN IPv4 Default Gateway.
IPv6 Conn Time	Ethernet WAN IPv4 Connected Time.

Status > LAN Ethernet	
Item	**Description**
Attribute	
IPv4 Address	LAN is assigned IPv4 Address.
IPv4 Mask	LAN is assigned IPv4 Mask.
IPv6 Address	LAN is assigned IPv6 Address.
IPv6 Conn Time	IPv6 Connected Time.
Uplink Speed Kbps	Uplink Speed in Kbps.
Downlink Speed Kbps	Downlink Speed in Kbps.
Tx/Rx KBytes	Accumulated TX/RX in KBytes.
TX/RX Dropped Packets	TX/RX Dropped Packets.

Status > GPS	
Item	**Description**
Attribute	
Open VPN	Open VPN connected number
IPSec	IPSec connected number
GRE	GRE connected number
PPTP Server	PPTP server connected number
L2TP	L2TP connected number

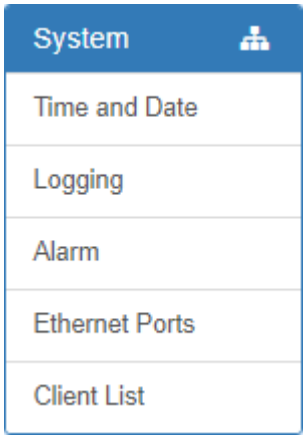
4.1 Status > GPS

For those GPS enabled router, you can see Location on the right-top banner of web interface when connecting your GPS function. After clicking Google Maps banner, a map will automatically display the current information of map according to location of router.



5 Configuration > System

This system section provides you to configure the following items, including Time and Date, Logging, Alarm, Ethernet Ports, and Client List.



5.1 System > Time and Date

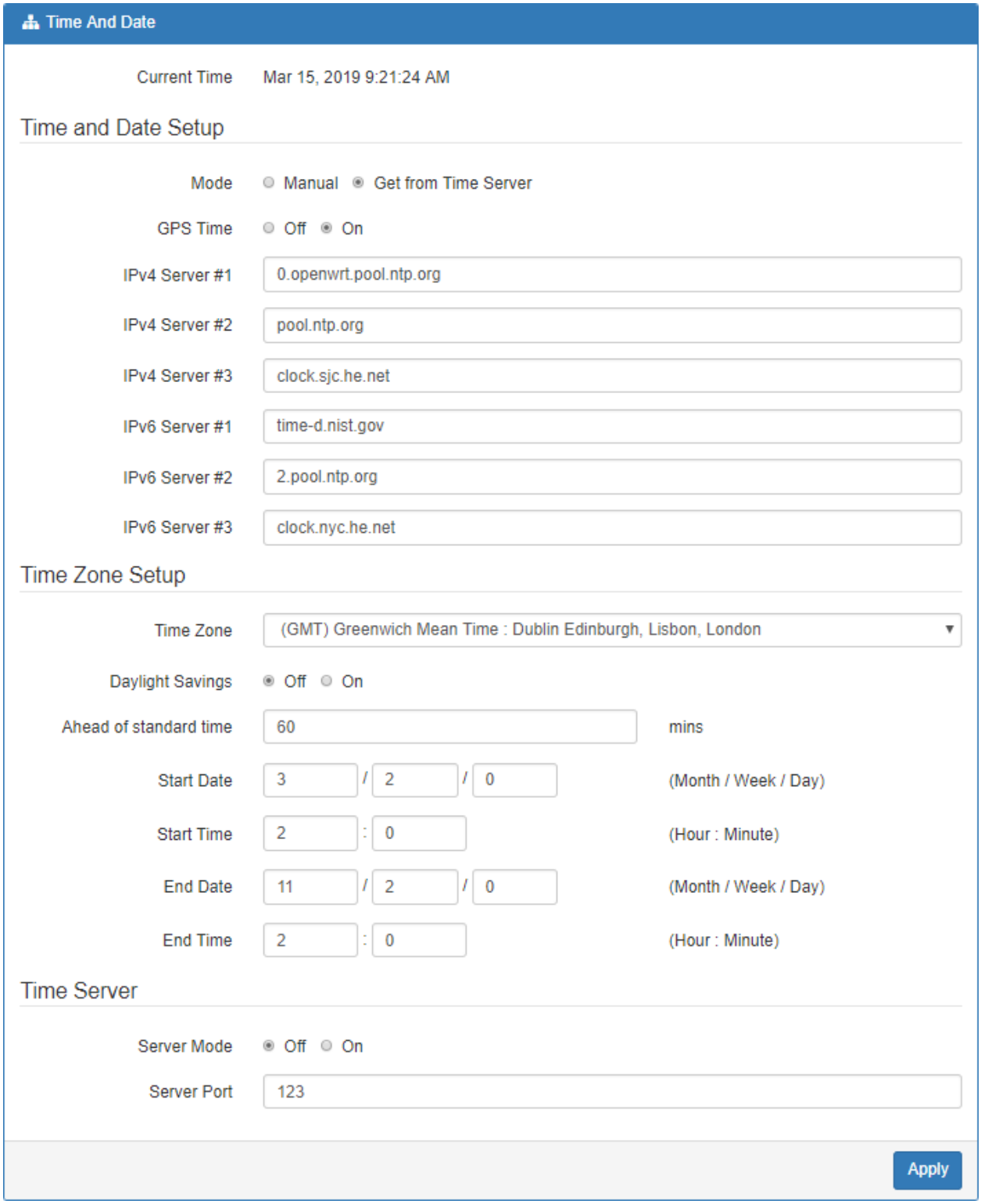
This section allows you to set up the time and date of router and NTP server. There are two modes at Time and Date Setup, including **Get from Time Server** and **Manual**. The default mode is **Get from Time Server**.

If the router has GPS function, you can turn on "**GPS Time**" for sync time from GPS server.

For **Time Zone Setup**, the **Daylight Savings Time** allows the device to forward/backward the amount of time from **Ahead of standard time** setting automatically when the time is at the **Daylight Savings** duration that you have set up before.

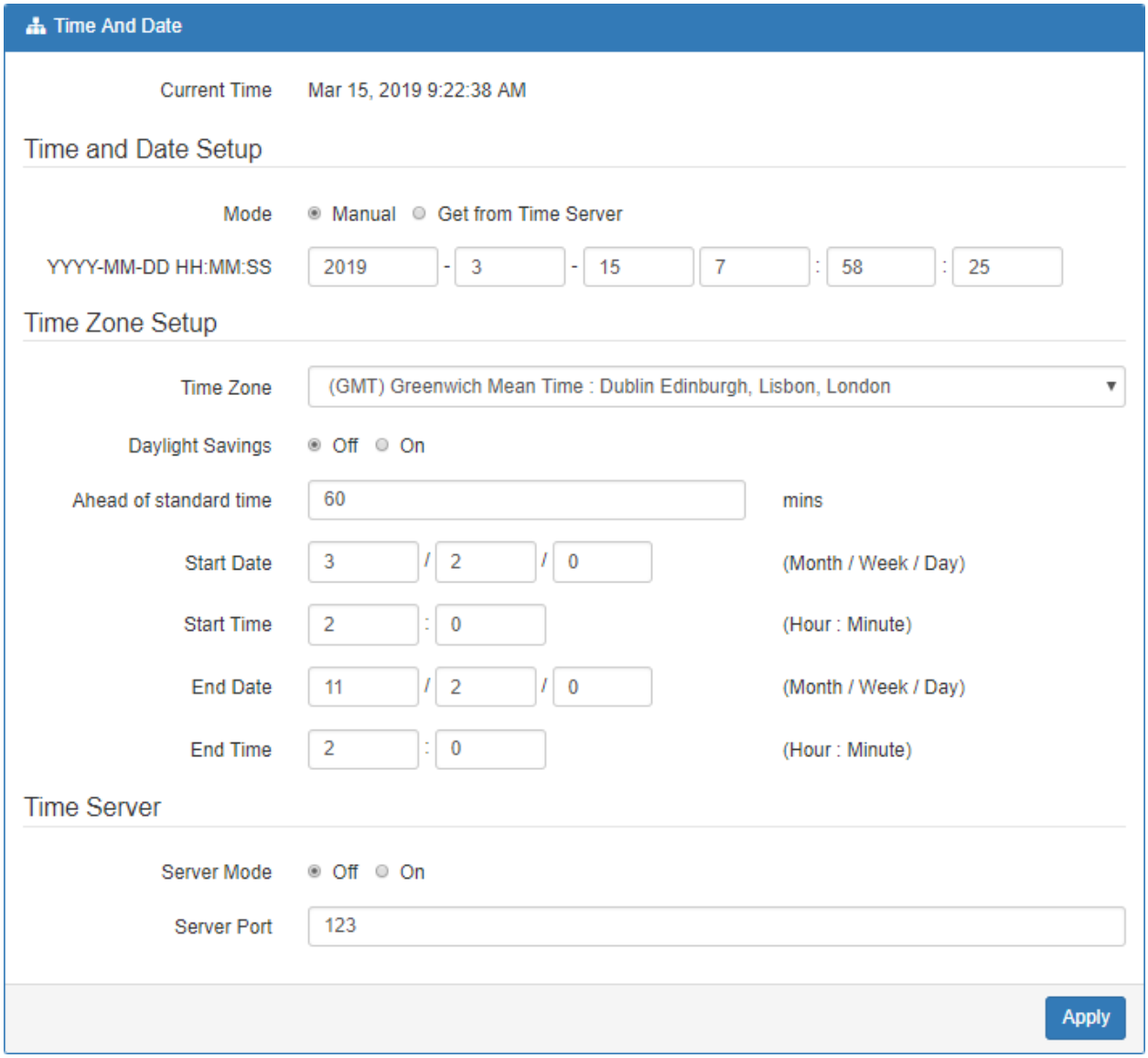
I. Get from Time Server

- Set up the time servers of IPv4 and IPv6.
- Select your local time zone.
- Click Apply to keep your configuration settings.



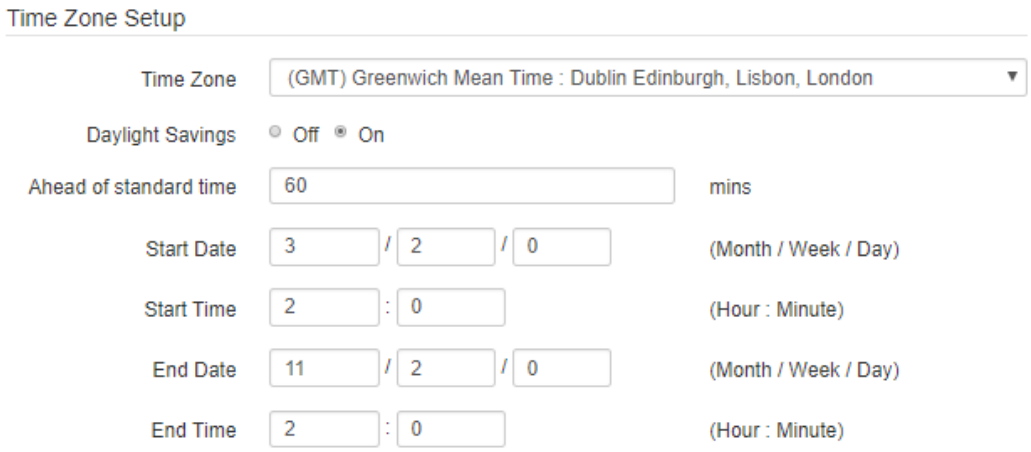
II. Manual

- Set up the information of time and date, including year, month, date, and hour, minute, and second.
- Set up your local time zone.
- Click Apply to submit your configuration changes.



III. Time Zone Setup

- Set up **Daylight Savings** as On.
- Set up **Ahead of standard time.**
- Set up the information of Start Date/Time, including Month, Week, Day, Hour and Minute.
- Set up the information of End Date/Time, including Month, Week, Day, Hour and Minute.
- Click Apply to submit your configuration changes.



System > Time Zone Setup > Daylight Savings	
Item	**Description**
Daylight Saving	Turn on/off the Daylight Savings feature. Select from Off or On. The default is Off.
Ahead of standard time	The forward/backward minutes when enter/leave Daylight Savings duration. Default is 60 minus.
Start Date / Start Time	Time to enter Daylight Savings duration. The Month range is 1~12. 1 - Jan. 7 - Jul. 2 - Feb. 8 - Aug. 3 - Mar. 9 - Sep. 4 - Apr. 10 - Oct. 5 - May 11 - Nov. 6 - Jun. 12 - Dec. The Week range is 1~5. ● 1 - first week in month. ● 2 - second week in month ● 3 - third week in month ● 4 - fourth week in month ● 5- fifth week in month The Day range is 0~6. 0 - Sunday (The start day of a week) 1- Monday 2 - Tuesday 3 - Wednesday 4 - Thursday 5 - Friday 6 - Saturday The Hour range is 0~23. The Min range is 0~59.
End Date / End Time	Time to leave Daylight Savings duration. Same with Start Date/Start Time.

IV. Time Server

The Time server feature allows user to set a time server for LAN side client to get the time through NTP/SNTP protocol.

System > Time Server	
Item	**Description**
Server mode	Turn on/off the time server.
Server port	The UDP port listened by time server.

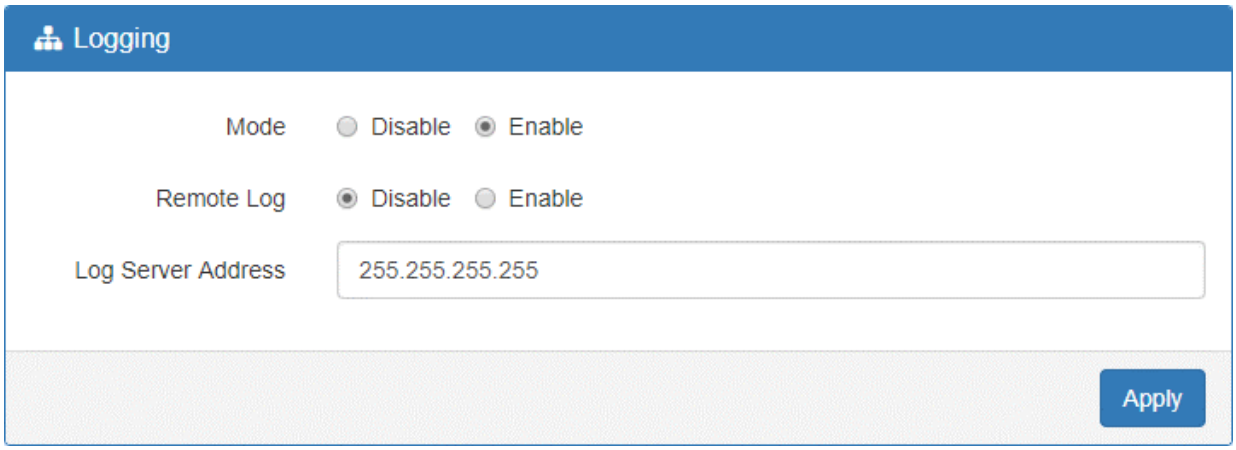
5.2 System > Logging

This section allows cellular router to record the data and display the status of data.

5.2.1 Logging > Logging

(1) Logging section provides you to control all logging records.

(2) Users need to select Apply to confirm your settings.



System > Logging > Logging	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Turn on/off the logging configuration. Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Enable.
Remote Log	The logging messages send to remote log or not. Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
Log Server Address	When you choose “Enable” on Remote Log, you should input IP address to save and receive all logging data. (***Note:*** This server should have installed Log software.)

5.2.2 Logging > Log

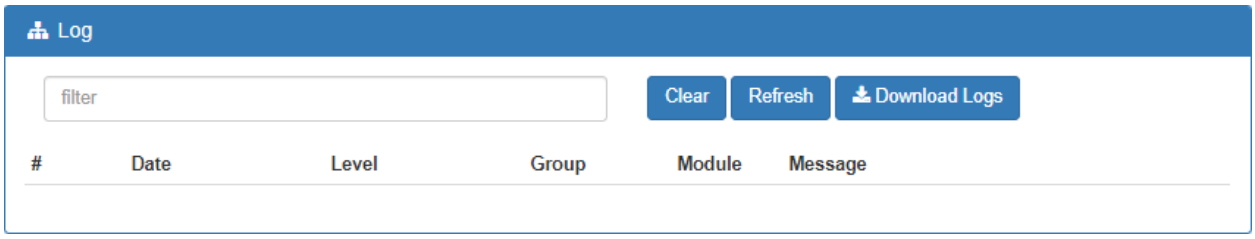
This section displays all data status.

(1) You can choose Filter function to quickly search for your data.

(2) When you click Clear, all of the data that displays on the interface will be totally cleared without any backup.

(3) When you click Refresh, the system will update and display the latest data from your cellular router.

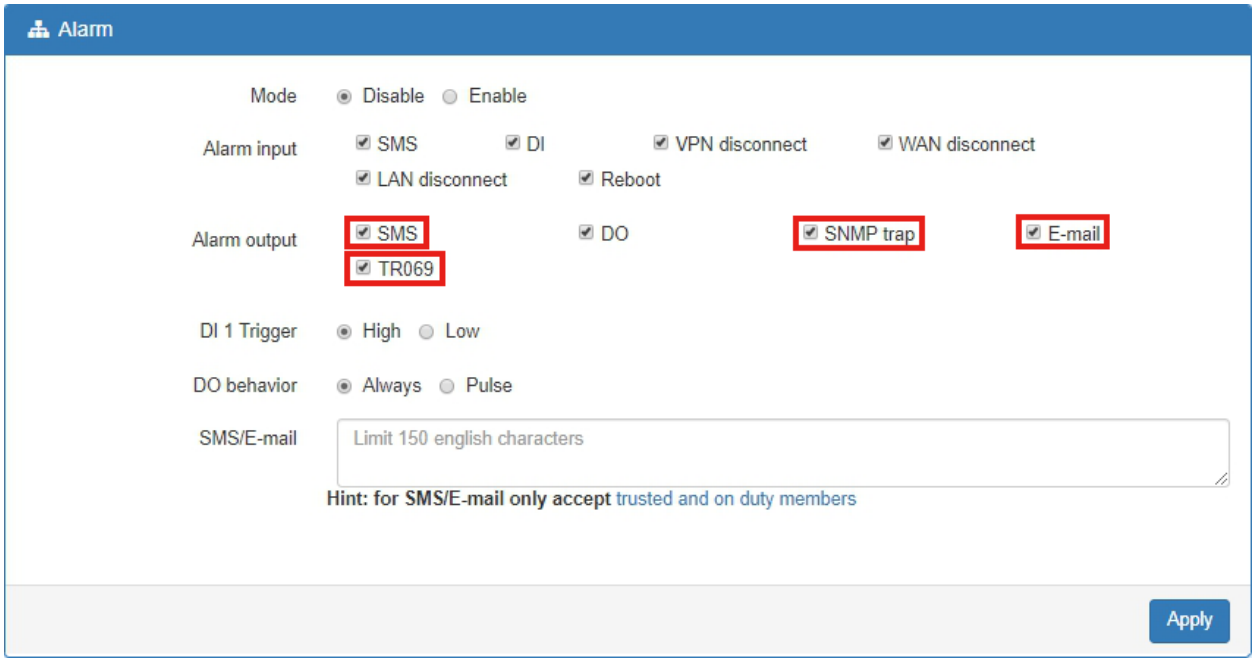
(4) When you click Download Logs, the system will download the latest data from your cellular router.



System > Logging > Log	
Item	**Description**
Filter	Filter the required data quickly.
Date	Show the date of log for each logging data.
Group	Show the group of software functions.
Module	Show the module of group of software functions.
Message	Show the messages for each logging data.

5.3 System > Alarm

This section allows you to configure the alarm.



Note:

(1) If you select SMS in Alarm input/output, you need to add the trust phone number into **Contracts/ On Duty**.

(2) If you select SNMP trap in Alarm output, you need to set up SNMP trap configuration from Service SNMP.

(3) If you select E-Mail in Alarm output, you need to set up SMTP configuration from Service SMTP.

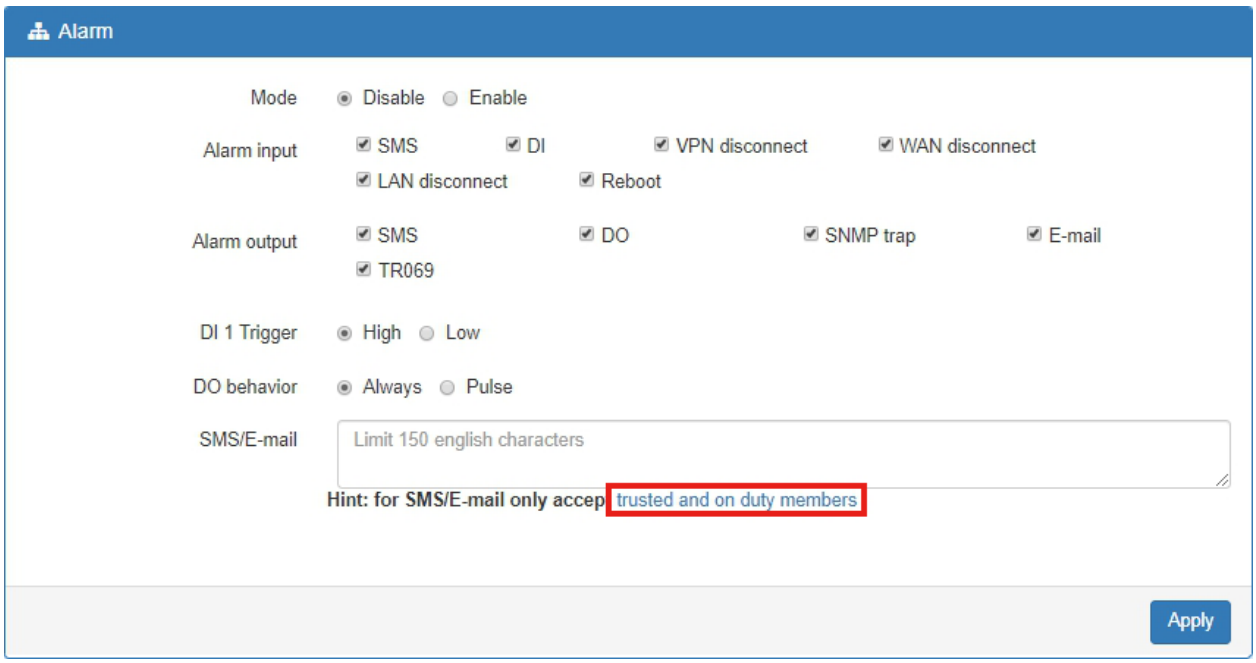
(4) If you select TR069 in Alarm output, you need to set up TR069 configuration from Service TR069.

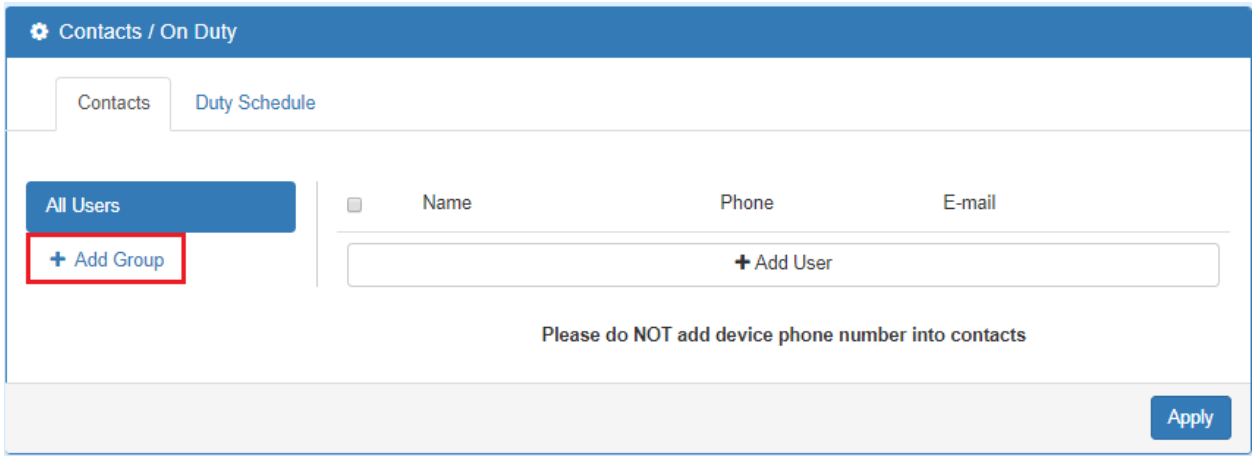
System > Alarm	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Turn on/off the Alarm configuration. Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Enable.
Alarm Input	Select from SMS, DI 1, DI 2, VPN disconnect and WAN disconnect as input to trigger alarm. ● **SMS:** It means on duty team members on Contacts / On Duty can send SMS to the phone number of using SIM card to trigger alarm. ● **DI:** IO to trigger alarm. ● **VPN disconnect:** All tunnels get disconnected then trigger alarm. ● **WAN disconnect:** WAN connections get disconnected then trigger alarm. ● **LAN disconnect:** LAN connection get disconnected then trigger alarm. ● **Reboot:** Reboot then trigger alarm.
Alarm Output	Select from SMS, DO, SNMP trap and E-mail as alarm output.
DI 1 / 2	Select from High or Low. The default is High Trigger.

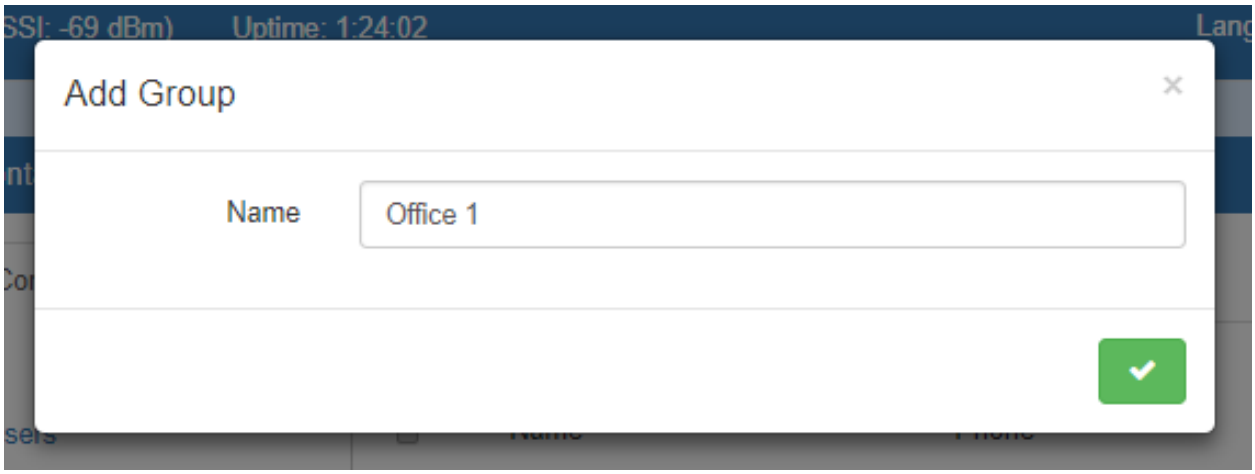
Trigger	• **High:** SW is On to trigger. • **Low:** SW is OFF to trigge.
DO behavior	• **Always:** Pull DO high. • **Pulse:** High and Low continuously. • **Pulse Time Length:** Pulse time length (mini seconds).
SMS/E-mail	Write your messages and limit 150 English characters for the messages to deliver.

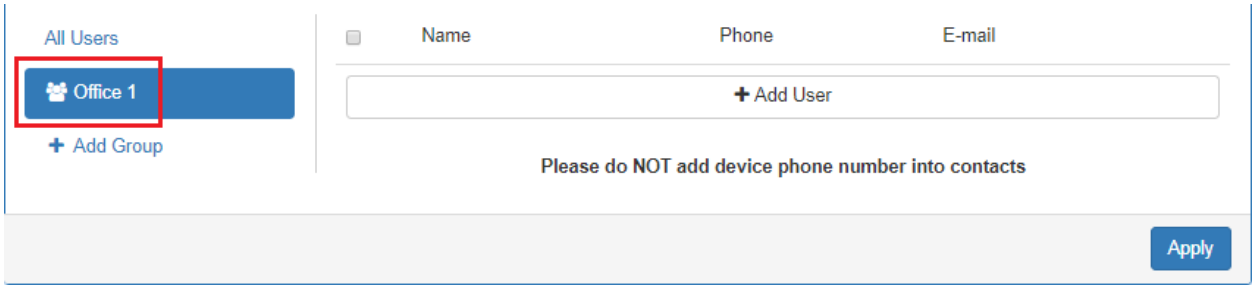
5.3.1 Alarm > Contacts > Create and name the Group

- Click **trusted and on duty members** for naming and the interface will show the group's name in the Group setting as below.

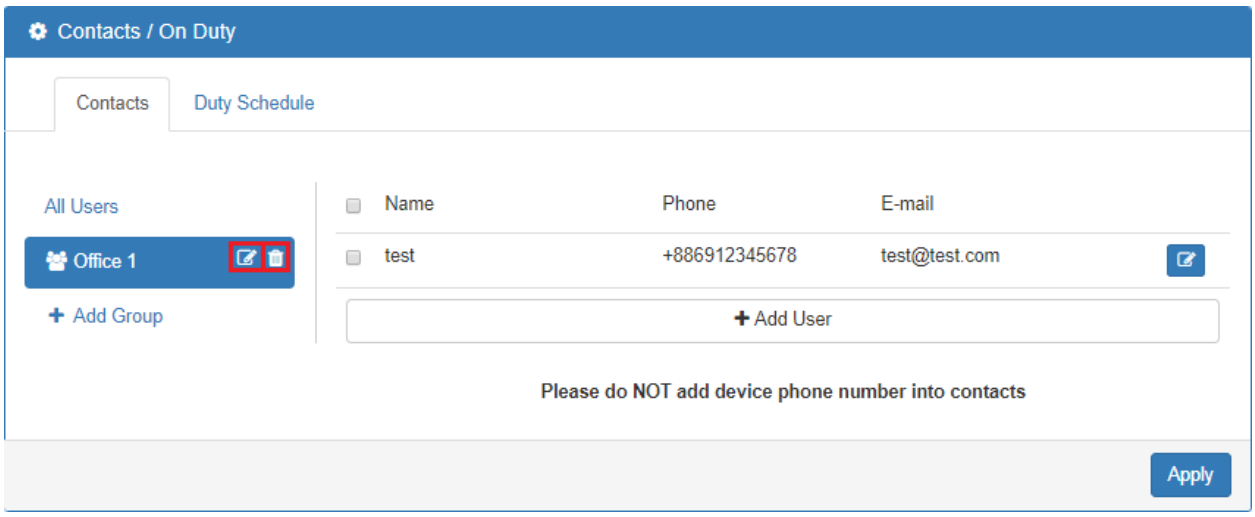






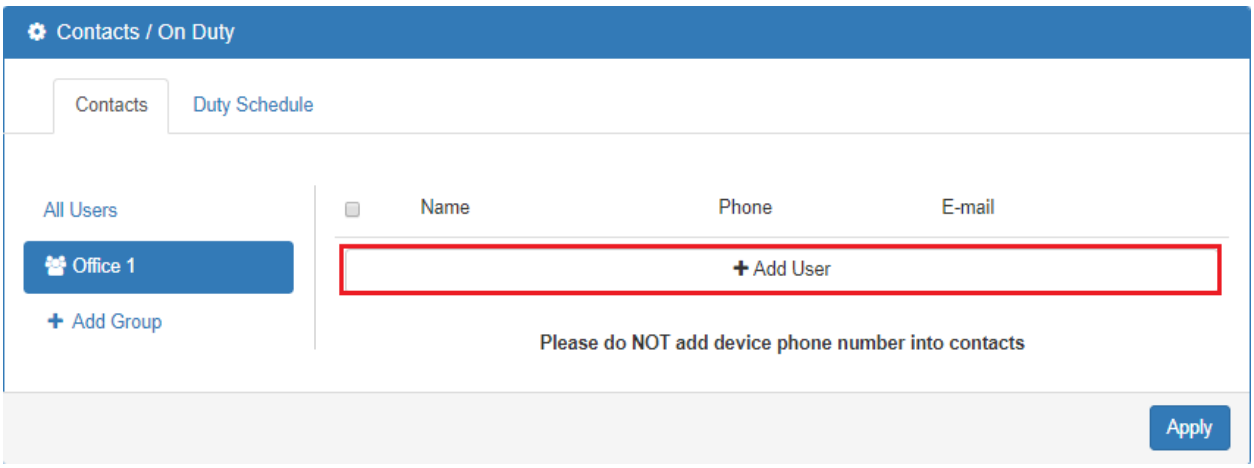


- You can click  or  button to edit or delete the group.

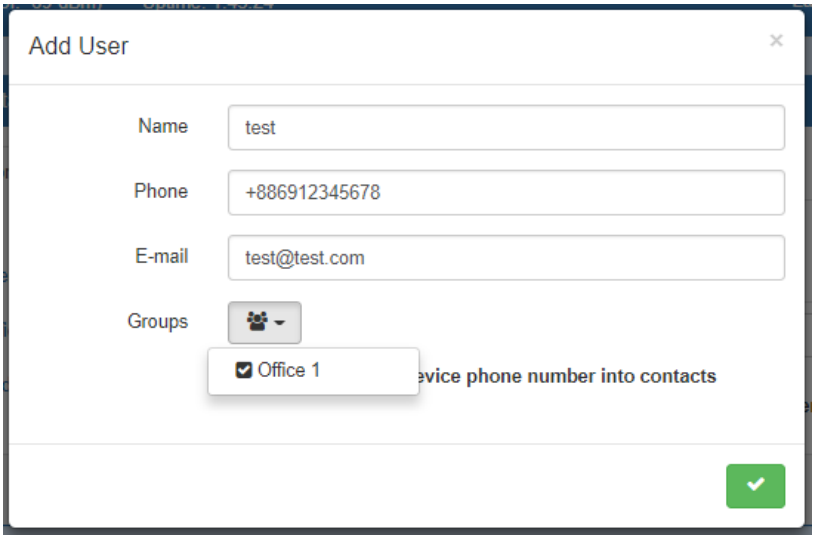


5.3.2 Alarm > Contacts > Add User

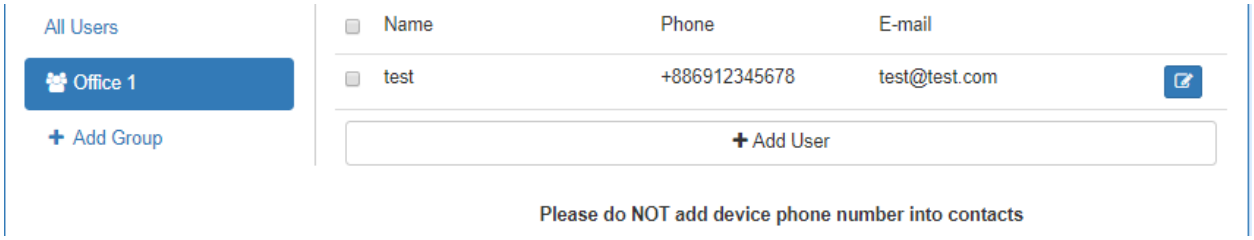
- Select your naming group and click + Add User button to add your user's information, including Name, Phone and E-mail.

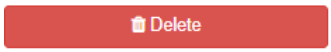


- After filling in your information for each row, chose your naming group and click  to submit your settings.



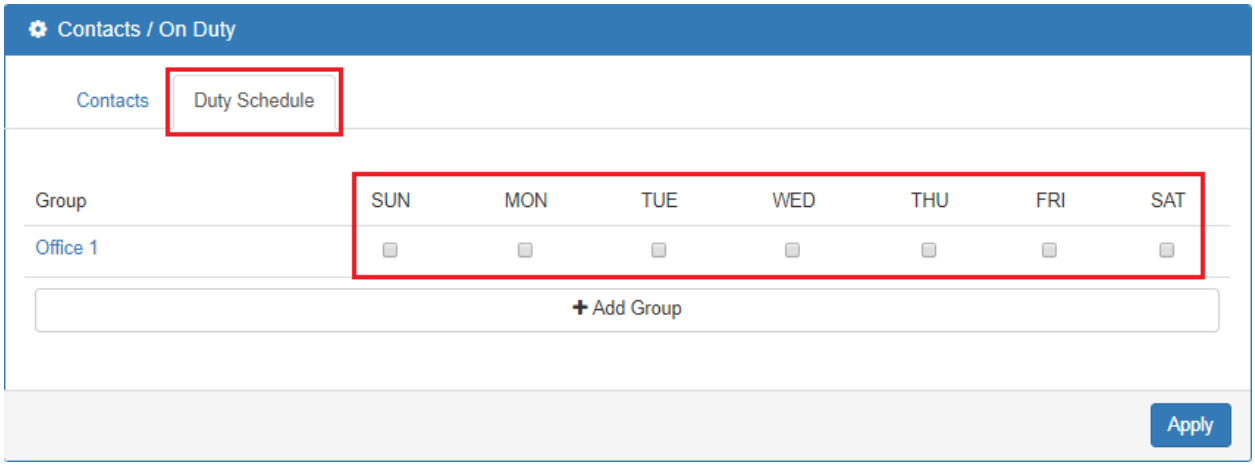
- After submitting your setting, the interface returns to Group window setting. Now you can see your naming group and the user's information that you have added.



- You can click  button to edit the user's information or click the check box and  to delete the user.

5.3.3 Alarm > Duty Schedule

- Select Duty Schedule to edit the schedule of the on duty group.

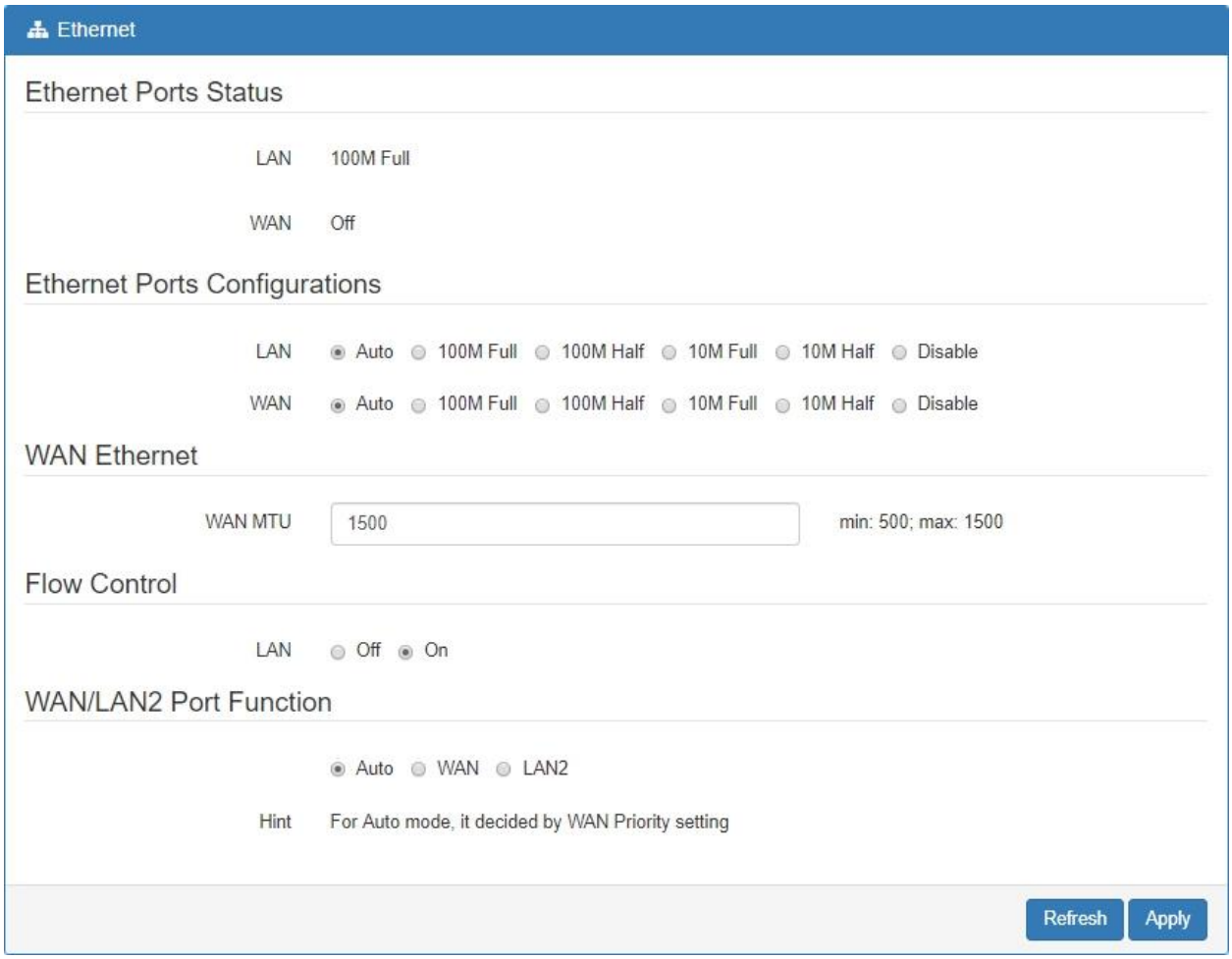


5.4 System > Ethernet Ports

This section allows you to configure the Ethernet.

For Flow Control, it allows you to configure the Ethernet and solve unstable throughput under heavy loading. Sending 64 Bytes with bandwidth 100M bps traffic to LAN and WAN at the same time, the throughput may drop to zero at either side. When the system is very busy or buffer is exhausted, the flow control packet will be sent out to indicate that the link party has stopped to send the packet to system. The flow control packet will be sent out again once the system goes back to normal to indicate the link party that it can send packet again.

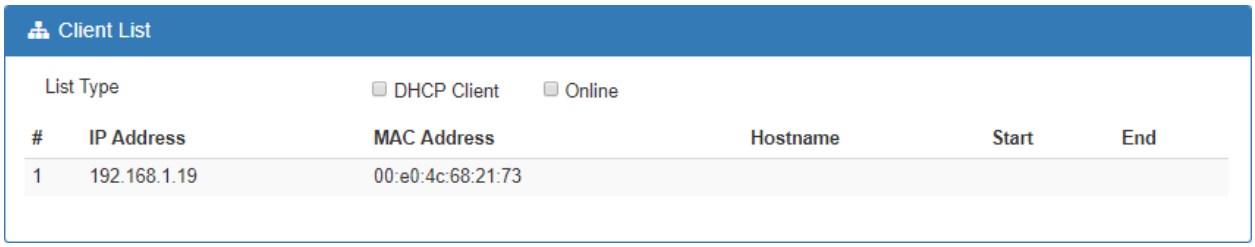
Note: The LAN port of Ethernet has different layout based on which router model you use.



System > Ethernet Ports	
Item	**Description**
Ethernet Ports Status	Show the connectivity status of LAN and WAN.
Ethernet Ports Configurations	Select from Auto, 100M Full, 100M Half, 10M Full, 10M Half and Disable.
WAN Ethernet	MTU is the Maximum Transmission Unit that can be sent over the WAN Ethernet interface. It allows users to adjust the MTU size to fit into their existing network environment.
Flow Control	Allow users to control the traffic ingress from Ethernet LAN or WAN.
WAN/LAN2 Port Function	Allow users to setup the WAN/LAN2 Port function as Auto, LAN, or WAN.

5.5 System > Client List

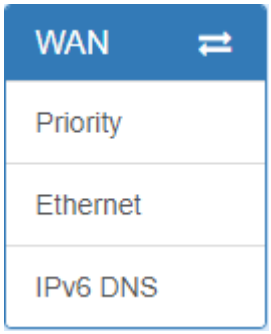
This section allows you to understand how many devices have been connected and their status from the router. There are two types, one is **DHCP Client** and the other is **Online**. The default is both types to show all status when the router is on DHCP Client and Online.



System > Client List	
Item	**Description**
List Type	• **DHCP Client:** List all clients' information when it is via DHCP. • **Online:** List the information when it is online.

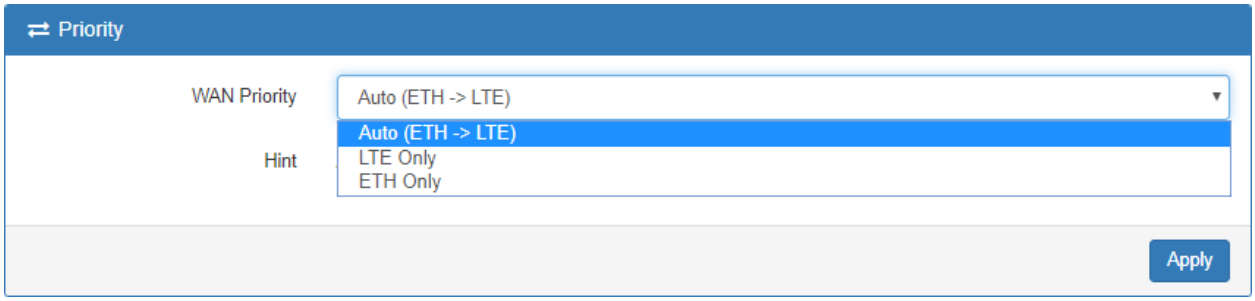
6 Configuration > WAN

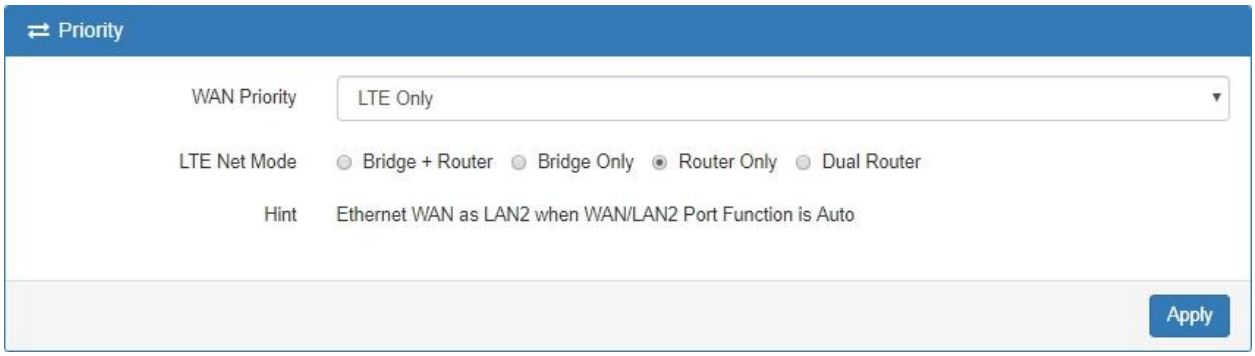
This section allows you to configure WAN, including Priority, Ethernet and IPv6 DNS.



6.1 WAN > Priority

You can set up the priority of WAN. The default is Auto.



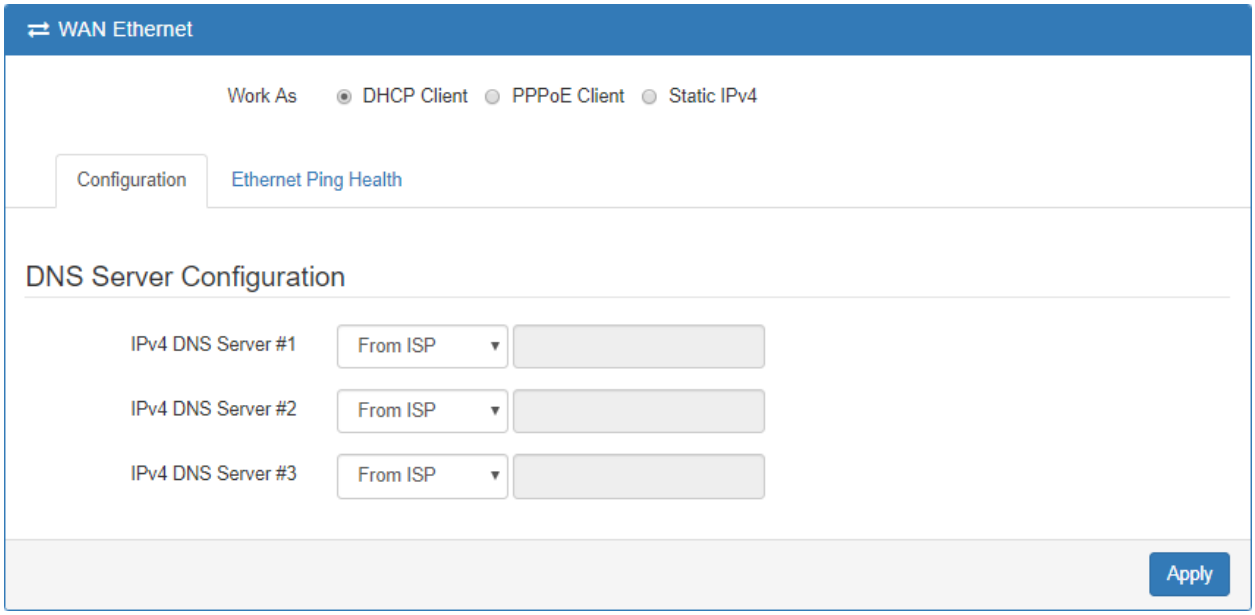


WAN > Priority	
Item	**Description**
Priority	• **Auto (ETH -> LTE):** WAN Ethernet is first priority and the second priority is LTE. • **LTE Only:** The priority is only LTE. • **ETH Only:** The priority is only WAN Ethernet.
LTE Net Mode (The priority is **LTE Only**)	• **Bridge + Router:** APN1 act as bridge for internet access. APN2 act as router for management from WAN site which like TR069, ssh... • **Bridge Only:** APN1 act as bridge for internet access. • **Router Only:** APN1 act as router for internet access. • **Router + Router:** APN1 act as router for internet access. APN2 act as router for management from WAN site which like TR069, ssh…

6.2 WAN > Ethernet

6.2.1 WAN Ethernet Configuration

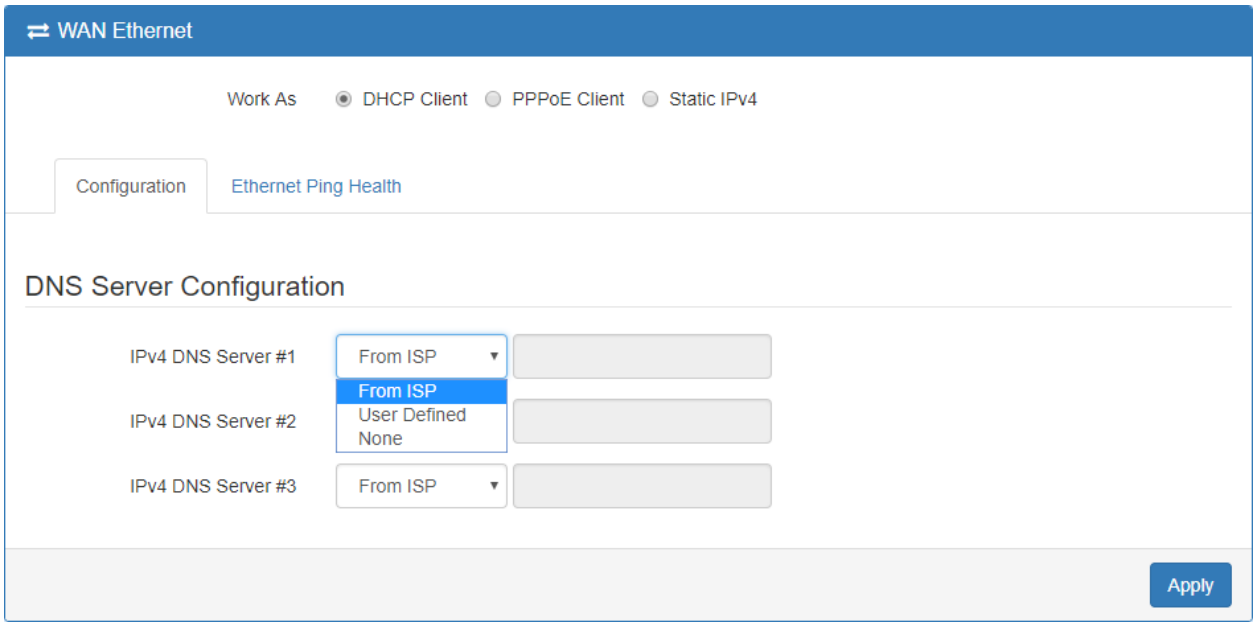
This section provides three options, including **DHCP Client**, **PPPoE Client** and **Static IPv4.** The default is DHCP Client.



WAN > Ethernet	
Item	**Description**
WAN Ethernet	There are three options to obtain the IP of WAN Ethernet. ● **DHCP Client:** DHCP server-assigned IP address, netmask, gateway, and DNS. ● **PPPoE Client:** Your ISP will provide you with a username and password. This option is typically used for DSL services. ● **Static IPv4:** User-defined IP address, netmask, and gateway address.

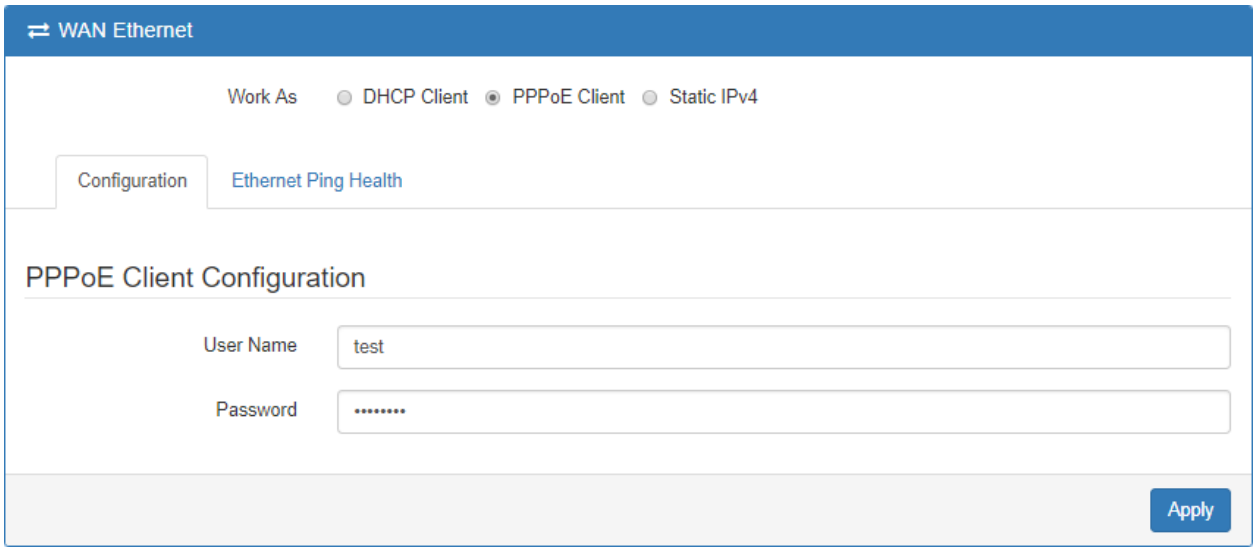
When selecting "**DHCP Client"**, you can set up DNS Server Configuration.

For IPv4 DNS Server, it provides three options to set up and each option has provided with "From ISP", "User Defined" and "None" to configure.

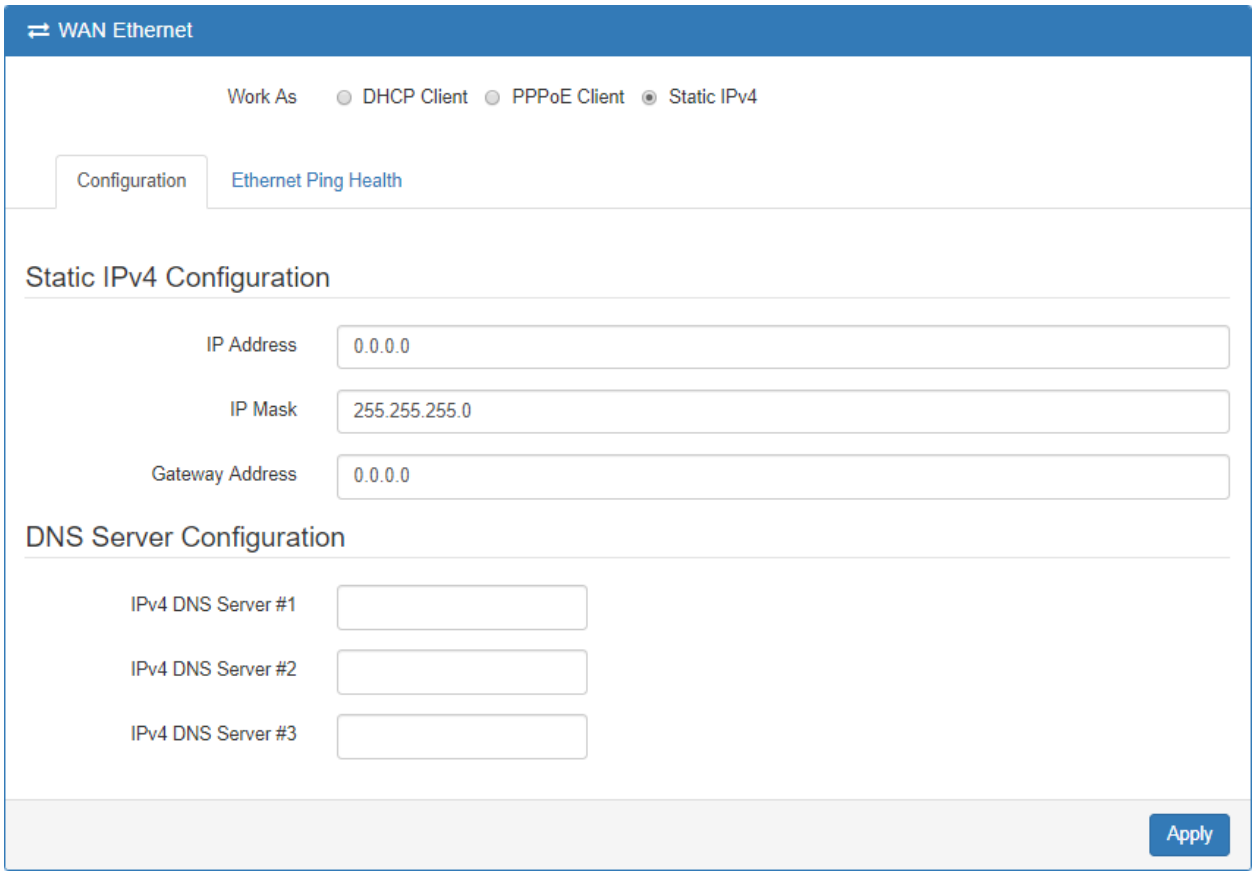


WAN > Ethernet > DHCP Client	
Item	**Description**
IPv4 DNS Server #1 **IPv4 DNS Server #2** **IPv4 DNS Server #3**	● Each setting DNS Server has three options, including From ISP, User Defined and None. ● When you select From ISP, the IPv4 DNS server IP is obtained from ISP. ● When you select User Defined, the IPv4 DNS server IP is input by user.

When you select **PPPoE Client**, the interface shows the item of configuration to fill in your User Name and Password.



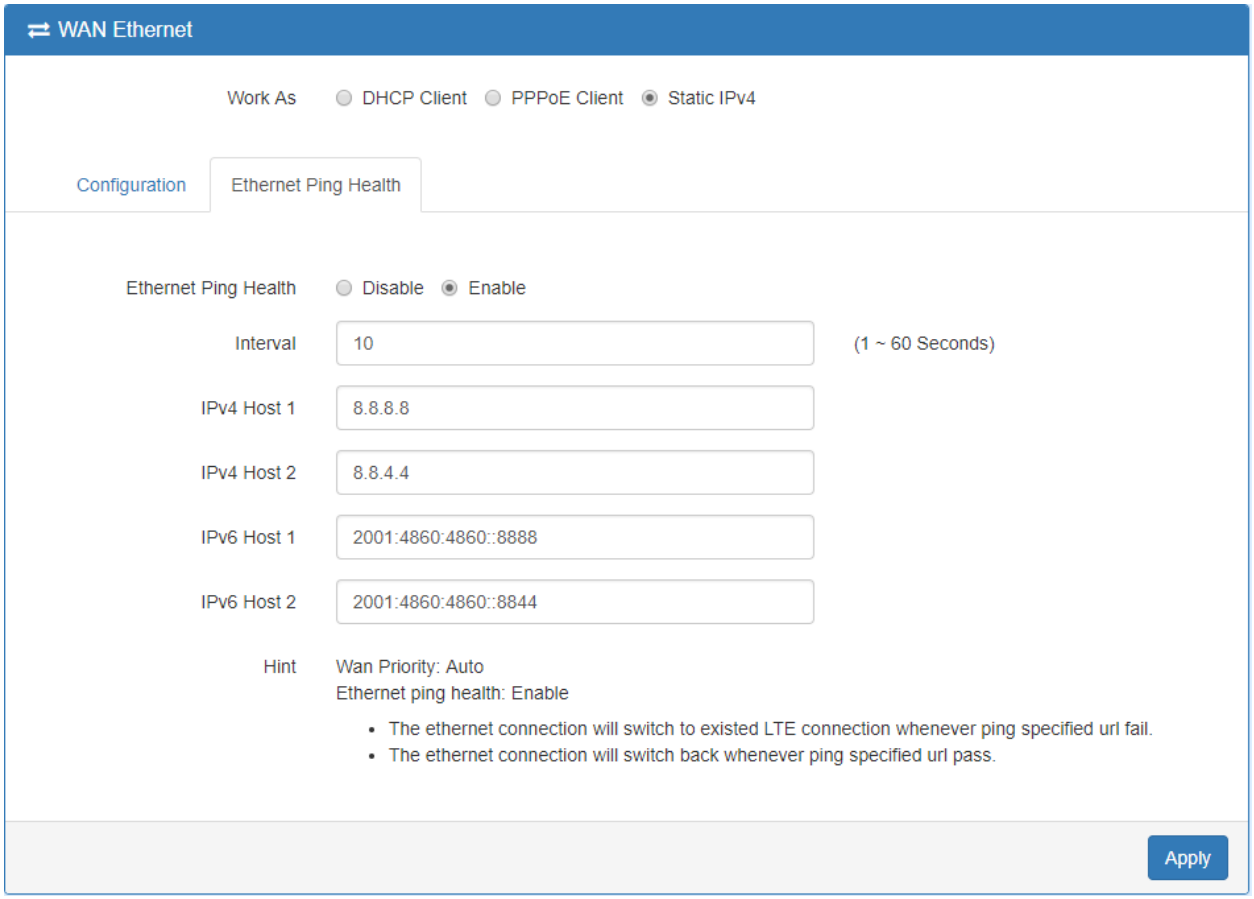
When you select **Static IPv4**, the interface shows the information of configuration, including IP Address, IP Mask and Gateway Address.



WAN > Ethernet > Static IPv4	
Item	**Description**
Static IPv4 Configuration	
IP Address	Fill in the IP Address.
IP Mask	Fill in the IP Mask.
Gateway Address	Fill in Gateway Address.
DNS Server Configuration	
IPv4 DNS Server #1 **IPv4 DNS Server #2** **IPv4 DNS Server #3**	The IPv4 DNS server IP is input by user.

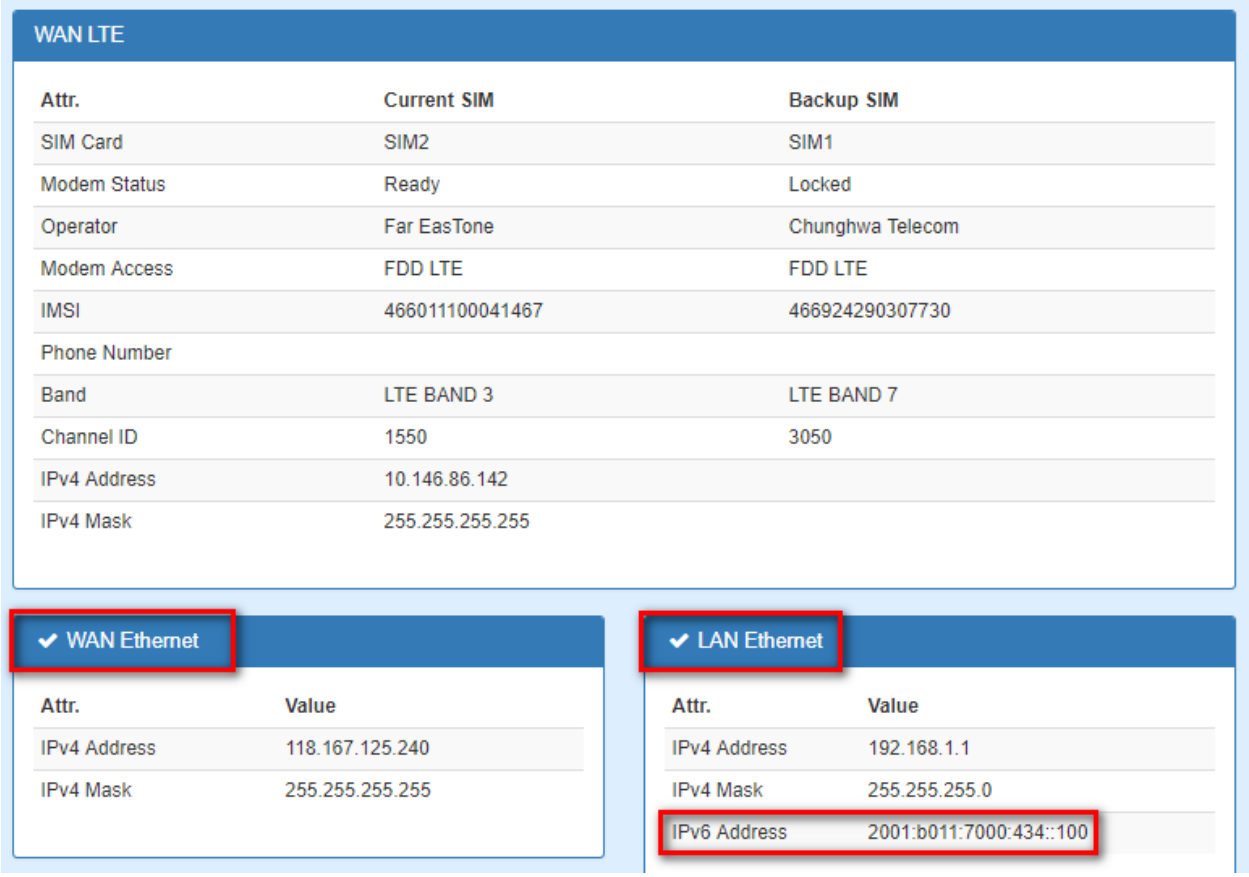
6.2.2 Ethernet Ping Health

If you configure "**WAN Priority**" to "**Auto**" mode, the system would choose the cost effective connection first such as Ethernet. However, in case the Ethernet connection exist but it is unable to access internet; you can enable "**Ethernet Ping Health**" and the system would switch to LTE connection and switch back whenever Ethernet is able to access internet again.



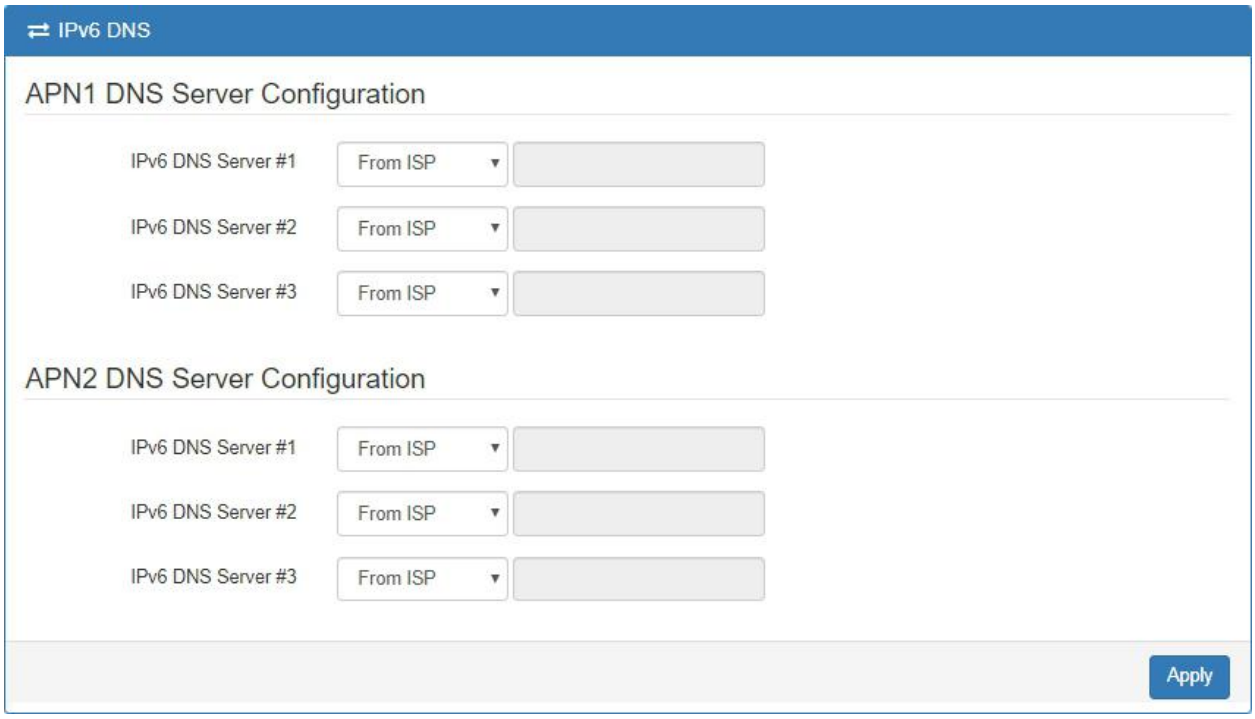
WAN > Ethernet > Ethernet Ping Health	
Item	**Description**
Ethernet Ping Health	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Enable.
Interval	The interval is from 1 to 60 seconds.
IPv4 Host 1	Input the address of IPv4 Host 1.
IPv4 Host 2	Input the address of IPv4 Host 2.
IPv6 Host 1	Input the address of IPv6 Host 1.
IPv6 Host 2	Input the address of IPv6 Host 2.
Hint	Show the usage descriptions.

In addition, you can check which WAN is actually using from "**Status**" page. The interface will be shown **check mark** (✓ symbol) on the connection title. For IPv6 address, the status will be displayed on LAN Etherent Interface when IPv6 is using as WAN connection.

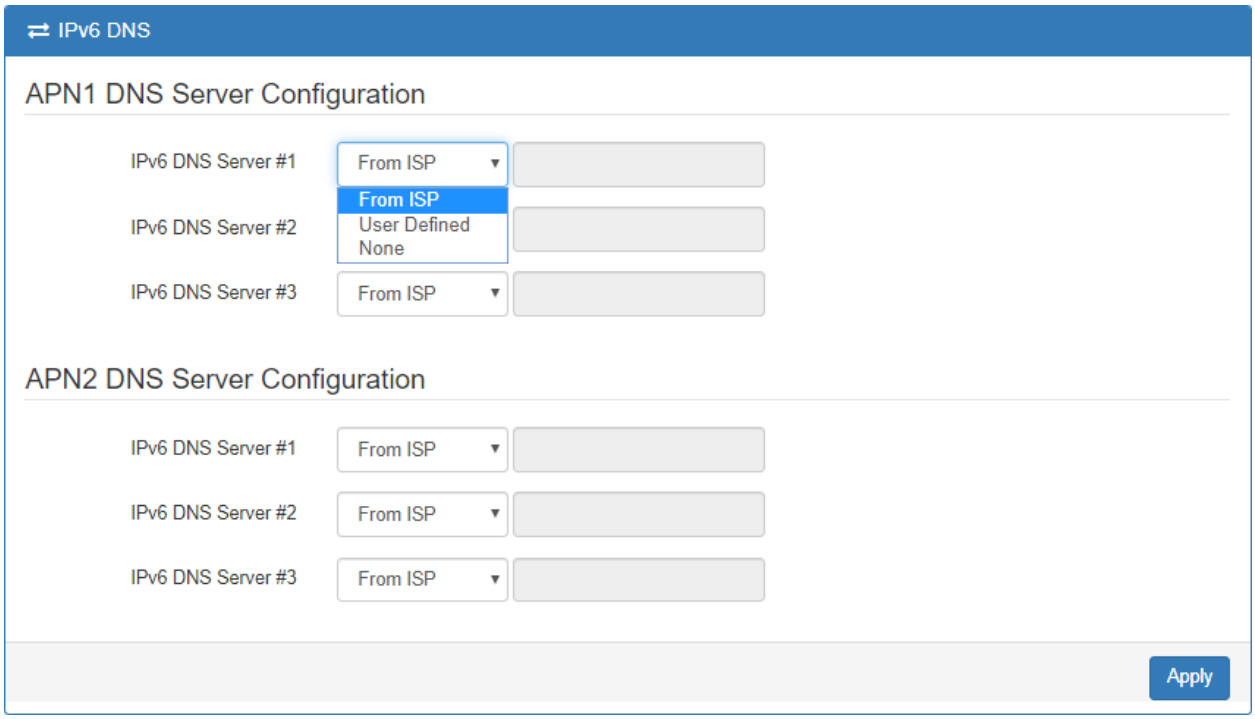


6.3 WAN > IPv6 DNS

This section allows you to set up IPv6 DNS Server Configuration.



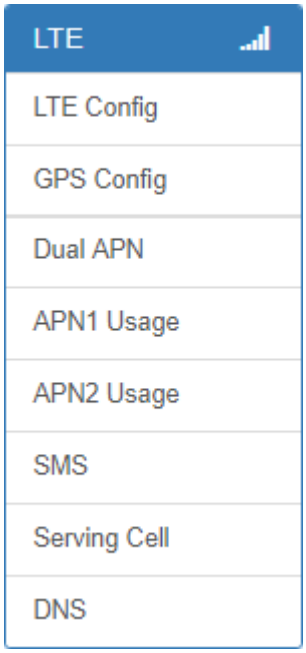
For IPv6 DNS Server, it provides three options to set up and each option has provided with “From ISP”, “User Defined” and “None” to configure.



WAN > IPv6 DNS	
Item	**Description**
DNS Server Configuration	
IPv6 DNS Server #1 **IPv6 DNS Server #2** **IPv6 DNS Server #3**	• Each setting DNS Server has three options, including From ISP, User Defined and None. • When you select From ISP, the IPv6 DNS server IP is obtained from ISP. • When you select User Defined, the IPv6 DNS server IP is input by user.

7 Configuration > LTE

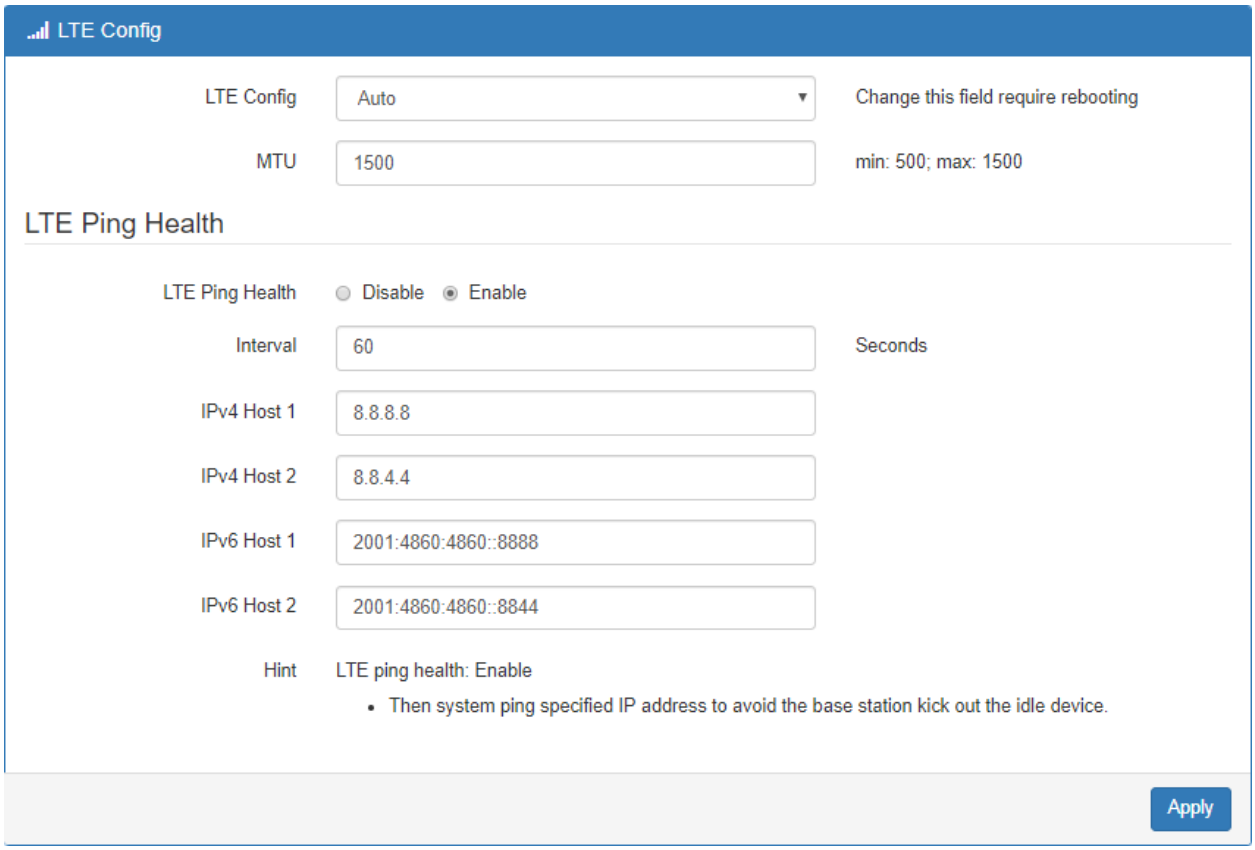
This section allows you to configure LTE Config, GPS Config, Dual APN, APN Usage, SMS, Serving Cell, and DNS.



7.1 LTE > LTE Config

7.1.1 LTE Configuration

You can set up the LTE Configuration and LTE Ping Health.



LTE > LTE Config	
Item	**Description**
LTE Config	• **Auto:** Automatically connect the possible band. • **4G Only:** Connect to 4G network only. • **3G Only:** Connect to 3G network only. • **2G Only:** Connect to 2G network only.
MTU	MTU is the Maximum Transmission Unit that can be sent over the LTE interface. It allows user to adjust the MTU size to fit into their existing network environment.

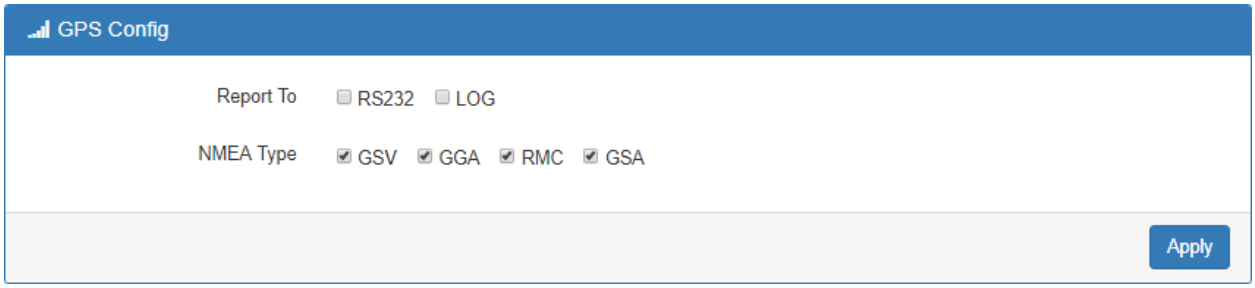
7.1.2 LTE Ping Health

For LTE connection, you can enable "**LTE Ping Health**" to keep alive to avoid base station kicking out the device in idle time.

LTE > LTE Config > LTE Ping Health	
Item	**Description**
LTE Ping Health	Select from Disable or Enable.
Interval	Input the interval seconds of ping.
IPv4 Host 1	Input the address of IPv4 Host 1.
IPv4 Host 2	Input the address of IPv4 Host 2.
IPv6 Host 1	Input the address of IPv6 Host 1.
IPv6 Host 2	Input the address of IPv6 Host 2.
Hint	Show the usage descriptions.

7.2 LTE > GPS Config

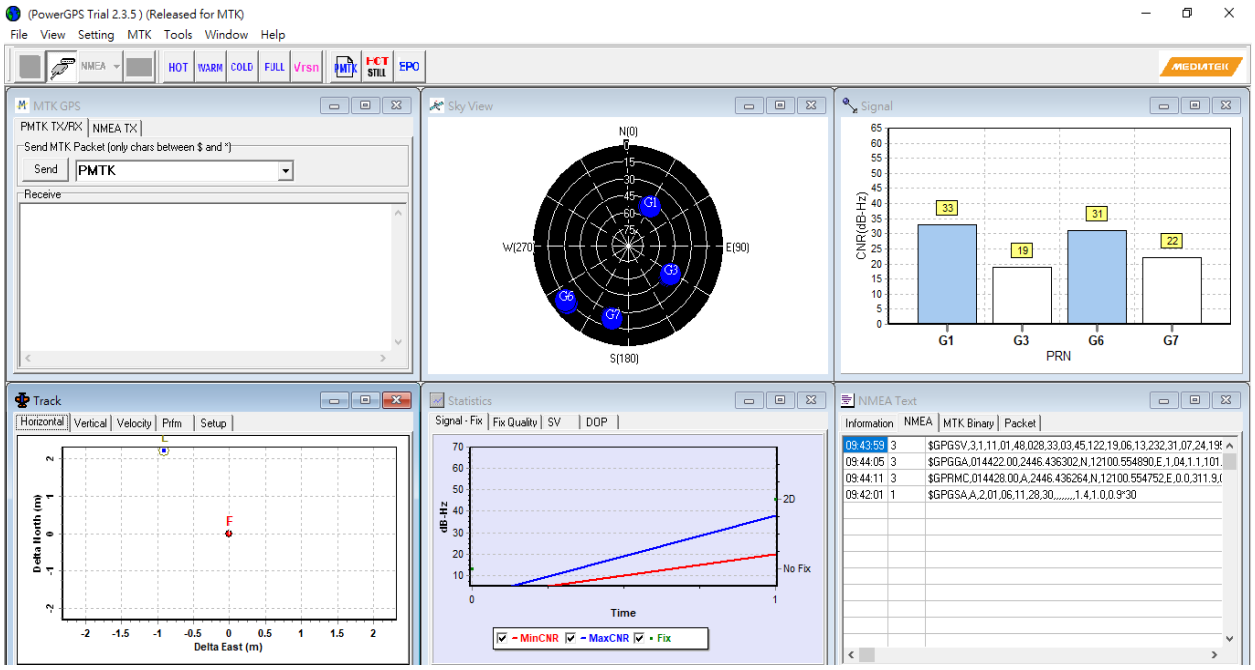
This section allows you to set up GPS Configuration and connect RS232 from the used router to have more detailed information for your specific purpose.

