Figure 193 Sample Error and Information Messages

```
 53 Sat Jan 01 00:00:03 2000 PP01 -WARN SNMP TRAP 0: cold start
  54 Sat Jan 01 00:00:03 2000 PP01  INFO  main: init completed
  55 Sat Jan 01 00:00:03 2000 PP01  INFO  Starting Connectivity Monitor
  56 Sat Jan 01 00:00:03 2000 PP20  INFO  adjtime task pause 1 day
  57 Sat Jan 01 00:00:03 2000 PP21  INFO  monitoring WAN connectivity
  58 Sat Jan 01 00:03:06 2000 PP19  INFO  SMT Password pass
  59 Sat Jan 01 00:03:06 2000 PP01  INFO  SMT Session Begin
  60 Sat Jan 01 00:23:21 2000 PP01  INFO  SMT Session End
  62 Sat Jan 01 00:23:38 2000 PP19  INFO  SMT Password pass
  63 Sat Jan 01 00:23:38 2000 PP01  INFO  SMT Session Begin
Clear Error Log (y/n):
```

32.4.2 Syslog and Accounting

The Prestige uses the syslog facility to log the CDR (Call Detail Record) and system messages to a syslog server. Syslog and accounting can be configured in **Menu 24.3.2 — System Maintenance — UNIX Syslog**, as shown next.

Figure 194 Menu 24.3.2 System Maintenance: Syslog and Accounting

```
            Menu 24.3.2 - System Maintenance - UNIX Syslog

            UNIX Syslog:
            Active= No
            Syslog IP Address= ?
            Log Facility= Local 1

            Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

You need to configure the UNIX syslog parameters described in the following table to activate syslog then choose what you want to log.

Table 107 Menu 24.3.2 System Maintenance : Syslog and Accounting

PARAMETER	DESCRIPTION
UNIX Syslog:	
Active	Use [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to turn syslog on or off.
Syslog IP Address	Type the IP address of your syslog server.
Log Facility	Use [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select one of seven different local options. The log facility lets you log the message in different server files. Refer to your UNIX manual.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "`Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:`" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

The following are examples of the four types of syslog messages sent by the Prestige:

Figure 195 Syslog Example

```
1 - CDR

SdcmdSyslogSend ( SYSLOG_CDR, SYSLOG_INFO, String);

String = board xx line xx channel xx, call xx, str

board = the hardware board ID

line = the WAN ID in a board

Channel = channel ID within the WAN

call = the call reference number which starts from 1 and increments by 1 for each new
call

str = C01 Outgoing Call dev xx ch xx (dev:device No. ch:channel No.)

C01 Incoming Call xxxxBps xxxxx (L2TP, xxxxx = Remote Call ID)

C01 Incoming Call xxxx (= connected speed) xxxxx (= Remote Call ID)

L02 Tunnel Connected (L2TP)

C02 OutCall Connected xxxx (= connected speed) xxxxx (= Remote Call ID)

C02 CLID call refused

L02 Call Terminated

C02 Call Terminated

Jul 19 11:19:27 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: board 0 line 0 channel 0, call 1, C01 Outgoing
Call dev=2 ch=0 40002
Jul 19 11:19:32 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: board 0 line 0 channel 0, call 1, C02 OutCall
Connected 64000 40002
Jul 19 11:20:06 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: board 0 line 0 channel 0, call 1, C02 Call
Terminated

2 - Packet Triggered

SdcmdSyslogSend (SYSLOG_PKTTRI, SYSLOG_NOTICE, String);

String = Packet trigger: Protocol=xx Data=xxxxxxxxxx…..x

Protocol: (1:IP 2:IPX 3:IPXHC 4:BPDU 5:ATALK 6:IPNG)

Data: We will send forty-eight Hex characters to the server

Jul 19 11:28:39 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: Packet Trigger: Protocol=1,
Data=4500003c100100001f010004c0a86614ca849a7b08004a5c020001006162636465666768696a6b6c
6d6e6f7071727374
Jul 19 11:28:56 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: Packet Trigger: Protocol=1,
Data=4500002c1b0140001f06b50ec0a86614ca849a7b0427001700195b3e00000000600220008cd40000
020405b4
Jul 19 11:29:06 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: Packet Trigger: Protocol=1,
Data=450000282401400001f06ac12c0a86614ca849a7b0427001700195b451d1430135004000077600000

3 - Filter Log

SdcmdSyslogSend (SYSLOG_FILLOG, SYSLOG_NOTICE, String);

String = IP[Src=xx.xx.xx.xx Dst=xx.xx.xx.xx prot spo=xxxx dpo=xxxx] S04>R01mD

IP[…] is the packet header and S04>R01mD means filter set 4 (S) and rule 1 (R), match
(m), drop (D).

Src: Source Address

Dst: Destination Address
```

Figure 195 Syslog Example (continued)

```
prot: Protocol ("TCP", "UDP", "ICMP")

spo: Source port

dpo: Destination port

Jul 19 14:43:55 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: IP [Src=202.132.154.123 Dst=255.255.255.255 UDP
spo=0208 dpo=0208]} S03>R01mF
Jul 19 14:44:00 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: IP [Src=192.168.102.20 Dst=202.132.154.1 UDP
spo=05d4 dpo=0035]} S03>R01mF
Jul 19 14:44:04 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: IP [Src=192.168.102.20 Dst=202.132.154.1 UDP
spo=05d4 dpo=0035]} S03>R01mF

4 - PPP Log

SdcmdSyslogSend (SYSLOG_PPPLOG, SYSLOG_NOTICE, String);

String = ppp:Proto Starting / ppp:Proto Opening / ppp:Proto Closing / ppp:Proto
Shutdown

Proto = LCP / ATCP / BACP / BCP / CBCP / CCP / CHAP/ PAP / IPCP / IPXCP

Jul 19 11:42:44 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: ppp:LCP Closing
Jul 19 11:42:49 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: ppp:IPCP Closing
Jul 19 11:42:54 192.168.102.2 ZYXEL: ppp:CCP Closing
```

32.5 Diagnostic

The diagnostic facility allows you to test the different aspects of your Prestige to determine if it is working properly. Menu 24.4 allows you to choose among various types of diagnostic tests to evaluate your system, as shown in the following figure.

Follow the procedure next to get to **Diagnostic**:

1. From the main menu, type 24 to open **Menu 24 – System Maintenance**.
2. From this menu, type 4. Diagnostic to open **Menu 24.4 – System Maintenance – Diagnostic**.

Figure 196 Menu 24.4 System Maintenance : Diagnostic

```
            Menu 24.4 - System Maintenance - Diagnostic

xDSL                                    System
  1.  Reset xDSL                          21. Reboot System
                                          22. Command Mode
TCP/IP
  12. Ping Host


              Enter Menu Selection Number:

              Host IP Address= N/A
```

The following table describes the diagnostic tests available in menu 24.4 for and the connections.

Table 108 Menu 24.4 System Maintenance Menu: Diagnostic

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Reset xDSL	Re-initialize the xDSL link to the telephone company.
Ping Host	Ping the host to see if the links and TCP/IP protocol on both systems are working.
Reboot System	Reboot the Prestige.
Command Mode	Type the mode to test and diagnose your Prestige using specified commands.
Host IP Address	If you typed 12 to Ping Host, now type the address of the computer you want to ping.

CHAPTER 33
Firmware and Configuration File Maintenance

This chapter tells you how to backup and restore your configuration file as well as upload new firmware and configuration files.

33.1 Filename Conventions

The configuration file (often called the romfile or rom-0) contains the factory default settings in the menus such as password, DHCP Setup, TCP/IP Setup, etc. It arrives from ZyXEL with a "rom" filename extension. Once you have customized the Prestige's settings, they can be saved back to your computer under a filename of your choosing.

ZyNOS (ZyXEL Network Operating System sometimes referred to as the "ras" file) is the system firmware and has a "bin" filename extension. With many FTP and TFTP clients, the filenames are similar to those seen next.

Note: Only use firmware for your Prestige's specific model. Refer to the label on the bottom of your Prestige.

```
ftp> put firmware.bin ras
```

This is a sample FTP session showing the transfer of the computer file "firmware.bin" to the Prestige.

```
ftp> get rom-0 config.cfg
```

This is a sample FTP session saving the current configuration to the computer file "`config.cfg`".

If your (T)FTP client does not allow you to have a destination filename different than the source, you will need to rename them as the Prestige only recognizes "rom-0" and "ras". Be sure you keep unaltered copies of both files for later use.

The following table is a summary. Please note that the internal filename refers to the filename on the Prestige and the external filename refers to the filename not on the Prestige, that is, on your computer, local network or FTP site and so the name (but not the extension) may vary. After uploading new firmware, see the **ZyNOS F/W Version** field in **Menu 24.2.1 – System Maintenance – Information** to confirm that you have uploaded the correct firmware version. The AT command is the command you enter after you press "y" when prompted in the SMT menu to go into debug mode.

Table 109 Filename Conventions

FILE TYPE	INTERNAL NAME	EXTERNAL NAME	DESCRIPTION
Configuration File	Rom-0	This is the configuration filename on the Prestige. Uploading the rom-0 file replaces the entire ROM file system, including your Prestige configurations, system-related data (including the default password), the error log and the trace log.	*.rom
Firmware	Ras	This is the generic name for the ZyNOS firmware on the Prestige.	*.bin

33.2 Backup Configuration

Option 5 from **Menu 24 – System Maintenance** allows you to backup the current Prestige configuration to your computer. Backup is highly recommended once your Prestige is functioning properly. FTP is the preferred methods for backing up your current configuration to your computer since they are faster. Any serial communications program should work fine; however, you must use Xmodem protocol to perform the download/upload and you don't have to rename the files.

Please note that terms "download" and "upload" are relative to the computer. Download means to transfer from the Prestige to the computer, while upload means from your computer to the Prestige.

33.2.1 Backup Configuration

Follow the instructions as shown in the next screen.

Figure 197 Telnet in Menu 24.5

```
              Menu 24.5 - System Maintenance - Backup Configuration
To transfer the configuration file to your workstation, follow the procedure
below:

1. Launch the FTP client on your workstation.
2. Type "open" and the IP address of your Prestige. Then type "root" and SMT
password as requested.
3. Locate the 'rom-0' file.
4. Type 'get rom-0' to back up the current Prestige configuration to
   your workstation.
For details on FTP commands, please consult the documentation of your FTP
client program. For details on backup using TFTP (note that you must remain
in this menu to back up using TFTP), please see your Prestige manual.



              Press ENTER to Exit:
```

33.2.2 Using the FTP Command from the Command Line

1. Launch the FTP client on your computer.
2. Enter "`open`", followed by a space and the IP address of your Prestige.
3. Press [ENTER] when prompted for a username.
4. Enter your password as requested (the default is "1234").
5. Enter "`bin`" to set transfer mode to binary.
6. Use "`get`" to transfer files from the Prestige to the computer, for example, "`get rom-0 config.rom`" transfers the configuration file on the Prestige to your computer and renames it "`config.rom`". See earlier in this chapter for more information on filename conventions.
7. Enter "`quit`" to exit the ftp prompt.

33.2.3 Example of FTP Commands from the Command Line

Figure 198 FTP Session Example

```
331 Enter PASS command
Password:
230 Logged in
ftp> bin
200 Type I OK
ftp> get rom-0 zyxel.rom
200 Port command okay
150 Opening data connection for STOR ras
226 File received OK
ftp: 16384 bytes sent in 1.10Seconds 297.89Kbytes/sec.
ftp> quit
```

33.2.4 GUI-based FTP Clients

The following table describes some of the commands that you may see in GUI-based FTP clients.

Table 110 General Commands for GUI-based FTP Clients

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Host Address	Enter the address of the host server.
Login Type	Anonymous. This is when a user I.D. and password is automatically supplied to the server for anonymous access. Anonymous logins will work only if your ISP or service administrator has enabled this option. Normal. The server requires a unique User ID and Password to login.
Transfer Type	Transfer files in either ASCII (plain text format) or in binary mode.
Initial Remote Directory	Specify the default remote directory (path).
Initial Local Directory	Specify the default local directory (path).

33.2.5 TFTP and FTP over WAN Management Limitations

TFTP, FTP and Telnet over WAN will not work when:

- You have disabled Telnet service in menu 24.11.
- You have applied a filter in menu 3.1 (LAN) or in menu 11.5 (WAN) to block Telnet service.
- The IP address in the **Secured Client IP** field in menu 24.11 does not match the client IP. If it does not match, the Prestige will disconnect the Telnet session immediately.
- You have an SMT console session running.

33.2.6 Backup Configuration Using TFTP

The Prestige supports the up/downloading of the firmware and the configuration file using TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) over LAN. Although TFTP should work over WAN as well, it is not recommended.

To use TFTP, your computer must have both telnet and TFTP clients. To backup the configuration file, follow the procedure shown next.

1. Use telnet from your computer to connect to the Prestige and log in. Because TFTP does not have any security checks, the Prestige records the IP address of the telnet client and accepts TFTP requests only from this address.
2. Put the SMT in command interpreter (CI) mode by entering 8 in **Menu 24 – System Maintenance**.
3. Enter command "`sys stdio 0`" to disable the SMT timeout, so the TFTP transfer will not be interrupted. Enter command "`sys stdio 5`" to restore the five-minute SMT timeout (default) when the file transfer is complete.
4. Launch the TFTP client on your computer and connect to the Prestige. Set the transfer mode to binary before starting data transfer.
5. Use the TFTP client (see the example below) to transfer files between the Prestige and the computer. The file name for the configuration file is "`rom-0`" (rom-zero, not capital o).

Note that the telnet connection must be active and the SMT in CI mode before and during the TFTP transfer. For details on TFTP commands (see following example), please consult the documentation of your TFTP client program. For UNIX, use "`get`" to transfer from the Prestige to the computer and "binary" to set binary transfer mode.

33.2.7 TFTP Command Example

The following is an example TFTP command:

```
tftp [-i] host get rom-0 config.rom
```

where "`i`" specifies binary image transfer mode (use this mode when transferring binary files), "`host`" is the Prestige IP address, "`get`" transfers the file source on the Prestige (`rom-0`, name of the configuration file on the Prestige) to the file destination on the computer and renames it config.rom.

33.2.8 GUI-based TFTP Clients

The following table describes some of the fields that you may see in GUI-based TFTP clients.

Table 111 General Commands for GUI-based TFTP Clients

COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Host	Enter the IP address of the Prestige. 192.168.1.1 is the Prestige's default IP address when shipped.
Send/Fetch	Use "Send" to upload the file to the Prestige and "Fetch" to back up the file on your computer.
Local File	Enter the path and name of the firmware file (*.bin extension) or configuration file (*.rom extension) on your computer.
Remote File	This is the filename on the Prestige. The filename for the firmware is "ras" and for the configuration file, is "rom-0".
Binary	Transfer the file in binary mode.
Abort	Stop transfer of the file.

Refer to Section 33.2.5 on page 309 to read about configurations that disallow TFTP and FTP over WAN.

33.3 Restore Configuration

This section shows you how to restore a previously saved configuration. Note that this function erases the current configuration before restoring a previous back up configuration; please do not attempt to restore unless you have a backup configuration file stored on disk.

FTP is the preferred method for restoring your current computer configuration to your Prestige since FTP is faster. Please note that you must wait for the system to automatically restart after the file transfer is complete.

Note: Do not interrupt the file transfer process as this may PERMANENTLY DAMAGE YOUR Prestige.

33.3.1 Restore Using FTP

For details about backup using (T)FTP please refer to earlier sections on FTP and TFTP file upload in this chapter.

Figure 199 Telnet into Menu 24.6

```
              Menu 24.6 -- System Maintenance - Restore Configuration
To transfer the firmware and configuration file to your workstation, follow
the procedure below:

1. Launch the FTP client on your workstation.
2. Type "open" and the IP address of your Prestige. Then type "root" and SMT
password as requested.
3. Type "put backupfilename rom-0" where backupfilename is the name of
   your backup configuration file on your workstation and rom-0 is the
   remote file name on the Prestige. This restores the configuration   to
your Prestige.
4. The system reboots automatically after a successful file transfer

For details on FTP commands, please consult the documentation of your FTP
client program. For details on backup using TFTP (note that you must remain
in this menu to back up using TFTP), please see your Prestige manual.


              Press ENTER to Exit:
```

1. Launch the FTP client on your computer.
2. Enter "`open`", followed by a space and the IP address of your Prestige.
3. Press [ENTER] when prompted for a username.
4. Enter your password as requested (the default is "1234").
5. Enter "`bin`" to set transfer mode to binary.
6. Find the "`rom`" file (on your computer) that you want to restore to your Prestige.
7. Use "`put`" to transfer files from the Prestige to the computer, for example, "`put config.rom rom-0`" transfers the configuration file "`config.rom`" on your computer to the Prestige. See earlier in this chapter for more information on filename conventions.
8. Enter "`quit`" to exit the ftp prompt. The Prestige will automatically restart after a successful restore process.

33.3.2 Restore Using FTP Session Example

Figure 200 Restore Using FTP Session Example

```
ftp> put config.rom rom-0
200 Port command okay
150 Opening data connection for STOR rom-0
226 File received OK
221 Goodbye for writing flash
ftp: 16384 bytes sent in 0.06Seconds 273.07Kbytes/sec.
ftp>quit
```

Refer to Section 33.2.5 on page 309 to read about configurations that disallow TFTP and FTP over WAN.

33.4 Uploading Firmware and Configuration Files

This section shows you how to upload firmware and configuration files. You can upload configuration files by following the procedure in Section 33.2 on page 307 or by following the instructions in **Menu 24.7.2 – System Maintenance – Upload System Configuration File**.

Note: Do not interrupt the file transfer process as this may PERMANENTLY DAMAGE YOUR Prestige.

33.4.1 Firmware File Upload

FTP is the preferred method for uploading the firmware and configuration. To use this feature, your computer must have an FTP client.

When you telnet into the Prestige, you will see the following screens for uploading firmware and the configuration file using FTP.

Figure 201 Telnet Into Menu 24.7.1 Upload System Firmware

```
            Menu 24.7.1 - System Maintenance - Upload System Firmware

To upload the system firmware, follow the procedure below:
  1. Launch the FTP client on your workstation.
  2. Type "open" and the IP address of your system. Then type "root" and
     SMT password as requested.
  3. Type "put firmware filename ras" where "firmwarefilename" is the name
     of your firmware upgrade file on your workstation and "ras" is the
     remote file name on the system.
  4. The system reboots automatically after a successful firmware upload.

For details on FTP commands, please consult the documentation of your FTP
client program. For details on uploading system firmware using TFTP (note
that you must remain on this menu to upload system firmware using TFTP),
please see your manual.

            Press ENTER to Exit:
```

33.4.2 Configuration File Upload

You see the following screen when you telnet into menu 24.7.2.

Figure 202 Telnet Into Menu 24.7.2 System Maintenance

```
Menu 24.7.2 - System Maintenance - Upload System Configuration File

To upload the system configuration file, follow the procedure below:

  1. Launch the FTP client on your workstation.
  2. Type "open" and the IP address of your system. Then type "root" and
     SMT password as requested.
  3. Type "put configuration filename rom-0" where "configurationfilename"
     is the name of your system configuration file on your workstation, which
     will be transferred to the "rom-0" file on the system.
  4. The system reboots automatically after the upload system configuration
     file process is complete.

For details on FTP commands, please consult the documentation of your FTP
client program. For details on uploading system firmware using TFTP (note
that you must remain on this menu to upload system firmware using TFTP),
please see your manual.


              Press ENTER to Exit:
```

To upload the firmware and the configuration file, follow these examples

33.4.3 FTP File Upload Command from the DOS Prompt Example

1. Launch the FTP client on your computer.
2. Enter "`open`", followed by a space and the IP address of your Prestige.
3. Press [ENTER] when prompted for a username.
4. Enter your password as requested (the default is "1234").
5. Enter "`bin`" to set transfer mode to binary.
6. Use "`put`" to transfer files from the computer to the Prestige, for example, "`put firmware.bin ras`" transfers the firmware on your computer (firmware.bin) to the Prestige and renames it "`ras`". Similarly, "`put config.rom rom-0`" transfers the configuration file on your computer (config.rom) to the Prestige and renames it "`rom-0`". Likewise "`get rom-0 config.rom`" transfers the configuration file on the Prestige to your computer and renames it "`config.rom`." See earlier in this chapter for more information on filename conventions.
7. Enter "`quit`" to exit the ftp prompt.

The Prestige automatically restarts after a successful file upload.

33.4.4 FTP Session Example of Firmware File Upload

Figure 203 FTP Session Example of Firmware File Upload

```
331 Enter PASS command
Password:
230 Logged in
ftp> bin
200 Type I OK
ftp> put firmware.bin ras
200 Port command okay
150 Opening data connection for STOR ras
226 File received OK
ftp: 1103936 bytes sent in 1.10Seconds 297.89Kbytes/sec.
ftp> quit
```

More commands (found in GUI-based FTP clients) are listed earlier in this chapter.

Refer to Section 33.2.5 on page 309 to read about configurations that disallow TFTP and FTP over WAN.

33.4.5 TFTP File Upload

The Prestige also supports the uploading of firmware files using TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) over LAN. Although TFTP should work over WAN as well, it is not recommended.

To use TFTP, your computer must have both telnet and TFTP clients. To transfer the firmware and the configuration file, follow the procedure shown next.

1. Use telnet from your computer to connect to the Prestige and log in. Because TFTP does not have any security checks, the Prestige records the IP address of the telnet client and accepts TFTP requests only from this address.
2. Put the SMT in command interpreter (CI) mode by entering 8 in **Menu 24 – System Maintenance**.
3. Enter the command "`sys stdio 0`" to disable the console timeout, so the TFTP transfer will not be interrupted. Enter "`sys stdio 5`" to restore the five-minute console timeout (default) when the file transfer is complete.
4. Launch the TFTP client on your computer and connect to the Prestige. Set the transfer mode to binary before starting data transfer.
5. Use the TFTP client (see the example below) to transfer files between the Prestige and the computer. The file name for the firmware is "`ras`".

Note that the telnet connection must be active and the Prestige in CI mode before and during the TFTP transfer. For details on TFTP commands (see following example), please consult the documentation of your TFTP client program. For UNIX, use "`get`" to transfer from the Prestige to the computer, "`put`" the other way around, and "`binary`" to set binary transfer mode.

33.4.6 TFTP Upload Command Example

The following is an example TFTP command:

```
tftp [-i] host put firmware.bin ras
```

where "`i`" specifies binary image transfer mode (use this mode when transferring binary files), "`host`" is the Prestige's IP address and "`put`" transfers the file source on the computer (`firmware.bin` – name of the firmware on the computer) to the file destination on the remote host (`ras` - name of the firmware on the Prestige).

Commands that you may see in GUI-based TFTP clients are listed earlier in this chapter.

CHAPTER 34
System Maintenance

This chapter leads you through SMT menus 24.8 to 24.10.

34.1 Command Interpreter Mode

The Command Interpreter (CI) is a part of the main system firmware. The CI provides much of the same functionality as the SMT, while adding some low-level setup and diagnostic functions. Enter the CI from the SMT by selecting menu 24.8. See the included disk or the zyxel.com web site for more detailed information on CI commands. Enter 8 from **Menu 24 — System Maintenance**. A list of valid commands can be found by typing `help` or `?` at the command prompt. Type "`exit`" to return to the SMT main menu when finished.

Figure 204 Command Mode in Menu 24

```
                Menu 24 - System Maintenance

                   1.  System Status
                   2.  System Information and Console Port Speed
                   3.  Log and Trace
                   4.  Diagnostic
                   5.  Backup Configuration
                   6.  Restore Configuration
                   7.  Upload Firmware
                   8.  Command Interpreter Mode
                   9.  Call Control
                   10. Time and Date Setting
                   11. Remote Management

             Enter Menu Selection Number:
```

Figure 205 Valid Commands

```
Copyright (c) 1994 - 2004 ZyXEL Communications Corp.
ras> ?
Valid commands are:
sys             exit            device          ether
wan             poe             config          pci
wlan            ip              ppp             bridge
hdap            bm              lan             radius
8021x
ras>
```

34.2 Call Control Support

Call Control Support is only applicable when **Encapsulation** is set to **PPPoE** in menu 4 or menu 11.1.

The budget management function allows you to set a limit on the total outgoing call time of the Prestige within certain times. When the total outgoing call time exceeds the limit, the current call will be dropped and any future outgoing calls will be blocked.

To access the call control menu, select option 9 in menu 24 to go to **Menu 24.9 — System Maintenance — Call Control**, as shown in the next table.

Figure 206 Menu 24.9 System Maintenance: Call Control

```
Menu 24.9 - System Maintenance - Call Control

1. Budget Management

Enter Menu Selection Number:
```

34.2.1 Budget Management

Menu 24.9.1 shows the budget management statistics for outgoing calls. Enter 1 from **Menu 24.9 — System Maintenance — Call Control** to bring up the following menu.

Figure 207 Menu 24.9.1 System Maintenance: Budget Management

```
              Menu 24.9.1 - System Maintenance - Budget Management


Remote Node        Connection Time/Total Budget  Elapsed Time/Total Period
1.MyIsp                        No Budget                     No Budget
2.--------                     ---                           ---
3.--------                     ---                           ---
4.--------                     ---                           ---
5.--------                     ---                           ---
6.--------                     ---                           ---
7.--------                     ---                           ---
8.--------                     ---                           ---



              Reset Node (0 to update screen):
```

The total budget is the time limit on the accumulated time for outgoing calls to a remote node. When this limit is reached, the call will be dropped and further outgoing calls to that remote node will be blocked. After each period, the total budget is reset. The default for the total budget is 0 minutes and the period is 0 hours, meaning no budget control. You can reset the accumulated connection time in this menu by entering the index of a remote node. Enter 0 to update the screen. The budget and the reset period can be configured in menu 11.1 for the remote node when PPPoE encapsulation is selected.

Table 112 Menu 24.9.1 System Maintenance: Budget Management

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Remote Node	Enter the index number of the remote node you want to reset (just one in this case)
Connection Time/Total Budget	This is the total connection time that has gone by (within the allocated budget that you set in menu 11.1.
Elapsed Time/Total Period	The period is the time cycle in hours that the allocation budget is reset (see menu 11.1.) The elapsed time is the time used up within this period.
Enter "0" to update the screen or press [ESC] to return to the previous screen.	

34.3 Time and Date Setting

The Prestige keeps track of the time and date. There is also a software mechanism to set the time manually or get the current time and date from an external server when you turn on your Prestige. Menu 24.10 allows you to update the time and date settings of your Prestige. The real time is then displayed in the Prestige error logs and firewall logs.

Select menu 24 in the main menu to open **Menu 24 System Maintenance**, as shown next.

Figure 208 Menu 24 System Maintenance

```
            Menu 24 - System Maintenance

                        1.  System Status
                        2.  System Information and Console Port Speed
                        3.  Log and Trace
                        4.  Diagnostic
                        5.  Backup Configuration
                        6.  Restore Configuration
                        7.  Upload Firmware
                        8.  Command Interpreter Mode
                        9.  Call Control
                        10. Time and Date Setting
                        11. Remote Management

            Enter Menu Selection Number:
```

Then enter 10 to go to **Menu 24.10 System Maintenance Time and Date Setting** to update the time and date settings of your Prestige as shown in the following screen.

Figure 209 Menu 24.10 System Maintenance: Time and Date Setting

```
            Menu 24.10 - System Maintenance - Time and Date Setting
     Use Time Server when Bootup= None
     Time Server Address= N/A
     Current Time:                          00 : 51 : 24
     New Time (hh:mm:ss):                   00 : 51 : 19
     Current Date:                          2000 - 01 - 01
     New Date (yyyy-mm-dd):                 2000 - 01 - 01
     Time Zone= GMT
     Daylight Saving= No
     Start Date (mm-dd):                          01 - 00
     End Date (mm-dd):                            01 - 00

            Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

Table 113 Menu 24.10 System Maintenance: Time and Date Setting

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Use Time Server when Bootup	Enter the time service protocol that your time server sends when you turn on the Prestige. Not all time servers support all protocols, so you may have to check with your ISP/network administrator or use trial and error to find a protocol that works. The main differences between them are the format. **Daytime (RFC 867)** format is day/month/year/time zone of the server. **Time (RFC-868)** format displays a 4-byte integer giving the total number of seconds since 1970/1/1 at 0:0:0. **NTP (RFC-1305)** is similar to **Time (RFC-868)**. **None**. The default, enter the time manually.
Time Server Address	Enter the IP address or domain name of your time server. Check with your ISP/ network administrator if you are unsure of this information.

