

User Manual

BEC MX-221P

**Triple-SIM 4G/LTE Router
with WWAN Failover**



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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

Introduction to your Router

Congratulations on your purchase of the **BEC MX-221P (Triple-SIM 4G/LTE Router with WWAN Failover)**. BEC MX-221P Triple-SIM 4G/LTE Router is a compact, affordable and high-performance fixed 4G/LTE Router with flexible options for multi-WAN failover with assigned specific interface for uninterrupted Internet services, priority or conditional failover among mobile carriers, redundant power source for safe & quick power installation via one of the versatile LAN/PoE-PD ports, secure network connection and smooth out traffic burst to ensure no drops on latency-sensitive application and data with Firewall and QoS capabilities to provide a reliable and cost-effective alternative solution for business continuity.

Versatile WAN Options

MX-221P is a classic 4G/LTE router with multiple WAN interfaces for redundancy or seamless failover between mobile carrier and carrier network or mobile carrier and the wireline, an interchangeable Gigabit Ethernet LAN/WAN, to ensure continuous Internet connectivity. The device operates

regardless of whether the primary connection is LTE, or a Load balancing and traffic prioritization mechanisms can be enabled to enhance failover performance and maximize bandwidth utilization for critical applications delivery. In the event of a connectivity failure of the primary WAN interface, traffic will automatically redirect to the secondary WAN interface and seamless fallback when the primary interface connection is restored.

Secure Network Privacy Protection

With hardware-based VPN engine, MX-221P supports simultaneous and multiple VPN remote and/or site-to-site connection access without network performance degradation. All online data transmissions including phone call, database access, etc. are encrypted and protected via the VPN technologies offered by the MX-221P including PPTP, IPSec, L2TP, GRE, OpenVPN and compatible with most major servers and platforms by establishing private tunnels and enabling office environment for Remote/Branch employees to work without being present in the headquarter office to ensure business continuity.

24/7 Cloud Management and Network Visibility

Remote monitoring, management and control of devices in real-time is essential for IoT networking devices, M2M and critical applications. BECentral®, BEC's Cloud Based Remote Management, is a comprehensive device management platform designed to minimize deployment, lower support expenses and maximize the operational efficiency and profitability of the operator. BECentral® provides access to critical information for LTE Network diagnostics and troubleshooting, such as: signal quality measurements (RSSI, RSRP, RSRQ and SINR), network status/APN, location ID and Cell ID. Additional functionality includes OTA firmware upgrades (individual or batch), multi-user account management, local network configuration settings on the MX-221P.

4G/LTE Management Center

The Mobile Management Center visually displays its current 4G/LTE signal status also calculates the

total amount of hours or data traffic used per month, allowing you to manage your 4G/LTE monthly subscriptions.

IPv6 Supported

Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) is a version of the Internet Protocol that is designed to succeed IPv4. IPv6 has a vastly larger address space than IPv4. The router is already supporting IPv6, you can use it in IPv6 environment no need to change device. The dual-stack protocol implementation in an operating system is a fundamental IPv4-to-IPv6 transition technology. It implements IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks either independently or in a hybrid form. The hybrid form is commonly implemented in modern operating systems supporting IPv6.

Quick Start Wizard

Support a WEB GUI page to install this device quickly. With this wizard, simple steps will get you connected to the Internet immediately.

Firmware Upgradeable

Device can be upgraded to the latest firmware through the WEB based GUI or BECentral®, BEC's Remote Cloud Management.

Features & Specifications

- 4G/LTE and/or Ethernet IP broadband connectivity
- Support up to 3 SIMs
- High performance SX antenna for increased coverage, signal reception and efficiency
- Versatile Gigabit LAN & Ethernet WAN (GbE WAN) for Cable/Fiber/xDSL high WAN throughput
- Versatile Gigabit LAN & PoE
- Firewall Security with DoS Preventing and Packet Filtering
- Quality of Service Control for traffic prioritization management
- Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) Compliance
- Ease of Use with Quick Installation Wizard
- Small form factor with multiple mounting options, easily installed by a single person

Availability and Resilience

- Dual-WAN Interfaces
- Auto fail-over and failback
- High performance external antennas

Network Protocols and Features

- IPv4, IPv6, IPv4 / IPv6 dual stack
- IP Tunnel IPv6 in IPv4 (6RD)
- IP Tunnel IPv4 in IPv6 (DS-Lite)
- NAT, static routing and RIP-1/2
- Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) compliant
- Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS)
- Virtual server and DMZ
- SNTP, DNS relay
- IGMP proxy and IGMP snooping
- MLD proxy and MLD snooping
- Supports port-based Virtual LAN (VLAN)

Firewall

- Built-in NAT Firewall
- Stateful Packet Inspection (SPI)
- DoS attack prevention including Land Attack, Ping of Death, etc.

- Access control
- IP&MAC filter, URL Content Filter
- Password protection for system management
- VPN pass-through

Quality of Service Control

- Traffic prioritization management based-on Protocol, Port Number and IP Address (IPv4/ IPv6)

Management

- Quick Installation wizard
- Web-based GUI for remote and local management (IPv4/IPv6)
- Firmware upgrades and configuration data upload and download via web-based GUI
- Supports DHCP server / client / relay
- Supports SNMP
- TR-069 supports remote management
- BECentral® Cloud Management

Hardware Specifications

Physical interface

- 4G/LTE: Two (2) SMA Female Connectors
- Power On/Off Button
- Power Source: DC or PoE
- Reset Button
- Ethernet LAN: 2-port 10/100/1000Mbps auto-crossover (MDI/ MDI-X) switch
 - 2 x Versatile Port
 - : LAN1 / PoE-PD
 - : LAN2 / EWAN
- SIM Card: Three (3) 2FF mini-SIM slots
- LED Indicators
 - Power
 - Ethernet 1-2
 - LTE Signal Strength
 - Internet

Physical Specifications

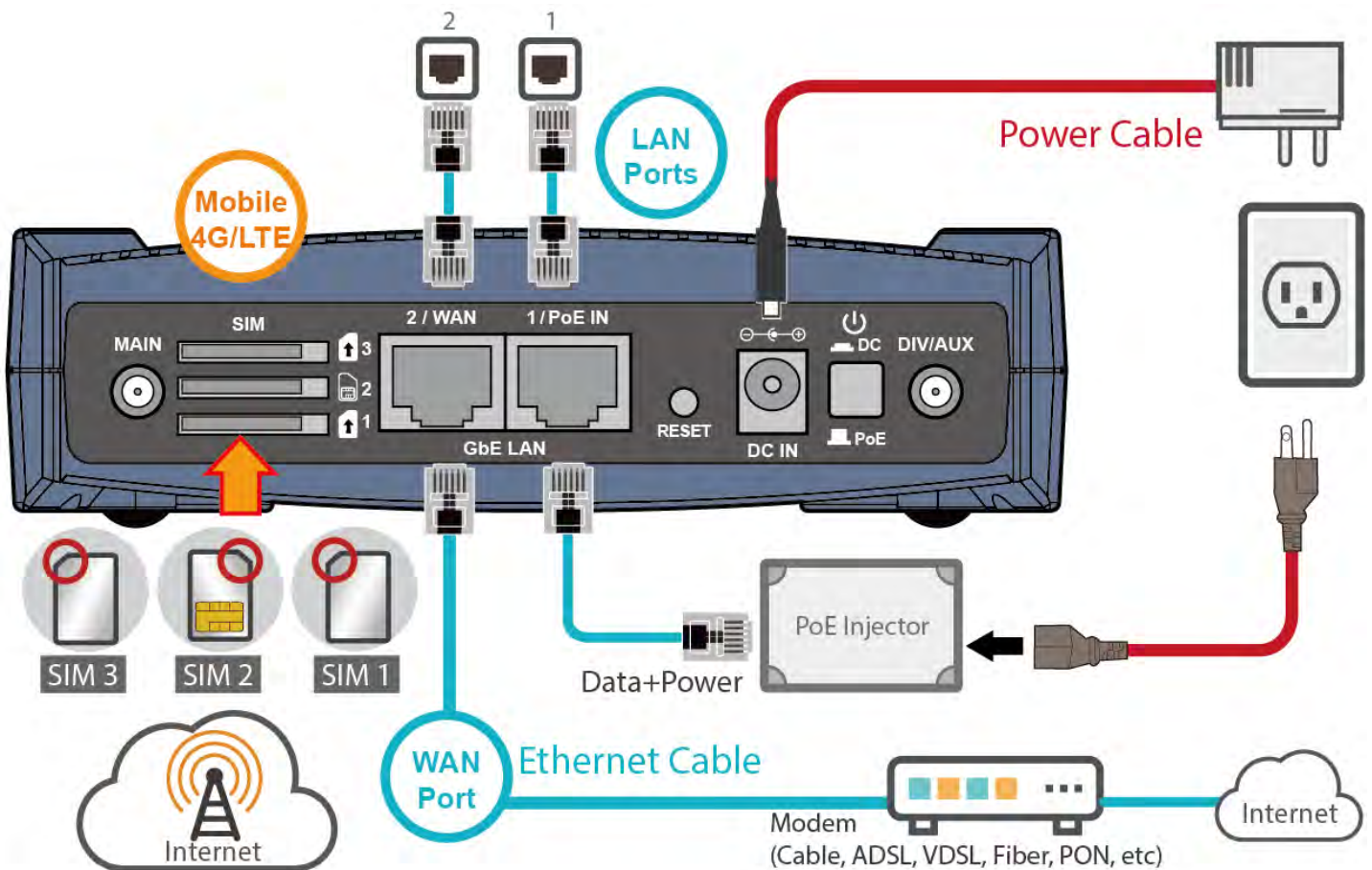
- Dimensions (W*H*D): 5.19" x 1.38" x 3.71" (132mm x 35mm x 94mm)

Power Requirement

- Input: DC 12V 1.2A or PoE-PD (802.3at PD complaint (25.5W))

Application Diagrams

BEC MX-221P (Triple-SIM 4G/LTE Router with WWAN Failover) is an all-in-one router, supporting multiple WAN connection options (4/LTE, Fixed Broadband and Auto WAN & SIM Failover) to connect to the Internet.



CHAPTER 2: PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Important Note for Using This Router



Warning

- ✓ Do not use the router in high humidity or high temperature.
- ✓ Do not use the same power source for the BEC MX-221P on other equipment.
- ✓ Do not open or repair the case yourself. If the device becomes too hot, turn off the power immediately and have it repaired at a qualified service center.
- ✓ Avoid using this product and all accessories outdoors.



Attention

- ✓ Place the router on a stable surface.
- ✓ Only use the power adapter that comes with the package. Using a different voltage rating power adaptor may damage the router.

What's in the Box

- ✓ BEC MX-221P Router * 1
- ✓ Quick Installation Guide * 1
- ✓ RJ-45 Ethernet cable *1
- ✓ DC Power Adapter, 12V 1.2A* 1

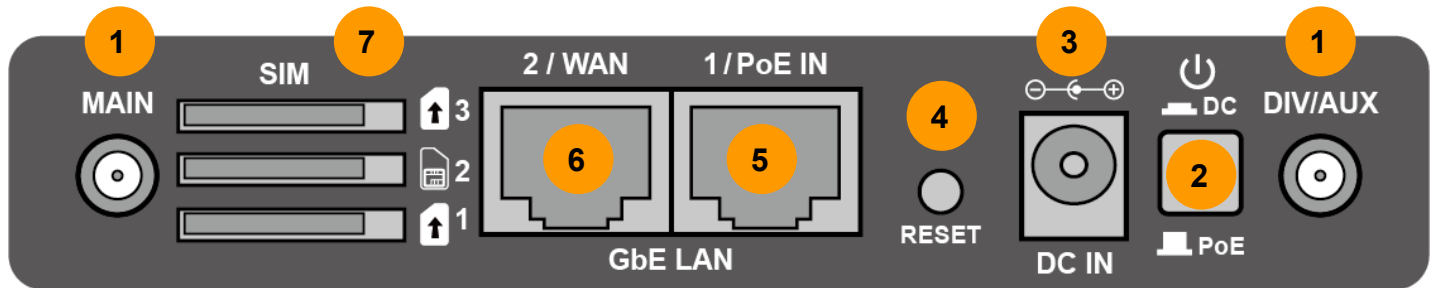
Device Description

Front Panel LEDs



LED	STATUS	DESCRIPTION
Power 	Green	System is up and ready.
	Red	Boot failure.
Ethernet Port LAN 1 - 2	Green	Transmission speed is at Gigabit speed (1000Mbps).
	Orange	Transmission speed is at 10/100Mbps.
	Blinking	Data being transmitted/received.
LTE  (Received Signal Strength Indicator)	Green	RSSI greater than -69 dBm. Excellent signal condition.
	Green Flashing quickly	RSSI from -81 to -69 dBm. Good signal condition.
	Orange Flashing quickly	RSSI from -99 to -81 dBm. Fair signal condition.
	Orange Flashing slowly	RSSI less than -99 dBm. Poor signal condition.
	Orange	No signal. The cellular module is in service.
	Off	No LTE module or LTE module fails.
	Green & Orange	MX-210NP is either in debug mode or in upgrading firmware process.
Internet 	Green	IP address has received, and traffic is passing thru the device.
	Red	IP address request has failed.
	Off	MX-210NP is either in bridged mode or WAN connection not ready.

Rear Panel Connectors



INTERFACE		MEANING
1	4G/LTE Antenna Connectors (Main/Aux)	SMA female connectors. Manually screw the cellular antennas tight to the female connectors. Connect to Main if decide to use one antenna instead of two.
2	Power Source	Power ON/OFF switch (1) with Power Switch ON: power up by the supplied DC power adapter (2) with Power Switch OFF: power up by a PoE injector
3	Power Jack (DC IN)	Connect the supplied Power Adapter to this jack.
4	Reset	After the device is powered on, press it 6 seconds or above: to restore to factory default settings (this is used when you cannot login to the router, e.g. forgot your password)
5	Gigabit Ethernet (LAN 1 / PoE)	Ethernet LAN: Connected to a 10/100Mbps Ethernet device Ethernet PoE: Connect with an 802.3at Gb PoE injector to provide power to the MX-210NP
6	Gigabit Ethernet (LAN 2 / WAN)	Ethernet LAN: Connected with a 100/1000Mbps Ethernet device Ethernet WAN: Software configurable in the GUI. Connected with a broadband connection device
7	SIM Card Slots	SIM <u>1</u> : Insert the mini SIM card (2FF) with the gold contact facing <u>down</u>.  SIM <u>2</u> : Insert the mini SIM card (2FF) with the gold contact facing <u>up</u>.  SIM <u>3</u> : Insert the mini SIM card (2FF) with the gold contact facing <u>down</u>.  Push the mini SIM card (2FF) inwards to eject it <i>* Power off the MX-210NP before inserting or removing the SIM card(s)</i>

System Recovery Procedures

The purpose is to allow users to restore the BEC MX-221P to its initial stage when the device is outage, upgraded to a wrong / broken firmware, cannot access to the GUI with wrong username and/or password, etc.

Step 1 – Configure your PC Network IP Address

Before performing the system recovery, assign this IP address and Netmask to your PC, **192.168.1.100** and **255.255.255.0** respectively.

Step 2 – Reset your MX-221P Device

- 2.1 Power off your MX-221P
- 2.2 Power on the MX-221P while pushing the RESET button with a small pointed object (such as paper clip, needle, toothpick, and etc.).
- 2.3 When the POWER LED turns RED, keep holding and pushing the RESET button for more 6 seconds then release it. The INTERNET LED will flash in GREEN afterward.

Step 3 – Restore your MX-221P Device

With INTERNET light flashes green, the MX-221P is in recovery mode and ready for a new Firmware.

- 3.1 Open a web browser and type the IP address, **192.168.1.1**, to access to the recovery page.
NOTE: In the recovery mode, your MX-221P will not respond to any PING or other requests.
- 3.2 Browse to the new Firmware image file then click Upload to start the upgrade process.
- 3.3 INTERNET LED turns red means the Firmware upgrade is in process.
DO NOT power off or reboot the device, it would permanently damage your MX-221P.
- 3.4 INTERNET LED turns green after the Firmware upgrade completed
- 3.5 Power cycle on & off to regain access to the MX-221P.

Cabling

One of the most common causes of problems is bad cabling. Make sure that all connected devices are turned on. On the front panel of the product is a bank of LEDs. Verify that the LAN Link and LEDs are lit. If they are not, verify that you are using the proper cables.

Make sure that all other devices (e.g. telephones, fax machines, analogue modems) connected to the same telephone line as your BEC router have a line filter connected between them and the wall socket (unless you are using a Central Splitter or Central Filter installed by a qualified and licensed electrician), and that all line filters are correctly installed in a right way. If the line filter is not correctly installed and connected, it may cause problems to your connection or may result in frequent disconnections.

CHAPTER 3: BASIC INSTALLATION

The router can be configured with your web browser. A web browser is included as a standard application in the following operating systems: Windows 7 / 8 / 10, Linux, Mac OS, etc. The product provides an easy and user-friendly interface for configuration.

PCs must have an Ethernet interface installed properly and be connected to the router either directly or through an external repeater hub and have TCP/IP installed or configured to obtain an IP address through a DHCP server or a fixed IP address that must be in the same subnet as the router. The default IP address of the router is **192.168.1.254** and the subnet mask is **255.255.255.0** (i.e. any attached PC must be in the same subnet and have an IP address in the range of 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.253). The best and easiest way is to configure the PC to get an IP address automatically from the router using DHCP. If you encounter any problems accessing the router's web interface it may also be advisable to **uninstall** any kind of software firewall on your PCs, as they can cause problems accessing the 192.168.1.254 IP address of the router. Users should make their own decisions on how to best protect their network.

Please follow the steps below for your PC's network environment installation. First of all, please check your PC's network components. The TCP/IP protocol stack and Ethernet network adapter must be installed. If not, please refer to your Windows-related or other operating system manuals.



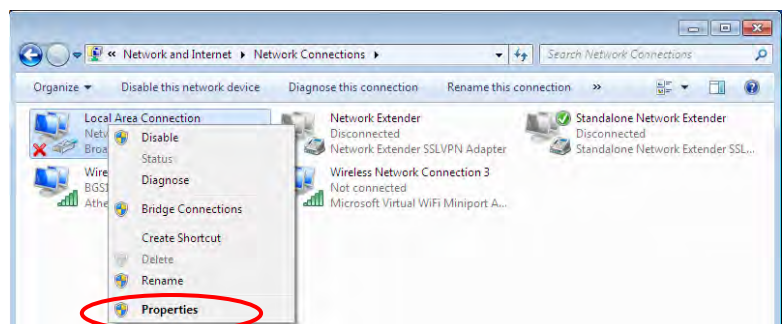
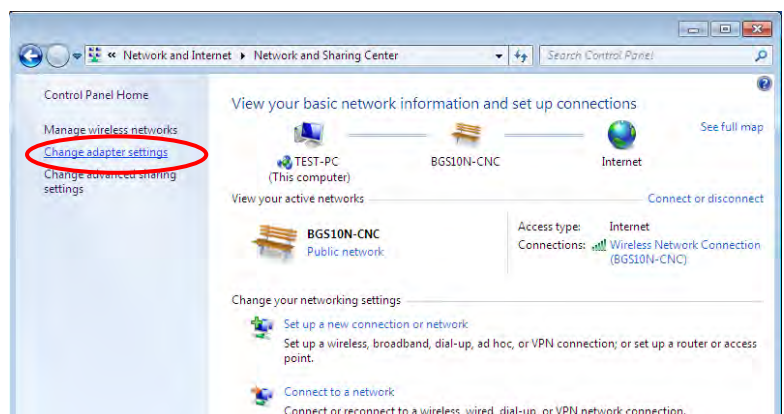
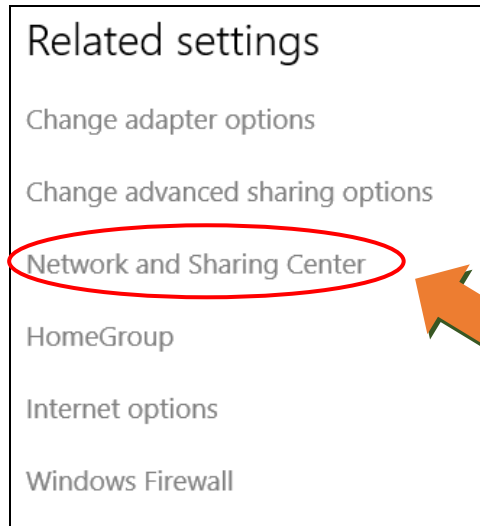
Any TCP/IP capable workstation can be used to communicate with or through the **BEC MX-221P**. To configure other types of workstations, please consult the manufacturer's documentation.

Network Configuration – IPv4

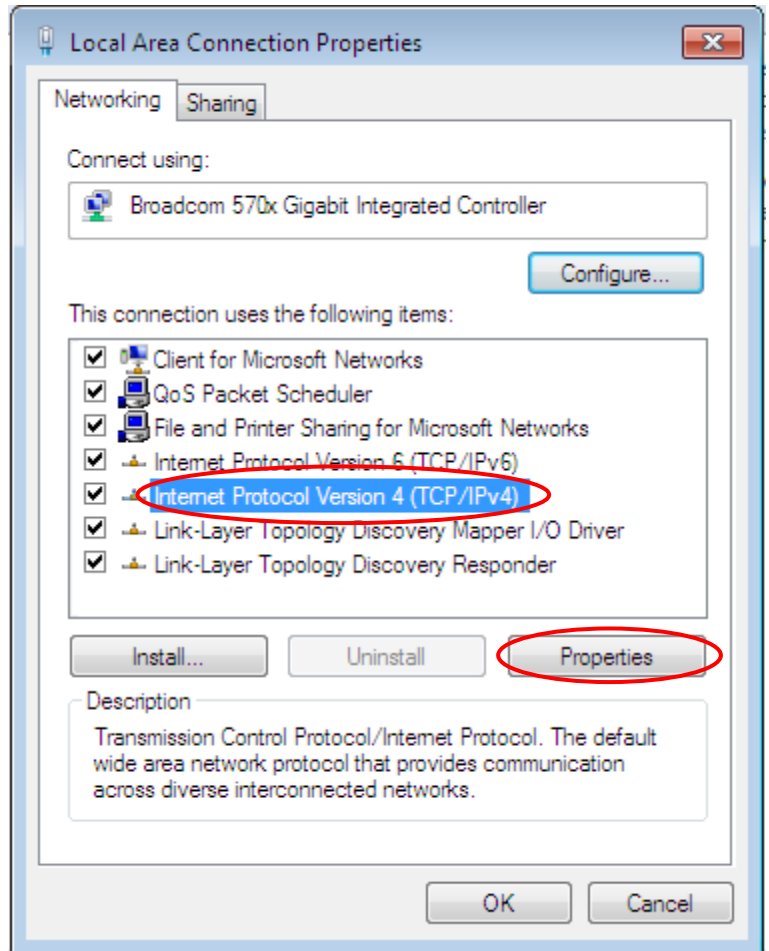
Configuring PC in Windows 10 (IPv4)

1. Click .
2. Click  Settings.
3. Then click on **Network and Internet**.

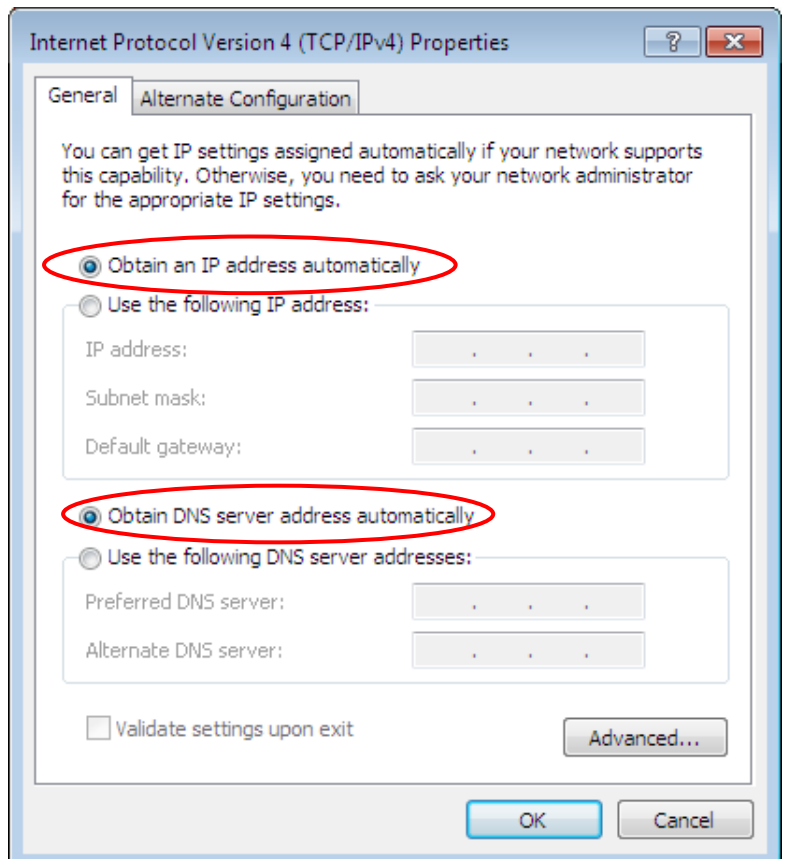
4. Under **Related settings**, select **Network and Sharing Center**
5. When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Change adapter settings** on the left window panel.
6. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.



7. Select **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)** then click **Properties**.

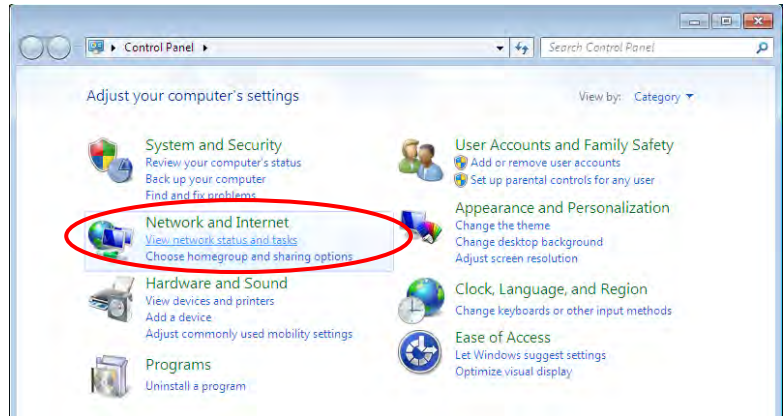


8. In the **TCP/IPv4 properties** window, select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.
9. Click **OK** again in the **Local Area Connection Properties** window to apply the new configuration.

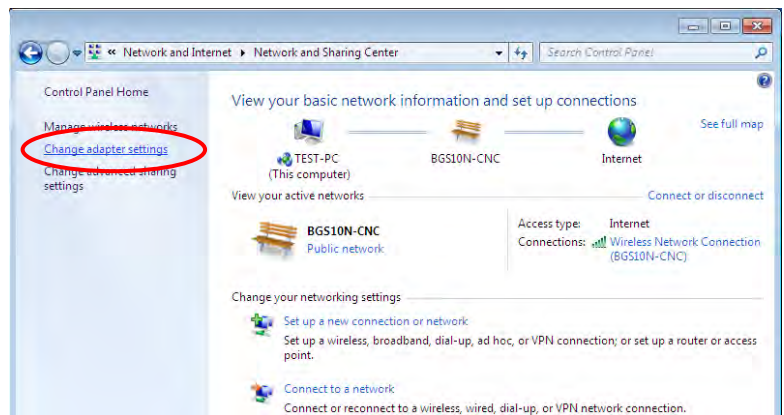


Configuring PC in Windows 7/8 (IPv4)

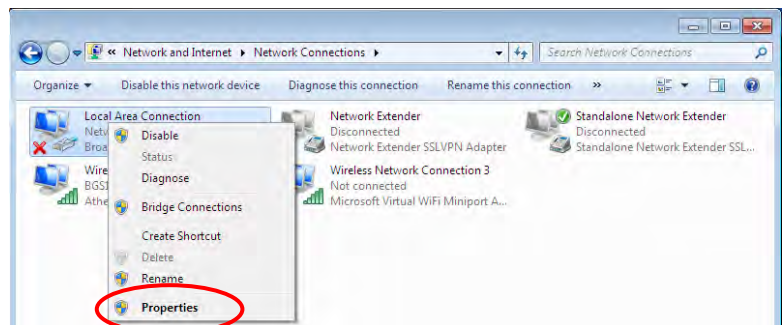
1. Go to **Start**. Click on **Control Panel**.
2. Then click on **Network and Internet**.



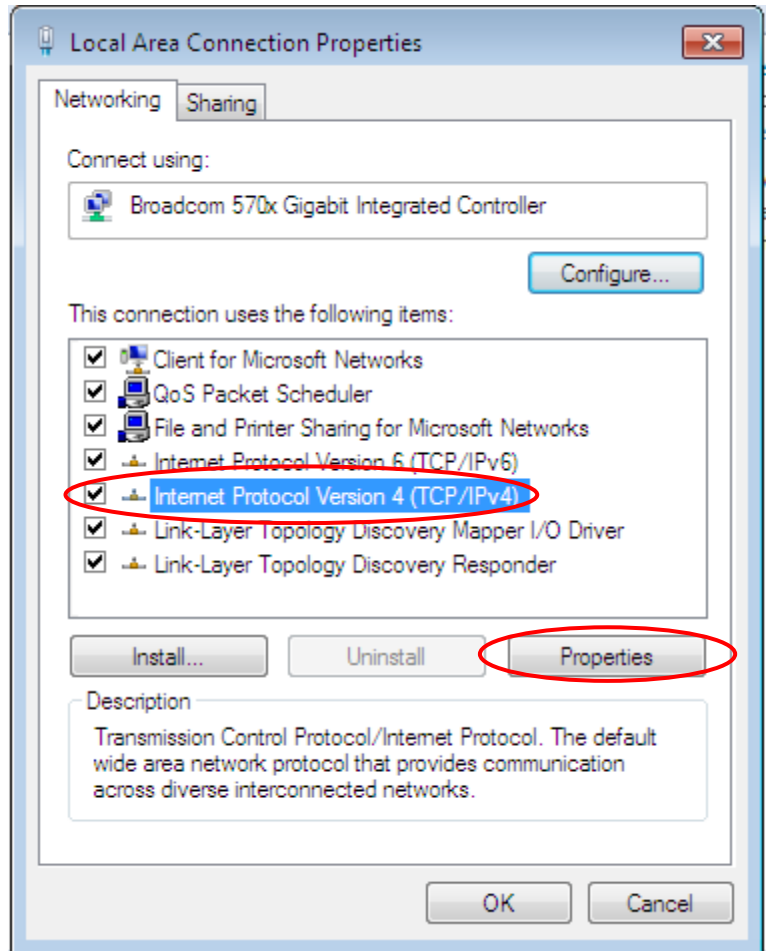
3. When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Change adapter settings** on the left window panel.



