

Manageable Wireless AC1300 Dual-Band Gigabit PoE Indoor Access Point and Router

User Manual

Model 525831 (IW-1300AC-AP)



intellinetnetwork.com

Important: Read before use. • Importante: Leer antes de usar.



CONTENTS

Product Introduction	3
Product Overview	3
Features	3
Package Contents	3
Hardware Connection	3
Front Panel	3
Interface panel	3
Installation	4
Configure Router through PC	4
Logon Screen	6
Common Interface Buttons and Operations	8
Status	8
Overview	9
System Log	9
Kernel Log	10
Processes	10
Status>Realtime Graphs>Load	11
Status>Realtime Graphs>Connections	11
System	12
System	12
Administration	14
Backup/Flash Firmware	14
Action	14
Configuration	15
Reboot	15
AC Server	16
Network	16
Interfaces	16
Network>Interfaces>LAN	17
Common Configuration	17
DHCP Server	18
Network>Interfaces>WAN	18
Wi-Fi	22
Network>Wifi>wifi0: Master "11n_0007"	23
Device Configuration	24
DHCP and DNS	26
Server Settings	26
Active DHCP Leases	28
Firewall	29
Network>Firewall>General Settings	29
Regional "newzone"	31
Inter-Zone Forwarding	32
Network>Firewall>Port Forwards	32
Network>Firewall>Traffic Rules	33
Network>Firewall>Custom Rules	35
Logout	35
Appendix: Technical Specifications	36
Notes	37
Additional Information	38



Product Introduction

Thank you for your purchase of the AC1300 Wireless Wave2 High Power Dual Band Gigabit PoE Router. Please read the entire user manual before using the product and save it for future reference.

Product Overview

This Wireless Router is based on the 802.11ac standard, providing up to 1.3 Gbps wireless data transmission rate. It features a built-in high-power wireless signal amplifier, supports Wave 2, provides remote transmission, full coverage and strong signal penetration. The ceiling-type installation design provides wireless up to 1.3 Gbps, three times that of standard wireless Internet. The router's dual-band concurrency technology helps avoid interference. Both bands have power amplifiers to provide faster download speeds, smoother video playback and a better online gaming experience to end users. It provides an integrated router, Wi-Fi access point, a two-port gigabit switch and fire wall functions in one compact, sturdy design. With convenient and comprehensive network management functions, URL filtering, MAC address filtering and the QoS bandwidth control function, this router effectively allocates the client's download rate. It supports wireless data encryption and can guarantee the security of data transmission in wireless network.

Features

- Two 10/100/1000 Mbps LAN ports & one 10/100/1000 Mbps WAN port
- IEEE802.3at PoE power supply function
- Ceiling-type installation design
- Dual 2.4 / 5 GHz bands for fast speeds and more client access
- Standard IEEE802.11a/b/g/n/ac, supports Wave 2
- Up to 1.3 Gbps throughput that automatically adjusts its wireless transmission rate
- Built-in omni-directional antenna to effectively improve wireless signal quality
- Automatic best-channel selection to avoid co-channel interference and improve network stability
- A variety of measures to ensure network security, including 64/128-bit WEP, WPA / WPA2, WPA-PSK / WPA2-PSK encryption and security mechanism
- MAC address-based access control to effectively control access rights and support local and remote Web management

Package Contents




Before installing the Router, make sure that the following items are included in your packaging. If any part is lost or damaged, please contact your place of purchase. In addition, make sure that you have the tools to install the Router safely.

- One AC1300 Wireless Wave2 High Power Dual Band Gigabit PoE Router
- One set of installation components
- One power adapter
- One User Manual

Hardware Connection

Front Panel

The front panel of the Router consists of a series of LED indicators as shown:
The LED Indicators on the front panel show the status of the Router.

Name	Status	Indication
 Power	Off	Power is off
	On	Power is on
 5G Wi-Fi	Off	The wireless function is disabled
	Flashing	The wireless function is enabled
 2.4G Wi-Fi	Off	The wireless function is disabled
	Flashing	The wireless function is enabled

Interface panel

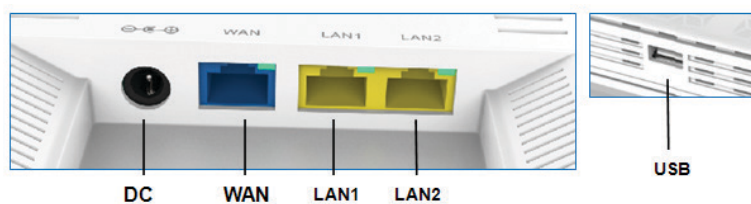


Figure 3: rear panel

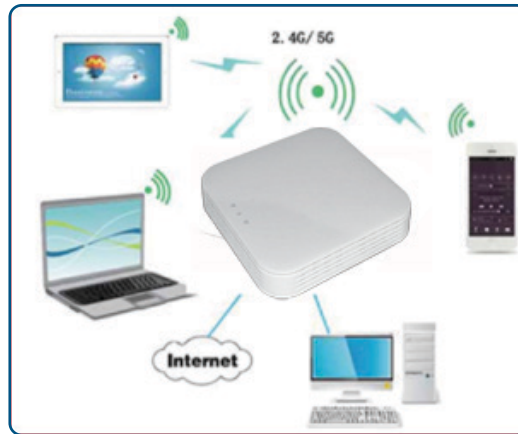
WAN: 10/100/1000 Mbps RJ45 port to connect the Cable/xDSL Modem or other LAN; LED connection-status indicator is on the upper right corner of the port



LAN 1 - 2: two LAN ports to connect networked devices, such as PCs, print servers, remote hard drives, and any other compatible device to put on the network; LED connection-status indicator is on the upper right corner of the port
USB: the USB port provided for a 3G USB modem card to connect to the Internet or connect a USB storage device
DC: when PoE cannot be supplied, connect this port to the 12 VDC / 1.5 A power supply adapter

Installation

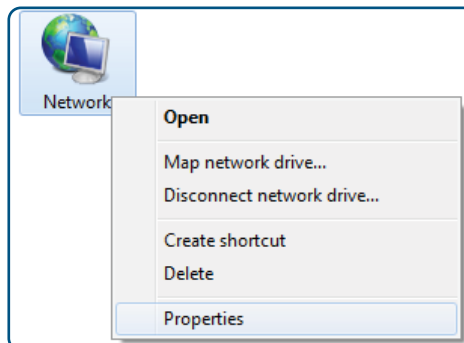
Before installing the Router, make sure the PC is successfully connected to the Internet through broadband service. For any problem, please contact your ISP. Install the Router according to the following steps.



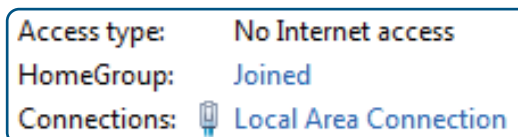
- 1 Make sure all devices, including your PCs, modem and Router are powered off.
- 2 Using an Ethernet network cable, connect the LAN or Ethernet network port of the cable or xDSL modem to the Router's WAN port.
- 3 Power on the cable or xDSL modem, and power on the PC you wish to use to configure the Router.
- 4 Connect the power adapter to the Router and to an electrical outlet.
- 5 Setup via Computer

Configure Router through PC

- 1 On your computer desktop, right click on "Network" and select "Properties."

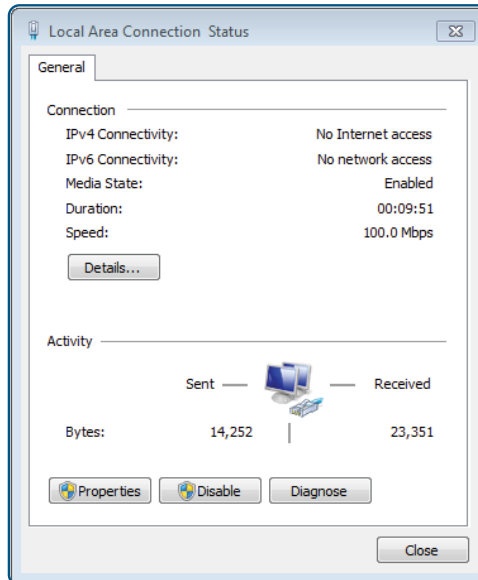


- 2 Click on "Local Area Connection."

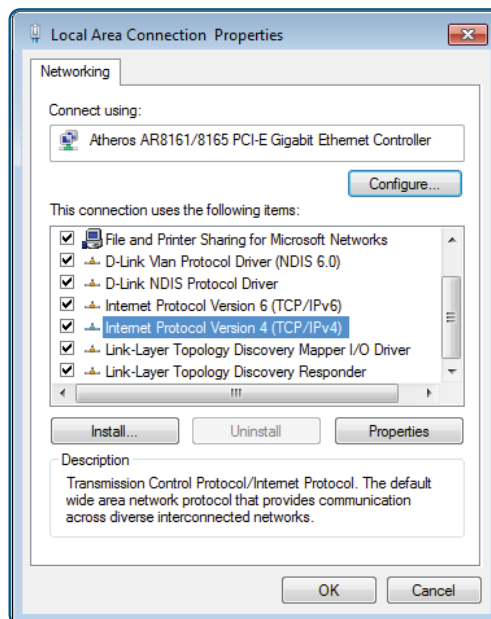




3 Click on "Properties."

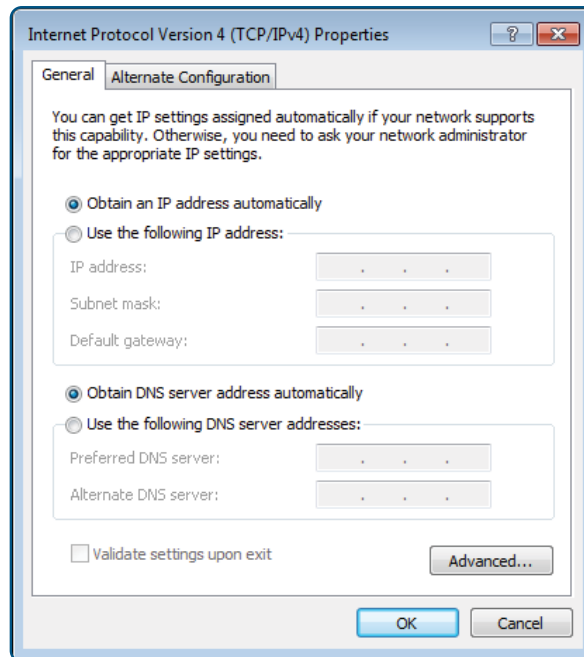


4 Select "Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)," and then click "Properties."

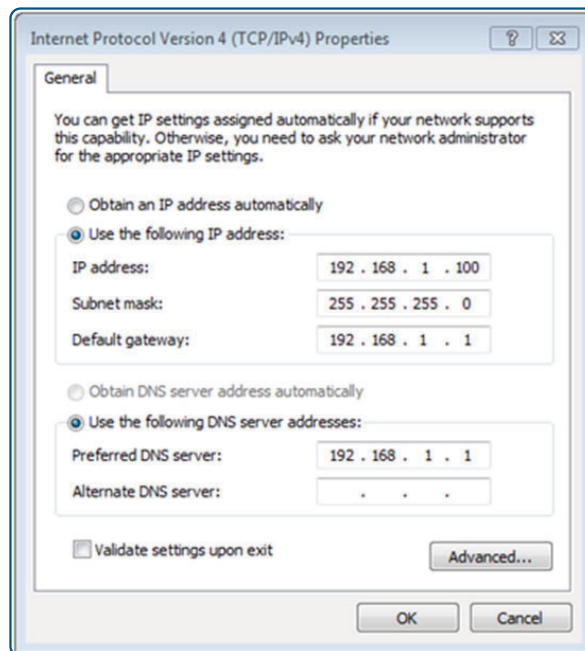




- 5 Choose to obtain an IP address automatically or manually set your IP address using the “use the following IP address” option. Then, choose to automatically assign a DNS server or to set it manually:



- 6 Use the following IP address:



IP address: 192.168.1.XXX: (XXX is a number from 2 – 254)

Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

Default Gateway: 192.168.1.1

DNS Server: input the DNS server address provided by the ISP, or use the router default gateway as the DNS proxy server; click “OK” to save the configuration. Click **OK** to save the setting.

If the DNS server address is unknown, it is recommended to choose “Obtain an IP address automatically” and “Obtain DNS server address automatically.”

Logon Screen

Log into the Router:

- 1 Open a browser window and enter <http://192.168.1.1> in the address bar.





2 The username is "root", password is "admin". Click on the "Login," and the login page follows:

INTELLINET
NETWORK SOLUTIONS

Authorization Required

Please enter your username and password.

Username

Password

Powered by LuCI 0.11.1 Release (0.11.1) QSDK Premium Beeliner Router QCA9558.LN

3 Once logged in, click the menu on the left side of the home page to go to the corresponding sub-page.

INTELLINET NETWORK SOLUTIONS

Status ▾ System ▾ Network ▾ Logout

AUTO REFRESH ON

Status

System





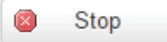
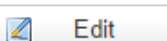
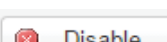

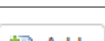




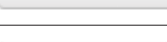
Hostname	OpenWrt
Model	525831
Firmware Version	v610_190604
Kernel Version	3.3.8
Local Time	Fri Oct 12 03:41:11 2018
Uptime	1d 1h 25m 31s
Load Average	0.05, 0.10, 0.13

Memory

Total Available	76912 kB / 126348 kB (60%)
Free	45256 kB / 126348 kB (35%)
Cached	23868 kB / 126348 kB (18%)
Buffered	7788 kB / 126348 kB (6%)



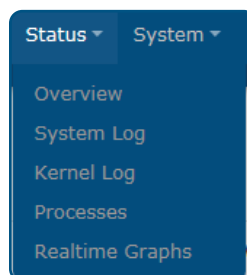
Common Interface Buttons and Operations

Button	Meaning
	Save and Apply current configuration information
	Save current configuration information
	Restore factory settings
	Reconnect this interface
	Shutdown this interface
	Edit this interface
	Shutdown this interface
	Delete this interface
	Add
	Synchronize local time with browser time
	Back up the current system profile
	To restore configuration files, upload a previously generated backup archive here
	Restore factory settings
	Select file

Function Configuration

Status

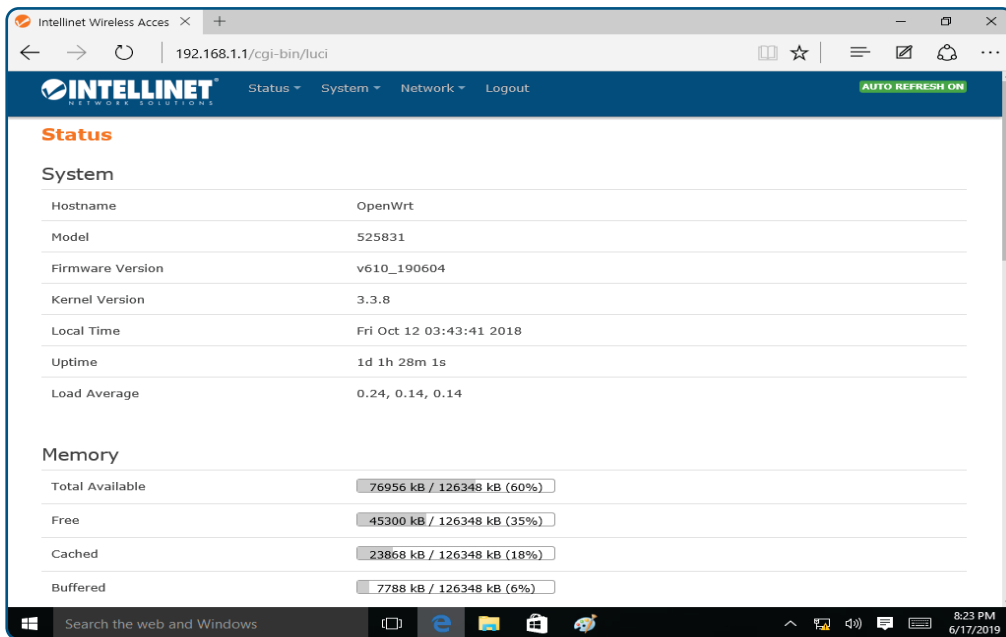
Click the "Status" tab to view Overview, System Log, Kernel Log, Processes and Realtime Graphs.





Overview

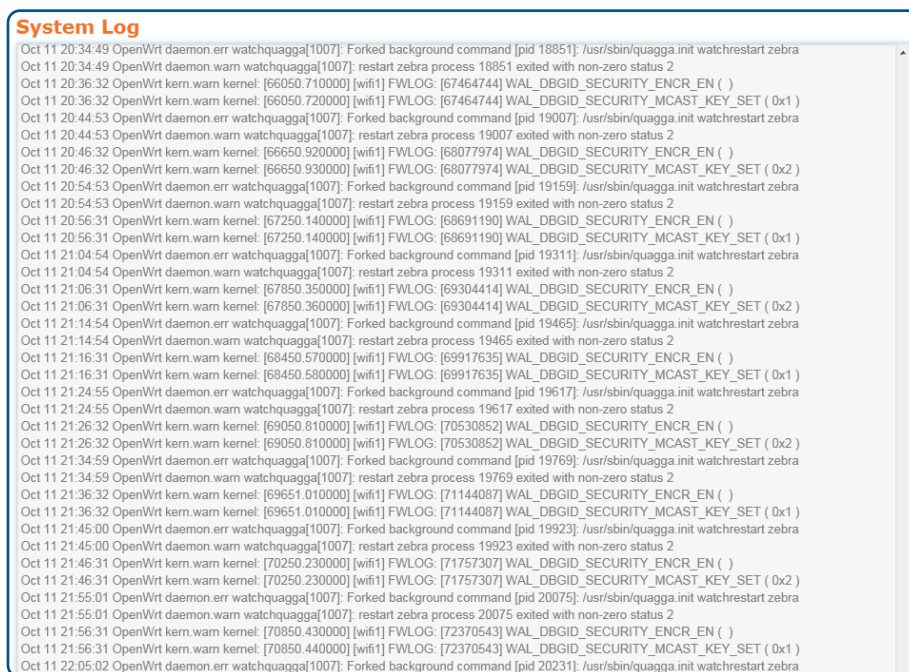
Click on the "Status>Overview" option for the following interface:



This interface shows "System" information (Hostname, Model, Firmware Version, Kernel Version, Local Time, Uptime, Load Average), "Memory" information (Total Available, Free, Cached, Buffered), "Network" information (IPv4 WAN Status, IPv6 WAN Status, Active Connections), "DHCP Leases" information, "DHCPv6 Leases" information, "Wireless" information, and "Associated Stations" information.

System Log

Click on the "Status>System Log" option for the following interface:



This interface offers a log of link establishment failures, packet filter log information, etc. By logging into the log host, the system administrator can analyze and understand log events. Logs can help administrators locate faults, troubleshoot, and also help manage network security.



Kernel Log

Click on the "Status>Kernel Log" option for the following interface:

```

Kernel Log
[ 0.000000] Linux version 3.3.8 (shenhf@server2) (gcc version 4.6.3 20120201 (prerelease) (Linaro GCC 4.6-2012.02) ) #1 Mon Jun 3 17:23:48 CST 2019
[ 0.000000] bootconsole [early0] enabled
[ 0.000000] CPU revision is: 00019750 (MIPS 74Kc)
[ 0.000000] SoC: Qualcomm Atheros QCA956X rev 0
[ 0.000000] Clocks: CPU:775.000MHz, DDR:650.000MHz, AHB:258.333MHz, Ref:25.000MHz
[ 0.000000] Determined physical RAM map:
[ 0.000000] memory: 08000000 @ 00000000 (usable)
[ 0.000000] Initrd not found or empty - disabling initrd
[ 0.000000] Zone PFN ranges:
[ 0.000000] Normal 0x00000000 -> 0x00008000
[ 0.000000] Movable zone start PFN for each node
[ 0.000000] Early memory PFN ranges
[ 0.000000] 0: 0x00000000 -> 0x00008000
[ 0.000000] On node 0 totalpages: 32768
[ 0.000000] free_area_init_node: node 0, pgdat 80342980, node_mem_map 81000000
[ 0.000000] Normal zone: 256 pages used for memmap
[ 0.000000] Normal zone: 0 pages reserved
[ 0.000000] Normal zone: 32512 pages, LIFO batch:7
[ 0.000000] pcpu-alloc: s0 r0 d32768 u32768 alloc=1*32768
[ 0.000000] pcpu-alloc: [0] 0
[ 0.000000] Built 1 zonelists in Zone order, mobility grouping on. Total pages: 32512
[ 0.000000] Kernel command line: board=WR30210ACUHP-D console=ttyS0,115200 mtdparts=spi0.0:256k(u-boot)ro,64k(u-boot-env),14528k(rootfs),1472k(
[ 0.000000] PID hash table entries: 512 (order: -1, 2048 bytes)
[ 0.000000] Dentry cache hash table entries: 16384 (order: 4, 65536 bytes)
[ 0.000000] Inode-cache hash table entries: 8192 (order: 3, 32768 bytes)
[ 0.000000] Primary instruction cache 64kB, VIPT, 4-way, linesize 32 bytes.
[ 0.000000] Primary data cache 32kB, 4-way, VIPT, cache aliases, linesize 32 bytes
[ 0.000000] Writing ErrCtl register=00000000
[ 0.000000] Readback ErrCtl register=00000000
[ 0.000000] Memory: 126144k/131072k available (2334k kernel code, 4928k reserved, 621k data, 204k init, 0k highmem)
[ 0.000000] SLUB: Genslabs=9, HWalign=32, Order=0-3, MinObjects=0, CPUs=1, Nodes=1
[ 0.000000] NR_IRQS:83
[ 0.000000] Calibrating delay loop... 385.84 BogoMIPS (lpj=1929216)
[ 0.060000] pid_max: default: 32768 minimum: 301
[ 0.060000] Mount-cache hash table entries: 512
[ 0.060000] Performance counters: mips/74K PMU enabled, 4 32-bit counters available to each CPU, irq 13
    
```

This interface shows the live system log.

