

Edge Router

User Manual

V1.0—2021.05

Declaration

Thank you for choosing our product. Before using this product, please read this manual carefully.

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Due to continuous updating, InHand cannot promise that the contents are consistent with the actual product information, and does not assume any disputes caused by inconsistency of technical parameters. The information in this document is subject to change without notice. InHand reserves the right of final change and interpretation.

ER800 series include several model numbers, like ER805. This user manual is applied for all the ER800 series.

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Conventions

Symbol	Indication
1 1	Button name, for example, ‘click Save button’.
“”	Indicates a window name or menu name, for example, the pop-up window “New User”.
>>	A multi-level menu is separated by the double brackets “>>”. For example, the multi-level menu File >> New >> Folder indicates the menu item [Folder] under the sub-menu [New], which is under the menu [File].
Cautions	Please be careful of the contents under Cautions, improper action may result in loss of data or device damage.
Note	Note contain detailed descriptions and helpful suggestions.

Technical Support

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1 Overview

InHand ER800 Edge Router is a new generation edge router launched by InHand Networks. With 4G wireless network and a variety of broadband services, this product can provide Internet access for all industries of IoT. The product adopts SD-WAN technology to provide uninterrupted data communication link experience for industry applications.

ER800, with its perfect security and agile wireless link services, realizes the networking of a variety of IoT devices, can help enter enterprises to realize informatization and digitization.

2 Hardware

2.1 Indicator Description

ER800 Indicator	LED Status and Definition
System	Steady off --- Power off. Blinking in blue --- System starting. Steady in blue --- System operates properly. Blinking in red --- System faults. Blinking in green --- System upgrading.
Network Status	Blinking in red --- Network connection lost. Blinking in green --- Cellular network connecting. Steady in green --- Cellular network connected. Blinking in blue --- Ethernet network connecting. Steady in blue --- Ethernet network connected.
Wi-Fi 2.4G	Steady off --- Disabled. Steady in green --- Wi-Fi 2.4G connecting. Blinking in green --- Wi-Fi 2.4G working properly.
Wi-Fi 5G	Steady off --- Disabled. Steady in blue --- Wi-Fi 2.4G connecting. Blinking in blue --- Wi-Fi 2.4G working properly.

Note: If both cellular network and ethernet network are working properly, Network Status Indicator will be in blue. And it will show the color of the connecting network if another network is not connected. If either two network are not connected, this indicator will be in red.

2.2 Restoring to Default Settings via the Reset Button

To restore to default settings via the reset button, please perform the following steps:

1. Press the RESET button within 10 seconds after power on the device.
2. System indicator will be steady on after blinking for about 1 minute.
3. Release RESET button, System indicator will blink, and press the RESET button again.
4. When System indicator blinks slowly, release the RESET button. The device has been restored to default settings and will start up normally later.

3 Default Settings

No.	Function	Default Settings
1	Cellular	- Dual SIM card enabled, use SIM1 by default.
2	Wi-Fi	- Wi-Fi 2.4G AP mode enabled, SSID: ER800- followed with 6 numbers. - Wi-Fi 5G AP mode enabled, SSID: ER800-5G- followed with 4 numbers. - Auth Method is WPA2-PSK. - Both WPA/WPA2 PSK keys in two mode are the last 8 letters in serial number.
3	Ethernet	- 4 LAN are enabled. - IP Address: 192.168.2.1 - Netmask: 255.255.255.0 - DHCP server enabled, IP address is 192.168.2.2 to 192.168.2.100, can provide IP address for downstream devices automatically.
4	Management Services	- HTTP(80) and HTTPS(443) are enabled. - Telnet is disabled. - SSH is disabled. - Only allow HTTPS to access from cellular network.
5	Username and password	- adm/123456 (super administrator)

4 Login and Network Access

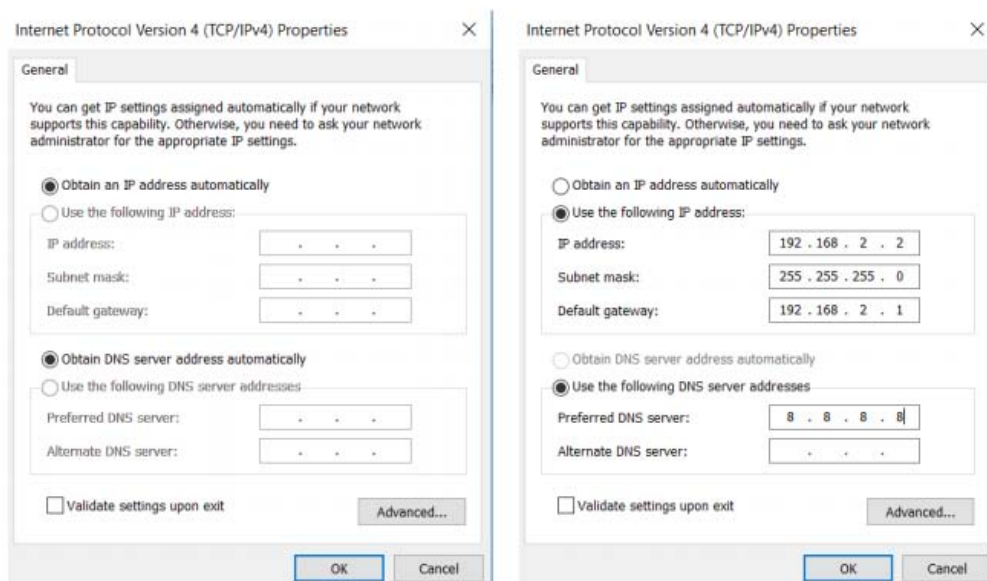
4.1 Network Access via Ethernet

Step 1: Connect power and Ethernet cable to ER800, connect WAN port to public network, and one of LAN to PC.

Step 2: Configure PC to be in the same network segment as the IP address of the router.

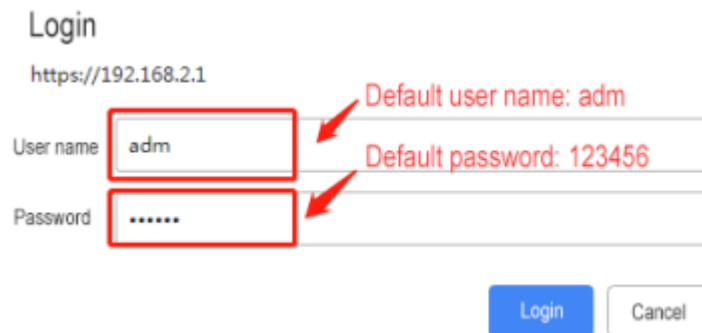
(1) Enable PC to obtain an IP address from DHCP automatically (recommended).

(2) Configure a fixed IP address in the same network segment as the router for PC. The IP address should be one of the address in 192.168.2.2~192.168.2.254, Subnet mask should be 255.255.255.0, and Default gateway should be 192.168.2.1. DNS server should be 8.8.8.8 or the address of ISP' s DNS server.



Obtain an IP address automatically/manually

Step 3: Access to the default IP address 192.168.2.1 in a browser, enter username and password(adm/123456 by default) in pop-up window and then access to router' s WEB management page. If the browser alarms the connection is not private, show advanced, and proceed to access to the



Login

https://192.168.2.1

User name

Password

Default user name: adm

Default password: 123456

Login Cancel

address.

Login to device' s WEB management page

Step 4: Create a WAN port in "Wizards >> New WAN" in the left menu. Configure an IP address for WAN port and let the router connect to Internet.



Administration

Network

Services

Link Backup

Routing

Firewall

VPN

Tools

Wizards

Wizards >> New WAN

New WAN

Your password

Interface	bridge 1 ▼
Type	Static IP ▼
Primary IP	
Netmask	255.255.255.0
Gateway	
Primary DNS	
NAT	☒

Apply & Save

Cancel

There are three types to obtain IP address: Dynamic DHCP (recommend). Static IP (Click **Apply & Save** after configure manually) and ADLS Dialup (Click **Apply & Save** after configure manually).



Administration

Network

Services

Link Backup

Routing

Firewall

VPN

Tools

Wizards

Wizards >> New WAN

New WAN

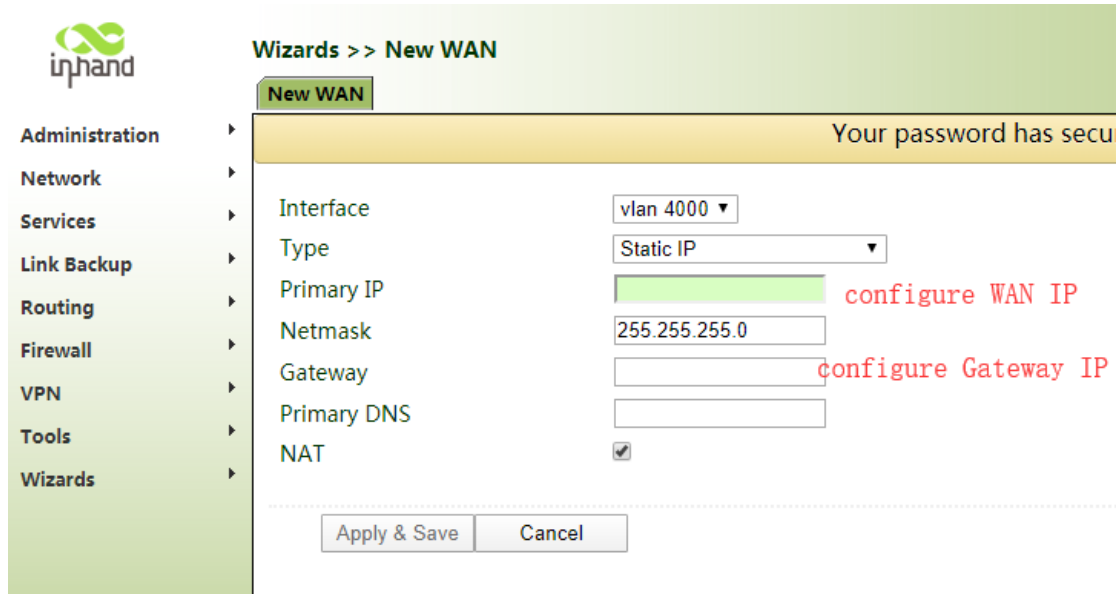
Your password

Interface	vlan 4000 ▼
Type	Dynamic Address (DHCP) ▼
NAT	☒

Apply & Save

Cancel

Obtain IP address by Dynamic Address (DHCP)



Wizards >> New WAN

New WAN

Your password has been successfully changed

Interface: vlan 4000

Type: Static IP

Primary IP: configure WAN IP

Netmask: 255.255.255.0

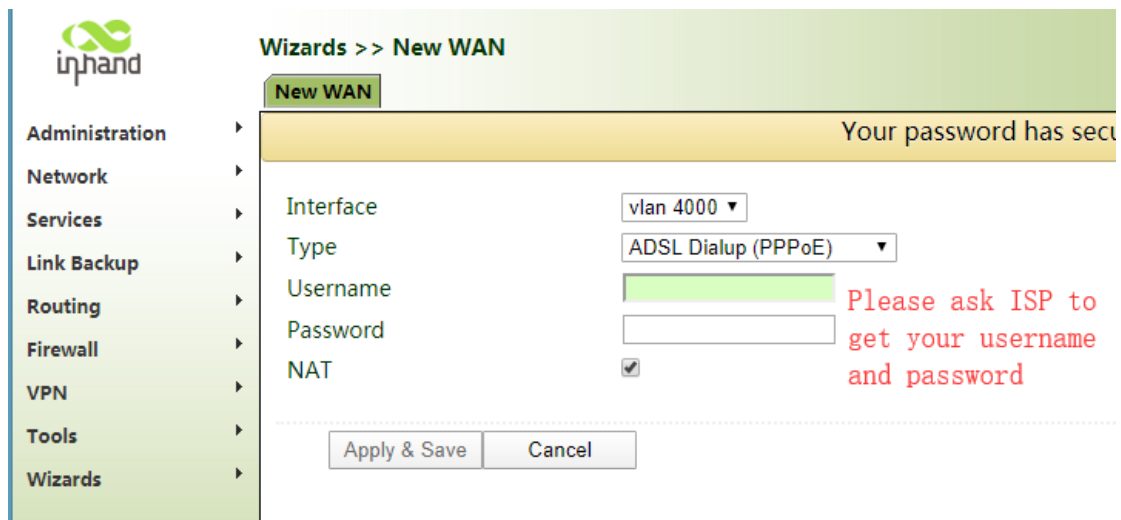
Gateway: configure Gateway IP

Primary DNS:

NAT: ☒

Apply & Save Cancel

Obtain IP address by Static IP



Wizards >> New WAN

New WAN

Your password has been successfully changed

Interface: vlan 4000

Type: ADSL Dialup (PPPoE)

Username: Please ask ISP to get your username and password

Password:

NAT: ☒

Apply & Save Cancel

Step 5: Check the connectivity in "Tools >> Ping" .



- Administration ▶
- Network ▶
- Services ▶
- Link Backup ▶
- Routing ▶
- Firewall ▶
- VPN ▶
- Tools ▶**
- Wizards ▶

Tools >> Ping

Ping

Your password has security risk,

Host

Ping Count

Packet Size Bytes

Expert Options

```

PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8): 32 data bytes
40 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=0 ttl=105 time=267.330 ms
40 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=1 ttl=105 time=265.803 ms
40 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=2 ttl=105 time=265.234 ms
40 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=3 ttl=105 time=264.598 ms

--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 264.598/265.741/267.330 ms

```

4.2 Network Access via SIM card

Step 1: Insert the SIM card when device is power off. Connect 2 4G antennas to the router, and connect PC to router. Then power on.

Note:

When insert or plug out SIM card, please unplug the power cable to prevent data loss or damage the router.

ER800 supports 4 antennas (2 WLAN antenna and 2 WWAN antennas), please connect all antennas to obtain high communication quality.

Step 2: Open a browser and access to router' s WEB management page. (refer to 4.1)

Step 3: Click "Network >> Cellular" , set profile. The device enables the cellular by default, it will connect to Internet within a few minntes. If the device cannot connect to Internet, please disable and restart dialup. (If you use a private network SIM card, you also need to configure APN parameter)



Network >> Cellular

Status
Cellular

Your password has security risk, please click here

- Administration
- Network
- Services
- Link Backup
- Routing
- Firewall
- VPN
- Tools
- Wizards

Enable ☒

SIM1

SIM2

Profile auto

Profile auto

Roaming ☒

Roaming ☒

PIN Code

PIN Code

Network Type Auto

Network Type

Connection Mode Always Online

Connection Mode

Redial Interval 10 s

Redial Interval s

ICMP Detection Server

ICMP Detection Server

ICMP Detection Interval 30 s

ICMP Detection Interval s

ICMP Detection Timeout 5 s

ICMP Detection Timeout s

ICMP Detection Max Retries 5

ICMP Detection Max Retries

ICMP Detection Strict ☐

ICMP Detection Strict ☐

Show Advanced Options ☐

Show Advanced Options ☐

Profile

Index	Network Type	APN	Access Number	Auth Method	Username	Password
1	GSM	3gnet	*99***1#	Auto	gprs	*****
	GSM			Auto		

Add[1/10]

Apply & Save
Cancel

[Save Configuration](#)

Step 4: Check the dialup status in "Status" , if it shows Connected and there is IP address and other dialup parameters, the router has connected to Internet by SIM card.