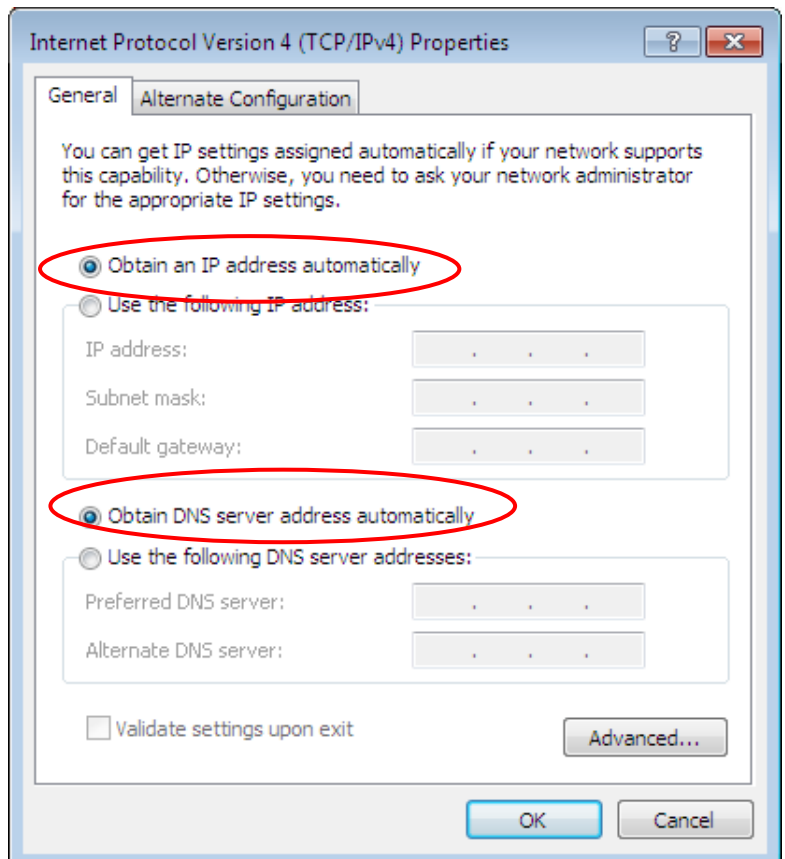
4. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.



5. Select **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)** then click **Properties**.

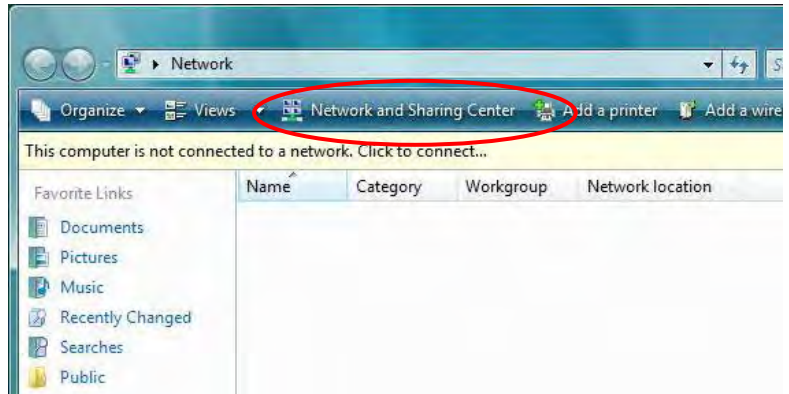


6. In the **TCP/IPv4 properties** window, select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.
7. Click **OK** again in the **Local Area Connection Properties** window to apply the new configuration.

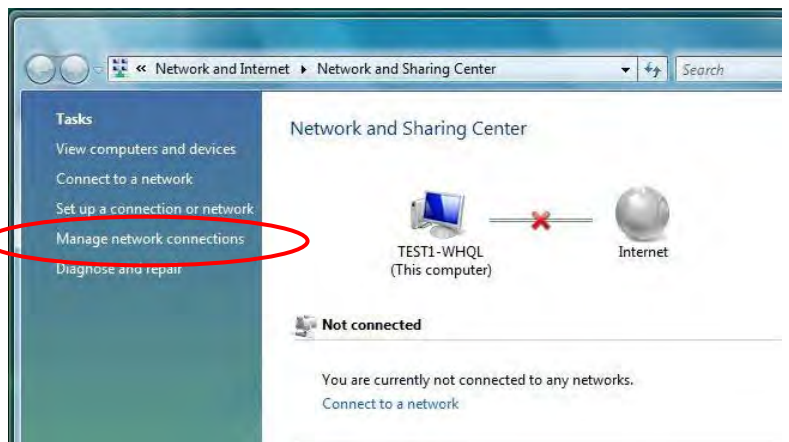


Configuring PC in Windows Vista (IPv4)

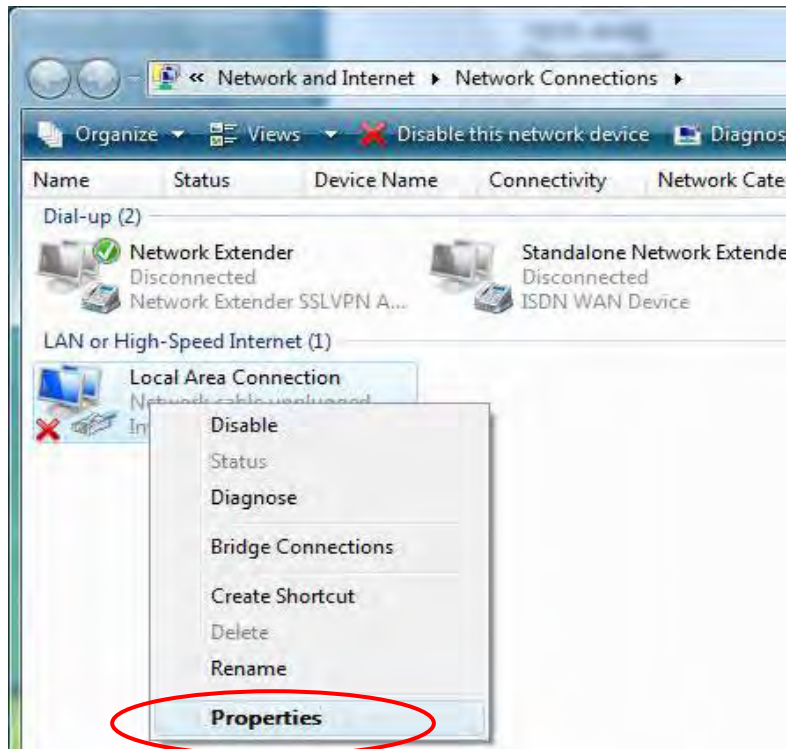
1. Go to **Start**. Click on **Network**.
2. Then click on **Network and Sharing Center** at the top bar.



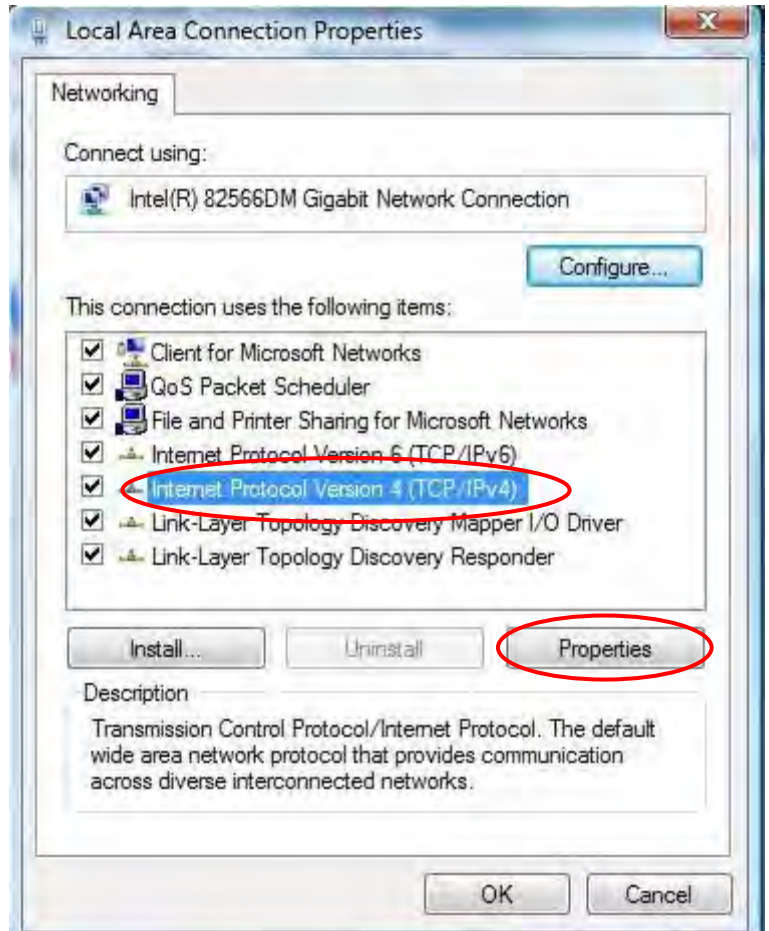
3. When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Manage network connections** on the left window pane.



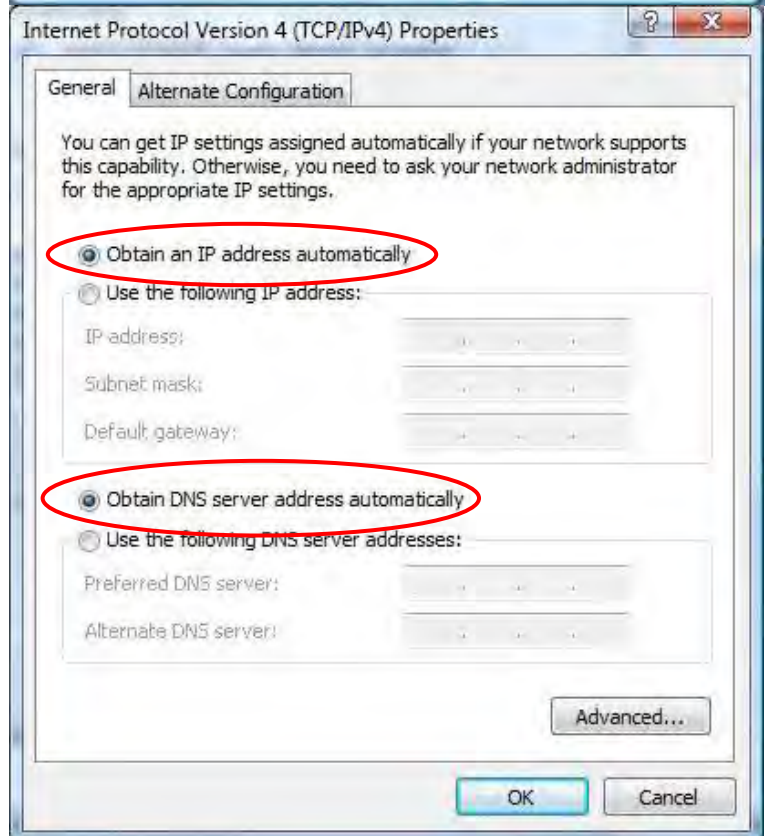
4. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.



5. Select **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)** then click **Properties**.



6. In the **TCP/IPv4 properties** window, select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.
7. Click **OK** again in the **Local Area Connection Properties** window to apply the new configuration.

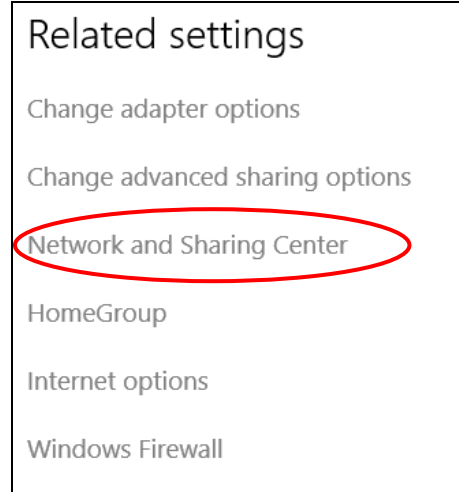


Network Configuration – IPv6

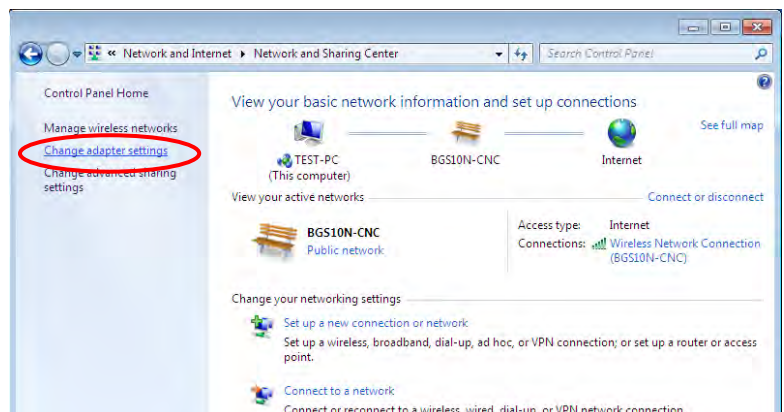
Configuring PC in Windows 10 (IPv6)

1. Click .
2. Click  Settings
3. Then click on **Network and Internet**.

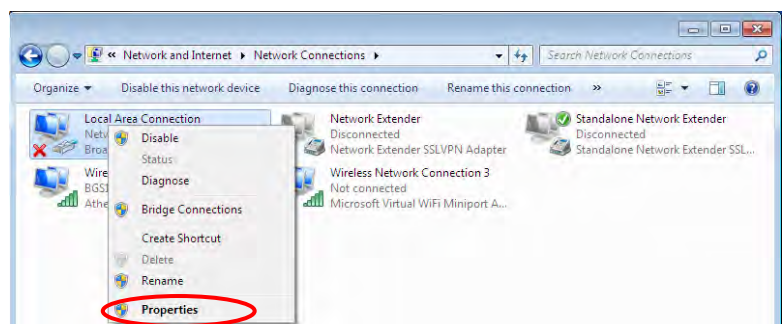
4. Under **Related settings**, select **Network and Sharing Center**



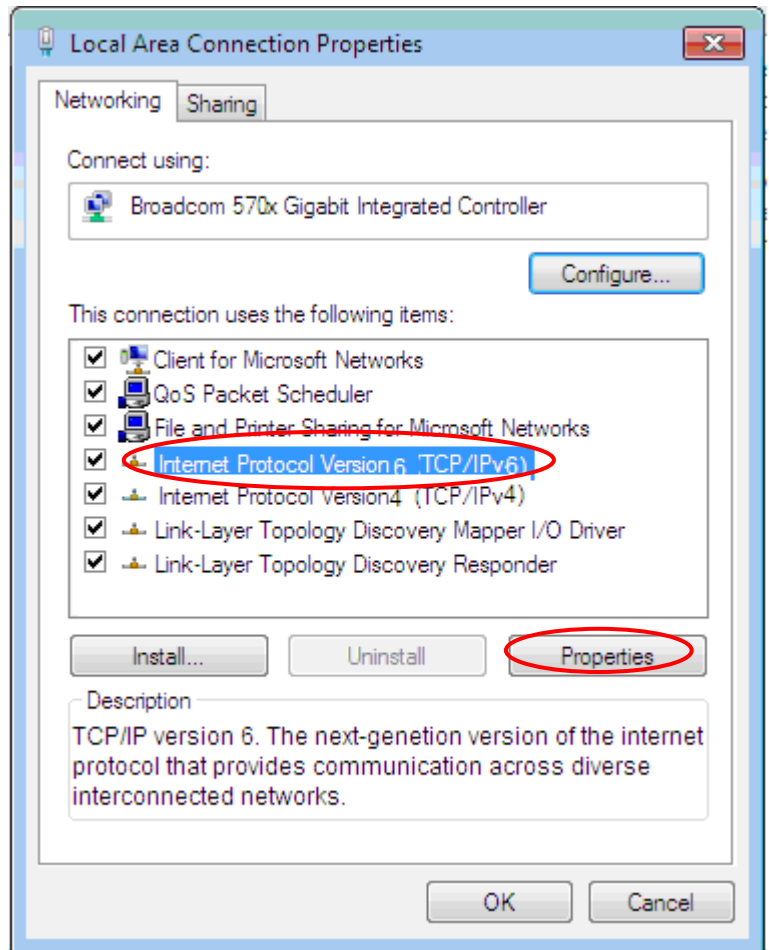
5. When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Change adapter settings** on the left window panel.



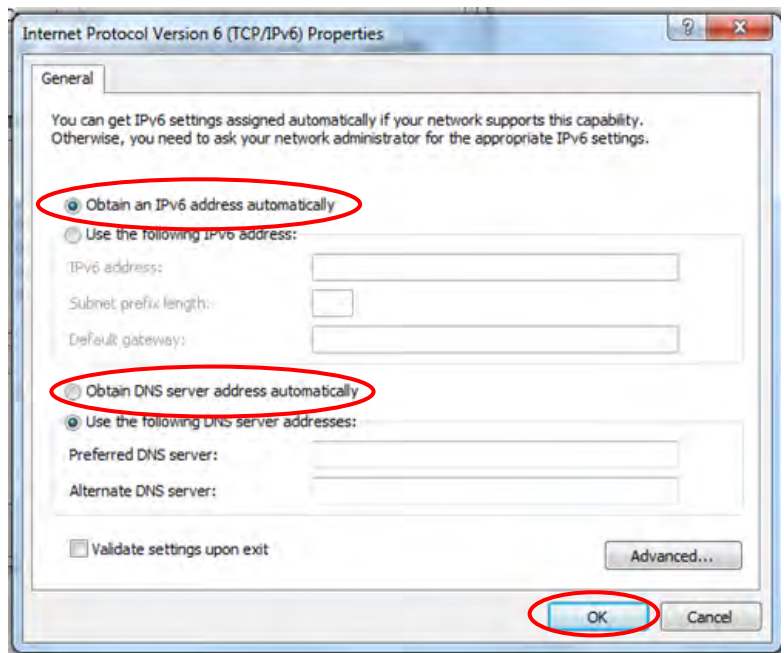
6. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.



7. Select **Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6)** then click **Properties**.



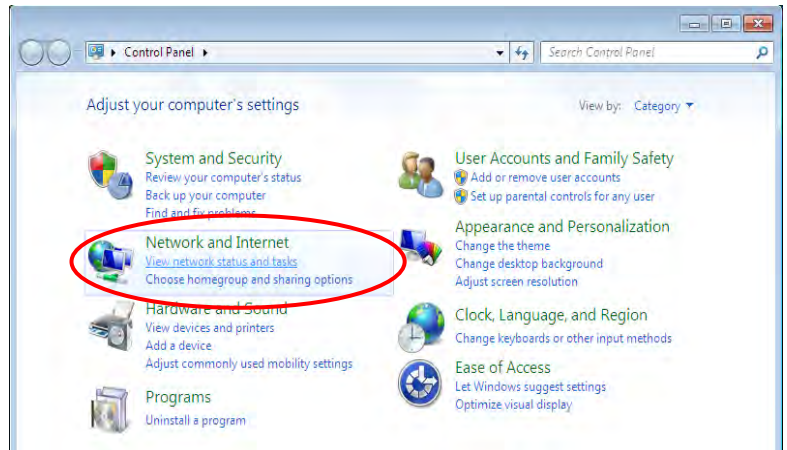
8. In the **TCP/IPv6 properties** window, select the **Obtain an IPv6 address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.
9. Click **OK** again in the **Local Area Connection Properties** window to apply the new configuration.



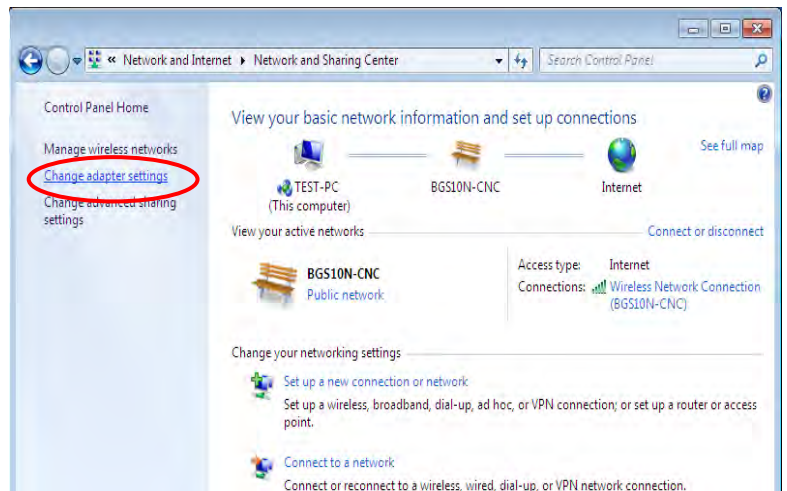
Configuring PC in Windows 7/8 (IPv6)

1. Go to **Start**. Click on **Control Panel**.

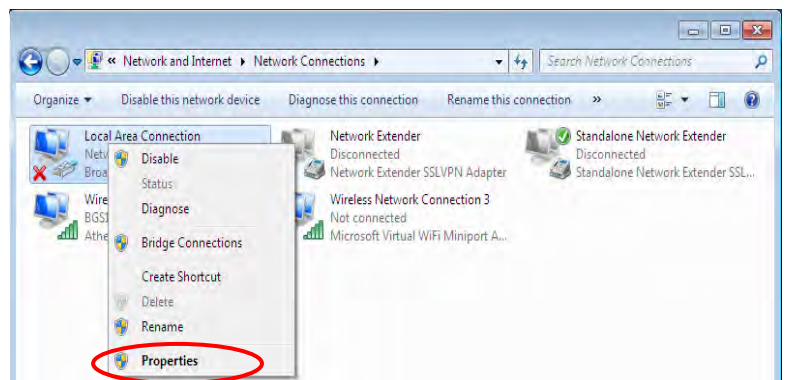
2. Then click on **Network and Internet**.



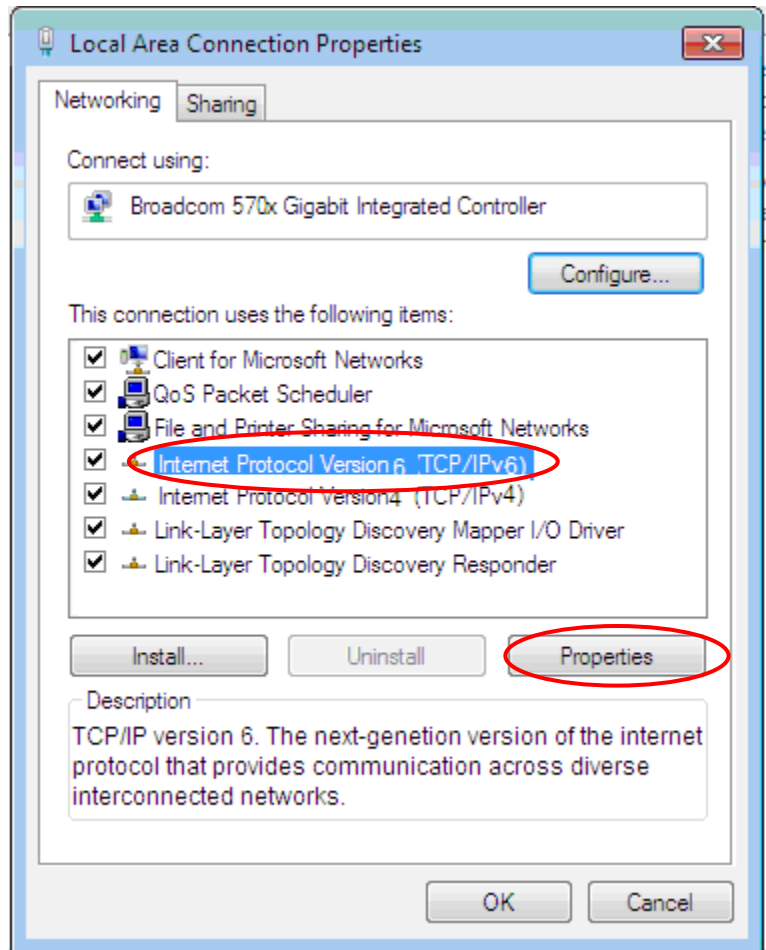
3. When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Change adapter settings** on the left window panel.



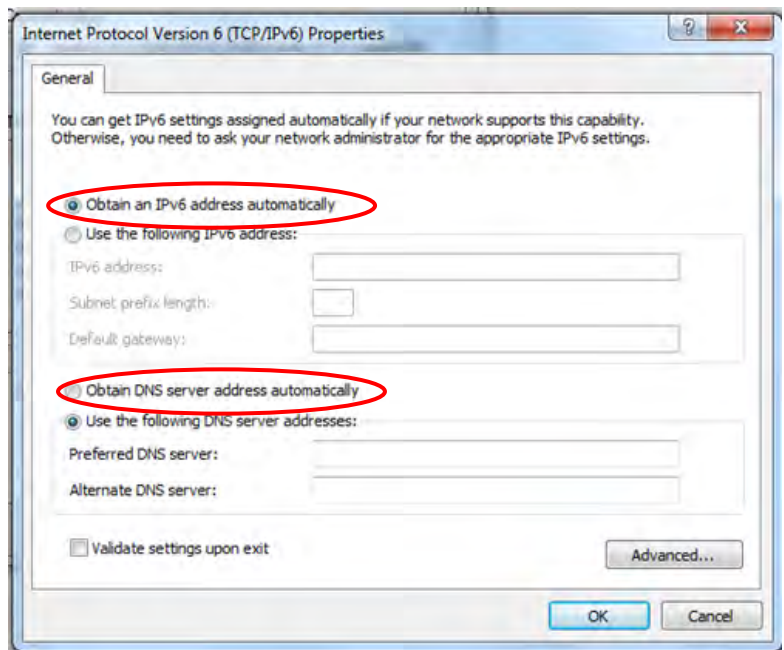
4. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.



5. Select **Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6)** then click **Properties**.

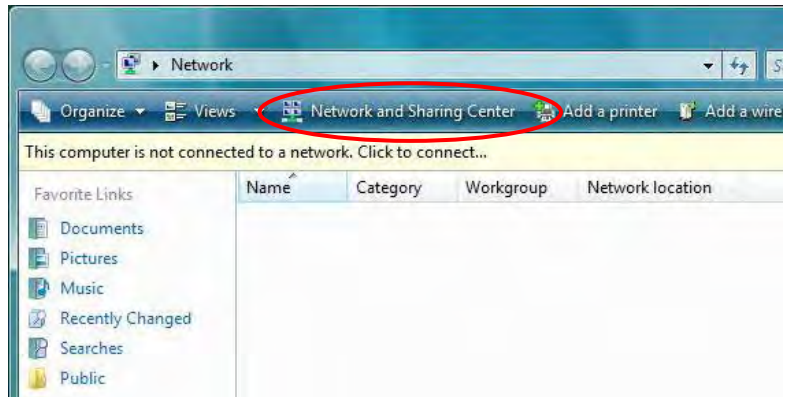


6. In the **TCP/IPv6 properties** window, select the **Obtain an IPv6 address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.
7. Click **OK** again in the **Local Area Connection Properties** window to apply the new configuration.



Configuring PC in Windows Vista (IPv6)

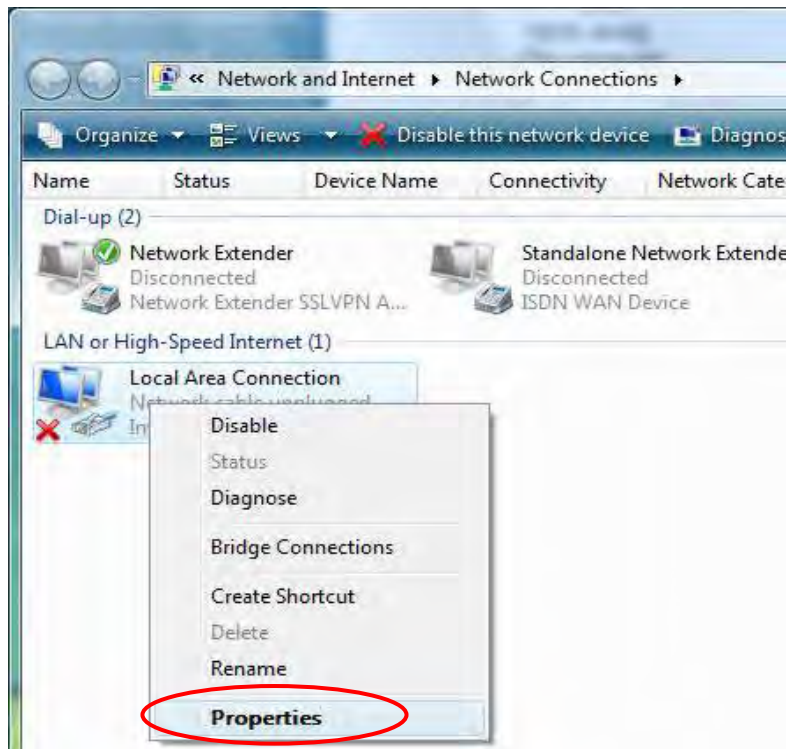
1. Go to **Start**. Click on **Network**.
2. Then click on **Network and Sharing Center** at the top bar.



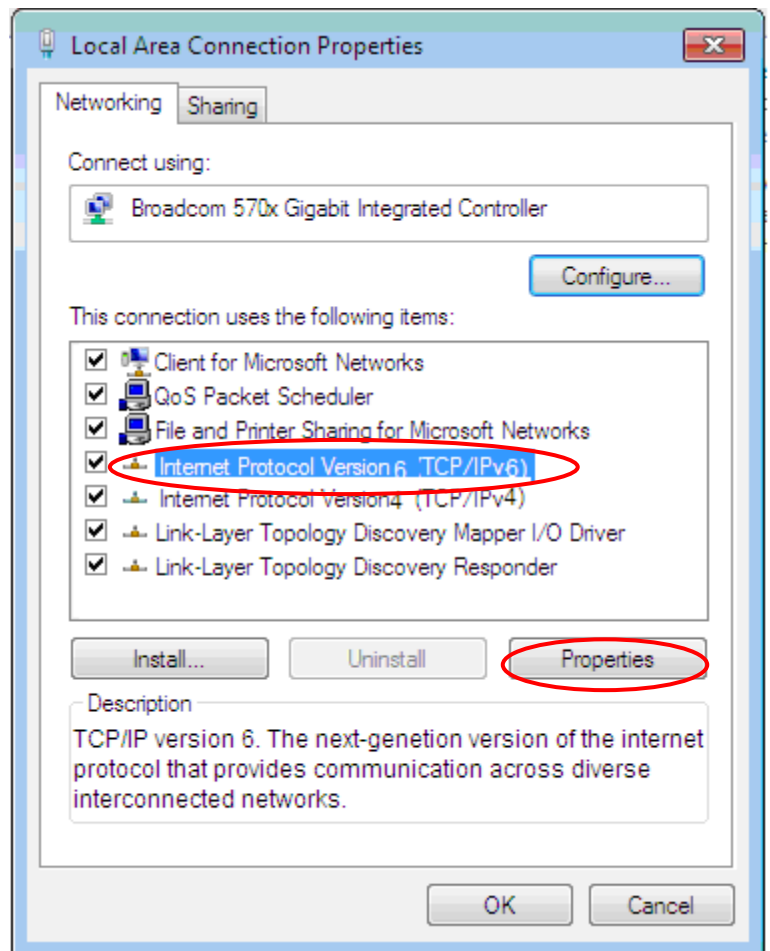
3. When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Manage network connections** on the left window pane.



