

SpeedStream®

6500 Series
Residential Gateway
User's Guide

Part No. 007-6770-001

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Dallas, TX 75244
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Attn: Customer Service

Contents

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
Features of the Residential Gateway Family	1
Network (LAN) Features	1
Security Features	1
Configuration & Management	2
Advanced Gateway Functions	2
Minimum System Requirements	3
USB Driver-Related Requirements	3
Package Contents	3
Physical Details	4
Front Panel LEDs	4
Rear Panel	5
General Safety Guidelines	5
CHAPTER 2 INSTALLATION	6
Minimum System Requirements	6
Hardware Installation	6
Basic Installation Procedure	6
Installing Line Filters	7
Connecting Cables	8
CHAPTER 3	10
OPERATING SYSTEM CONFIGURATION	10
Check TCP/IP Protocol Settings	10
Checking TCP/IP Settings (Windows 9x/ME)	11
Checking TCP/IP Settings (Windows 2000)	12
Checking TCP/IP Settings (Windows XP)	13
Checking TCP/IP Settings (MAC OS 8.6 through 9.x)	14
Checking TCP/IP Settings (MAC OSX)	15
Internet Access Configuration	16
For Windows 9x/2000	16
For Windows XP	16
CHAPTER 4 SPEEDSTREAM GATEWAY SETUP	17
Before Configuring the Gateway	17
Connecting to the Gateway	18
Gateway Setup Wizard	19
Home Window	26
Menu Bar	26
Toolbar	27
Logging into the Gateway	27
Logging out of the Gateway	27
CHAPTER 5 CONFIGURING USERS AND DEVICES	28
Configuring Users	28
Adding a User	28
Editing A User Profile	33
Deleting a User	34
Viewing User Logs	35
Configuring Devices	36

CHAPTER 6 CONFIGURING ADVANCED FEATURES	37
ISP Connection	38
Advanced ISP Settings	39
ATM Virtual Circuits	40
Static Routes	41
Dynamic DNS	42
RIP (Routing Information Protocol).....	43
Home Network	44
IP Network	45
Server Ports	46
LAN/WAN Port	47
Wireless Network.....	48
Powerline Security Configuration	55
UPnP (Universal Plug and Play).....	57
Security	59
Firewall Settings	60
Administrator Password.....	72
Address Translation.....	73
CHAPTER 7 MONITORING GATEWAY HEALTH	77
Statistics.....	78
Update Firmware	82
Diagnostics	83
CHAPTER 8 MISCELLANEOUS GATEWAY OPTIONS	84
Customize	84
Color Palette	85
Language.....	86
Time Zone.....	87
Reboot	88
APPENDIX A TROUBLESHOOTING	89
Overview	89
General Issues	89
Internet Access	89
Contacting Technical Support	90
APPENDIX B SPECIFICATIONS	91

Chapter 1

Introduction



This chapter provides an overview of the Gateway's features and capabilities.

Congratulations on the purchase of your new SpeedStream SS6500 Series Residential Gateway (Gateway). The Gateway is a multi-function device providing the following services:

- Built-in DSL Modem that provides shared Internet access for multiple users.
- One- or four-port 10/100 Ethernet Switch for 10Base-T or 100Base-T connections.
- Custom Controls that allow you to configure the SpeedStream Residential Gateway to best meet your specific security and Internet-sharing needs.
- Integrated 802.11g/802.11b wireless interface that provides a wireless interface built into the unit.

Features of the Residential Gateway

The SpeedStream SS6500 Series Gateway incorporates many advanced features, carefully designed to provide sophisticated functions while being easy to use.

Network (LAN) Features

- **One- or Four-Port 10/100 Ethernet Switch**
The SpeedStream Gateway incorporates a one- or four-port 10/100 Ethernet switch, making it easy to create or extend your network. Optionally, you can configure the fourth port as a WAN port for connection to another broadband device.
- **DHCP Server Support**
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) provides a dynamic, "upon request," IP address to computers and other networked devices. Your SpeedStream Gateway can act as a DHCP Server for devices on your local network.
- **Network Status and Statistics**
Using these diagnostic tools, you can easily monitor the status of each network connection and evaluate network performance.
- **USB Connection**
Some Gateways will have a Universal Serial Bus (USB) connection that can be used to connect up to 127 peripheral devices, such as mice, modems, and keyboards. It also supports UPnP installation and hot plugging.

Security Features

- **Password Protected Configuration**
Password protection is provided to prevent unauthorized users from modifying the Gateway's configuration data and settings.
- **NAT Protection**
An intrinsic side affect of NAT (Network Address Translation) technology is that by allowing all your network users to share a single IP address, the location and even the existence of each computer is hidden. From the external viewpoint, there is no network, only a single device - the SpeedStream Gateway.

- **Stateful Inspection Firewall**
All incoming data packets are monitored and all incoming server requests are filtered, thus protecting your network from malicious attacks from external sources.
- **Attack Protection System**
Attacks can flood your Internet connection with invalid data packets and connection requests, using so much bandwidth and so many resources that Internet access becomes unavailable. The Gateway incorporates protection against these types of attacks as well as other common hacker attacks.

Configuration & Management

- **Easy Setup**
Use your Web browser for quick and easy configuration.
- **UPnP Support**
Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) allows automatic discovery and configuration of the SpeedStream Gateway. UPnP is supported by Windows Me, XP or later, operating systems.

Advanced Gateway Functions

- **DMZ**
One computer on your local network can be configured to allow unrestricted two-way communication with servers or individual users on the Internet. This provides the ability to run programs that are incompatible with firewalls.
- **Firewall “Snooze”**
Temporarily disable firewall protection to limit interference with games and other applications incompatible with firewalls.
- **Content Filter**
Use the Content Filter to block individual user access to undesirable Web sites. Content filtering can be defined differently for each user.
- **Time of Day Use Restrictions**
Limit the time of day during which individual users have access to the Internet. Time limitations can be defined differently for each user.
- **Advanced Wireless Controls**
The SpeedStream 6500 model has a built-in wireless interface. Custom configuration options include wireless access control, 64-bit, 128-bit, or WAP wireless encryption, disable SSID broadcast, and pass phrase key generation for added security.
- **HPNA**
Some Gateways will come with Home Phoneline Networking Alliance (HPNA). HPNA technology, building on Ethernets, allows all the components of a home network to interact over the home's existing telephone wiring without disturbing the existing voice or fax services.
- **Powerline**
Some Gateways will come with Digital Powerline (DPL) capability. DPL technology provides the transmission of data to users over the same lines that bring electric power to homes and businesses using TCP/IP protocol.

Minimum System Requirements

At a minimum, your computer must be equipped with the following to successfully install the Gateway. Your Internet Service Provider may have additional requirements for use of their service.

- **Ethernet connection method**
 - A network interface card (NIC) that supports 10/100 Ethernet
 - Operating system that supports TCP/IP
 - Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator versions 5.0 or later
- **USB connection method**
 - Available built-in USB port
 - Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator versions 5.0 or later

USB Driver-Related Requirements

Additional USB driver-related requirements depend on the operating system and architecture:

- **Windows operating system**
 - Pentium-compatible 166 MHz (or faster) processor
 - 32 MB RAM
 - 10 MB available hard drive space
 - Windows 98 or later operating system
- **Macintosh operating system version 8.6 to 10.2.4**
 - 100MHz PowerPC or better
 - 32 MB RAM
 - 10 MB available hard disk space
- **Macintosh operating system X**
 - 300MHz PowerPC G3 or better
 - 128 MB RAM
 - 110 MB available hard disk space (large space requirement due to the Macintosh OS X needing up to 100 MB of additional disk space for system organization after install)

Package Contents

If any of the items are damaged or missing, please contact your Internet Service Provider for assistance.

- Model SS6500 Series SpeedStream Residential Gateway
- Power adapter
- CAT-5 Ethernet cable for LAN connections
- RJ11 cable for DSL connection
- USB cable for optional USB installation (on some models)
- Quick Start Guide
- CD-ROM containing USB driver software and user documentation (on some models)

Physical Details

Familiarize yourself with the Gateway before installing.

Front Panel LEDs

The front panel contains the following LEDs:

Power	Green	Power is on.
	Off	Power is off.
	Red	The Power LED briefly shows red during power-up. This indicates that the SpeedStream is conducting the POST (Power-On Self Test) that is run each time the SpeedStream is powered on.
Ethernet	On	One or more Ethernet LAN ports are active.
	Off	No active Ethernet LAN port connection.
Wireless	On	Wireless connection is active.
	Off	No active wireless connection.
DSL	On	DSL connection is active.
	Off	No active DSL connection.
Internet	Green	Internet connection has been established.
Activity (if present)	Off	No data being transmitted or received.
	Flashing	Data is being transmitted or received.
USB (if present)	On	USB connection is active.
	Off	No active USB connection.
HPNA (if present)	On	HPNA connection is active.
	Off	No active HPNA connection.
HomePlug (if present)	On	Powerline connection is active.
	Off	No active powerline connection.



Example Front Panel

Rear Panel

- DSL Port (RJ11)** Connect the RJ11 DSL cable (looks like a telephone cord) here to use your DSL connection through an existing phone line.
- USB Port** If your Gateway has a USB port, connect the USB cable here. The USB driver software must be installed from the provided CD-ROM.
- 10/100 Ethernet Ports 1 - 4** Connect the RJ45 Ethernet cable here to connect your computers, hubs, or switches to the Gateway. If your model has four ports, you can configure port #4 as either a LAN or WAN port.
- Power Adapter Port** Connect the supplied power adapter provided with the Gateway here.
- Power Button** Push this button to power the Gateway on and off.



Example Rear Panel

General Safety Guidelines

When using the SpeedStream Gateway, observe the following safety guidelines:

- Never install telephone wiring during a storm.
- Avoid using a telephone during an electrical storm. Lightning increases the risk of electrical shock.
- Do not install telephone jacks in wet locations and never use the product near water.
- Do not exceed the maximum power load ratings for the product; otherwise, you risk dangerous overloading of the power circuit.

Chapter 2

Installation



This chapter covers the physical installation of the SpeedStream Gateway.

Minimum System Requirements

- DSL service and an Internet access account from an Internet Service Provider (ISP).
- Network cables for each device you intend to connect to the Gateway.
- TCP/IP network protocol must be installed on all computers.
- For USB connection to the Gateway, the following operating systems are supported:
 - Windows 98, 98SE
 - Windows 2000
 - Windows ME or XP
 - Mac OS versions 8.6 through 10.2.4

Note: Your configuration may vary slightly from the instructions and illustrations in this chapter. Refer to your service provider's documentation, or contact them with questions regarding your specific configuration.

Hardware Installation

You may position the SpeedStream Gateway at any convenient location in your office or home. No special wiring or cooling requirements are needed; however, you should comply with the safety guidelines specified in the [General Safety Guidelines](#) section.

Basic Installation Procedure

1. [Install line filters if necessary.](#)
2. [Connect the cables.](#)
3. [Install USB drivers if necessary.](#)
4. [Configure network settings on your computer.](#)
5. [Configure the Gateway via the Web-based management interface.](#)
6. Reboot the computer if prompted. Whenever you are required to reboot the Gateway, allow five seconds between turning off the unit and powering it back on.

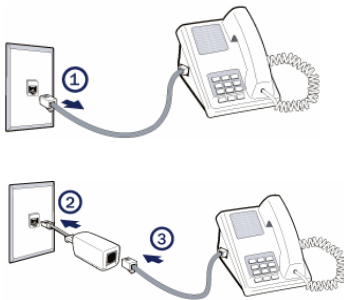
Installing Line Filters

Because DSL shares your telephone line, you may need to separate the two signals so they do not interfere with each other. A line filter (may be included with some models) prevents DSL traffic from disrupting the voice signal on the telephone line, and vice versa. Follow the procedures below to install line filters on any device (telephones, fax machines, caller ID boxes) that shares the same telephone line with your DSL. (Note, this section may not apply to you. Consult your provider if you are unsure.)

There are two types of filters to connect between the telephone and the wall plate:

- *In-line filter:* For use with standard desktop telephones.
- *Wall-mount filter:* For use with wall-mounted telephones.

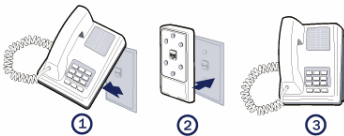
DSL performance may be significantly degraded if the line filters are not installed in the correct direction, as illustrated below.



In-Line Filter

For each device sharing the same telephone line:

1. Unplug the device's cord from the telephone jack.
2. Plug the filter into the telephone jack.
3. Plug the telephone cord (or other device cord) into the filter.



Wall-Mount Filter

For a wall-mounted telephone, install a wall mount filter:

1. Remove the telephone.
2. Connect the wall mount filter to the wall plate.
3. Reconnect the telephone.

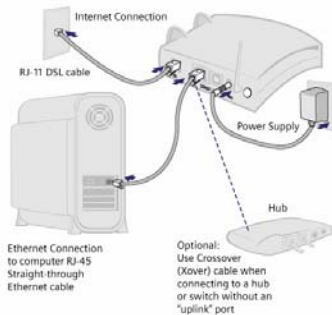
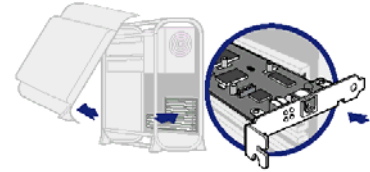
Connecting Cables

The SpeedStream Gateway provides ports for either a USB or an Ethernet connection to your primary computer. Select the interface you will use to connect the Gateway, and follow the step-by-step instructions below for your chosen installation method.

Ethernet Installation Method

To connect the SpeedStream Gateway via the Ethernet interface, your computer must have an Ethernet adapter (also called a network interface card, or "NIC") installed.

If your computer does not have this adapter, install it before proceeding further. Refer to your Ethernet adapter documentation for complete installation instructions.



1. Connect the Ethernet cable(s)

- 1) With your computer powered off, connect the Ethernet cable to an Ethernet port (1-4) on the Gateway.
- 2) Connect the other end of the Ethernet cable to the Ethernet port on your computer.
- 3) If desired, use standard 10/100 CAT5 Ethernet cables to connect additional computers to the remaining Ethernet ports on the Gateway.

2. Connect the DSL cable

- 1) Connect the DSL cable (resembles a telephone cord) to the DSL port on the Gateway.
- 2) Plug the other end of the DSL cable into the phone jack.

3. Connect the power

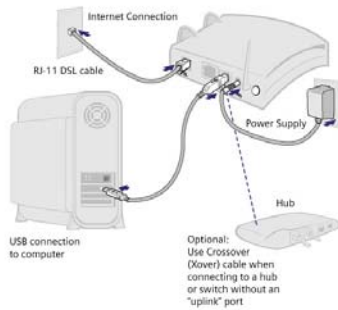
- 1) Connect the power adapter to the rear of the Gateway.
- 2) Plug the power adapter into the electrical wall outlet.
- 3) Flip the power switch to power on the SpeedStream Gateway.
- 4) Power on all connected computers.

4. Check the LEDs

- 1) For each active Ethernet connection, the LAN Link LED for the corresponding port number should be lit.
- 2) The DSL and Power LEDs should be lit. (For more information, refer to the [LEDs](#) section in Chapter 1.)

When using the Ethernet installation method, you do not have to install any software. Refer to your Internet Service Provider's instructions for installing their software and/or connecting to the Internet. You can now configure the TCP/IP settings as detailed in the next chapter.

USB Installation Method (Microsoft Windows)



1. Connect the USB Cable

- 1) With your computer off, connect the provided USB cable to the USB port on the Gateway.
- 2) Connect the other end of the USB cable to an open USB port on your computer.
- 3) If desired, use standard 10/100 CAT5 Ethernet cables to connect additional computers to the Ethernet ports on the Gateway.

2. Connect the DSL Cable

- 1) Connect the DSL cable (resembles a telephone cord) to the DSL port on the Gateway.
- 2) Plug the other end of the DSL cable into the phone jack.

3. Connect the Power

- 1) Connect the power adapter to the rear of the Gateway.
- 2) Plug the power adapter into the electrical wall outlet.
- 3) Flip the power switch to power on the Gateway.
- 4) Power on all connected computers.

4. Install USB Driver Software

- 1) Insert the USB driver CD-ROM into the CD-ROM drive of your computer.
- 2) When prompted, follow the on-screen instructions to complete the driver installation.

5. Check the LEDs

- 1) The DSL, USB, and Power LEDs should be lit. (For more information, refer to the [LEDs](#) section in Chapter 1.)

You can now configure the TCP/IP settings as detailed in the next chapter.

USB Driver Installation (Macintosh Systems)

When using the USB installation method on a Macintosh, follow these steps to install the USB drivers:

1. Insert the SpeedStream Installation CD into your CD-Rom drive.
2. Open the SpeedStream icon from the desktop.
3. Click Readme.txt to open it.
4. Follow the directions in the Readme.txt file.

You can now configure the TCP/IP settings as detailed in the next chapter.

Chapter 3

Operating System Configuration

This chapter explains how to configure each computer on your network to work with the Gateway.

To access the Internet through the SpeedStream Gateway, the TCP/IP protocol must be installed on your computer. If TCP/IP is not already installed on your computer, install it. Refer to your system documentation or online help for instructions.

- Once TCP/IP is installed on your computer, you should [check the TCP/IP protocol settings](#) to make sure they are correct for use with the Gateway.
- Once TCP/IP configuration is verified, the next step is to [configure your computer to use the Gateway for internet access](#) so your PC will use the Gateway when connecting to the Internet and not Dial-Up Networking.

The operating system on each computer in your network must have the TCP/IP network settings and Internet access settings configured.

Check TCP/IP Protocol Settings

Because the Gateway uses the TCP/IP network protocol for all functions, it is essential that the TCP/IP protocol be installed and configured properly.