Network >> Cellular

Status **Cellular**

Modem

Active SIM	SIM 1
IMEI Code	353593090129021
IMSI Code	460110923582245
ICCID Code	89860318040283846651
Signal Level	 (29 asu -55 dBm)
RSRP	-85 dBm
RSRQ	-15 dB
Register Status	registered
Operator	CHN-CT
Network Type	4G
LAC	9B11
Cell ID	9D54212

Network

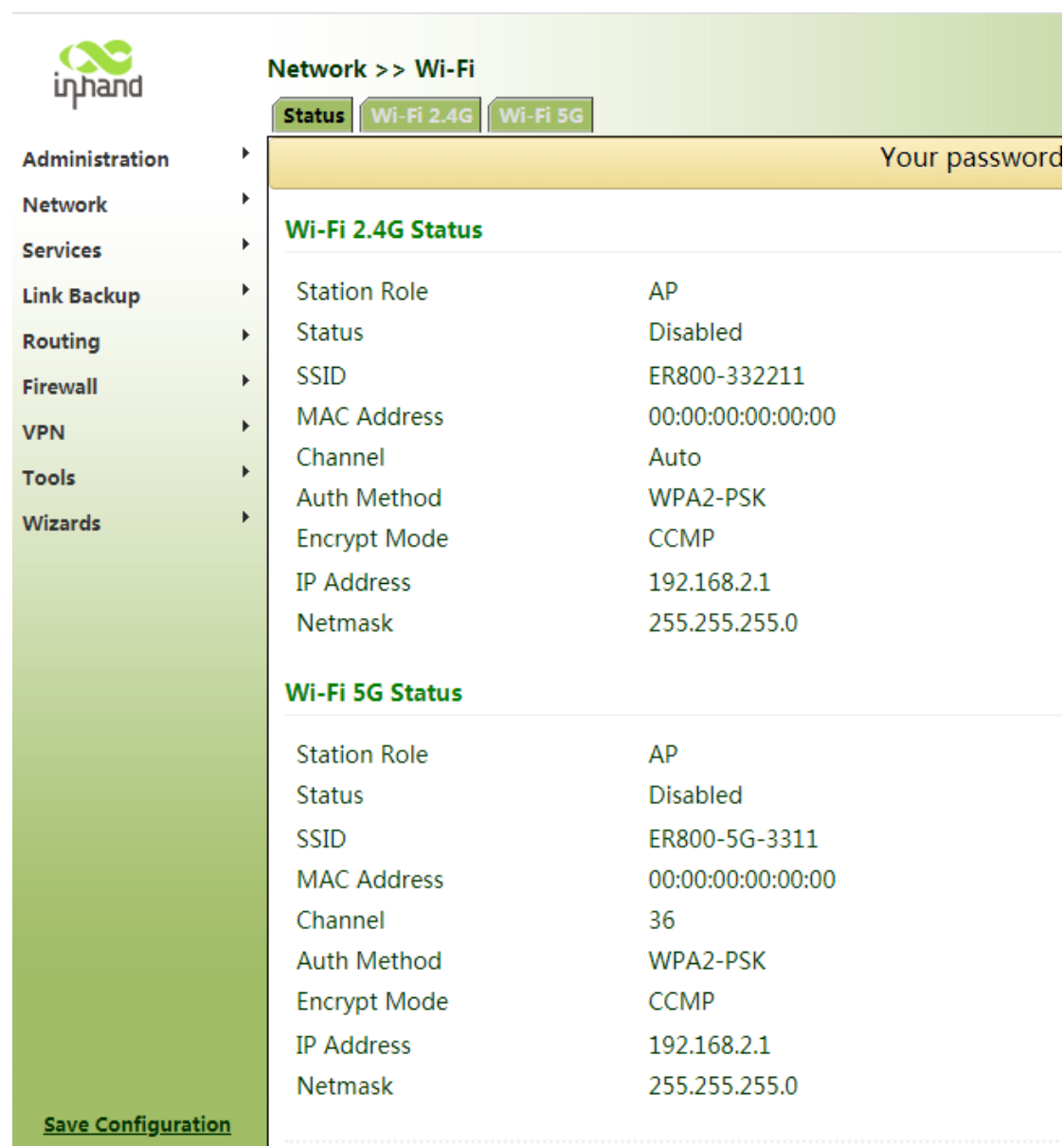
Status	Connected
IP Address	10.65.120.18
Netmask	255.255.255.252
Gateway	10.65.120.17
DNS	61.139.2.69 218.6.200.139
MTU	1500

4.3 Network Access via Wi-Fi

Step 1: Connect Wi-Fi antenna, and connect PC to the device. Access to router' s WEB management page. (refer to 4.1)

Step 2: Choose the frequent band of Wi-Fi. ER800 supports 2.4G and 5G Wi-Fi.

These two Wi-Fi can work at the same time. You can check Wi-Fi status in "Network >> Wi-Fi" .



The screenshot shows the inhand router's web management interface. On the left is a navigation menu with options: Administration, Network, Services, Link Backup, Routing, Firewall, VPN, Tools, and Wizards. The main content area is titled "Network >> Wi-Fi" and has three tabs: Status, Wi-Fi 2.4G, and Wi-Fi 5G. A yellow banner at the top of the main area says "Your password". Below the tabs, the "Wi-Fi 2.4G Status" section is active, displaying the following configuration:

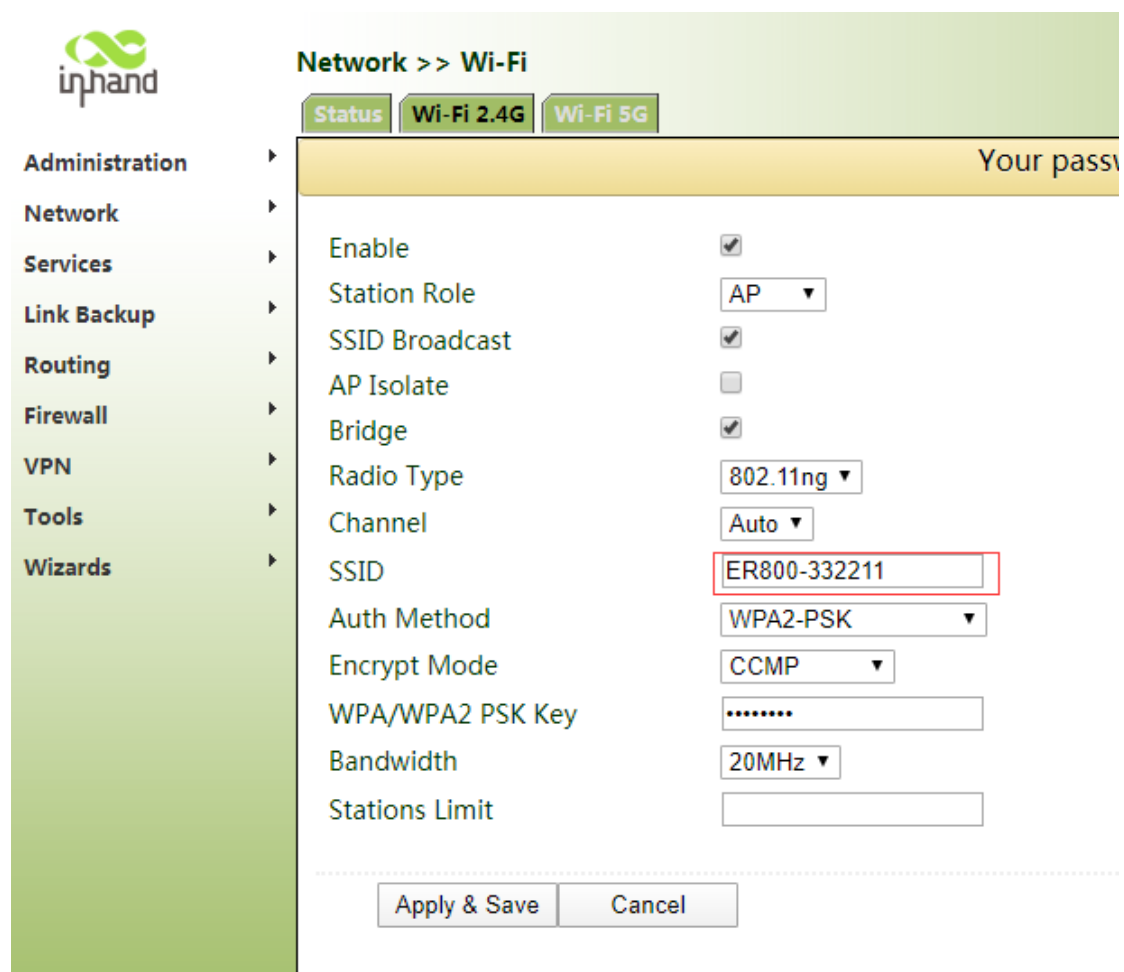
Station Role	AP
Status	Disabled
SSID	ER800-332211
MAC Address	00:00:00:00:00:00
Channel	Auto
Auth Method	WPA2-PSK
Encrypt Mode	CCMP
IP Address	192.168.2.1
Netmask	255.255.255.0

Below this, the "Wi-Fi 5G Status" section is also visible, showing similar configuration details for the 5G band.

At the bottom left of the interface, there is a "Save Configuration" button.

Step 3: Set Station Role in “Wi-Fi 2.4G” or “Wi-Fi 5G” : AP or Client.

AP mode (default mode): ER800 acts as an access point to radiate wireless signals, and other terminal devices can connect this device to access the Internet. It is necessary to ensure that ER800 itself has been connected to the Internet through wired or dialup mode. AP mode supports setting SSID name and encryption authentication mode, and terminal devices will need to input password when connecting.



inhand

Network >> Wi-Fi

Status **Wi-Fi 2.4G** **Wi-Fi 5G**

Administration **Network** **Services** **Link Backup** **Routing** **Firewall** **VPN** **Tools** **Wizards**

Enable ☒

Station Role **AP** ▼

SSID Broadcast ☒

AP Isolate ☐

Bridge ☒

Radio Type **802.11ng** ▼

Channel **Auto** ▼

SSID **ER800-332211**

Auth Method **WPA2-PSK** ▼

Encrypt Mode **CCMP** ▼

WPA/WPA2 PSK Key

Bandwidth **20MHz** ▼

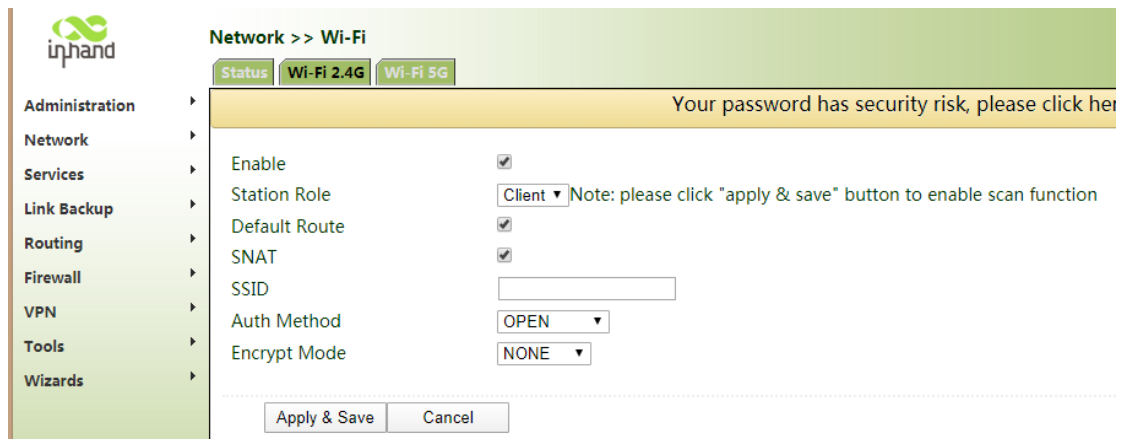
Stations Limit

Apply & Save **Cancel**



Client mode: ER800 connects to other AP Wi-Fi device to access the Internet.

1. Select Station Role to Client and save.



2. Click **Scan** to scan available AP, and click **Connect** to choose one of AP.

3. Configure Wi-Fi parameters and save. Then check the connection status in "Status" .



- Administration ▶
- Network ▶
- Services ▶
- Link Backup ▶
- Routing ▶
- Firewall ▶
- VPN ▶
- Tools ▶
- Wizards ▶

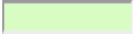
Network >> Wi-Fi

Status
Wi-Fi 2.4G
Wi-Fi 5G

Your password

Enable	☒
Station Role	Client ▼
Default Route	☒
SNAT	☒
SSID	inhand
	Scan
Auth Method	WPA2-PSK ▼
Encrypt Mode	CCMP ▼
WPA/WPA2 PSK Key	

5 Network Management

In parameter settings, a green text box  indicates a mandatory parameter, and a pure white text box  indicates an optional parameter.

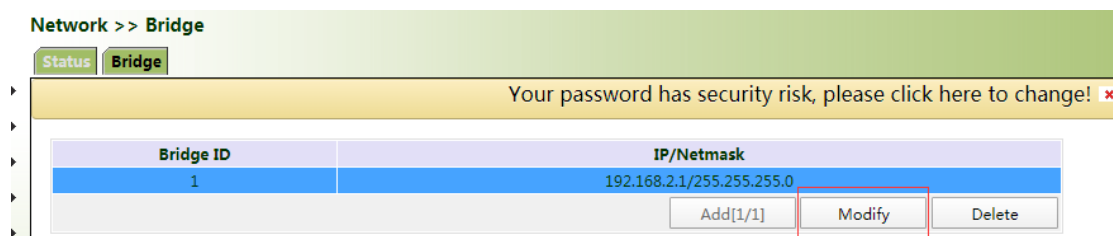
5.1 Network

5.1.1 Bridge port

A bridge port is intended to connect two different physical LANs over a bridge, enable storage and forwarding across LANs at the link layer.

Method for modifying the IP address of a bridge port and bridge members:

1. Click "Network >> Bridge" and select "Bridge". Choose a bridge and click Modify.



2. Modify the IP address of the bridge port or bridge members. Among the bridge members, dot11radio and dot11radio2 are Wi-Fi 2.4G and Wi-Fi 5G port respectively.

Network >> Bridge

Status
Bridge

Bridge ID

Bridge

Primary IP

IP Address

Netmask

Secondary IP

IP Address	Netmask

Bridge Member

vlan 1	dot11radio 1	dot11radio 2
☒	☒	☒

5.1.2 VLAN Port

A virtual LAN (VLAN) comprises a group of logical devices and users. These devices and users are not limited by physical locations, but can be organized base on functions, departments, applications, and other factors. They communicate with each other as if they are in the same network segment, which contributes to the name of VLAN.

Method for adding a port of VLAN2:

1. Click "Network >> VLAN >> Configure VLAN parameters >> Add" . Set the virtual IP address of the port of VLAN 2 and select the member port of VLAN 2 as required. Click Apply & Save.

Network >> VLAN

VLAN Trunk
Configure VLAN Parameters

VLAN ID

VLAN Virtual Interface

Primary IP

IP Address
Netmask

Secondary IP(s)

IP Address	Netmask

VLAN Member Ports

GE1/1	GE1/2	GE1/3	GE1/4
☐	☐	☐	☒

2. Return to the VLAN list. The port of VLAN 2 has been added successfully.

Network >> VLAN

VLAN Trunk
Configure VLAN Parameters

VLAN ID	GE1/1	GE1/2	GE1/3	GE1/4	Primary IP/Netmask
1	✓	✓	✓		
2				✓	192.168.3.1/255.255.255.0

Currently, VLAN ports of the device support two link types: access and trunk. An access port belongs to only one VLAN and is generally connected to a computer. A trunk port can be used for multiple VLANs and can receive messages from or send messages to multiple VLANs. It can be connected to a switch or a user's computer. You can select the link type as required on the "VLAN Trunk" page.