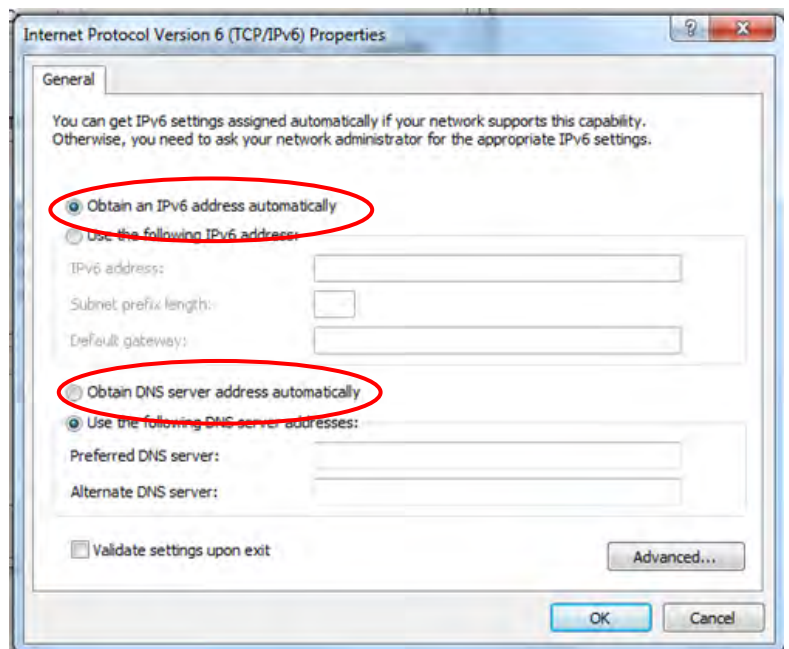
4. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.



5. Select **Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6)** then click **Properties**.



6. In the **TCP/IPv6 properties** window, select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.
7. Click **OK** again in the **Local Area Connection Properties** window to apply the new configuration.



Default Settings

Before configuring the router, you need to know the following default settings.

Web Interface: (Username and Password)

- ✓ Username: admin
- ✓ Password: admin or a unique 12-digit password can be found on the device label.



If you ever forget the username/password to login to the router, you may press the RESET button up to 6 seconds then release it to restore the factory default settings.

Caution: After pressing the RESET button for more than 6 seconds then release it, to be sure you power cycle the device again.

Device LAN IP Settings

- ✓ IP Address: 192.168.1.254
- ✓ Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

DHCP Server:

- ✓ DHCP server is enabled.
- ✓ Start IP Address: 192.168.1.100
- ✓ IP pool counts: 100

Information from Your ISP

Before configuring this device, you have to check with your ISP (Internet Service Provider) what kind of service is provided such as **EWAN** ((Dynamic IP address, Static IP address, PPPoE, Bridge Mode).

Gather the information as illustrated in the following table and keep it for reference.

PPPoE	Username, Password, Service Name, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it can be automatically assigned by your ISP when you connect or be set manually).
Dynamic IP Address	DHCP Client (it can be automatically assigned by your ISP when you connect or be set manually).
Static IP Address	IP address, Subnet mask, Gateway address, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it is fixed IP address).
Bridge Mode	Pure Bridge

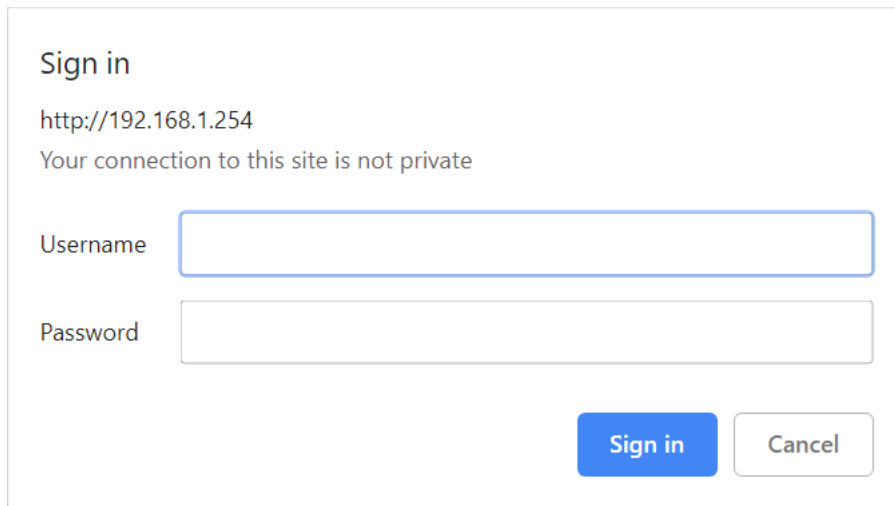
CHAPTER 4: DEVICE CONFIGURATION

Login to your Device

Open your web browser, enter the IP address of your router, which by default is **192.168.1.254**, and click “Go”, a user name and password window prompt appears.

Default username is “**admin**” and password is “**admin**” or a unique 12-digit can be found on the **device label** for **Administrator** account.

NOTE: This username / password may vary by different Internet Service Providers.



Sign in

http://192.168.1.254

Your connection to this site is not private

Username

Password

Sign in Cancel

Congratulations! You have successfully logged on to your BEC MX-221P.

Once you have logged on to your MX-221P via your web browser, you can begin to set it up according to your requirements. On the configuration homepage, the left navigation pane links you directly to the setup pages, which includes:

Section	Status	Quick Start (Wizard Setup)	Configuration
Sub-Items	Device Info		Interface Setup - Internet - LAN - Loopback
	System Status		
	System Log		Dual WAN - General Setting - Outbound Load Balancing - Protocol Binding
	4G/LTE Status		Advanced Setup - Firewall - Routing - NAT - VRRP - Static DNS - QoS - Time Schedule - Mail Alert
	Statistics		VPN - IPsec - PPTP Server & Client - L2TP - GRE - OpenVPN Server / Client
	DHCP Table		Access Management - Device Management - SNMP - Syslog - Universal Plug & Play (UPnP) - Dynamic DNS - Access Control - Packet Filter - CWMP (TR-069) - Parental Control - BECentral Management
	IPSec Status		Maintenance - User Management - Certificate Management - Time Zone - Firmware & Configuration - System Restart - Auto Reboot - Diagnostic Tool
	PPTP Status		
	L2TP Status		
	GRE Status		
	OpenVPN Status		
	ARP Table		
	VRRP		

Refer to the relevant sections of this manual for detailed instructions on how to configure your device.

Status

In this section, you can check the router working status, including **Device Info**, **System Status**, **System Log**, **4G/LTE Status**, **Statistics**, **DHCP Table**, **IPSec Status**, **PPTP Status**, **L2TP Status**, **GRE Status**, **OpenVPN Status**, **ARP Table** and **VRRP**.

Device Info

It contains basic information of the device.

▼ Device Information		▼ Physical Port Status	
Model Name	MX-221P	4G/LTE	✓
Firmware Version ▶	1.04.1.336	EWAN(LAN2)	✗
MAC Address	00:04:ed:01:23:45	Ethernet	✓
Date-Time ▶	Mon Apr 10 03:39:02 2017		
System Up Time	3 hours 39 mins		

▼ WAN				
Interface	Protocol	Connection	IP Address	Default Gateway
4G/LTE ▼	Dynamic IP	Not Connected	/	

▼ LAN		
IP Address	Subnet Mask/Prefix Length	DHCP Server
192.168.1.254	255.255.255.0	Enable / 192.168.1.100~192.168.1.199 Enable / Stateless

Device Information

Model Name: Name of the router for identification purpose.

Firmware Version: Software version currently loaded in the router.

MAC Address: A unique number that identifies the router.

Data Time: Setup correct time on the MX-221P with your PC. Check on [Time Zone](#) section for more configuration information.

System Uptime: Display how long the MX-221P has been powered on.

Physical Port Status

Physical Port Status : Display available connection interfaces supported in the MX-221P.

WAN

Interface: List all available WAN connection interface.

Protocol: Display selected WAN connection protocol.

Connection: The current connection status.

IP Address: WAN port IP address.

Default Gateway: The IP address of the default gateway.

LAN

IP Address: LAN port IPv4 address.

Subnet Mask/Prefix Length: Display LAN port IP subnet mask of IPv4 and/or Prefix length of IPv6.

DHCP Server: Display LAN DHCP status of IPv4 and IPv6.

- ▶ **Enable / 192.168.1.100~199:** DHCPv4 server status on or off / DHCP IP range.
- ▶ **Enable / Stateless:** DHCPv6 server status on or off / DHCPv6 server Type.

System Status

System status displays the current router system (CPU and Memory) usage.

System Status	
CPU	
Usage	16%
Memory	
Total	61092 kB
Free	21304 kB
Cached	16072 kB
Refresh	

CPU

Usage: Display the amount of CPU's processing capacity is being used in percentage (%). Higher the % rate may result in slow Internet loading, experiencing video lags, etc. To reduce high CPU consumption by resetting the device, power off and on, an easiest way to regain the service.

Memory

Total / Free / Cached (in Kbyte): Display the memory consumptions in kilobytes (kB).

Click **Refresh** button to update the status.

System Log

In system log, you can check the operations status and any glitches to the router.

System Log	
<pre>Jan 1 00:00:59 syslogd started: BusyBox v1.00 (2017.07.12-06:10+0000) Jan 1 00:01:01 DNS[3085]: started, version 2.72 cachesize 150 Jan 1 00:01:01 DNS[3085]: read host file - 1 addresses Jan 1 00:01:02 CC: Kill VoIP Jan 1 00:01:02 CC: Kill VoIP Done Apr 10 00:00:01 CC: Call VoIP Apr 10 00:00:01 CC: VoIP task Running Apr 10 00:00:01 PPOELOGIN: bind service port Apr 10 00:00:02 PPOELOGIN: begin service loop Apr 10 00:00:03 syslog: [3GFUN]: Issue gobi_services begin Apr 10 00:00:03 syslog: [3GFUN]: Issue gobi_services ... Apr 10 00:00:04 syslog: [GB_Service]: Connect2Gobi(1) successfully!!! Apr 10 00:00:04 syslog: [GB_Service]: Connect2Gobi(2) successfully!!! Apr 10 00:00:04 syslog: Recover DNS configuration null ... Apr 10 00:00:06 WEB: WEB login failed! Apr 10 00:00:29 syslog: [3GFUN]: SIM Card Not Found, Mobile profile stop Apr 10 00:00:35 WEB: WEB login failed!</pre>	
Refresh Backup	

Refresh: Press this button to refresh the statistics.

Backup: Press to save the System log, log.cfg, to your PC.

4G/LTE Status

This page contains 4G/LTE connection information.

4G/LTE Status	
Current SIM Slot in Use	SIM 1
Status	Down
SIM Status	SIM Card Not Found
Card Temperature	38°C
Signal Strength	
Network Name	
Cell ID	
Card IMEI	868323022552190
Card IMSI	ERROR
SIM Card Number (ICCID)	
Network Mode	
Network Band	
Auto Refresh	Disable ▼
Refresh Neighbour Cell ▶	

Current SIM Slot in Use: Display which SIM slot is inserted with a SIM card.

Status: Display current status of the 4G/LTE connection.

SIM Status: Identify current status of the SIM, **Activate** or **SIM Card Not Found**.

Card Temperature: Display current operating temperature of the LTE module.

Signal Strength: The signal strength bar and dBm value indicates the current 4G/LTE signal strength. The front panel 4G/LTE Signal Strength LED indicates the signal strength as well.

Network Name: The name of the LTE network the router is connecting to.

Cell ID: The ID of base station that the device is connected to.

Card IMEI: The unique identification number that is used to identify the 4G/LTE module.

Card IMSI: The international mobile subscriber identity used to uniquely identify the 4G/LTE module.

SIM Card Number (ICCID): It is a unique and specific serial number, consists of 19 or 20 characters, assigned to your SIM card.

Network Mode: Display current network operating mode.

Network Band: Indicated the current radio frequency band used.

Auto Refresh: Select **Disable** or **Enable** to reload the mobile status information.

Refresh: Click to refresh the statistics.

Neighbour Cell: Display lists of neighboring cell information in the area.

- ▶ **Index:** The numeric indicator of a cell tower.
- ▶ **Band:** Display the support operating LTE band

- ▶ **Earfcn (E-URTA Absolute Radio Frequency Channel Number):** Display the unique LTE band/carrier frequency.
- ▶ **PCI:** Display the Physical Cell ID (PCI) that the MX-221P is connected to for data service.
- ▶ **RSRQ (LTE signal parameters):** Reference Signal Receiving Quality measures the signal strength and is calculated based on both RSRP and RSSI.
- ▶ **RSSI (LTE signal parameters):** Received Signal Strength Indicator provides information about total received wide-band power (measure in all symbols) including all interference and thermal noise.

Usage Allowance

To enable this feature, please go to **Configuration >> Interface Setup >> Internet >> click “Usage Allowance” >> enable “Save the statistics to ROM”**

Usage Allowance	
Amount used	0Hours of 720Hours
Billing period	Day:15
Clean Save	

Amount Used: Display the amount of mobile data used and remaining in current billing cycle.

Billing Cycle: Display the start date and number of days remaining in current billing cycle.

Clean: Reset current saved mobile usage.

Save: Click to save current mobile status to ROM.

Statistics

❖ 4G/LTE Status

Take 4G/LTE as an example to describe the following connection transmission information.

Statistics

Traffic Statistics

Interface

☒ 3G/4G-LTE Status
 ☐ EWAN(LAN2)
 ☐ Ethernet

Transmit Statistics

Transmit Frames of Current Connection

0

Transmit Bytes of Current Connection

0

Transmit Total Frames

0

Transmit Total Bytes

0

Transmit Speed

0.00KBps

Receive Statistics

Receive Frames of Current Connection

0

Receive Bytes of Current Connection

0

Receive Total Frames

0

Receive Total Bytes

0

Receive Speed

0.00KBps

Refresh

Auto Refresh

None ▼

Traffic Statistics

Interface: List all available network interfaces in the router. You are currently checking on the physical status of **4G/LTE** interface.

Transmit Statistics

Transmit Frames of Current Connection: Display the total number of 4G/LTE frames transmitted until the latest second for the current connection.

Transmit Bytes of Current Connection: Display the total bytes transmitted till the latest second for the current connection for the current connection.

Transmit Total Frames: Display the total number of frames transmitted till the latest second since system is up.

Transmit Total Bytes: Display the total number of bytes transmitted until the latest second since system is up.

Transmit Speed: Display the data rate can be transferred to the server, the mobile Internet.

Receive Statistics

Receive Frames of Current Connection: Display the number of frames received until the latest second for the current connection.

Receive Bytes of Current Connection: Display the total bytes received till the latest second for the current connection.

Receive Total Frames: Display the total number of frames received until the latest second since system is up.

Receive Total Bytes: Display the total frames received till the latest second since system is up.

Receive Speed: Display the data rate receives from the mobile Internet.

Refresh: Click to manually refresh the data.

Auto Refresh: Select a time interval to refresh the data automatically or none to disable the feature.

❖ Ethernet WAN on LAN 2

Statistics

Traffic Statistics

Interface

☐ 3G/4G-LTE Status
 ☒ EWAN(LAN2)
 ☐ Ethernet

Transmit Statistics

Transmit Frames

0

Transmit Multicast Frames

0

Transmit Total Bytes

0

Transmit Collision

0

Transmit Error Frames

0

Receive Statistics

Receive Frames

0

Receive Multicast Frame

0

Receive Total Bytes

0

Receive CRC Errors

0

Receive Under-size Frames

0

Traffic Speed

Transmit Speed

0.00KBps

Receive Speed

0.00KBps

Refresh

Auto Refresh

None ▼

Traffic Statistics

Interface: List all available network interfaces in the router. You are currently checking on the physical status of the **EWAN (Ethernet #2)** port.

Transmit Statistics

Transmit Frames: Display the number of frames transmitted until the latest second.

Transmit Multicast Frames: Display the number of multicast frames transmitted until the latest second.

Transmit Total Bytes: Display the number of bytes transmitted until the latest second.

Transmit Collision: Numbers of collisions have occurred on this port.

Transmit Error Frames: Display the number of error packets on this port.

Receive Statistics

Receive Frames: Display the number of frames received until the latest second.

Receive Multicast Frames: Display the number of multicast frames received until the latest second.

Receive Total Bytes: Display the number of bytes received until the latest second.

Receive CRC Errors: Display the number of error packets on this port.

Receive Under-size Frames: Display the number of under-size frames received until the latest second.

Traffic Speed

Transmit Speed: Display the data rate can be transferred to the server, the Broadband Internet Service Provider.

Receive Speed: Display the data rate receives from the Broadband Internet Service Provider.

Refresh: Click to manually refresh the data.

Auto Refresh: Select a time interval to refresh the data automatically or none to disable the feature.

❖ Ethernet

Statistics			
Traffic Statistics			
Interface	☐ 3G/4G-LTE Status ☐ EWAN(LAN2) ☒ Ethernet		
Transmit Statistics		Receive Statistics	
Transmit Frames	1622	Receive Frames	693
Transmit Multicast Frames	1326	Receive Multicast Frame	432
Transmit Total Bytes	189066	Receive Total Bytes	118514
Transmit Collision	0	Receive CRC Errors	0
Transmit Error Frames	0	Receive Under-size Frames	0
Traffic Speed			
Transmit Speed	0.00KBps	Receive Speed	0.00KBps
Refresh		Auto Refresh None ▼	

Traffic Statistics

Interface: List all available network interfaces in the router. You are currently checking on the physical status of the **Ethernet** port.

Transmit Statistics

Transmit Frames: Display the number of frames transmitted until the latest second.

Transmit Multicast Frames: Display the number of multicast frames transmitted until the latest second.

Transmit Total Bytes: Display the number of bytes transmitted until the latest second.

Transmit Collision: Numbers of collisions have occurred on this port.

Transmit Error Frames: Display the number of error packets on this port.

Receive Statistics

Receive Frames: Display the number of frames received until the latest second.

Receive Multicast Frames: Display the number of multicast frames received until the latest second.

Receive Total Bytes: Display the number of bytes received until the latest second.

Receive CRC Errors: Display the number of error packets on this port.

Receive Under-size Frames: Display the number of under-size frames received until the latest second.

Traffic Speed

Transmit Speed: Display the data rate can be transferred to the server, the LAN network.

Receive Speed: Display the data rate receives from the LAN network.

Refresh: Click to manually refresh the data.

Auto Refresh: Select a time interval to refresh the data automatically or none to disable the feature.

DHCP Table

DHCP table displays the devices connected to the router with clear information.

▼ DHCP Table				
Index	Host Name	IP	MAC Address	Expire Time
1	DESKTOP-PPUSERT	192.168.1.100	08-00-0A-31-58-09	0days 22:29:22

Index #: The numeric indicator for devices using dynamic IP addresses.

Host Name: Display the hostname of the PC.

IP Address: The IP allocated to the device.

MAC Address: The MAC of the connected device.

Expire Time: The total remaining interval since the IP assignment to the PC.

IPSec Status

▼ IPSec Status								
Index	Action	Connection Name	Active	Connection State	Statistics	Remote Gateway	Remote Network	Local Network
0	Connect Drop	H-to-B	Yes	Phase1 Established Phase2 Established	191408/43308	69.121.1.30	192.168.0.0/24	192.168.1.0/24
Refresh								

Index #: The numeric IPSec VPN tunnel/ rule.

Action: Display Connect or Drop the connection.

Connection Name: The profile name of the VPN connection/tunnel.

Active: Display Yes or No to indicate the profile is enabled or disabled.

Connection State: Display statuses of IPSec phase 1 and phase 2 connections.

Statistics: Display upstream/downstream traffic per session in KB. The value clears when session disconnects.

Remote Gateway: Display remote gateway IP address.

Remote Network: Display remote local IP address and Netmask.

Local Network: Display local IP address and Netmask.

Refresh: Click to refresh the page.

PPTP Status

❖ PPTP Server

▼PPTP Status						
PPTP Server						
Index	Connection Name	Active	Connection State	Connection Type	Assigned IP Address	Remote Network
1	HS-LL	Yes	Yes	Lan to Lan	192.168.1.2	192.168.0.0 / 255.255.255.0
PPTP Client						
Index	Connection Name	Active	Connection State	Connection Type	Server IP Address	Remote Network
Refresh						

Index #: The numeric PPTP VPN tunnel/ rule.

Connection Name: The profile name of the VPN connection/tunnel.

Active: Display Yes or No to indicate the profile is enabled or disabled.

Connection State: Display the VPN connection status.

Connection Type: Display if VPN connection is for single PC use (Remote Access) or multi-user use (LAN to LAN).

Assigned IP Address: Display the IP address assigned to the client by the PPTP Server.

Remote Network: Display the remote network and subnet mask in LAN to LAN PPTP connection.

Refresh: Click to refresh the page.

❖ PPTP Client

▼PPTP Status						
PPTP Server						
Index	Connection Name	Active	Connection State	Connection Type	Assigned IP Address	Remote Network
PPTP Client						
Index	Connection Name	Active	Connection State	Connection Type	Server IP Address	Remote Network
1	BC-LL	Yes	Yes	Lan to Lan	69.121.1.33	192.168.1.0 / 255.255.255.0
Refresh						

Index #: The numeric PPTP VPN tunnel/ rule.

Connection Name: The profile name of the VPN connection/tunnel.

Active: Display Yes or No to indicate the profile is enabled or disabled.

Connection State: Display Yes/No to indicate the VPN connection status.

Connection Type: Display if VPN connection is for single PC use (Remote Access) or multi-user use (LAN to LAN).

Server IP Address: Display the WAN IP address of remote PPTP Server.

Remote Network: Display the remote network address and subnet mask in LAN to LAN PPTP connection.

Refresh: Click to refresh the page.

L2TP Status

L2TP Status						
Index	Connection Name	Active	Connection State	Connection Mode	Connection Type	Tunnel Remote IP Address
1	H8-LL	Yes	Connected	Dial in	Lan to Lan	192.168.1.200
Refresh						

Index #: The numeric L2TP VPN tunnel/rule indicator.

Connection Name: The profile name of the VPN connection/tunnel.

Active: Display Yes or No to indicate the profile is enabled or disabled.

Connection State: Display Yes/No to indicate the VPN connection status.

Connection Mode: Display if L2TP mode is a dial-in or dial-out.

Connection Type: Display if VPN connection is for single PC use (Remote Access) or multi-user use (LAN to LAN).

Tunnel Remote IP Address: Display the remote tunnel IP address.

Refresh: Click to refresh the page.

GRE Status

GRE Status					
Index	Connection Name	Active	Connection State	Remote Gateway IP	Remote Network
1	GRE-0	Yes	Connected	69.121.1.30	192.168.0.0/255.255.255.0

Index #: The numerical GRE tunnel/rule indication.

Connection Name: The profile name of the VPN connection/tunnel.

Active: Display Yes or No to indicate the profile is enabled or disabled.

Connection State: Display Yes/No to indicate the VPN connection status.

Remote Gateway IP: Display the remote gateway IP address.

Remote Network: Display the remote local network IP address / Netmask.

OpenVPN Status

❖ OpenVPN Server

▼ OpenVPN Status					
OpenVPN Server					
Index	Connection Name	Active	Service Port	Tunnel Network	Status
1	OpenVPN1	Yes	1194 /udp	192.168.100.0 /255.255.255.0	Ready
OpenVPN Client					
Index	Connection Name	Active	Remote Server	Status	Detail Info
Refresh					

Index #: The numeric OpenVPN tunnel/ rule.

Connection Name: The profile name of the VPN connection/tunnel.

Active: Display Yes or No to indicate the profile is enabled or disabled.

Service Port: Display the port/protocol (1194/udp) used for OpenVPN connection.

Tunnel Network: Display the virtual tunnel IP address and Netmask of the OpenVPN server.

Status: Display the status of the profile/rule

Refresh: Click to refresh the page.

❖ OpenVPN Client

▼ OpenVPN Status					
OpenVPN Server					
Index	Connection Name	Active	Service Port	Tunnel Network	Status
OpenVPN Client					
Index	Connection Name	Active	Remote Server	Status	Detail Info
1	OpenVPN1	Yes	69.121.10.5:1194 /udp	Connected	Assigned IP: 192.168.100.2 Route: 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0 192.168.5.0/255.255.255.0
Refresh					

Index #: The numeric OpenVPN tunnel/ rule.

Connection Name: The profile name of the VPN connection/tunnel.

Active: Display Yes or No to indicate the profile is enabled or disabled.

Remote Server: Display the remote server public IP address and used port/protocol for this connection.

Status: Display the status of the profile/rule

Detailed Info: Display detailed IP assignment and routing information of this VPN connection.

Refresh: Click to refresh the page.

ARP Table

ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) table displays a mapping IP address with a PC's MAC address.

▼ ARP Table		
#	IP	MAC Address
1	192.168.1.11	f0:de:f1:31:68:77

#: The numeric table list indicator.

IP Address: It is the internal/local IP address to access to the network.

MAC Address: The MAC address of a device, e.g. PC, notebook, printer, etc., that is corresponded with the IP address.

VRRP Status

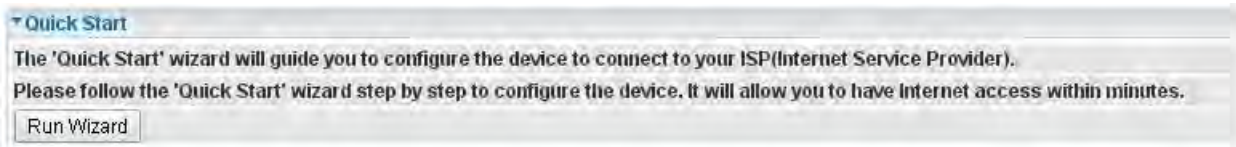
▼ VRRP Status	
Current Status	N/A
Current Master	N/A

Current Status: Display current VRRP status, Master or Backup.

Current Master: Display the IP address of the Master.

Quick Start

This is a useful and easy utility to help you to setup the router quickly and to connect to your ISP (Internet Service Provider) with only a few steps. It will guide you step by step to setup time zone and WAN settings of your device. The Quick Start Wizard is a helpful guide for the first-time users to the device.

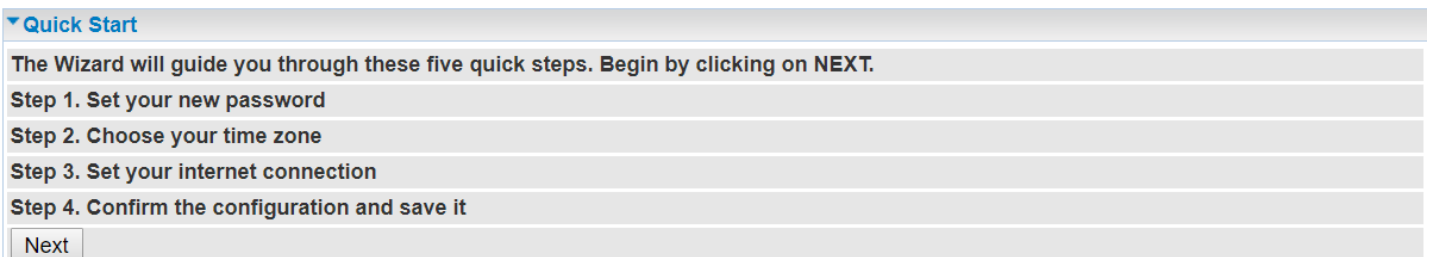


▼ Quick Start

The 'Quick Start' wizard will guide you to configure the device to connect to your ISP (Internet Service Provider). Please follow the 'Quick Start' wizard step by step to configure the device. It will allow you to have Internet access within minutes.

Run Wizard

For detailed instructions on configuring WAN settings, see refer to the **Interface Setup** section.



▼ Quick Start

The Wizard will guide you through these five quick steps. Begin by clicking on **NEXT**.

- Step 1. Set your new password
- Step 2. Choose your time zone
- Step 3. Set your internet connection
- Step 4. Confirm the configuration and save it

Next

Click **NEXT** to move on to Step 1.

Step 1 – Password

Set new password of the “admin” account to access for router management. The default is “admin”, or a unique 12-digit password can be found on the device label.

Once changed, please use this new password next time when accessing to the router. Click **NEXT** to continue.



▼ Quick Start - Password

You may change the admin account password by entering in a new password. Click **NEXT** to continue.

New Password

Confirm Password

Back Next

Step 2 – Time Zone

Choose your time zone. Click **NEXT** to continue.



▼ Quick Start - Time Zone

Select the appropriate time zone for your location and click **NEXT** to continue.

Time Zone

Back Next

Step 3 – ISP Connection Type

Set up your Internet connection.

4.1 Select an appropriate WAN connection protocol then click **NEXT** to continue.

▼ Quick Start - ISP Connection Type

Dynamic IP Address

WAN Interface: EWAN ▼

Service: 0 ▼

ISP:

☐ Dynamic IP Address (Dynamic IP Address)

☐ Static IP Address (Choose this option to set static IP information provided to you by your ISP.)

☒ PPPoE (Choose this option if your ISP uses PPPoE.)

☐ Bridge Mode (Choose this option if your ISP uses Bridge Mode.)

Back Next

4.2 If selected **4G/LTE** (for example).

▼ Quick Start - ISP Connection Type

Dynamic IP Address

WAN Interface: 3G/4G-LTE ▼

Back Next

Input all relevant 4G/LTE parameters from your ISP.

▼ Quick Start - 3G/4G-LTE

Enter the 3G information provided to you by your ISP. Click NEXT to continue.

TEL No.: *99***1#

APN: internet

Username:

Password:

PIN:

Back Next

Click Next to save changes.

4.2 If selected **EWAN / PPPoE**, please enter PPPoE account information provided by your ISP. Click **NEXT** to continue.

▼ Quick Start - PPPoE

Provide the PPPoE information. Click NEXT to continue.

Username:

Password:

Back Next

Step 4 – Quick Start Completed

The Setup Wizard has completed. Click on BACK to modify changes or mistakes. Click **NEXT** to save the current settings.

▼ Quick Start - Quick Start Completed

Quick Start Completed !!

The Setup Wizard has completed. Click on BACK to modify changes or mistakes. Click NEXT to exit the Setup Wizard.

Back Next

▼ Quick Start - Quick Start Completed !!
Quick Start Completed !!
Saved Changes.

Switch to **Status > Device Info** to view the status.

Device Configuration

Click to access and configure the available features in the following: **Interface Setup**, **Dual WAN**, **Advanced Setup**, **VPN**, **Access Management** and **Maintenance**.

These functions are described in the following sections.

Interface Setup

Here are the features under **Interface Setup**: Internet, LAN and Loopback

Internet

Available Internet interfaces are Ethernet WAN (EWAN) and 4G/LTE

❖ 4G/LTE

❖ 4G/LTE (Cont.)

Internet

WAN Interface
4G/LTE

Status
☒ Activated ☐ Deactivated

Multiple SIM

Automatic Selection
☐ Enable (It takes 2~4 minutes to check SIM card and scan network.) ☐ Force Scan

Selected SIM
SIM-1

SIM Failover
☐ Yes ☒ No

SIM Failover Sequence
1. none 2. none 3. none

Probe Ping IP

LTE Settings

Usage Allowance
☐ Enable

IP Pass-Through Mode
☐ Enable

LTE Antenna Diversity
Enabled

LTE PCI Lock
☐ Enable Earfcn 0 Physical Cell ID 0

Network Mode
Automatic

PLMN Selection
Operator Numeric RAT Scan

TEL No.
*99***1#

Dual APN
Single APN

SIM Settings

SIM 1
APN1: ""

SIM 2
APN1: ""

SIM 3
APN1: ""

Connection

Connection
☒ Always On (Recommended)

Keep Alive
☐ Yes ☒ No

Keep Alive IP
Check Interval 5 x 1 Seconds

Background Ping
☐ Yes ☒ No

Background Ping IP
Interval Seconds

Default Route
☒ Yes ☐ No

NAT
Enable

MTU
1428 (0 means use default:1500)

Save

Status: Choose Activated to enable the 4G/LTE connection.