The default network settings for the SpeedStream Gateway are:

IP Address:	192.168.254.254
Subnet Mask:	255.255.255.0

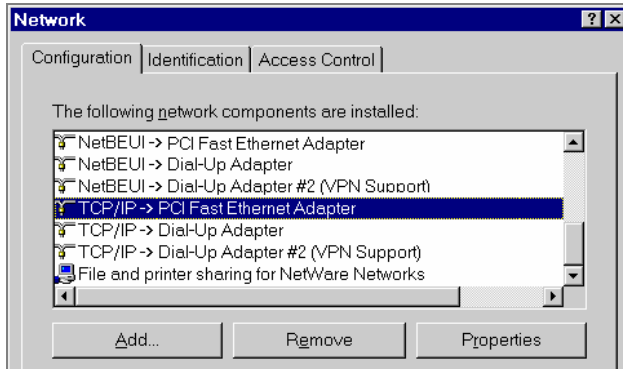
By default, the Gateway will act as a DHCP server, automatically providing a suitable IP address and related information to each computer when the computer boots up. For all non-server versions of Windows, the TCP/IP setting defaults to act as a DHCP client. If using the default Gateway settings and the default Windows TCP/IP settings, you do not need to make any changes.

The instructions to check TCP/IP protocol settings differ between operating system. Check the settings using the instructions for your operating system:

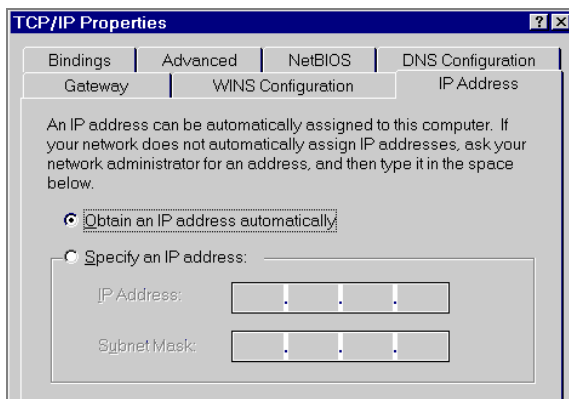
- [Windows 9x/ME](#)
- [Windows 2000](#)
- [Windows XP](#)
- [MAC OS 8.6 through 9.x](#)
- [MAC OSX](#)

Checking TCP/IP Settings (Windows 9x/ME)

1. Select **Start>Control Panel >Network**. This displays the **Configuration** tab on the “Network” window.



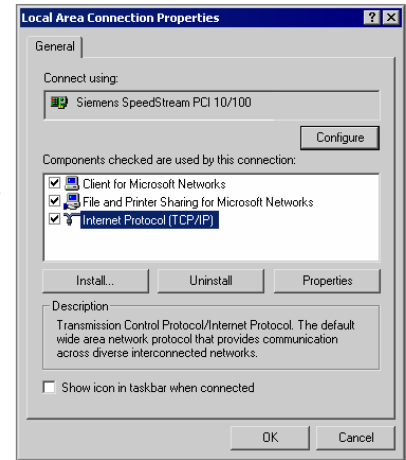
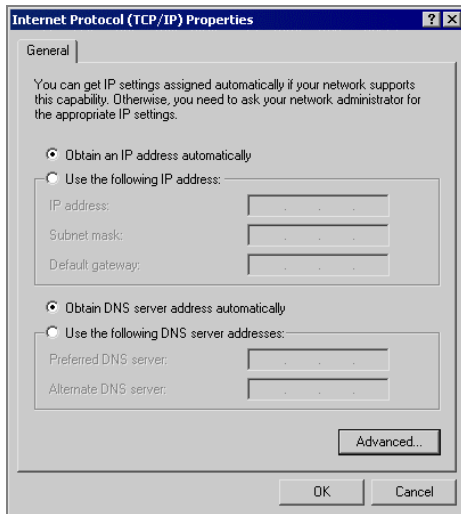
2. Select the TCP/IP protocol for your network card.
3. Click **Properties**. This displays the “TCP/IP Properties” window.



4. Click the **IP Address** tab.
5. Ensure that the **Obtain an IP address automatically** option is selected. This is the default Windows settings.
6. Close this window.
7. Restart your computer to ensure it obtains an IP address from the Gateway.
8. Configure internet access using the procedure described in [Internet Access Configuration](#).


Checking TCP/IP Settings (Windows 2000)

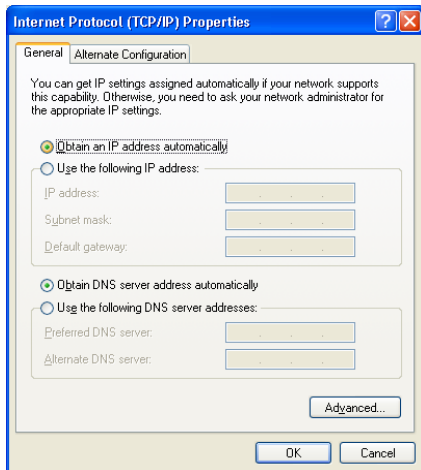
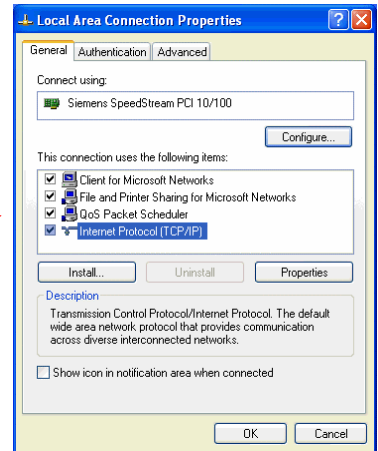
1. On the Windows taskbar click **Start>Settings>Control Panel**. This displays the "Control Panel" window.
2. Double-click **Network and Dial-up Connections**. This displays the "Network and Dial-up Connections" window.
3. Right-click **Local Area Connection** and select Properties. This displays the "Local Area Connections Properties" window. →
4. Select the TCP/IP protocol for your network card.
5. Click **Properties**. This displays the "Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties" window.



6. Select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS server address automatically** options. Exit back to the Control Panel.
7. Restart your computer to ensure it obtains an IP address from the Gateway.
8. Configure internet access using the procedure described in [Internet Access Configuration](#).

Checking TCP/IP Settings (Windows XP)

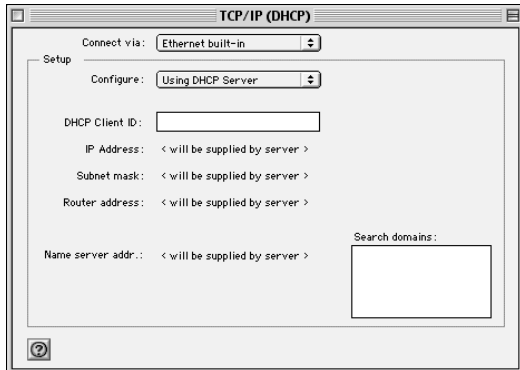
1. On the Windows taskbar click **Start>Control Panel**. This displays the "Control Panel" window.
2. Double-click the **Network Connection** icon. This displays the "Network Connections" window.
3. Right-click **Local Area Connection**, then click **Properties**. This displays the "Local Area Connection Properties" window. 
4. Select the TCP/IP protocol for your network card.
5. Click **Properties**. This displays the "Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) Properties" window.



6. Ensure that **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS server address automatically** are selected.
7. Exit back to the Control Panel.
8. Restart the computer to ensure it obtains an IP address from the Gateway.
9. Configure internet access using the procedure described in [Internet Access Configuration](#).

Checking TCP/IP Settings (MAC OS 8.6 through 9.x)

1. Select **Apple >Control Panel >TCP/IP**. This displays the “TCP/IP” window.



2. Select one of the following from the **Connect via** drop-down menu.
 - **Ethernet** or **Ethernet built-in** if connecting via Ethernet.
 - **Ethernet Adaptor [en0,en1,...]** if connecting via USB.
3. Select **Using DHCP Server** from the **Configure** drop-down menu.
4. Close the “TCP/IP window” and click **Save**.
5. Reboot when configuration is saved. Once rebooted, the computer will pull an IP address from the DHCP server on the Gateway.
6. Configure the Gateway using the procedure described in the next chapter.

Checking TCP/IP Settings (MAC OSX)

1. Click **Apple** -> **System Preferences**. This displays the "System Preferences" window.



2. Double-click the **Network** icon under the **Internet & Network** section. This displays the "Network" window.



3. Select one of the following from the **Show** drop-down menu:
 - **Built-in Ethernet** if connecting via Ethernet.
 - **Ethernet Adaptor [en0,en1,...]** if connecting via USB.
4. Select **Using DHCP Server** from the **Configure IPv4** drop-down menu.
5. Click **Apply Now** and quit window.
6. Configure the Gateway using the procedure described in the next chapter.

Internet Access Configuration

Windows users must configure their computers to use the Gateway for Internet access. Ensure that the Gateway is installed correctly and the DSL line is functional. Then follow the appropriate procedure below to configure your Web browser to access the Internet via the LAN, rather than by a dial-up connection.

For Windows 9x/2000

1. Select **Start>Settings>Control Panel** to display the Control Panel.
2. Double-click the **Internet Options** icon. This displays the "Internet Properties" window.
3. Click the **Connections** tab.
4. Click **Setup**.
5. Click **I want to set up my Internet connection manually**, or **I want to connect through a local area network (LAN)**, then click **Next**. This displays the "Internet Connection Wizard" window.
6. Click **I connect through a local area network (LAN)**, then click **Next**. This displays the "Local Area Network Internet Configuration" window.
7. Ensure all the boxes are deselected, then click **Next**. This displays the "Set Up your Internet Mail Account" window.
8. Click **No**, then click **Next**. This displays the "Completing the Internet Connection Wizard" window.
9. Click **Finish** to close the Internet Connection Wizard. Setup is now complete.
10. Configure the Gateway using the procedure described in the next chapter.

For Windows XP

1. Select **Start>Control Panel**.
2. Double-click the **Internet Options** icon. This displays the "Internet Options" window.
3. Click the **Connections** tab.
4. Click **Setup**. This starts the **New Connection Wizard**.
5. Click **Next**.
6. Select **Connect to the Internet**, then click **Next**.
7. Select **Setup my connection manually**, then click **Next**.
8. Select **Connect using a broadband connection that is always on**, then click **Next**.
9. Click **Finish**.
10. Configure the Gateway using the procedure described in the next chapter.

Chapter 4



SpeedStream Gateway Setup

This chapter describes how to connect to and setup your Gateway configuration.

This chapter describes the steps to set up the SpeedStream Gateway configuration using the Gateway Setup Wizard. Other configuration may also be required on the Gateway, depending on which features and functions of the Gateway you wish to use. Use the table below to locate detailed instructions for the required functions.

To do this	Refer to
Configure users and devices on the Gateway.	Chapter 5, Configuring Users and Devices
Configure Gateway advance options such as ISP connections, networking options, and security.	Chapter 6, Configuring Advanced Features
Monitor the health of the Gateway.	Chapter 7, Monitoring Gateway Health

Before Configuring the Gateway

Before attempting to configure the Gateway, please ensure that:

- Your computer can establish a physical connection to the Gateway. The computer and the Gateway must be directly connected using either the USB or Ethernet ports on the Gateway.
- The SpeedStream Gateway is installed correctly and powered on.
- The TCP/IP protocol is installed on all computers on your network. (If you need to install TCP/IP, refer to your system documentation or Windows Help.)
- The network settings on each computer are correctly configured.

From this point on, you will perform all configuration of the Gateway from your computer using the Web browser-based setup program.

Connecting to the Gateway

You can connect to the Gateway using [UPnP](#) (if it is enabled on your computer) or through the [Web browser](#).

Using UPnP (Windows XP and Me)

If your Windows operating system supports UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) and UPnP is enabled, an icon for the Gateway appears in the system tray near the time display, notifying you that a new network device has been found and offering to create a new desktop shortcut to the newly discovered device.

Note: You must be logged in as administrator or be a user with administrative rights for Windows 2000 and XP to be able to install the drivers for the Gateway.

1. Unless you intend to change the IP address of the Gateway, you can accept the desktop shortcut. Whether you accept the desktop shortcut or not, you can find UPnP devices in **My Network Places** (previously called Network Neighborhood).
2. Double-click the icon for the Gateway (either on the desktop or in **My Network Places**) to access the Gateway's configuration program.
3. Refer to the [Setup Wizard](#) section for details of the initial configuration process.

Using your Web Browser

The SpeedStream Gateway contains an HTTP server that allows you to connect to the Gateway and configure it from your Web browser (Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator, versions 5.0 or later).

To establish a connection from your computer to the Gateway:

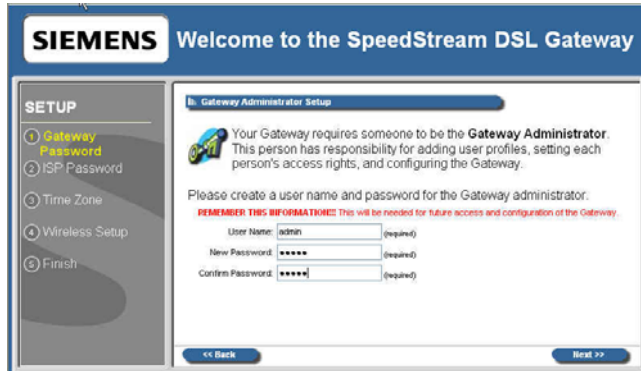
1. After installing the Gateway, start your computer. If your computer is already running, reboot it.
2. Open your Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator Web browser.
3. In the **Address** bar, type <http://speedstream> and press the **Enter** key. This displays the "Setup" window.
4. Refer to the [Setup Wizard](#) section for details of the initial configuration process.

Gateway Setup Wizard

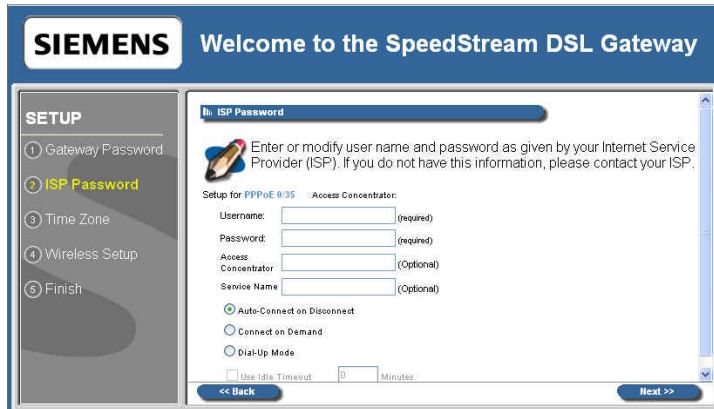
The first time you connect to the Gateway, the Setup Wizard runs automatically. (The Setup Wizard also runs if the Gateway's default settings are restored.) Proceed through the entire Setup Wizard to ensure accuracy of the installation.

You will need to know the username and password for Internet service provided by your ISP. Check the information supplied by your ISP for details.

1. The first window of the Setup Wizard is the “**Welcome**” window. Click **Next** on the “Welcome” window to begin setup. This displays the “Gateway Administrator Setup” window.

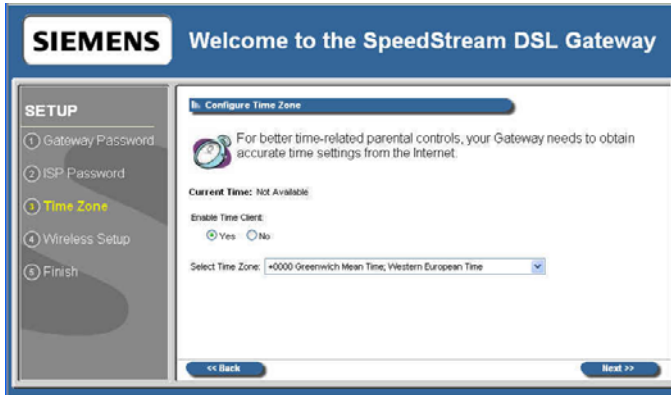


2. An administrator account has access rights to the Gateway configuration windows. Optionally, change the “admin” user name to a different administrative name by typing the new administrative name in **User Name**. If you wish, simply leave the “admin” user name in **User Name**.
3. Type a password in **New Password** and re-type it in **Confirm Password**.
4. Click **Next**. This displays the “ISP Password” window.



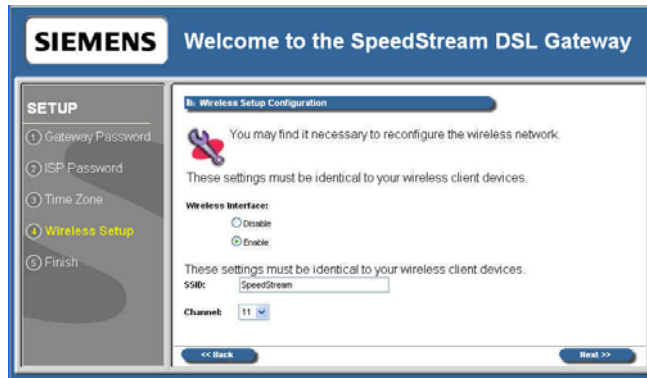
5. Enter information as specified by your ISP.

6. Click **Next**. This displays the “Configure Time Zone” window.



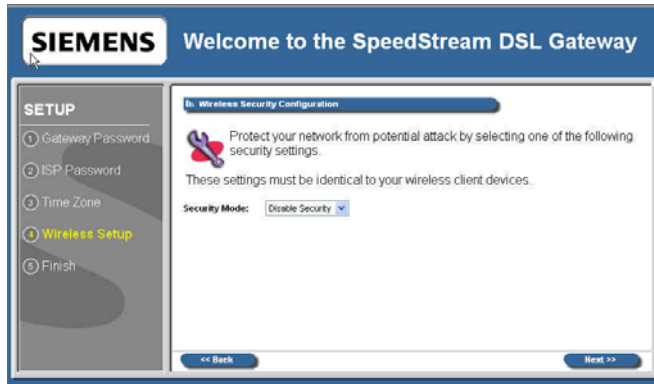
Optionally set the time zone of the area of the world in which you live on the “Configure Time Zone” window. This option must be enabled to define time of day restrictions for users.

