EnGenius®

Wireless Gigabit VPN Router

EVR100

Wireless Gigabit VPN Router

V1.0

1

Revision History

Version	Date	Notes
1.0	2011/01/11	First Release

1. Introduction

1.1. Package Contents

- EnGenius WIRELESS GIGABIT VPN ROUTER
- AC Adapter
- RJ-45 Ethernet LAN Cable
- CD-ROM with User Manual and Setup Wizard
- Quick Guide

1.2. System Requirements

- RJ-45 Ethernet Based Internet (ADSL or Cable Modem)
- Computer with Wireless Network function
- Windows, Mac OS or Linux based operating systems
- Internet Explorer or Firefox or Safari Web-Browser Software

1.3.Introduction

EVR100 is a 2T2R Wireless 11N Gigabit VPN Router that delivers up to 6x faster speeds and 3x extended coverage than 802.11g devices. EVR100 supports home network with superior throughput and performance and unparalleled wireless range. With easy to use on the WPS function, it helps users to connect to wireless device with just one push button.

There's also a built-in 4-port full-duplex 10/100/1000 Fast Switch to connect your wired-Ethernet devices together. The Router function ties it all together and lets your whole network shares a high-speed cable or DSL Internet connection.

1.4. LED Overview

LED Lights	Icon	Description
Wireless LAN		Color – Blue Lights when Wireless signal is activated. Blinks when Wireless data transfer.
Internet		Color – Blue Blinks when WPS handshake is initialized.
LAN		Color – Blue Lights when wired network device is connected to RJ-45 port. Blinks when data transfer occurs on RJ-45 port.
Power		Color – Orange Lights when device is powered ON. Blinks device is Reset.

2. Before you Begin

This section will guide you through the installation process. Placement of the EVR100 is very important to avoid poor signal reception and performance. Avoid placing the device in enclosed spaces such as a closet, cabinet or wardrobe.

2.1. Considerations for Wireless Installation

The operating distance of all wireless devices cannot be pre-determined due to a number of unknown obstacles in the environment that the device is deployed. These could be the number, thickness and location of walls, ceilings or other objects that the wireless signals must pass through. Here are some key guidelines to ensure that you have the optimal wireless range.

1. Keep the number of walls and ceilings between the EnGenius access point and other network devices to a minimum. Each wall or ceiling can reduce the signal strength, the degradation depends on the building's material.

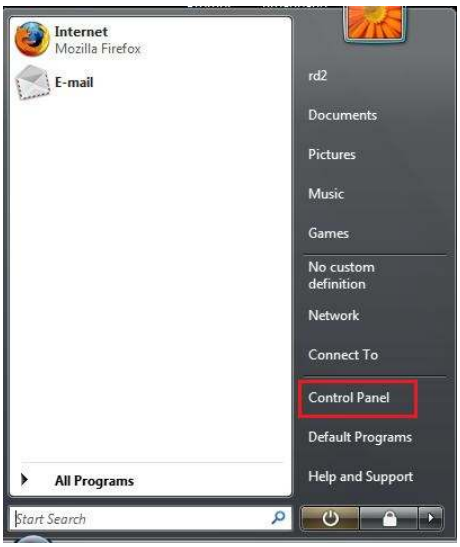
2. Building materials makes a difference. A solid metal door or aluminum stubs may have a significant negative effect on range. Locate your wireless devices carefully so the signal can pass through a drywall or open doorways. Materials such as glass, steel, metal, concrete, water (fish tanks), mirrors, file cabinets and brick will also degrade your wireless signal.

3. Interferences can also come from your other electrical devices or appliances that generate RF noise. The most usual types are microwaves, or cordless phones.

2.2. Computer Settings (Windows XP/Windows Vista/Windows 7)

- Click Start button and open Control Panel.

Windows XP

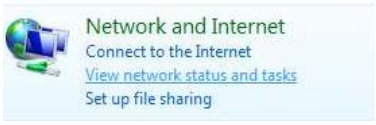


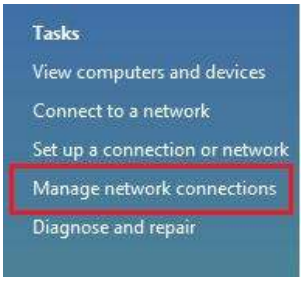
Windows Vista

Windows 7

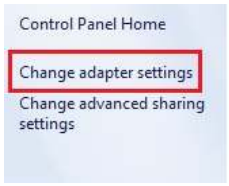
- Windows XP, click [Network Connection]

- Windows Vista, click [View Network Status and Tasks] then [Manage Network Connections]

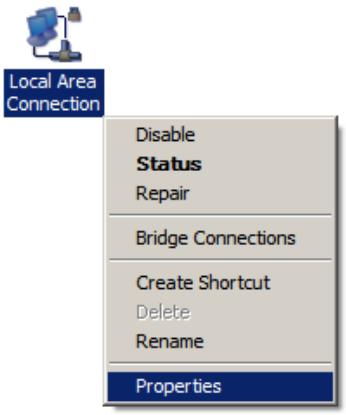




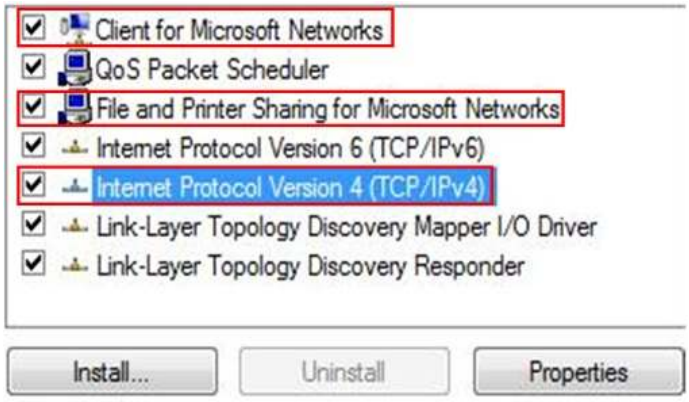
- Windows 7, click [View Network Status and Tasks] then [Change adapter settings]



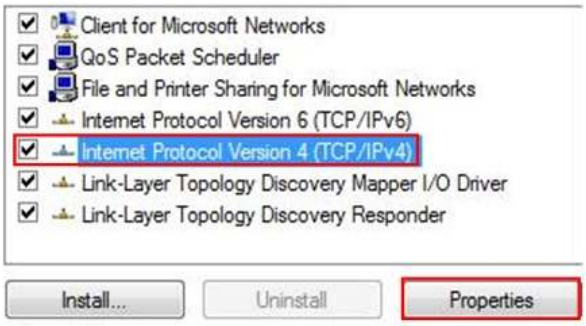
- Right click on [Local Area Connection] and select [Properties].



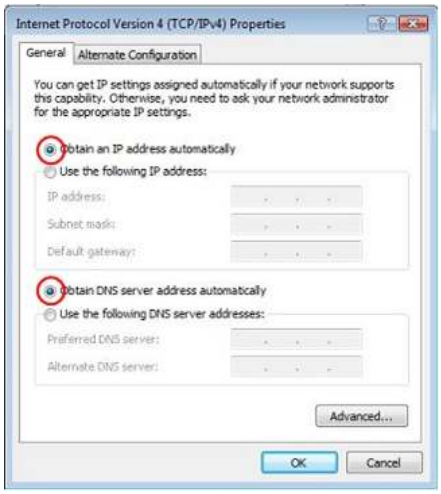
- Check “Client for Microsoft Networks”, “File and Printer Sharing for Microsoft Networks”, and “Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) is ticked. If not, please install them.



- Select “Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)” and click [Properties]



- Select “Obtain an IP Address automatically” and “Obtain DNS server address automatically” then click [OK].



2.3. Hardware Installation

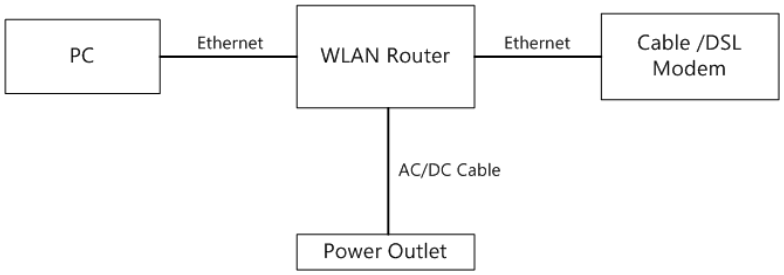
1. Place the unit in an appropriate location after conducting a site survey.

2. Plug one end of the Ethernet cable into the LAN port of the device and another end into your PC/Notebook.

3. Plug one end of another Ethernet cable to WAN port of the device and the other end into you cable/DSL modem (Internet)

4. Insert the DC-inlet of the power adapter into the port labeled “DC-IN” and the other end into the power socket on the wall.

This diagram depicts the hardware configuration



3. Configuring your Router

This section will show you how to configure the device using the web-based configuration interface.

Please use your wireless network adapter to connect the WIRELESS ROUTER.

Default Settings

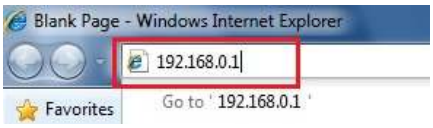
IP Address	192.168.0.1
Username / Password	admin / admin
Wireless Mode	Enable
Wireless SSID	EnGenius*xxxxxx*
Wireless Security	None

Note: *xxxxxx* represented in the wireless SSID above is the last 6 characters of your device MAC Address. This can be found on the device body label and is unique for each device.

4. Setup Wizard

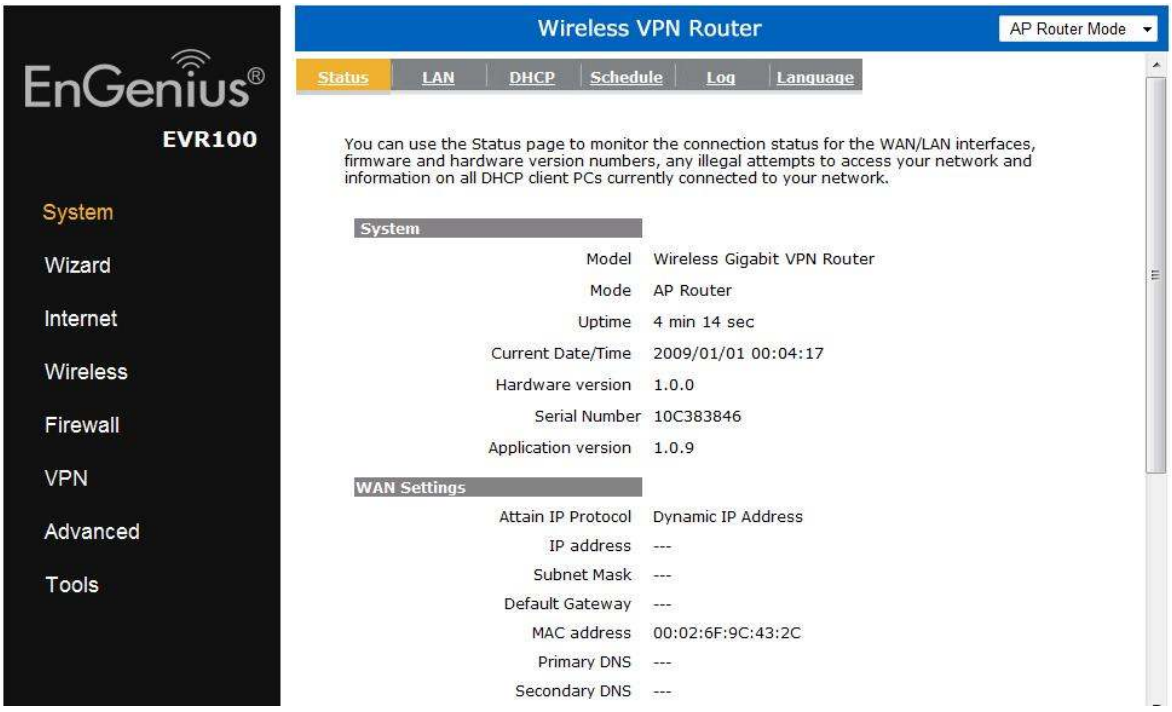
1. Open a web browser (Internet Explorer/Firefox/Safari) and enter the IP Address http://192.168.0.1

   Note: If you have changed the default LAN IP Address of the WIRELESS ROUTER, ensure you enter the correct IP Address.

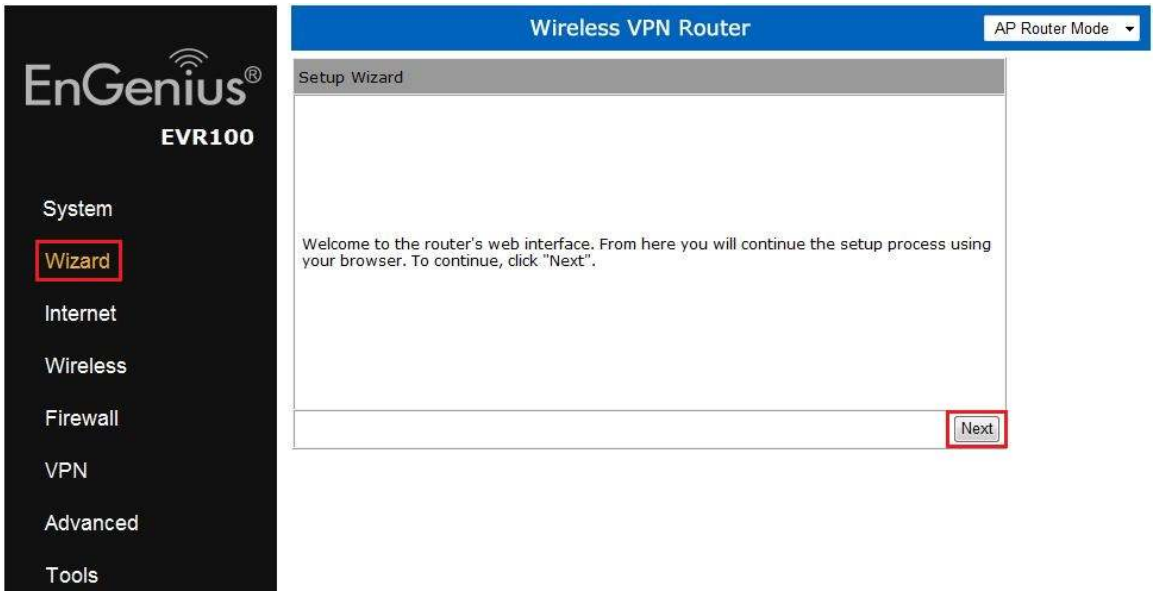


2. The default username and password are **admin**. Once you have entered the correct username and password, click the **OK** button to open the web-base configuration page.