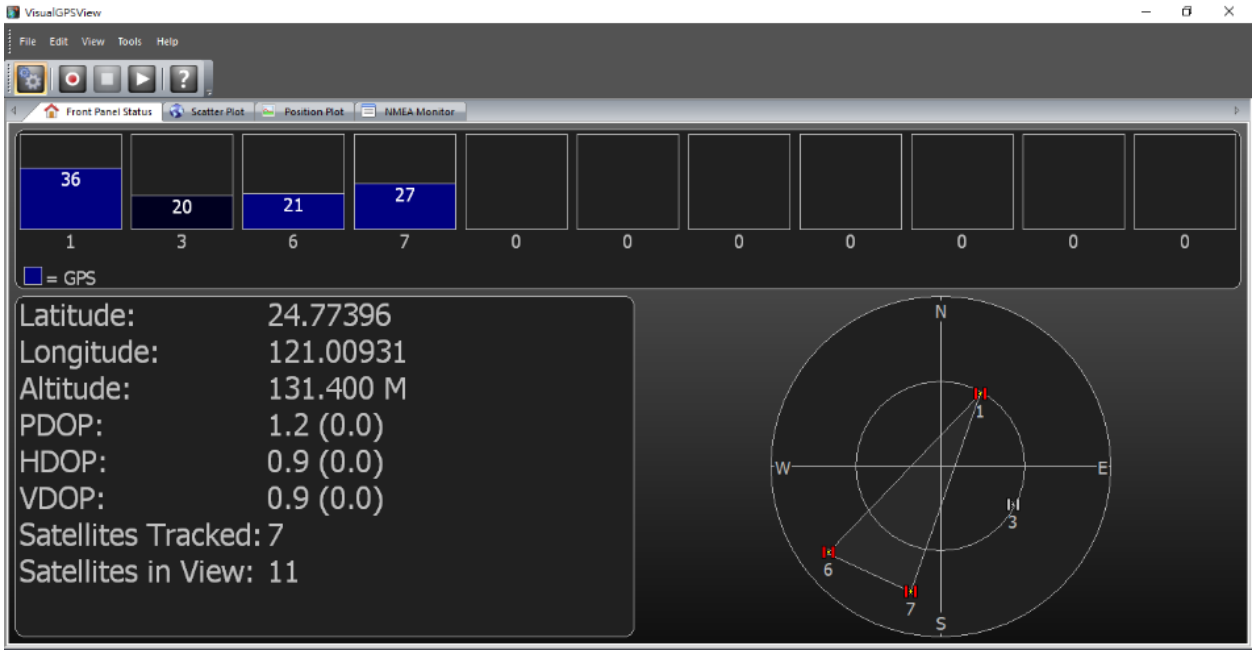


You can download software from internet and activate the GPS Configuration to display what information you need from your software.

LTE > GPS Config	
Item	**Description**
Report to	Select from RS232 and LOG.
NMEA Type	Select from GSV, GGA, RMC and GSA.

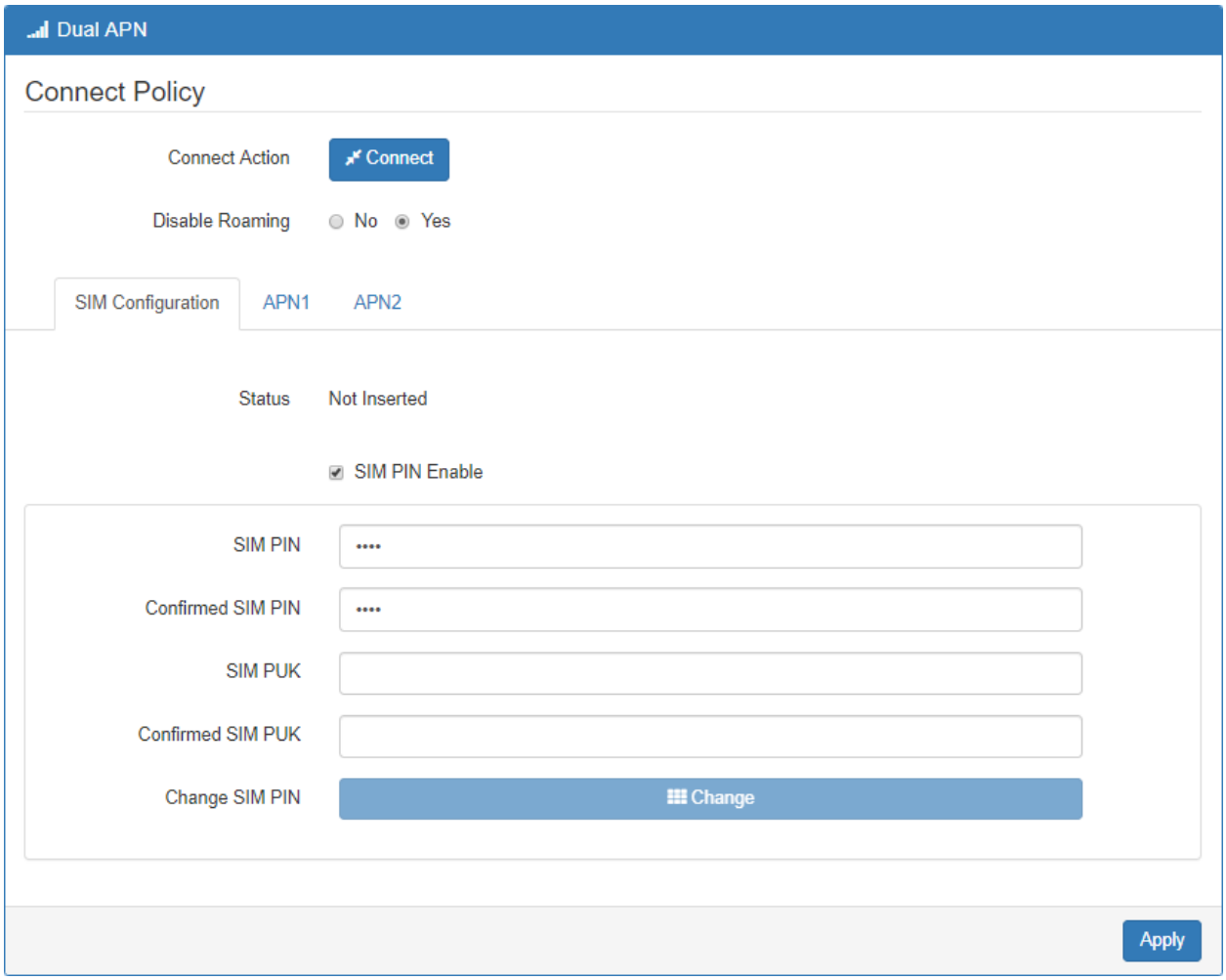
For example, you can use some software depending on your requirements and activate the GPS Configuration to display what information you need from your selecting software.


(PowerGPS Trial 2.3.5) (Released for MTK)
File View Setting MTK Tools Window Help
HOT WARM COLD FULL Vrsn PMTK HOT STILL EPO
MEDIATEK
MTK GPS
PMTK TX/RX NMEA TX
Send MTK Packet (only chars between $ and *)
Send PMTK
Receive
Sky View
N(0)
W(270)
E(90)
S(180)
G1
G3
G6
G7
Signal
CNR(dB-Hz)
33
19
31
22
G1 G3 G6 G7
PRN
Track
Horizontal Vertical Velocity Prfm Setup
Delta North (m)
Delta East (m)
Statistics
Signal - Fix Fix Quality SV DOP
dB-Hz
Time
2D
No Fix
MinCNR MaxCNR Fix
NMEA Text
Information NMEA MTK Binary Packet
09:43:59 3 $GPGSV,3,1,11,01,48,028,33,03,45,122,19,06,13,232,31,07,24,19
09:44:05 3 $GPGGA,014422.00,2446.436302,N,12100.554890,E,1,04,1.1,101.
09:44:11 3 $GPRMC,014428.00,A,2446.436264,N,12100.554752,E,0.0,311.9,
09:42:01 1 $GPGSA,A,2,01,06,11,28,30,,,,,,,1.4,1.0,0.9*30

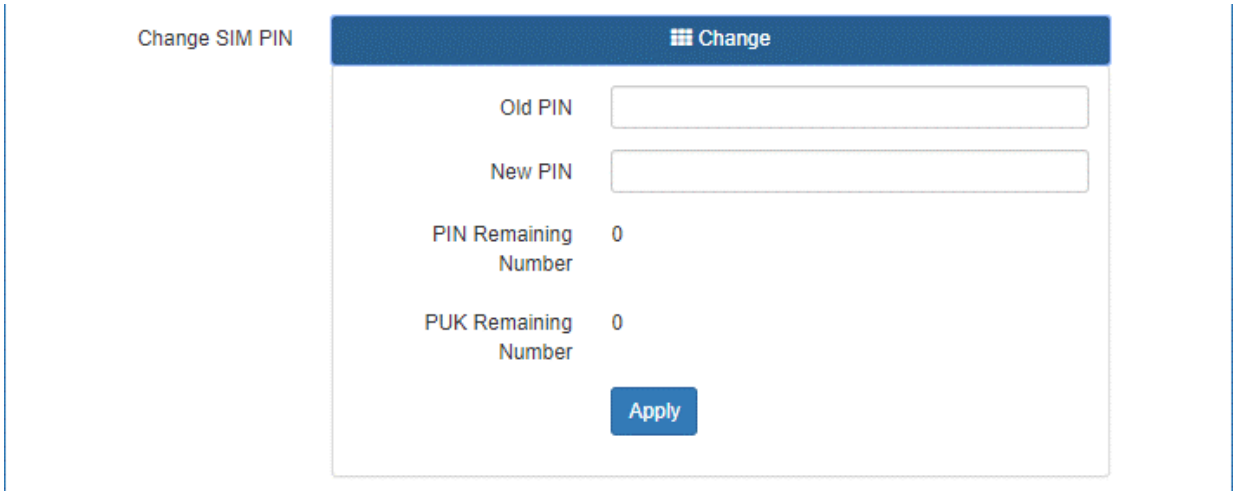

VisualGPSView
File Edit View Tools Help
Front Panel Status Scatter Plot Position Plot NMEA Monitor
36 20 21 27
1 3 6 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
= GPS
Latitude: 24.77396
Longitude: 121.00931
Altitude: 131.400 M
PDOP: 1.2 (0.0)
HDOP: 0.9 (0.0)
VDOP: 0.9 (0.0)
Satellites Tracked: 7
Satellites in View: 11
N
W
E
S
1
3
6
7

7.3 LTE > Dual APN

This section allows you to understand the status of connectivity for Dual APN.



- **SIM PIN:** If you have configured SIM PIN code into SIM card, please type SIM PIN code in Dual SIM configuration to make unlock successfully.
- **SIM PUK:** If you have typed wrong SIM PIN code and retried more than 3 times, the SIM Card will become the blocked mode. In this case, you have to type PUK and new SIM code to unlock SIM Card.



- **Change SIM PIN**：If you want to change SIM PIN code, you can click Change button and type old SIM PIN code and new SIM PIN code. Please aware not to exceed the retry number (PIN remaining number and PUN remaining number).

LTE > Dual SIM	
Item	**Description**
Connect Policy	
Connect Action	● **Connect:** After manually disconnect, it will show Connect button. Click to get connection or reboot the device to make it automatically connect. ● **Disconnect:** When getting connection, the Disconnect button appear. After manually click Disconnect, the system would not automatically get connection until next reboot.
Disable Roaming	● **NO:** Make the connection even the device is in roaming state. ● **YES:** No connection when the device in roaming state.
SIM Configurations	
Status	Display the status of SIM Card.
SIM PIN Enable	● Enable to display SIM PIN setting. ● Disable to hide SIM PIN setting.
SIM PIN	A personal identification number (PIN) for ordinary use to protect your SIM card.
Confirmed SIM PIN	Double confirm SIM PIN.
SIM PUK	If user input the wrong SIM PIN more than 3 times, the user needs another password personal unblocking code (PUK) for PIN unlocking. Please check your operator for forgotten PUK number.
Confirmed SIM PUK	Double confirm SIM PUK.
Change SIM PIN	When you change the SIN PIN, please aware not to exceed the retry number (PIN remaining number and PUN remaining number).
Old PIN	Please input the current SIM PIN.
New PIN	Please input the newly update SIM PIN.

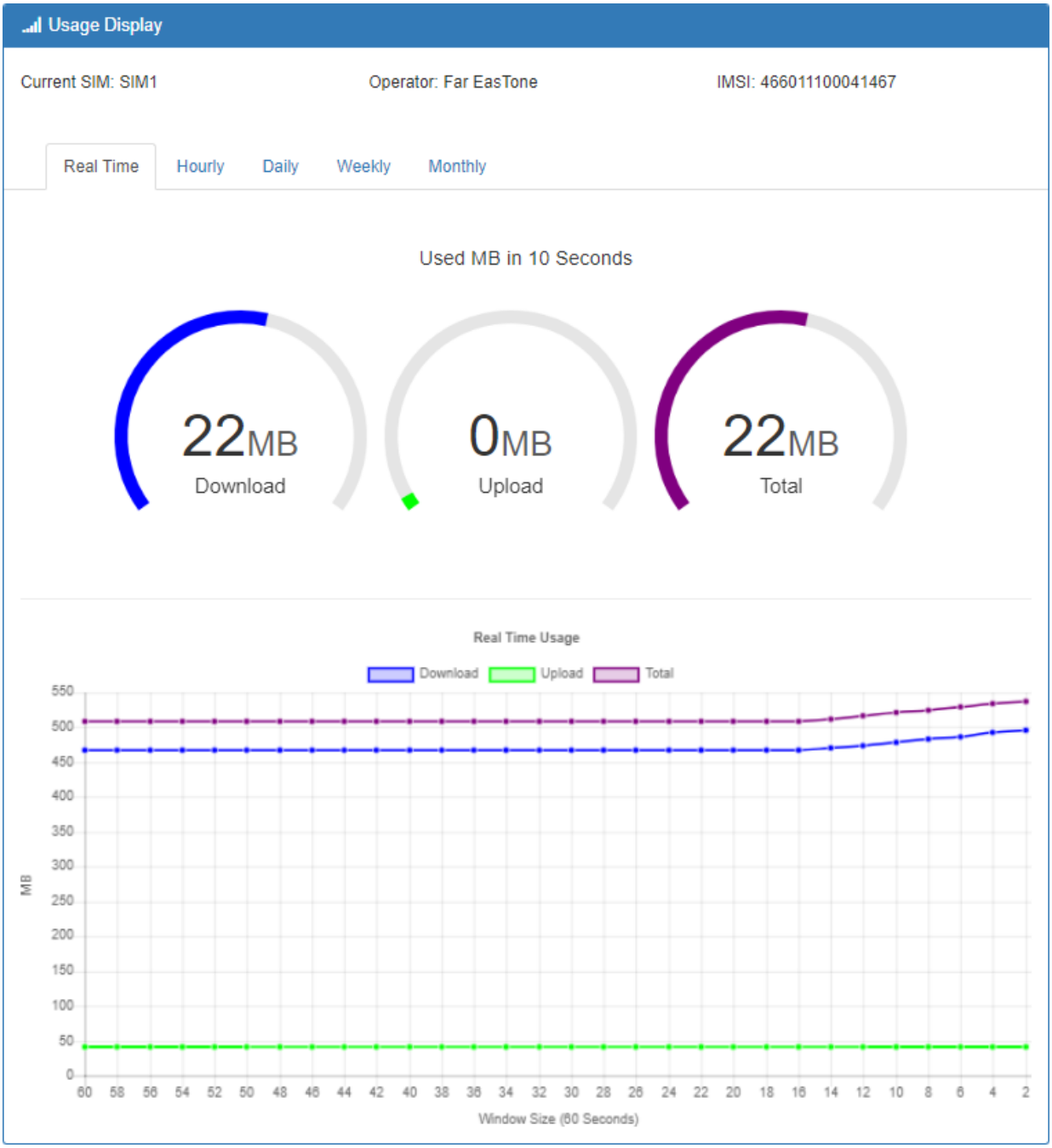
PIN remaining number	Display the allowed remaining PIN retry number.
PUK remaining number	Display the allowed remaining PUK retry number.
APN1 / APN2	
APN	The Access Point Name (APN) is the name of the setting that set up a connection to the gateway between your carrier's cellular network and the public Internet. Leaving it empty will search internally database automatically by SIM card for connection. However, please notice APN1 and APN2 must be manually configured different setting while concurrently use.
Username	The username can be input by user or the system will search from internal database if the APN setting is empty.
Password	The password can be input by user or the system will search from internal database if the APN setting is empty.
Confirm Password	Double confirm password.
Auth (None/PAP/CHAP)	If Auth mode is not None, most servers require username and password above.

7.4 LTE > Usage Display

This section shows the status of **current SIM card**, **operator**, **IMSI** and the charts for **Real Time**, **Hourly**, **Daily**, **Weekly**, and **Monthly**.

(1) Real-Time Usage:

It displays accumulated real-time Download/Upload/Total MB for 10 seconds period.



(2) Hourly Usage:

It displays Download/Upload/Total MB per hour in one day for current using SIM card and the view window size is 24 hours.

Hour	Download	Upload	Total
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	129	34	163
8	0	0	0

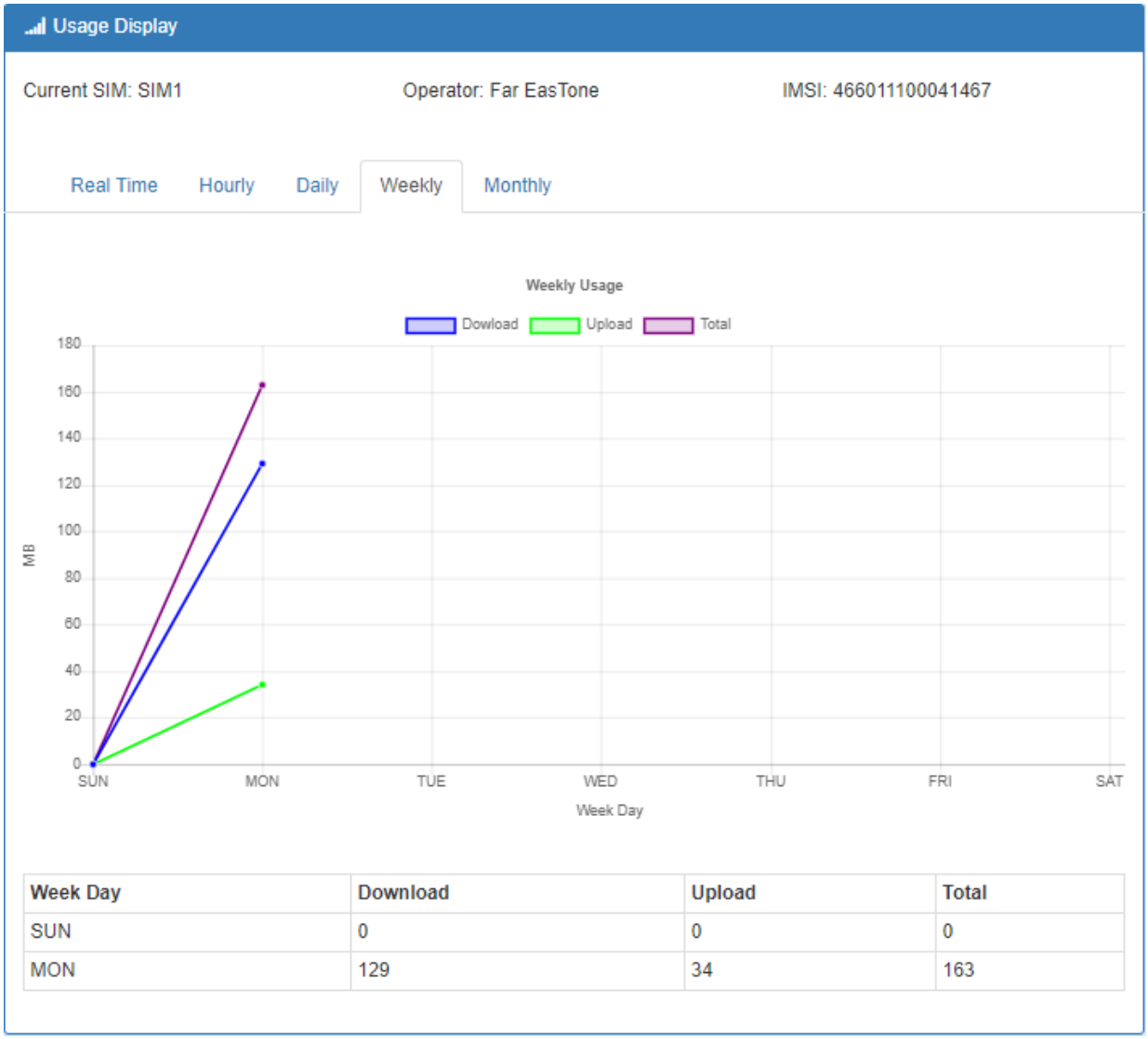
(3) Daily Usage:

It displays Download/Upload/Total MB per day in one month for current using SIM card and the view window size is 31 days.

Day	Download	Upload	Total
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0	0	0
6	0	0	0
7	0	0	0
8	0	0	0
9	0	0	0
10	0	0	0
11	129	34	163

(4) Weekly Usage:

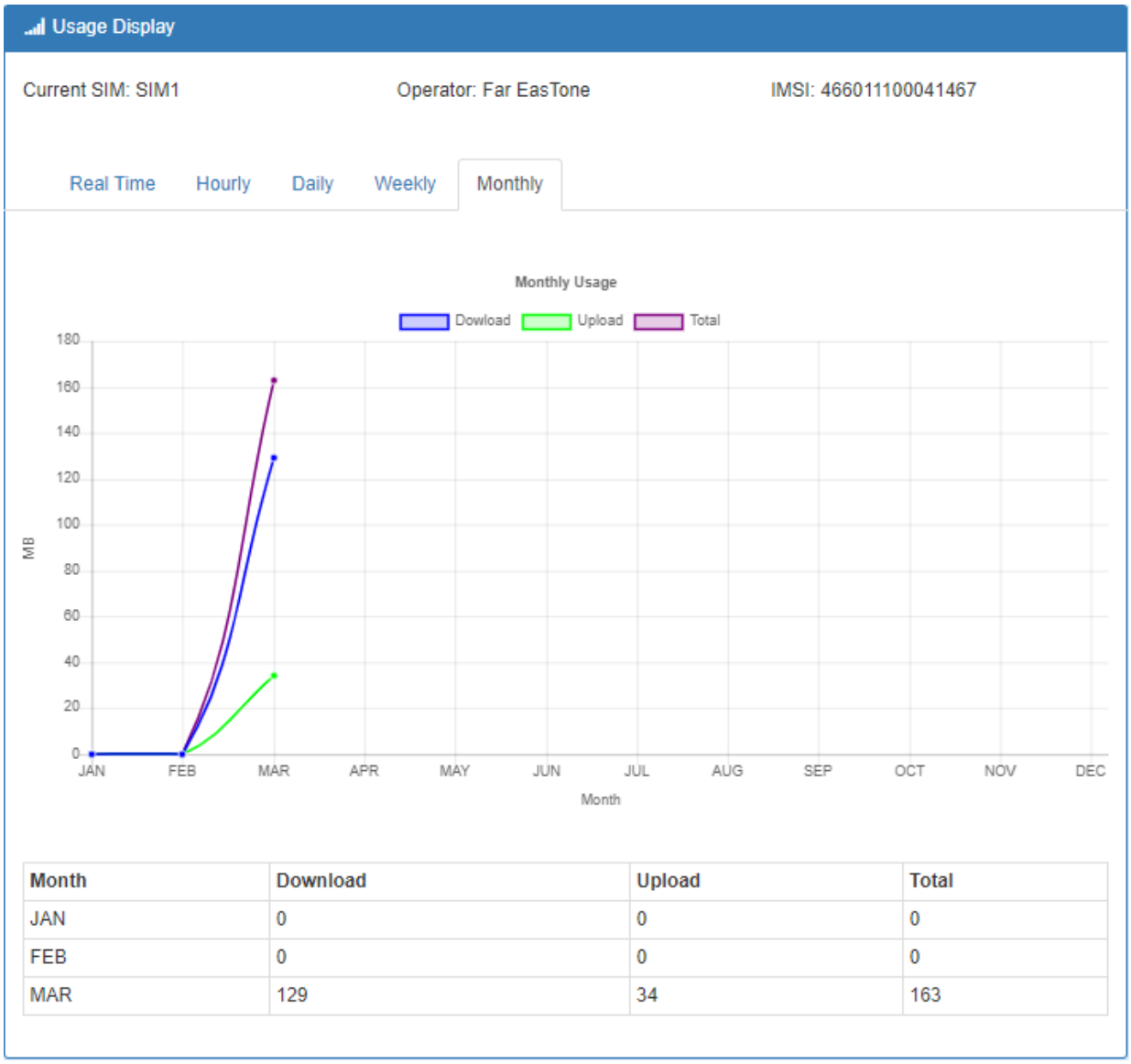
It displays Download/Upload/Total MB per day in one week for current using SIM card and the view window size is 7 days.



Week Day	Download	Upload	Total
SUN	0	0	0
MON	129	34	163

(5) Monthly Usage:

It displays Download/Upload/Total MB per month in one year for current using SIM card and the view window size is 12 months.

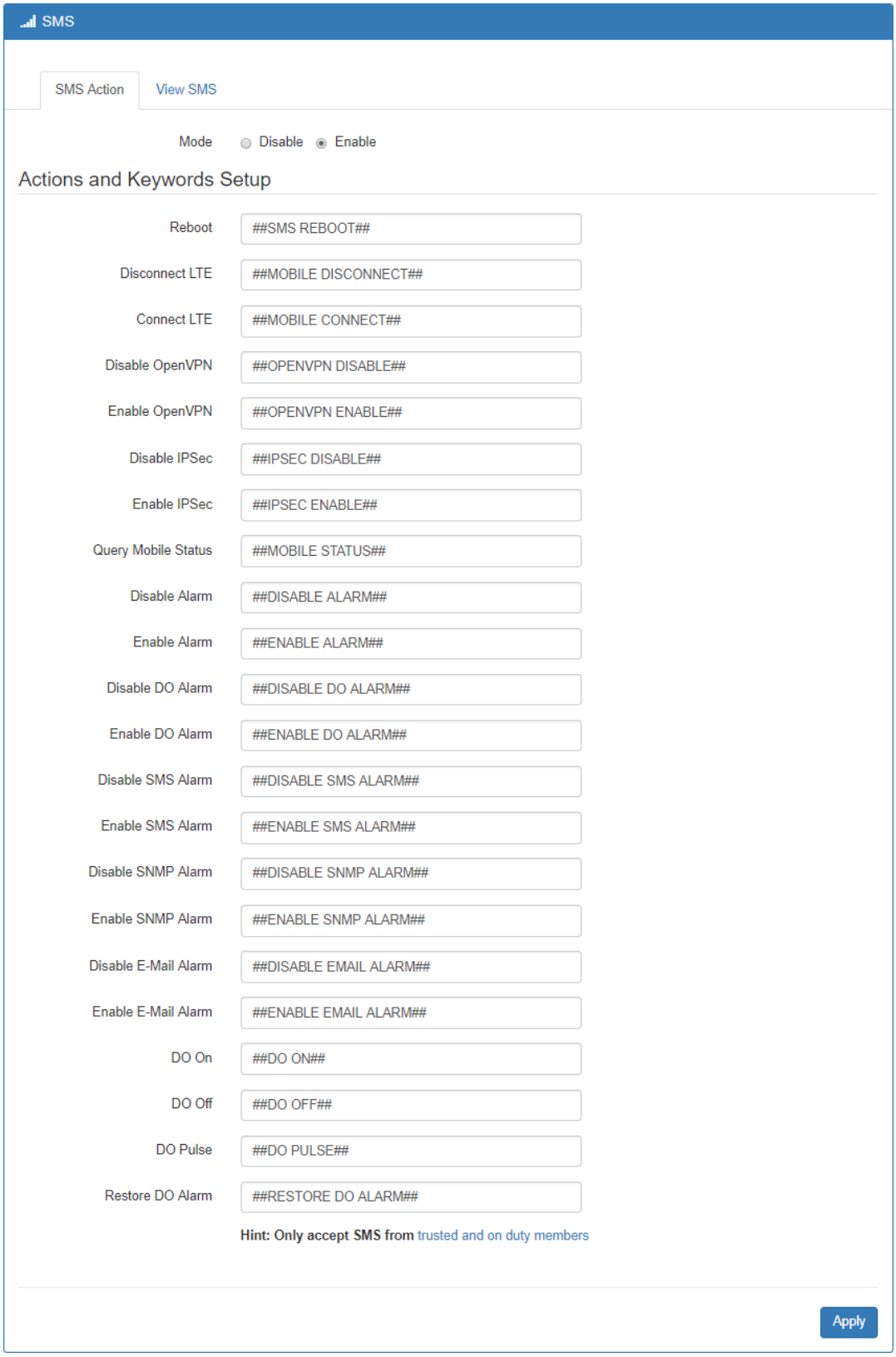


Month	Download	Upload	Total
JAN	0	0	0
FEB	0	0	0
MAR	129	34	163

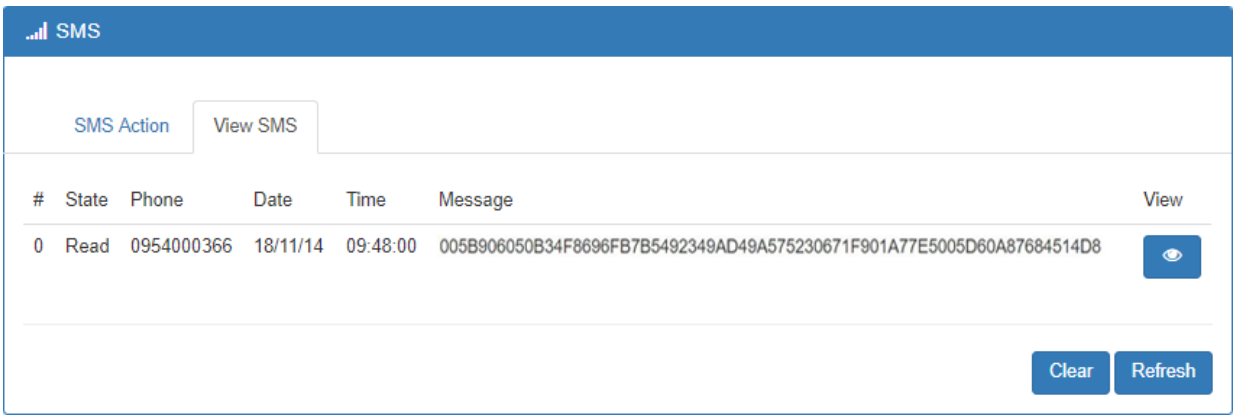
7.5 LTE > SMS

This section provides two settings, one is **SMS Action** and the other is **View SMS**.

(1) When enabling **SMS Action**, it allows trust phone number which in **Contacts/On Duty** list by sending key words SMS to trigger device setting/action/query status.

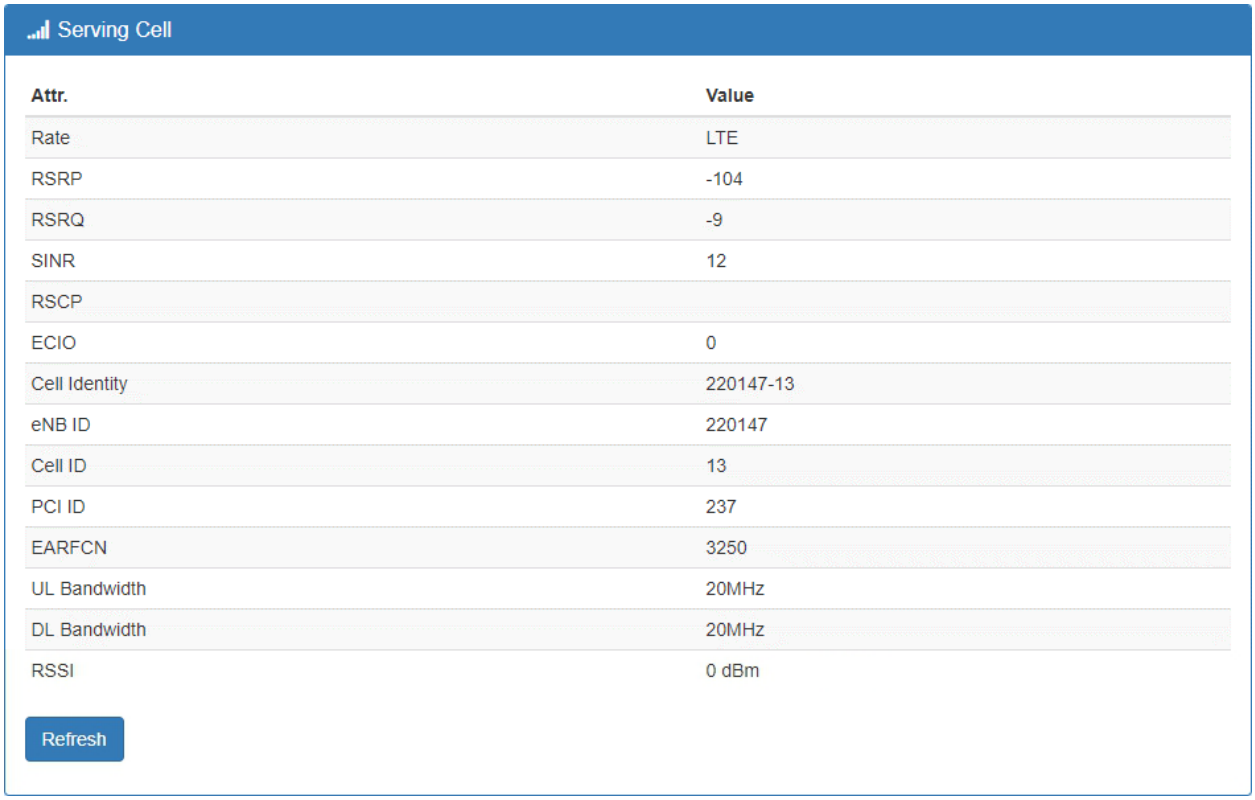


(2) **View SMS** allows you to review the information of SMS that you have received, including the state, phone and date and time. You can click  **view button** to review all messages,  **button** to clear all messages, and  **button** to reload all messages.



7.6 LTE > Serving Cell

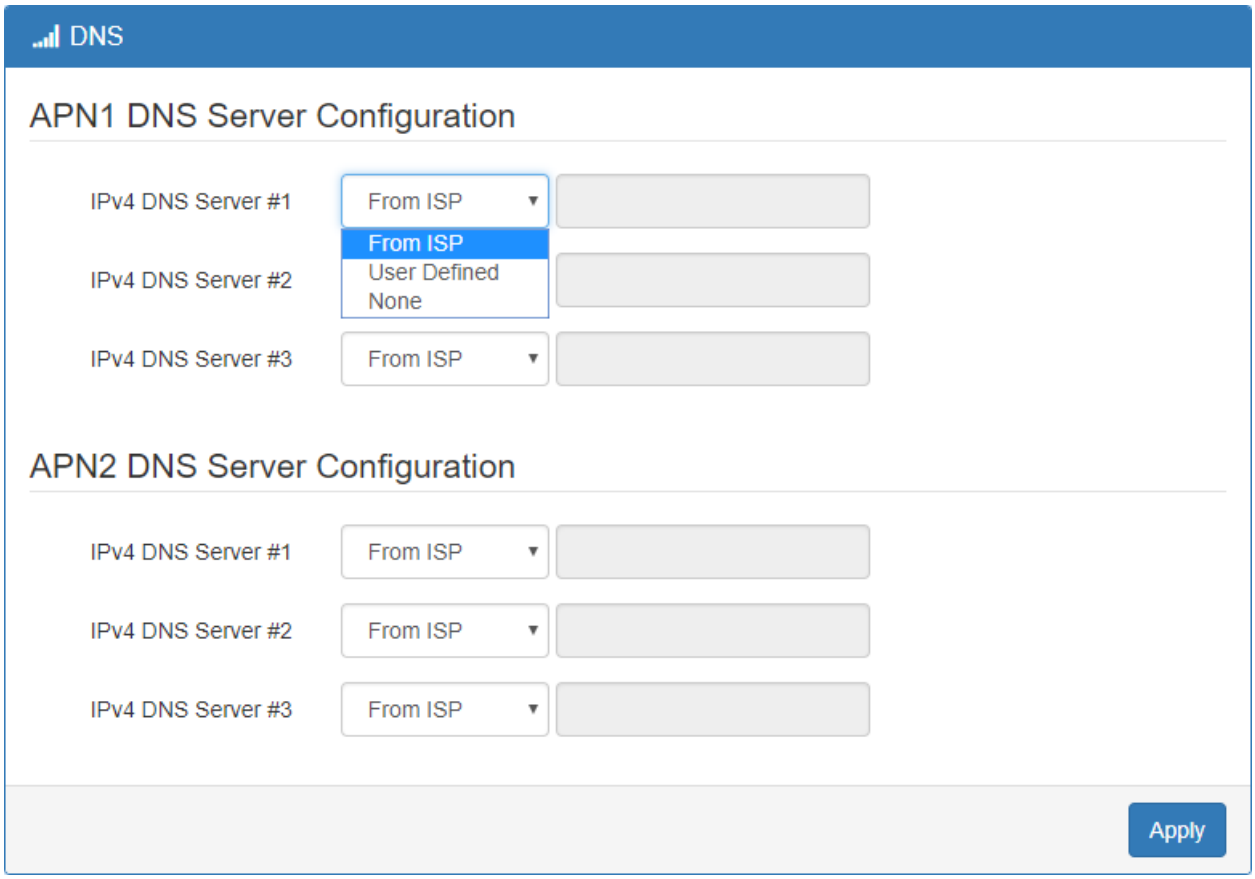
This section displays all parameters, including the following items:



LTE > Serving Cell	
Item	**Description**
RSRP	Reference Signal Received Power.
RSRQ	Reference Signal Received Quality.
SINR	Loarithmic value of SINR.
RSCP	The Received Signal Code Power Level of the cell that was scanned.
ECIO	Carrier to noise ratio in dB = measured Ec/lo value in dB.
Cell Identity	eNB ID (20 Bits) + Cell ID (8 Bits).
eNB ID	eNB ID.
Cell ID	Cell ID.
PCI ID	Physical Cell ID.
EARFCN	The E-UTRA-ARFCN of the cell that was scanned.
UL Bandwidth	Up Link Bandwidth.
DL Bandwidth	Down Link Bandwidth.
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indication.

7.7 LTE > DNS

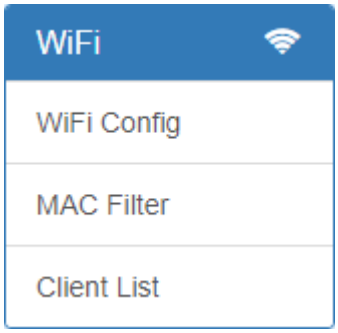
This section allows you to setup LTE specific DNS setting.



LTE > DNS	
Item	**Description**
IPv4 DNS Server #1 **IPv4 DNS Server #2** **IPv4 DNS Server #3**	1. Each setting DNS Server has three options, including **From ISP**, **User Defined** and **None**. 2. When you select **From ISP**, the IPv4 DNS server IP is obtained from ISP. 3. When you select **User Defined**, the IPv4 DNS server IP is input by user.

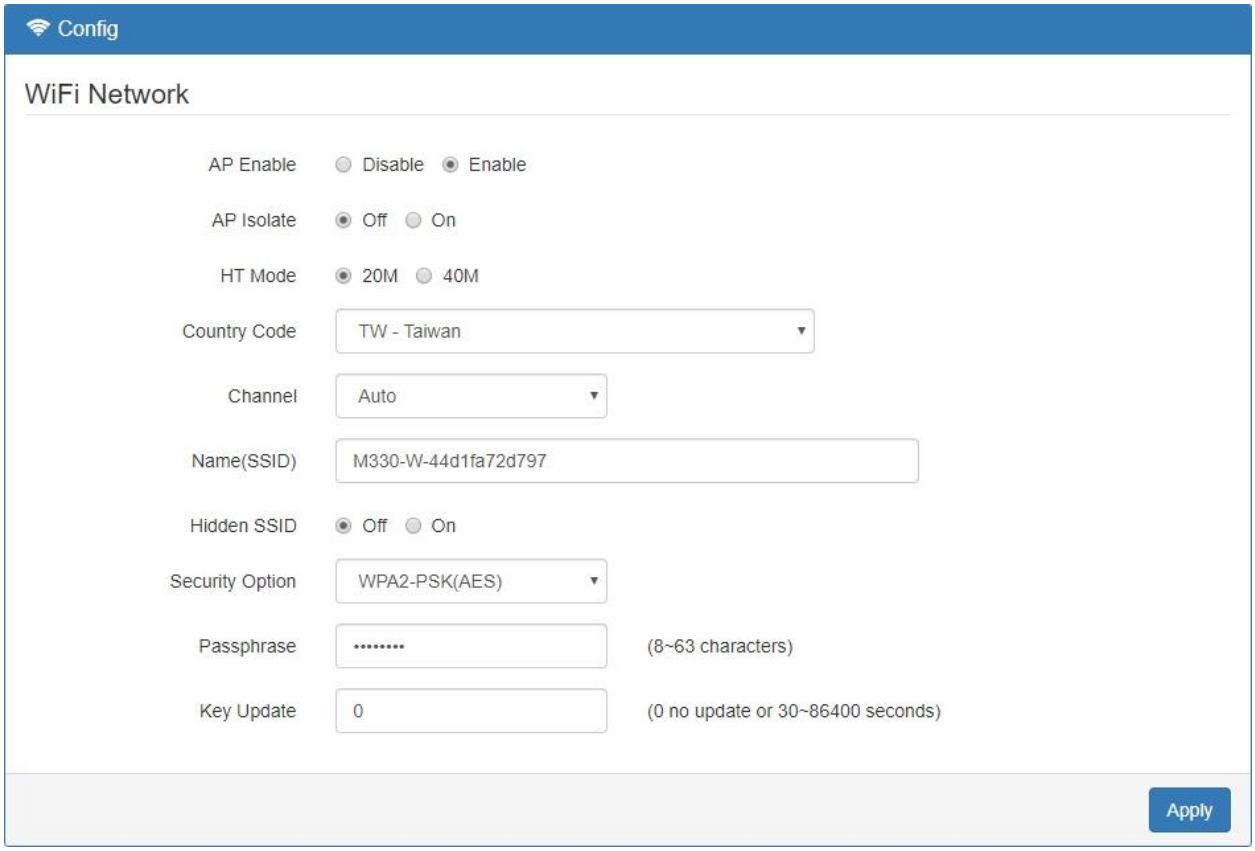
8 Configuration > WiFi (RT-MOB-020)

This section allows you to set up the WiFi configuration.



8.1 WiFi > WiFi Config

This section allows you to set up the Wi-Fi configuration.

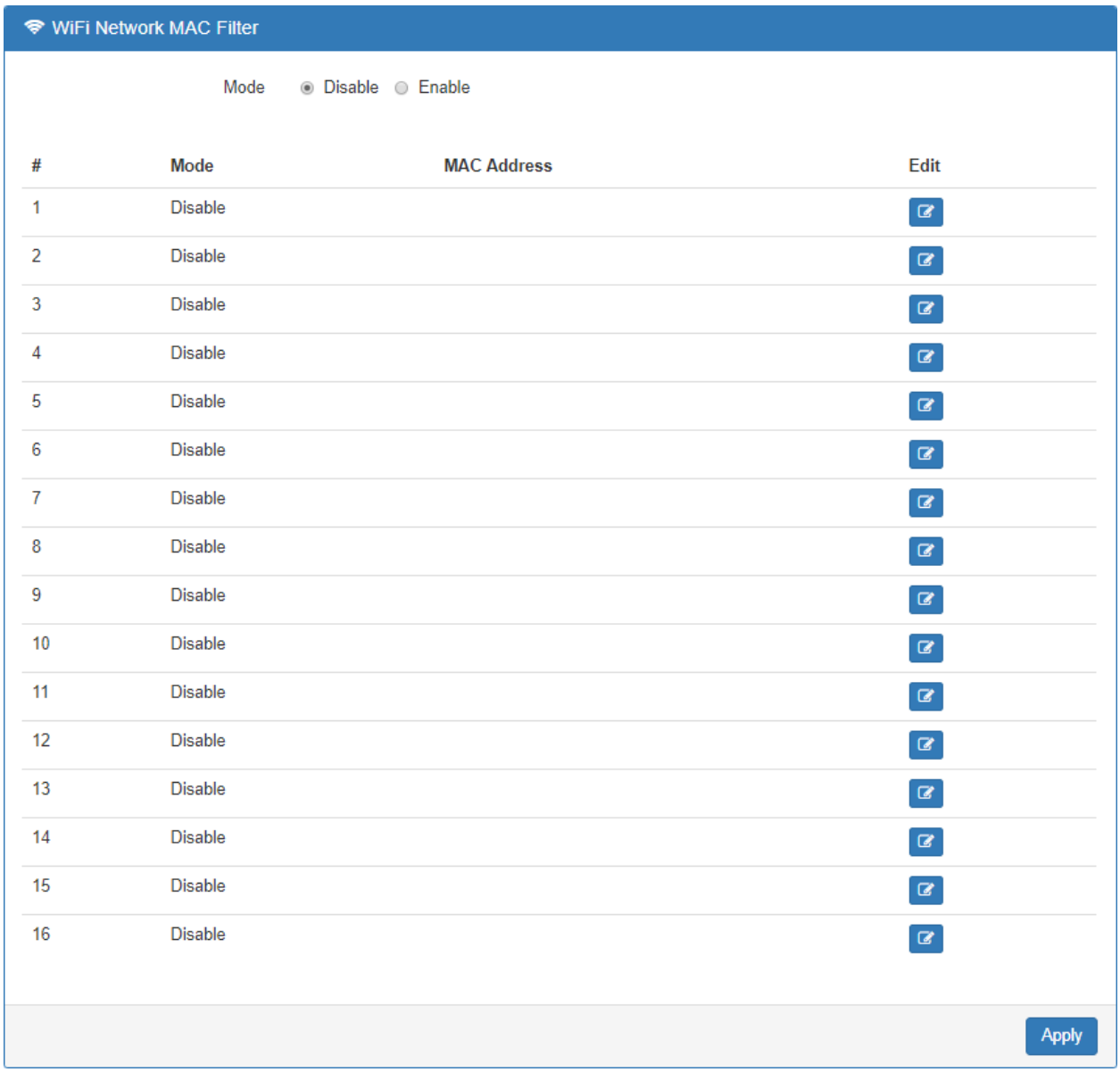


WiFi > Config	
Item	**Description**
AP Enable	Turn on/off the Wi-Fi Network. Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Enable.
AP Isolate	AP isolation is a technique for preventing mobile devices connected to an AP from communicating directly with each other.
HT Mode (HT Capability)	20M: Only 20MHz Operation is Supported,40M: Both 20MHz and 40MHz Operation is Supported.
Country Code	Select Country Area for supported Channels

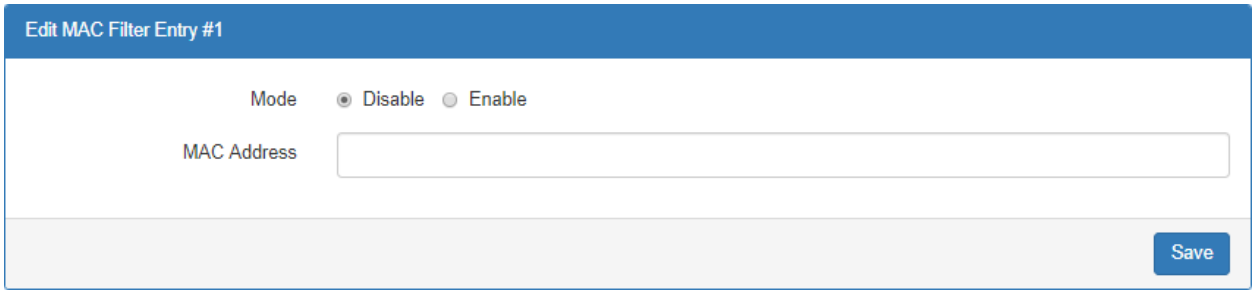
WiFi > Config	
Item	**Description**
Name(SSID)	SSID is Wi-Fi identification. The maximum length is 32
Hidden SSID	SSID hiding is the process of hiding the network name from being publicly broadcast.
Channel	Auto (Automatically select the best channel) or manually select channel number.
Security Option	None / WPA2-PSK(AES).
Passphrase	The legal length is 8 ~ 63. The string should belong to [0-9 A-F a-f].
Key Update	0 means no update or 30~86400 seconds update period.

8.2 WiFi > MAC Filter

This section allows you to set up MAC Filter.



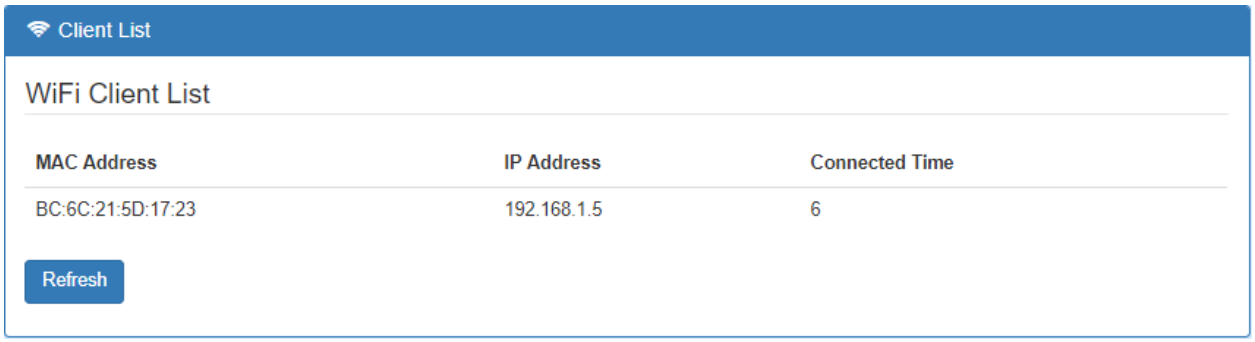
After clicking edit button, you can edit your MAC address.



WiFi > MAC Filter	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable. The default is Disable.
MAC Address	Fill in your MAC address.

8.3 WiFi > Client List

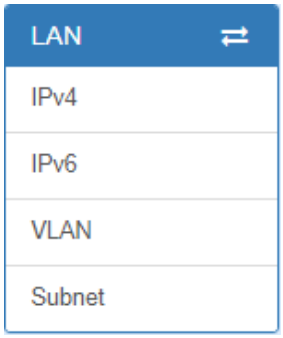
This section allows you to see all the Connected WiFi Client List.



Item	Description
MAC Address	MAC Address
IP Address	Client IP Address
Connected Time	Connected Time in Seconds.

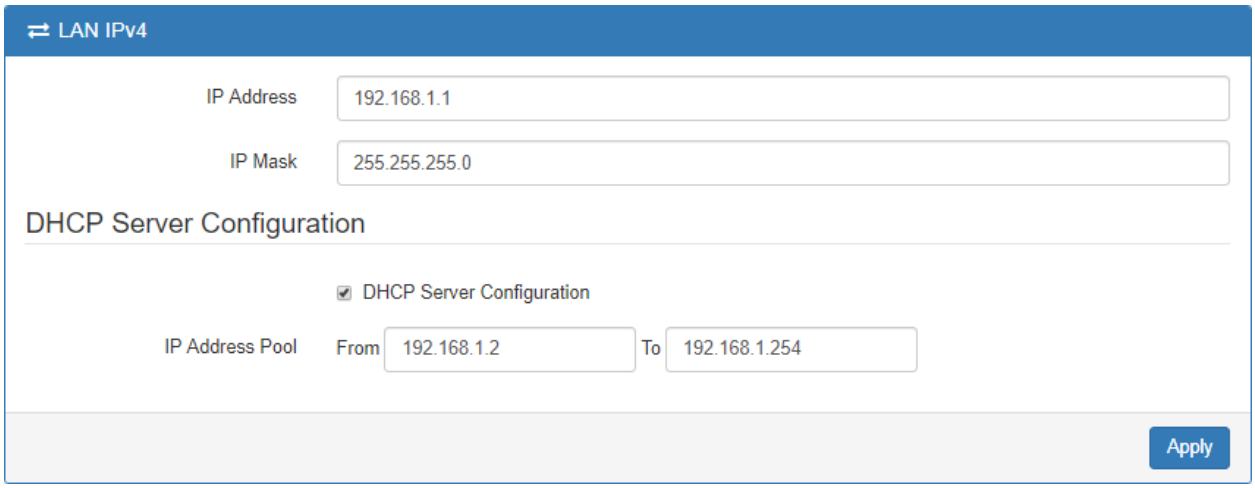
9 Configuration > LAN

This section allows you to configure LAN IPv4, LAN IPv6, VLAN and Subnet.



9.1 LAN > IPv4

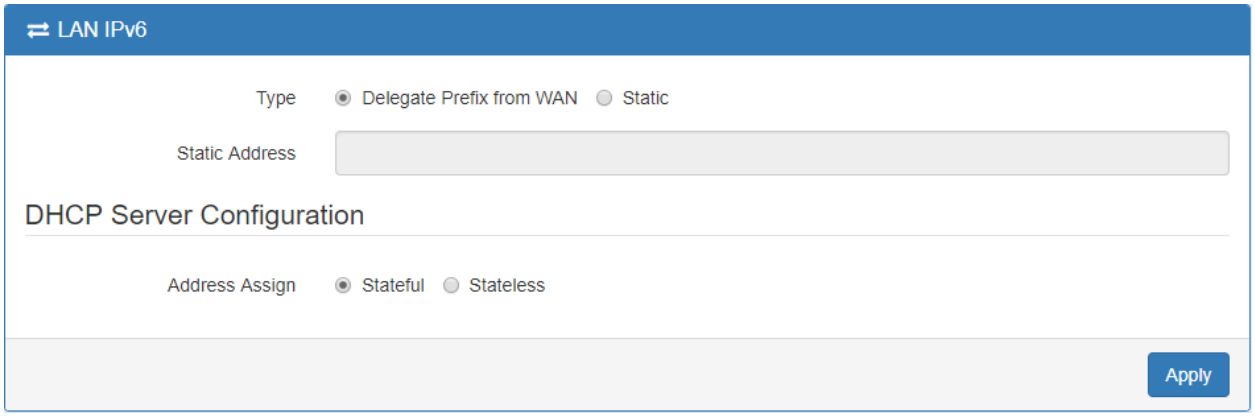
Set up your IP Address and IP Mask. Also, fill in the information of DHCP Server Configuration.



LAN > IPv4	
Item	**Description**
LAN IPv4	● IP Address:192.168.1.1 ● IP Mask:255.255.255.0 Both of them are default, you can change them according to your local IP Address and IP Mask.
DHCP Server Configuration	● Enable to make router can lease IP address to DHCP clients which connect to LAN.
IP Address Pool	● Define the beginning and the end of the pool of IP addresses which will lease to DHCP clients.

9.2 LAN > IPv6

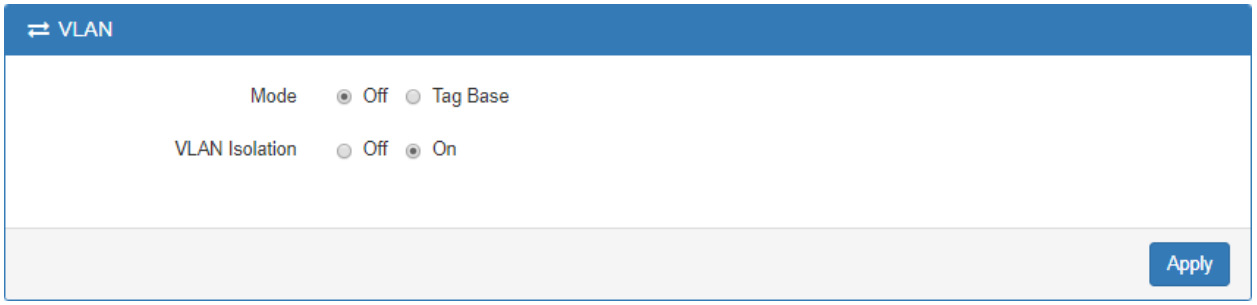
Select your type of IPv6, which shows **Delegate Prefix from WAN** or **Static,** and then set up DHCP Server Configuration, including Address Assign, DNS Assign and DNS Server.



LAN > IPv6	
Item	**Description**
Type	• **Delegate Prefix from WAN** Select this option to automatically obtain an IPv6 network prefix from the service provider or an uplink router. • **Static** Select this option to configure a fixed IPv6 address for the cellular router's LAN IPv6 address.
Static Address	You need to input the static address when you select the static type.
DHCP Server Configuration	
Address Assign	Select how you obtain an IPv6 address. • **Stateless:** The cellular router uses IPv6 stateless auto configuration. RADVD (Router Advertisement Daemon) is enabled to have the cellular router send IPv6 prefix information in router advertisements periodically and in response to router solicitations. • **Stateful**: The cellular router uses IPv6 stateful auto configuration. The LAN IPv6 clients can obtain IPv6 addresses through DHCPv6.

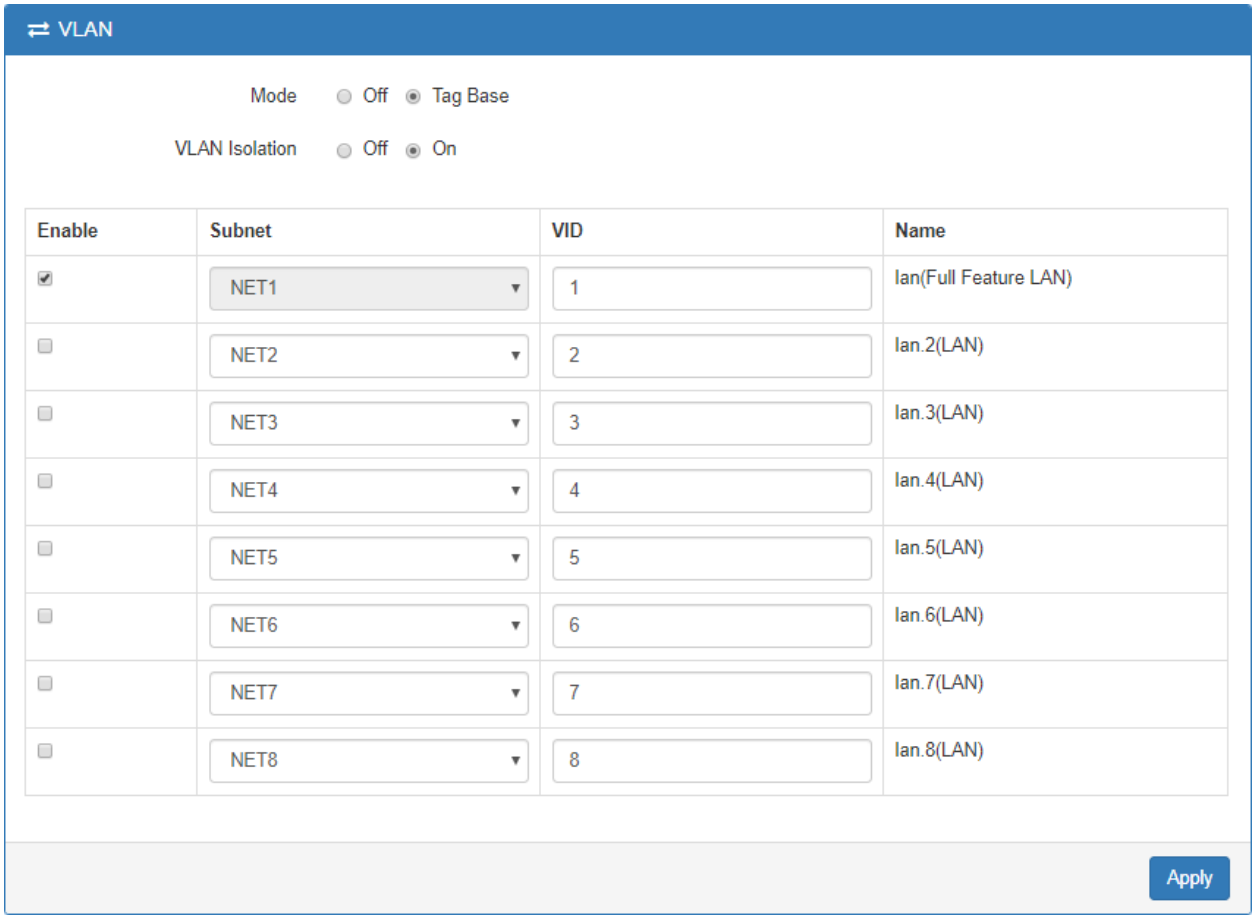
9.3 LAN > VLAN

This section allows you to set up VLAN that provides a network segmentation system to distinguish the LAN clients and separate them into different LAN subnet for enhancing security and controlling traffic.



When **VLAN Mode** is set to **Tag Base**, the VLAN setting window will appear as shown below.

The **VLAN Isolation** function allows administrator to separate the different Subnet (VLAN). When it is **on**, the different Subnet (VLAN) user cannot communication each other.



For each row, the settings can be enabled or disabled by checkbox and select the **Subnet** and the **VLAN ID (VID)**. The **Subnet** sets up the IP address and IP mask for the router, so this router can communicate with the third party by this IP address and IP mask on this VLAN.

(***Note:*** The NET1 can't remove it and fixes in the first row.)

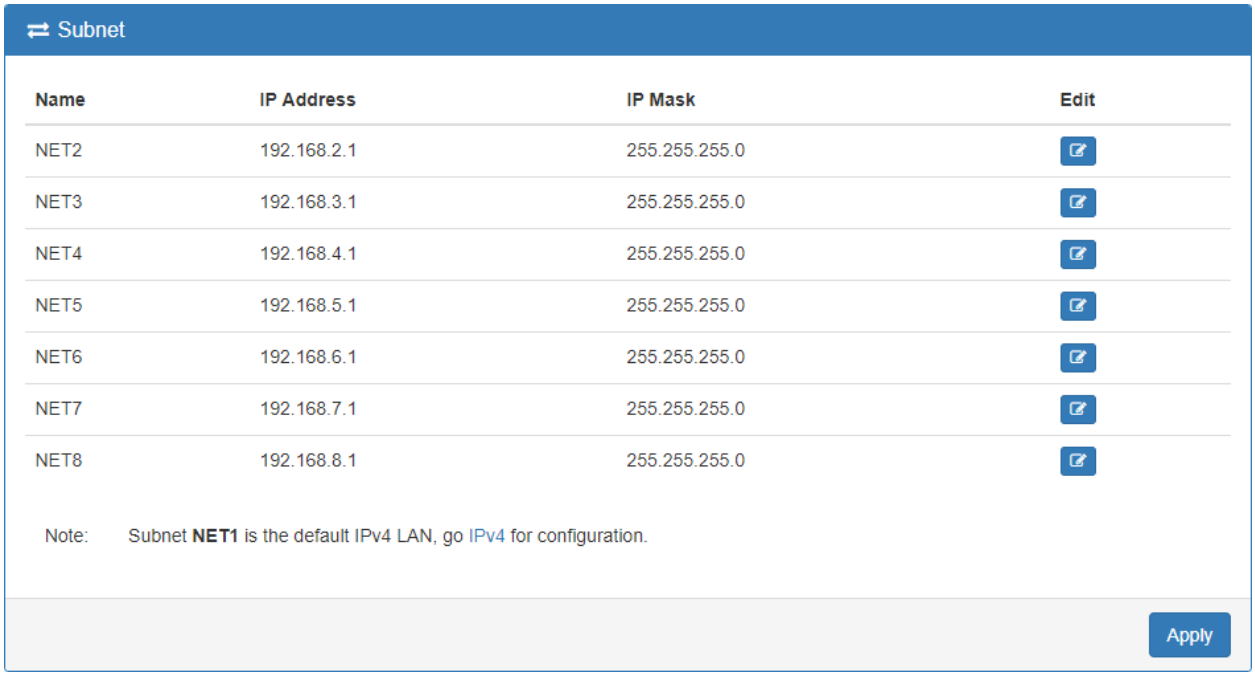
Furthermore, the **Subnet** provides DHCP Server function to allow the third party for the same VLAN to get IP address and IP mask. Therefore, you do not need to configure manually.

(***Note:*** The subnet information window will show from **LAN > Subnet**.)

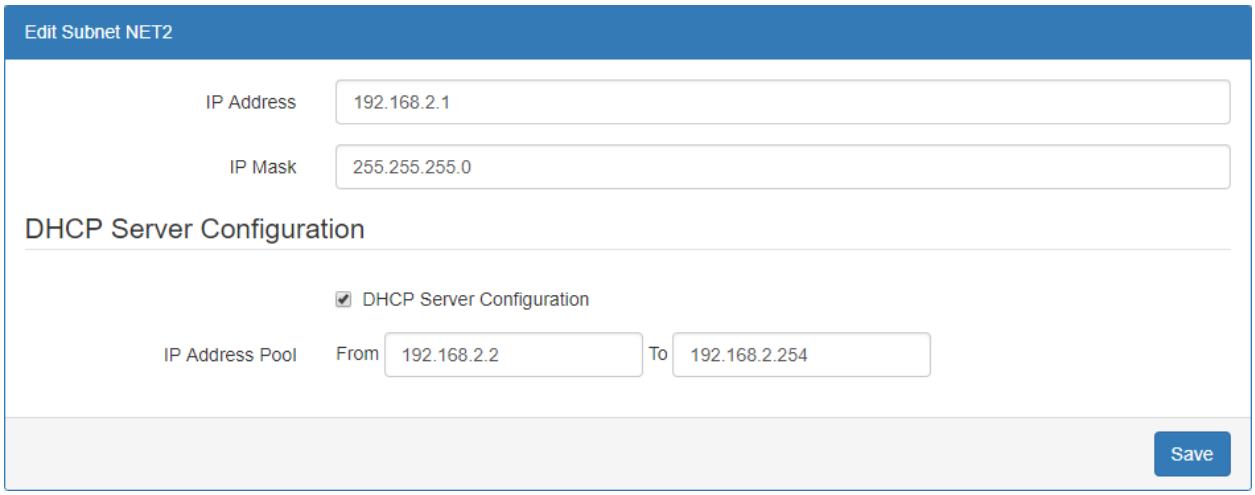
LAN > VLAN (1-port LANs)	
Item	**Description**
Mode	The VLAN mode is Off or Tag Base (802.1p VLAN).
VLAN Isolation	The VLAN Isolation is Off or On.
Enable	The assigned row of setting is enabled.
Subnet	The subnet provides IP address and IP mask for the router.
VID	The VLAN ID range is from 1 to 4094.
Name	The Interface name and LAN feature.

9.4 LAN > Subnet

This section allows you to get the information of IP Address and IP Mask and edit for the VLAN Subnets from DHCP Server Configuration.

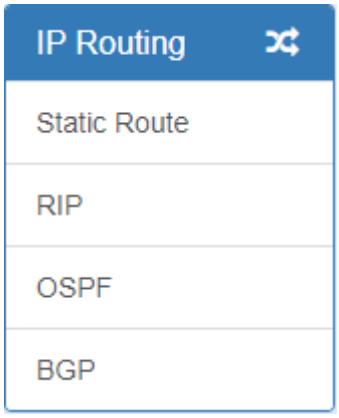


This **Subnet** setting is the same as **LAN > IPv4** setting and follows with Tag Base Mode of VLAN to enable the function.



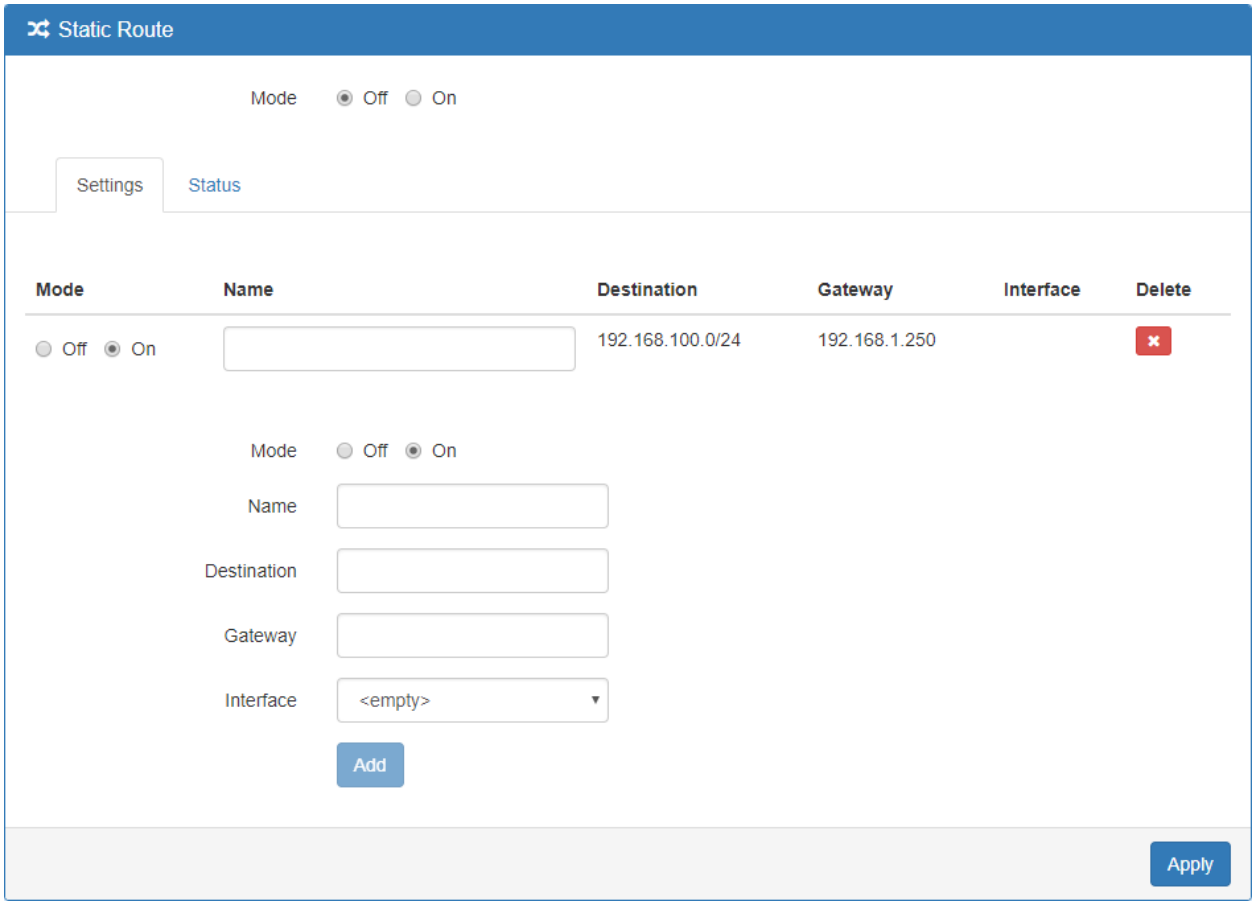
10 IP Routing

This section allows you to configure the Static Route, RIP, OSPF, and BGP.



10.1 IP Routing > Static Route

This section allows you to configure the Static Route. A static route is a pre-determined path that network information must follow to reach a specific host or network.



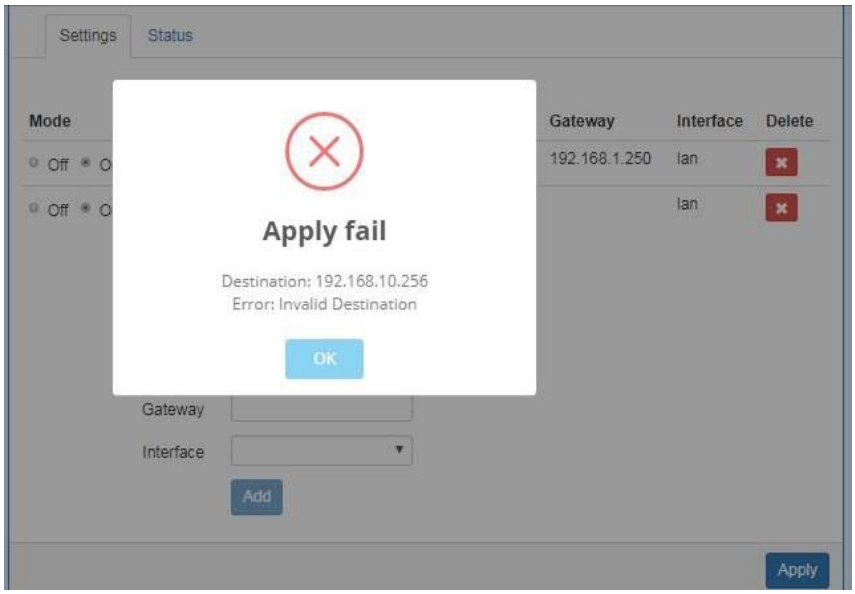
IP Routing > Static Route > Settings	
Item	**Description**
Mode	The setting is for full network. Select from Off or On.
Settings	
Mode	The setting is for the specific network. Select from Off or On.

Name	Set up each name for your running host or network.
Destination	Fill in the destination of a specific subnet or IP from network.
Gateway	Fill in the gateway address of your router.
Interface	Select the interface from LAN or Ethernet.

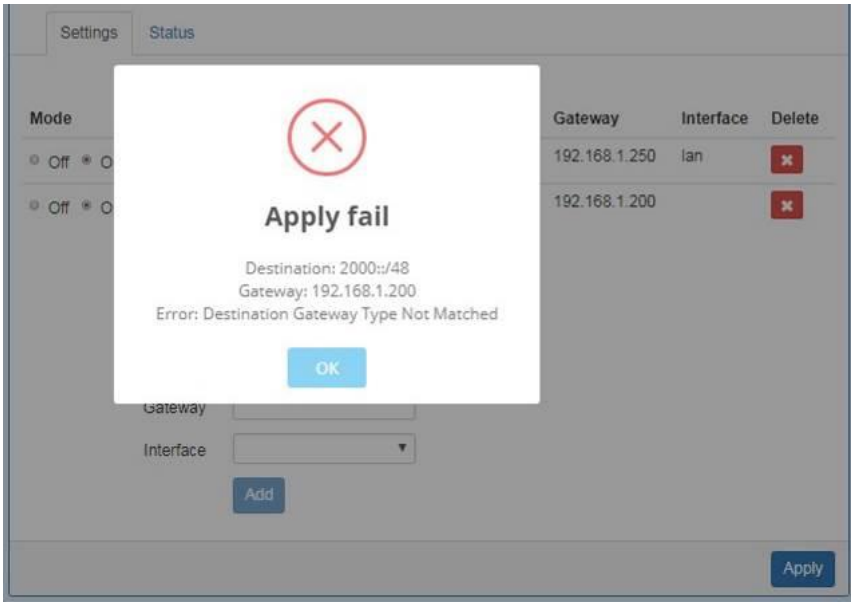
Note:

- The destination field is required to fill in. The format of destination is IPv4 or IPv6.
- The address of gateway or the type of interface can be chosen one or both to fill in the field.
- There are two fail situations when you fill in the incorrect type for the field.

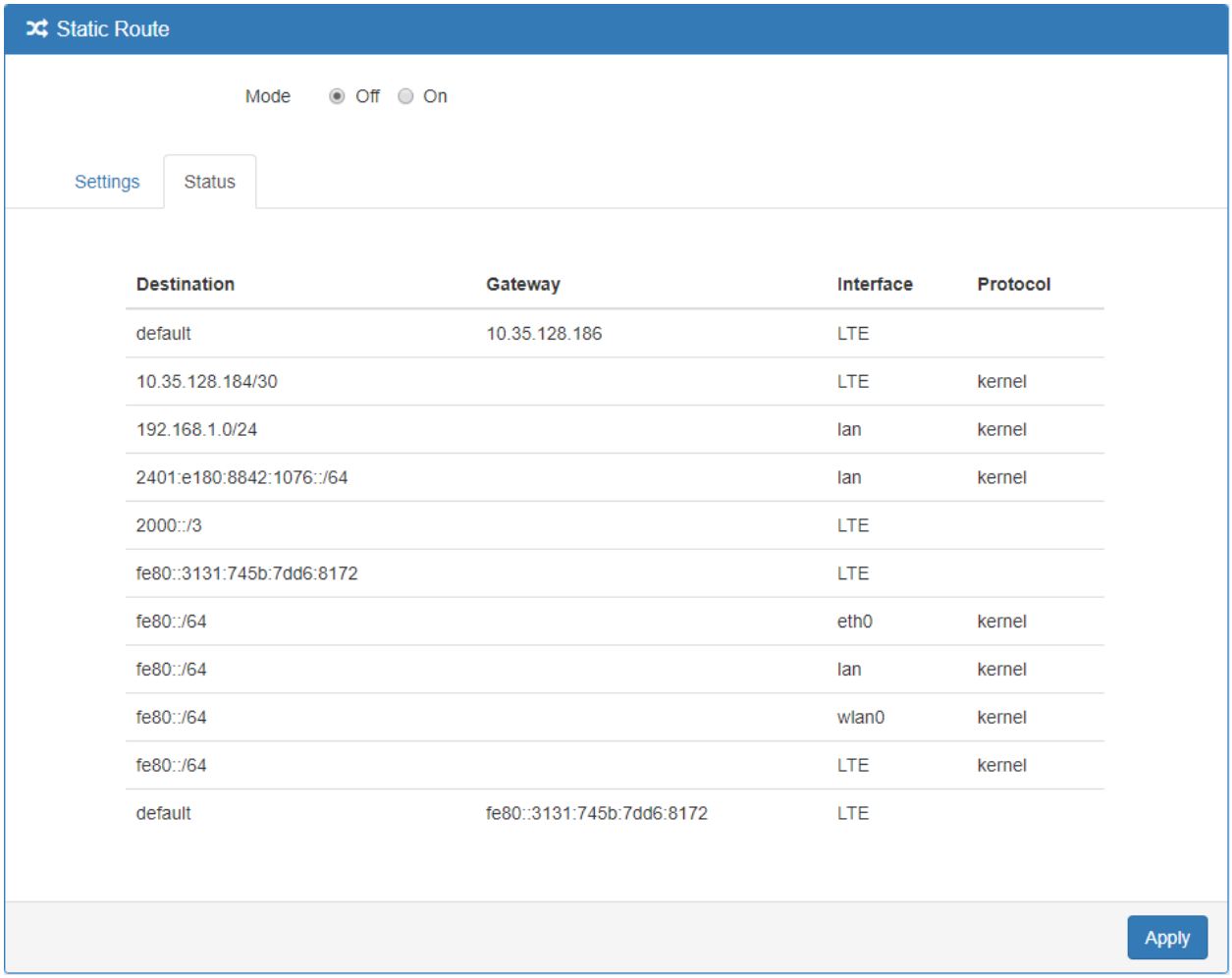
(1) Input the invalid format of destination. The interface is shown in Apply fail to notice.



(2) Input the IP address of destination/gateway from IPv4 and IPv6 at the same time. The interface is shown in Apply fail to notice. You should select either IPv4 or IPv6 as the address of destination/gateway.



The status tab shows the information from the settings of static route.