Multiple SIM

Multiple SIM	
Automatic Selection	☐ Enable (It takes 2~4 minutes to check SIM card and scan network.) ☐ Force Scan
Selected SIM	SIM-1 ▼
SIM Fallover	☐ Yes ☒ No
SIM Fallover Sequence	1. none ▼ 2. none ▼ 3. none ▼
Probe Ping IP	

LTE Settings

LTE Settings	
Usage Allowance	☐ Enable
IP Pass-Through Mode	☐ Enable
LTE Antenna Diversity	Enabled
LTE PCI Lock	☐ Enable Earfcn 0 Physical Cell ID 0
Network Mode	Automatic ▼
PLMN Selection	Operator Numeric RAT Scan
TEL No.	*99***1#
Dual APN	Single APN ▼

Usage Allowance

Usage Allowance	
Parameters	
Period	☒ Month ☐ Day
Mode	☐ Volume-based Only Download ▼ MB data volume per month/day included
	☒ Time-based 720 hours per month/day included The billing period always begins on day/o'clock 1 of a month.
Over usage allowance action	None ▼
Save the statistics to ROM	Disable ▼
Save Back	

Period: Pick a period, **Month** or **Day**.

Mode: Include **Volume-based** and **Time-based** control.

- ▶ **Volume-based** include “only Download”, “only Upload”, and “Download and Upload” to limit the flow.
- ▶ **Time-based** control the flow by providing specific hours per month.
 - **720 hours** if selected period **Month**
 - **12 hours** if selected period **Day**

The billing period begins on the beginning day of billing each month.

Over usage allowance action: Here are actions to perform when mobile data usage, defined in **Mode**, reached to its maximum.

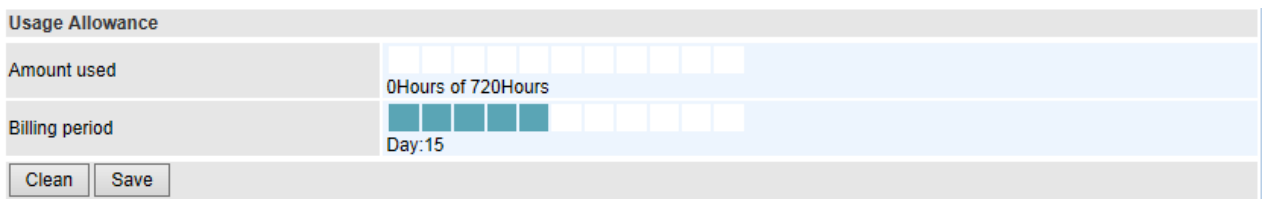
- ▶ **None:** No action taken

- ▶ **Disconnect:** Disconnect mobile connection
- ▶ **Email Alert:** Send an e-mail alert and keep the mobile connection alive.
- ▶ **Email Alert and Disconnect:** Disconnect mobile connection after an alert e-mail is being sent.

Save the statistics to ROM:

- ▶ **Every hour:** Activate the 4G/LTE statistics on data usage and this info will get updated and saved to the internal memory (ROM) in every hour.

Once the feature is turned on, you can see the amount of data used and how many days left before next billing cycle starts. Go to **Status >> 4G/LTE Status** page for details.



NOTE: This statistic information will get deleted after a factory reset.

- ▶ **Disable:** No action taken

IP Pass-Through Mode: When **enabled**, BEC MX-221P is in bridge mode and will not obtain a WAN IP address, features such as routing capabilities, NAT, firewall, etc., will be disabled by default. However, the client router behind the BEC MX-221P can get a WAN IP address instead.

When **disabled**, BEC MX-221P is in router mode that it handles a WAN IP address and all routing-related features become available.

LTE Antenna Diversity: **Enabled** by default. the auxiliary antenna will be activated. With **disabled**, only the primary antenna is receiving and transmitting data

LTE PCI Lock: **Enable** to force the MX-221P to connect with the specific **Earfcn** and **Physical Cell ID**.

Network Mode: Select a cellular mode. Select **Automatic** to auto detect the best mode for you.

PLMN (Public Land Mobile Network) Selection: Either manually enter the information or click **Scan** button to scanning all closest base stations in the area.

TEL No.: The dial string to make a 4G/LTE user internetworking call. It may provide by your mobile service provider.

Dual APN: BEC MX-221P can support up to two (2) APNs, **Single** or **Dual**.

SIM Settings

SIM Settings	
SIM 1 ▶	APN1: ""
SIM 2 ▶	APN1: ""
SIM 3 ▶	APN1: ""

SIM 1 / 2 / 3: Display SIM 1/2/3 settings. Click links to configure your SIMs.

SIM1 Setting

Parameters

PDN Type	☒ IPv4 ☐ IPv4/IPv6 ☐ IPv6
PIN	
APN1	
Authentication Protocol	Disable ▾
Username	
Password	

Save
Back

PDN Type: The IP type for PDN connections. Available types are **IPv4**, **IPv6**, and **IPv4v6**.

PIN: PIN stands for Personal Identification Number. A PIN code is a numeric value used in certain systems as a password to gain access and authenticate. In mobile phones a PIN code locks the SIM card until you enter the correct code. If you enter the PIN code incorrectly into the phone 3 times in a row, then the SIM card will be blocked, and you will require a PUK code from your network/service provider.

APN: An APN is similar to a URL on the WWW; it is what the unit makes a GPRS / UMTS call. The service provider is able to attach anything to an APN to create a data connection, requirements for APNs varies between different service providers. Most service providers have an internet portal which they use to connect to a DHCP Server, thus giving you access to the internet i.e. some mobile/cellular operators use the APN ‘internet’ for their portal. The default value is “internet”.

Authentication Protocol: Manually specify CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) or PAP (Password Authentication Protocol). When using PAP, the password is sent unencrypted, while CHAP encrypts the password before sending, and also allows for challenges at different periods to ensure that an intruder has not replaced the client.

Username/Password: Enter the username and password provided by your service provider. The username and password are case sensitive.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Click **Back** to go back to the Internet page.

Connection

Connection

Connection	☒ Always On (Recommended)
Keep Alive	☐ Yes ☒ No
Keep Alive IP	Check Interval 5 x Seconds
Background Ping	☐ Yes ☒ No
Background Ping IP	Interval Seconds
Default Route	☒ Yes ☐ No
NAT	Enable ▾
MTU	(0 means use default:1500)

Connection: Default set to Always on to keep an always-on 4G/LTE connection.

Keep Alive: Select **Yes** to ensure the 4G/LTE internet connection is always available.

Keep Alive IP: Enter the IP address that the MX-221P can ping the IP to find whether the connection is

on or not, if not, router will recover the connection.

Background Ping: Select **Yes** to keep the 4G/LTE active at all time, prevent MX-221P from entering idle state.

Background Ping IP: Enter the IP address that the MX-221P can ping the IP address.

Default Route: Select **Yes** to use this interface as default route interface.

NAT: Select this option to Disabled/Enable the NAT (Network Address Translation) function. Enable NAT to grant multiples devices in LAN to access to the Internet through a single WAN IP.

MTU: Enter the maximum packet that can be transmitted. Use default 1500 bytes by entering MTU 0.

❖ WAN on LAN2

Internet

WAN InterfaceEWAN(LAN2)

Status
☐ Activated
☒ Deactivated

IPv4/IPv6

IP Version
☐ IPv4
☒ IPv4/IPv6
☐ IPv6

ISP Connection Type

ISP
☐ Dynamic IP Address
☐ Static IP Address
☒ PPPoE

802.1q Options

802.1q
☐ Activated
☒ Deactivated

VLAN ID0 (range: 0~4095)

PPPoE

Username

Password

Bridge Interface for PPPoE
☐ Activated
☒ Deactivated

Connection Setting

Connection
☒ Always On (Recommended)
☐ Connect Manually

TCP MSS Option
TCP MSS 0 bytes(0 means use default)

IP Options

IP Common Options

Default Route
☒ Yes
☐ No

TCP MTU Option
TCP MTU 0 bytes(0 means use default:1492)

IPv4 Options

Get IP Address
☐ Static
☒ Dynamic

Static IP Address0.0.0.0

IP Subnet Mask0.0.0.0

Gateway0.0.0.0

NAT
Enable

Dynamic Route
RIP1 Direction None

IGMP Proxy
☐ Enable
☒ Disable

IPv6 Options

IPv6 Address

Obtain IPv6 DNS
☒ Enable
☐ Disable

Primary DNS

Secondary DNS

MLD Proxy
☐ Enable
☒ Disable

Save

Status: Select to enable/activate or disable/deactivated the service.

IPv4/IPv6

IP Version: Choose **IPv4**, **IPv4/IPv6**, **IPv6** based on your environment. If you don't know which one to

choose from, please choose IPv4/IPv6 instead.

ISP Connection Type:

ISP: Select the encapsulation type your ISP uses.

- ▶ **Dynamic IP:** Select this option if your ISP provides you an IP address automatically.
- ▶ **Static IP:** Select this option to set static IP information. You will need to enter in the Connection type, IP address, subnet mask, and gateway address, provided to you by your ISP. Each IP address entered in the fields must be in the appropriate IP form. IP address from by four IP octets separated by a dot (xx.xx.xx.xx). The Router will not accept the IP address if it is not in this format.
- ▶ **PPPoE:** Select this option if your ISP requires you to use a PPPoE connection.
- ▶ **Bridge:** Select this mode if you want to use this device as an OSI Layer 2 device like a switch.

802.1q Options

802.1q: When activated, please enter a VLAN ID.

VLAN ID: It is a parameter to specify the VLAN which the frame belongs. Enter the VLAN ID identification, tagged: 0-4095.

PPPoE (If selected PPPoE as WAN Connection Type; otherwise, skip this part)

Username: Enter the user name provided by your ISP.

Password: Enter the password provided by your ISP.

Bridge Interface for PPPoE: When “Activated”, the device will gain WAN IP from your ISP with the PPPoE account. But if your PC is connected to the router working as a DHCP client, in this mode, the device acts as a NAT router; while if you dial up with the account within your PC, the device will then work as a bridge forwarding the PPPoE information to the PPPoE server and send the response to your PC, thus your PC gets a WAN IP working in the internet.

Connection Setting

Connection:

- ▶ **Always On:** Click on **Always On** to establish a PPPoE session during start up and to automatically re-establish the PPPoE session when disconnected by the ISP.
- ▶ **Connect Manually:** Select Connect Manually when you don't want the connection up all the time.

TCP MSS Option: Enter the maximum size of the data that TCP can send in a segment. Maximum Segment Size (MSS).

IP Common Options

Default Route: Select **Yes** to use this interface as default route interface.

TCP MTU Option: Enter the maximum packet that can be transmitted. Default MTU **0** means it is set to 1492 bytes.

IPv4 Options

Get IP Address: Choose Static or Dynamic

Static IP Address: If **Static** is selected in the above field, please enter the specific IP address you get from ISP and the following IP subnet mask and gateway address.

IP Subnet Mask: The default is 0.0.0.0. User can change it to other such as 255.255.255.0. Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).

Gateway: Enter the specific gateway IP address you get from ISP.

NAT: Select Enable if you use this router to hold a group of PCs to get access to the internet.

Dynamic Route:

- ▶ **RIP Version:** (Routing Information protocol) Select this option to specify the RIP version, including RIP-1, RIP-2.
- ▶ **RIP Direction:** Select this option to specify the RIP direction.
 - **None** is for disabling the RIP function.
 - **Both** means the router will periodically send routing information and accept routing information then incorporate into routing table.
 - **IN only** means the router will only accept but will not send RIP packet.
 - **OUT only** means the router will only send but will not accept RIP packet.

IGMP Proxy: IGMP (Internet Group Multicast Protocol) is a network-layer protocol used to establish membership in a Multicast group. Choose whether enable IGMP proxy.

IPv6 Options (only when choose IPv4/IPv6 or just IPv6 in IP version field above):

IPv6 Address: Type the WAN IPv6 address from your ISP.

Obtain IPv6 DNS: Choose if you want to obtain DNS automatically.

Primary/Secondary: if you choose Disable in the Obtain IPv6 DNS field, please type the exactly primary and secondary DNS.

MLD Proxy: MLD (Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol) is to IPv6 just as IGMP to IPv4. It is a Multicast Management protocol for IPv6 multicast packets.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

LAN

A Local Area Network (LAN) is a shared communication system to which many computers are attached and is limited to the immediate area, usually the same building or floor of a building.

LAN

IPv4 Parameters

IP Address

192.168.1.254

IP Subnet Mask

255.255.255.0

Alias IP Address

0.0.0.0

(0.0.0.0 means to close the alias ip)

Alias IP Subnet Mask

0.0.0.0

Snooping

☐ Activated
 ☒ Deactivated

Dynamic Route

RIP1

Direction

None

DHCPv4 Server

DHCPv4 Server

☐ Disabled
 ☒ Enabled
 ☐ Relay

Start IP

192.168.1.100

IP Pool Count

100

Lease Time

86400

seconds (0 sets to default value of 259200)

DNS Relay

☒ Automatically
 ☐ Manually

Primary DNS

Secondary DNS

Option 66

Option 160

Fixed Host

IP Address

MAC Address

IPv6 Parameters

Interface Address/Prefix Length

/

DHCPv6 Server

DHCPv6 Server

☐ Disable
 ☒ Enable

DHCPv6 Server Type

☒ Stateless
 ☐ Stateful

Start Interface ID

End Interface ID

Lease Time

seconds(0 sets to default value of 4800)

Router Advertisements

☐ Disable
 ☒ Enable

Save

Fixed Host List

Index	IP	MAC	Drop
-------	----	-----	------

IPv4 Parameters

IP Address: Enter the IP address of Router in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.254 (factory default).

IP Subnet Mask: The default is 255.255.255.0. User can change it to other such as 255.255.255.128.

Alias IP Address: This is for local networks virtual IP interface. Specify an IP address on this virtual interface.

Alias IP Subnet Mask: Specify a subnet mask on this virtual interface.

IGMP Snooping: Select **Activated** to enable IGMP Snooping function, Without IGMP snooping, multicast traffic is treated in the same manner as broadcast traffic - that is, it is forwarded to all ports. With IGMP snooping, multicast traffic of a group is only forwarded to ports that have members of that group.

Dynamic Route:

- ▶ **RIP Version:** (Routing Information protocol) Select this option to specify the RIP version, including RIP-1, RIP-2.
- ▶ **RIP Direction:** Select this option to specify the RIP direction.
 - **None** is for disabling the RIP function.
 - **Both** means the router will periodically send routing information and accept routing information then incorporate into routing table.
 - **IN only** means the router will only accept but will not send RIP packet.
 - **OUT only** means the router will only send but will not accept RIP packet.

DHCPv4 Server

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) allows individual clients to obtain TCP/IP configuration at start-up from a server.

DHCPv4 Server	
DHCPv4 Server	☐ Disabled ☒ Enabled ☐ Relay
Start IP	192.168.1.100
IP Pool Count	100
Lease Time	86400 seconds (0 sets to default value of 259200)
Physical Ports	☒ LAN1 ☒ LAN2
DNS Relay	☒ Automatically ☐ Manually
Primary DNS	
Secondary DNS	
Option 66	
Option 160	

DHCPv4 Server: If set to **Enabled**, your BEC MX-221P can assign IP addresses, default gateway and DNS servers to the DHCP client.

- ▶ If set to **Disabled**, the DHCP server will be disabled.
- ▶ If set to **Relay**, the BEC MX-221P acts as a surrogate DHCP server and relays DHCP requests and responses between the remote server and the clients. Enter the IP address of the actual, remote DHCP server in the Remote DHCP Server field in this case.

- ▶ When DHCP is used, the following items need to be set.

Start IP: This field specifies the first of the contiguous addresses in the IP address pool.

IP Pool Count: This field specifies the count of the IP address pool.

Lease Time: The current lease time of client.

Physical Ports: Select to determine if the DHCPv4 server is applicable to the specific port or ports. By default, all ports can obtain local IP from DHCPv4 server.

DNS Relay:

- ▶ Select **Automatic** detection or
- ▶ **Manually** specific Primary and Secondary DNS IP addresses

Primary / Secondary DNS Server: Enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the subnet mask.

Option 66: Set the IP or hostname of the TFTP server for devices, like IPTV Set Box, to get configuration settings from the TFTP server.

Option 160: Set the IP or hostname of the TFTP server for devices, like IPTV Set Box, to get configuration settings from the TFTP server. (The option 160 is an extended feature in DHCP option, similar to option 66, but using http or https protocols.)

Fixed Host

In this field, users can map the specific IP (must in the DHCP IP pool) for some specific MAC, and this information can be listed in the following table.

Fixed Host	
IP Address	
MAC Address	

IP Address: Enter the specific IP. For example: 192.168.1.110.

MAC Address: Enter the responding MAC. For example: 00:0A:F7:45:6D:ED

When added, you can see the ones listed as showed below:

Fixed Host Listing			
Index	IP	MAC	Drop
1	192.168.1.102	23:24:5B:4B:22:33	

IPv6 parameters

The IPv6 address composes of two parts, thus, the prefix and the interface ID.

IPv6 Parameters	
Interface Address/Prefix Length	/

Interface Address / Prefix Length: Enter a static LAN IPv6 address. If you are not sure what to do with this field, please leave it empty as if contains false information it could result in LAN devices not being able to access other IPv6 device. Router will take the same WAN's prefix to LAN side if the field is empty.

DHCPv6 Server

DHCPv6 Server	
DHCPv6 Server	☐ Disable ☒ Enable
DHCPv6 Server Type	☒ Stateless ☐ Stateful
Start Interface ID	
End Interface ID	
Lease Time	seconds(0 sets to default value of 4800)
Router Advertisements	☐ Disable ☒ Enable

There are two methods to dynamically configure IPv6 address on hosts, **Stateless** and **Stateful**.

Stateless auto-configuration requires no manual configuration of hosts, minimal (if any) configuration of routers, and no additional servers. The stateless mechanism allows a host to generate its own addresses using a combination of locally available information (MAC address) and information (prefix) advertised by routers. Routers advertise prefixes that identify the subnet(s) associated with a link, while hosts generate an "interface identifier" that uniquely identifies an interface on a subnet. An address is formed by combining the two. When using stateless configuration, you needn't configure anything on the client.

Stateful configuration, for example using DHCPv6 (which resembles its counterpart DHCP in IPv4.) In the stateful auto configuration model, hosts obtain interface addresses and/or configuration information and parameters from a DHCPv6 server. The Server maintains a database that keeps track of which addresses have been assigned to which hosts.

DHCPv6 Server: Check whether to enable DHCPv6 server.

DHCPv6 Server Type: Select Stateless or Stateful. When DHCPv6 is enabled, this parameter is available.

- ▶ **Stateless:** If selected, the PCs in LAN are configured through RA mode, thus, the PCs in LAN are configured through RA mode, to obtain the prefix message and generate an address using a combination of locally available information (MAC address) and information (prefix) advertised by routers, but they can obtain such information like DNS from DHCPv6 Server.
- ▶ **Stateful:** If selected, the PCs in LAN will be configured like in IPv4 mode, thus obtain addresses and DNS information from DHCPv6 server.

Start interface ID: enter the start interface ID. The IPv6 address composed of two parts, thus, the prefix and the interface ID. Interface is like the Host ID compared to IPv4.

End interface ID: enter the end interface ID.

Leased Time (hour): the leased time, similar to leased time in DHCPv4, is a time limit assigned to clients, when expires, the assigned ID will be recycled and reassigned.

Router Advertisement: Check to Enable or Disable the Issue Router Advertisement feature. This feature is to send Router Advertisement messages periodically which would multicast the IPv6 Prefix information (similar to v4 network number 192.168.1.0) to all LAN devices if the field is enabled. We suggest enabling this field.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Loopback

Loopback interface is a widely known virtual interface, not the physical interface, on router and is highly robust and always up. The loopback interface has its own IP and subnet mask, often used for router management as Telnet management IP and involved in BGP as BGP Update-Source and OSPF as Router ID.

▼ Loopback

Loopback interface	☐ Activated ☒ Deactivated
IP Address	127.0.0.1
IP Subnet Mask	255.0.0.0
Save	

IP Address: Enter a dedicated IP address for the loopback interface.

IP Subnet Mask: Enter the subnet mask for the loopback interface.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Dual WAN

Dual WAN, is a feature to have two independent Internet connection connected concurrently, offers a reliable Internet connectivity and maximize bandwidth utilization for critical applications delivery.

General Setting

General Setting

Dual WAN Mode

Mode
Disable ▼

Save

Mode: Select a mode then click **Save** to proceed.

❖ Failover & Failback

Auto failover/failback ensures always-online network connectivity. When primary WAN link (WAN1) fails, all traffic will switch over to the backup WAN (WAN2) seamlessly.

Again, when the primary link is restored, traffic will be handled over from WAN2 to WAN1.

General Setting

Dual WAN Mode

Mode
Failover & Failback

WAN Port Service Detection Policy

WAN1
4G/LTE

WAN2
EWAN(LAN2)

Keep Backup Interface Connected
Disable

Minimum RSRP/RSSI
-105 / -90 dbm(-111 ~ -5 , 0:disable)

Connectivity Decision
Auto failover takes place after straight 3 consecutive failure in every 30 seconds.

Probe By Ping
☒ Enable

Ping Setting
Gateway
☒ Host 8.8.8.8

Timeout
3 seconds

Probe By Signal Strength
☒ Enable

Minimum RSRP/RSSI
-105 / -90 dbm(-111 ~ -5 , 0:disable)

Save

WAN Port Service Detection Policy

WAN1 (Primary): Choose a desired WAN as the primary WAN Link from the list.

WAN2 (Backup): Choose a desired WAN as the backup WAN Link from the list.

Keep Backup Interface Connected: Select the following option whether to keep the backup WAN (WAN2) interface connected to the Internet.

- ▶ **Disable:** Inactivate this feature.
- ▶ **Always:** Keep the backup WAN (WAN2) interface always connected to the Internet
- ▶ **By Signal Strength:** Enable and initiate automatic backup WAN to connect to the Internet at all time until the RSRP / RSSI of primary WAN is greater than the Minimum RSRP / RSSI.

Minimum RSRP / RSSI: Set a minimum requirement for RSRP and RSSI for the primary WAN. Value range from -111 ~ -5. 0 means don't care/no need to check this value.

NOTE: Both the RSRP and RSSI cannot be 0 at the same time.

Connectivity Decision & Probe Cycle: Set a number of times and time in seconds to determine when to switch to the backup link (WAN2) when primary link (WAN1) fails and vice versa.

Example, *Auto failover takes place after straight 3 consecutive failures in every 30 seconds* meaning all traffic will hand over to backup link (WAN2) after primary link fails to response in total of 90 seconds, 30 seconds for 3 consecutive failures.

Note: Failover and Failback follow the same **Connectivity Decision & Probe Cycle** rule to failover from WAN1 to WAN2 or failback from WAN2 to WAN1.

Failover/Fallback Rule Decisions:

1. **Probe by Ping:** Enable Ping to the gateway or an IP address
 - ▶ **Gateway:** Internal system will wait for responses to the pings from the gateway of the WAN.
 - ▶ **Host:** Internal system will wait for responses to the pings from a fixed IP address.
 - ▶ **Timeout X Seconds:** Ping response time for each reply. Maximum timeout up to **5** seconds.
2. **Probe by Signal Strength:** Enable to measure the LTE signal strength
 - ▶ **Minimum RSRP / RSSI:** Set a minimum requirement for RSRP and RSSI for initiating automatic WAN failback or failover procedures.

The valid range is from -111 ~ -5. 0 means don't care/no need to check this value.

NOTE: Both the RSRP and RSSI cannot be 0 at the same time.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

❖ Load Balance

Load balance aggregates the bandwidth of the two WAN links to optimize traffic distribution.

NOTE: Go setup Outbound Load Balance mechanism after saving the settings.

General Setting	
Dual WAN Mode	
Mode	Load Balance ▼
WAN Port Service Detection Policy	
WAN1	4G/LTE ▼
WAN2	EWAN(LAN2) ▼
Service Detection	☒ Enable ☐ Disable
Connectivity Decision	Auto failover takes place after straight 3 consecutive failure in every 30 seconds.
Probe WAN1	☐ Gateway ☒ Host 8.8.8.8 Timeout 3 seconds
Probe WAN2	☐ Gateway ☒ Host 8.8.4.4
Save	

WAN Port Service Detection Policy

WAN1 (Primary): Choose a desired WAN as the primary WAN Link from the list.

WAN2 (Secondary): Choose a desired WAN as the backup WAN Link from the list.

Service Detection: Enable to detect WAN connectivity automatically.

Connectivity Decision: Set a number of times and time in seconds to determine when to turn-off the Load Balancing service.

Example, *Disable Load Balance after straight 3 consecutive failures in every 30 seconds* meaning all traffic will hand over to backup link (WAN2) after primary link fails to response in total of 90 seconds, 30 seconds for 3 consecutive failures.

Probe Ping on WAN 1 / WAN2: Enable Ping to the gateway or an IP address

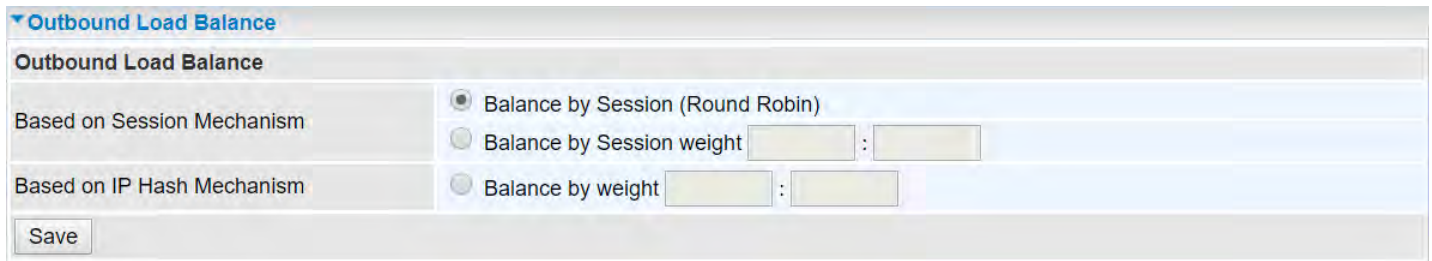
- ▶ **Gateway:** Internal system will wait for responses to the pings from the gateway of the WAN.
- ▶ **Host:** Internal system will wait for responses to the pings from a fixed IP address.

Click **Save** to apply settings

Outbound Load Balance

The connections are distributed over WAN1 and WAN2 so that it can utilize bandwidth of both WAN ports. With Outbound load balance, traffic may be routed to a faster link when one of the WAN links is slower or congested so that user gains better throughput and less delay.

NOTE: Load Balancing must be enabled first.



User can distribute outbound traffic based on **Session Mechanism** or **IP Hash Mechanism**.

Base on Session Mechanism:

Balance by Session (Round Robin): Automatically assign requests/traffics to each WAN interface based on real-time WAN traffic-handling capacity.

OR

Balance by Session weight: Manually Balance session traffic based on a weight ratio.

Example: Session weight by 3:1 meaning forward 3 requests to WAN1 and 1 request to WAN2.

Base on IP Hash Mechanism:

Balance by weight: Use an IP hash to balance traffic based on a ratio. It is to guarantee requests from the same IP address get forward to the same WAN interface.

Click **Save** to apply settings

Protocol Binding

Protocol Binding lets you direct specific traffic to go out from a specific WAN port. Policies determine how specific types of internet traffic are routed, for example, traffic from a specific IP address is granted access to only one WAN port rather than using both of the WAN ports as with load balancing.

Protocol Binding

Rule Index

1 ▼

Active

☒ Yes ☐ No

Bind Interface

WAN1 ▼ (Current WAN1 Mode: 4G/LTE , Current WAN2 Mode: EWAN(LAN2))

Source IP Address

0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0 means Don't care)

Subnet Mask

0.0.0.0

Port Number

0 (0 means Don't care)

Destination IP Address

0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0 means Don't care)

Subnet Mask

0.0.0.0

Port Number

0 (0 means Don't care)

DSCP

64 (Value Range:0~64, 64 means Don't care)

Protocol

Any ▼

Save

Delete

Protocol Binding List

Index	Active	Interface	Source IP Address/Mask	Destination IP Address/Mask	Source Port	Destination Port	DSCP	Protocol
-------	--------	-----------	------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------	------------------	------	----------

Rule Index: The numeric rule indicator. The maximum entry is up to 16.

Active: Click YES to activate the rule

Bind Interface: The dedicated WAN interface that guarantees to handle this traffic request.

Source IP Address: Enter the local network, known as source, IP address of the origin of a traffic/packet. 0.0.0.0 means any IP address in the network.

Subnet Mask: Enter the subnet of the source network.

Port Number: Enter the port number which defines the application.

Destination IP Address: Enter the destination / remote WAN IP address where the traffic/packet is going to. Enter 0.0.0.0 if no need to route to a specific IP address

Subnet Mask: Enter the subnet of the designation network.

Port Number: Enter the port number which defines the application.

DSCP: The DSCP value. Value Range from 0~64; 64 means any value/unspecified

Protocol: Select a protocol, TCP, UDP, ICMP, to use for this traffic.

Click **Save** to apply settings

Example:

All traffics from IP 192.168.1.100/255.255.255.0 with port 8080 will go through WAN1 interface.

The only time it would go through WAN2 interface is when WAN1 has no Internet connection.

Protocol Binding List								
#	Active	Interface	Source IP Address/Mask	Destination IP Address/Mask	Source Port	Destination Port	DSCP	Protocol
1	Yes	WAN1	192.168.1.100/ 255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0/ 0.0.0.0	8080	0	0	TCP

Advanced Setup

Advanced configuration features provide advanced features, including Firewall, Routing, NAT, VRRP, Static DNS, QoS, Time Schedule and Mail Alert for advanced users.

Firewall

Your router includes a firewall for helping to prevent attacks from hackers. In addition to this, when using NAT (Network Address Translation) the router acts as a “natural” Internet firewall, since all PCs on your LAN use private IP addresses that cannot be directly accessed from the Internet.

▼ Firewall	
Firewall	☐ Enabled ☒ Disabled
SPI	☐ Enabled ☒ Disabled
(WARNING: If You enabled SPI, all traffics initiated from WAN would be blocked, including DMZ, Virtual Server, and ACL WAN side.)	
Save	

Firewall: To automatically detect and block Denial of Service (DoS) attacks, such as Ping of Death, SYN Flood, Port Scan and Land Attack.

- ▶ **Enabled:** Activate your firewall function.
- ▶ **Disabled:** Deactivate the firewall function.

SPI: If you enabled SPI, all traffics initiated from WAN would be blocked, including DMZ, Virtual Server, and ACL WAN side.

- ▶ **Enabled:** Activate your SPI function.
- ▶ **Disabled:** Deactivate the SPI function.

Click **Save** to apply settings

Routing

This is static route feature. You are equipped with the capability to control the routing of all the traffic across your network. With each routing rule created, user can specifically assign the destination where the traffic will be routed to.

▼ Routing Table							
Index	Destination IP Address	Subnet Mask	Gateway IP Address	Metric	Interface	Edit	Drop
0	192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	0	br0		
1	127.0.0.0	255.255.0.0	0.0.0.0	0	loopback		
Add Route							

Index #: The numeric route indicator.