Network >> VLAN

VLAN Trunk

Configure VLAN Parameters

Port	Mode	Native VLAN
GE1/1	Access	1
GE1/2	Access	1
GE1/3	Trunk	1
GE1/4	Trunk	2

NOTE:

Native VLAN is only valid in trunking mode

Apply & Save

Cancel

5.1.3 ADSL Dialup (PPPoE)

Method for connecting ER800 to a PPPoE server:

1. Click "Network >> ADSL Dialup (PPPoE)", select the interface for connecting to the PPPoE server in the "Dial Pool" bar, and click **Add**.
2. Enter the user name, password, and pool ID of the PPPoE server in the "PPPoE List" bar. The pool ID must be the same as that in the "Dial Pool" bar. Click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**.

Network >> ADSL Dialup (PPPoE)

Status **ADSL Dialup (PPPoE)**

Dial Pool

Pool ID	Interface
1	bridge 1
Add[0/10]	

PPPoE List

Enable	ID	Pool ID	Authentication Type	Username	Password	Local IP Address	Remote IP Address	Keepalive Interval	Keepalive Retry	Debug
✓	1	1	Auto	test	*****			120	3	No
☒	2	1	Auto	test	●●●●●●			120	3	☐
Add[0/10]										

5.1.4 Wi-Fi

ER800 can be used as an AP or a client. When it is used as an AP, other users can access the Internet through the router via Wi-Fi. When it is used as a client, the router connects to an AP for Internet access. The Status bar shows router' s current Wi-Fi connection status.

Network >> Wi-Fi

Status
Wi-Fi 2.4G
Wi-Fi 5G

Wi-Fi 2.4G Status

Station Role	AP
Status	Enabled
SSID	ER800-332211
MAC Address	66:55:44:33:22:11
Channel	Auto
Auth Method	WPA2-PSK
Encrypt Mode	CCMP
IP Address	192.168.2.1
Netmask	255.255.255.0

Wi-Fi 5G Status

Station Role	AP
Status	Disabled
SSID	ER800-5G-3311
MAC Address	00:00:00:00:00:00
Channel	36
Auth Method	WPA2-PSK
Encrypt Mode	CCMP
IP Address	192.168.2.1
Netmask	255.255.255.0

Method for providing network access service for wireless terminals when the router is used as an AP:

Click "Wi-Fi >> Wi-Fi 2.4 or Wi-Fi 5G" and select "AP" for "Station Role". Enter the SSID, authentication method, and key consistent with those of the wireless AP. Click **Apply & Save**.

Network >> Wi-Fi

Status

Wi-Fi 2.4G

Wi-Fi 5G

Enable	☒
Station Role	AP ▼
SSID Broadcast	☒
AP Isolate	☐
Bridge	☒
Radio Type	802.11ng ▼
Channel	Auto ▼
SSID	ER800-332211
Auth Method	WPA2-PSK ▼
Encrypt Mode	CCMP ▼
WPA/WPA2 PSK Key	
Bandwidth	20MHz ▼
Stations Limit	

Apply & Save

Cancel

Method for connecting to an AP for Internet access when ER800 is used as a client:

Select "Client", enter Wi-Fi SSID and key, and click **Apply & Save**. Or select "Client" , click **Apply & Save**, then click **Scan** to choose the AP you want.

Network >> Wi-Fi

Status

Wi-Fi 2.4G

Wi-Fi 5G

Enable	☒
Station Role	Client ▼ Note: please click "apply & save" button to enable scan function
Default Route	☒
SNAT	☒
SSID	Inhand
Auth Method	WPA2-PSK ▼
Encrypt Mode	CCMP ▼
WPA/WPA2 PSK Key	

5.1.5 Loopback Port

Method for adding Multi-IP Settings:

Click "Network >> Loopback >> Multi-IP Settings", configure any IP address for the router, click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**.

Network >> Loopback

Loopback

IP Address

Netmask

Multi-IP Settings

IP Address	Netmask

5.1.6 Layer 2 Switch

Check the network connection status of GE1 to GE4. LINK UP indicates that the network is connected. LINK DOWN indicates that the network is disconnected.

Network >> Layer2 Switch

Status

Port	Link Status	Speed	Duplex	PVID
GE1/1	LINK UP	1000M	FULL	1
GE1/2	LINK DOWN	---	---	1
GE1/3	LINK DOWN	---	---	1
GE1/4	LINK DOWN	---	---	1

5.2 VPN

VPN is intended to establish a private network on the public network for encrypted communication. A VPN router enables remote access by encrypting data packets and converting the destination address of data packets. VPN can be realized by a server, hardware, or software. Compared with the traditional DDN private line or frame relay, VPN provides a more secure and convenient remote access solution.

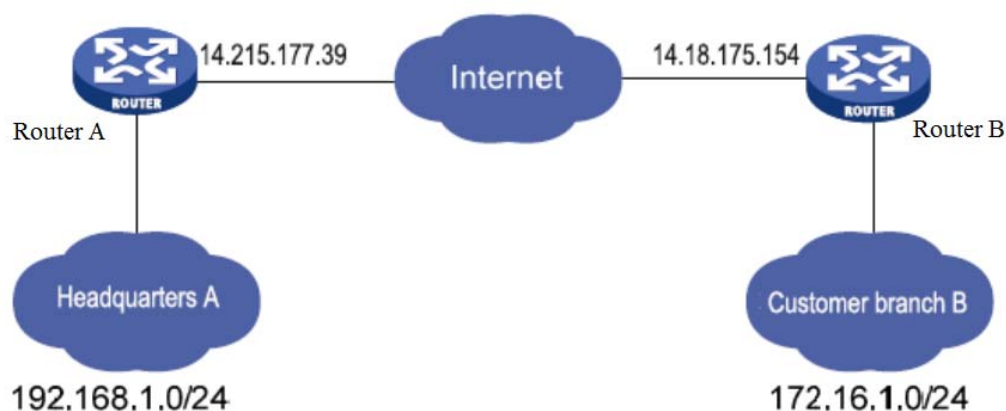
A common VPN application scenario: An employee on a business trip wants to access to the enterprise's intranet. The employee connects to enterprise's VPN server and then accesses to enterprise's intranet through the VPN server. Communication data between the VPN server and the client is encrypted and can be regarded as being transmitted on a dedicated data network. This ensures data security.

5.2.1 IPsec

IPsec is a group of open network security protocols developed by IETF. At the IP layer, data source authentication, data encryption, data integrity, and anti-replay functions are used to ensure the security of data transmission between communication parties on the Internet. This reduces the risk of leakage and eavesdropping, ensures the integrity and confidentiality of data, and the security of service transmission for users.

Scenario: Data is transmitted between the subnet (192.168.1.0/24) of headquarters A and the subnet (172.16.1.0/24) of customer branch B through router A and router B. The transmission channels between router A and router B

are encrypted over IPsec, which protects the security of data transmission between headquarters A and customer branch B.



Method for encrypting the transmission channels between router A and router B over IPsec:

Parameter settings:

Router A	
Set IKEv1/v2 Parameters	
ID	Custom
Encryption algorithm	AES128
Hash algorithm	SHA1
Diffie-Hellman key exchange	Group2
Lifecycle	86400
IPsec Policy	

Router B	
Set IKEv1/v2 Parameters	
ID	Custom
Encryption algorithm	Same as that of Router A
Hash algorithm	
Diffie-Hellman key exchange	
Lifecycle	
IPsec Policy	

Name	Custom
Encapsulation	ESP
Encryption algorithm	AES128
Authentication method	SHA1
IPsec mode	Tunnel mode
IPsec tunnel configuration	
Peer address	Address where router B establishes the IPsec service
Interface	Interface for establishing the IPsec service
IKE version	IKE version used
Authentication method	Shared key
Local subnet	IP address of the subnet of router A
Peer subnet	IP address of the subnet of router B

Name	Custom
Encapsulation	Same as that of Router A
Encryption algorithm	
Authentication method	
IPsec mode	
IPsec tunnel configuration	
Peer address	Address where router A establishes the IPsec service
Interface	Interface for establishing the IPsec service
IKE version	Same as that of router A
Authentication method	
Local subnet	IP address of the subnet of router B
Peer subnet	IP address of the subnet of router A

Detailed configuration steps:

1. Configure router A and router B.

(1) Add IKE and IPsec policies, and click **Apply & Save**.

(2) Add IPsec tunnels and click **Apply & Save**.

VPN >> IPsec

Status **IPsec Setting** **IPsec Extern Setting**

Enable ☒

IKEv1 Policy

ID	Encryption	Hash	Diffie-Hellman Group	Lifetime
1	AES128	SHA1	Group2	86400
	AES128	SHA1	Group2	86400

Add[1/10]

IKEv2 Policy

ID	Encryption	integrity	Diffie-Hellman Group	Lifetime
	AES128	SHA1	Group2	86400

Add[0/10]

IPsec Policy

Name	Encapsulation	Encryption	Authentication	IPsec Mode
a	ESP	AES128	SHA1	Tunnel Mode
	ESP	AES128	SHA1	Tunnel Mode

Add[1/10]

IPsec Tunnels

Name	Status	Local Subnets	Remote Subnets	Interface	IKE Version
IPsec1_118.122.120.22	Connected	192.168.6.0/255.255.255.0	192.168.5.0/255.255.255.0	cellular 1	IKEv1

Add[1/8] Modify Delete

2. Access the IPsec Status page. The IPsec VPN is established successfully if the page is shown as below.

VPN >> IPsec

Status **IPsec Setting** **IPsec Extern Setting**

Tunnel Status

Name	Destination Address	IkeStatus	Ike Timer	IPsec SAs
IPsec1_118.122.120.22	118.122.120.22	ESTABLISHED	established 126s; reauthentication in 85641s	192.168.6.0/24==192.168.5.0/24

IPsec SA Status

IPsec SA	Tunnel Name	Destination Address	Status	IPsec Timer	Tunnel Flow
192.168.6.0/24==192.168.5.0/24	IPsec1_118.122.120.22	118.122.120.22	INSTALLED	installed 126s rekeying in 2508s expires in 3474s	bytes-in 0 packets-in 0 bytes-out 0 packets-out 0

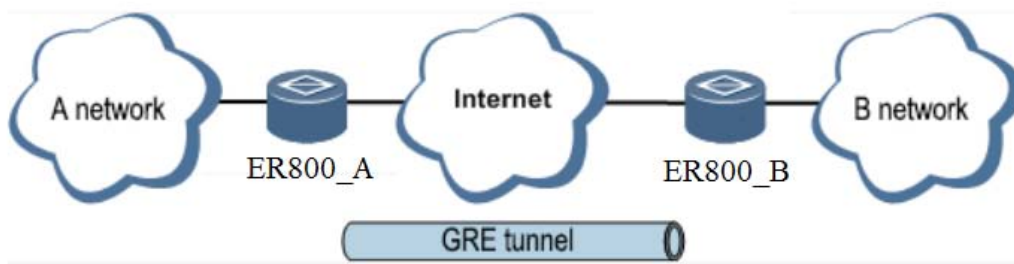
Note:

The IPsec profile does not need to be configured when establish an IPsec VPN, but needs to be configured when establish a DM VPN.

5.2.2 GRE

Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) protocol can be used to encapsulate datagrams of some network layer protocols, so that these encapsulated datagrams can be transmitted on the IPv4 network.

Scenario: GRE is enabled for ER800_A and ER800_B through the public network.



Method for enabling GRE for transmission channels of ER800_A and ER800_B:

1. Click "VPN >> GRE" and then click **Add**.

VPN >> GRE

GRE

GRE Entry

Enable	Index	Local virtual IP	Local Address	Remote virtual IP	Peer Address	Key	NHRP Enable	IPsec Profile	Description
						Add[0/100]			

Modify Delete

2. Set "Index" as required. Select "Point to Point" or "Subnet" for "Network Type". Set "Local Virtual IP" and "Peer Virtual IP", ensuring that they are on the same network segment. Enter the source and peer IP addresses or interfaces and the key. Click **Apply & Save**.

VPN >> GRE

GRE

Enable	☒
Index	1
Network Type	Point to Point ▾
Local Virtual IP	1.1.1.1
Peer Virtual IP	1.1.1.2
Source Type	Interface ▾
Local Interface	cellular 1 ▾
Peer IP	118.122.120.22
Key	
MTU	
NHRP Enable	☐
IPsec Profile	Disable ▾
Description	

Apply & Save
Cancel
Back

3. Set ER800_B in the same way. The virtual and peer IP addresses of ER800_B must correspond to those in ER800_A, and the key must be the same as that of ER800_A.

5.2.3 L2TP

The Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is an industrial-standard Internet tunneling protocol used to encrypt network data streams.

Method for setting a L2TP client in ER800:

1. Click "VPN >> L2TP >> L2TP Client >> L2TP Class", enter a name of an L2TP class, and click **Add**.

VPN >> L2TP

Status **L2TP Client** **L2TP Server**

L2TP Class

Name	Authentication	Hostname	Challenge Secret
class1	No		
	☐		

Add[1/10]

2. Configure the pseudowire class: Enter a name of any pseudowire class. "L2TP Class" is the same as that on the "L2TP Class" page. Set "Source Interface" to the interface connecting to the server. Select L2TPV2 for "Protocol" and click **Add**.

Pseudowire Class

Name	L2TP Class	Source Interface	Data Encapsulation Method	Tunnel Management Porotocol
Pse1	class1	cellular 1	L2TPV2	L2TPV2
	class1		L2TPV2	L2TPV2

Add[1/10]

3. Set L2TPV2 tunnel parameters: Enter the server's domain name or IP address for "L2TP Server". "Pseudowire Class" is the same as that on the "Pseudowire Class" page. Enter the user name and password created on the server. Set other parameters as required. Click **Apply & Save**.

VPN >> L2TP

Status L2TP Client L2TP Server

L2TPv2 Tunnel

Enable	ID	L2TP Server	Pseudowire Class	Authentication Type	Username	Password	Local IP Address	Remote IP Address
☒	1	118.122.120.22	Pse1	Auto	test	*****		
☒	2		Pse1	Auto				

Add[1/10]

L2TPv3 Tunnel

Enable	ID	Peer ID	Pseudowire Class	Protocol	Source Port	Destination Port	Xconnect Interface
☒	1			IP			

Add[0/10]

L2TPv3 Session

Local Session ID	Remote Session ID	Local Tunnel ID	Local Session IP Address

Add[0/10]

Apply & Save Cancel

4. After gateway A and gateway B are configured, access the L2TP status page to view the L2TP connection status.

VPN >> L2TP English

Status L2TP Client L2TP Server

L2TP Client

Tunnel Name	L2TP Server	Status	Local IP Address	Remote IP Address	Local Session ID	Remote Session ID
virtual-ppp 1	118.122.120.22	Connected (141s)	6.6.6.2	6.6.6.1	-	-

5.2.4 OpenVPN

Based on the application-layer VPN of the OpenSSL library, OpenVPN supports multiple authentication methods such as the certificate, key, and user name/password. Compared with traditional VPN, it is simpler and easier to use.

Authentication methods:

Authentication methods	Operation on the web page
None	No authentication is required.
User	Enter the user name and password created on the

name/password	OpenVPN server, import the CA certificate, public key, and private key for authentication in "VPN >> Certificate Management".
Pre-shared key	Enter the pre-shared key created on the OpenVPN server.
Digital certificate	Import the CA certificate, public key, and private key for authentication in "VPN >> Certificate Management".
Digital certificate/user name/password	Enter the user name and password created on the OpenVPN server, import the CA certificate, public key, and private key for authentication in "VPN >> Certificate Management".
Digital certificate/TLS authentication	Enter the pre-shared key created on the OpenVPN server, import the CA certificate, public key, and private key for authentication in "VPN >> Certificate Management".
Digital certificate/TLS authentication/user name/password	Enter the pre-shared key, user name and password created on the OpenVPN server, import the CA certificate, public key, and private key for authentication in "VPN >> Certificate Management".