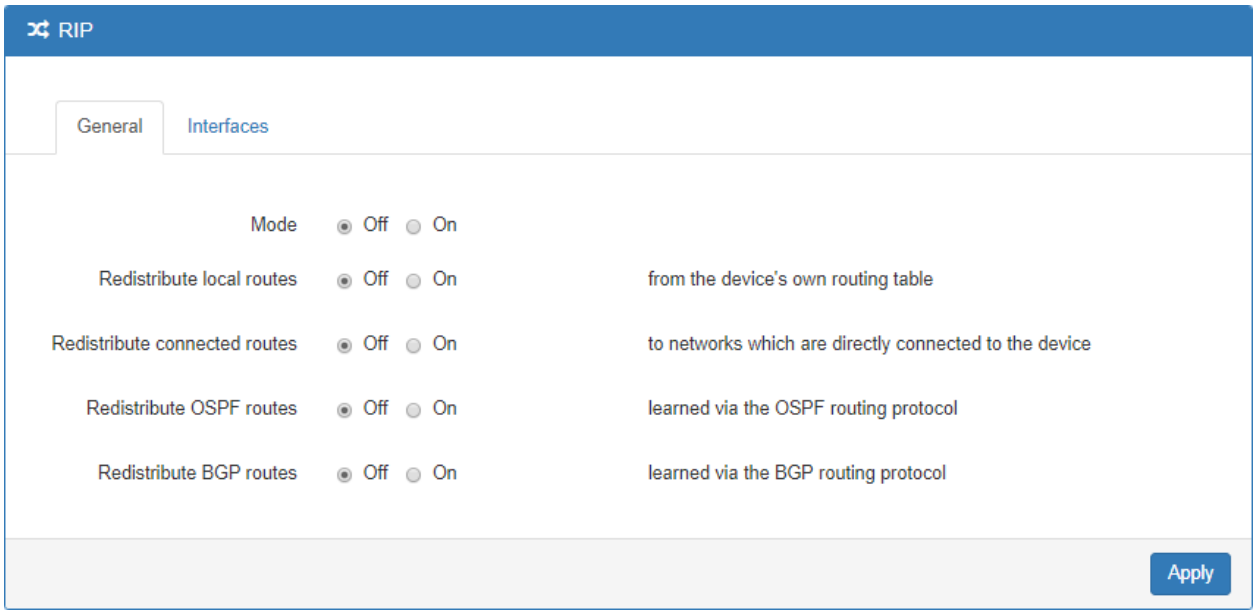
IP Routing > Static Route > Status	
Item	**Description**
Mode	The setting is open for full network. Select from Off or On.
Status	
Destination	Show the status of destination from the setting section.
Gateway	Show the status of gateway from the setting section.
Interface	Show the status of interface from the setting section.
Protocol	Show the status of protocol from the setting section.

10.2 IP Routing > RIP

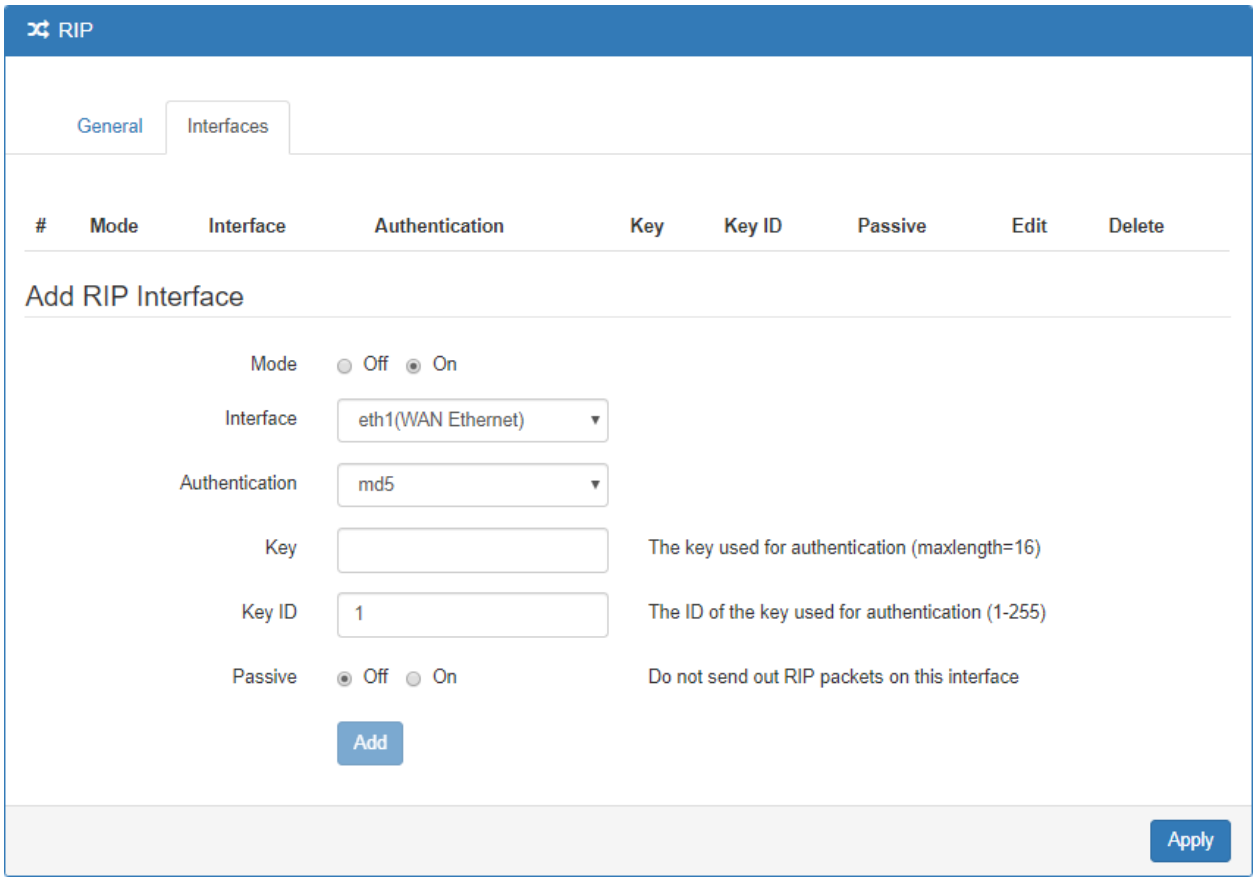
This section allows you to configure RIP and select the mode from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.

Note:

RIP (Routing Information Protocol, RFC 2453) is an Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) and is commonly used in internal networks. It allows a router to exchange its routing information automatically with other routers, and allows it to dynamically adjust its routing tables and adapt to changes in the network.



IP Routing > RIP > General	
Item	**Description**
General	
Mode	Select from Off or On to open or close RIP function.
Redistribute local routes	Select from Off or On to open or close redistribute local routes.
Redistribute connected routes	Select from Off or On to open or close redistribute connected routes.
Redistribute OSPF routes	Select from Off or On to open or close redistribute OSPF routes.
Redistribute BGP routes	Select from Off or On to open or close redistribute BGP routes.

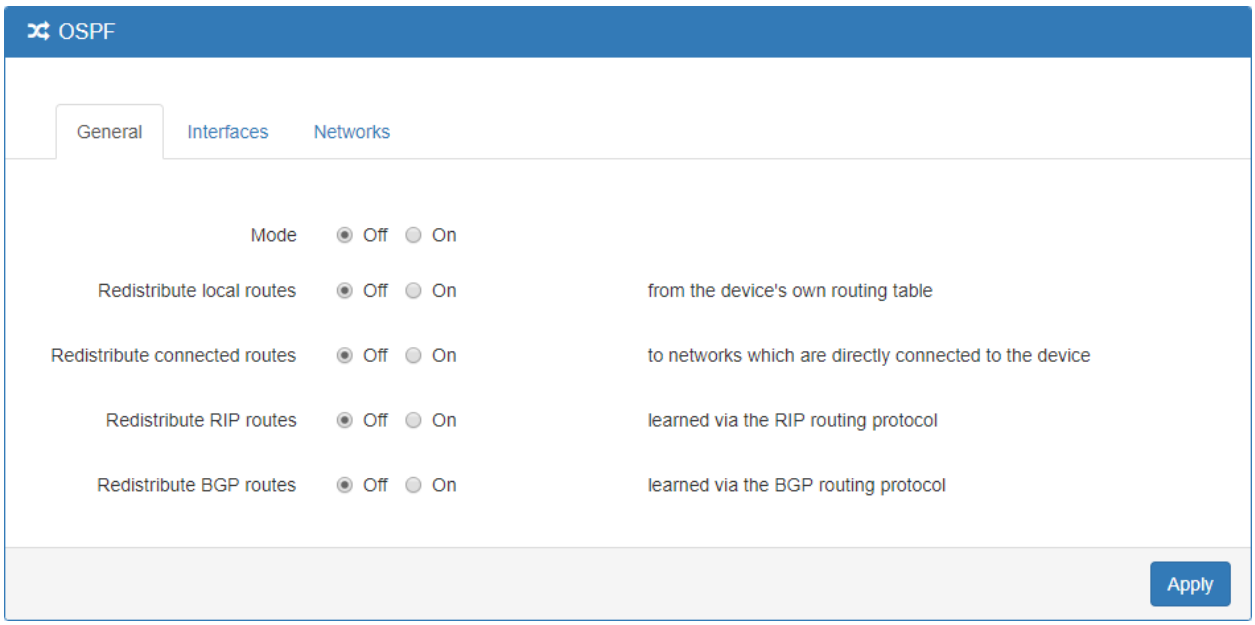


IP Routing > RIP > Interfaces	
Item	**Description**
Interfaces	
Mode	Select from **Off** or **On** to use or not to use the RIP function in the interface.
Interface	Select from **eth1 (WAN Ethernet)** or **LAN**.
Authentication	Select from **none** or **md5** to approve authentication. ***Note:*** Please offer **Key** and **Key ID** when you select **md5** to use HMAC-MD5.
Key	The key used for authentication (maxlength=16).
Key ID	The ID of the key used for authentication (1-255).
Passive	Select from **Off** or **On** to send out or not to send out RIP packets on this interface.

10.3 IP Routing > OSPF

This section allows you to set up **OSPF** with three sub configurations, including General, Interfaces and Networks configuration.

(1) General Configuration



IP Routing > OSPF > General	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Off or On to open or close OSPF function.
Redistribute local routes	Select from Off or On to open or close redistribute local routes.
Redistribute connected routes	Select from Off or On to open or close redistribute connected routes.
Redistribute RIP routes	Select from Off or On to open or close redistribute RIP routes.
Redistribute BGP routes	Select from Off or On to open or close redistribute BGP routes.

(2) Interfaces Configuration

There are 2 parts for OSPF Interfaces configuration.

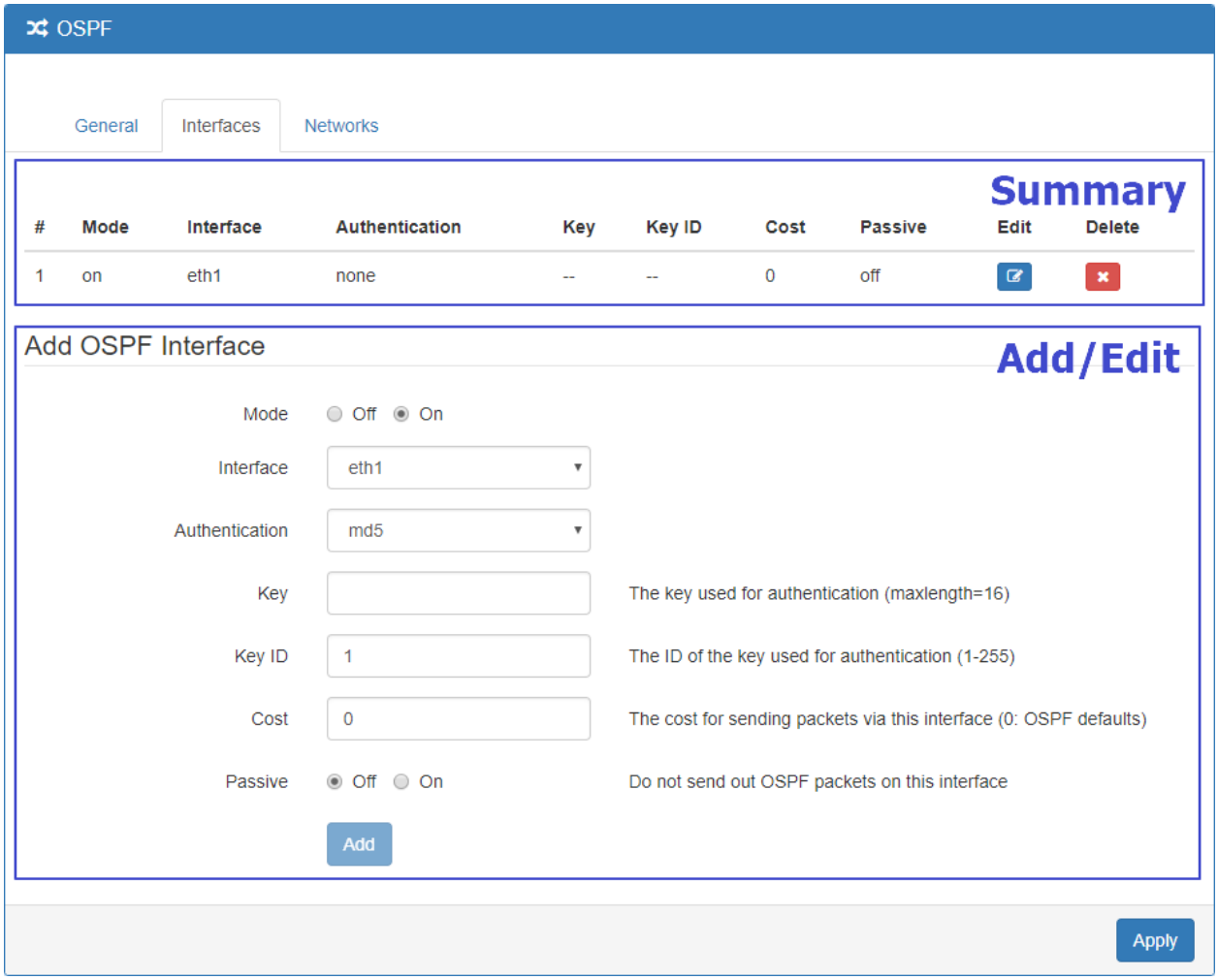
- OSPF Interfaces Summary

  Click **Edit** button to edit the existed interface.

  Click **Delete** button to delete the existed interface.

- Add/Edit OSPF Interface

Note: This interface can be added at maximum is 2.



IP Routing > OSPF > Interfaces	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from **Off** or **On** to use or not to use the OSPF function in the interface.
Interface	Select from **eth1 (WAN Ethernet)** or **LAN**.
Authentication	Select from **none** or **md5** to approve authentication. ***Note:*** Please offer **Key** and **Key ID** when you select **md5** to use HMAC-MD5.
Key	The key used for authentication (maxlength=16).
Key ID	The ID of the key used for authentication (1-255).
Cost	The cost for sending packets via this interface (0: OSPF defaults).
Passive	Select from **Off** or **On** to send out or not to send out OSPF packets on this

	interface.

(3) Networks Configuration

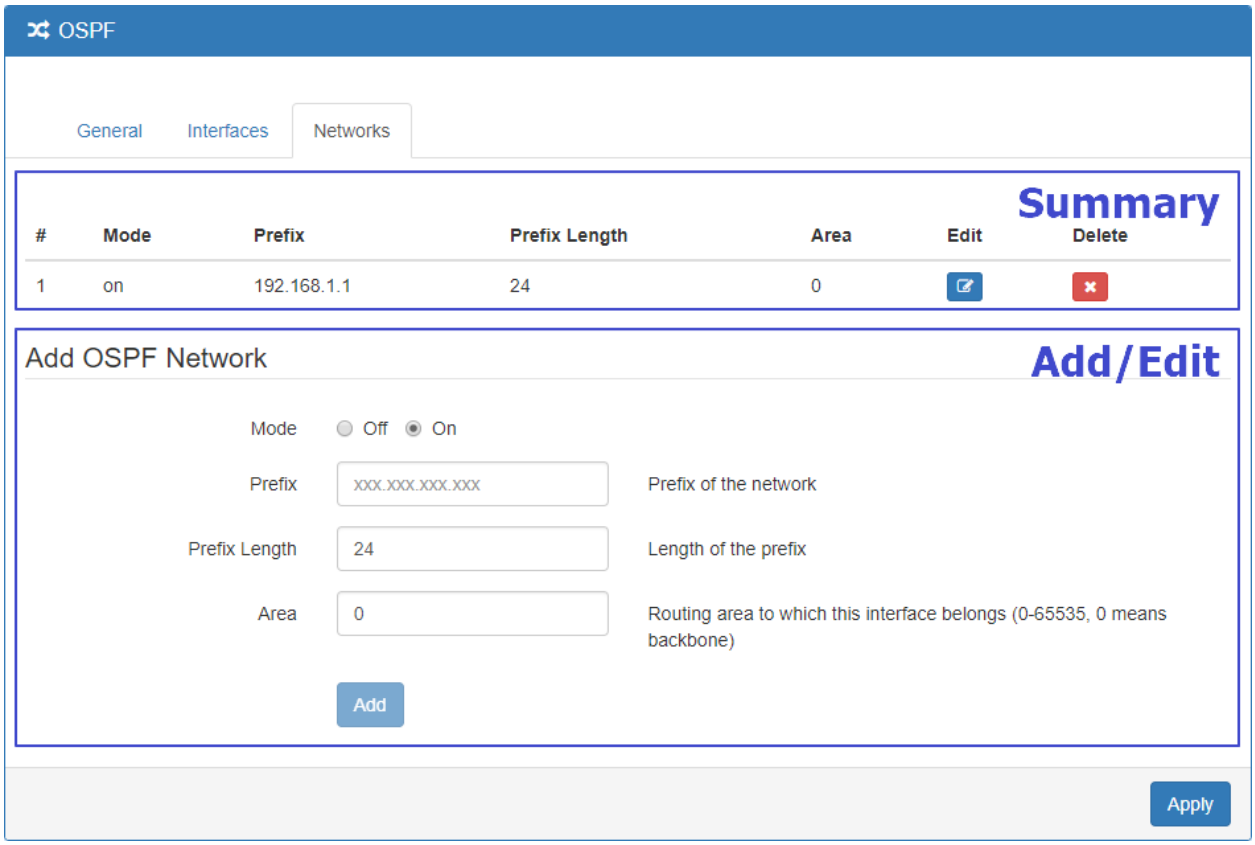
There are 2 parts for OSPF Networks configuration.

- OSPF Networks Summary

  You can edit and delete the existed OSPF networks.

- OSPF Networks Add/Edit

This sub configuration is used to configure all the networks, the maximum is 2.

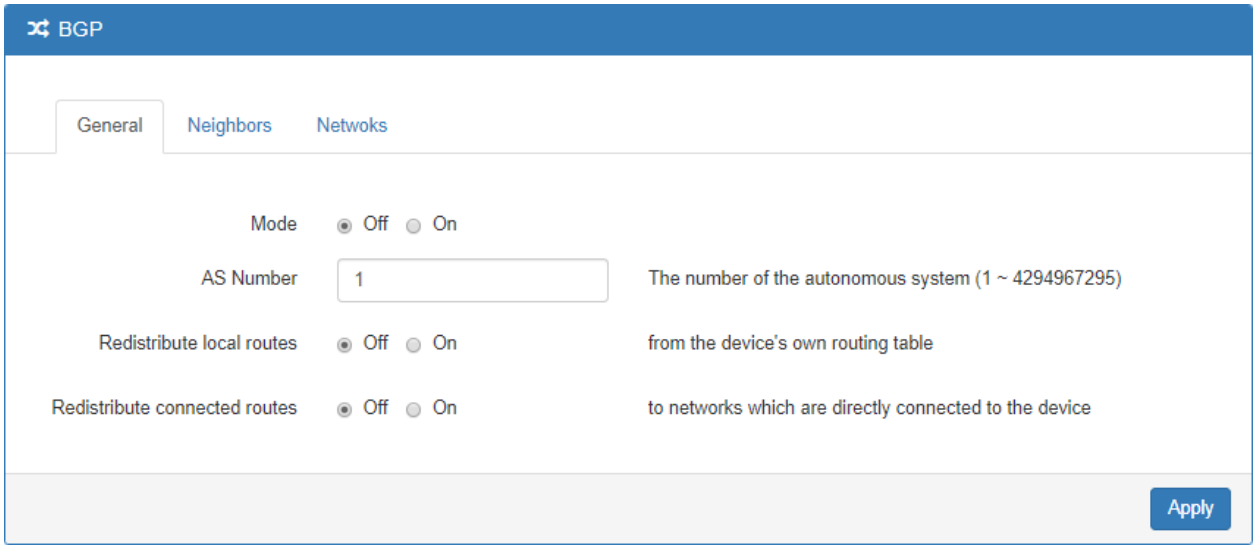


IP Routing > OSPF > Networks	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from **Off** or **On** to enable the network setting.
Prefix	Set Prefix of the network
Prefix Length	Set Length of the prefix
Area	Routing area to which this interface belongs (0-65535, 0 means backbone)

10.4 IP Routing > BGP

This section allows you to set up **BGP** with three sub configurations, including General, Neighbors and Networks configuration.

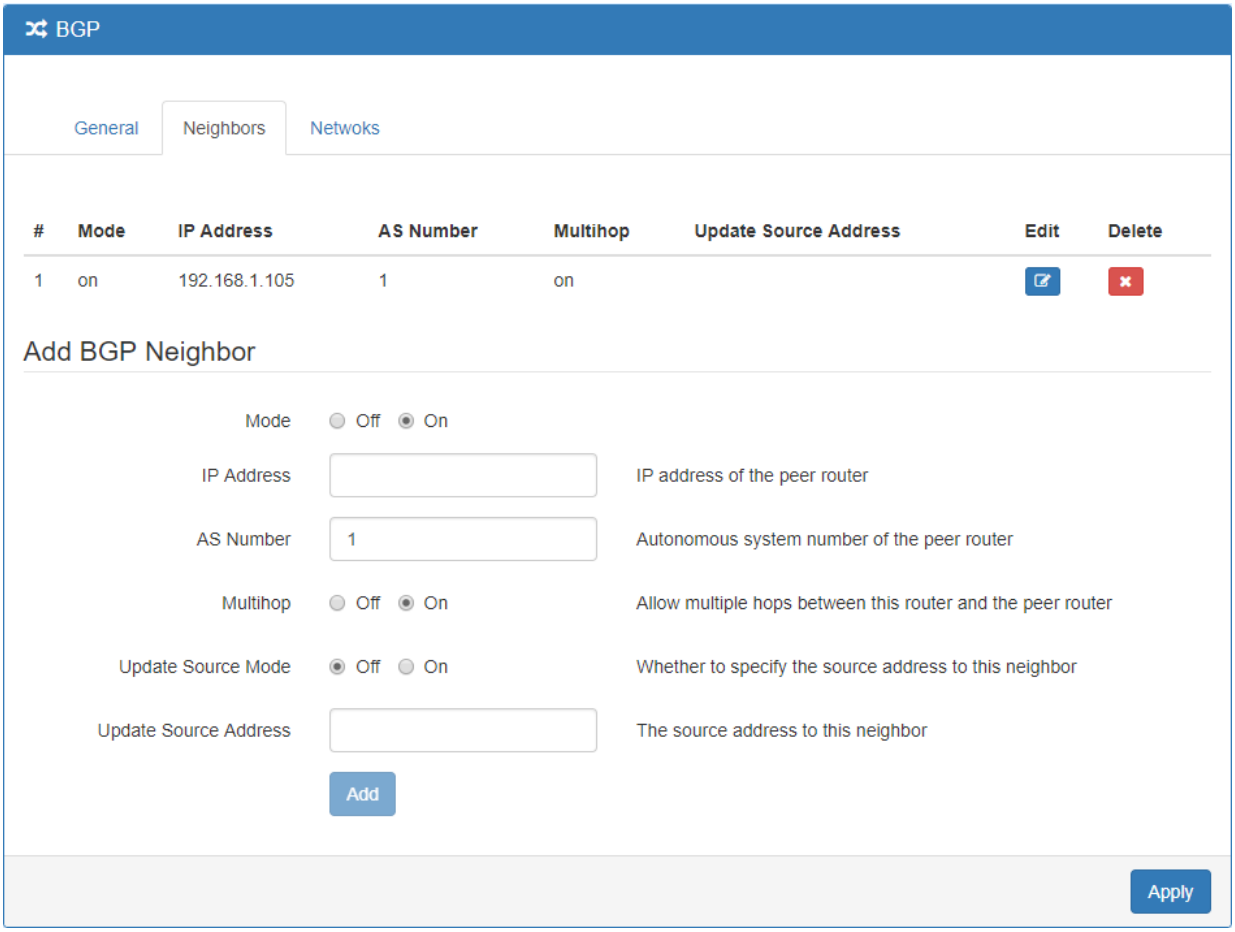
(1) General Configuration



IP Routing > BGP > General	
Item	**Description**
General	
Mode	● Off: BGP function is off. ● On: BGP function is on.
AS Number	The number of the autonomous system (1 ~ 4294967295)
Redistribute local routes	● Off: Not redistribute local routes from the device's own routing table. ● On: Redistribute local routes from the device's own routing table.
Redistribute connected routes	● Off: Not redistribute connected routes to networks which are directly connected to the device. ● On: Redistribute connected routes to networks which are directly connected to the device.

(2) Neighbor Configuration

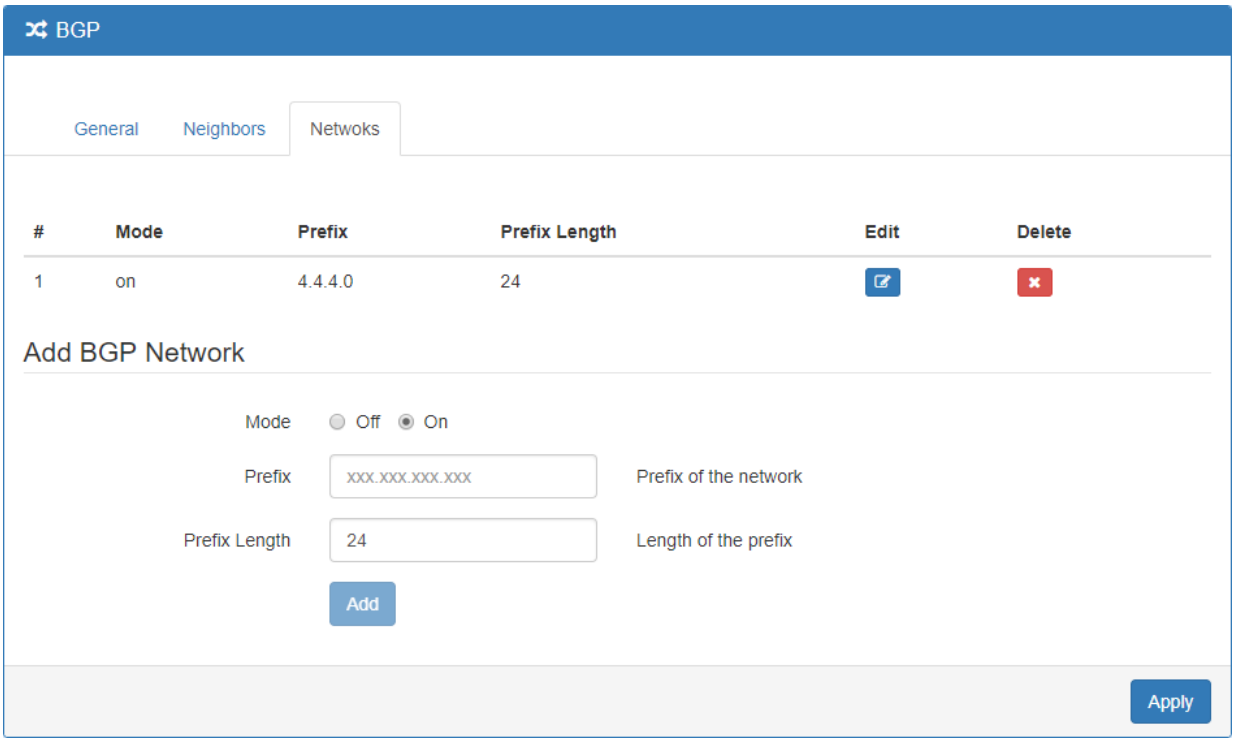
The neighbors sub configuration is used to configure all the BGP routers to peer with and the maximum neighbors is 16.



IP Routing > BGP > Neighbors	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from **Off** or **On** to enable the neighbor setting.
IP Address	Set IP address of the peer router.
AS Number	Autonomous system number of the peer router.
Multihop	Allow multiple hops between this router and the peer router.
Update Source Mode	Whether to specify the source address to this neighbor.
Update Source Address	The source address to this neighbor.

(3) Networks Configuration

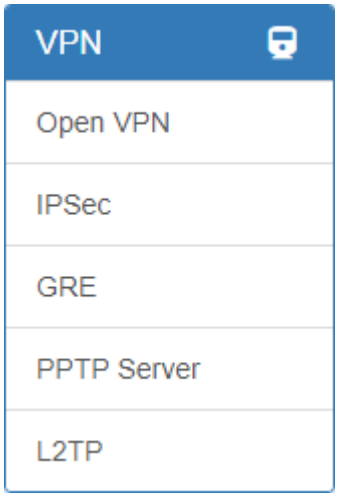
The networks sub configuration allows to add IP network prefixes that shall be distributed via BGP in addition to the networks that are redistributed from other sources as defined on the general sub configuration and the maximum neighbors is 16.



IP Routing > BGP > Networks	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from **Off** or **On** to enable the network
Prefix	Set Prefix of the network
Prefix Length	Set Length of the prefix

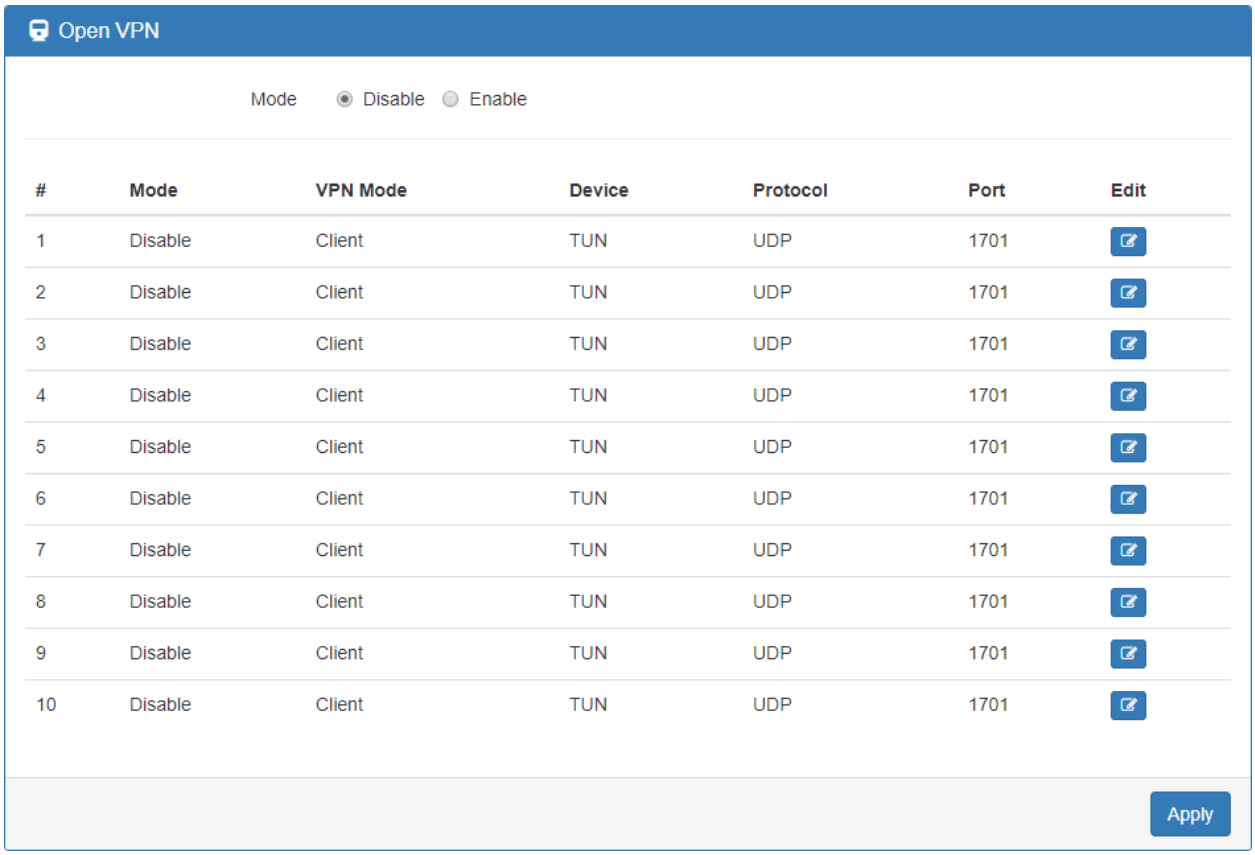
11 Configuration > VPN

This section allows you to configure Open VPN, IPsec, GRE, PPTP Server, and L2TP.



11.1 VPN > Open VPN

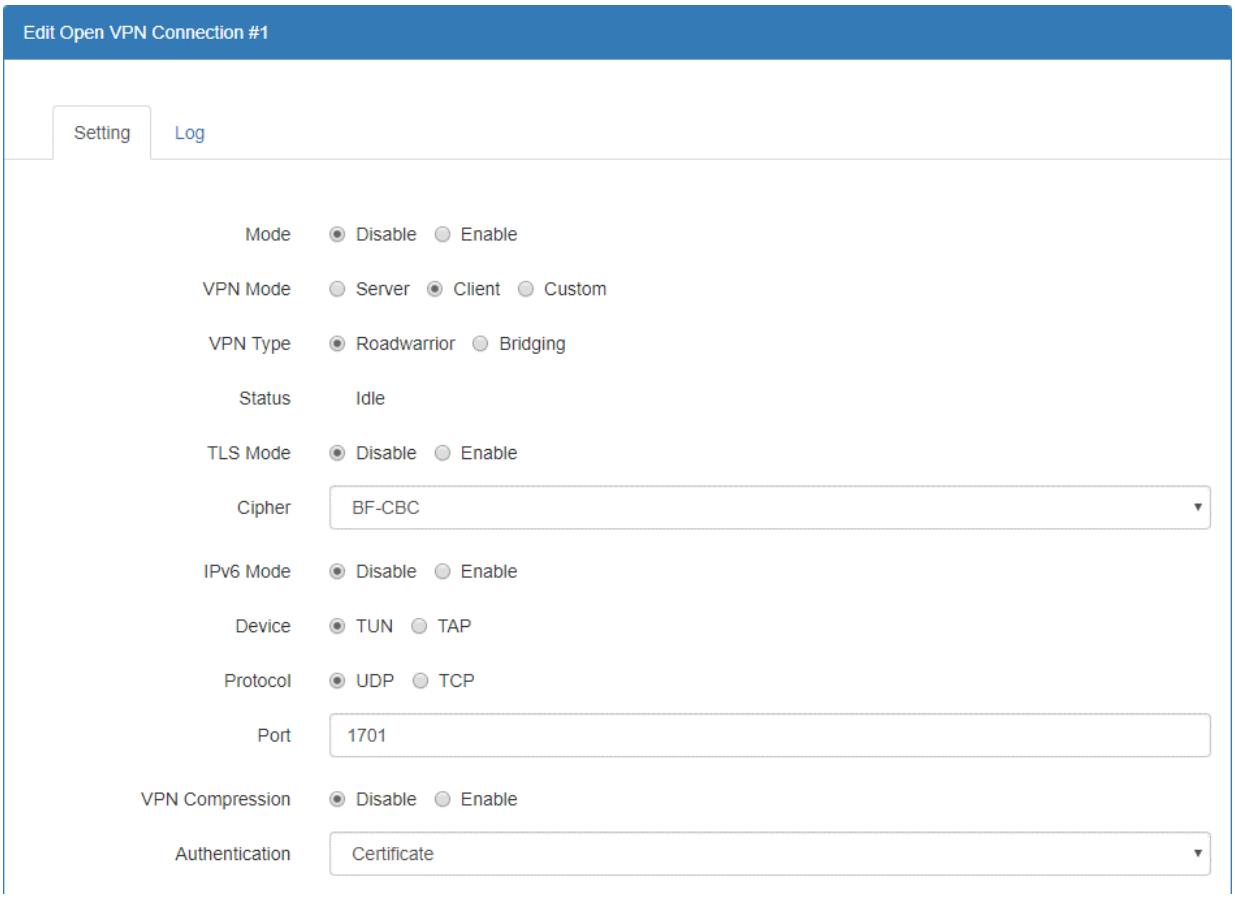
This section allows you to set up the connection of Open VPN. The default mode is Disable. From **Log** tab, the interface will show the status of connection to make you follow the situation whenever it is successful or fail connection.



11.1.1 Open VPN Common Setting

(1) Click  button to edit Open VPN Connection.

(2) From **Setting** tab, you can set up the connection of Open VPN.



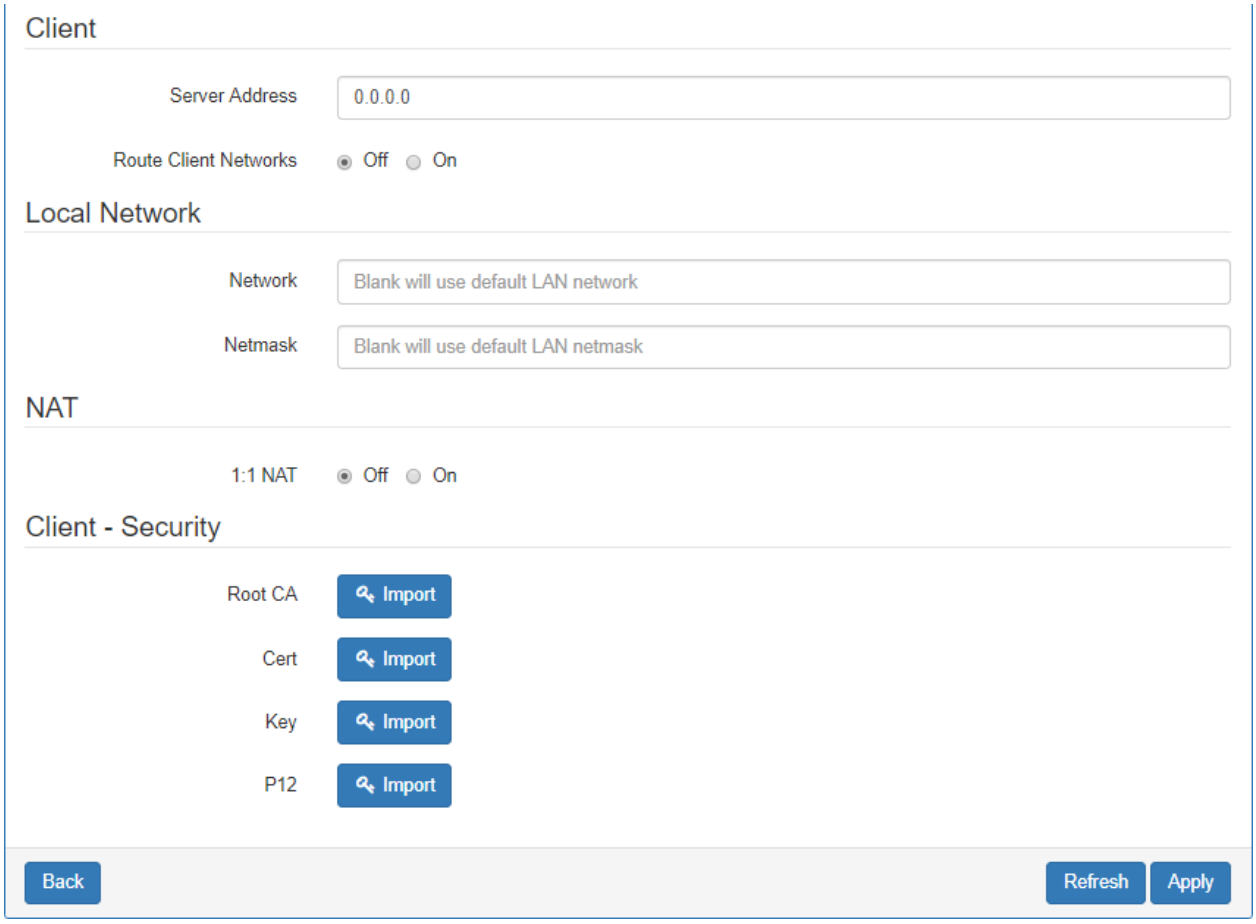
VPN > Open VPN > Setting	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Turn on/off Open VPN to select Disable or Enable.
VPN Mode	• **Server:** Tick to enable Open VPN server tunnel. • **Client:** Tick to enable Open VPN client tunnel. The default is Client. • **Custom:** This option allows user to use the .ovpn configuration file to quickly set up VPN tunnel with third-party server or use the Open VPN advanced options to be compatible with other servers.
VPN Type	• Roadwarrior (**default**) • **Bridging:** Bridging the VPN tunnel and LAN/VLAN
Status	Display the status of Open VPN.
TLS Mode	Select from Disable or Enable for data security. The default is Disable.
Cipher	The Open VPN format of data transmission.
IPv6 Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.

Device	Select from TUN or TAP. The default is TUN.
Protocol	Select from UDP or TCP Client which depends on the application. The default is UDP.
Port	Enter the listening port of remote side Open VPN server.
VPN Compression	Select Disable or Enable to compress the data stream. The default is Disable.
Authentication	• Select from two different kinds of authentication ways: Certificate or pkcs#12 Certificate. • The pkcs#12 option is only available on the VPN client mode.

11.1.2 Open VPN Client Setting

Select option "**Client**" from VPN Mode, and this section allows you configure the **Open VPN client route** and authentication files.

The files could be imported by clicking Import button and the file should be downloaded from Open VPN server.



VPN > Open VPN > Client VPN Mode	
Item	**Description**
Client	
Server Address	Fill in WAN IP of Open VPN server.
Route Client Networks	Select from Off or On. This setting needs to match the server

	side. When enabled, the cellular router will auto apply the properly routing rules.
Local Network	
Network	The local network exported by OpenVPN. When keeping this option blank, the OpenVPN will export the LAN network automatically.
Netmask	The local netmask exported by OpenVPN. When keeping this option blank, the OpenVPN will export the LAN netmask automatically.
NAT	
1:1 NAT	● Tick to enable NAT Traversal for Open VPN. This item must be enabled when the router under NAT environment. ● Select from Off or On. ● When two routers' LAN Subnet are same and create Open VPN tunnels, this function should be turned on.
Client-Security	
Root CA	The Certificate Authority file of Open VPN server could be downloaded from Open VPN server.
Cert	The certification file is for Open VPN client, which could be downloaded from Open VPN server.
Key	The private key file is for Open VPN client, which could be downloaded from Open VPN server.
P12	The PKCS#12 file is for Open VPN client, which could be downloaded from Open VPN server.

11.1.3 Open VPN Server Setting

Select option "**Server"** from VPN Mode, and this section allows you to configure the **server status of VPN Mode**.

Note: When selecting the On option of Route Client Networks, the Open VPN server will route the client traffic or not.

You should fill in the client IP and netmask when this option is enabled.

Roadwarrior

Route Client Networks: Off / On

Connections - Net / Mask

#1	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
#2	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
#3	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
#4	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
#5	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
#6	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
#7	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0
#8	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0

Local Network

Network: Blank will use default LAN network

Netmask: Blank will use default LAN netmask

NAT

1:1 NAT: Off / On

Server - Server Security

Root CA: Create

Cert, Key: Create

Server - User Security

.ovpn Server Address: blank: auto detect the WAN IP address

User 1	Valid	Create	password for create
User 2	Valid	Create	password for create
User 3	Valid	Create	password for create
User 4	Valid	Create	password for create
User 5	Valid	Create	password for create
User 6	Valid	Create	password for create
User 7	Valid	Create	password for create
User 8	Valid	Create	password for create

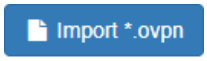
Back | Refresh | Apply

VPN > Open VPN > Server VPN Mode	
Item	**Description**
Server	
VPN Network	The network ID for Open VPN virtual network.
VPN Netmask	The netmask for Open VPN virtual network.
Roadwarrior: **Route Client Networks**	Select from Off or On. The Open VPN server will route the client traffic or not. User should fill in the client IP and netmask when this option is enabled.
Local Network	
Network	The local network exported by OpenVPN. When keeping this option blank, the OpenVPN will export the LAN network automatically.
Netmask	The local netmask exported by OpenVPN. When keeping this option blank, the OpenVPN will export the LAN netmask automatically.
NAT	
1:1 NAT	• Tick to enable NAT Traversal for Open VPN. This item must be enabled when router under NAT environment. • Select from Off or On. The default is Off. • When two routers' LAN Subnet are same and create Open VPN tunnels, this function is turned on.
Server- Server Security	
Root CA	Create Root CA key.
Cert, Key and DH	Create Cert, Key and DH key.
Server- User Security	
User 1 - User 8	According to your requirement, you can create different kinds of user security key from User 1 to User 8.

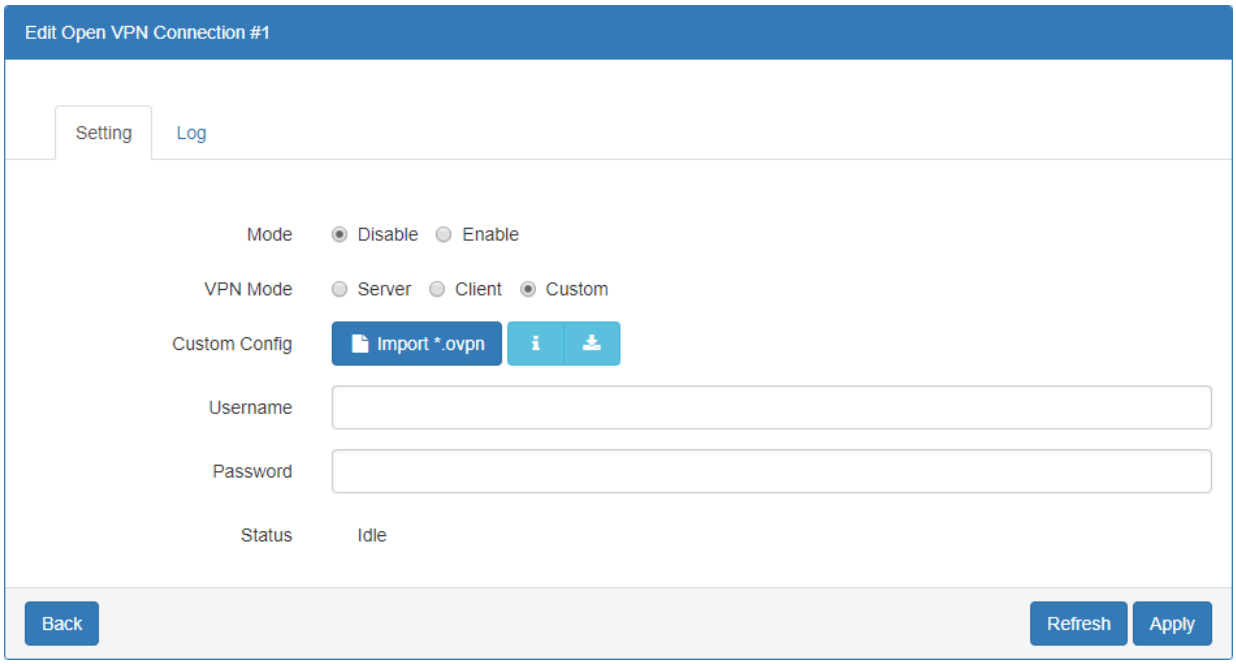
11.1.4 Set up Open VPN Custom

For **Custom** of **VPN Mode**, this section helps you use the .ovpn configuration file to quickly set up VPN tunnel with third-party server or use the Open VPN advance options to be compatible with other servers.

Note:

- When clicking the 

button, you can import third-party Open VPN configuration that find out from Internet and save the document into your server or PC.
- After importing the file, the interface will show  button. Click  for displaying the information and  for downloading the file.
- For third-party Open VPN configuration, suggest from http://www.vpngate.net/en/



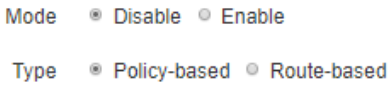
VPN > Open VPN > Custom VPN Mode	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
VPN Mode	Select from custom mode.
Custom Config	Import Open VPN configuration.
Username	Fill in the username if the imported file has already set up the username.
Password	Fill in the password if the imported file has already set up the password.
Status	Display the connection status of Open VPN, such as IP address and the connected time.

11.2 VPN > IPsec

This section allows you to set up IPsec Tunnel. The setting has four tags, Connections, Authentication IDs, X.509 Certificates, and CA Certificates.

For the IPsec connection which be authenticated by **pre-shared key**, it only need to setup the **Connections** and **Authentication IDs.** For the IPsec connection which be authenticated by **RSA or TLS**, the settings must cover the four parts.

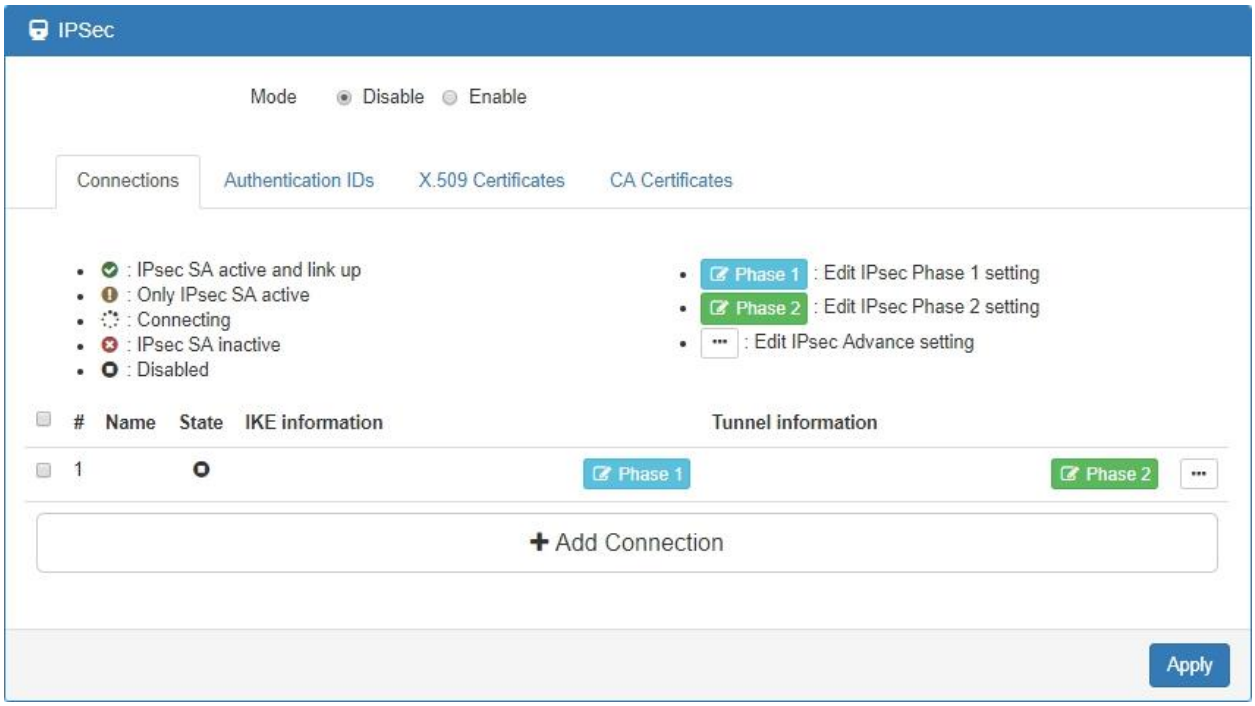
VPN > IPsec > General setting	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.



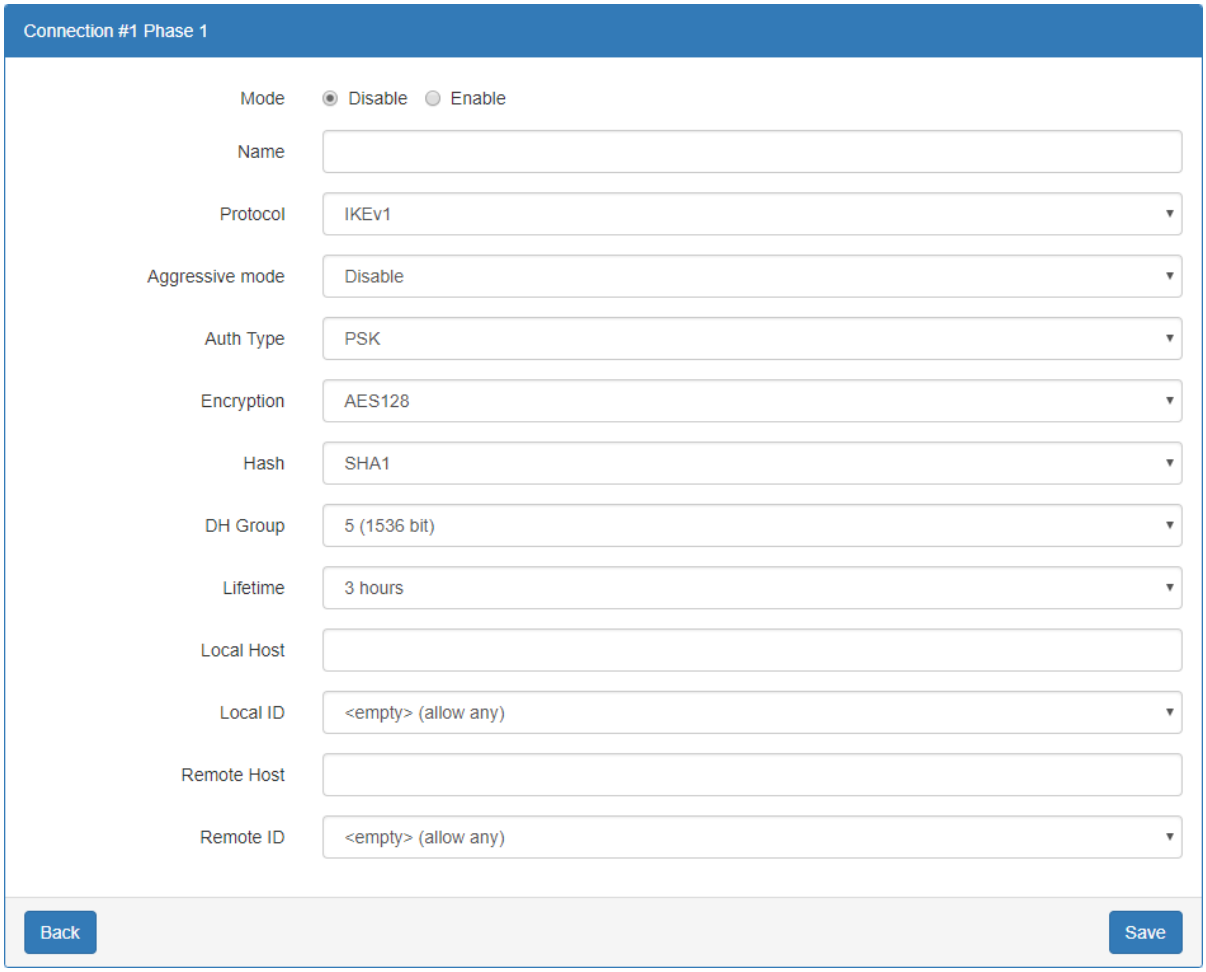
11.2.1 IPsec > Connections

This section provides the information of the IPsec connections. Each connection will show the **State**, **IKE information** and **Tunnel information**.

- In the default setting, the list of connections is empty. You can create the new connection by click + Add Connection button.
- For the edit, you can click the Phase 1 and Phase 2 buttons to edit IPsec phase 1 and phase 2 setting respectively.
- For the advance settings, like Dead Peer Detection, a.k.a DPD, you can click the ... button to edit it.


IPSec
Mode
Disable
Enable
Connections
Authentication IDs
X.509 Certificates
CA Certificates
: IPsec SA active and link up
: Only IPsec SA active
: Connecting
: IPsec SA inactive
: Disabled
Phase 1
: Edit IPsec Phase 1 setting
Phase 2
: Edit IPsec Phase 2 setting
: Edit IPsec Advance setting
Name State IKE information
Tunnel information
1
Phase 1
Phase 2
Add Connection
Apply

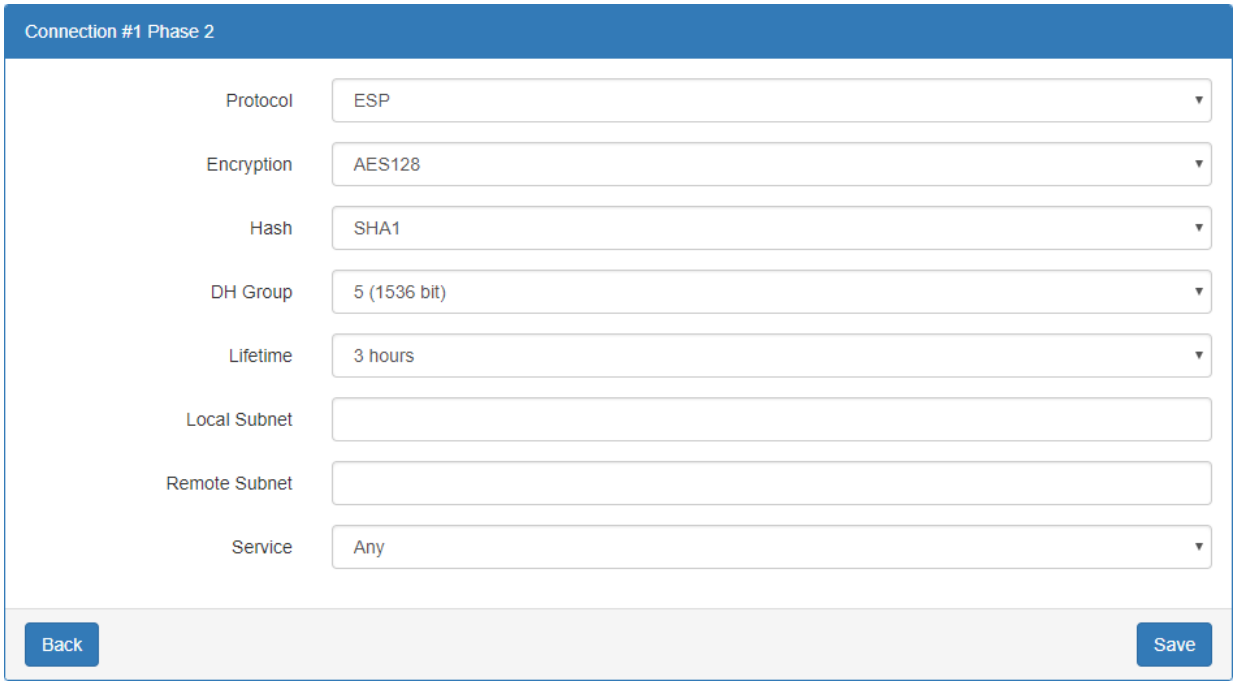
(1) IPsec Phase 1 Setting



VPN > IPsec > Connections > Phrase 1 setting	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
Name	Short name or description.
Protocol	Select from IKEv1 or IKEv2. The default is IKEv1.
Aggressive mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable. When this option be enabled, the connection will be running on IKEv1 Aggressive mode. (***Note:*** This option only work on IKEv1.)
Auth Type	Select from PSK (default), RSA, EAP-TLS. (***Note:*** The EAP-TLS is for IKEv2 only.)
Encryption	The encryption algorithm. Select from AES128 (default), AES192, AES256 or 3DES.
Hash	The integrity algorithm. Select from MD5, SHA1 (default) or SHA256.
DH Group	The Diffie Hellman Group. Select from 1(768 bit), 2(1024 bit), 5(1536 bit) (default), 14(2048 bit), 15(3072 bit), 16(4096 bit), 17(6144 bit) or 18(8192 bit).
Lifetime	The length of the keying channel of a connection. Select from 30 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 6 hours, 12 hours or 24 hours.

Local Host	The IP address of the router's public network interface. If this value is blank, the connection will automatically detect the correct IP address.
Local ID	The identification for authentication on local peer. Select from the created authentication IDs or empty.
Remote Host	The IP address of the peer gateway's public network interface. If this value is blank, the connection will act the server role to wait the incoming request.
Remote ID	The identification for authentication on remote peer. Select from the created authentication IDs or empty.

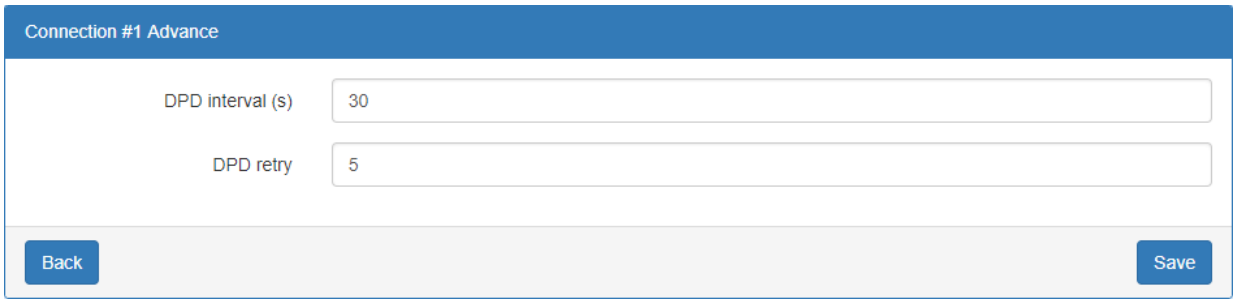
(2) IPsec Phase 2 Setting



VPN > IPsec > Connections > Phrase 2 setting	
Item	**Description**
Protocol	Only support ESP.
Encryption	The encryption algorithm. Select from AES128 (default), AES192, AES256 or 3DES.
Hash	The integrity algorithm. Select from MD5, SHA1 (default) or SHA256.
DH Group	The Diffie Hellman Group. Select from 1(768 bit), 2(1024 bit), 5(1536 bit) (default), 14(2048 bit), 15(3072 bit), 16(4096 bit), 17(6144 bit) or 18(8192 bit).
Lifetime	The length of a particular instance of a connection. Select from 30 minutes, 1 hour, 2 hours, 3 hours, 6 hours, 12 hours or 24 hours.
Local Subnet	The private subnet behind the router. The available formats are A.B.C.D, A.B.C.D/M, A.B::C.D or A.B::C.D/M If this value is blank, the connection will set it as the “Local Host” of Phase 1 setting.

	Note: This option only work on Policy-based IPsec VPN type.
Remote Subnet	The private subnet behind the peer gateway. The available formats are A.B.C.D, A.B.C.D/M, A.B::C.D or A.B::C.D/M If this value is blank, the connection will set it as the “Remote Host” of Phase 1 setting. ***Note:*** This option only work on Policy-based IPsec VPN type.
Service	Restrict the VPN traffic to the particular protocol only. Select from the Any, TCP, UDP or L2TP.

(3) IPsec Advance Setting



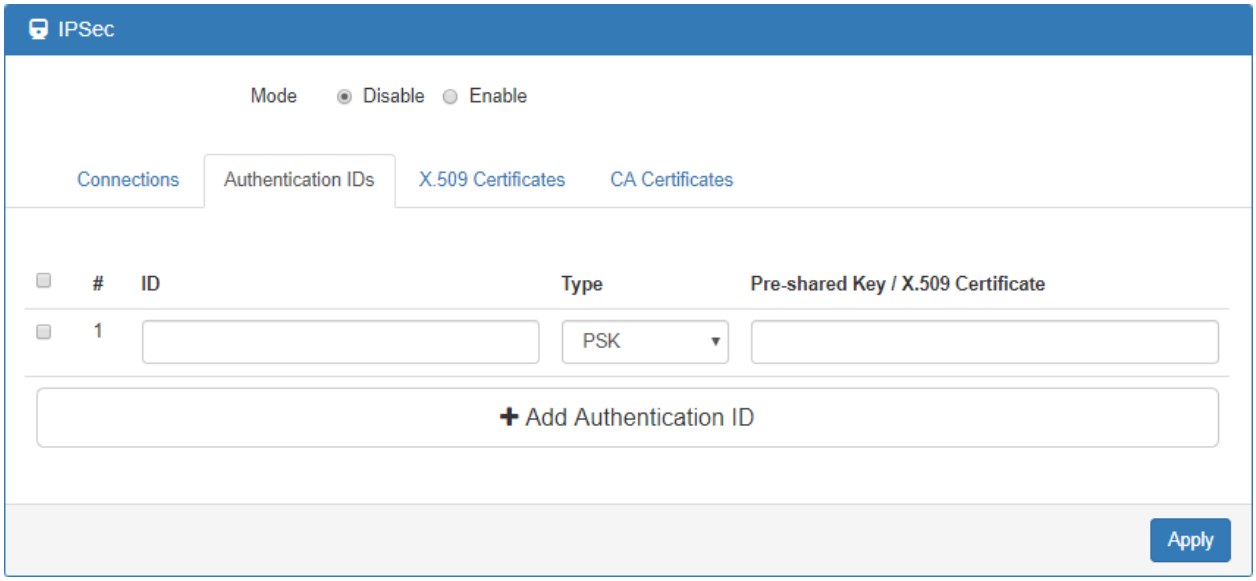
VPN > IPsec > Connections > Advance Setting	
Item	**Description**
DPD interval	The period time interval to detect dead peers. The default is 30 seconds.
DPD retry	The max number of retry of dead peer detection. The default is 5 times.

11.2.2 IPsec > Authentication IDs

This section provides the authentication ID set to authenticate the IPsec connections.

In the default setting, the list of authentication ID is empty. You can create the new authentication ID by click + Add Authentication ID button.

Note: Please apply the changes before editing the **connection** settings.



VPN > IPsec > Authentication IDs	
Item	**Description**
ID	The identification for authentication. It only work on PSK type.
Type	Select from PSK or RSA. The default is PSK. ● PSK: Use the pre-shared key to authenticate the connection. ● RSA: Use the certificate to authenticate the connection.
Pre-shared Key / X.509 Certificate	The X.509 certificate for authentication. The certificate could be generated or imported by X.509 Certificates section.

According to the above options, there are some combinations to authenticate the IPsec connection.

VPN > IPsec > Authentication IDs				
#	**ID**	**Type**	**Pre-shared Key / X.509 Certificate**	**Comment**
1		PSK	password	The default password for the PSK connections.
2	remote.ipsec	PSK	2wsx#EDC	The password only for the PSK connection with **remote.IPsec** ID. Normally, this case will be used to authenticate peer gateway.
3	local.ipsec	PSK		The identification for the connection. Normally, this case will be used to announce the ID of the router.

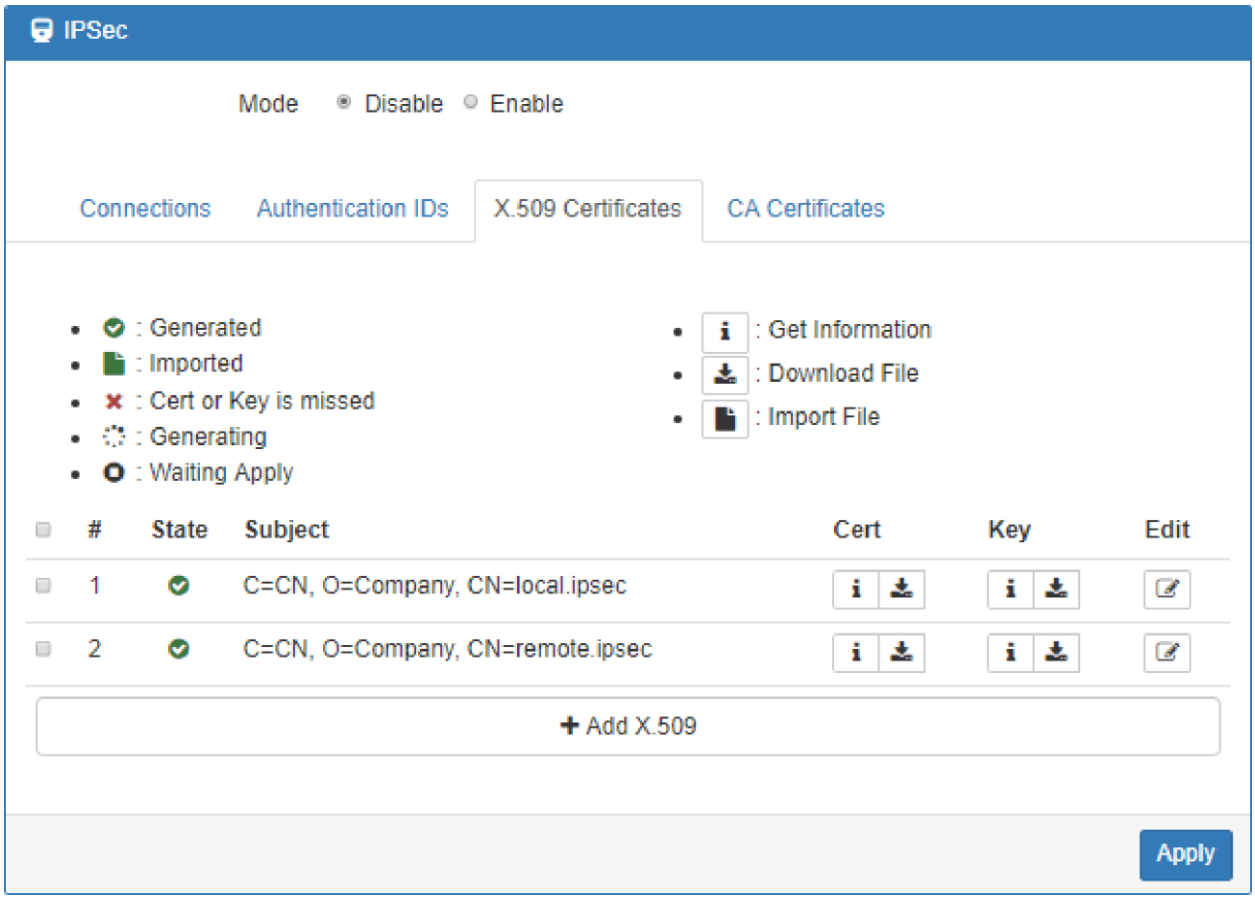
4	test	RSA	**created X.509**	The ID field will be omitted, and use the common name(CN) of X.509 as the ID field.

11.2.3 IPsec > X.509 Certificates

This section provides the certificates setting which could be used by IPsec authentication ID.

Each certificate will show the **State** and **Subject** information and provide the controlling buttons to let user import, download or edit the certificate/key files.

Note: Please apply the changes before editing the **Authentication IDs settings**.

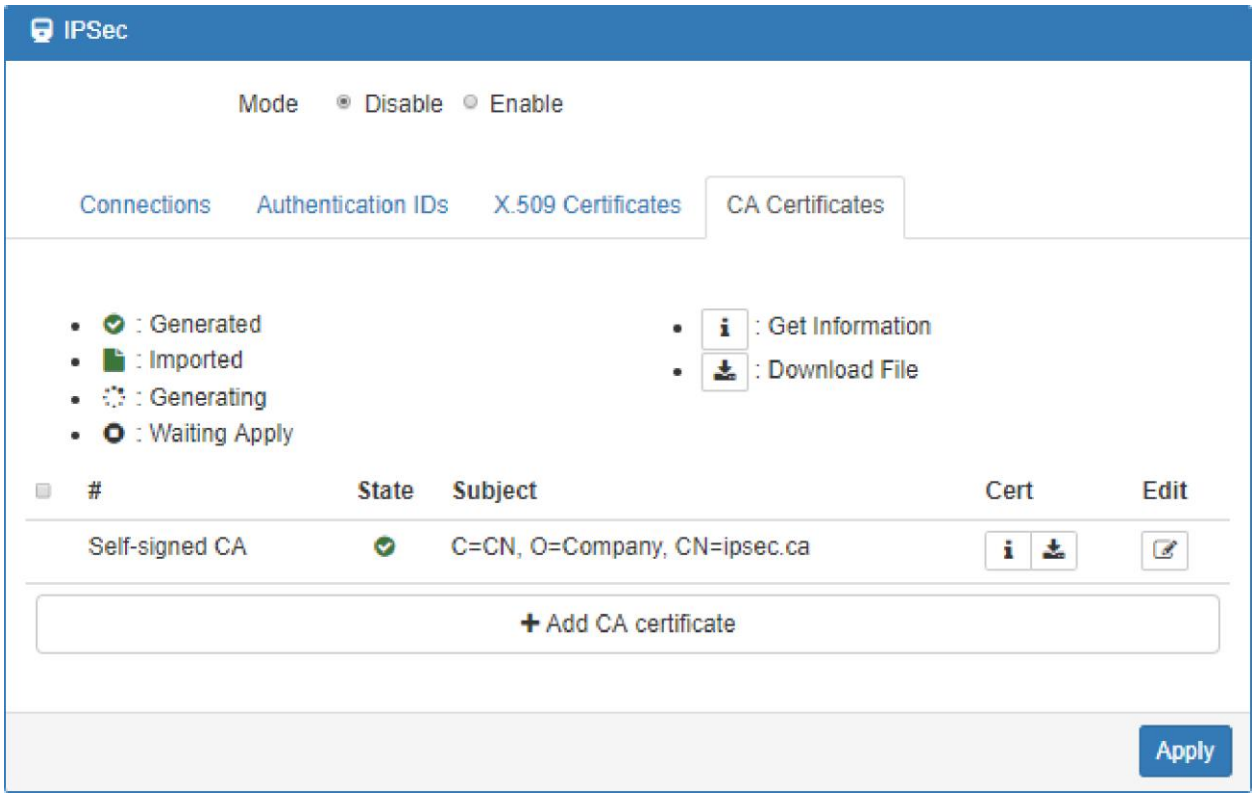


11.2.4 IPsec > CA Certificates

This section provides the CA certificates setting which could check whether the X.509 certificate is valid or not.

There is one self-signed CA (generated by the router), and it supports the user import the self-signed CAs to the router. The self-signed CA will help the router to verify the self-signed X.509 certificate which is imported on X.509 Certificates section.

Each CA certificate will show the **State** and **Subject** information and provide the controlling buttons to let user could download or edit the certificate / key files.



Certificate Generation

There are two kinds of certificate generated by router, one is self-signed CA, the other is X.509.

To generate the self-signed CA certificate:

1. Navigate to CA Certificates tab.
2. Click the edit button to navigate the **Certificate Setting** page.
3. Fill up the information of the CA certificate.
4. Click the Generate Certificate button and Save.
5. Click the Apply button to apply the changes.

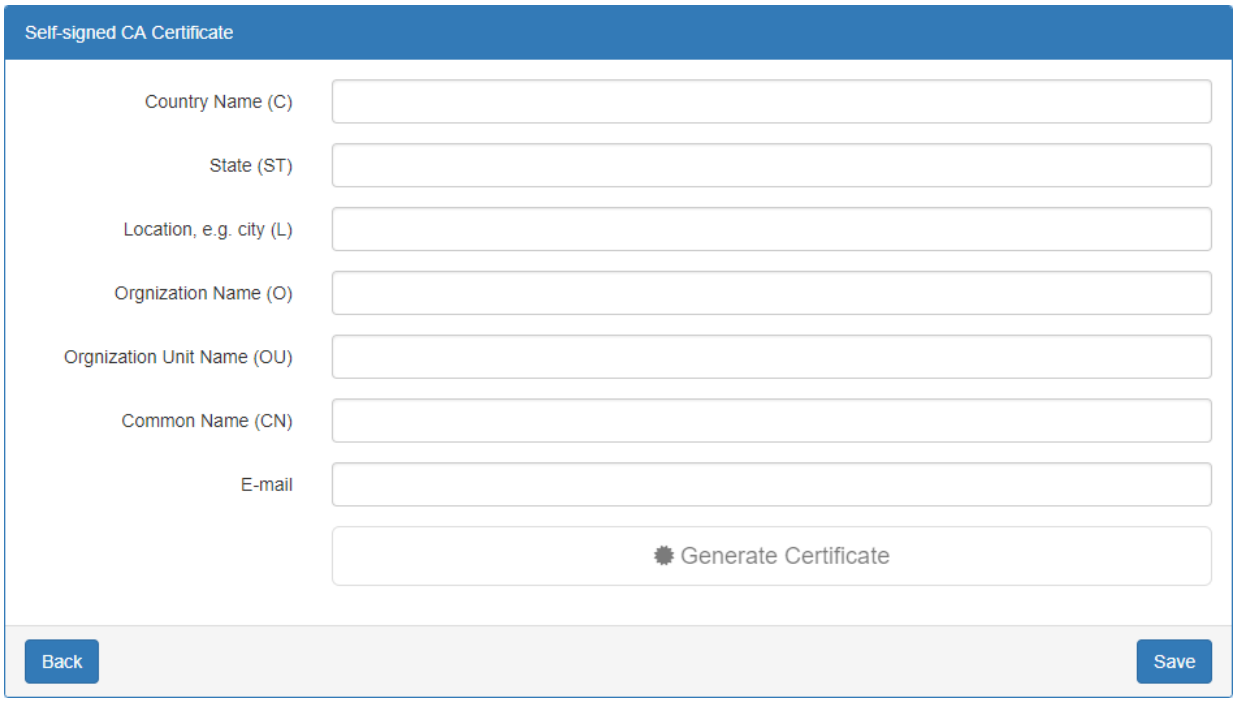
To generate the X.509 certificate:

1. Make sure the self-signed CA certificate generated.
2. Navigate to X.509 Certificates tab.

3. Add the new X.509 certificate by + Add X.509 button. (If it's not existed.)
4. Click the Edit button to navigate the **Certificate Setting** page.
5. Fill up the information of the X.509 certificate.
6. Click the Generate Certificate button and Save.
7. Click the Apply button to apply the changes.

Certificate Setting

VPN > IPsec > CA Certificates	
Item	**Description**
Country Name	The 2-letter country code. e.g. US This option is required for certificate generation.
State	The state name. e.g. Some-State
Location	The location name. e.g. city-name
Organization Name	The organization name. e.g. company-name This option is required for certificate generation.
Organization Unit Name	The organization unit name.
Common Name	The host name associated with the certificate. e.g. example.com This option is required for certificate generation.
E-mail	The maintainer's E-mail.



Certificate Importing

Same as the **Certificate Generation**, the router supports the CA and X.509 certificate importing.

To import the CA certificate:

1. Navigate to CA Certificates tab.
2. Click the + Add CA certificate button.
3. Select the CA certificate file from browser window.

4. When the file be selected and everything all right, the newly CA certificate will show the CA certificate list with **Imported** state.

To import the X.509 certificate:

1. Navigate to X.509 Certificates tab.
2. Click the + Add X.509 button. The list will pop up the blank X.509 entry.
3. Click the Cert Import button.
4. Select the X.509 certificate file from browser window.
5. When the file be selected and everything all right, the state should be **Cert or Key is missed**.
6. Click the **Key Import** button.
7. Select the X.509 key file from browser window.
8. When the state shown **Imported**, the importing procedure is completed.

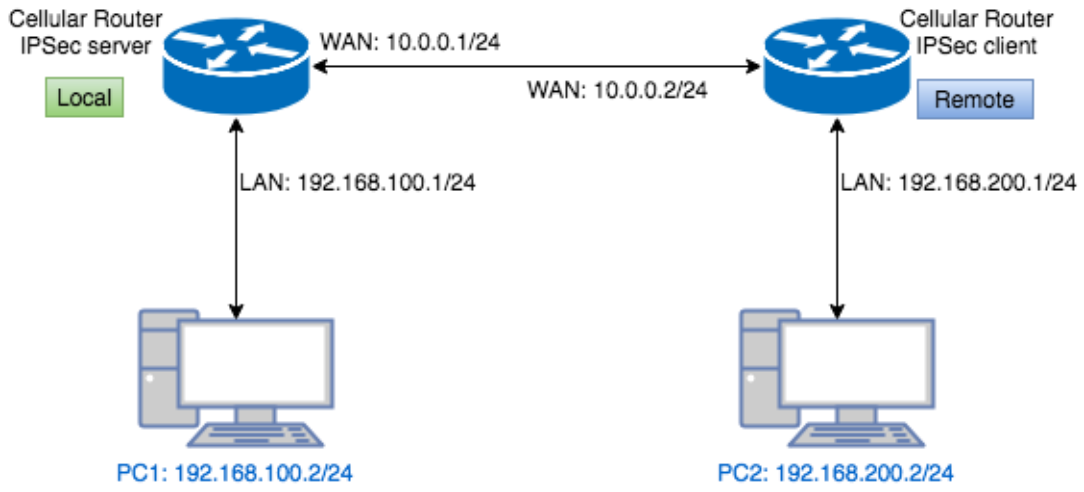
Download the certificate

If the certificate is generated or imported, there will be the download button to download each certificate and key file.

Note: When the connection is authenticated by RSA or EAP-TLS, the user must download the X.509 certificate, key and CA certificate, and import the files to the remote gateway.

11.2.5 IPsec > Net-to-Net Configuration

In this case, the IPsec VPN tunnel uses the two LAN side subnet clouds and makes them communicate each other. There are two part settings for the Cellular router IPsec feature.