Processes

Click on the "Status>Processes" option for the following interface:

Processes

This list gives an overview over currently running system processes and their status.

PID	Owner	Command	CPU usage (%)	Memory usage (%)	Hang Up	Terminate	Kill
1	root	init	0%	1%	Hang Up	Terminate	Kill
2	root	[kthreadd]	0%	0%	Hang Up	Terminate	Kill
3	root	[ksoftirqd/0]	0%	0%	Hang Up	Terminate	Kill
5	root	[kworker/u:0]	0%	0%	Hang Up	Terminate	Kill
6	root	[khelper]	0%	0%	Hang Up	Terminate	Kill
7	root	[kworker/u:1]	0%	0%	Hang Up	Terminate	Kill
20	root	[irq/10-ath79-gp]	0%	0%	Hang Up	Terminate	Kill
65	root	[sync_supers]	0%	0%	Hang Up	Terminate	Kill
67	root	[bdi-default]	0%	0%	Hang Up	Terminate	Kill
69	root	[kblockd]	0%	0%	Hang Up	Terminate	Kill
104	root	[kswapd0]	0%	0%	Hang Up	Terminate	Kill

This interface shows system processes and their status. It also includes options to suspend/hang up, terminate and, when terminate is non-responsive, kill operations.

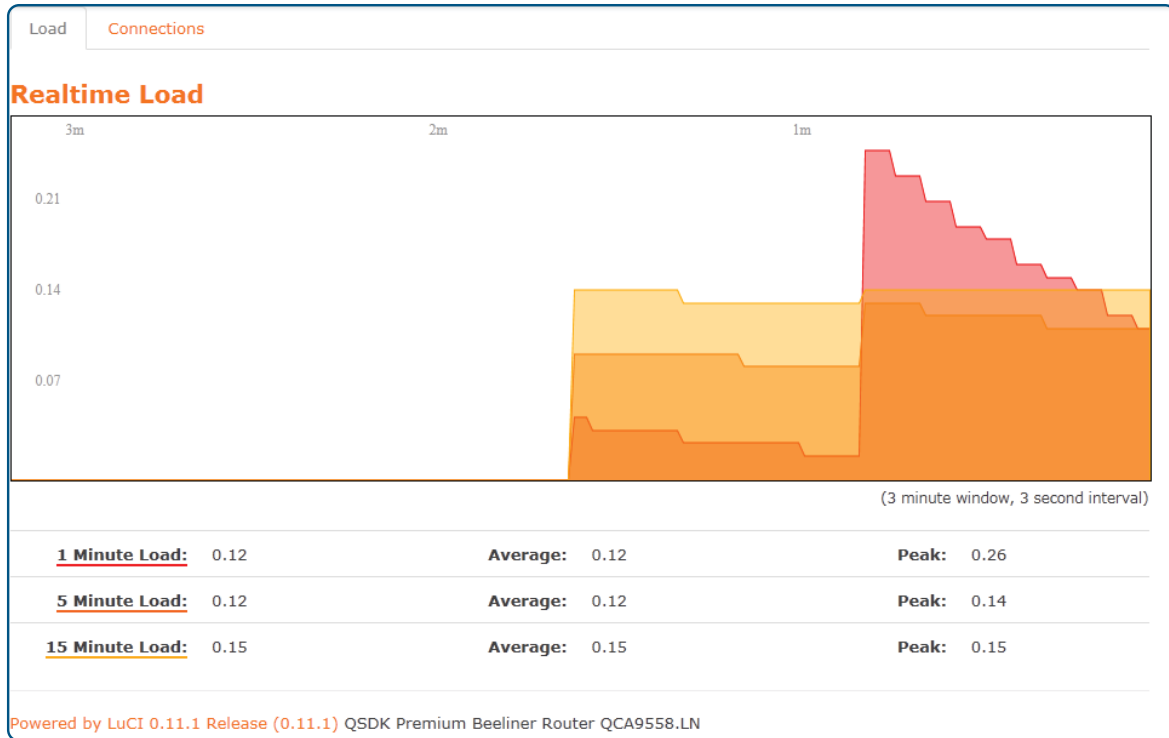


Realtime Graphs

Click the “Status>Realtime Graphs” option to see Load, Traffic, Wireless and Connections options.

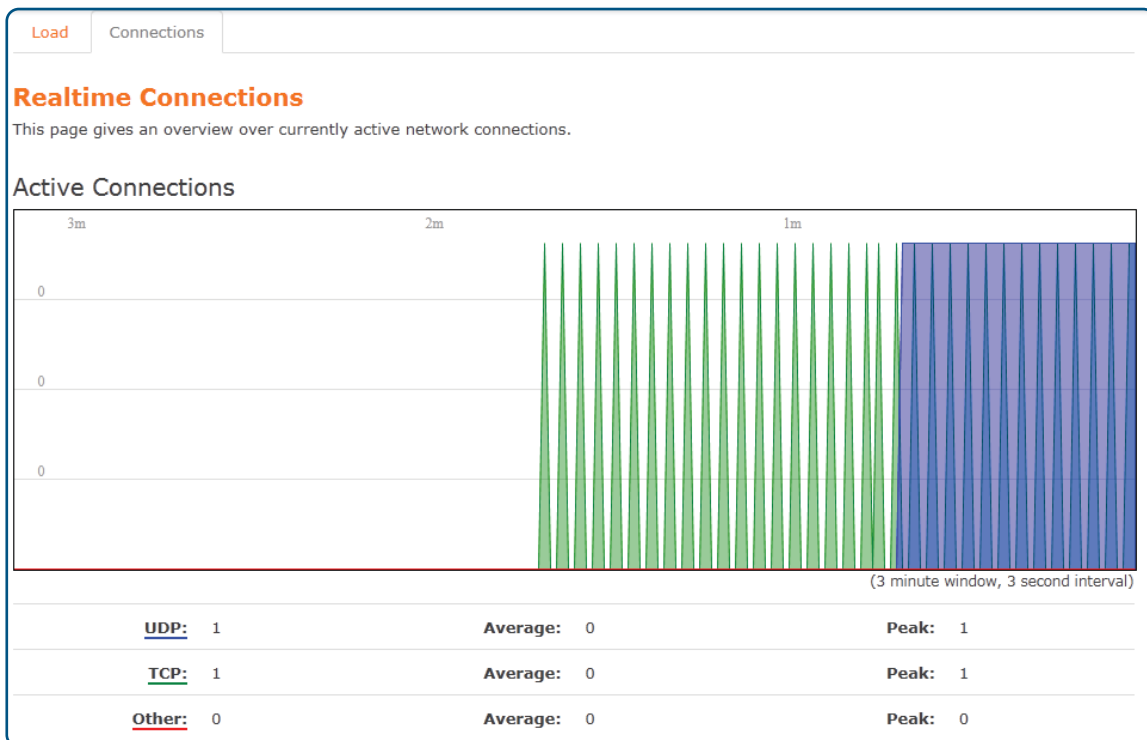
Status>Realtime Graphs>Load

Click the “Status>Realtime Graphs>Load” option for the following screen:



Status>Realtime Graphs>Connections

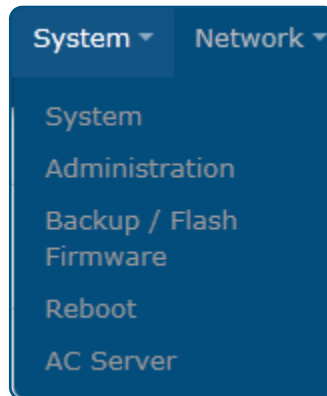
Click the “Status>Realtime Graphs>Connections” option to see Realtime Connections information.





System

Click on "System" to see options for System, Administration, Backup/Flash Firmware, Reboot, and AC Server.



System

Click the "System>System" option to set System Properties and Time Synchronization.

System

Here you can configure the basic aspects of your device like its hostname or the timezone.

System Properties

General Settings **Logging** Language and Style

Local Time: Fri Oct 12 04:19:09 2018

Hostname:

Timezone:

Time Synchronization

Enable NTP client:

Provide NTP server:

NTP server candidates:

0.openwrt.pool.ntp.org	<input type="button" value="x"/>
1.openwrt.pool.ntp.org	<input type="button" value="x"/>
2.openwrt.pool.ntp.org	<input type="button" value="x"/>
3.openwrt.pool.ntp.org	<input type="button" value="+"/>

System Properties

System Properties are divided into "General Settings," "Logging" and "Language and Style" options. Click on the "General Settings" option for the following interface:



General Settings **Logging** Language and Style

Local Time Fri Oct 12 04:20:48 2018

Hostname

Timezone ▼

Local Time: click “Sync with browser” to synchronize the system time with the time on your computer

Hostname: provide a router name

Timezone: select the desired time zone from the drop-down list

Click on the “Logging” option for the following interface:

System Properties

General Settings **Logging** Language and Style

System log buffer size

External system log server

External system log server port

Log output level ▼

Cron Log Level ▼

System log buffer size: specify the size of the log buffer

External system log server: configure a remote host to receive log information

External system log server port: configure a suitable port for the remote log server

Log output level: select the level of output log to include Debug, Info, Notice, Warning, Error, Critical, Alert or Emergency

Cron Log Level: select the level of Cron Log to include Debug, Normal and Warning

Click on the “Language and Style” option for the following interface:

General Settings **Logging** Language and Style

Language ▼

Design ▼

Language: select the language used by the router management interface; offers three options: auto (based on your computer’s language), English and Chinese.

