- **PPPoE**. Some DSL-based ISPs use PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet) to establish Internet connections. If you are connected to the Internet through a DSL line, check with your ISP to see if they use PPPoE. If they do, you will have to enable **PPPoE**.

  User Name and Password. Enter the User Name and Password provided by your ISP.

  Connect on Demand: Max Idle Time. You can configure the Router to cut the Internet connection after it has been inactive for a specified period of time (Max Idle Time). If your Internet connection has been terminated due to inactivity, Connect on Demand enables the Router to automatically re-establish your connection as soon as you attempt to access the Internet again. If you wish to activate Connect on Demand, click the radio button. In the *Max Idle Time* field, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your Internet connection terminates.

  Keep Alive Option: Redial Period. If you select this option, the Router will periodically check your Internet connection. If you are disconnected, then the Router will automatically re-establish your connection. To use this option, click the radio button next to *Keep Alive*. In the *Redial Period* field, you specify how often you want the Router to check the Internet connection. The default Redial Period is 30 seconds.

Figure 6-5: PPPoE Connection Type

- **PPTP**. Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (**PPTP**) is a service that applies to connections in Europe only.

  Specify Internet IP Address. This is the Router's IP address, as seen from the Internet. Your ISP will provide you with the IP Address you need to specify here.

  Subnet Mask. This is the Router's Subnet Mask, as seen by users on the Internet (including your ISP). Your ISP will provide you with the Subnet Mask.

  Gateway. Your ISP will provide you with the Gateway Address.

  User Name and Password. Enter the User Name and Password provided by your ISP.

  Connect on Demand: Max Idle Time. You can configure the Router to cut the Internet connection after it has been inactive for a specified period of time (Max Idle Time). If your Internet connection has been terminated due to inactivity, Connect on Demand enables the Router to automatically re-establish your connection as soon as you attempt to access the Internet again. If you wish to activate Connect on Demand, click the radio button. In the *Max Idle Time* field, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your Internet connection terminates.

  Keep Alive Option: Redial Period. If you select this option, the Router will periodically check your Internet connection. If you are disconnected, then the Router will automatically re-establish your connection. To use this option, click the radio button next to *Keep Alive*. In the *Redial Period* field, you specify how often you want the Router to check the Internet connection. The default Redial Period is 30 seconds.

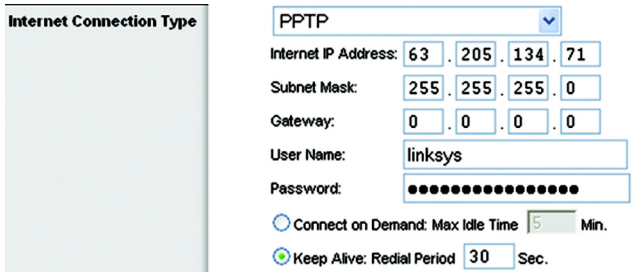

Figure 6-6: PPTP Connection Type

- **HeartBeat Signal**. HeartBeat Signal (HBS) is a service that applies to connections in Australia only. If your ISP is Telstra, then select **HeartBeat Signal**.

  User Name and Password. Enter the User Name and Password provided by your ISP.

  Heart Beat Server. This is the IP address that the Router has, when seen from the Internet. Your ISP will provide you with the IP Address you need to specify here.

  Connect on Demand: Max Idle Time. You can configure the Router to cut the Internet connection after it has been inactive for a specified period of time (Max Idle Time). If your Internet connection has been terminated due to inactivity, Connect on Demand enables the Router to automatically re-establish your connection as soon as you attempt to access the Internet again. If you wish to activate Connect on Demand, click the radio button. In the *Max Idle Time* field, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your Internet connection terminates.

  Keep Alive Option: Redial Period. If you select this option, the Router will periodically check your Internet connection. If you are disconnected, then the Router will automatically re-establish your connection. To use this option, click the radio button next to *Keep Alive*. In the *Redial Period* field, you specify how often you want the Router to check the Internet connection. The default Redial Period is 30 seconds.