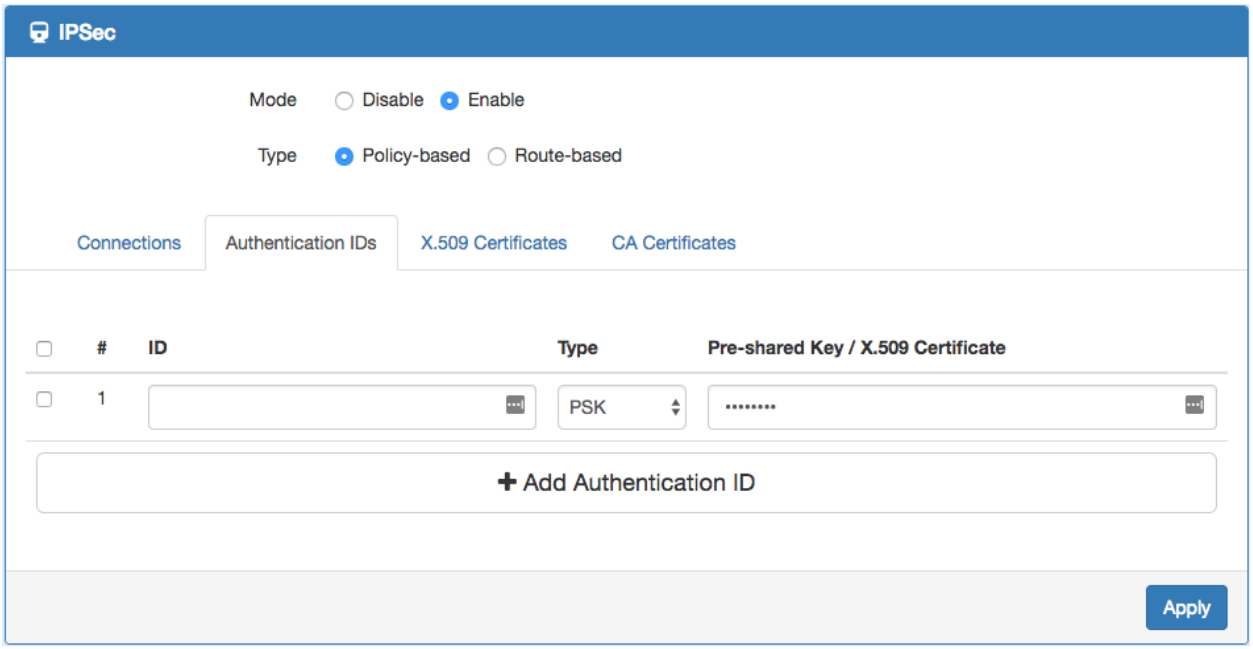


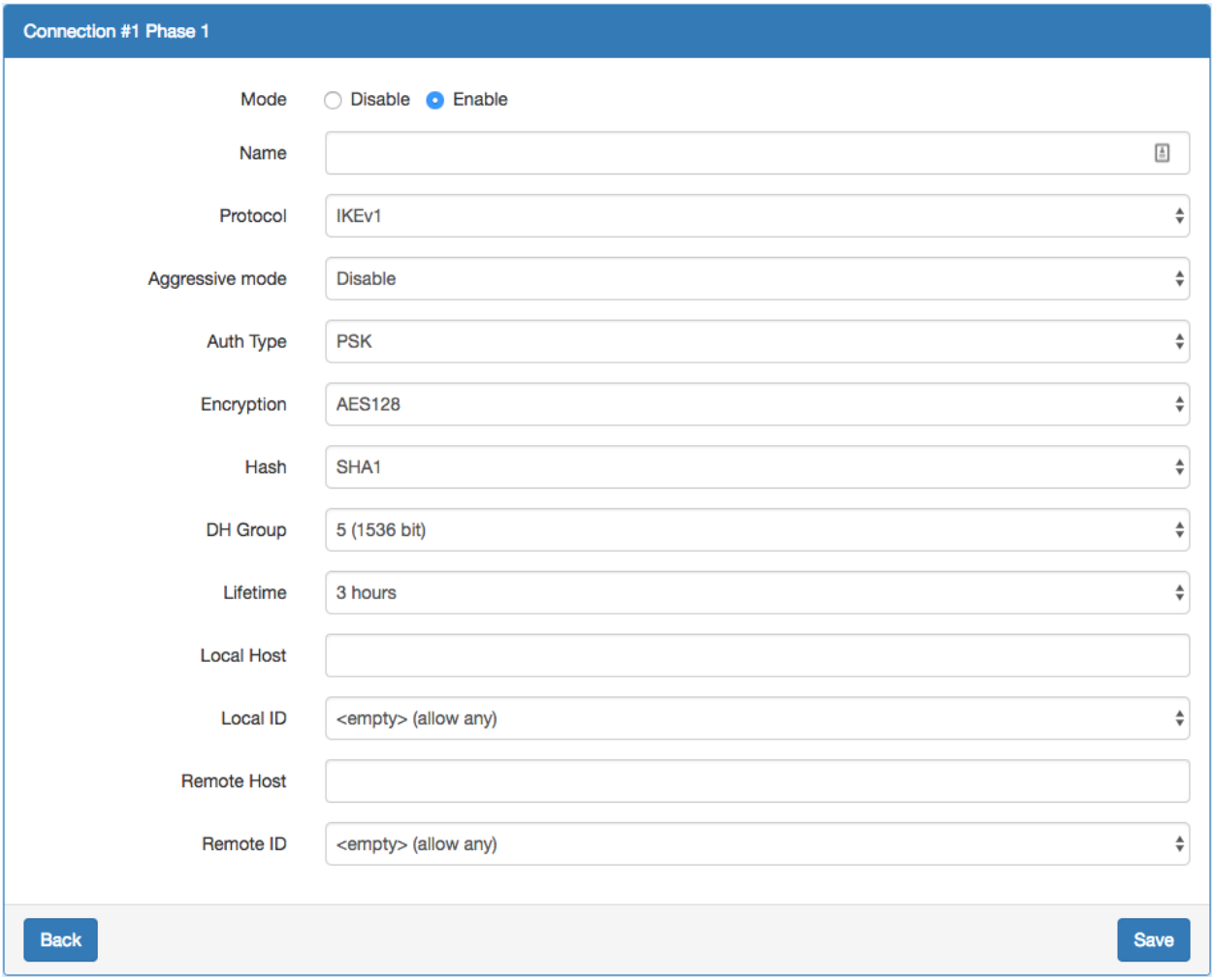
- **Pre-shared Key authentication**

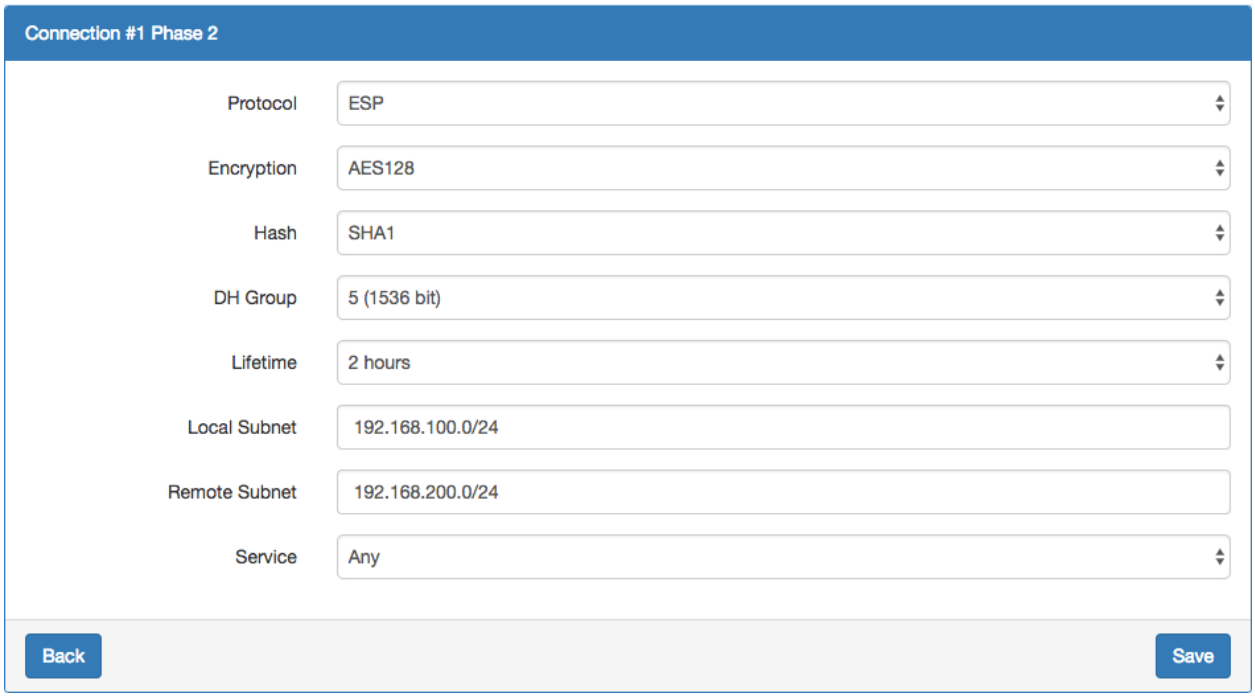
Configure Net-to-Net VPN Server

1. Change **Mode** from Disable to **Enable**.
2. Navigate to the Authentication IDs tab.
3. Add the authentication ID
   - Keep **ID** as blank, **Type** as **PSK** and fill the password to **Pre-shared Key** field.

4. Apply the changes
5. Navigate to the Connections tab.
6. Add IPsec connection
   (1) Edit the phase 1 setting
   (2) Change **Mode** from Disable to **Enable**.
   (3) Save the changes.
   (4) Edit the phase 2 setting
   (5) Fill up the **Local Subnet** and **Remote Subnet**.
      • e.g. Local Subnet: 192.168.100.0/24, Remote Subnet: 192.168.200.0/24
   (6) Save the changes
7. Apply the changes




Connection #1 Phase 1
Mode
Disable
Enable
Name
Protocol
IKEv1
Aggressive mode
Disable
Auth Type
PSK
Encryption
AES128
Hash
SHA1
DH Group
5 (1536 bit)
Lifetime
3 hours
Local Host
Local ID
<empty> (allow any)
Remote Host
Remote ID
<empty> (allow any)
Back
Save

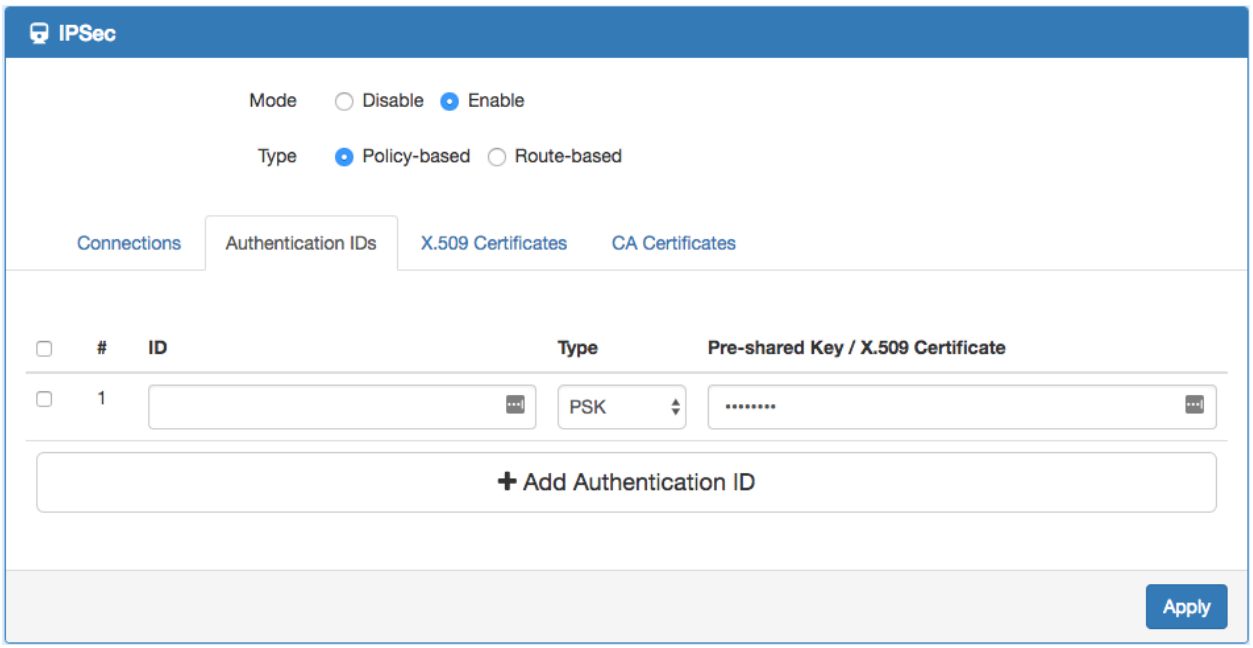

Connection #1 Phase 2
Protocol
ESP
Encryption
AES128
Hash
SHA1
DH Group
5 (1536 bit)
Lifetime
2 hours
Local Subnet
192.168.100.0/24
Remote Subnet
192.168.200.0/24
Service
Any
Back
Save

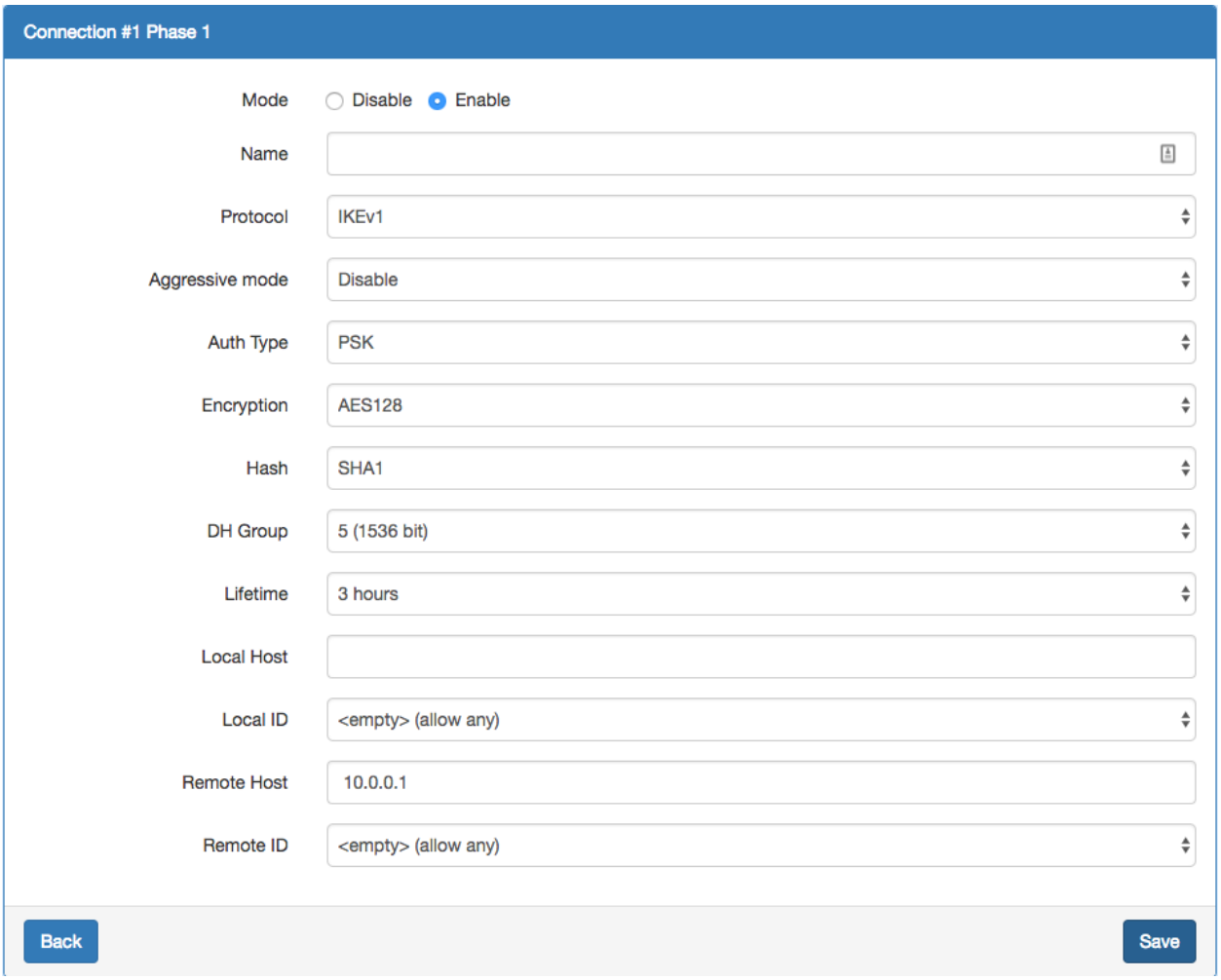
Configure Net-to-Net VPN Client

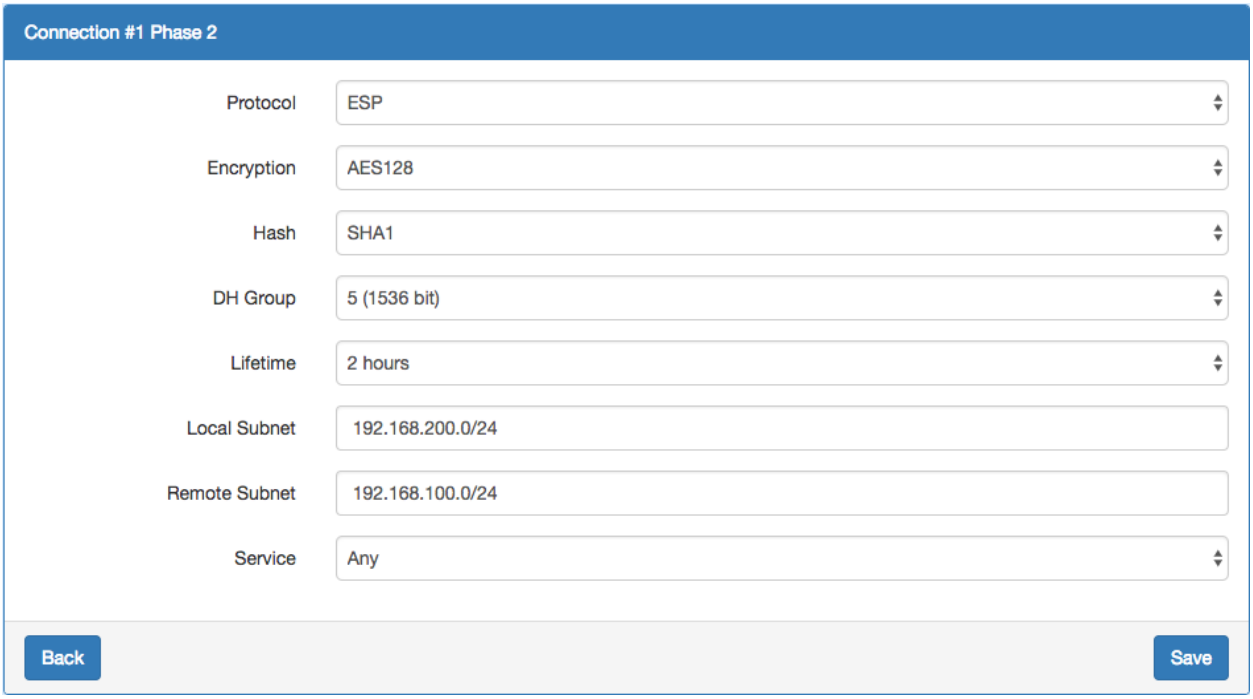
1. Change **Mode** from Disable to **Enable**.
2. Navigate to the Authentication IDs tab.
3. Add the authentication ID
   - Keep **ID** as blank, **Type** as **PSK** and fill the password to **Pre-shared Key** field.
4. Apply the changes
5. Navigate to the Connections tab.
6. Add IPsec connection
   (1) Edit the **phase 1** setting
   (2) Change **Mode** from Disable to **Enable**.
   (3) Fill the IP address of VPN server to **Remote Host** Field.
   - e.g. Remote Host: 10.0.0.1

   (4) Save the changes
   (5) Edit the **phase 2** setting
   (6) Fill up the **Local Subnet** and **Remote Subnet**.
   - e.g. Local Subnet: 192.168.200.0/24, Remote Subnet: 192.168.100.0/24

   (7) Save the changes
7. Apply the changes



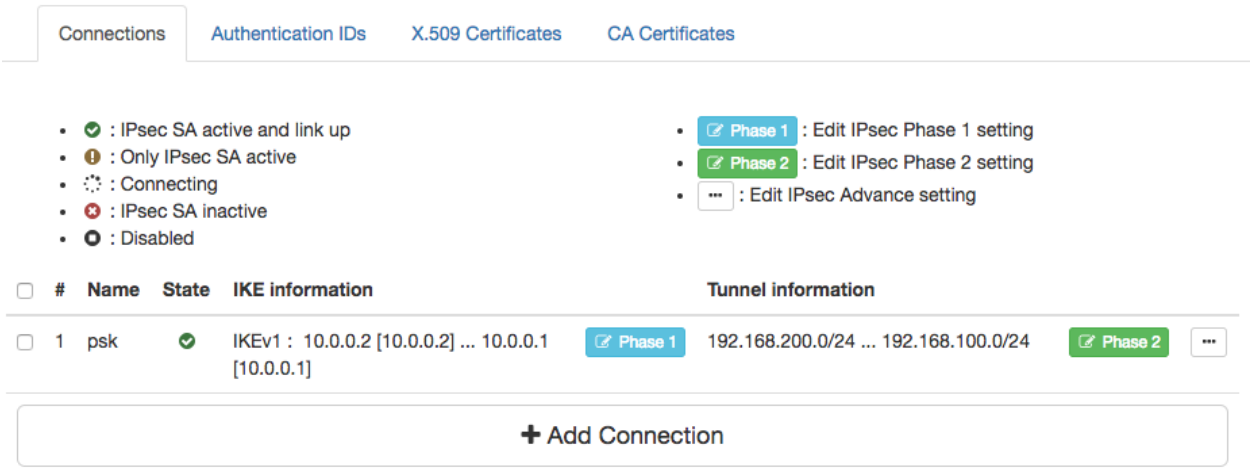

Connection #1 Phase 1
Mode
Disable
Enable
Name
Protocol
IKEv1
Aggressive mode
Disable
Auth Type
PSK
Encryption
AES128
Hash
SHA1
DH Group
5 (1536 bit)
Lifetime
3 hours
Local Host
Local ID
<empty> (allow any)
Remote Host
10.0.0.1
Remote ID
<empty> (allow any)
Back
Save


Connection #1 Phase 2
Protocol
ESP
Encryption
AES128
Hash
SHA1
DH Group
5 (1536 bit)
Lifetime
2 hours
Local Subnet
192.168.200.0/24
Remote Subnet
192.168.100.0/24
Service
Any
Back
Save

IPsec Net-to-Net with Pre-shared Key result

- Server

- Client

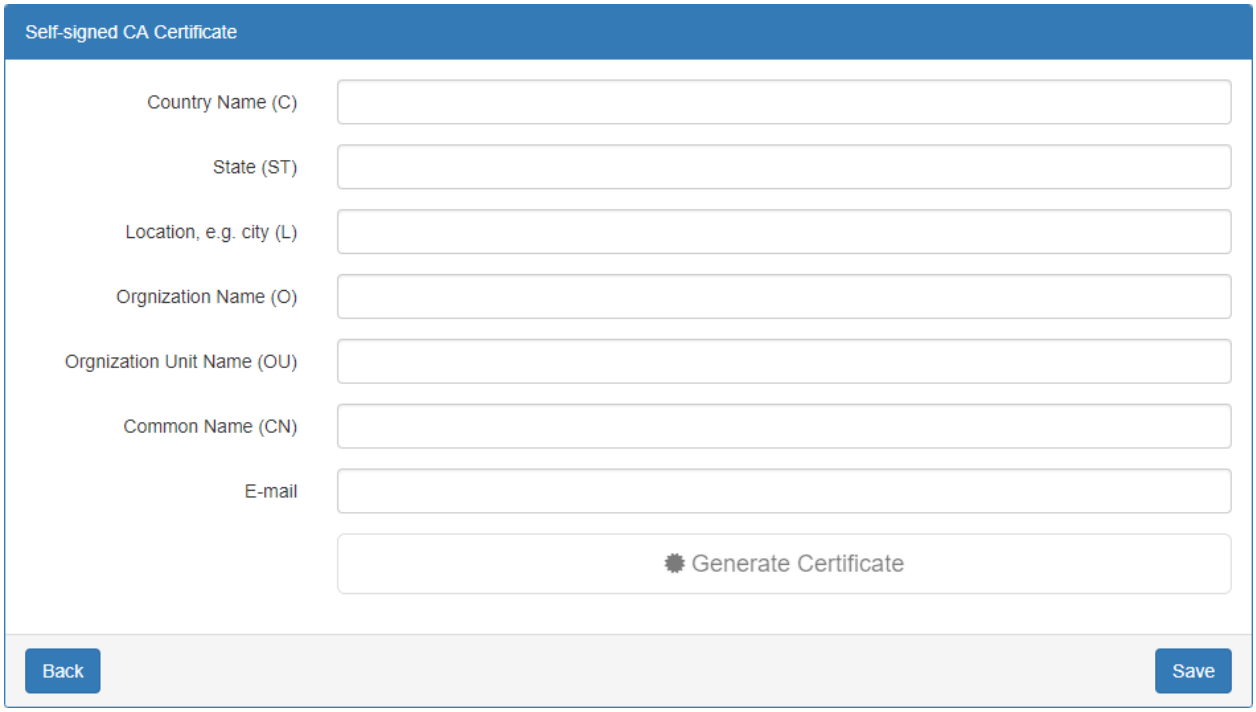


- **RSA authentication - Server**

Prepare the self-signed CA certificate

1. Navigate to the CA Certificates tab.
2. Edit the self-signed CA. (Skip it if the self-signed CA is generated.)
   (1) Fill the information of the self-signed CA
   (2) **Country Name**: CN
   (3) **Organization Name**: Company
   (4) **Common Name**: IPsec.ca
   (5) Click the Generate Certificate button
   (6) Save the changes
3. The **State** of self-signed CA will be **Waiting Apply**
4. Apply the changes
5. Waiting for the **State** of self-signed CA become generated

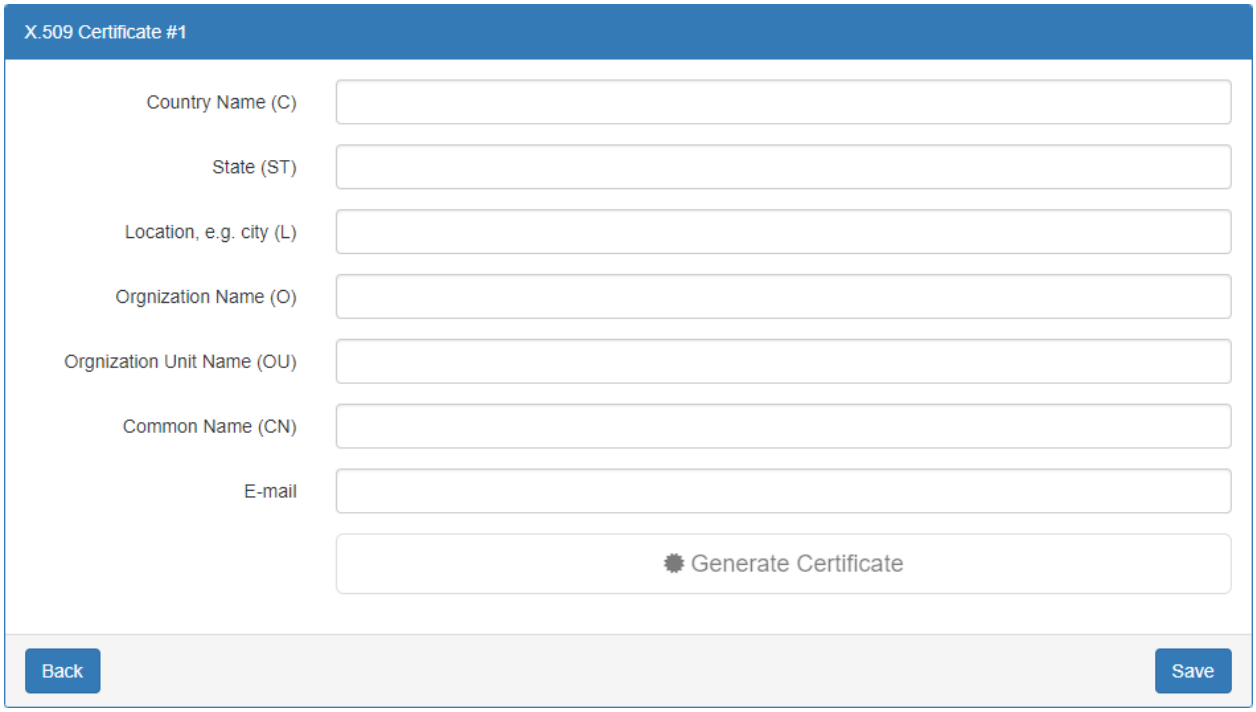
6. Refresh the page

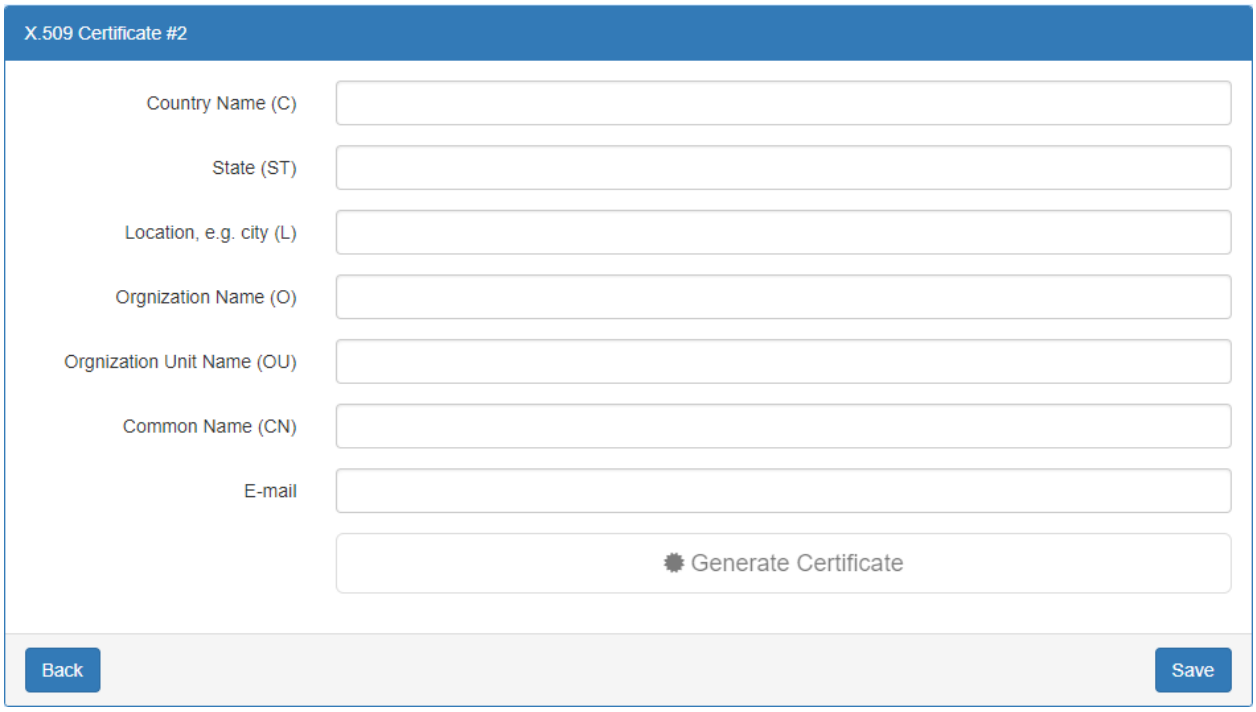


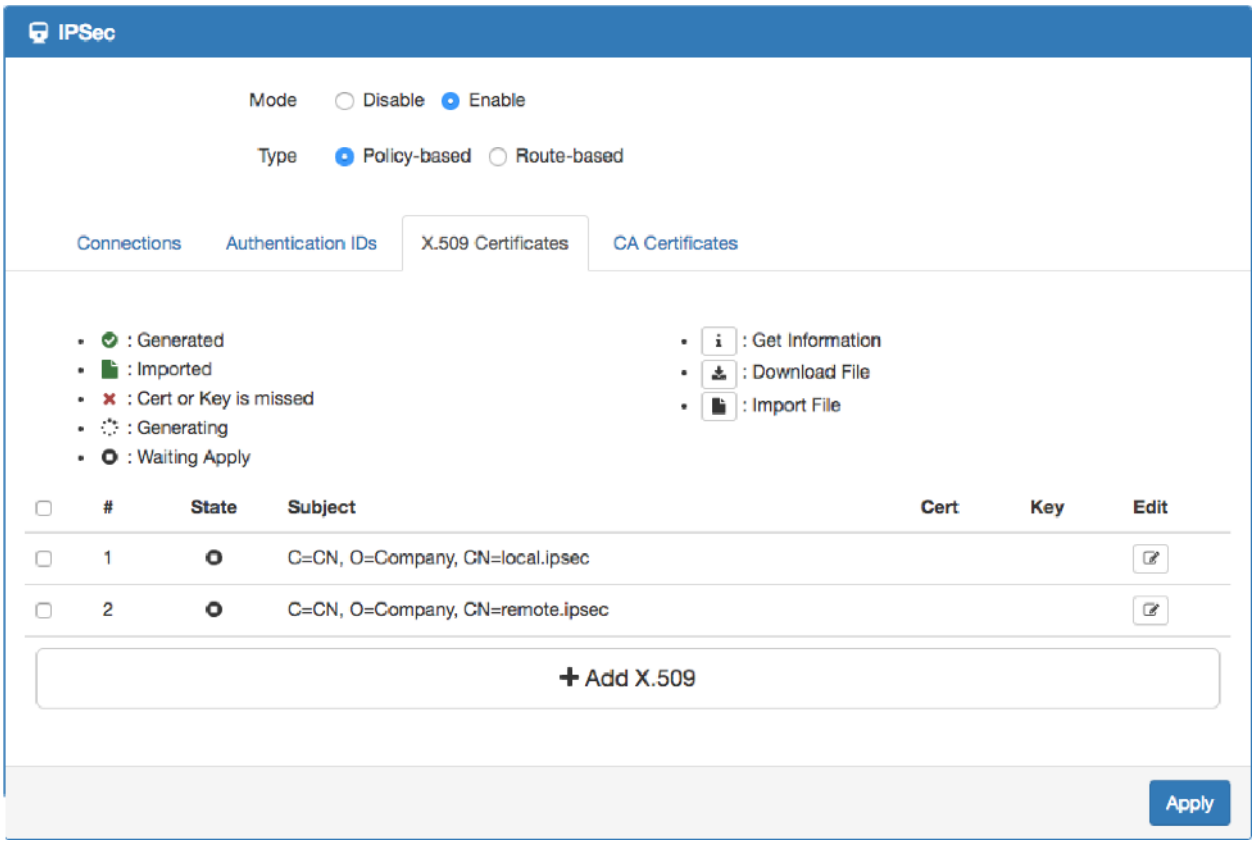
Prepare the X.509 certificates

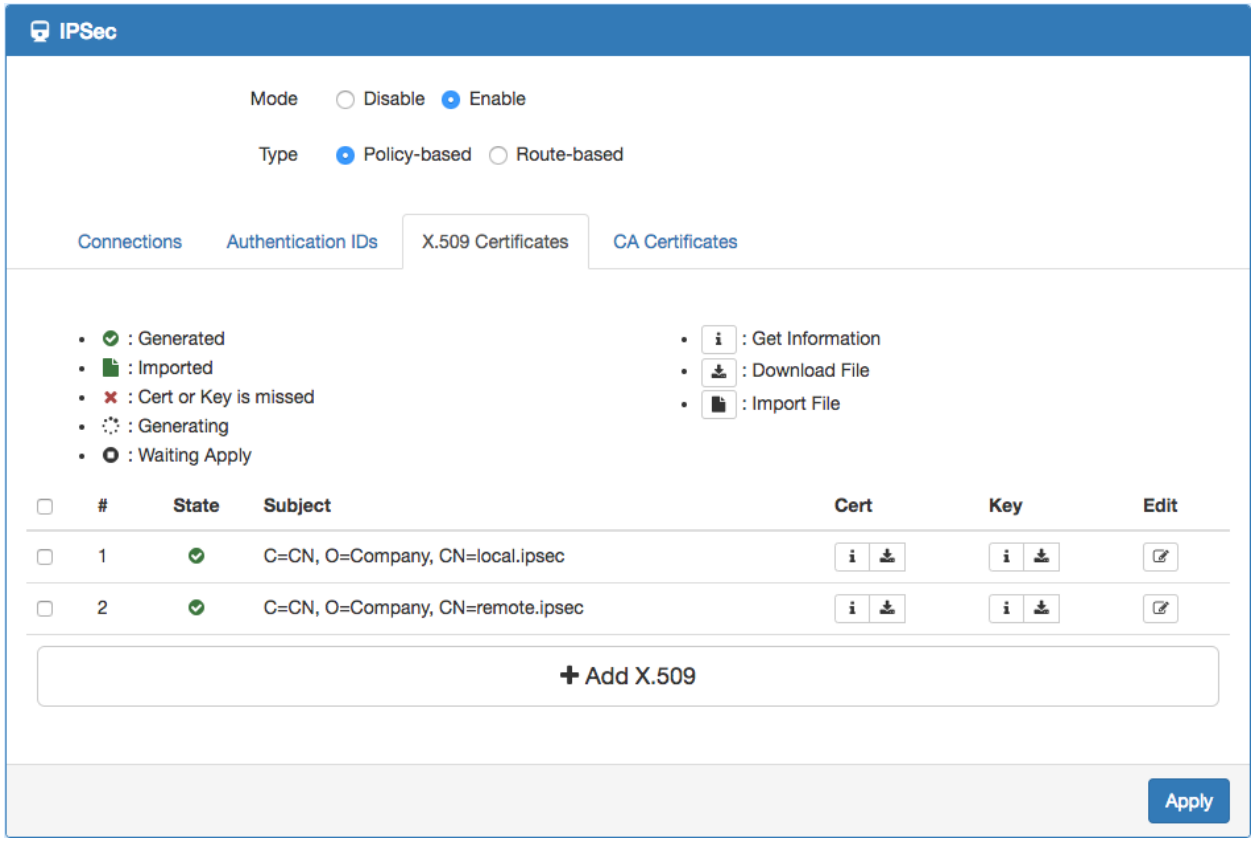
1. Navigate to the X.509 Certificates tab.
2. Click the add button to add the X.509 certificate
3. Edit the newly X.509 certificate for the local router.
   (1) Fill the information of the X.509 certificate
   (2) **Country Name**: CN
   (3) **Organization Name**: Company
   (4) **Common Name**: local.IPsec
   (5) Click the Generate Certificate button
   (6) Save the changes
4. Click the add button to add the X.509 certificate
5. Edit the newly X.509 certificate for the remote router.
   (1) Fill the information of the X.509 certificate
   (2) **Country Name**: CN
   (3) **Organization Name**: Company
   (4) **Common Name**: remote.IPsec
   (5) Click the Generate Certificate button
   (6) Save the changes
6. Apply the changes

7. Waiting for the **State** of X.509 Certificate become generated



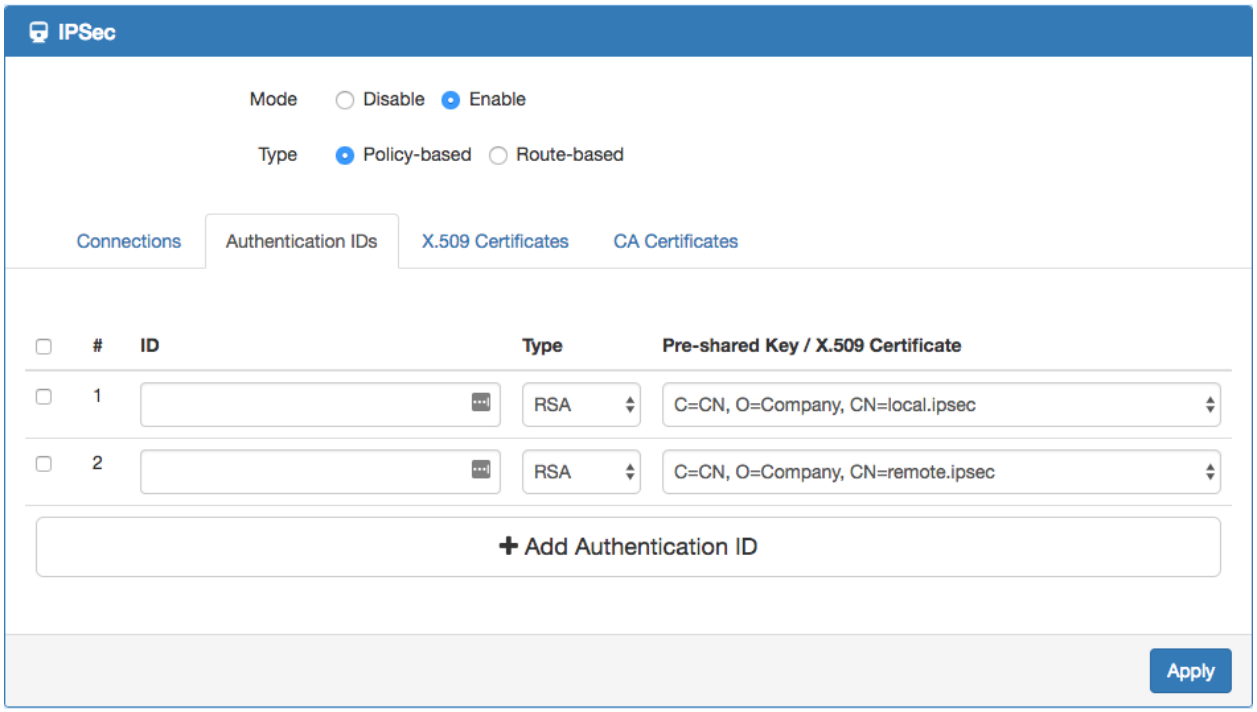



IPSec
Mode
Disable
Enable
Type
Policy-based
Route-based
Connections
Authentication IDs
X.509 Certificates
CA Certificates
: Generated
: Imported
: Cert or Key is missed
: Generating
: Waiting Apply
: Get Information
: Download File
: Import File
State Subject Cert Key Edit
1 C=CN, O=Company, CN=local.ipsec
2 C=CN, O=Company, CN=remote.ipsec
Add X.509
Apply


IPSec
Mode
Disable
Enable
Type
Policy-based
Route-based
Connections
Authentication IDs
X.509 Certificates
CA Certificates
: Generated
: Imported
: Cert or Key is missed
: Generating
: Waiting Apply
: Get Information
: Download File
: Import File
State Subject Cert Key Edit
1 C=CN, O=Company, CN=local.ipsec
2 C=CN, O=Company, CN=remote.ipsec
Add X.509
Apply

Prepare the authentication IDs

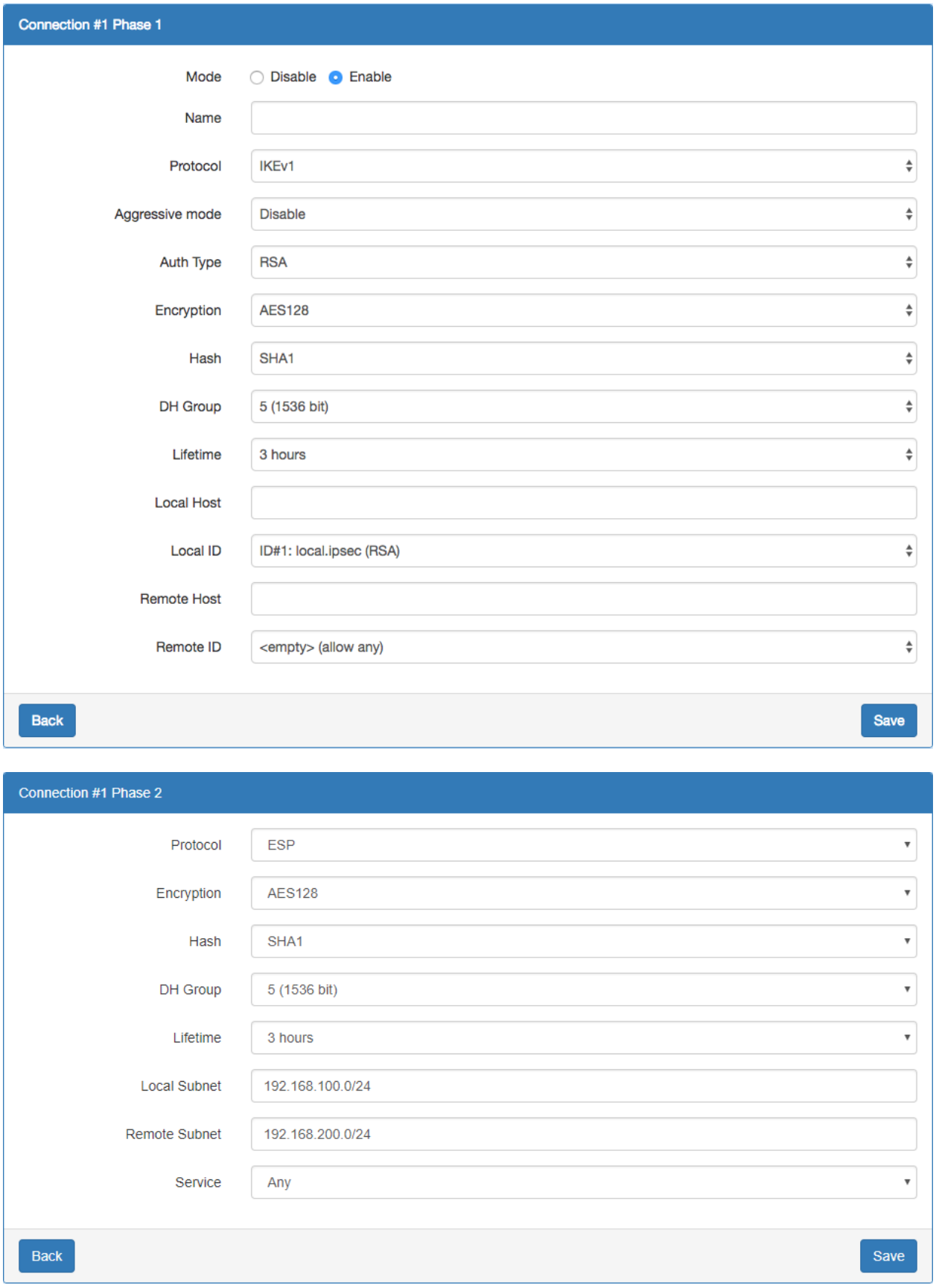
1. Navigate to the Authentication IDs tab.
2. Add tow authentication IDs
   - Keep first one's **ID** as blank, **Type** as **RSA** and select the **C=CN, O=Company, CN=local.IPsec** X.509 certificate.
   - Keep second one's **ID** as blank, **Type** as **RSA** and select the **C=CN, O=Company, CN=remote.IPsec** X.509 certificate.
3. Apply the changes



Setup the connection on VPN server

1. Change **Mode** from Disable to **Enable**.
2. Navigate to the Connections tab.
3. Add IPsec connection
   (1) Edit the phase 1 setting
   (2) Change **Mode** from Disable to **Enable**.
   (3) Change **Auth Type** from PSK to **RSA**.
   (4) Change the **Local ID** and select the **local.IPsec (RSA)** authentication ID.
   (5) Save the changes
   (6) Edit the phase 2 setting
   (7) Fill up the **Local Subnet** and **Remote Subnet**.
      - e.g. Local Subnet: 192.168.100.0/24, Remote Subnet: 192.168.200.0/24
   (8) Save the changes

4. Apply the changes



- **RSA authentication – Client**

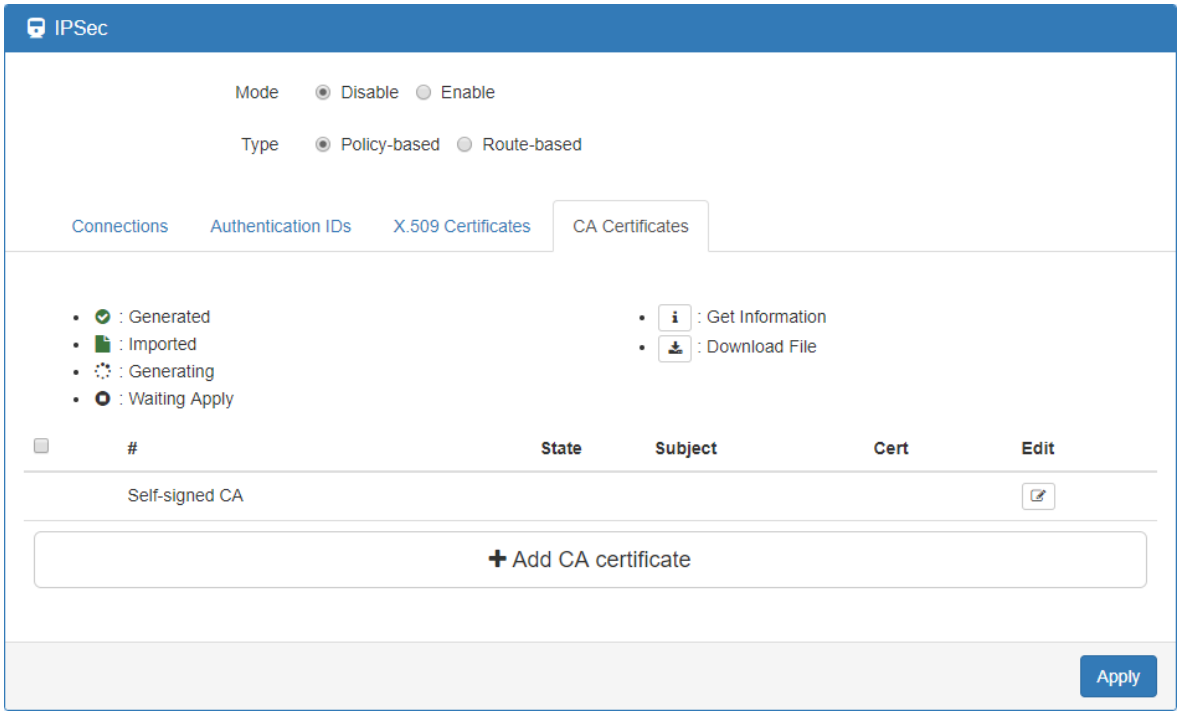
Prerequisite for VPN Client with RSA authentication

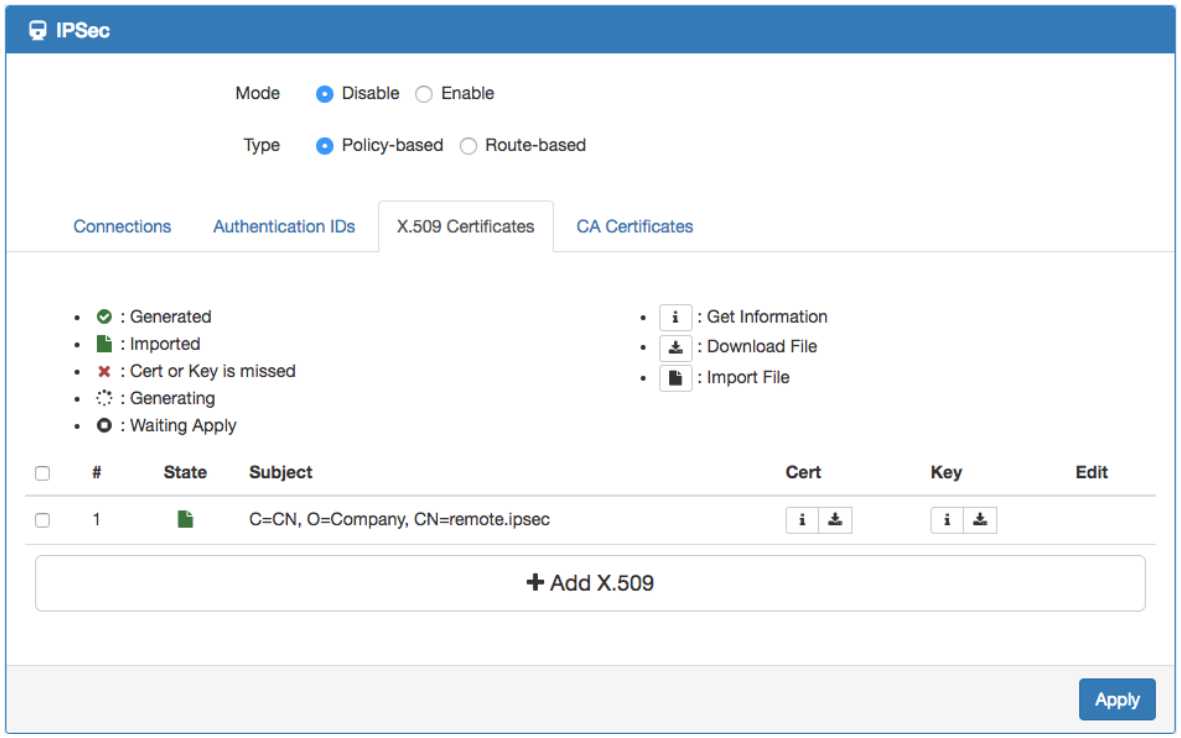
1. The self-signed CA certificate which generated by VPN server
2. The X.509 certificate and key for remote router which generated by VPN server

These files could be downloaded from VPN server. The detail could reference “ How to download the certificate section ” of user manual.

Import the CA certificate and the X.509 certificate

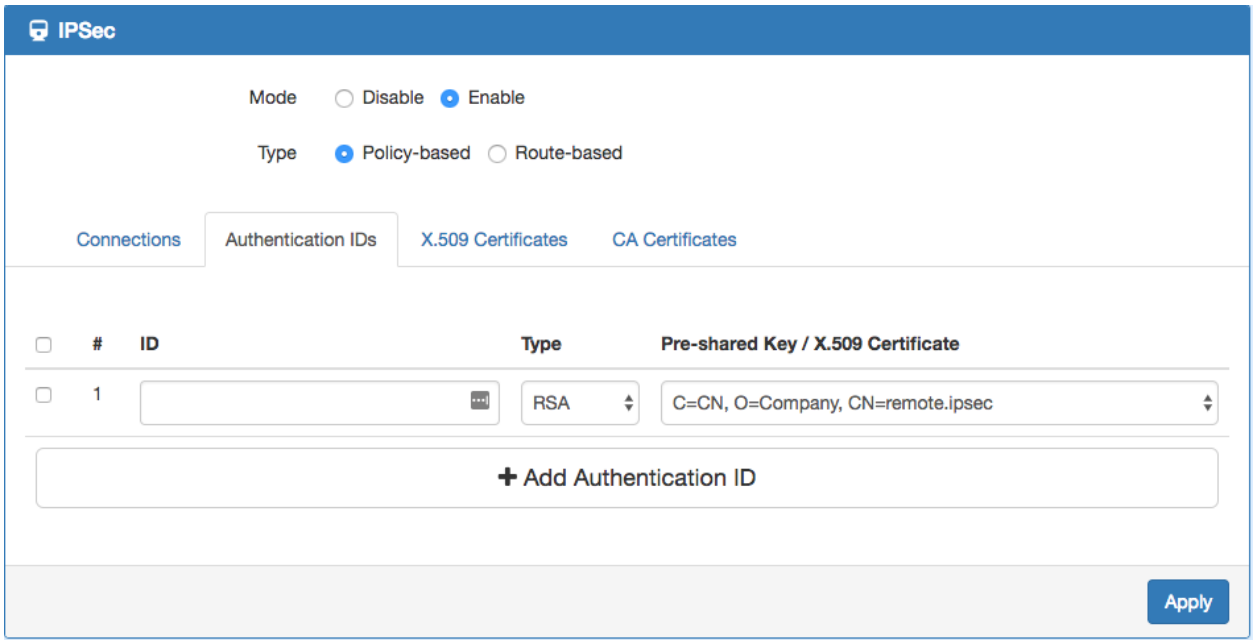
Please refer the **Certificate Importing** section of user manual to import the required files.

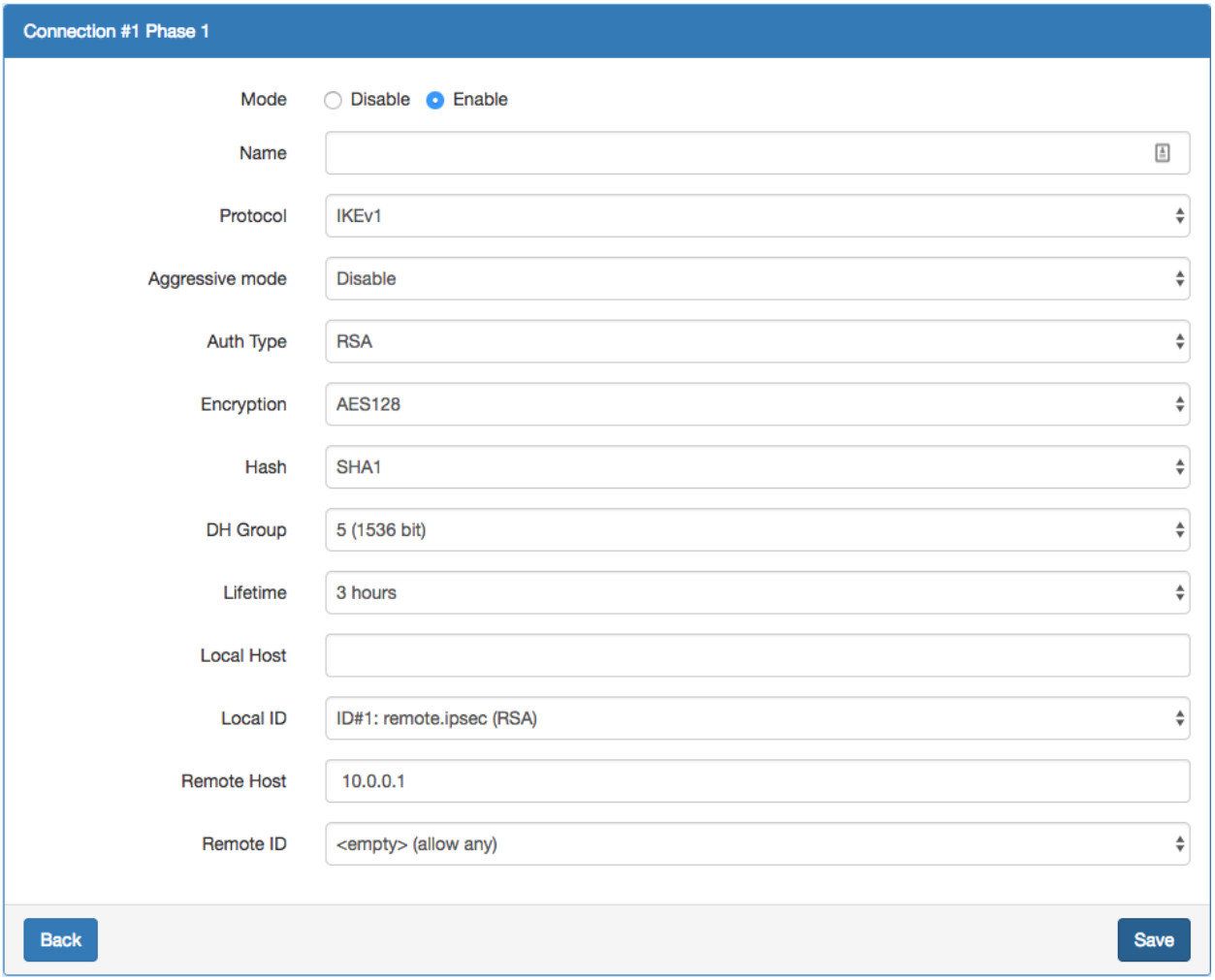


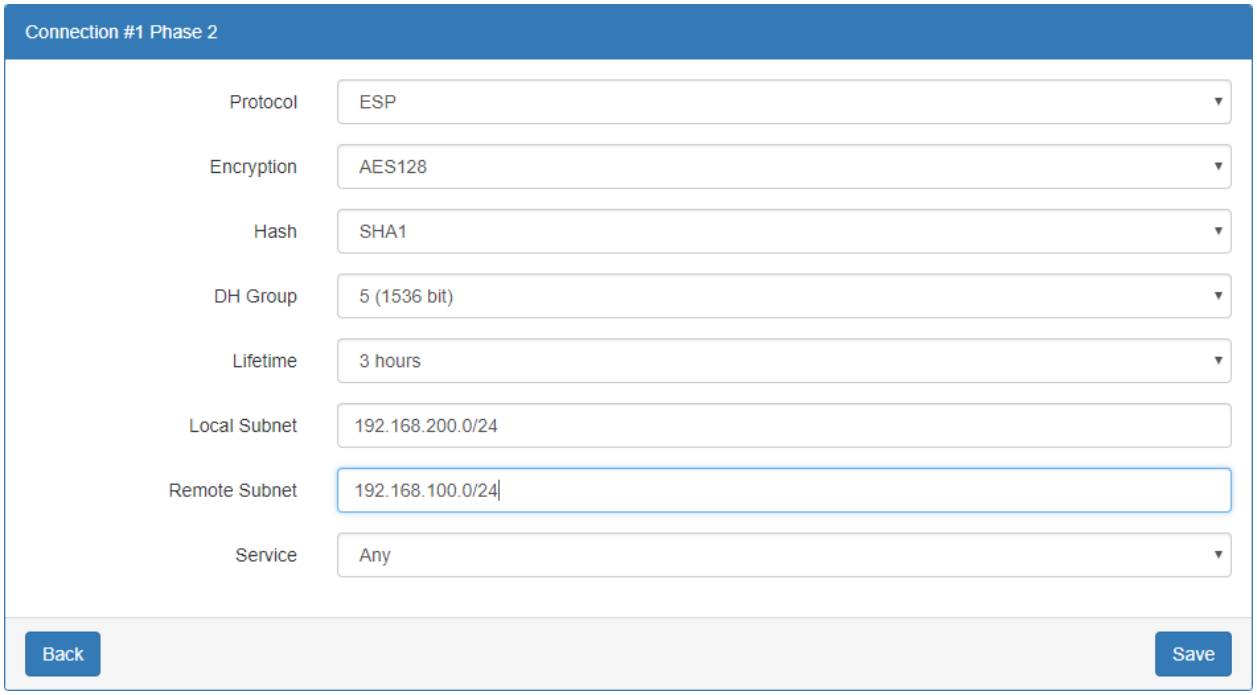


Setup the connection on VPN client

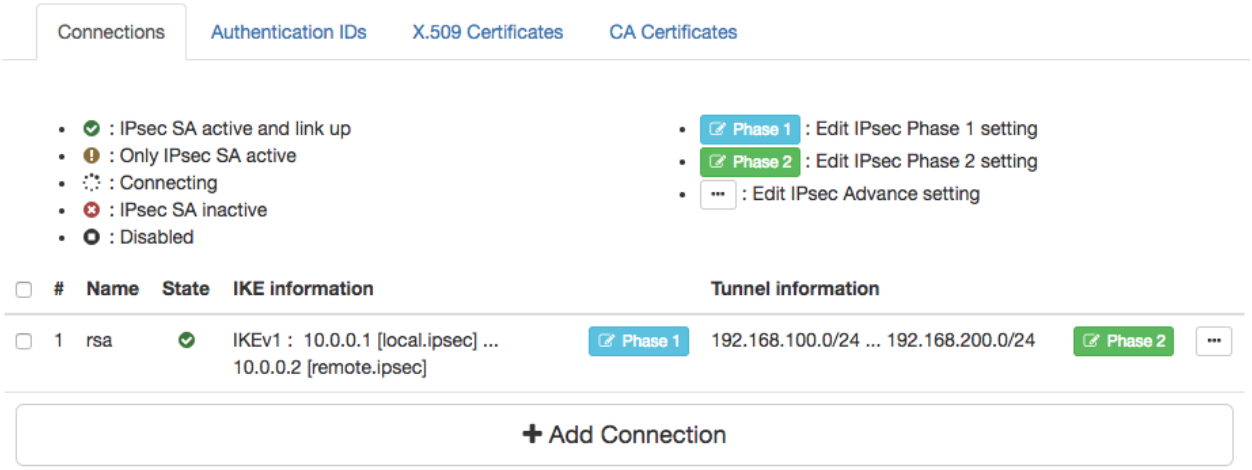
1. Change **Mode** from Disable to **Enable**.
2. Navigate to the Authentication IDs tab.
3. Add one authentication ID
   - Keep second one's ID as blank, Type as RSA and select the C=CN, O=Company, CN=remote.IPsec X.509 certificate.
4. Apply the changes
5. Navigate to the Connections tab.
6. Add IPsec connection
   (1) Edit the **phase 1** setting
   (2) Change **Mode** from Disable to **Enable**.
   (3) Change **Auth Type** from PSK to **RSA**.
   (4) Change the **Local ID** and select the **remote.IPsec (RSA)** authentication ID.
   (5) Fill the IP address of VPN server to **Remote Host** field.
      - e.g. Remote Host: 10.0.0.1
   (6) Save the changes
   (7) Edit the **phase 2** setting
   (8) Fill up the **Local Subnet** and **Remote Subnet**.
      - e.g. Local Subnet: 192.168.200.0/24, Remote Subnet: 192.168.100.0/24
   (9) Save the changes
7. Apply the changes



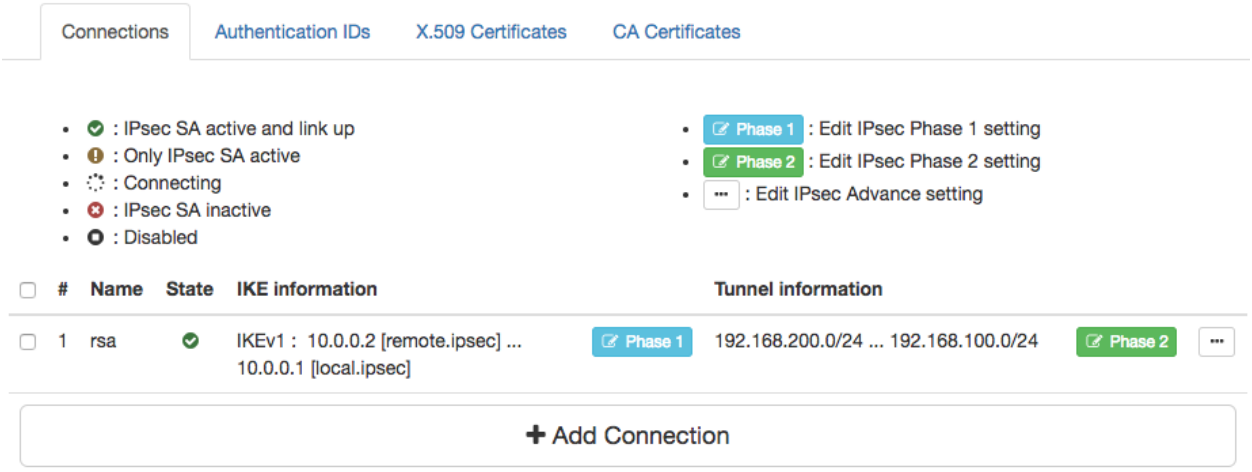

Connection #1 Phase 1
Mode
Disable
Enable
Name
Protocol
IKEv1
Aggressive mode
Disable
Auth Type
RSA
Encryption
AES128
Hash
SHA1
DH Group
5 (1536 bit)
Lifetime
3 hours
Local Host
Local ID
ID#1: remote.ipsec (RSA)
Remote Host
10.0.0.1
Remote ID
<empty> (allow any)
Back
Save


Connection #1 Phase 2
Protocol
ESP
Encryption
AES128
Hash
SHA1
DH Group
5 (1536 bit)
Lifetime
3 hours
Local Subnet
192.168.200.0/24
Remote Subnet
192.168.100.0/24
Service
Any
Back
Save

- **IPsec Net-to-Net with RSA authentication result**
  - Server



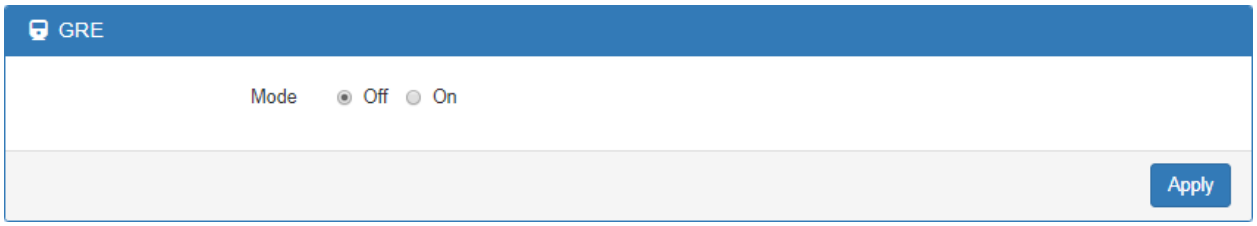
  - Client



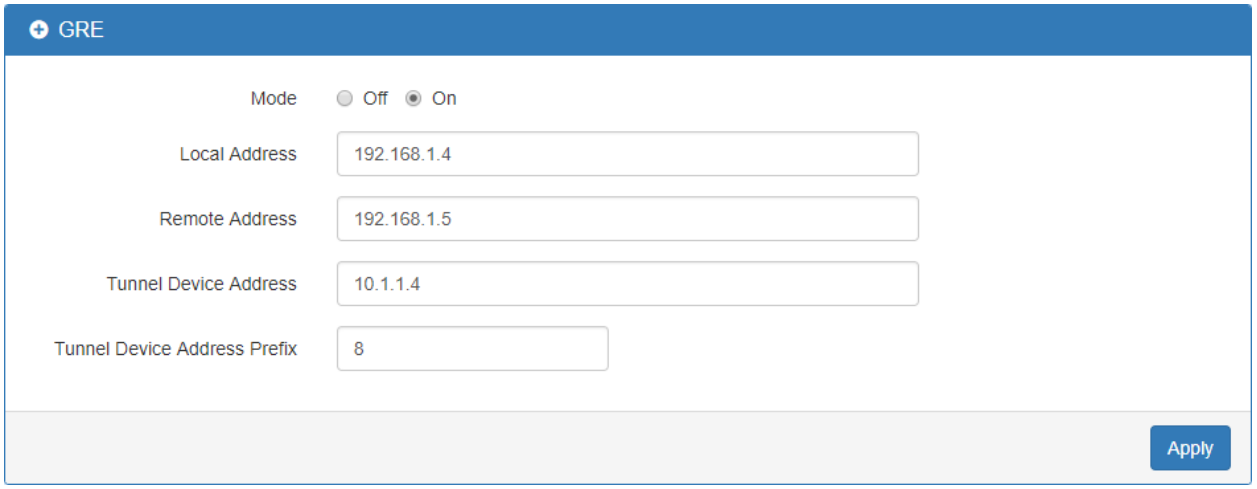
11.3 VPN > GRE

This section allows you to set **GRE configuration**. The default mode is off.

Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is one of the available tunneling mechanisms which uses IP as the transport protocol and can be used for carrying many different passenger protocols. The tunnels behave as virtual point-to-point links that have two endpoints identified by the tunnel source and tunnel destination addresses at each endpoint.



The GRE Mode is on.

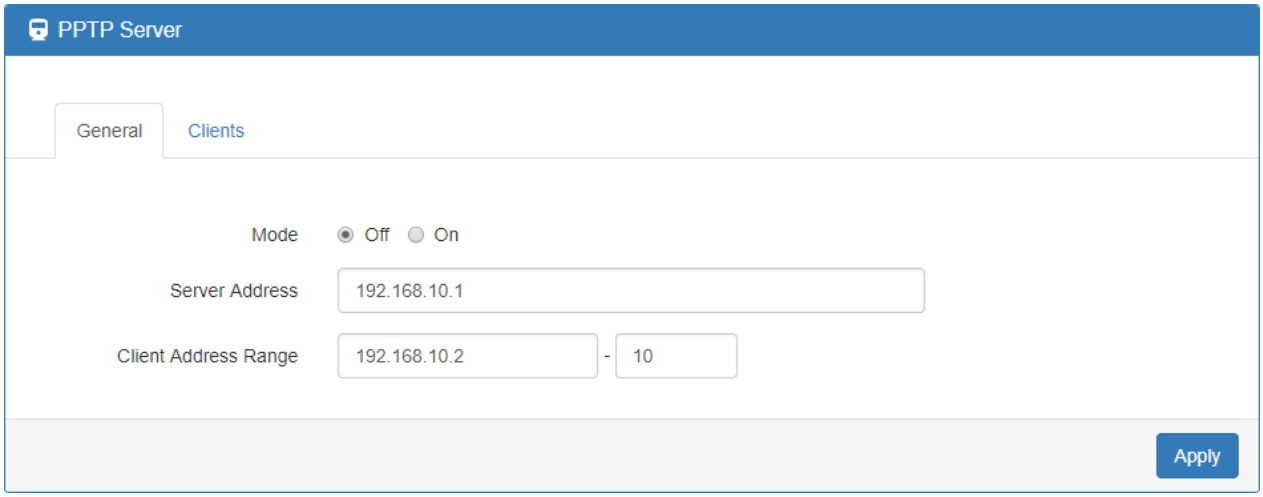


VPN > GRE	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Off or On to enable GRE.
Local Address	Set local address of the GRE tunnel.
Remote Address	Set remote address of the GRE tunnel.
Tunnel Device Address	Set IP address of this GRE tunnel device.
Tunnel Device Address Prefix	Set Prefix of the Tunnel Device Address.

11.4 VPN > PPTP Server

This section provides 2 sub configurations, including General Configuration and Clients Configuration.

(1) General Configuration



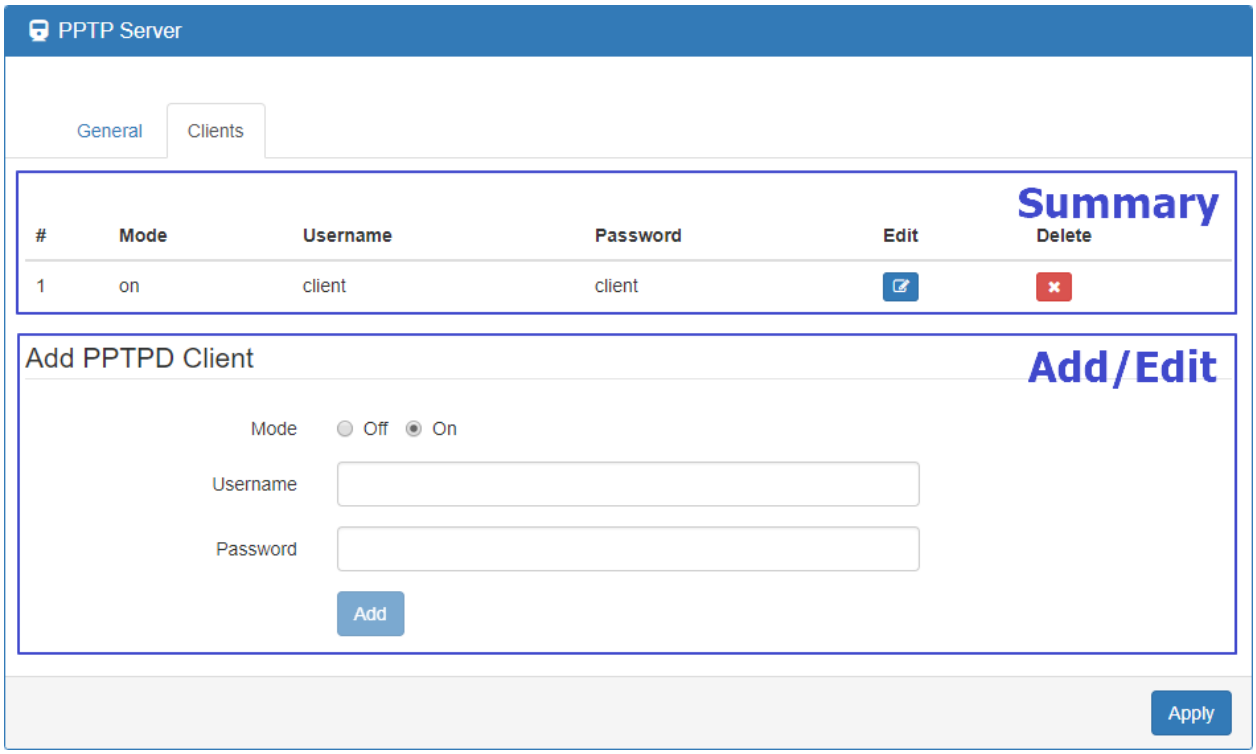
VPN > PPTP Server > General	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Off or On to enable PPTP Server.
Server Address	IP addresses to be used at the local end of the tunneled PPP links between the server and the client.
Client Address Range	A list of IP addresses to assign to remote PPTP clients.

(2) Clients Configuration

There are two parts for Clients configuration.

- Summary part: User can delete and edit the existed PPTP clients.
- Add/Edit part:

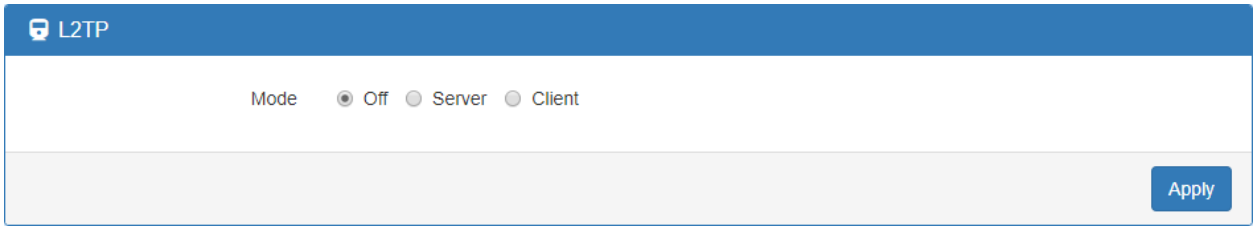
VPN > PPTP Server > Clients	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Off or On to set the client setting.
Username	The username of this client.
Password	The password of this client.


PPTP Server
General
Clients
Summary
Mode Username Password Edit Delete
1 on client client
Add PPTPD Client
Add/Edit
Mode Off On
Username
Password
Add
Apply

11.5 VPN > L2TP

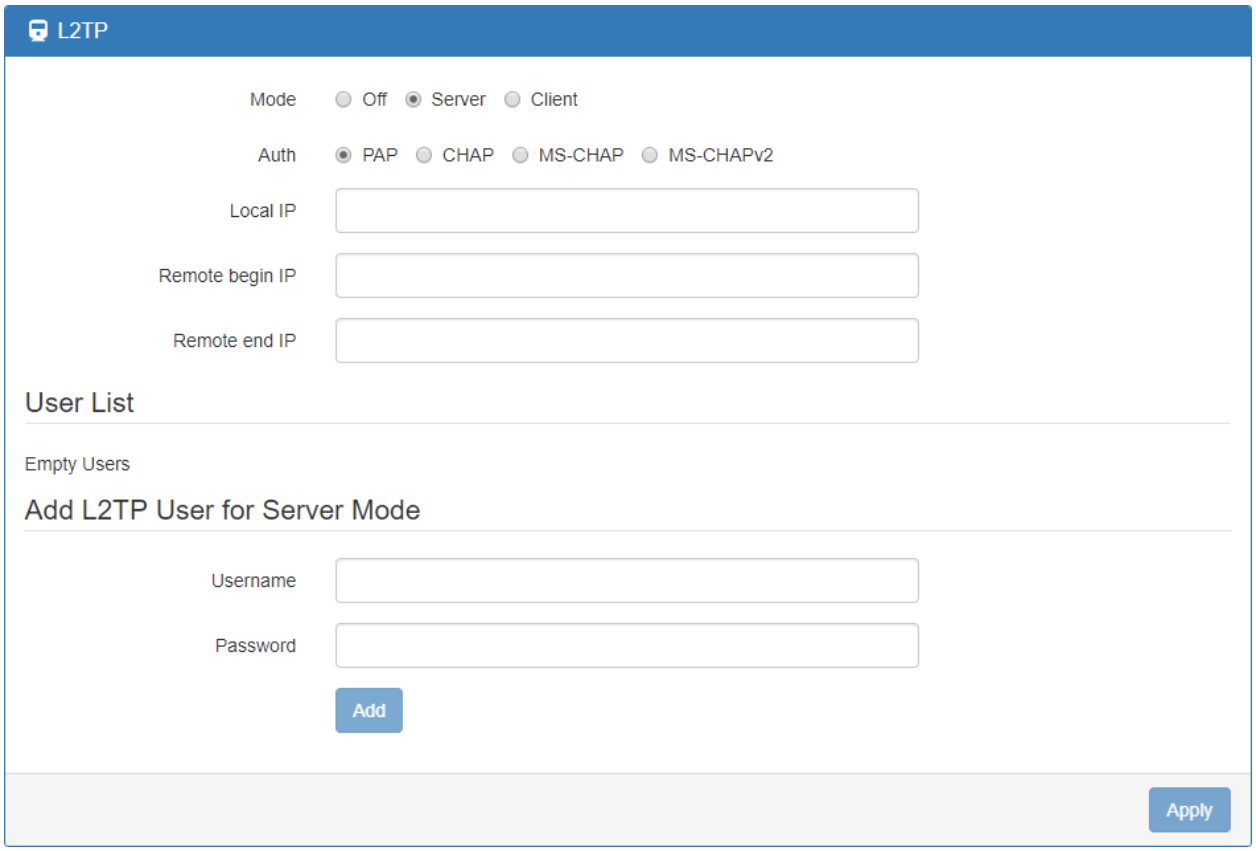
This section allows you to set up L2TP and provides three modes for configuration, including Off, Server, and Client Mode.

(1) General Mode: The default mode is Off as shown in the following interface.