Table 113 Menu 24.10 System Maintenance: Time and Date Setting (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Current Time	This field displays an updated time only when you reenter this menu.
New Time	Enter the new time in hour, minute and second format.
Current Date	This field displays an updated date only when you re-enter this menu.
New Date	Enter the new date in year, month and day format.
Time Zone	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to set the time difference between your time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
Daylight Saving	If you use daylight savings time, then choose **Yes**.
Start Date	If using daylight savings time, enter the month and day that it starts on.
End Date	If using daylight savings time, enter the month and day that it ends on
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "`Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:`" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

34.3.1 Resetting the Time

- The Prestige resets the time in three instances:
- On leaving menu 24.10 after making changes.
- When the Prestige starts up, if there is a timeserver configured in menu 24.10.
- 24-hour intervals after starting.

CHAPTER 35
Remote Management

This chapter covers remote management (SMT menu 24.11).

35.1 Remote Management Overview

Remote management allows you to determine which services/protocols can access which Prestige interface (if any) from which computers.

When you configure remote management to allow management from the WAN, you still need to configure a firewall rule to allow access. See the firewall chapters for details on configuring firewall rules.

35.2 Remote Management

To disable remote management of a service, select **Disable** in the corresponding **Server Access** field.

Enter 11 from menu 24 to display **Menu 24.11 — Remote Management Control**.

35.2.1 Remote Management Setup

You may manage your Prestige from a remote location via:

the Internet (**WAN only**), the **LAN only**, **All** (LAN and WAN) or **Disable** (neither).

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

If you enable remote management of a service, but have applied a filter to block the service, then you will not be able to remotely manage the Prestige using the service.

Enter 11, from menu 24, to display **Menu 24.11 — Remote Management Control** (shown next).

Figure 210 Menu 24.11 Remote Management Control

```
            Menu 24.11 - Remote Management Control

TELNET Server:
  Server Port = 23                  Server Access = LAN only
  Secured Client IP = 0.0.0.0
FTP Server:
  Server Port = 21                  Server Access = LAN only
  Secured Client IP = 0.0.0.0
Web Server:
  Server Port = 80                  Server Access = LAN only
  Secured Client IP = 0.0.0.0

            Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 114 Menu 24.11 Remote Management Control

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Telnet Server FTP Server Web Server	Each of these read-only labels denotes a service or protocol.
Port	This field shows the port number for the service or protocol. You may change the port number if needed, but you must use the same port number to access the Prestige.
Access	Select the access interface (if any) by pressing the [SPACE BAR]. Choices are: **LAN only**, **WAN only**, **All** or **Disable**. The default is **LAN only**.
Secured Client IP	The default 0.0.0.0 allows any client to use this service or protocol to access the Prestige. Enter an IP address to restrict access to a client with a matching IP address.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "`Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:`" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

35.2.2 Remote Management Limitations

Remote management over LAN or WAN will not work when:

- A filter in menu 3.1 (LAN) or in menu 11.5 (WAN) is applied to block a Telnet, FTP or Web service.
- You have disabled that service in menu 24.11.
- The IP address in the **Secured Client IP** field (menu 24.11) does not match the client IP address. If it does not match, the Prestige will disconnect the session immediately.
- There is already another remote management session with an equal or higher priority running. You may only have one remote management session running at one time.
- There is a firewall rule that blocks it.

35.3 Remote Management and NAT

When NAT is enabled:

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

35.4 System Timeout

There is a default system management idle timeout of five minutes (three hundred seconds). The Prestige automatically logs you out if the management session remains idle for longer than this timeout period. The management session does not time out when it is continuously updating the status in menu 24.1 or when `sys stdio` has been changed on the command line.

CHAPTER 36
IP Policy Routing

This chapter covers setting and applying policies used for IP routing.

36.1 IP Policy Routing Overview

Traditionally, routing is based on the destination address only and the IAD takes the shortest path to forward a packet. IP Routing Policy (IPPR) provides a mechanism to override the default routing behavior and alter the packet forwarding based on the policy defined by the network administrator. Policy-based routing is applied to incoming packets on a per interface basis, prior to the normal routing.

36.2 Benefits of IP Policy Routing

Source-Based Routing – Network administrators can use policy-based routing to direct traffic from different users through different connections.

Quality of Service (QoS) – Organizations can differentiate traffic by setting the precedence or TOS (Type of Service) values in the IP header at the periphery of the network to enable the backbone to prioritize traffic.

Cost Savings – IPPR allows organizations to distribute interactive traffic on high-bandwidth, high-cost paths while using low-cost paths for batch traffic.

Load Sharing – Network administrators can use IPPR to distribute traffic among multiple paths.

36.3 Routing Policy

Individual routing policies are used as part of the overall IPPR process. A policy defines the matching criteria and the action to take when a packet meets the criteria. The action is taken only when all the criteria are met. The criteria includes the source address and port, IP protocol (ICMP, UDP, TCP, etc.), destination address and port, TOS and precedence (fields in the IP header) and length. The inclusion of length criterion is to differentiate between interactive and bulk traffic. Interactive applications, for example, telnet, tend to have short packets, while bulk traffic, for example, file transfer, tends to have large packets.

The actions that can be taken include:

- routing the packet to a different gateway (and hence the outgoing interface).
- setting the TOS and precedence fields in the IP header.

IPPR follows the existing packet filtering facility of RAS in style and in implementation. The policies are divided into sets, where related policies are grouped together. A user defines the policies before applying them to an interface or a remote node, in the same fashion as the filters. There are 12 policy sets with six policies in each set.

36.4 IP Routing Policy Setup

Menu 25 shows all the policies defined.

Figure 211 Menu 25 IP Routing Policy Setup

```
                Menu 25 - IP Routing Policy Setup

Policy
Set #         Name                    Set #         Name
------  ----------------------        ------  ----------------------
  1      ______________________         7      ______________________
  2      ______________________         8      ______________________
  3      ______________________         9      ______________________
  4      ______________________        10      ______________________
  5      ______________________        11      ______________________
  6      ______________________        12      ______________________

            Enter Policy Set Number to Configure= 0

            Edit Name= N/A

            Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

To setup a routing policy, perform the following procedures:

1. Type 25 in the main menu to open **Menu 25 – IP Routing Policy Setup**.
2. Type the index of the policy set you want to configure to open **Menu 25.1 – IP Routing Policy Setup**.

Menu 25.1 shows the summary of a policy set, including the criteria and the action of a single policy, and whether a policy is active or not. Each policy contains two lines. The former part is the criteria of the incoming packet and the latter is the action. Between these two parts, separator "|" means the action is taken on criteria matched and separator "=" means the action is taken on criteria not matched.

Figure 212 Menu 25.1 IP Routing Policy Setup

```
Menu 25.1 - IP Routing Policy Setup

 # A                          Criteria/Action
 - - ------------------------------------------------------------------------
 1 Y SA=1.1.1.1-1.1.1.1,DA=2.2.2.2-2.2.2.5
     SP=20-25,DP=20-25,P=6,T=NM,PR=0              |GW=192.168.1.1,T=MT,PR=0
 2 N ____________________________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________________________
 3 N ____________________________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________________________
 4 N ____________________________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________________________
 5 N ____________________________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________________________
 6 N ____________________________________________________________________________
     ____________________________________________________________________________

Enter Policy Rule Number (1-6) to Configure:
```

Table 115 Menu 25.1 IP Routing Policy Setup

ABBREVIATION		MEANING
Criterion	SA	Source IP Address
SP		Source Port
DA		Destination IP Address
DP		Destination Port
P		IP layer 4 protocol number (TCP=6, UDP=17…)
T		Type of service of incoming packet
PR		Precedence of incoming packet
Action	GW	Gateway IP address
T		Outgoing Type of service
P		Outgoing Precedence
Service	NM	Normal
MD		Minimum Delay
MT		Maximum Throughput
MR		Maximum Reliability
MC		Minimum Cost

Type a number from 1 to 6 to display **Menu 25.1.1 – IP Routing Policy** (see the next figure). This menu allows you to configure a policy rule.

Figure 213 Menu 25.1.1 IP Routing Policy

```
            Menu 25.1.1 - IP Routing Policy

Policy Set Name= test
Active= No
Criteria:
  IP Protocol    = 0
  Type of Service= Don't Care           Packet length= 0
  Precedence     = Don't Care             Len Comp= N/A
  Source:
    addr start= 0.0.0.0                 end= N/A
    port start= N/A                     end= N/A
  Destination:
    addr start= 0.0.0.0                 end= N/A
    port start= N/A                     end= N/A
Action= Matched
  Gateway addr   = 0.0.0.0              Log= No
  Type of Service= No Change
  Precedence     = No Change

            Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

The following table describes the fields in this menu.

Table 116 Menu 25.1.1 IP Routing Policy

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Policy Set Name	This is the policy set name assigned in **Menu 25 – IP Routing Policy Setup**.
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select **Yes** to activate or No to deactivate the policy. Inactive policies are displayed with a minus sign "-" in SMT menu 25.
Criteria	
IP Protocol	IP layer 4 protocol, for example, **UDP**, **TCP**, **ICMP**, etc.
Type of Service	Prioritize incoming network traffic by choosing from **Don't Care**, **Normal**, **Min Delay**, **Max Thruput, Min Cost** or **Max Reliable**.
Precedence	Precedence value of the incoming packet. Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select a value from **0** to **7** or **Don't Care**.
Packet Length	Type the length of incoming packets (in bytes). The operators in the **Len Comp** (next field) apply to packets of this length.
Len Comp	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to choose from **Equal**, **Not Equal**, **Less**, **Greater**, **Less or Equal** or **Greater or Equal**.
Source:	
addr start / end	Source IP address range from start to end.
port start / end	Source port number range from start to end; applicable only for TCP/UDP.
Destination:	
addr start / end	Destination IP address range from start to end.
port start / end	Destination port number range from start to end; applicable only for TCP/UDP.
Action	Specifies whether action should be taken on criteria **Matched** or **Not Matched**.

Table 116 Menu 25.1.1 IP Routing Policy (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Gateway addr	Defines the outgoing gateway address. The gateway must be on the same subnet as the Prestige if it is on the LAN, otherwise, the gateway must be the IP address of a remote node. The default gateway is specified as 0.0.0.0.
Type of Service	Set the new TOS value of the outgoing packet. Prioritize incoming network traffic by choosing **No Change**, **Normal**, **Min Delay**, **Max Thruput**, **Max Reliable** or **Min Cost**.
Precedence	Set the new outgoing packet precedence value. Values are **0** to **7** or **No Change**.
Log	Press [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select **Yes** to make an entry in the system log when a policy is executed.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "`Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:`" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

36.5 Applying an IP Policy

This section shows you where to apply the IP policies after you design them.

36.5.1 Ethernet IP Policies

From **Menu 3 — Ethernet Setup**, type 2 to go to **Menu 3.2 — TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup**.

You can choose up to four IP policy sets (from 12) by typing their numbers separated by commas, for example, 2, 4, 7, 9.

Figure 214 Menu 3.2 TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup

```
            Menu 3.2 - TCP/IP and DHCP Setup

                    DHCP Setup
                      DHCP= Server
                      Client IP Pool Starting Address= 192.168.1.33
                      Size of Client IP Pool= 32
                      Primary DNS Server= 0.0.0.0
                      Secondary DNS Server= 0.0.0.0
                      Remote DHCP Server= N/A
                    TCP/IP Setup:
                      IP Address= 192.168.1.1
                      IP Subnet Mask= 255.255.255.0
                      RIP Direction= Both
                        Version= RIP-1
                      Multicast= None
                      IP Policies=
                      Edit IP Alias= No

            Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

Go to menu 11.3 (shown next) and type the number(s) of the IP Routing Policy set(s) as appropriate. You can cascade up to four policy sets by typing their numbers separated by commas.

Figure 215 Menu 11.3 Remote Node Network Layer Options

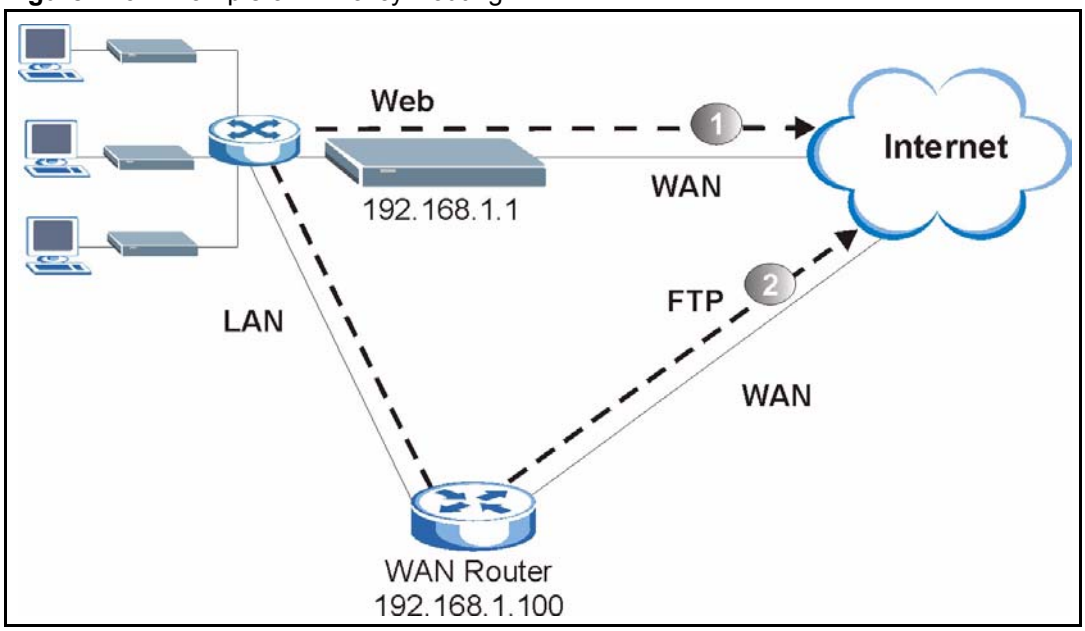
```
            Menu 11.3 - Remote Node Network Layer Options

IP Options:                         Bridge Options:
  IP Address Assignment= Static       Ethernet Addr Timeout (min)= 0
  Rem IP Addr: 0.0.0.0
  Rem Subnet Mask= 0.0.0.0
  My WAN Addr= 0.0.0.0
  NAT= Full Feature
    Address Mapping Set= 2
  Metric= 2
  Private= No
  RIP Direction= Both
    Version= RIP-2B
  Multicast= IGMP-v2
  IP Policies=

            Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

36.6 IP Policy Routing Example

If a network has both Internet and remote node connections, you can route Web packets to the Internet using one policy and route FTP packets to a remote network using another policy. See the next figure.

Route 1 represents the default IP route and route 2 represents the configured IP route.

Figure 216 Example of IP Policy Routing



To force packets coming from clients with IP addresses of 192.168.1.33 to 192.168.1.64 to be routed to the Internet via the WAN port of the Prestige, follow the steps as shown next.

1. Create a routing policy set in menu 25.
2. Create a rule for this set in **Menu 25.1.1 — IP Routing Policy** as shown next.

Figure 217 IP Routing Policy Example

```
                Menu 25.1.1 - IP Routing Policy

        Policy Set Name= set1            Packet length= 10
        Active= Yes                        Len Comp= N/A
        Criteria:
          IP Protocol    = 6             end= 192.168.1.64
          Type of Service= Don't Care    end= N/A
          Precedence     = Don't Care    end= N/A
          Source:                        end= 80
            addr start= 192.168.1.2      Log= No
         port start= 0
          Destination:
         addr start= 0.0.0.0
         port start= 80
        Action= Matched
      Gateway addr  = 192.168.1.1
          Type of Service= No Change
          Precedence     = No Change


          Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

1 Check **Menu 25.1 — IP Routing Policy Setup** to see if the rule is added correctly.

2 Create another policy set in menu 25.

3 Create a rule in menu 25.1 for this set to route packets from any host (`IP=0.0.0.0` means any host) with protocol TCP and port FTP access through another gateway (192.168.1.100).

Figure 218 IP Routing Policy Example

```
            Menu 25.1.1 - IP Routing Policy

          Policy Set Name= set2          Packet length= 10
          Active= Yes                      Len Comp= N/A
          Criteria:
            IP Protocol    = 6           end= N/A
            Type of Service= Don't Care  end= N/A
            Precedence     = Don't Care  end= N/A
            Source:                      end= 21
              addr start= 0.0.0.0        Log= No
           port start= 0
            Destination:
          addr start= 0.0.0.0
          port start= 20
          Action= Matched
       Gateway addr =192.168.1.100
            Type of Service= No Change
            Precedence     = No Change



            Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

4 Check **Menu 25.1 — IP Routing Policy Setup** to see if the rule is added correctly.

5 Apply both policy sets in menu 3.2 as shown next.

Figure 219 Applying IP Policies Example

```
            Menu 3.2 - TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup

                 DHCP Setup
                   DHCP= Server
                   Client IP Pool Starting Address= 192.168.1.33
                   Size of Client IP Pool= 64
                   Primary DNS Server= 0.0.0.0
                   Secondary DNS Server= 0.0.0.0
                   Remote DHCP Server= N/A
                 TCP/IP Setup:
                   IP Address= 192.168.1.1
                   IP Subnet Mask= 255.255.255.0
                   RIP Direction= Both
                     Version= RIP-1
                   Multicast= None
                   IP Policies= 1,2
                   Edit IP Alias= No


            Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

CHAPTER 37
Call Scheduling

Call scheduling (applicable for PPPoA or PPPoE encapsulation only) allows you to dictate when a remote node should be called and for how long.

37.1 Introduction

The call scheduling feature allows the Prestige to manage a remote node and dictate when a remote node should be called and for how long. This feature is similar to the scheduler in a videocassette recorder (you can specify a time period for the VCR to record). You can apply up to 4 schedule sets in **Menu 11.1 — Remote Node Profile**. From the main menu, enter 26 to access **Menu 26 — Schedule Setup** as shown next.

Figure 220 Menu 26 Schedule Setup

```
            Menu 26 - Schedule Setup

Schedule
Set #           Name                    Set #           Name
------  -----------------               ------  -----------------
  1       ________________                7       ________________
  2       ________________                8       ________________
  3       ________________                9       ________________
  4       ________________               10       ________________
  5       ________________               11       ________________
  6       ________________               12       ________________

            Enter Schedule Set Number to Configure= 0

            Edit Name= N/A

            Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

Lower numbered sets take precedence over higher numbered sets thereby avoiding scheduling conflicts. For example, if sets 1, 2 ,3 and 4 in are applied in the remote node then set 1 will take precedence over set 2, 3 and 4 as the Prestige, by default, applies the lowest numbered set first. Set 2 will take precedence over set 3 and 4, and so on.

You can design up to 12 schedule sets but you can only apply up to four schedule sets for a remote node.

To delete a schedule set, enter the set number and press **[SPACE BAR]** and then **[ENTER]** (or delete) in the **Edit Name** field.

To setup a schedule set, select the schedule set you want to setup from menu 26 (1-12) and press [ENTER] to see **Menu 26.1 — Schedule Set Setup** as shown next.

Figure 221 Menu 26.1 Schedule Set Setup

```
            Menu 26.1 Schedule Set Setup

               Active= Yes
               Start Date(yyyy-mm-dd)= 2000 - 01 - 01
               How Often= Once
               Once:
                 Date(yyyy-mm-dd)= 2000 - 01 - 01
               Weekdays:
                 Sunday= N/A
                 Monday= N/A
                 Tuesday= N/A
                 Wednesday= N/A
                 Thursday= N/A
                 Friday= N/A
                 Saturday= N/A
               Start Time(hh:mm)= 00: 00
               Duration(hh:mm)= 00: 00
               Action= Forced On

            Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

If a connection has been already established, your Prestige will not drop it. Once the connection is dropped manually or it times out, then that remote node can't be triggered up until the end of the **Duration**.

Table 117 Menu 26.1 Schedule Set Setup

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Active	Press [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes** or **No**. Choose **Yes** and press [ENTER] to activate the schedule set.
Start Date	Enter the start date when you wish the set to take effect in year -month-date format. Valid dates are from the present to 2036-February-5.
How Often	Should this schedule set recur weekly or be used just once only? Press the [SPACE BAR] and then [ENTER] to select **Once** or **Weekly**. Both these options are mutually exclusive. If **Once** is selected, then all weekday settings are **N/A**. When **Once** is selected, the schedule rule deletes automatically after the scheduled time elapses.
Once: Date	If you selected **Once** in the **How Often** field above, then enter the date the set should activate here in year-month-date format.
Weekday: Day	If you selected **Weekly** in the **How Often** field above, then select the day(s) when the set should activate (and recur) by going to that day(s) and pressing [SPACE BAR] to select **Yes**, then press [ENTER].
Start Time	Enter the start time when you wish the schedule set to take effect in hour-minute format.
Duration	Enter the maximum length of time this connection is allowed in hour-minute format.

Table 117 Menu 26.1 Schedule Set Setup (continued)

FIELD	DESCRIPTION
Action	**Forced On** means that the connection is maintained whether or not there is a demand call on the line and will persist for the time period specified in the **Duration** field. **Forced Down** means that the connection is blocked whether or not there is a demand call on the line. **Enable Dial-On-Demand** means that this schedule permits a demand call on the line. **Disable Dial-On-Demand** means that this schedule prevents a demand call on the line.
When you have completed this menu, press [ENTER] at the prompt "`Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:`" to save your configuration, or press [ESC] at any time to cancel.	

Once your schedule sets are configured, you must then apply them to the desired remote node(s). Enter 11 from the **Main Menu** and then enter the target remote node index. Using [SPACE BAR], select **PPPoE** or **PPPoA** in the **Encapsulation** field and then press [ENTER] to make the schedule sets field available as shown next.

Figure 222 Applying Schedule Set(s) to a Remote Node (PPPoE)

```
            Menu 11.1 - Remote Node Profile

Rem Node Name= MyISP                  Route= IP
Active= Yes                           Bridge= No
Encapsulation= PPPoA                  Edit IP/Bridge= No
Multiplexing= LLC-based               Edit ATM Options= No
Service Name= N/A                     Edit Advance Options= N/A
Incoming:                             Telco Option:
  Rem Login=                            Allocated Budget(min)= 0
  Rem Password= ********                Period(hr)= 0
Outgoing:                               Schedule Sets=
  My Login= ChangeMe                    Nailed-Up Connection= No
  My Password= ********               Session Options:
  Authen= CHAP/PAP                      Edit Filter Sets= No
                                        Idle Timeout(sec)= 0

            Press ENTER to Confirm or ESC to Cancel:
```

You can apply up to four schedule sets, separated by commas, for one remote node. Change the schedule set numbers to your preference(s).

CHAPTER 38
Troubleshooting

This chapter covers potential problems and the corresponding remedies.

38.1 Problems Starting Up the Prestige

Table 118 Troubleshooting Starting Up Your Prestige

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
None of the LEDs turn on when I turn on the Prestige.	Make sure that the Prestige's power adaptor is connected to the Prestige and plugged in to an appropriate power source. Make sure that the Prestige and the power source are both turned on. Turn the Prestige off and on. If the error persists, you may have a hardware problem. In this case, you should contact your vendor.

38.2 Problems with the LAN

Table 119 Troubleshooting the LAN

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
The LAN LEDs do not turn on.	Check your Ethernet cable connections (refer to the *Quick Start Guide* for details). Check for faulty Ethernet cables.
	Make sure your computer's Ethernet Card is working properly.
I cannot access the Prestige from the LAN.	If **Any IP** is disabled, make sure that the IP address and the subnet mask of the Prestige and your computer(s) are on the same subnet.

38.3 Problems with the WAN

Table 120 Troubleshooting the WAN

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
The DSL LED is off.	Check the telephone wire and connections between the Prestige DSL port and the wall jack.
	Make sure that the telephone company has checked your phone line and set it up for DSL service.
	Reset your ADSL line to reinitialize your link to the DSLAM. For details, refer to the Table 68 on page 204 (web configurator) or Table 108 on page 304 (SMT).
I cannot get a WAN IP address from the ISP.	The ISP provides the WAN IP address after authenticating you. Authentication may be through the user name and password, the MAC address or the host name. The username and password apply to PPPoE and PPPoA encapsulation only. Make sure that you have entered the correct **Service Type**, **User Name** and **Password** (be sure to use the correct casing). Refer to the WAN Setup chapter (web configurator or SMT).
I cannot access the Internet.	Make sure the Prestige is turned on and connected to the network. Verify your WAN settings. Refer to the chapter on WAN setup (web configurator) or the section on Internet Access (SMT). Make sure you entered the correct user name and password. If you use PPPoE pass through, make sure that bridge mode is turned on.
The Internet connection disconnects.	Check the schedule rules. Refer to Chapter 37 on page 338 (SMT). If you use PPPoA or PPPoE encapsulation, check the idle time-out setting. Refer to the Chapter 6 on page 90 (web configurator) or Chapter 24 on page 236 (SMT). Contact your ISP.

38.4 Problems Accessing the Prestige

Table 121 Troubleshooting Accessing the Prestige

PROBLEM	CORRECTIVE ACTION
I cannot access the Prestige.	The username is "admin". The default password is "1234". The **Password** and **Username** fields are case-sensitive. Make sure that you enter the correct password and username using the proper casing. If you have changed the password and have now forgotten it, you will need to upload the default configuration file. This restores all of the factory defaults including the password.
I cannot access the web configurator.	Make sure that there is not an SMT console session running. Use the Prestige's WAN IP address when configuring from the WAN. Refer to the instructions on checking your WAN connection. Use the Prestige's LAN IP address when configuring from the LAN. Refer to for instructions on checking your LAN connection. Check that you have enabled web service access. If you have configured a secured client IP address, your computer's IP address must match it. Refer to the chapter on remote management for details. Your computer's and the Prestige's IP addresses must be on the same subnet for LAN access. If you changed the Prestige's LAN IP address, then enter the new one as the URL. Remove any filters in SMT menu 3.1 (LAN) or menu 11.5 (WAN) that block web service. See the following section to check that pop-up windows, JavaScripts and Java permissions are allowed.

38.4.1 Pop-up Windows, JavaScripts and Java Permissions

In order to use the web configurator you need to allow:

- Web browser pop-up windows from your device.
- JavaScripts (enabled by default).
- Java permissions (enabled by default).

Note: Internet Explorer 6 screens are used here. Screens for other Internet Explorer versions may vary.

38.4.1.1 Internet Explorer Pop-up Blockers

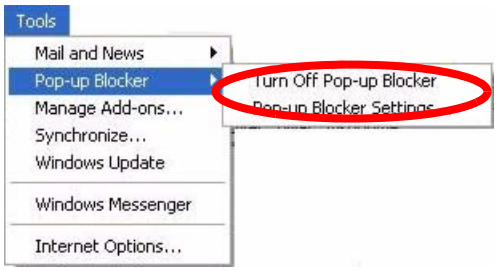
You may have to disable pop-up blocking to log into your device.

Either disable pop-up blocking (enabled by default in Windows XP SP (Service Pack) 2) or allow pop-up blocking and create an exception for your device's IP address.

38.4.1.1.1 Disable pop-up Blockers

1 In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, **Pop-up Blocker** and then select **Turn Off Pop-up Blocker**.