Destination IP Address: IP address of the destination network

Subnet Mask: The subnet mask of destination network.

Gateway IP Address: IP address of the gateway or existing interface that this route uses.

Metric: It represents the cost of transmission for routing purposes. The number need not be precise, but it must be between 1 and 15.

Interface: Media/channel selected to append the route.

Edit: Edit the route; this icon is not shown for system default route.

Drop: Drop the route; this icon is not shown for system default route.

Add Route

▼ Static Route	
Destination IP Address	0.0.0.0
Destination Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0
Gateway IP Address / Interface	☐ 0.0.0.0 ☒ 4G/LTE
Metric	1
Save Back	

Destination IP Address: This is the destination subnet IP address.

Destination Subnet Mask: The subnet mask of destination network.

Gateway IP Address or Interface: This is the gateway IP address or existing interface to which packets are to be forwarded.

Metric: It represents the cost of transmission for routing purposes. The number need not be precise, but it must be between 1 and 15.

Click **Save** to add this route

NAT

The NAT (Network Address Translation) feature transforms a private IP into a public IP, allowing multiple users to access the internet through a single IP account, sharing the single IP address. NAT break the originally envisioned model of IP end-to-end connectivity across the Internet, so NAT can cause problems where IPSec/ PPTP encryption is applied or some application layer protocols such as SIP phones are located behind a NAT. And NAT makes it difficult for systems behind a NAT to accept incoming communications.

NAT	
NAT Status	Enable
ALG	
VPN Passthrough	☒ Enabled ☐ Disabled
SIP ALG	☐ Enabled ☒ Disabled
DMZ / Virtual Server	
Interface	4G/LTE ▼
DMZ	▶ Edit
Virtual Server	▶ Edit

NAT Status: Enabled. (Disabled if WAN connection is in **BRIDGE** mode)

ALG

VPN Passthrough: VPN pass-through is a feature of routers which allows VPN client on a private network to establish outbound VPNs unhindered.

SIP ALG: Enable the SIP ALG when SIP phone needs ALG to pass through the NAT. Disable the SIP ALG when SIP phone includes NAT-Traversal algorithm.

DMZ / Virtual Server

Interface: Select a WAN interface connection to allow external access to your internal network.

Service Index: Associated to EWAN interface marking each EWAN service (0-7), to select which EWAN service the DMZ and Virtual server are applied to.

Click **DMZ** [▶ Edit](#) or **Virtual Server** [▶ Edit](#) to move on to set the DMZ or Virtual Server parameters, which are represented in the following scenario.

❖ DMZ

NOTE: This feature disables automatically if WAN connection is in BRIDGE mode or NAT is being turned OFF.

The DMZ Host is a local computer which has all UDP and TCP ports exposed to the Internet. When setting an internal IP address as the DMZ Host, all incoming packets will be forwarded to this local host device. Packet filter or virtual server entries will take priority over forwarding internet packets to the DMZ host.

DMZ

DMZ for: Single IPs Account/ EWAN(LAN1)

DMZ: ☐ Enabled ☒ Disabled

DMZ Host IP Address: 0.0.0.0

Save Back

Except Ports

Port:

Protocol: TCP

Description: Add

DMZ Export Ports Listing

Index	Description	Protocol	Port	Edit	Delete
1	N/A	N/A	N/A		
2	N/A	N/A	N/A		
3	N/A	N/A	N/A		
4	N/A	N/A	N/A		
5	N/A	N/A	N/A		
6	N/A	N/A	N/A		

DMZ for (via a WAN Interface): Allows outside network to connect in and communicate with internal LAN devices via a specific WAN interface.

DMZ:

- ▶ **Enabled:** Activate the DMZ function.
- ▶ **Disabled:** Deactivate the DMZ function.

DMZ Host IP Address: Give a static IP address to the DMZ Host when **Enabled** radio button is checked. Be aware that this IP will be exposed to the WAN/Internet.

Click **Save** to apply settings

Except Ports

Except Ports: Bypass UDP or/and TCP ports, in the list, being forwarded to the DMZ host.

Port: Enter port to be monitored.

Protocol: Enter the protocol to be monitored.

Description: Enter a description to this rule.

Example: Skip port 80 (UDP/TCP) in the list. All Incoming request to access to port 80 (Web GUI) will be forwarded to the embedded HTTP server of BEC MX-221P instead of the DMZ host.

Click **Add** to add an entry to the Except Listing.

❖ Virtual Server

NOTE: This feature disables automatically if WAN connection is in BRIDGE mode or NAT is being turned OFF.

Virtual Server is also known as Port Forwarding that allows BEC MX-221P to direct incoming traffic to a specific device in the network.

Configure a virtual rule in BEC MX-221P for remote users accessing services such as Web or FTP services via the public (WAN) IP address that can be automatically redirected to local servers in the LAN network. Depending on the requested service (TCP/UDP port number), the device redirects the external service request to the appropriate server within the LAN network.

Virtual Server

Virtual Server for

4G/LTE

Protocol

TCP

Start Port Number

21

End Port Number

21

Local IP Address

192.168.1.111

Start Port Number (Local)

21

End Port Number(Local)

21

Save

Back

Virtual Server Listing

Rule	Protocol	Start Port	End port	Local IP Address	Start Port Local	End Port Local	Edit	Drop
0	TCP	21	21	192.168.1.111	21	21		
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Virtual Server for: Indicate the related WAN interface to allow outside network to communicate with the internal LAN device.

Protocol: Choose the application protocol.

Start / End Port Number: Enter a port or port range you want to forward.

(Example: Start / End: 1000 or Start: 1000 & End: 2000).

The starting port must be greater than zero (0). The end port must be greater than or equal to the start port.

Local IP Address: Enter the server IP address in the network to receive the traffic/packets.

Start / End Port Number (Local): Enter the start / end port number of the local application (service).

Examples of well-known and registered port numbers are shown below. For further information, please see IANA's website at <http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers>

Well-known and Registered Ports

Port Number	Protocol	Description
21	TCP	FTP Control
22	TCP & UDP	SSH Remote Login Protocol
23	TCP	Telnet
25	TCP	SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)
53	TCP & UDP	DNS (Domain Name Server)
69	UDP	TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol)
80	TCP	World Wide Web HTTP
110	TCP	POP3 (Post Office Protocol Version 3)
443	TCP & UDP	HTTPS
1503	TCP	T.120
1720	TCP	H.323
7070	UDP	RealAudio



Attention

Using port forwarding does have security implications, as outside users will be able to connect to PCs on your network. For this reason, you are advised to use specific Virtual Server entries just for the ports your application requires, instead of using DMZ. As doing so will result in all connections from the WAN attempt to access to your public IP of the DMZ PC specified.

If you have disabled the NAT option in the WAN-ISP section, the Virtual Server function will hence be invalid.

If the DHCP server option is enabled, you have to be very careful in assigning the IP addresses of the virtual servers in order to avoid conflicts. The easiest way of configuring Virtual Servers is to manually assign static IP address to each virtual server PC, with an address that does not fall into the range of IP addresses that are to be issued by the DHCP server. You can configure the virtual server IP address manually, but it must still be in the same subnet as the router.

Example: How to setup Port Forwarding for port 21 (FTP server)

If you have an FTP server in your LAN network and want others to access it through WAN.

Step 1: Assign a static IP to your local computer that is hosting the FTP server.

Step 2: Login to the Gateway and go to **Configuration / Advanced Setup / NAT / Virtual Server**.

FTP server uses TCP protocol with port 21.

Enter "21" to Start and End Port Number. The BEC MX-221P will accept port 21 requests from WAN side.

Enter the static IP assigned to the local PC that is hosting the FTP server. Ex: 192.168.1.111

Enter "21" to Local Start and End Port number. The BEC MX-221P will forward port 21 request from WAN to the specific LAN PC (Example: 192.168.1.111) in the network.

Step 3: Click **Save** to save settings.

Virtual Server

Virtual Server for

4G/LTE

Protocol

TCP

Start Port Number

21

End Port Number

21

Local IP Address

192.168.1.111

Start Port Number (Local)

21

End Port Number(Local)

21

Save

Back

Virtual Server Listing

Rule	Protocol	Start Port	End port	Local IP Address	Start Port Local	End Port Local	Edit	Drop
0	TCP	21	21	192.168.1.111	21	21		
1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

VRRP

VRRP is designed to eliminate the single point of failure inherent in the static default routed environment. VRRP specifies an election protocol that dynamically assigns responsibility for a virtual router to one of the VRRP routers in a LAN. The VRRP router controlling the IP address associated with a virtual router is called the Master, and forwards packets sent to these IP addresses. The election process provides dynamic fail-over in the forwarding responsibility should the Master become unavailable. Any of the virtual router's IP addresses in a LAN can then be used as the default first hop router by end-hosts. The advantage gained from using VRRP is a higher availability default path without requiring configuration of dynamic routing or router discovery protocols on every end-host.

VRRP	
VRRP	☐ Activated ☒ Deactivated
VRID	1 (1~255)
Priority	100 (1~254)
Preempt Mode	☒ Activated ☐ Deactivated
VRIP	192.168.1.253
Advertisement Period	1 (1~2147483647)
Save	

VRRP: Click to activate the feature.

VRID: Virtual Router Identifier, range from 1-255 (decimal). A master or backup router running the VRRP protocol may participate in one VRID instance.

Priority: Specifies the sending VRRP router's priority for the virtual router. Higher values equal higher priority. The priority value for the VRRP router that owns the IP address associated with the virtual router **MUST** be 255. VRRP routers backing up a virtual router **MUST** use priority values between 1 and 254. The default priority value for VRRP routers backing up a virtual router is 100. The priority value zero (0) has special meaning indicating that the current Master has stopped participating in VRRP. This is used to trigger Backup routers to quickly transition to Master without having to wait for the current Master to timeout.

Preempt Mode: When preempt mode is activated, a backup router always takes over the responsibility of the master router. When deactivated, the lower priority backup is left in the master state.

VRIP: An IP address which is associated with the virtual router.

Advertisement period: Indicates the time interval in seconds between advertisements. Default in 1 second.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Static DNS

The Domain Name System (DNS) is a hierarchical naming system built on a distributed database for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network associated with various information with domain names assigned to each of the participating entities. Most importantly, it translates domain names meaningful to humans into the numerical identifiers associated with networking equipment for the purpose of locating and addressing these devices worldwide.

An often-used analogy to explain the Domain Name System is that it serves as the phone book for the Internet by translating human-friendly computer hostnames into IP addresses. For example, the domain name `www.example.com` can be translated into the addresses `192.0.32.10` (IPv4).

Static DNS

IP Address

Domain Name

Save

Static DNS Listing

Index	IP Address	Domain Name	Edit	Delete
-------	------------	-------------	------	--------

IP Address: The IP address you are going to give a specific domain name.

Domain Name: The friendly domain name for the IP address.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

QoS

QoS helps you control the upload traffic of each application from LAN (Ethernet and/or Wireless) to WAN (Internet).

It facilitates you the features to control the quality of throughput for each application. This is useful when there on certain types of data you want give higher priority to, such as voice data packets given higher priority than web data packets.

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It facilitates you the features to control the quality of throughput for each application. This is useful when there on certain types of data you want give higher priority to, such as voice data packets given higher priority than web data packets.

Quality of Service

SW QoS

☐ Activated
☒ Deactivated

Bandwidth

LAN to WAN

Bandwidth

100000

Kbps

WAN to LAN

EWAN(LAN2)

Bandwidth

100000

Kbps

4G/LTE

Bandwidth

100000

Kbps

Bandwidth Save

Rule Index

1

Wan Interfae

EWAN(LAN2)

Application

Direction

LAN to WAN

Protocol

Any

DSCP Marking

Disable

Rate Type

Limited(Maximum)

Rate

Kbps

Priority

High

Internal IP Address

0.0.0.0

~

0.0.0.0

*

Internal Port

0

~

0

**

External IP Address

0.0.0.0

~

0.0.0.0

*

External Port

0

~

0

**

Note *: 0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0 means all IPs

Note *: 0 ~ 0 means all Ports

Save

Delete

Cancel

QOS Control Listing

Index	Application	Direction	Rate Type	Rate	Wan Interface
-------	-------------	-----------	-----------	------	---------------

SW QoS: Select **Activate** to enable the QoS

LAN to WAN (Bandwidth): You want to control the traffic from local network to the outside (Upstream). You can assign the priority for the application or you can limit the rate of the application.

E.g.: you have an FTP server inside the local network, and you want to have a limited control by the QoS policy and so you need to add a policy with LAN to WAN direction setting.

WAN to LAN (Bandwidth): Control traffic from WAN to LAN (Downstream).

Click **Bandwidth Save** to save settings.

Rule Index: Index marking for each rule up to maximum of 16.

- **WAN Interface:** Select a WAN interface connection to allow external access to your internal network.

- ▶ **Application:** Assign a name that identifies the new QoS application rule. Select from the list box for quick setup.

Direction: Shows the direction mode of the QoS application

- ▶ **Protocol:** Select a protocol from the drop-down list
- ▶ **DSCP Marking:** Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP), it is the first 6 bits in the ToS byte. DSCP Marking allows users to classify the traffic of the application to be executed according to the DSCP value.

Rate Type: Choose **Limited** (Maximum) or **Guaranteed** (Minimum) to specify the data rate is allowed for this policy.

- ▶ **Rate:** Specify the data rate in Kbps.
- ▶ **Priority:** Set the priority given to each policy/application. Specify the priority for the use of bandwidth. You can specify which application can have higher priority to acquire the bandwidth. Its default setting is set to High. You may adjust this setting to fit your policy / application.

Internal IP Address: The IP address values for Local LAN devices you want to give control.

- ▶ **Internal Port:** The Port number on the LAN side, it is used to identify an application.

External IP Address: The IP address on remote / WAN side.

- ▶ **External Port:** The Port number on the remote / WAN side.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

To Remove a Policy: Simply select the Index then hit the **Delete** button to remove from the list.

Time Schedule

The Time Schedule supports up to **16** timeslots which helps you to manage your Internet connection. In each time profile, you may schedule specific day(s) i.e. Monday through Sunday to restrict or allowing the usage of the Internet by users or applications.

This Time Schedule correlates closely with router's time, since router does not have a real time clock on board; it uses the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) to get the current time from an SNTP server from the Internet.

Time Schedule

Rule Index	1 ▼						
Rule Name	TimeSlot1						
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Day of Week	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Start Time	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
End Time	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Save							

Time Index: The rule indicator (1-16) for identifying each timeslot.

Name: User-defined identification for each time period.

Day of Week: Mon. to Sun. Specify the time interval for each timeslot from “Day of Week”.

Start Time: The starting point of the interval for the timeslot, anytime in 00:00 – 24:00.

End Time: The ending point of the interval for the timeslot, anytime in 00:00 – 24:00.

Click **Save** to apply your settings.

Example, you can add a timeslot named “TimeSlot1” which features a period from 9:00 of Monday to 18:00 of Tuesday.

Time Schedule

Rule Index	0 ▼						
Rule Name	TimeSlot1						
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Day of Week	☒	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Start Time	09:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
End Time	24:00	18:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Save							

Another TimeSlot2 spanning from 09:00 to 18:00 of Wednesday

Time Schedule

Rule Index	1 ▼						
Rule Name	TimeSlot2						
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
Day of Week	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐
Start Time	00:00	00:00	09:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
End Time	00:00	00:00	18:00	00:00	00:00	00:00	00:00
Save							

Mail Alert

Mail alert is designed to keep system administrator or other relevant personnel alerted of any unexpected events that might have occurred to the network computers or server for monitoring efficiency. With this alert system, appropriate solutions may be tackled to fix problems that may have arisen so that the server can be properly maintained.

Mail Alert

Server Information

SMTP Server

Username

Password

.....

Sender's E-mail

(Must be XXX@yyy.zzz)

SSL/TLS

☐ Enable

Port

25

(1~65535)

Account Test

WAN IP Change Alert

Recipient's E-mail

(Must be XXX@yyy.zzz)

4G/LTE Usage Allowance

Recipient's E-mail

(Must be XXX@yyy.zzz)

Apply

Server Information

SMTP Server: Enter the SMTP server that you would like to use for sending emails.

Username: Enter the username of your email account to be used by the SMTP server.

Password: Enter the password of your email account.

Sender's Email: Enter your email address.

SSL/TLS: Check to whether to enable SSL encryption feature.

Port: the port, default is 25.

Account Test: Click the button to test the connectivity and feasibility to your sender's e-mail.

WAN IP Change Alert

Recipient's Email (WAN IP Change Alert): Enter a valid e-mail address to receive an alert message when WAN IP change has been detected.

Recipient's Email (4G/LTE Usage Allowance): Enter a valid e-mail address to receive an alert message when the 4G/LTE over Usage Allowance occurs.

Click **Apply** button to save settings.

VPN

A **Virtual Private Network (VPN)** is a private network that interconnects remote (and often geographically separate) networks through primarily public communication infrastructures such as the Internet. VPNs provide security through tunneling protocols and security procedures such as encryption. For example, a VPN could be used to securely connect the branch offices of an organization to a Headquarter office network through the public Internet.

BEC MX-221P supports **IPSec**, **PPTP**, **L2TP**, **GRE** and **OpenVPN Server / Client**

IPSec

Internet Protocol Security (IPSec) is a protocol suite for securing Internet Protocol (IP) communications by authenticating and encrypting each IP packet of a communication session. IPSec also includes protocols for establishing mutual authentication between agents at the beginning of the session and negotiation of cryptographic keys to be used during the session.

IPSec is an end-to-end security scheme operating in the Internet Layer of the Internet Protocol Suite. It can be used in protecting data flows between a pair of security gateways (*network-to-network*), or between a security gateway and a host (*network-to-host*).

A total of 8 IPSec tunnels can be added.

▼ IPSec							
IPSec Listing							
Index	Connection Name	Active	Interface	Remote Gateway IP	Remote Network	Edit	Delete
Add New Connection							

Click **Add New Connection** to create a new IPSec profile.

IPsec Phase 1(IKE)

IKE Mode	Main ▼		
Local ID Type	Default (Local WAN IP) ▼	IDContent	*
Remote ID Type	Default (Remote Gateway IP) ▼	IDContent	*
Pre-Shared Key	☒ Text ☐ Hexadecimal		
IKE Proposal	Encryption Algorithm	DES ▼	Authentication Algorithm MD5 ▼
	Diffie-Hellman Group	MODP1024(DH2) ▼	

IKE Mode: IKE, Internet Key Exchange, is the mechanism to negotiate and exchange parameters and keys between IPsec peers to establish security associations (SA). Select Main or Aggressive mode.

Local ID Type / Remote ID Type: When the mode of IKE is aggressive, Local and Remote peers can be identified by other IDs.

IDContent: Enter IDContent the name you want to identify when the Local and Remote Type are Domain Name; Enter IDContent IP address you want to identify when the Local and Remote Type are IP addresses (IPv4 and IPv6 supported).

Pre-Shared Key: This is for the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol, a string from 4 to 128 characters. Both sides should use the same key. IKE is used to establish a shared security policy and authenticated keys for services (such as IPsec) that require a key. Before any IPsec traffic can be passed, each router must be able to verify the identity of its peer. This can be done by manually entering the pre-shared key into both sides (router or hosts).

IKE Proposal & Encryption Algorithm: Select the encryption algorithm from the drop-down menu. There are several options: DES and AES (128, 192 and 256). 3DES and AES are more powerful but increase latency.

- ▶ **DES:** Stands for Data Encryption Standard, it uses 56 bits as an encryption method.
- ▶ **3DES:** Stands for Triple Data Encryption Standard, it uses 168 (56*3) bits as an encryption method.
- ▶ **AES:** Stands for Advanced Encryption Standards, you can use 128, 192 or 256 bits as encryption method.

Authentication Algorithm: Authentication establishes the integrity of the datagram and ensures it is not tampered with in transmission. There are 3 options: Message Digest 5 (MD5) and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA1, SHA256). SHA1 is more resistant to brute-force attacks than MD5. However, it is slower.

- ▶ **MD5:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 128-bit hash.
- ▶ **SHA1:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 160-bit hash.

Diffie-Hellman Group: It is a public-key cryptography protocol that allows two parties to establish a shared secret over an unsecured communication channel (i.e. over the Internet). MODP stands for Modular Exponentiation Groups.

IPsec Phase 2(IPsec)

IPsec Proposal	☒ ESP ☐ AH		
	Encryption Algorithm	DES ▼	Authentication Algorithm MD5 ▼
	Perfect Forward Security	None ▼	

IPsec Proposal: Select the IPsec security method. There are two methods of verifying the authentication information, AH (Authentication Header) and ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload).

Use ESP for greater security so that data will be encrypted, and the data origin be authenticated but using AH data origin will only be authenticated but not encrypted.

Encryption Algorithm: Select the encryption algorithm from the drop-down menu. There are several options: DES and AES (128, 192 and 256). 3DES and AES are more powerful but increase latency.

- ▶ **DES:** Stands for Data Encryption Standard, it uses 56 bits as an encryption method.
- ▶ **3DES:** Stands for Triple Data Encryption Standard, it uses 168 (56*3) bits as an encryption method.
- ▶ **AES:** Stands for Advanced Encryption Standards, you can use 128, 192 or 256 bits as encryption method.

Authentication Algorithm: Authentication establishes the integrity of the datagram and ensures it is not tampered with in transmission. There are 3 options: Message Digest 5 (MD5) and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA1, SHA256). SHA1 is more resistant to brute-force attacks than MD5. However, it is slower.

- ▶ **MD5:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 128-bit hash.
- ▶ **SHA1:** A one-way hashing algorithm that produces a 160-bit hash.

Perfect Forward Secrecy: It is a public-key cryptography protocol that allows two parties to establish a shared secret over an unsecured communication channel (i.e. over the Internet). MODP stands for Modular Exponentiation Groups.

IPsec SA Lifetime

Phase 1 (IKE)SA Lifetime	480	min(s)	Phase 2 (IPsec)	60	min(s)
--------------------------	-----	--------	-----------------	----	--------

SA Lifetime: Specify the number of minutes that a Security Association (SA) will stay active before new encryption and authentication key will be exchanged. There are two kinds of SAs, IKE and IPsec. IKE negotiates and establishes SA on behalf of IPsec, and IKE SA is used by IKE.

- ▶ **Phase 1 (IKE):** To issue an initial connection request for a new VPN tunnel. The range can be from 5 to 15,000 minutes, and the default is 480 minutes.
- ▶ **Phase 2 (IPsec):** To negotiate and establish secure authentication. The range can be from 5 to 15,000 minutes, and the default is 60 minutes. A short SA time increases security by forcing the two parties to update the keys. However, every time the VPN tunnel re-negotiates, access through the tunnel will be temporarily disconnected.

IPsec Connection Keep Alive

Keepalive	None ▼	PING to the IP(0.0.0.0:NEVER)	0.0.0.0	Interval	10	seconds **
Disconnection Time after No Traffic	180	seconds (180 at least)				
Reconnection Time	3	min(s) (3 at least)				

Keep Alive:

- ▶ **None:** Disable. The system will not detect remote IPsec peer is still alive or lost. The remote peer will get disconnected after the interval, in seconds, is up.
- ▶ **PING:** This mode will detect the remote IPsec peer has lost or not by pinging specify IP address.
- ▶ **DPD:** Dead peer detection (DPD) is a keeping alive mechanism that enables the router to be detected lively when the connection between the router and a remote IPsec peer has lost. Please be noted, it must be enabled on the both sites.

PING to the IP: It is able to IP Ping the remote PC with the specified IP address and alert when the connection fails. Once alter message is received, Router will drop this tunnel connection. Reestablish of this connection is required. Default setting is 0.0.0.0 which disables the function

Interval: This sets the time interval between Pings to the IP function to monitor the connection status. Default interval setting is 10 seconds. Time interval can be set from 0 to 3600 second, 0 second disables the function.

Ping to the IP	Interval (sec)	Ping to the IP Action
0.0.0.0	0	No
0.0.0.0	2000	No
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx (A valid IP Address)	0	No
xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx(A valid IP Address)	2000	Yes, activate it in every 2000 second.

Disconnection Time after No Traffic: It is the NO Response time clock. When no traffic stage time is beyond the Disconnection time set, Router will automatically halt the tunnel connection and re-establish it base on the Reconnection Time set. 180 seconds is minimum time interval for this function.

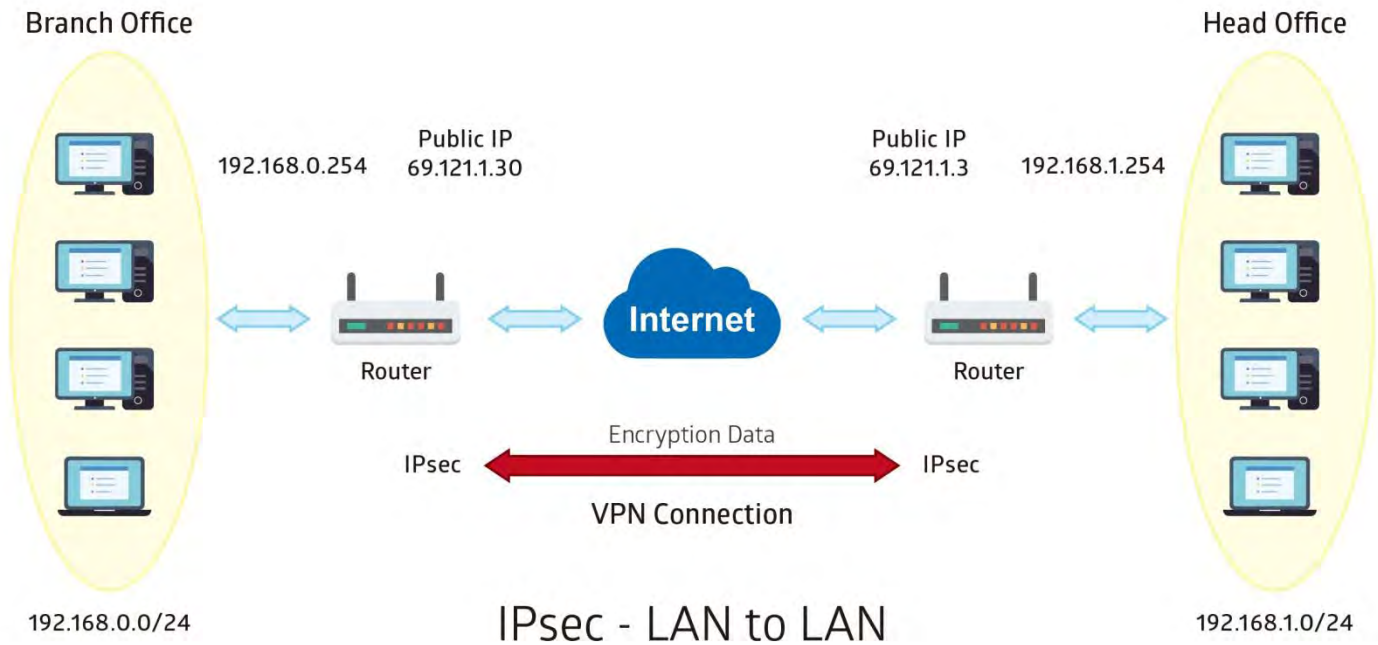
Reconnection Time: It is the reconnecting time interval after NO TRAFFIC is initiated. 3 minutes is minimum time interval for this function.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Examples: IPSec – Network (LAN) to Network (LAN)

Two of the BEC MX-221P devices want to setup a secure IPSec VPN tunnel

NOTE: The IPSec Settings shall be consistent between the two routers.



Headquarter office Side:

Configuration Settings		Description
Connection Name	H-to-B	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Remote Secure Gateway	69.121.1.30	IP address of the Branch office gateway
Access Network		
Local Access Range	Subnet	Headquarter office network
Local Network IP Address	192.168.1.0	
Local Network Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Remote Access Range	Subnet	Branch office network
Remote Network IP Address	192.168.0.0	
Remote Network Netmask	255.255.255.0	
IPSec Proposal		
IKE Mode	Main	Security Plan
Pre-Shared Key	1234567890	
Phase 1 Encryption	AES-128	
Phase 1 Authentication	SHA1	
Phase 1 Diffie-Hellman Group	MODP 1024(group2)	
Phase 2 Proposal	ESP	
Phase 2 Authentication	SHA1	
Phase 2 Encryption	3DES	
Prefer Forward Security	MODP 1024(group2)	

IPSec

Connection Name:

Active: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Interface:

Remote Gateway IP: (0.0.0.0 means any)

Local Access Range: Local IP Address: IP Subnetmask:

Remote Access Range: Remote IP Address: IP Subnetmask:

IKE Mode: Pre-Shared Key:

Local ID Type: IDContent:

Remote ID Type: IDContent:

Encryption Algorithm: Authentication Algorithm: Diffie-Hellman Group:

IPSec Proposal: ☒ ESP ☐ AH

Authentication Algorithm: Encryption Algorithm:

Perfect Forward Secrecy:

Phase 1 (IKE)SA Lifetime: min(s) Phase 2 (IPSec): min(s)

Keepalive: PING to the IP(0.0.0.0:NEVER): Interval: seconds **

Disconnection Time after No Traffic: seconds (180 at least)

Reconnection Time: min(s) (3 at least)

Note *: FQDN with @ as first character means don't resolve domain name.

Note **: (0-3600, 0 means NEVER)

Branch Office Side:

Configuration Settings		Description
Connection Name	B-to-H	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Remote Secure Gateway	69.121.1.3	IP address of the Branch office gateway
Access Network		
Local Access Range	Subnet	Headquarter office network
Local Network IP Address	192.168.0.0	
Local Network Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Remote Access Range	Subnet	Branch office network
Remote Network IP Address	192.168.1.0	
Remote Network Netmask	255.255.255.0	
IPSec Proposal		
IKE Mode	Main	Security Plan
Pre-Shared Key	1234567890	
Phase 1 Encryption	AES-128	
Phase 1 Authentication	SHA1	
Phase 1 Diffie-Hellman Group	MODP 1024(group2)	
Phase 2 Proposal	ESP	
Phase 2 Authentication	SHA1	
Phase 2 Encryption	3DES	
Prefer Forward Security	MODP 1024(group2)	

IPSec

Connection Name

B-to-H

Active

☒ Yes
 ☐ No

Interface

Auto

Remote Gateway IP

69.121.1.3

(0.0.0.0 means any)

Local Access Range

Subnet

Local IP Address

192.168.0.0

IP Subnetmask

255.255.255.0

Remote Access Range

Subnet

Remote IP Address

192.168.1.0

IP Subnetmask

255.255.255.0

IKE Mode

Main

Pre-Shared Key

1234567890

Local ID Type

Default Wan IP

IDContent

*

Remote ID Type

Default Wan IP

IDContent

*

Encryption Algorithm

AES-128

Authentication Algorithm

SHA1

Diffie-Hellman Group

MODP1024(DH2)

IPSec Proposal

☒ ESP
 ☐ AH

Authentication Algorithm

SHA1

Encryption Algorithm

3DES

Perfect Forward Secrecy

MODP1024(DH2)

Phase 1 (IKE)SA Lifetime

480

min(s)

Phase 2 (IPSec)

60

min(s)

Keepalive

None

PING to the IP(0.0.0.0:NEVER)

0.0.0.0

Interval

10

seconds **

Disconnection Time after No Traffic

180

seconds (180 at least)

Reconnection Time

3

min(s) (3 at least)

Note *: FQDN with @ as first character means don't resolve domain name.