(2) Server Mode:

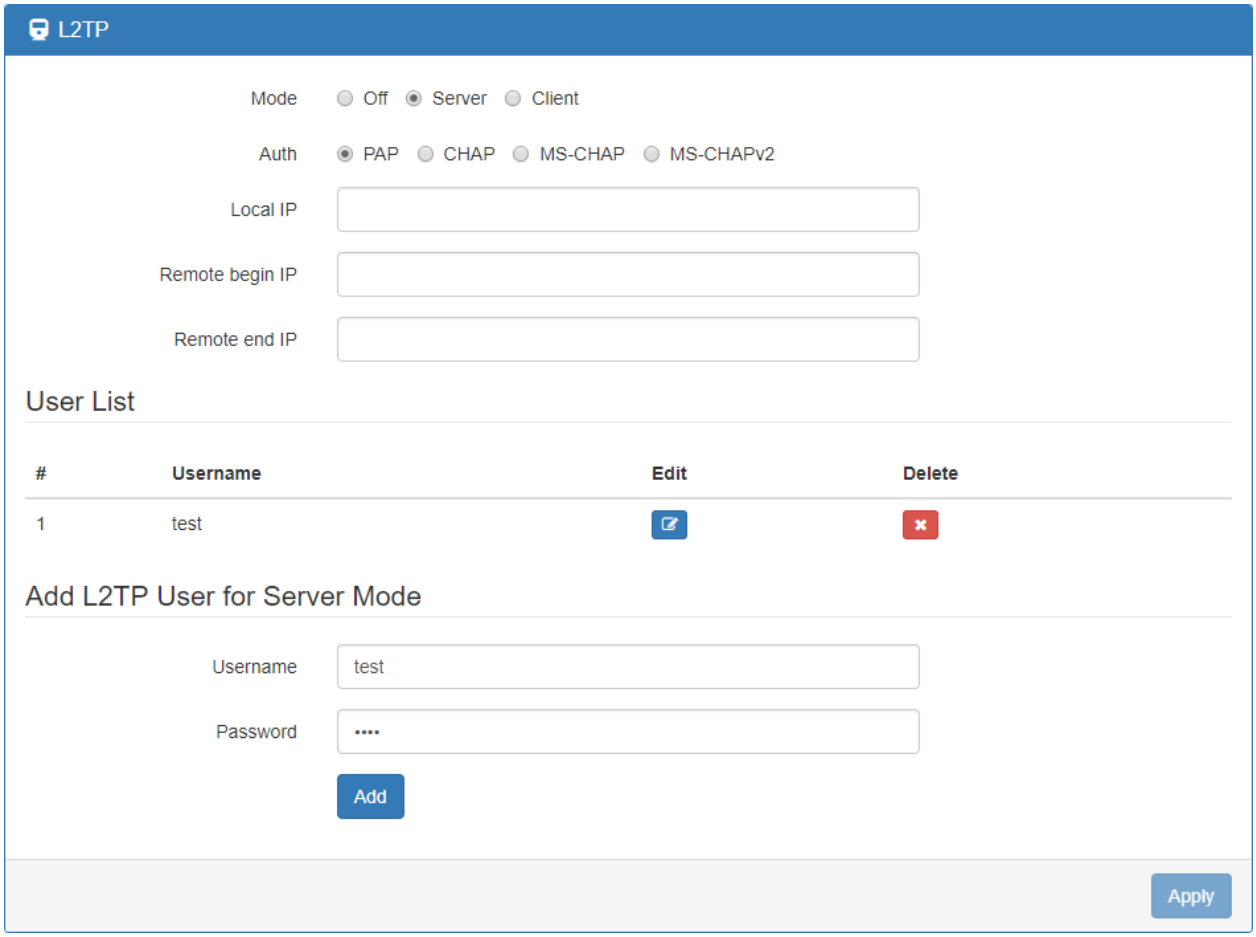
Choose the Server mode and the interface will be changed as below.



VPN> L2TP > Server Mode	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Off or On to set the client setting.
Auth	The authentication method for L2TP connection. Available options: PAP, CHAP, MS-CHAP, MS-CHAPv2
Local IP	The virtual IP for L2TP server.
Remote begin IP	The begin address of L2TP client's IP pool.
Remote end IP	The end address of L2TP client's IP pool.
Username	The L2TP client's username. Could be used to add the newly client or update existed client.

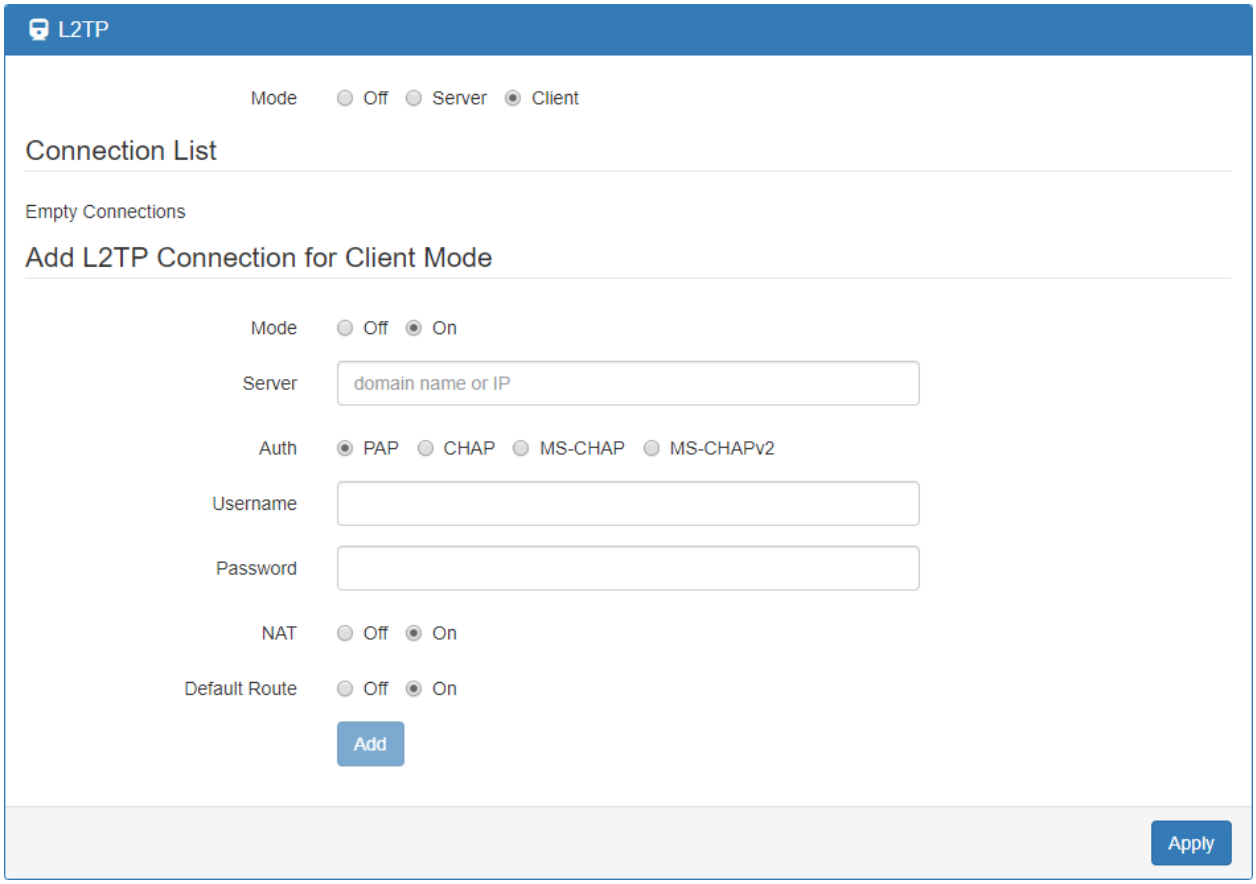
Password	The L2TP client's password. Could be used to add the newly client or update existed client.

Fill in the username and password and click the Add button, you can create the L2TP client and manage them under server mode.



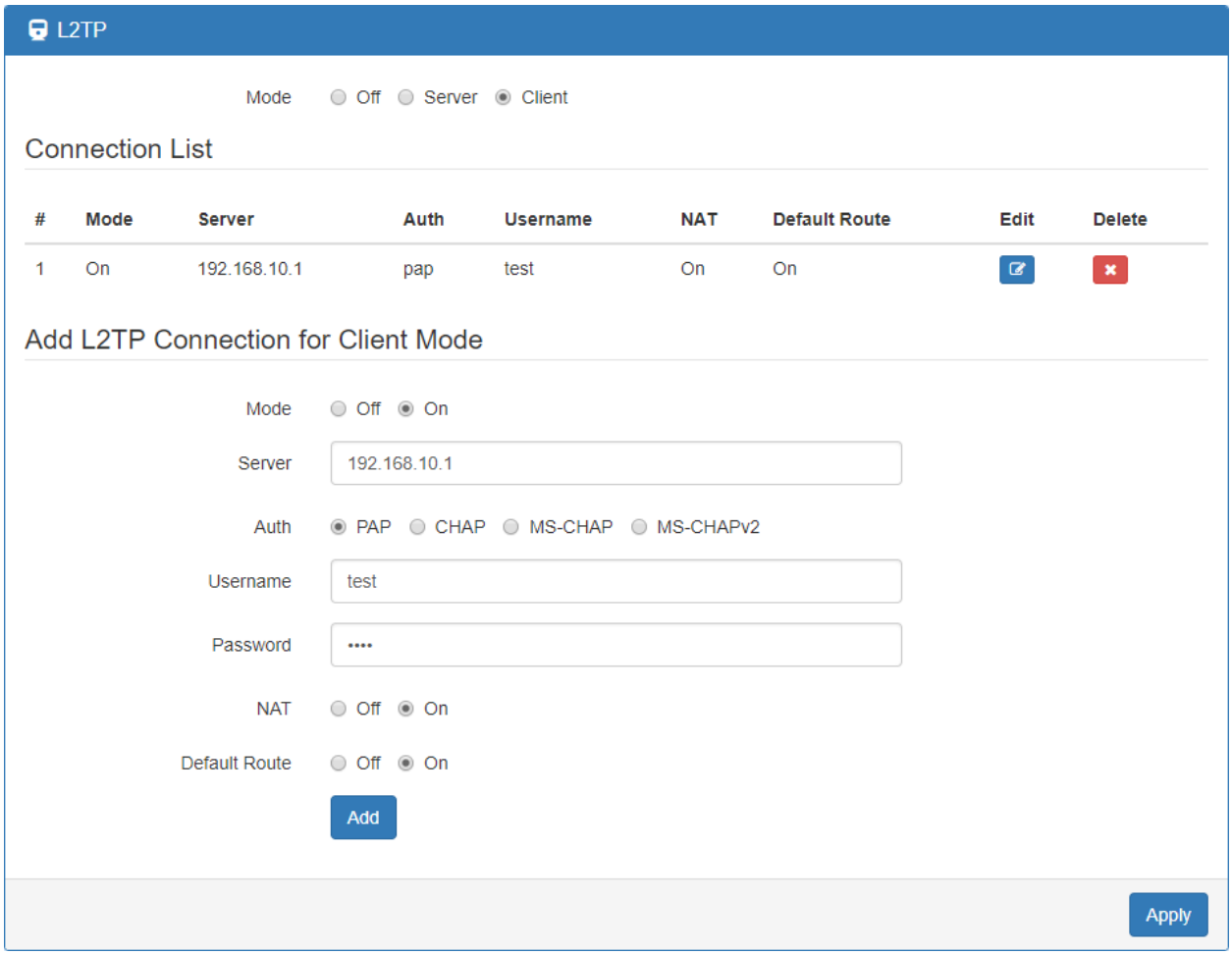
(3) Client Mode:

Choose the Client mode and the interface will be changed as below.



VPN> L2TP > Client Mode	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Turn on/off this L2TP connection
Server	The L2TP server address or hostname.
Auth	The authentication method for L2TP connection. Should same as L2TP server's auth type.
Username	The username for L2TP authentication.
Password	The password for L2TP authentication.
NAT	Turn on to translate the LAN subnet IP to L2TP virtual IP.
Default route	Turn on to redirect all traffic to L2TP tunnel.

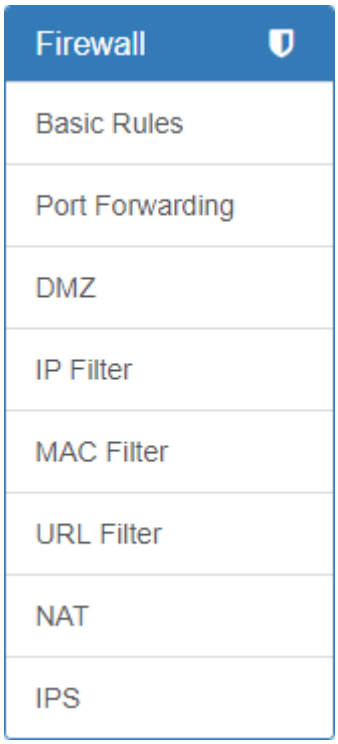
Fill in the required parameters and click the Add button to create the L2TP connection and manage the L2TP connection under client mode.



Click the button and edit the parameters to update the L2TP connection.

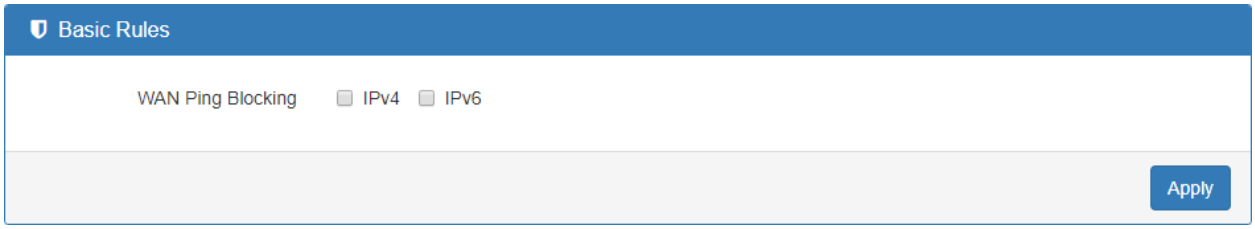
12 Configuration > Firewall

This section allows you to configure Basic Rules, Port Forwarding, DMZ, IP Filter, MAC Filter, URL Filter, NAT and IPS.



12.1 Firewall > Basic Rules

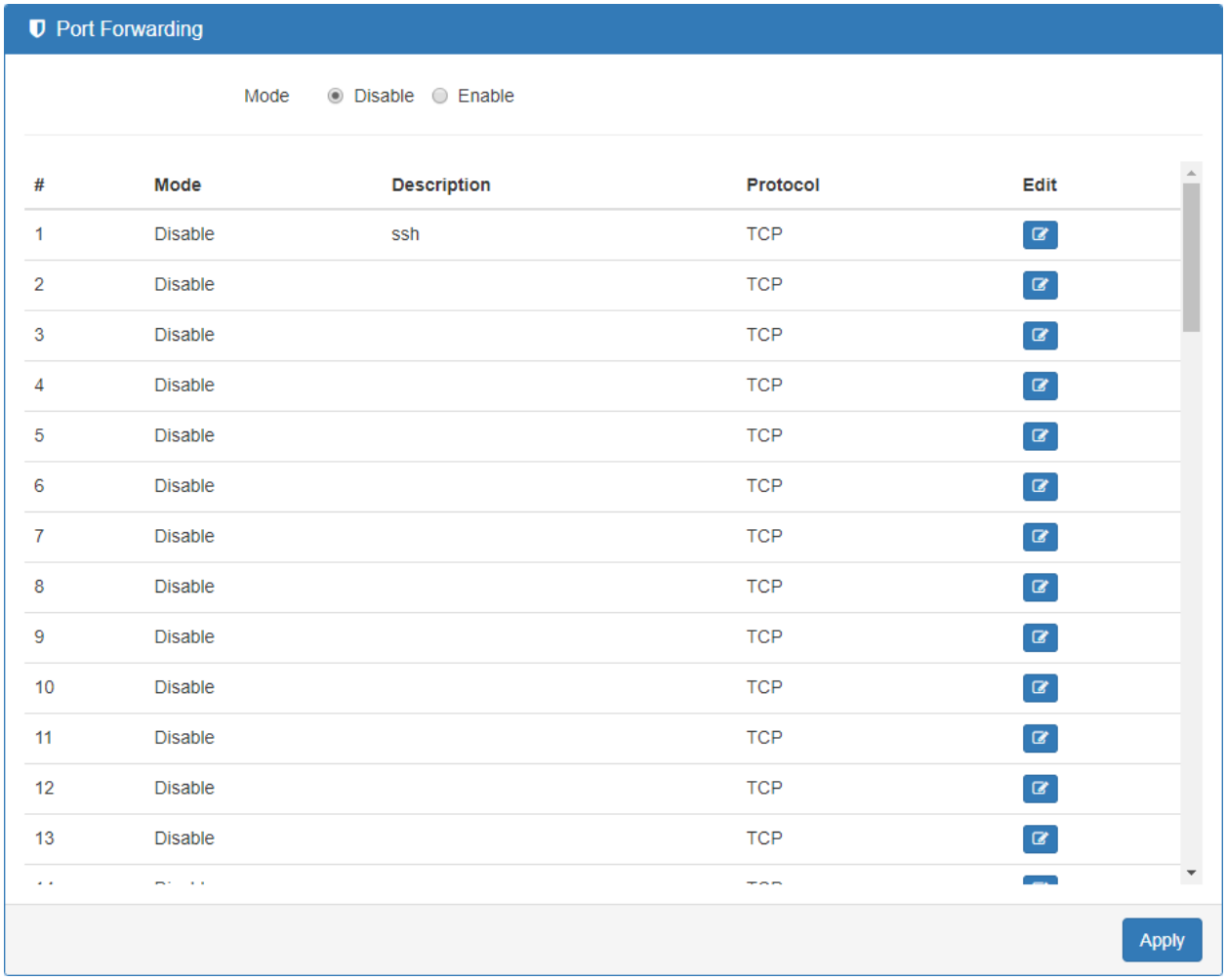
This section allows you to set the Basic Rules configuration.

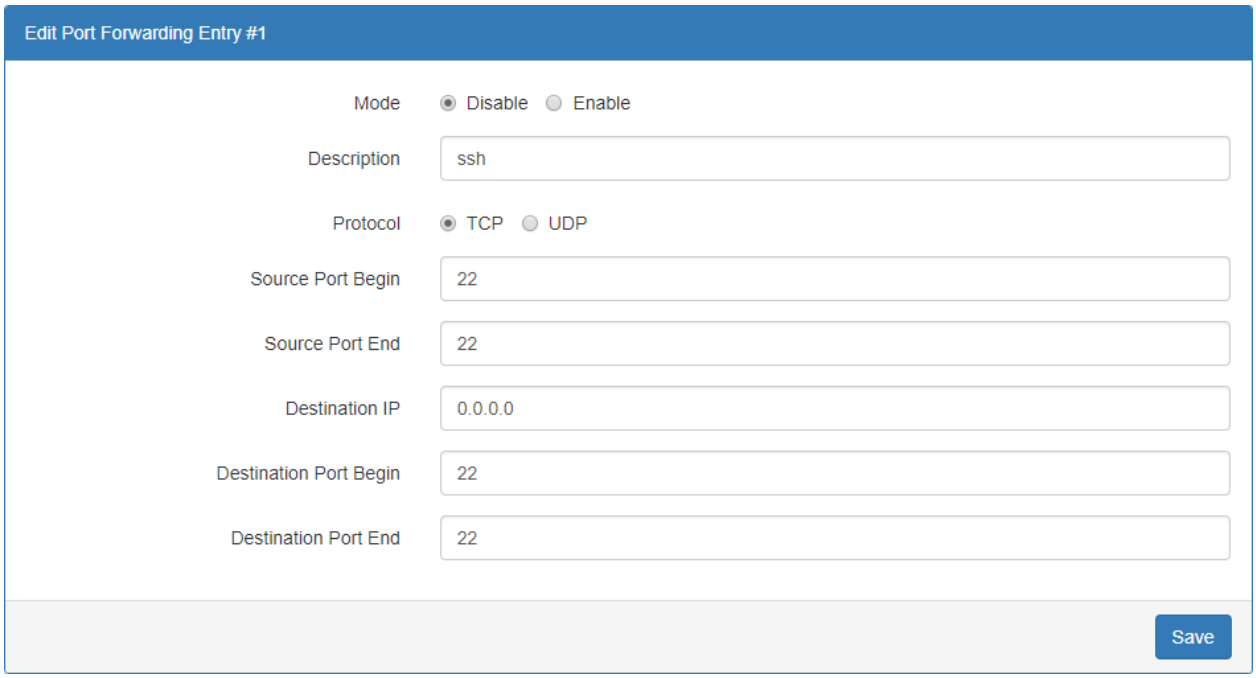


Firewall > Basic Rules	
Item	**Description**
WAN Ping Blocking	Check IPv4 or IPv6 for blocking

12.2 Firewall > Port Forwarding

This section allows you to set up **Port Forwarding** and click edit button to configure.

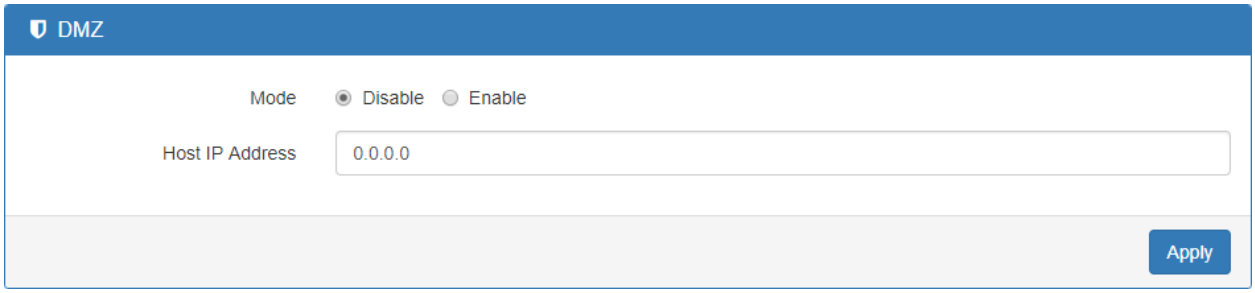




Firewall > Port Forwarding	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Turn on/off Port Forwarding to select Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
Description	Descript the name of Port Forwarding.
Protocol	Select from UDP or TCP Client which depends on the application.
Source Port Begin	Fill in the beginning of source port.
Source Port End	Fill in the end of source port.
Destination IP	Fill in the current private destination IP.
Destination Port Begin	Fill in the beginning of private destination port.
Destination Port End	Fill in the end of private destination port.

12.3 Firewall > DMZ

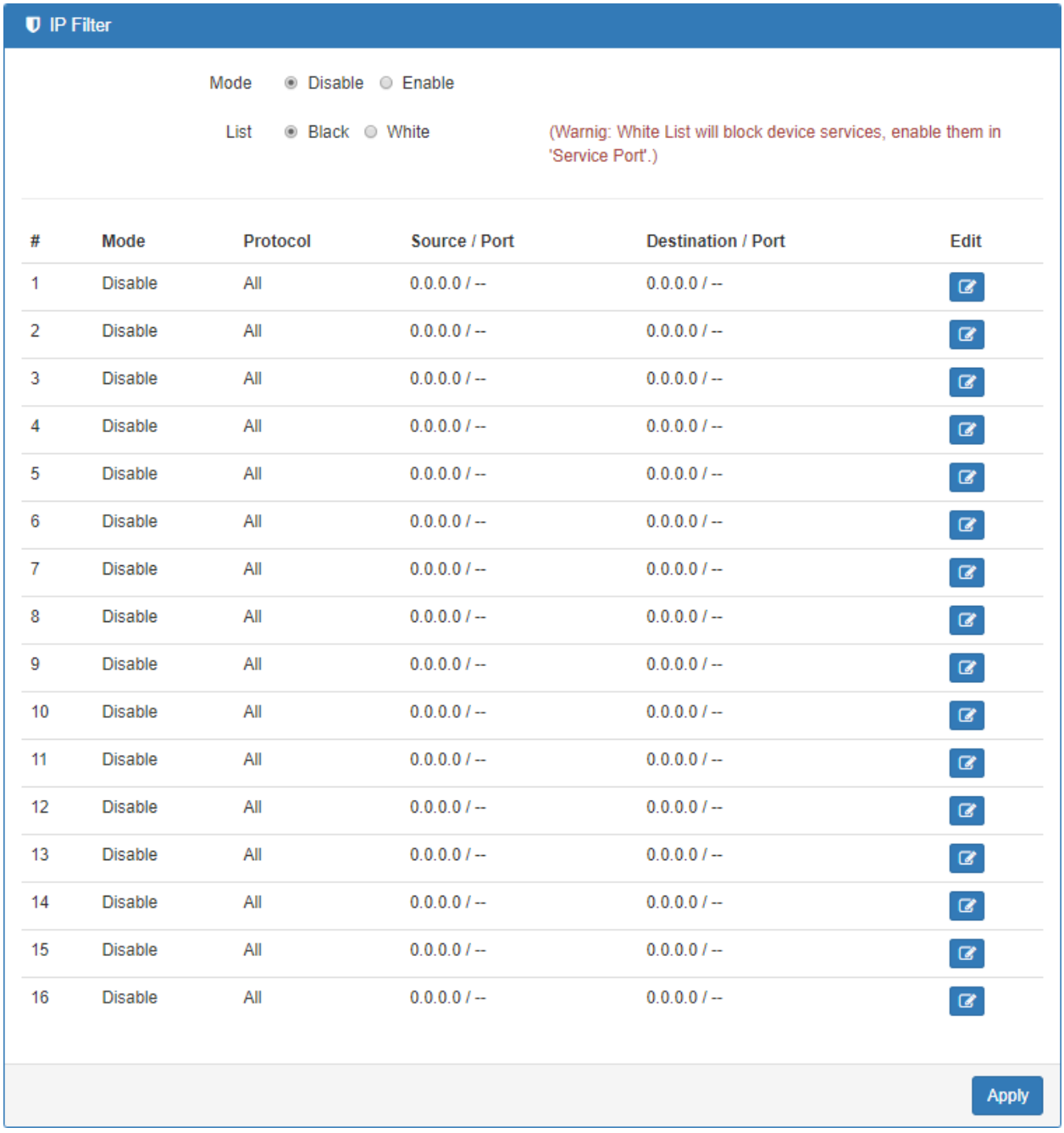
This section allows you to set the DMZ configuration.



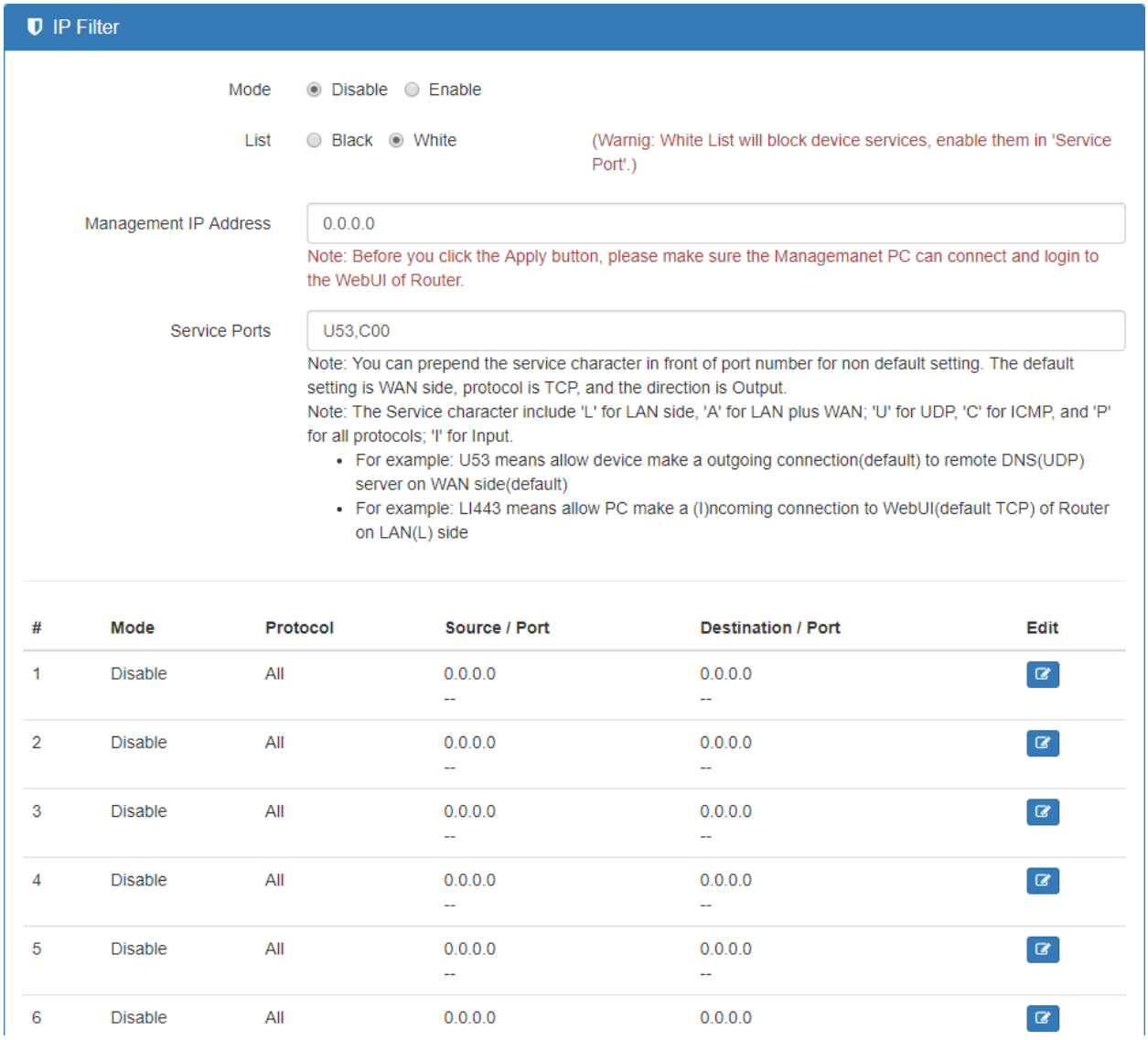
Firewall > DMZ	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
Host IP Address	Fill in your Host IP Address.

12.4 Firewall > IP Filter

This section allows you to configure IP Filter. After clicking button, you can edit your IP protocol, source/port and destination/port. The default is **Disable** mode and **Black** list.



- **Black List:** When set as Black List, the specific IP address/port in rule will be blocked.
- **White List:** When set as White List, the specific IP address/port in rule will be accepted.



Management IP Address:

For White List only. Since White List will block all user communication except those has been assigned by rules, it is better to assign a specific IP address for the administrator to access the Router which is Management IP Address.

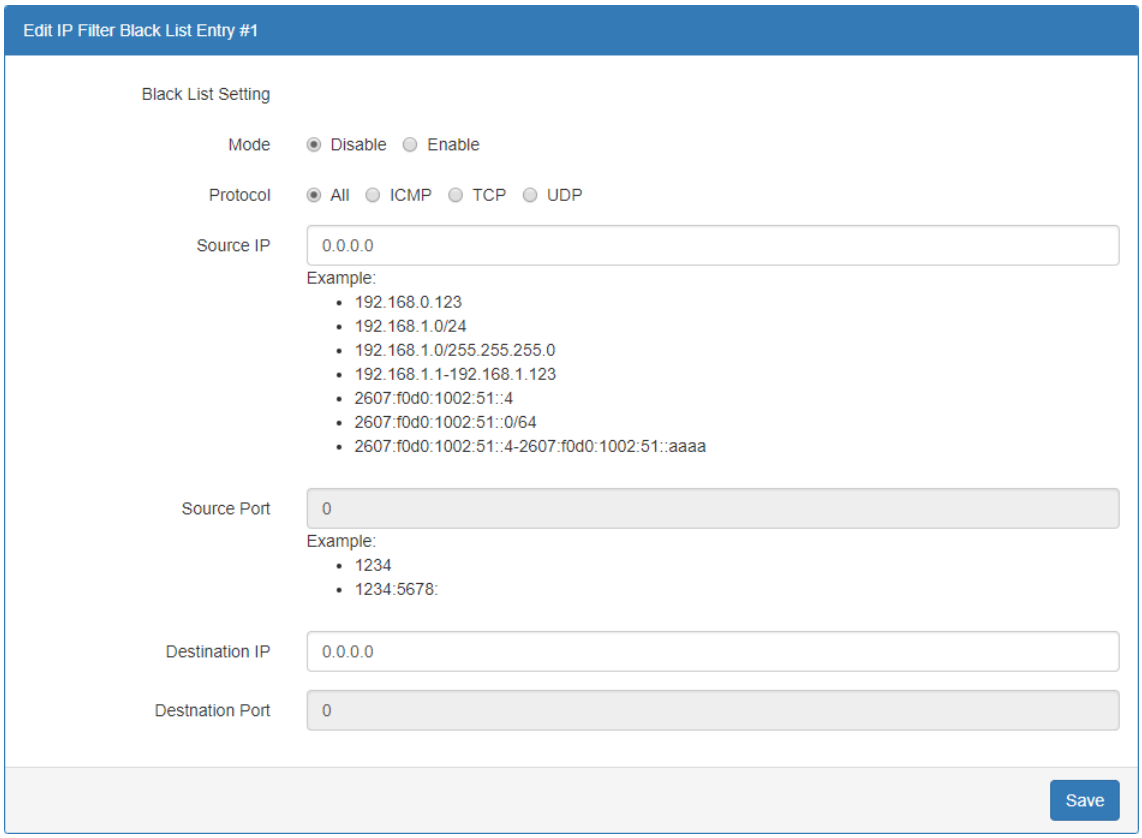
Service Ports:

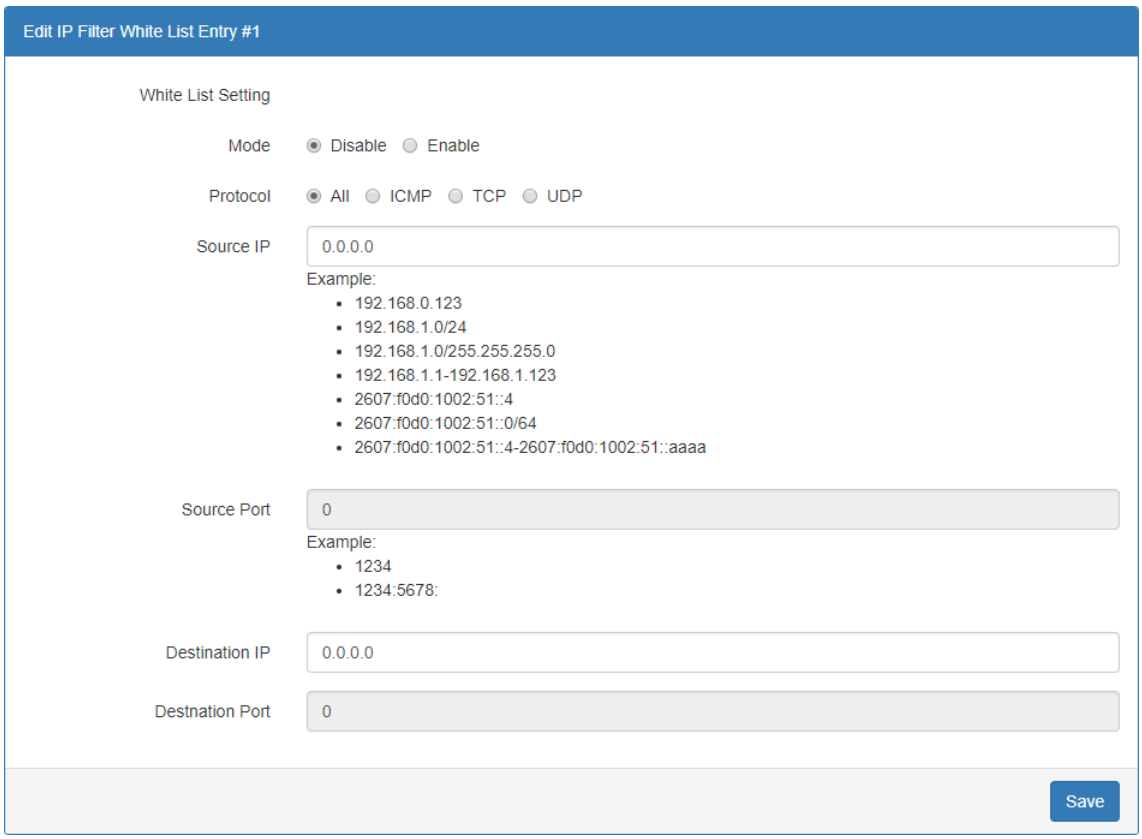
For White List only. The setting is specified for Router access only. The user can set it to allow Router access outside WAN or inside LAN Service. For example, access outside WAN DNS service. It also allows user to access Router service from outside WAN or inside LAN. For example, access Router Web service.

Edit Black/White List

(1) Click  button to edit Black/White list.

(2) The default is **Disable** mode as the following interface (Black/White).





Firewall > IP Filter	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
Protocol	Select from All, ICMP, TCP or UDP.
Source IP	Fill in your source IP address.
Source Port	Fill in your source port.
Destination IP	Fill in your destination IP address.
Destination Port	Fill in your destination port.

(3) When selecting Enable Mode, the protocol is TCP. The source IP has IPv4 and IPv6 setting formats.

(4) For Source IP, there are three types to input your source IP that depends on your requirement, including single IP, IP with Mask or giving a range of IP. The following table provides some examples.

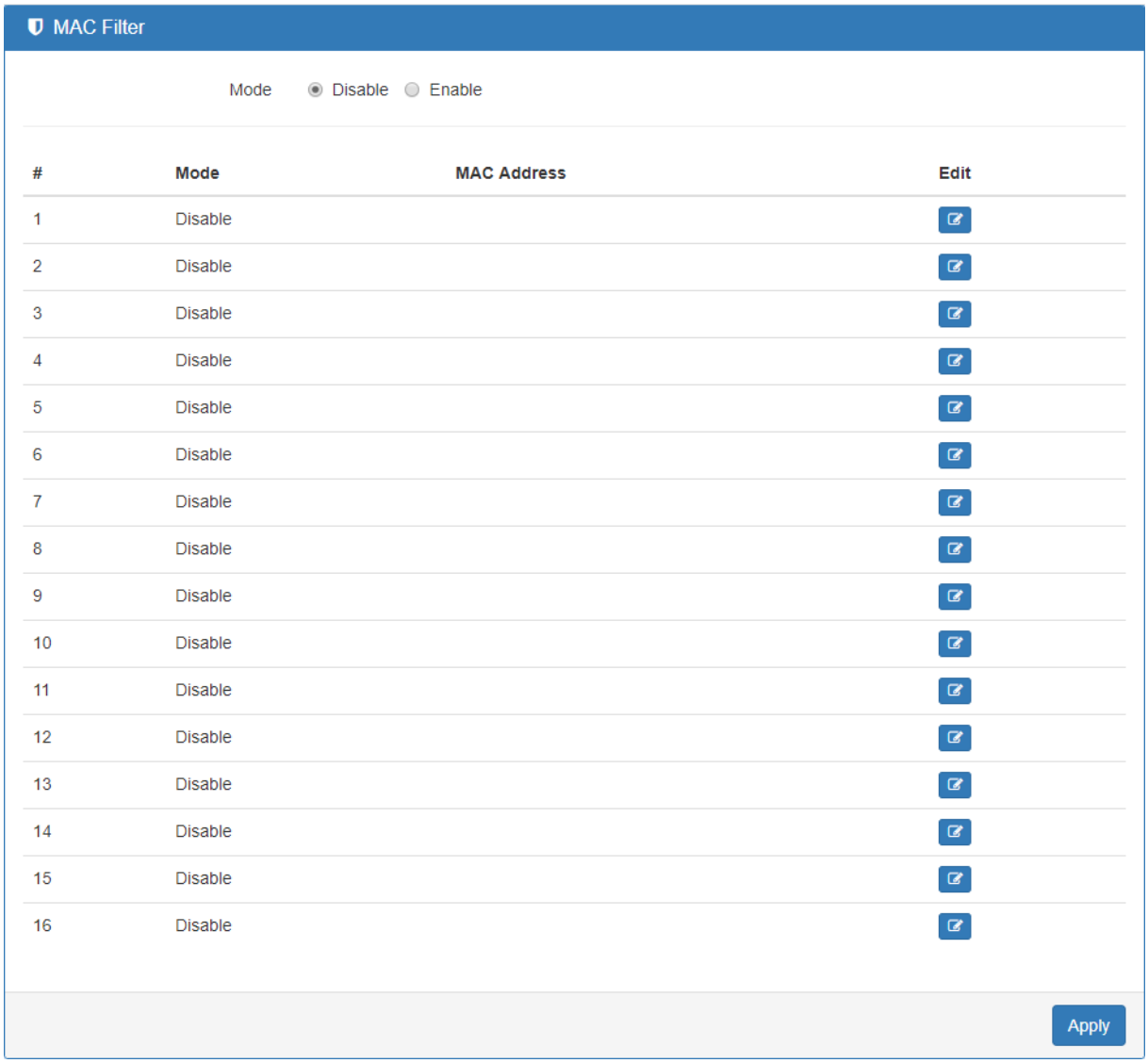
Firewall > Edit IP Filter > Source IP			
IP Format	**Single IP**	**IP with Mask**	**Ranged IP**
IPv4	192.168.0.123	192.168.1.0/24 192.168.1.0/255.255.255.	192.168.1.1-192.168.1.123
IPv6	2607:f0d0:1002:51::4	2607:f0d0:1002:51::0/64	2607:f0d0:1002:51::4- 2607:f0d0:1002:51::aaaa
Note: Setting up a range of IP, please use **–** hyphen symbol to mark your ranged IP.			

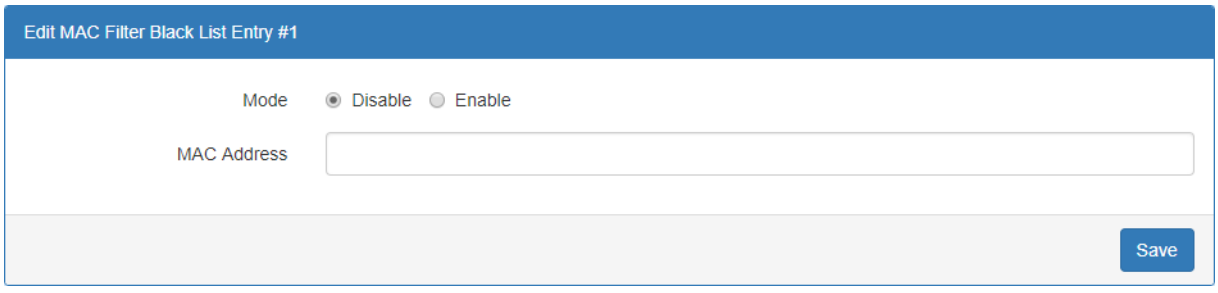
(5) For Source Port, there are two types to input your source port that depends on your requirement, including single port (e.g.1234) or giving a range of ports (e.g.1234:5678).

Note: Setting up a range of source ports, please use: colon symbol to mark your ranged ports.

12.5 Firewall > MAC Filter

This section allows you to set up MAC Filter. After clicking button, you can edit your MAC address.



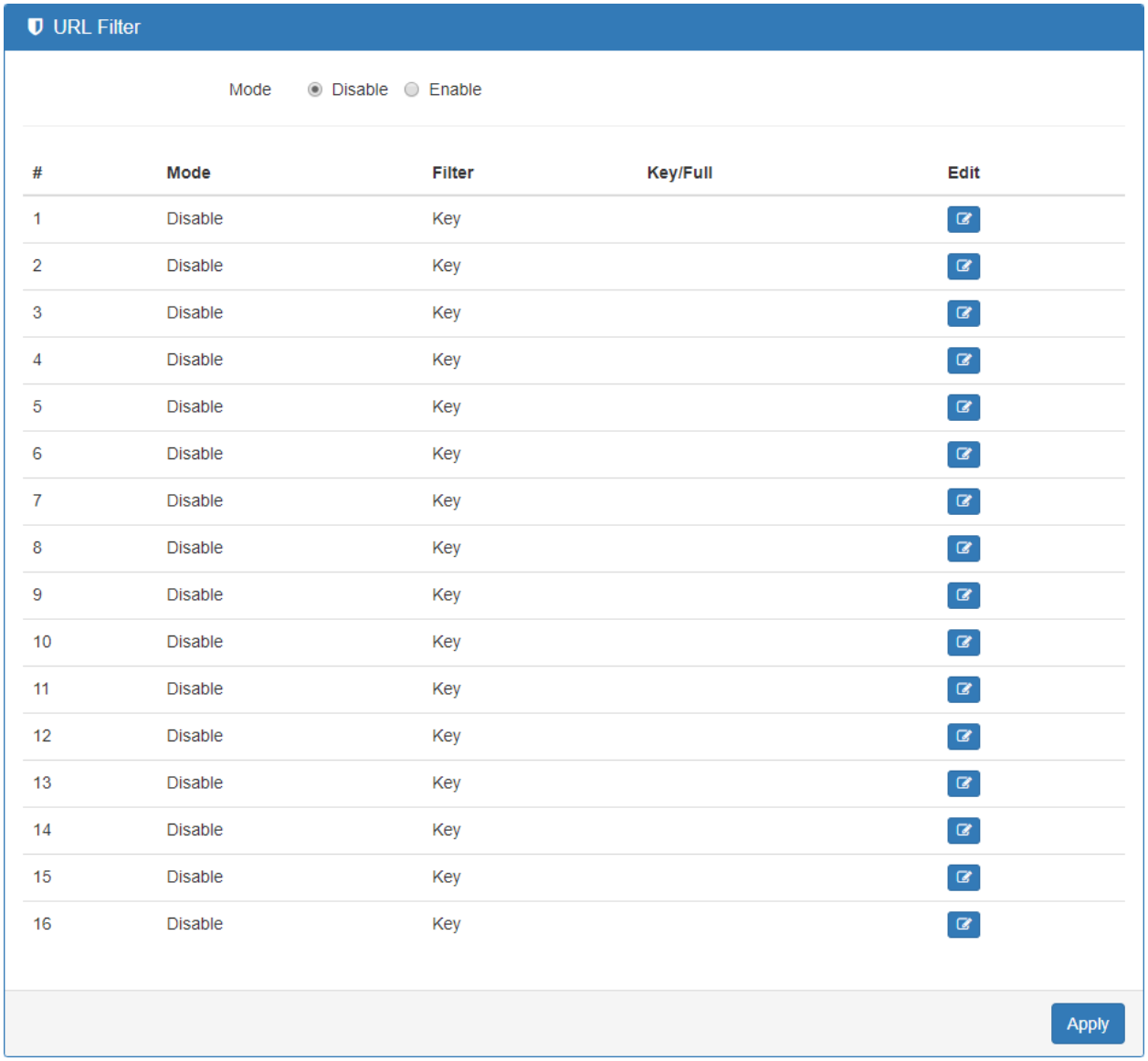


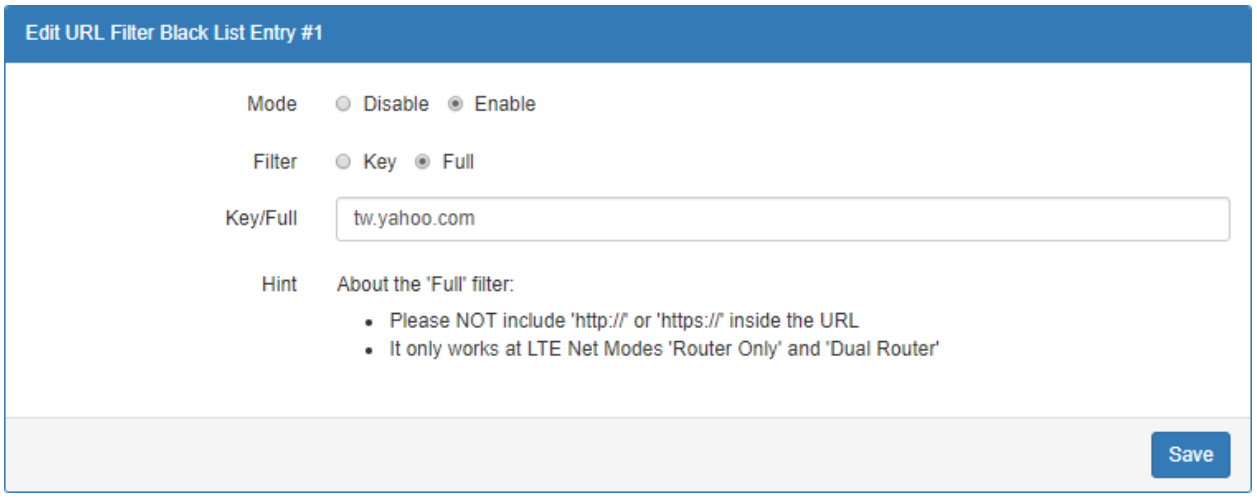
Service > MAC Filter	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
MAC Address	Fill in your MAC address.

Note: Setting up MAC address, please use ":" colon symbol (e.g. xx : xx : xx : xx) or "-" hyphen symbol to mark (e.g. xx - xx - xx - xx).

12.6 Firewall > URL Filter

This section allows you to set up URL Filter. After clicking  button, you can edit the type of filter and information.





Note: Please not include “**https://**” or “**http://**” for the URL address in the **Full** Filter.

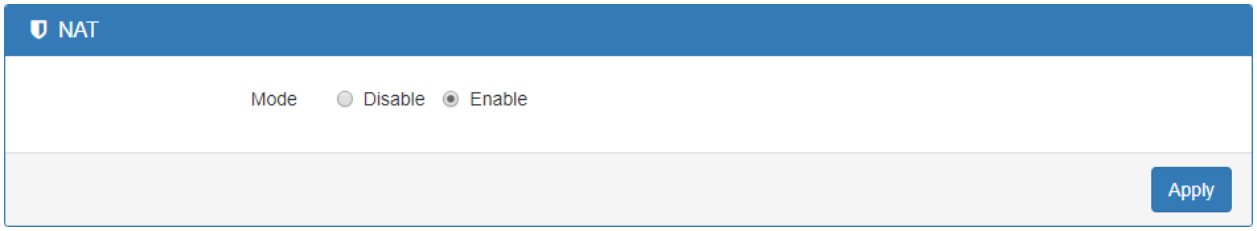
Firewall > URL Filter	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
Filter	Select from Key or Full. The default is Key.
Key / Full	Fill in your Key / Full information.

12.7 Firewall > NAT

This section allows you to set NAT configuration.

When NAT mode is **Enable**, the router will replace the source private IP address by its Internet public address for outgoing packets, and replace the destination Internet public address by private IP address for incoming packets.

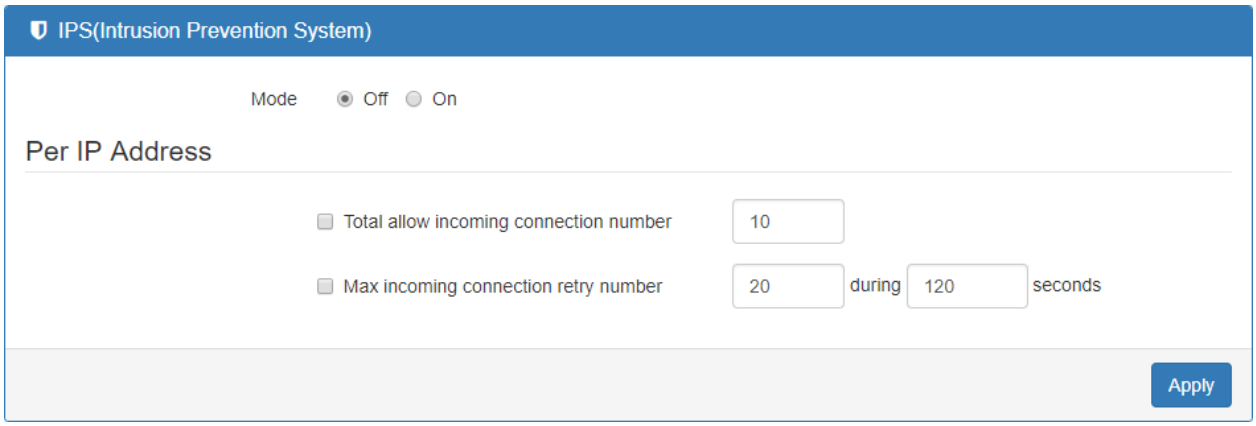
When NAT mode is **Disable**, the router will send the source LAN private IP address for outgoing packets and allow to receive the destination LAN private IP address for incoming packets.



12.8 Firewall > IPS

This section allows you to set IPS configuration. IPS prevents the system from being attacked by the Internet.

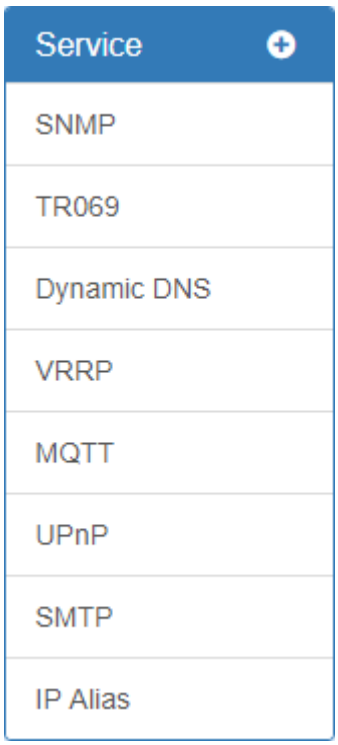
The system allows to limit the max incoming connection number from WAN per source IP address to prevent system resource exhausted. Also, the system allows to limit the max incoming connection retry number during a specific time period from WAN per source IP address to prevent too many unexpected connections retry event from causing system busy.



Firewall > IPS	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Turn on / off IPS function (default: Off)
Total allow incoming connection number	Select the checkbox to enable or disable the function. The default number is 10.
Max incoming connection retry number	Select the checkbox to enable or disable the function. The default number is 20.
Duration time	The default time is 120 seconds.

13 Configuration > Service

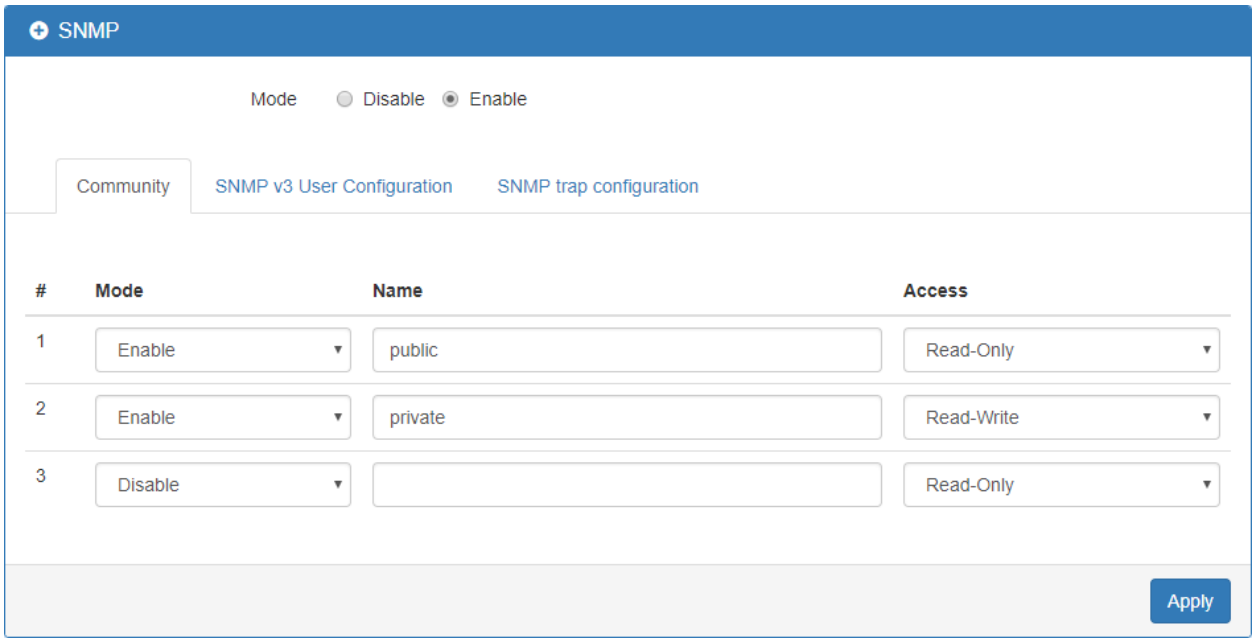
This section allows you to configure the SNMP, TR069, Dynamic DNS, VRRP, MQTT, UPnP, SMTP, and IP Alias.



13.1 Service > SNMP

This section allows you to set the SNMP configuration.

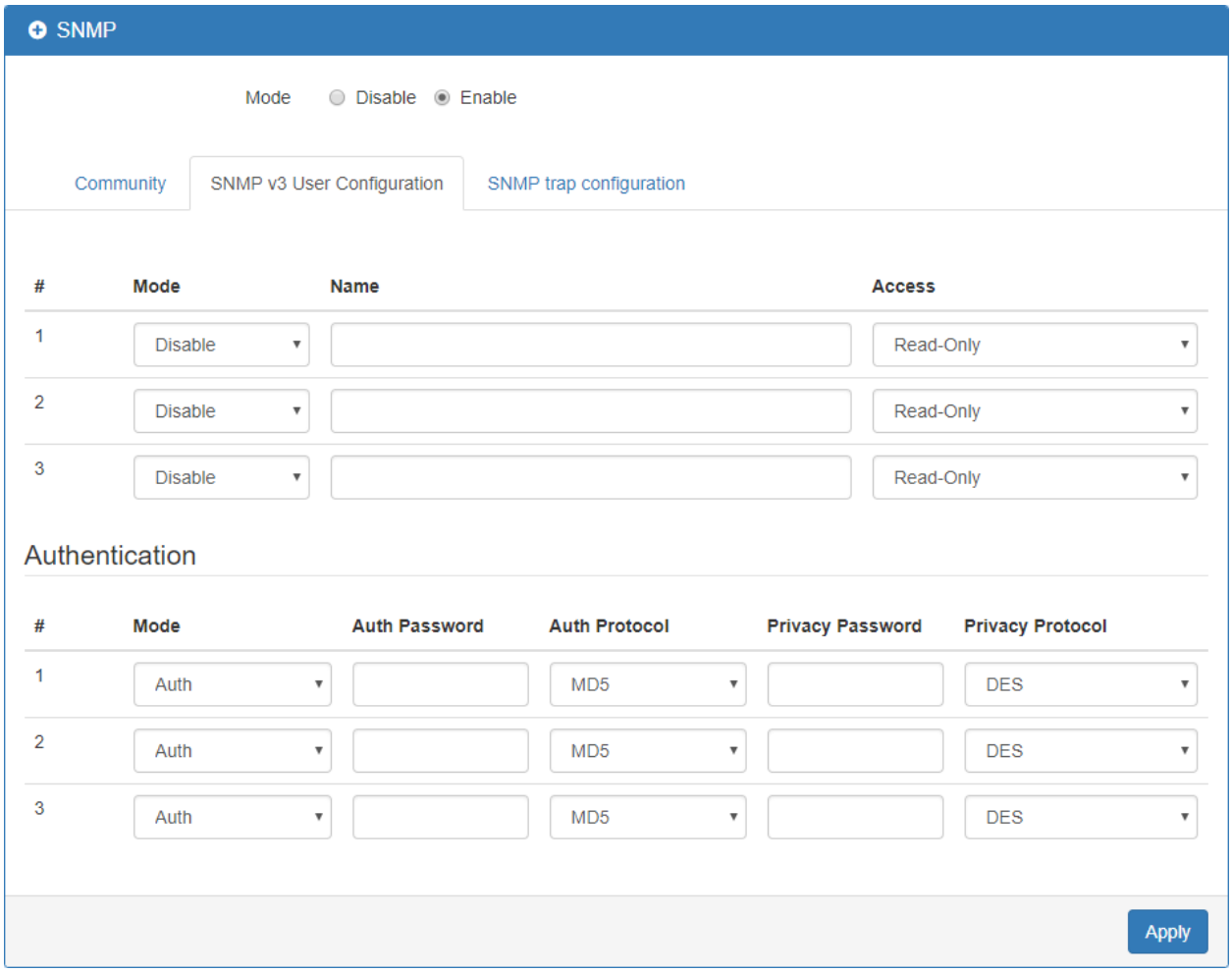
13.1.1 Community



Service > SNMP > Community	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable to configure SNMP.
Community	Configure community setting with three options, including # 1, # 2 and #3.
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable.
Name	Name each community.
Access	Select from Read-Only or Read-Write.

13.1.2 SNMP v3 User Configuration

For SNMP v3 User Configuration, you need to register authentication and allow a receiver that confirm the packet was not modified in transit. There are three options to set up SNMP v3 Configuration.

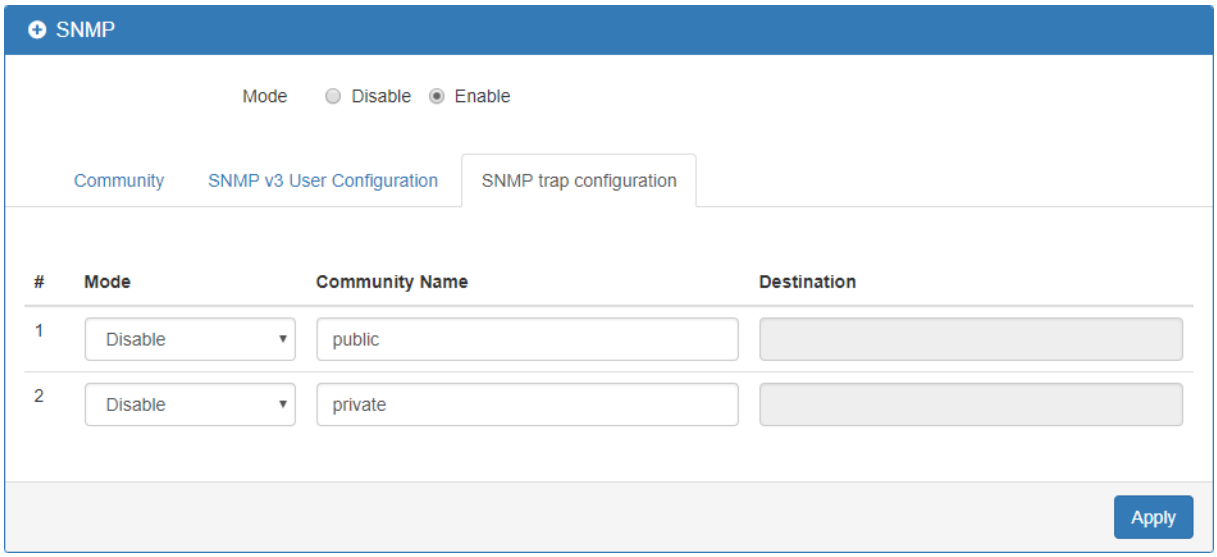


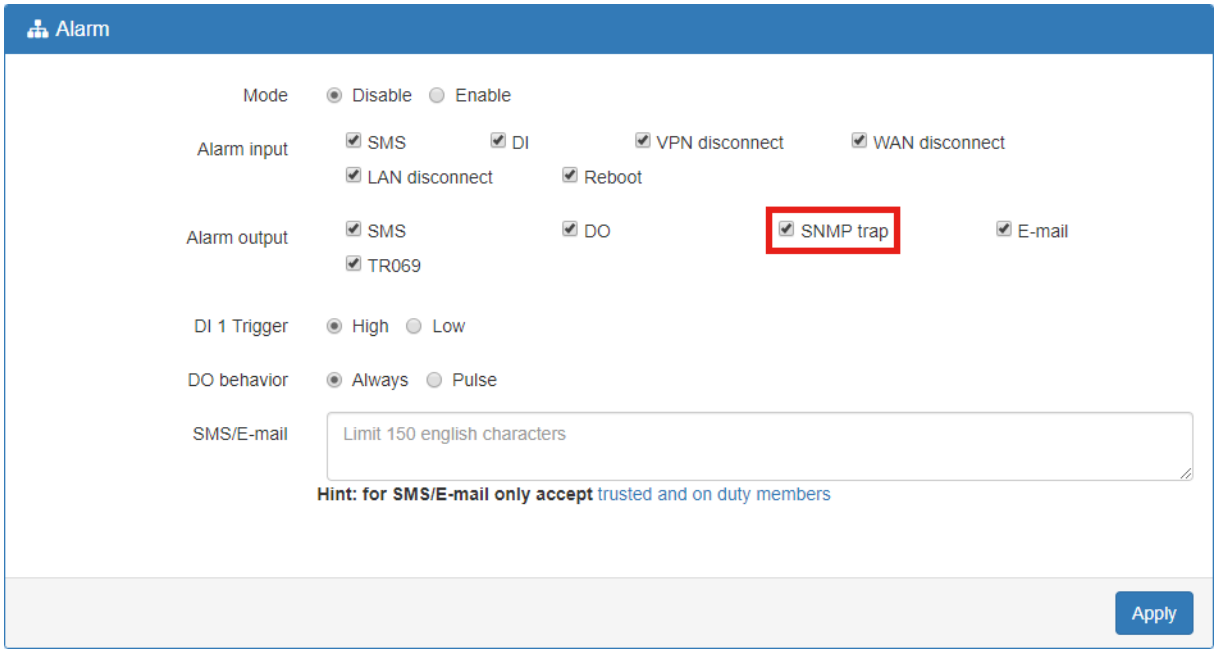
Service > SNMP > SNMP v3 User configuration	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable to configure SNMP. The default is Disable.
Name	Fill in your name.
Auth Mode	Select from Authentication or Privacy.
Authentication Password	Fill in your authentication password.

Authentication Protocol	Select from MD5 or SHA.
Privacy Password	Fill in your privacy password.
Privacy Protocol	Select from DES or AES.
Access	Select from Read-Only or Read-Write.

13.1.3 SNMP trap configuration

This section allows you to set up the SNMP trap configuration when you select the SNMP trap function from Alarm output of system for your router. With SNMP trap setting, you can know the status of remote device.

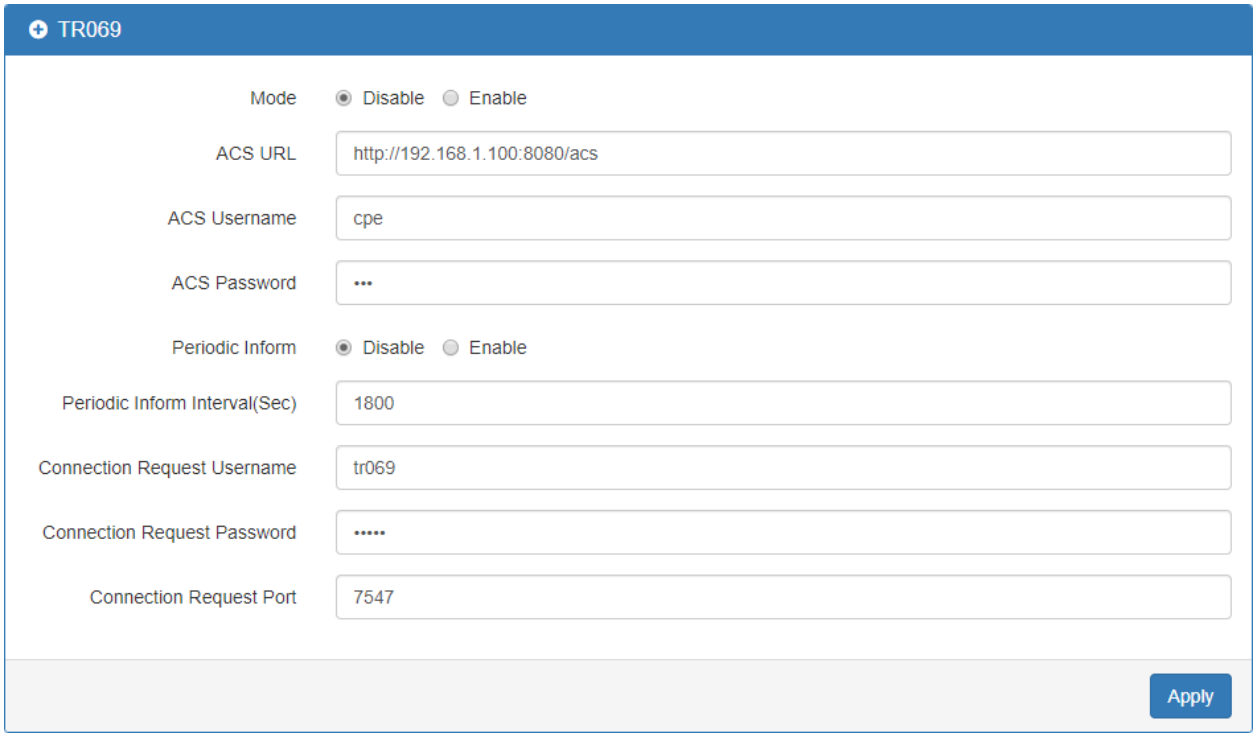




Service > SNMP > SNMP trap configuration	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
Community Name	Fill in your community name.
Destination	The destination (domain name/IP) of remote SNMP trap server.

13.2 Service > TR069

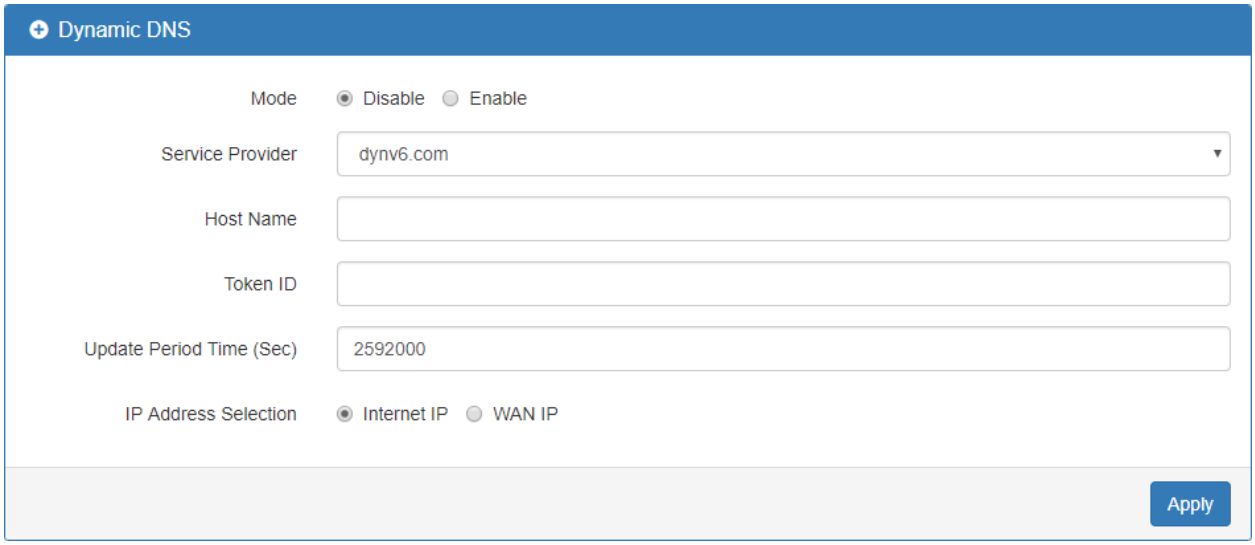
This section allows you to set up TR069 client configuration. You can get information how to install TR069 Server (GenieACS Installation) from the application configuration chapter.



Service > TR069	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
ACS URL	Fill in the URL address of ACS (Auto-Configuration Server).
ACS Username	Fill in the ACS username to authenticate the CPE (this router) when connecting to the ACS.
ACS Password	Fill in the ACS password to authenticate the CPE (this router) when connecting to the ACS.
Periodic Inform	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable. The CPE reports the status to the ACS when enabling a period of time set.
Periodic Inform Interval (Sec)	Fill in the periodic time. The CPE reports to ACS the status according to your duration in seconds of the interval set.
Connection Request Username	Fill in the connection request username to authenticate the ACS if the ACS attempts to communicate with the CPE.
Connection Request Password	Fill in the connection request password to authenticate the ACS if the ACS attempts to communicate with the CPE.
Connection Request Port	Fill in the connection request port to authenticate the ACS if the ACS attempts to communicate with the CPE.

13.3 Service > Dynamic DNS

This section allows you to set up Dynamic DNS.



Service > Dynamic DNS	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Turn on/off this function to select Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
Service Provider	Select the Service Provider of Dynamic DNS.
Host Name	Fill in your registered Host Name from Service Provider.
Token ID	Fill in your Token ID from Service Provider.
Host Secret ID	Fill in your Secret ID from Service Provider.
Username	Fill in your registered username from Service Provider.
Password	Fill in your registered password from Service Provider.
Update Period Time (Sec)	Fill in “0” to mean 30 days.
IP Address Selection	Select either Internet IP or WAN IP.

Note: There are six options of Service Provider as below to explain the information.

Service Provider	**dynv6.com**
Host Name	Register hostname, e.g. tester.dynv6.net
Token ID	The token ID, e.g. v_ABjMMQxeAnWv5UwtuVn1QBriynzq

Service Provider	**www.nsupdate.info**
Host Name	Register hostname, e.g. tester.nsupdate.info
Host Secret ID	The Host Secret ID, e.g. e2AMDsLmVF

Service Provider	**www.duckdns.org**
Host Name	Register hostname, e.g. tester.duckdns.org
Token ID	The token ID, e.g.12345678-de49-4e97-a33c-98b159aead2b

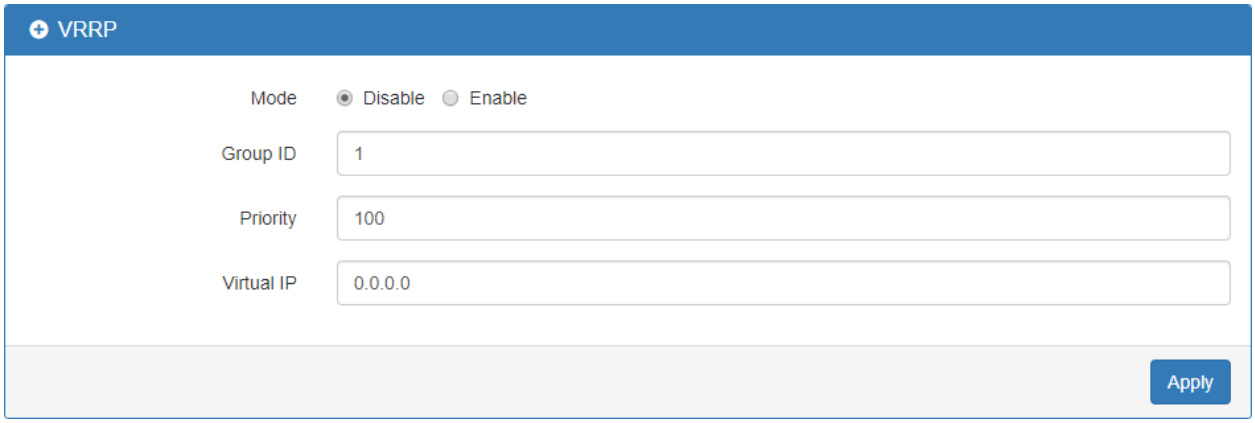
Service Provider	**no-ip.com**
Host Name	Register hostname, e.g. tester.hopto.org
Username	Register username.
Password	Register password.

Service provider	**freedns.afraid.org**
Host Name	Register hostname, e.g. tester.mooo.com
Username	Register username.
Password	Register password.

Service provider	**dyndns.org**
Host Name	Register hostname, e.g. tester.dyns.com
Username	Register username.
Password	Register password.

13.4 Service > VRRP

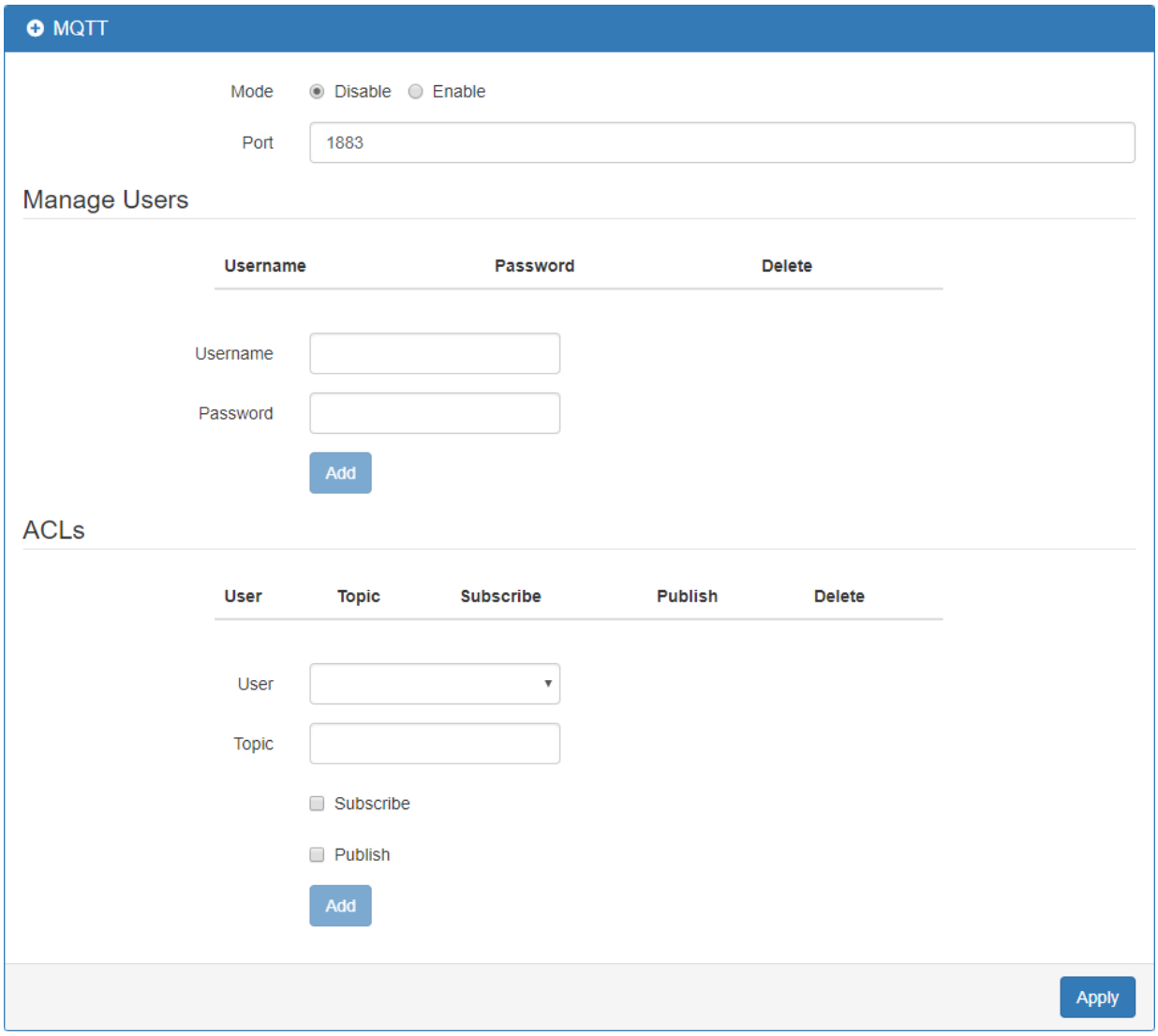
This section allows you to configure VRRP.



Service > VRRP	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
Group ID	Specify which VRRP group of this router belong to (1-255). The default is 1.
Priority	Enter the priority value from 1 to 254. The larger value has higher priority. The default is 100.
Virtual IP	● Each router in the same VRRP group must have the same virtual IP address. The default is 0.0.0.0. ● This virtual IP address must belong to the same address range as the real IP address of the interface.

13.5 Service > MQTT

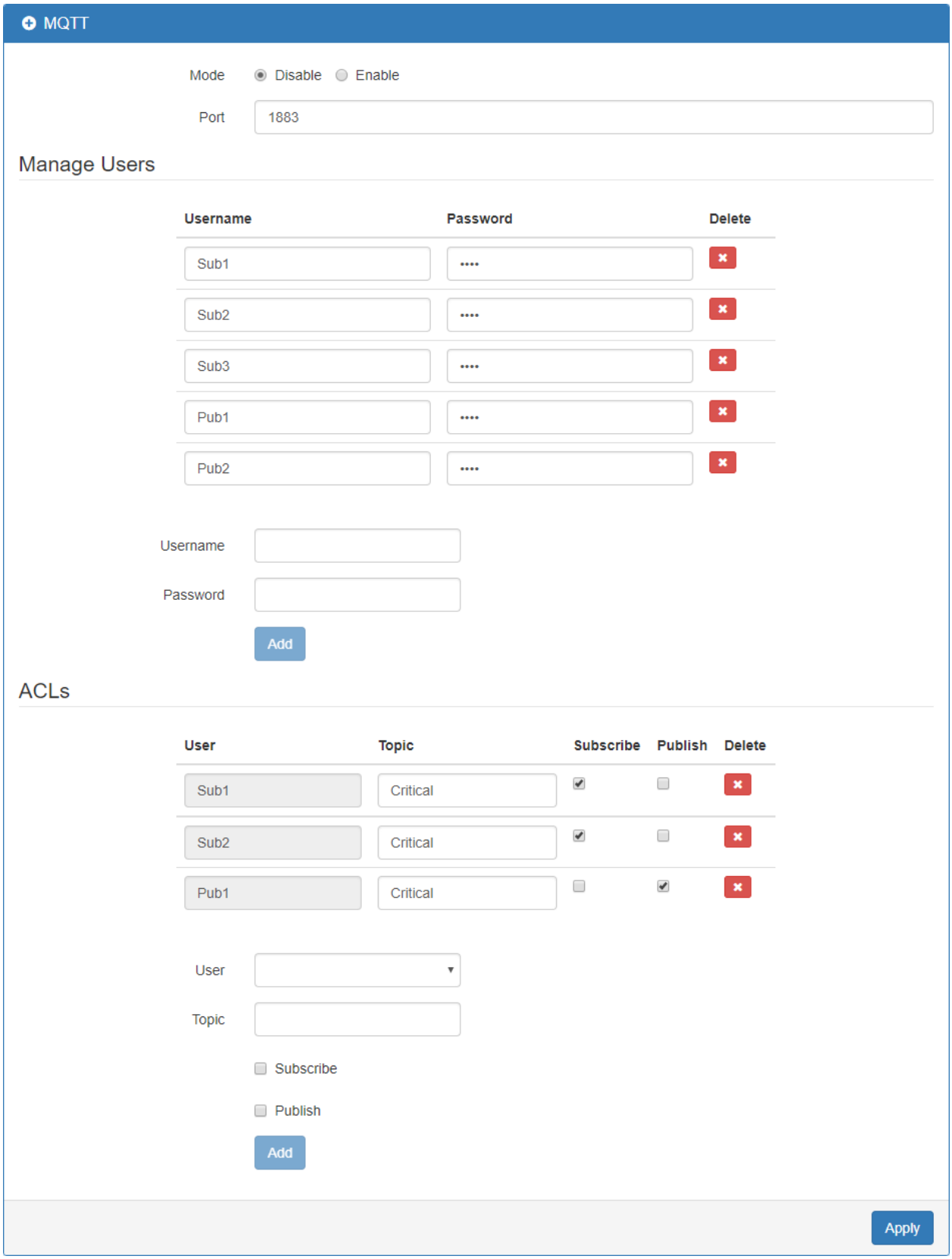
This section makes you configure MQTT which allows the MQTT client to send the message within specific topic or channel. By default, the router does not allow anonymous to read/write the MQTT topic or channel. Thus, you need to create the account with username and password for MQTT client in the web UI.