3. You will see the following webpage if login successfully.

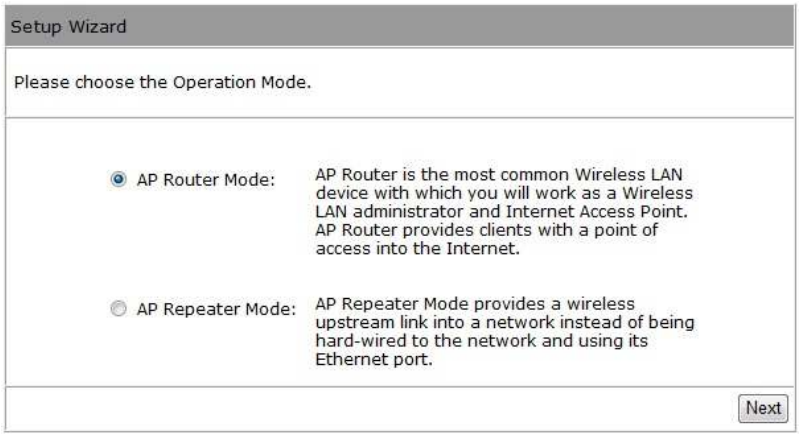


4. Click **Wizard** to enter the Setup Wizard.
   Then click **Next** to begin the wizard.



5. Select the Operation Mode.

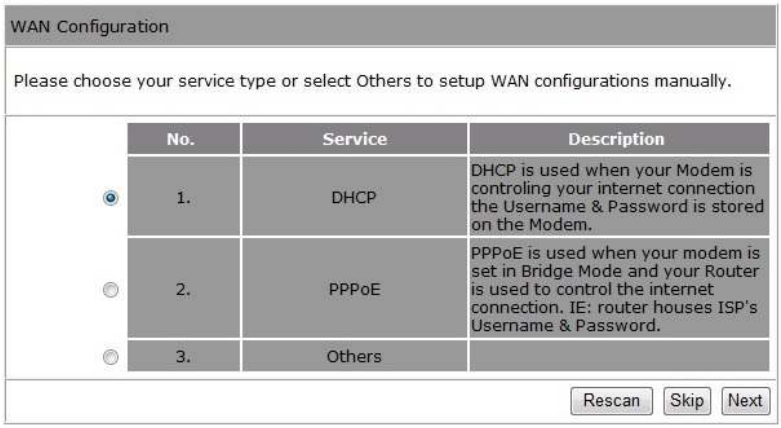
Please ensure you have the proper cables connected as described in the Hardware Installation section.



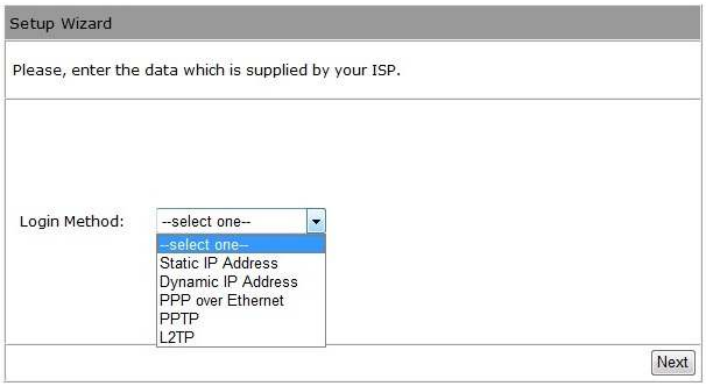
AP Router Mode

a) The device will search for the correct Internet settings automatically.

b) The most appropriate WAN type will be determined and selected automatically. If it is incorrect, please select **Others** to set up the WAN settings manually.



c) There are many WAN service types available. Please obtain the correct settings from your Internet Service Provider (ISP).



Static IP Address

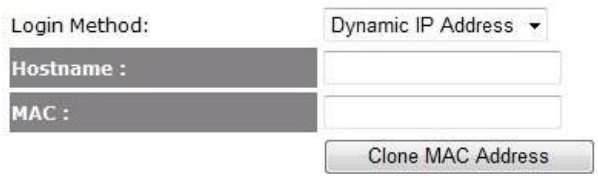
If your ISP Provider has assigned you a fixed IP address, enter the assigned IP address, Subnet mask, Default Gateway IP address, and Primary DNS and Secondary DNS (if available) of your ISP provider.

Dynamic IP Address

The IP Address is allocated automatically. However some ISP's will also recognize the MAC address and will reject connections if the MAC address does not match.

If your ISP has recorded the MAC address of your computer's Ethernet LAN card, please connect only the computer with the authorized MAC address, and click the **Clone MAC Address** button.

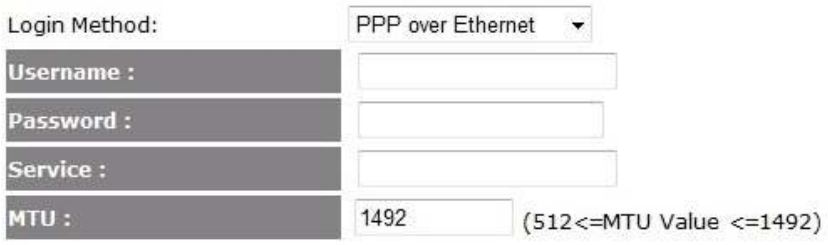
This will replace the AP Router MAC address to the computer MAC address. The correct MAC address is used to initiate the connection to the ISP.



Dynamic IP Address	
Hostname	This is optional. Only required if specified by ISP
MAC	The MAC Address that is used to connect to the ISP.

PPP over Ethernet

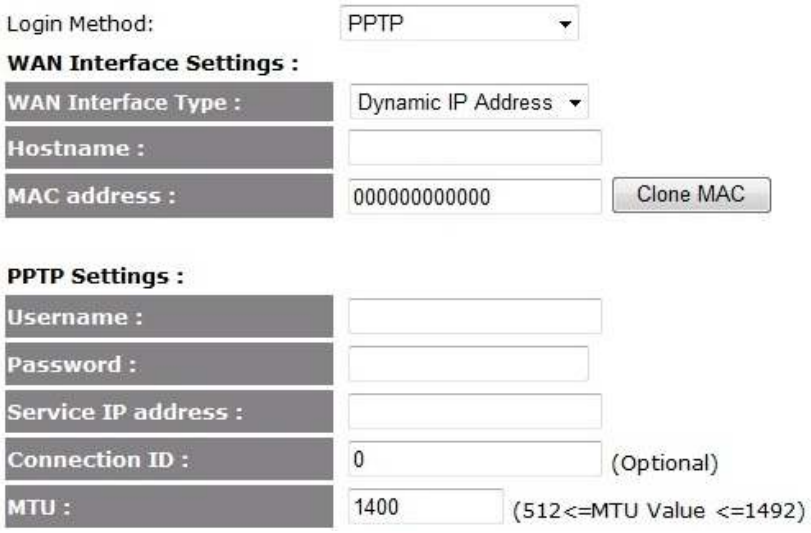
ISP requires an account username and password.



PPP over Ethernet	
Username	Username assigned to you by the ISP
Password	Password for this username.
Service	You can assign a name for this service. (Optional)
MTU	The maximum size of packets. Do not change unless mentioned by the ISP.

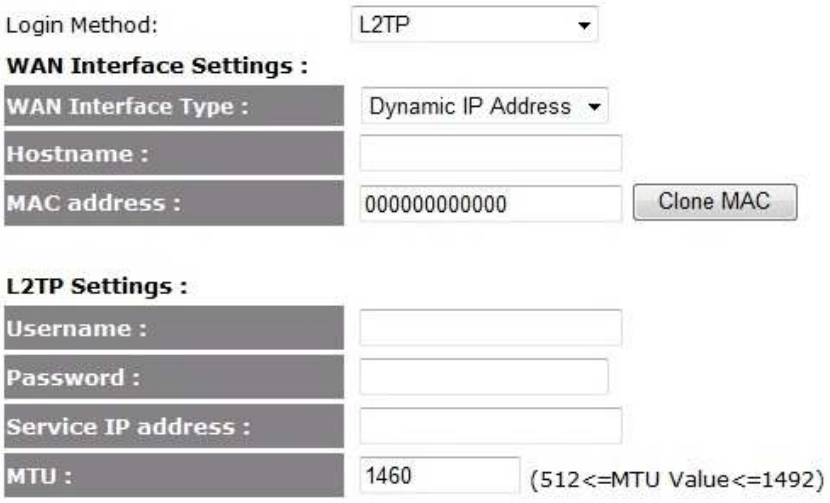
Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP)

PPTP is used by some ISPs.



PPTP WAN Interface Settings	
WAN Interface Type	Select whether the ISP is set to Static IP or Dynamic IP address.
Hostname	This is optional. Only required if specified by ISP
MAC address	The MAC address that is used to connect to the ISP.
PPTP Settings	
Login	Username assigned to you by the ISP
Password	Password for this username.
Service IP Address	The IP Address of the PPTP server.
Connection ID	This is optional. Only required if specified by ISP
MTU	The maximum size of packets. Do not change unless mentioned by the ISP.

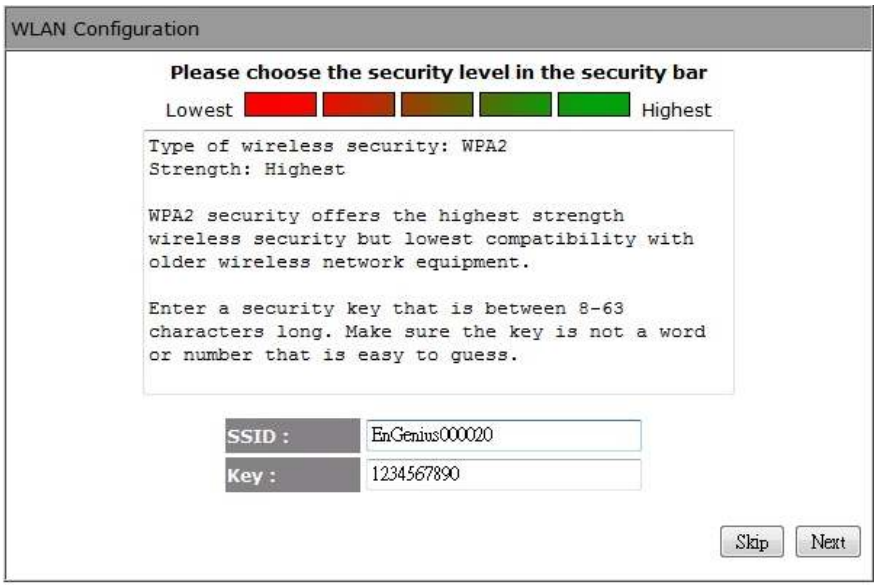
Layer-2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP)
L2TP is used by some ISPs.



L2TP WAN Interface Settings	
WAN Interface Type	Select whether the ISP is set to Static IP or Dynamic IP address.
Hostname	This is optional. Only required if specified by ISP
MAC address	The MAC address that is used to connect to the ISP.
L2TP Settings	
Login	Username assigned to you by the ISP
Password	Password for this username.
Service IP Address	The IP Address of the PPTP server.
MTU	The maximum size of packets. Do not change unless mentioned by the ISP.

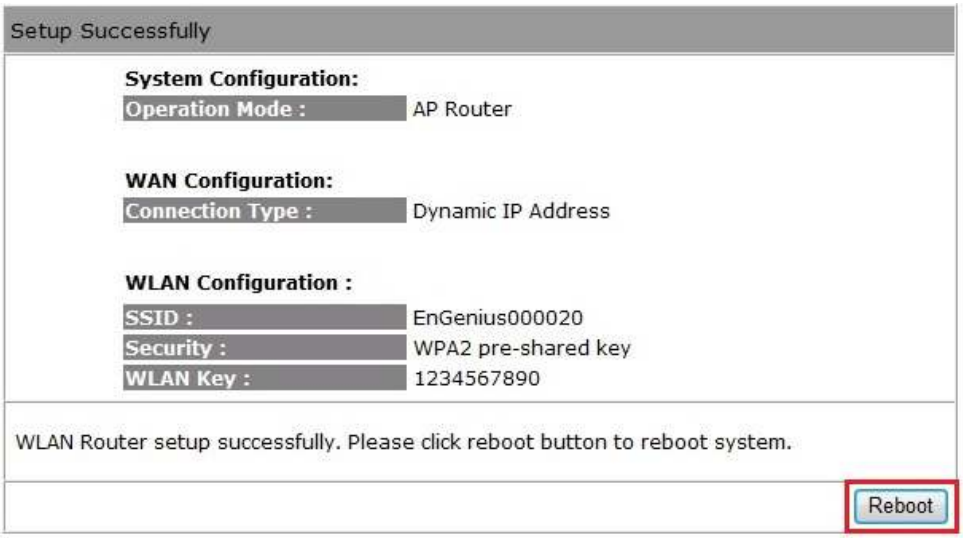
d) Setup the level of wireless security to be used.
EnGenius recommends the **Highest** level of security to be used.

Note: 802.11n wireless speeds may not be achievable if the security level is setting the Lowest or Low.



SSID	Enter the name of your wireless network.
Key	Enter the security key for your wireless network.

e) Check the settings are correct, and then click **Reboot** to apply the settings.



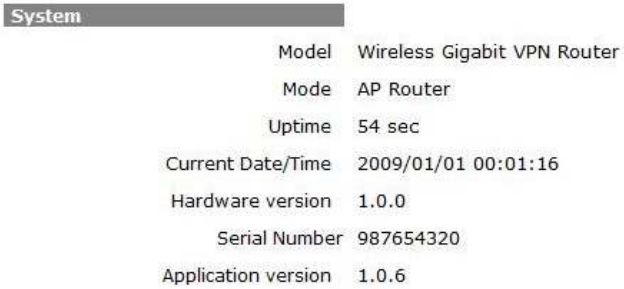
5. VPN Wizard

Using VPN Wizard, you can establish VPN connection easily. Please refer to 11.3.

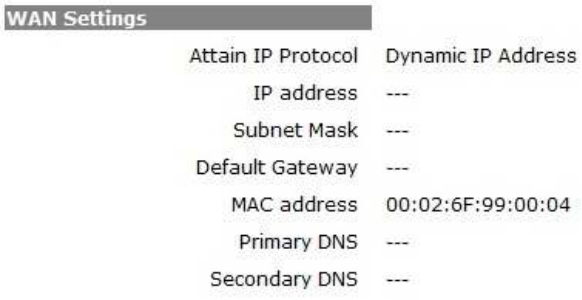
6. System

6.1. Status

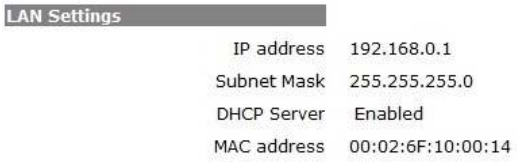
This page will display status of the device.



Status	
Model	Description of this device.
Mode	The device is currently in which mode.
Uptime	The duration about the device has been operating without powering down or reboot.
Current Date/Time	The device's system time. If this is incorrect, please set the time in the Tools / Time page.
Hardware version and Serial Number	Hardware information for this device.
Application version	Firmware information for this device.



WAN Settings	
Attain IP Protocol	Method used to connect to the Internet
IP address	The WAN IP Address of the device.
Subnet Mask	The WAN Subnet Mask of the device.
MAC address	The MAC address of the device's WAN Interface.
Primary and Secondary DNS	Primary and Secondary DNS servers assigned to the WAN connection.