Method for setting OpenVPN client on ER800 when connecting to an OpenVPN server:

OpenVPN can be configured manually, or by importing config file. In the following example, the authentication type is a digital certificate.

1. Set the OpenVPN parameters for the gateway as shown in the figure below, ensuring that the network parameters at both ends of the tunnel are consistent. Click **Apply & Save**.

VPN >> OpenVPN

Status

OpenVPN Client

OpenVPN Server

Enable

Index

OpenVPN Server	Port	Protocol Type
118.122.120.22	1194	udp
	1194	udp

Add[1/4]

Authentication Type

Description

Local IP Address

Remote IP Address

Show Advanced Options

Import Configuration

No file selected.

Browse...

Import

Export

Apply & Save

Cancel

2. Select digital certificate in "Authentication Type", import the CA certificate, public key, and private key in "VPN >> Certificate Management".
3. Click Apply & Save. Return to the "Status" page and view the tunnel status.

VPN >> OpenVPN

Status

OpenVPN Client

OpenVPN Server

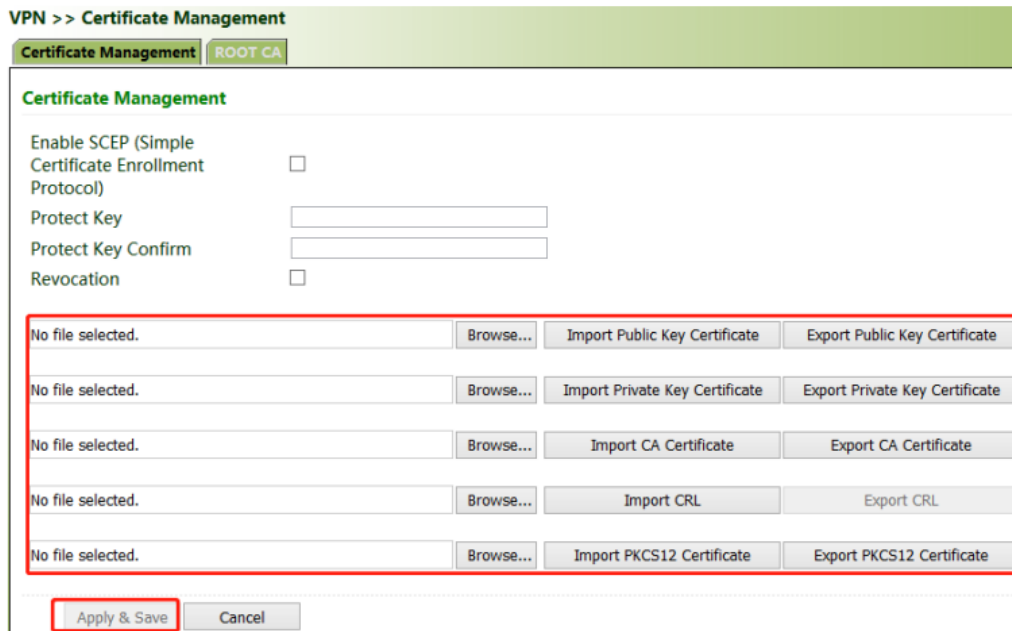
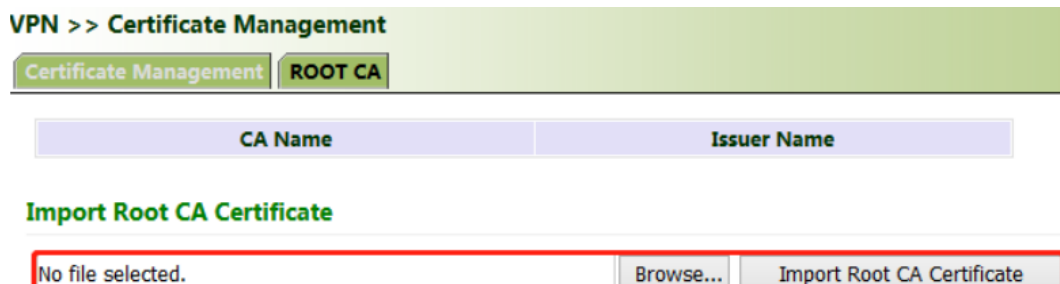
Tunnel Name	OpenVPN Server	Interface Type	Status	Local IP Address	Remote IP Address	Description
openvpn 1	118.122.120.22	tun	connected (0 day, 00:01:08s)	20.20.20.6	20.20.20.5	

5.2.5 Certificate Management

Certificates used for IPsec and OpenVPN services can be imported or exported in this page.

Method for importing certificates:

Click "VPN >> Certificate Management >> Browse", select the certificate obtained from the certificate server, click **Import XX Certificate**, and then click **Apply & Save**.

If there is no local certificate available, check "Enable SCEP (Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol)" to apply for a certificate online.

Method for applying a certificate for the router online:

1. Click "VPN >> Certificate Management". Check "Enable SCEP (Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol)" and "Force to re-enroll". Enter the certificate protection key and confirm it. Enter the URL of the certificate server, certificate name, and FQDN. Click **Apply & Save**.

2. After the server issues the certificate, check the application status. If the application status is "Completion", certificate application succeeds.

VPN >> Certificate Management

Certificate Management
ROOT CA

Certificate Management

Enable SCEP (Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol)	☒	
Force to re-enroll	☐	
Status		Initiation
Protect Key	••••••	
Protect Key Confirm	••••••	
Strict CA	☐	
Server URL		http://192.168.2.111/cersrv/mscep/mscep.dll
Common Name		VG7100116
FQDN		VG7100116@inhand.com.cn
Unit 1		
Unit 2		
Domain		
Serial Number		
Challenge		
Challenge Confirm		
Unstructured address		
RSA Key Length	1024	bits
Poll Interval	60	s

5.3 Service

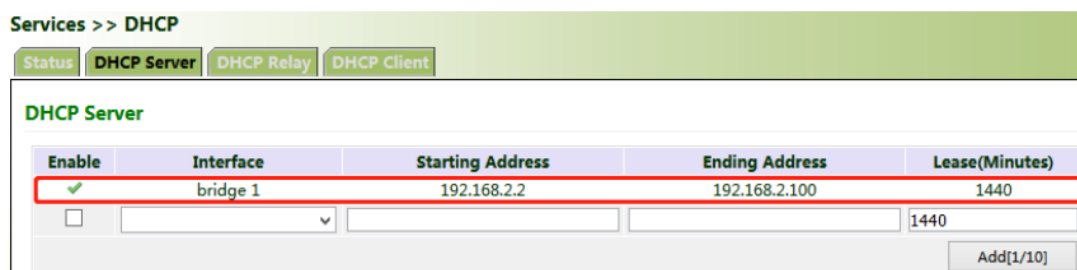
5.3.1 DHCP (Automatic IP Address Allocation)

DHCP uses client/server communication mode. The client submits a configuration application to the server, and the server returns the IP address assigned to the client, in this way, DHCP realizes the dynamic configuration of the IP address.

DHCP server and DHCP forwarding function are mutually exclusive.

Method for setting DHCP server in ER800:

Click "Services >> DHCP". In the "DHCP Server" bar, check "Enable", select an interface, set the start and end IP addresses, click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**.



Enable	Interface	Starting Address	Ending Address	Lease(Minutes)
☒	bridge 1	192.168.2.2	192.168.2.100	1440
☐				1440

Add[1/10]

Method for enabling DHCP forwarding in ER800:

Click "Services >> DHCP >> DHCP Relay", check "Enable", enter the server address, select the gateway interface, and click **Apply & Save**.

Services >> DHCP

Status **DHCP Server** **DHCP Relay** **DHCP Client**

Enable	☒
DHCP Server 1	10.5.16.98
DHCP Server 2	
DHCP Server 3	
DHCP Server 4	
Relay Interface	bridge 1 ▾
Source IP	

Apply & Save **Cancel**

5.3.2 DNS

Domain name service (DNS) is a distributed network directory service mainly used for mutual conversion between a domain name and an IP address.

Method for enabling the DNS server in ER800:

Click "Services >> DNS >> DNS Server", enter the address of the DNS server, and click **Apply & Save**.

Services >> DNS

DNS Server

DNS Relay

Primary DNS

Secondary DNS

Apply & Save

Cancel

Method for enabling DNS forwarding in ER800:

As a DNS agent, the router forwards DNS requests and response messages between DNS client and DNS server, and provides domain name resolution for client.

IF the router enables DHCP service, DNS forwarding will be enabled by default and cannot be disabled.

Click "Services >> DNS >> DNS Relay", check "Enable DNS Relay", set the mapping between the domain name and the IP address, click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**. After the settings are completed, when a DNS client on the LAN requests a host domain name in the list, the DNS agent server will return the corresponding IP address to the client.

Services >> DNS

DNS Server **DNS Relay**

Enable DNS Relay ☒

Static [Domain Name <=> IP addresses] Pairing

Host	IP Address 1	IP Address 2
www.sohu.com	10.5.16.98	

Add[0/128]

Apply & Save Cancel

5.3.3 DDNS

Dynamic domain name server (DDNS) maps the dynamic IP address of the router to a fixed DNS. Each time a user connects to the Internet, the client program will transmits the dynamic IP address of the host to the server program on the server host. The server program provides the DDNS service and realizes dynamic domain name resolution. In this way, you can access the Internet by entering the domain name, even if the IP address is changed.

Method for enabling the DDNS in ER800:

1. If use Custom service, set "Method Name" as required, select "Custom" for "Service Type", and enter the DDNS expression "http://user name:password@ddns.oray.com/ph/update?hostname=host name" of the server for "Url". This expression is only for reference. The real URL is provided by the service provider (usually available on the official website of the service provider). Click **Add**.

If use a common domain name server, set "Method Name" and "Service Type" as required, enter the user name, password, and host name obtained from the server, and click **Add**.

If select as "Disable", the DDNS service will not enable.

2. Select the router interface, enter the name of the DDNS method, click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**.

Services >> DDNS

Status **DDNS**

DDNS Method List

Method Name	Service Type	Url	Username	Password	Hostname	Period minutes
ddns1	Custom	http://mangonew2:abc123@ddns.oray.com/ph/update?hostname=h2340c9004.iask.in				1

Add[1/4]

Specify A Method To Interface

Interface	Method
bridge 1	ddns1
cellular 1	

Add[1/3]

Apply & Save Cancel

3. Wait several minutes after the DDNS settings are applied and saved. Then ping the host name (domain name) of the domain name server to check the status of application to the DDNS service.

Services >> DDNS	
Status	DDNS
Bridge 1	
Method	ddns1
Hostname	
IP Address	118.122.120.22
Last Update	2020-01-16 15:27:33, 118.122.120.22
Last Response	2020-01-16 15:27:33, successful update for 118.122.120.22 (h2340c9004.iask.in)

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.3.9600]
(c) 2013 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\achalabhishek>ping h2340c9004.iask.in