Service > MQTT	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
Port	Fill in the port number of MQTT application.
Manage Users	Create the users and show all users' names. Allow each user to delete their name.
Username	Fill in the username of manage user.
Password	Fill in the password of manage user.
ACLs	Allow to specify what topic should be limited.
User	Select the users and identify their authority to read or write the MQTT topic/channel.
Topic	Name the topic of MQTT message.

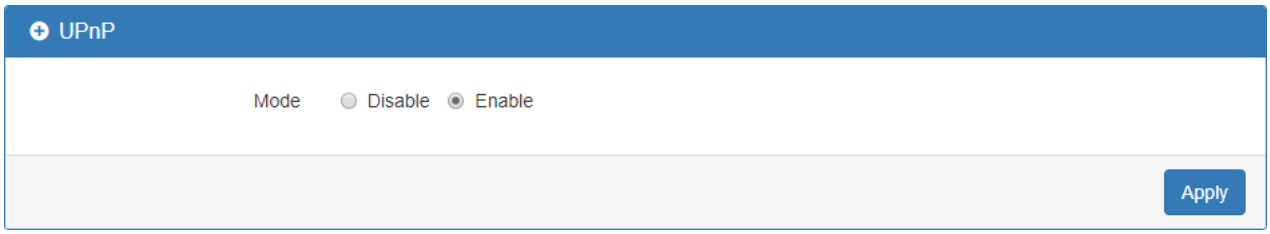
Take for example, the interface is shown as below.

The **Manage Users** section will show all users that you create. Moreover, each user can use the delete button to delete it. For the **ACLs** control, user can specify what topic should be limited. In this case, we set up the publisher **pub1** to write the critical topic. Additionally, we also allow the subscribers **sub1** and **sub2** to read the critical topic. Thus, only the sub1 and sub2 can receive it when **pub1** sending the message.


MQTT
Mode
Disable
Enable
Port
1883
Manage Users
Username
Password
Delete
Sub1
Sub2
Sub3
Pub1
Pub2
Username
Password
Add
ACLs
User
Topic
Subscribe
Publish
Delete
Sub1
Critical
Sub2
Critical
Pub1
Critical
User
Topic
Subscribe
Publish
Add
Apply

13.6 Service > UPnP

This section allows you to set up UPnP confirguration to select the mode from Disable or Enable. The default UPnP is enabled for the cellular router.



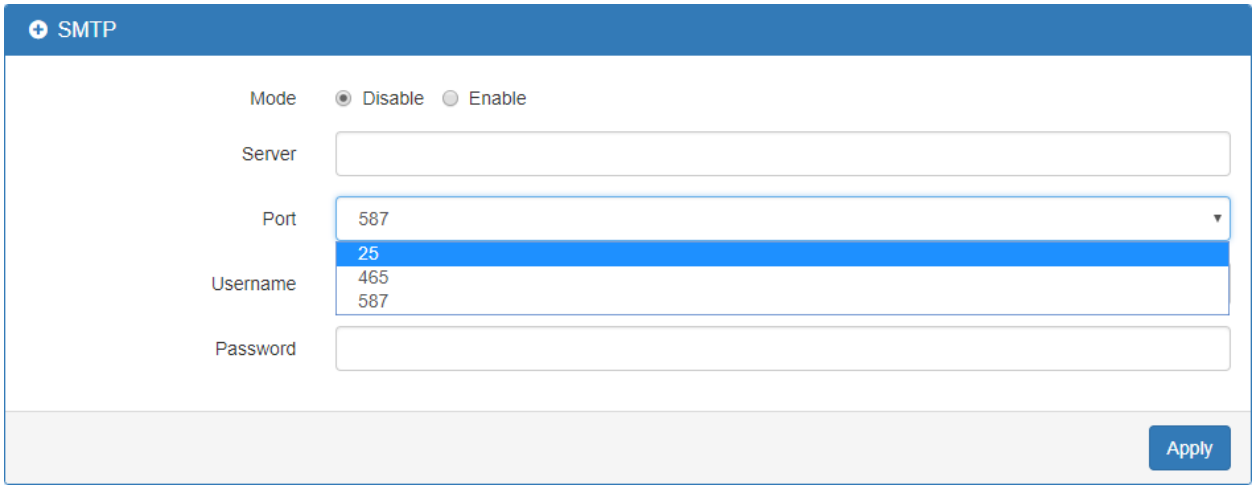
Note:

UPnP™ (Universal Plug and Play) is a set of protocols that allows a PC to automatically discover other UPnP devices (anything from an Internet gateway device to a light switch), retrieve an XML description of the device and its services, control the device, and subscribe to real-time event notification.

PCs using UPnP can retrieve the cellular router's WAN IP address, and automatically create NAT port maps. This means that applications that support UPnP, and are used with UPnP enabled cellular router, will not need application layer gateway support on the cellular router to work through NAT.

13.7 Service > SMTP

This section provides you to send your email for the server. For instance, the email will be sent to notify when the Alarm has a nofitication by the server.



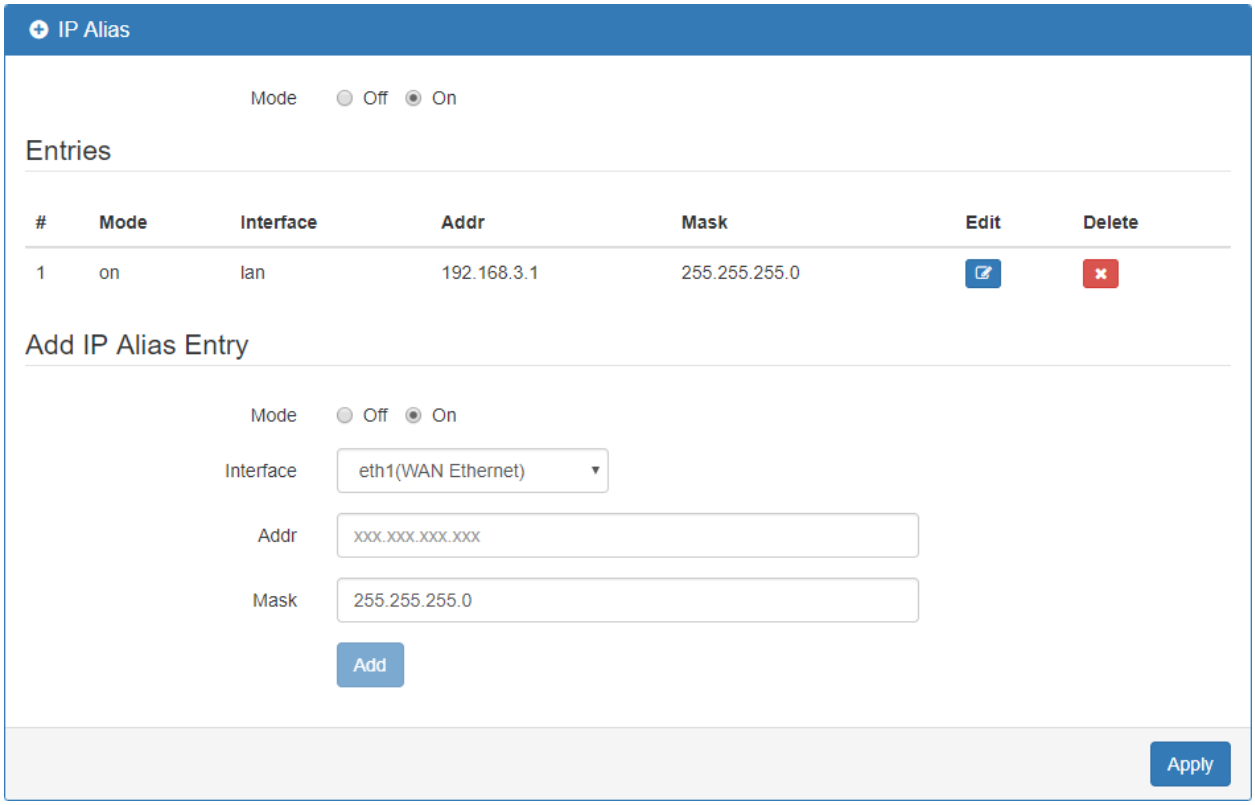
Service > SMTP	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable. The default is Disable.
Server	The email will be sent through the server.
Port	There are three ports for SMTP communication between mail servers. ● **Port 25**：Use TCP port 25 without encryption. ● **Port 465**：SMTP connections secured by SSL. ● **Port 587**：SMTP connections secured by TLS.
Username / Password	Fill in your username and password as the same your server.

13.8 Service > IP Alias

This section allows you to set **IP Alias** configuration.

IP Alias is associating more than one IP address to a network interface. With IP Alias, one node on a network can build multiple connections with the network, each serving a different purpose.

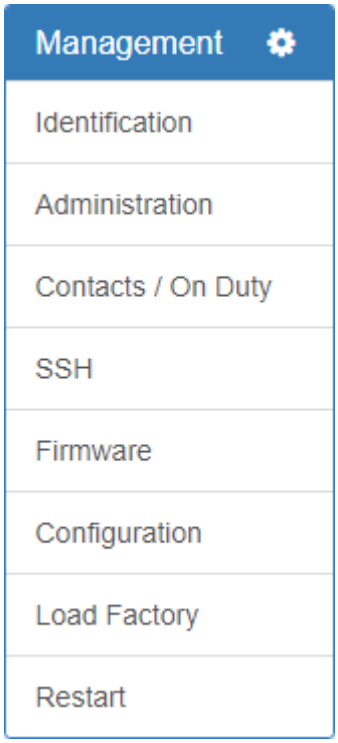
IP Alias can be used to provide multiple network addresses on a single physical interface.



Service > IP Alias	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Off or On to enable the IP Alias.
Entries	The setting can be edited or deleted the existed entries.
Add / Edit IP Alias Entry	● **Mode:** select from Off or On to use or not use this entry. ● **Interface:** the interface you want to provide the additional address. ● **Addr:** the IP address. ● **Mask:** the network mask.

14 Configuration > Management

This section provides you to manage the router, set up your administration and know about the status of current software and firmware. Also, you can back up and restore the configuration.



14.1 Management > Identification

This section allows you to confirm the profile of router, current software, firmware version and system uptime.

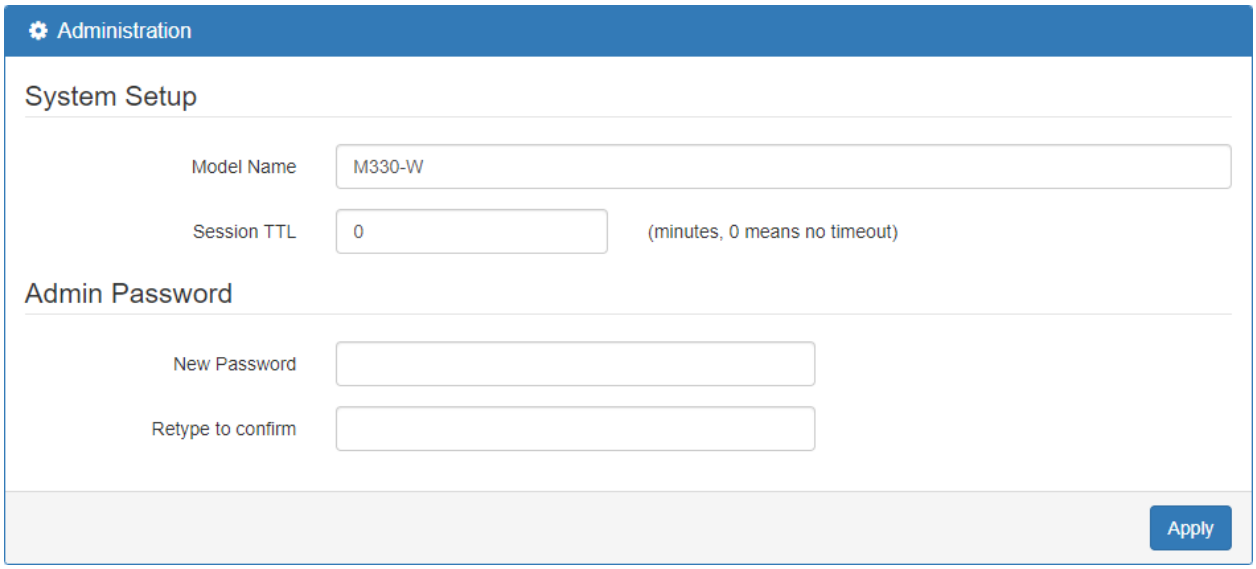
Identification

Attr.	Value
Active Image Partition	a
Model Name	M330-W
LAN Ethernet MAC Address	00:03:79:06:2F:BD
WAN Ethernet MAC Address	00:03:79:06:2F:BE
Software Version	3.3.8
Firmware Version	V0.02
Hardware Version	
Software MCSV	014B00000022E82C
Hardware MCSV	014B000000000000
Serial Number	BL9U43VZ0005
Modem Firmware Version	EC25EFAR06A03M4G
IMEI	866758043832480
Uptime	6:42:38

Management > Identification	
Item	**Description**
Model Name	The model name of cellular router.
LAN Ethernet MAC Address	The LAN Ethernet MAC address.
WAN Ethernet MAC Address	The WAN Ethernet MAC address.
Software Version	The software version currently running on the device.
Firmware Version	The firmware version of the device.
Hardware Version	The hardware version of the device.
Software MCSV	Show the software MCSV of the running firmware
Hardware MCSV	Show the current hardware MCSV of the device.
Serial Number	Show the product serial number.
Modem Firmware Version	Show the modem firmware version of the device
IMEI	Show the IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity number).
Uptime	Show the current system uptime.

14.2 Management > Administration

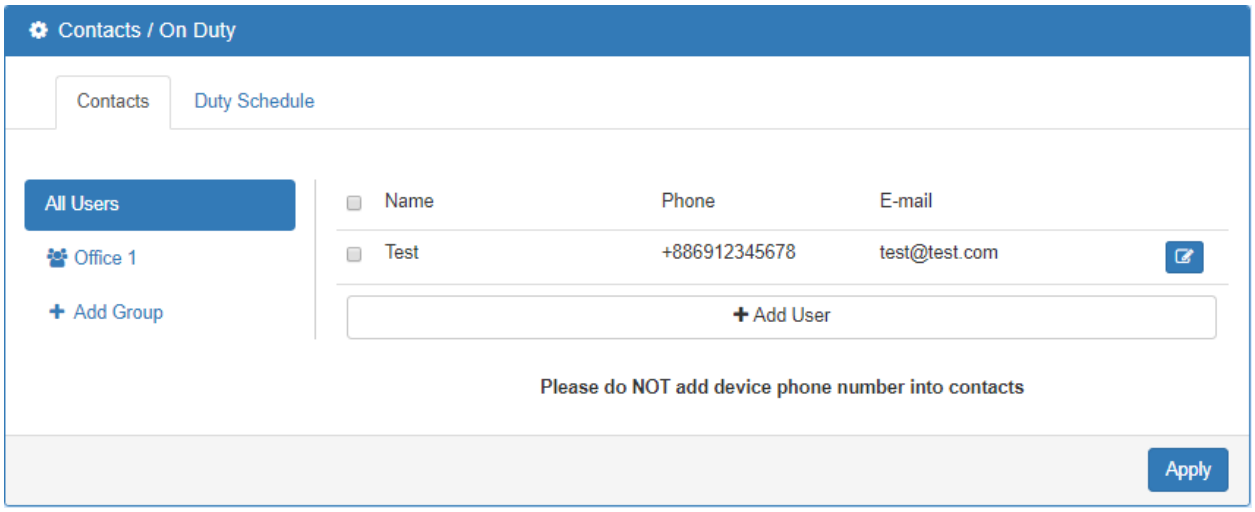
This section allows you to set up the name of the device and change your new password. For the **Session TTL**, you can set up what duration of time will be logout. If you don't need to have this timeout limitation, you can fill in "0"(Zero). The default timeout is 5 minutes.



14.3 Management > Contacts / On Duty

This section allows you to create the groups, add the usersFor more detailed instruction, please navigate to System > Alarm.

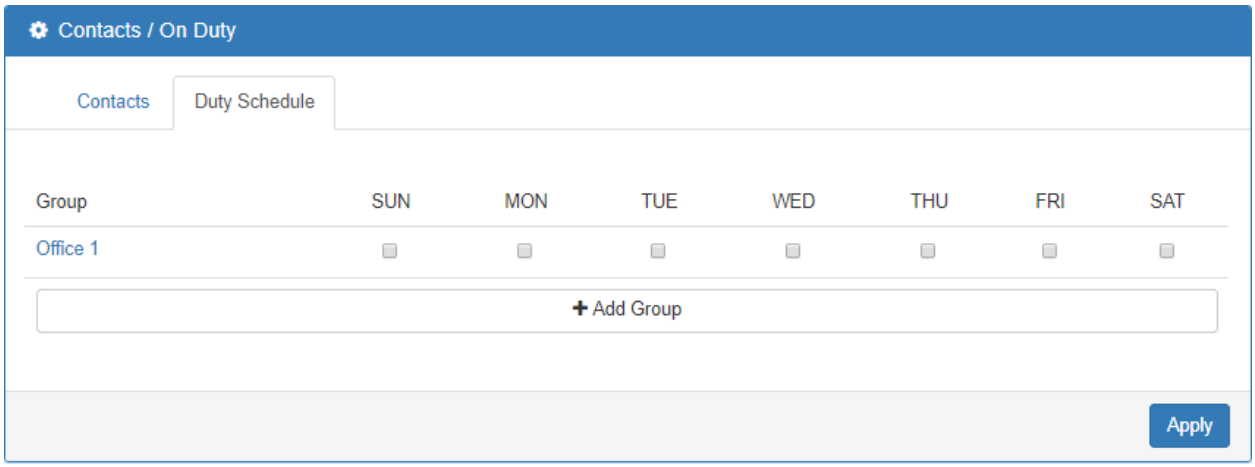
14.3.1 Contacts



+ Add Group: Please fill out group name.

+ Add User: Please fill out Name/Phone/E-Mail/Groups.

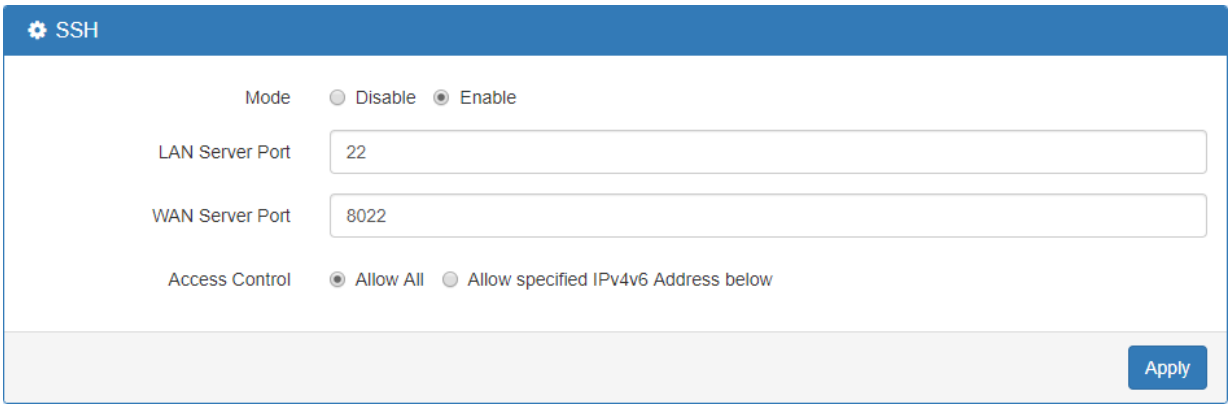
14.3.2 Duty Schedule

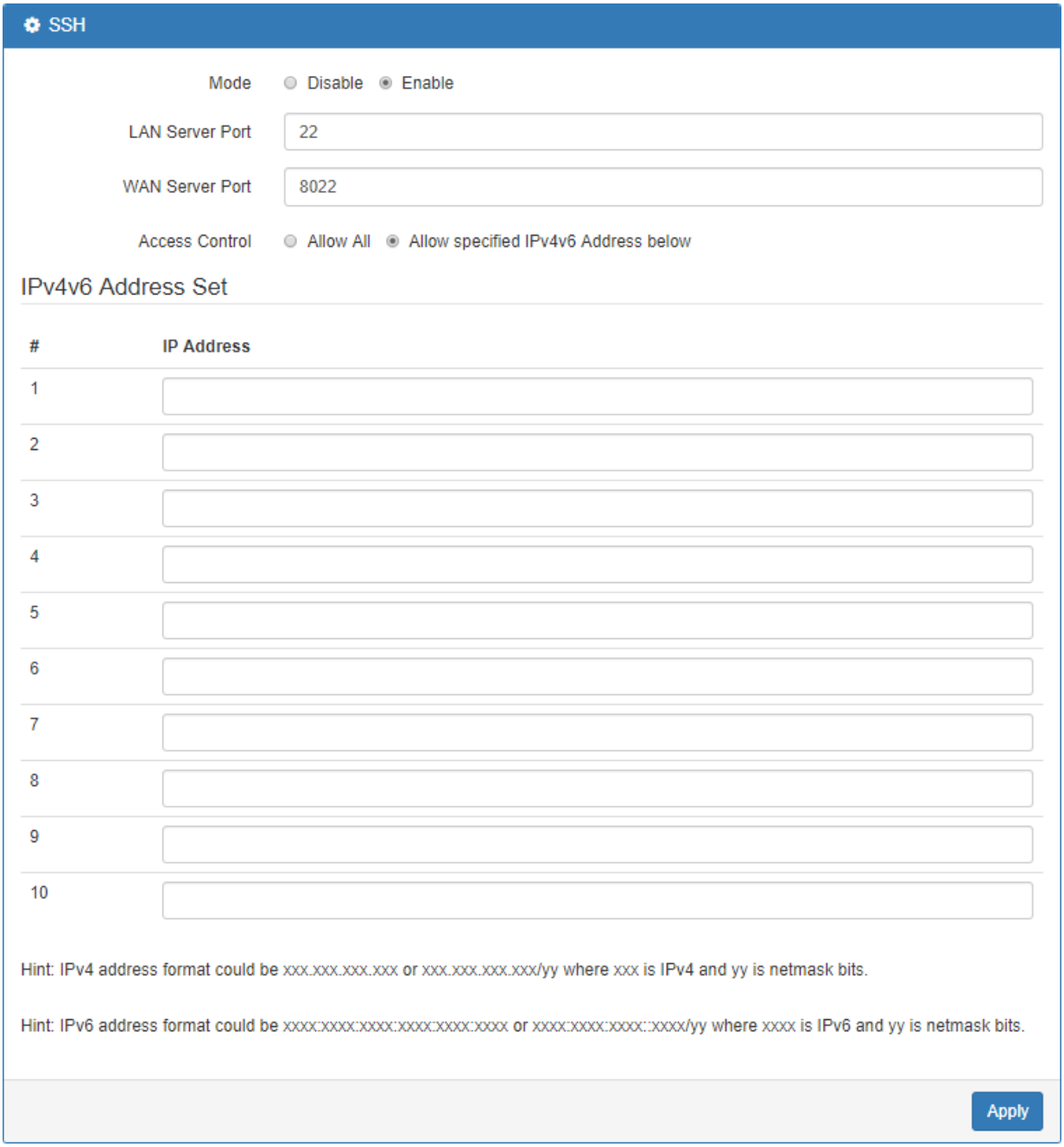


Please select duty date for every group. The trust and responsible groups can control/receive alarms and SMS.

14.4 Management > SSH

Secure Shell (SSH) allows user to configure system via a secure channel. User can configure system from either public domain or local LAN.





Management > SSH	
Item	**Description**
Mode	Select from Disable or Enable SSH function.
LAN Server Port	The LAN side TCP port number listened by SSH server.
WAN Server Port	The WAN side TCP port number listened by SSH server.
Access Control	• **Allow All:** Any client who own the IPv4v6 Address can reach system is able to connect system. • **Allow specified IPv4v6 Address below:** Only those configured IPv4v6 Address client are allowed to connect system.

14.5 Management > Firmware

This section provides you to upgrade the firmware of router.

(1) Click Select the firmware to upgrade button to choose your current firmware version in your PC.

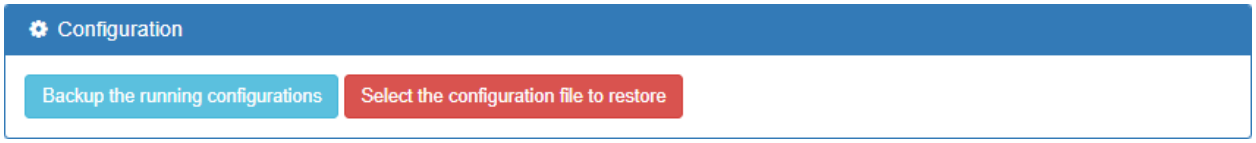
(2) Select Upgrade button to update.

(3) After upgrading successfully, please reboot the router.

14.6 Management > Configuration

This section supports you to export or import the configuration file.

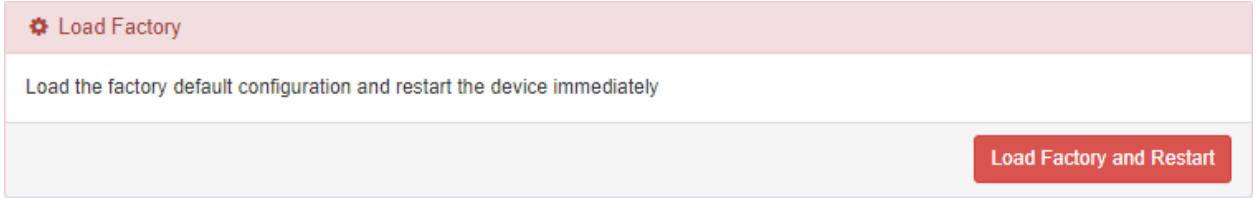
(1) Click Backup the running configurations button to export your current configurations.



(2) Click Select the configuration file to restore button to import the configuration file.

14.7 Management > Load Factory

This section supports you to load the factory default configuration and restart the device immediately. You can click the Load Factory and Restart button.

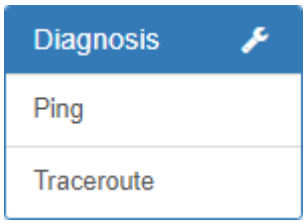


14.8 Management > Restart

This section allows you to click Restart button and the router will restart immediately.

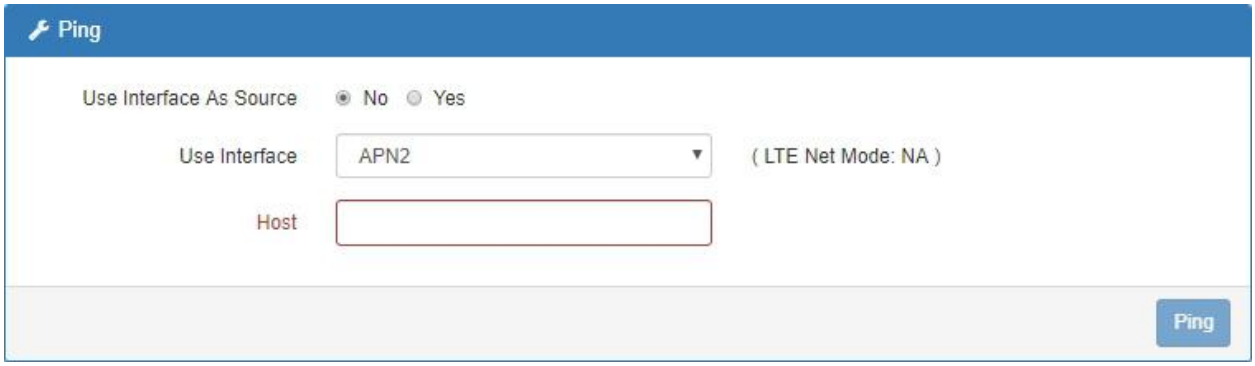
15 Configuration > Diagnosis

This section allows you to diagnose Ping and Traceroute for your Host (IP address or Domain Name).



15.1 Diagnosis > Ping

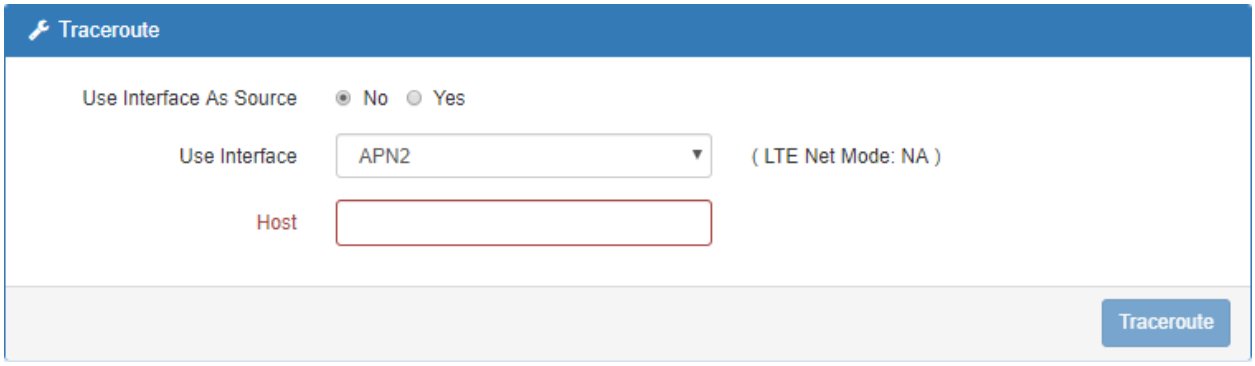
Please assign the Host you want to ping.



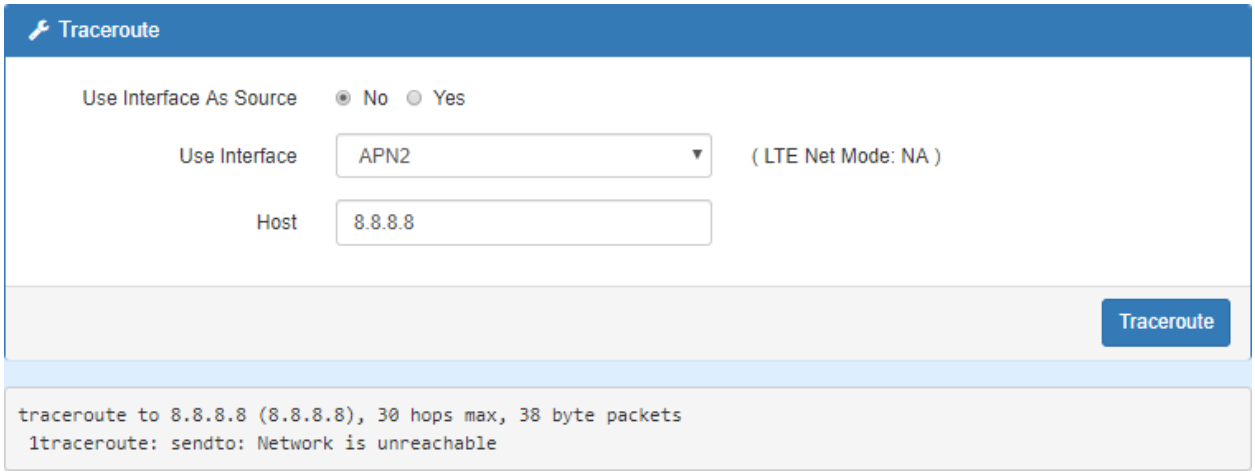
Diagnosis > Ping	
Item	**Description**
Use Interface As Source	Use or not use the Interface as source
Use Interface	APN1 / APN2
Host	The host name or the host IP address

15.2 Diagnosis > Traceroute

Please assign the Host **you want to** traceroute.



The result of the traceroute is as below.



Diagnosis > Ping	
Item	**Description**
Use Interface As Source	Use or not use the Interface as source
Use Interface	APN1 / APN2
Host	The host name or the host IP address

16 Configuration Applications

This section explains specific examples how to configure your applications.

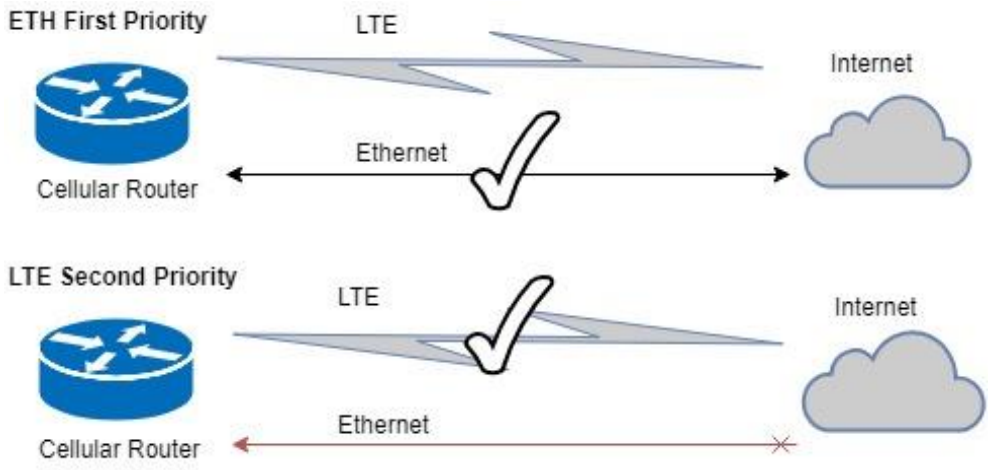
16.1 WAN Priority

You can select from ETH First, LTE Only, ETH Only or LTE First.

(1) WAN Priority > ETH First:

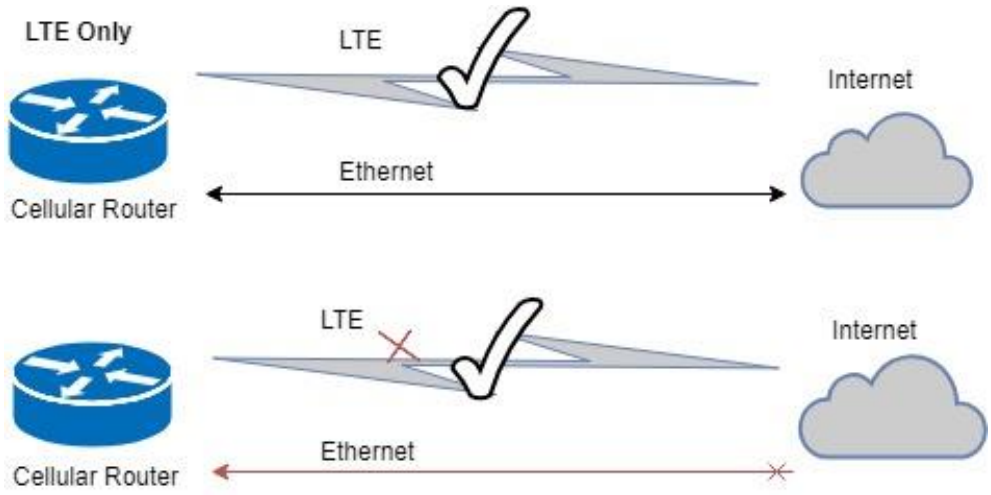
In case both Ethernet and LTE can access Internet, the router would route network packages through Ethernet. The reason is Ethernet that is low price and stable.

However, in case Ethernet is unplug or not able to access Internet (check by ping), the router would route network packages through LTE network.



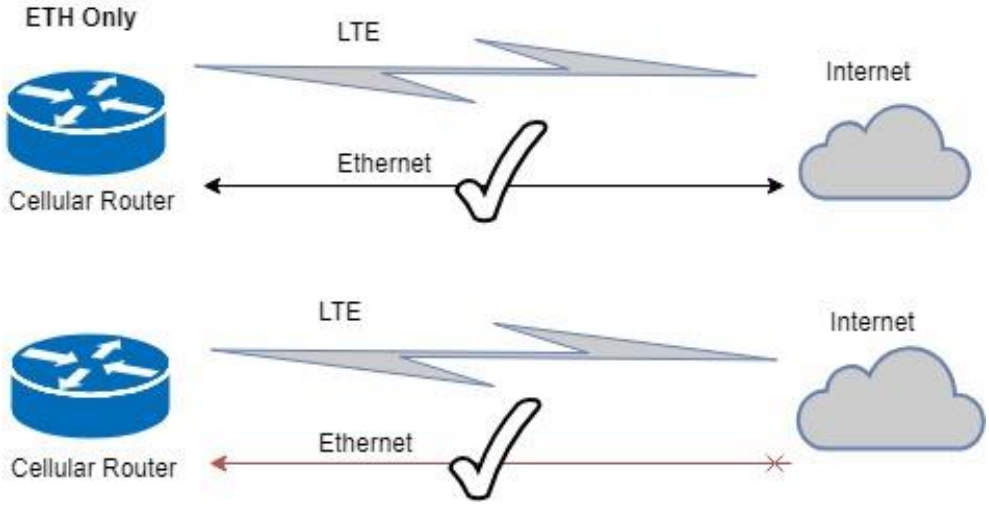
(2) WAN Priority > LTE Only:

In this mode, the router only routes network packages through LTE.



(3) WAN Priority > ETH Only:

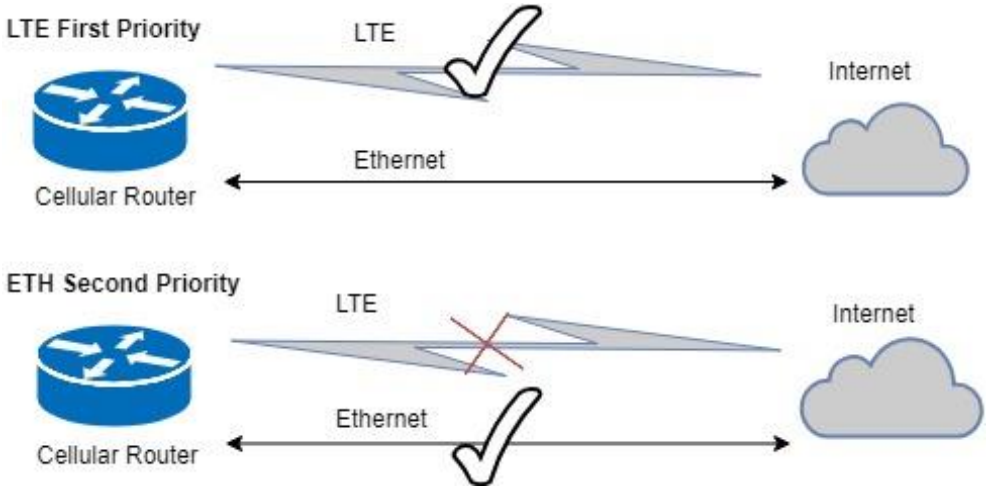
In this mode, the router only routes network packages through Ethernet.



(4) WAN Priority > LTE First:

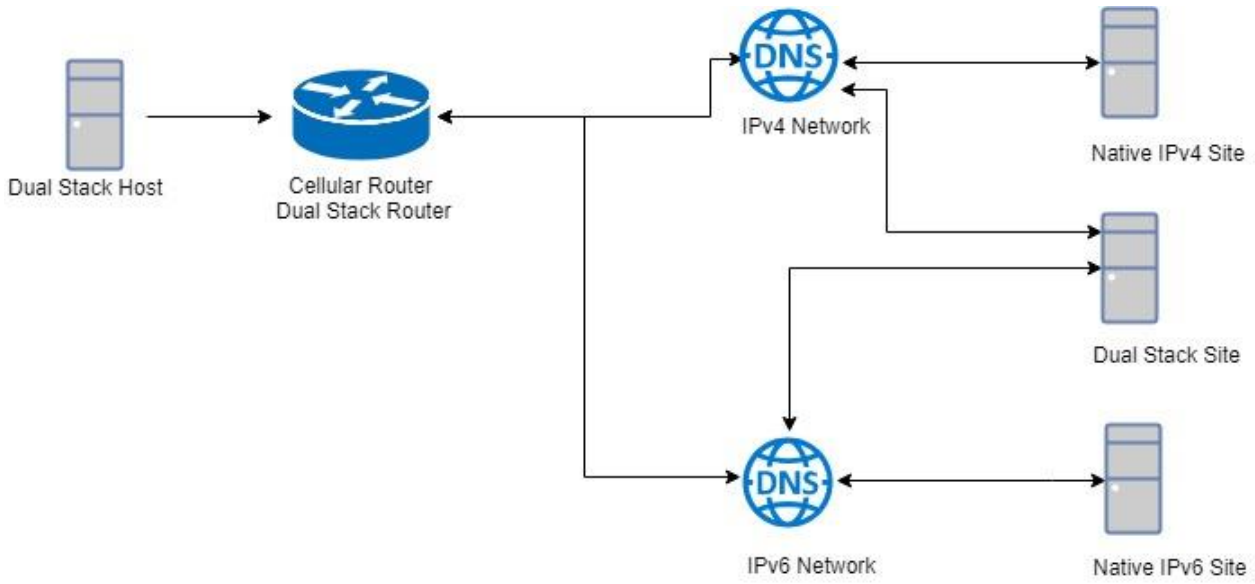
In case both Ethernet and LTE can access Internet, the router would route network packages through LTE.

However, in case LTE is unplug or not able to access Internet (check by ping), the router would route network packages through Ethernet network.



16.2 LAN > IPv4/IPv6 Dual Stack

The router supports IPv4/IPv6 dual stack by default, it means IPv4 packages route to IPv4 network and IPv6 route to IPv6 network.



Since IPv6 is global IP, there is no NAT between WAN site and LAN site. One device only needs one global IPv6. There is IPv6 firewall protection in the router by default. Only the IPv6 packages come from LAN site device and got reply back.

Status

Attr.	Current SIM	Backup SIM
SIM Card	SIM1	SIM2
Modem Status	Ready	Not Inserted
Operator	Chunghwa Telecom	
Modem Access	FDD LTE	
IMSI	466924290307730	
Phone Number		
Band	LTE BAND 7	
Channel ID	3050	0
IPv4 Address	10.167.236.11	
IPv4 Mask	255.255.255.255	

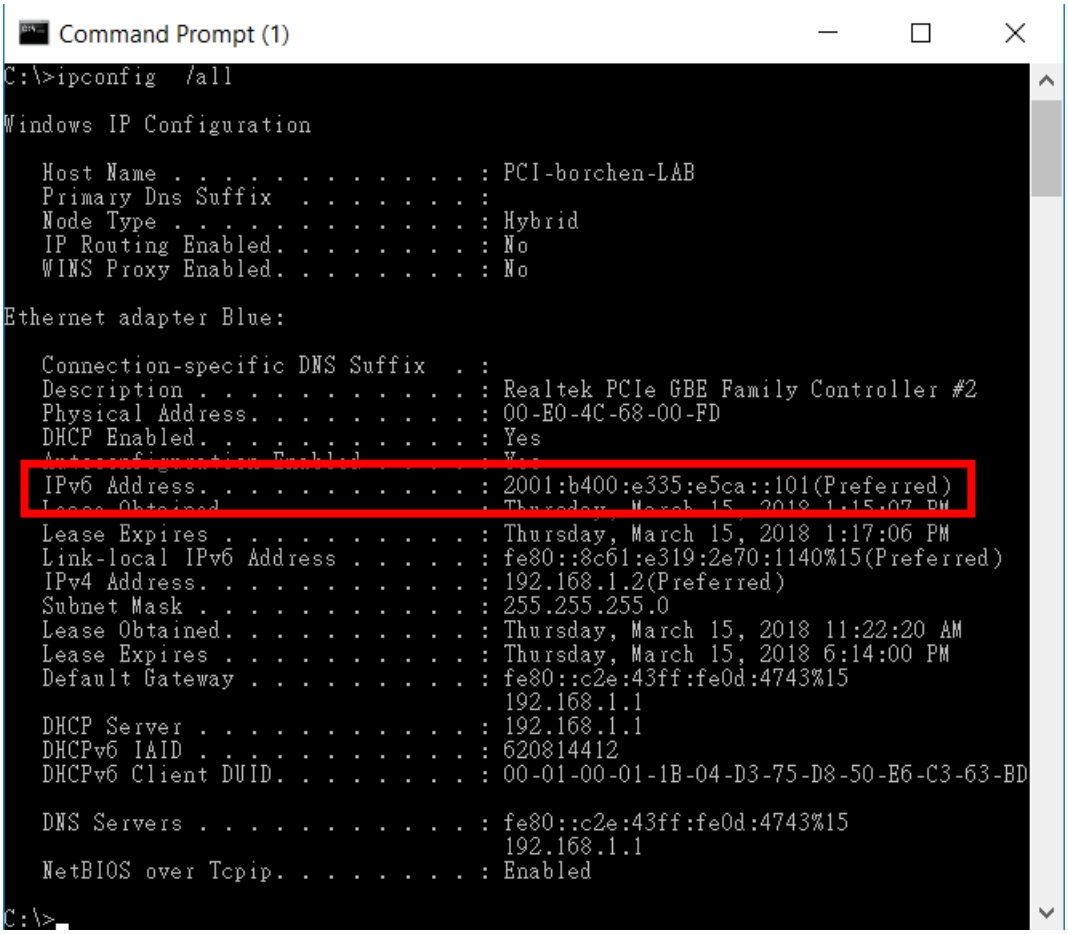
Ethernet WAN

Attr.	Value
IPv4 Address	192.168.11.176
IPv4 Mask	255.255.255.0

Ethernet LAN

Attr.	Value
IPv4 Address	192.168.1.1
IPv4 Mask	255.255.255.0
IPv6 Address	2001:b021:4a::100

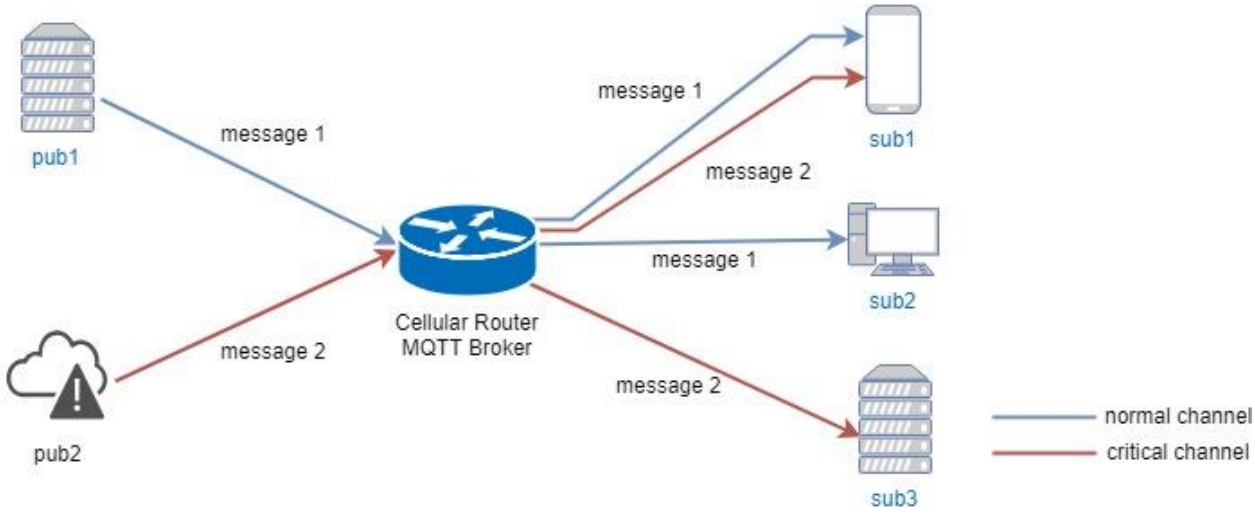
The router automatically detects IPv6 environment and query IP. After the IP is obtained successfully, it will distribute to LAN site hosts.



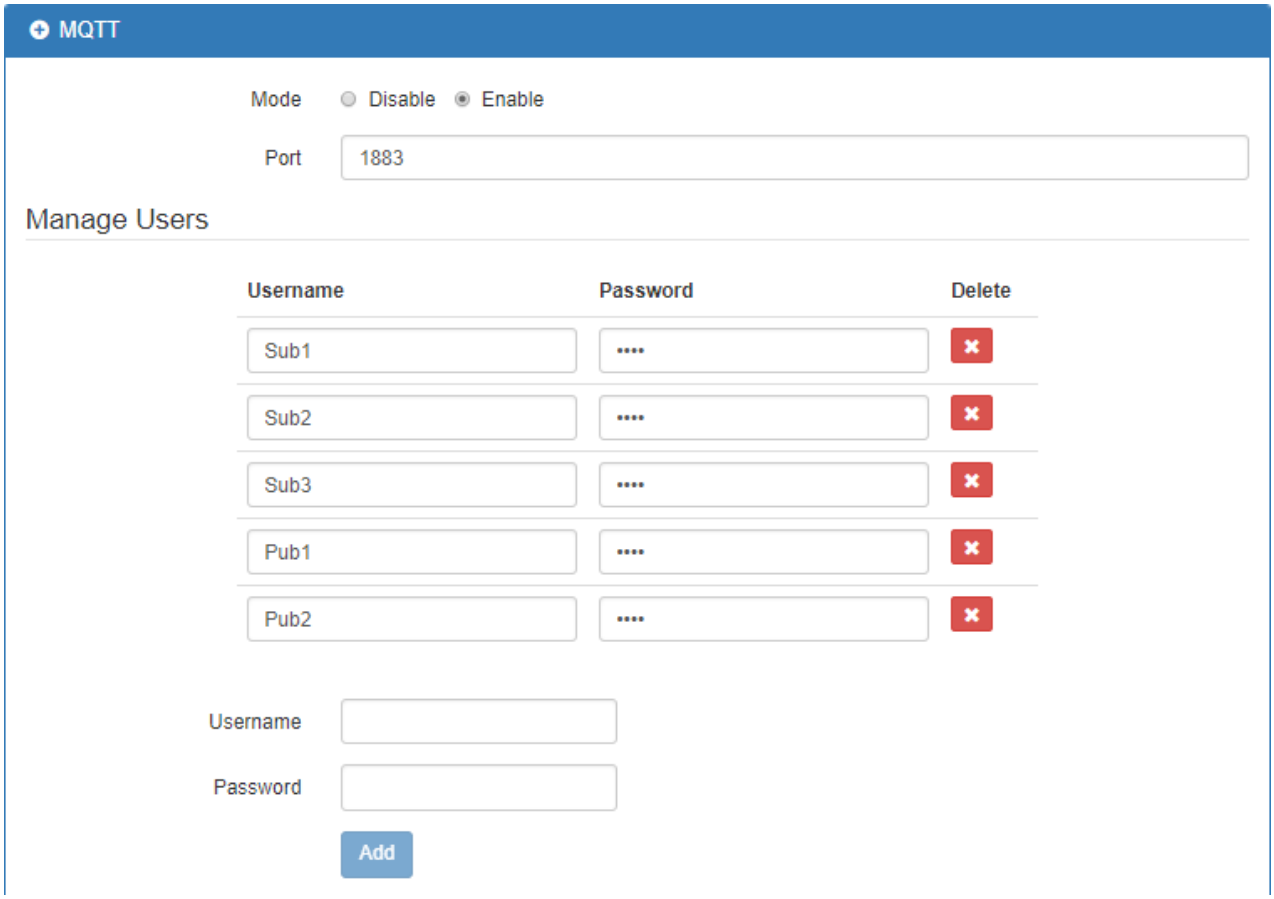
16.3 MQTT Broker

The cellular router provides the MQTT broker feature which allow the MQTT client sending the message within specific topic (channel).

By default, the cellular router does not allow anonymous to read/write the MQTT topic (channel).



Thus, you need to create the account with username and password for MQTT client in the web UI.

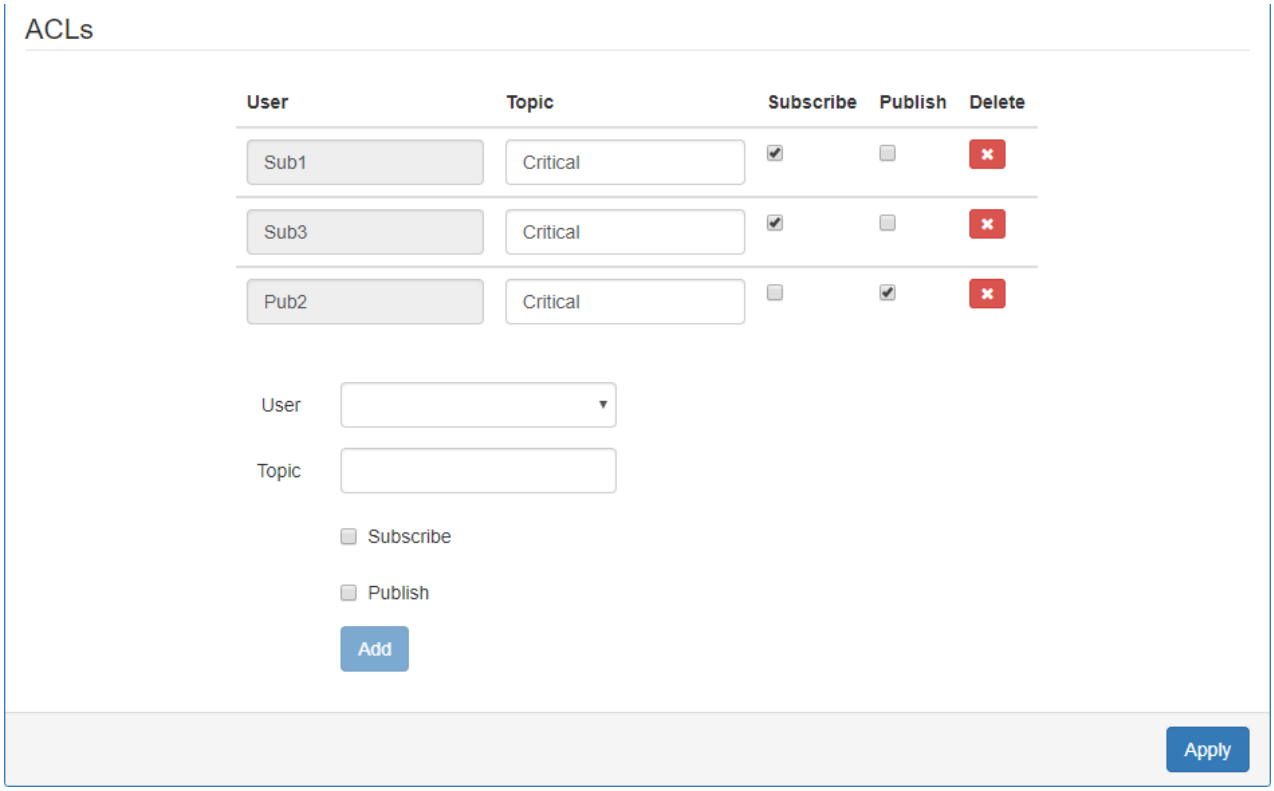


The **Manage Users** section will show all created users. Each user can use the **delete** button to delete it. For the ACL control, you can specify what topic should be limited.

For example, we set the publisher **pub2** to write the critical topic.

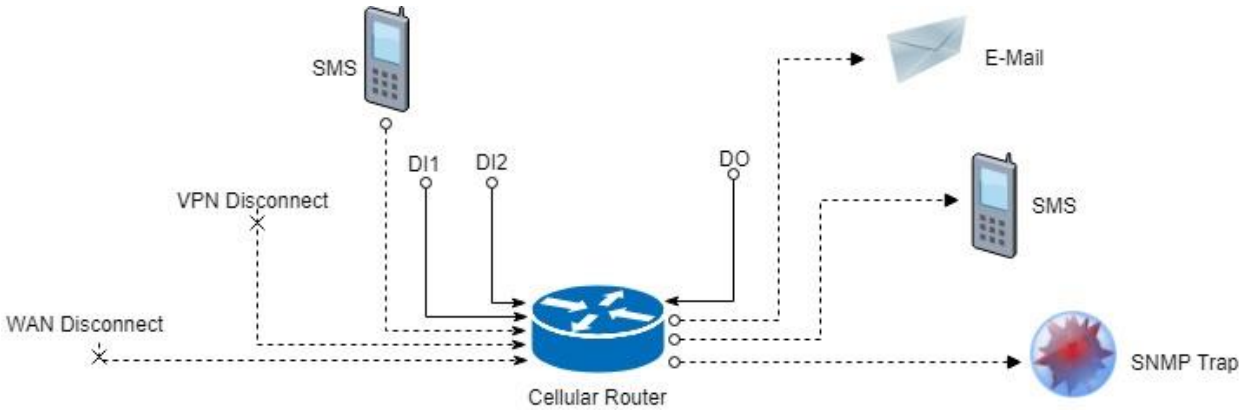
Additionally, we also the subscribers **sub1** and **sub3** can read the critical topic.

Thus, when **pub2** is sending the message only the **sub1**, the **sub3** can receive it.



16.4 Alarm Configuration

After you enable alarm, all the selected alarm input events would trigger selected alarm output.

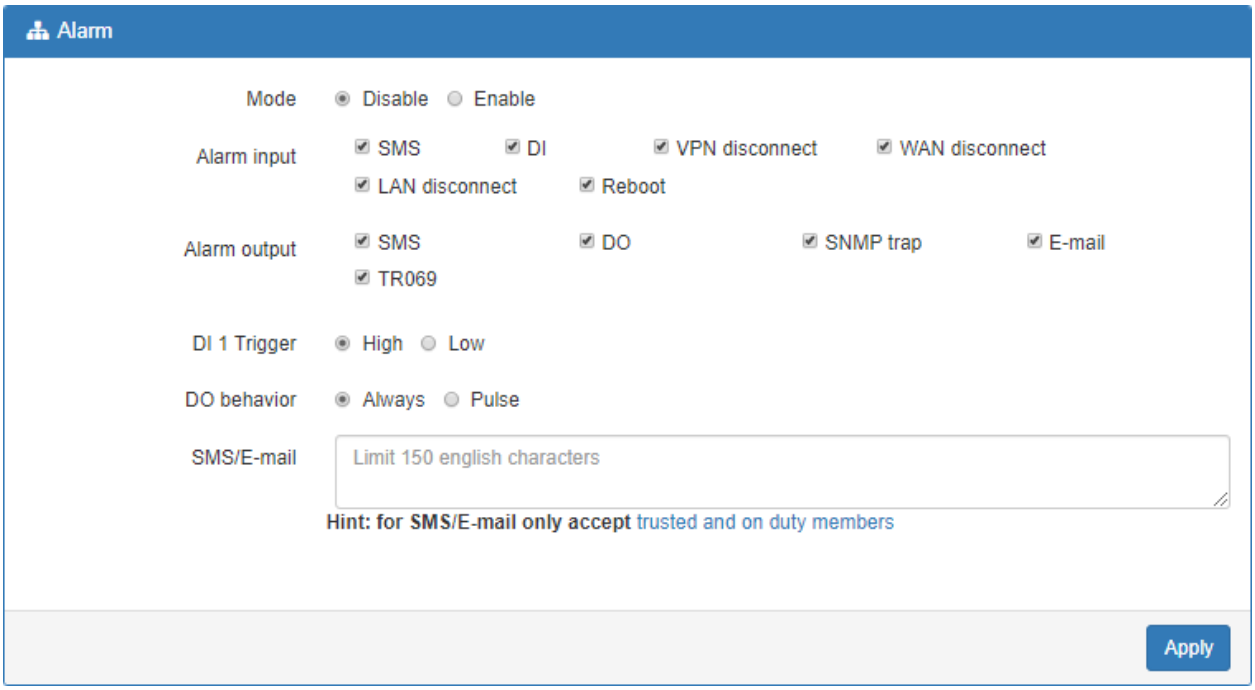


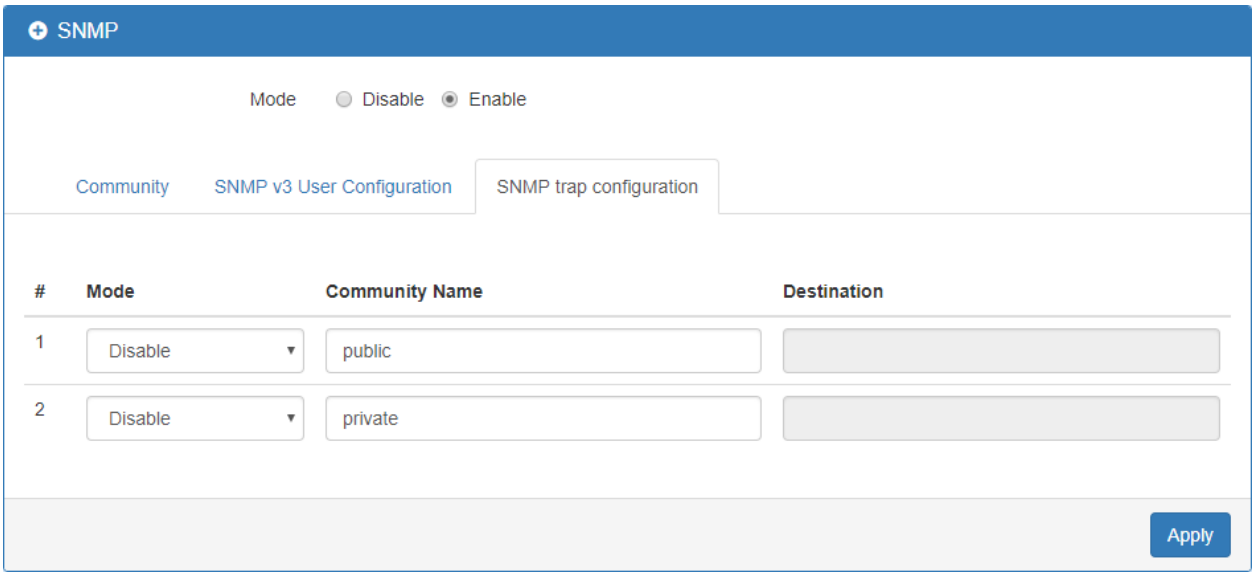
(1) Alarm Input:

- The alarm would be triggered when DI1/DI2 show(s) high signal.
- The user's phone number is in device contact phone book can send a SMS to device SIM card to trigger alarm.
- VPN / WAN disconnect would trigger alarm no matter which interface is currently using.

(2) Alarm Output:

- In case of SMS is selected then only user's phone number is in selected group and on selected working day would receive alarm SMS.
- In case of DO is selected, please make sure your DO is connected to your alarm device.
- In case of SNMP trap is selected, please make sure you enable SNMP trap (**Service -> SNMP**) and fill our server IP.





16.5 Open VPN Configuration

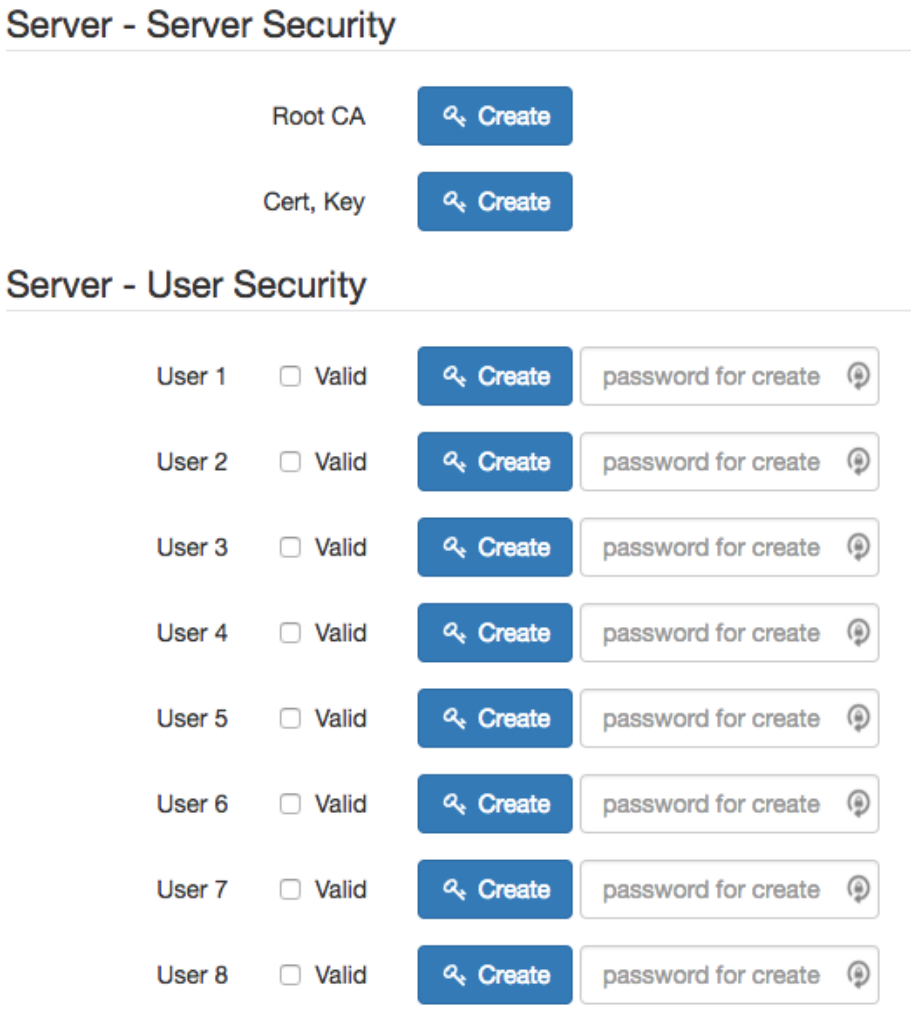
Generic setup

For Open VPN configuration, use the certificate to authenticate the VPN connection.

Thus, you need to generate the required files for Open VPN server or import the required file to Open VPN client.

16.5.1 Open VPN Server Mode

Open VPN server certificate generation

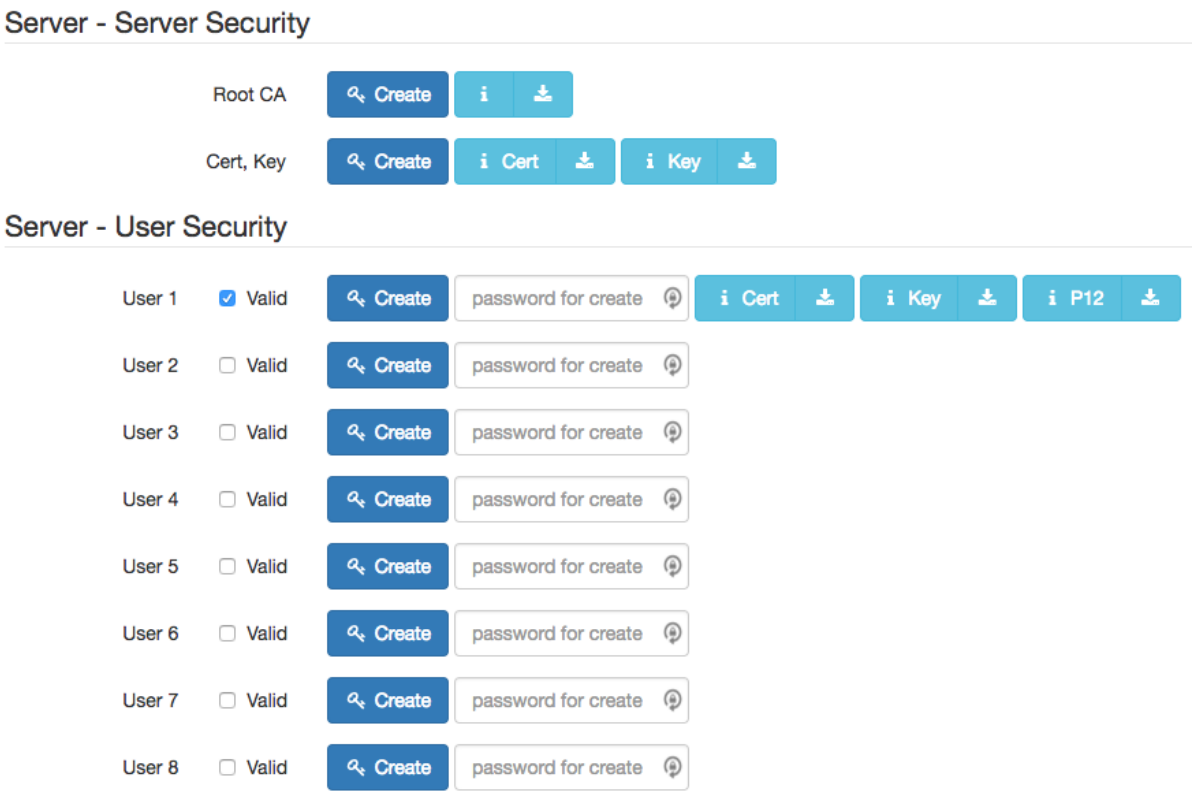


For the Open VPN server mode, the Open VPN web UI provides the buttons to generate the required files. The files include **Root CA**, **Cert**, **Key** and **Open VPN** client files. The file will be generated when you click the corresponded **Create** button.

Note: The **Cert**, **Key** generation will take around 10 minutes.

To generate the Open VPN client files, you need to type the password to create it.

The password will be used in the Open VPN client when the client uses **PKCS#12** to authenticate the VPN connection. After the generation, the web UI shows the below picture.



And you can click the info button to show the detail for each files, or click the download button to download the file to PC.

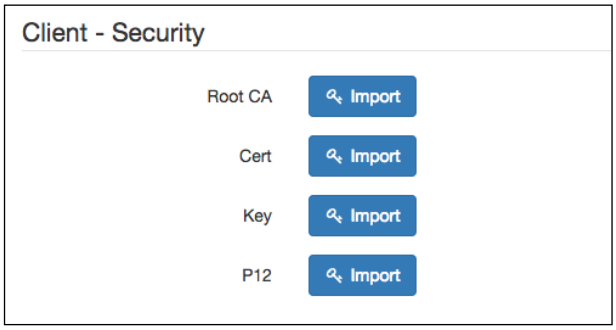
16.5.2 Open VPN Client Mode

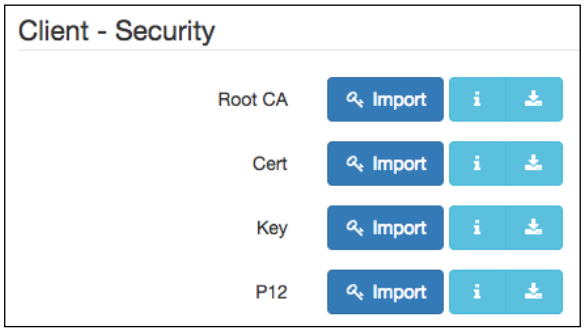
Open VPN client certificate import

For the Open VPN client mode, the Open VPN web UI provides the buttons to import the required files. The Open VPN client can use the **Root CA**, **User Key** and **User Cert** files from Open VPN server to authenticate the VPN tunnel. Or just only use the **PKCS#12 (P12)** file from Open VPN server to authenticate it.

Note: The PKCS#12 files will contain the Root CA, User Key and User Cert.

When the files are imported, the web UI is as shown in the right-bottom picture.

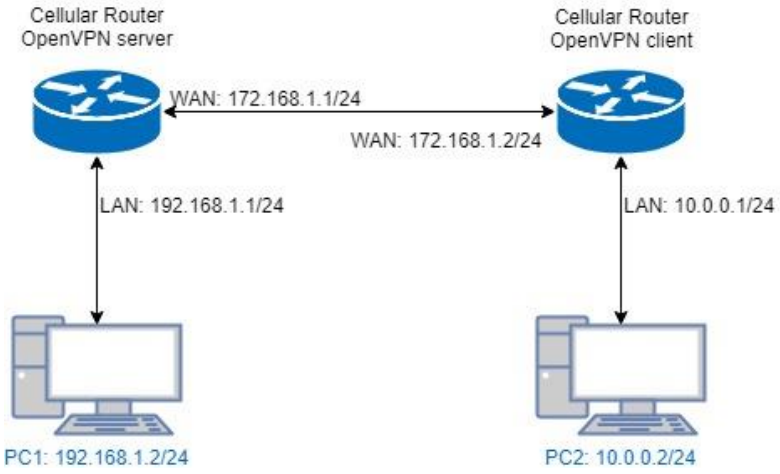




Same as Open VPN server part, you can use the info/download buttons to get the information of file or download the file to PC.

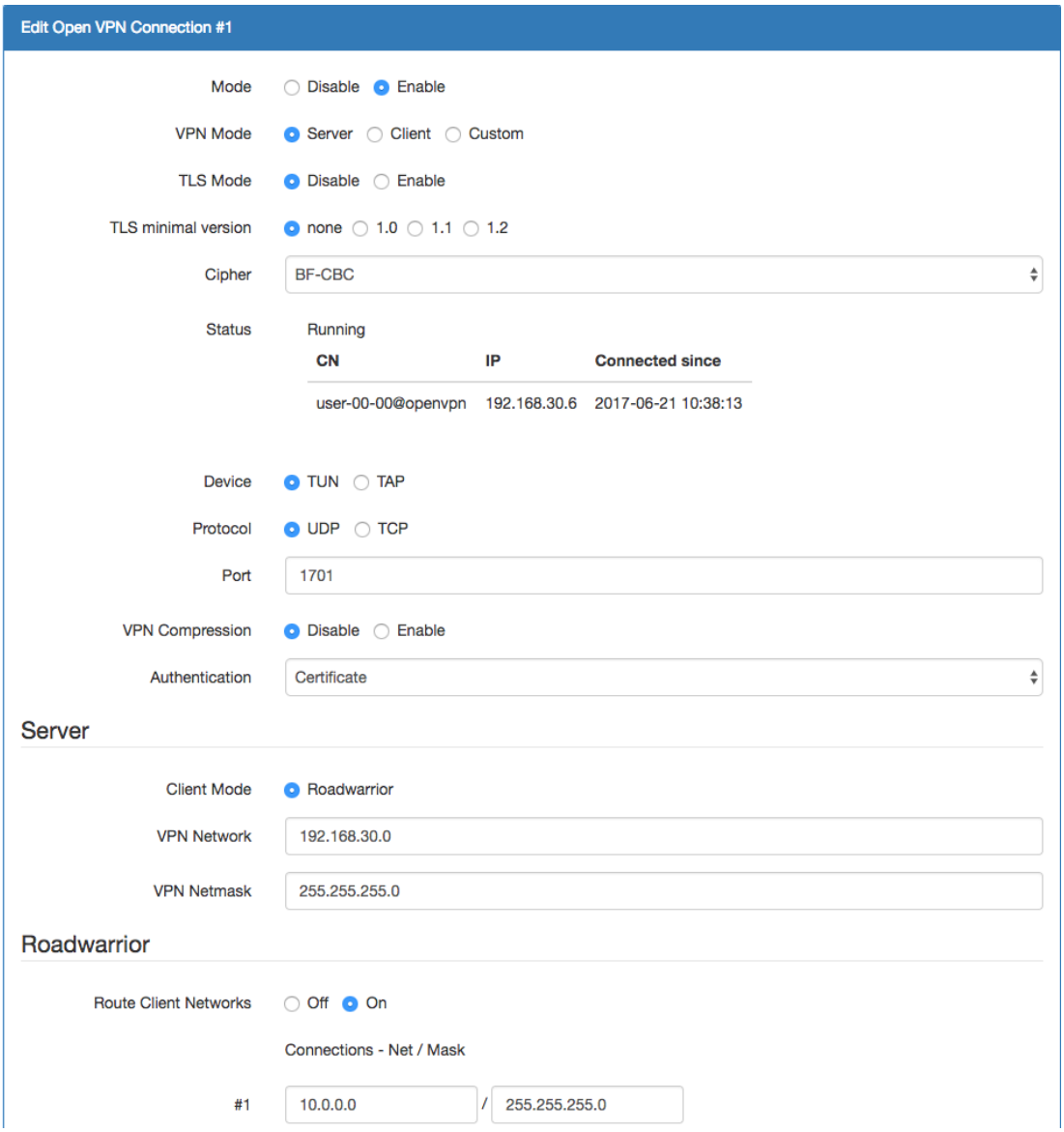
16.5.3 Open VPN Net-to-Net

You can use the Open VPN VPN tunnel to make the PC1 and PC2 communicate each other.



(1) Open VPN server configuration

For the Open VPN server side, the basic setting is as shown in below figure.



The **VPN Network** and **VPN Netmask** are required fields.

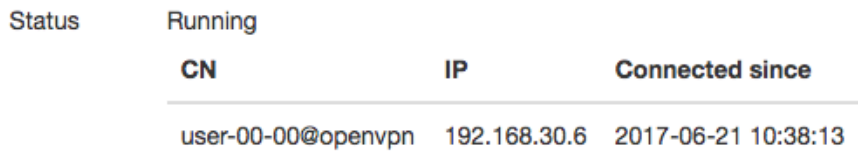
Note: The **VPN Network** should be network ID (e.g. **192.168.30.1** is invalid setting.)

When PC1 and PC2 communicate each other, the Route Client Networks should be enabled.

And add the LAN information of Open VPN client side, in this case the **#1** route will be **10.0.0.0** and **255.255.255.0**

Note: The **#1** route means the routing information for **User 1**.

If all settings set up properly, the web UI will show the **Apply OK** and the Open VPN server status should be **Running**. When Open VPN Client mode is connected, the status will show the information which client is connected, IP address and connected time.



In the status, the **CN** field will indicate which client is connected and the **user-00-00@Open VPN** value is from the **User 1** certificate information. You can check it by clicking the information button, the web UI will display the window as the below figure.

192.168.1.1/cgi-bin/openvpn.cgi?act=info&file=cert&type=user&conn_id=0&user_i...