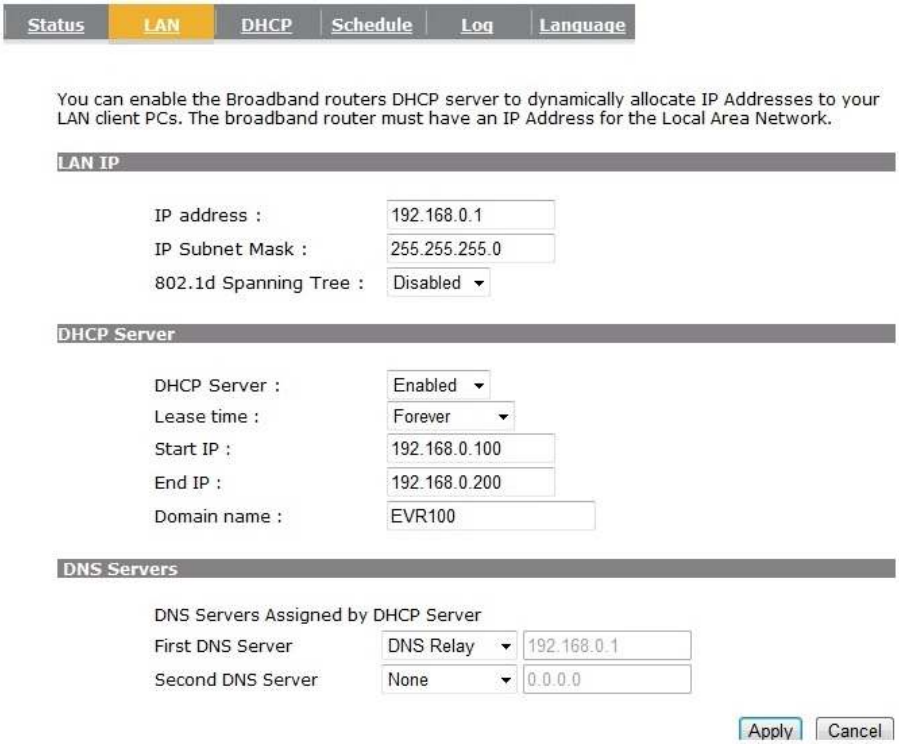


LAN Settings	
IP address	The LAN IP Address of the device.
Subnet Mask	The LAN Subnet Mask of the device.
DHCP Server	Whether the DHCP server is Enabled or Disabled.
MAC address	The MAC address of the device's LAN Interface.

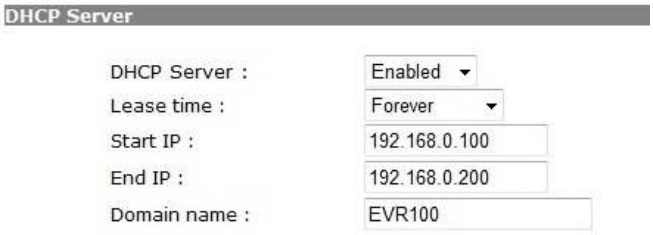
WLAN Settings	
Channel	The wireless channel in use.
ESSID	The SSID (Network Name) of the wireless network. (up to 4 SSIDs are supported)
Security	Wireless encryption is enabled for this SSID.
BSSID	The MAC address of this SSID.
Associated Clients	The number of wireless clients connected to this SSID.

6.2. LAN

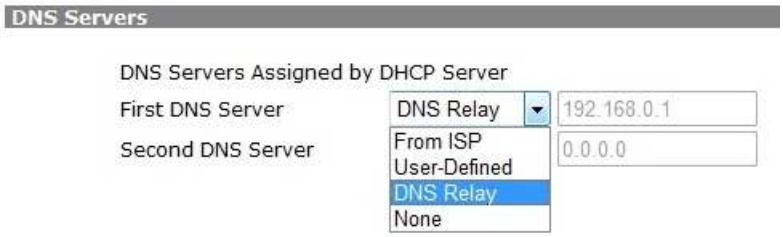
This page allows you to modify the device's LAN settings.



LAN IP	
IP address	The LAN IP Address of this device.
IP Subnet Mask	The LAN Subnet Mask of this device.
802.1d Spanning Tree	When Enabled, the Spanning Tree protocol will prevent network loops in your LAN network.



DHCP Server	
DHCP Server	The DHCP Server automatically allocates IP addresses to your LAN device.
Lease Time	The duration of the DHCP server allocates each IP address to a LAN device.
Start / End IP	The range of IP addresses of the DHCP server will allocate to LAN device.
Domain name	The domain name for this LAN network.

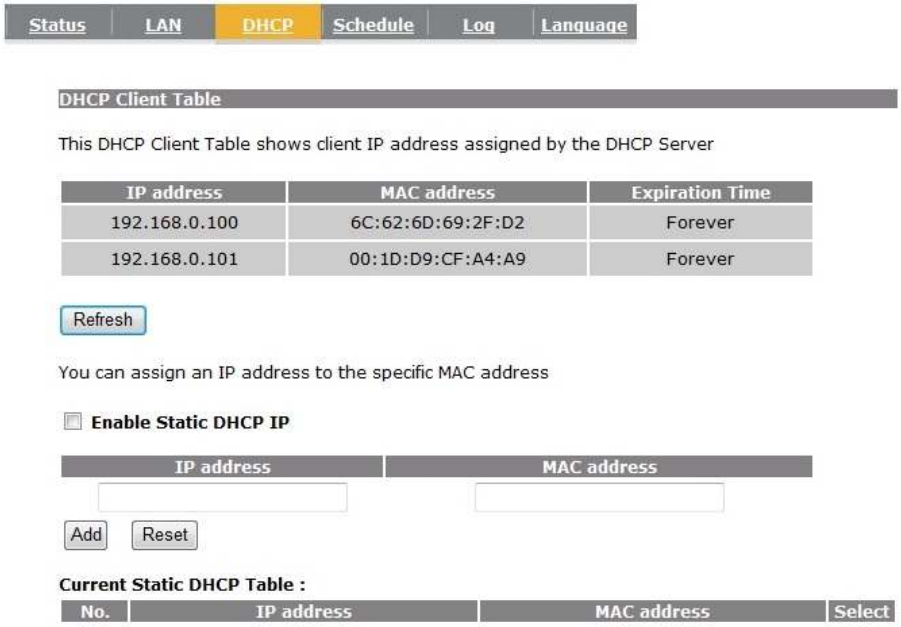


Two DNS servers can be assigned for use by your LAN device.
There are four modes available.

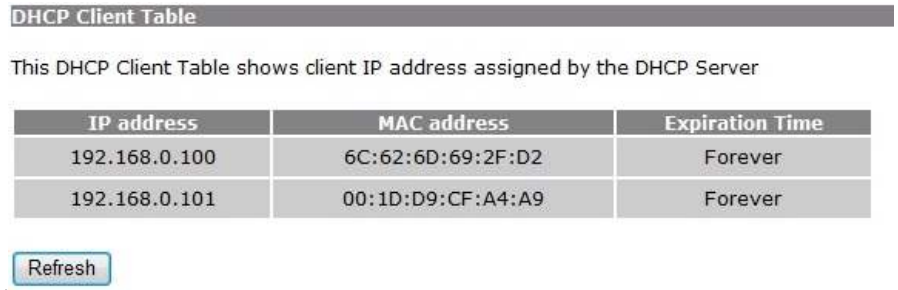
DNS Servers	
From ISP	The DNS server IP address is assigned from your ISP.
User-Defined	The DNS server IP address is assigned manually.
DNS Relay	LAN clients are assigned the device's IP address as the DNS server. DNS requests are relayed to the ISP's DNS server.

6.3. DHCP

This page shows the status of the DHCP server and also allows you to control how the IP addresses are allocated.



The DHCP Client Table shows the LAN clients that have been allocated an IP address from the DHCP Server



DHCP Client Table	
IP address	The LAN IP address of the client.
MAC address	The MAC address of the client's LAN interface.
Expiration Time	The time that the allocated IP address will expire.
Refresh	Click this button to update the DHCP Client Table.

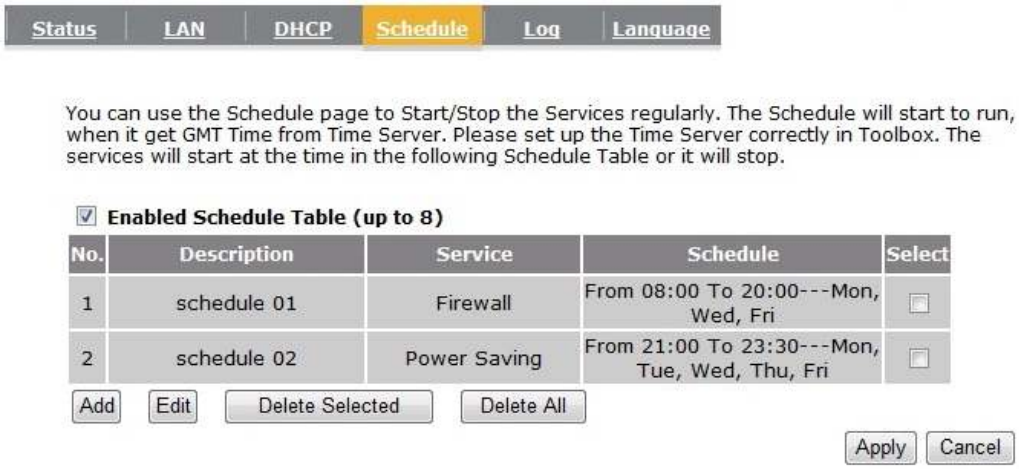
You can also manually specify the IP address that will be allocated to a LAN client by associating the IP address with its MAC address.

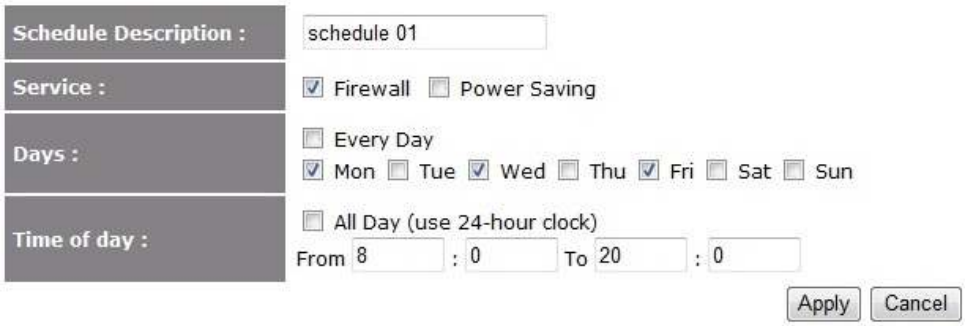
Type the IP address you would like to manually assign to a specific MAC address and click **Add** to add the condition to the Static DHCP Table.

6.4. Schedule

This page allows you to setup the schedule times that the Firewall and Power Saving features will be activated / deactivated.

Click **Add** to create a Schedule entry.

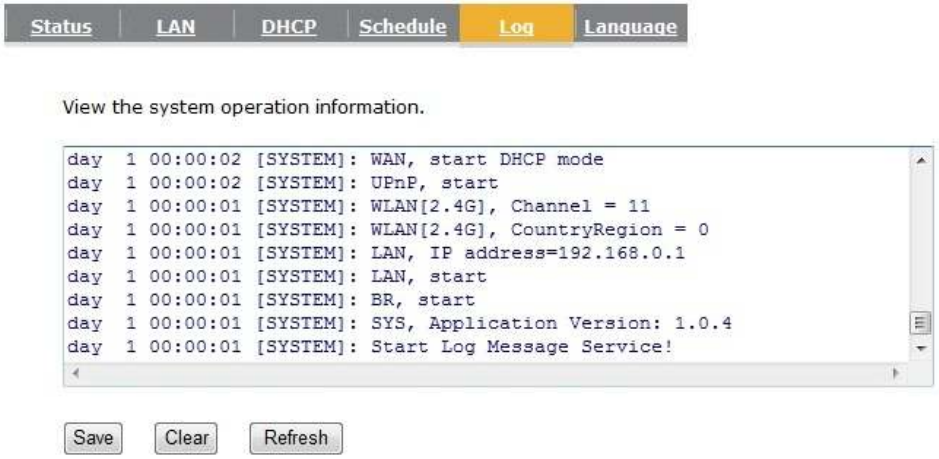




Schedule	
Schedule Description	Assign a name to the schedule.
Service	The service provides for the schedule.
Days	Define the Days to activate or deactivate the schedule.
Time of day	Define the Time of day to activate or deactivated the schedule. Please use 24-hour clock format.

6.5. Log

This page displays the system log of the device. When powered down or rebooted, the log will be cleared.



Log	
Save	Save the log to a file.
Clear	Clear the log.
Refresh	Update the log.

6.6. Language

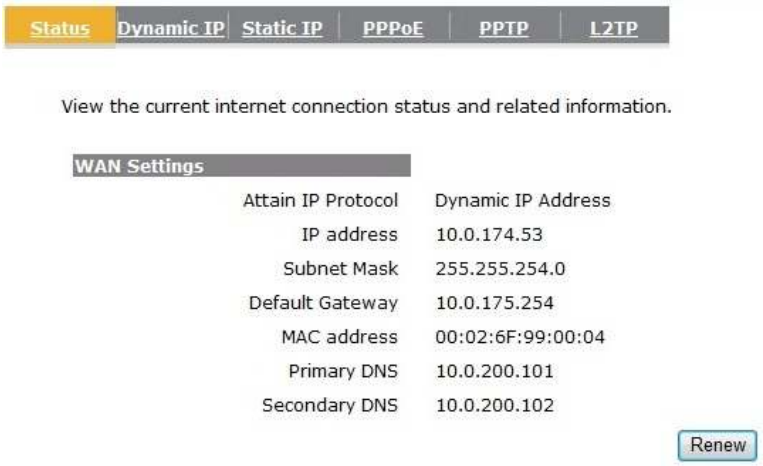
This page allows you to change the Language of the User Interface.

7. Internet

The Internet section allows you to manually set the WAN type connection and its related settings.

7.1. Status

This page shows the current status of the device's WAN connection.

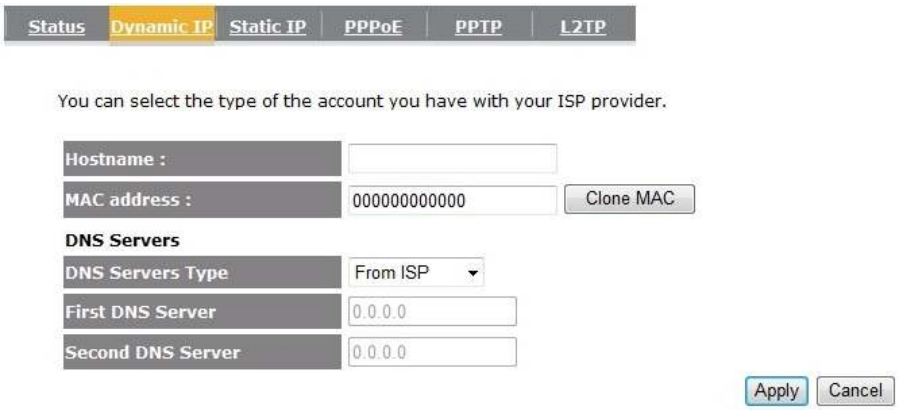


7.2. Dynamic IP Address

The IP Address is allocated automatically. However some ISP's will also recognize the MAC address and will reject connections if the MAC address does not match.

If your ISP has recorded the MAC address of your computer's Ethernet LAN card, please connect only the computer with the authorized MAC address, and click the **Clone MAC** button.