Figure 223 Pop-up Blocker



You can also check if pop-up blocking is disabled in the **Pop-up Blocker** section in the **Privacy** tab.

1 In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, **Internet Options**, **Privacy**.

2 Clear the **Block pop-ups** check box in the **Pop-up Blocker** section of the screen. This disables any web pop-up blockers you may have enabled.

Figure 224 Internet Options

3 Click **Apply** to save this setting.

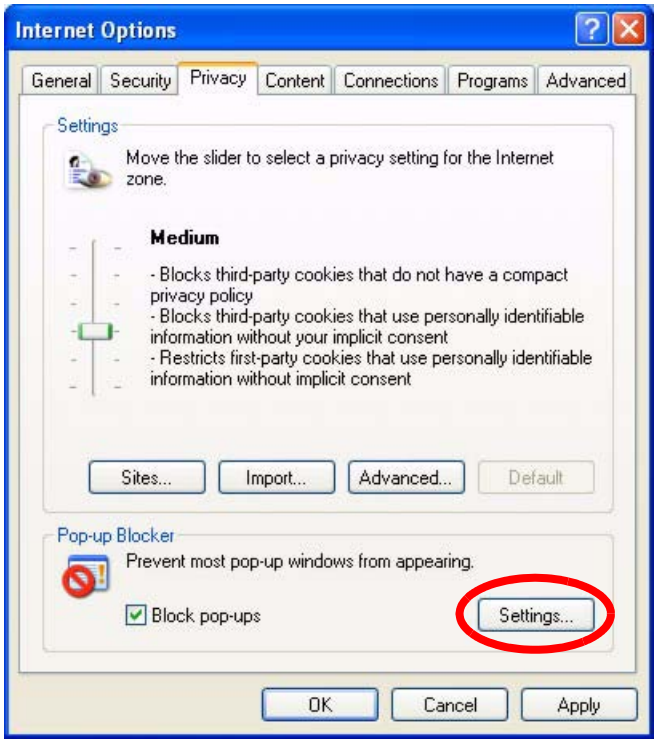
38.4.1.1.2 Enable pop-up Blockers with Exceptions

Alternatively, if you only want to allow pop-up windows from your device, see the following steps.

1 In Internet Explorer, select **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Privacy** tab.

2 Select **Settings…**to open the **Pop-up Blocker Settings** screen.

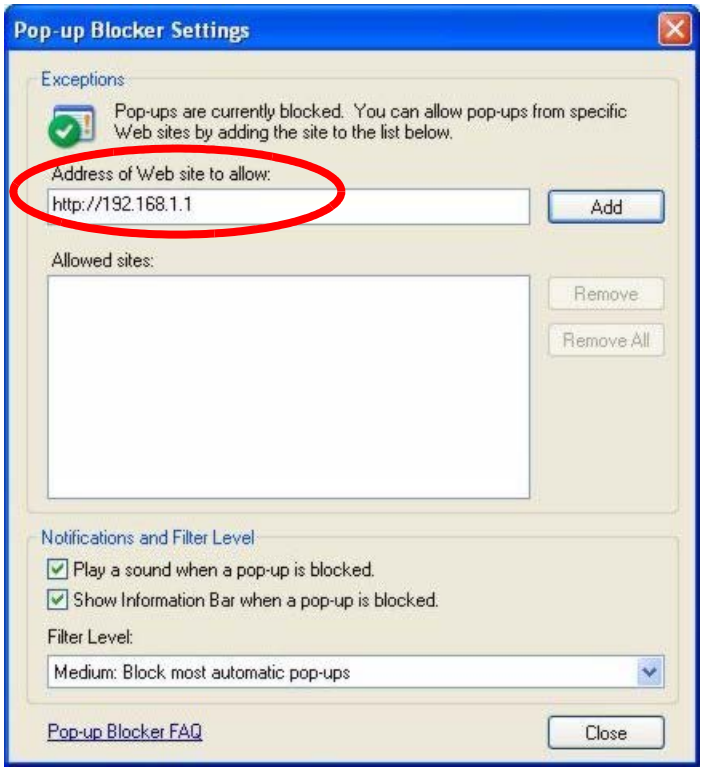
Figure 225 Internet Options



3 Type the IP address of your device (the web page that you do not want to have blocked) with the prefix "http://". For example, http://192.168.1.1.

4 Click **Add** to move the IP address to the list of **Allowed sites**.

Figure 226 Pop-up Blocker Settings



5 Click **Close** to return to the **Privacy** screen.

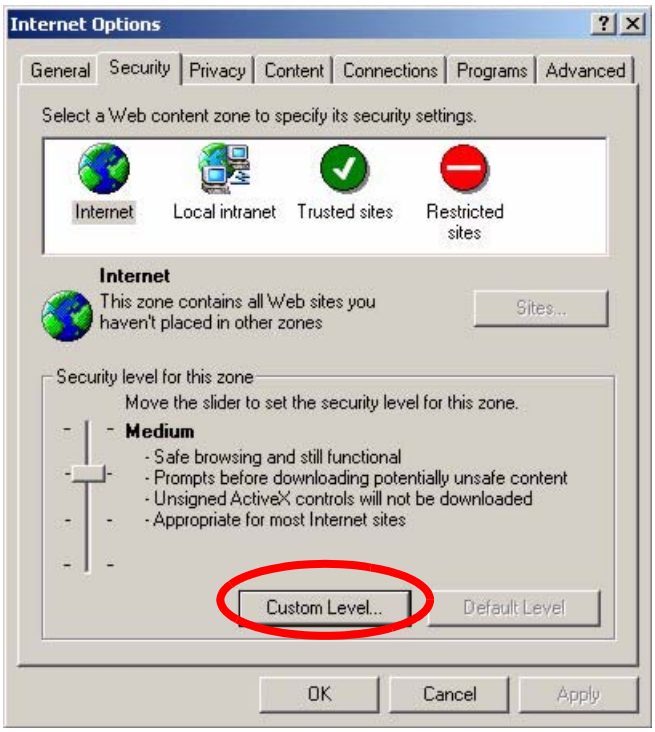
6 Click **Apply** to save this setting.

38.4.1.2 JavaScripts

If pages of the web configurator do not display properly in Internet Explorer, check that JavaScripts are allowed.

1 In Internet Explorer, click **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Security** tab.

Figure 227 Internet Options



2 Click the **Custom Level...** button.

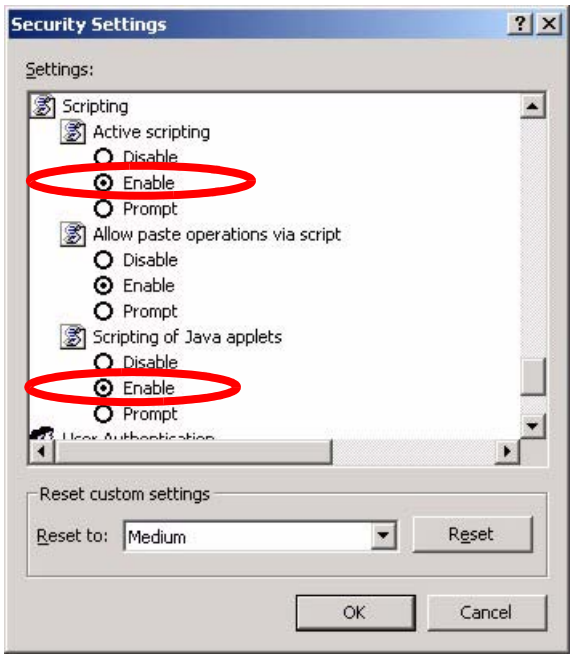
3 Scroll down to **Scripting**.

4 Under **Active scripting** make sure that **Enable** is selected (the default).

5 Under **Scripting of Java applets** make sure that **Enable** is selected (the default).

6 Click **OK** to close the window.

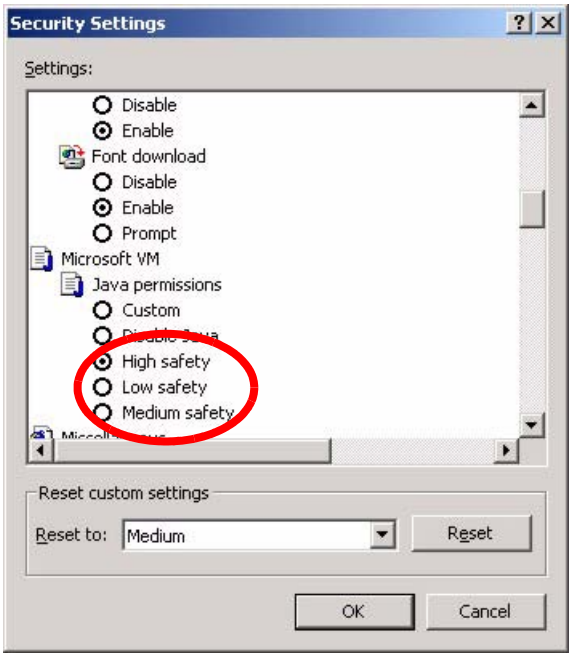
Figure 228 Security Settings - Java Scripting



38.4.1.3 Java Permissions

1. From Internet Explorer, click **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Security** tab.
2. Click the **Custom Level...** button.
3. Scroll down to **Microsoft VM**.
4. Under **Java permissions** make sure that a safety level is selected.
5. Click **OK** to close the window.

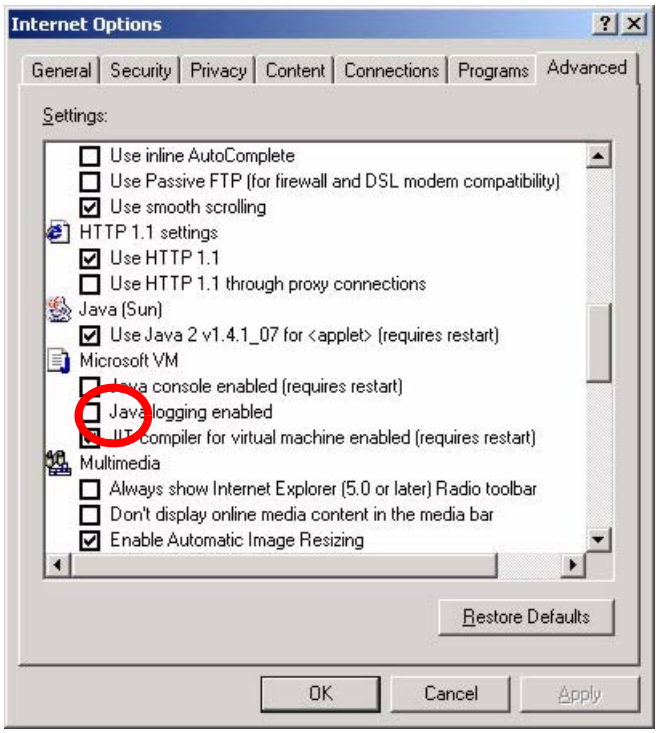
Figure 229 Security Settings - Java



38.4.1.3.1 JAVA (Sun)

1. From Internet Explorer, click **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Advanced** tab.
2. make sure that **Use Java 2 for <applet>** under **Java (Sun)** is selected.
3. Click **OK** to close the window.

Figure 230 Java (Sun)



38.4.2 ActiveX Controls in Internet Explorer

If ActiveX is disabled, you will not be able to download ActiveX controls or to use Trend Micro Security Services. Make sure that ActiveX controls are allowed in Internet Explorer.

Screen shots for Internet Explorer 6 are shown. Steps may vary depending on your version of Internet Explorer.

1 In Internet Explorer, click **Tools**, **Internet Options** and then the **Security** tab.

2 In the **Internet Options** window, click **Custom Level**.

Figure 231 Internet Options Security

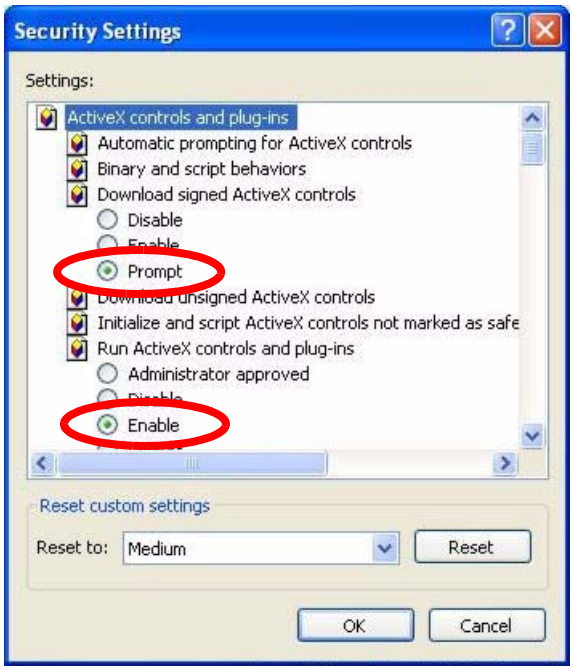
3 Scroll down to **ActiveX controls and plug-ins**.

4 Under **Download signed ActiveX controls** select the **Prompt** radio button.

5 Under **Run ActiveX controls and plug-ins** make sure the **Enable** radio button is selected.

6 Then click the **OK** button.

Figure 232 Security Setting ActiveX Controls



Appendix A
Product Specifications

See also the Introduction chapter for a general overview of the key features.

Specification Tables

Table 122 Device

Default IP Address	192.168.1.1
Default Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0 (24 bits)
Default Password	1234
DHCP Pool	192.168.1.32 to 192.168.1.64
Dimensions (W x D x H)	180 x 128 x 36 mm
Power Specification	12VDC 1A
Built-in Switch (P-660H/ P-660HW)	Four auto-negotiating, auto MDI/MDI-X 10/100 Mbps RJ-45 Ethernet ports
Operation Temperature	0º C ~ 40º C
Storage Temperature	-20º ~ 60º C
Operation Humidity	20% ~ 85% RH
Storage Humidity	10% ~ 90% RH

Table 123 Firmware

ADSL Standards	Multi-Mode standard (ANSI T1.413,Issue 2; G.dmt(G.992.1); G.lite(G992.2)). ADSL2 G.dmt.bis (G.992.3) ADSL2 G.lite.bis (G.992.4) ADSL2+ (G.992.5) Reach-Extended ADSL (RE ADSL) SRA (Seamless Rate Adaptation) Auto-negotiating rate adaptation ADSL physical connection ATM AAL5 (ATM Adaptation Layer type 5) Multi-protocol over AAL5 (RFC2684/1483) PPP over ATM AAL5 (RFC 2364) PPP over Ethernet (RFC 2516) RFC 1483 encapsulation over ATM MAC encapsulated routing (ENET encapsulation) VC-based and LLC-based multiplexing Up to 8 PVCs (Permanent Virtual Circuits) I.610 F4/F5 OAM
Other Protocol Support	PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) link layer protocol. Transparent bridging for unsupported network layer protocols. DHCP Server/Client/Relay RIP I/RIP II ICMP ATM QoS SNMP v1 and v2c with MIB II support (RFC 1213) IP Multicasting IGMP v1 and v2 IGMP Proxy UPnP
Management	Embedded Web Configurator Menu-driven SMT (System Management Terminal) management CLI (Command Line Interpreter) Remote Management via Telnet or Web SNMP manageable FTP/TFTP for firmware downloading, configuration backup and restoration. Syslog Built-in Diagnostic Tools for FLASH memory, ADSL circuitry, RAM and LAN port MAP - "Multimedia Auto Provisioner" (multimedia installation tutorial and automatic configurator) (P-660HW)
Wireless (P-660HW/ P-660W)	IEEE 802.11g compliance Frequency Range: 2.4 GHz Advanced Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM) Data Rates: 54Mbps and Auto Fallback Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) Data Encryption 64/128/256 bit WLAN bridge to LAN Up to 32 MAC address filters WPA(2), WPA(2)-PSK IEEE 802.1x Store up to 32 built-in user profiles using EAP-MD5 (Local User Database) External RADIUS server using EAP-MD5, TLS, TTLS

Table 123 Firmware (continued)

Firewall	Stateful Packet Inspection. Prevent Denial of Service attacks such as Ping of Death, SYN Flood, LAND, Smurf etc. Real time E-mail alerts. Reports and logs.
NAT/SUA	Port Forwarding 1024 NAT sessions Multimedia application PPTP under NAT/SUA IPSec passthrough SIP ALG passthrough VPN passthrough
Content Filtering	Web page blocking by URL keyword.
Static Routes	16 IP and 4 Bridge
Other Features	Any IP Zero Configuration (VC auto-hunting) Traffic Redirect Dynamic DNS IP Alias IP Policy Routing MBM (Multimedia Bandwidth Management) QoS (Quality of Service)

APPENDIX B
Wall-mounting Instructions

Do the following to hang your Prestige on a wall.

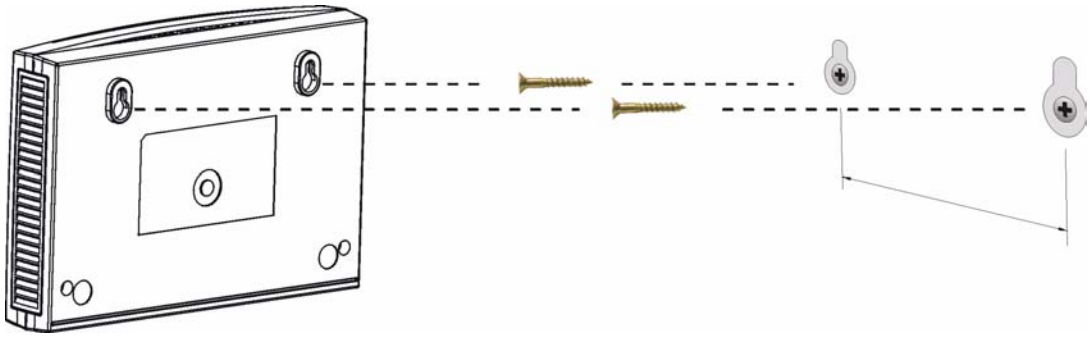
Note: See the product specifications appendix for the size of screws to use and how far apart to place them.

1. Locate a high position on wall that is free of obstructions. Use a sturdy wall.
2. Drill two holes for the screws. Make sure the distance between the centers of the holes matches what is listed in the product specifications appendix.

Note: Be careful to avoid damaging pipes or cables located inside the wall when drilling holes for the screws.

3. Do not screw the screws all the way into the wall. Leave a small gap of about 0.5 cm between the heads of the screws and the wall.
4. Make sure the screws are snugly fastened to the wall. They need to hold the weight of the Prestige with the connection cables.
5. Align the holes on the back of the Prestige with the screws on the wall. Hang the Prestige on the screws.

Figure 233 Wall-mounting Example



Appendix C
Setting up Your Computer's IP Address

All computers must have a 10M or 100M Ethernet adapter card and TCP/IP installed.

Windows 95/98/Me/NT/2000/XP, Macintosh OS 7 and later operating systems and all versions of UNIX/LINUX include the software components you need to install and use TCP/IP on your computer. Windows 3.1 requires the purchase of a third-party TCP/IP application package.

TCP/IP should already be installed on computers using Windows NT/2000/XP, Macintosh OS 7 and later operating systems.

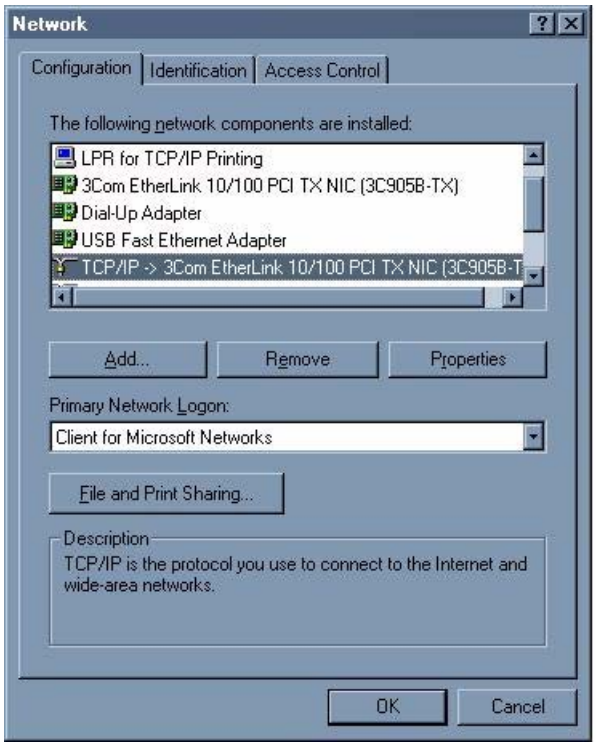
After the appropriate TCP/IP components are installed, configure the TCP/IP settings in order to "communicate" with your network.

If you manually assign IP information instead of using dynamic assignment, make sure that your computers have IP addresses that place them in the same subnet as the Prestige's LAN port.

Windows 95/98/Me

Click **Start**, **Settings**, **Control Panel** and double-click the **Network** icon to open the **Network** window.

Figure 234 WIndows 95/98/Me: Network: Configuration



Installing Components

The **Network** window **Configuration** tab displays a list of installed components. You need a network adapter, the TCP/IP protocol and Client for Microsoft Networks.

If you need the adapter:

1. In the **Network** window, click **Add**.
2. Select **Adapter** and then click **Add**.
3. Select the manufacturer and model of your network adapter and then click **OK**.

If you need TCP/IP:

1. In the **Network** window, click **Add**.
2. Select **Protocol** and then click **Add**.
3. Select **Microsoft** from the list of **manufacturers**.
4. Select **TCP/IP** from the list of network protocols and then click **OK**.

If you need Client for Microsoft Networks:

1. Click **Add**.
2. Select **Client** and then click **Add**.

3 Select **Microsoft** from the list of manufacturers.

4 Select **Client for Microsoft Networks** from the list of network clients and then click **OK**.

5 Restart your computer so the changes you made take effect.

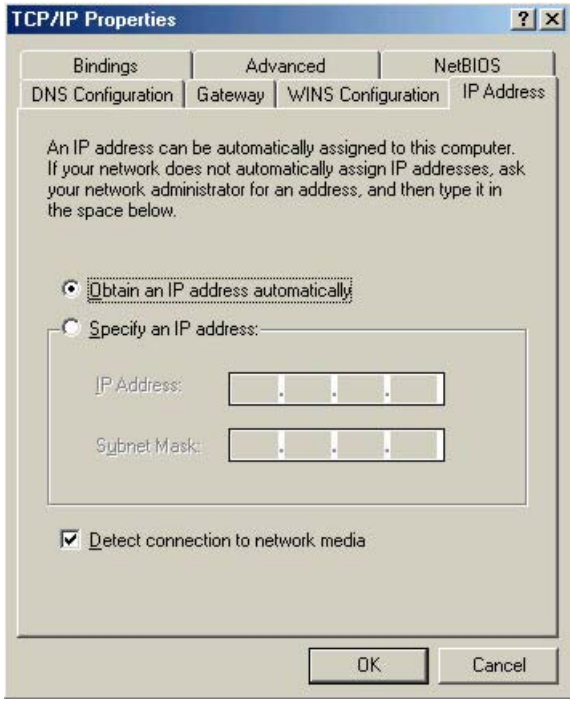
Configuring

1 In the **Network** window **Configuration** tab, select your network adapter's TCP/IP entry and click **Properties**

2 Click the **IP Address** tab.

- If your IP address is dynamic, select **Obtain an IP address automatically**.
- If you have a static IP address, select **Specify an IP address** and type your information into the **IP Address** and **Subnet Mask** fields.

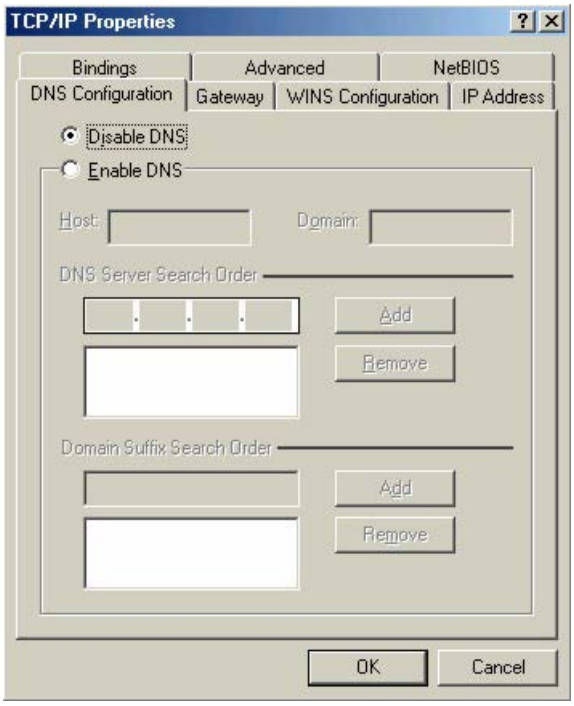
Figure 235 Windows 95/98/Me: TCP/IP Properties: IP Address



3 Click the **DNS** Configuration tab.

- If you do not know your DNS information, select **Disable DNS**.
- If you know your DNS information, select **Enable DNS** and type the information in the fields below (you may not need to fill them all in).

Figure 236 Windows 95/98/Me: TCP/IP Properties: DNS Configuration



4 Click the **Gateway** tab.

- If you do not know your gateway's IP address, remove previously installed gateways.
- If you have a gateway IP address, type it in the **New gateway field** and click **Add**.

5 Click **OK** to save and close the **TCP/IP Properties** window.

6 Click **OK** to close the **Network** window. Insert the Windows CD if prompted.

7 Turn on your Prestige and restart your computer when prompted.

Verifying Settings

1 Click **Start** and then **Run**.

2 In the **Run** window, type "winipcfg" and then click **OK** to open the **IP Configuration** window.

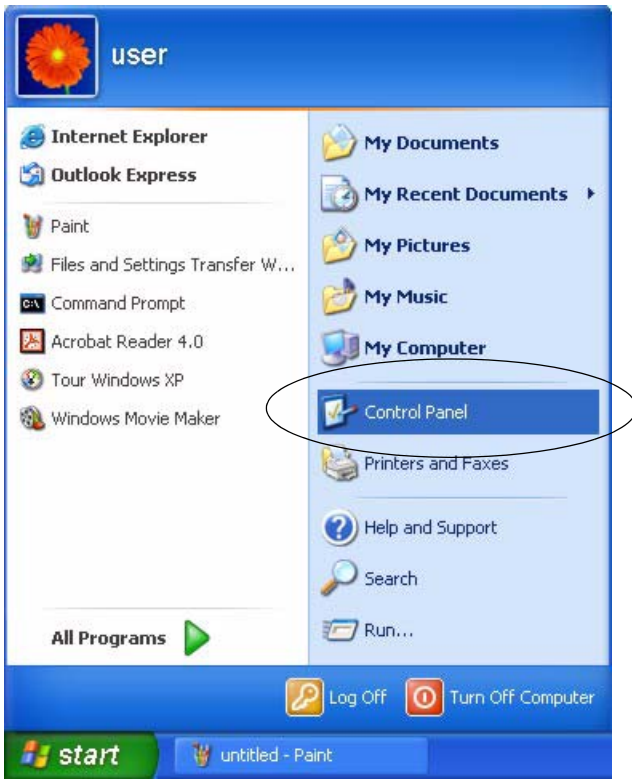
3 Select your network adapter. You should see your computer's IP address, subnet mask and default gateway.

Windows 2000/NT/XP

The following example figures use the default Windows XP GUI theme.