7. To set the time zone, select the **Yes** option for **Enable Time Client**.
8. Select your time zone from the **Select Time Zone** drop-down menu, then click **Next**. This displays the “Wireless Setup Configuration” window.



Optionally set up wireless clients on your Gateway from the “Wireless Setup Configuration” window.

9. To setup wireless clients, select one of the following **Wireless Interface** options:
- Select **Enable** to enable a wireless connection for your computer.
 - Select **Disable** if you do not wish to configure the Gateway for wireless, then click **Next**. This displays the “Finish” window.
10. If you selected **Enable**, enter your wireless network ID in **SSID** (Service Set Identifier). This value is the name of your network and must be identical to that defined for all the wireless client devices connected to your network.
11. Optionally select a channel from the **Channel** drop-down menu. The channel is a path of communication to use across your network. The selected channel must be identical to that defined for all the wireless client devices connected to your network. Depending on your area and Gateway configuration, the channel may default to only one value.
12. Click **Next**. This displays the “Wireless Security Configuration” window.



Set the wireless security level from the “Wireless Security Configuration” window. **ALL** wireless devices attached to the Gateway **MUST** have the same wireless security settings for your network to have proper communications and security.

13. From the **Security Mode** drop-down menu, select one of the following options:
 - **Disable Security**
Disables encryption, providing no wireless security for the Gateway.
 - **WEP 64-bits**
Wireless Equivalency Privacy. This option offers 64-bit encryption, which is the least secure WEP option. Please see the section in this document titled [Wireless Setup WEP 64-Bit Option](#) for more information.
 - **WEP 128-bits**
Wireless Equivalency Privacy. This option offers 128-bit encryption, which is a most secure WEP option. Please see the section in this document titled [Wireless Setup WEP 128-Bit Option](#) for more information.
 - **WPA PSK**
Wi-Fi Protected Access. WPA security changes encryption keys after a specified amount of time. This is the most secure option for wireless networks. Please see the section in this document titled [Wireless Setup WPA PSK Option](#) for more information.
14. Once you click **Next** on the final wireless setup window, one of the following happens:
 - If you have a Powerline enabled Gateway, the “[Powerline Filter Configuration](#)” window is displayed.
 - If you do not have a Powerline enabled Gateway, the “Finish” window is displayed.



15. If the Powerline window appears, select one of the following **Powerline Interface** options:
 - **Disable**
Powerline connection is disabled. Click **Next**. This displays the "Finish" window.
 - **Enable**
Powerline connection is enabled.
16. If you selected **Enable**, enter a password to secure your powerline connection. This password must be identical on all powerline client devices.
17. Select one the following from the **Security Level** drop-down menu.
 - **Off**
Powerline encryption is turned off.
 - **On**
Powerline encryption is turned on.
18. Click **Next**. This displays the "Finish" window.
19. On the "Finish" window, click **Finish**. This displays the "What do I do now?" window. From this window you may click one of the following:
 - **Surf Now**
Your Web browser re-directs you to default home page of the Web browser you are using. You may return to the Gateway's configuration interface at anytime should you choose to further configure the Gateway.
 - **Continue**
Displays the "[Home](#)" window where you can create usage profiles/rules for different users, change the level or type of security used on the Gateway, or define/configure your network to be managed by the Gateway.

Wireless Setup WEP 64-Bit Option

WEP security offers the same security offered by a wired LAN with encrypted packets. This option offers 64-bit encryption, which is the least secure WEP option. This section assumes you currently have the “Wireless Security Configuration” window displayed on your computer. To use the WEP 64-bit option:

1. Select the WEP 64-bits option from the **Security Mode** drop-down menu.
2. Click **Next**. This displays the “Wireless 64-bit WEP Configuration” window.

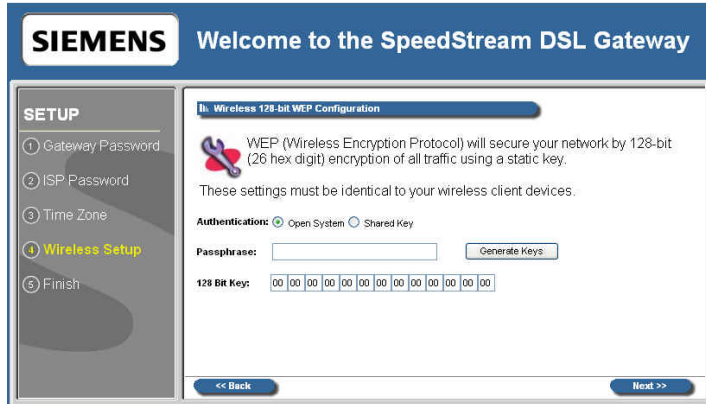


3. Select one of the following **Authentication** options:
 - **Open System**
Open system keys are always authenticated at the device level. After authentication, data is encrypted between the Gateway and the connected device. This is the weakest form of security and should not be used for sensitive data.
 - **Shared Key**
Shared keys accepts a string of unencrypted data from a device. The Gateway encrypts with a WEP key and sends back the encrypted data to the attached device.
4. Type a phrase in **Passphrase**. The passphrase is used to generate the 64-bit keys. The passphrase can be between 1 and 32 characters.
5. Click **Generate Keys**. The system responds by generating keys that display in the boxes under **Passphrase**. Four different keys are generated.
6. Select one of the four keys to use for encryption.
7. Click **Next**. One of the following happens:
 - If you have a Powerline enabled Gateway, the “[Powerline Filter Configuration](#)” window is displayed.
 - If you do not have a Powerline enabled Gateway, the “[Finish](#)” window is displayed.

Wireless Setup WEP 128-Bit Option

WEP security offers the same security offered by a wired LAN with encrypted packets. This option offers 128-bit encryption, which is the most secure WEP option. This section assumes you currently have the “Wireless Security Configuration” window displayed on your computer. To use the WEP 128-bit option:

1. Select the WEP 128-bits option from the **Security Mode** drop-down menu.
2. Click **Next**. This displays the “Wireless 128-bit WEP Configuration” window.

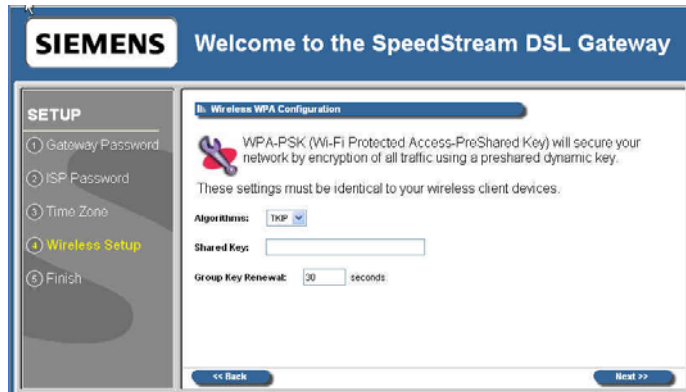


3. Select one of the following **Authentication** options:
 - **Open System**
Open system keys are always authenticated at the device level. After authentication, data is encrypted between the Gateway and the connected device. This is the weakest form of security and should not be used for sensitive data.
 - **Shared Key**
Shared keys accept a string of unencrypted data from a device. The Gateway encrypts with a WEP key and sends back the encrypted data to the attached device.
4. Type a phrase in **Passphrase**. The passphrase is used to generate the 124-bit key. The passphrase can be between 1 and 32 characters.
5. Click **Generate Keys**. The system responds by generating keys that display in the boxes under **Passphrase**.
6. Select one of the keys to use for encryption.
7. Click **Next**. One of the following happens:
 - If you have a Powerline enabled Gateway, the [“Powerline Filter Configuration”](#) window is displayed.
 - If you do not have a Powerline enabled Gateway, the “Finish” window is displayed.

Wireless Setup WPA PSK Option

WPA security changes encryption keys after a specified amount of time. This is the most secure option for wireless networks. This section assumes you currently have the “Wireless Security Configuration” window displayed on your computer. To use the WPA option:

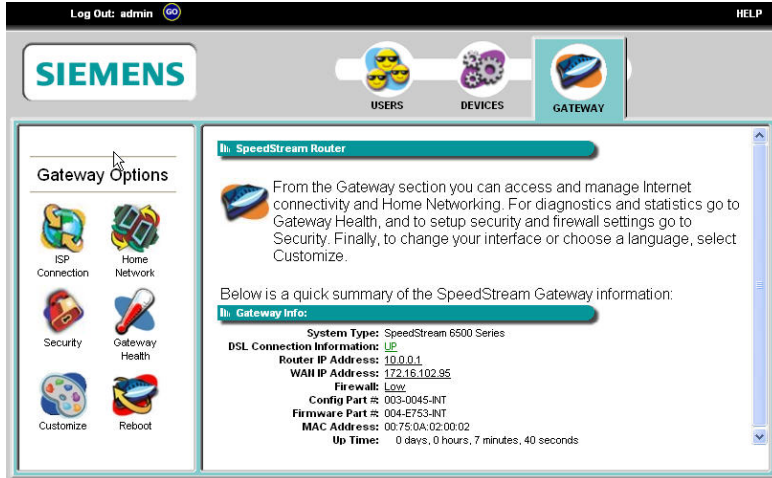
1. Select the WPA-PSK option from the **Security Mode** drop-down menu.
2. Click **Next**. This displays the “Wireless WPA Configuration” window.



3. The “Wireless WPA Configuration” window is used to configure the algorithm, shared key, and key renewal options. Select one of the following options from the **Algorithms** drop-down menu:
 - **TKIP**
Temporal Key Integrity Protocol is a more powerful security protocol than WEP. This option verifies the security configuration after encryption keys are determined, synchronizes changing of the unicast encryption key for each frame, and determines a unique starting unicast encryption key for each pre-shared key authentication.
 - **AES**
Advanced Encryption Standard supports a private key algorithm that ranges from 128 to 256 bits.
4. Type a key in **Shared Key**. The shared key is used to generate a dynamic encryption key for Gateway security.
5. Type a numeric value (in seconds) in **Group Key Renewal** to specify time to lapse between changing the key. The minimum time value is 30.
6. Click **Next**. One of the following happens:
 - If you have a Powerline enabled Gateway, the “[Powerline Filter Configuration](#)” window is displayed.
 - If you do not have a Powerline enabled Gateway, the “Finish” window is displayed.

Home Window

After finishing the Setup Wizard and clicking **Configure**, the Home window appears. This window also appears from now on when connecting to the Gateway.



After finishing the Setup Wizard and clicking Configure, the “Home” window is displayed. This window is also displayed from now on when connecting to the Gateway. At the top of this window is the [MenuBar](#) that contains the login/logout drop-down menu and Help menu.

Below the Menu Bar is a [Toolbar](#) that contains a set of buttons to access various configuration and information windows on the Gateway: Users, Devices, Gateway. In the left navigation pane there are configuration options for the selected Toolbar button. These options differ depending on how a user is logged into the system. An administrator has full configuration rights (shown above), while a user has limited configuration rights. The Home window displays basic networking attributes of the modem including IP address and default gateway specifications.




Pay special attention to **Login** in the top left-hand corner of the window to ensure that you are logged in to access all available features.

Menu Bar

The only two items on the menu bar are the **Log in** drop-down menu and the **Help** menu option. The **Log In** drop-down menu is used to log in a user or administrator. The **Help** option is used to display a help system for the Gateway.

Toolbar

The Gateway has three primary toolbar buttons: Users, Devices, and Gateway. The options for all the toolbar buttons differ depending on the user login. The administrator has the most authority with all options enabled, while the user has limited options based on the user profile for the login. Please see the table below for more information.

	<p>Users Button: This button provides access to user profiles and the User Profile Wizard. This wizard guides you through the steps required to set up and configure individual user profiles. Once configured, you can use this option to view a user's profile.</p>
	<p>Devices Button: This button provides Access to network devices connected to the Gateway. You can use this option to view shared files and resources on other computers if they are shared via Windows File Sharing.</p>
	<p>Gateway Button: This button provides access to all Gateway configuration options, security settings, Gateway health monitoring, and Internet connection and network details. The settings available may differ depending upon your service provider.</p>

Logging into the Gateway

There are two types of primary users that log into the Gateway: administrators and users. Administrators have rights to all of the configuration options available on the Gateway. Users have limited access based on what is set by the administrator for each user.

To log on to the Gateway:

1. Select a user from the **Log In** drop-down menu in the upper-left corner of the "Home" window.
2. Select a user from the **Username** drop-down menu.
3. Type the user password in **Password**.
4. Click **Go**. This displays the "Home" window.



Logging out of the Gateway

To log out of the Gateway:

1. Click **GO** next to **Log Out**. The system responds by displaying the "Home" window.



Chapter 5

Configuring Users and Devices

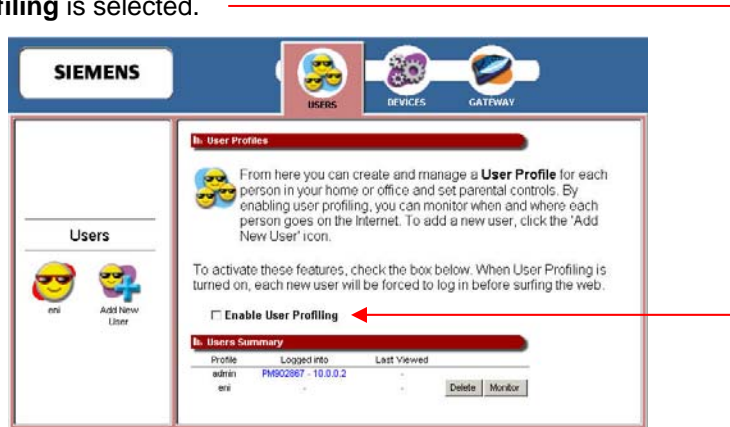
5

This chapter explains how to configure users and devices on the Gateway.

This chapter contains details for configuring users and devices on the Gateway. This chapter is organized into two parts corresponding to the buttons in the toolbar: [Users](#) and [Devices](#). Refer to [Chapter 6, Configuring Gateway Options](#) for details on configuring the features on the Gateway.

Configuring Users

Users are added and maintained from the “User Profiles” window accessed by clicking **Users** button on the toolbar. The “User Profiles” window provides details about all active user profiles if **Enable User Profiling** is selected.



The **Enable User Profiling** option must be selected on the “User Profiles” window for the content filtering option to be operational.

Adding a User

This section describes how to add users to the Gateway to restrict their access to Gateway functions and to the Internet. You **MUST** be logged in as the administrator to add a user.

To add a user:

1. From the “Users Profile” window, click the **Add New User** button in the left navigation pane. This displays the “Profile User Information” window.



2. Type a user name in **Username**.
3. Type a password in **Password**.
4. Re-type the password in **Confirm**.
5. Click **Next**. This displays the “Profile Content Filtering” window. (At any time during user configuration, you can click **Finish** to complete the user profile and accept the defaults for this user.)



Content filtering restricts access to undesirable Web sites and Web content. The **Enable User Profiling** option must be selected on the “[User Profiles](#)” window for the content filtering option to be operational.

6. Select one of the following content filtering options:
 - **Disable all Content Filtering**
User has access to all Internet content without restrictions.
 - **Allow access only to website addresses containing the following words**
User has access only to the specified Web addresses or to addresses containing specified word entries defined in the Website word/name table.
 - **Deny all access to website addresses containing the following words**
User is denied access to all Web addresses specified as well as addresses that contain any words specified in the Website word/name table.
7. If the **Allow access only...** or **Deny all access...** option is selected, type a word or Web address in the box under the Website word/name table, then click **Add Entry**. The system responds by adding the word or Web address to the Website word/name table.

Note: The entries in the Website word/name table may be either modified or deleted at any time by clicking either **Edit** or **Delete** next to the corresponding word or Web address.

8. Click **Next**. This displays the “Profile Configuration Access” window.

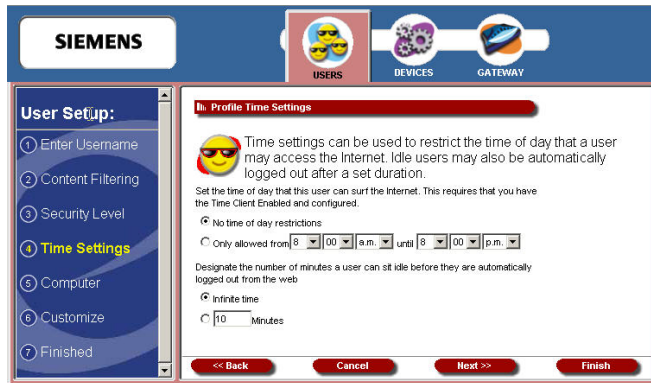


Profile configuration access defines the access permission for a user controlling what functions and features are available to that user.

9. Select one of the following profiles and click.

- **Administrator**
User has access to the Internet and all of the configuration tools on the Gateway.
- **Gamer**
User has access to the Internet as well as the Gateway's commonly used tools for gamers, including Port Configuration and DMZ.
- **Web Surfer**
User has access only to the Internet, not to the Gateway's configuration.

10. Click **Next**. This displays the "Profile Time Setting" window.



Profile time settings are used to limit a user's ability to use the Internet during certain times of the day or night. You can also define the amount of time a user stays logged on to the Internet without Web surfing activity (Idle Time). To use the time of day restrictions, you must have the Time Client enabled. Please see the [Setup Wizard](#) section for more information.