Time Synchronization: interface settings, as follows —



Time Synchronization

Enable NTP client

Provide NTP server

NTP server candidates

0.openwrt.pool.ntp.org	
1.openwrt.pool.ntp.org	
2.openwrt.pool.ntp.org	
3.openwrt.pool.ntp.org	

Enable NTP client: enables the Local Time of the router to be synchronized with the NTP servers

Provide NTP server: enables the router to work as an NTP server to provide time parameters to any requesters

Administration

Click on the "System>Administration" option for the following interface:

Router Password

Changes the administrator password for accessing the device

Password

Confirmation

Password: Change the administrator password used to access the router; see warnings on password compliance at the end of the field and address requirements till resolved

Confirmation: verify the new password

Click "Save & Apply" for settings to take effect.

Backup/Flash Firmware

Click the "System>Backup/Flash Firmware" option to see Action and Configuration options.

Action

Click "System>Backup/Flash Firmware>Action" option for the following interface:

Flash operations

Actions Configuration

Backup / Restore

Click "Generate archive" to download a tar archive of the current configuration files. To reset the firmware to its initial state, click "Perform reset" (only possible with squashfs images).

Download backup:

Reset to defaults:

To restore configuration files, you can upload a previously generated backup archive here.

Restore backup:

Flash new firmware image

Upload a sysupgrade-compatible image here to replace the running firmware. Check "Keep settings" to retain the current configuration (requires an OpenWrt compatible firmware image).

Keep settings:

Image:

Powered by LuCI 0.11.1 Release (0.11.1) QSDK Premium Beeline Router QCA9558.LN

Download backup: to download a TAR archive of the current configuration files — upgrading the firmware of the router or changing its settings may delete the current configuration; save the current configuration files to easily restore the router to the original configuration if necessary



Reset to defaults: click the "Perform reset" button to restart the router and restore its settings to the factory default state (Includes: the default user name: root; default password: empty; default IP address: 192.168.1.1; default netmask: 255.255.255.0)

Note: back up the configuration before restoring to factory-default settings; if necessary, load the backup configuration file to restore the router to its original state

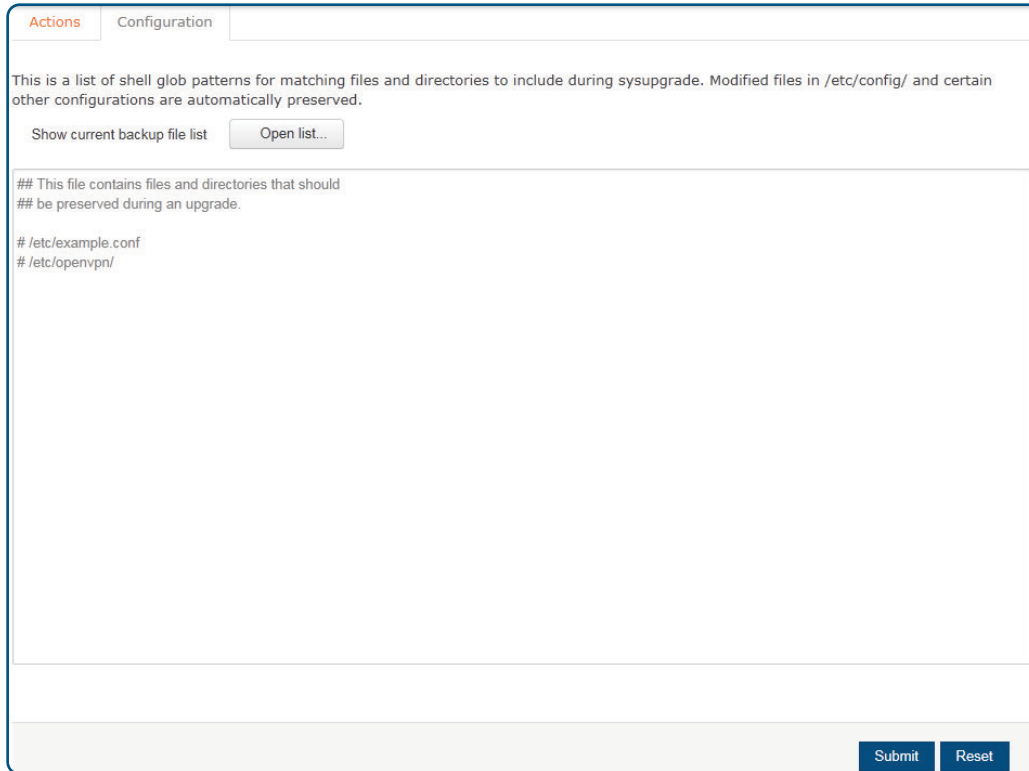
Restore backup: click "Browse" to find the backup file; select the file and click "upload archive" to complete the recover configuration

Keep settings: check the box to write new firmware immediately while retaining the original system configuration; if unchecked, new firmware written to the flash memory will erase the original configuration

Image: click "Browse" to find the new firmware file; select the new firmware file, then click on the "Flash image" to flash the new firmware operation.

Configuration

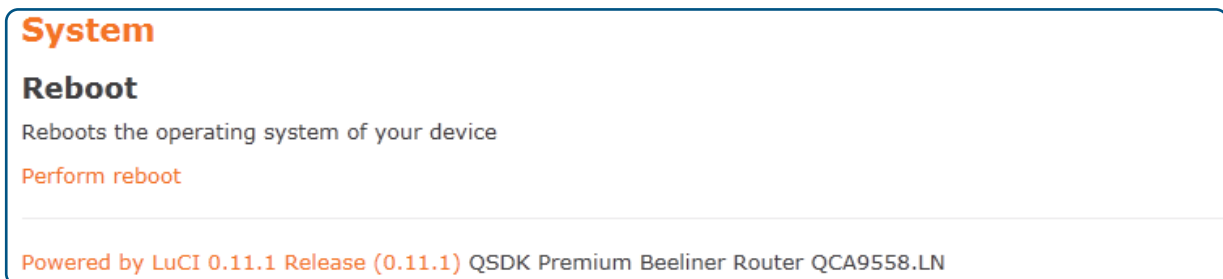
Click "System>Backup/Flash Firmware>Configuration" option for the following interface:



Click "Open list" for a list of files to be backed up. The configuration file contains the necessary foundation files and user-defined files to be backed up.

Reboot

Click on the "System>Reboot" option for the following interface:



Click "Perform reboot" to manually restart the router. Some settings may require a manual reboot of the router to take effect.

Functions that automatically restart the router after settings are changed:

- Immediately writing new router firmware
- Restore the router's factory settings
- Modify the basic network parameters of the LAN port

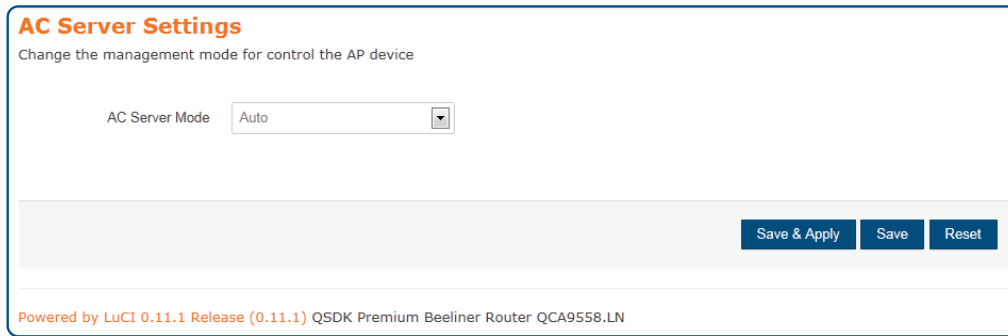
Functions that require a manual restart of the router to take effect:

- Set QSS security settings function
- Set DHCP services
- Set a static address assignment DHCP server function
- Set the basic parameters of the wireless network
- Modify the security settings of the wireless network
- Modify advanced settings of the wireless network
- Web modify remote router management port



AC Server

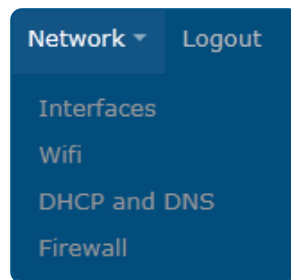
Click on the "System>AC Server" option for the following interface:



AC Server Mode: Change the management mode for controlling the AP device.

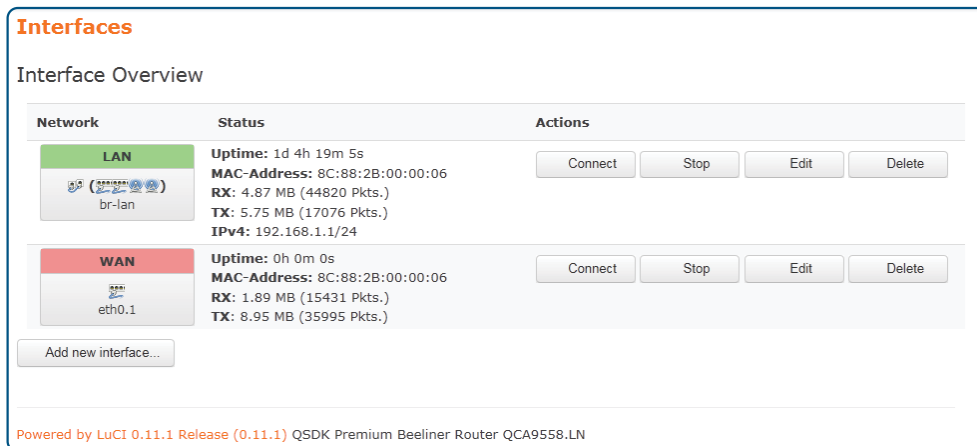
Network

Click "Network" for options on Interfaces, Wifi, DHCP and DNS, and Firewall.



Interfaces

Click the "Network>Interfaces" option for the following screen:



On this page, select and set WAN or LAN preferences.



Network>Interfaces>LAN

Click the "Network>Interfaces>LAN" option to configure the network interfaces (LAN).