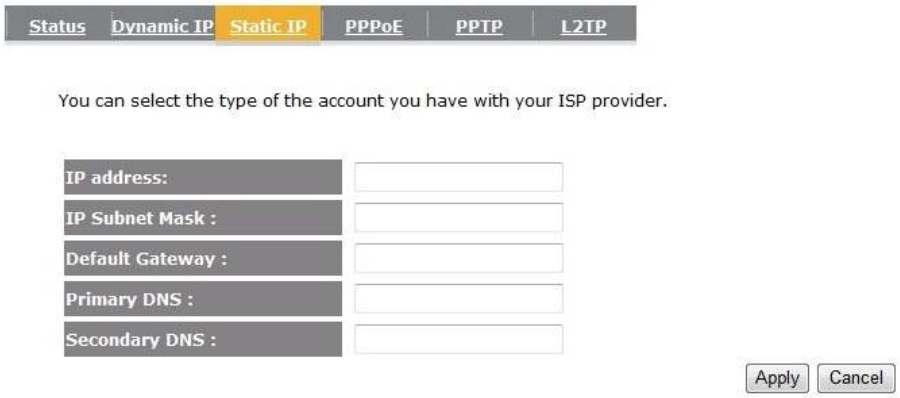
This will replace the AP Router MAC address to the computer MAC address. The correct MAC address is used to initiate the connection to the ISP.



Dynamic IP Address	
Hostname	This is optional. Only required if specified by ISP
MAC address	The MAC Address that is used to connect to the ISP.
DNS Servers	
Two DNS servers can be assigned for use by your LAN devices. There are two modes available.	
From ISP	LAN devices are assigned the DNS server IP address of your ISP.
User-Defined	Set the DNS server IP address manually.

7.3. Static IP Address

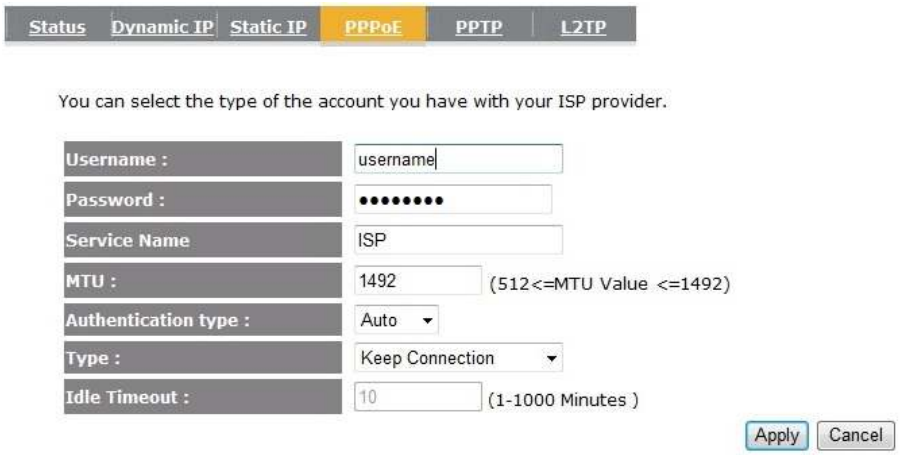
If your ISP Provider has assigned you a fixed IP address, enter the assigned IP address, Subnet mask, Default Gateway IP address, and Primary DNS and Secondary DNS (if available) of your ISP provider.



Static IP Address	
IP address	Assign an IP address Manually.
IP Subnet Mask	Specify an IP address's subnet mask.
Default Gateway	Specify the gateway of your network.
Primary DNS	Specify the primary DNS server's IP address.
Secondary DNS	Specify the second DNS server's IP address.

7.4. PPP over Ethernet

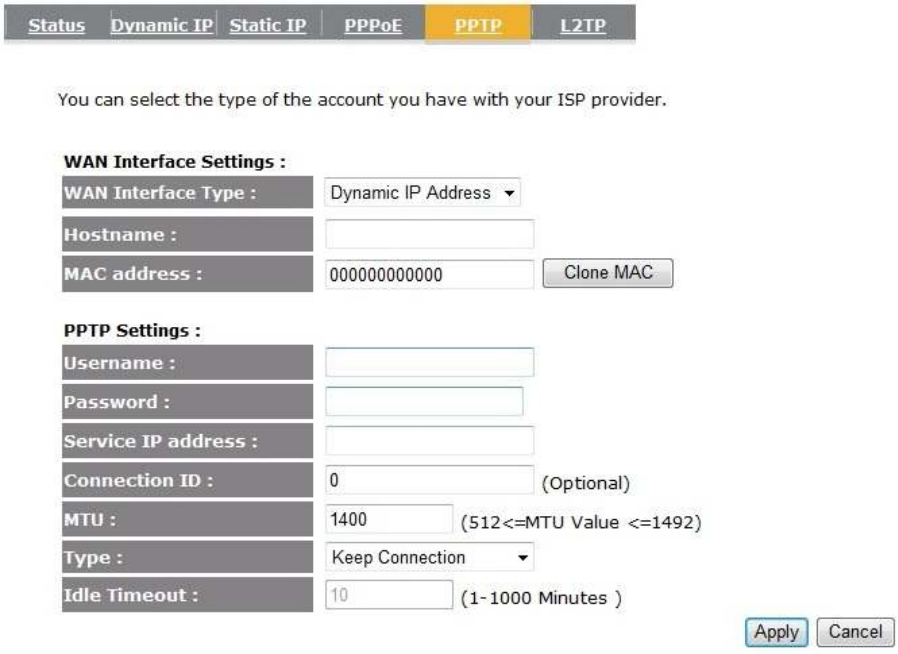
ISP requires an account username and password.



PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)	
Username	Username assigned to you by the ISP
Password	Password for this username.
Service	You can assign a name for this service. (Optional)
MTU	The maximum size of packets. Do not change unless mentioned by the ISP.
Authentication type	Select whether the ISP uses PAP or CHAP methods for authentication. Select **Auto** if unsure.
Type	You can choose the method that the router maintains connection with the ISP. **Keep Connection:** The device will maintain a constant connection with the ISP. **Automatic Connection:** The device will only initiate connection to the ISP when there is an Internet connection request made from a LAN device. **Manual Connection:** The user will need to manually connect to the ISP by clicking the **Connect** button.
Idle Timeout:	When the connection type is **Automatic Connection**, when Internet traffic is idle, then the device will automatically disconnect from the ISP. Please specify the Idle time in minutes.

7.5. Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP)

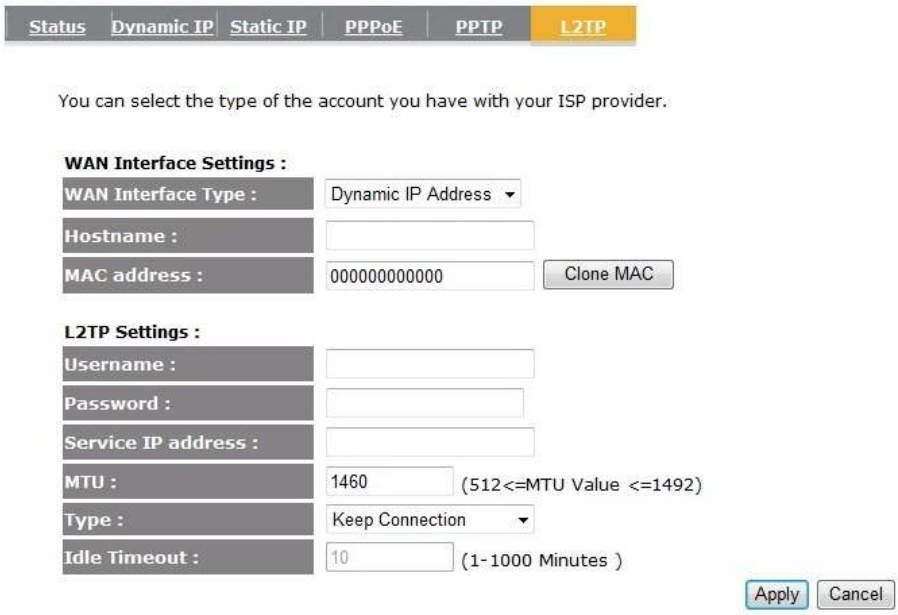
PPTP is used by some ISPs.



Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP)	
WAN Interface Type	Select whether the ISP is set to Static IP or will allocate Dynamic IP address.
Hostname	This is optional. Only required if specified by ISP
MAC address	The MAC Address that is used to connect to the ISP.
Username	Username assigned to you by the ISP
Password	Password for this username.
Service IP Address	The IP Address of the PPTP server.
Connection ID	This is optional. Only required if specified by ISP
MTU	The maximum size of packets. Do not change unless mentioned by the ISP.
Type	You can choose the method that the router maintains connection with the ISP. **Keep Connection:** The device will maintain a constant connection with the ISP. **Automatic Connection:** The device will only initiate connection to the ISP when there is an Internet connection request made from a LAN device. **Manual Connection:** The user will need to manually connect to the ISP by clicking the **Connect** button.
Idle Timeout:	When the connection type is **Automatic Connection**, when Internet traffic is idle, then the device will automatically disconnect from the ISP. Please specify the Idle time in minutes.

7.6. Layer-2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP)

L2TP is used by some ISPs.



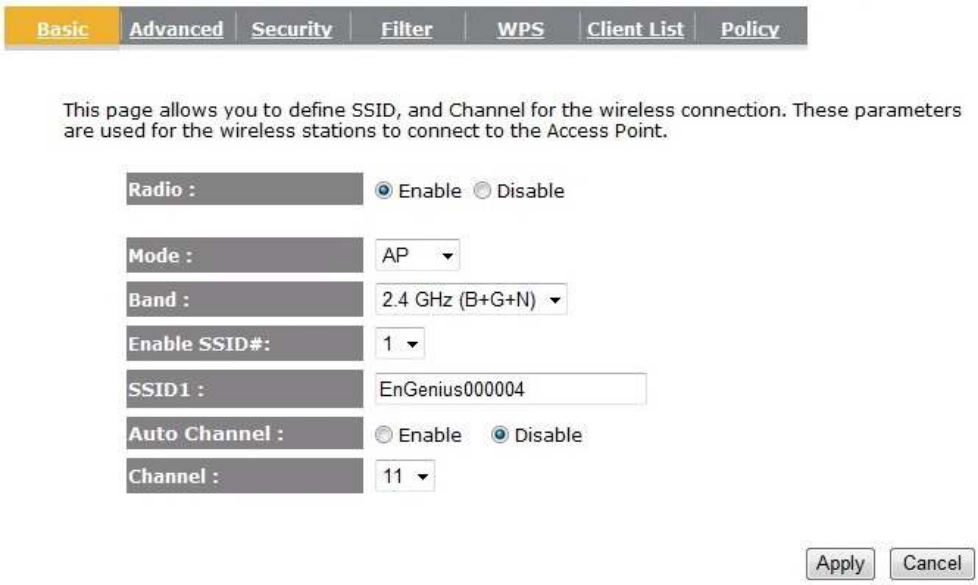
Layer-2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP)	
WAN Interface Type	Select whether the ISP is set to Static IP or will allocate Dynamic IP address.
Hostname	This is optional. Only required if specified by ISP
MAC address	The MAC Address that is used to connect to the ISP.
Username	Username assigned to you by the ISP
Password	Password for this username.
Service IP Address	The IP Address of the L2TP server.
MTU	The maximum size of packets. Do not change unless mentioned by the ISP.
Type	You can choose the method that the router maintains connection with the ISP. **Keep Connection:** The device will maintain a constant connection with the ISP. **Automatic Connection:** The device will only initiate connection to the ISP when there is an Internet connection request made from a LAN device. **Manual Connection:** The user will need to manually connect to the ISP by clicking the **Connect** button.
Idle Timeout:	When the connection type is **Automatic Connection**, when Internet traffic is idle, then the device will automatically disconnect from the ISP. Please specify the Idle time in minutes.

8. Wireless

The Wireless section allows you to configure the Wireless settings.

8.1. Basic

This page shows the current status of the device's Wireless settings.



Basic	
Radio	Enable or Disable the device's wireless signal.
Mode	Select between Access Point or Wireless Distribution System (WDS) modes.
Band	Select the types of wireless clients that the device will accept. **eg: 2.4 GHz (B+G+N)** Only 802.11b and 11g clients will be allowed.
Enable SSID#	Select the number of SSID's (Wireless Network names) you would like. You can create up to 4 separate wireless networks.
SSID#	Enter the name of your wireless network. You can use up to 32 characters.
Auto Channel	When enabled, the device will scan the wireless signals around your area and select the channel with the least interference.
Channel	Manually select which channel the wireless signal will use.
Check Channel Time	When Auto Channel is Enabled, you can specify the period of the device will scan the wireless signals around your area.

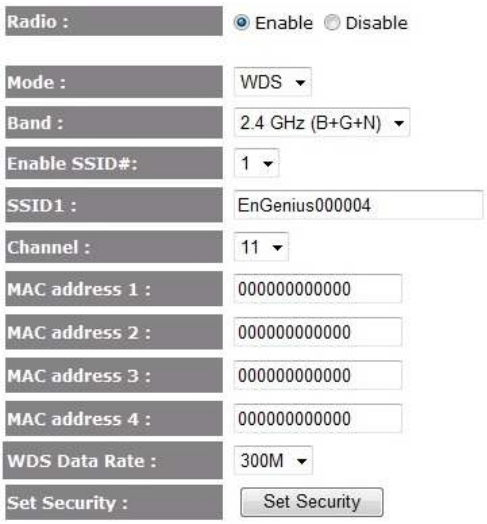
Wireless Distribution System (WDS)

Using WDS to connect Access Point wirelessly, and in doing so extend a wired infrastructure to locations where cabling is not possible or inefficient to implement.

Note that compatibility between different brands and models is not guaranteed. It is recommended that the WDS network be created using the same models for maximum compatibility.

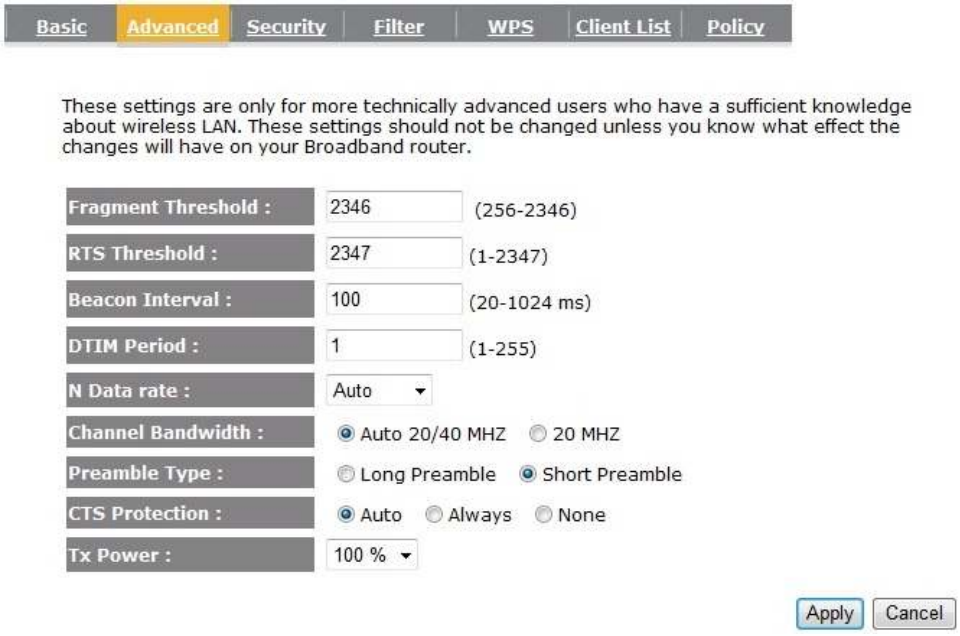
Also note that all Access Points in the WDS network needs to use the same Channel and Security settings.