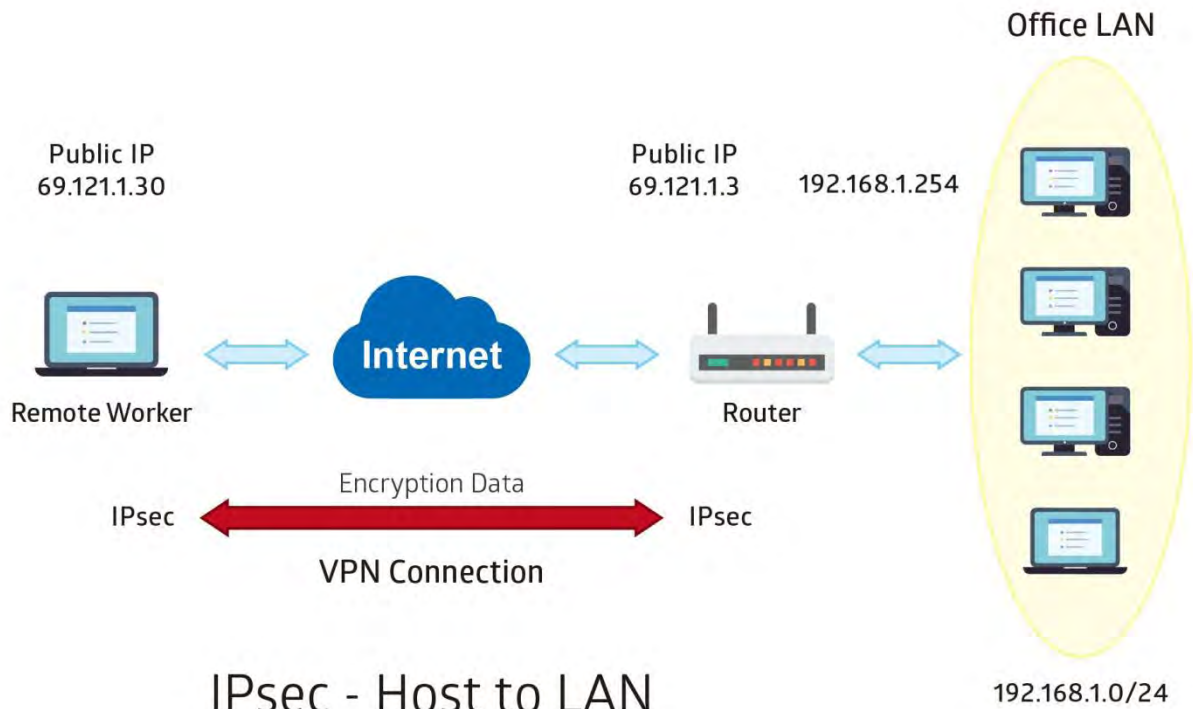
Note **: (0-3600, 0 means NEVER)

Save

Back

Examples: IPsec – Remote Employee to BEC MX-221P Connection

Router servers as VPN server, and host should install the IPsec client to connect to Headquarter office through IPsec VPN.



Headquarter office Side:

Configuration Settings		Description
Connection Name	H-to-H	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Remote Secure Gateway	69.121.1.30	IP address of the Branch office gateway
Access Network		
Local Access Range	Subnet	Headquarter office LAN network information
Local Network IP Address	192.168.1.0	
Local Network Netmask	255.255.255.0	
Remote Access Range	Signal IP	Remote worker IP address
Remote Network IP Address	69.121.1.30	
Remote Network Netmask	255.255.255.255	
IPSec Proposal		
IKE Mode	Main	Security Plan
Pre-Shared Key	1234567890	
Phase 1 Encryption	AES-128	
Phase 1 Authentication	SHA1	
Phase 1 Diffie-Hellman Group	MODP 1024(group2)	
Phase 2 Proposal	ESP	
Phase 2 Authentication	SHA1	
Phase 2 Encryption	3DES	
Prefer Forward Security	MODP 1024(group2)	

IPSec

Connection Name

H-to-H

Active

☒ Yes
 ☐ No

Interface

Auto

Remote Gateway IP

69.121.1.30

(0.0.0.0 means any)

Local Access Range

Subnet

Local IP Address

192.168.1.0

IP Subnetmask

255.255.255.0

Remote Access Range

Single IP

Remote IP Address

69.121.1.30

IP Subnetmask

255.255.255.255

IKE Mode

Main

Pre-Shared Key

1234567890

Local ID Type

Default Wan IP

IDContent

*

Remote ID Type

Default Wan IP

IDContent

**

Encryption Algorithm

AES-128

Authentication Algorithm

SHA1

Diffie-Hellman Group

MODP1024(DH2)

IPSec Proposal

☒ ESP
 ☐ AH

Authentication Algorithm

SHA1

Encryption Algorithm

3DES

Perfect Forward Secrecy

MODP1024(DH2)

Phase 1 (IKE)SA Lifetime

480

min(s)

Phase 2 (IPSec)

60

min(s)

Keepalive

None

PING to the IP(0.0.0.0:NEVER)

0.0.0.0

Interval

10

seconds **

Disconnection Time after No Traffic

180

seconds (180 at least)

Reconnection Time

3

min(s) (3 at least)

Note *: FQDN with @ as first character means don't resolve domain name.

Note **: (0-3600, 0 means NEVER)

Save

Back

PPTP Server

The **Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol** (PPTP) is a Layer2 tunneling protocol for implementing virtual private networks through IP network.

In the Microsoft implementation, the tunneled PPP traffic can be authenticated with PAP, CHAP, and Microsoft CHAP V1/V2 . The PPP payload is encrypted using Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption (MPPE) when using MSCHAPv1/v2.

NOTE: 4 sessions for Client and 4 sessions for Server respectively.

PPTP Server

PPTP Server ☐ Activated ☒ Deactivated

Authentication Type

Encryption Key Length

Encryption Mode

CCP ☒ Yes ☐ No

MS-DNS

Rule Index

Connection Name

Active ☐ Yes ☒ No

Username

Password

Connection Type

Private IP Address assigned to Dial-in User

Remote Network IP Address

Remote Network Netmask

PPTP Server Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Username	Connection Type	Assigned IP Address
-------	-----------------	--------	----------	-----------------	---------------------

PPTP Server: Select **Activate / Deactivate** to enable or disable the PPTP Server.

Authentication Type: Pick an authentication type from the drop-down list. When using PAP, the password is sent unencrypted, whilst CHAP encrypts the password before sending, and also allows for challenges at different periods to ensure that an intruder has not replaced the client. When passed the authentication with MS-CHAPv2, the MPPE encryption is supported.

Encryption Key Length: **Auto**, data encryption and key length, with 40-bit or 128-bit, is automatically negotiated when establish a connection. 128-bit keys provide strong stronger encryption than 40-bit keys.

Encryption Mode: The encryption key will be changed every 256 packets with Stateful mode. With Stateless mode, the key will be changed in each packet.

CCP (Compression Control Protocol): Enable to compress data to save bandwidth and increase data transfer speed.

MS-DNS: Assign a DNS server or use router default IP address to be the MS-DNS server IP address.

Rule Index: The numeric rule indicator for PPTP server. The maximum entry is up to 4.

Connection Name: Enter a description for this connection/profile.

Active: **Yes** to activate the account. PPTP server is waiting for the client to connect to this account.

Username / Password: Enter the username / password for this profile.

Connection Type: Select Remote Access for single user, Select LAN to LAN for remote gateway.

Private IP Address Assigned to Dial-in User: Specify the private IP address to be assigned to dial-in clients, and the IP should be in the same subnet as local LAN, but not occupied.

Remote Network IP Address: Enter the subnet IP of the remote LAN network.

Remote Network Netmask: Enter the Netmask of the remote LAN network.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

PPTP Client

Establish a PPTP tunnel over Internet to connect with a PPTP server.

A total of 4 PPTP Client sessions can be created.

PPTP Client

Rule Index: 1 ▼

Connection Name:

Active: ☐ Yes ☒ No

Authentication Type: Chap/Pap ▼

Encryption Key Length: Auto ▼

Encryption Mode: Allow Stateless or Statefull ▼

CCP: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Username:

Password:

Connection Type: Remote Access ▼

Server IP Address:

Remote Network IP Address:

Remote Network Netmask:

Active as Default Route: ☐ Enable

PPTP Client Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Username	Connection Type	Server IP Address
-------	-----------------	--------	----------	-----------------	-------------------

Rule Index: The numeric rule indicator for PPTP client. The maximum entry is up to 4.

Connection Name: Enter a description for this connection/profile.

Active: **Yes** to activate the account. PPTP server is waiting for the client to connect to this account.

Authentication Type: Pick an authentication type from the drop-down list. When using PAP, the password is sent unencrypted, whilst CHAP encrypts the password before sending, and also allows for challenges at different periods to ensure that an intruder has not replaced the client. When passed the authentication with MS-CHAPv2, the MPPE encryption is supported.

Encryption Key Length: **Auto**, data encryption and key length, with 40-bit or 128-bit, is automatically negotiated when establish a connection. 128-bit keys provide strong stronger encryption than 40-bit keys.

Encryption Mode: The encryption key will be changed every 256 packets with Stateful mode. With Stateless mode, the key will be changed in each packet.

CCP (Compression Control Protocol): Enable to compress data to save bandwidth and increase data transfer speed.

Username / Password: Enter the username / password provided by the PPTP server/host.

Connection Type: Select Remote Access for single user, Select LAN to LAN for remote gateway.

Server IP Address: Enter the WAN IP address of the PPTP server.

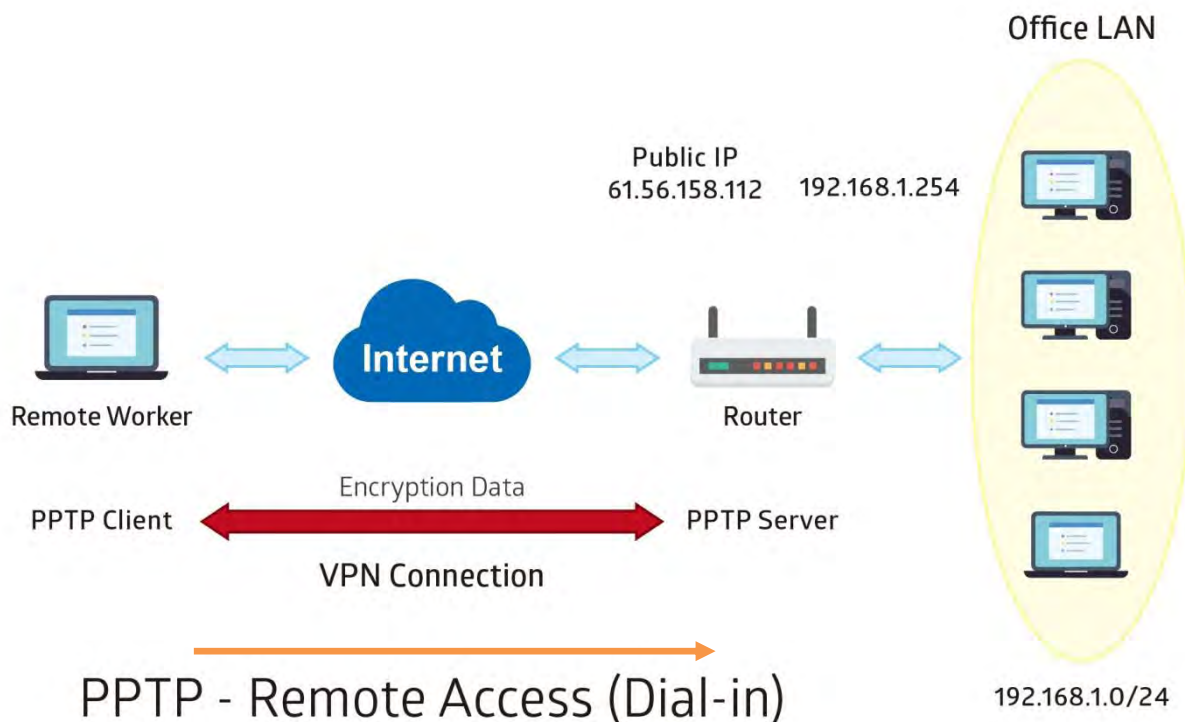
Remote Network IP Address: Enter the subnet IP of the server/host LAN network.

Remote Network Netmask: Enter the Netmask of the server/host LAN network.

Active as Default Route: Enabled to let the tunnel to be the default route for traffic, under this circumstance, all packets will be forwarded to this tunnel and routed to the next hop.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Example: PPTP – Remote Employee Dial-in to BEC MX-221P



The input IP address 192.168.1.2 will be assigned to the remote worker. Please make sure this IP is not used in the Office LAN.

Configuration Settings		Description
Connection Name	HS-RA	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Authentication Type	MS-CHAPv2	Authentication type
Username	test	Credential created from the device to a PPTP client to dial-in to the network.
Password	test	
Connection Type	Remote Access	Remote access for a dial-in
Assigned IP	192.168.1.2	Local IP assigned to the dial-in client

PPTP Server

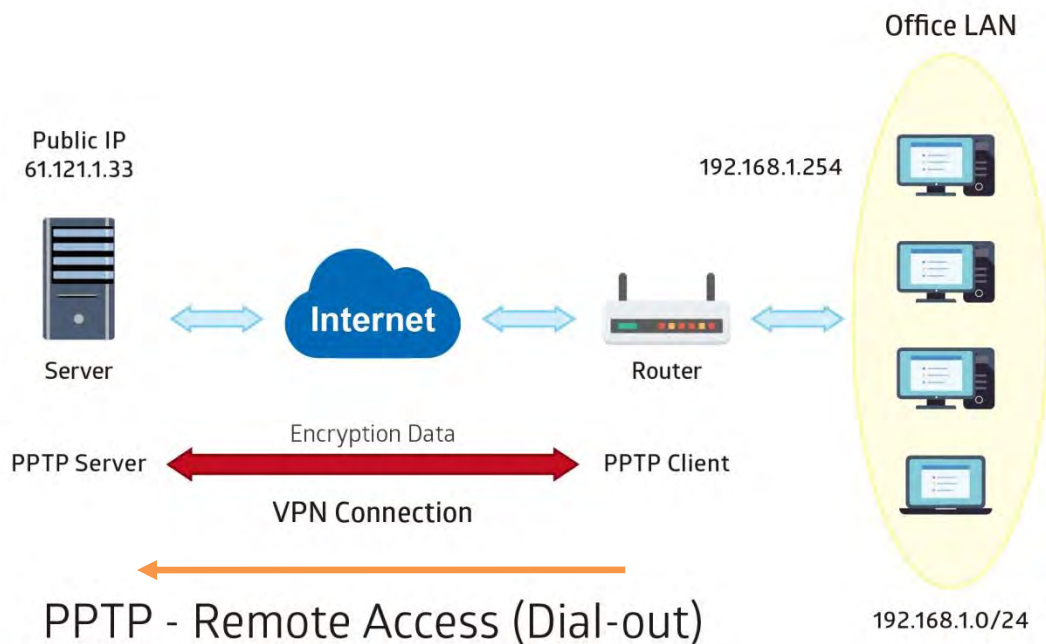
PPTP Server ☒ Activated ☐ Deactivated
Authentication Type
Encryption Key Length
Encryption Mode
CCP ☒ Yes ☐ No
MS-DNS
Rule Index
Connection Name
Active ☒ Yes ☐ No
Username
Password
Connection Type
Private IP Address assigned to Dial-in User
Remote Network IP Address
Remote Network Netmask

PPTP Server Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Username	Connection Type	Assigned IP Address
1	HS-RA	Yes	test	Remote Access	192.168.1.2

Example: PPTP – Remote Employee Dial-out to BEC MX-221P

A company's office establishes a PPTP VPN connection with a file server located at a separate location. The router is installed in the office, connected to a couple of PCs and Servers.



PPTP Server WAN IP address is 61.121.1.33 of the Headquarter office.

Configuration Settings		Description
Connection Name	HS-RA	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Authentication Type	MS-CHAPv2	Authentication type
Username	test	Credential assigned from the PPTP server for PPP client to dial-in to its network.
Password	test	
Connection Type	Remote Access	Remote access for a dial-in
Server IP	61.121.1.33	VPN server WAN IP address

PPTP Client

Rule Index	1
Connection Name	HS-RA
Active	☒ Yes ☐ No
Authentication Type	MS-CHAPv2
Encryption Key Length	Auto
Encryption Mode	Allow Stateless or Statefull
CCP	☒ Yes ☐ No
Username	test
Password	•••••
Connection Type	Remote Access
Server IP Address	69.121.1.33
Remote Network IP Address	192.168.1.0
Remote Network Netmask	255.255.255.0
Active as Default Route	☐ Enable

Save Delete

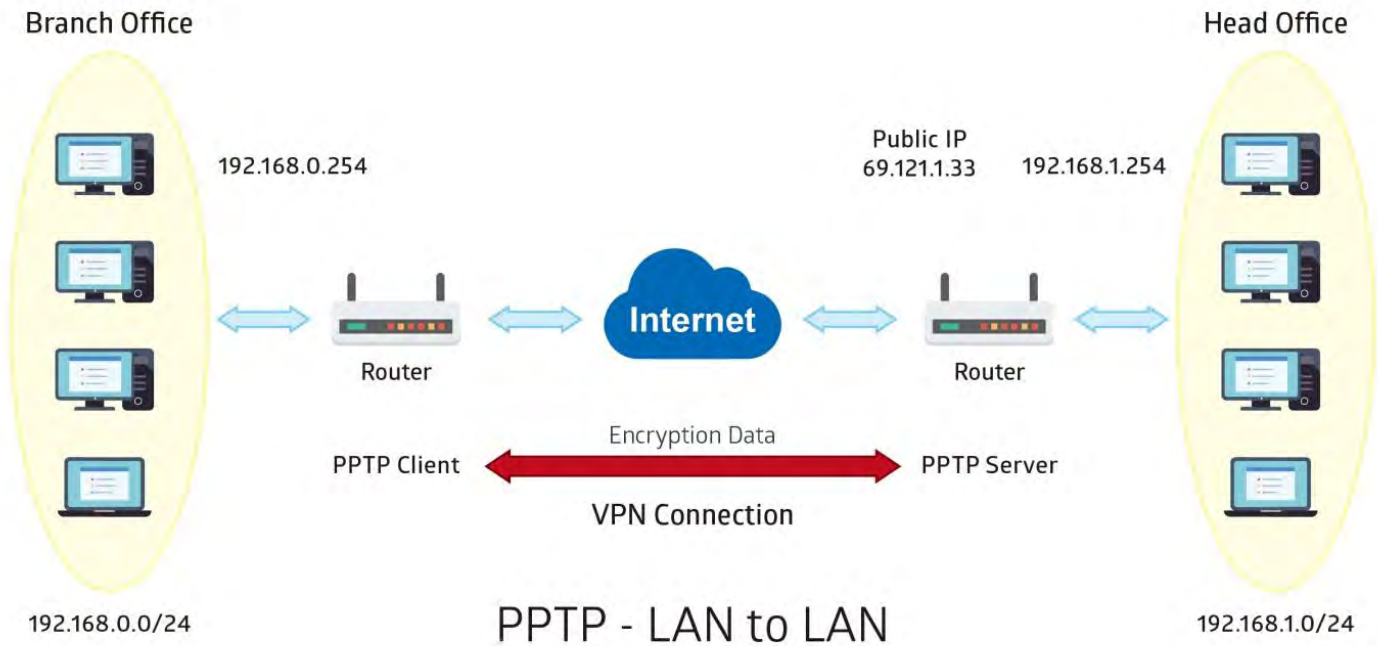
PPTP Client Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Username	Connection Type	Server IP Address
1	HS-RA	Yes	test	Remote Access	69.121.1.33

Example: PPTP – Network (LAN) to Network (LAN) Connection

The branch office establishes a PPTP VPN tunnel with Headquarter office to connect two private networks over the Internet. The routers are installed in the Headquarter office and branch offices accordingly.

NOTE: Both office LAN networks must be in **different subnets** with the LAN-LAN application.



Configuring PPTP Server in the Headquarter office

The IP address 192.168.1.2 will be assigned to the router located in the branch office. Please make sure this IP is not used in the Headquarter office LAN.

Configuration Settings		Description
Connection Name	HS-LL	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Authentication Type	MS-CHAPv2	Authentication type
Username	test	Credential created for a PPTP client to dial-in to its local network.
Password	test	
Connection Type	LAN to LAN	LAN to LAN connection
Assigned IP	192.168.1.2	Local IP assigned to the dial-in client
Remote Network IP	129.168.0.0	Remote, Branch office, LAN network IP address and Netmask
Remote Network Netmask	255.255.255.0	

PPTP Server

PPTP Server

☒ Activated
☐ Deactivated

Authentication Type

MS-CHAPv2

Encryption Key Length

Auto

Encryption Mode

Allow Stateless and Statefull

CCP

☒ Yes
☐ No

MS-DNS

192.168.1.254

Rule Index

1

Connection Name

HS-LL

Active

☒ Yes
☐ No

Username

test

Password

••••

Connection Type

LAN to LAN

Private IP Address assigned to Dial-in User

192.168.1.2

Remote Network IP Address

192.168.0.0

Remote Network Netmask

255.255.255.0

Save

Delete

PPTP Server Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Username	Connection Type	Assigned IP Address
1	HS-LL	Yes	test	Lan to Lan	192.168.1.2

Configuring PPTP Client in the Branch office

The IP address 69.1.121.33 is the Public IP address of the router located in Headquarter office.

Configuration Settings		Description
Connection Name	BC-LL	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Authentication Type	MS-CHAPv2	Authentication type
Username	test	Credential assigned from the Headquarter Server to dial-in.
Password	test	
Connection Type	LAN to LAN	LAN to LAN connection
Server IP	69.121.1.33	Headquarter Serve WAN IP address
Remote Network IP	129.168.1.0	Remote, Headquarter office, LAN network IP address and Netmask
Remote Network Netmask	255.255.255.0	

▼ PPTP Client

Rule Index

1 ▼

Connection Name

BC-LL

Active

☒ Yes ☐ No

Authentication Type

MS-CHAPv2 ▼

Encryption Key Length

Auto ▼

Encryption Mode

Allow Stateless or Statefull ▼

CCP

☒ Yes ☐ No

Username

test

Password

••••

Connection Type

LAN to LAN ▼

Server IP Address

69.121.1.33

Remote Network IP Address

192.168.1.0

Remote Network Netmask

255.255.255.0

Active as Default Route

☐ Enable

Save

Delete

PPTP Client Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Username	Connection Type	Server IP Address
1	BC-LL	Yes	test	Lan to Lan	69.121.1.33

L2TP

L2TP, Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol is a tunneling protocol used to support virtual private networks (VPNs). It does not provide any encryption or confidentiality by itself; it relies on an encryption protocol that it passes within the tunnel to provide.

NOTE: 4 sessions for dial-in connections and 4 sessions for dial-out connections

L2TP

Rule Index

1 ▼

Connection Name

Active

☒ Yes ☐ No

Connection Mode

Dial out ▼

Server IP Address

Authentication Type

Chap/Pap ▼

Username

Password

.....

Connection Type

Remote Access ▼

Tunnel Authentication

☐ Enable

Secret Password

Local Host Name

Remote Host Name

Active as Default Route

☐ Enable

IPSec

☐ Enable

Save

Delete

L2TP Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Connection Mode	Connection Type
-------	-----------------	--------	-----------------	-----------------

Rule Index: The numeric rule indicator for L2TP. The maximum entry is up to 8 (4 dial-in and 4 dial-out profiles).

Connection Name: Enter a description for this connection/profile.

Active: To enable or disable this profile.

Connection Mode (Dial in)

Connection Mode

Dial in ▼

Authentication Type

Chap/Pap ▼

Username

Password

.....

Private IP Address assigned to Dial-in User

Connection Mode: Select Dial In to operate as a L2TP server.

Authentication Type: Default in Chap/Pap (CHAP, Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol. PAP, Password Authentication Protocol). If you want the router to determine the authentication type to use, or else manually specify PAP if you know which type the server is using (when acting as a client), or else the authentication type you want clients connecting to you to use (when acting as a server).

Username / Password (Server/Host): Enter the username / password for this profile.

Private IP Address Assigned to Dial-in User: The private IP to be assigned to dial-in user by L2TP server. The IP should be in the same subnet as local LAN and should not be occupied.

Connection Mode (Dial out)

Connection Mode	Dial out ▼
Server IP Address	
Authentication Type	Chap/Pap ▼
Username	
Password	

Connection Mode: Choose Dial Out if you want your router to operate as a client (connecting to a remote L2TP Server, e.g., your office server).

Server IP Address: Enter the IP address of your VPN Server.

Authentication Type: Default is Chap/Pap (CHAP, Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol. PAP, Password Authentication Protocol). If you want the router to determine the authentication type to use, or else manually specify PAP if you know which type the server is using (when acting as a client), or else the authentication type you want clients connecting to you to use (when acting as a server).

Username / Password (Client): Enter the username / password provide by the Server/Host.

Connection Type

- ▶ **Remote Access:** From a single user.
- ▶ **LAN to LAN:** Enter the peer network information, such as network address and Netmask.

Tunnel Authentication and Active

Tunnel Authentication	☐ Enable
Secret Password	
Local Host Name	
Remote Host Name	
Active as Default Route	☐ Enable
IPSec	☐ Enable

Tunnel Authentication: This enables router to authenticate both the L2TP remote and L2TP host. This is only valid when L2TP remote supports this feature.

Secret Password: The secure password length should be 16 characters which may include numbers and characters.

Local Host Name: Enter hostname of Local VPN device that is connected / established a VPN tunnel.

Remote Host Name: Enter hostname of remote VPN device. It is a tunnel identifier from the Remote VPN device matches with the Remote hostname provided. If remote hostname matches, tunnel will be connected; otherwise, it will be dropped.

Active as Default Route: Enabled to let the tunnel to be the default route for traffic, under this circumstance, all packets will be forwarded to this tunnel and routed to the next hop.

IPSec: Click the checkbox to establish a L2TP tunnel inside of the IPSec tunnel.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

A remote worker establishes a L2TP VPN connection with the Headquarter office using Microsoft's VPN Adapter. The router is installed in the Headquarter office, connected to a couple of PCs and Servers.



The input IP address 192.168.1.200 will be assigned to the remote worker. Please make sure this IP is not used in the Office LAN.

Configuration Settings		Description
Connection Name	HS-RA	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Connection Mode	Dial in	Operate as L2TP server
Authentication Type	Chap/Pap	Authentication type
Username	test	Credential from the device for remote client to dial-in to the network.
Password	test	
Assigned IP	192.168.1.200	An IP assigned to the dial in client
Connection Type	Remote Access	Remote access for dial in

L2TP

Rule Index: 1 ▼

Connection Name: HS-RA

Active: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Connection Mode: Dial In ▼

Authentication Type: Chap/Pap ▼

Username: test

Password: ****

Private IP Address assigned to Dial-in User: 192.168.1.200

Connection Type: Remote Access ▼

Tunnel Authentication: ☐ Enable

Secret Password:

Local Host Name:

Remote Host Name:

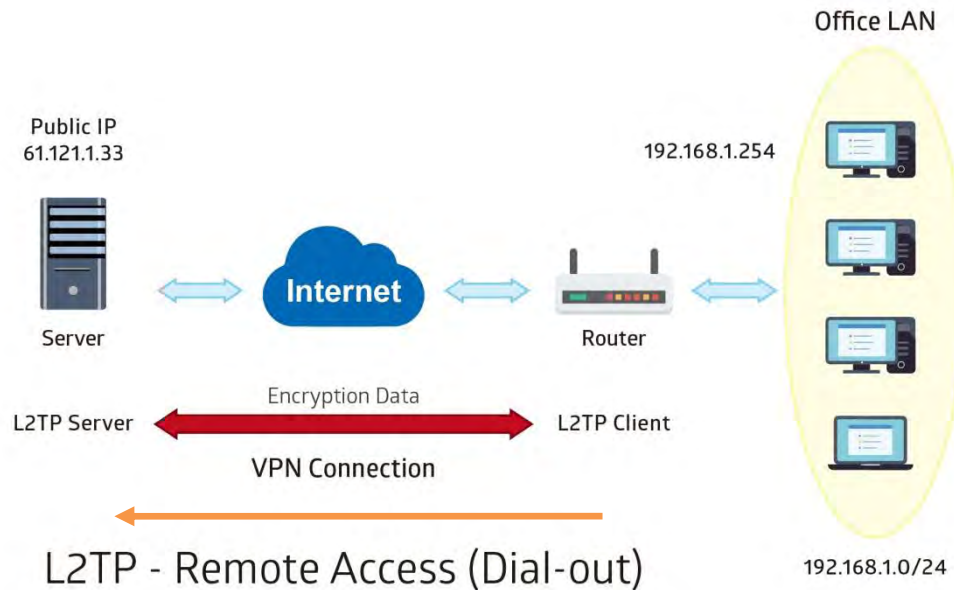
Active as Default Route: ☐ Enable

L2TP Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Connection Mode	Connection Type
1	HS-RA	Yes	Dial In	Remote Access

Example: L2TP VPN – BEC MX-221P Dial-out to a Server

A company's office establishes a L2TP VPN connection with a file server located at a separate location. The router is installed in the office, connected to a couple of PCs and Servers.



Item		Description
Connection Name	HC-RA	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Connection Mode	Dial out	Operate as L2TP client
Server IP	69.121.1.33	VPN server WAN IP address
Authentication Type	Chap/Pap	Authentication type
Username	test	Credential from the VPN Server for remote clients to dial-in to the network.
Password	test	
Connection Type	Remote Access	Remote access for dial out

L2TP

Rule Index: 1

Connection Name: HC-RA

Active: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Connection Mode: Dial out

Server IP Address: 69.121.1.33

Authentication Type: Chap/Pap

Username: test

Password: ****

Connection Type: Remote Access

Tunnel Authentication: ☐ Enable

Secret Password:

Local Host Name:

Remote Host Name:

Active as Default Route: ☐ Enable

Save Delete

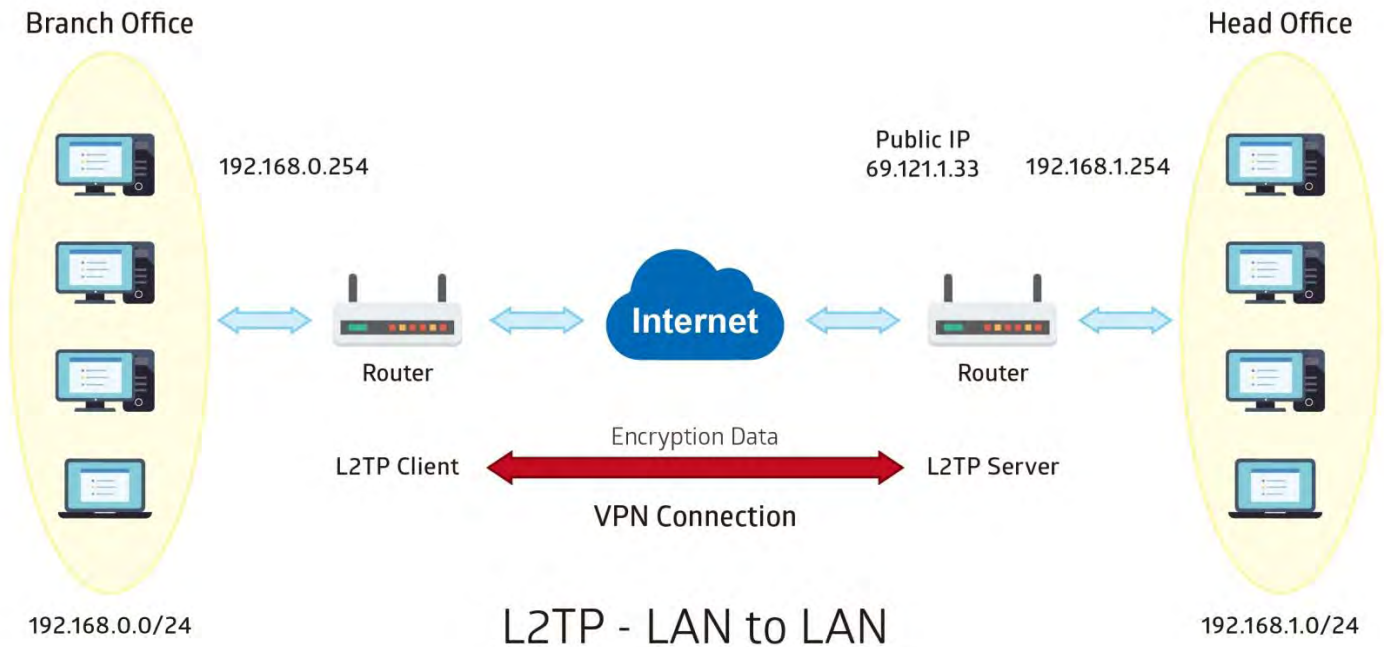
L2TP Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Connection Mode	Connection Type
1	HC-RA	Yes	Dial out	Remote Access

Example: L2TP VPN – Network (LAN) to Network (LAN) Connection

The branch office establishes a L2TP VPN tunnel with Headquarter office to connect two private networks over the Internet. The routers are installed in the Headquarter office and branch office accordingly.