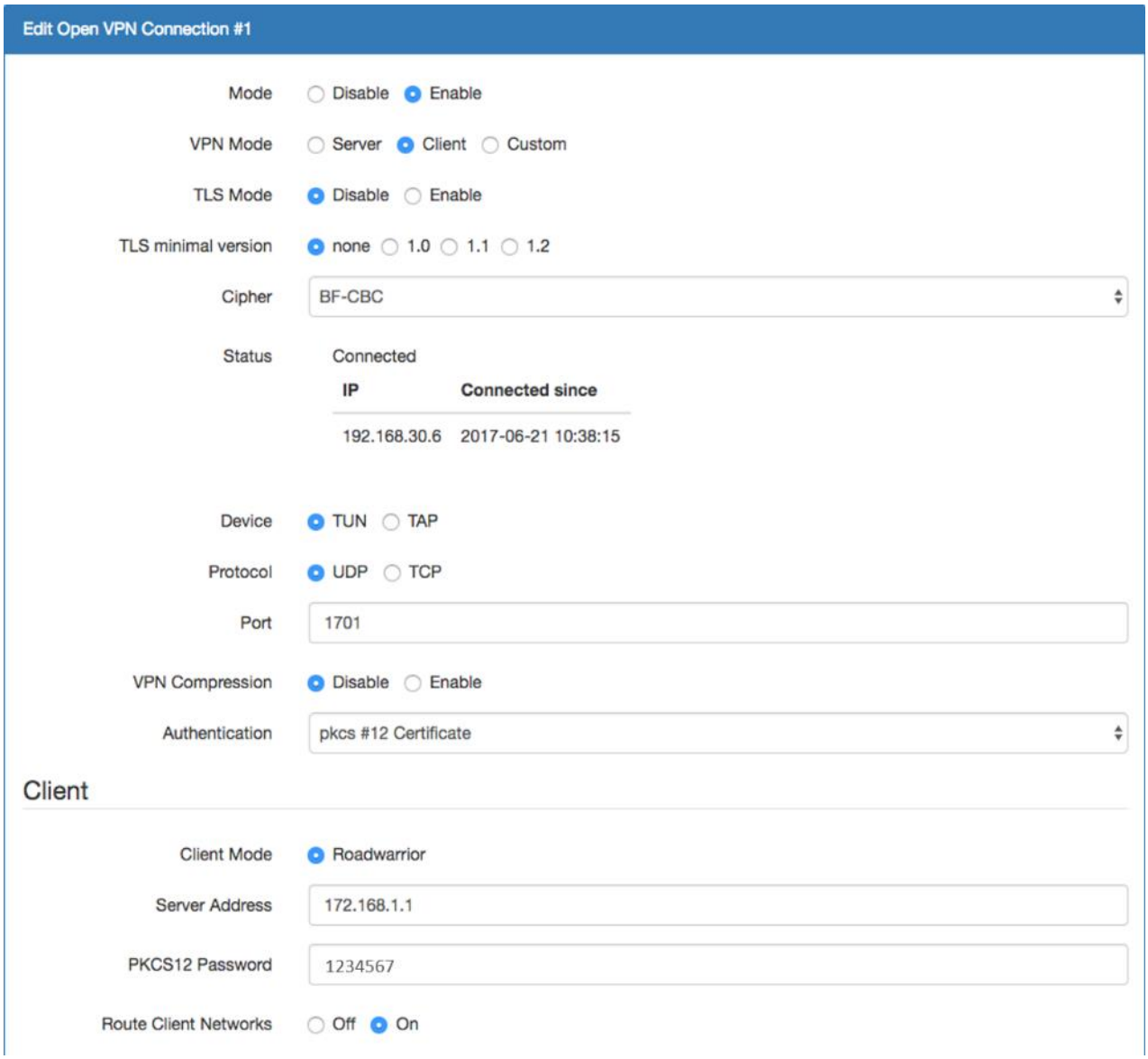
192.168.1.1/cgi-bin/openvpn.cgi?act=info&file=cert&type=user&conn_id=0&user_id...

```
Certificate:
    Data:
        Version: 1 (0x0)
        Serial Number: 1 (0x1)
    Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
        Issuer: C=CH, O=strongSwan, CN=OpenVPN
        Validity
            Not Before: May  9 06:34:08 2017 GMT
            Not After : May  7 06:34:08 2027 GMT
        Subject: C=CH, O=strongSwan, CN=user-00-00@openvpn
        Subject Public Key Info:
            Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
                Public-Key: (2048 bit)
                Modulus:
                    00:ac:b1:ca:c7:74:18:70:ed:71:88:9e:c4:ba:d1:
                    c4:09:52:b8:11:d7:17:00:e4:dd:e5:a7:f4:e1:f6:
                    1c:10:b5:0c:d2:27:e7:f8:63:cb:e2:30:78:6c:ab:
                    e3:eb:bd:08:a0:64:ed:1c:6d:97:8f:75:be:21:0d:
                    47:1f:ca:66:6e:52:a8:c2:40:98:01:21:73:73:b5:
                    62:c7:ab:a7:39:6b:94:7b:db:b4:a4:45:33:39:00:
                    5b:92:f6:05:4c:18:e1:7d:1b:0b:35:ed:3b:da:0e:
                    1c:f3:0e:db:04:e0:90:53:da:f5:87:91:d9:af:0f:
                    3d:82:c3:12:ec:4a:e2:ed:77:d9:ca:89:2a:73:c9:
                    e7:4f:a3:97:ff:97:f1:c4:f0:de:12:c0:ae:12:73:
                    3f:63:30:dd:e8:87:97:59:34:e7:a7:1f:a0:53:c5:
                    b1:f6:4d:10:2f:96:bd:f1:80:cc:62:5a:66:d8:30:
                    29:c6:f3:fa:7a:69:4a:6a:67:0b:85:e7:8f:76:a4:
                    fc:47:af:e5:1e:76:96:1c:f0:2b:64:d7:d0:02:50:
                    63:43:ae:65:ad:88:73:b0:19:67:08:a4:60:6a:f1:
                    03:93:62:f1:e3:0a:b3:70:82:dc:8b:85:a4:95:98:
                    fb:f5:f8:81:2b:a5:55:8a:f7:1c:15:41:c2:f5:8b:
                    ae:ed
                Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
    Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
         54:fd:09:0b:23:5b:d1:22:e3:17:1e:de:5c:48:1c:30:30:c7:
         01:d8:6d:46:f4:91:4c:84:16:35:ea:79:91:67:dc:91:63:88:
         6a:23:7b:fe:8c:e0:93:14:a1:1e:1d:32:c2:22:84:af:22:ff:
         a9:9d:2f:aa:b2:0c:8b:86:c3:bc:46:8e:9d:5c:f8:55:39:91:
         cc:03:17:40:e9:d5:bb:df:e9:34:aa:89:71:f7:ea:1c:78:78:
         99:38:ba:7b:ec:d7:de:1a:d0:a0:07:58:cc:8a:4a:cc:2e:54:
         b3:d9:46:03:8e:58:cb:ef:de:95:61:01:33:9f:40:4c:cb:1b:
         3e:3e:70:4a:07:62:8c:d4:f0:53:86:42:c7:13:30:a8:3a:76:
         d3:bf:9d:33:7b:50:c3:98:fd:f0:ed:2a:c3:00:b8:dc:e0:80:
         a9:4b:0c:e1:ad:fc:32:76:03:b8:2f:9f:2a:d1:bb:1b:e7:cb:
         62:d2:63:be:7c:21:ac:b5:91:14:55:96:fc:67:94:cc:1f:7b:
         82:12:e6:84:da:fe:12:3e:73:bf:62:bb:1a:14:57:45:ce:28:
         95:e1:1f:d9:86:cb:36:c6:4d:b8:04:af:f6:0e:f4:f4:31:ba:
         6d:ef:cc:75:bc:0e:db:19:c7:c2:2c:b3:62:60:c2:88:d9:a3:
         cf:d4:8b:25
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIC5zCCAc8CAQEwDQYJKoZIhvcNAQELBQAwNDELMAkGA1UEBhMCQ0gxEzARBgNV
BAoMCnN0cm9uZ1N3YW4xEDAOBgNVBAMMB09wZW5WUE4wHhcNMTcwNTA5MDYzNDA4
WhcNMicwNTA3MDYzNDA4WiA/MOswCOYDVOOGEwJDSDETMBEGA1UECgwKc3Rvb25n
```

The CN information of user certificate is as shown in the subject field.

(2) Open VPN client configuration

For the Open VPN client side, the basic setting is as below figure.



The **Server Address** is required field, which indicate the Open VPN server address which Open VPN client try to connect. And the **PKCS12 Password** only works when selected the **pkcs #12 Certificate** authentication option.

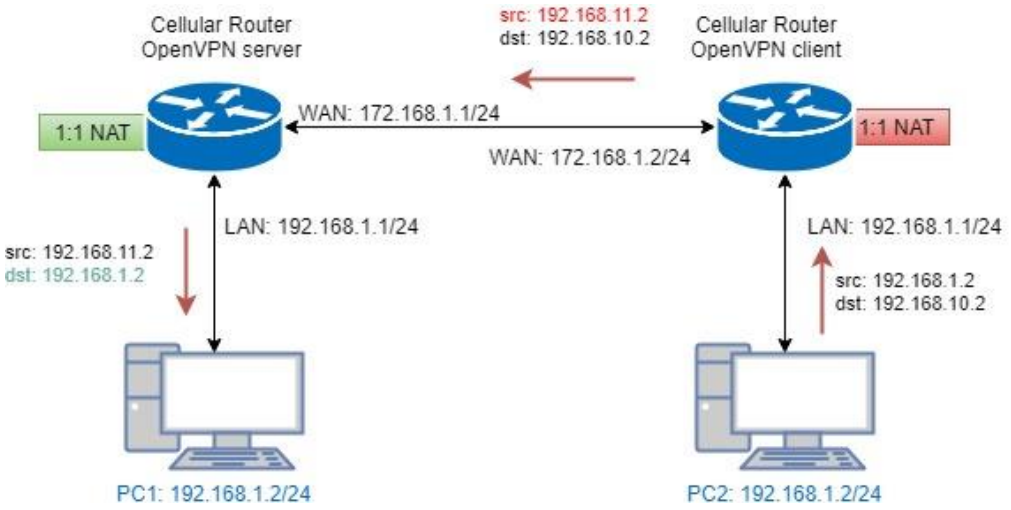
This option requires the P12 file which generated from Generic Setup Open VPN server part.

The password also be set on the Generic Setup Open VPN server part.

If you use the Certificate authentication option, the Open VPN client will require the **Root CA**, **User cert** and **User key** files.

Same as the Open VPN server configuration part, Open VPN client web UI also provides the status information. When all settings set up properly, the status will change from **Idle** to **Running**. When Open VPN tunnel is created, the status shows **Connected** and the information for IP address and the time.

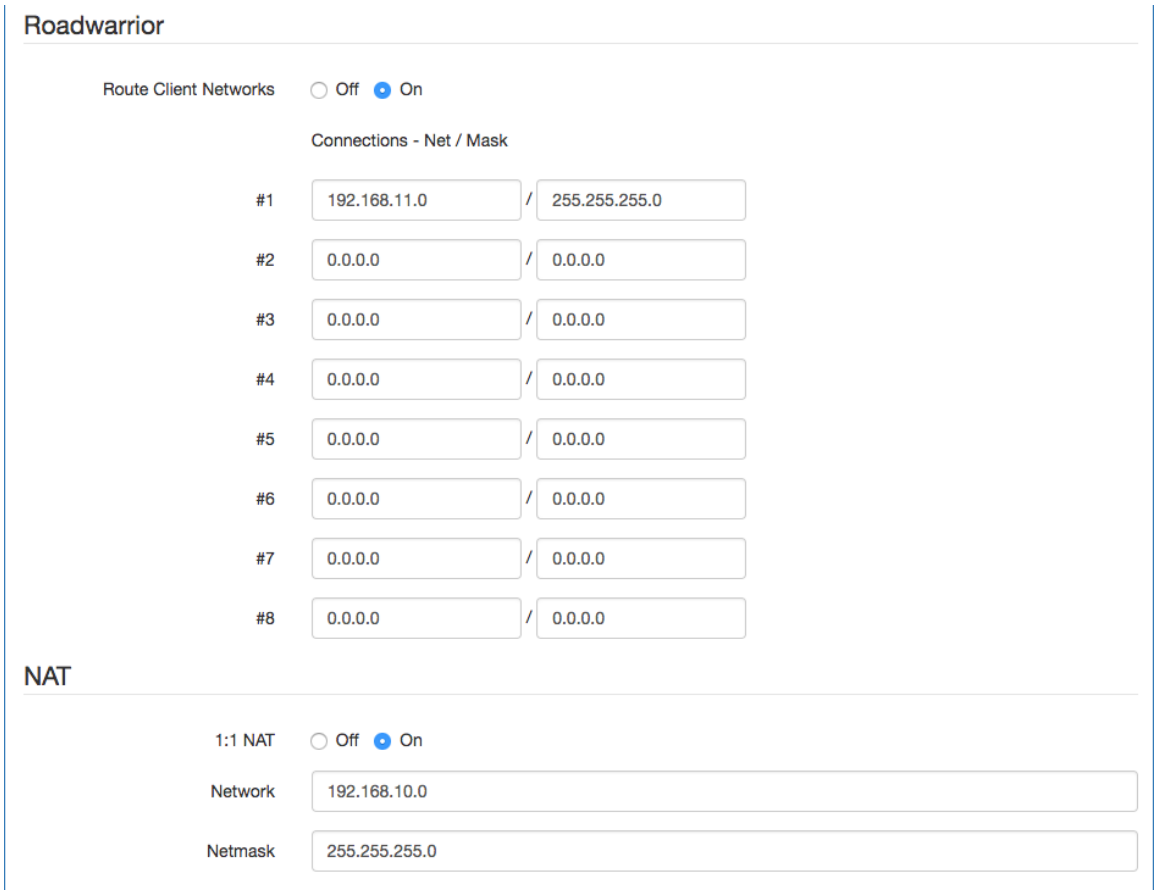
16.5.4 Open VPN 1:1 NAT



For the net-to-net part, the Open VPN server LAN network and the Open VPN client LAN network are different. But some time, the LAN network will be same for both sides.

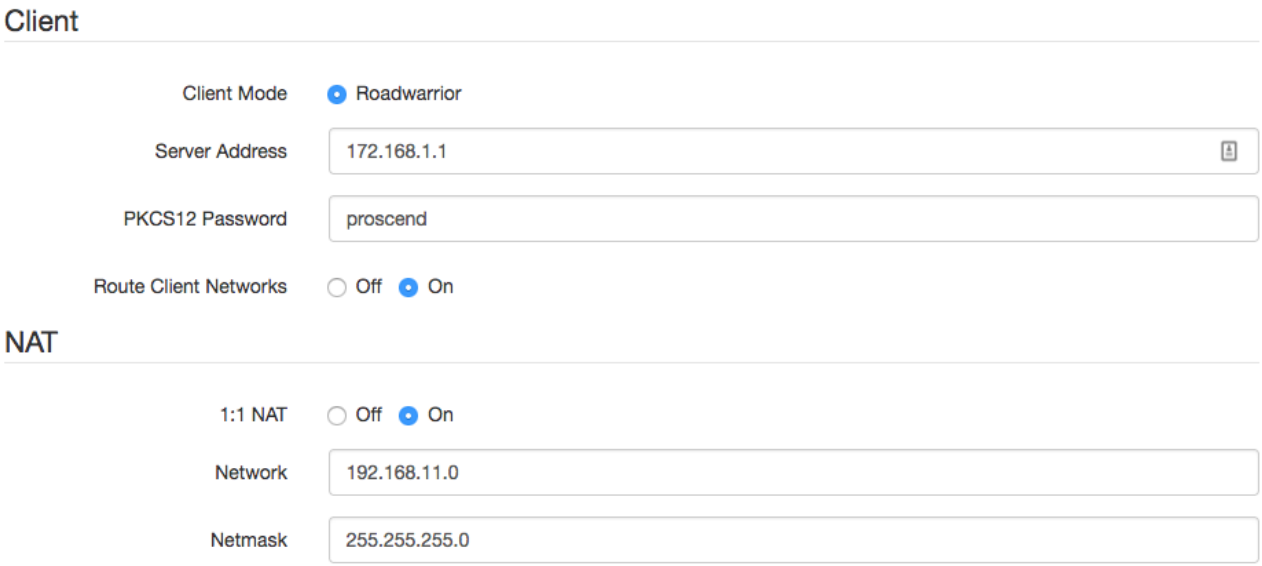
When this situation occurred, the routing rules will be ambiguous that will result in the PC1 and the PC2 can't communicate each other. Thus, the router Open VPN provides the 1:1 NAT feature. The feature will convert the conflict subnet to different subnet. In this case, you can use 1:1 NAT feature to convert the Open VPN server and client side LAN network.

For the Open VPN server side, we fill up the Network be **192.168.10.0** and Netmask **255.255.255.0**. The setting will make the router convert the Open VPN server side LAN network from **192.168.1.0/24** to **192.168.10.0/24** when the VPN traffic is coming.

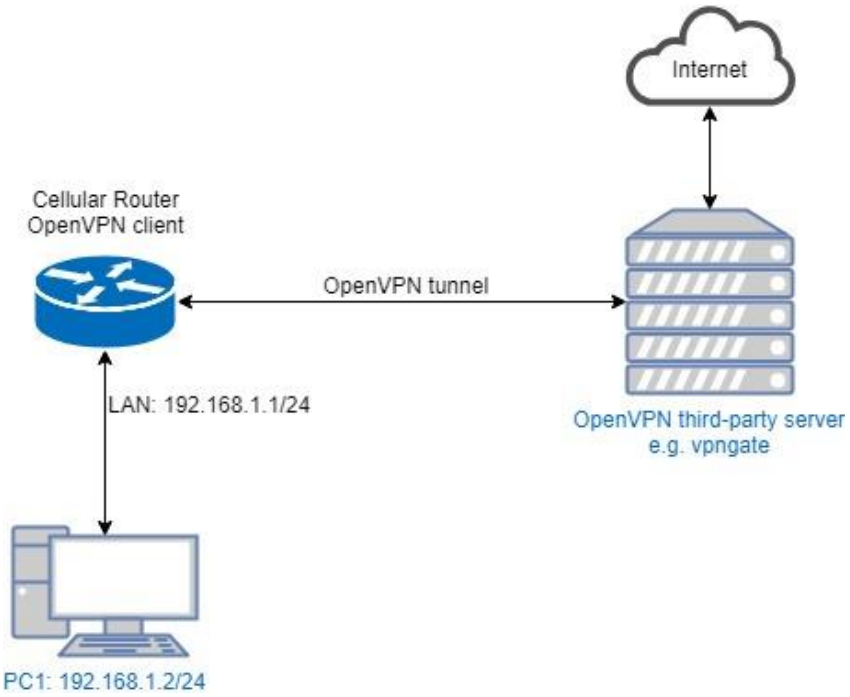


For the Open VPN client side, same as server side but we fill up the Network as **192.168.11.0**.

The setting will make router convert the Open VPN client side LAN network from **192.168.1.0/24** to **192.168.11.0/24** when the VPN traffic is coming.



16.5.5 Open VPN with third-party server



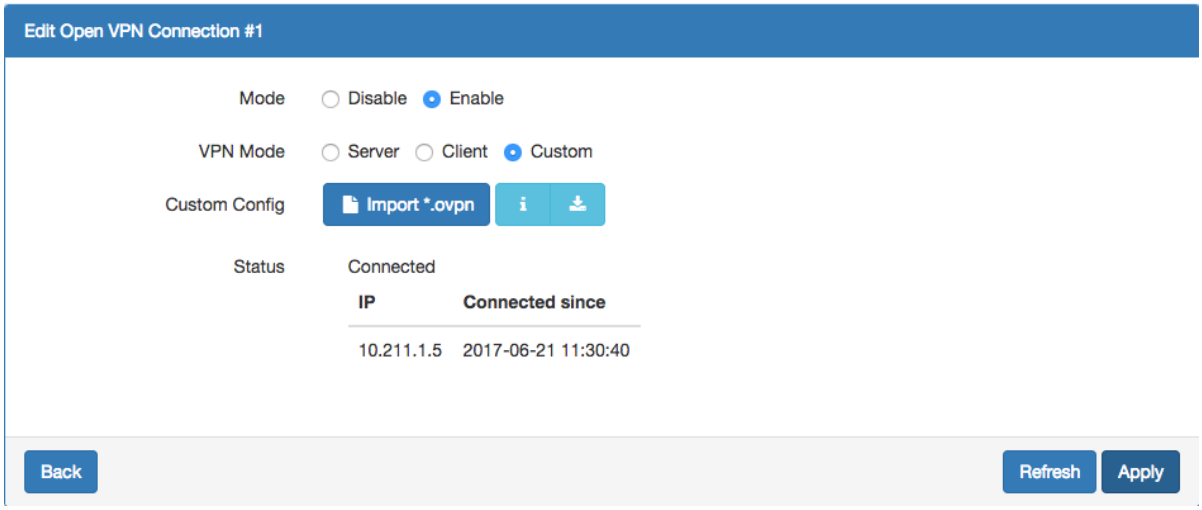
A VPN enables you to send and receive data across shared networks.

For some users, they will use the VPN to access the limited network service from the different country. But normally, the third-party Open VPN server will provide the **.ovpn** configuration files for the Open VPN client. The **.ovpn** is hard to convert to the cellular router Open VPN client configuration. So, we provide the **Custom** mode to make the user can easy use the **.ovpn** to set up the cellular router Open VPN client. The **Custom** mode provide the import button to allow user import the third-party Open VPN server **.ovpn** configurations file.

For example, use the Japan Open VPN server which provided by http://www.vpngate.net/en/.

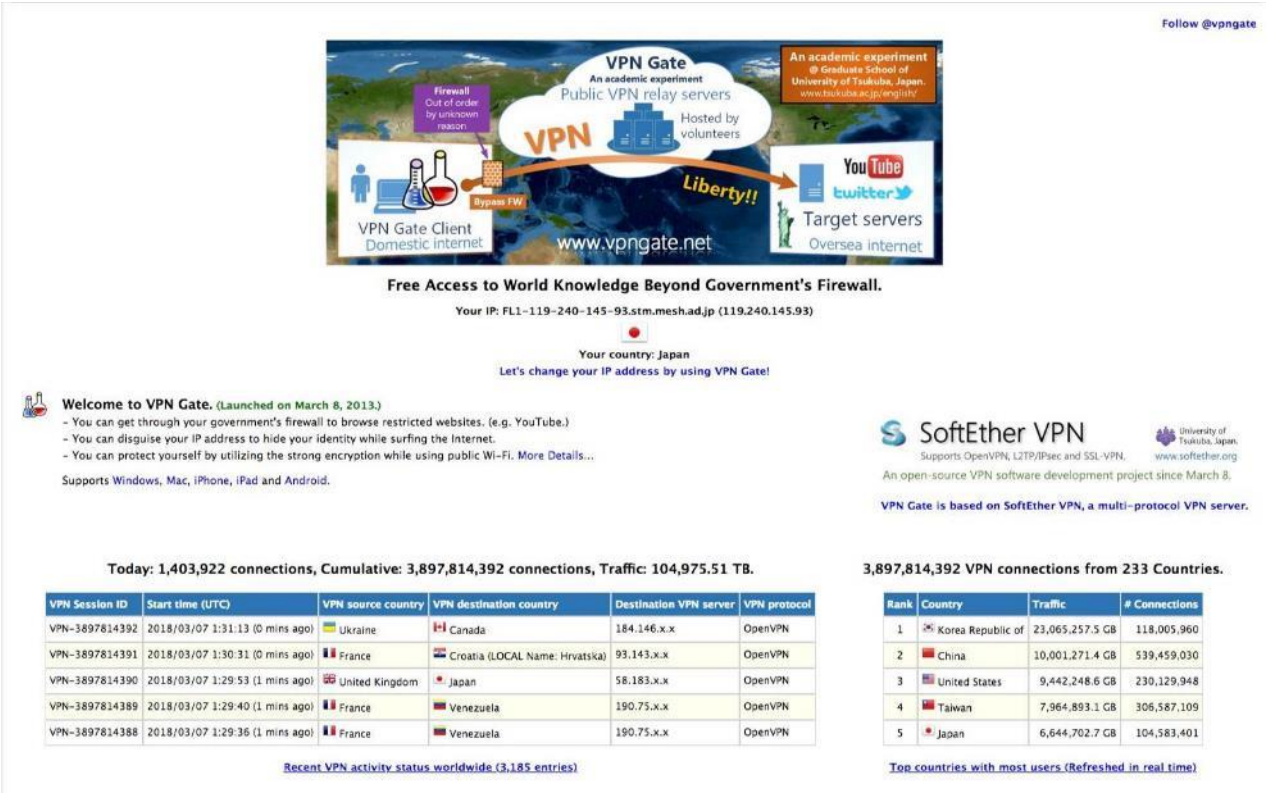
Firstly, download the ovpn configuration files from vpngate.net.

Additionally, use the Open VPN custom import button to import it. The result is as the below figure. If the **.ovpn** configuration file is correct, the web UI will show **Apply OK**.



If the third-party Open VPN server is reachable, the VPN tunnel will be established.

When the Open VPN VPN tunnel is established, the status shows **Connected** and the information for IP address and the time. In this moment, the PC1 can visit the http://www.vpngate.net and the web UI should indicate the PC1 in the Japan at now as the below figure.



16.5.6 Install Open VPN Access Server on Docker

Open VPN Access Server on Docker installation

Open VPN Access Server is a full featured secure network tunneling VPN software solution that integrates Open VPN server capabilities, enterprise management capabilities, simplified Open VPN Connect UI, and Open VPN Client software packages that accommodate Windows, MAC, Linux, Android, and iOS environments. Open VPN Access Server supports a wide range of configurations, including secure and granular remote access to internal network and/ or private cloud network resources and applications with fine-grained access control.

All Open VPN Access Server downloads come with 2 free client connections for testing purposes.

$15.00 License Fee Per Client Connection Per Year. Support & Updates included. 10 Client minimum purchase.

The detail please look https://Open VPN.net/index.php/access-server/pricing.html

Quick Installation

- **Prerequisites**

- Ubuntu 16.04
- curl or wget should be installed

Install via curl

sh -c "$(curl -fsSL https://bit.ly/2GrzYyS)"

Install via wget

sh -c "$(wget https://bit.ly/2GrzYyS -O -)"

Install Docker on Ubuntu 16.04 64bit

Reference: https://docs.docker.com/engine/installation/linux/docker-ce/ubuntu/

Set up the repository

sudo apt-get remove docker docker-engine docker.io

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install \

apt-transport-https \

ca-certificates \

curl \

software-properties-common

curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -

sudo add-apt-repository \

"deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \

$(lsb_release -cs) \

stable"

Install Docker CE

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install docker-ce

Install Open VPN Access Server by docker image

Reference: https://hub.docker.com/r/linuxserver/Open VPN-as/

sudo mkdir -p /Open VPN-as

sudo docker create --name=Open VPN-as \

-v /Open VPN-as:/config \

-e TZ="Asia/Taipei" \

-e INTERFACE=enp3s0 \

--net=host --privileged linuxserver/Open VPN-as

sudo docker start Open VPN-as

Check the Open VPN Access Server by visiting https://<server_ip_or_domain>:943

Setup Open VPN Access Server for Cellular Router

The admin page is https://<server_ip_or_domain>:943/admin

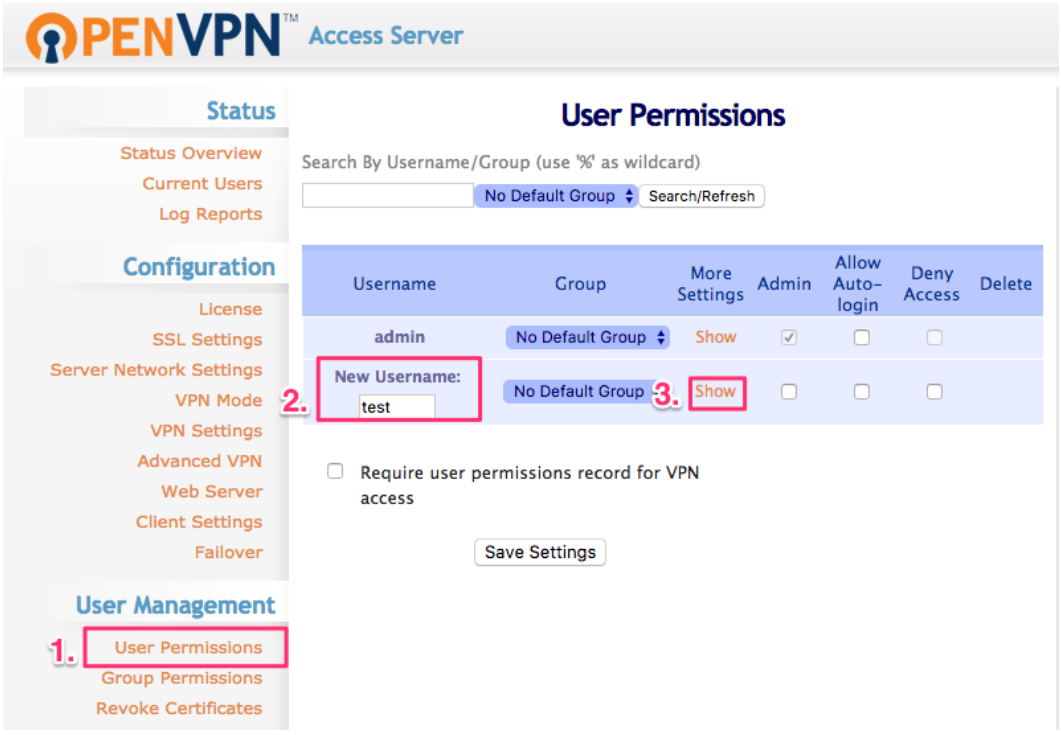
The default administrator username and password is admin/password.

Login page:

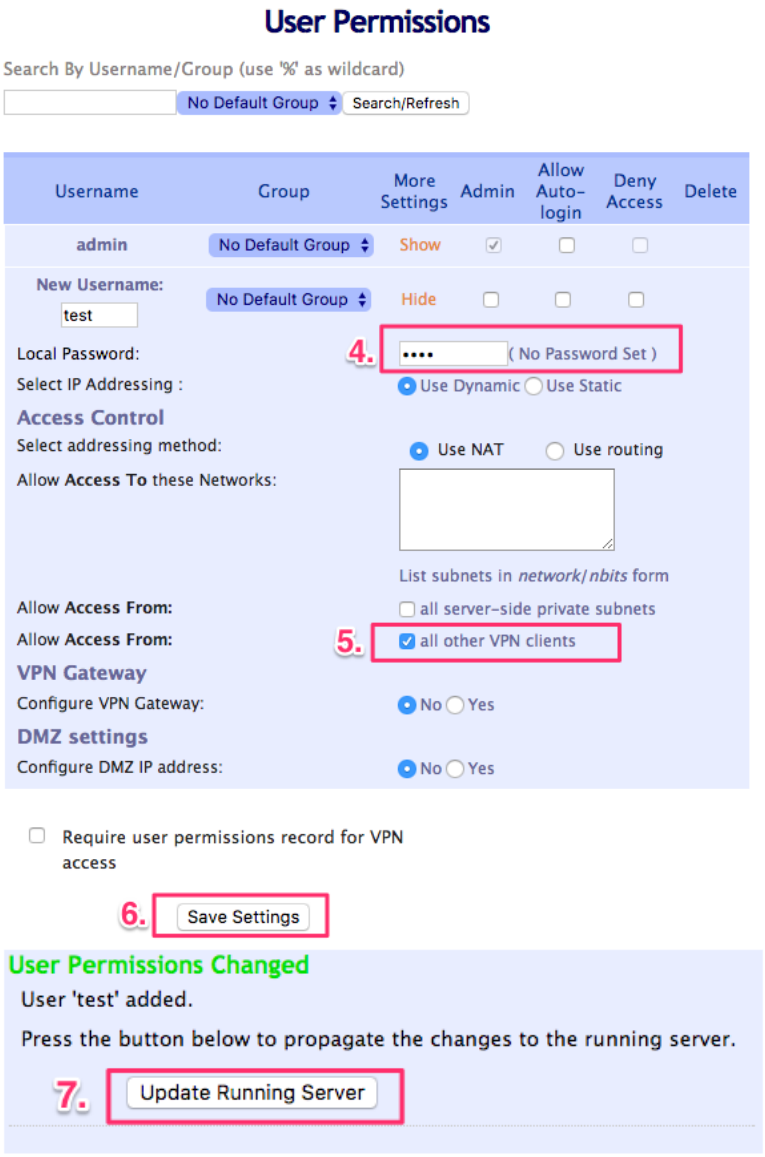
After logged, please change the user authentication type to Local like the following figure.

And switch to the User Permission page to create the user for Cellular Router.

(In this case, we use the test/test to be the example.)



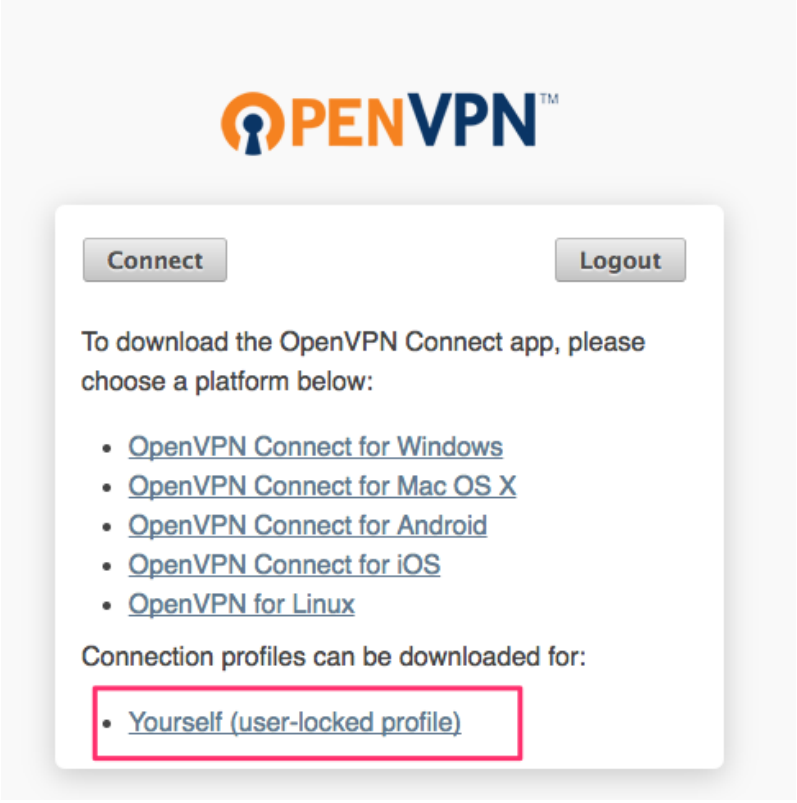
Also check the Access from all other VPN clients to make the Cellular Router could be reachable.



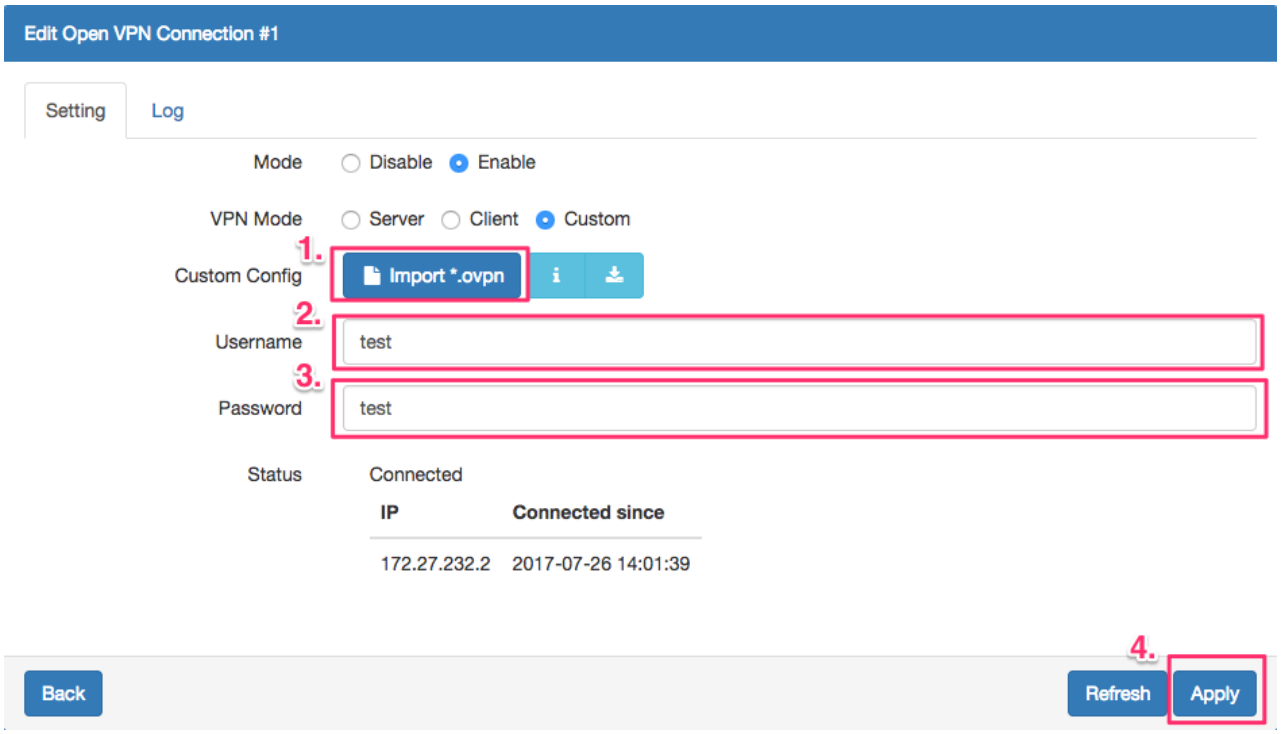
Setup Cellular Router Open VPN client

Use the user test/test to login https://<server_ip_or_domain>:943

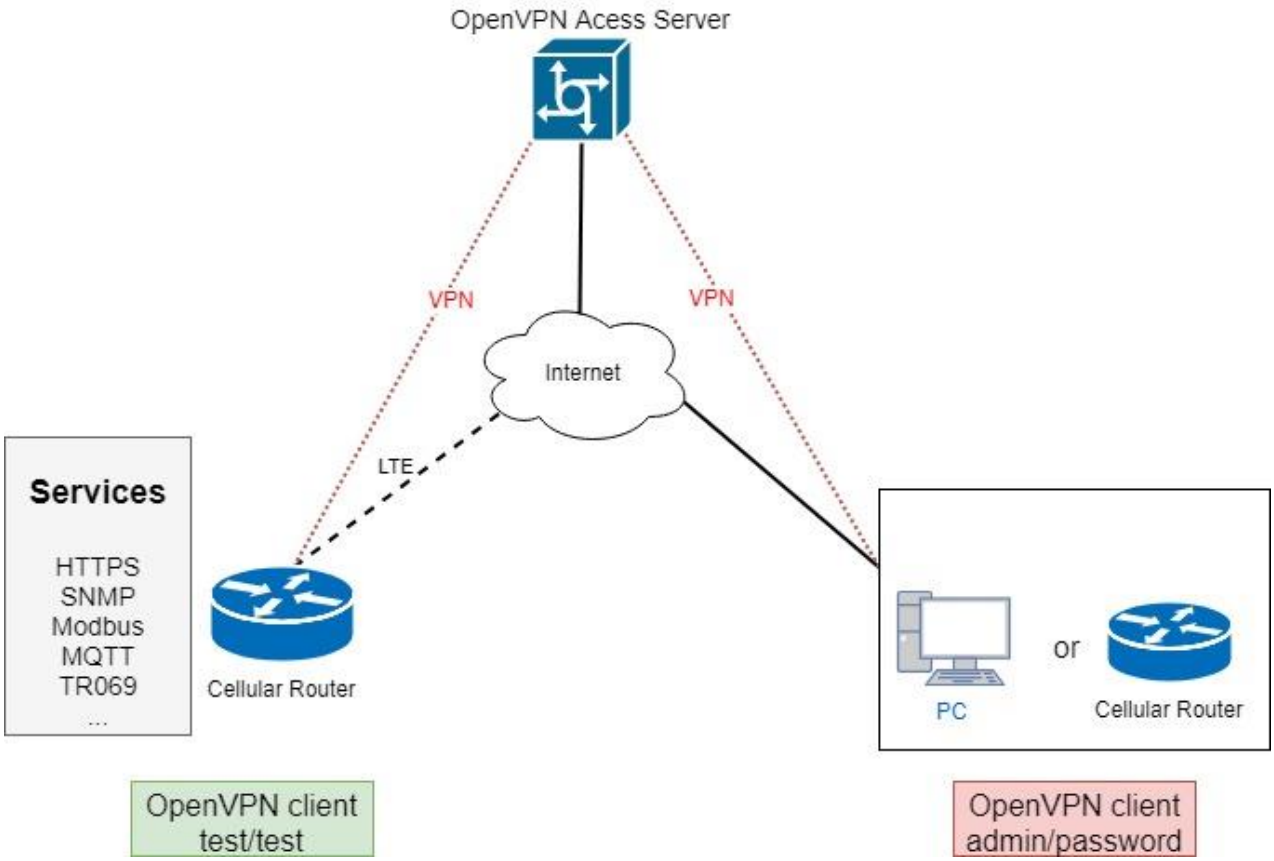
Please make sure to change the type from Connect to Login.



After logged, please download the .ovpn configuration by click the user-locked profile.



Upload the .ovpn configuration to Cellular Router Open VPN custom mode, and input the username and password.



When the VPN tunnel established, the Cellular Router can be managed/accessed by the other VPN clients.

16.5.7 Install Pritunl Open VPN server on Docker

Pritunl Open VPN server on Docker installation

Pritunl is a distributed enterprise vpn server built using the Open VPN protocol.

Quick Installation

- **Prerequisites**

- Ubuntu 16.04
- curl or wget should be installed

- **Install via curl**

sh -c "$(curl -fsSL https://bit.ly/2IpJN1X)"

- **Install via wget**

sh -c "$(wget https://bit.ly/2IpJN1X -O -)"

Install Docker on Ubuntu 16.04 64bit

Reference: https://docs.docker.com/engine/installation/linux/docker-ce/ubuntu/

Set up the repository

sudo apt-get remove docker docker-engine docker.io

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install \

apt-transport-https \

ca-certificates \

curl \

software-properties-common

curl -fsSL https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu/gpg | sudo apt-key add -

sudo add-apt-repository \

"deb [arch=amd64] https://download.docker.com/linux/ubuntu \

$(lsb_release -cs) \

stable"

Install Docker CE

sudo apt-get update

sudo apt-get install docker-ce

Install Docker compose

sudo apt-get install docker-compose

Install Pritunl Open VPN Server by docker compose

(1) Set up the basic environment by the following commands.

```
mkdir ~/pritunl
cd ~/pritunl
touch docker-compose.yml
```

(2) Copy and paste the following content to docker-compose.yml.

```
version: '2'
services:
  pritunl:
    image: jippi/pritunl
    volumes:
      - pritunl:/var/lib/pritunl
      - mongo:/var/lib/mongodb
    privileged: true
    network_mode: "host"
    ports:
      - "1194:1194/tcp"
      - "1194:1194/udp"
      - "80:80/tcp"
      - "443:443/tcp"
volumes:
  mongo:
  pritunl:
```

(3) Run the command docker-compose up -d to start the server

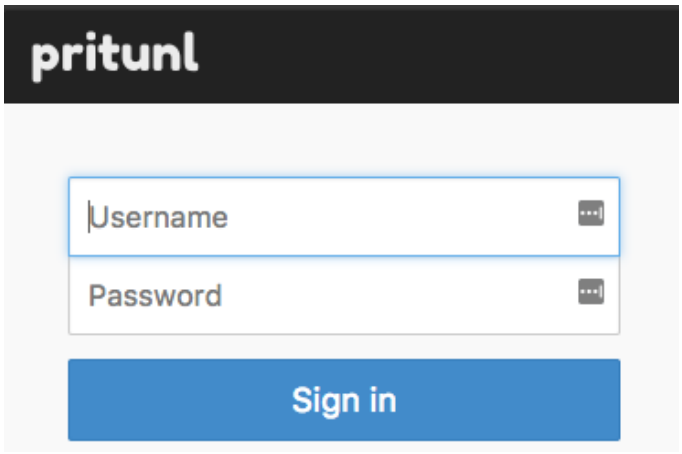
(4) Check the Pritunl Open VPN Server by visiting https://<server_ip_or_domain>

Setup Pritunl Open VPN Server for Cellular Router

The server will running on https://<server_ip_or_domain>.

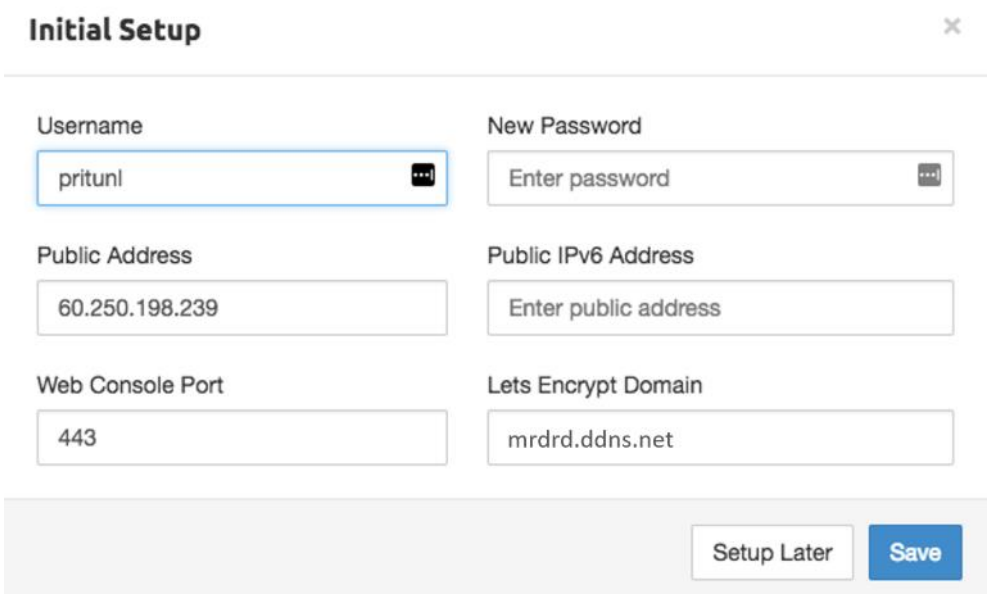
The default username/password is pritunl/pritunl.

Login Page:



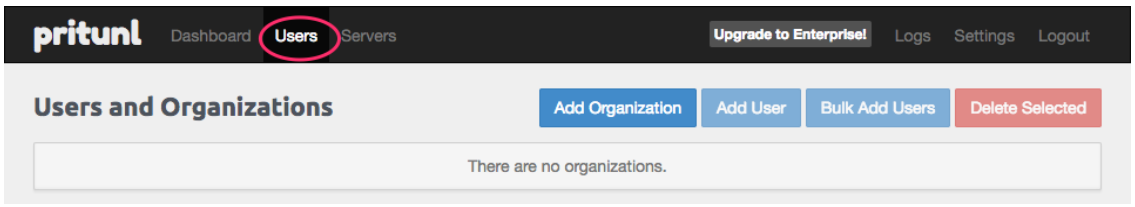
After logged, the server will ask you to do the initial setup. You can change the username and the password setting in this page.

Initial Setup:

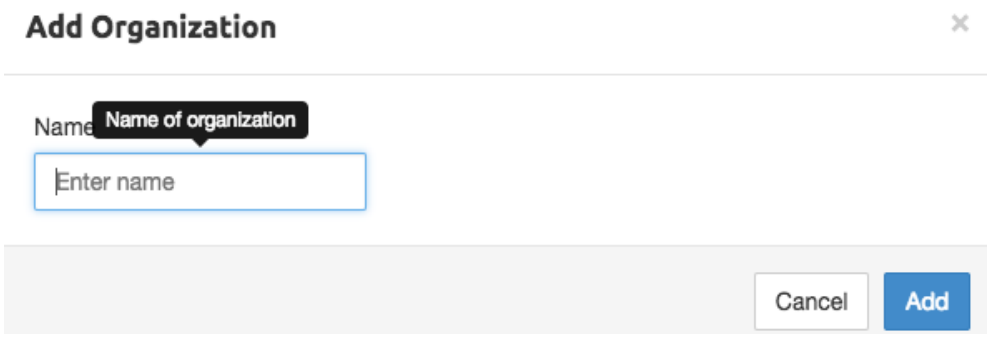


Open VPN user setup

Please navigate to the User page to setup the Open VPN user account.

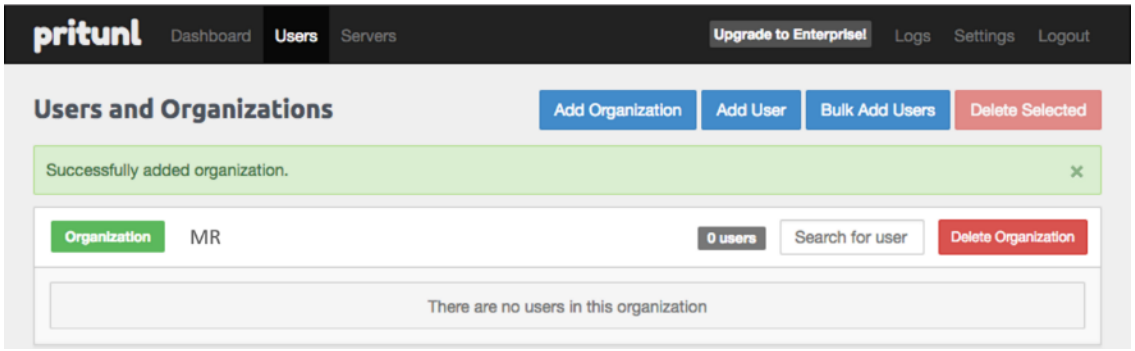


Add the organization by click the Add Organization button.

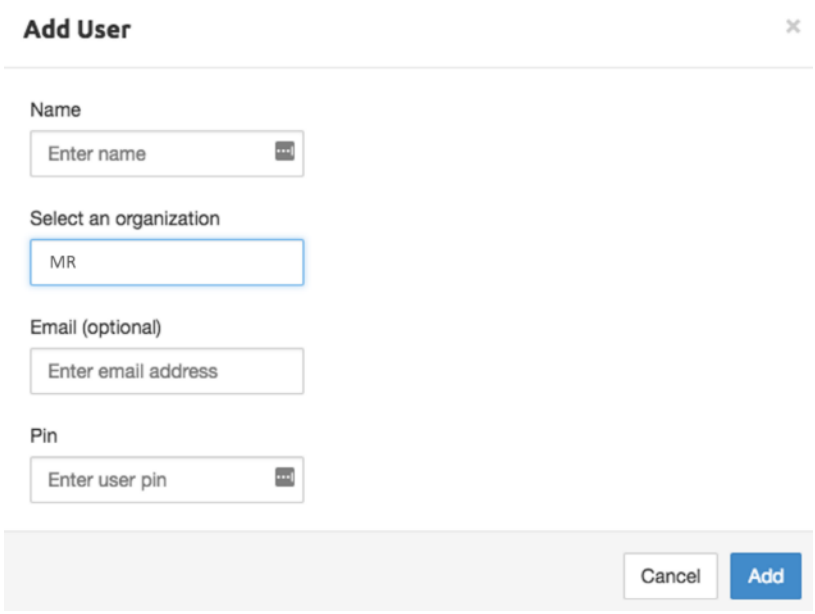


(In this document, we use the MR to be the organization example.)

When the organization be created, the Users page should be like the following figure.

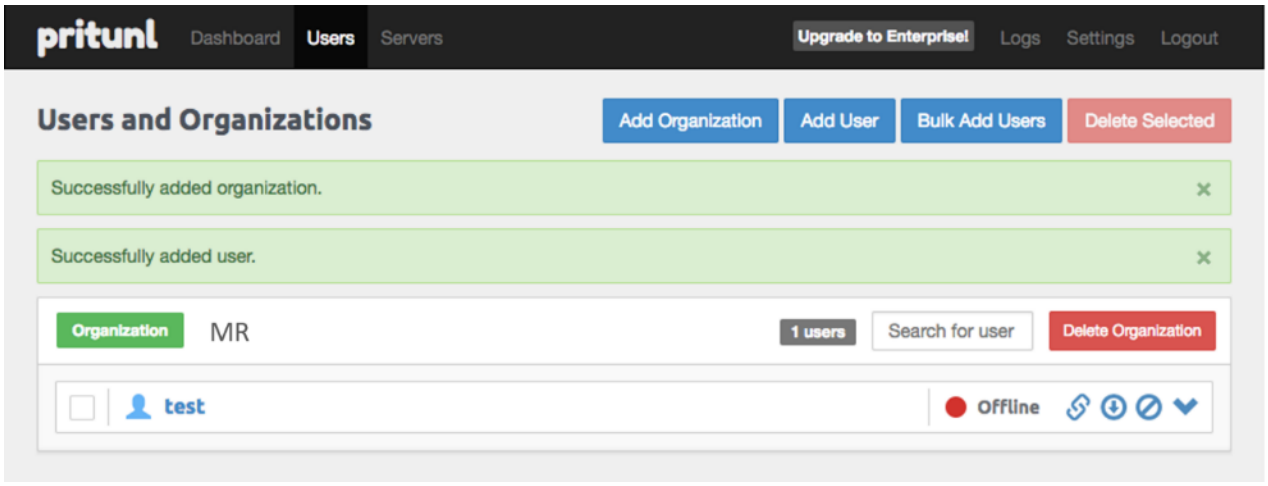


Then add the Open VPN user by click the Add User button.



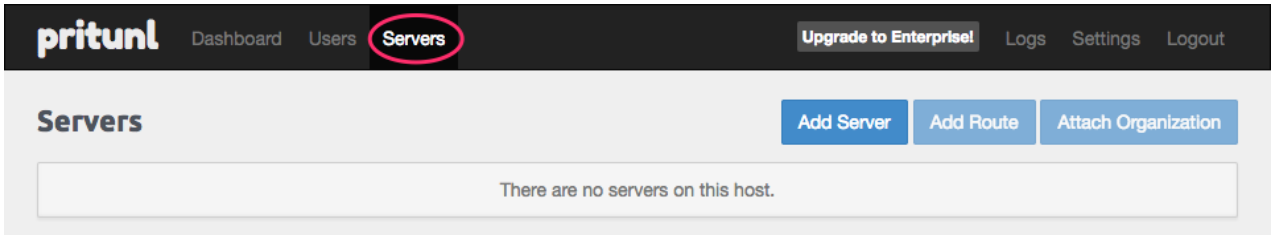
Note: In this Open VPN server, the PIN must contain only digits.

Note: In this document, we use the test/123456 Open VPN user to be the example.

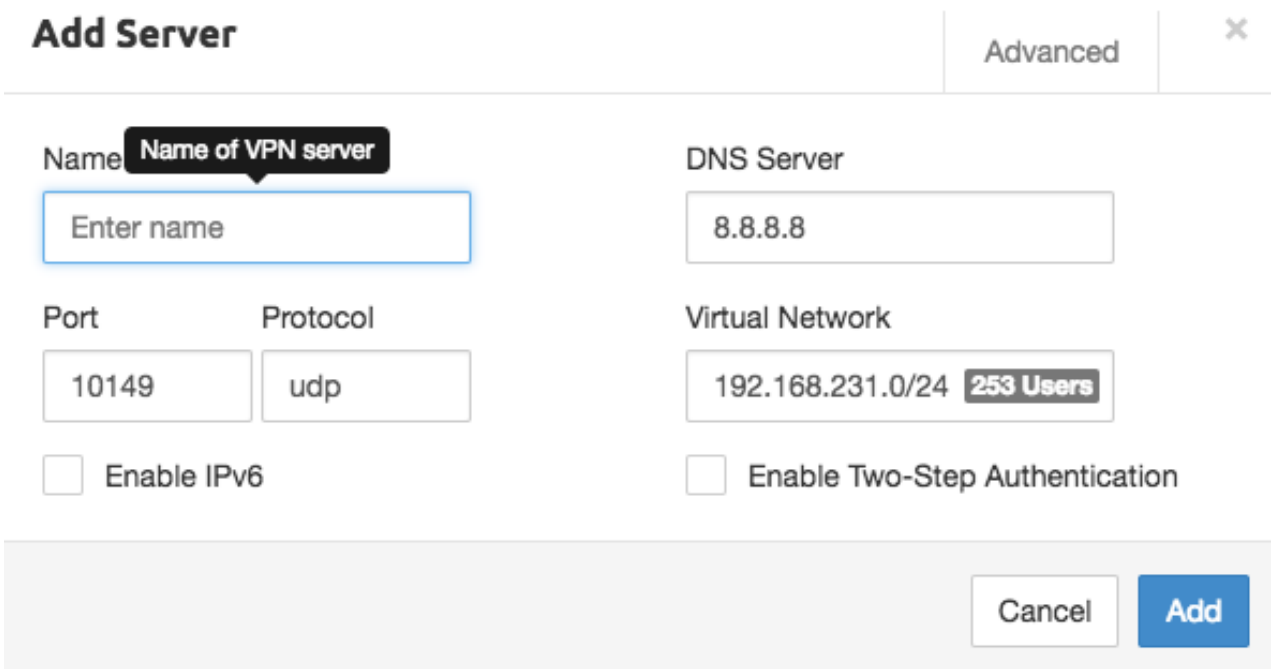


Open VPN server setup

Please navigate to the Server page to setup the Open VPN server.

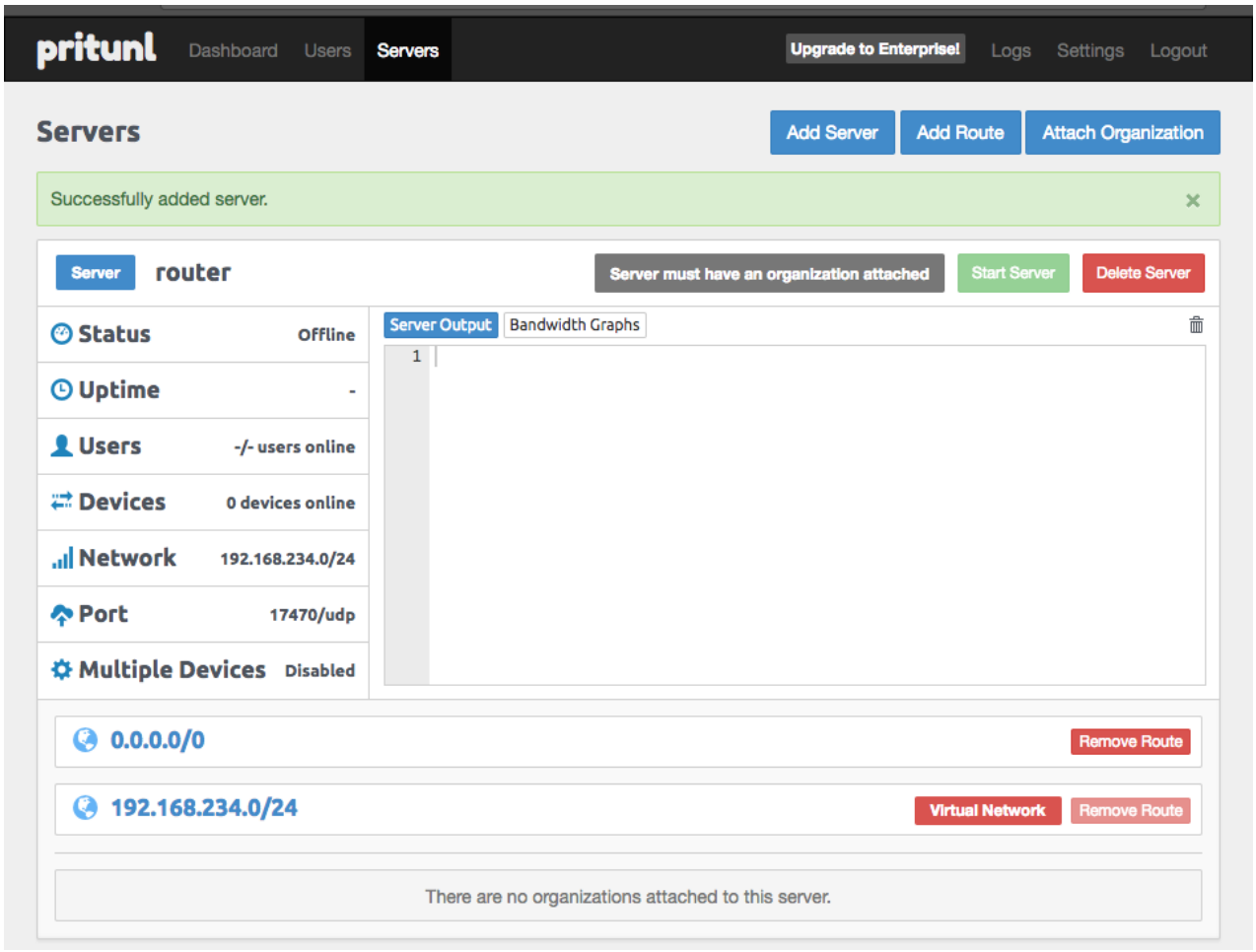


And click the Add Server button to create the Open VPN server.

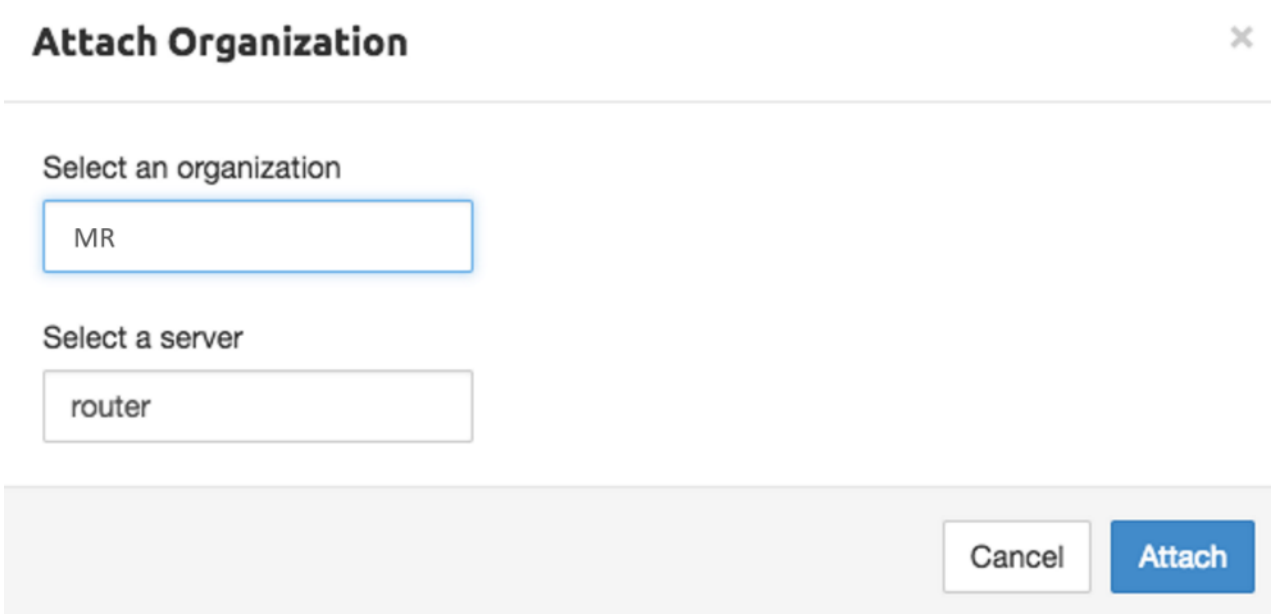


Note: Please click the Advanced tab and make sure the Inter-Client Communication be checked

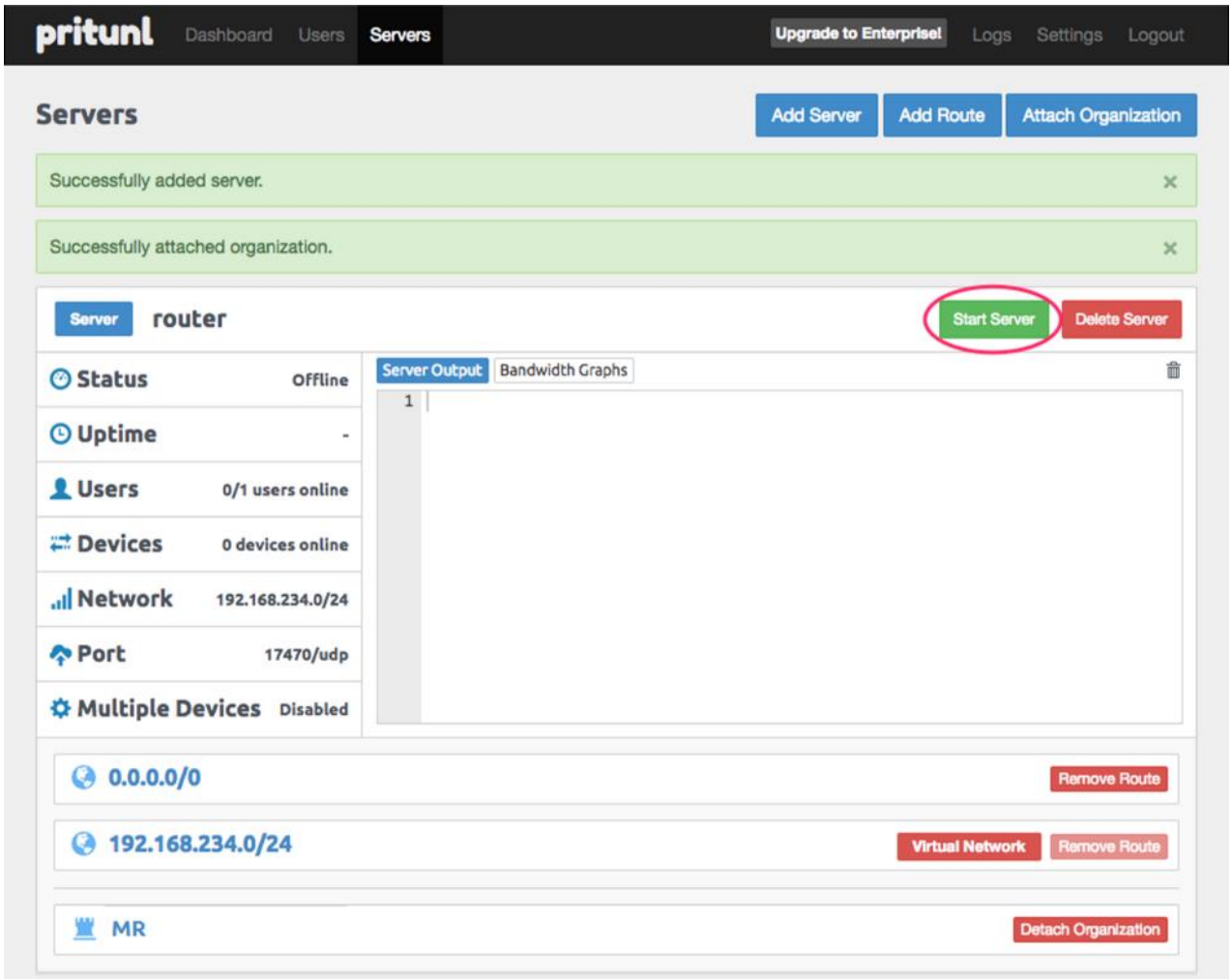
When the Open VPN server created, the Servers page should like the following figure.



And click Attach Organization button to setup the Open VPN server.

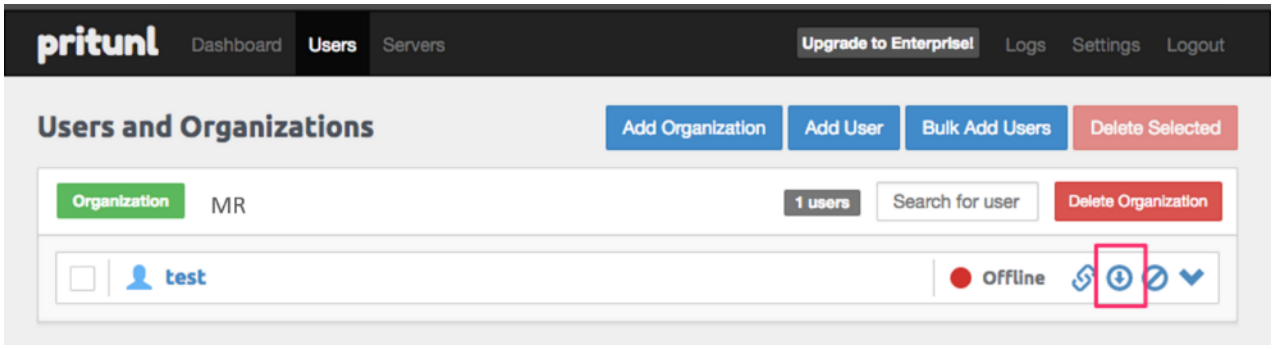


Start the Open VPN server by click Start Server button.



Cellular Router setup

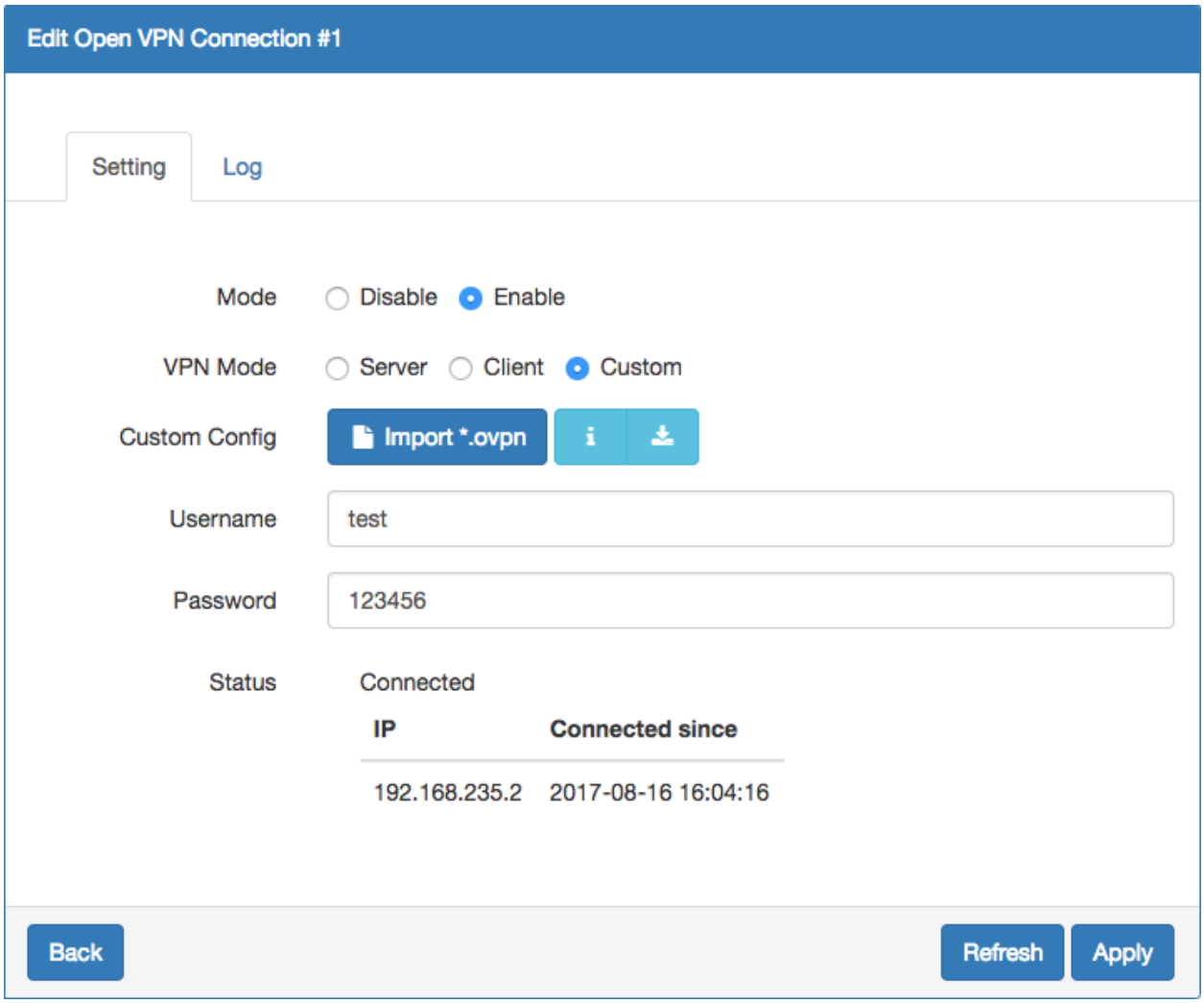
First, please navigate to the Users page and download the user configuration file and extract it.



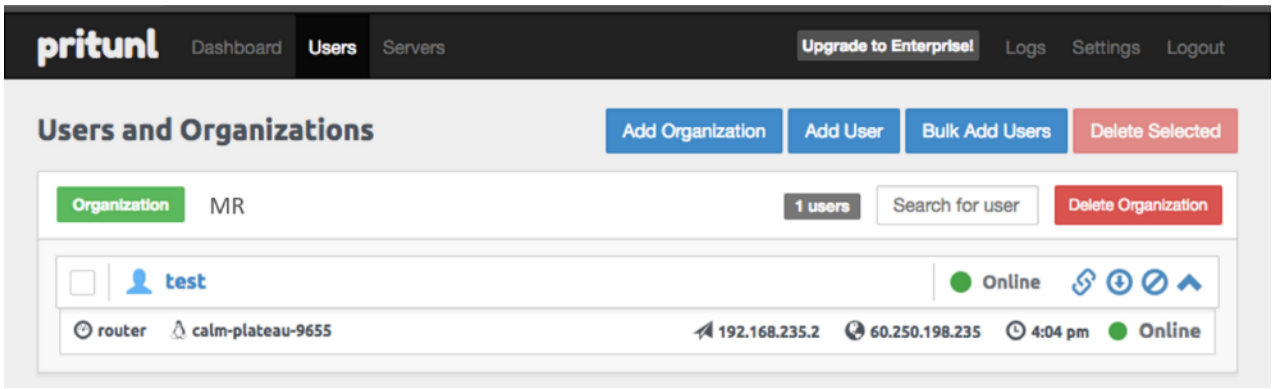
Note: In this document, you should get the MR_test_router.ovpn file.

And visit the Cellular Router Open VPN custom page then import the .ovpn file.

Fill up the username/password which be setup in Open VPN user setup part.

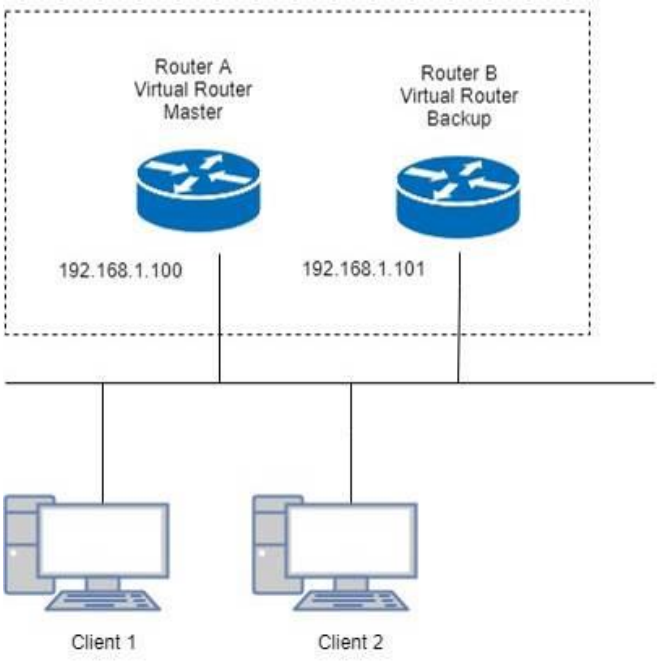


When the Cellular Router Open VPN connected, the Pritunl Open VPN server also update the user status.



16.6 VRRP Topology

Basic VRRP Topology



Base on this topology and VRRP Parameter settings, Router A and Router B will offer a virtual router service with virtual IP = 192.168.1.200 for the client.

16.7 TR069 Server (GenieACS Installation)

Server OS: Ubuntu 14.04 on Virtualbox

Installation:

1) Login ubuntu
2) Change to root by 'su -' and enter your root password.
3) Install required package as below command:
   >apt install gcc openssl-devel zlib-devel readline-devel sqlite-devel
4) Make a directory for application installation
   >mkdir /opt
5) Install yaml
cd /opt
wget http://pyyaml.org/download/libyaml/yaml-0.1.7.tar.gz
tar xvzf yaml-0.1.7.tar.gz
cd yaml-0.1.7
./configure
make && make install
6) Install ruby
cd /opt
wget http://cache.ruby-lang.org/pub/ruby/2.4/ruby-2.4.1.tar.gz
tar xvzf uby-2.4.1.tar.gz
cd ruby-2.4.1

./configure
make && make install
ruby -v
ruby 2.4.1p111 (2017-03-22 revision 58053) [i686-linux]

cd /opt
gem install rails --no-ri --no-rdoc
gem install bundle --no-ri --no-rdoc

7) Install node.js
cd /opt
wget http://nodejs.org/dist/v8.2.1/node-v8.2.1.tar.gz
tar zxvf node-v8.2.1.tar.gz
cd node-v8.2.1
./configure
make && make install
node -v
v8.2.1

8) Install redis
cd /opt
wget http://download.redis.io/releases/redis-4.0.1.tar.gz
tar zxvf redis-4.0.1.tar.gz
cd redis-4.0.1
make
make test
All tests passed without errors!
make install
#Start redis server
redis-server

9) Install mongodb
cd /opt
wget https://fastdl.mongodb.org/linux/mongodb-linux-i686-3.3.3.tgz
tar zxvf mongodb-linux-i686-3.3.3.tgz
cd mongodb-linux-i686-3.3.3
mkdir -p /data/db

10) Install genieACS
cd /opt
git clone https://github.com/zaidka/genieacs.git
cd genieacs
npm install
npm run configure
npm run compile

Modify FS_HOSTNAME field in genieacs/config/config.json for device retrieve firmware file

Original configuration:
"FS_HOSTNAME" : "acs.example.com"

New configuration example.:
"FS_HOSTNAME" : "192.168.0.199"

Note: It is the place where the device firmware file stored. Generally, it is the IP address on where your GenieACS server installed.

Modify connect request username/password in genieacs/config/auth.js to stimulate connection

Original configuration:

```
function connectionRequest(deviceId, url, username, password, callback) {
    return callback(username || deviceId, password || "");
}
```

New configuration example:

```
function connectionRequest(deviceId, url, username, password, callback) {
    return callback('tr069','tr069');
}
```

Note: The hard code username/password MUST same with device's connection request username/password, otherwise the ACS stimulate connection will fail.

11) Install genieACS-Gui

```
git clone https://github.com/zaidka/genieacs-gui
cd genieacs-gui
bundle

gem install json
bundle update

rm -f db/*.sqlite3
rake db:create
RAILS_ENV=development rake db:migrate

cd /opt
cd genieacs-gui/config
cp index_parameters-sample.yml index_parameters.yml
cp parameter_renderers-sample.yml parameter_renderers.yml
cp parameters_edit-sample.yml parameters_edit.yml
cp roles-sample.yml roles.yml
cp summary_parameters-sample.yml summary_parameters.yml
cp users-sample.yml users.yml
cp graphs-sample.json.erb graphs.json.erb
```

GenieACS startup script:

```
#!/bin/sh

GENIE_PATH=/opt/genieacs/bin
GENIE_GUI_PATH=/opt/genieacs-gui

echo "start mongod."
pidof mongod
if [ $? != 0 ]; then
/opt/mongodb-linux-i686-3.3.3/bin/mongod --dbpath /data/db --journal --storageEngine=mmapv1
--fork --syslog
fi

echo "start North Bound/RESTful Interface service."
$GENIE_PATH/genieacs-nbi &

echo "start ACS/CWMP service."
$GENIE_PATH/genieacs-cwmp &

echo "start HTTP/File streaming service."
$GENIE_PATH/genieacs-fs &

echo "start GenieACS/WebUI."
cd $GENIE_GUI_PATH
rails server -b 0.0.0.0
```

GenieACS stop:

Ctrl-C

Usage:

1) Device Configuration

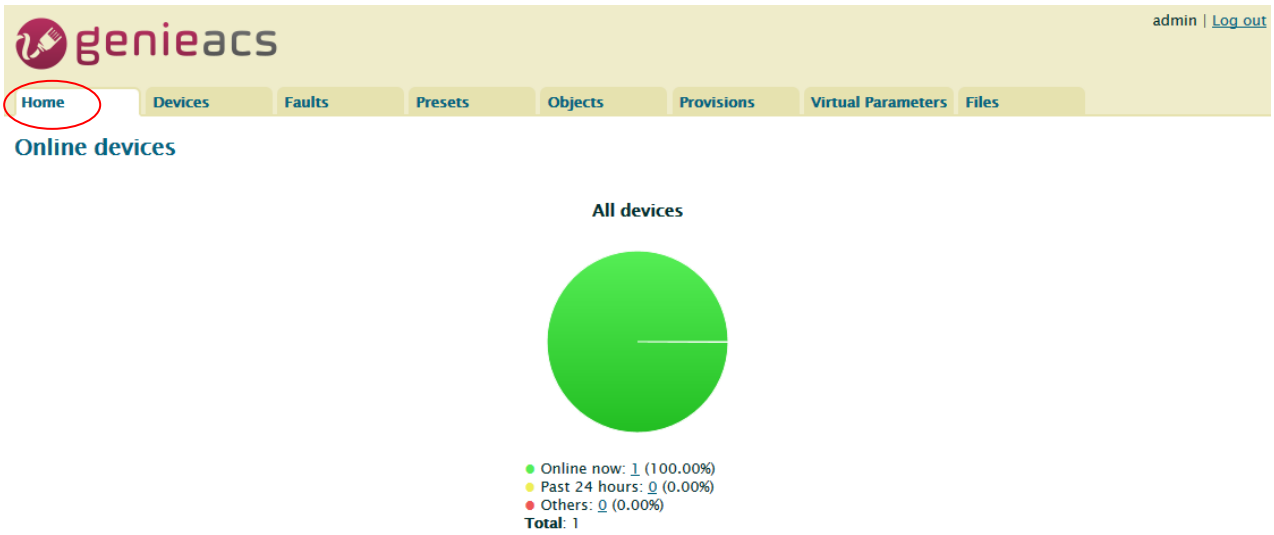
Fill in the ACS URL field as http://GenieACS server IP:7547

Fill in the Connection Request Username and Connection Request Password fields to same with the configuration in genieacs/config/auth.js.

2) GenieACS Operation

Input http://GenieACS server IP:3000 on browser url bar and Enter.

Press Home tab to refresh Online devices status.

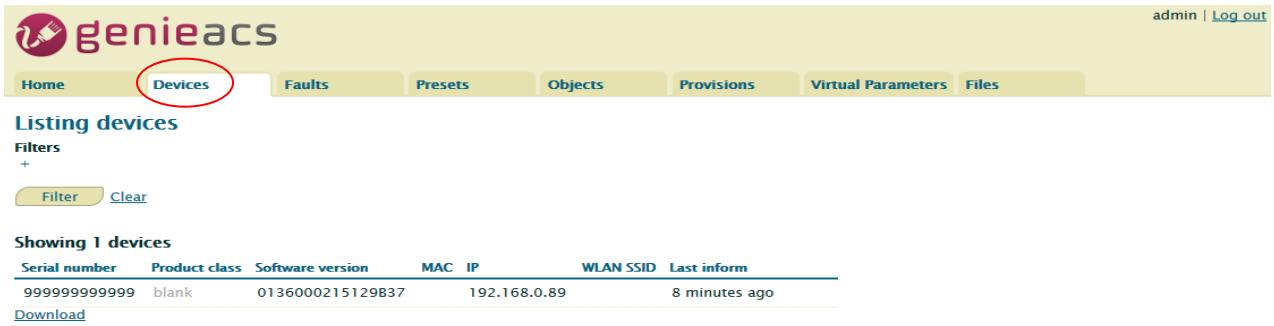


2.1) Login

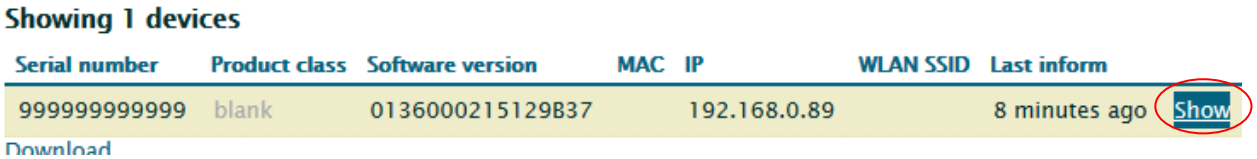
Username and Password are admin/admin.