To create a WDS network, please enter the MAC addresses of the Access Points that you want included in the WDS. There can be a maximum of four access points.



8.2. Advanced

This page allows you to configure wireless advance settings. It is recommended the default settings are used unless the user has experience with these functions.



Advanced	
Fragment Threshold	Specifies the size of the packet per fragment. This function can reduce the chance of packet collision. However when this value is set too low, there will be increased overheads resulting in poor performance.
RTS Threshold	When the packet size is smaller than the RTS Threshold, then the packet will be sent without RTS/CTS handshake which may result in incorrect transmission.
Beacon Interval	The time interval that the device broadcasts a beacon. This beacon is used to synchronize all wireless clients on the network.
DTIM Period	A Delivery Traffic Indication Message informs all wireless clients that the access point will be sending Multi-casted data.
N Data Rate	You can limit the transfer rates between the device and wireless clients. Each Modulation Coding Scheme (MCS) refers to a specific transfer speed.
Channel Bandwidth	Set whether each channel uses 20 or 40Mhz. To achieve 11n speeds, 40Mhz channels must be used.
Preamble Type	A preamble is a message that helps access points synchronize with the client. Long Preamble is standard based so increases compatibility. Short Preamble is non-standard, so it decreases compatibility but increases performance.
CTS Protection	When Enabled, the performance is slightly lower however the chances of packet collision is greatly reduced.
Tx Power	Set the power output of the wireless signal.

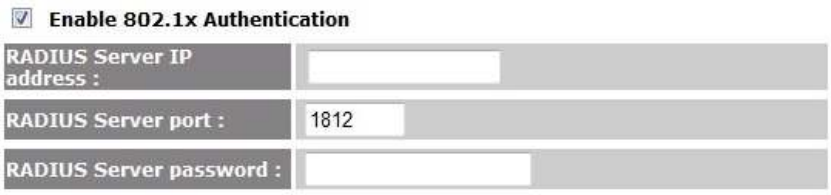
8.3. Security

This page allows you to set the wireless security settings.

Security	
SSID Selection	Select the SSID that the security settings will apply to.
Broadcast SSID	If Disabled, then the device will not be broadcasting the SSID. Therefore it will be invisible to wireless clients.
WMM	Wi-Fi Multi-Media is a Quality of Service protocol which prioritizes traffic in the order according to voice, video, best effort, and background. Note that in certain situations, WMM needs to be enabled to achieve 11n transfer speeds.

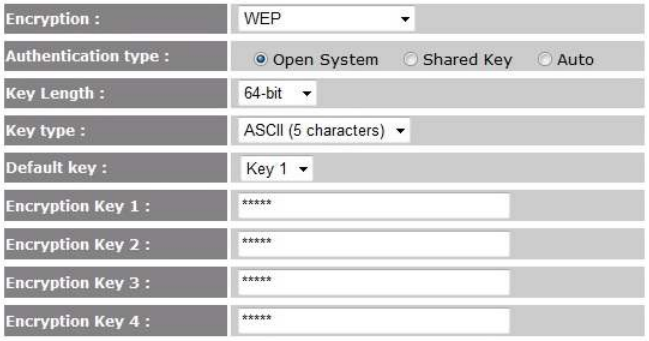
Encryption	The encryption method to be applied. You can choose from WEP, WPA pre-shared key or WPA RADIUS. • **Disabled** - no data encryption is used. • **WEP** - data is encrypted using the WEP standard. • **WPA-PSK** - data is encrypted using the WPA-PSK standard. This is a later standard than WEP, and provides much better security than WEP. If all your Wireless stations support WPA-PSK, you should use WPA-PSK rather than WEP. • **WPA2-PSK** - This is a further development of WPA-PSK, and offers even greater security, using the AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) method of encryption. • **WPA-RADIUS** - This version of WPA requires a Radius Server on your LAN to provide the client authentication according to the 802.1x standard. Data transmissions are encrypted using the WPA standard. If this option is selected: • This Access Point must have a "client login" on the Radius Server. • Each user must have a "user login" on the Radius Server. • Each user's wireless client must support 802.1x and provide the login data when required. • All data transmission is encrypted using the WPA standard. Keys are automatically generated, so no key input is required.

IEEE 802.1x is an authentication protocol. Every user must use a valid account to login to this Access Point before accessing the wireless LAN. The authentication is processed by a RADIUS server. This mode only authenticates users by IEEE 802.1x, but it does not encrypt the data during communication.



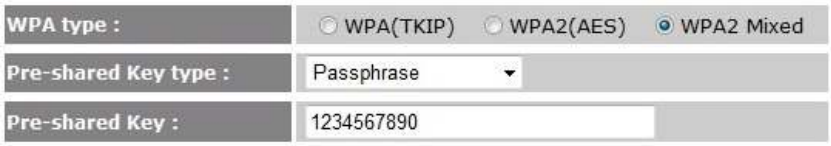
802.1x Authentication	
RADIUS Server IP Address	The IP Address of the RADIUS Server
RADIUS Server port	The port number of the RADIUS Server.
RADIUS Server password	The RADIUS Server's password.

WEP Encryption:



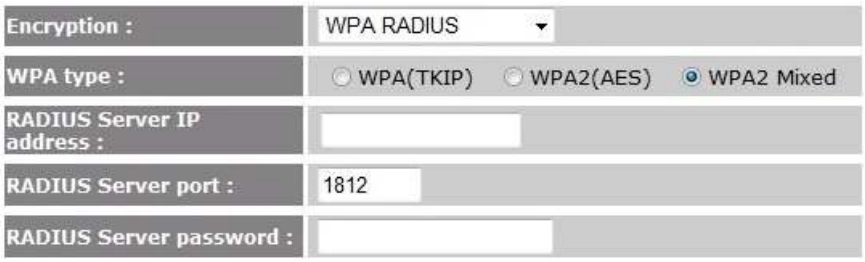
WEP Encryption	
Authentication Type	Please ensure that your wireless clients use the same authentication type.
Key type	**ASCII**: regular text (recommended) **HEX**: for advanced users
Key Length	Select the desired option, and ensure the wireless clients use the same setting. • **64 Bit** - data is encrypted, using the default key, before being transmitted. You must enter at least the default key. For 64 Bit Encryption, the key size is 10 chars in HEX (0~9 and A~F). • **128 Bit** - data is encrypted, using the default key, before being transmitted. You must enter at least the default key. For 128 Bit Encryption, the key size is 26 chars in HEX (0~9 and A~F).
Default Key	Select the key you wish to be the default. Transmitted data is ALWAYS encrypted using the Default Key; the other Keys are for decryption only. You must enter a **Key Value** for the **Default Key**.
Encryption Key #	Enter the key value or values you wish to use. Only the Key selected as Default is required. The others are optional.

WPA Pre-Shared Key Encryption:



WPA Pre-Shared Key Encryption	
Authentication Type	Please ensure that your wireless clients use the same authentication type.
WPA type	Select the WPA encryption you would like. Please ensure that your wireless clients use the same settings.
Pre-shared Key Type	Select whether you would like to enter the Key in HEX or Passphrase format.
Pre-shared Key	Wireless clients must use the same key to associate the device. If using passphrase format, the Key must be from 8 to 63 characters in length.

WPA RADIUS Encryption:



WPA RADIUS Encryption	
WPA type	Select the WPA encryption you would like. Please ensure that your wireless clients use the same settings.
RADIUS Server IP address	Enter the IP address of the RADIUS Server
RADIUS Server Port	Enter the port number used for connections to the RADIUS server.
RADIUS Server password	Enter the password required to connect to the RADIUS server.

8.4. Filter

This page allows you to create filters to control which wireless clients can connect to this device by only allowing the MAC addresses entered into the Filtering Table.

Wireless Filter	
Enable Wireless Access Control	Tick the box to Enable Wireless Access Control. When Enabled, only wireless clients on the Filtering Table will be allowed.
Description	Enter a name or description for this entry.
MAC address	Enter the MAC address of the wireless client that you wish to allow connection.
Add	Click this button to add the entry.
Reset	Click this button if you have made a mistake and want to reset the MAC address and Description fields.
MAC Address Filtering Table	
Only clients listed in this table will be allowed access to the wireless network.	
Delete Selected	Delete the selected entries.
Delete All	Delete all entries
Reset	Un-tick all selected entries.

8.5. Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS)

WPS feature is following the Wi-Fi Alliance WPS standard and it eases the set up of security-enabled Wi-Fi networks in the home and small office environment.

It reduces the user steps required to configure a network and supports two methods that are familiar to most consumers to configure a network and enable security.

Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS)	
WPS	Tick to Enable the WPS feature.
WPS Button	Tick to Enable the WPS push button.
Wi-Fi Protected Setup Information	
WPS Current Status	Shows whether the WPS function is **Configured** or **Un-configured**. Configured means that WPS has been used to authorize connection between the device and wireless clients.
SSID	The SSID (wireless network name) used when connecting using WPS.
Authentication Mode	Shows the encryption method used by the WPS process.
Passphrase Key	This is the passphrase key that is randomly generated during the WPS process. It is required if wireless clients that do not support WPS attempts to connect to the wireless network.
WPS Via Push Button	Click this button to initialize WPS feature using the push button method.
WPS Via PIN	Enter the PIN code of the wireless device and click this button to initialize WPS feature using the PIN method.

Initializing WPS Feature

There are two methods to initialize the WPS feature: Push Button and Pin code methods.

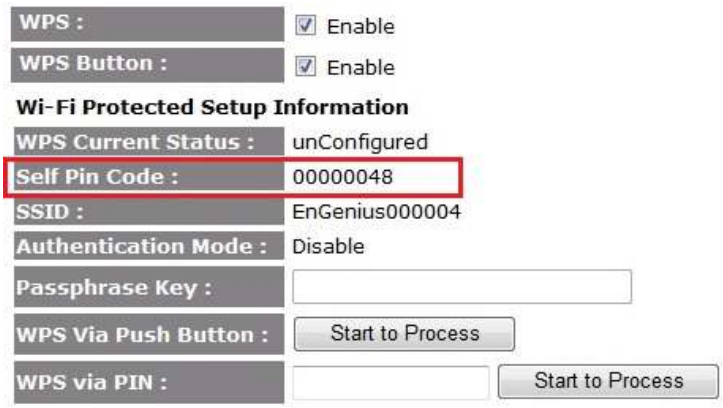
1. WPS Push Button Method

Push the WPS button on the WIRELESS ROUTER device. The Wireless LED light will start to flash to indicate that the WPS process is ready.

While the Wireless LED is flashing on the WIRELESS ROUTER, press the WPS button on your wireless client. This could either be a physical hardware button, or a software button in the utility.

2. Pin Code Method

Note the Pin code of your WIRELESS ROUTER device.



Please use this Pin code to initialize the WPS process from the wireless client configuration utility.

This process will be different for each brand or model. Please consult the user manual of the wireless client for more information.

8.6. Client List

This page shows the wireless clients that are connected to the WIRELESS ROUTER device.

8.7. Policy

This page allows you to configure the access policies for each SSID (wireless network).

Policy	
WAN Connection	Allow wireless clients on this SSID to access the WAN port which typically is an Internet connection.
Communication between Wireless clients	Whether each wireless client can communicate with each other in this SSID. When Disabled, the wireless clients will be isolated from each other.
Communication between Wireless clients and Wired clients	Whether wireless clients on this SSID can communicate with computers attached to the wired LAN port.

9. Firewall

The Firewall section allows you to set the access control and Firewall settings.

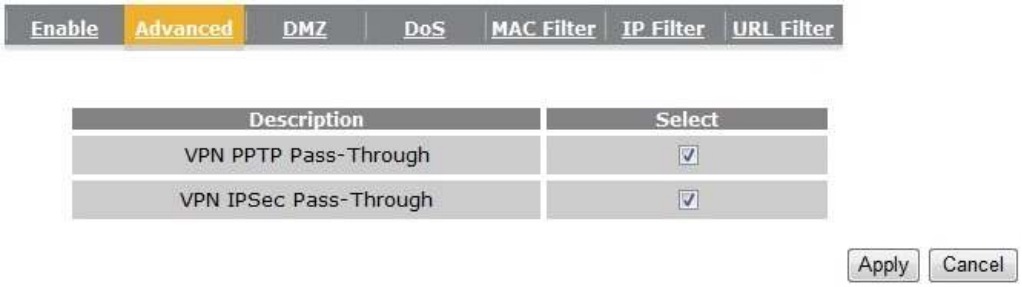
9.1. Enable

This page allows you to Enable / Disable the Firewall features.

If Enabled Firewall service, the Denial of Service (DoS) and SPI (Stateful Packet Inspection) features will also be enabled.

9.2. Advanced

You can choose whether to allow VPN (Virtual Private Network) packets to pass through the Firewall.



9.3. DMZ

If enabled this feature, allows the DMZ computer on your LAN to be exposed to all users on the Internet.

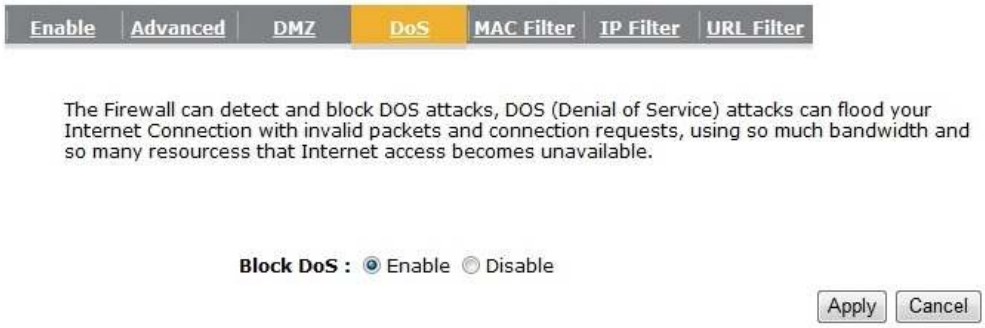
- This allows almost any application to be used on the server.
- The "DMZ PC" will receive all Unknown connections and data.
- If the DMZ feature is enabled, please enter the IP address of the PC to be used as the "DMZ PC"

Note: The "DMZ PC" is effectively outside the Firewall, making it more vulnerable to attacks. For this reason, you should only enable the DMZ feature when required.

9.4. Denial of Service (DoS)

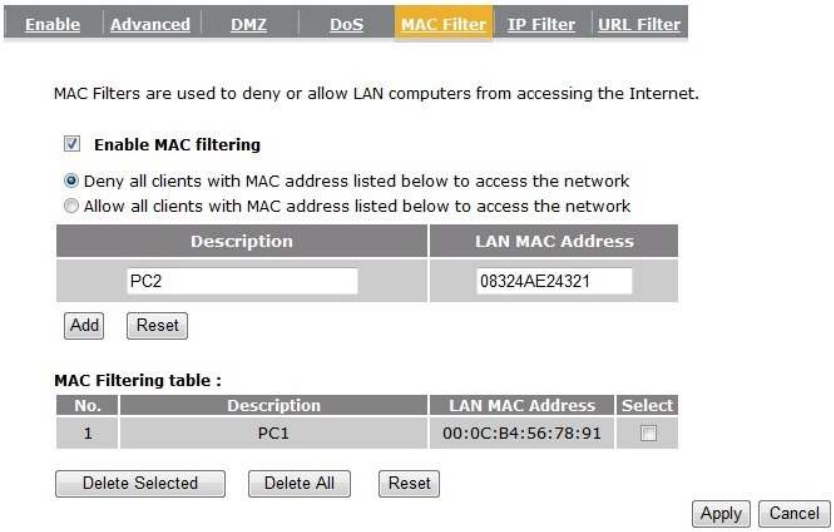
Denial of Service (Denial of Service) is a type of Internet attack that sends a high amount of data to you with the intent to overload your Internet connection.