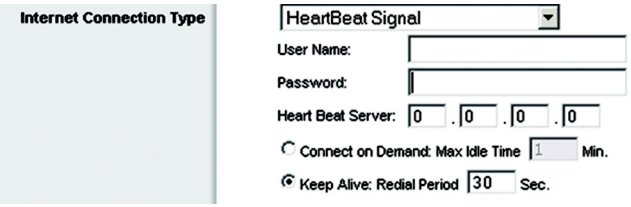

Figure 6-7: HeartBeat Signal Connection Type

Optional Settings

Some of these settings may be required by your ISP. Verify with your ISP before making any changes.

Router Name. In this field, you can type a name of up to 39 characters to represent the Router.

Host Name/Domain Name. These fields allow you to supply a host and domain name for the Router. Some ISPs, usually cable ISPs, require these names as identification. You may have to check with your ISP to see if your broadband Internet service has been configured with a host and domain name. In most cases, leaving these fields blank will work.

MTU. MTU is the Maximum Transmission Unit. It specifies the largest packet size permitted for Internet transmission. The default setting, **Manual**, allows you to enter the largest packet size that will be transmitted. The recommended size, entered in the *Size* field, is 1492. You should leave this value in the 1200 to 1500 range. To have the Router select the best MTU for your Internet connection, select **Auto**.

Figure 6-8: Optional Settings

Network Setup

The Network Setup section changes the settings on the network connected to the Router's Ethernet ports. Wireless Setup is performed through the Wireless tab.

Router IP

This presents both the Router's IP Address and Subnet Mask as seen by your network.

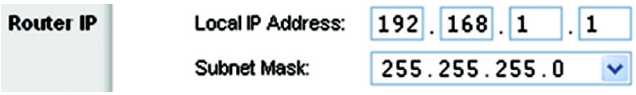

Figure 6-9: Router IP

Network Address Server Settings (DHCP)

The settings allow you to configure the Router's Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server function. The Router can be used as a DHCP server for your network. A DHCP server automatically assigns an IP address to each computer on your network. If you choose to enable the Router's DHCP server option, you must configure all of your network PCs to connect to a DHCP server (the Router), and make sure there is no other DHCP server on your network.

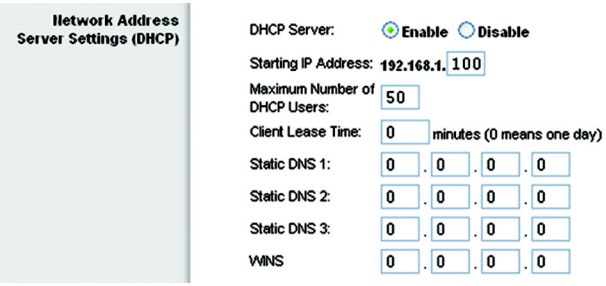

Figure 6-10: Network Address Server Settings

DHCP Server. DHCP is enabled by factory default. If you already have a DHCP server on your network, or you don't want a DHCP server, then click the **Disable** radio button (no other DHCP features will be available).

Starting IP Address. Enter a value for the DHCP server to start with when issuing IP addresses. Because the Router's default IP address is 192.168.1.1, the Starting IP Address must be 192.168.1.2 or greater, but smaller than 192.168.1.253. The default Starting IP Address is **192.168.1.100**.

Maximum Number of DHCP Users. Enter the maximum number of PCs that you want the DHCP server to assign IP addresses to. This number cannot be greater than 253. The default is 50.

Client Lease Time. The Client Lease Time is the amount of time a network user will be allowed connection to the Router with their current dynamic IP address. Enter the amount of time, in minutes, that the user will be "leased" this dynamic IP address. After the time is up, the user will be automatically assigned a new dynamic IP address. The default is 0 minutes, which means one day.

Static DNS (1-3). The Domain Name System (DNS) is how the Internet translates domain or website names into Internet addresses or URLs. Your ISP will provide you with at least one DNS Server IP Address. If you wish to use another, type that IP Address in one of these fields. You can type up to three DNS Server IP Addresses here. The Router will use these for quicker access to functioning DNS servers.

WINS. The Windows Internet Naming Service (WINS) manages each PC's interaction with the Internet. If you use a WINS server, enter that server's IP Address here. Otherwise, leave this blank.

Time Setting

Change the time zone in which your network functions from this pull-down menu. (You can even automatically adjust for daylight savings time.)