11. Select one of the following time of day options to control the time of day a user can access the internet:

- **No time of day restrictions**
The user can access the Internet at any time.

- **Only allowed from**
The user can only access the Internet at the time range set in the time drop-down menus. Be sure to specify the **from** and **until** times the user can access the Internet.
12. Select one of the following options to designate the number of minutes a user can sit idle before they are automatically logged out from the web:
 - **Infinite Time**
The user is never automatically logged out of the Internet.
 - **Minutes**
Type a time interval in minutes in **Minutes**. This time represents how long a user may be idle before automatically being logged out of the Internet.
 13. Click **Next**. This displays the “Associated Computer/Connected Device” window.



Some users consistently use a particular computer to surf the Internet. To simplify logging in for these users, you can use the Associated Computer option to automatically log a particular user into the Gateway with their username and password when they access the Internet from the specified computer.

14. Select one of the following:
 - A specific device to associate with the profile. All computers and devices currently on the network, powered on, and detected by the Gateway are displayed in the computer list.
 - **None**. The user can log in from any device.
15. Click **Next**. This displays the “Customized Profile Icon” window.



All user profiles have an icon that displays in the left navigation pane of the “User Profiles” window. You may customize the color of this icon using the “Customized Profile Icon” window.

16. To select a color, do one of the following:

- Select a color from the drop-down menu.
 - Type a numeric color value in the box next to the color drop-down menu. The number is based on RGB (Red Green Blue) values. For example, the color red is represented by a value of ff0000, green is represented by a value of 00ff00, and blue is represented by a value of 0000ff. **Note:** If you are entering a numeric value for the color, ensure that the “#” is in front of your numeric value.
17. Click **Finish**. This displays the “User Profile” window. The icon of the user you just created is displayed in the left navigation pane.

Editing A User Profile

This section describes how to edit a user profile. You must be logged in as the administrator to edit a user profile.

To edit a user profile:

1. From the “[Users Profile](#)” window, click the button in the left navigation pane corresponding to the user you want to edit. This displays the “Profile Monitor” window.



2. Click **Edit Profile**. This displays the “Profile Content Filtering” window with the **User Setup** pane in the left navigation pane.



3. Click on any item in the **User Setup** list to display the appropriate window.
4. Make any changes.
5. Once you have made all the changes you want, click **Finish**.

Deleting a User

This section describes how to delete a user. You must be logged in as the administrator to delete a user.

To delete a user:

1. From the “[Users Profile](#)” window, click the button in the left navigation pane corresponding to the user you want to delete. This displays the “Profile Monitor” window.



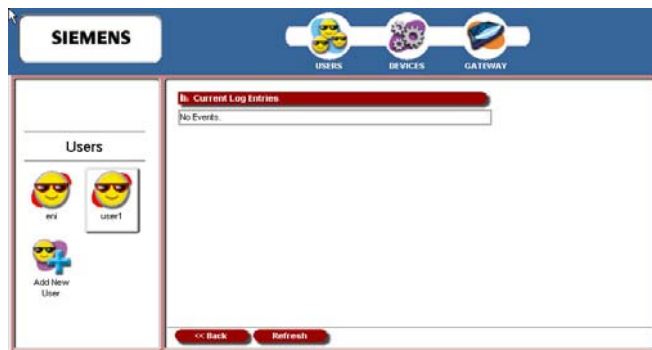
2. Click **Delete User**.

Viewing User Logs

User logs provide time stamped information about the activity of the user over the network.

To view user logs:

1. From the “[Users Profile](#)” window, click the button in the left navigation pane corresponding to the user you want to delete. This displays the “Profile Monitor” window.
2. Click **View User Log**. This displays the “Current Log Entries” window displaying all the log information about the user.

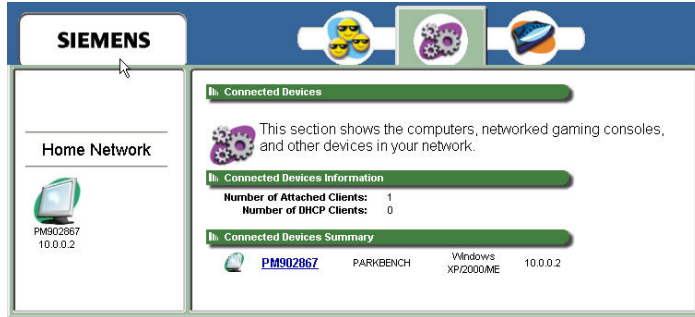


Configuring Devices

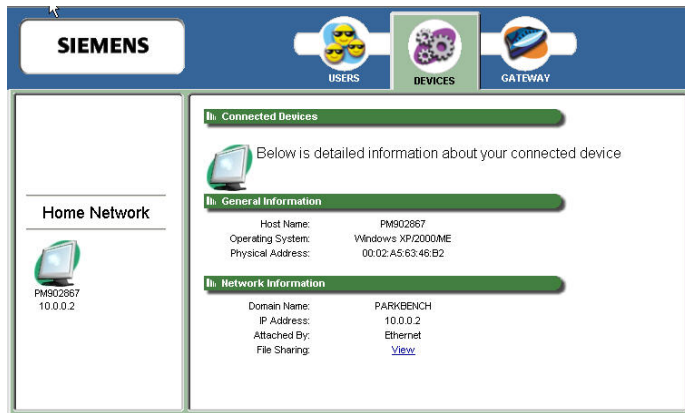
The Devices option allows you to view devices connected to your Gateway. If you are logged in as the administrator, you can view all the connected devices to the Gateway. If you are logged in as a specific user, you can only view devices associated with that user logon.

To use the Devices option:

1. Click **Devices** in the toolbar. This displays the “Connected Devices” window displaying general information about devices on your network.



2. Click the icon of a connected device in the left navigation pane, or click the device hyperlink under **Connected Devices Summary**. This displays the “Connected Devices” window, which displays both general and network information about the selected device.



Chapter 6

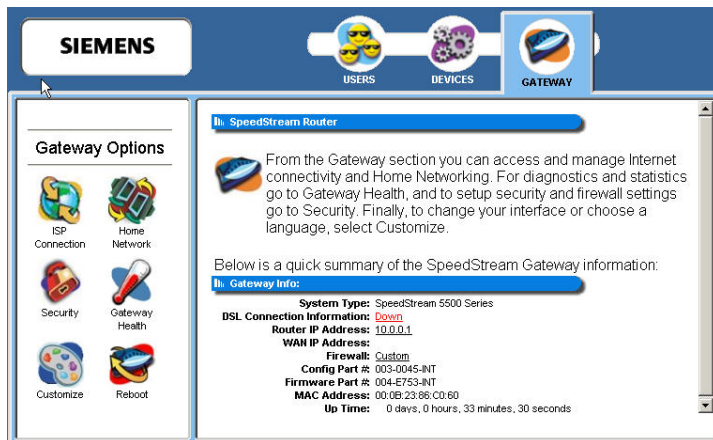
6

Configuring Advanced Features

This chapter explains how to configure advanced features on the Gateway.

This chapter contains details for configuring the many advanced features available with your Gateway. Some of the features described below require at least a mid-level understanding of networking principles. These features are provided to allow configuration flexibility for advanced users.

These advanced features are accessed through the **Gateway** button available on the toolbar on the “Main” window. The options that display under the **Gateway Options** pane in the left navigation pane are based on how you logged into the system. If you logged in as the administrator, all options are turned on and enabled. If you logged in as a user, only the Gateway Health, Customize, and Reboot options are enabled.



Gateway Options discussed in this chapter

This chapter is organized into parts that correspond to the following buttons shown in the **Gateway Options** pane.



Get information about ISP connections. You can also use this option to set ISP configuration parameters. This should only be done when instructed by your ISP.



View network-related information



Configure security for the Gateway.



Reboot the Gateway.

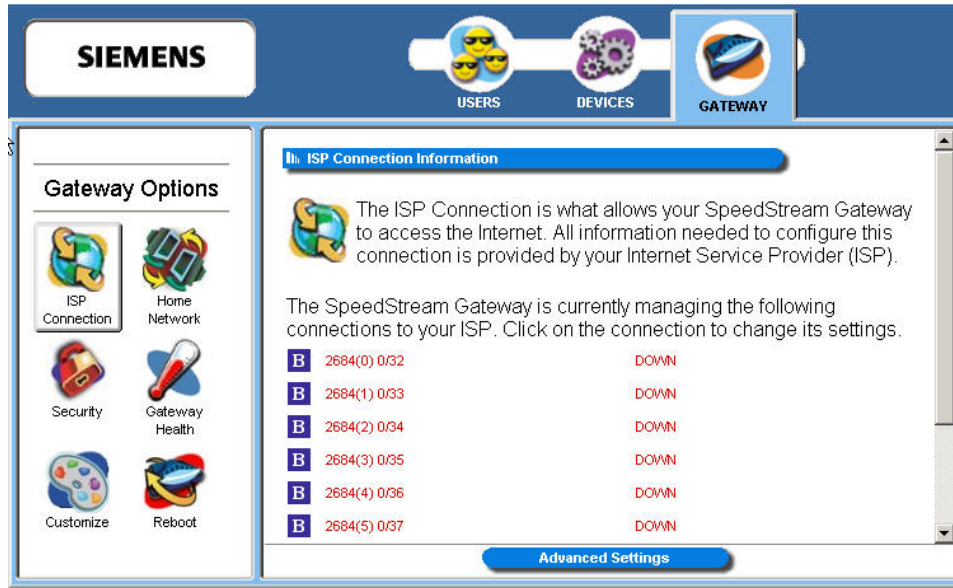
ISP Connection

The **ISP Connection** option displays all active and available Internet connections. Many of the settings for this option are intended for use only by advanced users. This option may not be available depending on your ISP. You must be logged in as an administrator to use this option.

WARNING: If this feature is not properly configured your Internet connection may terminate.

To use the ISP connection function:

1. Click the **ISP Connection** button in the left navigation pane. This displays the “ISP Connection Information” window listing all the ISP connections being managed by the Gateway.

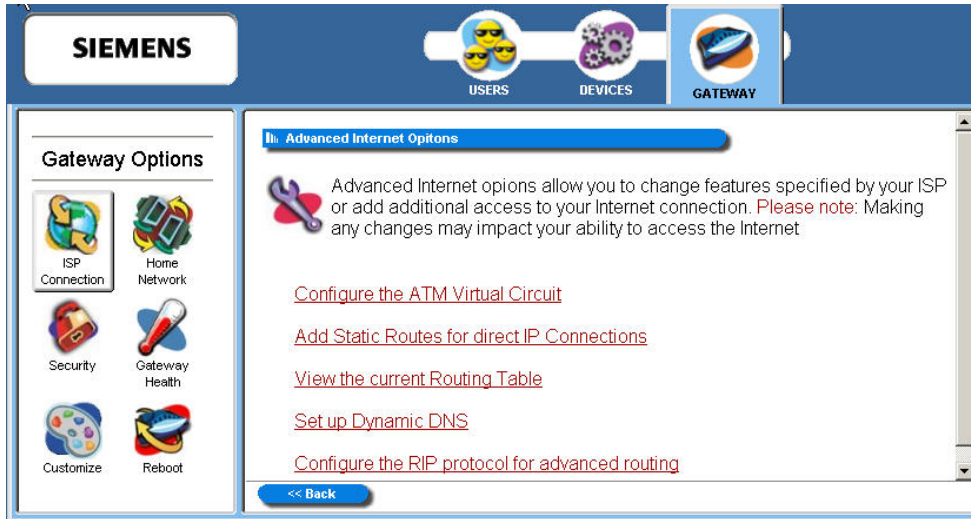


2. Click one of the ISP connections (in red) to reconfigure that connection. Please check with your ISP for the information required to reconfigure a connection.
3. Optionally refer to the section titled [Advanced Settings](#) for details on configuring advanced ISP connection settings.

Advanced ISP Settings

The Gateway provides access to additional, advanced ISP configuration settings. All the options in this section should only be configured with the help and guidance of your ISP. Incorrect changes to any of these options could result in the failure of your Internet connection.

To access the advanced settings, click **Advanced Settings** from the "[ISP Connection Information](#)" window. This displays the "Advanced Internet Options" window.



The advanced options are listed below. To access one of these options, click its link on the "Advanced Internet Options" window.

[Configure the ATM Virtual Circuit](#)

Create and configure a PVC (Permanent Virtual Circuit) across a network. A PVC is used to maintain a permanent connection between two points on a network.

[Add Static Routes for direct ISP Connections](#)

Configure static routes to remote equipment. Static routing allows a pre-defined route to be set for the transmission of data.

[View the Current Routing Table](#)

View a table of routing information of all static and dynamic routes for network devices.

[Set up Dynamic DNS](#)

Set up dynamic DNS. Dynamic DNS translates IP addresses into alphanumeric names.

[Configure the RIP protocol for advanced routing](#)

Configure the protocol that allows the Gateway to determine the shortest path between two points on the network.

ATM Virtual Circuits

Use the ATM virtual circuit advanced option to create and configure a Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC). A PVC is used to maintain a permanent connection between two points on a network. Changes to ATM settings should not be made unless you are advised to do so by your Internet Service Provider.

To access the ATM virtual circuit option, click the **Configure ATM Virtual Circuit** hyperlink on the [“Advanced Internet Options”](#) window. This displays the “ATM Virtual Circuit Wizard” window.

The screenshot shows the "ATM Virtual Circuit Wizard" window. On the left, there is a "Gateway Options" menu with icons for ISP Connection, Home Network, Security, Gateway Health, Customize, and Reboot. The main content area has a title bar "ATM Virtual Circuit Wizard" and a message: "The ATM Virtual Circuit can be re-configured for your SpeedStream Gateway. All ATM settings are dependent on information from your ISP, and should not be re-configured unless instructed by your ISP to do so." Below this is a table with the following data:

#	VC	Type	Name	Actions
0	0/32	2684B/MP	2684(0) 0/32	Disable Delete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
1	0/33	2684B/MP	2684(1) 0/33	Disable Delete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	0/34	2684B/MP	2684(2) 0/34	Disable Delete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	0/35	2684B/MP	2684(3) 0/35	Disable Delete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4	0/36	2684B/MP	2684(4) 0/36	Disable Delete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	0/37	2684B/MP	2684(5) 0/37	Disable Delete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	0/38	2684B/MP	2684(6) 0/38	Disable Delete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7	0/39	2684B/MP	2684(7) 0/39	Disable Delete <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

At the bottom of the table area, there are two buttons: "<< Back" and "Add a New VC".

Make any modifications advised by your ISP.

Static Routes

Use the static routes advanced option to configure static routes to remote equipment. Static routing allows a pre-defined route to be set for the transmission of data. Static routes take precedence over all dynamic routing options and also provide enhanced security over dynamic routing.

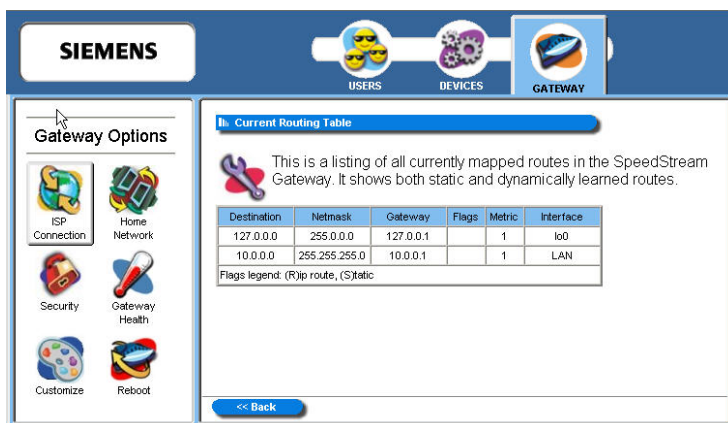
To configure the static routes:

1. Click the **Add Static Routes for Direct IP Connections** hyperlink from the “[Advanced Internet Options](#)” window. This displays the “Static Routes” window.



2. Type the IP address of the destination device in **Destination**.
3. Type the net mask of the destination device in **Net Mask**.
4. Optionally, type the IP address of a destination Gateway in **Next Hop**.
5. Select a connection type from the **Interface** drop-down menu.
6. Click **Apply**. The system responds by adding your new route to the routing table.

To view the current routing table, click the **View the current routing table** hyperlink. This displays a table of routing information including destination IP address, subnet mask, flags, Gateway, metric and interface of all static and dynamic routes for network devices.



Dynamic DNS

Use the dynamic DNS advanced option to set up dynamic DNS. Dynamic DNS translates IP addresses into alphanumeric names. For example, an IP address of 333.136.249.80 could be translated into siemens.com. To use the DDNS service, you must register for the service. You can register from the following web page: www.dydns.org/services/dydns.

Once registered, you must set up your DNS data on the Gateway. Once this is done users can connect to your servers (or DMZ computer) from the Internet using your Domain name. Refer to the section in this document titled [DMZ](#) for more information on DMZs.

To set up Dynamic DNS on the Gateway:

1. Click the **Set up Dynamic DNS** hyperlink from the "[Advanced Internet Options](#)" window. This displays the "Set Up Dynamic DNS" window.



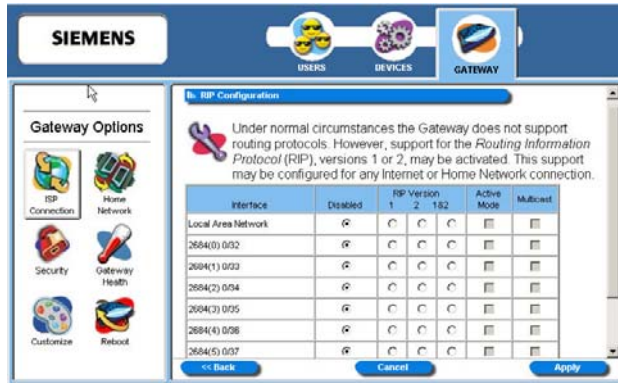
2. Select the **Enable** option.
3. Type the name provided to you by www.dydns.org in **Service Username**.
4. Type your www.dydns.org password in **Password**.
5. Type the domain or host name provided by www.dydns.org in **Host Name 1**.
6. Optionally, if you have more than one domain or host name, type it in **Host Name 2**.
7. Click **Apply**. The system responds by registering your domain or host name to www.dydns.org.