Enable the DoS firewall feature to automatically detect and block these DoS attacks.



9.5. MAC Filter

You can choose whether to Deny or only Allow those computers listed in the MAC Filtering table to access the Internet.

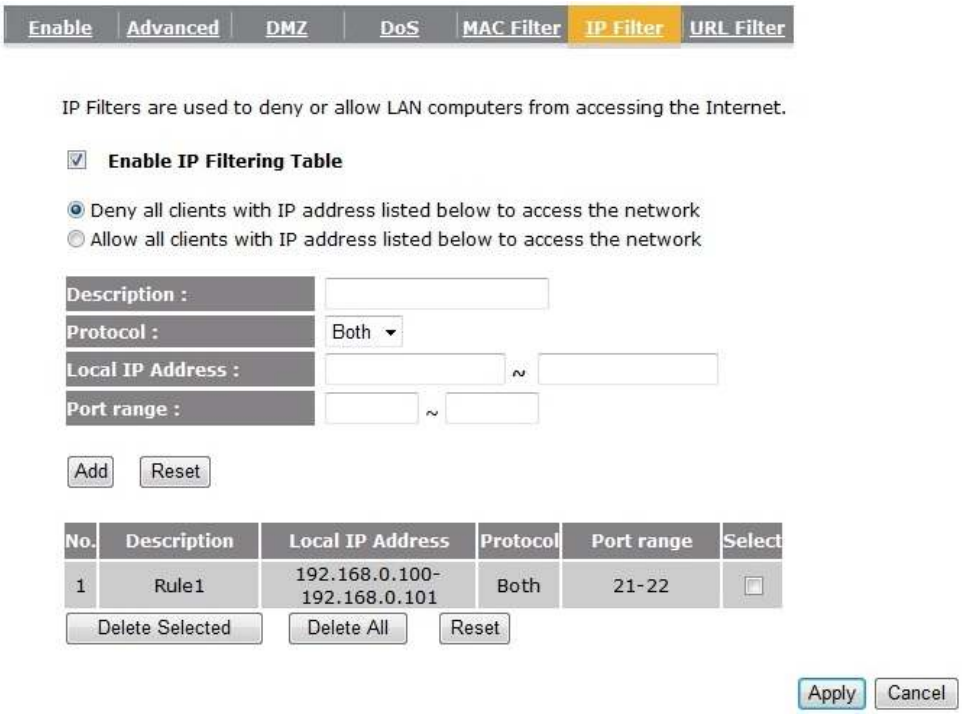


MAC Filter	
Enable MAC filtering	Tick this box to Enable the MAC filtering feature.
Deny all clients with MAC addresses listed below to access the network	When selected, the computers listed in the MAC Filtering table will be **Denied** access to the Internet.
Allow all clients with MAC addresses listed below to access the network	When selected, only the computers listed in the MAC Filtering table will be **Allowed** access to the Internet.

9.6.IP Filter

You can choose whether to Deny or only Allow, computer with those IP Addresses from accessing certain Ports.

This can be used to control which Internet applications the computers can access.
You may need to have certain knowledge of what Internet ports the applications use.

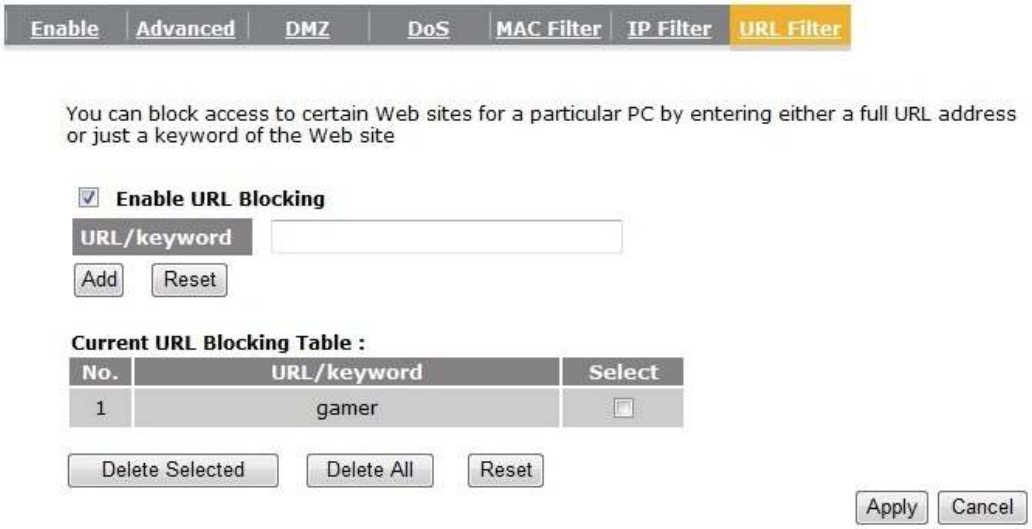


IP Filter	
Enable IP filtering	Tick this box to Enable the IP filtering feature.
Deny all clients with IP addresses listed below to access the network	When selected, the computers with IP addresses specified will be **Denied** access to the indicated Internet ports.
Allow all clients with IP addresses listed below to access the network	When selected, the computers with IP addresses specified will be **Allowed** access only to the indicated Internet ports.

9.7. URL Filter

You can deny access to certain websites by blocking keywords in the URL web address.

For example, “gamer” has been added to the URL Blocking Table. Any web address that includes “gamer” will be blocked.



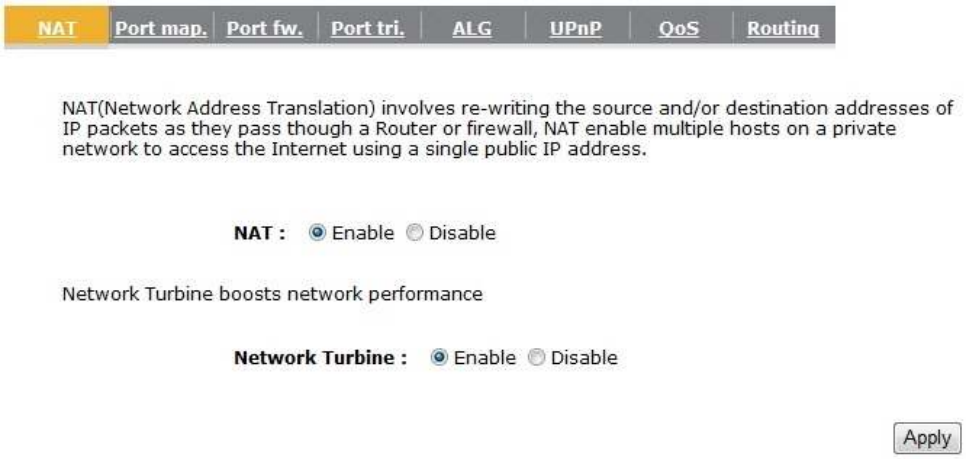
10. Advanced

The Advanced section allows you to configure the **Advanced** settings of the router.

10.1. Network Address Translation (NAT)

This page allows you to Enable / Disable the Network Address Translation (NAT) and Network Turbine features. The NAT is required to share one Internet account with multiple LAN users. Enabling Network Turbine will speed up your NAT throughput.

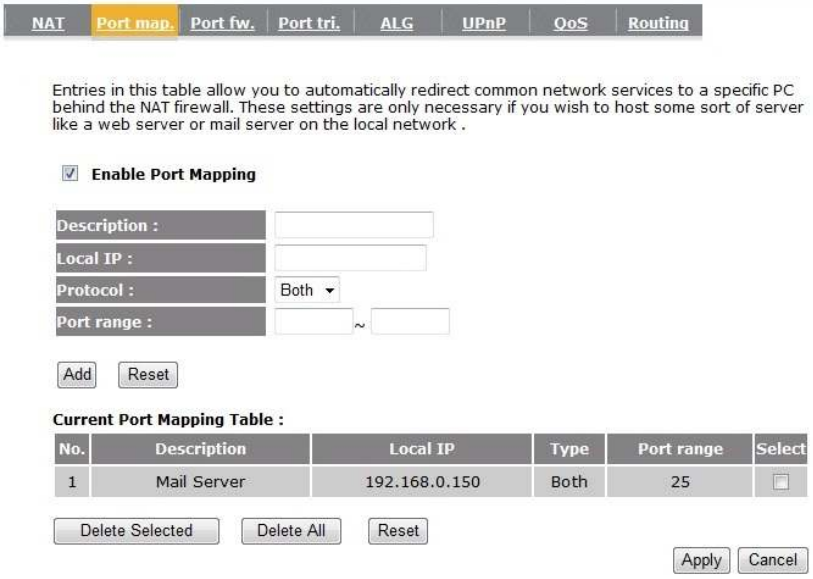
It also is required for certain Firewall features to work properly.



10.2. Port Mapping

Port Mapping allows you to redirect a particular range of ports to a computer on your LAN network. This helps you host servers behind the NAT and Firewall.

In the example below, there is a Mail Server that requires ports 25.
When there is a connection from the Internet on those ports, it will be redirected to the Mail Server at IP address 192.168.0.150.



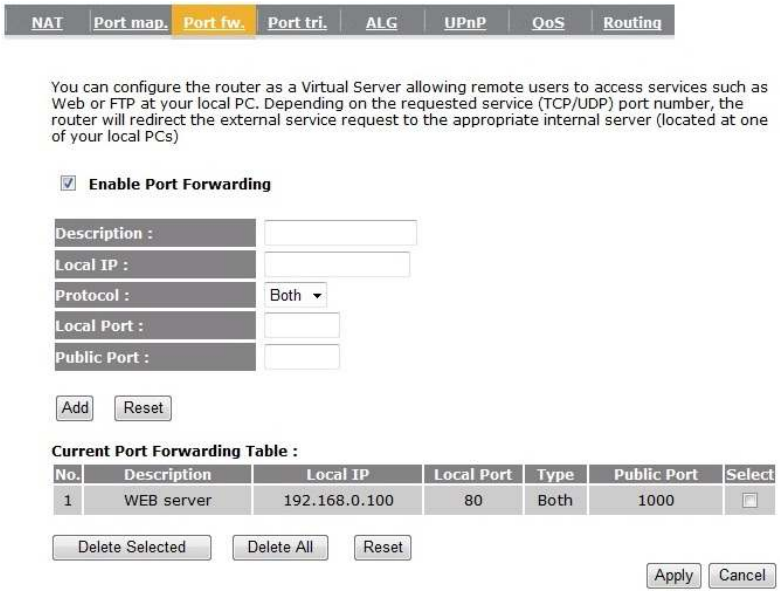
Port Mapping	
Enable Port Mapping	Tick this box to Enable the Port Mapping feature.
Description	Enter a name or description to help you identify this entry.
Local IP	The local IP address of the computer the server is hosted on.
Protocol	Select to apply the feature to either TCP, UDP or Both types of packet transmissions.
Port range	The range of ports that this feature will be applied to.

10.3. Port Forwarding

Port Forwarding allows you to redirect a particular public port to a computer on your LAN network. This helps you host servers behind the NAT and Firewall.

In the example below, there is a WEB Server running on port 80 on the LAN. For security reasons, the Administrator would like to provide this server to Internet connection on port 1000.

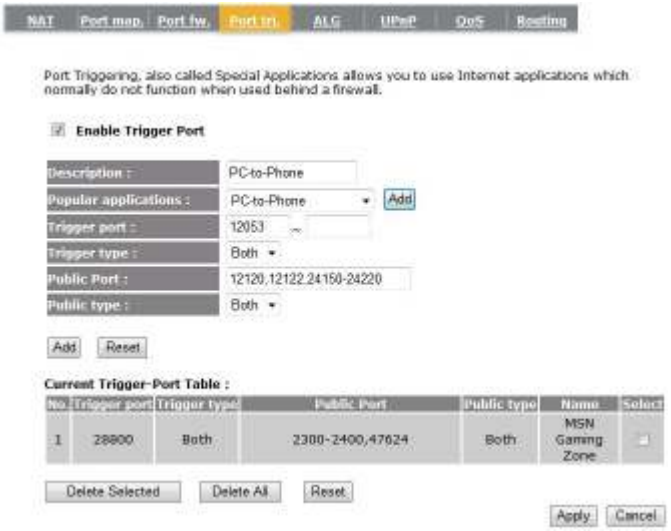
Therefore then there is a connection from the Internet on port 1000, it will be forwarded to the computer with the IP address 192.168.0.100 and changed to port 80.



Port Forwarding	
Enable Port Forwarding	Tick this box to Enable the Port Forwarding feature.
Description	Enter a name or description to help you identify this entry.
Local IP	The local IP address of the computer the server is hosted on.
Protocol	Select to apply the feature to either TCP, UDP or Both types of packet transmissions.
Local Port	The port that the server is running on the local computer.
Public Port	When a connection from the Internet is on this port, then it will be forwarded to the indicated local IP address.

10.4. Port Trigger

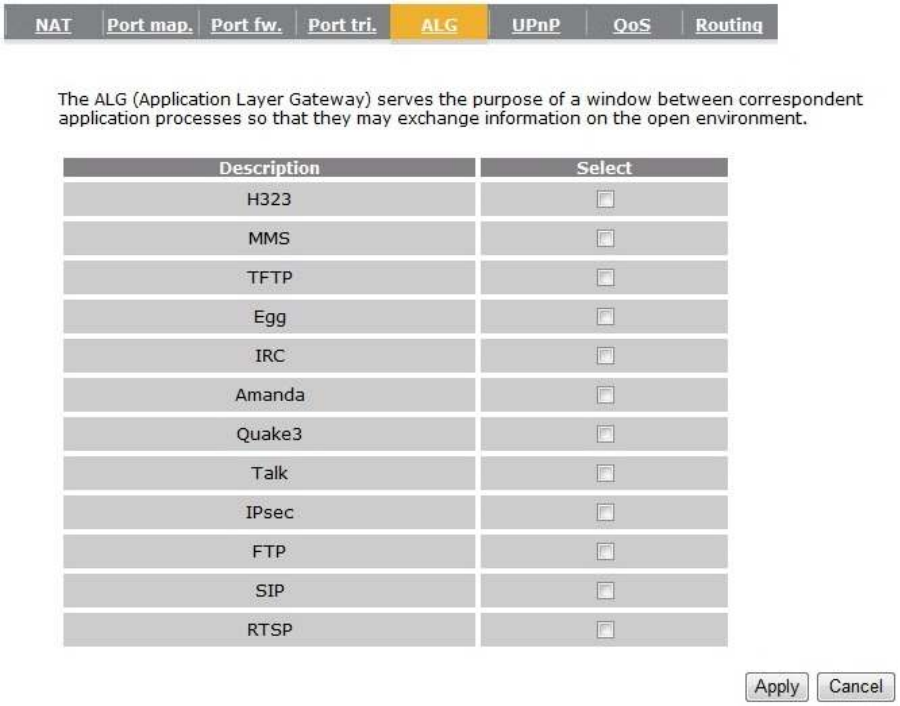
If you use Internet applications which use non-standard connections or port numbers, you may find that they do not function correctly because they are blocked by the Wireless Router's firewall. Port Trigger will be required for these applications to work.