Pinging 10.0.0.126 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 118.122.120.22: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 118.122.120.22: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 118.122.120.22: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128
Reply from 118.122.120.22: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 10.0.0.126:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Users\achalabhishek>_
  
```

5.3.4 SMS

The router can restart or manual dialup via SMS messages, and some of routers can send alarm information to the SMS whitelist.

Method for controlling ER800 to restart and manual dialup via SMS:

When the cellular selects in SMS activation mode, click "Services >> SMS" and check "Enable". In the "SMS Access Control" bar, set "ID" as required, select "permit" for "Action", enter the phone number, and click **Apply & Save**. When you activate the dialup port via SMS, after the configuration is completed, you can restart the router by sending **reboot** to router's SIM card number from the mobile phone in whitelist, or send **cellular 1 ppp up/down** to make the router redial or stop dialup.

Services >> SMS

Basic

Enable ☒

Mode TEXT ▾

Poll Interval 30 s(0: disable)

SMS Access Control

ID	Action	Phone Number
1	permit ▾	18211697833

Add[0/10]

Apply & Save Cancel

5.3.5 QoS

Quality of Service (QoS) is a network security mechanism that allows a network to provide better services for designated network communication by using various basic technologies. It is a technology for solving network delays and blocking problem.

Method for setting the maximum egress bandwidth in ER800 via QoS:

Click "QoS >> Traffic Control >> Apply QoS", select the gateway interface, enter the egress maximum bandwidth, click Add, and then click Apply & Save.

Apply QoS

Interface	Ingress Max Bandwidth (Kbps)	Egress Max Bandwidth (Kbps)	Ingress Policy	Egress Policy
cellular 1	1000	1000		
bridge 1 ▾				

Add[1/16]

Apply & Save Cancel

Method for applying the ingress and egress policies in ER800 via QoS:

1. Add a network link classifier. Click "QoS >> Traffic Control >> Classifier", check "Any Packets", set the source and destination addresses of the link, select

transmit protocols for QoS control, and click **Add**.

2. Set transmission policies. Click "QoS >> Traffic Control >> Policy", enter a custom policy name for "Name", enter the classifier name for "Classifier", set the guaranteed bandwidth, maximum bandwidth, and policy priority, and click **Add**.

3. Click "QoS >> Traffic Control >> Apply QoS", select the gateway interface, enter the policy name for "Ingress Policy" and "Egress Policy", click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**.

Services >> QoS

Traffic Control

Classifier

Name	Any Packets	Source	Destination	Transmit Protocol
1	☒	any	any	any
	☐			☐ icmp ☐ igmp ☐ tcp ☐ udp ☐ gre ☐ esp ☐ ah ☐ ospf ☐ vrrp ☐ l2tp

Policy

Name	Classifier	Guaranteed Bandwidth (Kbps)	Max Bandwidth (Kbps)	Priority
p1	1	500	800	medium
				medium

Apply QoS

Interface	Ingress Max Bandwidth (Kbps)	Egress Max Bandwidth (Kbps)	Ingress Policy	Egress Policy
cellular 1	1000	1000		p1
bridge 1				

5.3.6 Traffic Control

Method for enabling traffic control in ER800:

Click "Services >> Traffic Control", enable traffic control, set traffic control parameters, and click **Apply & Save**. After the settings are completed, the system generates an alarm, stops forwarding, or disables the interface when the traffic exceeds the limit according to the settings on this page.

Services >> Data Usage

Status **Data Usage**

Data Usage

Monitoring	☒
Daily Limit	KB v
Start Hour	0 Hour v
When Over Daily Limit	Only Reporting v
Monthly Limit	MB v
Start Day	1 Days v
When Over Monthly Limit	Only Reporting v

Tips:

If this function is enabled, the Cellular Connection Mode will be automatically set to Always Online.

5.4 Firewall

5.4.1 ACL

Access control list (ACL) is an access control technology based on packet filtering. It can pass or discard the packets on the interface based on preset conditions.

Scenario: All devices in the LAN (bridge 1) can access the Internet, except the device with IP address 192.168.2.100.

Method for setting in ER800:

1. Click "Firewall >> ACL >> Add". Enter the ID and sequence number. A smaller sequence number indicates a higher priority. Select "deny" for "Action". Set "Source IP" to "192.168.2.100" and "Source Wildcard" to "0.0.0.0". Leave "Destination IP" empty, which indicates 0.0.0.0/0, that is, all IP addresses. Click **Apply & Save**.

Firewall >> ACL

ACL

Type	extended ▾
ID	101
Sequence Number	100
Action	deny ▾
Match Conditions	
Protocol	ip ▾
Source IP	192.168.2.100
Source Wildcard	0.0.0.0
Destination IP	
Destination Wildcard	
Fragments	☐
Log	☐
Description	

Apply & Save

Cancel

Back

- Return to the ACL page, add the rule with the ID you set before to the management rule of bridge 1, and click **Add**. Then click **Apply & Save**.

Firewall >> ACL English

ACL

Default Filter Policy: Accept

Access Control List

ID	Sequence Number	Action	Protocol	Source	Destination	More Conditions	Description
100	10	permit	ip	any	any		
101	100	deny	ip	192.168.2.100	any		
192	10	permit&log	tcp	any	any; port=443		
192	20	deny	tcp	any	any; port=80		
192	30	deny	tcp	any	any; port=23		
192	40	deny	tcp	any	any; port=22		
192	50	deny	tcp	any	any; port=53		
192	60	deny	udp	any	any; port=53		

Add Modify Delete

Interface List

Interface	In ACL	Out ACL	Admin ACL
bridge 1	none	none	101
cellular 1	none	none	none

5.4.2 NAT

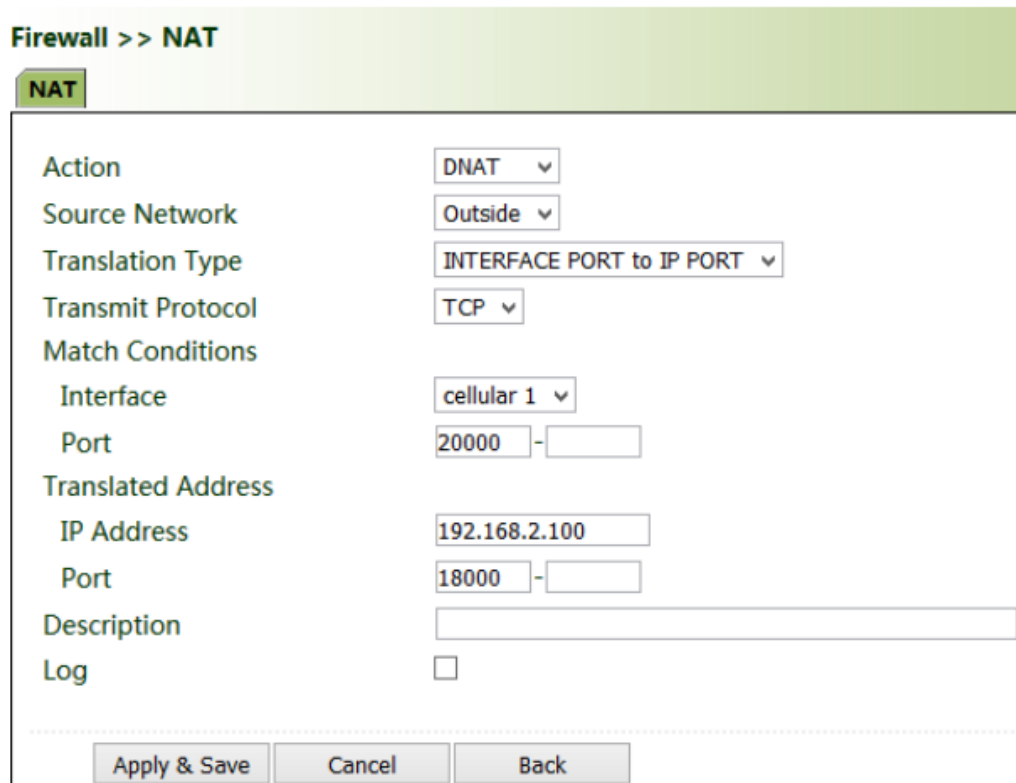
Network address translation (NAT) can be used when some hosts on a private network have been assigned with local IP addresses (that is, private IP addresses used only on the private network), but expect to communicate with hosts on the Internet (without encryption).

Scenario: A user expects to access a camera on the LAN of the device through the public network. The camera's address is 192.168.2.100, and the opens port 18000 to provide video service.

1. Click "Firewall >> NAT", and select "DNAT" for "Action", and "Outside" for "Source Network". Select "IP PORT to IP PORT" or "INTERFACE PORT to IP PORT" for "Translation Type". The public IP address obtained through cellular is not fixed, so "INTERFACE PORT to IP PORT" is more convenient. Select "TCP" for "Transmit Protocol" because video service is transmitted over TCP. Select "cellular 1" (dialup interface for the cellular network) for "Interface" and set

"Port" to "20000". Set "IP Address" and "Port" under "Translated Address" to "192.168.200" and "18000" respectively. Click **Apply & Save**.

The router will redirect the TCP service destined for port 20000 of the cellular 1 interface to the internal IP address 192.168.2.100 and port 18000.



Firewall >> NAT

NAT

Action	DNAT ▾
Source Network	Outside ▾
Translation Type	INTERFACE PORT to IP PORT ▾
Transmit Protocol	TCP ▾
Match Conditions	
Interface	cellular 1 ▾
Port	20000 -
Translated Address	
IP Address	192.168.2.100
Port	18000 -
Description	
Log	☐

.....

Apply & Save **Cancel** **Back**

5.4.3 MAC-IP Binding

After MAC-IP binding, downstream devices can access the public network through the router only by using the IP address bound to the MAC address of the device.

Method for binding the device' s MAC address and IP address:

1. Click "Firewall >> ACL" and select "Block" for "Default Filter Policy".

Firewall >> ACL

ACL

Default Filter Policy: Block

Access Control List

ID	Sequence Number	Action	Protocol	Source	Destination	More Conditions	Description
100	10	permit	ip	any	any		
192	10	permit&log	tcp	any	any; port=443		
192	20	deny	tcp	any	any; port=80		
192	30	deny	tcp	any	any; port=23		
192	40	deny	tcp	any	any; port=22		
192	50	deny	tcp	any	any; port=53		
192	60	deny	udp	any	any; port=53		

Add Modify Delete

Interface List

Interface	In ACL	Out ACL	Admin ACL
cellular 1	none	none	192

- Click "Firewall >> MAC-IP Binding", check "Enable", enter the MAC address and IP address of the connected device, click Add, and click Apply & Save.

Firewall >> MAC-IP Binding

MAC-IP Binding

Enable ☒

MAC-IP Binding List

MAC Address	IP Address	Description
01:03:00:30:00:00	192.168.2.1	
00:00:00:00:00:00		

Add[0/20]

Apply & Save Cancel

5.5 Routing

5.5.1 Static Routing

Set the destination network, subnet mask, and interface or gateway as required.

Routing >> Static Routing

Route Table **Static Routing**

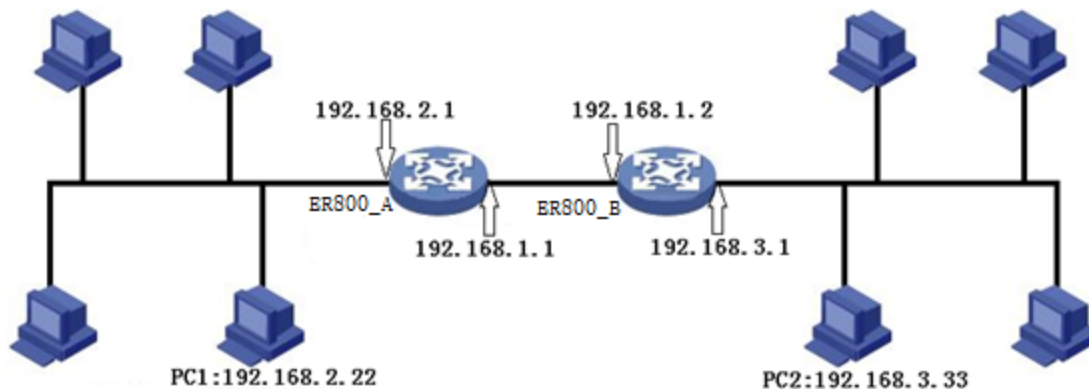
Destination	Netmask	Interface	Gateway	Distance	Track id
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	cellular 1		255	
192.168.10.0	255.255.255.0	bridge 1			

Add[1/128]

Apply & Save **Cancel**

5.5.2 Dynamic Routing

Scenario: Enable dynamic routing between two LANs for mutual communication between them. The topology is shown below.



5.5.2.1 RIP

Routing Information Protocol (RIP) is a simple internal dynamic routing protocol mainly used on small-scale networks.

Method for enabling dynamic routing between ER800_A and ER800_B over RIP in the scenario:

1. Configure ER800_A. Click "Routing >> Dynamic Routing >> RIP", check "Enable", and configure ER800_A in the "Network" bar to announce the routing entry of ER800_A.

Routing >> Dynamic Routing

Route Table **RIP** OSPF BGP Filtering Route

Enable ☒

Update Timer s

Timeout Timer s

Garbage Collection Timer s

Version v

Show Advanced Options ☐

Network

IP Address	Netmask
192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0
192.168.2.0	255.255.255.0

2. Configure ER800_B.

Routing >> Dynamic Routing

Route Table
RIP
OSPF
BGP
Filtering Route

Enable ☒

Update Timer s
Timeout Timer s
Garbage Collection Timer s
Version

Show Advanced Options ☐

Network

IP Address	Netmask
192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0
192.168.3.0	255.255.255.0

- After the configuration is completed, check whether PC 1 can communicate to PC 2. If yes, the dynamic route has been added successfully.

Routing >> Dynamic Routing

Route Table
RIP
OSPF
BGP
Filtering Route

Type:

Type	Destination	Netmask	Gateway	Interface	Distance/Metric	Time
S	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	10.25.227.169	cellular 1	255/0	
C	10.25.227.168	255.255.255.252		cellular 1	0/0	
C	127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0		loopback 1	0/0	
C	192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0		bridge 1	0/0	
R	192.168.2.0	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1	bridge 1	120/2	00:00:15
C	192.168.3.0	255.255.255.0		vlan 2	0/0	

5.5.2.2 OSPF

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) protocol is a link-status-based internal gateway protocol mainly used in large-scale networks.

Method for enabling dynamic routing between ER800_A and ER800_B over OSPF in the scenario:

1. Configure ER800_A. Click "Routing >> Dynamic Routing >> OSPF", check "Enable", enter a valid IP address for "Router ID", and configure ER800_A in the "Network" bar to announce the routing entry of ER800_A.

Routing >> Dynamic Routing

Route Table **RIP** **OSPF** BGP Filtering Route

Enable ☒

Router ID 192.168.1.1

Route Advanced Options ☐

Interface

Interface	Network	Hello Interval	Dead Interval	Retransmit Interval	Transmit Delay
	Broadcast	10	40	5	1

Add[0/100]

Interface Advanced Options ☐

Network

IP Address	Netmask	Area ID
192.168.2.0	255.255.255.0	0
192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	0

Add[0/64]

2. Configure ER800_B.

Routing >> Dynamic Routing

Route Table RIP OSPF BGP Filtering Route

Enable ☒

Router ID 192.168.1.2

Route Advanced Options ☐

Interface

Interface	Network	Hello Interval	Dead Interval	Retransmit Interval	Transmit Delay
	Broadcast	10	40	5	1

Add[0/100]

Interface Advanced Options ☐

Network

IP Address	Netmask	Area ID
192.168.3.0	255.255.255.0	0
192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	0

Add[0/64]

3. After the configuration is completed, check whether PC 1 can communicate to PC 2. If yes, the dynamic route is added successfully.

Routing >> Static Routing

Route Table Static Routing

Type: All

Type	Destination	Netmask	Gateway	Interface	Distance/Metric	Time
S	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	10.25.227.169	cellular 1	255/0	
C	10.25.227.168	255.255.255.252		cellular 1	0/0	
C	127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0		loopback 1	0/0	
C	192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0		bridge 1	0/0	
O	192.168.2.0	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1	bridge 1	110/20	00:00:12
C	192.168.3.0	255.255.255.0		vlan 2	0/0	

5.5.2.3 BGP

Method for enabling dynamic routing between ER800_A and ER800_B over BGP in the scenario:

1. Configure ER800_A. Click "Routing >> Dynamic Routing >> BGP", check "Enable", and set "AS number" as required.

Routing >> Dynamic Routing

Route Table | **RIP** | OSPF | BGP | Filtering Route

Enable ☒

AS number (1-4294967295)

Router ID

Keepalive Time s(0-65535)

Hold Time s(0-65535)

2. In the "Neighbor" bar, click **Add**, enter ER800_B' s IP address 192.168.1.2, set "AS number" as required, and click **Apply & Save**.

Neighbor

IP Address	AS number	EBGP Multihop	Password	Update Time Interval	Keepalive Time	Hold Time	Update Source Interface	Default Originate	Disable Peer	Next Hop Attribute	Distribute List Filter	Prefix List Filter	Descrip
192.168.1.2	100				60	180		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE			

Add[1/32] **Modify** **Delete**

3. Enter a valid IP address for "Router ID", configure ER800_A in the "Network" bar, and click **Add** to announce the routing entry of ER800_A. Then click **Apply & Save**.

Routing >> Dynamic Routing

Route Table **RIP** OSPF **BGP** Filtering Route

Enable ☒

AS number (1-4294967295)

Router ID

Keepalive Time s(0-65535)

Hold Time s(0-65535)

Show Advanced Options ☐

Network

IP Address	Netmask
192.168.2.0	255.255.255.0

Add[1/32]

4. Configure ER800_B. The parameters are the same as or corresponding to those of in ER800_A.

Routing >> Dynamic Routing English

Route Table **RIP** OSPF **BGP** Filtering Route

Enable ☒

AS number (1-4294967295)

Router ID

Keepalive Time s(0-65535)

Hold Time s(0-65535)

Show Advanced Options ☐

Network

IP Address	Netmask
192.168.3.0	255.255.255.0

Add[1/32]

Neighbor

IP Address	AS number	EBGP Multihop	Password	Update Time Interval	Keepalive Time	Hold Time	Update Source Interface	Default Originate	Disable Peer	Next Hop Attribute	Distribute List Filter	Prefix List Filter	Descrip
192.168.1.1	50				60	180		FALSE	FALSE	FALSE			

Add[1/32] Modify Delete