Interfaces - LAN

On this page you can configure the network interfaces. You can bridge several interfaces by ticking the "bridge interfaces" field and enter the names of several network interfaces separated by spaces. You can also use VLAN notation INTERFACE.VLANNR (e.g.: eth0.1).

Common Configuration

General Setup **Advanced Settings** Physical Settings Firewall Settings

Status
Uptime: 1d 4h 20m 4s
MAC-Address: 8C:88:2B:00:00:06
RX: 4.92 MB (45230 Pkts.)
TX: 5.95 MB (17399 Pkts.)
IPv4: 192.168.1.1/24

br-lan

Protocol Static address ▼

IPv4 address

IPv4 netmask 255.255.255.0 ▼

IPv4 gateway

IPv4 broadcast

Use custom DNS servers

Accept router advertisements

Send router solicitations

Common Configuration

The "Common Configuration" screen is as follows:

General Setup **Advanced Settings** Physical Settings Firewall Settings

Status
Uptime: 1d 4h 21m 59s
MAC-Address: 8C:88:2B:00:00:06
RX: 4.97 MB (45649 Pkts.)
TX: 6.01 MB (17629 Pkts.)
IPv4: 192.168.1.1/24

br-lan

Protocol Static address ▼

IPv4 address

IPv4 netmask 255.255.255.0 ▼

IPv4 gateway

IPv4 broadcast

Use custom DNS servers

Accept router advertisements

Send router solicitations

IPv6 address

IPv6 gateway

Set the IP address and netmask. You can, then, manage the router via this IP address. Or if not needed, keeps the default values.

Protocol: select the protocol type

IPv4 address: enter the router's IP address on the LAN; the IP address of all computers in the LAN must be in the same network segment and the default gateway is this IP address; the factory default IP address is 192.168.1.1; for Class C IP addresses; change it according to network needs

IPv4 netmask: here, you can set the relevant netmask

IPv4 gateway: enter this router on the LAN gateway; the default is 192.168.1.1

Use custom DNS servers: the DNS address provided by your ISP; if not provided, the default is 192.168.1.1



DHCP Server

The DHCP Server setting interface is as follows:

Ignore interface: Check this box to disable this DHCP function for the interface.

Network>Interfaces>WAN

Click the “Network>Interfaces>WAN” option to enter the WAN port settings interface.

Selectable options for the Protocol: Static address, DHCP client, PPPoE, Unmanaged, PPP.

Static address

If the “static address” protocol is selected, provide the following information according to the supplier’s (ISP) requirements. Click the “Save & Apply” button.



General Setup | **Advanced Settings** | Physical Settings | Firewall Settings

Bring up on boot

Override MAC address

Override MTU

Use gateway metric

Ipv4 address: the router's IP address on the WAN; enter the public IP address provided by your ISP

Ipv4 netmask: the netmask for the WAN interface; enter the netmask provided by your ISP

Ipv4 gateway: fill in the gateway provided by the ISP

Use custom DNS server: fill with information provided by your ISP's

Override MAC address: the default value is the MAC address of the WAN interface of this router; some ISPs may require MAC address binding, and the ISP will provide a valid MAC address to the user; in this case, input the provided value in the "MAC address" column; changing the MAC address is not recommended unless the ISP has special requirements

Override MTU: the default value is 1500

DHCP client: select "DHCP client" protocol and enter the MAC address of the computer as the modem MAC address of the router; click the "Save & Apply" button.

General Setup | **Advanced Settings** | Physical Settings | Firewall Settings

Status **Uptime:** 0h 0m 0s
eth0.1 **MAC-Address:** 8C:88:2B:00:00:06
RX: 2.14 MB (17427 Pkts.)
TX: 10.30 MB (39433 Pkts.)

Protocol

Hostname to send when requesting DHCP

Accept router advertisements

General Setup | Advanced Settings | **Physical Settings** | Firewall Settings

Bring up on boot

Use broadcast flag Required for certain ISPs, e.g. Charter with DOCSIS 3

Use default gateway If unchecked, no default route is configured

Use DNS servers advertised by peer If unchecked, the advertised DNS server addresses are ignored

Use gateway metric

Client ID to send when requesting DHCP

Vendor Class to send when requesting DHCP

Override MAC address

Override MTU

Hostname to send when requesting DHCP: enter the host name of this feature

Use broadcast flag: use this option according to ISP

Use default gateway: if unchecked, no default route is configured

Use DNS servers advertised by peer: if unchecked, the advertised DNS server address is ignored

Use gateway metric: for every gateway (e.g., router), the metric is increased by 1

Client ID to send when requesting DHCP: the identity number of the router that is used while obtaining the WAN IP address from ISP

Vendor Class to send when requesting DHCP: the vendor class of the router that is used while obtaining the WAN IP address from ISP

Override MAC address: the default value is the MAC address of the WAN interface of this router; some ISPs may require MAC address binding, and the ISP will provide a valid MAC address to the user; in this case, input the provided value in the "MAC address" column; changing the MAC address is not recommended unless the ISP has special requirements

Override MTU: the default value is 1500

Protocol: if "Unmanaged" is selected, there is no need to set.



PPP

PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) is a link-layer protocol. This link provides full-duplex operation and transfers data packets in order. It is designed primarily to establish a point-to-point connection in sending data via dial-up or leased line mode, making it a common solution. If PPP Internet mode is chosen, click the “Save & Apply” button.

PAP/CHAP username, PAP/CHAP password: enter your ISP username and password

Use Default Gateway: if unchecked, no default route is configured

Use gateway metric: for every gateway (e.g., router), the metric is increased by 1

Use DNS server advertised by peer: if unchecked, the advertised DNS server addresses are ignored

LCP echo failure threshold: Link Control Protocol (LCP) is a subset of the PPP agreement

LCP echo interval: send LCP echo requests at the given interval in seconds (only effective in conjunction with failure threshold)

Inactivity Timeout: close an inactive connection after a given number of seconds; use 0 for persistent connections

Override MTU: the default value is 1500

PPPoE: If “PPPoE” protocol is selected, click the “Save & Apply” button



Common Configuration

General Setup **Advanced Settings** Physical Settings Firewall Settings

Status There is no device assigned yet, please attach a network device in the "Physical Settings" tab

Protocol

PAP/CHAP username

PAP/CHAP password

Access Concentrator

Leave empty to autodetect

Service Name

Leave empty to autodetect

General Setup **Advanced Settings** Physical Settings Firewall Settings

Bring up on boot

Enable IPv6 negotiation on the PPP link

Use default gateway If unchecked, no default route is configured

Use gateway metric

Use DNS servers advertised by peer If unchecked, the advertised DNS server addresses are ignored

LCP echo failure threshold

Presume peer to be dead after given amount of LCP echo failures, use 0 to ignore failures

LCP echo interval

Send LCP echo requests at the given interval in seconds, only effective in conjunction with failure threshold

Inactivity timeout

Close inactive connection after the given amount of seconds, use 0 to persist connection

Override MTU

- PAP/CHAP username, PAP/CHAP password:** enter the ISP username and password
- Access Concentrator:** input connector center terminal, computer or communications device connection point device; leave empty to autodetect
- Service Name:** enter the name of the broadband connection; leave empty to autodetect
- Use default gateway:** check to use default gateway
- Use gateway metric:** for every gateway (e.g., router), the metric is increased by 1
- Use DNS servers advertised by peer:** check to use DNS server's address(es) advertised by peer
- LCP echo failure threshold:** Link Control Protocol (LCP) is a subset of the PPP agreement; after a specified number of LCP response failures assumed link is disconnected, 0 to ignore failure.
- LCP echo interval:** time to send LCP response(s), only when combined with effective fault threshold.
- Inactivity timeout:** timing of inactive link(s); enter 0 for persistent connections
- Override MTU:** the default is 1500



Wi-Fi

Click the "Network>Wifi" option for the following screen. The Router supports 2.4- and 5-GHz wireless signals, but its default is the 2.4 GHz band. Complete settings for the 5 GHz band if required in addition.

Wireless Overview

Generic Atheros 802.11bgn (wifi0)
Channel: 1 (2.412 GHz) | Bitrate: 450 Mbit/s

■ **SSID:** 11n_0007 | **Mode:** Master
■ **BSSID:** 8C:88:2B:00:00:07 | **Encryption:** mixed WPA/WPA2 PSK (TKIP)

Generic Atheros 802.11an (wifi1)
Channel: 149 (5.745 GHz) | Bitrate: 866 Mbit/s

■ **SSID:** 11ac_0008 | **Mode:** Master
■ **BSSID:** 8C:88:2B:00:00:08 | **Encryption:** mixed WPA/WPA2 PSK (TKIP)

Associated Stations

SSID	MAC-Address	IPv4-Address	Signal	Noise	RX Rate	TX Rate
No information available						

Powered by LuCI 0.11.1 Release (0.11.1) QSDK Premium Beeline Router QCA9558.LN

Click on the "Scan" button for the following interface. If a wireless router already exists in the environment, choose this function to connect the router to the original one via Wi-Fi.

Join Network: Wireless Scan

HYSO5
Channel: 1 | Mode: Master | BSSID: 8C:A6:DF:A1:63:E3 | Encryption: mixed WPA/WPA2 - PSK

sukeintel-01
Channel: 1 | Mode: Master | BSSID: 8E:90:2C:00:00:D4 | Encryption: WPA2 - PSK

hn
Channel: 3 | Mode: Master | BSSID: 88:25:93:8C:B0:77 | Encryption: mixed WPA/WPA2 - PSK

HYSO3
Channel: 1 | Mode: Master | BSSID: CC:B2:55:61:12:2A | Encryption: mixed WPA/WPA2 - PSK

TP-LINK_0574
Channel: 1 | Mode: Master | BSSID: D0:76:E7:90:05:74 | Encryption: mixed WPA/WPA2 - PSK

Tseng
Channel: 1 | Mode: Master | BSSID: 38:D5:47:A8:7C:79 | Encryption: WPA2 - PSK

CMCC-H901
Channel: 3 | Mode: Master | BSSID: 00:E0:61:53:6B:D6 | Encryption: mixed WPA/WPA2 - PSK

Test
Channel: 6 | Mode: Master | BSSID: 00:11:22:33:44:57 | Encryption: WPA2 -

TP-LINK_79A8
Channel: 1 | Mode: Master | BSSID: FC:D7:33:BF:79:A8 | Encryption: mixed WPA/WPA2 - PSK

skintel-main
Channel: 1 | Mode: Master | BSSID: 70:3D:15:6A:CC:8B | Encryption: mixed WPA/WPA2 - PSK

22



For example, to join any of the wireless networks click, Join Network.