1 Click **start** (**Start** in Windows 2000/NT), **Settings**, **Control Panel**.

Figure 237 Windows XP: Start Menu

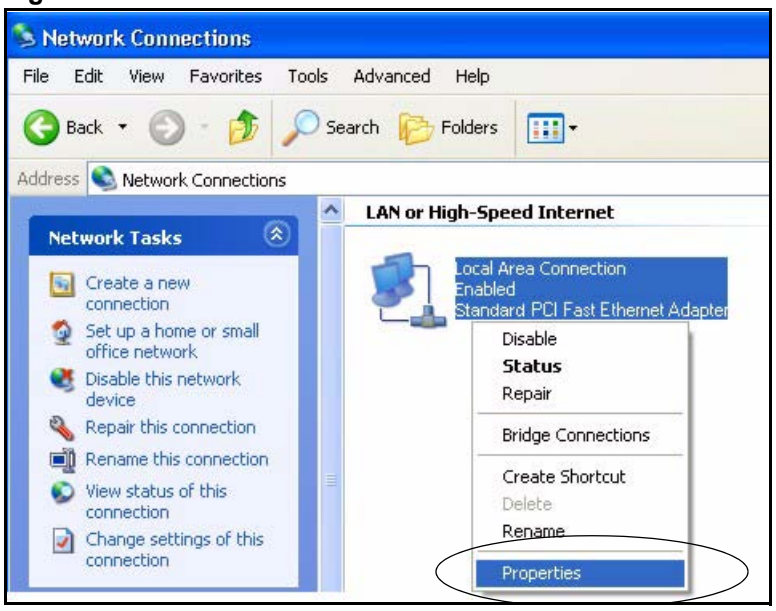


2 In the **Control Panel**, double-click **Network Connections** (**Network and Dial-up Connections** in Windows 2000/NT).

Figure 238 Windows XP: Control Panel

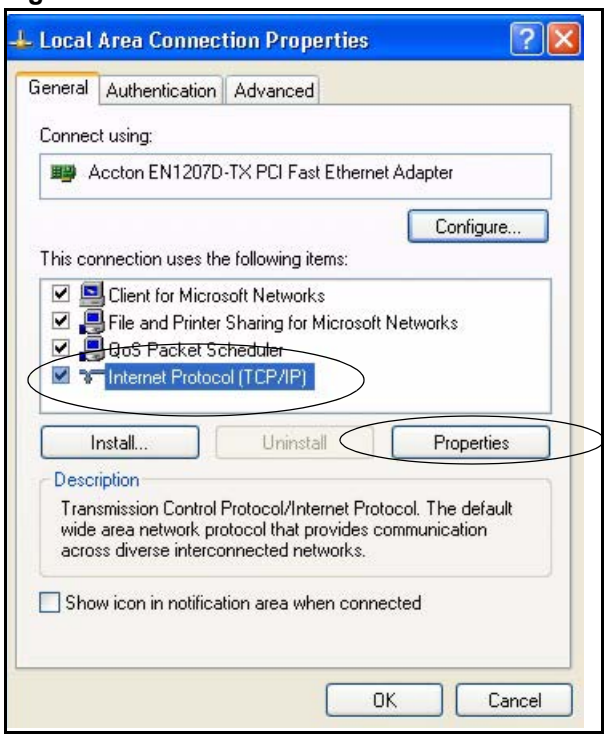
3 Right-click **Local Area Connection** and then click **Properties**.

Figure 239 Windows XP: Control Panel: Network Connections: Properties



4 Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** (under the **General** tab in Win XP) and then click **Properties**.

Figure 240 Windows XP: Local Area Connection Properties

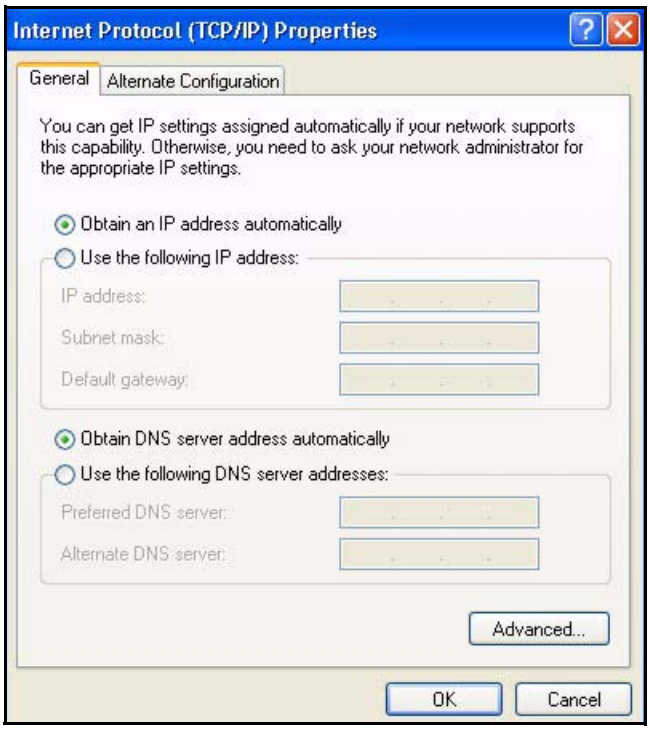


5 The **Internet Protocol TCP/IP Properties** window opens (the **General tab** in Windows XP).

- If you have a dynamic IP address click **Obtain an IP address automatically**.
- If you have a static IP address click **Use the following IP Address** and fill in the **IP address**, **Subnet mask**, and **Default gateway** fields.

- Click **Advanced**.

Figure 241 Windows XP: Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties

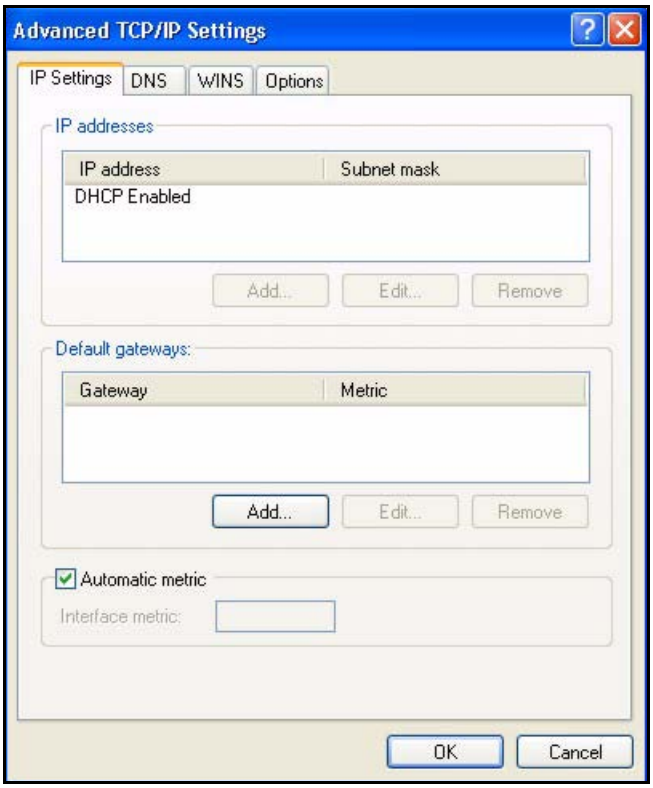


6 If you do not know your gateway's IP address, remove any previously installed gateways in the **IP Settings** tab and click **OK**.

Do one or more of the following if you want to configure additional IP addresses:

- In the **IP Settings** tab, in IP addresses, click **Add**.
- In **TCP/IP Address**, type an IP address in **IP address** and a subnet mask in **Subnet mask**, and then click **Add**.
- Repeat the above two steps for each IP address you want to add.
- Configure additional default gateways in the **IP Settings** tab by clicking **Add** in **Default gateways**.
- In **TCP/IP Gateway Address**, type the IP address of the default gateway in **Gateway**. To manually configure a default metric (the number of transmission hops), clear the **Automatic metric** check box and type a metric in **Metric**.
- Click **Add**.
- Repeat the previous three steps for each default gateway you want to add.
- Click **OK** when finished.

Figure 242 Windows XP: Advanced TCP/IP Properties

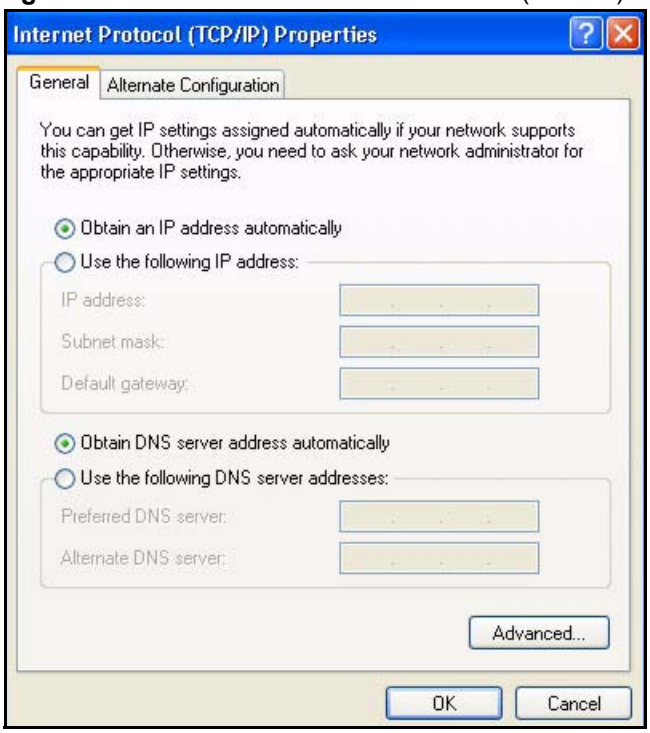


7 In the **Internet Protocol TCP/IP Properties** window (the **General tab** in Windows XP):

- Click **Obtain DNS server address automatically** if you do not know your DNS server IP address(es).
- If you know your DNS server IP address(es), click **Use the following DNS server addresses**, and type them in the **Preferred DNS server** and **Alternate DNS server** fields.

  If you have previously configured DNS servers, click **Advanced** and then the **DNS** tab to order them.

Figure 243 Windows XP: Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties



8 Click **OK** to close the **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties** window.

9 Click **Close** (**OK** in Windows 2000/NT) to close the **Local Area Connection Properties** window.

10 Close the **Network Connections** window (**Network and Dial-up Connections** in Windows 2000/NT).

11 Turn on your Prestige and restart your computer (if prompted).

Verifying Settings

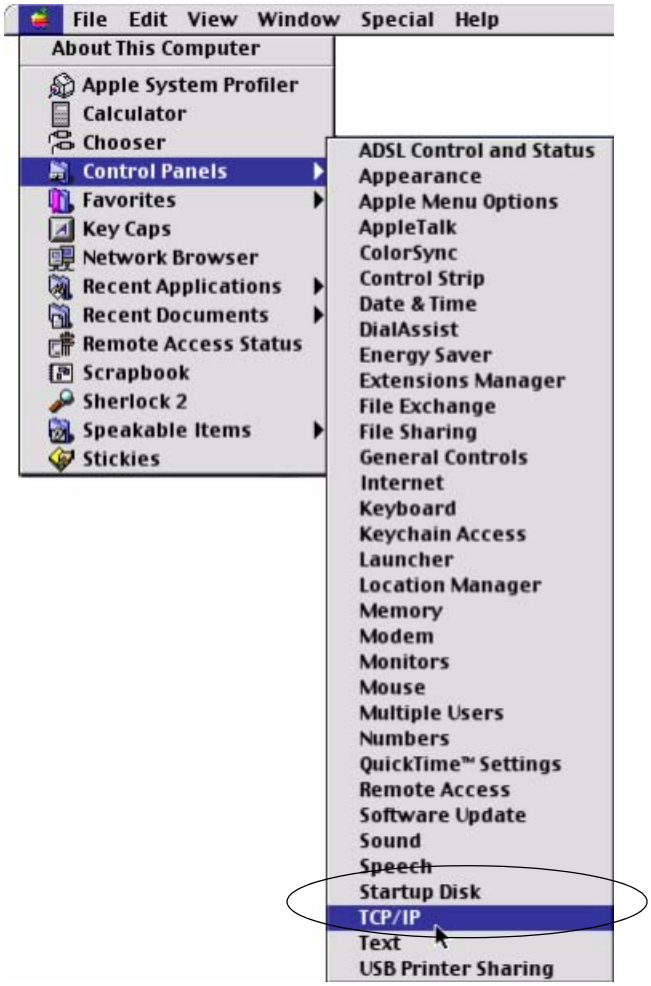
1 Click **Start**, **All Programs**, **Accessories** and then **Command Prompt**.

2 In the **Command Prompt** window, type "ipconfig" and then press [ENTER]. You can also open **Network Connections**, right-click a network connection, click **Status** and then click the **Support** tab.

Macintosh OS 8/9

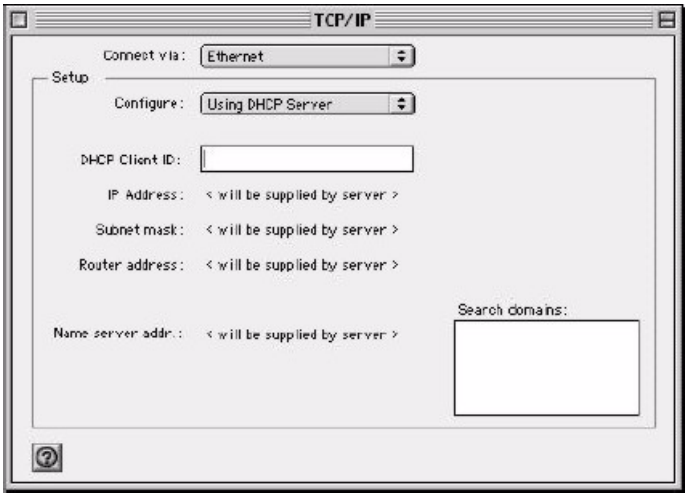
1 Click the **Apple** menu, **Control Panel** and double-click **TCP/IP** to open the **TCP/IP Control Panel**.

Figure 244 Macintosh OS 8/9: Apple Menu



2 Select **Ethernet built-in** from the **Connect via** list.

Figure 245 Macintosh OS 8/9: TCP/IP



3 For dynamically assigned settings, select **Using DHCP Server** from the **Configure:** list.

4 For statically assigned settings, do the following:

- From the **Configure** box, select **Manually**.
- Type your IP address in the **IP Address** box.
- Type your subnet mask in the **Subnet mask** box.
- Type the IP address of your Prestige in the **Router address** box.

5 Close the **TCP/IP Control Panel**.

6 Click **Save** if prompted, to save changes to your configuration.

7 Turn on your Prestige and restart your computer (if prompted).

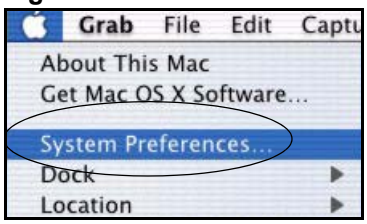
Verifying Settings

Check your TCP/IP properties in the **TCP/IP Control Panel** window.

Macintosh OS X

1 Click the **Apple** menu, and click **System Preferences** to open the **System Preferences** window.

Figure 246 Macintosh OS X: Apple Menu

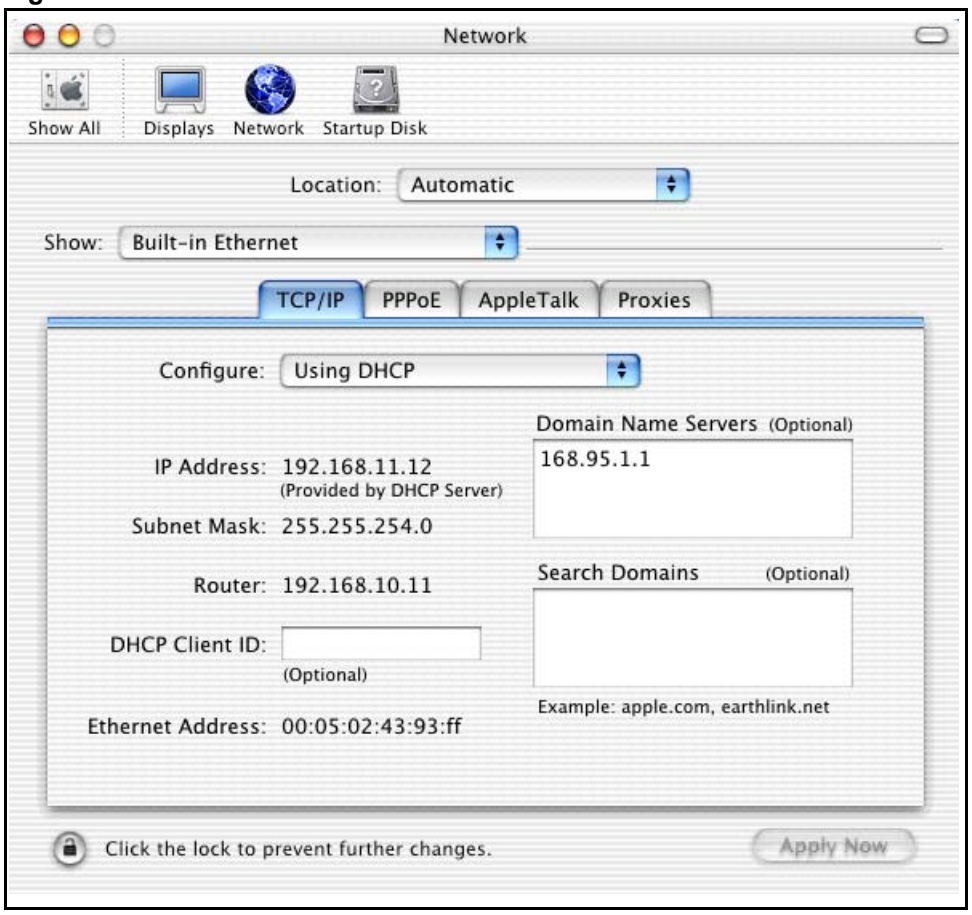


2 Click **Network** in the icon bar.

- Select **Automatic** from the **Location** list.
- Select **Built-in Ethernet** from the **Show** list.
- Click the **TCP/IP** tab.

3 For dynamically assigned settings, select **Using DHCP** from the **Configure** list.

Figure 247 Macintosh OS X: Network



4 For statically assigned settings, do the following:

- From the **Configure** box, select **Manually**.
- Type your IP address in the **IP Address** box.
- Type your subnet mask in the **Subnet mask** box.
- Type the IP address of your Prestige in the **Router address** box.

5 Click **Apply Now** and close the window.

6 Turn on your Prestige and restart your computer (if prompted).

Verifying Settings

Check your TCP/IP properties in the **Network** window.

Linux

This section shows you how to configure your computer's TCP/IP settings in Red Hat Linux 9.0. Procedure, screens and file location may vary depending on your Linux distribution and release version.

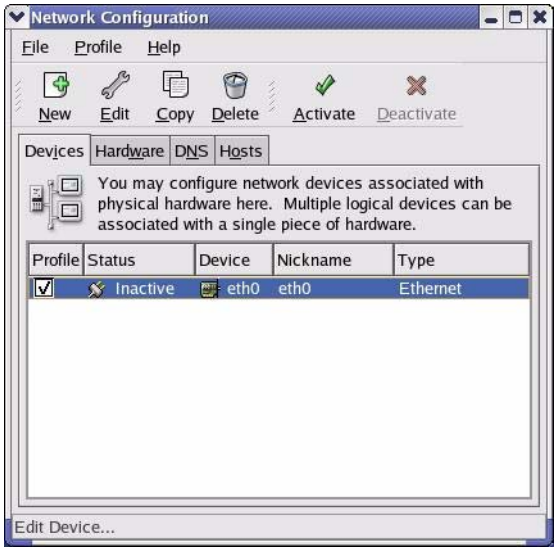
Note: Make sure you are logged in as the root administrator.

Using the K Desktop Environment (KDE)

Follow the steps below to configure your computer IP address using the KDE.

1 Click the Red Hat button (located on the bottom left corner), select **System Setting** and click **Network**.

Figure 248 Red Hat 9.0: KDE: Network Configuration: Devices



2 Double-click on the profile of the network card you wish to configure. The **Ethernet Device General** screen displays as shown.

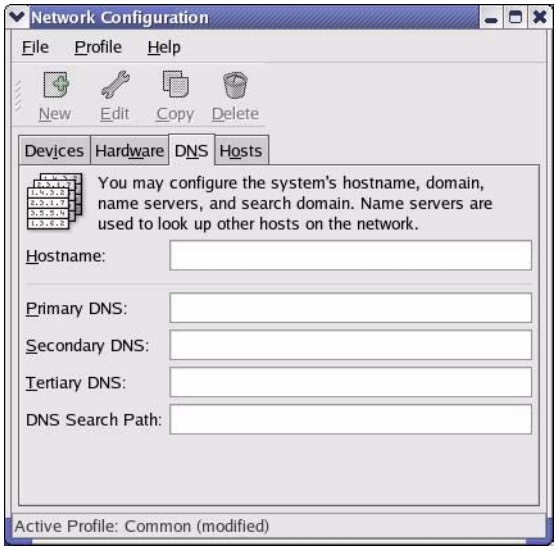
Figure 249 Red Hat 9.0: KDE: Ethernet Device: General

- If you have a dynamic IP address click **Automatically obtain IP address settings with** and select **dhcp** from the drop down list.
- If you have a static IP address click **Statically set IP Addresses** and fill in the **Address**, **Subnet mask**, and **Default Gateway Address** fields.

3 Click **OK** to save the changes and close the **Ethernet Device General** screen.

4 If you know your DNS server IP address(es), click the **DNS** tab in the **Network Configuration** screen. Enter the DNS server information in the fields provided.

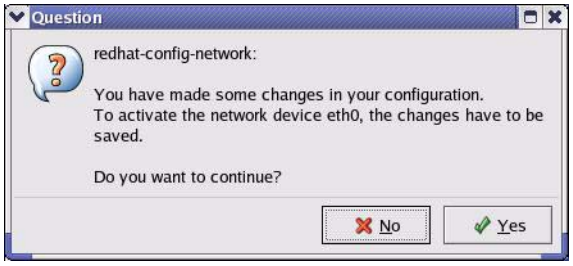
Figure 250 Red Hat 9.0: KDE: Network Configuration: DNS



5 Click the **Devices** tab.

6 Click the **Activate** button to apply the changes. The following screen displays. Click **Yes** to save the changes in all screens.

Figure 251 Red Hat 9.0: KDE: Network Configuration: Activate



7 After the network card restart process is complete, make sure the **Status** is **Active** in the **Network Configuration** screen.

Using Configuration Files

Follow the steps below to edit the network configuration files and set your computer IP address.

1 Assuming that you have only one network card on the computer, locate the `ifconfig-eth0` configuration file (where `eth0` is the name of the Ethernet card). Open the configuration file with any plain text editor.

   - If you have a dynamic IP address, enter **`dhcp`** in the `BOOTPROTO=` field. The following figure shows an example.

Figure 252 Red Hat 9.0: Dynamic IP Address Setting in ifconfig-eth0

```
DEVICE=eth0
ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=dhcp
USERCTL=no
PEERDNS=yes
TYPE=Ethernet
```

   - If you have a static IP address, enter **`static`** in the `BOOTPROTO=` field. Type `IPADDR=` followed by the IP address (in dotted decimal notation) and type `NETMASK=` followed by the subnet mask. The following example shows an example where the static IP address is 192.168.1.10 and the subnet mask is 255.255.255.0.

Figure 253 Red Hat 9.0: Static IP Address Setting in ifconfig-eth0

```
DEVICE=eth0
ONBOOT=yes
BOOTPROTO=static
IPADDR=192.168.1.10
NETMASK=255.255.255.0
USERCTL=no
PEERDNS=yes
TYPE=Ethernet
```

2 If you know your DNS server IP address(es), enter the DNS server information in the `resolv.conf` file in the `/etc` directory. The following figure shows an example where two DNS server IP addresses are specified.

Figure 254 Red Hat 9.0: DNS Settings in resolv.conf

```
nameserver 172.23.5.1
nameserver 172.23.5.2
```

3 After you edit and save the configuration files, you must restart the network card. Enter `./network restart` in the `/etc/rc.d/init.d` directory. The following figure shows an example.

Figure 255 Red Hat 9.0: Restart Ethernet Card

```
[root@localhost init.d]# network restart

Shutting down interface eth0:                [OK]
Shutting down loopback interface:            [OK]
Setting network parameters:                  [OK]
Bringing up loopback interface:              [OK]
Bringing up interface eth0:                  [OK]
```

Verifying Settings

Enter `ifconfig` in a terminal screen to check your TCP/IP properties.

Figure 256 Red Hat 9.0: Checking TCP/IP Properties

```
[root@localhost]# ifconfig
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:50:BA:72:5B:44
          inet addr:172.23.19.129  Bcast:172.23.19.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:717 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:13 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:100
          RX bytes:730412 (713.2 Kb)  TX bytes:1570 (1.5 Kb)
          Interrupt:10 Base address:0x1000
[root@localhost]#
```

Appendix D
IP Subnetting

IP Addressing

Routers "route" based on the network number. The router that delivers the data packet to the correct destination host uses the host ID.

IP Classes

An IP address is made up of four octets (eight bits), written in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.1. IP addresses are categorized into different classes. The class of an address depends on the value of its first octet.

- Class "A" addresses have a 0 in the left most bit. In a class "A" address the first octet is the network number and the remaining three octets make up the host ID.
- Class "B" addresses have a 1 in the left most bit and a 0 in the next left most bit. In a class "B" address the first two octets make up the network number and the two remaining octets make up the host ID.
- Class "C" addresses begin (starting from the left) with 1 1 0. In a class "C" address the first three octets make up the network number and the last octet is the host ID.
- Class "D" addresses begin with 1 1 1 0. Class "D" addresses are used for multicasting. (There is also a class "E" address. It is reserved for future use.)

Table 124 Classes of IP Addresses

IP ADDRESS:		OCTET 1	OCTET 2	OCTET 3	OCTET 4
Class A	0	Network number	Host ID	Host ID	Host ID
Class B	10	Network number	Network number	Host ID	Host ID
Class C	110	Network number	Network number	Network number	Host ID

Note: Host IDs of all zeros or all ones are not allowed.

Therefore:

A class "C" network (8 host bits) can have 2^8 –2 or 254 hosts.

A class "B" address (16 host bits) can have 2^{16} –2 or 65534 hosts.

A class "A" address (24 host bits) can have 2^{24} –2 hosts (approximately 16 million hosts).

Since the first octet of a class "A" IP address must contain a "0", the first octet of a class "A" address can have a value of 0 to 127.

Similarly the first octet of a class "B" must begin with "10", therefore the first octet of a class "B" address has a valid range of 128 to 191. The first octet of a class "C" address begins with "110", and therefore has a range of 192 to 223.

Table 125 Allowed IP Address Range By Class

CLASS	ALLOWED RANGE OF FIRST OCTET (BINARY)	ALLOWED RANGE OF FIRST OCTET (DECIMAL)
Class A	**0**0000000 to **0**1111111	0 to 127
Class B	**10**000000 to **10**111111	128 to 191
Class C	**110**00000 to **110**11111	192 to 223
Class D	**1110**0000 to **1110**1111	224 to 239

Subnet Masks

A subnet mask is used to determine which bits are part of the network number, and which bits are part of the host ID (using a logical AND operation). A subnet mask has 32 is a "1" then the corresponding bit in the IP address is part of the network number. If a bit in the subnet mask is "0" then the corresponding bit in the IP address is part of the host ID.

Subnet masks are expressed in dotted decimal notation just as IP addresses are. The "natural" masks for class A, B and C IP addresses are as follows.

Table 126 "Natural" Masks

CLASS	NATURAL MASK
A	255.0.0.0
B	255.255.0.0
C	255.255.255.0

Subnetting

With subnetting, the class arrangement of an IP address is ignored. For example, a class C address no longer has to have 24 bits of network number and 8 bits of host ID. With subnetting, some of the host ID bits are converted into network number bits. By convention, subnet masks always consist of a continuous sequence of ones beginning from the left most bit of the mask, followed by a continuous sequence of zeros, for a total number of 32 bits.

Since the mask is always a continuous number of ones beginning from the left, followed by a continuous number of zeros for the remainder of the 32 bit mask, you can simply specify the number of ones instead of writing the value of each octet. This is usually specified by writing a "/" followed by the number of bits in the mask after the address.