5. After the configuration is completed, check whether PC 1 can communicate to PC 2. If yes, the dynamic route is added successfully.

Routing >> Dynamic Routing

Route Table RIP OSPF BGP Filtering Route

Type: All

Type	Destination	Netmask	Gateway	Interface	Distance/Metric	Time
S	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	10.25.227.169	cellular 1	255/0	
C	10.25.227.168	255.255.255.252		cellular 1	0/0	
C	127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0		loopback 1	0/0	
C	192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0		bridge 1	0/0	
B	192.168.2.0	255.255.255.0	192.168.1.1	bridge 1	20/0	00:04:52
C	192.168.3.0	255.255.255.0		vlan 2	0/0	

5.6 Link Backup

5.6.1 SLA

Service level agreement (SLA) is used to detect whether the router is disconnected with ISP.

Method for adding an SLA entry in ER800:

Click "Link Backup >> SLA >> Add", enter the detected IP address for "Destination Address", set other parameters as required, click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**.

Timeout (ms) indicates the duration for determining a detection failure.

Consecutive indicates the number of detection failures resulting in a link failure.

Link Backup >> SLA

Status
SLA

SLA Entry

Index	Type	Destination Address	Data size	Interval(s)	Timeout(ms)	Consecutive	Life	Start-time
1	icmp-echo	118.122.120.22	56	30	5000	5	forever	now
2	icmp-echo ▾		56	30	5000	5	forever ▾	now ▾

Add[0/10]

5.6.2 Track

At present, track module can be used with following application modules: VRRP, static routing, and interface backup. If detection succeeds, the corresponding track entry will be in Positive state. If detection fails, the corresponding track entry will be in Negative state.

Method for adding a track entry in ER800:

Click "Link Backup >> Track >> Track", set "Index" as required, select "SLA", "Interface", or "VRRP" for "Type", set "SLA/VRRP ID" based on the ID in the SLA list, set "Negative Delay (s)" and "Positive Delay (s)" as required, click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**.

Negative Delay (s): Before switching in case of an abnormal state, system will delay for some time based on the Negative Delay setting (0 indicates switching immediately).

Positive Delay (s): When a failure is recovered, system will delay for some time based on the Positive Delay setting before switch back to former link(0 indicates immediate switching).

Link Backup >> Track

Status **Track**

Track Object

Index	Type	SLA ID/VRRP ID	Interface	Negative Delay(s)	Positive Delay(s)
1	sla	1		0	0
2	sla	1		0	0

Add[0/10]

Track Action

Index	Control Service	Action
	ipsec	positive-start/negative-stop

Add[0/10]

Apply & Save **Cancel**

Method for adding an IPsec track entry in ER800:

Click "Link Backup >> Track >> Track" and set "Index" as required. "positive-start/negative-stop" means starting the IPsec service when the track detection state is Positive and stopping the IPsec service when the track detection state is Negative.

Link Backup >> Track

Status **Track**

Track Object

Index	Type	SLA ID/VRRP ID	Interface	Negative Delay(s)	Positive Delay(s)
1	sla	1		0	0
2	sla	1		0	0

Add[0/10]

Track Action

Index	Control Service	Action
1	ipsec	positive-start/negative-stop
	ipsec	positive-start/negative-stop

Add[0/10]

Apply & Save

Cancel

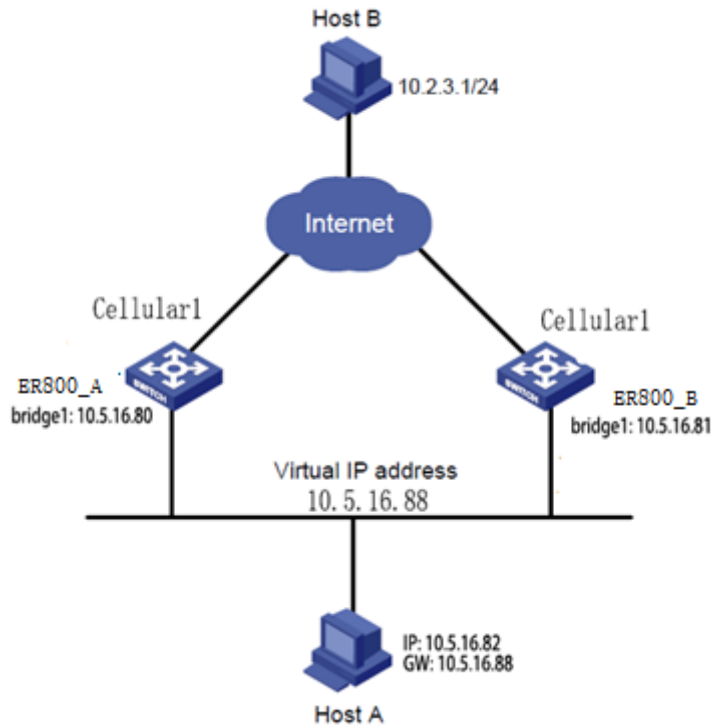
5.6.3 VRRP

Scenario: Multiple routers connect to one network at the same time. Router A acts as the host, and router B acts as a backup for router A. When router A fails, router B temporarily replaces router A as the host.

1. Information of the VRRP backup group:

- Backup group ID is 1.
- The IP address of the virtual router in backup group is 10.5.16.88.
- Router A acts as the master router.
- Router B acts as a backup router.

2. Network Diagram



Router	Ethernet port connected to host A	IP address of the port connected to host A	Priority	Work mode
ER800_A	bridge1	10.5.16.80	110	Preempti on
ER800_B	bridge1	10.5.16.81	100	Preempti on

Method for configuring ER800_A as the master router and ER800_B as a backup router:

1. Configure ER800_A.

Click "Link Backup >> VRRP", set "Virtual Route ID" as required, select the interface of ER800_A, enter the virtual IP address, set the interface priority to 110, and click **Add**.

Link Backup >> VRRP

Status VRRP

Enable	Virtual Route ID	Interface	Virtual IP	Priority	Advertisement Interval(s)	Preemption Mode	Track ID
☒	1	bridge 1	10.5.16.88	110	1	☒	

Add[0/10]

Apply & Save Cancel

Click "Link Backup >> VRRP >> Status" to check the status of VRRP.

Link Backup >> VRRP

Status VRRP

Virtual Route ID	Interface	VRRP Status	Priority	Track Status
1	bridge 1	Master	110	-

2. Configure ER800_B.

Click "Link Backup >> VRRP", set the interface priority to 100, and click Add.

Link Backup >> VRRP

Status VRRP

Enable	Virtual Route ID	Interface	Virtual IP	Priority	Advertisement Interval(s)	Preemption Mode	Track ID
☒	1	bridge 1	10.5.16.88	100	1	☒	
☒		bridge 1			1	☒	

Add[1/10]

Apply & Save Cancel

Click "Link Backup >> VRRP >> Status" to check the status of VRRP.

Link Backup >> VRRP

Status VRRP

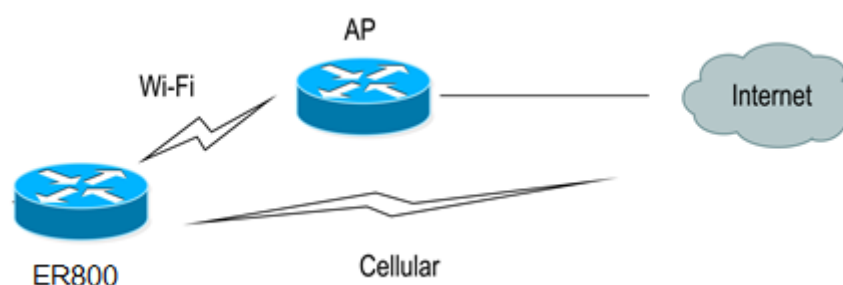
Virtual Route ID	Interface	VRRP Status	Priority	Track Status
1	bridge 1	Backup	100	-

ER800_A performs router functions under normal circumstances. When ER800_A shuts down or fails, ER800_B performs router functions. Preemption mode is intended to enable ER800_A to continue to act as the master router

after it recovers.

5.6.4 Interface Backup

Scenario: VG710 accesses to the Internet via Wi-Fi, and an interface backup allows ER800 to access to the Internet through cellular when Wi-Fi is down. The topology is shown as below.



Method for creating an interface backup in ER800:

1. Configure ER800 to access to the Internet via Wi-Fi.

Network >> Wi-Fi

Status

Wi-Fi 2.4G

Wi-Fi 5G

Enable	☒
Station Role	Client ▾
Default Route	☒
SNAT	☒
SSID	Inhand
	Scan
Auth Method	WPA2-PSK ▾
Encrypt Mode	CCMP ▾
WPA/WPA2 PSK Key	••••••••••••••••

Apply & Save

Cancel

2. Click "Link Backup >> SLA >> SLA", add an ICMP detection entry. Set the IP address to the host address that can be detected over ICMP on the public or

private network, for example, the public IP address 118.122.120.22. Click **Apply & Save**.

Link Backup >> SLA

Status **SLA**

SLA Entry

Index	Type	Destination Address	Data size	Interval(s)	Timeout(ms)	Consecutive	Life	Start-time
1	icmp-echo	118.122.120.22	56	30	5000	5	forever	now
2	icmp-echo		56	30	5000	5	forever	now

Add[1/10]

Apply & Save Cancel

3. Click "Link Backup >> Track >> Track", add a track entry. Select "SLA" for "Type" and "dot11radio1" for "Interface", click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**.

Link Backup >> Track

Status **Track**

Track Object

Index	Type	SLA ID/VRRP ID	Interface	Negative Delay(s)	Positive Delay(s)
1	sla	1		0	0
2	sla	1		0	0

Add[0/10]

Track Action

Index	Control Service	Action
	ipsec	positive-start/negative-stop

Add[0/10]

Apply & Save Cancel

4. Click "Link Backup >> Interface Backup", select "dot11radio1" for "Main Interface" and "cellular 1" for "Backup Interface", and click **Apply & Save**.

Link Backup >> Interface Backup

Status **Interface Backup**

Main Interface	Backup Interface	Startup Delay	Up Delay	Down Delay	Track id
dot11radio 1	cellular 1	60	0	0	1
dot11radio 1	cellular 1	60	0	0	1

Add[0/10]

Apply & Save Cancel

5. Click "Routing >> Static Routing", and add two routes for network access through the "dot11radio1" and "cellular 1" interfaces. A smaller value of "Distance" indicates a higher priority.

Routing >> Static Routing

Route Table **Static Routing**

Destination	Netmask	Interface	Gateway	Distance	Track id
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	cellular 1		255	
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	dot11radio 1		244	
118.122.120.22	255.255.255.0	dot11radio 1		243	1

Add[2/128]

Apply & Save Cancel

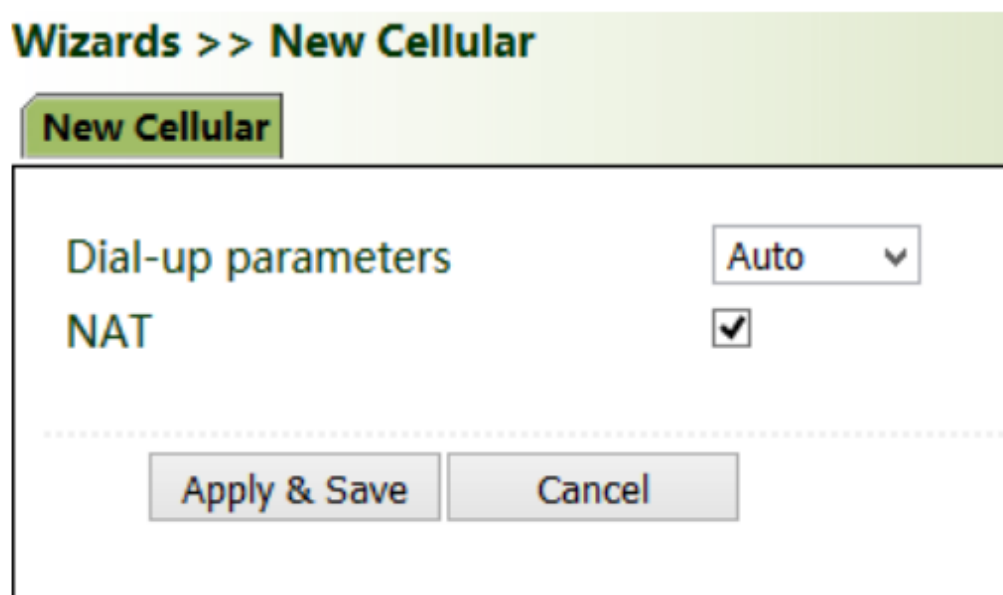
6. Trigger a Wi-Fi failure. According to the preset link detection policy, ER800 accesses tp the Internet through dial-up via the cellular port, and when Wi-Fi recovers, it will switch back to Wi-Fi immediately.

5.7 Wizards

Wizards module incorporates some common communication parameters, simplifies the operations.

5.7.1 New Cellular

After insert a common network interface card, click "Wizards >> New Cellular >> Apply & Save", then access to the status page to check the network connection status of the device.



Wizards >> New Cellular

New Cellular

Dial-up parameters Auto ▼

NAT ☒

.....

Apply & Save Cancel

Network >> Cellular

Status
Cellular

Modem

Active SIM	SIM 1
IMEI Code	353593090129021
IMSI Code	460110923582245
ICCID Code	89860318040283846651
Signal Level	 (27 asu -59 dBm)
RSRP	-85 dBm
RSRQ	-14 dB
Register Status	registered
Operator	CHN-CT
Network Type	4G
LAC	9B11
Cell ID	9D54211

5.7.2 New IPsec Tunnel

Click "Wizards >> New IPsec Tunnel", set "Map Interface" to an interface ("bridge": bridge interface; "cellular": dialup interface; "dot11radio": Wi-Fi interface) for which you want to establish a tunnel, enter the peer IP address for "Destination Address", and enter the subnet IP addresses and masks at both ends of the tunnel. In Phase 1, enter the IDs at both ends of the tunnel and the connection key, and click **Apply & Save**.

Wizards >> New IPsec Tunnel

New IPsec Tunnel

Basic Parameters	
Tunnel ID	1
Map Interface	cellular 1
Destination Address	118.122.120.22
Negotiation Mode	Main Mode
Local Subnet	192.168.2.0
Local Netmask	255.255.255.0
Remote Subnet	192.168.3.0
Remote Netmask	255.255.255.0
Phase 1 Parameters	
IKE Policy	3DES-MD5-DH2
IKE Lifetime	86400 s
Local ID Type	IP Address
Local ID	
Remote ID Type	IP Address
Remote ID	
Authentication Type	Shared Key
Key	••••••••
Phase 2 Parameters	
IPSec Policy	3DES-MD5-96
IPSec Lifetime	3600 s

5.7.3 IPsec Experts Configuration

This function is only for specific users. Please contact our technical support.

5.7.4 New L2TPv2 Tunnel

Set the parameters of the L2TP server and the local/remote address. Click **Apply** & Save.

Wizards >> New L2TPv2 Tunnel

New L2TPv2 Tunnel

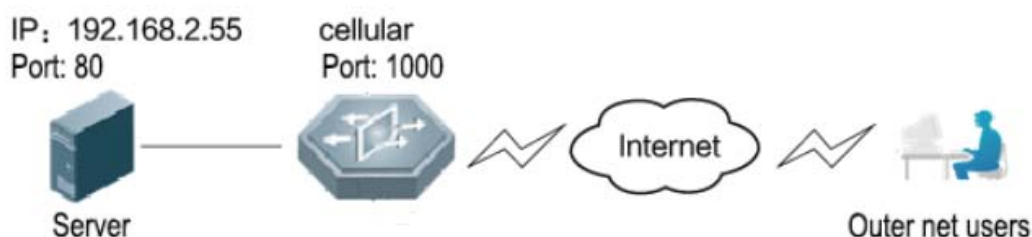
ID	1
L2TP Server	118.122.120.22
Source Interface	cellular 1 ▼
Username	test
Password	•••••
Authentication Type	Auto ▼
Hostname	
Enable Challenge Secret	☐
Local IP Address	
Remote IP Address	
Remote Subnet	
Remote Netmask	255.255.255.0
Link Detection Interval	60 s
Max Retries for Link Detection	5
NAT	☐
MTU	1500
MRU	1500

5.7.5 New Port Mapping

Port mapping is to map a host's port on the intranet to a port on the extranet. When a user accesses the port on the extranet, the server will automatically map the request to the internal machine on the corresponding port.

Scenario: Users on the extranet cannot directly access to a web server in the intranet. In this case, a port mapping in the router can automatically transfers

the data to port 80 of the web server in the intranet when a user on the extranet accesses port 1000 via the cellular interface of the router.



Method for creating a port mapping in ER800:

Click "Wizards >> New Port Mapping". Enter the interface for "Outside Interface", port for "Service Port", IP address of the internal host for "Internal Address", and port ID of the internal host for "Internal Port". Click **Apply & Save**.

Wizards >> New Port Mapping

New Port Mapping

Transmit Protocol	TCP ▼
Outside Interface	cellular 1 ▼
Service Port	1000
Internal Address	192.168.2.55
Internal Port	80
Description	

Apply & Save
Cancel

6 System Management

6.1 System

Click "Administration >> System >> Status" to check the current system and network status of the device.

Administration >> System

Status

Basic Setup

- **System Status**

Name	ER800
Model	ER805
Serial Number	IR8052113F65E43
MAC Address	0012.3344.5566
Firmware Version	V1.0.2
Bootloader Version	2012.07.r500
Device Time	2021-05-11 14:32:13
PC Time	2021-05-11 14:32:14 Sync Time
Up time	1 day, 05:28:12
CPU Load (1 / 5 / 15 mins)	0.00 / 0.01 / 0.00
Memory consumption	482.96MB / 314.69MB (65.16%)
Total/Free	

- **Network Status**

Cellular 1 [Settings]

Status	Disconnected
Signal Level	(0 asu -113 dBm)
Register Status	registering
IP Address	0.0.0.0

Click "Basic Setup" to modify the system language and device name.

Administration >> System

Status

Basic Setup

Language

English ▼

Device Name

ER800

Apply & Save

Cancel

6.2 System Time

To ensure the coordination between the router and other devices, please set the system time accurately.

Synchronize system time manually:

Click "Administration >> System Time >> System Time >> Sync Time" to ensure consistency between the router time and PC time.

Administration >> System Time

System Time SNTP Client NTP Server

Device Time 2020-01-16 17:02:48

PC Time 2020-01-16 17:02:50

Sync Time

Year/Month/Date 2020 / 01 / 16

Hour:Min:Sec 17 : 02 : 38

Apply

Timezone UTC+08:00 China, Hong Kong, Western Australia, Singapore, Taiwan, Russia

Apply & Save

Synchronize system time automatically:

Click "Administration >> System Time >> SNTP Client or NTP Server" and check "Enable" to synchronize the time between the router and SNTP or NTP server. After NTP is enabled, the router can synchronize time for all devices in the LAN.

Administration >> System Time

System Time

SNTP Client

NTP Server

Enable	☒
Master	5
Source Interface	▼
Source IP	

NTP Servers List

Server Address

Prefer NTP
Server

6.3 Management Services

When need to access to router the via HTTP, HTTPS, TELNET, or SSH, click "Administration >> Management Services", enable the services, and click **Apply & Save**.

Administration >> Management Services

Management Services

HTTP

Enable	☒
Listen IP address	any
Port	80
Remote Access	☐

HTTPS

Enable	☒
Listen IP address	any
Port	443
Remote Access	☒

Source Range	IP Wildcard
Add[0/5]	

TELNET

Enable	☐
Listen IP address	any
Port	23
Remote Access	☐

SSH

Enable	☐
Listen IP address	any

6.4 User Management

Click "Administration >> User Management" and create users, modify passwords, or delete users on the user management page.

Superuser and common user:

- Superuser: System will only create one superuser by default, with user name of **adm** and default password of **123456**. It has full access rights for function.

Note: You cannot delete the superuser, but can modify its password.

- Common user: Created by superuser, can check and modify router configurations.

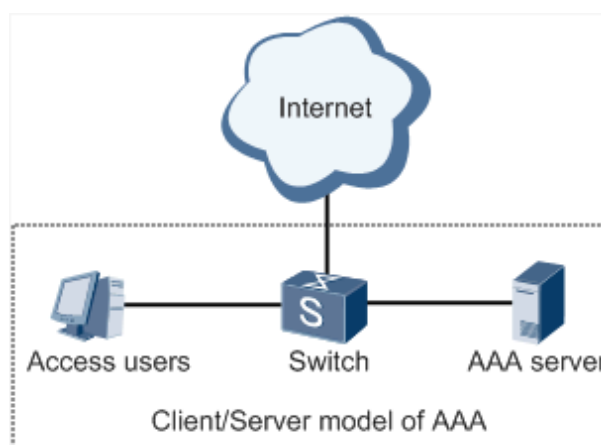
6.5 AAA

AAA is a security management mechanism for access control in network security, which provides three security services: authentication, authorization, and accounting.