Port Trigger	
Enable Port Forwarding	Tick this box to Enable the Port Trigger feature.
Popular applications	This is a list of some common applications with preset settings. Select the application and click **Add** to automatically enter the settings.
Trigger port	This is the outgoing (outbound) port numbers for this application.
Trigger type	Select whether the application uses TCP, UDP or Both types of protocols for outbound transmissions.
Public Port	These are the inbound (incoming) ports for this application.
Public type	Select whether the application uses TCP, UDP or Both types of protocols for inbound transmissions.

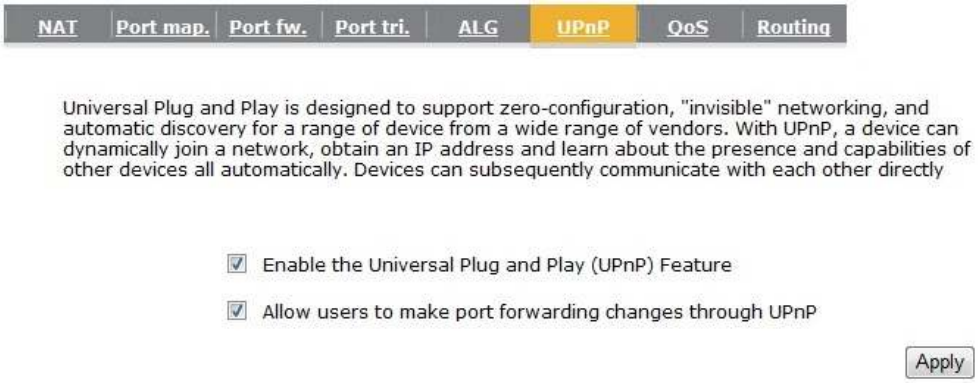
10.5. Application Layer Gateway (ALG)

Certain applications may require the use of ALG feature to function correctly. If you use any of the applications listed, please tick and select it to enable this feature.



10.6. Universal Plug and Play (UPnP)

The UPnP function allows automatic discovery and configuration of UPnP enabled devices on your network. It also provides automatic port forwarding for supported applications to seamlessly bypass the Firewall.



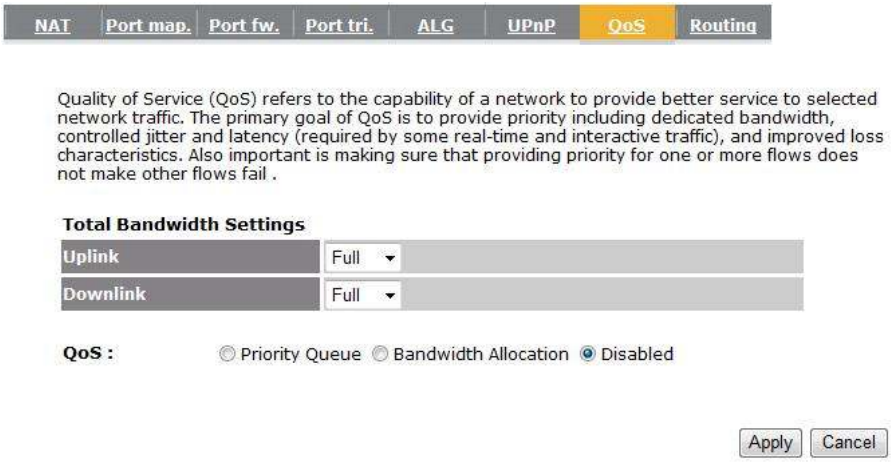
Universal Plug and Play (UPnP)	
Enable the UPnP Feature	Tick this box to Enable the UPnP feature to allow supported devices to be visible on the network.
Allow users to make port forwarding changes through UPnP	Tick this box to allow applications to automatically set their port forwarding rules to bypass the firewall without any user set up.

10.7. Quality of Service (QoS)

QoS allows you to control the priority that the data is transmitted over the Internet, or to reserve a specific amount of Internet bandwidth. This is to ensure that applications get enough Internet bandwidth for a pleasant user experience.

If not, then the performance and user experience of time sensitive transmissions such as voice and video could be very poor.

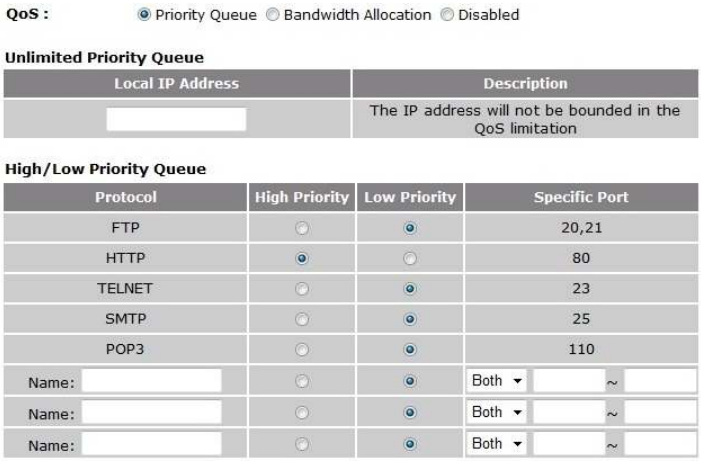
In order for this feature to function properly, the user should first set the Uplink and Downlink bandwidth provided by your Internet Service Provider.



Total Bandwidth Settings	
Uplink	Set the Uplink bandwidth provided by your Internet Service Provider.
Downlink	Set the Downlink bandwidth provided by your Internet Service Provider.
Priority Queue	Sets the QoS method to Priority Queue.
Bandwidth Allocation	Sets the QoS method to Bandwidth Allocation.
Disabled	Disables the QoS feature.

Priority Queue Method

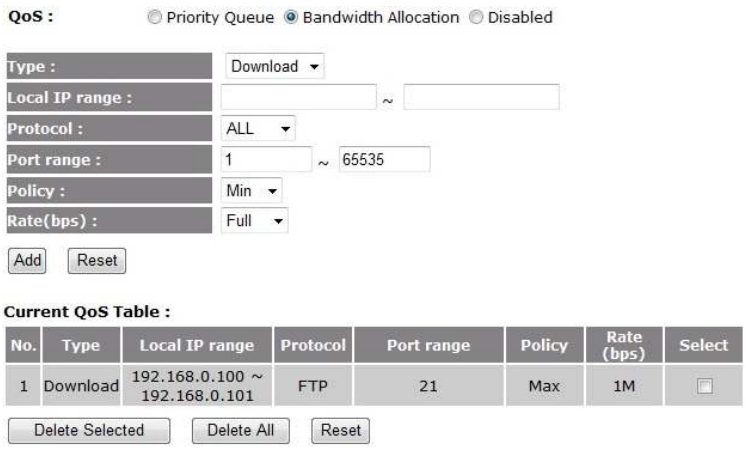
Bandwidth priority is set to either High or Low. The transmissions in the High queue will be processed first.



Unlimited Priority Queue	
Local IP Address	The computer with this IP Address will not be bound by the QoS rules.
High / Low Priority Queue	
Protocol	The type of network protocol.
High / Low Priority	Sets the protocol to High or Low priority.
Specific Port	Each protocol uses a specific port range. Please specify the ports used by this protocol.

Bandwidth Allocation Method

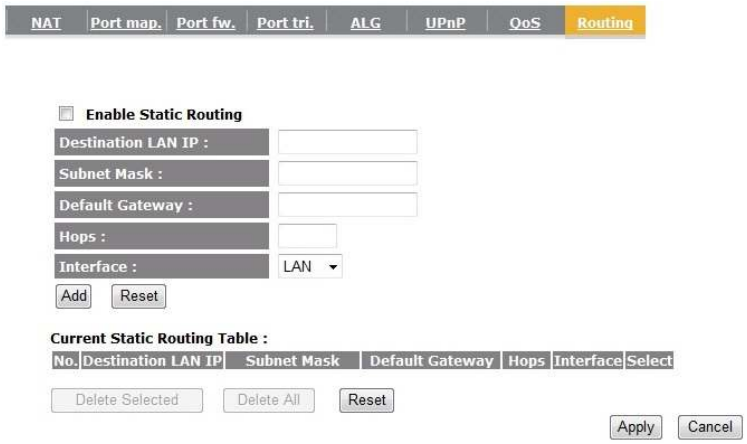
You can set the **maximum** amount of bandwidth a certain protocol will use at one time. Or you can set a **minimum** amount of bandwidth that will be guaranteed to a certain protocol.



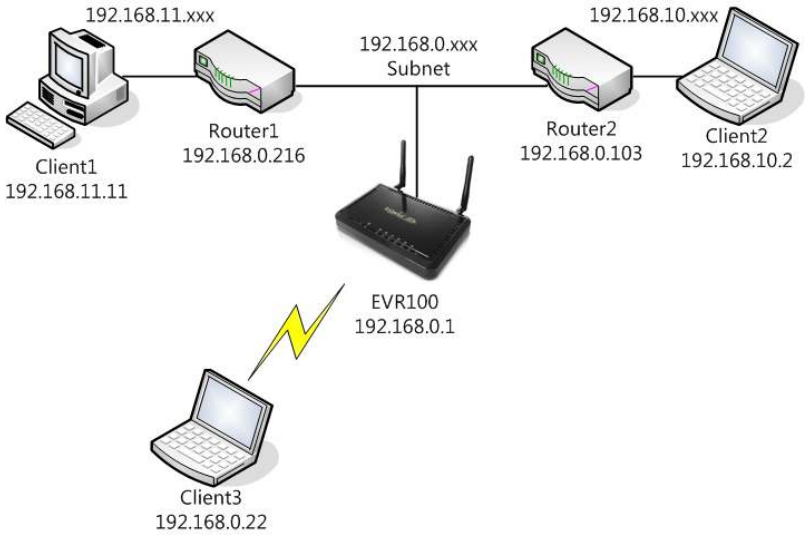
Bandwidth Allocation	
Type	Set whether the QoS rules apply to transmission that are Download, Upload or Both directions.
Local IP range	Enter the IP address range of the computers that you would like the QoS rules to apply to.
Protocol	Select from this list of protocols to automatic set the related port numbers.
Port range	Each protocol uses a specific port range. Please specify the ports used by this protocol..
Policy	Choose whether this rule is to set a limit on the **Maximum** amount of bandwidth allocated to this protocol, or to set the guaranteed M**inimum** amount of bandwidth for this protocol.

10.8. Routing

If your WIRELESS ROUTER device is connected a network with different subnets, then this feature will allow the different subnets to communicate with each other.



Static Routing	
Enable Static Routing	Tick this box to Enable the Static Router feature.
Destination LAN IP	Enter the IP address of the destination LAN.
Subnet Mask	Enter the Subnet Mask of the destination LAN IP address
Default Gateway	Enter the IP address of the Default Gateway for this destination IP and Subnet.
Hops	Specify the maximum number of Hops in the static routing rule.
Interface	Select whether the routing applies to LAN or WAN interfaces.



Destination	Subnet Mask	Gateway	Hop	Interface
192.168.11.0	255.255.255.0	192.168.0.216	1	LAN
192.168.10.0	255.255.255.0	192.168.0.103	1	LAN

So if, for example, Client3 wants to send an IP data packet to 192.168.10.2 (Client 2), it would use the above table to determine that it had to go via 192.168.0.103 (Router 2)

And if it sends Packets to 192.168.11.11 (Client 1) will go via 192.168.0.216 (Router 1).

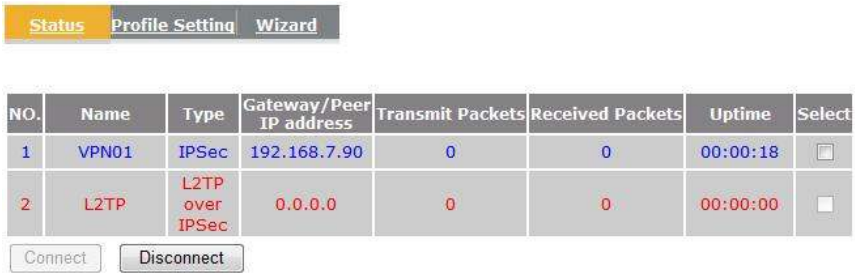
11. VPN

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) provides a secure connection between two or more computers or protected networks over the public Internet. It provides authentication to ensure that the information is going to and from the correct parties. It provides security to protect the information from viewing or tampering en route.

EVR100 supports IPSec (Site to Site, Remote to Site) and L2TP over IPSec methods to establish VPN connections and the maximum VPN session number is up to 5.

11.1. Status

This page displays the connect status of VPN connection. You can select one of them to connect or disconnect the VPN connection. Note. If connection type is remote dial-in (Client to Site or L2TP over IPSec), you can't disconnect this session manually.



11.2. Profile Setting

This page allows you to **Enable**, **Add**, **Edit** and **Delete** VPN profiles.

Profile Setting	
Enable	Tick the box to Enable the VPN profile.
Add	Click this button to add the entry.
Edit	Select one profile and click this button to edit the entry.
Delete Selected	Delete the selected entries.
Delete All	Delete all entries

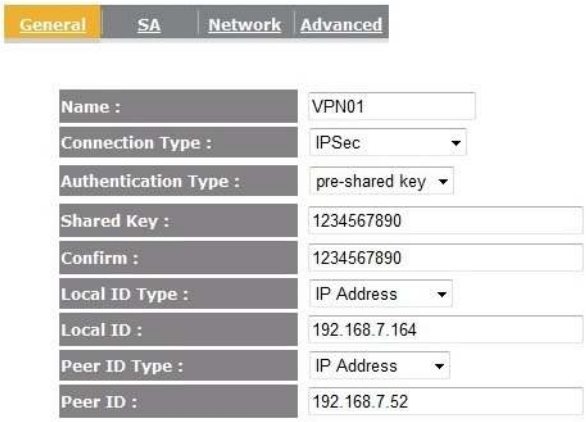
10.1.1. IPSec

IPSec (Internet Protocol Security) 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 hosts (host-to-host), between a pair of security gateways (network-to-network), or between a security gateway and a host (network-to-host).

General

The page allows you to configure the general VPN settings.

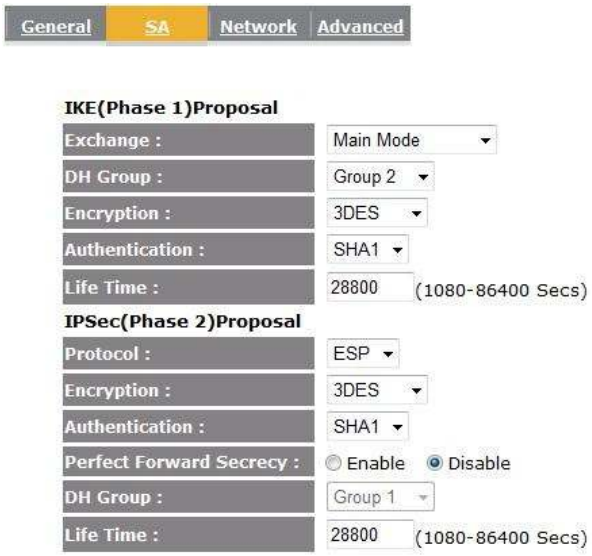


General	
Name	Enter a name for your VPN policy.
Connection Type	Supports **IPSec** and **L2TP over IPSec** methods to establish VPN connection.
Authentication Type	Supports **pre-shared key** method for authentication.
Shared Key	Enter the Shared Key in box.
Confirm	Enter your Shared Key again for verification.
Local ID Type	Supports **IP Address**, **Domain Name**, **Email Address** methods for Local ID Type.
Local ID	Enter an ID to identify and authenticate the local VPN endpoint.
Peer ID Type	Supports **IP Address**, **Domain Name**, **Email Address** methods for Peer ID Type.
Peer ID	Enter an ID to identify and authenticate the remote VPN endpoint.