For example, 192.1.1.0 /25 is equivalent to saying 192.1.1.0 with mask 255.255.255.128.

The following table shows all possible subnet masks for a class "C" address using both notations.

Table 127 Alternative Subnet Mask Notation

SUBNET MASK	SUBNET MASK "1" BITS	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
255.255.255.0	/24	0000 0000
255.255.255.128	/25	1000 0000
255.255.255.192	/26	1100 0000
255.255.255.224	/27	1110 0000
255.255.255.240	/28	1111 0000
255.255.255.248	/29	1111 1000
255.255.255.252	/30	1111 1100

The first mask shown is the class "C" natural mask. Normally if no mask is specified it is understood that the natural mask is being used.

Example: Two Subnets

As an example, you have a class "C" address 192.168.1.0 with subnet mask of 255.255.255.0.

Table 128 Two Subnets Example

IP/SUBNET MASK	NETWORK NUMBER	HOST ID
IP Address	192.168.1.	0
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	00000000
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.	0
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	00000000

The first three octets of the address make up the network number (class "C"). You want to have two separate networks.

Divide the network 192.168.1.0 into two separate subnets by converting one of the host ID bits of the IP address to a network number bit. The "borrowed" host ID bit can be either "0" or "1" thus giving two subnets; 192.168.1.0 with mask 255.255.255.128 and 192.168.1.128 with mask 255.255.255.128.

Note: In the following charts, shaded/bolded last octet bit values indicate host ID bits "borrowed" to form network ID bits. The number of "borrowed" host ID bits determines the number of subnets you can have. The remaining number of host ID bits (after "borrowing") determines the number of hosts you can have on each subnet.

Table 129 Subnet 1

IP/SUBNET MASK	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	0
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	**0**0000000
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.	128
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	**1**0000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.0	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.1	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.127	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.126	

Table 130 Subnet 2

IP/SUBNET MASK	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	128
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	**1**0000000
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.	128
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	**1**0000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.128	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.129	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.255	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.254	

The remaining 7 bits determine the number of hosts each subnet can have. Host IDs of all zeros represent the subnet itself and host IDs of all ones are the broadcast address for that subnet, so the actual number of hosts available on each subnet in the example above is $2^7 - 2$ or 126 hosts for each subnet.

192.168.1.0 with mask 255.255.255.128 is the subnet itself, and 192.168.1.127 with mask 255.255.255.128 is the directed broadcast address for the first subnet. Therefore, the lowest IP address that can be assigned to an actual host for the first subnet is 192.168.1.1 and the highest is 192.168.1.126. Similarly the host ID range for the second subnet is 192.168.1.129 to 192.168.1.254.

Example: Four Subnets

The above example illustrated using a 25-bit subnet mask to divide a class "C" address space into two subnets. Similarly to divide a class "C" address into four subnets, you need to "borrow" two host ID bits to give four possible combinations of 00, 01, 10 and 11. The subnet mask is 26 bits (11111111.11111111.11111111.**11**000000) or 255.255.255.192. Each subnet contains 6 host ID bits, giving 2^6-2 or 62 hosts for each subnet (all 0's is the subnet itself, all 1's is the broadcast address on the subnet).

Table 131 Subnet 1

IP/SUBNET MASK	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	0
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	**00**000000
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	**11**000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.0	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.1	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.63	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.62	

Table 132 Subnet 2

IP/SUBNET MASK	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	64
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	**01**000000
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	**11**000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.64	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.65	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.127	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.126	

Table 133 Subnet 3

IP/SUBNET MASK	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	128
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	**10**000000
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	**11**000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.128	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.129	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.191	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.190	

Table 134 Subnet 4

IP/SUBNET MASK	NETWORK NUMBER	LAST OCTET BIT VALUE
IP Address	192.168.1.	192
IP Address (Binary)	11000000.10101000.00000001.	**11**000000
Subnet Mask (Binary)	11111111.11111111.11111111.	**11**000000
Subnet Address: 192.168.1.192	Lowest Host ID: 192.168.1.193	
Broadcast Address: 192.168.1.255	Highest Host ID: 192.168.1.254	

Example Eight Subnets

Similarly use a 27-bit mask to create 8 subnets (001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110).

The following table shows class C IP address last octet values for each subnet.

Table 135 Eight Subnets

SUBNET	SUBNET ADDRESS	FIRST ADDRESS	LAST ADDRESS	BROADCAST ADDRESS
1	0	1	30	31
2	32	33	62	63
3	64	65	94	95
4	96	97	126	127
5	128	129	158	159
6	160	161	190	191
7	192	193	222	223
8	224	225	254	255

The following table is a summary for class "C" subnet planning.

Table 136 Class C Subnet Planning

NO. "BORROWED" HOST BITS	SUBNET MASK	NO. SUBNETS	NO. HOSTS PER SUBNET
1	255.255.255.128 (/25)	2	126
2	255.255.255.192 (/26)	4	62
3	255.255.255.224 (/27)	8	30
4	255.255.255.240 (/28)	16	14
5	255.255.255.248 (/29)	32	6
6	255.255.255.252 (/30)	64	2
7	255.255.255.254 (/31)	128	1

Subnetting With Class A and Class B Networks.

For class "A" and class "B" addresses the subnet mask also determines which bits are part of the network number and which are part of the host ID.

A class "B" address has two host ID octets available for subnetting and a class "A" address has three host ID octets (see Table 124 on page 376) available for subnetting.

The following table is a summary for class "B" subnet planning.

Table 137 Class B Subnet Planning

NO. "BORROWED" HOST BITS	SUBNET MASK	NO. SUBNETS	NO. HOSTS PER SUBNET
1	255.255.128.0 (/17)	2	32766
2	255.255.192.0 (/18)	4	16382
3	255.255.224.0 (/19)	8	8190
4	255.255.240.0 (/20)	16	4094
5	255.255.248.0 (/21)	32	2046
6	255.255.252.0 (/22)	64	1022
7	255.255.254.0 (/23)	128	510
8	255.255.255.0 (/24)	256	254
9	255.255.255.128 (/25)	512	126
10	255.255.255.192 (/26)	1024	62
11	255.255.255.224 (/27)	2048	30
12	255.255.255.240 (/28)	4096	14
13	255.255.255.248 (/29)	8192	6
14	255.255.255.252 (/30)	16384	2
15	255.255.255.254 (/31)	32768	1

Appendix E
Boot Commands

The BootModule AT commands execute from within the router's bootup software, when debug mode is selected before the main router firmware is started. When you start up your Prestige, you are given a choice to go into debug mode by pressing a key at the prompt shown in the following screen. In debug mode you have access to a series of boot module commands, for example ATUR (for uploading firmware) and ATLC (for uploading the configuration file). These are already discussed in the **Firmware and Configuration File Maintenance** chapter.

Figure 257 Option to Enter Debug Mode

```
Bootbase Version: V1.02 | 08/08/2001 15:40:50
RAM: Size = 16384 Kbytes
DRAM Post: Testing: 16384K OK
FLASH: Intel 16M
RAS Version: V3.50(WB.0)b3 | 08/08/2001 16:21:27
Press any key to enter debug mode within 3
seconds.
.............................................
```

Enter ATHE to view all available Prestige boot module commands as shown in the next screen. ATBAx allows you to change the console port speed. The x denotes the number preceding the colon to give the console port speed following the colon in the list of numbers that follows; for example ATBA3 will give a console port speed of 9.6 Kbps. ATSE displays the seed that is used to generate a password to turn on the debug flag in the firmware. The ATSH command shows product related information such as boot module version, vendor name, product model, RAS code revision, etc. ATGO allows you to continue booting the system. Most other commands aid in advanced troubleshooting and should only be used by qualified engineers.

Figure 258 Boot Module Commands

```
AT             just answer OK
ATHE           print help
ATBAx         change baudrate. 1:38.4k, 2:19.2k, 3:9.6k 4:57.6k
5:115.2k
ATENx,(y)      set BootExtension Debug Flag (y=password)
ATSE           show the seed of password generator
ATTI(h,m,s)    change system time to hour:min:sec or show
current time
ATDA(y,m,d)    change system date to year/month/day or show
current date
ATDS           dump RAS stack
ATDT           dump Boot Module Common Area
ATDUx,y        dump memory contents from address x for length y
ATRBx          display the 8-bit value of address x
ATRWx          display the 16-bit value of address x
ATRLx          display the 32-bit value of address x
ATGO(x)        run program at addr x or boot router
ATGR           boot router
ATGT           run Hardware Test Program
ATRTw,x,y(,z) RAM test level w, from address x to y (z
iterations)
ATSH           dump manufacturer related data in ROM
ATDOx,y        download from address x for length y to PC via
XMODEM
ATTD           download router configuration to PC via XMODEM
ATUR           upload router firmware to flash ROM
ATLC           upload router configuration file to flash ROM
ATXSx          xmodem select: x=0: CRC mode(default); x=1:
checksum mode
ATSR           system reboot
```

Appendix F
Command Interpreter

The following describes how to use the command interpreter. Enter 24 in the main menu to bring up the system maintenance menu. Enter 8 to go to **Menu 24.8 - Command Interpreter Mode**. See the included disk or zyxel.com for more detailed information on these commands.

Note: Use of undocumented commands or misconfiguration can damage the unit and possibly render it unusable.

Command Syntax

- The command keywords are in `courier new` font.
- Enter the command keywords exactly as shown, do not abbreviate.
- The required fields in a command are enclosed in angle brackets <>.
- The optional fields in a command are enclosed in square brackets `[]`.
- The `|` symbol means or.

  For example,

  sys filter netbios config <type> <on|off>

  means that you must specify the type of netbios filter and whether to turn it on or off.

Command Usage

A list of valid commands can be found by typing `help` or`?` at the command prompt. Always type the full command. Type `exit` to return to the SMT main menu when finished.

Appendix G Firewall Commands

The following describes the firewall commands.

Table 138 Firewall Commands

FUNCTION	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
Firewall SetUp		
	`config edit firewall active <yes | no>`	This command turns the firewall on or off.
	`config retrieve firewall`	This command returns the previously saved firewall settings.
	`config save firewall`	This command saves the current firewall settings.
Display		
	`config display firewall`	This command shows the of all the firewall settings including e-mail, attack, and the sets/ rules.
	`config display firewall set <set #>`	This command shows the current configuration of a set; including timeout values, name, default-permit, and etc.If you don't put use a number (#) after "set", information about all of the sets/rules appears.
	`config display firewall set <set #> rule <rule #>`	This command shows the current entries of a rule in a firewall rule set.
	`config display firewall attack`	This command shows all of the attack response settings.
	`config display firewall e-mail`	This command shows all of the e-mail settings.
	`config display firewall?`	This command shows all of the available firewall sub commands.
Edit		
E-mail	`config edit firewall e-mail mail-server <ip address of mail server>`	This command sets the IP address to which the e-mail messages are sent.

Table 138 Firewall Commands (continued)

FUNCTION	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
	`config edit firewall e-mail return-addr <e-mail address>`	This command sets the source e-mail address of the firewall e-mails.
	`config edit firewall e-mail email-to <e-mail address>`	This command sets the e-mail address to which the firewall e-mails are sent.
	`config edit firewall e-mail policy <full | hourly | daily | weekly>`	This command sets how frequently the firewall log is sent via e-mail.
	`config edit firewall e-mail day <sunday | monday | tuesday | wednesday | thursday | friday | saturday>`	This command sets the day on which the current firewall log is sent through e-mail if the Prestige is set to send it on a weekly basis.
	`config edit firewall e-mail hour <0-23>`	This command sets the hour when the firewall log is sent through e- mail if the Prestige is set to send it on an hourly, daily or weekly basis.
	`config edit firewall e-mail minute <0-59>`	This command sets the minute of the hour for the firewall log to be sent via e- mail if the Prestige is set to send it on a hourly, daily or weekly basis.
Attack	`config edit firewall attack send-alert <yes | no>`	This command enables or disables the immediate sending of DOS attack notification e-mail messages.
	`config edit firewall attack block <yes | no>`	Set this command to yes to block new traffic after the tcp-max-incomplete threshold is exceeded. Set it to no to delete the oldest half-open session when traffic exceeds the tcp-max-incomplete threshold.
	`config edit firewall attack block-minute <0-255>`	This command sets the number of minutes for new sessions to be blocked when the tcp-max-incomplete threshold is reached. This command is only valid when block is set to yes.
	`config edit firewall attack minute-high <0-255>`	This command sets the threshold rate of new half-open sessions per minute where the Prestige starts deleting old half-opened sessions until it gets them down to the minute-low threshold.

Table 138 Firewall Commands (continued)

FUNCTION	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
	config edit firewall attack minute-low <0-255>	This command sets the threshold of half-open sessions where the Prestige stops deleting half-opened sessions.
	config edit firewall attack max-incomplete-high <0-255>	This command sets the threshold of half-open sessions where the Prestige starts deleting old half-opened sessions until it gets them down to the max incomplete low.
	config edit firewall attack max-incomplete-low <0-255>	This command sets the threshold where the Prestige stops deleting half-opened sessions.
	config edit firewall attack tcp-max-incomplete <0-255>	This command sets the threshold of half-open TCP sessions with the same destination where the Prestige starts dropping half-open sessions to that destination.
Sets	config edit firewall set <set #> name <desired name>	This command sets a name to identify a specified set.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> default-permit <forward | block>	This command sets whether a packet is dropped or allowed through, when it does not meet a rule within the set.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> icmp-timeout <seconds>	This command sets the time period to allow an ICMP session to wait for the ICMP response.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> udp-idle-timeout <seconds>	This command sets how long a UDP connection is allowed to remain inactive before the Prestige considers the connection closed.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> connection-timeout <seconds>	This command sets how long Prestige waits for a TCP session to be established before dropping the session.
	Config edit firewall set <set #> fin-wait-timeout <seconds>	This command sets how long the Prestige leaves a TCP session open after the firewall detects a FIN-exchange (indicating the end of the TCP session).
	Config edit firewall set <set #> tcp-idle-timeout <seconds>	This command sets how long Prestige lets an inactive TCP connection remain open before considering it closed.

Table 138 Firewall Commands (continued)

FUNCTION	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
	`Config edit firewall set <set #> log <yes | no>`	This command sets whether or not the Prestige creates logs for packets that match the firewall's default rule set.
Rules	`Config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> permit <forward | block>`	This command sets whether packets that match this rule are dropped or allowed through.
	`Config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> active <yes | no>`	This command sets whether a rule is enabled or not.
	`Config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> protocol <integer protocol value >`	This command sets the protocol specification number made in this rule for ICMP.
	`Config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> log <none | match | not-match | both>`	This command sets the Prestige to log traffic that matches the rule, doesn't match, both or neither.
	`Config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> alert <yes | no>`	This command sets whether or not the Prestige sends an alert e-mail when a DOS attack or a violation of a particular rule occurs.
	`config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> srcaddr-single <ip address>`	This command sets the rule to have the Prestige check for traffic with this individual source address.
	`config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> srcaddr-subnet <ip address> <subnet mask>`	This command sets a rule to have the Prestige check for traffic from a particular subnet (defined by IP address and subnet mask).
	`config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> srcaddr-range <start ip address> <end ip address>`	This command sets a rule to have the Prestige check for traffic from this range of addresses.
	`config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> destaddr-single <ip address>`	This command sets the rule to have the Prestige check for traffic with this individual destination address.
	`config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> destaddr-subnet <ip address> <subnet mask>`	This command sets a rule to have the Prestige check for traffic with a particular subnet destination (defined by IP address and subnet mask).

Table 138 Firewall Commands (continued)

FUNCTION	COMMAND	DESCRIPTION
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> destaddr-range <start ip address> <end ip address>	This command sets a rule to have the Prestige check for traffic going to this range of addresses.
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> TCP destport-single <port #>	This command sets a rule to have the Prestige check for TCP traffic with this destination address. You may repeat this command to enter various, non-consecutive port numbers.
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> TCP destport-range <start port #> <end port #>	This command sets a rule to have the Prestige check for TCP traffic with a destination port in this range.
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> UDP destport-single <port #>	This command sets a rule to have the Prestige check for UDP traffic with this destination address. You may repeat this command to enter various, non-consecutive port numbers.
	config edit firewall set <set #> rule <rule #> UDP destport-range <start port #> <end port #>	This command sets a rule to have the Prestige check for UDP traffic with a destination port in this range.
Delete		
	config delete firewall e-mail	This command removes all of the settings for e-mail alert.
	config delete firewall attack	This command resets all of the attack response settings to their defaults.
	config delete firewall set <set #>	This command removes the specified set from the firewall configuration.
	config delete firewall set <set #> rule<rule #>	This command removes the specified rule in a firewall configuration set.

Appendix H
NetBIOS Filter Commands

The following describes the NetBIOS packet filter commands.

Introduction

NetBIOS (Network Basic Input/Output System) are TCP or UDP broadcast packets that enable a computer to connect to and communicate with a LAN.

For some dial-up services such as PPPoE or PPTP, NetBIOS packets cause unwanted calls.

You can configure NetBIOS filters to do the following:

- Allow or disallow the sending of NetBIOS packets from the LAN to the WAN and from the WAN to the LAN.
- Allow or disallow the sending of NetBIOS packets from the LAN to the DMZ and from the DMZ to the LAN.
- Allow or disallow the sending of NetBIOS packets from the WAN to the DMZ and from the DMZ to the WAN.
- Allow or disallow the sending of NetBIOS packets through VPN connections.
- Allow or disallow NetBIOS packets to initiate calls.

Display NetBIOS Filter Settings

Syntax: `sys filter netbios disp`

This command gives a read-only list of the current NetBIOS filter modes for The Prestige.

NetBIOS Display Filter Settings Command Example

```
========== NetBIOS Filter Status ==========
        Between LAN and WAN: Block
        Between LAN and DMZ: Block
        Between WAN and DMZ: Block
        IPSec Packets: Forward
        Trigger Dial: Disabled
```

The filter types and their default settings are as follows.

Table 139 NetBIOS Filter Default Settings

NAME	DESCRIPTION	EXAMPLE
Between LAN and WAN	This field displays whether NetBIOS packets are blocked or forwarded between the LAN and the WAN.	Block
Between LAN and DMZ	This field displays whether NetBIOS packets are blocked or forwarded between the LAN and the DMZ.	Block
Between WAN and DMZ	This field displays whether NetBIOS packets are blocked or forwarded between the WAN and the DMZ.	Block
IPSec Packets	This field displays whether NetBIOS packets sent through a VPN connection are blocked or forwarded.	Forward
Trigger dial	This field displays whether NetBIOS packets are allowed to initiate calls. Disabled means that NetBIOS packets are blocked from initiating calls.	Disabled

NetBIOS Filter Configuration

```
Syntax:sys filter netbios config <type> <on|off>
```

where

`<type> =` Identify which NetBIOS filter (numbered 0-3) to configure.

0 = Between LAN and WAN

1 = Between LAN and DMZ

2 = Between WAN and DMZ

3 = IPSec packet pass through

4 = Trigger Dial

`<on|off> =` For type 0 and 1, use on to enable the filter and block NetBIOS packets. Use off to disable the filter and forward NetBIOS packets.

For type 3, use on to block NetBIOS packets from being sent through a VPN connection. Use off to allow NetBIOS packets to be sent through a VPN connection.

For type 4, use on to allow NetBIOS packets to initiate dial backup calls. Use off to block NetBIOS packets from initiating dial backup calls.

Example commands

`sys filter netbios config 0 on` This command blocks LAN to WAN and WAN to LAN NetBIOS packets.

`sys filter netbios config 1 off` This command forwards LAN to DMZ and DMZ to LAN NetBIOS packets.

`sys filter netbios config 3 on`	This command blocks IPSec NetBIOS packets.
`sys filter netbios config 4 off`	This command stops NetBIOS commands from initiating calls.

Appendix I
Splitters and Microfilters

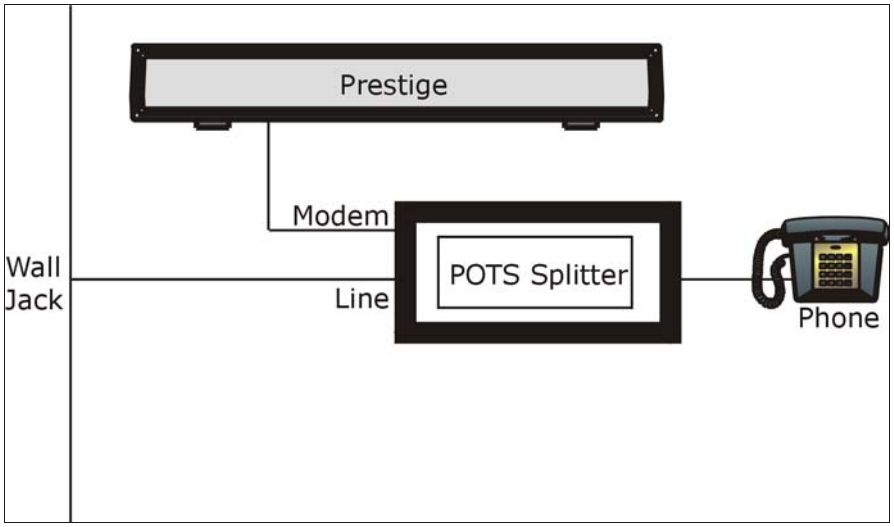
This appendix tells you how to install a POTS splitter or a telephone microfilter.

Connecting a POTS Splitter

When you use the Full Rate (G.dmt) ADSL standard, you can use a POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service) splitter to separate the telephone and ADSL signals. This allows simultaneous Internet access and telephone service on the same line. A splitter also eliminates the destructive interference conditions caused by telephone sets.

Install the POTS splitter at the point where the telephone line enters your residence, as shown in the following figure.

Figure 259 Connecting a POTS Splitter



1. Connect the side labeled "Phone" to your telephone.
2. Connect the side labeled "Modem" to your Prestige.
3. Connect the side labeled "Line" to the telephone wall jack.

Telephone Microfilters

Telephone voice transmissions take place in the lower frequency range, 0 - 4KHz, while ADSL transmissions take place in the higher bandwidth range, above 4KHz. A microfilter acts as a low-pass filter, for your telephone, to ensure that ADSL transmissions do not interfere with your telephone voice transmissions. The use of a telephone microfilter is optional.

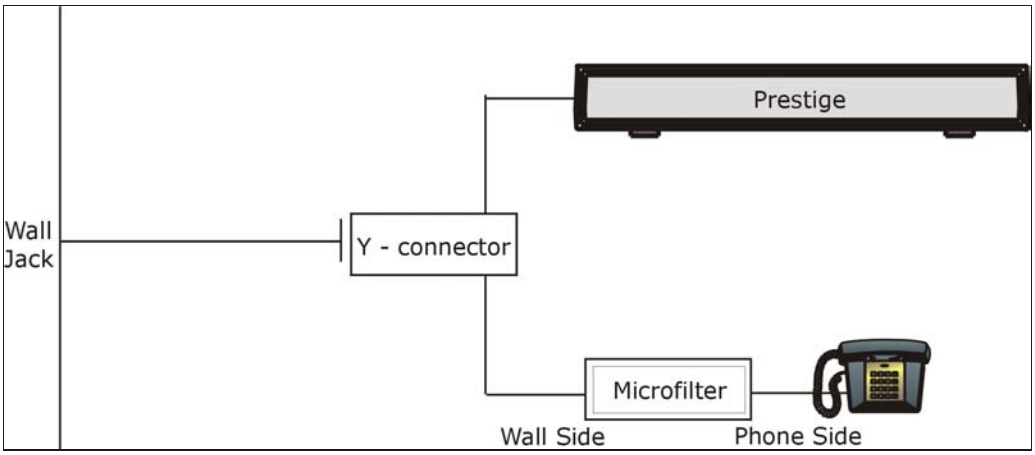
1 Connect a phone cable from the wall jack to the single jack end of the Y- Connector.

2 Connect a cable from the double jack end of the Y-Connector to the "wall side" of the microfilter.

3 Connect another cable from the double jack end of the Y-Connector to the Prestige.

4 Connect the "phone side" of the microfilter to your telephone as shown in the following figure.

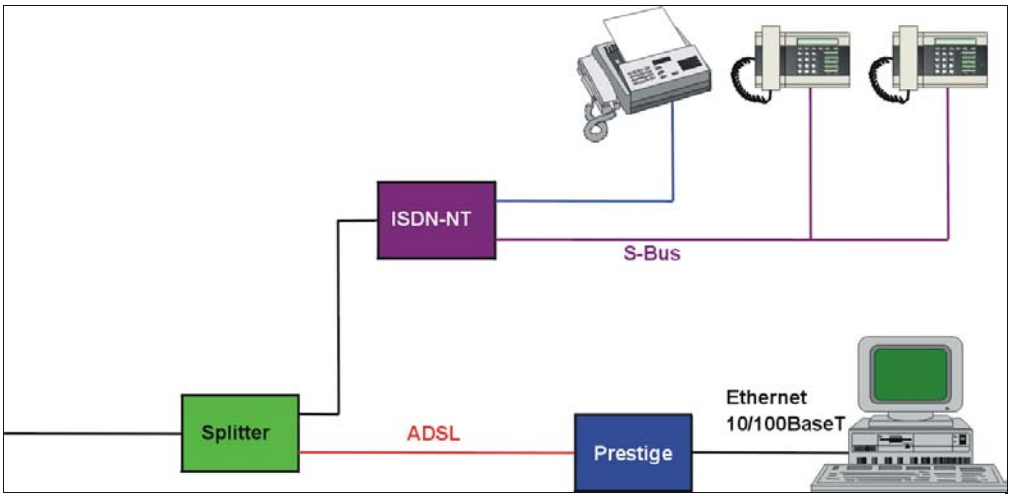
Figure 260 Connecting a Microfilter



Prestige With ISDN

This section relates to people who use their Prestige with ADSL over ISDN (digital telephone service) only. The following is an example installation for the Prestige with ISDN.

Figure 261 Prestige with ISDN



Appendix J
PPPoE

PPPoE in Action

An ADSL modem bridges a PPP session over Ethernet (PPP over Ethernet, RFC 2516) from your computer to an ATM PVC (Permanent Virtual Circuit) which connects to a DSL Access Concentrator where the PPP session terminates (see Figure 262 on page 403). One PVC can support any number of PPP sessions from your LAN. PPPoE provides access control and billing functionality in a manner similar to dial-up services using PPP.

Benefits of PPPoE

PPPoE offers the following benefits:

It provides you with a familiar dial-up networking (DUN) user interface.

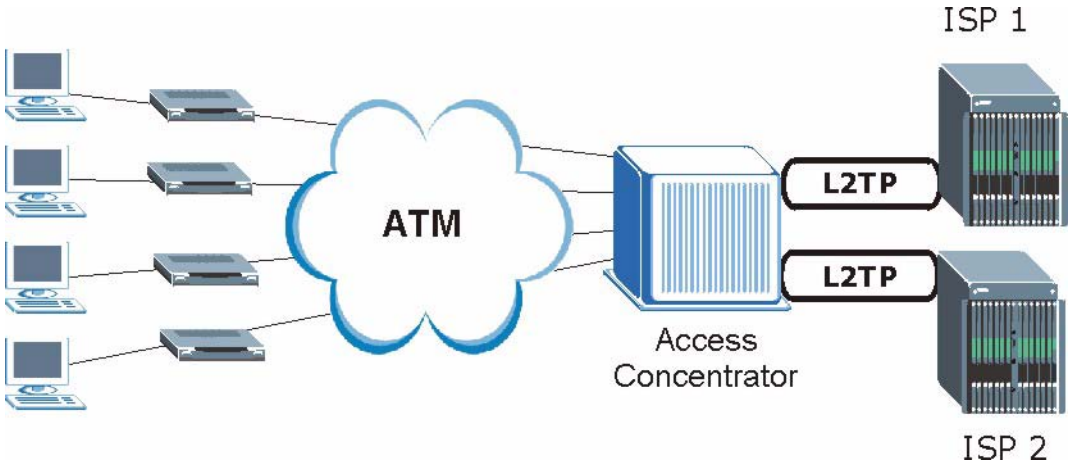
It lessens the burden on the carriers of provisioning virtual circuits all the way to the ISP on multiple switches for thousands of users. For GSTN (PSTN and ISDN), the switching fabric is already in place.