Join Network: Settings

Replace wireless configuration An additional network will be created if you leave this unchecked.

WPA passphrase Specify the secret encryption key here.

Name of the new network The allowed characters are: A-Z, a-z, 0-9 and _

Create / Assign firewall-zone

lan: lan: lan: lan: [icons]

wan: wan: wan: wan: [icons]

unspecified -or- create:

Choose the firewall zone you want to assign to this interface. Select unspecified to remove the interface from the associated zone or fill out the create field to define a new zone and attach the interface to it.

- 1 Fill in the WPA passphrase (the AP wireless password; the same of the new network).
- 2 Select "Create/Assign firewall-zone". You can select one or create one.
- 3 Click the Submit button.

Associated Stations

Once successfully connected, review the parameters of the connection, including the MAC address, IP address, signal, noise, transmission and receive rates and other information.

Network>Wifi>wifi0: Master "11n_0007"

Click the "Network>Wifi>wifi0: Master "11n_0007"" option, Device Configuration and Interface Configuration can be configured.

Wireless Network: Master "11n_0007" (ath0)

The *Device Configuration* section covers physical settings of the radio hardware such as channel, transmit power or antenna selection which is shared among all defined wireless networks (if the radio hardware is multi-SSID capable). Per network settings like encryption or operation mode are grouped in the *Interface Configuration*.

Device Configuration

General Setup **Advanced Settings**

Status **Mode:** Master | **SSID:** 11n_0007
 95% **BSSID:** 8C:88:2B:00:00:07 | **Encryption:** mixed WPA/WPA2 PSK (TKIP)
Channel: 1 (2.412 GHz) | **Tx-Power:** 17 dBm
Signal: -95 dBm | **Noise:** -95 dBm
Bitrate: 450.0 Mbit/s

Wireless network is enabled

Channel

Transmit Power dBm

Interface Configuration

General Setup **Wireless Security** **Advanced Settings**

ESSID

Mode



Device Configuration

Device Configuration is divided into General Setup and Advance Settings. Click on the "General Setup" subpage for the following interface.

Channel: select from the range 1 to 13

Transmit Power: choose the appropriate power to meet network needs.

Click on the "Advanced Settings" subpage for the following interface.

Mode: select "auto," "802.11b," "802.11g" or "802.11g+n" mode for the router

HT mode: "20MHz," "40MHz 2nd channel below," "40MHz 2nd channel above," "80MHz" modes

Country Code: select the desired country code from the drop-down list

Interface Configuration

Interface Configuration is divided into General Setup, Wireless Security and MAC-Filter subpages.

Click on the "General Setup" tab for the following interface:



ESSID: create a second or subsequent

Mode: select the desired interface mode via the drop-down list

Network: choose the network(s) that are desired to be attached to this wireless interface or fill out the “create” field to define a new network

Hide ESSID: If checked, Wi-Fi devices can’t search the SSID anymore (to connect the SSID must be input manually)

Click on the “Wireless Security” tab for the following interface:

Encryption: the router offers “WEP Open System/Shared Key,” “WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK,” “WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK Mixed Mode” and other encryption types

Cipher: The router offers “auto,” “Force CCMP(AES),” “Force TKIP,” “Force TKIP and CCMP(AES)” options

Key: WEP (enter 5 or 10 characters); WPA/WPA2 (enter 8 or more characters; WPA/WPA2 mode is recommended)

Click on the “Advanced Settings” tab for the following interface:

Separate Clients: prevent client-to-client communication

Fragmentation Threshold: the default value of 2346 should be left as-is unless you have a specific reason to modify

RTS/CTS Threshold: Request-To-Send (RTS) and Clear-To-Send (CTS); if the RTS threshold is exceeded once it is established, an RTS message is sent before data is transmitted to reduce interference; the corresponding CTS will respond after the RTS is received

WMM Mode: a sub-protocol of wireless transmission protocol; if enabled, only wireless devices (mobile phones, laptops, etc.) with this function can connect to this router



DHCP and DNS

Click "Network>DHCP and DNS" for the following interface:

DHCP and DNS
Dnsmasq is a combined DHCP-Server and DNS-Forwarder for NAT firewalls

Server Settings

General Settings **Resolve and Hosts Files** TFTP Settings Advanced Settings

Domain required Don't forward DNS-Requests without DNS-Name

Authoritative This is the only DHCP in the local network

Local server
 Local domain specification. Names matching this domain are never forwarded and resolved from DHCP or hosts files only

Local domain
 Local domain suffix appended to DHCP names and hosts file entries

Log queries Write received DNS requests to syslog

DNS forwardings
 List of DNS servers to forward requests to

Rebind protection Discard upstream RFC1918 responses

Allow localhost Allow upstream responses in the 127.0.0.0/8 range, e.g. for RBL services

Domain whitelist
 List of domains to allow RFC1918 responses for

Server Settings

Dnsmasq for NAT firewall provides an integrated DHCP server and DNS forwarder.

Click on "General Settings" tab as shown below:

General Settings **Resolve and Hosts Files** TFTP Settings Advanced Settings

Domain required Don't forward DNS-Requests without DNS-Name

Authoritative This is the only DHCP in the local network

Local server
 Local domain specification. Names matching this domain are never forwarded and resolved from DHCP or hosts files only

Local domain
 Local domain suffix appended to DHCP names and hosts file entries

Log queries Write received DNS requests to syslog

DNS forwardings
 List of DNS servers to forward requests to

Rebind protection Discard upstream RFC1918 responses

Allow localhost Allow upstream responses in the 127.0.0.0/8 range, e.g. for RBL services

Domain whitelist
 List of domains to allow RFC1918 responses for

Domain required: don't forward DNS-Requests without DNS-Name

Authoritative: this DHCP is the only one in the local network

Local server: the local domain rule, never forwarded and processed, only resolved from the local DHCP or Host's file name data

Local domain: local domain suffix appended to DHCP names and hosts file entries

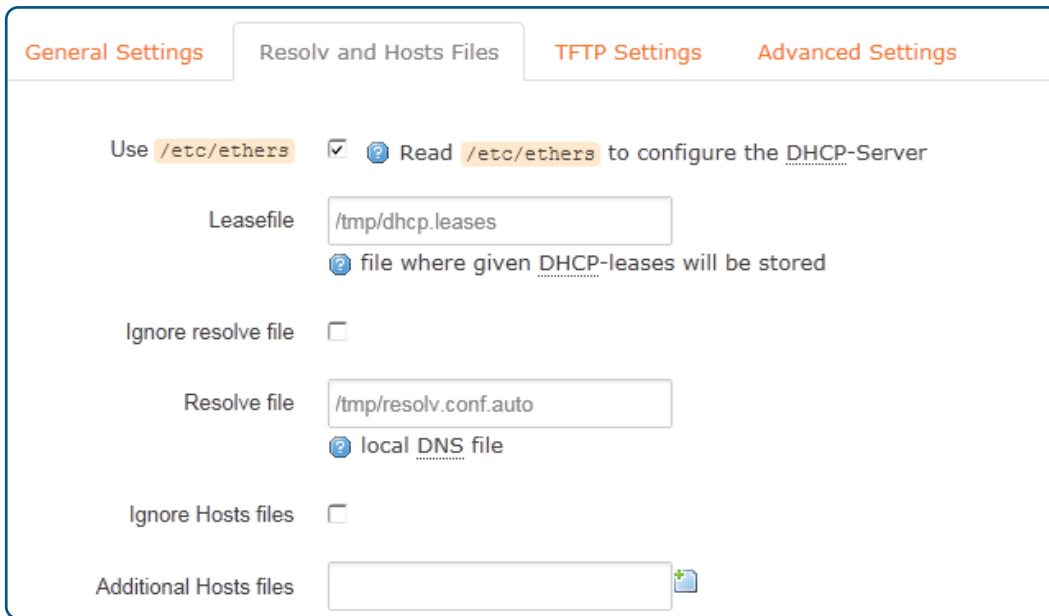
DNS forwardings: enter here any DNS servers to forward requests to

Rebind protection: discard upstream RFC 1918 responses.

Allow localhost: allow upstream responses in the 127.0.0.0/8 range (e.g., for RBL services)

Domain Whitelist: list of domains to allow RFC 1918 responses for

Click the “Resolv and Hosts Files” tab for the following interface:



Use /etc/ethers: enable according to /etc/ethers to configure the DHCP-Server

Leasefile: file where given DHCP-leases will be stored

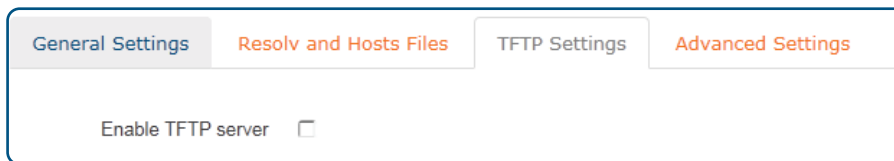
Ignore resolve file: if checked, feature is enabled

Resolve file: local file where DNS resolutions are stored

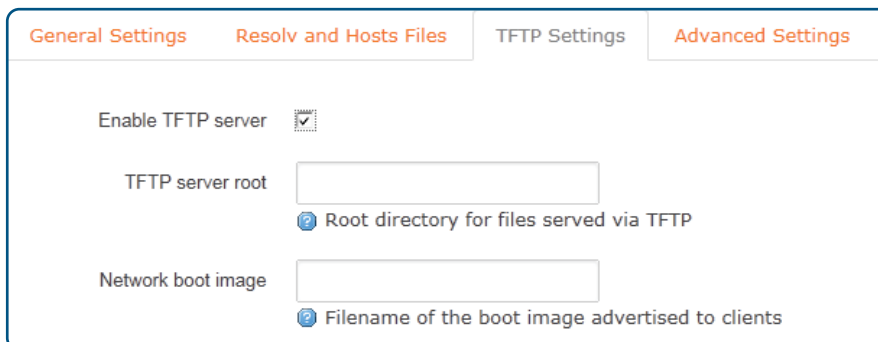
Ignore Hosts files: if checked, feature is enabled

Additional Hosts files: provide the name of files which will be ignored

Click the “TFTP Settings” tab for the following interface:



If “Enable TFTP server” is checked, the following interface appears:



TFTP server root: specify the root directory for files served via TFTP

Network boot image: filename of the boot image advertised to clients



Click on the "Advanced Settings" tab for the following interface:

General Settings
Resolv and Hosts Files
TFTP Settings
Advanced Settings

Filter private Do not forward reverse lookups for local networks

Filter useless Do not forward requests that cannot be answered by public name servers

Localise queries Localise hostname depending on the requesting subnet if multiple IPs are available

Expand hosts Add local domain suffix to names served from hosts files

No negative cache Do not cache negative replies, e.g. for not existing domains

Strict order DNS servers will be queried in the order of the resolvfile

Bogus NX Domain Override
List of hosts that supply bogus NX domain results

DNS server port
Listening port for inbound DNS queries

DNS query port
Fixed source port for outbound DNS queries

Max. DHCP leases
Maximum allowed number of active DHCP leases

Max. EDNS0 packet size
Maximum allowed size of EDNS.0 UDP packets

Max. concurrent queries
Maximum allowed number of concurrent DNS queries

- Filter private:** do not forward reverse lookups for local networks
- Filter useless:** do not forward requests that cannot be answered by public name servers
- Localization queries:** localize hostname depending on the requesting subnet if multiple IPs are available
- Expand hosts:** add local domain suffix to names served from hosts files
- No negative cache:** do not cache negative replies (e.g., for not existent domains)
- Strict order:** DNS servers will be queried in the order of the resolvfile
- Bogus NX Domain Override:** list of hosts that supply bogus NX domain results
- DNS server port:** listening port for inbound DNS queries
- DNS query port:** fixed-source port for outbound DNS queries
- Max. DHCP lease:** maximum allowed number of active DHCP leases
- Max. EDNS.0 packet size:** maximum allowed size of EDNS.0 UDP packets
- Max. concurrent queries:** maximum allowed number of concurrent DNS queries

Active DHCP Leases

Active DHCP Leases			
Hostname	IPv4-Address	MAC-Address	Leasetime remaining
<i>There are no active leases.</i>			

The Active DHCP Leases table lists the information for the connected device, including Host name, the IPv4 address, MAC address and the remaining lease time.

Static Leases

Static leases are used to assign fixed IP addresses and symbolic hostnames to DHCP clients. They are also required for non-dynamic interface configurations where only hosts with a corresponding lease are served. Use the Add Button to add a new lease entry. The MAC-Address identifies the host, the IPv4-Address specifies the fixed address to use and the Hostname is assigned as a symbolic name to the requesting host.



Static Leases

Static leases are used to assign fixed IP addresses and symbolic hostnames to DHCP clients. They are also required for non-dynamic interface configurations where only hosts with a corresponding lease are served. Use the *Add* Button to add a new lease entry. The *MAC-Address* identifies the host, the *IPv4-Address* specifies the fixed address to use and the *Hostname* is assigned as symbolic name to the requesting host.

Hostname	MAC-Address	IPv4-Address
This section contains no values yet		

Firewall

Click on the "Network>Firewall" option to configure General Settings, Port Forwards, Traffic Rules and Custom Rules.

Network>Firewall>General Settings

Click on the "Network>Firewall>General Settings" option for the following interface:

Firewall - Zone Settings

The firewall creates zones over your network interfaces to control network traffic flow.

General Settings

Enable SYN-flood protection

Drop invalid packets

Input:

Output:

Forward:

Zones

Zone ⇒	Forwardings	Input	Output	Forward	Masquerading	MSS clamping		
lan: lan: [LAN icon]	⇒ wan	<input type="text" value="accept"/>	<input type="text" value="accept"/>	<input type="text" value="reject"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>
wan: wan: [WAN icon]	⇒ REJECT	<input type="text" value="reject"/>	<input type="text" value="accept"/>	<input type="text" value="reject"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/>	<input type="button" value="Delete"/>

General Settings

Enable SYN-flood protection: SYN Flood is currently the most popular DoS (Denial of Service attack) with one of the DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service attack) approaches, which uses a TCP protocol flaw, sending a large number of forged TCP connection requests, thereby causing the attacker depletion of resources (CPU full load or insufficient memory) way to attack; enabling this option helps defend against some denial of service attacks

Drop invalid packets: if checked, invalid packets will be discarded

Input: the target object is data received from a remote device; options included — discarded (discards invalid data and does not respond to any feedback; customers waiting for a timeout will likely be blocked by a firewall); refused (to return [terminate] invalid data packets (TCP FIN or UDP-ICMP-PORT-UNREACHABLE), explicitly rejected the other's connection action); accept (receive effective inbound data)

Output: the target object is data transmitted from a local device

Forward: refers to specific (one or more) data packets between different subnets



Regional

Click the "Add" button for the following interface:

Zone "newzone"

This section defines common properties of "newzone". The *input* and *output* options set the default policies for traffic entering and leaving this zone while the *forward* option describes the policy for forwarded traffic between different networks within the zone. *Covered networks* specifies which available networks are member of this zone.

General Settings **Advanced Settings**

Name:



Input:

Output:

Forward:



Masquerading:



MSS clamping:

Covered networks: lan:  wan:  create:

Inter-Zone Forwarding

The options below control the forwarding policies between this zone (newzone) and other zones. *Destination zones* cover forwarded traffic **originating from "newzone"**. *Source zones* match forwarded traffic from other zones **targeted at "newzone"**. The forwarding rule is *unidirectional*, e.g. a forward from lan to wan does *not* imply a permission to forward from wan to lan as well.

Allow forward to destination zones: lan:  wan: 

Allow forward from source zones: lan:  wan: 

For example, to add "lan => wan," make the following settings:

General Settings **Advanced Settings**

Name:



Input:

Output:

Forward:

Masquerading:

MSS clamping:

Covered networks: lan:  wan:  create:



Inter-Zone Forwarding

The options below control the forwarding policies between this zone (newzone) and other zones. *Destination zones* cover forwarded traffic **originating from "newzone"**. *Source zones* match forwarded traffic from other zones **targeted at "newzone"**. The forwarding rule is *unidirectional*, e.g. a forward from lan to wan does *not* imply a permission to forward from wan to lan as well.

Allow forward to *destination* zones:

lan: lan: [IP icons]

wan: wan: [IP icon]

Allow forward from *source* zones:

lan: lan: [IP icons]

wan: wan: [IP icon]

Regional "newzone"

General Settings

Firewall - Zone Settings - Zone "newzone"

Zone "newzone"

This section defines common properties of "newzone". The *input* and *output* options set the default policies for traffic entering and leaving this zone while the *forward* option describes the policy for forwarded traffic between different networks within the zone. *Covered networks* specifies which available networks are member of this zone.

General Settings | **Advanced Settings**

Name: newzone

Input: accept

Output: accept

Forward: reject

Masquerading:

MSS clamping:

Covered networks: lan: [IP icons] wan: [IP icon] create: [text box]

Name: lan; the zone or an area of your network

Input/Output: drop, reject, accept

Forward: refers to specific (one or more) data packets between different subnet

Masquerading: IP masquerading is a special kind of SNAT rule; when a computer within the network of computers accesses the external network through the router, it replaces the source address of IP packets to a predetermined address (usually the external network card address)

MSS clamping: MSS value that is the largest data segment for each TCP packet can be transmitted

Covered networks: select the network belonging to this region

Click the "Advanced Settings" tab for the following interface:

Firewall - Zone Settings - Zone "newzone"

Zone "newzone"

This section defines common properties of "newzone". The *input* and *output* options set the default policies for traffic entering and leaving this zone while the *forward* option describes the policy for forwarded traffic between different networks within the zone. *Covered networks* specifies which available networks are member of this zone.

General Settings | Advanced Settings

Restrict to address family: IPv4 and IPv6

Restrict Masquerading to given source subnets: [text box]

Restrict Masquerading to given destination subnets: [text box]

Force connection tracking:

Enable logging on this zone:

Restrict to address family: choose to limit the type of address

Restrict Masquerading to given source subnets: enter the IP address of your internal network

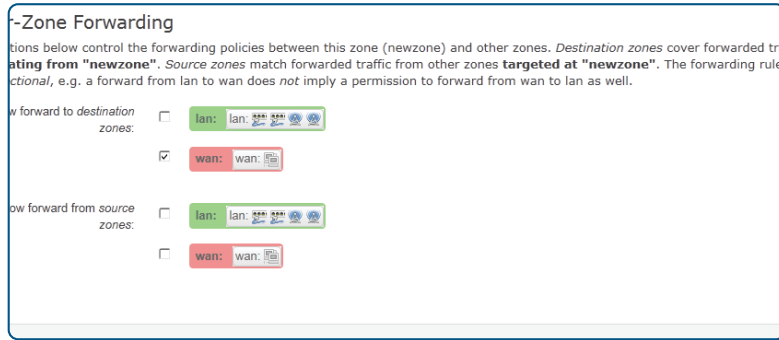
Restrict Masquerading to given destination subnets: enter the IP address of the firewall (usually outside the network card address)

Forced connection tracking: if checked, then the feature is enabled

Enable logging on this zone: if checked, then the feature is enabled



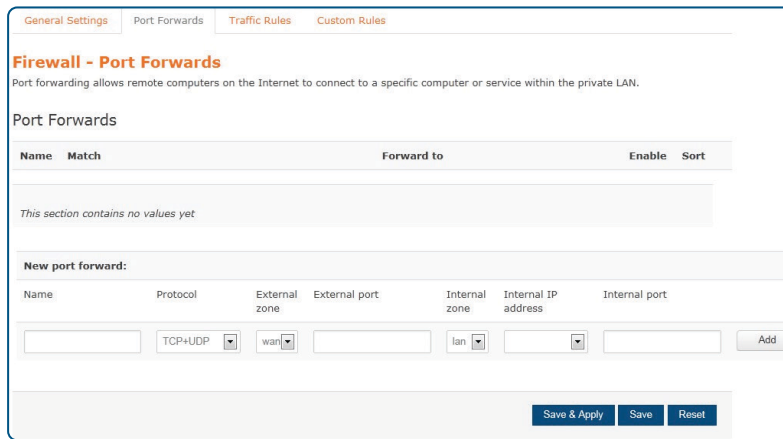
Inter-Zone Forwarding



The figure above shows options for the control area (lan) and forwarding rules for other regions. After the above are set, click the "Save & Apply" button to successfully add a firewall area.

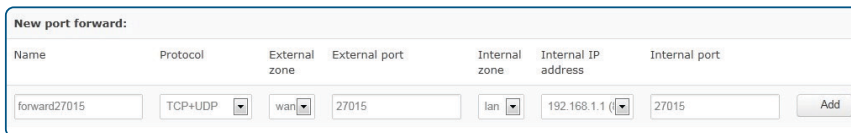
Network>Firewall>Port Forwards

Click on the "Network>Firewall>Port Forwards" tab for the following interface:



This interface configures port-forwarding rules. Here you can forward an external network port to an internal network port.