3) Device information

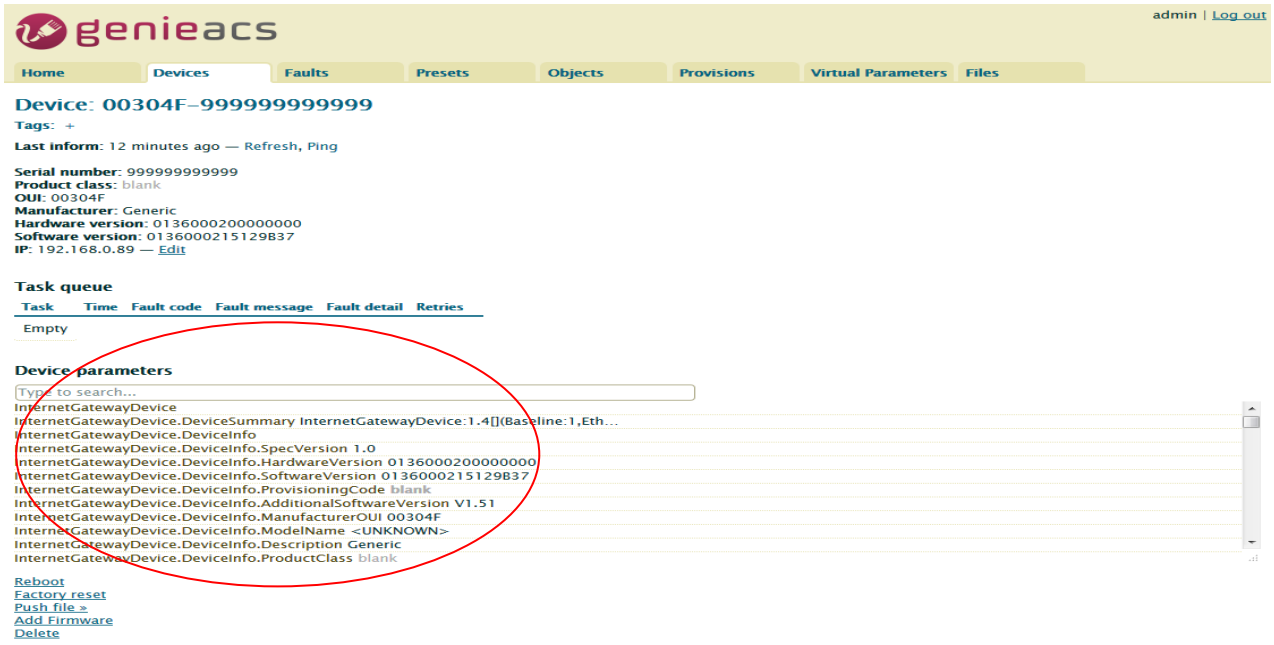
Press Devices tab



Move mouse to line end of your device, the Show link show up.



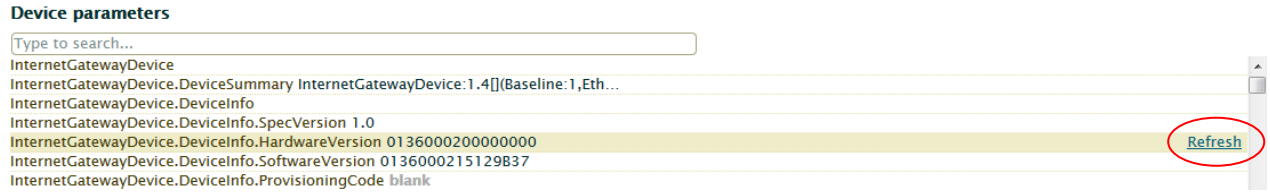
Press Show link, the device information shows up.



4) Access parameters

Scroll up/down on Device parameters list, the Refresh and Edit link show up at line end of parameter.

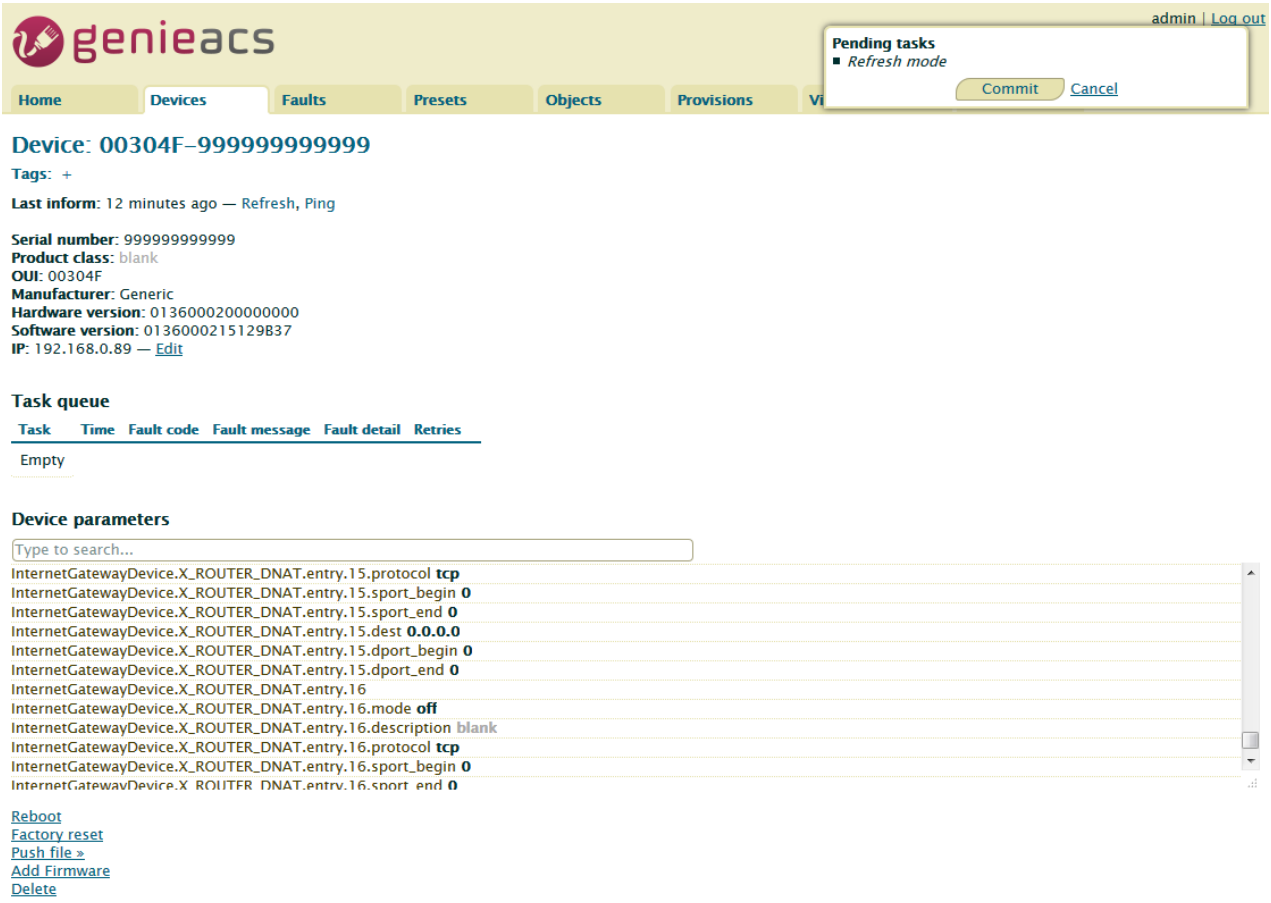
For Readable parameter



For Readable and Writable parameter

4.1) Get parameter value

Press on the Refresh link, the Pending tasks window will pop up on right top to ask you to allow or Cancel this action.



Press Commit to get this parameter value.

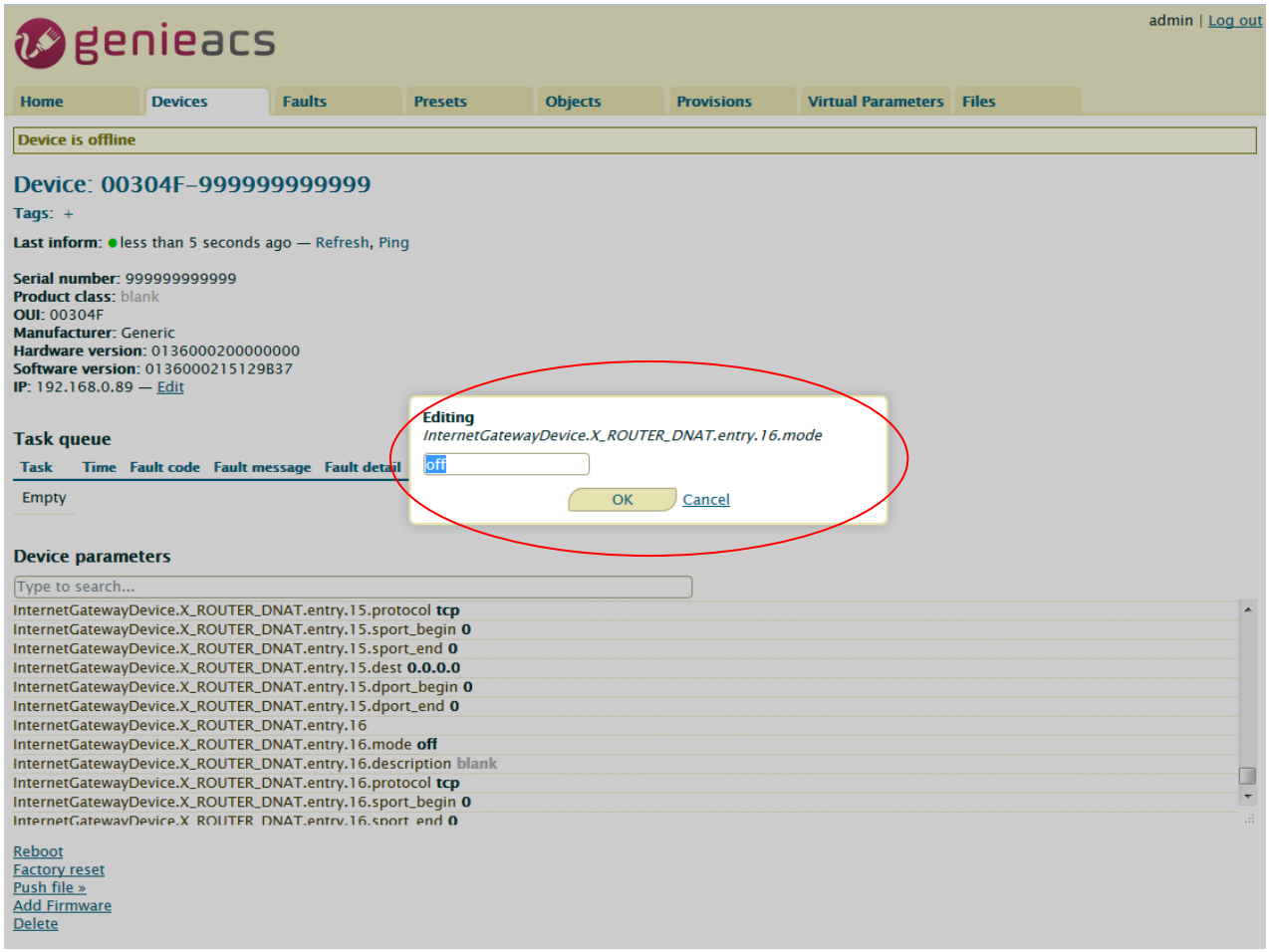
Note: *If the GenieACS can reach the device, the parameter value will be updated immediately. Otherwise, this request will be queued on Task queue list until next time device connect to GenieACS.*

Note: To update the whole tree, refresh the root parameter (InternetGatewayDevice.).

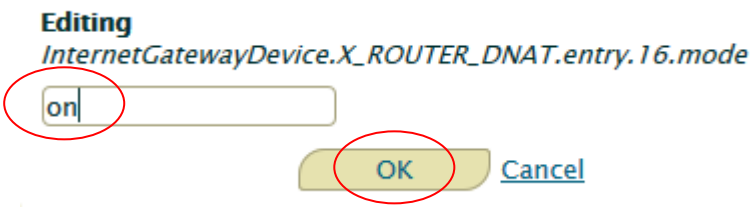
Note: To update partial tree, refresh the parent node of the partial tree.

4.2) Set parameter value

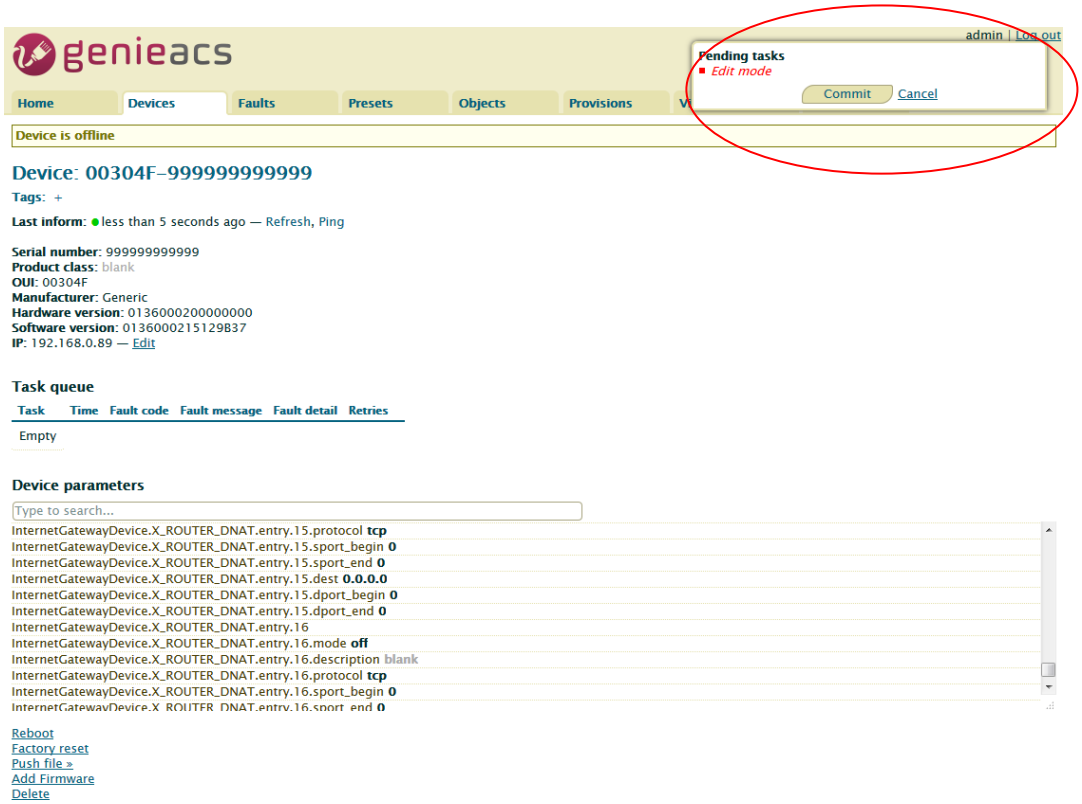
Press on the Edit link, editing window will pop up to ask you to change the value of this parameter.



Input new value and press OK.



The Pending tasks window will pop up to ask you to allow or Cancel this action.

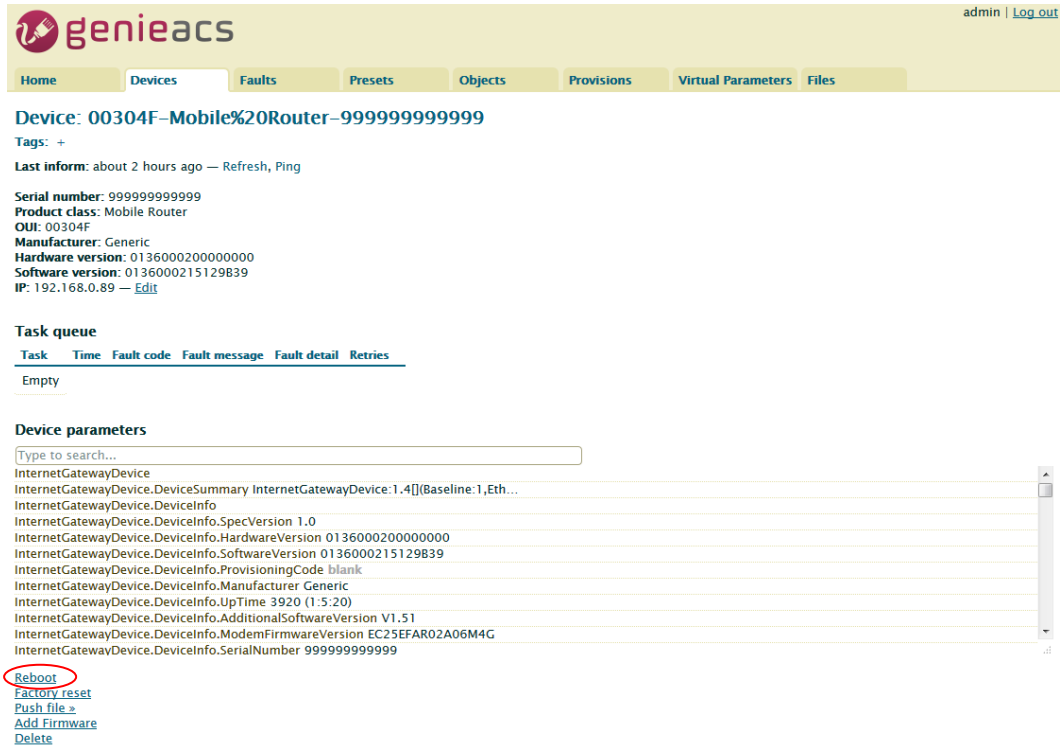


Press Commit to set this parameter value.

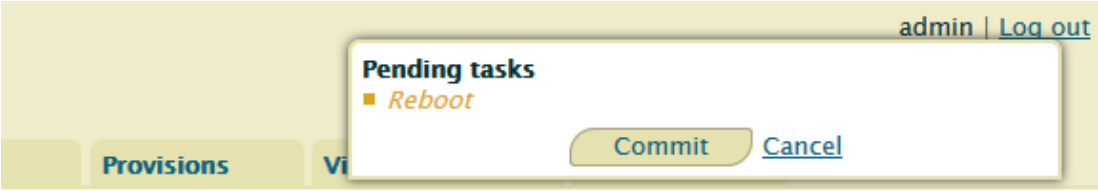
Note: *If the GenieACS can reach the device, the parameter value will be set immediately. Otherwise, this request will be queued on Task queue list until next time device connect to GenieACS.*

5) Reboot device

Press on Reboot link.



The Pending tasks window will pop up to ask you to allow or Cancel this action.



Press Commit to reboot device.

Note: *If the GenieACS can reach the device, the device will reboot immediately. Otherwise, this request will be queued on Task queue list until next time device connect to GenieACS.*

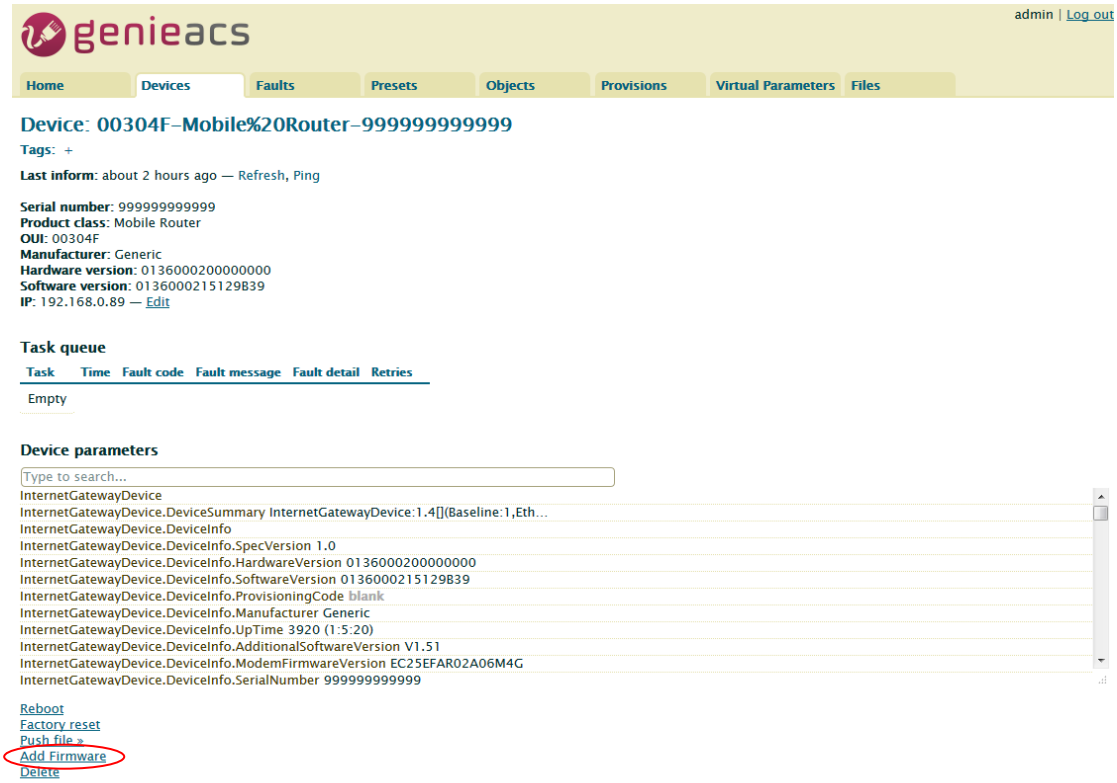
6) Reset to default

Similar to Reboot device except pressing on Factory reset link.

7) Firmware Upgrade

7.1) Upload Firmware

Press Add Firmware link



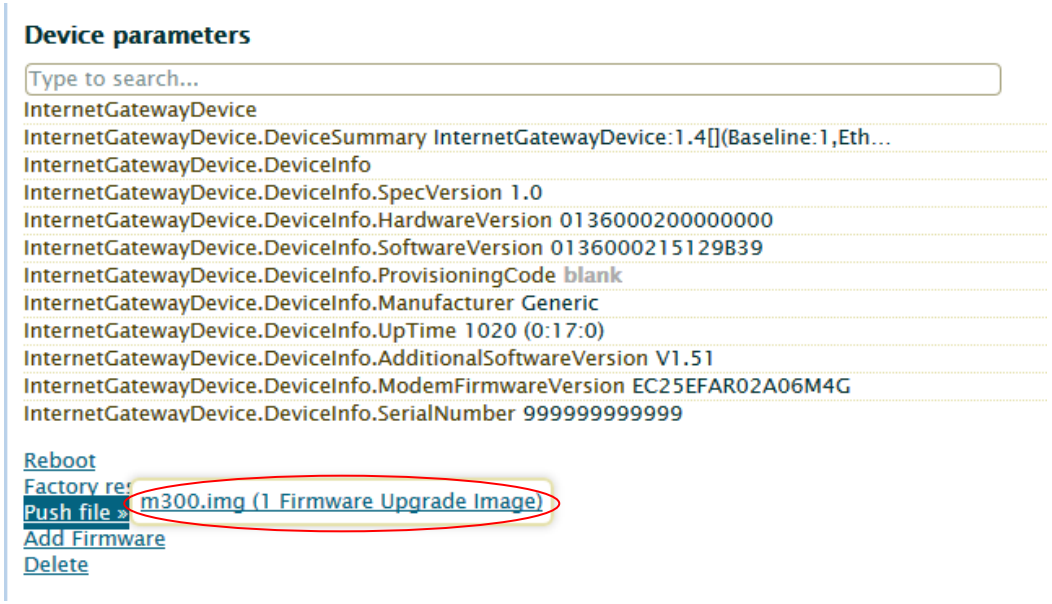
The link will redirect to Files tab

Press File: browse button, select the firmware, and then press Upload button.

The firmware will be added to listing files as below.

7.2) Upgrade

Move mouse to the Push file>> link, the upgrade firmware name will pop up as below picture.



Move mouse to the upgrade firmware name and press it. The Pending tasks window will pop up to ask you to allow or Cancel this action.

Press Commit, then firmware upgrade started.

Note: *If the GenieACS can reach the device, the firmware upgrade will be started immediately. Otherwise, this request will be queued on Task queue list until next time device connect to GenieACS.*

17 Test Case Example

17.1 VLAN Topology

This VLAN Topology for **3-port LANs** shows different PCs how to configure VLAN settings with different LAN ports and has two results for this configuration.

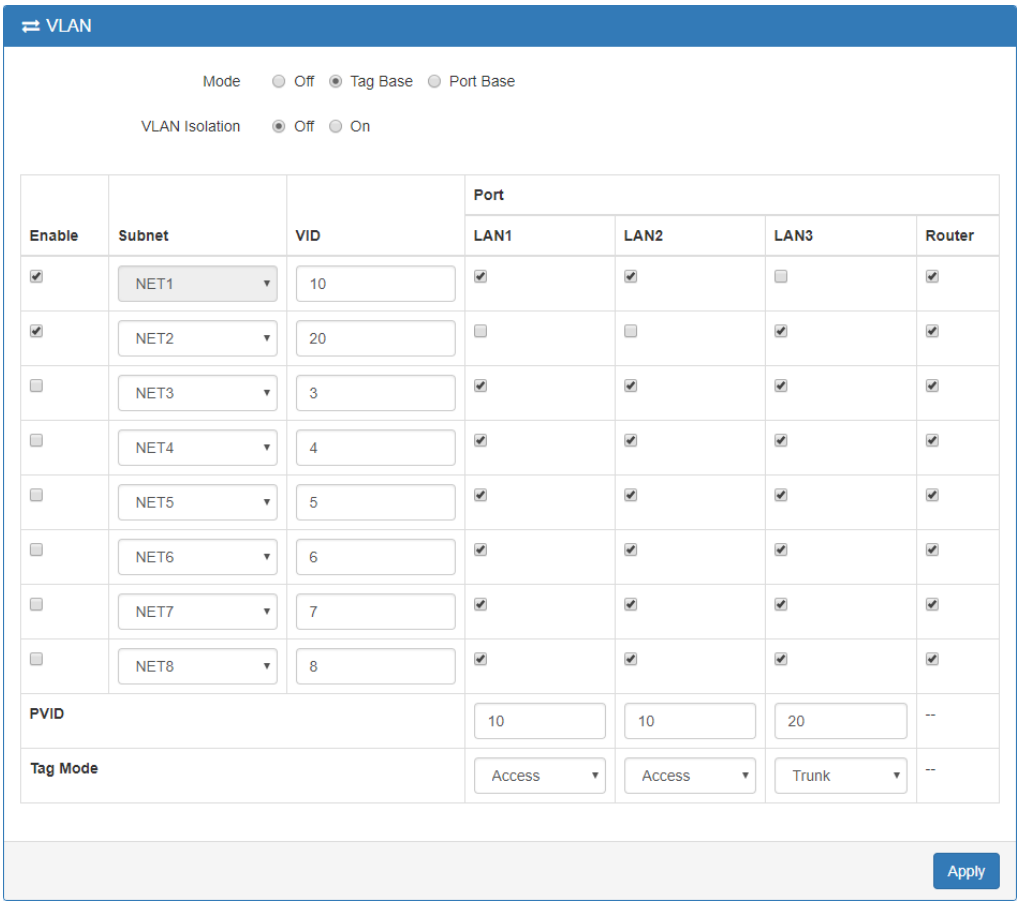
(1) PC-A sends ICMP packet to PC-B IP (192.168.2.20) and captures traffic on PC-B. Thus, PC-B will receive Tag20 traffic.

(2) PC-B sends ICMP packet to PC-A IP (192.168.1.20) and captures traffic on PC-A. Thus, PC-A will receive untag traffic.

Note:

- PC-A and PC-B are on Ubuntu OS.
- PC-A and PC-B should install vlan on Ubuntu.
- PC-A and PC-B should command this order “sudo apt-get install vlan”.

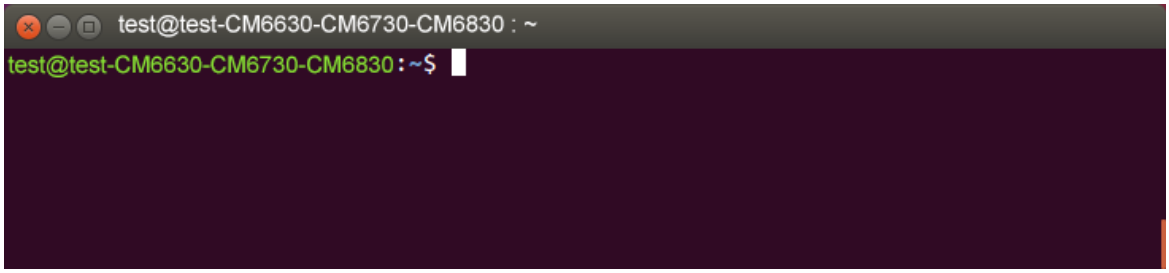
The following interface shows VLAN settings for the cellular router.



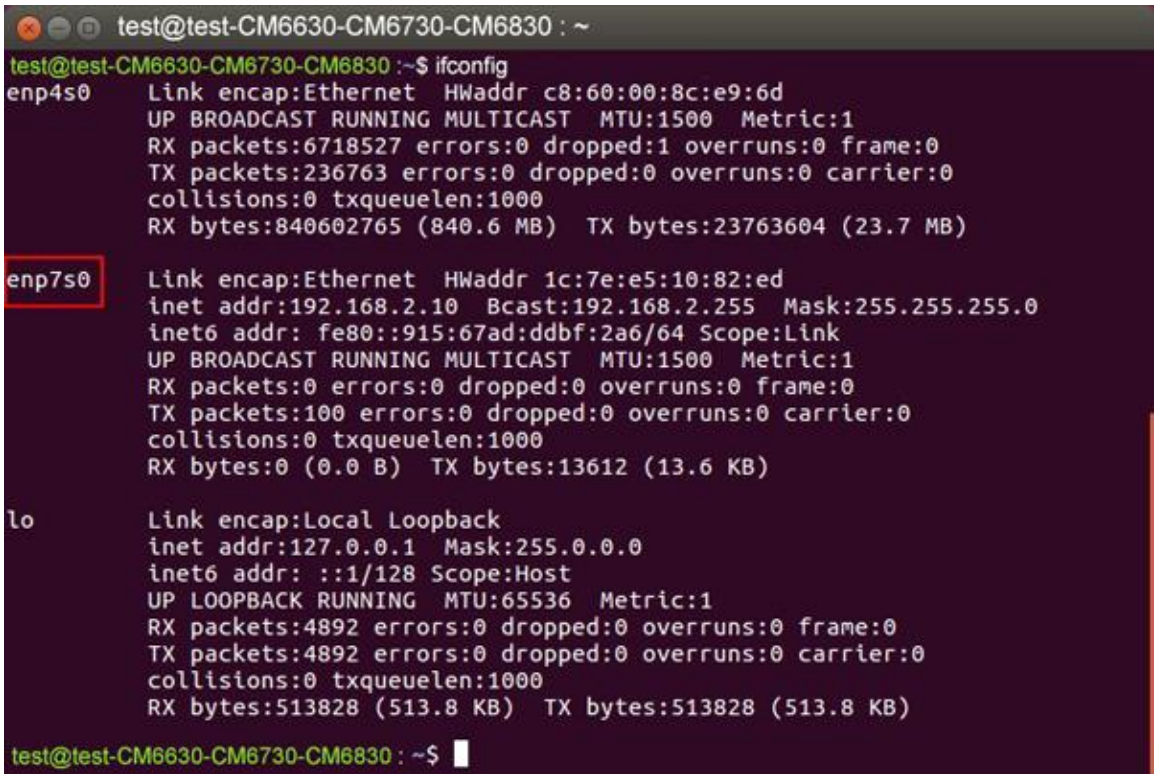
Note:

- Different PCs have different interface of network cards, like PC-A network card is eth1.10 for example 1 and PC-B network card is eth1.20 for example 2.
- How to find out the terminal and the interface of network cards based on different PCs.
  - From the following picture, you can click *the finding your computer icon* and input the terminal letters. Then, the interface will show *the terminal icon* and click to open it.

  - Next, it shows the information when you click *the terminal icon*.



  - From the following picture, it shows the interface of network card, enp7s0.



There are two examples to explain how configure VLAN settings.

Example 1: PC-A pings PC-B (Access to Trunk)

For PC-A, add default gateway and LAN's MAC to ARP.

- Load VLAN and create VLAN interface, command as below:
  - sudo modprobe 8021q
  - sudo vconfig rem eth1.20
  - sudo vconfig add eth1.10
- Configure VLAN interface as below:
  - sudo ifconfig eth1.10 192.168.1.20 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
  - sudo ifconfig eth1 0.0.0.0
- sudo route add default gw 192.168.1.1 eth1.10
- sudo arp -s 192.168.1.1 LAN's MAC
- eth1 is network interface on PC-A

Therefore, PC-B will receive Tag20 traffic when PC-A sends ICMP packet to PC-B IP (192.168.2.20) and captures traffic on PC-B.

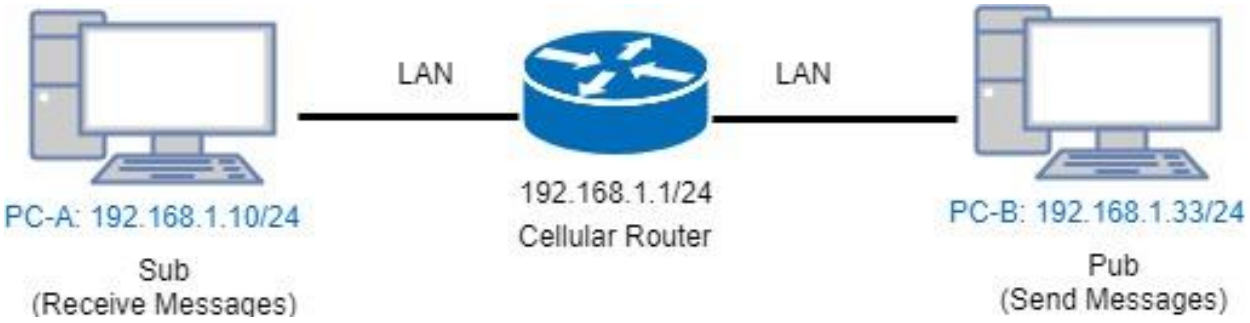
Example 2: PC-A ping PC-B (Trunk to Access)

For PC-B, add default gateway and LAN's MAC to ARP

- Load VLAN and create VLAN interface, command as below:
  - sudo modprobe 8021q
  - sudo vconfig rem eth1.10
  - sudo vconfig add eth1.20
- Configure VLAN interface as below:
  - sudo ifconfig eth1.20 192.168.2.20 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
  - sudo ifconfig eth1 0.0.0.0
- sudo route add default gw 192.168.2.1 eth1.20
- sudo arp -s 192.168.2.1 LAN's MAC
- eth1 is network interface on PC-B

Therefore, PC-A will receive untag traffic when PC-B sends ICMP packet to PC-A IP (192.168.1.20) and captures traffic on PC-A.

17.2 MQTT Topology



This MQTT Topology shows the cellular router to connect PC-A and PC-B's LANs and have two results are as below.

Expect Result:

(1) PC-A sends message to PC-B and PC-B should not receive any message.

(2) PC-B sends message to PC-A and PC-A should receive message.

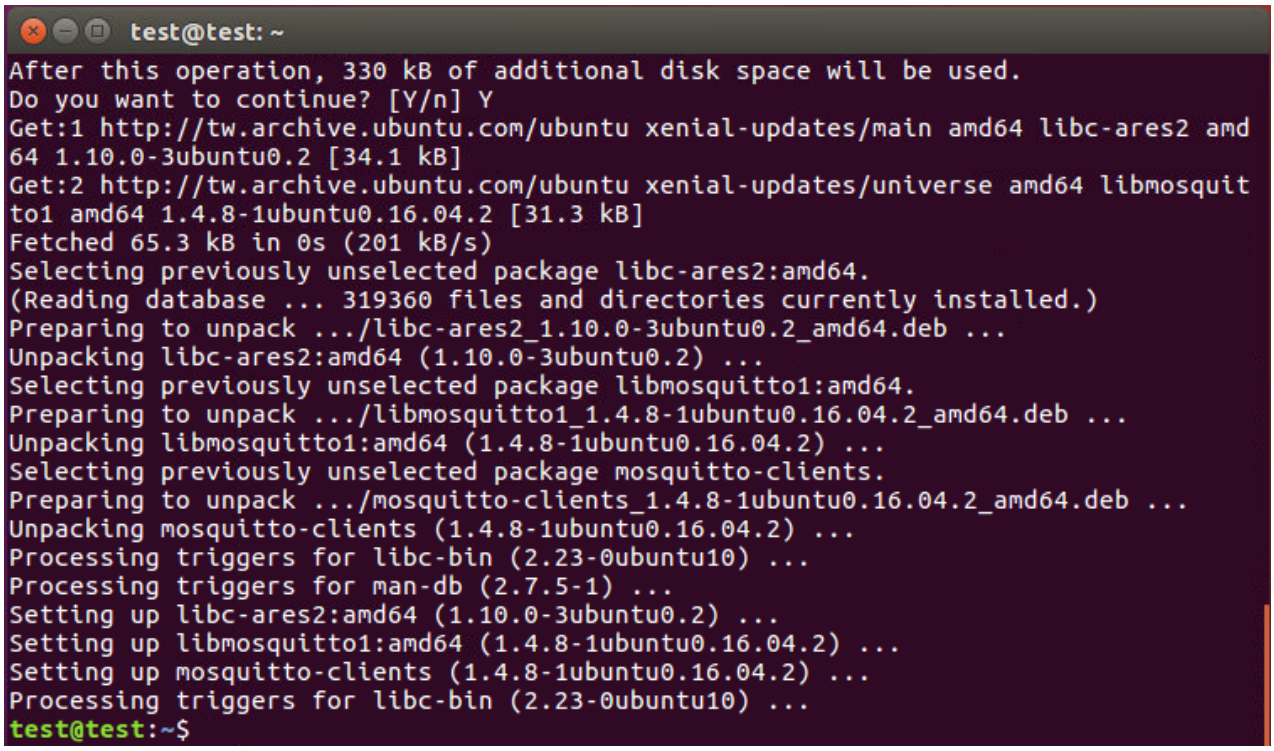
Note: PC-A and PC-B should install MQTT Client software.

There is a process to explain the steps and result.

- Step1: Install mosquitto-clients on ubuntu or windows.

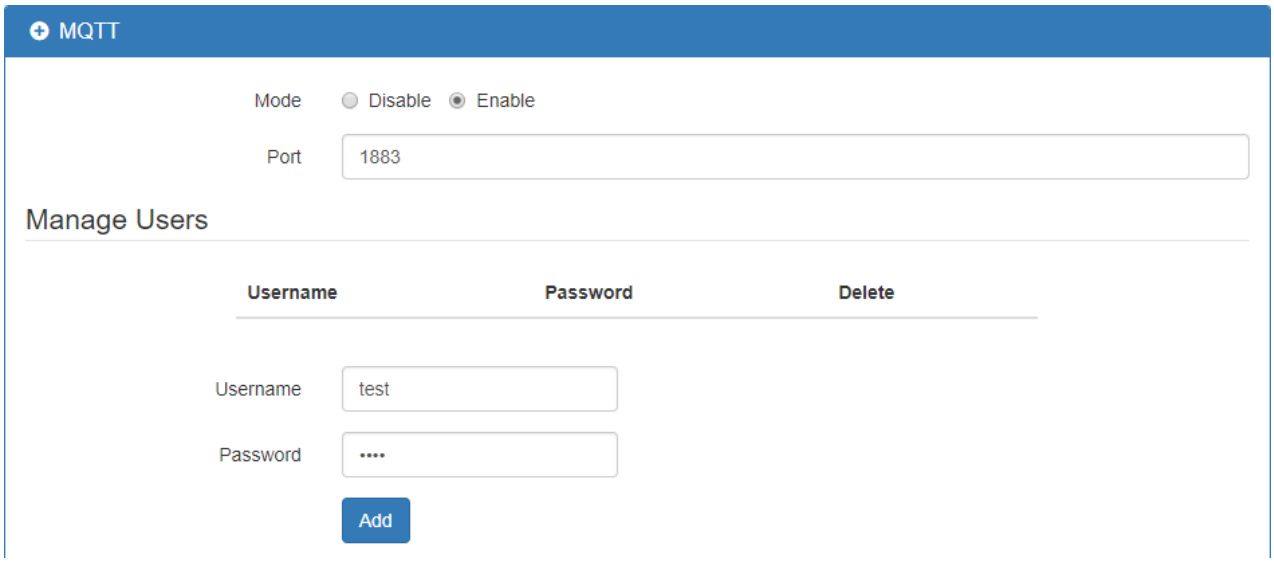
If your OS system is Ubuntu, you should install as below steps:

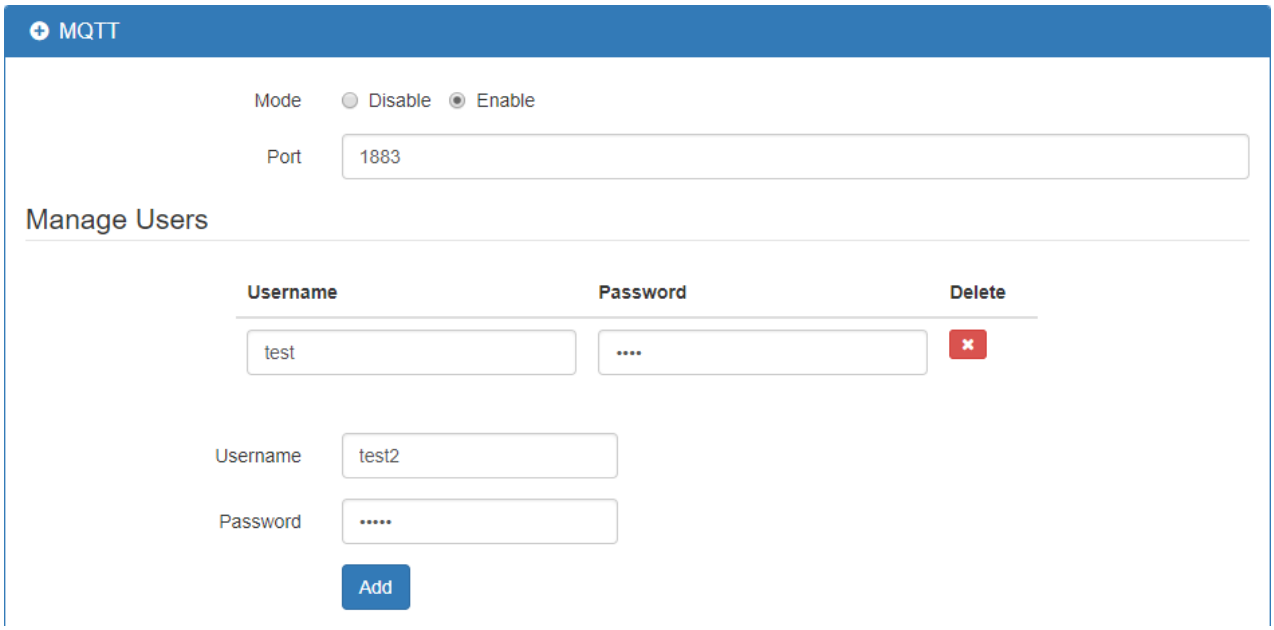
```
test@test: ~
test@test:~$ sudo apt-get install mosquitto-clients
sudo: unable to resolve host test
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following packages were automatically installed and are no longer required:
  geoip-database-extra javascript-common libjs-openlayers libnghttp2-14
  libnl-route-3-200 libqgsttools-p1 libqt5multimedia5-plugins
  libqt5multimediawidgets5 libsmi2ldbl libssh-gcrypt-4 libwireshark-data
  libwiretap6 libwscodecs1 libwsutil7 linux-headers-4.10.0-28
  linux-headers-4.10.0-28-generic linux-headers-4.10.0-42
  linux-headers-4.10.0-42-generic linux-headers-4.13.0-26
  linux-headers-4.13.0-26-generic linux-image-4.10.0-28-generic
  linux-image-4.10.0-42-generic linux-image-4.13.0-26-generic
  linux-image-extra-4.10.0-28-generic linux-image-extra-4.10.0-42-generic
  linux-image-extra-4.13.0-26-generic
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove them.
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libc-ares2 libmosquitto1
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libc-ares2 libmosquitto1 mosquitto-clients
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 119 not upgraded.
Need to get 65.3 kB/96.4 kB of archives.
After this operation, 330 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] Y
```

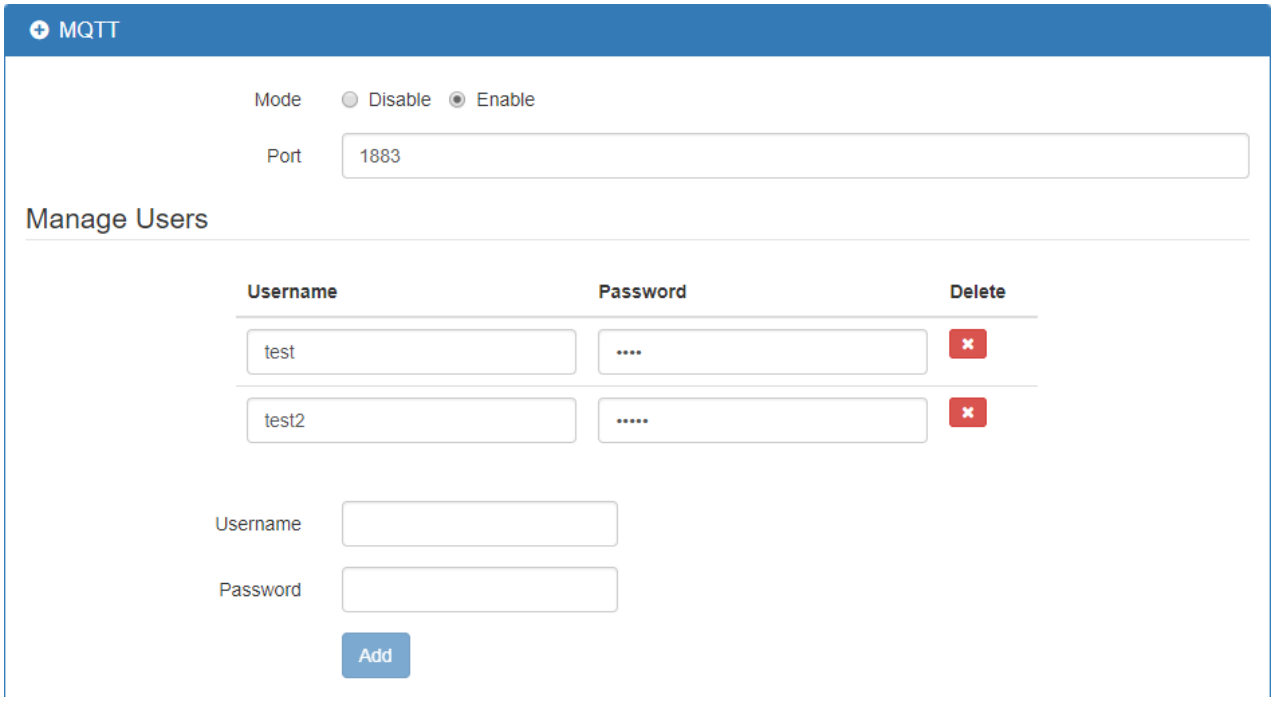


- Step2: Configure MQTT for the Cellular Router

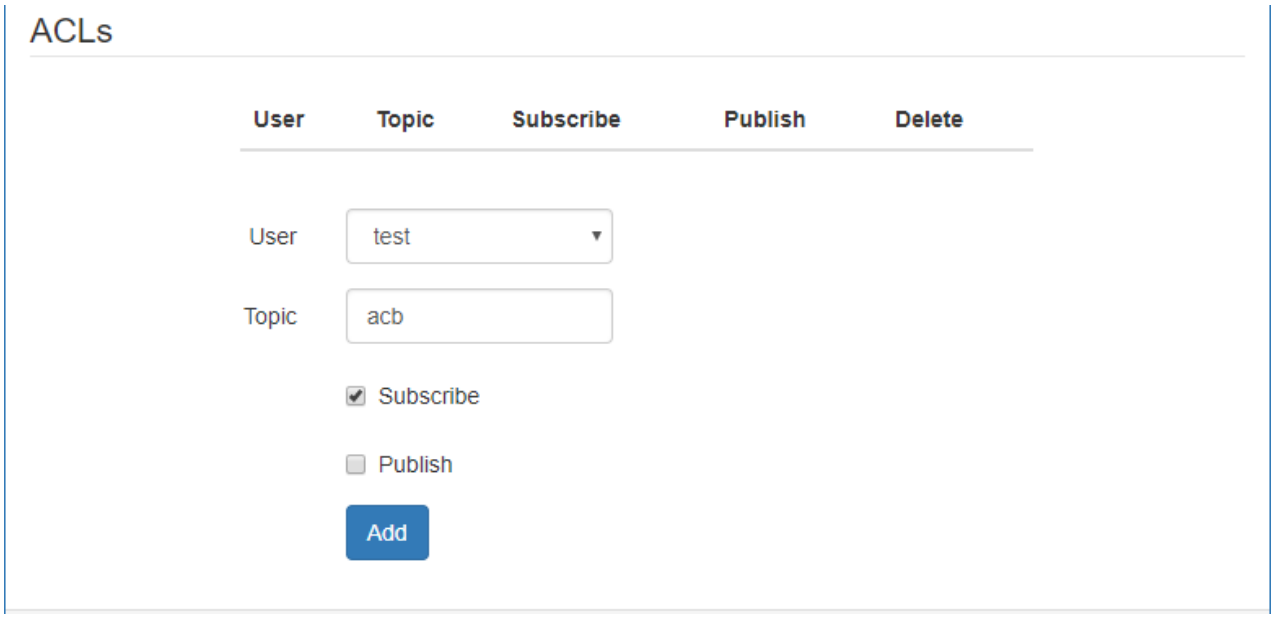
You need to add two users. For example, we create the users for test and test2.

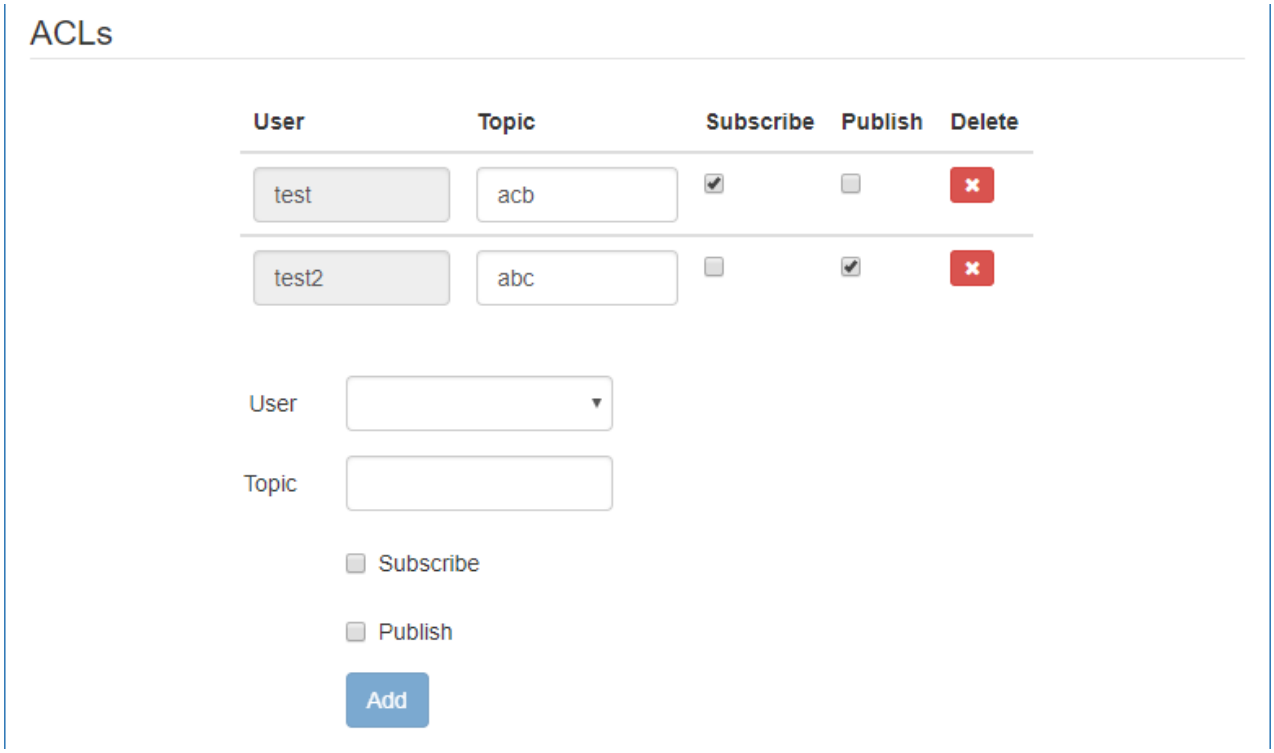






You need to add two ACLs based on the users you created. For instance, we create two ACLs for test user and test2 user.





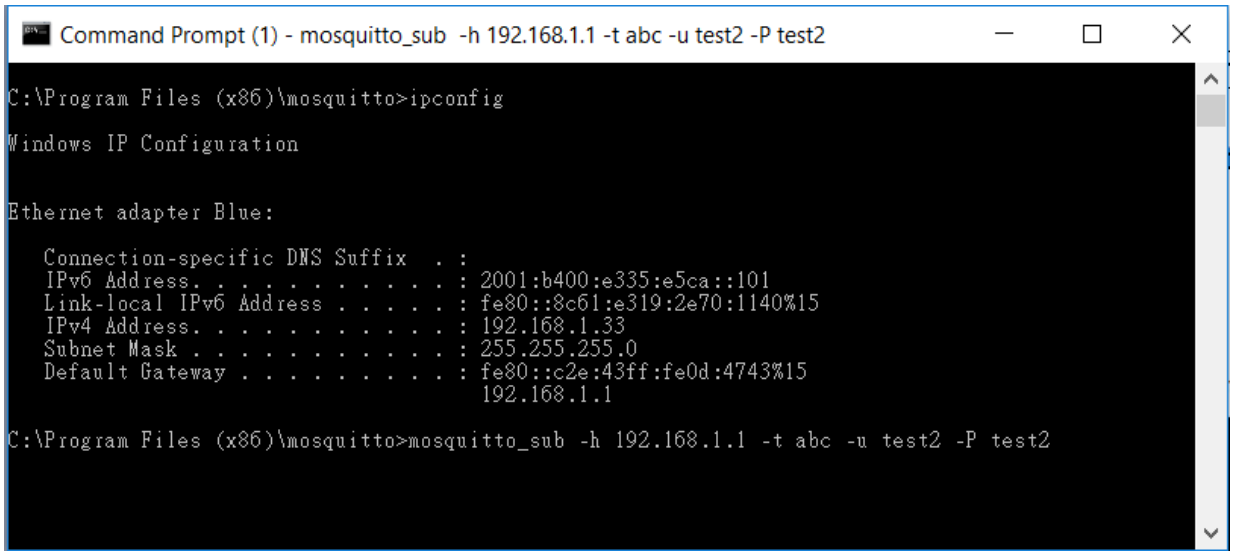
Note:

- For Receive message command format:
  Mosquitto_sub -h <M300 IP> -t <Topic> -u <username> -P <password>
- For Send message command format:
  Mosquitto_pub -h <M300 IP> -t <Topic> -u <username> -P <password> -m <message>

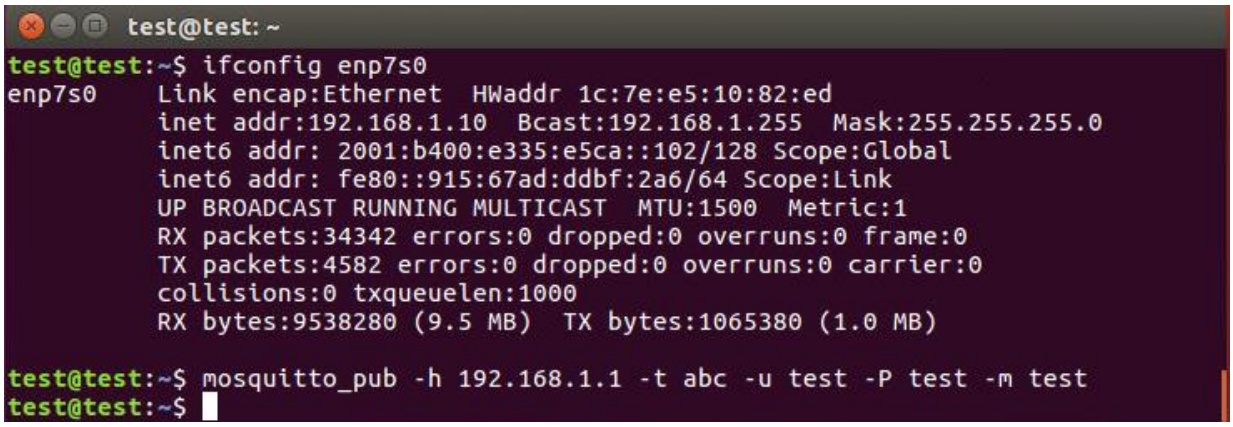
- Step3: There are two test MQTT examples.

Example 1: PC-A sends message to PC-B and PC-B should not receive any message.

For PC-B, command "mosquitto_sub -h 192.168.1.1 -t abc -u test2 -P test2".

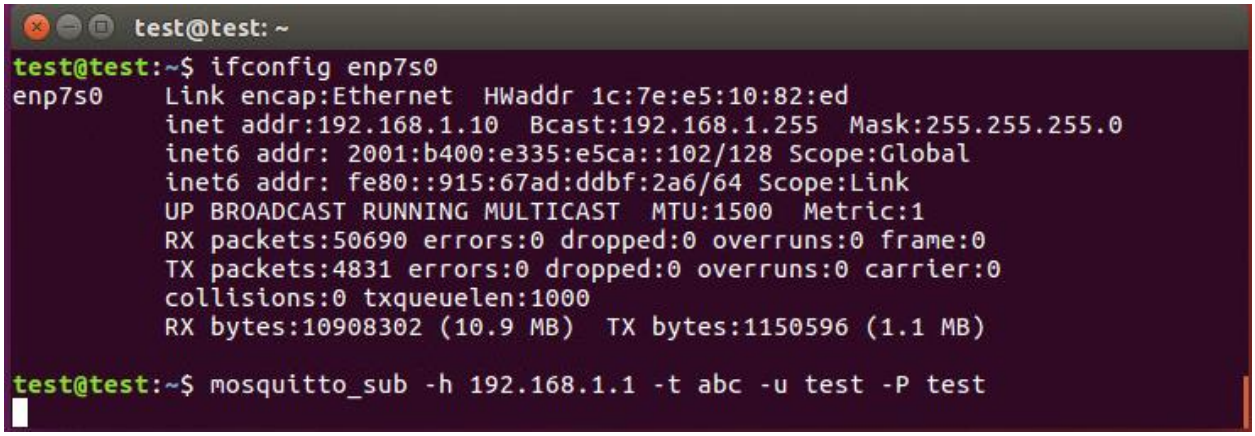


For PC-A, command "mosquitto_pub -h 192.168.1.1 -t abc -u test -P test -m test" and confirm the message on PC-B. It won't receive any message on PC-B.

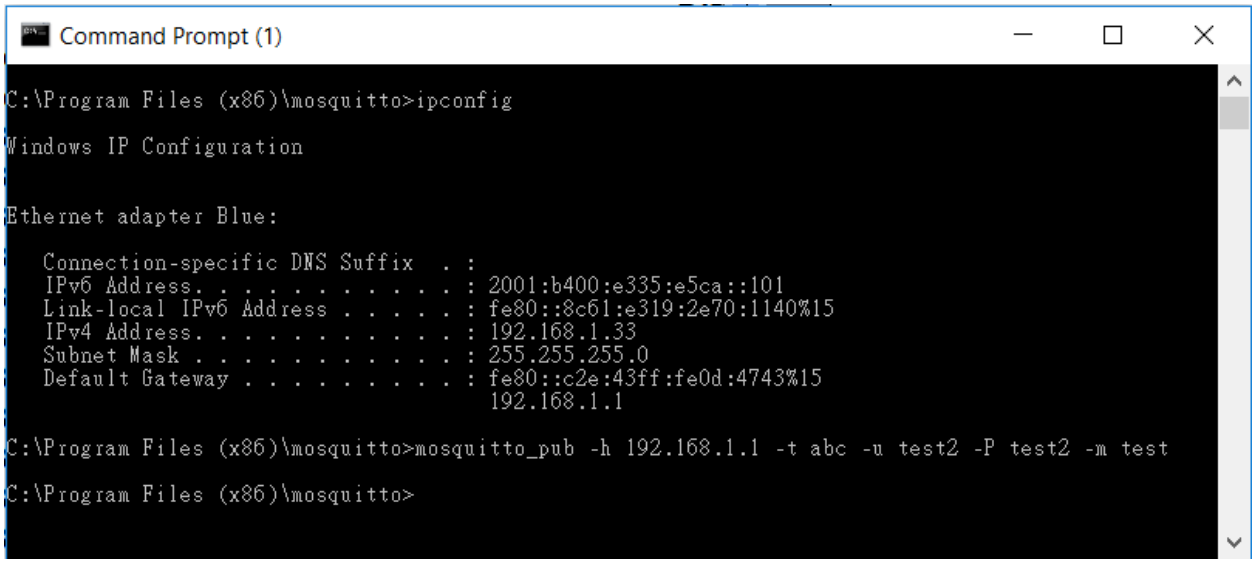


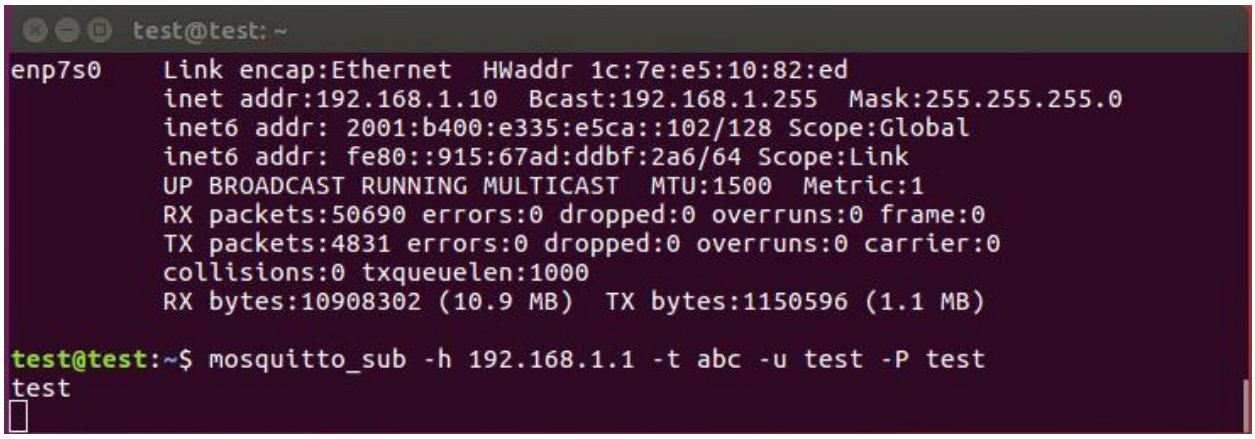
Example 2: PC-B sends message to PC-A and PC-A should receive message.

For PC-A, command "mosquitto_sub -h 192.168.1.1 -t abc -u test -P test"

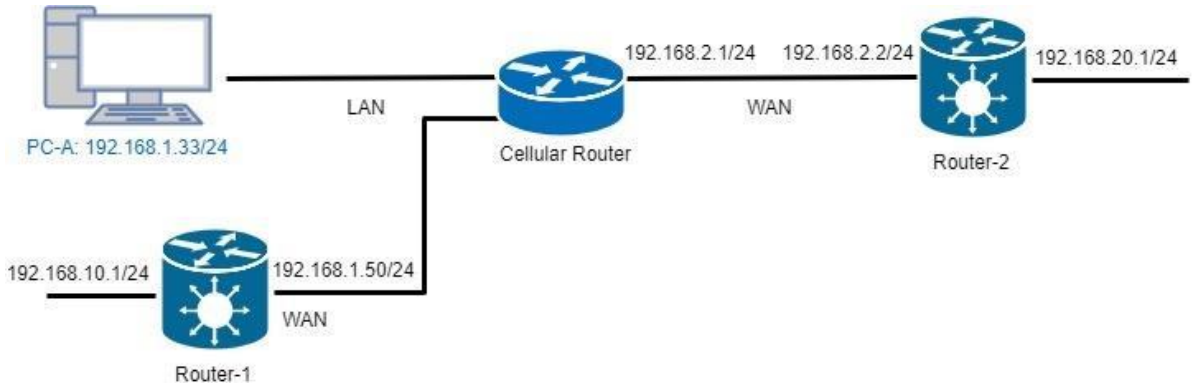


For PC-B, command "mosquitto_pub -h 192.168.1.1 -t abc -u test2 -P test2 -m test" and confirm the message on PC-A. It will receive test message on PC-A.





17.3 IP Routing Topology



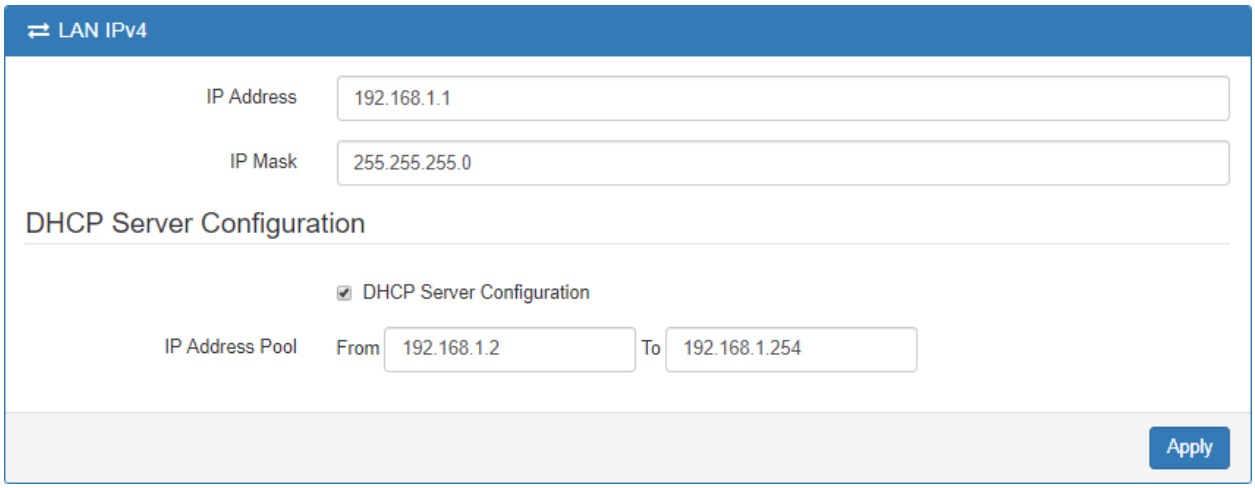
This IP Routing topology that the cellular router connects Router-1 and Router-2 will have two results.

(1) PC-A sends ICMP packet to Router-1 LAN and WAN IP and they should have response.

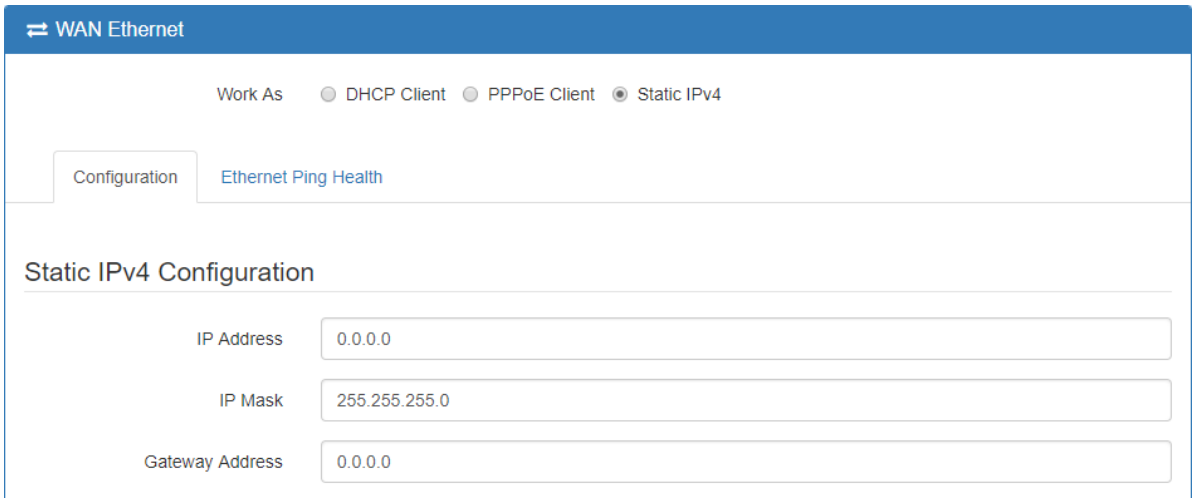
(2) PC-A sends ICMP packet to Router-2 LAN and WAN IP and they should have response.

Note: Router-1 and Router-2 are pure routers and should be supported "NAT enable / disable".

- LAN configuration:



- WAN configuration:

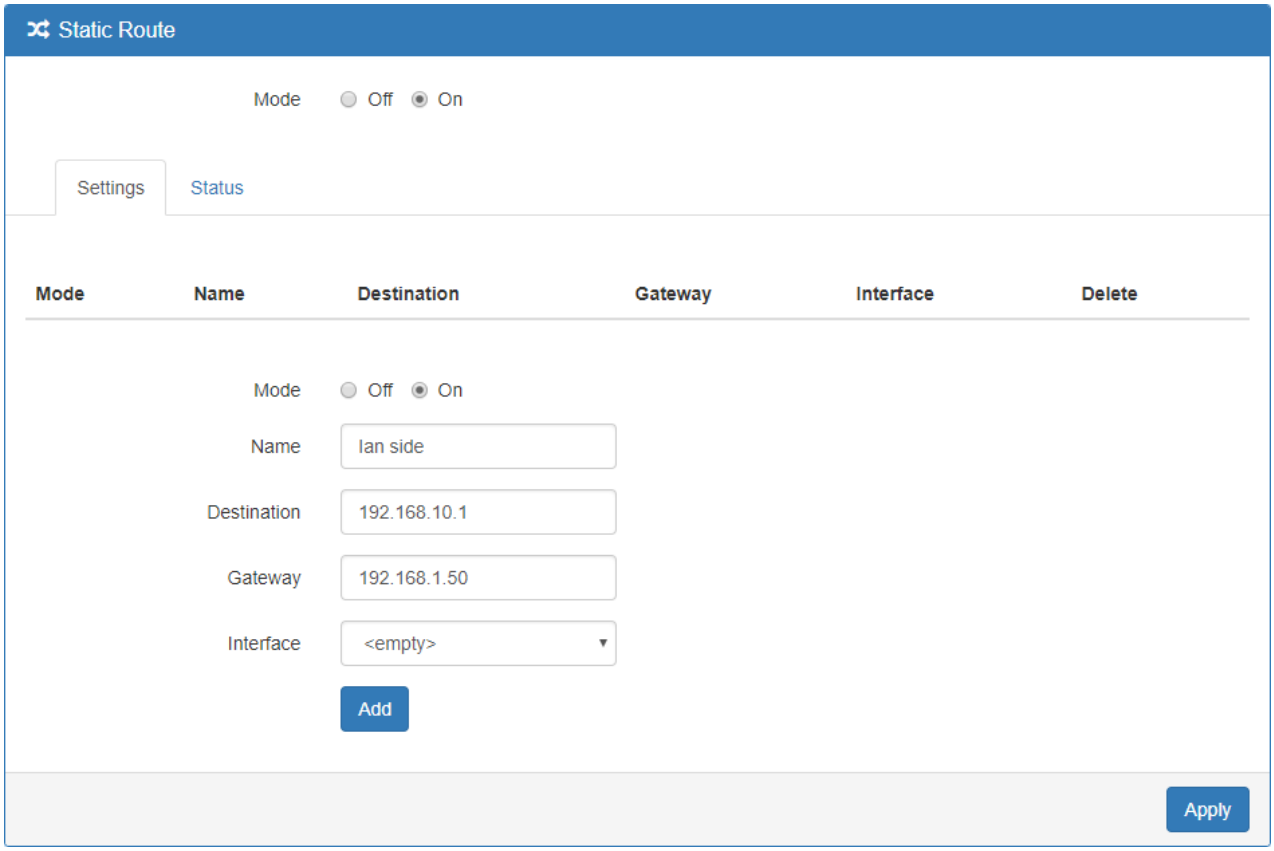


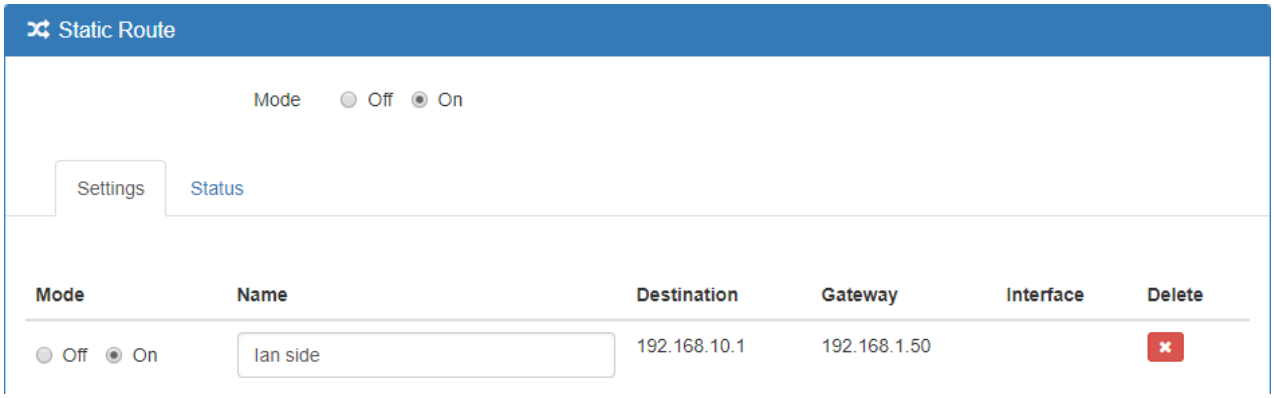
There are two examples to introduce how to work for routing.

Example 1: Add IP Routing on LAN interface

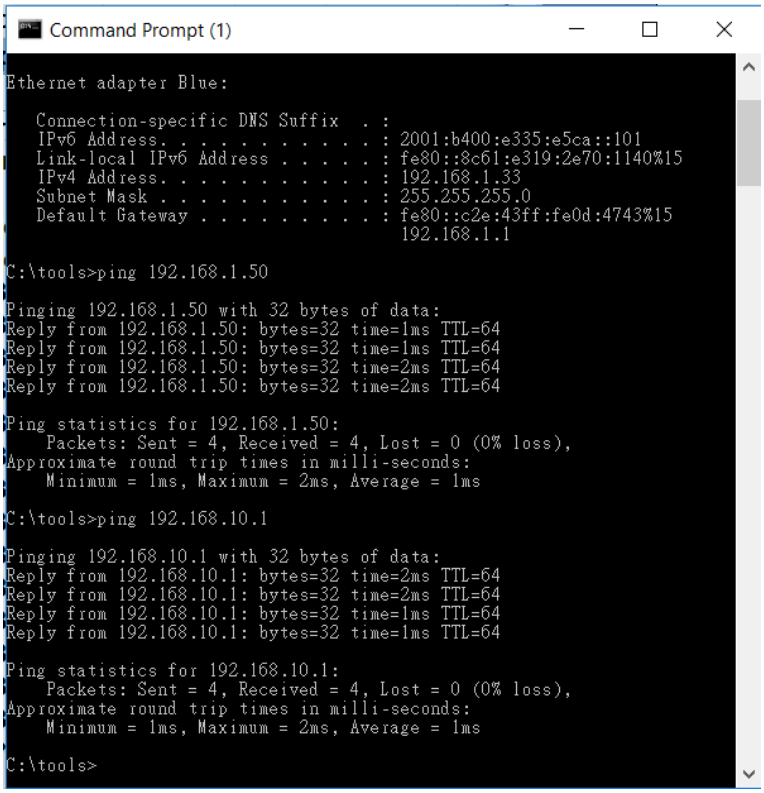
- Step 1: The cellular router for Static Route configuration
  The Mode is on at the settings section and add the routing.
- Step 2: Router-1 configuration is as below.

(1) Login to the Router-1 web site, and then "NAT disable".
(2) Configure LAN IP: 192.168.10.1
(3) Configure WAN IP: 192.168.1.50





- Result: PC-A sends ICMP packet to Router-1 LAN and WAN IP and they should have response.



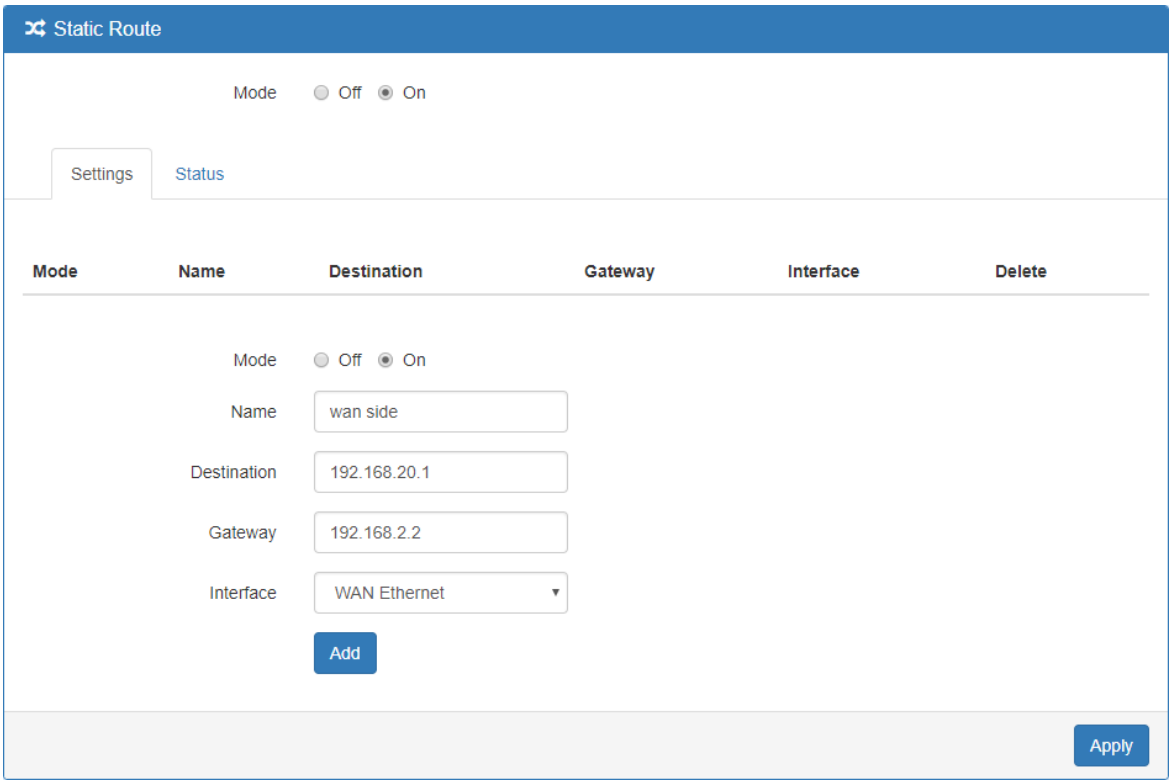
Example 2: Add IP Routing on WAN interface

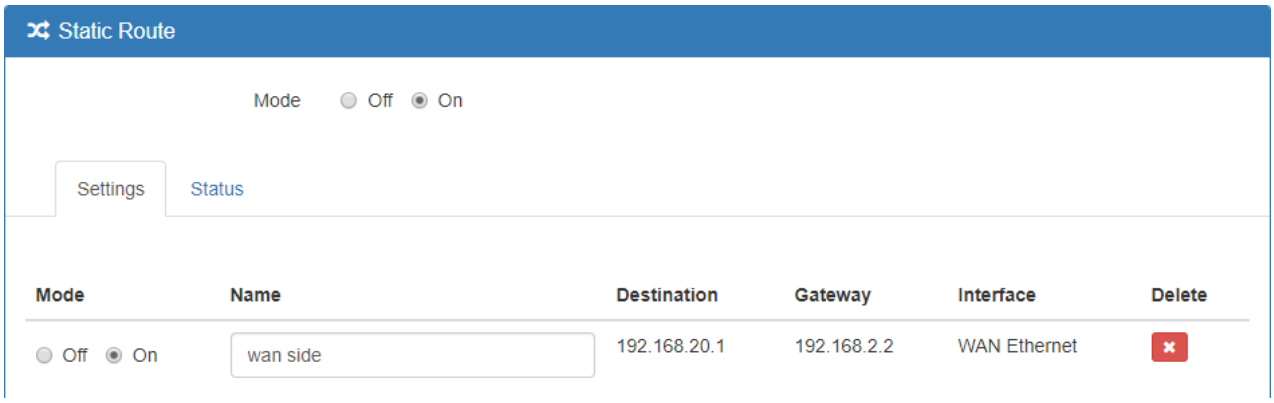
- Step1: The cellular router for Static Route configuration
  The Mode is on at the settings section and add the routing.
- Step2: Router-2 configuration is as below.

(1) Login to the Router-2 web site, and then "NAT disable".

(2) Configure LAN IP: 192.168.20.1

(3) Configure WAN IP: 192.168.2.2





- Result: PC-A sends ICMP packet to Router-2 LAN and WAN IP and they should have response.