It allows the ISP to use the existing dial-up model to authenticate and (optionally) to provide differentiated services.

Traditional Dial-up Scenario

The following diagram depicts a typical hardware configuration where the computers use traditional dial-up networking.

Figure 262 Single-Computer per Router Hardware Configuration



How PPPoE Works

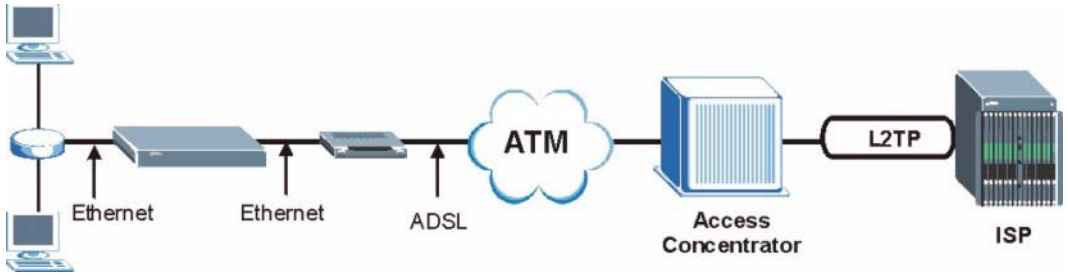
The PPPoE driver makes the Ethernet appear as a serial link to the computer and the computer runs PPP over it, while the modem bridges the Ethernet frames to the Access Concentrator (AC). Between the AC and an ISP, the AC is acting as a L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol) LAC (L2TP Access Concentrator) and tunnels the PPP frames to the ISP. The L2TP tunnel is capable of carrying multiple PPP sessions.

With PPPoE, the VC (Virtual Circuit) is equivalent to the dial-up connection and is between the modem and the AC, as opposed to all the way to the ISP. However, the PPP negotiation is between the computer and the ISP.

Prestige as a PPPoE Client

When using the Prestige as a PPPoE client, the computers on the LAN see only Ethernet and are not aware of PPPoE. This alleviates the administrator from having to manage the PPPoE clients on the individual computers.

Figure 263 Prestige as a PPPoE Client



Appendix K
Log Descriptions

This appendix provides descriptions of example log messages.

Table 140 System Maintenance Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Time calibration is successful	The router has adjusted its time based on information from the time server.
Time calibration failed	The router failed to get information from the time server.
WAN interface gets IP:%s	A WAN interface got a new IP address from the DHCP, PPPoE, PPTP or dial-up server.
DHCP client IP expired	A DHCP client's IP address has expired.
DHCP server assigns%s	The DHCP server assigned an IP address to a client.
Successful SMT login	Someone has logged on to the router's SMT interface.
SMT login failed	Someone has failed to log on to the router's SMT interface.
Successful WEB login	Someone has logged on to the router's web configurator interface.
WEB login failed	Someone has failed to log on to the router's web configurator interface.
Successful TELNET login	Someone has logged on to the router via telnet.
TELNET login failed	Someone has failed to log on to the router via telnet.
Successful FTP login	Someone has logged on to the router via ftp.
FTP login failed	Someone has failed to log on to the router via ftp.
NAT Session Table is Full!	The maximum number of NAT session table entries has been exceeded and the table is full.
Starting Connectivity Monitor	Starting Connectivity Monitor.
Time initialized by Daytime Server	The router got the time and date from the Daytime server.
Time initialized by Time server	The router got the time and date from the time server.
Time initialized by NTP server	The router got the time and date from the NTP server.
Connect to Daytime server fail	The router was not able to connect to the Daytime server.
Connect to Time server fail	The router was not able to connect to the Time server.
Connect to NTP server fail	The router was not able to connect to the NTP server.
Too large ICMP packet has been dropped	The router dropped an ICMP packet that was too large.
SMT Session Begin	An SMT management session has started.
SMT Session End	An SMT management session has ended.

Table 140 System Maintenance Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
`Configuration Change: PC = 0x%x, Task ID = 0x%x`	The router is saving configuration changes.
`Successful SSH login`	Someone has logged on to the router's SSH server.
`SSH login failed`	Someone has failed to log on to the router's SSH server.
`Successful HTTPS login`	Someone has logged on to the router's web configurator interface using HTTPS protocol.
`HTTPS login failed`	Someone has failed to log on to the router's web configurator interface using HTTPS protocol.

Table 141 System Error Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
`%s exceeds the max. number of session per host!`	This attempt to create a NAT session exceeds the maximum number of NAT session table entries allowed to be created per host.
`setNetBIOSFilter: calloc error`	The router failed to allocate memory for the NetBIOS filter settings.
`readNetBIOSFilter: calloc error`	The router failed to allocate memory for the NetBIOS filter settings.
`WAN connection is down.`	A WAN connection is down. You cannot access the network through this interface.

Table 142 Access Control Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
`Firewall default policy: [TCP | UDP | IGMP | ESP | GRE | OSPF] <Packet Direction>`	Attempted TCP/UDP/IGMP/ESP/GRE/OSPF access matched the default policy and was blocked or forwarded according to the default policy's setting.
`Firewall rule [NOT] match:[TCP | UDP | IGMP | ESP | GRE | OSPF] <Packet Direction>, <rule:%d>`	Attempted TCP/UDP/IGMP/ESP/GRE/OSPF access matched (or did not match) a configured firewall rule (denoted by its number) and was blocked or forwarded according to the rule.
`Triangle route packet forwarded: [TCP | UDP | IGMP | ESP | GRE | OSPF]`	The firewall allowed a triangle route session to pass through.
`Packet without a NAT table entry blocked: [TCP | UDP | IGMP | ESP | GRE | OSPF]`	The router blocked a packet that didn't have a corresponding NAT table entry.
`Router sent blocked web site message: TCP`	The router sent a message to notify a user that the router blocked access to a web site that the user requested.

Table 143 TCP Reset Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
`Under SYN flood attack, sent TCP RST`	The router sent a TCP reset packet when a host was under a SYN flood attack (the TCP incomplete count is per destination host.)
`Exceed TCP MAX incomplete, sent TCP RST`	The router sent a TCP reset packet when the number of TCP incomplete connections exceeded the user configured threshold. (the TCP incomplete count is per destination host.) Note: Refer to **TCP Maximum Incomplete** in the **Firewall Attack Alerts** screen.
`Peer TCP state out of order, sent TCP RST`	The router sent a TCP reset packet when a TCP connection state was out of order.Note: The firewall refers to RFC793 Figure 6 to check the TCP state.
`Firewall session time out, sent TCP RST`	The router sent a TCP reset packet when a dynamic firewall session timed out. The default timeout values are as follows: ICMP idle timeout: 3 minutes UDP idle timeout: 3 minutes TCP connection (three way handshaking) timeout: 270 seconds TCP FIN-wait timeout: 2 MSL (Maximum Segment Lifetime set in the TCP header). TCP idle (established) timeout (s): 150 minutes TCP reset timeout: 10 seconds
`Exceed MAX incomplete, sent TCP RST`	The router sent a TCP reset packet when the number of incomplete connections (TCP and UDP) exceeded the user-configured threshold. (Incomplete count is for all TCP and UDP connections through the firewall.)Note: When the number of incomplete connections (TCP + UDP) > "Maximum Incomplete High", the router sends TCP RST packets for TCP connections and destroys TOS (firewall dynamic sessions) until incomplete connections < "Maximum Incomplete Low".
`Access block, sent TCP RST`	The router sends a TCP RST packet and generates this log if you turn on the firewall TCP reset mechanism (via CI command: "sys firewall tcprst").

Table 144 Packet Filter Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
`[TCP | UDP | ICMP | IGMP | Generic] packet filter matched (set:%d, rule:%d)`	Attempted access matched a configured filter rule (denoted by its set and rule number) and was blocked or forwarded according to the rule.

Table 145 ICMP Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
`Firewall default policy: ICMP <Packet Direction>, <type:%d>, <code:%d>`	ICMP access matched the default policy and was blocked or forwarded according to the user's setting. For type and code details, see Table 157 on page 416.
`Firewall rule [NOT] match: ICMP <Packet Direction>, <rule:%d>, <type:%d>, <code:%d>`	ICMP access matched (or didn't match) a firewall rule (denoted by its number) and was blocked or forwarded according to the rule. For type and code details, see Table 157 on page 416.
`Triangle route packet forwarded: ICMP`	The firewall allowed a triangle route session to pass through.
`Packet without a NAT table entry blocked: ICMP`	The router blocked a packet that didn't have a corresponding NAT table entry.
`Unsupported/out-of-order ICMP: ICMP`	The firewall does not support this kind of ICMP packets or the ICMP packets are out of order.
`Router reply ICMP packet: ICMP`	The router sent an ICMP reply packet to the sender.

Table 146 CDR Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
`board%d line%d channel%d, call%d,%s C01 Outgoing Call dev=%x ch=%x%s`	The router received the setup requirements for a call. "call" is the reference (count) number of the call. "dev" is the device type (3 is for dial-up, 6 is for PPPoE, 10 is for PPTP). "channel" or "ch" is the call channel ID.For example,"board 0 line 0 channel 0, call 3, C01 Outgoing Call dev=6 ch=0 "Means the router has dialed to the PPPoE server 3 times.
`board%d line%d channel%d, call%d,%s C02 OutCall Connected%d%s`	The PPPoE, PPTP or dial-up call is connected.
`board%d line%d channel%d, call%d,%s C02 Call Terminated`	The PPPoE, PPTP or dial-up call was disconnected.

Table 147 PPP Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
`ppp:LCP Starting`	The PPP connection's Link Control Protocol stage has started.
`ppp:LCP Opening`	The PPP connection's Link Control Protocol stage is opening.
`ppp:CHAP Opening`	The PPP connection's Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol stage is opening.
`ppp:IPCP Starting`	The PPP connection's Internet Protocol Control Protocol stage is starting.
`ppp:IPCP Opening`	The PPP connection's Internet Protocol Control Protocol stage is opening.

Table 147 PPP Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
ppp:LCP Closing	The PPP connection's Link Control Protocol stage is closing.
ppp:IPCP Closing	The PPP connection's Internet Protocol Control Protocol stage is closing.

Table 148 UPnP Logs

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

Table 149 Content Filtering Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
%s: Keyword blocking	The content of a requested web page matched a user defined keyword.
%s: Not in trusted web list	The web site is not in a trusted domain, and the router blocks all traffic except trusted domain sites.
%s: Forbidden Web site	The web site is in the forbidden web site list.
%s: Contains ActiveX	The web site contains ActiveX.
%s: Contains Java applet	The web site contains a Java applet.
%s: Contains cookie	The web site contains a cookie.
%s: Proxy mode detected	The router detected proxy mode in the packet.
%s	The content filter server responded that the web site is in the blocked category list, but it did not return the category type.
%s:%s	The content filter server responded that the web site is in the blocked category list, and returned the category type.
%s(cache hit)	The system detected that the web site is in the blocked list from the local cache, but does not know the category type.
%s:%s(cache hit)	The system detected that the web site is in blocked list from the local cache, and knows the category type.
%s: Trusted Web site	The web site is in a trusted domain.
%s	When the content filter is not on according to the time schedule or you didn't select the "Block Matched Web Site" check box, the system forwards the web content.
Waiting content filter server timeout	The external content filtering server did not respond within the timeout period.
DNS resolving failed	The Prestige cannot get the IP address of the external content filtering via DNS query.
Creating socket failed	The Prestige cannot issue a query because TCP/IP socket creation failed, port:port number.

Table 149 Content Filtering Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Connecting to content filter server fail	The connection to the external content filtering server failed.
License key is invalid	The external content filtering license key is invalid.

Table 150 Attack Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
attack [TCP | UDP | IGMP | ESP | GRE | OSPF]	The firewall detected a TCP/UDP/IGMP/ESP/GRE/OSPF attack.
attack ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP attack. For type and code details, see Table 157 on page 416.
land [TCP | UDP | IGMP | ESP | GRE | OSPF]	The firewall detected a TCP/UDP/IGMP/ESP/GRE/OSPF land attack.
land ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP land attack. For type and code details, see Table 157 on page 416.
ip spoofing - WAN [TCP | UDP | IGMP | ESP | GRE | OSPF]	The firewall detected an IP spoofing attack on the WAN port.
ip spoofing - WAN ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP IP spoofing attack on the WAN port. For type and code details, see Table 157 on page 416.
icmp echo: ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP echo attack. For type and code details, see Table 157 on page 416.
syn flood TCP	The firewall detected a TCP syn flood attack.
ports scan TCP	The firewall detected a TCP port scan attack.
teardrop TCP	The firewall detected a TCP teardrop attack.
teardrop UDP	The firewall detected an UDP teardrop attack.
teardrop ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP teardrop attack. For type and code details, see Table 157 on page 416.
illegal command TCP	The firewall detected a TCP illegal command attack.
NetBIOS TCP	The firewall detected a TCP NetBIOS attack.
ip spoofing - no routing entry [TCP | UDP | IGMP | ESP | GRE | OSPF]	The firewall classified a packet with no source routing entry as an IP spoofing attack.
ip spoofing - no routing entry ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall classified an ICMP packet with no source routing entry as an IP spoofing attack.
vulnerability ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP vulnerability attack. For type and code details, see Table 157 on page 416.
traceroute ICMP (type:%d, code:%d)	The firewall detected an ICMP traceroute attack. For type and code details, see Table 157 on page 416.

Table 151 IPSec Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Discard REPLAY packet	The router received and discarded a packet with an incorrect sequence number.
Inbound packet authentication failed	The router received a packet that has been altered. A third party may have altered or tampered with the packet.
Receive IPSec packet, but no corresponding tunnel exists	The router dropped an inbound packet for which SPI could not find a corresponding phase 2 SA.
Rule <%d> idle time out, disconnect	The router dropped a connection that had outbound traffic and no inbound traffic for a certain time period. You can use the "ipsec timer chk_conn" CI command to set the time period. The default value is 2 minutes.
WAN IP changed to <IP>	The router dropped all connections with the "MyIP" configured as "0.0.0.0" when the WAN IP address changed.

Table 152 IKE Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Active connection allowed exceeded	The IKE process for a new connection failed because the limit of simultaneous phase 2 SAs has been reached.
Start Phase 2: Quick Mode	Phase 2 Quick Mode has started.
Verifying Remote ID failed:	The connection failed during IKE phase 2 because the router and the peer's Local/Remote Addresses don't match.
Verifying Local ID failed:	The connection failed during IKE phase 2 because the router and the peer's Local/Remote Addresses don't match.
IKE Packet Retransmit	The router retransmitted the last packet sent because there was no response from the peer.
Failed to send IKE Packet	An Ethernet error stopped the router from sending IKE packets.
Too many errors! Deleting SA	An SA was deleted because there were too many errors.
Phase 1 IKE SA process done	The phase 1 IKE SA process has been completed.
Duplicate requests with the same cookie	The router received multiple requests from the same peer while still processing the first IKE packet from the peer.
IKE Negotiation is in process	The router has already started negotiating with the peer for the connection, but the IKE process has not finished yet.
No proposal chosen	Phase 1 or phase 2 parameters don't match. Please check all protocols / settings. Ex. One device being configured for 3DES and the other being configured for DES causes the connection to fail.
Local / remote IPs of incoming request conflict with rule <%d>	The security gateway is set to "0.0.0.0" and the router used the peer's "Local Address" as the router's "Remote Address". This information conflicted with static rule #d; thus the connection is not allowed.

Table 152 IKE Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Cannot resolve Secure Gateway Addr for rule <%d>	The router couldn't resolve the IP address from the domain name that was used for the secure gateway address.
Peer ID: <peer id> <My remote type> -<My local type>	The displayed ID information did not match between the two ends of the connection.
vs. My Remote <My remote> - <My remote>	The displayed ID information did not match between the two ends of the connection.
vs. My Local <My local>-<My local>	The displayed ID information did not match between the two ends of the connection.
Send <packet>	A packet was sent.
Recv <packet>	IKE uses ISAKMP to transmit data. Each ISAKMP packet contains many different types of payloads. All of them show in the LOG. Refer to RFC2408 – ISAKMP for a list of all ISAKMP payload types.
Recv <Main or Aggressive> Mode request from <IP>	The router received an IKE negotiation request from the peer address specified.
Send <Main or Aggressive> Mode request to <IP>	The router started negotiation with the peer.
Invalid IP <Peer local> / <Peer local>	The peer's "Local IP Address" is invalid.
Remote IP <Remote IP> / <Remote IP> conflicts	The security gateway is set to "0.0.0.0" and the router used the peer's "Local Address" as the router's "Remote Address". This information conflicted with static rule #d; thus the connection is not allowed.
Phase 1 ID type mismatch	This router's "Peer ID Type" is different from the peer IPSec router's "Local ID Type".
Phase 1 ID content mismatch	This router's "Peer ID Content" is different from the peer IPSec router's "Local ID Content".
No known phase 1 ID type found	The router could not find a known phase 1 ID in the connection attempt.
ID type mismatch. Local / Peer: <Local ID type/Peer ID type>	The phase 1 ID types do not match.
ID content mismatch	The phase 1 ID contents do not match.
Configured Peer ID Content: <Configured Peer ID Content>	The phase 1 ID contents do not match and the configured "Peer ID Content" is displayed.
Incoming ID Content: <Incoming Peer ID Content>	The phase 1 ID contents do not match and the incoming packet's ID content is displayed.
Unsupported local ID Type: <%d>	The phase 1 ID type is not supported by the router.
Build Phase 1 ID	The router has started to build the phase 1 ID.
Adjust TCP MSS to%d	The router automatically changed the TCP Maximum Segment Size value after establishing a tunnel.
Rule <%d> input idle time out, disconnect	The tunnel for the listed rule was dropped because there was no inbound traffic within the idle timeout period.
XAUTH succeed! Username: <Username>	The router used extended authentication to authenticate the listed username.

Table 152 IKE Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
XAUTH fail! Username: <Username>	The router was not able to use extended authentication to authenticate the listed username.
Rule[%d] Phase 1 negotiation mode mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 1 negotiation mode did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Phase 1 encryption algorithm mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 1 encryption algorithm did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Phase 1 authentication algorithm mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 1 authentication algorithm did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Phase 1 authentication method mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 1 authentication method did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Phase 1 key group mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 1 key group did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Phase 2 protocol mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 2 protocol did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Phase 2 encryption algorithm mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 2 encryption algorithm did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Phase 2 authentication algorithm mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 2 authentication algorithm did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Phase 2 encapsulation mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 2 encapsulation did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d]> Phase 2 pfs mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 2 perfect forward secret (pfs) setting did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Phase 1 ID mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 1 ID did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Phase 1 hash mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 1 hash did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Phase 1 preshared key mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 1 pre-shared key did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Tunnel built successfully	The listed rule's IPSec tunnel has been built successfully.
Rule [%d] Peer's public key not found	The listed rule's IKE phase 1 peer's public key was not found.
Rule [%d] Verify peer's signature failed	The listed rule's IKE phase 1verification of the peer's signature failed.
Rule [%d] Sending IKE request	IKE sent an IKE request for the listed rule.
Rule [%d] Receiving IKE request	IKE received an IKE request for the listed rule.
Swap rule to rule [%d]	The router changed to using the listed rule.
Rule [%d] Phase 1 key length mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 1 key length (with the AES encryption algorithm) did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] phase 1 mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 1 did not match between the router and the peer.

Table 152 IKE Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Rule [%d] phase 2 mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 2 did not match between the router and the peer.
Rule [%d] Phase 2 key length mismatch	The listed rule's IKE phase 2 key lengths (with the AES encryption algorithm) did not match between the router and the peer.

Table 153 PKI Logs

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

Table 153 PKI Logs (continued)

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
`Rcvd data <size> too large! Max size allowed: <max size>`	The router received directory data that was too large (the size is listed) from the LDAP server whose address and port are recorded in the Source field. The maximum size of directory data that the router allows is also recorded.
`Cert trusted: <subject name>`	The router has verified the path of the certificate with the listed subject name.
`Due to <reason codes>, cert not trusted: <subject name>`	Due to the reasons listed, the certificate with the listed subject name has not passed the path verification. The recorded reason codes are only approximate reasons for not trusting the certificate. Please see Table 154 on page 414 for the corresponding descriptions of the codes.

Table 154 Certificate Path Verification Failure Reason Codes

CODE	DESCRIPTION
1	Algorithm mismatch between the certificate and the search constraints.
2	Key usage mismatch between the certificate and the search constraints.
3	Certificate was not valid in the time interval.
4	(Not used)
5	Certificate is not valid.
6	Certificate signature was not verified correctly.
7	Certificate was revoked by a CRL.
8	Certificate was not added to the cache.
9	Certificate decoding failed.
10	Certificate was not found (anywhere).
11	Certificate chain looped (did not find trusted root).
12	Certificate contains critical extension that was not handled.
13	Certificate issuer was not valid (CA specific information missing).
14	(Not used)
15	CRL is too old.
16	CRL is not valid.
17	CRL signature was not verified correctly.
18	CRL was not found (anywhere).
19	CRL was not added to the cache.
20	CRL decoding failed.
21	CRL is not currently valid, but in the future.
22	CRL contains duplicate serial numbers.
23	Time interval is not continuous.
24	Time information not available.
25	Database method failed due to timeout.

Table 154 Certificate Path Verification Failure Reason Codes (continued)

CODE	DESCRIPTION
26	Database method failed.
27	Path was not verified.
28	Maximum path length reached.

Table 155 802.1X Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
Local User Database accepts user.	A user was authenticated by the local user database.
Local User Database reports user credential error.	A user was not authenticated by the local user database because of an incorrect user password.
Local User Database does not find user`s credential.	A user was not authenticated by the local user database because the user is not listed in the local user database.
RADIUS accepts user.	A user was authenticated by the RADIUS Server.
RADIUS rejects user. Pls check RADIUS Server.	A user was not authenticated by the RADIUS Server. Please check the RADIUS Server.
Local User Database does not support authentication method.	The local user database only supports the EAP-MD5 method. A user tried to use another authentication method and was not authenticated.
User logout because of session timeout expired.	The router logged out a user whose session expired.
User logout because of user deassociation.	The router logged out a user who ended the session.
User logout because of no authentication response from user.	The router logged out a user from which there was no authentication response.
User logout because of idle timeout expired.	The router logged out a user whose idle timeout period expired.
User logout because of user request.	A user logged out.
Local User Database does not support authentication mothed.	A user tried to use an authentication method that the local user database does not support (it only supports EAP-MD5).
No response from RADIUS. Pls check RADIUS Server.	There is no response message from the RADIUS server, please check the RADIUS server.
Use Local User Database to authenticate user.	The local user database is operating as the authentication server.
Use RADIUS to authenticate user.	The RADIUS server is operating as the authentication server.
No Server to authenticate user.	There is no authentication server to authenticate a user.
Local User Database does not find user`s credential.	A user was not authenticated by the local user database because the user is not listed in the local user database.

Table 156 ACL Setting Notes

PACKET DIRECTION	DIRECTION	DESCRIPTION
(L to W)	LAN to WAN	ACL set for packets traveling from the LAN to the WAN.
(W to L)	WAN to LAN	ACL set for packets traveling from the WAN to the LAN.
(D to L)	DMZ to LAN	ACL set for packets traveling from the DMZ to the LAN.
(D to W)	DMZ to WAN	ACL set for packets traveling from the DMZ to the WAN.
(W to D)	WAN to DMZ	ACL set for packets traveling from the WAN to the DMZ.
(L to D)	LAN to DMZ	ACL set for packets traveling from the LAN to the DMZ.
(L to L/ZW)	LAN to LAN/ Prestige	ACL set for packets traveling from the LAN to the LAN or the Prestige.
(W to W/ZW)	WAN to WAN/ Prestige	ACL set for packets traveling from the WAN to the WAN or the Prestige.
(D to D/ZW)	DMZ to DMZ/ Prestige	ACL set for packets traveling from the DMZ to the DM or the Prestige.

Table 157 ICMP Notes

TYPE	CODE	DESCRIPTION
0		Echo Reply
	0	Echo reply message
3		Destination Unreachable
	0	Net unreachable
	1	Host unreachable
	2	Protocol unreachable
	3	Port unreachable
	4	A packet that needed fragmentation was dropped because it was set to Don't Fragment (DF)
	5	Source route failed
4		Source Quench
	0	A gateway may discard internet datagrams if it does not have the buffer space needed to queue the datagrams for output to the next network on the route to the destination network.
5		Redirect
	0	Redirect datagrams for the Network
	1	Redirect datagrams for the Host
	2	Redirect datagrams for the Type of Service and Network
	3	Redirect datagrams for the Type of Service and Host
8		Echo
	0	Echo message

Table 157 ICMP Notes (continued)

TYPE	CODE	DESCRIPTION
11		Time Exceeded
	0	Time to live exceeded in transit
	1	Fragment reassembly time exceeded
12		Parameter Problem
	0	Pointer indicates the error
13		Timestamp
	0	Timestamp request message
14		Timestamp Reply
	0	Timestamp reply message
15		Information Request
	0	Information request message
16		Information Reply
	0	Information reply message

Table 158 Syslog Logs

LOG MESSAGE	DESCRIPTION
<Facility*8 + Severity>Mon dd hr:mm:ss hostname src="<srcIP:srcPort>" dst="<dstIP:dstPort>" msg="<msg>" note="<note>" devID="<mac address last three numbers>" cat="<category>	"This message is sent by the system ("RAS" displays as the system name if you haven't configured one) when the router generates a syslog. The facility is defined in the web MAIN MENU->LOGS->Log Settings page. The severity is the log's syslog class. The definition of messages and notes are defined in the various log charts throughout this appendix. The "devID" is the last three characters of the MAC address of the router's LAN port. The "cat" is the same as the category in the router's logs.

The following table shows RFC-2408 ISAKMP payload types that the log displays. Please refer to the RFC for detailed information on each type.

Table 159 RFC-2408 ISAKMP Payload Types

LOG DISPLAY	PAYLOAD TYPE
SA	Security Association
PROP	Proposal
TRANS	Transform
KE	Key Exchange
ID	Identification
CER	Certificate
CER_REQ	Certificate Request
HASH	Hash

Table 159 RFC-2408 ISAKMP Payload Types (continued)

LOG DISPLAY	PAYLOAD TYPE
SIG	Signature
NONCE	Nonce
NOTFY	Notification
DEL	Delete
VID	Vendor ID

Log Commands

Go to the command interpreter interface.

Configuring What You Want the Prestige to Log

1. Use the sys logs load command to load the log setting buffer that allows you to configure which logs the Prestige is to record.
2. Use sys logs category to view a list of the log categories.

Figure 264 Displaying Log Categories Example

```
Copyright (c) 1994 - 2004 ZyXEL Communications Corp.
ras>?
Valid commands are:
sys             exit            ether           aux
ip              ipsec           bridge          bm
certificates    cnm             8021x           radius
ras>
```

3. Use sys logs category followed by a log category to display the parameters that are available for the category.

Figure 265 Displaying Log Parameters Example

```
ras> sys logs category access
Usage: [0:none/1:log/2:alert/3:both] [0:don't show debug type/
1:show debug type]
```

4. Use sys logs category followed by a log category and a parameter to decide what to record.

Use 0 to not record logs for that category, 1 to record only logs for that category, 2 to record only alerts for that category, and 3 to record both logs and alerts for that category. Not every parameter is available with every category.

5 Step 5.Use the sys logs save command to store the settings in the Prestige (you must do this in order to record logs).

Displaying Logs

- Use the sys logs display command to show all of the logs in the Prestige's log.
- Use the sys logs category display command to show the log settings for all of the log categories.
- Use the sys logs display [log category] command to show the logs in an individual Prestige log category.
- Use the sys logs clear command to erase all of the Prestige's logs.