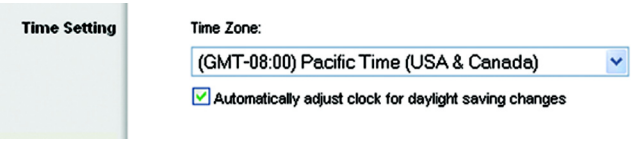

Figure 6-11: Time Setting

The Setup Tab - DDNS

The Router offers a Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) feature. DDNS lets you assign a fixed host and domain name to a dynamic Internet IP address. It is useful when you are hosting your own website, FTP server, or other server behind the Router. Before you can use this feature, you need to sign up for DDNS service with a DDNS service provider, www.dyndns.org or www.TZO.com.

DDNS Service. From this pull-down menu, enter the DDNS service with which you have membership.

User Name. Enter the User Name for your DDNS account

Password. Enter the Password for your DDNS account.

Host Name. The is the DDNS URL assigned by the DDNS service.

Internet IP Address. This is the Router's current IP Address as seen on the Internet.

Status. This displays the status of the DDNS connection.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

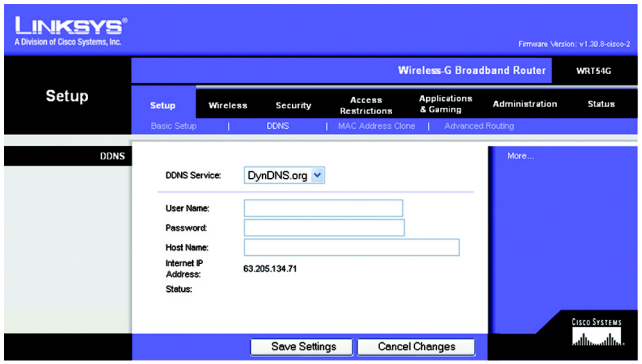

Figure 6-12: Setup Tab - DDNS

The Setup Tab - MAC Address Clone

A MAC address is a 12-digit code assigned to a unique piece of hardware for identification. Some ISPs will require you to register a MAC address in order to access the Internet. If you do not wish to re-register the MAC address with your ISP, you may assign the MAC address you have currently registered with your ISP to the Router with the MAC Address Clone feature.

Enable/Disable. To have the MAC Address cloned, click the radio button beside *Enable*.

User Defined Entry. Enter the MAC Address registered with your ISP here.

Clone Your PC's MAC Address. Clicking this button will clone the MAC address.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

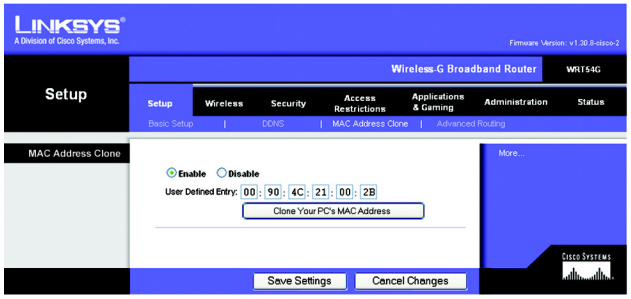

Figure 6-13: Setup Tab - MAC Address Clone

The Setup Tab - Advanced Routing

This tab is used to set up the Router's advanced functions. Operating Mode allows you to select the type(s) of advanced functions you use. Dynamic Routing will automatically adjust how packets travel on your network. Static Routing sets up a fixed route to another network destination.

Operating Mode. Select the mode in which this Router will function. If this Router is hosting your network's connection to the Internet, select **Gateway**. If another Router exists on your network, select **Router**. When Router is chosen, **Dynamic Routing** will be enabled.

Dynamic Routing. This feature enables the Router to automatically adjust to physical changes in the network's layout and exchange routing tables with the other router(s). The Router determines the network packets' route based on the fewest number of hops between the source and the destination. This feature is **Disabled** by default. From the drop-down menu, you can also select **LAN & Wireless**, which performs dynamic routing over your Ethernet and wireless networks. You can also select **WAN**, which performs dynamic routing with data coming from the Internet. Finally, selecting **Both** enables dynamic routing for both networks, as well as data from the Internet.