RIP (Routing Information Protocol)

Using RIP, the Gateway is able to determine the shortest distance between two points on the network based on the addresses of the originating devices. RIP (Routing Information Protocol) is based on distance algorithms to calculate the shortest path. The shortest path is based on the number of hops between two points.

To use the RIP option:

1. Click the **Configure the RIP protocol for advanced routing** hyperlink from the "[Advanced Internet Options](#)" window. This displays the "RIP Configuration" window.



2. Select one of the following RIP options from under the **RIP Version** heading next to the connection of your choice:
 - **1:** Provides essential RIP packet formatting for routing information packets.
 - **2:** Provides enhanced packet formatting for routing information packets by providing the following: IP address, subnet mask, next hop, and metric (shows how many routers the routing packet crossed to its destination).
 - **1&2:** A combination of both types of RIP packets.
3. Select an **Active Mode** checkbox next to a corresponding connection to enable it.
4. Click **Apply**. This displays the "Your Settings Have Been Saved" window.
5. Optionally, click **Reboot** if you wish for the settings to immediately be implemented. The system responds by restarting your Gateway.

Home Network

The Home Network option displays all network-related information. You must be logged in as the administrator to access this option. To use the Home Network option:

1. Click the **Home Network** button on the **Gateway Options** pane. This displays the “Home Network” window containing information about the home network.



2. Optionally, click **Advanced Settings** to display a list of advanced features that allow you to manage the computers on your network. This displays the “Advanced Home Networking” window.



The advanced options are listed below. To access one of these options, click its link on the “Advanced Home Networking” window.

[IP Network](#)

Define the range for assigning IP addresses.

[Server Ports](#)

Specify the ports used by common applications such as HTTP, FTP, and Telnet.

[LAN/WAN Port](#)

Configure Ethernet port #4 as either a LAN (network) port or as a WAN (Internet connection) port.

[Wireless Network](#)

Configure the wireless equipment in your Gateway.

[Powerline Network](#)

Configure security for the powerline network. This option is available only if your Gateway is configured for Powerline.

[UPnP](#)

Configure UPnP. UPnP allows the Gateway to communicate directly with certain Windows operating systems.

IP Network

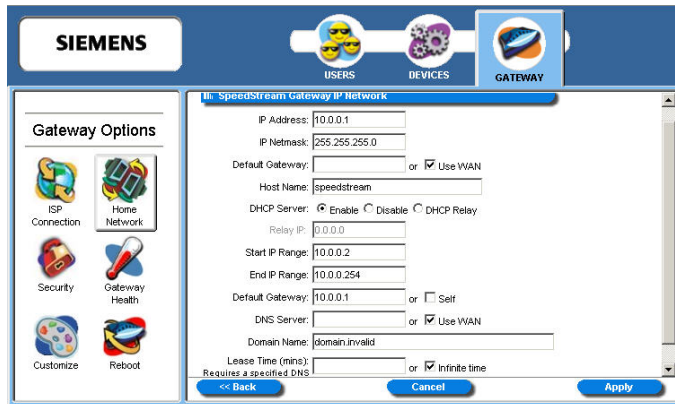
The Gateway provides the flexibility to use different ranges of IP addresses to be assigned by the DHCP Server housed in the Gateway. DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) allows computers to obtain either permanent or temporary IP addresses from a central server.

To configure the IP network option:

1. Click the **Configure the local SpeedStream Gateway IP Network** hyperlink. This displays the "SpeedStream Gateway IP Network" window.



2. Select a range from the displayed options and click **Save Settings**. Be sure to select an IP address range that is not in conflict with any existing devices.
3. Optionally, click the **Custom Settings** hyperlink for advanced configuration. Please contact your ISP for more information on configuring the options for custom settings.



Server Ports

Common applications such as HTTP (Web site traffic), FTP, and Telnet use pre-defined incoming port numbers for compatibility with other services. If you wish to change the ports used by these applications you may do so using this option. This feature is recommended for use by advanced users only.

To configure the server port option:

1. Click the **Configure the Local SpeedStream Gateway Server Ports** hyperlink. This displays the “SpeedStream Gateway Server Ports” window.



2. Optionally, type a port number in **HTTP**. The default port for this field is 80.
3. Optionally, type a port number in **FTP**. The default port for this field is 21.
4. Optionally, type a port number in **Telnet**. The default port for this field is 23.
5. Click **Apply**. This displays the “Your settings have been saved” window.
6. Optionally, click **Reboot** if you wish for the settings to immediately be implemented. The system responds by restarting your Gateway.

LAN/WAN Port

If your Gateway contains four Ethernet ports, Ethernet port #4 can be used as either a LAN (network) port or as a WAN (Internet connection) port. Select the appropriate option to define whether the port is used as a fourth local network port or as a connection for another broadband device.

Note: For configuration of the port as a WAN port, you may be required to consult your Internet Service Provider for the appropriate settings.

To configure the LAN/WAN port:

1. Click the **Configure the Local SpeedStream Gateway LAN/WAN Port** hyperlink. This displays the "SpeedStream Gateway LAN/WAN Port" window.



2. Select one of the following options:
 - **LAN** (Local Area Network)
Use the port as a connection to the network located in your home or premises.
 - **WAN** (Wide Area Network)
Use the port as a connection to a large connected network such as the Internet that is spread over a large geographic area. If you select the WAN option, please contact your ISP for instructions on how to configure this option.
3. Click **Apply**.

Wireless Network

Configure the wireless network using this option. The wireless settings on the Gateway must match those of any wireless clients on your network.

To configure the wireless network:

1. Click the **Configure the Local SpeedStream Gateway Wireless Network** hyperlink. This displays the “Wireless Summary” window.



2. Click **Begin Wireless Wizard**. This displays the “Wireless Setup Configuration” window.



3. Select **Enable** to enable the **Wireless Interface**.
4. Type your wireless network ID in **SSID** (Service Set Identifier).
5. Optionally, select a channel ID from the **Channel** drop-down menu. This is typically done if you experience any interference with your wireless Gateway.
6. Click **Next**. This displays the “Wireless Security Configuration” window.



Set the wireless security level from the “Wireless Security Configuration” window. All wireless devices attached to the Gateway **MUST** have the same wireless security settings for your network to have proper communications and security.

7. From the **Security Mode** drop-down menu, select one of the following options:

- **WEP 64-bits**

Wireless Equivalency Privacy. WEP security offers the same security offered by a wired LAN with encrypted packets. This option offers 64-bit encryption, which is the least secure WEP option. Please see the section in this document titled [Wireless Setup WEP 64-Bit Option \(Advanced Home Networking\)](#) for more information.

- **WEP 128-bits**

Wireless Equivalency Privacy. WEP security offers the same security offered by a wired LAN with encrypted packets. This option offers 128-bit encryption, which is a most secure WEP option. Please see the section in this document titled [Wireless Setup WEP 128-Bit Option \(Advanced Home Networking\)](#) for more information.

- **WPA PSK**

Wi-Fi Protected Access. WPA security changes encryption keys after a specified amount of time. This is the most secure option for wireless networks. Please see the section in this document titled [Wireless Setup WPA PSK Option \(Advanced Home Networking\)](#) for more information.

8. Optionally, select the **Enable SSID Broadcast** option so wireless users can see the existence of the wireless Gateway with the associated SSID.

Wireless Setup WEP 64-Bit Option (Advanced Home Network)

WEP security offers the same security offered by a wired LAN with encrypted packets. This section assumes you currently have the “Wireless Security Configuration” window displayed on your computer.

To use the WEP 64-bit option:

1. From the “[Wireless Security Configuration](#)” window, select **WEP 64-bits** from the **Security Mode** drop-down menu.
2. Click **Next**. This displays the “Wireless 64-bit WEP Configuration” window.



3. Select one of the following **Authentication** options:
 - **Open System**
Open system keys are always authenticated at the device level. After authentication, data is encrypted between the Gateway and the connected device. This is the weakest form of security and should not be used for sensitive data.
 - **Shared Key**
Shared keys accept a string of unencrypted data from a device. The Gateway encrypts with a WEP key and sends back the encrypted data to the attached device.
4. Type a phrase in **Passphrase**. The passphrase is used to generate the 64-bit keys. The passphrase can be between 1 and 32 characters.
5. Click **Generate Keys**. The system responds by generating keys that display in the boxes under **Passphrase**. Four different keys are generated.
6. Select one of the four keys to use for encryption.
7. Click **Next**. This displays the “[Wireless Filter Configuration](#)” window.

Wireless Setup WEP 128-Bit Option (Advanced Home Network)

WEP security offers the same security offered by a wired LAN with encrypted packets. This option offers 128-bit encryption, which is the most secure WEP option. This section assumes you currently have the “Wireless Security Configuration” window displayed on your computer.

To use the WEP 128-bit option:

1. From the “[Wireless Security Configuration](#)” window, select **WEP 128-bits** from the **Security Mode** drop-down menu.
2. Click **Next**. This displays the “Wireless 128-bit WEP Configuration” window.



3. Select one of the following **Authentication** options:
 - **Open System**
Open system keys are always authenticated at the device level. After authentication, data is encrypted between the Gateway and the connected device. This is the weakest form of security and should not be used for sensitive data.
 - **Shared Key**
Shared keys accept a string of unencrypted data from a device. The Gateway encrypts with a WEP key and sends back the encrypted data to the attached device.
4. Type a phrase in **Passphrase**. The passphrase is used to generate the 128-bit key. The passphrase can be between 1 and 32 characters.
5. Click **Generate Keys**. The system responds by generating keys that display in the boxes under **Passphrase**.
6. Select one of the keys to use for encryption.
7. Click **Next**. This displays the “[Wireless Filter Configuration](#)” window.

Wireless Setup WPA PSK Option (Advanced Home Network)

WPA security changes encryption keys after a specified amount of time. This is the most secure option for wireless networks. This section assumes you currently have the “Wireless Security Configuration” window displayed on your computer.

To use the WPA option:

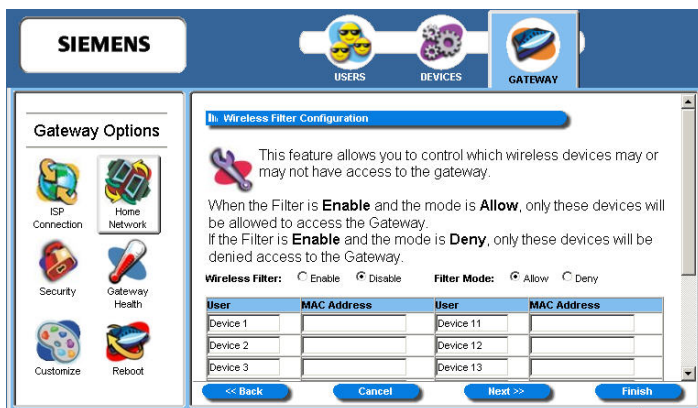
1. From the “[Wireless Security Configuration](#)” window, select **WPA PSK** from the **Security Mode** drop-down menu.
2. Click **Next**. This displays the “Wireless WPA Configuration” window.



3. Select one of the following from the **Algorithms** drop-down menu:
 - **TKIP**
Temporal Key Integrity Protocol is a more powerful security protocol than WEP. This option verifies the security configuration after encryption keys are determined, synchronizes changing of the unicast encryption key for each frame, and determines a unique starting unicast encryption key for each pre-shared key authentication.
 - **AES**
Advanced Encryption Standard) supports a private key algorithm that ranges from 128 to 256 bits.
4. Type a key in **Shared Key**. The shared key is used to generate a dynamic encryption key for Gateway security.
5. Type a numeric value (in seconds) in **Group Key Renewal** to specify time to lapse between changing the key. The minimum time value is 30.
6. Click **Next**. This displays the “[Wireless Filter Configuration](#)” window.

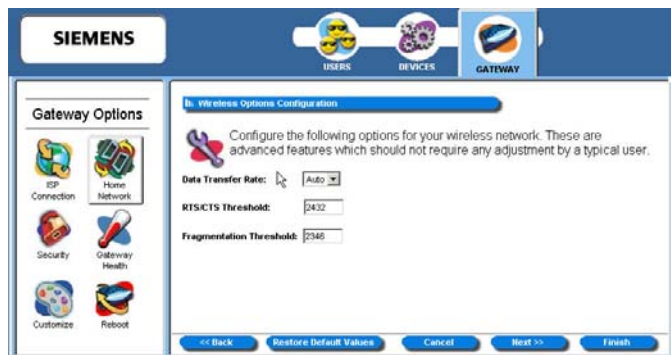
Wireless Filter and Options Configuration

Control access to the Gateway of wireless devices based on the MAC address of the device using the “Wireless Filter Configuration” window. A MAC (Media Access Control) address refers to a hardware address that uniquely identifies each device of a network. Refer to the user documentation for each device you wish to deny or allow access for a particular MAC address.



To configure the wireless filter:

- Select one of the following **Wireless Filter** options:
 - Enable**
Enable wireless filtering.
 - Disable**
Disable wireless filtering. If wireless filtering is disabled, all devices have access to the Gateway.
- If wireless filtering is enabled, select one of the following **Filter Mode** options:
 - Allow**
Permits access to all the MAC addresses entered in the table.
 - Deny**
Restricts Gateway access to all the MAC addresses entered in the table.
- Type the MAC address in the **MAC Address** column next to each device you either want to permit or restrict access.
- Click **Next**. This displays the “Wireless Options Configuration” window.



5. Optionally, configure the following items:

- **Data Transfer Rate**

If a particular wireless client is unable to auto-negotiate a connection to the Gateway, the data transfer rate may be set to a specific data rate such as 11 Mbps for 802.11b wireless clients.

- **RTS/CTS Threshold**

A group of wireless clients may experience difficulty communicating with the Gateway without interrupting each other's communications. If this occurs, the RTS/CTS threshold may be set to a higher number to allow them each a longer period in which to communicate with the Gateway before the priority is switched to another wireless client wishing to transmit data.

- **Fragmentation Threshold**

The fragmentation threshold may be lowered to improve reliability in an excessively "noisy" wireless environment if changing channels does not provide significant enough improvement.

If you wish to reset the options in the "Wireless Options Configuration" window, click **Restore Default Values**. The system responds by restoring all the advanced features on this page.

6. Click **Next**. This displays the "Wireless Wizard" finish window.

7. Click **Finish** to save the settings.

8. Click **Reboot** for your wireless configuration to take effect.

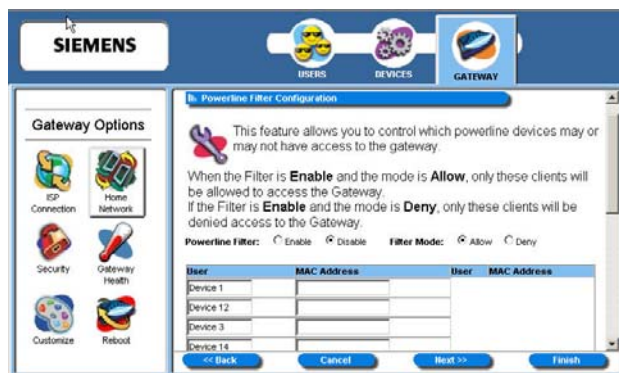
Powerline Security Configuration

If you have a Powerline enabled Gateway, you have the option of configuring security for the Powerline connection.

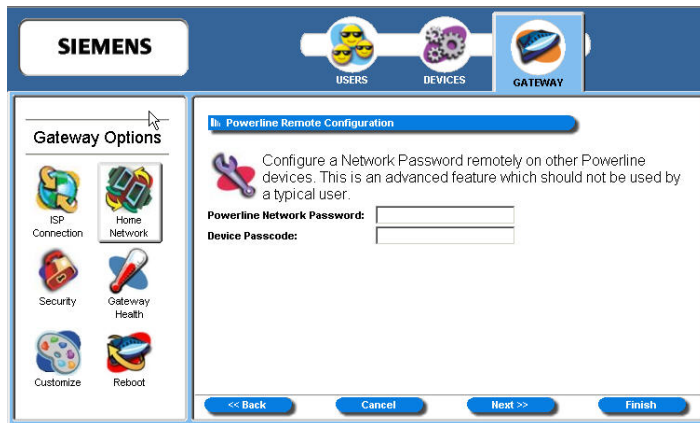


To configure powerline security:

1. Select one of the following **Powerline Interface** options:
 - **Enable**
Enables a powerline connection.
 - **Disable**
Disables a powerline connection. Click **Next**. This displays the “Finish” window.
2. If you selected **Enable**, enter a password to secure your powerline connection. This password must be identical on all powerline client devices.
3. Select one the following from the **Security Level** drop-down menu.
 - **Off**
Powerline encryption is turned off.
 - **Minimum**
Data transmitted is encrypted. Receives all data: unencrypted and encrypted.
 - **Standard**
Data transmitted is encrypted. Data received must be encrypted.
 - **Maximum**
Same as standard. Data transmitted is encrypted. Data received must be encrypted.
4. Click **Next**. This displays the “Powerline Filter Configuration” window.



5. Select one of the following **Powerline Filter** options:
 - **Enable**
Enables powerline filtering.
 - **Disable**
Disables powerline filtering. If powerline filtering is disabled, all devices have access to the Gateway.
6. If powerline filtering is enabled, select one of the following **Filter Mode** options:
 - **Allow**
Permits access to all the MAC addresses entered in the table.
 - **Deny**
Restricts access to all the MAC addresses entered in the table.
7. Type the MAC address in the **MAC Address** column next to each device you either want to permit or restrict access.
8. Click **Next**. This displays the “Powerline Remote Configuration” window.