NOTE: Both office LAN networks must be in different subnets with the LAN-LAN application.



Configuring L2TP VPN Dial-in in the Headquarter office

The IP address 192.168.1.200 will be assigned to the router located in the branch office.

Item		Description
Connection Name	HS-LL	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Connection Mode	Dial in	Operate as L2TP server
Authentication Type	Chap/Pap	Authentication type
Username	Test	Credential for a PPTP client to dial-in to the network.
Password	Test	
Assigned IP	192.168.1.200	An IP assigned to the dial in client
Connection Type	LAN to LAN	LAN to LAN for dial in
Remote Network IP	129.168.0.0	Remote, Branch office, LAN network IP address and Netmask
Remote Network Netmask	255.255.255.0	

L2TP

Rule Index

1

Connection Name

HS-LL

Active

☒ Yes ☐ No

Connection Mode

Dial in

Authentication Type

Chap/Pap

Username

test

Password

....

Private IP Address assigned to Dial-in User

192.168.1.200

Connection Type

Lan to Lan

Remote Network IP Address

192.168.0.0

Remote Network Netmask

255.255.255.0

Tunnel Authentication

☐ Enable

Secret Password

Local Host Name

Remote Host Name

Active as Default Route

Enable

Save

Delete

L2TP Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Connection Mode	Connection Type
1	HS-LL	Yes	Dial in	Lan to Lan

Configuring L2TP VPN Dial-out in the Branch office

The IP address 69.1.121.33 is the Public IP address of the router located in Headquarter office.

Item		Description
Connection Name	BC-LL	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Connection Mode	Dial out	Operate as L2TP client
Server IP	69.121.1.33	Dialed server IP
Authentication Type	Chap/Pap	Authentication type
Username	test	Credential from the PPTP server to dial-in to the network
Password	test	
Connection Type	LAN to LAN	LAN to LAN for dial out
Remote Network IP	129.168.1.0	Remote, Headquarter office, LAN network IP address and Netmask
Remote Network Netmask	255.255.255.0	

L2TP

Rule Index

1 ▼

Connection Name

BC-LL

Active

☒ Yes ☐ No

Connection Mode

Dial out ▼

Server IP Address

69.121.1.33

Authentication Type

Chap/Pap ▼

Username

test

Password

....

Connection Type

Lan to Lan ▼

Remote Network IP Address

192.168.1.0

Remote Network Netmask

255.255.255.0

Tunnel Authentication

☐ Enable

Secret Password

Local Host Name

Remote Host Name

Active as Default Route

☐ Enable

Save

Delete

L2TP Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Connection Mode	Connection Type
1	BC-LL	Yes	Dial out	Lan to Lan

GRE Tunnel

Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a tunneling protocol that can encapsulate a wide variety of network layer protocol packets inside virtual point-to-point links over an IP network.

NOTE: Up to 8 GRE tunnels supported.

GRE					
Rule Index	1 ▾				
Connection Name					
Active	☐ Yes ☒ No				
Interface	EWAN(LAN1) ▾				
Remote Gateway IP	0.0.0.0				
Tunnel Local IP Address (Virtual Interface)	0.0.0.0				
Tunnel Network Netmask (Virtual Interface)	0.0.0.0				
Tunnel Remote IP Address (Virtual Interface)	0.0.0.0				
Remote Network IP Address	0.0.0.0				
Remote Network Netmask	0.0.0.0				
Enable Keepalive	☐				
Keepalive Retry Times	3				
Keepalive Interval	5 Second(s)				
MTU	1460				
Active as Default Route	☐ Yes ☒ No				
IPSec	☐ Enable				
Save Delete					
GRE Listing					
Index	Connection Name	Active	Interface	Remote Gateway IP	Remote Network

Rule Index: The numeric rule indicator for GRE. The maximum entry is up to 8.

Connection Name: Enter a description for this connection/profile.

Active: **Yes** to activate this GRE profile.

Interface: Select a WAN interface to establish a tunnel with the remote VPN device.

Remote Gateway: Enter the remote GRE WAN IP address.

Tunnel Local IP Address & Remote IP address (Virtual Interface): Enter a virtual IP address for the local and peer network.

Tunnel Network Netmask (Virtual Interface): Enter the Netmask for this virtual interface.

NOTE: The virtual Local and Remote IP addresses must in **same subnet** and **cannot be existed or used** in both networks.

Remote Network IP Address Netmask: Enter remote LAN network IP address.

Remote Network Netmask: Enter remote LAN network Netmask.

Enable Keep-alive: Check the box to enable the keep-alive. The system will detect remote peer is still alive or lost. If no responses from the remote peer after certain times, **#-of-retry-time x interval**, the connection will get dropped.

Keep-alive Retry Times: Set the keep-alive retry times, default is 3.

Keep-alive Interval: Set the keep-alive Interval, unit in seconds. Default is 5 seconds.

Example: Keepalive retry time (3) x keepalive interval (5) = 15 seconds. If no responses for 15 seconds, GRE connection will get aborted.

MTU: Maximum Transmission Unit in byte. The size of the largest datagram (excluding media-specific headers) an IP attempts to send through the interface.

Active as Default Route: Select if to set the GRE tunnel as the default route.

IPSec: Click the checkbox to establish a GRE tunnel inside of the IPSec tunnel.

IPSec	☒ Enable
IKE Mode	Main ▼
IKE(IPSec) Local ID	Default (Local WAN IP) ▼
IKE(IPSec) Remote ID	Default (Remote Gateway IP) ▼
IKE(IPSec) Pre-Shared Key	

IKE Mode: IKE, Internet Key Exchange, is the mechanism to negotiate and exchange parameters and keys between IPSec peers to establish security associations (SA). Select Main or Aggressive mode.

IKE (IPSec) Local ID Type and **Remote ID Type:** When the mode of IKE is aggressive, Local and Remote peers can be identified by other IDs.

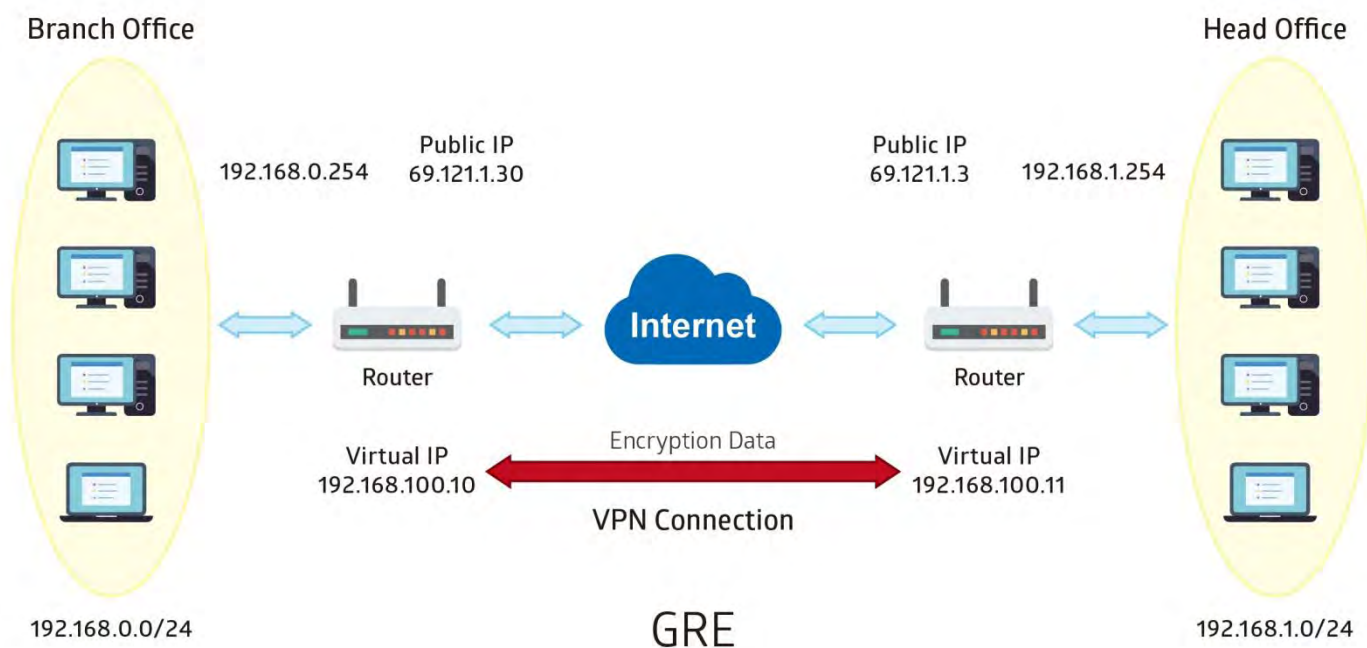
IKE (IPSec) Pre-Shared Key: This is for the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol, a string from 4 to 128 characters. Both sides should use the same key. IKE is used to establish a shared security policy and authenticated keys for services (such as IPSec) that require a key. Before any IPSec traffic can be passed, each router must be able to verify the identity of its peer. This can be done by manually entering the pre-shared key into both sides (router or hosts).

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Example: GRE VPN – Network (LAN) to Network (LAN) Connection

The branch office establishes a GRE VPN tunnel with Headquarter office to connect two private networks over the Internet. The routers are installed in the Headquarter office and branch office accordingly.

NOTE: Both office LAN networks must be in different subnets with the GRE VPN connection.



Configuring GRE connection in the Headquarter office

The IP address 69.1.121.30 is the Public IP address of the router located in branch office.

Item		Description
Connection Name	HS-LL	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Remote Gateway IP	69.121.1.30	WAN IP address of Branch office
Tunnel Local IP Address (Virtual Interface)	192.168.100.11	Local and remote virtual interface IP address must be in same Netmask.
Tunnel Remote IP Address (Virtual Interface)	192.168.100.10	
Tunnel Network Netmask (Virtual Interface)	255.255.255.0	Network Netmask of this virtual interface.
Remote Network IP/ Netmask	192.168.0.0/ 255.255.255.0	The remote, branch office, LAN network IP and Netmask.

GRE

Rule Index

1

Connection Name

HS-LL

Active

☒ Yes ☐ No

Interface

4G/LTE

Remote Gateway IP

69.121.1.30

Tunnel Local IP Address (Virtual Interface)

192.168.100.11

Tunnel Network Netmask (Virtual Interface)

255.255.255.0

Tunnel Remote IP Address (Virtual Interface)

192.168.100.10

Remote Network IP Address

192.168.0.0

Remote Network Netmask

255.255.255.0

Enable Keepalive

☐

Keepalive Retry Times

3

Keepalive Interval

5

Second(s)

MTU

1460

Active as Default Route

☐ Yes ☒ No

IPSec

☐ Enable

Save

Delete

GRE Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Interface	Remote Gateway IP	Remote Network
1	HS-LL	Yes	4G LTE	69.121.1.30	192.168.0.0/255.255.255.0

Configuring GRE connection in the Branch office

The IP address 69.1.121.3 is the Public IP address of the router located in Headquarter office.

Item		Description
Connection Name	BC-LL	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Remote Gateway IP	69.121.1.3	WAN IP address of Headquarter office
Tunnel Local IP Address (Virtual Interface)	192.168.100.10	Local and remote virtual interface IP address must be in same Netmask.
Tunnel Remote IP Address (Virtual Interface)	192.168.100.11	
Tunnel Network Netmask (Virtual Interface)	255.255.255.0	Network Netmask of this virtual interface.
Remote Network IP/ Netmask	192.168.1.0/ 255.255.255.0	The remote, Headquarter office, LAN network IP and Netmask.

GRE

Rule Index: 1

Connection Name: BC-LL

Active: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Interface: 4G/LTE

Remote Gateway IP: 69.121.1.3

Tunnel Local IP Address (Virtual Interface): 192.168.100.10

Tunnel Network Netmask (Virtual Interface): 255.255.255.0

Tunnel Remote IP Address (Virtual Interface): 192.168.100.11

Remote Network IP Address: 192.168.1.0

Remote Network Netmask: 255.255.255.0

Enable Keepalive: ☐

Keepalive Retry Times: 3

Keepalive Interval: 5 Second(s)

MTU: 1460

Active as Default Route: ☐ Yes ☒ No

IPSec: ☐ Enable

Save Delete

GRE Listing

Index	Connection Name	Active	Interface	Remote Gateway IP	Remote Network
1	BC-LL	Yes	4G LTE	69.121.1.3	192.168.1.0/255.255.255.0

OpenVPN

OpenVPN is an open source software application that implements virtual private network (VPN) techniques for creating secure point-to-point or site-to-site connections in routed or bridged configurations and remote access facilities. It uses a custom security protocol that utilizes SSL/TLS for key exchange. OpenVPN can run over User Datagram Protocol (UDP) or Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) transports, multiplexing created SSL tunnels on a single TCP/UDP port. It is capable of traversing network address translation (NAT) and firewalls.

OpenVPN allows peers to authenticate each other using a pre-shared secret key, certificates, or username/password. Pre-shared secret key is the easiest, with certificate based being the most robust and feature-rich. It uses the OpenSSL encryption library extensively, allowing OpenVPN to use all the ciphers available in the OpenSSL package, as well as the SSLv3/TLSv1 protocol, and contains many security and control features.

It has integrated with OpenVPN package, allowing users to run OpenVPN in server or client mode from their network routers.

OpenVPN Server

NOTE: Up to 1 profile.

OpenVPN Server			
Rule Index	1 ▼		
Connection Name			
Active	☐ Yes ☒ No		
Device Type	TUN (IP over OpenVPN) ▼		
Local Service Port	1194		
Tunnel Network (Virtual interface)			
IP Address		Netmask	255.255.255.0
Local Access Range			
IP Address		Netmask	255.255.255.0
Protocol	UDP ▼		
Local Certificate Index	Default ▼		
Trusted CA Index	Default ▼		
Cryptographic Suite			
Cipher	Default ▼	Hash	Default ▼
Compression	Adaptive ▼		
Keepalive	☒ Enable	Interval	10 second(s) Timeout 120 second(s)
Save Delete			

Rule Index: The numeric rule indicator for OpenVPN.

Connection Name: Enter a description for this connection/profile.

Active: Yes to activate this profile.

Device Type:

- ▶ **TUN (IP Over OpenVPN):** Layer 3 networking level which routes packets on the VPN (Routing).

Device Type	TUN (IP over OpenVPN) ▼
Local Service Port	1194

- ▶ **Local Service Port:** Port 1194 is the default assigned port for OpenVPN.

- ▶ **TAP (Ethernet Over OpenVPN):** Works in layer 2 to pass Ethernet frame over the VPN tunnel.

Device Type	TAP (Ethernet over OpenVPN) ▼
Bridge	☐ Yes ☒ No
Local Service Port	1194

- ▶ **Bridge:** Yes if used in bridge.
- ▶ **Local Service Port:** Port 1194 is the default assigned port for OpenVPN.

Tunnel Network (Virtual Interface)

IP Address / Netmask: Enter a virtual IP address and Netmask for this tunnel.

NOTE: The virtual IP addresses **cannot be existed or used** in both networks.

Local Access Range

IP Address / Netmask: Enter local LAN network IP address and Netmask.

Protocol: OpenVPN can run over either UDP or TCP transports. Select the protocol.

Local Certificate / Trusted CA Index: OpenVPN mutually authenticate the server and client based on certificates and CA. Select a certificate and CA.

To import certificates and CAs, go to **Maintenance >> Certificate Management** to upload files. Otherwise, select **Default** certificate and CA.

Cryptographic Suite

Cipher: OpenVPN uses all the ciphers available in the OpenSSL package to encrypt both the data and channels. Select an encryption method.

Hash: To establish the integrity of the datagram and ensures it is not tampered with in transmission. There are options: Message Digest 5 (MD5) and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA1, SHA256). SHA1 is more resistant to brute-force attacks than MD5. However, it is slower.

Compression: Choose **adaptive** to use the LZO compression library to compress the data stream.

Keepalive: Check the box to enable the keep-alive. The system will automatic send ping packet to remote peer to keep the tunnel active.

Interval: Set the keep-alive Interval, unit in seconds. Default is **10** seconds. Valid interval range is from **0 to 3600** seconds.

Timeout: Re-establish tunnel if no responses from peer network after timeout period expires. Default is 120 seconds.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

OpenVPN Client

OpenVPN client must match the VPN information / settings with the OpenVPN Server.

NOTE: Up to 4 tunnels supported.

OpenVPN Client			
Rule Index	1 ▼		
Connection Name			
Active	☐ Yes ☒ No		
Device Type	TUN (IP over OpenVPN) ▼		
Server IP Address or Domain Name		Port Number	1194
Active as Default Route	☐ Yes ☒ No		
Remote Subnet			
IP Address		Netmask	255.255.255.0
Protocol	UDP ▼		
Local Certificate Index	Default ▼		
Trusted CA Index	Default ▼		
Cryptographic Suite			
Cipher	Default ▼	Hash	Default ▼
Compression	Adaptive ▼		
Keepalive	☒ Enable	Interval	10 second(s)
		Timeout	120 second(s)
Save Delete			

Rule Index: The numeric rule indicator for OpenVPN. Maximum up to 4 profile/tunnels

Connection Name: Enter a description for this connection/profile.

Active: **Yes** to activate this profile.

Device Type:

- ▶ **TUN (IP Over OpenVPN):** Works only in Layer 3 networking level which routes packets on the VPN.

Device Type	TUN (IP over OpenVPN) ▼		
Server IP Address or Domain Name		Port Number	1194
Active as Default Route	☐ Yes ☒ No		

- ▶ **Server IP Address or Domain Name:** Enter OpenVPN Server's WAN IP address or Domain name.
- ▶ **Service Port:** Port 1194 is the official assigned port number for OpenVPN.
- ▶ **Active as Default Route:** Choose **Yes** to let the OpenVPN tunnel/connection be the default route for traffic, under this circumstance, all outgoing packets will be forwarded to this tunnel and routed to the next hop.

- ▶ **TAP (Ethernet Over OpenVPN):** Works in layer 2 to pass Ethernet frame over the VPN tunnel.

Device Type	TAP (Ethernet over OpenVPN) ▼		
Bridge	☐ Yes ☒ No		
Server IP Address or Domain Name		Port Number	1194
Active as Default Route	☐ Yes ☒ No		

- ▶ **Bridge: Yes** if used in bridge.
- ▶ **Server IP Address or Domain Name:** Enter OpenVPN Server's WAN IP address or Domain name.
- ▶ **Service Port:** Port 1194 is the official assigned port number for OpenVPN.
- ▶ **Active as Default Route:** Choose **Yes** to let the OpenVPN tunnel/connection be the default route for traffic, under this circumstance, all outgoing packets will be forwarded to this tunnel and routed to the next hop.

Remote Subnet

IP Address / Netmask: Enter the LAN network IP address and Netmask of the OpenVPN Server.

Protocol: OpenVPN can run over either UDP or TCP transports. Select the protocol.

Local Certificate / Trusted CA Index: OpenVPN mutually authenticate the server and client based on certificates and CA. Select a certificate and CA.

To import certificates and CAs, go to **Maintenance >> Certificate Management** to upload files. Otherwise, select **Default** certificate and CA.

Cryptographic Suite

Cipher: OpenVPN uses all the ciphers available in the OpenSSL package to encrypt both the data and channels. Select an encryption method.

Hash: To establish the integrity of the datagram and ensures it is not tampered with in transmission. There are options: Message Digest 5 (MD5) and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA1, SHA256). SHA1 is more resistant to brute-force attacks than MD5. However, it is slower.

Compression: Choose **adaptive** to use the LZO compression library to compress the data stream.

Keepalive: Check the box to enable the keep-alive. The system will automatic send ping packet to remote peer to keep the tunnel active.

Interval: Set the keep-alive Interval, unit in seconds. Default is **10** seconds. Valid interval range is from **0 to 3600** seconds.

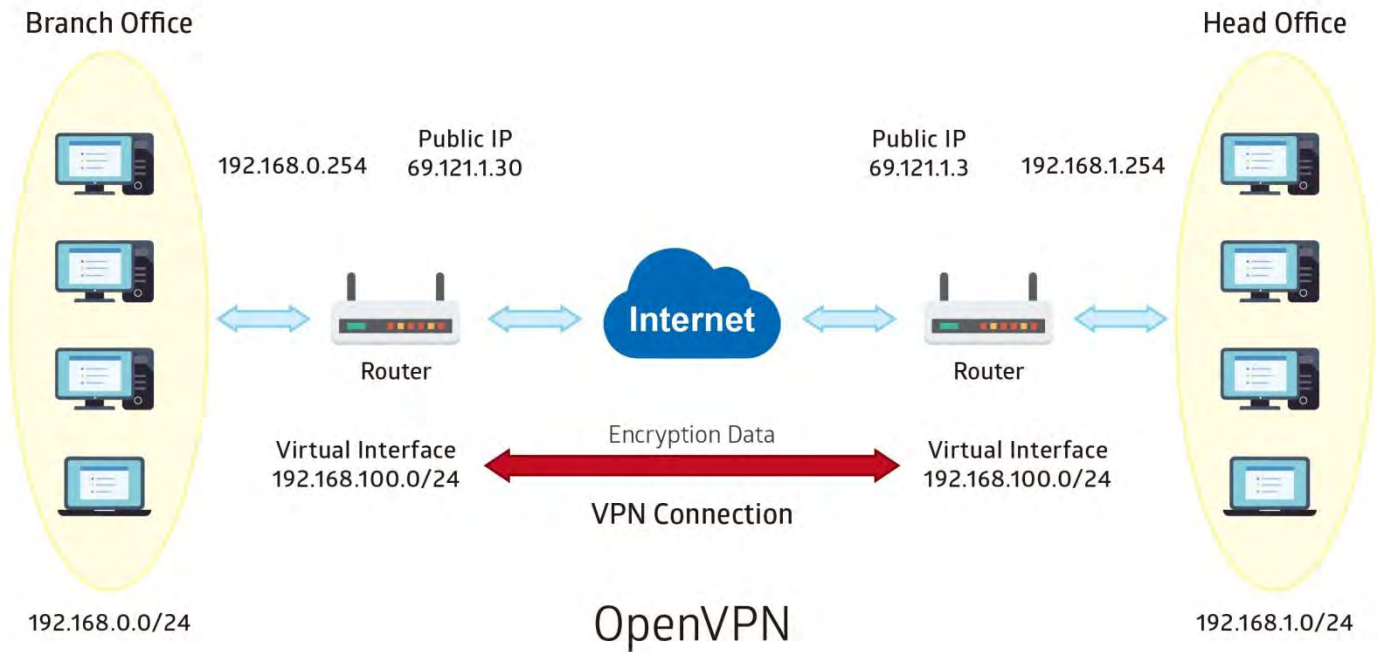
Timeout: Re-establish tunnel if no responses from peer network after timeout period expires. Default is 120 seconds.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Example: OpenVPN – Network (LAN) to Network (LAN) Connection

The Branch office establishes a tunnel with Headquarter office to connect two private networks over the OpenVPN.

NOTE: Both office LAN networks must be in different subnets with the GRE VPN connection.



Configuring OpenVPN server in Headquarter office

The IP address 69.1.121.30 is the WAN IP address of the router located in the Branch office.

The OpenVPN tunnel network virtual interface is set to 192.168.100.0/24.

Item		Description
Connection Name	HS-LL	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Tunnel Network (Virtual Interface)	192.168.100.0/ 255.255.255.0	IP address & Netmask of the virtual tunnel.
Local Access Range	192.168.0.0/ 255.255.255.0	OpenVPN Server's local LAN network.

OpenVPN Server

Rule Index

1 ▼

Connection Name

HS-LL

Active

☒ Yes
☐ No

Local Service Port

1194

Tunnel Network (Virtual interface)

IP Address

192.168.100.0

Netmask

255.255.255.0

Local Access Range

IP Address

192.168.0.0

Netmask

255.255.255.0

Protocol

UDP ▼

Local Certificate Index

ServerLCA1 ▼

Trusted CA Index

ServerTCA1 ▼

Cryptographic Suite

Cipher

Default ▼

Hash

Default ▼

Compression

Adaptive ▼

Keepalive

☒ Enable

Interval

10

second(s)

Timeout

120

second(s)

Save

Delete

Configuring OpenVPN client in Branch office

The IP address 69.1.121.3 is the WAN IP address of the router located in Headquarter office.

Item	Description	
Connection Name	BC-LL	Assigned name to this tunnel/profile
Server IP Address	69.121.1.3	The WAN IP address of OpenVPN server.
Remote Subnet	192.168.0.0/ 255.255.255.0	Local LAN IP & Netmask of the Branch office

OpenVPN Client

Rule Index

1 ▼

Connection Name

BC-LL

Active

☒ Yes
 ☐ No

Server IP Address or Domain Name

69.121.1.3

Port Number

1194

Active as Default Route

☐ Yes
 ☒ No

Remote Subnet

IP Address

192.168.0.0

Netmask

255.255.255.0

Protocol

UDP ▼

Local Certificate Index

ClientLCA1 ▼

Trusted CA Index

ClientTCA1 ▼

Cryptographic Suite

Cipher

Default ▼

Hash

Default ▼

Compression

Adaptive ▼

Keepalive

☒ Enable

Interval

10

second(s)

Timeout

120

second(s)

Save

Delete

Access Management

Device Management

Device management offers users a way to change the embedded web server accessing port, default 80. User can change the http port to 8080 or something else here.

Device Management

Device Host Name

Host Name

home.gateway

Embedded Web Server

HTTP Port

80

(The default HTTP port number is 80.)

HTTPS Port

443

(The default HTTPS port number is 443.)

HTTPS Server Certificate Index

Default ▼

Device Host Name

Host Name: Enter the host name of the router. Default is **home.gateway**

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Embedded Web Server

HTTP Port: It is the embedded web server (Web GUI) accessing port, default is **80**. It can be changed other port other than port 80, e.g. port 8080.

HTTPS Port: The default https port is in **443**. It can be changed other port than 443 if desired.

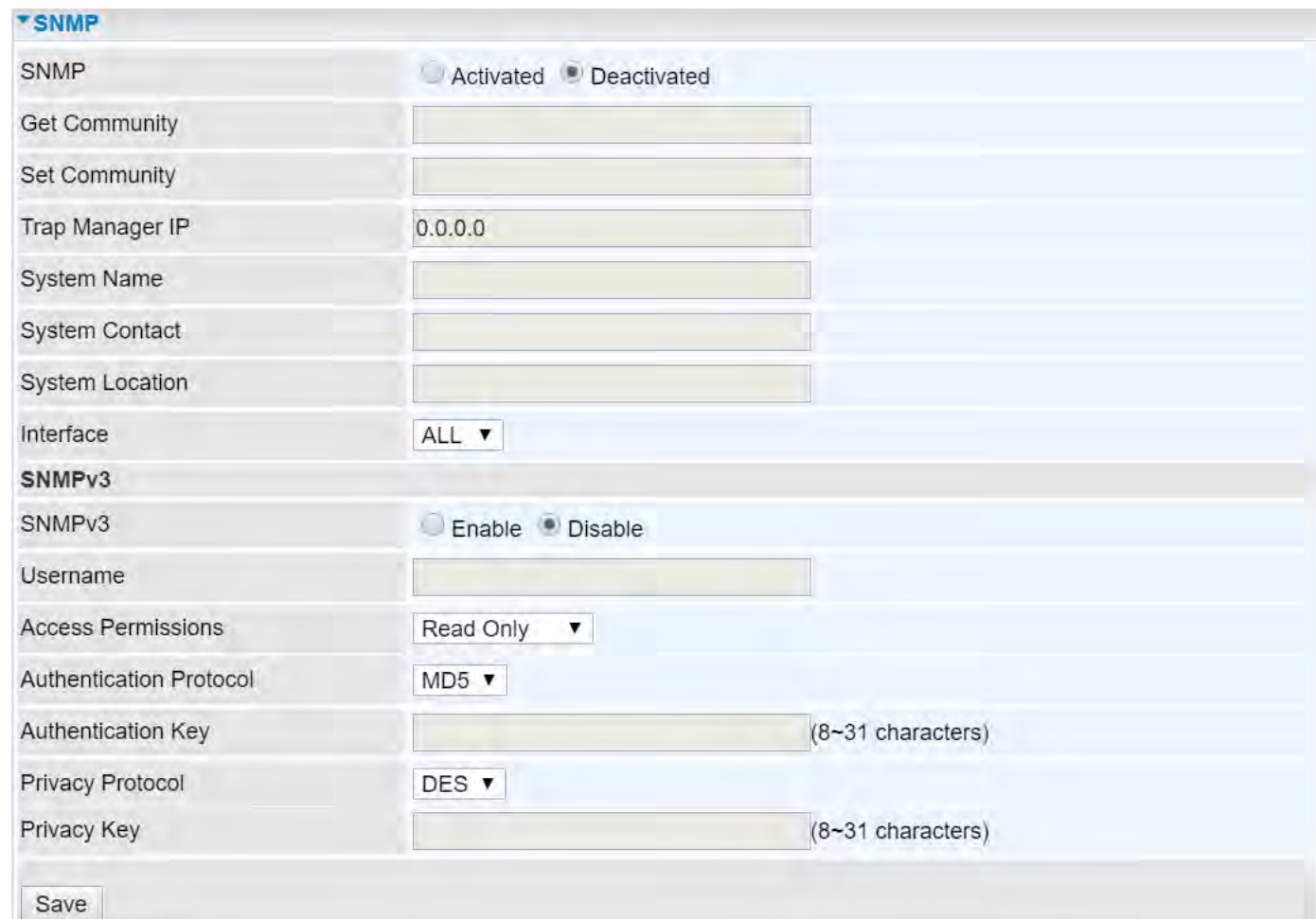
HTTPS Server Certificated Index: Select a certificate if desired. Otherwise, select **Default** certificate and CA.