Static Routing. To set up a static route between the Router and another network, select a number from the *Static Routing* drop-down list. (A static route is a pre-determined pathway that network information must travel to reach a specific host or network.) Enter the information described below to set up a new static route. (Click the **Delete This Entry** button to delete a static route.)

Enter Route Name. Enter a name for the Route here, using a maximum of 25 alphanumeric characters.

Destination LAN IP. The Destination LAN IP is the address of the remote network or host to which you want to assign a static route.

Subnet Mask. The Subnet Mask determines which portion of a Destination LAN IP address is the network portion, and which portion is the host portion.

Default Gateway. This is the IP address of the gateway device that allows for contact between the Router and the remote network or host.

Interface. This interface tells you whether the Destination IP Address is on the **LAN & Wireless** (Ethernet and wireless networks), the **WAN** (Internet), or **Loopback** (a dummy network in which one PC acts like a network—necessary for certain software programs).

Click the **Show Routing Table** button to view the Static Routes you've already set up.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

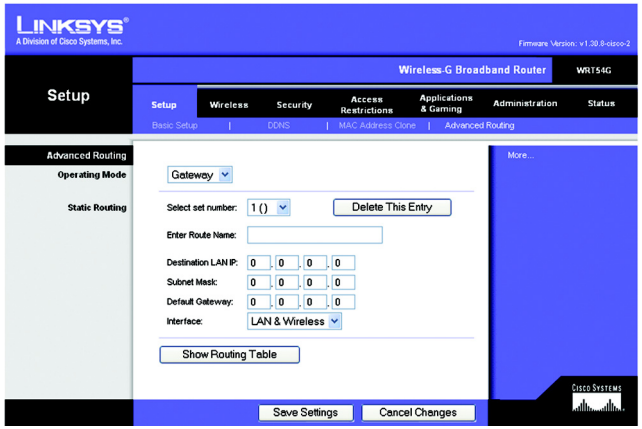

Figure 6-14: Setup Tab - Advanced Routing (Gateway)

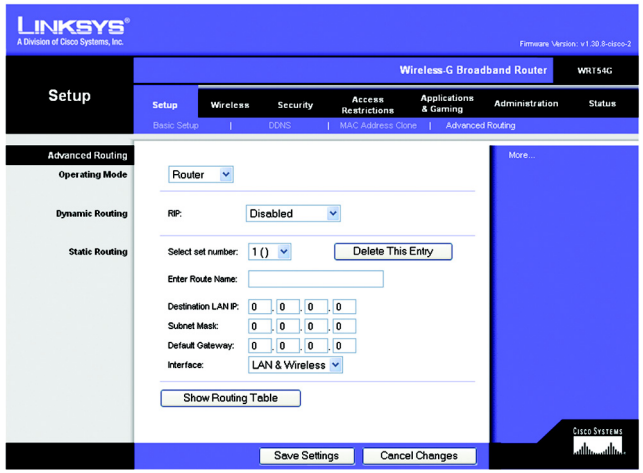

Figure 6-15: Setup Tab - Advanced Routing (Router)

The Wireless Tab - Basic Wireless Settings

The basic settings for wireless networking are set on this screen.

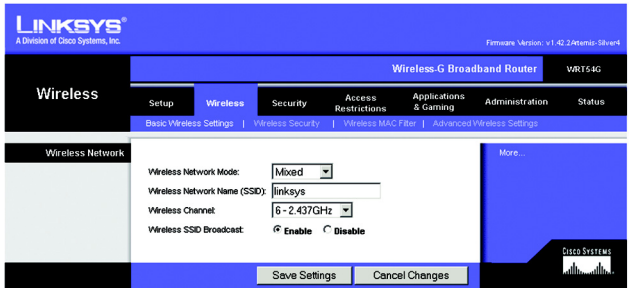

Figure 6-16: Wireless Tab - Basic Wireless Settings

Wireless Network Mode. From this drop-down menu, you can select the wireless standards running on your network. If you have both 802.11g and 802.11b devices in your network, keep the default setting, **Mixed**. If you have only 802.11g devices, select **G-Only**. If you have only 802.11b devices, select **B-Only**. If you do not have any 802.11g and 802.11b devices in your network, select **Disable**.