Example: There are 50 computers in the network that have been configured to an FTP server; its IP address is 192.168.1.102. So that Internet users can also access this server, click the "Add" button and make the following configuration. After configuration is complete, click the "Save & Apply" button.



Name: enter an easy to remember name

Protocol: protocol provided by the server; if not clear what kind of agreement, choose "TCP+UDP" protocol; refer to the "common ports and services table"

External zone: WAN area

External port: specify opening ports mapping to the internal server provided ports; if not specified, the external port and internal port will be the same; fill in the range 1 – 65535.

Internal zone: internal LAN area

Internal IP address: IP address of the network server

Internal port: ports using by the network server to provide corresponding service; refer to the "Common Ports and Services Table"

Common Ports and Services Table

Network Services	Agreement	Port
FTP	TCP	21
SSH	TCP	22
telnet	TCP	23
SMTP	TCP	25
Time	TCP	37
DNS	UDP	53
WWW	TCP	80
POP3	TCP	110
SNMP	UDP	161
CS server	TCP	27015



Network>Firewall>Traffic Rules

Click on the “Network>Firewall>Traffic Rules” tab for the following interface:

General Settings Port Forwards Traffic Rules Custom Rules

Firewall - Traffic Rules

Traffic rules define policies for packets traveling between different zones, for example to reject traffic between certain hosts or to open WAN ports on the router.

Traffic Rules

Name	Match	Action	Enable	Sort
Allow-DHCP-Renew	IPv4-UDP From any host in wan To any router IP at port 68 on this device	Accept input	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Allow-Ping	IPv4-ICMP with type echo-request From any host in wan To any router IP on this device	Accept input	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Allow-UDP-Renew	IPv4-UDP From any host in any zone with source port 6868 To any host in wan	Accept forward	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Allow-DHCPv6	IPv6-UDP From IP range FE80:0:0:0:0:0:0:10 in wan with source port 547 To IP range FE80:0:0:0:0:0:0:10 at port 546 on this device	Accept input	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
Allow-ICMPv6-Input	IPv6-ICMP with types echo-request, echo-reply, destination-unreachable, packet-too-big, time-exceeded, bad-header, unknown-header-type, router-solicitation, neighbour-solicitation, router-advertisement, neighbour-advertisement From any host in wan To any router IP on this device	Accept input and limit to 1000 pkts. per second	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>

Allow-ICMPv6-Forward	IPv6-ICMP with types echo-request, echo-reply, destination-unreachable, packet-too-big, time-exceeded, bad-header, unknown-header-type From any host in wan To any host in any zone	Accept forward and limit to 1000 pkts. per second	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="button" value="Edit"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
----------------------	---	---	-------------------------------------	---

Open ports on router:

Name	Protocol	External port
<input type="text"/>	TCP+UDP	<input type="text"/>

New forward rule:

Name	Source zone	Destination zone
<input type="text"/>	lan	wan

Source NAT

Source NAT is a specific form of masquerading which allows fine grained control over the source IP used for outgoing traffic, for example to map multiple WAN addresses to internal subnets.

Name	Match	Action	Enable	Sort
This section contains no values yet				

Communication rules define the traffic transmitted between different regions (e.g., items to reject traffic between certain hosts or items to open WAN ports on the router).

For example, to add the name of aa traffic rules, follow these steps to configure:

Open ports on router:

Name	Protocol	External port
<input type="text"/>	TCP+UDP	<input type="text"/>



Fill in the information according to the map and click the "Add" button to enter the following interface configuration:

Firewall - Traffic Rules - aa

This page allows you to change advanced properties of the traffic rule entry, such as matched source and destination hosts.

Rule is enabled Disable

Name

Restrict to address family

Protocol

Match ICMP type

Source zone

Any zone

lan: lan:

wan: wan:

Source MAC address

Source address

Source port

Destination zone

Device (input)

Any zone (forward)

lan: lan:

Destination address

Destination port

Action

Extra arguments

Passes additional arguments to iptables. Use with care!

Name: add a name, such as aa

Restrict to address family: IPv4 and IPv6, only IPv4, only IPv6, any for you to choose, according to the traffic rules desired to implement

Protocol: select the protocol based on your intranet server

Match ICMP type: select the type of ICMP packet; if unsure of the type, choose "any"

Source zone: select lan, wan or all areas

Source MAC address: the source MAC address

Source address: customize the source IP address

Source Port: port of services provided by the source server used

Destination Zone: select lan, wan or all areas

Destination Address: customize the destination IP address here

Destination Port: enter the port services provided by the target server used

Action: choose discard, accept, reject, or no action

Extra arguments: additional parameters passed to iptables — be careful when using!



Network>Firewall>Custom Rules

Click on the "Network>Firewall>Custom Rules" option for the following interface:

General Settings Port Forwards Traffic Rules Custom Rules

Firewall - Custom Rules

Custom rules allow you to execute arbitrary iptables commands which are not otherwise covered by the firewall framework. The commands are executed after each firewall restart, right after the default ruleset has been loaded.

```
# This file is interpreted as shell script.  
# Put your custom iptables rules here, they will  
# be executed with each firewall (re-)start.
```

Submit Reset

In this interface, define some functions not included in the firewall so that the router can provide additional protection.

Logout

Click the "Logout" button to return to the login screen.

Authorization Required

Please enter your username and password.

Username

Password

Login Reset

Powered by LuCI 0.11.1 Release (0.11.1) QSDK Premium Beeliner Router QCA9558.LN



Appendix: Technical Specifications

Hardware Specification		
CPU Frequency	775 MHz	
RAM capacity	128 MB (DDR2)	
ROM capacity	16 MB (SPI flash)	
Standards and Protocols	Wireless	5 GHz: IEEE 802.11ac, IEEE 802.11n, IEEE 802.11a 2.4 GHz: IEEE 802.11n, IEEE 802.11g, IEEE 802.11b
	Wired	IEEE802.3i, IEEE802.3u, IEEE802.3ab
Wi-Fi	Operating Frequency	2.4 GHz & 5 GHz
	Signal Rate	2.4 GHz: up to 450 Mbps 5 GHz: up to 867 Mbps
	Modulation	IEEE 802.11b: CCK, QPSK, BPSK IEEE11g/a: OFDM IEEE11n: QPSK, BPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM IEEE11ac: BPSK, QPSK, 16QAM, 64QAM, 256QAM
	Transmit Power	2.4 GHz: ≤ 24 dBm 5 GHz: ≤ 23 dBm
Interfaces	1 x 10/100/1000 Mbps WAN port (RJ45) 2 x 10/100/1000 Mbps LAN ports (RJ45) 1 x USB 2.0 Host port, 1 x power DC jack	
Button	1 x reset	
Antenna	3 x 2.4 GHz 3 dBi built-in FPC antennas 2 x 5 GHz 3 dBi built-in FPC antennas	
Indicators	5G WLAN LED, Power LED, 2.4G WLAN LED	
Power Supply	12 V / 1.5 A adapter or IEEE802.3at standard PoE	
Dimensions (W x D x H)	180 X 180 X 25.5 mm	
Environment	Operating temperature: 0 – 40°C Storage temperature: -40 – 70°C operating Humidity: 10 – 90% non-condensing Storage humidity: 5 – 90% non-condensing	

Software Specification		
Practical function DDNS Wireless relay Quick Setup	Network Settings WAN connection types supported: PPPoE, DHCP, Static IP, PPTp, L2TP MAC Clone Diagnostics Static Router	System configuration Software upgrade Save & reload settings System log NTP server Language & Style
Security Settings WEB management Remote WEB management SSH access Telnet	DHCP Settings DHCP Server DHCP Client The client list Static IP	Firewall DMZ Port Forward Port/URL/MAC filter
Wireless basic function Wireless enable/disable WDS WPS Multiple SSID	Wireless Security 64/128-bit WEP Encryption WPA/ WPA2, WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK	



Notes



Additional Information

WASTE ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT

(Applicable In The European Union And Other European Countries With Separate Collection Systems)

ENGLISH: This symbol on the product or its packaging means that this product must not be treated as unsorted household waste. In accordance with



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DEUTSCHLAND: intellinetnetwork.de

EUROPA: intellinetnetwork.eu

ITALIA: intellinetnetwork.it

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- A** Garantizamos los productos de limpieza, aire comprimido y consumibles, por 60 días a partir de la fecha de entrega, o por el tiempo en que se agote totalmente su contenido por su propia función de uso, lo que suceda primero.
- B** Garantizamos los productos con partes móviles por 3 años.
- C** Garantizamos los demás productos por 5 años (productos sin partes móviles), bajo las siguientes condiciones:
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 - 2 El comercializador no tiene talleres de servicio, debido a que los productos que se garantizan



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- 3 La garantía cubre exclusivamente aquellas partes, equipos o sub-ensambles que hayan sido instaladas de fábrica y no incluye en ningún caso el equipo adicional o cualesquiera que hayan sido adicionados al mismo por el usuario o distribuidor.

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REGULATORY STATEMENTS

FCC Class B

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy, and if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures: reorient or relocate the receiving antenna; increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver; connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from the receiver; or consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

CE

ENGLISH: This device complies with the requirements of CE RED 2014/53/EU, 2014/30/EU and/or 2014/35/EU. The Declaration of Conformity for is available at:

DEUTSCH: Dieses Gerät entspricht der CE RED 2014/53/EU, 2014/30/EU und / oder 2014/35/EU. Die Konformitätserklärung für dieses Produkt finden Sie unter:

ESPAÑOL: Este dispositivo cumple con los requerimientos de CE RED 2014/53/EU, 2014/30/EU y / o 2014/35/EU. La declaración de conformidad esta disponible en:

FRANÇAIS: Cet appareil satisfait aux exigences de CE RED 2014/53/EU, 2014/30/EU et / ou 2014/35/EU. La Déclaration de Conformité est disponible à :

POLSKI: Urządzenie spełnia wymagania CE RED 2014/53/EU, 2014/30/EU I / lub 2014/35/EU. Deklaracja zgodności dostępna jest na stronie internetowej producenta:

ITALIANO: Questo dispositivo è conforme alla CE RED 2014/53/EU, 2014/30/EU e / o 2014/35/EU. La dichiarazione di conformità è disponibile al:

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