Log Command Example

This example shows how to set the Prestige to record the access logs and alerts and then view the results.

```
ras> sys logs load
ras> sys logs category access 3
ras> sys logs save
ras> sys logs display access

#.time                 source                 destination            notes

    message
 0|06/08/2004 05:58:21 |172.21.4.154          |224.0.1.24            |ACCESS
BLOCK
    Firewall default policy: IGMP (W to W/ZW)
 1|06/08/2004 05:58:20 |172.21.3.56           |239.255.255.250       |ACCESS
BLOCK
    Firewall default policy: IGMP (W to W/ZW)
 2|06/08/2004 05:58:20 |172.21.0.2            |239.255.255.254       |ACCESS
BLOCK
    Firewall default policy: IGMP (W to W/ZW)
 3|06/08/2004 05:58:20 |172.21.3.191          |224.0.1.22            |ACCESS
BLOCK
    Firewall default policy: IGMP (W to W/ZW)
 4|06/08/2004 05:58:20 |172.21.0.254          |224.0.0.1             |ACCESS
BLOCK
    Firewall default policy: IGMP (W to W/ZW)
 5|06/08/2004 05:58:20 |172.21.4.187:137      |172.21.255.255:137    |ACCESS
BLOCK
    Firewall default policy: UDP (W to W/ZW)
```

Appendix L
Wireless LANs

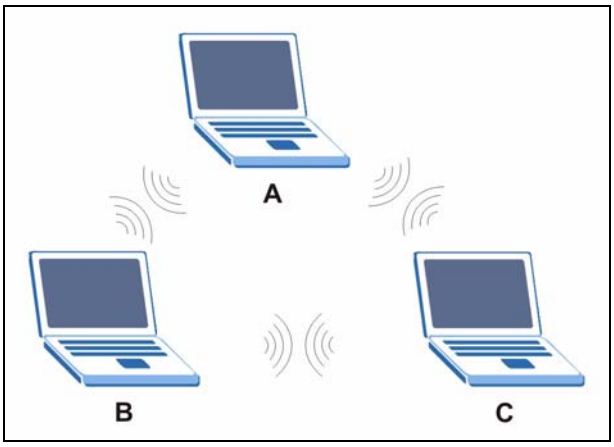
Wireless LAN Topologies

This section discusses ad-hoc and infrastructure wireless LAN topologies.

Ad-hoc Wireless LAN Configuration

The simplest WLAN configuration is an independent (Ad-hoc) WLAN that connects a set of computers with wireless stations (A, B, C). Any time two or more wireless adapters are within range of each other, they can set up an independent network, which is commonly referred to as an Ad-hoc network or Independent Basic Service Set (IBSS). The following diagram shows an example of notebook computers using wireless adapters to form an Ad-hoc wireless LAN.

Figure 266 Peer-to-Peer Communication in an Ad-hoc Network

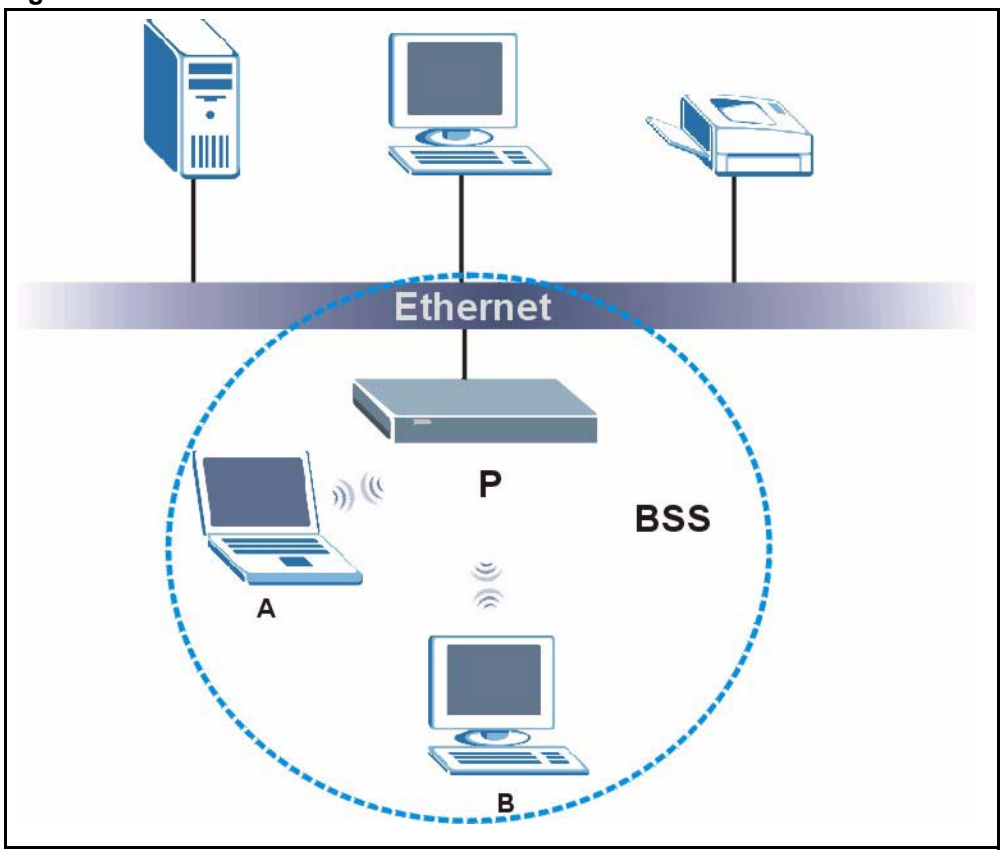


BSS

A Basic Service Set (BSS) exists when all communications between wireless stations or between a wireless station and a wired network client go through one access point (AP).

Intra-BSS traffic is traffic between wireless stations in the BSS. When Intra-BSS is enabled, wireless station A and B can access the wired network and communicate with each other. When Intra-BSS is disabled, wireless station A and B can still access the wired network but cannot communicate with each other.

Figure 267 Basic Service Set



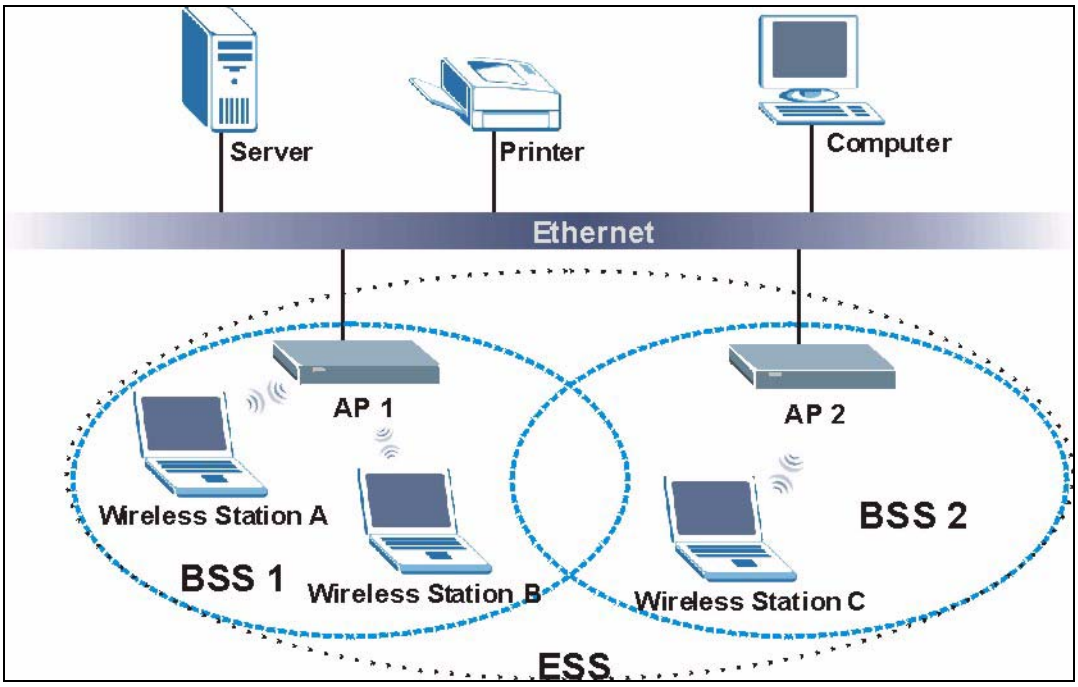
ESS

An Extended Service Set (ESS) consists of a series of overlapping BSSs, each containing an access point, with each access point connected together by a wired network. This wired connection between APs is called a Distribution System (DS).

This type of wireless LAN topology is called an Infrastructure WLAN. The Access Points not only provide communication with the wired network but also mediate wireless network traffic in the immediate neighborhood.

An ESSID (ESS IDentification) uniquely identifies each ESS. All access points and their associated wireless stations within the same ESS must have the same ESSID in order to communicate.

Figure 268 Infrastructure WLAN



Channel

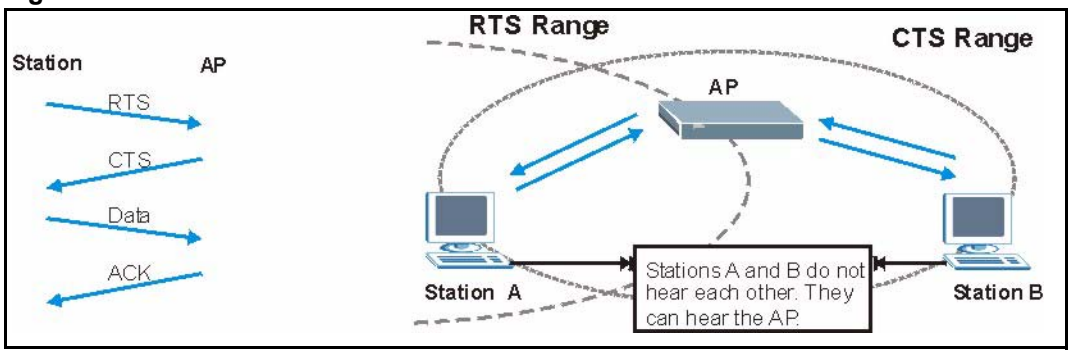
A channel is the radio frequency(ies) used by IEEE 802.11a/b/g wireless devices. Channels available depend on your geographical area. You may have a choice of channels (for your region) so you should use a different channel than an adjacent AP (access point) to reduce interference. Interference occurs when radio signals from different access points overlap causing interference and degrading performance.

Adjacent channels partially overlap however. To avoid interference due to overlap, your AP should be on a channel at least five channels away from a channel that an adjacent AP is using. For example, if your region has 11 channels and an adjacent AP is using channel 1, then you need to select a channel between 6 or 11.

RTS/CTS

A hidden node occurs when two stations are within range of the same access point, but are not within range of each other. The following figure illustrates a hidden node. Both stations (STA) are within range of the access point (AP) or wireless gateway, but out-of-range of each other, so they cannot "hear" each other, that is they do not know if the channel is currently being used. Therefore, they are considered hidden from each other.

Figure 269 RTS/CTS



When station A sends data to the AP, it might not know that the station B is already using the channel. If these two stations send data at the same time, collisions may occur when both sets of data arrive at the AP at the same time, resulting in a loss of messages for both stations.

RTS/CTS is designed to prevent collisions due to hidden nodes. An **RTS/CTS** defines the biggest size data frame you can send before an RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake is invoked.

When a data frame exceeds the **RTS/CTS** value you set (between 0 to 2432 bytes), the station that wants to transmit this frame must first send an RTS (Request To Send) message to the AP for permission to send it. The AP then responds with a CTS (Clear to Send) message to all other stations within its range to notify them to defer their transmission. It also reserves and confirms with the requesting station the time frame for the requested transmission.

Stations can send frames smaller than the specified **RTS/CTS** directly to the AP without the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake.

You should only configure **RTS/CTS** if the possibility of hidden nodes exists on your network and the "cost" of resending large frames is more than the extra network overhead involved in the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake.

If the **RTS/CTS** value is greater than the **Fragmentation Threshold** value (see next), then the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake will never occur as data frames will be fragmented before they reach **RTS/CTS** size.

Note: Enabling the RTS Threshold causes redundant network overhead that could negatively affect the throughput performance instead of providing a remedy.

Fragmentation Threshold

A **Fragmentation Threshold** is the maximum data fragment size (between 256 and 2432 bytes) that can be sent in the wireless network before the AP will fragment the packet into smaller data frames.

A large **Fragmentation Threshold** is recommended for networks not prone to interference while you should set a smaller threshold for busy networks or networks that are prone to interference.

If the **Fragmentation Threshold** value is smaller than the **RTS/CTS** value (see previously) you set then the RTS (Request To Send)/CTS (Clear to Send) handshake will never occur as data frames will be fragmented before they reach **RTS/CTS** size.

Preamble Type

A preamble is used to synchronize the transmission timing in your wireless network. There are two preamble modes: **Long** and **Short**.

Short preamble takes less time to process and minimizes overhead, so it should be used in a good wireless network environment when all wireless stations support it.

Select **Long** if you have a 'noisy' network or are unsure of what preamble mode your wireless stations support as all IEEE 802.11b compliant wireless adapters must support long preamble. However, not all wireless adapters support short preamble. Use long preamble if you are unsure what preamble mode the wireless adapters support, to ensure interpretability between the AP and the wireless stations and to provide more reliable communication in 'noisy' networks.

Select **Dynamic** to have the AP automatically use short preamble when all wireless stations support it, otherwise the AP uses long preamble.

Note: The AP and the wireless stations MUST use the same preamble mode in order to communicate.

IEEE 802.11g Wireless LAN

IEEE 802.11g is fully compatible with the IEEE 802.11b standard. This means an IEEE 802.11b adapter can interface directly with an IEEE 802.11g access point (and vice versa) at 11 Mbps or lower depending on range. IEEE 802.11g has several intermediate rate steps between the maximum and minimum data rates. The IEEE 802.11g data rate and modulation are as follows:

Table 160 IEEE 802.11g

DATA RATE (MBPS)	MODULATION
1	DBPSK (Differential Binary Phase Shift Keyed)
2	DQPSK (Differential Quadrature Phase Shift Keying)
5.5 / 11	CCK (Complementary Code Keying)
6/9/12/18/24/36/48/54	OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing)

IEEE 802.1x

In June 2001, the IEEE 802.1x standard was designed to extend the features of IEEE 802.11 to support extended authentication as well as providing additional accounting and control features. It is supported by Windows XP and a number of network devices. Some advantages of IEEE 802.1x are:

- User based identification that allows for roaming.
- Support for RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial In User Service, RFC 2138, 2139) for centralized user profile and accounting management on a network RADIUS server.
- Support for EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol, RFC 2486) that allows additional authentication methods to be deployed with no changes to the access point or the wireless stations.

RADIUS

RADIUS is based on a client-server model that supports authentication, authorization and accounting. The access point is the client and the server is the RADIUS server. The RADIUS server handles the following tasks:

- Authentication

  Determines the identity of the users.

- Authorization

  Determines the network services available to authenticated users once they are connected to the network.

- Accounting

  Keeps track of the client's network activity.

RADIUS is a simple package exchange in which your AP acts as a message relay between the wireless station and the network RADIUS server.

Types of RADIUS Messages

The following types of RADIUS messages are exchanged between the access point and the RADIUS server for user authentication:

- Access-Request

  Sent by an access point requesting authentication.

- Access-Reject

  Sent by a RADIUS server rejecting access.

- Access-Accept

  Sent by a RADIUS server allowing access.

- Access-Challenge

  Sent by a RADIUS server requesting more information in order to allow access. The access point sends a proper response from the user and then sends another Access-Request message.

The following types of RADIUS messages are exchanged between the access point and the RADIUS server for user accounting:

- Accounting-Request

  Sent by the access point requesting accounting.

- Accounting-Response

  Sent by the RADIUS server to indicate that it has started or stopped accounting.

In order to ensure network security, the access point and the RADIUS server use a shared secret key, which is a password, they both know. The key is not sent over the network. In addition to the shared key, password information exchanged is also encrypted to protect the network from unauthorized access.

Types of Authentication

This appendix discusses some popular authentication types: **EAP-MD5**, **EAP-TLS**, **EAP-TTLS**, **PEAP** and **LEAP**.

The type of authentication you use depends on the RADIUS server or the AP. Consult your network administrator for more information.

EAP-MD5 (Message-Digest Algorithm 5)

MD5 authentication is the simplest one-way authentication method. The authentication server sends a challenge to the wireless station. The wireless station 'proves' that it knows the password by encrypting the password with the challenge and sends back the information. Password is not sent in plain text.

However, MD5 authentication has some weaknesses. Since the authentication server needs to get the plaintext passwords, the passwords must be stored. Thus someone other than the authentication server may access the password file. In addition, it is possible to impersonate an authentication server as MD5 authentication method does not perform mutual authentication. Finally, MD5 authentication method does not support data encryption with dynamic session key. You must configure WEP encryption keys for data encryption.

EAP-TLS (Transport Layer Security)

With EAP-TLS, digital certifications are needed by both the server and the wireless stations for mutual authentication. The server presents a certificate to the client. After validating the identity of the server, the client sends a different certificate to the server. The exchange of certificates is done in the open before a secured tunnel is created. This makes user identity vulnerable to passive attacks. A digital certificate is an electronic ID card that authenticates the sender's identity. However, to implement EAP-TLS, you need a Certificate Authority (CA) to handle certificates, which imposes a management overhead.

EAP-TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer Service)

EAP-TTLS is an extension of the EAP-TLS authentication that uses certificates for only the server-side authentications to establish a secure connection. Client authentication is then done by sending username and password through the secure connection, thus client identity is protected. For client authentication, EAP-TTLS supports EAP methods and legacy authentication methods such as PAP, CHAP, MS-CHAP and MS-CHAP v2.

PEAP (Protected EAP)

Like EAP-TTLS, server-side certificate authentication is used to establish a secure connection, then use simple username and password methods through the secured connection to authenticate the clients, thus hiding client identity. However, PEAP only supports EAP methods, such as EAP-MD5, EAP-MSCHAPv2 and EAP-GTC (EAP-Generic Token Card), for client authentication. EAP-GTC is implemented only by Cisco.

LEAP

LEAP (Lightweight Extensible Authentication Protocol) is a Cisco implementation of IEEE 802.1x.

Dynamic WEP Key Exchange

The AP maps a unique key that is generated with the RADIUS server. This key expires when the wireless connection times out, disconnects or reauthentication times out. A new WEP key is generated each time reauthentication is performed.

If this feature is enabled, it is not necessary to configure a default encryption key in the Wireless screen. You may still configure and store keys here, but they will not be used while Dynamic WEP is enabled.

Note: EAP-MD5 cannot be used with Dynamic WEP Key Exchange

For added security, certificate-based authentications (EAP-TLS, EAP-TTLS and PEAP) use dynamic keys for data encryption. They are often deployed in corporate environments, but for public deployment, a simple user name and password pair is more practical. The following table is a comparison of the features of authentication types.

Table 161 Comparison of EAP Authentication Types

	EAP-MD5	EAP-TLS	EAP-TTLS	PEAP	LEAP
Mutual Authentication	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Certificate – Client	No	Yes	Optional	Optional	No
Certificate – Server	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Dynamic Key Exchange	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Credential Integrity	None	Strong	Strong	Strong	Moderate
Deployment Difficulty	Easy	Hard	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Client Identity Protection	No	No	Yes	Yes	No

WPA

User Authentication

WPA applies IEEE 802.1x and Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) to authenticate wireless stations using an external RADIUS database.

Encryption

WPA improves data encryption by using Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP) or Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), Message Integrity Check (MIC) and IEEE 802.1x.

TKIP uses 128-bit keys that are dynamically generated and distributed by the authentication server. It includes a per-packet key mixing function, a Message Integrity Check (MIC) named Michael, an extended initialization vector (IV) with sequencing rules, and a re-keying mechanism.

TKIP regularly changes and rotates the encryption keys so that the same encryption key is never used twice.

The RADIUS server distributes a Pairwise Master Key (PMK) key to the AP that then sets up a key hierarchy and management system, using the PMK to dynamically generate unique data encryption keys to encrypt every data packet that is wirelessly communicated between the AP and the wireless stations. This all happens in the background automatically.

AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) also uses a secret key. This implementation of AES applies a 128-bit key to 128-bit blocks of data.

The Message Integrity Check (MIC) is designed to prevent an attacker from capturing data packets, altering them and resending them. The MIC provides a strong mathematical function in which the receiver and the transmitter each compute and then compare the MIC. If they do not match, it is assumed that the data has been tampered with and the packet is dropped.

By generating unique data encryption keys for every data packet and by creating an integrity checking mechanism (MIC), TKIP makes it much more difficult to decrypt data on a Wi-Fi network than WEP, making it difficult for an intruder to break into the network.

The encryption mechanisms used for WPA and WPA-PSK are the same. The only difference between the two is that WPA-PSK uses a simple common password, instead of user-specific credentials. The common-password approach makes WPA-PSK susceptible to brute-force password-guessing attacks but it's still an improvement over WEP as it employs an easier-to-use, consistent, single, alphanumeric password.

Security Parameters Summary

Refer to this table to see what other security parameters you should configure for each Authentication Method/ key management protocol type. MAC address filters are not dependent on how you configure these security features.

Table 162 Wireless Security Relational Matrix

AUTHENTICATION METHOD/ KEY MANAGEMENT PROTOCOL	ENCRYPTION METHOD	ENTER MANUAL KEY	ENABLE IEEE 802.1X
Open	None	No	No
Open	WEP	No	Enable with Dynamic WEP Key
		Yes	Enable without Dynamic WEP Key
		Yes	Disable
Shared	WEP	No	Enable with Dynamic WEP Key
		Yes	Enable without Dynamic WEP Key
		Yes	Disable
WPA	WEP	No	Yes
WPA	TKIP	No	Yes
WPA-PSK	WEP	Yes	Yes
WPA-PSK	TKIP	Yes	Yes

APPENDIX M
Internal SPTGEN

Internal SPTGEN Overview

Internal SPTGEN (System Parameter Table Generator) is a configuration text file useful for efficient configuration of multiple Prestiges. Internal SPTGEN lets you configure, save and upload multiple menus at the same time using just one configuration text file – eliminating the need to navigate and configure individual SMT menus for each Prestige.

The Configuration Text File Format

All Internal SPTGEN text files conform to the following format:

```
<field identification number = field name = parameter values
allowed = input>,
```

where <input> is your input conforming to <parameter values allowed>.

The figure shown next is an example of an Internal SPTGEN text file.

Figure 270 Configuration Text File Format: Column Descriptions

```
/ Menu 1 General Setup
 10000000 = Configured                <0(No)| 1(Yes)>       = 1
 10000001 = System Name               <Str>                 = Prestige
 10000002 = Location                  <Str>                 =
 10000003 = Contact Person's Name     <Str>                 =
 10000004 = Route IP                  <0(No)| 1(Yes)>       = 1
 10000005 = Route IPX                <0(No)| 1(Yes)>       = 0
 10000006 = Bridge                   <0(No)| 1(Yes)>       = 0
```

Note: DO NOT alter or delete any field except parameters in the Input column.

For more text file examples, refer to the *Example Internal SPTGEN Screens Appendix*.

Internal SPTGEN File Modification - Important Points to Remember

Each parameter you enter must be preceded by one "="sign and one space.

Some parameters are dependent on others. For example, if you disable the **Configured** field in menu 1 (see Figure 270 on page 430), then you disable every field in this menu.

If you enter a parameter that is invalid in the **Input** column, the Prestige will not save the configuration and the command line will display the **Field Identification Number**. Figure 271 on page 431, shown next, is an example of what the Prestige displays if you enter a value other than "0" or "1" in the **Input** column of **Field Identification Number** 1000000 (refer to Figure 270 on page 430).

Figure 271 Invalid Parameter Entered: Command Line Example

```
field value is not legal error:-1
ROM-t is not saved, error Line ID:10000000
reboot to get the original configuration
Bootbase Version: V2.02 | 2/22/2001 13:33:11
RAM: Size = 8192 Kbytes
FLASH: Intel 8M *2
```

The Prestige will display the following if you enter parameter(s) that *are* valid.

Figure 272 Valid Parameter Entered: Command Line Example

```
Please wait for the system to write SPT text file(ROM-t)...
Bootbase Version: V2.02 | 2/22/2001 13:33:11
RAM: Size = 8192 Kbytes
FLASH: Intel 8M *2
```

Internal SPTGEN FTP Download Example

1. Launch your FTP application.
2. Enter "`bin`". The command "`bin`" sets the transfer mode to binary.
3. Get "`rom-t`" file. The command "`get`" transfers files from the Prestige to your computer. The name "`rom-t`" is the configuration filename on the Prestige.
4. Edit the "`rom-t`" file using a text editor (do not use a word processor). You must leave this FTP screen to edit.

Figure 273 Internal SPTGEN FTP Download Example

```
c:\ftp 192.168.1.1
220 PPP FTP version 1.0 ready at Sat Jan 1 03:22:12 2000
User (192.168.1.1:(none)):
331 Enter PASS command
Password:
230 Logged in
ftp>bin
200 Type I OK
ftp> get rom-t
ftp>bye
c:\edit rom-t
(edit the rom-t text file by a text editor and save it)
```

Note: You can rename your "rom-t" file when you save it to your computer but it must be named "rom-t" when you upload it to your Prestige.

Internal SPTGEN FTP Upload Example

1. Launch your FTP application.
2. Enter "bin". The command "bin" sets the transfer mode to binary.
3. Upload your "rom-t" file from your computer to the Prestige using the "put" command. computer to the Prestige.
4. Exit this FTP application.

Figure 274 Internal SPTGEN FTP Upload Example

```
c:\ftp 192.168.1.1
220 PPP FTP version 1.0 ready at Sat Jan 1 03:22:12 2000
User (192.168.1.1:(none)):
331 Enter PASS command
Password:
230 Logged in
ftp>bin
200 Type I OK
ftp> put rom-t
ftp>bye
```

Example Internal SPTGEN Screens

This section covers Prestige Internal SPTGEN screens.

Table 163 Abbreviations Used in the Example Internal SPTGEN Screens Table

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
FIN	Field Identification Number (not seen in SMT screens)
FN	Field Name

Table 163 Abbreviations Used in the Example Internal SPTGEN Screens Table (continued)

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
PVA	Parameter Values Allowed
INPUT	An example of what you may enter
*	Applies to the Prestige.

The following are Internal SPTGEN screens associated with the SMT screens of your Prestige.