Wireless Network Name (SSID). The SSID is the network name shared among all devices in a wireless network. The SSID must be identical for all devices in the wireless network. It is case-sensitive and must not exceed 32 characters (use any of the characters on the keyboard). Make sure this setting is the same for all devices in your wireless network. For added security, you should change the default SSID (**linksys**) to a unique name.

Wireless Channel. Select the appropriate channel from the list provided to correspond with your network settings. All devices in your wireless network must be broadcast on the same channel in order to function correctly.

Wireless SSID Broadcast. When wireless clients survey the local area for wireless networks to associate with, they will detect the SSID broadcast by the Router. To broadcast the Router's SSID, keep the default setting, **Enable**. If you do not want to broadcast the Router's SSID, then select **Disable**.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

The Wireless Tab - Wireless Security

The Wireless Security settings configure the security of your wireless network. There are four wireless security mode options supported by the Router: WPA Pre-Shared Key, WPA RADIUS, RADIUS, and WEP. (WPA stands for Wi-Fi Protected Access, which is a security standard stronger than WEP encryption. WEP stands for Wired Equivalent Privacy, while RADIUS stands for Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service.) These four are briefly discussed here. For detailed instructions on configuring wireless security for the Router, turn to “Appendix B: Wireless Security.”

WPA Pre-Shared Key. WPA gives you two encryption methods, TKIP and AES, with dynamic encryption keys. Select the type of algorithm, **TKIP** or **AES**. Enter a WPA Shared Key of 8-63 characters. Then enter a Group Key Renewal period, which instructs the Router how often it should change the encryption keys.

WPA RADIUS. This option features WPA used in coordination with a RADIUS server. (This should only be used when a RADIUS server is connected to the Router.) First, select the type of WPA algorithm you want to use, **TKIP** or **AES**. Enter the RADIUS server’s IP Address and port number, along with a key shared between the Router and the server. Last, enter a Key Renewal Timeout, which instructs the Router how often it should change the encryption keys.

IMPORTANT: If you are using WPA, always remember that each device in your wireless network MUST use the same WPA method and shared key, or else the network will not function properly.

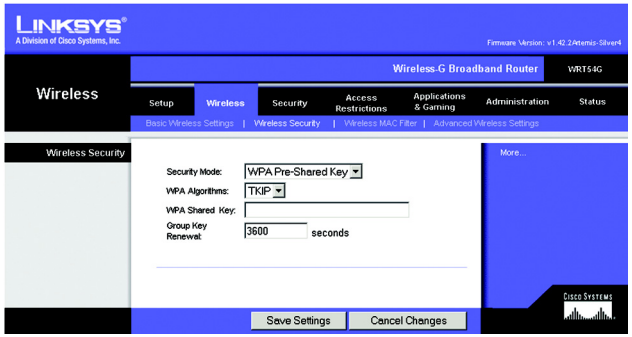

Figure 6-17: Wireless Tab - Wireless Security (WPA Pre-Shared Key)

Figure 6-18: Wireless Tab - Wireless Security (WPA RADIUS)

RADIUS. This option features WEP used in coordination with a RADIUS server. (This should only be used when a RADIUS server is connected to the Router.) First, enter the RADIUS server's IP Address and port number, along with a key shared between the Router and the server. Then, select a Default Transmit Key (choose which Key to use), and a level of WEP encryption, **64 bits 10 hex digits** or **128 bits 26 hex digits**. Last, either generate a WEP key using the Passphrase or enter the WEP key manually.

WEP. WEP is a basic encryption method, which is not as secure as WPA. To use WEP, select a Default Transmit Key (choose which Key to use), and a level of WEP encryption, **64 bits 10 hex digits** or **128 bits 26 hex digits**. Then either generate a WEP key using the Passphrase or enter the WEP key manually.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes. For detailed instructions on configuring wireless security for the Router, turn to "Appendix B: Wireless Security."

IMPORTANT: If you are using WEP encryption, always remember that each device in your wireless network MUST use the same WEP encryption method and encryption key, or else your wireless network will not function properly.