To import certificates and CAs, go to **Maintenance >> Certificate Management** to upload files. Otherwise, select **Default** certificate and CA.

Click **Save** to apply settings

SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a protocol used for exchanging management information between network devices. The MX-221P serves as a SNMP agent that allows a manager station to manage and monitor the router through the network.



The screenshot shows the SNMP configuration page. At the top, there's a section for 'SNMP' with a toggle for 'Activated' (selected) and 'Deactivated'. Below this are input fields for 'Get Community', 'Set Community', 'Trap Manager IP' (pre-filled with '0.0.0.0'), 'System Name', 'System Contact', and 'System Location'. There's also a dropdown for 'Interface' set to 'ALL'. The next section is 'SNMPv3', with a toggle for 'Enable' (selected) and 'Disable'. Below this are fields for 'Username', 'Access Permissions' (dropdown set to 'Read Only'), 'Authentication Protocol' (dropdown set to 'MD5'), 'Authentication Key' (with a note '(8~31 characters)'), 'Privacy Protocol' (dropdown set to 'DES'), and 'Privacy Key' (with a note '(8~31 characters)'). A 'Save' button is at the bottom left.

SNMP: Activate to enable SNMP.

Get Community: Type the Get Community, which is the password for the incoming Get-and-GetNext requests from the management station.

Set Community: Type the Set Community, which is the password for incoming Set requests from the management station.

Trap Manager IP: Enter the IP of the server receiving the trap message (when some exception occurs) sent by this SNMP agent.

System Name / Location / Contact: String descriptions of the SNMP agent.

Interface: Select the access interface. Choices are **LAN** or **ALL** (Both LAN and WAN).

SNMPv3

SNMPv3: Enable to activate the SNMPv3.

User Name: Enter the name allowed to access the SNMP agent.

Access Permissions: Set the access permissions for the user; RO--read only and RW--read and writer.

Authentication Protocol: Select the authentication protocol, MD5 and SHA. SNMP agent can communicate with the manager station through authentication and encryption to secure the message exchange. Set the authentication and encryption information here and below.

Authentication Key: Set the authentication key, 8-31 characters.

Privacy Protocol: Select the privacy mode, DES and AES.

Privacy Key: Set the privacy key, 8-31 characters.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Syslog

Use the Syslog to collect system event information to a remote log server.

Syslog

Remote System Log	☐ Activated ☒ Deactivated
Server IP Address	0.0.0.0
Server UDP Port	514

Save

Remote System Log: Select **Activated** to enable this feature

Server IP Address: Assign the remote log server IP address.

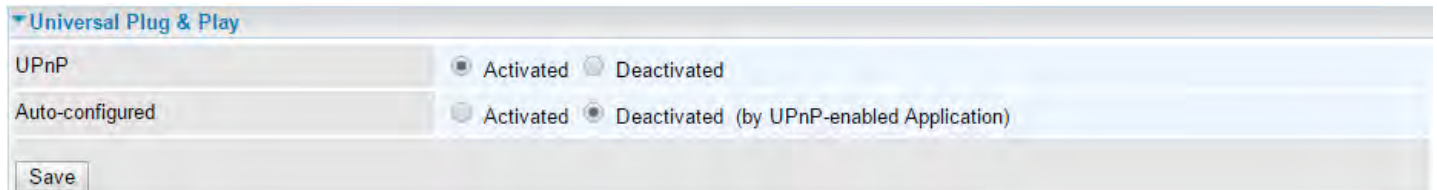
Server UDP Port: Assign the remote log server port, 514 is commonly used.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Universal Plug & Play

UPnP offers peer-to-peer network connectivity for PCs and other network devices, along with control and data transfer between devices. UPnP offers many advantages for users running NAT routers through UPnP NAT Traversal, and on supported systems makes tasks such as port forwarding much easier by letting the application control the required settings, removing the need for the user to control advanced configuration of their device.

Both the user's Operating System and the relevant application must support UPnP in addition to the router.

The screenshot shows a web configuration interface for Universal Plug & Play (UPnP). At the top, there is a section header "Universal Plug & Play" with a small downward arrow. Below this, there are two rows of configuration options. The first row is labeled "UPnP" and has two radio buttons: "Activated" (which is selected) and "Deactivated". The second row is labeled "Auto-configured" and has two radio buttons: "Activated" and "Deactivated (by UPnP-enabled Application)" (which is selected). At the bottom of the configuration area, there is a "Save" button.

UPnP: Select this checkbox to activate UPnP. Be aware that anyone could use a UPnP application to open the web configuration's login screen without entering the BEC MX-221P' IP address

Auto-configured: Select this check box to allow UPnP-enabled applications to automatically configure the BEC MX-221P so that they can communicate through the BEC MX-221P, for example by using NAT traversal, UPnP applications automatically reserve a NAT forwarding port in order to communicate with another UPnP enabled device; this eliminates the need to manually configure port forwarding for the UPnP enabled application.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Dynamic DNS

The Dynamic DNS function allows you to alias a dynamic IP address to a static hostname, allowing users whose ISP does not assign them a static IP address to use a domain name. This is especially useful for hosting servers via your internet connection, so that anyone wishing to connect to you may use your domain name, rather than having to use your dynamic IP address, which changes from time to time. This dynamic IP address is the WAN IP address of the router, which is assigned to you by your ISP.

Here users can register different WAN interfaces with different DNS Providers.

If you do not have a DDNS account, please choose a DDNS Service Provider from the list then go to their website to create an account first.

▼ Dynamic DNS	
Dynamic DNS	☐ Activated ☒ Deactivated
Service Provider	www.dyndns.org (dynamic) ▼
My Host Name	
Username	
Password	
Wildcard support	☐ Yes ☒ No
Period	25 Day(s) ▼
Save	

Dynamic DNS: Select this check box to activate Dynamic DNS.

Service Provider: Select from drop-down menu for the appropriate service provider, for example: www.dyndns.org.

My Host Name: Type the domain name assigned to your BEC MX-221P by your Dynamic DNS provider.

Username / Password: Enter the user name and password of the account you created with this service provider.

Wildcard support: Select this check box to enable DYNDNS Wildcard.

Period: Set the time period on how often the BEC MX-221P will update the DDNS server with your current external IP address.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Example: How to register a DDNS account

If you do not have an account with Dynamic DNS, please go to www.dyndns.org to register an account first.

User **test1** register a Dynamic Domain Names in DDNS provider <http://www.dyndns.org/>.

DDNS: www.hometest.com using username/password test/test



The screenshot shows a web interface for configuring Dynamic DNS. The title is "Dynamic DNS". Below the title, there are several configuration options:

- Dynamic DNS:** A toggle switch set to "Activated".
- Service Provider:** A dropdown menu showing "www.dyndns.org (dynamic)".
- My Host Name:** A text input field containing "myhome.dyndns.org".
- Username:** A text input field containing "myhome-123".
- Password:** A text input field containing "*****".
- Wildcard support:** Radio buttons for "Yes" and "No", with "No" selected.
- Period:** A text input field containing "25" and a dropdown menu showing "Day(s)".

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

Access Control

Access Control Listing allows you to determine which services/protocols can access the MX-221P interfaces from which computers. It is a management tool aimed to allow IPs (set in secure IP address) to access specified embedded applications (Web, etc., user can set) through some specified interface (LAN, WAN or both). User can have an elaborate understanding in the examples below.

The maximum number of entries is **16**.

Access Control

☒ Activated
 ☐ Deactivated

Access Control Editing

Rule Index

1 ▼

Active

☒ Yes
 ☐ No

Secure IP Address

~ (0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0 means all IPs)

Application

ALL ▼

Interface

LAN ▼

Save

Delete

Access Control Listing

Index	Active	Secure IP Address	Application	Interface
1	Yes	0.0.0.0-0.0.0.0	ALL	LAN
2	Yes	0.0.0.0-0.0.0.0	Ping	WAN

Access Control: Select whether to make Access Control function available.

Rule Index: The numeric rule indicator.

Active: **Yes** to activate the rule.

Secure IP Address: The default 0.0.0.0 allows any client to use this service to manage the MX-221P. Type an IP address range to restrict access to the client(s) without a matching IP address.

Application: Choose a service that you want to all access to all the secure IP clients. The drop-down menu lists all the commonly used applications.

Interface: Select the access interface. Choices are **LAN**, **WAN**, **GRE** and **ALL**.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

By default, the “Access Control” has **two default rules**.

Default Rule 1: (Index 1), a rule to allow only clients from LAN to have access to all embedded applications (Web, FTP, etc.). Under this situation, clients from WAN cannot access the router even from Ping.

Access Control

☒ Activated ☐ Deactivated

Access Control Editing

Rule Index

1 ▼

Active

☒ Yes ☐ No

Secure IP Address

0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0 means all IPs)

Application

ALL ▼

Interface

LAN ▼

Save

Delete

Access Control Listing

Index	Active	Secure IP Address	Application	Interface
1	Yes	0.0.0.0-0.0.0.0	ALL	LAN
2	Yes	0.0.0.0-0.0.0.0	Ping	WAN

Default Rule 2: (Index 2), an ACL rule to open Ping to WAN side.

Access Control

☒ Activated ☐ Deactivated

Access Control Editing

Rule Index

1 ▼

Active

☒ Yes ☐ No

Secure IP Address

0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0 means all IPs)

Application

ALL ▼

Interface

LAN ▼

Save

Delete

Access Control Listing

Index	Active	Secure IP Address	Application	Interface
1	Yes	0.0.0.0-0.0.0.0	ALL	LAN
2	Yes	0.0.0.0-0.0.0.0	Ping	WAN

Packet Filter

You can filter the packages by MAC address, IP address, Protocol, Port number and Application or URL.

❖ Packet Filter - IP & MAC Filter

▼ Packet Filter

Packet Filter

Filter Type

IP & MAC Filter ▼

IP & MAC Filter Editing

Action

Black List ▼

Rule Index

1 ▼

Individual Active

☐ Yes
 ☒ No

Interface

4G/LTE ▼

Direction

Both ▼

Type

IPv4 ▼

Source IP Address

0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0 means Don't care)

Source Subnet Mask

0.0.0.0

Source Port Number

0 (0 means Don't care)

Destination IP Address

0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0 means Don't care)

Destination Subnet Mask

0.0.0.0

Destination Port Number

0 (0 means Don't care)

DSCP

64 (Value Range:0~64, 64 means Don't care)

Protocol

Any ▼

Time Schedule

Always ▼

Save

Delete

IP & MAC Filter List

Index	Active	Interface	Direction	Source IP(IPv6) Address/Mask(Prefix)	Destination IP(IPv6) Address/Mask(Prefix)	Source MAC Address	Source Port	Destination Port	DSCP	Protocol
-------	--------	-----------	-----------	---	--	--------------------------	----------------	---------------------	------	----------

IP & MAC Filter Editing

Rule Index: The numeric rule indicator.

Individual Active: **Yes** to enable the rule.

Action: This is how to deal with the packets matching the rule. Allow please select White List or Black selecting Black List.

Interface: Select to determine which interface the rule will be applied to.

Direction: Select to determine whether the rule applies to outgoing packets, incoming packets or packets of both directions.

Type: Choose type of field you want to specify to monitor. Select “IPv4” for IPv4 address, port number and protocol. Select “IPv6” for IPv6 address, port number and protocol. Select “MAC” for MAC address.

► IPv4

Source IP Address	0.0.0.0	(0.0.0.0 means Don't care)
Source Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0	
Source Port Number	0	(0 means Don't care)
Destination IP Address	0.0.0.0	(0.0.0.0 means Don't care)
Destination Subnet Mask	0.0.0.0	
Destination Port Number	0	(0 means Don't care)
DSCP	0	(Value Range:0~64, 64 means Don't care)
Protocol	TCP ▼	

Source IP Address: The source IP address of packets to be monitored. 0.0.0.0 means “Don’t care”.

Source Subnet Mask: Enter the subnet mask of the source network.

Source Port Number: The source port number of packets to be monitored. 0 means “Don’t care”.

Destination IP Address: The destination IP address of packets to be monitored. 0.0.0.0 means “Don’t care”.

Destination Subnet Mask: Enter the subnet mask of the destination network.

Destination Port Number: This is the Port that defines the application. (E.g. HTTP is port 80.)

DSCP: DSCP: Differentiated Services Code Point, it is recommended that this option be configured by an advanced user or keep 0. (0 means Don’t care.)

Protocol: Specify the packet type (TCP, UDP, ICMP, and ICMPv6) that the rule applies to.

► IPv6

Source IPv6 Address	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	(0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0 means Don't care)
Source IPv6 Prefix	32	
Source Port Number	0	(0 means Don't care)
Destination IPv6 Address	0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	(0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0 means Don't care)
Destination IPv6 Prefix	32	
Destination Port Number	0	(0 means Don't care)
DSCP	0	(Value Range:0~64, 64 means Don't care)
Protocol	TCP ▼	

Source IP (IPv6) Address/ Prefix: The source IP address or range of packets to be monitored.

Source Port Number: The source port number of packets to be monitored.

Destination IP (IPv6) Address/ Prefix: The destination subnet IP address.

Destination Port Number: This is the Port or Port Ranges that defines the application.

DSCP: show the set DSCP.

Protocol: It is the packet protocol type used by the application. Select either **TCP** or **UDP** or **ICMP** or **ICMPv6**

► **MAC**

Type	MAC ▼
Source MAC Address	

Source MAC Address: show the MAC address of the rule applied.

Time Schedule: Select a TimeSlot to activate the rule. Go to [Time Schedule](#) to configure a time control first.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

❖ Filter Type- URL Filter

Packet Filter

Filter Type
URL Filter

URL Filter Editing

URL Filter Rule Index
1

Individual Active
☐ Yes ☒ No

URL (Host)

Time Schedule
Always

Save Delete

URL Filter Listing

Index	Active	URL
-------	--------	-----

URL Filter: Select **Activated** to enable URL Filter.

URL Filter Rule Index: The numeric rule indicator.

Individual Active: To give control to the specific URL access individually, for example, you want to prohibit access to www.yahoo.com, please first press Activated in “URL Filter” field, and also Yes in “Individual Active” field; if some time you want to allow access to this URL, you simply select No in individual active field. In a word, the command serves as a switch to the access of some specific URL with the filter on.

URL (Host): Specified URL which is prohibited from accessing.

Time Schedule: Select a TimeSlot to activate the rule. Go to [Time Schedule](#) to configure a time control first.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

CWMP (TR-069)

CWMP, short for CPE WAN Management Protocol, also called TR069 is a Broadband Forum technical specification entitled CPE WAN Management Protocol (CWMP). It defines an application layer protocol for remote management of end-user devices. It defines an application layer protocol for remote management of end-user devices.

As a bidirectional SOAP/HTTP based protocol it can provides the communication between customer premises equipment (CPE) and Auto Configuration Server (ACS). It includes both a safe configuration and the control of other CPE management functions within an integrated framework. In the course of the booming broadband market, the number of different internet access possibilities grew as well (e.g. modems, routers, gateways, set-top box, VoIP-phones).At the same time the configuration of this equipment became more complicated –too complicated for end-users. For this reason, TR-069 was developed. It provides the possibility of auto configuration of the access types. Using TR-069 the terminals can get in contact with the Auto Configuration Servers (ACS) and establish the configuration automatically and let ACS configure CPE automatically.

CWMP (TR-069)

CWMP

☐ Activated
☒ Deactivated

ACS Login Information

URL

http://cpe.bectechnologies.com/comserver/node1/tr069

Username

testcpe

Password

ac5entry

Connection Request Information

Path

Username

conexant

Password

welcome

Periodic Inform Config

Periodic Inform

☒ Activated
☐ Deactivated

Interval

870

Bind Wan Interface

Interface

Auto ▼

NATT Config

NATT Server

NATT Period

Save

CWMP: Select activated to enable CWMP.

ACS Login Information

URL: Enter the ACS server login URL.

User Name: Specify the ACS User Name for ACS authentication to the connection from CPE.

Password: Enter the ACS server login password.

Connection Request Information

Path: Local path in HTTP URL for an ACS to make a Connection Request notification to the CPE.

Username: Username used to authenticate an ACS making a Connection Request to the CPE.

Password: Password used to authenticate an ACS making a Connection Request to the CPE.

Periodic Inform Config

Periodic Inform: Select Activated to authorize the router to send an Inform message to the ACS automatically.

Interval(s): Specify the inform interval time (sec) which CPE used to periodically send inform message to automatically connect to ACS. When the inform interval time arrives, the CPE will send inform message to automatically connect to ACS.

Bind WAN Interface

Interface: Specify any available or a single WAN interface to handle TR-069 requests.

NATT Config - This is a proprietary feature provided by BEC. May leave them in blank, no configuration is required.

NATT Server: By BEC administrator only.

NATT Period: By BEC administrator only.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Parental Control

This feature provides Web content filtering offering safer and more reliable web surfing for users especially for parents to protect network security and control the contents for children at home.

▼ Parental Control	
Provider	www.opendns.com
Parental Control	☐ Activated ☒ Deactivated
Host Name	
Username	
Password	
**Parental Control provides Web content filtering while surfing the web safer and more reliable. Please get an account and configure at the selected Provider in advance.	
Save	

To activate this feature, please log on to www.opendns.com to get an OpenDNS account first.

Parent Control Provider: Hosted by www.opendns.com

Parent Control: Enable the feature by clicking the **Activated**

Host Name: It is the domain name of your OpenDNS. If you don't have one, please leave it blank.

Username / Password: Put down your OpenDNS account username and password

Click **Save** to apply settings.

BECentral Management

BECentral is a cloud-based device management platform that provides operators with a comprehensive suite of services to manage devices in real-time.

▼ BECentral Management

BECentral Management	☐ Activated ☒ Deactivated
BECentral Management URL	becentral.becloud.io
BECentral Management Port	48883
Organization ID	DEFAULT
Tag ID	
Device Report Interval	480
Interface	ALL ▼
Save	

BECentral Management: Activate to enable the feature.

BECentral Management URL: Access path to the BECentral.

BECentral Management Port: Port listened by the BECentral.

Organization ID: Customer ID (By BE C administrator only)

Tag ID: By BEC administrator only.

Device Report Interval: Enter the interval time in seconds to send inform message periodically to the BECentral.

Interface: Specify any available or a single WAN interface to handle BECentral requests.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Maintenance

Maintenance equipment the users with the ability of maintaining the device as well as examining the connectivity of the WAN connections, including User Management, Certificate Management, Time Zone, Firmware & Configuration, System Restart, Auto Reboot and Diagnostic Tool.

User Management

User Management provides the Administrator with the ability to grant access control and manage GUI login credentials for each user.

There are two access management levels, Administrator and User.

The default root account, Administrator (admin), has full access to all the features listed and ability to create other accounts with features to allow other users to access to. The User account is with limited access (specified by advanced users with admin account) to the GUI.

Total of 8 accounts can be created to grant access to manage the MX-221P via the web page.

❖ Administrator Account

admin/admin is the root/default account username and password.

NOTE: This username / password may vary by different Internet Service Providers.

Login using the Administrator account, you will have the full accessibility to manage & control your gateway device and can also create user accounts for others to control some of the open configuration settings.

The Administrator account cannot be deleted or removed.

The screenshot displays the 'User Management' web interface. At the top, there is a 'User Account' form with the following fields: 'Index' (a dropdown menu showing '1'), 'Username' (a text field containing 'admin'), 'New Password' (a password field with five dots), and 'Confirm Password' (a password field with five dots). Below these fields are 'Save' and 'Delete' buttons. Underneath the form is a 'User Account Listing' table with two columns: 'Index' and 'User Name'. The table contains one row with the value '1' in the 'Index' column and 'admin' in the 'User Name' column.

User Account Listing	
Index	User Name
1	admin

Index: The numeric account indicator. The maximum entry is up to 8 accounts.

User Name: Create account(s) user name for GUI management.

New Password: Enter a new password for this user account.

Confirmed Password: Re-enter the new password again; you must enter the password exactly the same as in the previous field.



User Management

User Account

Index

2

Username

user

New Password

....

Confirm Password

....

Web GUI Permission

Guest Account

☐ Enable

☒ Disable

Interface Setup

☒ Enable

☐ Disable

Advanced Setup

☒ Enable

☐ Disable

VPN Setup

☒ Enable

☐ Disable

Access Management

☒ Enable

☐ Disable

Maintenance

☐ Enable

☒ Disable

Save

Delete

User Account Setup

Index #: The numeric account indicator. The maximum entry is up to 7.

Username: Create account(s) user name for GUI management.

New Password: Password for the user account.

Confirm Password: Re-enter the password.

Web GUI Permission

Guest Account: Enable to create this new guest account and select features to allow user account to access to.

When someone accesses to the MX-221P using this “user” account, he/she can only manage and configure the features that is pre-selected in **Web GUI Permission** for this account.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Time Zone

With default, MX-221P does not contain the correct local time and date.

There are several options to setup, maintain, and configure current local time/date on the MX-221P. If you plan to use **Time Schedule** feature, it is extremely important you set up the Time Zone correctly.

Time Zone	
Current Date/Time	N/A (Can't find NTP server)
Time Synchronization	
Synchronize time with	☒ NTP Server ☐ PC's Clock ☐ Manually
Time Zone	(UTC-06:00) Central Time (US & Canada), Maxico City, Saskatchewan ▼
Daylight Saving	☐ Enabled ☒ Disabled
NTP Server Address	0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0: Default Value)
Save	

Synchronize time with: Select the methods to synchronize the time.

- ▶ **NTP Server automatically:** To synchronize time with the SNTP servers to get the current time from an SNTP server outside your network then choose your local time zone. After a successful connection to the Internet, BEC MX-221P will retrieve the correct local time from the SNTP server this is specified.
- ▶ **PC's Clock:** To synchronize time with the PC's clock.
- ▶ **Manually:** Select this to enter the SNMP server IP address manually.
 - ▶ **Date:** Month / Date / Year. Month – 1 ~ 12 (January ~ December).
 - ▶ **Time:** Hour: Minute: Second

Time Zone: Choose the time zone of your location. This will set the time difference between your time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

Daylight Saving: Select this option if you use daylight savings time.

NTP Server Address: Enter the IP address of your time server. Check with your ISP/network administrator if you are unsure of this information.

Click **Save** to apply settings.

Firmware & Configuration

Firmware is the software that controls the hardware and provides all functionalities which are available in the GUI. This software may be improved and/or modified; your BEC MX-221P provides an easy way to update the code to take advantage of the changes. .

To upgrade the firmware of BEC MX-221P, you should download or copy the firmware to your local environment first. Press the “**Browse...**” button to specify the path of the firmware file. Then, click “**Upgrade**” to start upgrading. When the procedure is completed, BEC MX-221P will reset automatically to make the new firmware work.

▼ Firmware & Configuraiton

Upgrade	☒ Firmware ☐ Configuration
System Restart with	☒ Current Settings ☐ Factory Default Settings
File	Choose File No file chosen
Backup Configuration	Backup
Status	

It might take several minutes, don't power off it during upgrading. Device will restart after the upgrade.

Upgrade: Choose Firmware or Configuration you want to update.

System Restart with:

- **Current Settings:** Restart the device with the current settings automatically when finishing upgrading.
- **Factory Default Settings:** Restart the device with factory default settings automatically when finishing upgrading.

File: Type in the location of the file you want to upload in this field or click **Browse** to find it.

Choose File: Click “**Choose File**” to find the configuration file or firmware file you want to upload. Remember that you must extract / decompress / unzip the .zip files before you can upload them.

Backup Configuration: Click **Backup** button to back up the current running configuration file and save it to your computer in the event that you need this configuration file to be restored back to your BEC MX-221P device when making false configurations and want to restore to the original settings.

Upgrade: Click “**Upgrade**” to begin the upload process. This process may take up to two minutes.

▼ Firmware Upgrade

File upload succeeded, starting flash erasing and programming!!

Progress

Percent

15 %

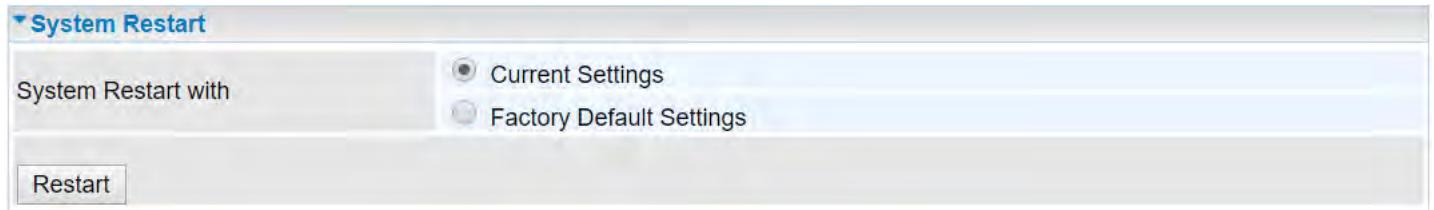


DO NOT turn off or power cycle the device while firmware upgrading is still in process.

Improper operation could damage your MX-221P.

System Restart

Click **System Restart** with option **Current Settings** to reboot your router.



System Restart

System Restart with

☒ Current Settings

☐ Factory Default Settings

Restart

If you wish to restart the router using the factory default settings (for example, after a firmware upgrade or if you have saved an incorrect configuration), select **Factory Default Settings** to restore to factory default settings.

You may also restore your router to factory settings by holding the small Reset pinhole button on the back of your router in about more than 6s seconds whilst the router is turned on.

Auto Reboot

Schedule an automatic reboot for your BEC MX-221P to ensure proper operation and best performance.

This reboot will only reboot with current configuration settings and not overwrite any existing settings.

Auto Reboot

Schedule	1. ☐ Enable	☐ Mon.	☐ Tues.	☐ Wed.	☐ Thur.	☐ Fri.	☐ Sat.	☐ Sun.	Time	00	:	00
	2. ☐ Enable	☐ Mon.	☐ Tues.	☐ Wed.	☐ Thur.	☐ Fri.	☐ Sat.	☐ Sun.	Time	00	:	00

Save

Click **Save** to apply settings

Example: Schedule BEC MX-221P to reboot at 10:00pm (22:00) every weekday (Monday thru Friday) and reboot at 9:00am on Saturday and Sunday.

Auto Reboot

Schedule	1. ☒ Enable	☒ Mon.	☒ Tues.	☒ Wed.	☒ Thur.	☒ Fri.	☐ Sat.	☐ Sun.	Time	22	:	00
	2. ☒ Enable	☐ Mon.	☐ Tues.	☐ Wed.	☐ Thur.	☐ Fri.	☐ Sat.	☐ Sun.	Time	09	:	00

Save

Click **Back** to go back to the Diagnostic Tool

Trace Route is to display how many hops (also view the exact hops) required to get to the destination. Click **Yes**, enter the IP address or domain then **Start Trace Route**.

Trace Route ☒ Yes ☐ No	
IP Address or Domain	
Max TTL Value	16 [2-30]
Start Trace Route	

IP Address or Domain: Set the destination host (IP, domain name) to be traced.

Max TTL value: Set the max Time to live (TTL) value.

Shown as we “trace” www.billion.com below.

▼ Trace www.billion.com

```
tracert to www.billion.com (125.227.205.188), 16 hops max, 60 byte packets
 1  172.16.1.254 (172.16.1.254)  0.472 ms  0.488 ms  0.643 ms
 2  122.96.153.233 (122.96.153.233)  7.354 ms  7.517 ms  7.704 ms
 3  221.6.12.69 (221.6.12.69)  7.921 ms  8.108 ms  8.256 ms
 4  221.6.1.253 (221.6.1.253)  8.392 ms  8.544 ms  *
 5  219.158.99.245 (219.158.99.245)  36.110 ms  36.839 ms  37.001 ms
 6  * * *
 7  * * 219.158.103.26 (219.158.103.26)  40.731 ms
 8  211.72.233.194 (211.72.233.194)  65.969 ms  66.040 ms  66.019 ms
 9  220.128.6.126 (220.128.6.126)  61.726 ms  61.831 ms  61.960 ms
10  220.128.11.170 (220.128.11.170)  61.543 ms  61.583 ms  65.127 ms
11  220.128.17.85 (220.128.17.85)  63.436 ms  62.133 ms  65.862 ms
12  220.128.17.229 (220.128.17.229)  64.695 ms  64.849 ms  65.063 ms
13  168.95.229.145 (168.95.229.145)  61.915 ms  60.715 ms  60.825 ms
14  * * *
15  * * *
16  * * *
```

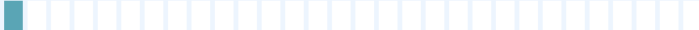
LAN

Ping other IP Address: Click **Yes** to ping any desired IP address or a domain.

Speed Time: Measure the current uplink and downlink speed rate.

- ▶ Take less than a minute to run the test.

▼ Speed Test

Testing 

- ▶ Result in Uplink / Downlink

▼ Speed Test

Result	NA	NA
Back		

Click **Back** to go back to the Diagnostic Tool

Click **START** to begin to diagnose the connection.

CHAPTER 5: TROUBLESHOOTING

If your **BEC MX-221P** is not functioning properly, you can refer to this chapter for simple troubleshooting before contacting your service provider support. This can save you time and effort but if symptoms persist, consult your service provider.

Problems with the Router

Problem	Suggested Action
None of the LEDs is on when you turn on the router	Check the connection between the router and the adapter. If the problem persists, most likely it is due to the malfunction of your hardware. Please contact your service provider or BEC for technical support.
You have forgotten your login username or password	Try the default username "admin" and password "admin". If this fails, you can restore your router to its factory settings by pressing the reset button on the device rear side.

Problem with LAN Interface

Problem	Suggested Action
Cannot PING any PC on LAN	Check the Ethernet LEDs on the front panel. The LED should be on for the port that has a PC connected. If it was not lit, check to see if the cable between your router and the PC is properly connected. Make sure you have first uninstalled your firewall program before troubleshooting.
	Verify that the IP address and the subnet mask are consistent for both the router and the workstations.

Recovery Procedures

Problem	Suggested Action
- The front LEDs display incorrectly - Still cannot access to the router management interface after pressing the RESET button. - Software / Firmware upgrade failure	1. Power on the router, once the Power LED lit red, please press this reset button using the end of paper clip or another small pointed object immediately. 2. The router's emergency-reflash web interface will then be accessible via http://192.168.1.1 where you can upload a firmware image to restore the router to a functional state, please note that the router will only respond with its web interface at this address (192.168.1.1) and will not respond to ping request from your PC or other telnet operations.

APPENDIX: PRODUCT SUPPORT & CONTACT

If you come across any problems, please contact the dealer from where you have purchased the product.

Contact BEC @ <http://www.bectechnologies.net>

MAC OS is a registered Trademark of Apple Computer, Inc.

Windows 10/8/7 and Windows Vista are registered Trademarks of Microsoft Corporation.

FCC Statement

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

(2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment. . This device and its antenna(s) must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Co-location statement

This device and its antenna(s) must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

FCC Radiation Exposure Statement

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20cm between the radiator & your body.

This radio transmitter FCCID: QI3BIL-MX221P has been approved by FCC to operate with the antenna types listed below with the maximum permissible gain and required antenna impedance for each antenna type indicated. Antenna types not included in this list, having a gain greater than the maximum gain indicated for that type, are strictly prohibited for use with this device.

Antennas List

No	Manufacturer	Part No	Antenna Type	Peak Gain
1	Grand-Tek Technology	OA-L71-12-05-C5-BL	Dipole Antenna	3.5dBi for 1.71 GHz ~2.17 GHz