- Authentication: Verify whether a user has the right to access.
- Authorization: Authorize a user to use specific services.
- Accounting: Record a user's network resource usage.

You can use only one or two of the security services provided by AAA. For example, if a company only expects to authenticate employees when they access to specific resources, the network administrator only needs to configure the authentication server. However, if a company expects to record the network usage of employees, the accounting server must be configured.

AAA usually works in client/server structure, which is highly scalable and convenient for centralized management of user information. as shown in the figure below.



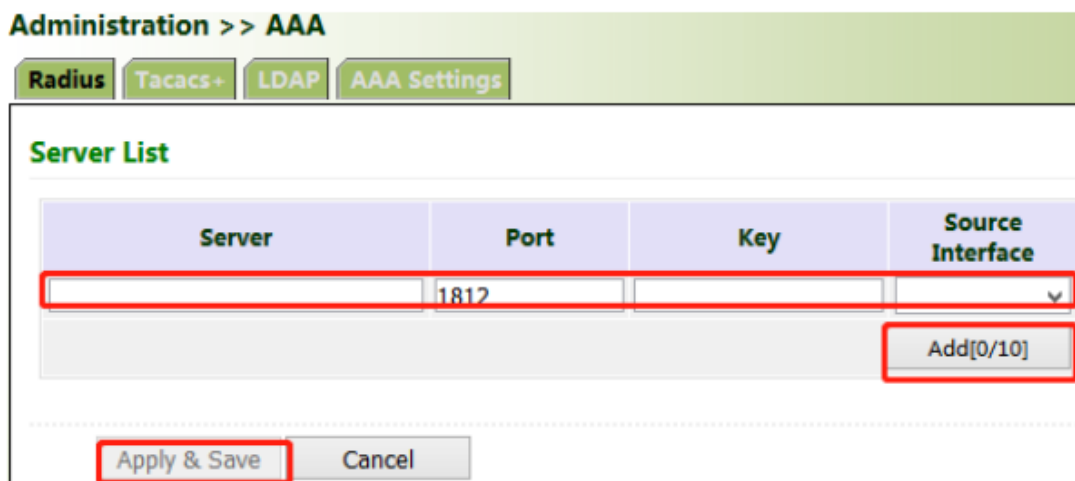
Note: **Radius**, **Tacacs+** and **LDAP** indicate authentication and authorization servers. **Local** indicates the local user name and password of the router.

6.5.1 Radius

Remote Authentication Dial in User Service (Radius) is a distributed information exchange protocol based on client/server structure. It protects the network from unauthorized access, and is usually used in various network environments that requires high security and allows remote user access.

Method for enabling Radius server in ER800:

Click "Administration >> AAA >> Radius". In "Server List", enter server address (domain name/IP address), port, and authentication key, click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**.



Administration >> AAA

Radius | Tacacs+ | LDAP | AAA Settings

Server List

Server	Port	Key	Source Interface
	1812		

Add[0/10]

Apply & Save | Cancel

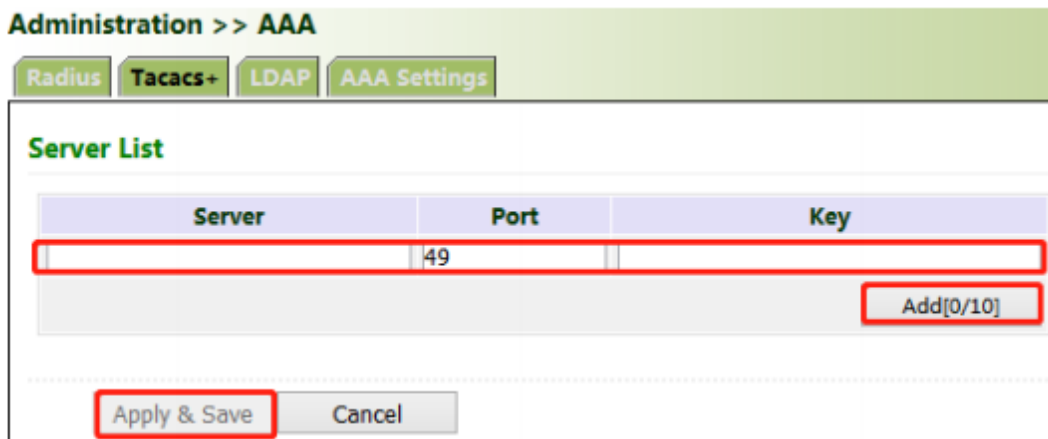
6.5.2 Tacacs+

Terminal Access Controller Access Control System + (Tacacs+) protocol is similar to Radius. It uses client/server mode for communication between the network access server (NAS) and the Tacacs+ server. However, Tacacs+ bases on TCP, and Radius bases on UDP. Tacacs+ protocol is mainly used for AAA' s end users, Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) and virtual private dial-up network

(VPDN) access users. Its typical application is to authenticate, authorize, and perform accounting for end users who need to login the device. As a Tacacs+ client, the device sends user name and password to the Tacacs+ server for verification. After authentication and authorization, the user can login the device for operations.

Method for enabling Tacacs+ server in ER800:

Click "Administration >> AAA >> Tacacs+". In "Server List", enter server address (domain name/IP address), port, and authentication key, click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**.



Administration >> AAA

Radius Tacacs+ LDAP AAA Settings

Server List

Server	Port	Key
	49	

Add[0/10]

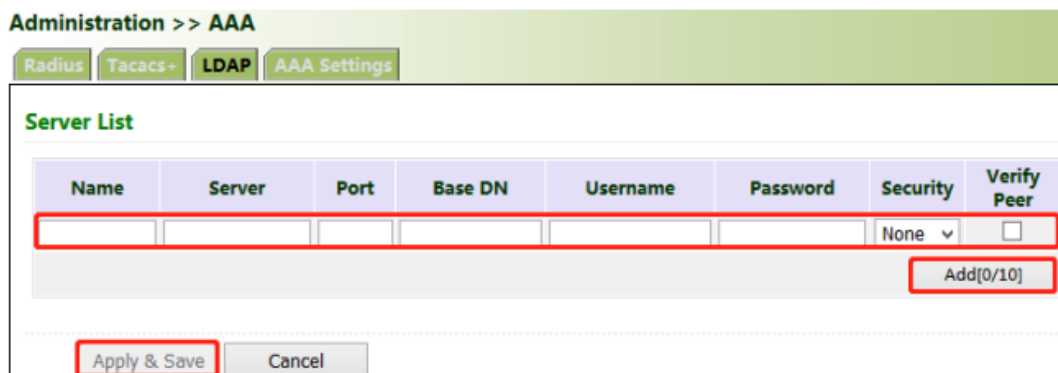
Apply & Save Cancel

6.5.3 LDAP

The main advantage of Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) lies in its quick response to users' search operations. For example, there will be massive user authentication operations perform concurrently. It will be inefficient if use database, because database is divided into various tables and will synthesise and filter in every searching. LDAP is equivalent to one table, and requires only user name, password, and some other parameters, which is quite simple. It can meet the authentication requirement regarding the efficiency and structure.

Method for enabling LDAP server in ER800:

Click "Administration >> AAA >> LDAP". In "Server List", enter any name for "Name", enter server address (domain name/IP address) and port, and enter the base DN obtained from the server. Set user name and password for accessing the server. Select "None", "SSL", or "StartTLS" for "Security". Click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**.



Name	Server	Port	Base DN	Username	Password	Security	Verify Peer
						None	☐

Add[0/10]

Apply & Save Cancel

6.5.4 AAA

Authentication methods:

- No authentication (**none**): No validity check is performed.
- Local authentication (**local**): User information is configured on the NAS.
Local authentication is fast, which can reduce the operational costs, but the information storage amount is limited by hardware.
- Remote authentication: User information is configured on the authentication server. Remote authentication is supported over Radius, Tacacs+, and LDAP.

Authorization method:

- No authorization (**none**): No authorization is performed for users.

- Local authorization (**local**): Authorization is performed based on the properties configured by the NAS for the local account.
- Tacacs+ authorization: Users are authorized by the Tacacs+ server.
- Authorization after successful Radius authentication: Authorization is bound to authentication, and cannot be performed independently over Radius. Radius
- LDAP authorization

Method for enabling authentication and authorization in ER800:

Click "Administration >> AAA >> AAA Settings". 1, 2, and 3 are corresponding to Radius, Tacacs, ad LDAP respectively. Authentication entries 1, 2, and 3 must be corresponding to authorization entries 1, 2, and 3 respectively. If all of radius, tacacs+, and local are set, the priority sequence will be as follows: 1 > 2 > 3.

Administration >> AAA

Radius **Tacacs+** **LDAP** **AAA Settings**

Service	Authentication			Authorization		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
telnet	none ▼	none ▼	none ▼	none ▼	none ▼	none ▼
ssh	none ▼	none ▼	none ▼	none ▼	none ▼	none ▼
web	none ▼	none ▼	none ▼	none ▼	none ▼	none ▼

.....

6.6 Configuration Management

Method for importing configurations:

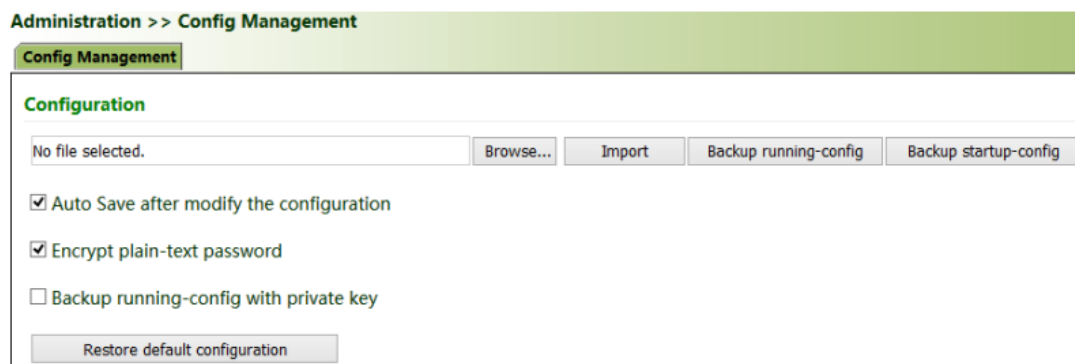
Click "Administration >> Config Management >> Config Management >> Browse", select a configuration file, and click **Import** to import the configuration file to the router.

Method for backing up current running configurations to the PC (common):

Click **Backup running-config**.

Method for restoring default configurations:

Click **Restore default configuration** and then click **OK**.



The screenshot shows the 'Administration >> Config Management' web interface. The 'Config Management' tab is active. Under the 'Configuration' section, there is a text box displaying 'No file selected.' with a 'Browse...' button to its right. To the right of the text box are four buttons: 'Import', 'Backup running-config', and 'Backup startup-config'. Below these buttons are three checkboxes: 'Auto Save after modify the configuration' (checked), 'Encrypt plain-text password' (checked), and 'Backup running-config with private key' (unchecked). At the bottom of the configuration section is a button labeled 'Restore default configuration'.

6.7 SNMP

6.7.1 SNMP

At present, the SNMP Agent in ER800 supports SNMPv1, SNMPv2c, and SNMPv3.

- SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c use community names for authentication.
- SNMPv3 uses user names and passwords for authentication.

Method for enabling SNMP in ER800:

Click "Administration >> SNMP >> SNMP", check "Enable", select "v1c" or "v2c" for "SNMP Version", and click **Apply & Save**.

Administration >> SNMP

SNMP SnmpTrap SnmpMibs

Enable ☒

Listen IP address any

SNMP Version v2c

Contact Information Beijing_Inhand_Networks

Location Information Beijing_China

Community Management

Community Name	Access Limit	MIB View
public	Read-Only	DefaultView
private	Read-Write	DefaultView
	Read-Only	DefaultView

Add[2/4]

Apply & Save Cancel

If use v3c, you need also to configure corresponding user and user group. Enter any name for "Groupname", select a security level, and click **Add**. Enter any name for "Username", select the new group name for "Groupname", set "Authentication" and "Authentication password", click **Add**, and then click **Apply & Save**.

Administration >> SNMP

SNMP SnmpTrap SnmpMibs

Enable ☒

Listen IP address

SNMP Version

Contact Information

Location Information

User Group Management(v3)

Groupname	Security Level	Read-only View	Read-write View	Inform View
	NoAuth/NoPriv	DefaultView	DefaultView	DefaultView

Add[0/4]

User Management(v3)

Username	Groupname	Authentication	Authentication password	Encryption	Encryption password
		None		None	

Add[0/16]

Apply & Save

Cancel

6.7.2 SNMP Trap (Alarm)

SNMP trap is a type of entrance. When this entrance is reached, the SNMP managed devices will actively notify the NMS, instead of waiting for the polling of NMS. In a SNMP-enabled network, the agents on managed devices can report errors to the NMS anytime, without waiting for the polling from NMS. The errors are reported to the NMS through traps.

Method for enabling SnmpTrap in ER800:

Click "Administration >> NMP >> SnmpTrap". Enter IP address of the NMS. Enter the corresponding group name when v1c or v2c is selected, or the corresponding user name when v3c is selected, ensuring that the name consists of 1–32 characters. By default, the UDP port ID ranges from 1 to 65535.

Administration >> SNMP

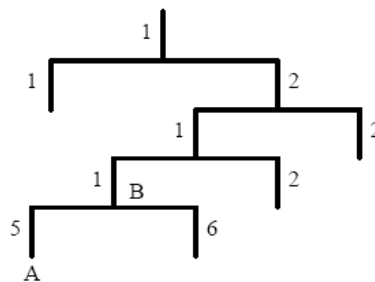
SNMP
SnmptTrap
SnmptMibs

Configure SnmptTrap

Host address	Security Name	UDP Port
		162
		Add[0/4]

6.7.3 SnmptMibs

In SNMP messages, management variables are used to describe the managed objects in the device. SNMP uses a hierarchical naming scheme to identify the managed objects uniquely. The entire hierarchical structure is like a tree. Nodes of the tree represent the managed objects. As shown in the figure below, each node can be uniquely identified by a path starting from the root.

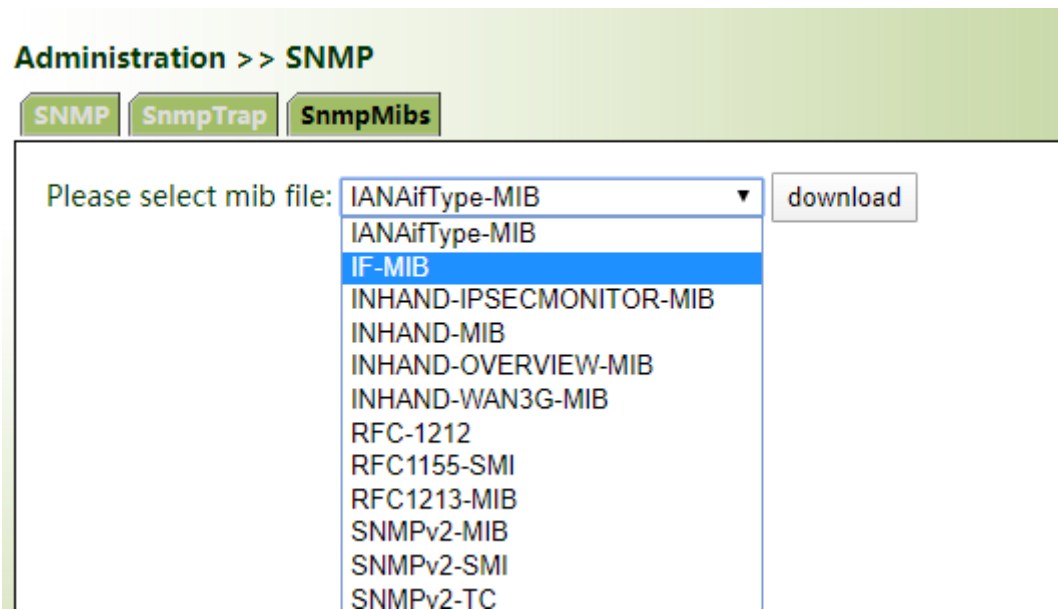


Management information base (MIB) is used to describe the hierarchical structure of the tree. It is a set of standard variable definitions for the monitored network device. In the above figure, managed object B can be

uniquely determined by a string of numbers {1.2.1.1}, which named object identifier (OID) of this managed object.

Method for downloading a SnmpMibs file to the PC:

Click "Administration >> SNMP >> SnmpMibs", select a folder, and click **download** to download it to the PC. Find the folder on the PC and import it to NMS.



6.8 Alarm

The alarm function allows users to identify router' s abnormalities in time. When an abnormality occurs, the router will report an alarm. You can select system-defined abnormalities and choose an appropriate notification way to obtain the abnormality information. All alarms are recorded in alarm logs so that users can identify abnormalities and perform troubleshooting in time.

Alarm states:

- Raise: indicates that the alarm has been generated but not been confirmed.
- Confirm: indicates that the alarm cannot be solved currently.
- All: indicates all generated alarms.

Alarm levels:

- EMERG: The device undergoes a serious error that causes a system reboot.
- CRIT: The device undergoes an unrecoverable error.
- WARN: The device undergoes an error that affects system functions.
- NOTICE: The device undergoes an error that affects system performance.
- INFO: A normal event occurs.

1. Status: Click "Administration >> Alarm >> Status" and view all alarms generated in the system since power-on.



2. Alarm Inputs: Select an alarm type as required. When this item is abnormal, an alarm is generated.

3. Alarm Output: When an alarm is generated, the system will send the alarm content to the destination email address automatically. Set the sender mail address in "Email Alarm" and the receiver mail address in "Mail Address". "Mail Server IP/Name" can be searched in the Internet.

Administration >> Alarm

Email Alarm

Enable Email Alarm: ☐

Mail Server IP/Name:

Mail Server Port:

Account Name:

Account Password:

Crypto: 

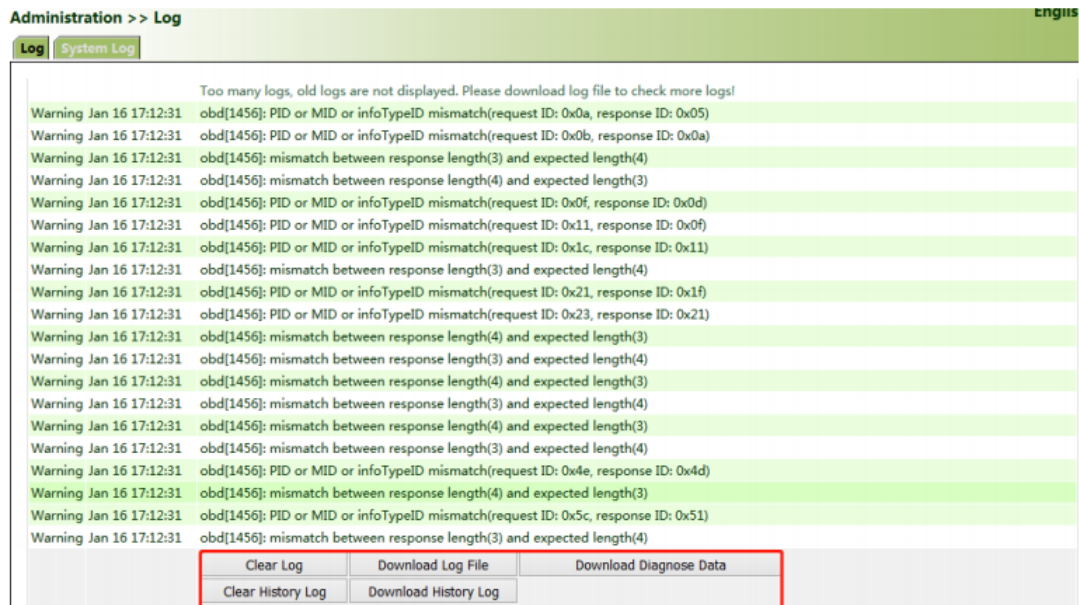
4. Alarm Map: Alarms can be received in two ways: command line interface (CLI) (console interface) and Email. Some devices support SMS alarms. Please enable and set the email address on the "Alarm Output" page.

6.9 System Logs

Method for checking system logs:

Click "Administration >> System Log" to view system logs.

This page also provides the following operations: "Clear Log", "Download Log File", "Download Diagnose Data", "Clear History Log", and "Download History Log". History logs are those stored for extended time as specified on the "System Log" page. The diagnose data file is encrypted, you need to decrypt the file with the decryption tool provided by InHand.



The screenshot shows the 'Administration >> Log' page. At the top, there's a green header with 'Administration >> Log' and 'Log' and 'System Log' tabs. Below the tabs, a message states: 'Too many logs, old logs are not displayed. Please download log file to check more logs!'. The main area displays a list of log entries, each starting with 'Warning Jan 16 17:12:31' followed by an 'obd[1456]' error message. At the bottom, there are five buttons: 'Clear Log', 'Download Log File', 'Download Diagnose Data', 'Clear History Log', and 'Download History Log'. These buttons are arranged in two rows, with the first three in the top row and the last two in the bottom row. A red rectangle highlights the bottom row of buttons.

The storage space of the router is limited (512 KB by default). To save all the logs, you need to use a remote log server (for example, Kiwi Syslog Daemon). Set the address and port of the log server on the web page. The router will upload all the system logs to the remote log server.

Administration >> Log

Log

System Log

Log to Remote System ☒

Syslogd server address	Port Number
92.168.2.100	514

Log to Console ☐

History log size KBytes(64-2048)

History log severity and above

6.10 System Upgrade

Click "Administration >> Upgrade >> Browse", select an upgrade file, and click Upgrade. Then restart the system after the upgrade is completed.

Administration >> Upgrade

Select the file to use:

No file selected.

Firmware Version : V1.0.2

Note:

During the software upgrade, do not perform any operation on the web page; otherwise, the software upgrade may be interrupted.

6.11 System Reboot

Click "Administration >> Reboot >> OK" to reboot the system.

7 Diagnostic Tools

Diagnostic tools are used to detect the network connection of the router: Ping, Traceroute, Tcpdump, and Link Speed Test.

Ping: It is used to detect the external network connection of the device. Enter any common website for "Host" and click **Ping**. If data transmission occurs, the network is connected properly.

Tools >> Ping

Ping

Host	8.8.8.8	Ping
Ping Count	4	
Packet Size	32 Bytes	
Expert Options		