Optionally configure a network password remotely on other powerline devices. To do this:

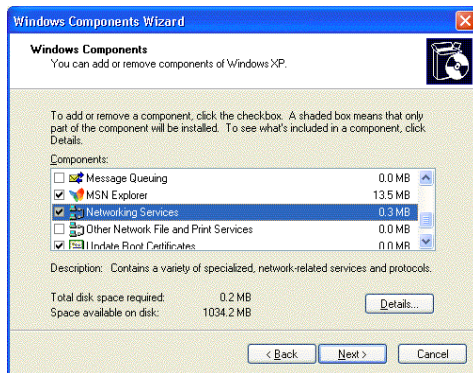
9. Enter the password you want to assign to all powerline devices in **Powerline Network Password**.
10. Enter the current password in **Device Password** for the powerline devices you want to change.
11. Click **Next**. This displays the Wizard “Finish” window.
12. Click **Reboot** to save the settings.

UPnP (Universal Plug and Play)

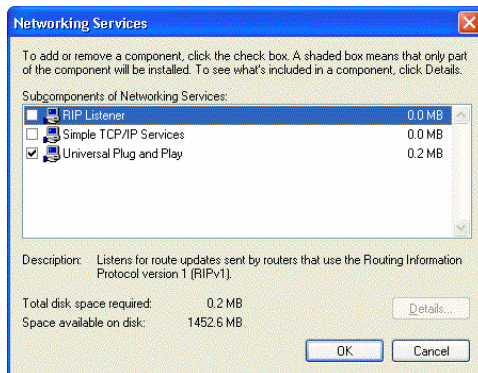
Microsoft UPnP allows the Gateway to communicate directly with certain Windows operating systems to trade information about the special needs of certain applications (such as messaging programs and interactive games) as well as provide information about other devices on the network. This communication between the operating system and Gateway greatly reduces the amount of manual configuration required to use new applications and devices.

Only certain versions of Windows XP and computer support the UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) function. Before configuring this option, make sure that UPnP is installed on your computer and enabled. Follow the steps below for installing UPnP components.

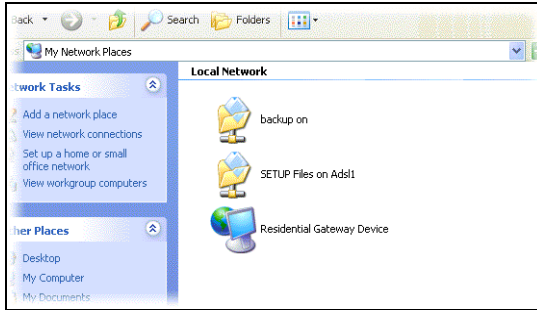
1. Select **Start>Control Panel**.
2. Select **Add or Remove Programs>Add/Remove Windows Components** to open the “Windows Components Wizard” window.



3. Select **Network Services** and click **Details**. This displays the “Networking Services” window.



4. Select **Universal Plug and Play**.
5. Click **OK**. The system installs the UPnP components automatically.
6. After finishing the installation, go to **My Network Places**. You will find an icon for the UPnP function called Residential Gateway Device.



7. Double-click the icon. The Gateway will open another Web page for UPnP functions. Now, NAT functionality is available. The Gateway will create virtual servers automatically when it detects the computer running Internet applications that require this configuration.

Now you can configure the Gateway for UPnP. To configure UPnP on the Gateway:

1. Click **Configure the Universal Plug and Play Settings** link to display the "UPnP Configuration" window:



2. Select one of the following operating modes to enable or disable UPnP.
 - **Disable UPnP**
Prevents the Gateway from using the UPnP feature to communicate with other devices or your operating system. Also may be disabled if your operating system does not support UPnP.
 - **Enable Discovery and Advertisement only (SSDP)**
Sends information about new devices (hardware) detected only. No information concerning software applications or services is transmitted.
 - **Enable full Internet Gateway Device (IGD) support**
Allows the Gateway to communicate freely with computers on the network about new devices, software applications, and services as needed to ensure they are working with minimal manual configuration required.
3. Select one of the following control options.
 - **Enable Access Logging**
Logs UPnP transactions to the system log.
 - **Read Only Mode**
Can read configuration information from a device; cannot modify the device configuration.
4. Click **Apply** to accept the settings. This displays the UPnP finish window.
5. Click **Reboot**.

Security

Your Gateway provides broad security measures against unwanted users. Security also allows for the configuration of the Gateway firewall, administrator password, (NAT) Network Address Translation, and DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) configuration.

To use the security option, click the **Security** button on the **Gateway Options** pane. This displays the "Security Options" window containing icons to access the security features.



This section is organized into parts that correspond to the following buttons shown in the **Gateway Options** pane.



Firewall
Settings

Configure the network firewall. A firewall is a system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network.



Admin
Password

Change administrative password.



Address
Translation

Configure address translation. Address translation hides individual users/computers behind a single outward-facing address. Hiding internal addresses allows greater security for your network.

Firewall Settings

A firewall is a system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network. The firewall window provides a listing of options to be enabled or disabled as well as links to configure the more complex details of each feature.

To configure the firewall:

1. From the "[Security Options](#)" window, click **Firewall Settings**. This displays the "Firewall Settings" window.



2. Select the checkboxes for all **Security** options you wish to enable. This can be any of the following:
 - **Level**
Enable security level access is from the Gateway to the Internet or other networks. Click **Configure** to configure Security Level feature. This displays the "[Firewall Level Configuration](#)" window.
 - **Attack Detection**
Enable protection from common hacker attacks to your computer/network from the Internet. Click **Configure** to configure the Attack Detection feature. This displays the "[Attack Detection Configuration](#)" window.
 - **IP Filtering**
Configure inbound and outbound filter rules if your firewall Level setting is Custom. Click **Configure** to configure IP filter rules. This displays the "[Firewall IP Filter Configuration Wizard](#)" window.
3. Select **DMZ** for the **Gaming** option if you want to enable DMZ. Click **Configure** to configure firewall DMZ option. This displays the "[Firewall DMZ Configuration](#)" window.
4. Select the checkboxes for all **Support** options you wish to enable. This can be any of the following:
 - **Firewall Snooze Control**
Bypass the firewall for a set amount of time so outside support personnel can access your Gateway or network or so you can run an application that conflicts with the firewall. Click **Configure** to configure the snooze control. This displays the "[Firewall Snooze Control](#)" window.

Security Level

Security level refers to how much access is permitted from your Gateway to the Internet or other networks.

To enable and configure the security level feature:

1. Select **Level** from the "[Firewall Settings](#)" window.
2. Click the **Configure** hyperlink next to **Level**. This displays the "Firewall Level Configuration" window.



3. Select the firewall security level from the **Select Firewall Level** drop-down menu. This can be one of the following:
 - **Off**
No firewall protection. Data can move freely both in and out of the Gateway.
 - **Low**
Provides basic firewall protection. Attack detection is enabled and only ports well known to the Gateway can allow the flow of data.
 - **High**
Provides maximum firewall protection. Only certain applications are allowed through the firewall or traffic that is already "in conversation" with an application from the host PC and host application. (ICSA 3.0a Compliant.)
 - **Custom**
Set your own rules for firewall protection. This option should be used by advanced users only. If you select this option, you must set customized rules for both inbound and outbound traffic using the [IP Filtering](#) option.
4. Click **Apply**.

Attack Detection

If the Attack Detection System is enabled, the Gateway provides protection against the most common hacker attacks that attempt to access your computer/network from the Internet. Intrusion attempts can also be logged to provide a record of attempts and their source (when available).

To enable and configure the attack detection feature:

1. Select **Attack Detection** from the "[Firewall Settings](#)" window.
2. Click the **Configure** hyperlink next to **Attack Detection** option. This displays the "Attack Detection Configuration" window.



3. Select **Enable Attack Detection**.
4. Select **Filter** for each event in the list you want to filter or, if you want to filter all events, select **Filter All**. This provides maximum protection against malicious intrusion from outside your network.
5. Select **Log** for each event in the list you want to log or, if you want to log all events, select **Log All**.
6. Click **Apply**.

Below is a description of each event that can be monitored.

- **Same Source and Destination Address**
An outside device can send a SYN (synchronize) packet to a host with the same source and destination address (including port) causing the system to hang. When the receiving host tries to respond to the source address in the packet, it ends up just sending it back to itself. This packet could ping-pong back and forth over 200 times (consuming CPU resources) before being discarded.
- **Broadcast Source Address**
An outside device can send a ping to your Gateway broadcast address using a forged source address. When your system responds to these pings, it is brought down by echo replies.
- **LAN Source Address on LAN**
An outside device can send a forged source address in an incoming IP packet to block trace back.
- **Invalid IP Packet Fragment**
An outside device can send fragmented data packets that can bring down your system. IP packets can be fairly large in size. If a link between two hosts transporting a packet can only handle smaller packets, the large packet may be split (or fragmented) into smaller ones. When the packet fragments get to the destination host, they must be reassembled into the original large packet like pieces of a puzzle. A specially crafted invalid fragment can cause the host to crash
- **TCP NULL**
An outside device can send an IP packet with the protocol field set to TCP but with an all null TCP header and data section. If your Gateway responds to this attack, it will bring down your system.

- **TCP FIN**
An outside device can send an attack using TCP FIN. This attack never allows a data packet to finish transmitting and brings down your system.
- **TCP XMAS**
An outside device can send an attack using TCP packets with all the flags set. This causes your system to slow to a halt.
- **Fragmented TCP Packet**
An outside device can send an attack using fragmented packets to allow an outside user Telnet access to a device on your network.
- **Fragmented TCP Header**
An outside device can send an attack using TCP packets with only a header and no payload. When numerous packets are sent through the Gateway in this manner, your system slows and halts.
- **Fragmented UDP Header**
An outside device can send an attack using fragmented UDP headers to bring down a device on your network.
- **Fragmented ICMP Header**
An outside device can send an attack using fragmented ICMP headers to bring down a device on your network.
- **Inconsistent UDP/IP header lengths**
An outside device can send an attack using inconsistent UDP/IP headers to bring down a device on your network.
- **Inconsistent IP header lengths**
An outside device can send an attack using changes in the IP header to zero the fragment offset field. This will be treated as a complete packet when received and cause your system to halt.

IP Filtering

Define inbound and outbound IP filter rules using this procedure. IP filtering rules can only be defined if the **Firewall Level** setting is **Custom**. This method of firewall protection is recommended for advanced users only.

To define IP filtering rules:

1. Click the **Configuration** hyperlink next to the **IP Filter** option on the "[Firewall Settings](#)" window. This displays the "Firewall IP Filter Configuration Wizard" window.

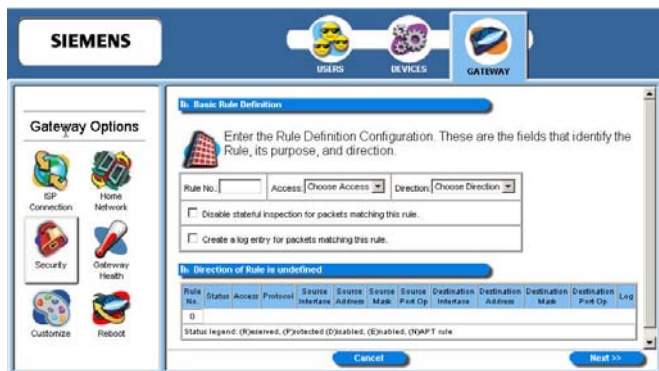


2. Do one of the following:

- Click **Add New IP Filter Rule** to add new IP filter rules. This displays the "Basic Rule Definition" window.
- Click **Clone IP Filter Level** to clone IP filter rules already defined. This displays the "Clone Rule Definition" window. Once cloned, you can modify the existing rules.

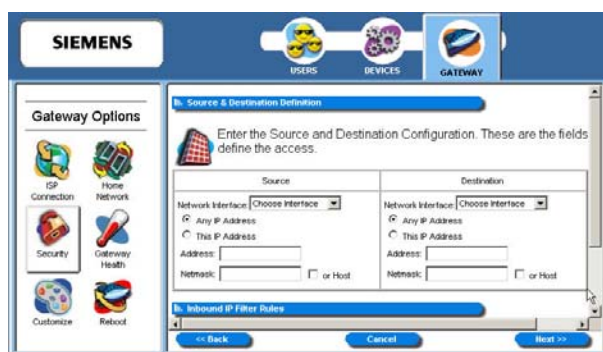
Add New IP Filter Rules

The “Basic Rule Definition” window is displayed when you select **Add New IP Filter Rule** from the “[Firewall IP Configuration Wizard](#)” window. Using this option, you can define both inbound and outbound rules. Each rule defined is added to the Rule Definition table.



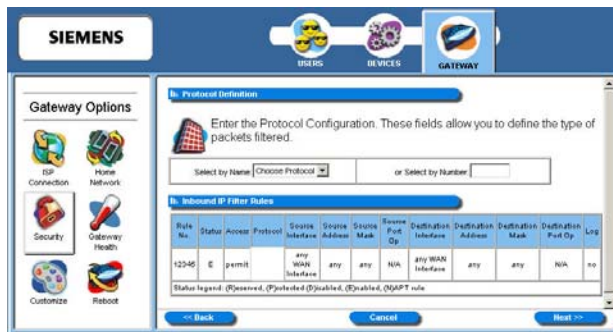
To add a new rule:

1. Type up to a five digit numeric value in **Rule No** to uniquely identify the rule.
2. Select either **Permit** or **Deny** from the **Access** drop-down menu. Select **Permit** to allow the rule and **Deny** to prohibit the rule.
3. Select either **Inbound** or **Outbound** from the **Direction** drop-down menu. **Inbound** refers to data coming into the Gateway, while **Outbound** refers to data transmitted from the Gateway.
4. Optionally, select **Disable stateful inspection for packets matching this rule**.
5. Optionally, select **Create a log entry for packets matching this rule**. When selected, an entry is placed in the log file when packets match this rule.
6. Click **Next**. This displays the “Source and Destination Definition” window.



7. Under the **Source** heading, select a network connection from the **Network Interface** drop-down menu.
8. Select one of the following options:
 - **Any IP Address**
Select this option if this rule applies to any IP address from the source.
 - **This IP Address**
Select this option if a rule applies to a specific IP address from the source.

9. If you selected **This IP Address**, enter an IP address in the **IP Address** field and do one of the following:
 - Enter a netmask in the **Netmask** field.
 - Select **or Host** to use your Gateway netmask as the source netmask.
10. Under the **Destination** heading, select a network connection from the **Network Interface** drop-down menu.
11. Select one of the following options:
 - **Any IP Address**
Select this option if this rule applies to any IP address of the destination.
 - **This IP Address**
Select this option if a rule applies to a specific IP address of the destination.
12. If you selected **This IP Address**, enter an IP address in the **IP Address** field and do one of the following:
 - Enter a netmask in the **Netmask** field.
 - Select **or Host** to use your Gateway netmask as the destination netmask.
13. Click **Next**. This displays the “Protocol Definition” window.



14. Do one of the following:
 - Select one of the following protocol options from the **Select by Name** drop-down menu. This defines the types of packets filtered.
 - Any Protocol
 - TCP (Transmission Control Protocol):
Provides reliable, sequenced, and unduplicated delivery of bytes to remote or local users. Click Next to display the [“TCP/UDP Options”](#) window.
 - UDP (User Datagram Protocol):
Provides for the exchange of datagrams without acknowledgement or guaranteed delivery. Click Next to display the [“TCP/UDP Options”](#) window.
 - **ICMP** (Internet Control Message Protocol):
A mechanism that provides for peer communication. The most commonly used application for this protocol is the PING command. Click **Next** to display the [“ICMP Options”](#) window.
 - **GRE** (Generic Routing Encapsulation):
A tunneling protocol that is used primarily for VPN (Virtual Private Networks).
 - Type a protocol number in the **Select by Number** field.
15. Click **Finish**.

TCP/UDP Options Window

The “TCP/UDP Options” window is displayed if you select TCP or UDP protocol from the “[Protocol Definition](#)” window. If you selected either of these protocol types, you must identify the source and destination ports.

1. Select one of the following options from the **Source Port Operator** drop-down menu and the **Destination Port Operator** drop-down menu:
 - **any**
Any port is acceptable as the source/destination port.
 - **less than or equal to**
A port less than or equal to the numeric value in the **Port 1** field is acceptable as the source/destination port. Be sure to provide a value in the **Port 1** field.
 - **equal to**
A port equal to the numeric value in the **Port 1** field is acceptable as the source/destination port. Be sure to provide a value in the **Port 1** field.
 - **greater than or equal to**
a port greater than or equal to the numeric value in the **Port 1** field is acceptable as the source/destination port. Be sure to provide a value in the **Port 1** field.
 - **range**
Any port between the value of the entry in the **Port 1** field and the value in the **Port 2** field is acceptable as the source/destination port. Be sure to provide a value in the **Port 1** and **Port 2** fields.
2. Optionally, select **Check TCP syn packets** if you wish this rule to prevent the blocking of synchronization packets for pre-existing sessions.
3. Click **Next**.
4. Click **Finish**.