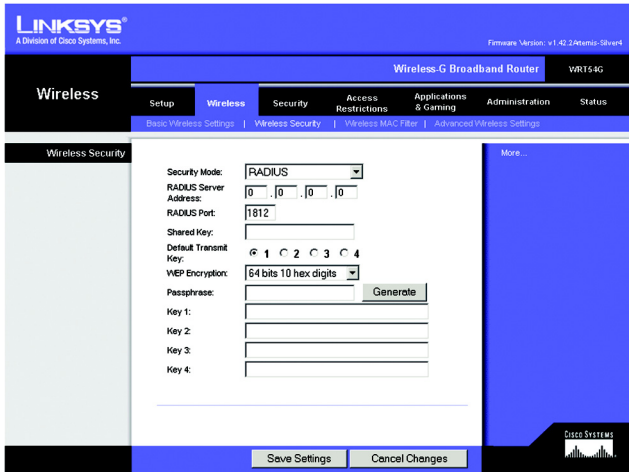

Figure 6-19: Wireless Tab - Wireless Security (RADIUS)

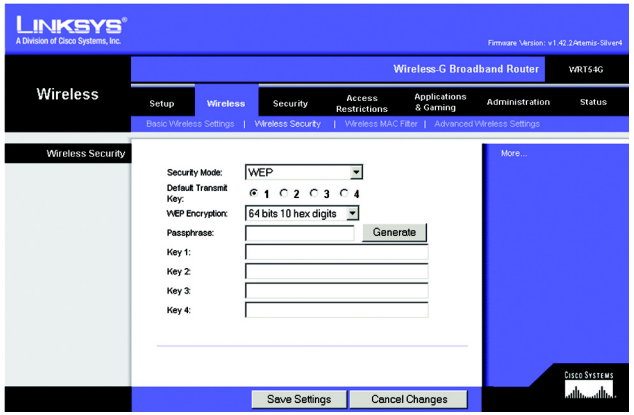

Figure 6-20: Wireless Tab - Wireless Security (WEP)

The Wireless Tab - Wireless MAC Filter

Wireless access can be filtered by using the MAC addresses of the wireless devices transmitting within your network's radius.

Wireless MAC Filter. To filter wireless users by MAC Address, either permitting or blocking access, click **Enable**. If you do not wish to filter users by MAC Address, select **Disable**.

Prevent. Clicking this button will block wireless access by MAC Address.

Permit Only. Clicking this button will allow wireless access by MAC Address.

Edit MAC Address Filter List. Clicking this button will open the MAC Address Filter List. On this screen, you can list users, by MAC Address, to whom you wish to provide or block access. For easy reference, click the **Wireless Client MAC List** button to display a list of network users by MAC Address.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

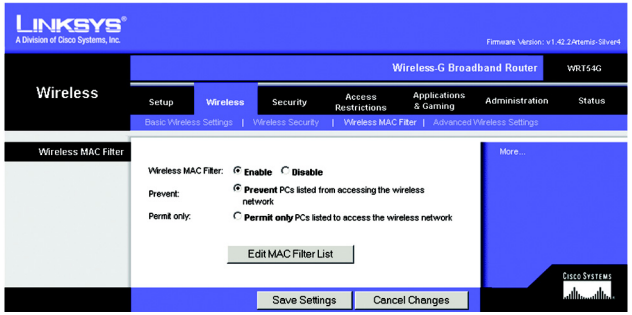

Figure 6-21: Wireless Tab - Wireless MAC Filter

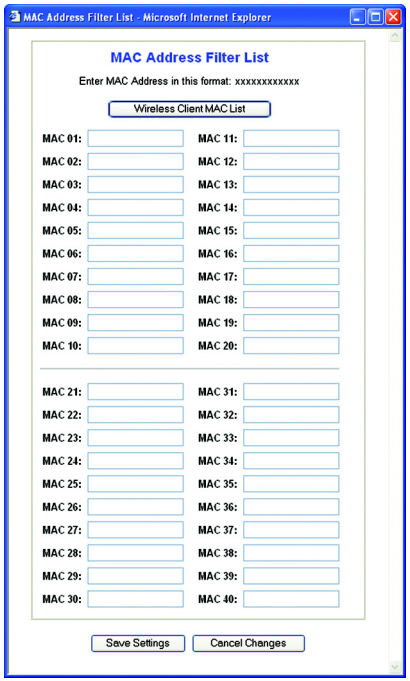

Figure 6-22: MAC Address Filter List