```

PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8): 32 data bytes
40 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=0 ttl=105 time=264.485 ms
40 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=1 ttl=105 time=291.298 ms
40 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=2 ttl=105 time=323.872 ms
40 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=3 ttl=105 time=356.608 ms

--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 264.485/309.065/356.608 ms
          
```

Traceroute: Enter the IP address of the peer host and click "Trace" to detect the route connection.

Tools >> Traceroute

Traceroute

Host	10.5.31.131	Trace
Maximum Hops	20	
Timeout	3 s	
Transmit Protocol	UDP	
Expert Options		

```
tracert to 10.5.31.131 (10.5.31.131), 20 hops max, 38 byte packets
 1  192.168.4.1 (192.168.4.1)  0.814 ms  0.767 ms  0.542 ms
 2  10.5.27.254 (10.5.27.254)  2.419 ms  46.448 ms  1.489 ms
 3  10.5.31.131 (10.5.31.131)  8.924 ms  4.070 ms  5.737 ms
```

Tcpdump: Select an interface ("any" or "bridge1"), set "Capture Number", and click **Start Capture**, **Stop Capture** and finally **Download Capture File**.

Tools >> Tcpdump

Tcpdump

Interface	any
Capture Number	10 (10-1000)
Expert Options	

Link Speed Test: Upload and download files to test the link speed.

Tools >> Link Speed Test

Link Speed Test

upload speed: 34100.17 kbps

Back

Note:

The device for operation in the band 5150–5250 MHz is only for indoor use to reduce the potential for harmful interference to co-channel mobile satellite systems.



FCC Warning

✧ Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the 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 receiver.
- ✧ —Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- ✧ —Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

✧ FCC Caution

✧ This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

✧ The user manual or instruction manual for an intentional or unintentional radiator shall caution the user that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment. In cases where the manual is provided only in a form other than paper, such as on a computer disk or over the Internet, the information required by this section may be included in the manual in that alternative form, provided the user can reasonably be expected to have the capability to access information in that form.

✧ RF Exposure Statement

This equipment must be installed and operated in accordance with provide instructions and the antenna used for this transmitter must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20 cm from all persons and must not be co-located or operation in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter. End-users and installers must be provided with antenna installation instructions and transmitter operating conditions for satisfying RF exposure compliance.

✧ EUT configuration:

(FCC ID: 2AANYER805 contains FCC ID: XMR201807EP06A, IC: 11594A-ER805 contains IC: 10224A-201807EP06A)



ISED statement

This device complies with Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada license-exempt RSS standard(s).

Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- (1) This device may not cause interference, and
- (2) This device must accept any interference, including interference that may cause undesired operation of the device.

Le présent appareil est conforme aux CNR d'Innovation, science et développement économique au Canada applicables aux appareils radio exempts de licence.

L'exploitation est autorisée aux deux conditions suivantes:

- (1) l'appareil ne doit pas produire de brouillage, et*
- (2) l'utilisateur de l'appareil doit accepter tout brouillage radioélectrique subi, même si le brouillage est susceptible d'en compromettre le fonctionnement.*

ISED RF Exposure Statement

This equipment must be installed and operated in accordance with provide instructions and the antenna used for this transmitter must be installed to provide a separation distance of at least 20 cm from all persons and must not be co-located or operation in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter. End-users and installers must be provided with antenna installation instructions and transmitter operating conditions for satisfying RF exposure compliance.

ce matériel doit être installé et exploité conformément à des instructions et l'antenne utilisée pour cet émetteur doit être installé pour fournir une distance d'au moins 30 cm de toutes les personnes et ne doit pas être installé ou opération conjointement avec toute autre antenne ou transmitter.les utilisateurs finals et les installateurs doivent fournir des instructions d'installation et d'antennes - conditions relatives à l'exposition aux champs rf de conformité.

This radio transmitter [IC: 11594A-ER805] has been approved by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to operate with the antenna types listed below, with the maximum permissible gain indicated. Antenna types not included in this list that have a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for any type listed are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Cet émetteur radio [IC: 11594A-ER805] a été approuvé par le Ministère canadien de l'innovation, de la science et du développement économique et peut fonctionner avec le type d'antenne indiqué ci - dessous et indiquer un gain maximal autorisé.Le gain d 'un type d' antenne qui ne figure pas dans cette liste est supérieur au gain maximal de tout type énuméré et est strictement interdit d 'utilisation avec le dispositif.

Antenna Information:

Antenna	Manufacturer	Model Number	Antenna Gain (Max)	Impedance (ohm)	Antenna Connector	Antenna Type
Wi-Fi Ant. 1	SHENZHEN GUYOU TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD	GY-XPB-BCL2.5-GJG22	2.72 dBi 2412-2462MHz	50	RP-SMA(male)	Monopole
Wi-Fi Ant. 2			0.21 dBi 5150-5250MHz			
			0.02 dBi 5725-5850MHz			
LTE Main Ant	SHENZHEN GUYOU TECHNOLOGY CO.LTD	GY-XPL-BDL2-AJG30	0 dBi	50	SMA-J(male)	Monopole
LTE Diversity Ant.						