ICMP Options Window

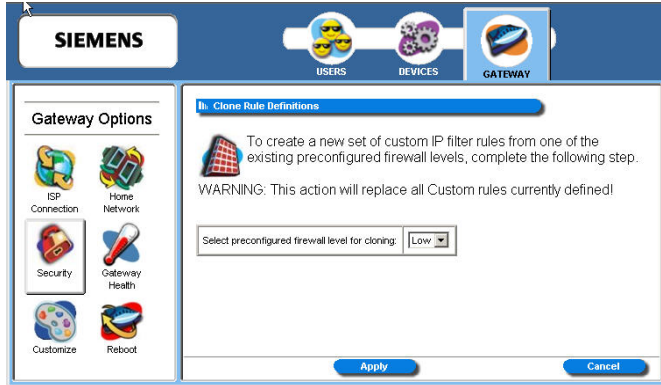
The “ICMP Options” window is displayed if you select ICMP protocol from the “[Protocol Definition](#)” window.



1. Do one of the following:
 - Select any of the ICMP options you wish to filter.
 - Select **All Types** to filter all options.
2. Click **Next**.
3. Click **Finish**.

Clone IP Filter Rules

The “Clone Rule Definitions” window is displayed when you select **Clone IP Filter Level** from the “[Firewall IP Configuration Wizard](#)” window. Using this option, you can clone either high or low level rules and modify them according to your needs. If you choose to clone IP filter rules, the rules already defined in the Rule Definition table are discarded.



To clone IP filter rules:

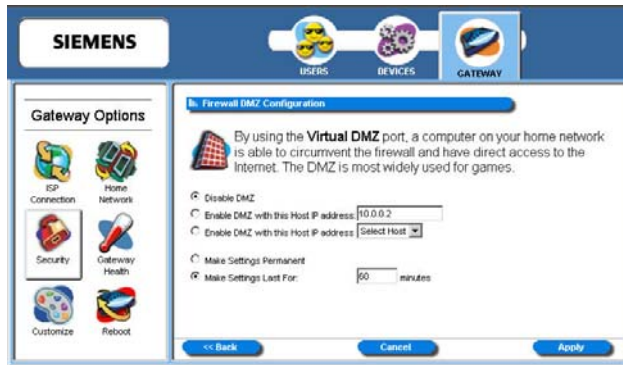
1. Select one of the following from the **Select preconfigured firewall level for cloning** drop-down menu.
 - **Low**
Clones low-level IP filter rules.
 - **High**
Clones high-level IP filter rules.
2. Click **Apply**. This displays the “Firewall IP Filter Configuration Wizard” window with the selected rule set showing in the Rule Definition table.
3. Disable or delete any rule as desired.

DMZ

The DMZ feature allows a computer on your home network to circumvent the firewall and have direct access to the internet. This feature is primarily used for gaming. The Gateway allows you to configure a temporary or permanent DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) to bypass the firewall for network or Internet gaming. If the DMZ feature is enabled, you must select the computer to be used as the DMZ computer/host. This function is recommended for use only when you require this special level of unrestricted access as it leaves your Gateway and network exposed to the Internet with no firewall protection.

To enable and configure the DMZ:

1. Select **DMZ** from the “[Firewall Settings](#)” window.
2. Click the **Configure** hyperlink next to **DMZ**. This displays the “Firewall DMZ Configuration” window.



3. Select one of the following DMZ enable options:
 - **Disable DMZ**
The firewall is not bypassed.
 - **Enable DMZ with this Host IP address**
The firewall is bypassed through an IP address typed in the box next to this field.
 - **Enable DMZ with this Host IP address**
The firewall is bypassed through an IP address that is selected from the **Select Host** drop-down menu next to this field. Select the desired host from the drop down.
4. Select one of the following time element options:
 - **Make Settings Permanent**
DMZ settings are permanent unless changed by the administrator.
 - **Make Settings Last for**
DMZ settings last for only the time (in minutes) entered in the box next to this option.
5. Click **Apply**.

Firewall Snooze Control

The snooze feature allows you to bypass the firewall for a set amount of time so outside support personnel can access your Gateway or network, or so you can run an application that conflicts with the firewall. This function is recommended for use only when you require this special level of unrestricted access as it leaves your Gateway and network exposed to the Internet with no firewall protection.

To enable and configure snooze control:

1. Select **Firewall Snooze Control** from the "[Firewall Settings](#)" window.
2. Click the **Configure** hyperlink next to **Firewall Snooze Control**. This displays the "Firewall Snooze Control" window.

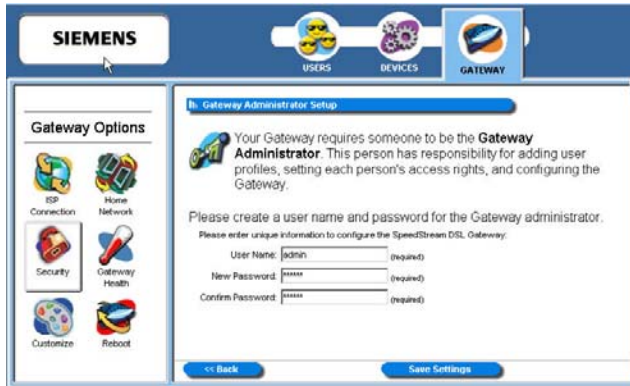


3. Select one of the following options:
 - **Disable Snooze**
Disables all snooze control. In this mode, the firewall is not bypassed.
 - **Enable Snooze, and set the Snooze time interval to**
Enables snooze for a specified time period. Be sure to enter the number of minutes to define how long the firewall should be disabled.
 - **Reset the Snooze time interval to**
Reset the snooze control time period. Use this option if you need a time extension for an open snooze session. Be sure to specify the additional amount of time (minutes) the firewall should be disabled.
4. Click **Apply**.

Administrator Password

You may change the Gateway administrator password at any time if you have administrative rights to the Gateway. To change the administrator password:

1. From the “Security Options” window, click the **Admin Password** button. This displays the “Enter Network Password” window.
2. Provide the administrator log on ID and password, then click **OK**. This displays the Gateway Administrator Setup window.



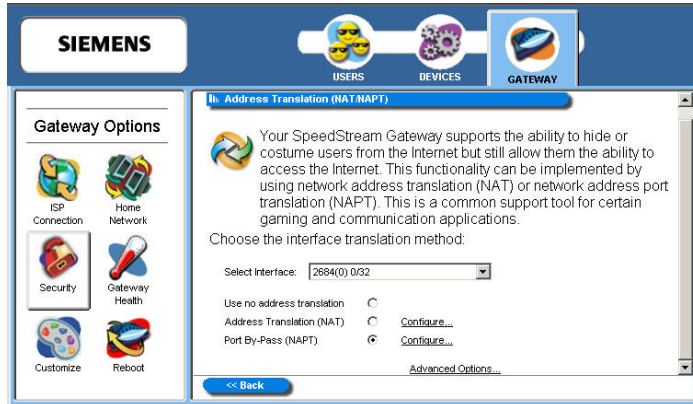
3. Make any desired changes to the **User Name**, **New Password**, and **Confirm Password**.
4. Click **Save Settings**.

Address Translation

The Address Translation feature provides different methods of keeping individual users/computers hidden behind a single outward-facing address, while still allowing them to access the Internet and related applications. If you have more than one available Internet connection interface, they will all be displayed in the drop-down menu for ease of selection.

To enable and configure the address translation feature:

1. From the "[Security Options](#)" window, select the **Address Translation** button. This displays the "Address Translation (NAT/NAPT)" window.



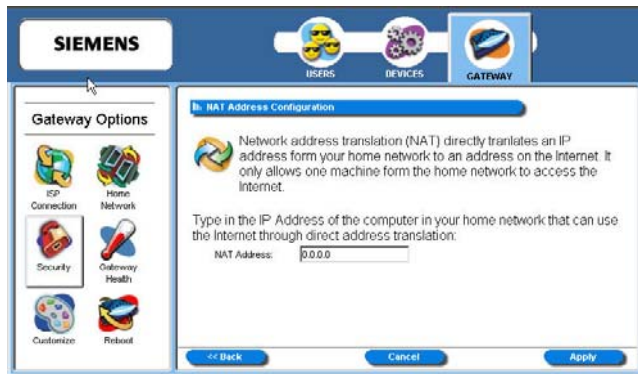
2. Select an interface from the **Select Interface** drop-down menu.
3. Select one of the following options:
 - **Use no address translation**
Disables address translation.
 - **Address Translation (NAT)**
Uses NAT for address translation. NAT is an Internet standard that allows a LAN to use one set of IP addresses for internal traffic and a second set for external traffic. This displays the "[NAT Address Configuration](#)" window.
 - **Port By-Pass (NAPT)**
Uses NAPT for address translation. Only TCP, UDP, and ICMP protocols support NAPT. NAPT allows many devices connected to the Gateway access to the Internet while masking the identification of the internal IP addresses. This displays the "[Port By-Bass Configuration](#)" window.

Address Translation With NAT

Network Address Translation (NAT) translates an IP address from your home network to an address on the Internet. It allows only one machine to access the Internet.

To enable and configure NAT address translation:

1. Select **Address Translation (NAT)** from the "[Address Translation \(NAT/NAPT\)](#)" window.
2. Click the **Configure** hyperlink next to **Address Translation (NAT)**. This displays the "NAT Address Configuration" window.



3. Type the IP address of the one computer in your network that you wish to have access to the Internet.
4. Click **Apply**.

Address Translation With NAPT

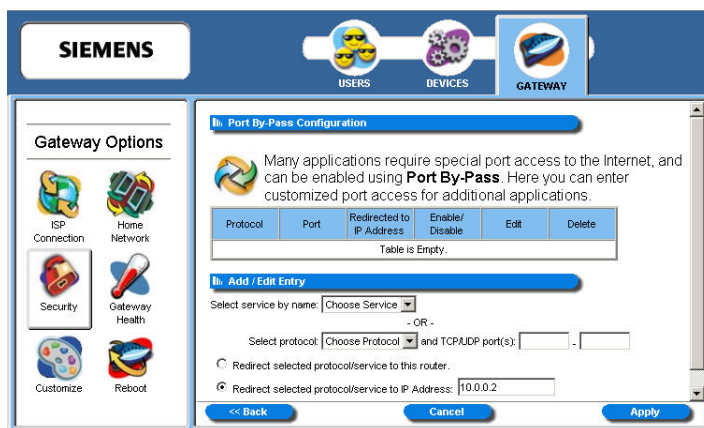
Many applications require special port access to the Internet in order to function. By enabling Network Address Port Translation (NAPT), multiple computers in your home network have access to the Internet by translating port addresses to an Internet IP address while masking their IP addresses from outside users. Only TCP, UDP, and ICMP protocols support NAPT.

To enable and configure NAPT address translation:

1. Select **Port By-Pass (NAPT)** from the [“Address Translation \(NAT/NAPT\)”](#) window.
2. Click the **Configure** hyperlink next to **Port By-Pass (NAPT)**. This displays the “Port-By-Pass Configuration” window.



3. To enable an application for NAPT, click the desired application from the **Available Applications** list. The application is moved to the **Enabled Applications** list.
4. Optionally, click the **Add a custom bypass entry** hyperlink. This displays the advanced features on the “Port-By-Pass Configuration” window. The advanced option allows you to configure special port access to the Internet.



5. Do one of the following:
 - Select one of the following services from the **Select service by name** drop-down menu.
 - **Telnet**
Telnet is a program that allows you to connect to other computers over the Internet. This option uses port 23.
 - **FTP** (File Transfer Protocol)
FTP is used to transfer files in both ASCII and Binary format between local and remote devices. This option uses port 21.
 - **HTTP** (Hyper Text Transfer Protocol)
HTTP is the standard method of transferring all types of information over the Internet. This option uses port 80.
 - **SNMP** (Signaling Network Management Protocol)
SNMP is a protocol used by network management applications to help manage a network. This option uses port 161.
 - **SMTP** (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)
SMTP is used for sending email between servers. This port uses port 25.
 - **PPTP** (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)
PPTP is a protocol that allows VPN (Virtual Private Network) applications. This option uses port 1723.
 - **Domain**
Domain is used for DNS options. This option uses port 53.
 - Select a protocol from the **Select Protocol** drop-down menu. This can be one of the following:
 - **TCP** (Transmission Control Protocol)
Provides reliable, sequenced, and unduplicated delivery of bytes to a remote or local user.
 - **UDP** (User Datagram Protocol)
A connectionless mode protocol that provides the delivery of packets to a remote or local user.
 - **ICMP** (Internet Control Message Protocol)
A method by which IP software on a host or Gateway can communicate to pass information to other machines.
 - **GRE** (Generic Routing Encapsulation)
This protocol is used to provide tunneling for a VPN connection.
6. If you selected a protocol, type the range of UDP or TCP ports in the appropriate boxes
7. Select one of the following options:
 - **Redirect selected protocol/service to this router**
The protocol or service that you select is directed to your Gateway.
 - **Redirect selected protocol/service to IP Address**
The protocol or service that you select is directed to an IP address on your LAN that you type in the box next to this field.
8. Click **Apply**.

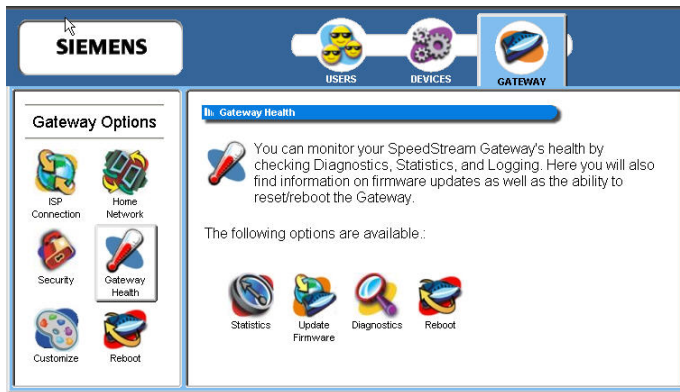
Chapter 7

7

Monitoring Gateway Health

This chapter explains how to monitor the health of the Gateway.

This chapter describes how to monitor the health of the Gateway. The Gateway health options are used to gauge the various measures of Gateway's health. To use the Gateway health options, click the **Gateway Health** button from the **Gateway Options** pane. This displays the "Gateway Health" window.



Gateway Health options discussed in this chapter:

This chapter is organized into parts that correspond to the following buttons shown in the **Gateway Health** pane.



Statistics

Used to measure the Internet stats, home networking stats, security stats, and the different Gateway log files.



Update Firmware

Updates the firmware of your Gateway through the Internet or from a device connected to your Gateway. (Not all Gateways will have this option.)



Diagnostics

Runs a diagnostic program against a selected connection on your Gateway.

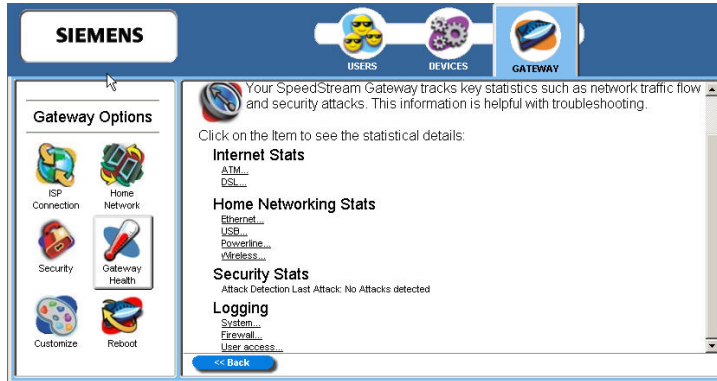


Reboot

Reboots the system or resets all settings to Gateway factory defaults.

Statistics

You can display statistics for the Internet, Home Networking, Security, and Logging. To display any of these statistics, click the **Statistics** button from the "[Gateway Health](#)" window. This displays the "SpeedStream Gateway Statistics" window.



Click the hyperlink for the type of statistics you wish to view. These fall into four categories:

- Internet Stats**
 Internet statistics are commonly used by your Internet Service provider to diagnose service-related issues. Internet statistics include either [ATM](#) or [DSL](#) statistics.
- Home Networking Stats**
 Home Networking statistics are helpful for troubleshooting issues on your home network. These statistics are displayed for each physical interface connected to the Gateway. They are separated into [Ethernet](#), [USB](#), [Powerline](#), or [Wireless](#) statistics.
- Security Stats**
 Security breach attempts are shown for any firewall rules or attack detection services you have defined on the Firewall customization window.
- Logging**
 Extensive activity logs are provided for advanced troubleshooting and administrative use. The following types of logs are available: [System](#), [Firewall](#), and [User Access](#).

Internet Stats

Internet statistics are commonly used by your Internet Service provider to diagnose service-related issues. Internet statistics include either [ATM](#) or [DSL](#) statistics.

ATM Statistics

View status and statistical information for the WAN-side Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network connection. WAN-side connection to the service provider is based on an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network connection. In addition, statistical information is provided for each Virtual Circuit (VC) configured under the ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL).



To view ATM statistics, click the **ATM** hyperlink under **Internet Stats**.

DSL Statistics

View status and statistical information for the Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) when the physical WAN-side connection to the service provider is achieved through a DSL line. Statistical information is accumulated over periodic intervals and may be displayed for up to a 24 hour period.



To view DSL statistics, click the **DSL** hyperlink under **Internet Stats**

Home Networking Stats

Home Networking statistics are helpful for troubleshooting issues on your home network. These statistics are displayed for each physical interface connected to the Gateway. They are separated into [Ethernet](#), [USB](#), [Powerline](#), or [Wireless](#) statistics.

Ethernet Statistics

View status and statistical information for LAN-side Ethernet connectivity.

Pay special attention to the status (up or down) reported for each Ethernet port to verify that each cable is connected properly and detected by the Gateway.

The screenshot shows the 'Ethernet Status' section with the following data:

Port	Status	Linkrate (Mbps)	Speed (Mbps)	Duplex	MTU (Bytes)
1	UP	00:07:18	100	Full	1500
2	UP	00:07:14	100	Full	1500
3	Down		N/A		
4	Down		N/A		

Below this is the 'Ethernet Statistics' section with the following data:

Port	Dir	Octets	Unackd	PDU Counters			
				Unackd	Total	Dropped	Errors
1	Tx	884301	1268	128	1388	0	0
	Rx	138732	1220	7	1227	0	0
2	Tx	880214	2051	91	2062	0	0
	Rx	227048	1987	63	2080	0	0

USB Statistics

View status and statistical information for LAN-side USB connectivity.