Table 164 Menu 1 General Setup (SMT Menu 1)

/ Menu 1 General Setup (SMT Menu 1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
10000000 =	Configured	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
10000001 =	System Name	<Str>	= Prestige
10000002 =	Location	<Str>	=
10000003 =	Contact Person's Name	<Str>	=
10000004 =	Route IP	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 1
10000006 =	Bridge	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0

Table 165 Menu 3 (SMT Menu 3)

/ Menu 3.1 General Ethernet Setup (SMT menu 3.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
30100001 =	Input Protocol filters Set 1		= 2
30100002 =	Input Protocol filters Set 2		= 256
30100003 =	Input Protocol filters Set 3		= 256
30100004 =	Input Protocol filters Set 4		= 256
30100005 =	Input device filters Set 1		= 256
30100006 =	Input device filters Set 2		= 256
30100007 =	Input device filters Set 3		= 256
30100008 =	Input device filters Set 4		= 256
30100009 =	Output protocol filters Set 1		= 256
30100010 =	Output protocol filters Set 2		= 256
30100011 =	Output protocol filters Set 3		= 256
30100012 =	Output protocol filters Set 4		= 256
30100013 =	Output device filters Set 1		= 256
30100014 =	Output device filters Set 2		= 256
30100015 =	Output device filters Set 3		= 256
30100016 =	Output device filters Set 4		= 256
/ Menu 3.2 TCP/IP and DHCP Ethernet Setup (SMT Menu 3.2)			

Table 165 Menu 3 (SMT Menu 3 (continued))

FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
30200001 =	DHCP	<0(None) | 1(Server) | 2(Relay)>	= 0
30200002 =	Client IP Pool Starting Address		= 192.168.1.33
30200003 =	Size of Client IP Pool		= 32
30200004 =	Primary DNS Server		= 0.0.0.0
30200005 =	Secondary DNS Server		= 0.0.0.0
30200006 =	Remote DHCP Server		= 0.0.0.0
30200008 =	IP Address		= 172.21.2.200
30200009 =	IP Subnet Mask		= 16
30200010 =	RIP Direction	<0(None) | 1(Both) | 2(In Only) | 3(Out Only)>	= 0
30200011 =	Version	<0(Rip-1) | 1(Rip-2B) |2(Rip-2M)>	= 0
30200012 =	Multicast	<0(IGMP-v2) | 1(IGMP-v1) | 2(None)>	= 2
30200013 =	IP Policies Set 1 (1~12)		= 256
30200014 =	IP Policies Set 2 (1~12)		= 256
30200015 =	IP Policies Set 3 (1~12)		= 256
30200016 =	IP Policies Set 4 (1~12)		= 256
/ Menu 3.2.1 IP Alias Setup (SMT Menu 3.2.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
30201001 =	IP Alias 1	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
30201002 =	IP Address		= 0.0.0.0
30201003 =	IP Subnet Mask		= 0
30201004 =	RIP Direction	<0(None) | 1(Both) | 2(In Only) | 3(Out Only)>	= 0
30201005 =	Version	<0(Rip-1) | 1(Rip-2B) |2(Rip-2M)>	= 0
30201006 =	IP Alias #1 Incoming protocol filters Set 1		= 256
30201007 =	IP Alias #1 Incoming protocol filters Set 2		= 256

Table 165 Menu 3 (SMT Menu 3 (continued))

30201008 =	IP Alias #1 Incoming protocol filters Set 3		= 256
30201009 =	IP Alias #1 Incoming protocol filters Set 4		= 256
30201010 =	IP Alias #1 Outgoing protocol filters Set 1		= 256
30201011 =	IP Alias #1 Outgoing protocol filters Set 2		= 256
30201012 =	IP Alias #1 Outgoing protocol filters Set 3		= 256
30201013 =	IP Alias #1 Outgoing protocol filters Set 4		= 256
30201014 =	IP Alias 2 <0(No) | 1(Yes)>		= 0
30201015 =	IP Address		= 0.0.0.0
30201016 =	IP Subnet Mask		= 0
30201017 =	RIP Direction	<0(None) | 1(Both) | 2(In Only) | 3(Out Only)>	= 0
30201018 =	Version	<0(Rip-1) | 1(Rip-2B) |2(Rip-2M)>	= 0
30201019 =	IP Alias #2 Incoming protocol filters Set 1		= 256
30201020 =	IP Alias #2 Incoming protocol filters Set 2		= 256
30201021 =	IP Alias #2 Incoming protocol filters Set 3		= 256
30201022 =	IP Alias #2 Incoming protocol filters Set 4		= 256
30201023 =	IP Alias #2 Outgoing protocol filters Set 1		= 256
30201024 =	IP Alias #2 Outgoing protocol filters Set 2		= 256
30201025 =	IP Alias #2 Outgoing protocol filters Set 3		= 256
30201026 =	IP Alias #2 Outgoing protocol filters Set 4		= 256
*/ Menu 3.5 Wireless LAN Setup (SMT Menu 3.5)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
30500001 =	ESSID		Wireless
30500002 =	Hide ESSID	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
30500003 =	Channel ID	<1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11|12|13>	= 1

Table 165 Menu 3 (SMT Menu 3 (continued))

30500004 =	RTS Threshold	<0 ~ 2432>	= 2432
30500005 =	FRAG. Threshold	<256 ~ 2432>	= 2432
30500006 =	WEP	<0(DISABLE) | 1(64-bit WEP) | 2(128-bit WEP)>	= 0
30500007 =	Default Key	<1|2|3|4>	= 0
30500008 =	WEP Key1		=
30500009 =	WEP Key2		=
30500010 =	WEP Key3		=
30500011 =	WEP Key4		=
30500012 =	Wlan Active	<0(Disable) | 1(Enable)>	= 0
*/ MENU 3.5.1 WLAN MAC ADDRESS FILTER (SMT MENU 3.5.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
30501001 =	Mac Filter Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
30501002 =	Filter Action	<0(Allow) | 1(Deny)>	= 0
30501003 =	Address 1		= 00:00:00:00:00:00
30501004 =	Address 2		= 00:00:00:00:00:00
30501005 =	Address 3		= 00:00:00:00:00:00
Continued	…		…
30501034 =	Address 32		= 00:00:00:00:00:00

Table 166 Menu 4 Internet Access Setup (SMT Menu 4)

/ Menu 4 Internet Access Setup (SMT Menu 4)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
40000000 =	Configured	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 1
40000001 =	ISP	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 1

Table 166 Menu 4 Internet Access Setup (SMT Menu 4) (continued)

40000002 =	Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 1
40000003 =	ISP's Name		= ChangeMe
40000004 =	Encapsulation	<2(PPPOE) | 3(RFC 1483)| 4(PPPoA)| 5(ENET ENCAP)>	= 2
40000005 =	Multiplexing	<1(LLC-based) | 2(VC-based)	= 1
40000006 =	VPI #		= 0
40000007 =	VCI #		= 35
40000008 =	Service Name	<Str>	= any
40000009 =	My Login	<Str>	= test@pqa
40000010 =	My Password	<Str>	= 1234
40000011 =	Single User Account	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 1
40000012 =	IP Address Assignment	<0(Static)|1(Dynamic)>	= 1
40000013 =	IP Address		= 0.0.0.0
40000014 =	Remote IP address		= 0.0.0.0
40000015 =	Remote IP subnet mask		= 0
40000016 =	ISP incoming protocol filter set 1		= 6
40000017 =	ISP incoming protocol filter set 2		= 256
40000018 =	ISP incoming protocol filter set 3		= 256
40000019 =	ISP incoming protocol filter set 4		= 256
40000020 =	ISP outgoing protocol filter set 1		= 256
40000021 =	ISP outgoing protocol filter set 2		= 256
40000022 =	ISP outgoing protocol filter set 3		= 256
40000023 =	ISP outgoing protocol filter set 4		= 256
40000024 =	ISP PPPoE idle timeout		= 0
40000025 =	Route IP	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 1
40000026 =	Bridge	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
40000027 =	ATM QoS Type	<0(CBR) | (1(UBR)>	= 1
40000028 =	Peak Cell Rate (PCR)		= 0
40000029 =	Sustain Cell Rate (SCR)		= 0
40000030 =	Maximum Burst Size(MBS)		= 0
40000031=	RIP Direction	<0(None) | 1(Both) | 2(In Only) | 3(Out Only)>	= 0

Table 166 Menu 4 Internet Access Setup (SMT Menu 4) (continued)

40000032=	RIP Version	<0(Rip-1) | 1(Rip-2B) |2(Rip-2M)>	= 0
40000033=	Nailed-up Connection	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0

Table 167 Menu 12 (SMT Menu 12)

/ Menu 12.1.1 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120101001 =	IP Static Route set #1, Name	<Str>	=
120101002 =	IP Static Route set #1, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120101003 =	IP Static Route set #1, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120101004 =	IP Static Route set #1, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120101005 =	IP Static Route set #1, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120101006 =	IP Static Route set #1, Metric		= 0
120101007 =	IP Static Route set #1, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
/ Menu 12.1.2 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.2)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120102001 =	IP Static Route set #2, Name		=
120102002 =	IP Static Route set #2, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120102003 =	IP Static Route set #2, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120102004 =	IP Static Route set #2, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120102005 =	IP Static Route set #2, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120102006 =	IP Static Route set #2, Metric		= 0
120102007 =	IP Static Route set #2, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
/ Menu 12.1.3 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.3)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120103001 =	IP Static Route set #3, Name	<Str>	=
120103002 =	IP Static Route set #3, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120103003 =	IP Static Route set #3, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120103004 =	IP Static Route set #3, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120103005 =	IP Static Route set #3, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120103006 =	IP Static Route set #3, Metric		= 0
120103007 =	IP Static Route set #3, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0

Table 167 Menu 12 (SMT Menu 12) (continued)

/ Menu 12.1.4 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.4)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120104001 =	IP Static Route set #4, Name	<Str>	=
120104002 =	IP Static Route set #4, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120104003 =	IP Static Route set #4, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120104004 =	IP Static Route set #4, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120104005 =	IP Static Route set #4, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120104006 =	IP Static Route set #4, Metric		= 0
120104007 =	IP Static Route set #4, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
/ Menu 12.1.5 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.5)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120105001 =	IP Static Route set #5, Name	<Str>	=
120105002 =	IP Static Route set #5, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120105003 =	IP Static Route set #5, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120105004 =	IP Static Route set #5, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120105005 =	IP Static Route set #5, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120105006 =	IP Static Route set #5, Metric		= 0
120105007 =	IP Static Route set #5, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
/ Menu 12.1.6 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.6)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120106001 =	IP Static Route set #6, Name	<Str>	=
120106002 =	IP Static Route set #6, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120106003 =	IP Static Route set #6, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120106004 =	IP Static Route set #6, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120106005 =	IP Static Route set #6, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120106006 =	IP Static Route set #6, Metric		= 0
120106007 =	IP Static Route set #6, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
/ Menu 12.1.7 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.7)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120107001 =	IP Static Route set #7, Name	<Str>	=
120107002 =	IP Static Route set #7, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120107003 =	IP Static Route set #7, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120107004 =	IP Static Route set #7, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120107005 =	IP Static Route set #7, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0

Table 167 Menu 12 (SMT Menu 12) (continued)

120107006 =	IP Static Route set #7, Metric		= 0
120107007 =	IP Static Route set #7, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
/ Menu 12.1.8 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.8)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120108001 =	IP Static Route set #8, Name	<Str>	=
120108002 =	IP Static Route set #8, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120108003 =	IP Static Route set #8, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120108004 =	IP Static Route set #8, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120108005 =	IP Static Route set #8, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120108006 =	IP Static Route set #8, Metric		= 0
120108007 =	IP Static Route set #8, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.9 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.9)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120109001 =	IP Static Route set #9, Name	<Str>	=
120109002 =	IP Static Route set #9, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120109003 =	IP Static Route set #9, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120109004 =	IP Static Route set #9, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120109005 =	IP Static Route set #9, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120109006 =	IP Static Route set #9, Metric		= 0
120109007 =	IP Static Route set #9, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.10 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.10)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120110001 =	IP Static Route set #10, Name		=
120110002 =	IP Static Route set #10, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120110003 =	IP Static Route set #10, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120110004 =	IP Static Route set #10, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120110005 =	IP Static Route set #10, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120110006 =	IP Static Route set #10, Metric		= 0
120110007 =	IP Static Route set #10, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.11 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.11)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120111001 =	IP Static Route set #11, Name	<Str>	=
120111002 =	IP Static Route set #11, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120111003 =	IP Static Route set #11, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0

Table 167 Menu 12 (SMT Menu 12) (continued)

120111004 =	IP Static Route set #11, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120111005 =	IP Static Route set #11, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120111006 =	IP Static Route set #11, Metric		= 0
120111007 =	IP Static Route set #11, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.12 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.12)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120112001 =	IP Static Route set #12, Name	<Str>	=
120112002 =	IP Static Route set #12, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120112003 =	IP Static Route set #12, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120112004 =	IP Static Route set #12, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120112005 =	IP Static Route set #12, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120112006 =	IP Static Route set #12, Metric		= 0
120112007 =	IP Static Route set #12, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.13 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1.13)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120113001 =	IP Static Route set #13, Name	<Str>	=
120113002 =	IP Static Route set #13, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120113003 =	IP Static Route set #13, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120113004 =	IP Static Route set #13, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120113005 =	IP Static Route set #13, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120113006 =	IP Static Route set #13, Metric		= 0
120113007 =	IP Static Route set #13, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.14 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1. 14)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120114001 =	IP Static Route set #14, Name	<Str>	=
120114002 =	IP Static Route set #14, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120114003 =	IP Static Route set #14, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120114004 =	IP Static Route set #14, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120114005 =	IP Static Route set #14, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120114006 =	IP Static Route set #14, Metric		= 0
120114007 =	IP Static Route set #14, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.15 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1. 15)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120115001 =	IP Static Route set #15, Name	<Str>	=

Table 167 Menu 12 (SMT Menu 12) (continued)

120115002 =	IP Static Route set #15, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120115003 =	IP Static Route set #15, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120115004 =	IP Static Route set #15, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120115005 =	IP Static Route set #15, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120115006 =	IP Static Route set #15, Metric		= 0
120115007 =	IP Static Route set #15, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
*/ Menu 12.1.16 IP Static Route Setup (SMT Menu 12.1. 16)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
120116001 =	IP Static Route set #16, Name	<Str>	=
120116002 =	IP Static Route set #16, Active	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0
120116003 =	IP Static Route set #16, Destination IP address		= 0.0.0.0
120116004 =	IP Static Route set #16, Destination IP subnetmask		= 0
120116005 =	IP Static Route set #16, Gateway		= 0.0.0.0
120116006 =	IP Static Route set #16, Metric		= 0
120116007 =	IP Static Route set #16, Private	<0(No) |1(Yes)>	= 0

Table 168 Menu 15 SUA Server Setup (SMT Menu 15)

/ Menu 15 SUA Server Setup (SMT Menu 15)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
150000001 =	SUA Server IP address for default port		= 0.0.0.0
150000002 =	SUA Server #2 Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000003 =	SUA Server #2 Protocol	<0(All)|6(TCP)|17(UDP)>	= 0
150000004 =	SUA Server #2 Port Start		= 0
150000005 =	SUA Server #2 Port End		= 0
150000006 =	SUA Server #2 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000007 =	SUA Server #3 Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000008 =	SUA Server #3 Protocol	<0(All)|6(TCP)|17(UDP)>	= 0
150000009 =	SUA Server #3 Port Start		= 0
150000010 =	SUA Server #3 Port End		= 0
150000011 =	SUA Server #3 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000012 =	SUA Server #4 Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000013 =	SUA Server #4 Protocol	<0(All)|6(TCP)|17(UDP)>	= 0

Table 168 Menu 15 SUA Server Setup (SMT Menu 15) (continued)

150000014 =	SUA Server #4 Port Start		= 0
150000015 =	SUA Server #4 Port End		= 0
150000016 =	SUA Server #4 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000017 =	SUA Server #5 Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000018 =	SUA Server #5 Protocol	<0(All)|6(TCP)|17(UDP)>	= 0
150000019 =	SUA Server #5 Port Start		= 0
150000020 =	SUA Server #5 Port End		= 0
150000021 =	SUA Server #5 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000022 =	SUA Server #6 Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)> = 0	= 0
150000023 =	SUA Server #6 Protocol	<0(All)|6(TCP)|17(UDP)>	= 0
150000024 =	SUA Server #6 Port Start		= 0
150000025 =	SUA Server #6 Port End		= 0
150000026 =	SUA Server #6 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000027 =	SUA Server #7 Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000028 =	SUA Server #7 Protocol	<0(All)|6(TCP)|17(UDP)>	= 0.0.0.0
150000029 =	SUA Server #7 Port Start		= 0
150000030 =	SUA Server #7 Port End		= 0
150000031 =	SUA Server #7 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000032 =	SUA Server #8 Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000033 =	SUA Server #8 Protocol	<0(All)|6(TCP)|17(UDP)>	= 0
150000034 =	SUA Server #8 Port Start		= 0
150000035 =	SUA Server #8 Port End		= 0
150000036 =	SUA Server #8 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000037 =	SUA Server #9 Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000038 =	SUA Server #9 Protocol	<0(All)|6(TCP)|17(UDP)>	= 0
150000039 =	SUA Server #9 Port Start		= 0
150000040 =	SUA Server #9 Port End		= 0
150000041 =	SUA Server #9 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000042	= SUA Server #10 Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000043 =	SUA Server #10 Protocol	<0(All)|6(TCP)|17(UDP)>	= 0
150000044 =	SUA Server #10 Port Start		= 0
150000045 =	SUA Server #10 Port End		= 0
150000046 =	SUA Server #10 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000047 =	SUA Server #11 Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0

Table 168 Menu 15 SUA Server Setup (SMT Menu 15) (continued)

150000048 =	SUA Server #11 Protocol	<0(All)|6(TCP)|17(UDP)>	= 0
150000049 =	SUA Server #11 Port Start		= 0
150000050 =	SUA Server #11 Port End		= 0
150000051 =	SUA Server #11 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0
150000052 =	SUA Server #12 Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 0
150000053 =	SUA Server #12 Protocol	<0(All)|6(TCP)|17(UDP)>	= 0
150000054 =	SUA Server #12 Port Start		= 0
150000055 =	SUA Server #12 Port End		= 0
150000056 =	SUA Server #12 Local IP address		= 0.0.0.0

Table 169 Menu 21.1 Filter Set #1 (SMT Menu 21.1)

/ Menu 21 Filter set #1 (SMT Menu 21)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210100001 =	Filter Set 1, Name	<Str>	=
/ Menu 21.1.1.1 set #1, rule #1 (SMT Menu 21.1.1.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210101001 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Type	<2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210101002 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Active	<0(No)|1(Yes)>	= 1
210101003 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Protocol		= 6
210101004 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210101005 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210101006 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Dest Port		= 137
210101007 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Dest Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 1
210101008 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210101009 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210101010 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Src Port		= 0
210101011 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Src Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 0
210101013 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Act Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 3
210101014 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 1 Act Not Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 1

Table 169 Menu 21.1 Filter Set #1 (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

/ Menu 21.1.1.2 set #1, rule #2 (SMT Menu 21.1.1.2)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210102001 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Type	<2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210102002 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Active	<0(No)|1(Yes)>	= 1
210102003 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Protocol		= 6
210102004 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210102005 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210102006 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Dest Port		= 138
210102007 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Dest Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 1
210102008 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210102009 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210102010 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Src Port		= 0
210102011 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Src Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 0
210102013 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Act Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 3
210102014 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 2 Act Not Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.1.3 set #1, rule #3 (SMT Menu 21.1.1.3)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210103001 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Type	<2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210103002 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Active	<0(No)|1(Yes)>	= 1
210103003 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Protocol		= 6
210103004 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210103005 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210103006 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Dest Port		= 139
210103007 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Dest Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 1
210103008 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210103009 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210103010 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Src Port		= 0
210103011 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Src Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 0

Table 169 Menu 21.1 Filter Set #1 (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

210103013 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Act Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)	= 3
210103014 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 3 Act Not Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.1.4 set #1, rule #4 (SMT Menu 21.1.1.4)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210104001 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Type	<2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210104002 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Active	<0(No)|1(Yes)>	= 1
210104003 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Protocol		= 17
210104004 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210104005 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210104006 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Dest Port		= 137
210104007 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Dest Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 1
210104008 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210104009 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210104010 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Src Port		= 0
210104011 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Src Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 0
210104013 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Act Match	<1(check next)|2(forward) |3(drop)	= 3
210104014 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 4 Act Not Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.1.5 set #1, rule #5 (SMT Menu 21.1.1.5)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210105001 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Type	<2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210105002 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Active	<0(No)|1(Yes)>	= 1
210105003 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Protocol		= 17
210105004 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210105005 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210105006 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Dest Port		= 138
210105007 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Dest Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 1
210105008 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Src IP Address		= 0.0.0.0

Table 169 Menu 21.1 Filter Set #1 (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

210105009 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210105010 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Src Port		= 0
210105011 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Src Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 0
210105013 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Act Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 3
210105014 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 5 Act Not Match	<1(Check Next)|2(Forward)|3(Drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.1.6 set #1, rule #6 (SMT Menu 21.1.1.6)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210106001 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Type	<2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210106002 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Active	<0(No)|1(Yes)>	= 1
210106003 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Protocol		= 17
210106004 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210106005 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210106006 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Dest Port		= 139
210106007 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Dest Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 1
210106008 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210106009 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210106010 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Src Port		= 0
210106011 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Src Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 0
210106013 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Act Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 3
210106014 =	IP Filter Set 1,Rule 6 Act Not Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 2

Table 170 Menu 21.1 Filer Set #2, (SMT Menu 21.1)

/ Menu 21.1 filter set #2, (SMT Menu 21.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210200001 =	Filter Set 2, Nam	<Str>	= NetBIOS_WAN

Table 170 Menu 21.1 Filer Set #2, (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

/ Menu 21.1.2.1 Filter set #2, rule #1 (SMT Menu 21.1.2.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210201001 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Type	<0(none)|2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210201002 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Active	<0(No)|1(Yes)>	= 1
210201003 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Protocol		= 6
210201004 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210201005 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210201006 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Dest Port		= 137
210201007 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Dest Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 1
210201008 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210201009 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210201010 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Src Port		= 0
210201011 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Src Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 0
210201013 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Act Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 3
210201014 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 1 Act Not Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.2.2 Filter set #2, rule #2 (SMT Menu 21.1.2.2)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210202001 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Type	<0(none)|2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210202002 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Active	<0(No)|1(Yes)>	= 1
210202003 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Protocol		= 6
210202004 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210202005 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210202006 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Dest Port		= 138
210202007 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Dest Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 1
210202008 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0

Table 170 Menu 21.1 Filer Set #2, (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

210202009 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210202010 =	IP Filter Set 2,Rule 2 Src Port		= 0
210202011 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Src Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 0
210202013 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Act Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 3
210202014 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 2 Act Not Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.2.3 Filter set #2, rule #3 (SMT Menu 21.1.2.3)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210203001 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Type	<0(none)|2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210203002 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Active	<0(No)|1(Yes)>	= 1
210203003 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Protocol		= 6
210203004 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210203005 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210203006 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Dest Port		= 139
210203007 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Dest Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 1
210203008 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210203009 =	IP Filter Set 2,Rule 3 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210203010 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Src Port		= 0
210203011 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Src Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 0
210203013 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 3 Act Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 3
210203014 =	IP Filter Set 2,Rule 3 Act Not Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.2.4 Filter set #2, rule #4 (SMT Menu 21.1.2.4)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210204001 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Type	<0(none)|2(TCP/IP)>	= 2

Table 170 Menu 21.1 Filer Set #2, (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

210204002 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Active		<0(No)|1(Yes)> = 1
210204003 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Protocol		= 17
210204004 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210204005 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210204006 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Dest Port		= 137
210204007 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Dest Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 1
210204008 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210204009 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210204010 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Src Port		= 0
210204011 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Src Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 0
210204013 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Act Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 3
210204014 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 4 Act Not Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.2.5 Filter set #2, rule #5 (SMT Menu 21.1.2.5)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210205001 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Type	<0(none)|2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210205002 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Active	<0(No)|1(Yes)>	= 1
210205003 =	IP Filter Set 2,Rule 5 Protocol		= 17
210205004 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210205005 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210205006 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Dest Port		= 138
210205007 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Dest Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 1
210205008 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210205009 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210205010 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Src Port		= 0

Table 170 Menu 21.1 Filer Set #2, (SMT Menu 21.1) (continued)

210205011 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Src Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 0
210205013 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Act Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 3
210205014 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 5 Act Not Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 1
/ Menu 21.1.2.6 Filter set #2, rule #6 (SMT Menu 21.1.2.5)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
210206001 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Type	<0(none)|2(TCP/IP)>	= 2
210206002 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Active	<0(No)|1(Yes)>	= 1
210206003 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Protocol		= 17
210206004 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Dest IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210206005 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Dest Subnet Mask		= 0
210206006 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Dest Port		= 139
210206007 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Dest Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 1
210206008 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Src IP address		= 0.0.0.0
210206009 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Src Subnet Mask		= 0
210206010 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Src Port		= 0
210206011 =	IP Filter Set 2, Rule 6 Src Port Comp	<0(none)|1(equal)|2(not equal)|3(less)|4(greater)>	= 0
210206013 =	IP Filter Set 2,Rule 6 Act Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 3
210206014 =	IP Filter Set 2,Rule 6 Act Not Match	<1(check next)|2(forward)|3(drop)>	= 2
241100005 =	FTP Server Access	<0(all)|1(none)|2(Lan)|3(Wan)>	= 0
241100006 =	FTP Server Secured IP address		= 0.0.0.0
241100007 =	WEB Server Port		= 80
241100008 =	WEB Server Access	<0(all)|1(none)|2(Lan) |3(Wan)>	= 0
241100009 =	WEB Server Secured IP address		= 0.0.0.0

Table 171 Menu 23 System Menus (SMT Menu 23)

*/ Menu 23.1 System Password Setup (SMT Menu 23.1)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
230000000 =	System Password		= 1234
*/ Menu 23.2 System security: radius server (SMT Menu 23.2)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
230200001 =	Authentication Server Configured	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 1
230200002 =	Authentication Server Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 1
230200003 =	Authentication Server IP Address		= 192.168.1.32
230200004 =	Authentication Server Port		= 1822
230200005 =	Authentication Server Shared Secret		= 1111111111111111 1111111111111111
230200006 =	Accounting Server Configured	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 1
230200007 =	Accounting Server Active	<0(No) | 1(Yes)>	= 1
230200008 =	Accounting Server IP Address		= 192.168.1.44
230200009 =	Accounting Server Port		= 1823
230200010 =	Accounting Server Shared Secret		= 1234
*/ Menu 23.4 System security: IEEE 802.1x (SMT Menu 23.4)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
230400001 =	Wireless Port Control	<0(Authentication Required) |1(No Access Allowed) |2(No Authentication Required)>	= 2
230400002 =	ReAuthentication Timer (in second)		= 555
230400003 =	Idle Timeout (in second)		= 999
230400004 =	Authentication Databases	<0(Local User Database Only) |1(RADIUS Only) |2(Local,RADIUS) |3(RADIUS,Local)>	= 1
230400005 =	Key Management Protocol	<0(8021x) |1(WPA) |2(WPAPSK)>	= 0
230400006 =	Dynamic WEP Key Exchange	<0(Disable) |1(64-bit WEP) |2(128-bit WEP)>	= 0
230400007 =	PSK =		=

Table 171 Menu 23 System Menus (SMT Menu 23) (continued)

230400008 =	WPA Mixed Mode	<0(Disable) |1(Enable)>	= 0
230400009 =	Data Privacy for Broadcast/ Multicast packets	<0(TKIP) |1(WEP)>	= 0
230400010 =	WPA Broadcast/Multicast Key Update Timer		= 0

Table 172 Menu 24.11 Remote Management Control (SMT Menu 24.11)

/ Menu 24.11 Remote Management Control (SMT Menu 24.11)			
FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
241100001 =	TELNET Server Port		= 23
241100002 =	TELNET Server Access	<0(all)|1(none)|2(Lan)|3(Wan)>	= 0
241100003 =	TELNET Server Secured IP address		= 0.0.0.0
241100004 =	FTP Server Port		= 21
241100005 =	FTP Server Access	<0(all)|1(none)|2(Lan)|3(Wan)>	= 0
241100006 =	FTP Server Secured IP address		= 0.0.0.0
241100007 =	WEB Server Port		= 80
241100008 =	WEB Server Access	<0(all)|1(none)|2(Lan) |3(Wan)>	= 0
241100009 =	WEB Server Secured IP address		= 0.0.0.0

Command Examples

The following are example Internal SPTGEN screens associated with the Prestige's command interpreter commands.

Table 173 Command Examples

	FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
/ci command (for annex a): wan adsl opencmd				
	FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
	990000001 =	ADSL OPMD	<0(glite)|1(t1.413)|2(gdmt)|3(multimode)>	= 3
/ci command (for annex B): wan adsl opencmd				

Table 173 Command Examples (continued)

	FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
	FIN	FN	PVA	INPUT
	990000001 =	ADSL OPMD	<0(etsi)|1(normal)|2(gdmt)|3(multimode)>	= 3

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