Pay special attention to the status (up or down) reported for each USB port to verify that each cable is connected properly and detected by the Gateway.

The screenshot shows the 'USB Status' section with the following data:

Status	Linkrate (Mbps)	MTU (Bytes)
Configured	00:03:32	1500

Below this is the 'USB Statistics' section with the following data:

Dir	Octets	Frames	Unackd	PDU Counters			
				Unackd	Total	Dropped	Errors
Tx	884131	12181	1758	73	1831	0	0
	Rx	201400	3481	1880	42	1922	0

Powerline Statistics

View status and statistical information for Powerline connectivity.

Pay special attention to the status (up or down) reported for the Powerline connection to verify that powerline is connected properly and detected by the Gateway.

The screenshot shows the 'Powerline Status' section with the following data:

Status	Linkrate (Mbps)
UP	N/A

Below this is the 'Powerline Statistics' section with the following data:

Dir	Octets	Unackd	Unackd	PDU Counters			
				Unackd	Total	Dropped	Errors
Tx	24135	8	110	118	0	0	
	Rx	2089	8	9	17	0	0

Below this is the 'Powerline Connections' section with the following data:

Powerline MAC	Remote MAC	IP Address	Tx Speed (Mbps)	Rx Speed (Mbps)
00:02:88:32:a7:0e	00:12:83:0e:48:49	192.168.254.3	0.00	0.00

Wireless Statistics

View status and statistical information for Wireless connectivity.

Pay special attention to the status (up or down) reported for the wireless connection to verify that the wireless connection is properly configured and detected by the Gateway.

The screenshot shows the 'Wireless Status' section with the following data:

Status	Linkrate (Mbps)	Speed (Mbps)
UP	00:07:24	54

Below this is the 'Wireless Statistics' section with the following data:

Dir	Octets	Unackd	Unackd	PDU Counters			
				Unackd	Total	Dropped	Errors
Tx	23511003	18840	41	18881	0	0	
	Rx	808848	10257	58	10313	0	0

Logging

Extensive activity logs are provided for advanced troubleshooting and administrative use. The following types of logs are available: [System](#), [Firewall](#), and [User Access](#).

System Logging

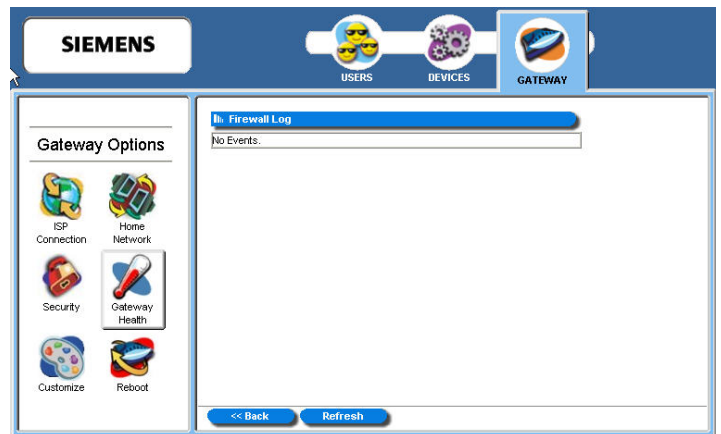
System logging displays Gateway status, user login, interfaces accessed, etc.

Activity displayed in the system log is defined using the checkboxes provided at the bottom of the window. Click Apply after making any changes. The system log can be cleared or saved to a text file using the appropriate buttons, Clear Log or Save Log.



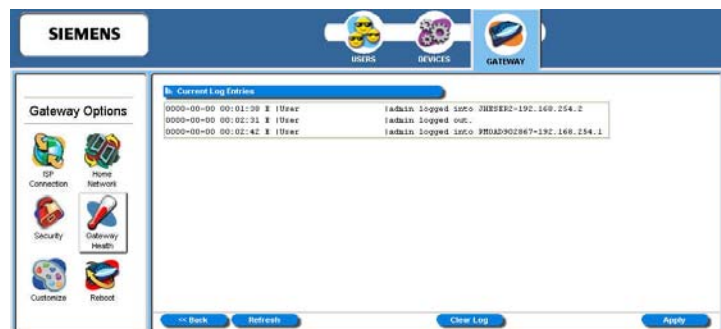
Firewall Logging

Firewall Logging displays attempts (both failures and successes) to access data through the firewall. Firewall log entries are defined on the **Firewall Settings Configuration** window found under the **Security** menu.



User Access

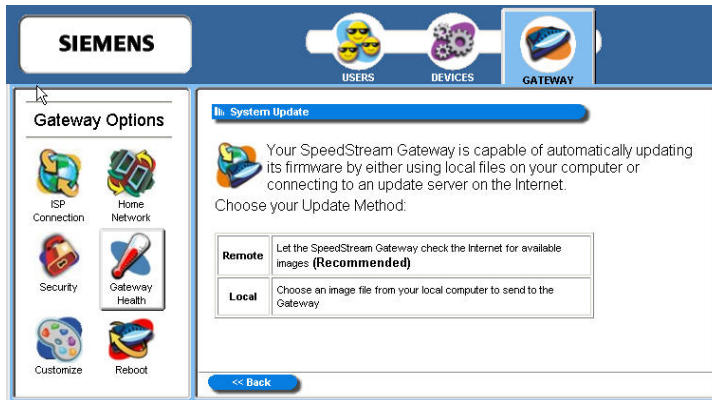
User Access logging displays activity related to users logging in or out of the Gateway. Both successful and unsuccessful attempts by username are recorded.



Update Firmware

This feature updates the firmware of your Gateway through the Internet or from a device connected to your Gateway. This option may not be available on your Gateway configuration. If available, you must be logged in as the Gateway Administrator to access the utility.

To access this feature, click the **Update Firmware** button from your "[Gateway Health](#)" window. This displays the "System Update" window.



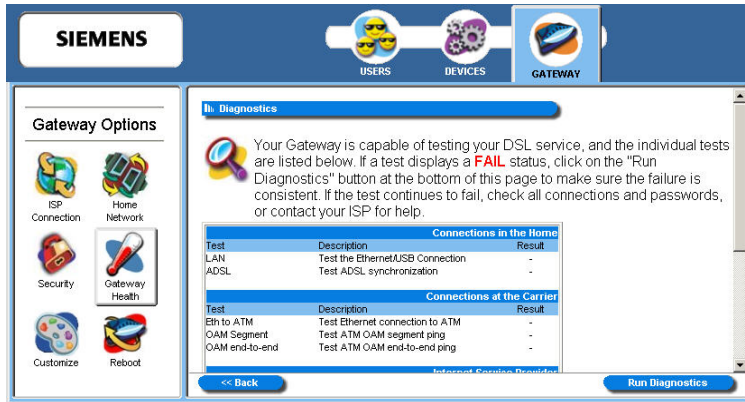
Select one of the following download options to start the download process.

- **Remote**
Checks the Internet for the appropriate upgrade file. This is the recommended method.
- **Local**
Download the firmware update from a location on your network and select the upgrade file. Before doing this, you must download the upgrade file to your computer.

Important: Do not turn off or interrupt the Gateway during a firmware upgrade session. The Gateway could be rendered inoperable!

Diagnostics

The Gateway provides diagnostic tests and data for each interface. This data is commonly requested by technical support to assist in troubleshooting. To access this feature, click the **Diagnostics** button from your "[Gateway Health](#)" window. This displays the "Diagnostics" window.



To use the diagnostic option:

1. Select a connection to test from the **Connection to Test** drop-down menu. You must move all the way to the bottom of this window to display this drop-down menu.
2. Click **Run Diagnostics**. The system responds by displaying the results in the different tables. Pay special attention to any tests that report a failing condition and check the connections for these interfaces before running the diagnostics again.
3. Click **Apply**.

Chapter 8

8

Miscellaneous Gateway Options

This chapter explains how to customize the appearance of the configuration program and to reboot the Gateway. This chapter is organized into parts that correspond to the following buttons shown in the **Gateway Options** pane.



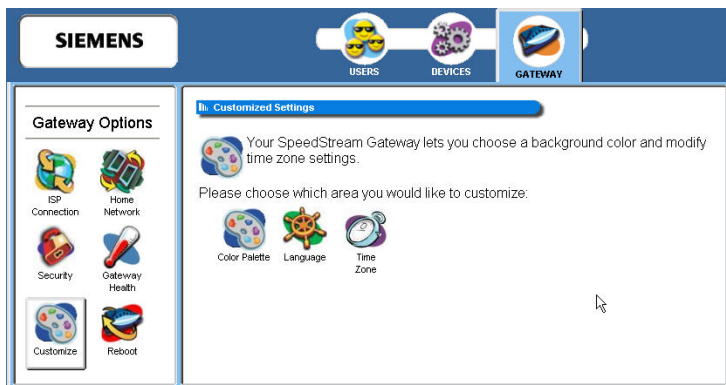
Customize the Gateway's display.



Reboot the Gateway.

Customize

You are able to control the background color, language, and time zone settings of your Gateway using customization options. To access the customization options, click the **Customization** button from the **Gateway Options** pane. This displays the "Customized Settings" window.



Customization options discussed in this chapter:



Color Palette

Customize the appearance of the configuration interface/program.



Language

Select language to display in text. (Not all Gateways will have this option.)



Time Zone

Configure time parameters to automatically synchronize the Gateway's internal date and time settings with those of your selected time zone.

Color Palette

Multiple color selections are available to customize the appearance of the configuration interface/program.

To configure the color palette:

1. From the “Customized Settings” window, click the **Color Palette** button. This displays the “Customized Colors” window.



2. Using the color drop-down menus from the different display options, select the colors you wish to use in the system.
3. Optionally, type a numeric color value in the box next to the particular color drop-down menu. The number is based on RGB (Red Green Blue) values. For example, the color red is represented by a value of ff0000, green is represented by a value of 00ff00, and blue is represented by a value of 0000ff. If you are entering a numeric value for the color, ensure that the “#” is in front of your numeric value.

Click **Reset System Default Colors** if you want to reset all system color schemes to the factory settings.

4. Click **Apply**.

Language

Multiple languages may be available for displaying text in the configuration interface/program. This option may not be available on your Gateway configuration.

To set the language used on the Gateway windows:

1. From the “Customized Settings” window, click the **Language** button. This displays the “Customized Language” window.



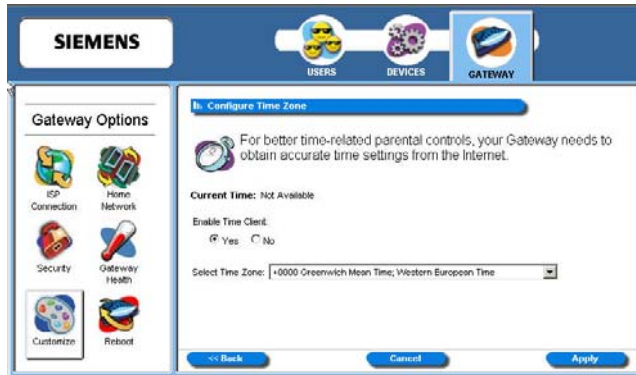
2. Select your desired language.
3. Click **Apply**.

Time Zone

Using this option, you can configure the time parameters to automatically synchronize the Gateway's internal date and time settings with those of your selected time zone. This time will be used to control time restrictions you may set for users as well as in entries in the system log.

To enable and configure the time zone feature:

1. From the "Customized Settings" window, click the **Time Zone** button. This displays the "Configure Time Zone" window.



2. Select **Yes** for **Enable Time Client**.
3. Select a time zone from the **Select Time Zone** drop-down menu.

Note: The Gateway's time server is unable to determine whether your time zone is currently observing daylight savings time. If you are currently observing daylight savings time, select an alternate time zone that matches your time settings during daylight savings time observation periods.

4. Click **Apply**.

Reboot

You can reboot the Gateway using the Reboot option, or you can reset the Gateway to factory defaults using the reset option. Reboot should be used when the Gateway needs to be restarted. The Gateway can also be rebooted using the power switch on the rear panel of the Gateway. This option can be used at either the user or administrator level.

To reboot or reset factory defaults on the Gateway:

1. Click the **Reboot** button from the **Gateway Options** pane. This displays the “System Reboot” window.



2. If you want the factory default settings to be reset, click **Reset to Factory Defaults**. Reset should be used when you find it necessary to recover the factory default settings. This may be necessary when a custom configuration did not go as planned, when a new configuration is desired, or when the Gateway does not appear to be working properly. This option resets all custom settings, users, and passwords on your Gateway. You must be logged on as the administrator to use this option.
3. Click **Reboot**.

Appendix A

Troubleshooting



Overview

This chapter covers some common problems that may be encountered while using the Wireless DSL Gateway and some possible solutions to them. If you follow the suggested steps and the Gateway still does not function properly, contact your Internet Service Provider or Technical Support for assistance.

General Issues

Problem: Can't connect to the Gateway to configure it.

Solution: Check the following:

- The Gateway is properly installed, connections are OK, and it is powered ON. Check the LEDs for Ethernet or USB port status.
- Ensure that your computer and the Gateway are on the same network segment.
- If your computer is set to "Obtain an IP Address automatically" (DHCP client), restart your computer.

Internet Access

Problem : When I enter a Web site address or IP address I get a time out error.

Solution: A number of things could be causing this. Try the following troubleshooting steps.

- Verify that other computers work. If they do, ensure that your computer's IP settings are correct. If using a fixed (static) IP address, check the network mask, default Gateway and DNS settings as well as the IP address.
- If the computers are configured correctly, but still not working, check the Gateway. Ensure that it is connected and on. Connect to it and check its settings. (If you cannot connect to it, check the Ethernet and power connections.)

Problem: Some applications do not run properly when using the Gateway.

Solution: The Gateway processes the data passing through it, so it is not transparent.

- If you are running a supported Windows operating system, ensure that the UPnP feature is enabled.
- If this does not solve the problem or your operating system does not support UPnP you can use the DMZ function. This should work with almost every application, but:
 - It is a security risk, since the firewall is disabled for the DMZ computer.
 - Only one (1) computer can use this feature.
- A third option is to use the Firewall Snooze Control feature to temporarily disable the firewall to allow the application to function unimpeded.

Contacting Technical Support

Before contacting technical support, please refer to the previous troubleshooting information. For issues concerning DSL service or connectivity, contact your Internet Service Provider (ISP) directly. If you are still unable to resolve the problem, be prepared to provide the following information:

- Internet Service Provider and service type (DSL, cable)
- Product model number (SpeedStream SS6000 Series)
- Date of purchase or installation
- Description of problem

Technical Support services are available via the Internet, e-mail and telephone:

Telephone: (972) 852-1000
Fax: (972) 852-1001
Email: infor.ssn@siemens.com
Internet: <http://www.icn.siemens.com/subscriber>

Appendix B

Specifications



Media Interface:	RJ-11 DSL WAN connection (5) 10/100Base-T RJ-45 Ethernet LAN connections (Auto-MDI/MDI-X) USB Type B connection DB-9 RS-232 Serial console port
Diagnostic LEDs:	Power, Status, Link and Activity for DSL, Ethernet, USB (optional), and Wireless
Management:	Intuitive, Web-based management Comprehensive hardware diagnostics SNMPv1 support UPnP IGD-NAT traversal support XML Management Scheme, DSL Forum 2002-281
Security:	PAP (RFC 1334), CHAP (RFC 1994) Password Authentication Access Control list Stateful Inspection Firewall with Denial of Service (DoS) protection Pre-configured firewall levels for ease of use with “Custom” level for advanced users Filter on source and/or destination IP address Filter on transport protocol and/or port number Firewall logging with Network Time Protocol support and Syslog support DMZ support and Firewall “Snooze” feature Content filtering ICSA compliancy mode
Standards Compliance:	IEEE 802.1d, 802.11g, 802.3, and 802.3u USB 1.1 (optional) T1.413 issue 2 G.992.1 (G.DMT) G.992.2 (G.Lite)

Routing:	<p>DHCP server and DNS agent</p> <p>Network Address Port Translation (NAPT)</p> <p>Network Address Translation (NAT)</p> <p>Packet filtering</p> <p>RFC 2364 Point-to-Point Protocol over ATM PVCs (PPPoA)</p> <p>RFC 2516 Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE)</p> <p>RFC 2684 (formerly 1483) Bridged Ethernet and routed encapsulation</p> <p>RFC 2225 (formerly 1577) Classical IP over ATM</p> <p>PPPoE Relay/Bridging</p> <p>Configurable PAP and CHAP authentication</p> <p>TCP/IP with RIP1 and RIP2 or static routing on the LAN and/or WAN</p> <p>Dynamic DNS Support</p> <p>IP QoS (depending on configuration)</p>
Bridging:	<p>IEEE 802.1.d Transparent Learning Bridge (dynamic learning of up to 255 addresses)</p> <p>RFC 2684 (formerly 1483) Bridged Ethernet over ATM PVCs</p> <p>Spanning Tree support</p>
AAL and ATM Support:	<p>Up to 8 active VCCs across VPI 0-255, VCI 0-65535 address range</p> <p>ATM Forum UNI3.1/4.0 PVC</p> <p>ATM Traffic class: UBR, CBR, VBRnrt, VBRrt</p> <p>OAM F5</p>
Power:	<p>12V power supply included 1000mA max. output</p>
Certifications:	<p>FCC Part 15, Class B</p> <p>FCC Part 68</p> <p>UL Listed</p> <p>CE certification</p> <p>CSA</p> <p>Industry Canada</p> <p>WHQL</p>

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