SA (Security Association)

A Security Association (SA) is the establishment of shared security attributes between two network entities to support secure communication. An SA may include attributes such as: cryptographic algorithm and mode; traffic encryption key; and parameters for the network data to be passed over the connection. Establishment of an SA is described in RFC 2408, the Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol.

This page allows you to configure SA.

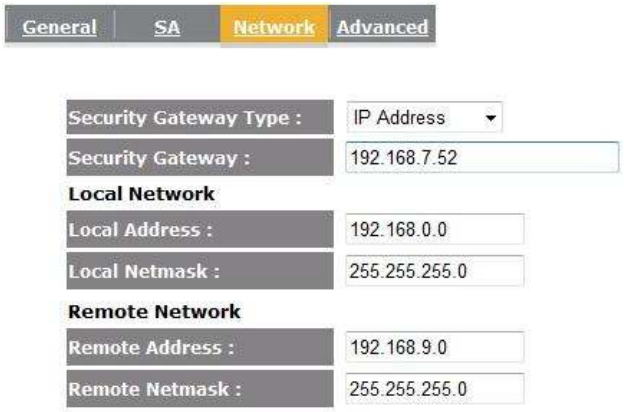


SA (Security Association)	
IKE (Phase 1) Proposal	
Exchange	Select Main Mode or Aggressive Mode for IKE Phase 1 negotiation. • **Main Mode**: Select this option to configure the standard negotiation parameters for IKE Phase 1 of the VPN Tunnel. (Recommended Setting) • **Aggressive Mode**: Select this option to configure IKE Phase 1 of the VPN Tunnel to carry out negotiation in a shorter amount of time. (Not Recommended - Less Secure)
DH Group	Select a DH Group from the drop-down menu (**Group 1**, **Group2**, **Group5** and **Group14**). As the DH Group number increases, the higher the level of encryption implemented for IKE Phase 1.

Encryption	EVR100 supports **DES**, **3DES**, **AES128**, **AES192**, **AES256** encryption methods for traffic through the VPN.
Authentication	EVR100 supports **SHA1**, **MD5** methods for authentication.
Life Time	Enter the number of seconds for the IKE Lifetime. The period of time to pass before establishing a new IKE security association (SA) with the remote endpoint. The default value is 28800.
IPSec (Phase 2) Proposal	
Protocol	Select ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload) or AH (Authentication Header) for traffic through the VPN. • **AH (Authentication Header)** to provide connectionless integrity and data origin authentication for IP datagrams and to provide protection against replay attacks. • **ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload)** to provide confidentiality, data origin authentication, connectionless integrity, an anti-replay service (a form of partial sequence integrity), and limited traffic flow confidentiality.
Encryption	EVR100 supports **DES**, **3DES**, **AES128**, **AES192**, **AES256** encryption methods for traffic through the VPN.
Authentication	EVR100 supports **SHA1**, **MD5** methods for authentication.
Perfect Forward Secrecy	Select Enable or Disable to enable or disable PFS (Perfect Forward Secrecy). PFS is an additional security protocol.
DH Group	Select a PFS DH Group from the drop-down menu (**Group 1**, **Group2**, **Group5**, **Group14**). As the DH Group number increases, the higher the level of encryption implemented for PFS.
Life Time	Enter the number of seconds for the IPSec Lifetime. The period of time to pass before establishing a new IPSec security association (SA) with the remote endpoint. The default value is 28800.

Network

This page allows you to configure the VPN server and local/remote subnet.



Network	
Security Gateway Type	Security Gateway Type supports **IP Address** and **Domain Name**. Select one of them.
Security Gateway	The IP address or domain name of the VPN server.
Local Network	Enter the local (LAN) subnet and mask. (ex. 192.168.0.0/255.255.255.0)
Remote Network	Enter the remote subnet and mask. (ex. 192.168.9.0/255.255.255.0)

Advanced

This page allows you to configure advanced VPN settings.

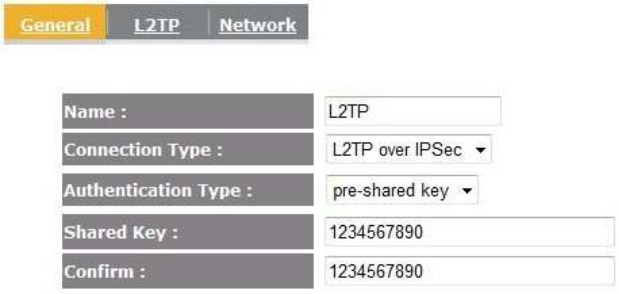
Advanced	
NAT Traversal	Enabling **NAT Traversal** allow IPSec traffic from this endpoint to traverse through the translation process during NAT. The remote VPN endpoint must also support this feature and it must be enabled to function properly over the VPN.
Dead Peer Detection	Enable **DPD (Dead Peer Detection)** to delete the VPN tunnel if there is no traffic detected. The VPN will re-establish once traffic is again sent through the tunnel.

10.1.2. L2TP over IPSec

L2TP over IPSec VPNs enable a business to transport data over the Internet, while still maintaining a high level of security to protect data. You can use this type of secure connection for small or remote office clients that need access to the corporate network. You can also use L2TP over IPSec VPNs for routers at remote sites by using the local ISP and creating a demand-dial connection into corporate headquarters.

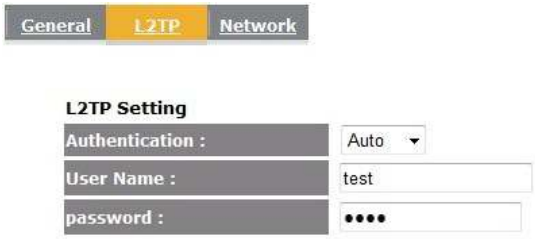
General

The page allows you to configure the general VPN settings.



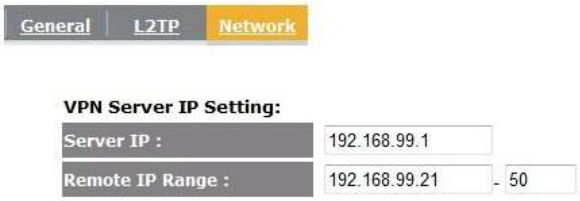
General	
Name	Enter a name for your VPN policy.
Connection Type	EVR100 supports **IPSec** and **L2TP over IPSec** methods to establish VPN connection.
Authentication Type	EVR100 supports **pre-shared key** method for authentication.
Shared Key	Enter the Shared Key in box.
Confirm	Enter your Shared Key again for verification.

L2TP



L2TP Setting	
Authentication	Select the desired authentication protocol (PAP, CHAP, Auto). Select **Auto** by default.
User Name	Enter the username for authentication.
Password	Enter the password for authentication.

Network

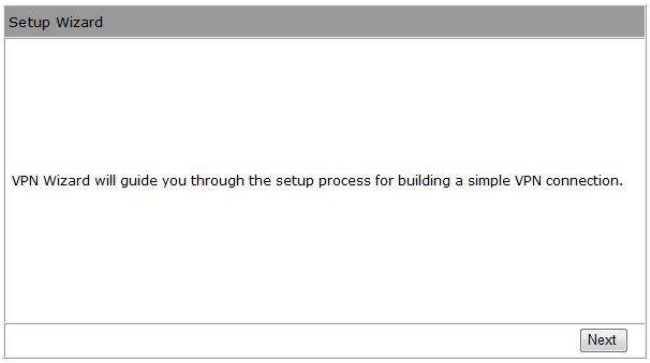


Network	
Server IP	Enter the VPN Server IP address.
Remote IP Range	Assign a range of IP addresses. The assigned IP range should be on the same IP network but not the in the same range as your DHCP IP range.

11.3. Wizard

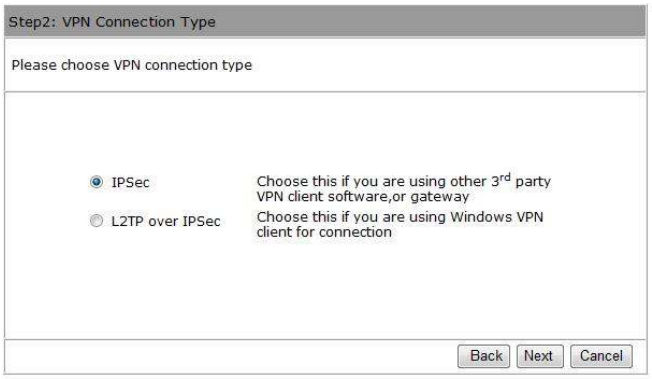
You can use Wizard to create a VPN profile easily.

1. Click **Next** button to begin the wizard.



2. Enter the VPN policy name then click **Next** button to next page.

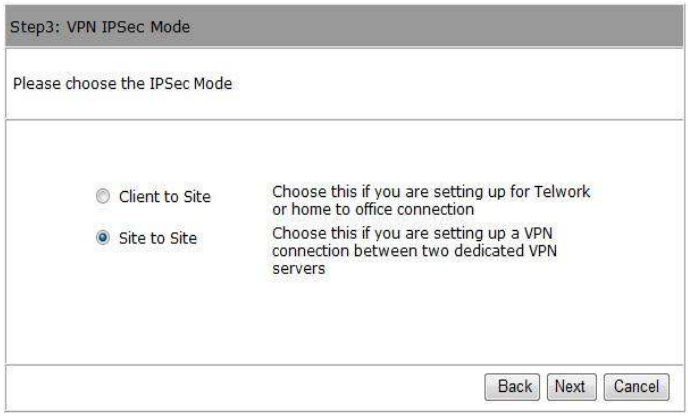
3. You can select [IPSec] or [L2TP over IPSec] in this page then click **Next** button to next page. If you select [IPSec] then go to step 3.1. If you select [L2TP over IPSec] then go to step 3.2.



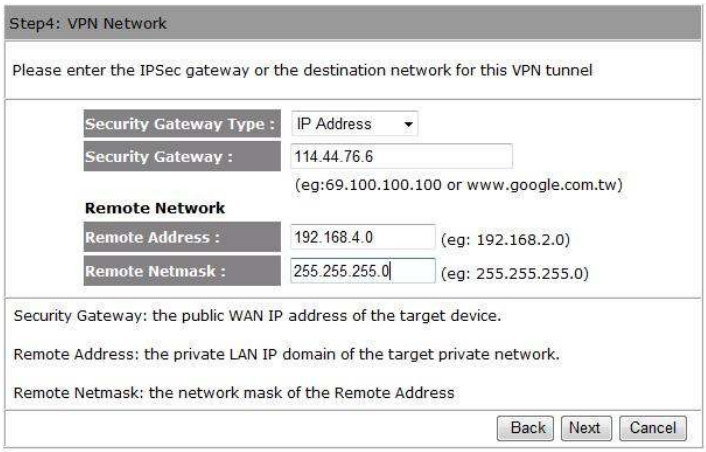
3.1 IPSec

You can select [Client to Site] or [Site to Site] in this page then click **Next** button to next page.

Note. If you select [Client to Site], you will pass next step.

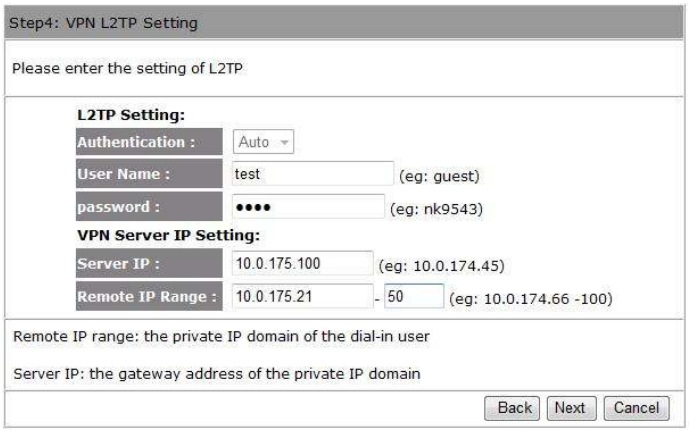


Enter the Security Gateway and remote network. Then click **Next** button to next page.



3.2 L2TP over IPSec

Enter the username, password and VPN server IP setting. Then click **Next** button to next page.



4. Enter the shared key for the VPN connection.

5. Setup successfully, enable this policy immediately. If you don't want enable this policy, you can un-tick the box. Then click **Apply** button to apply the settings.

How to establish a L2TP over IPSec VPN connection on Windows XP

1. Click Start button and open Control Panel.

2. Click [Network Connections], double click [New Connection Wizard] then click **Next** button.

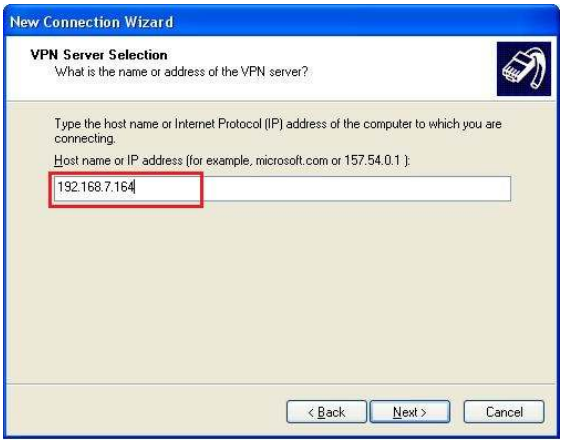
3. Select [Connect to the network at my workplace] then click **Next** button.

4. Select [Virtual Private Network connection] then click **Next** button.

5. Enter the [Company Name] then click Next button.

6. Select [Do not dial the initial connection] then click **Next** button.

7. Enter the VPN server IP address then click **Next** button.

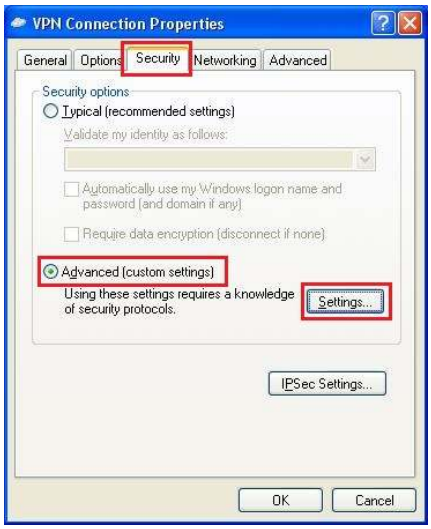


8. Select [Do not use my smart card] then click **Next** button.

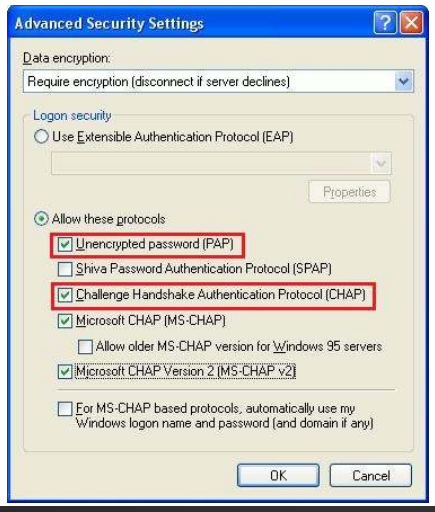
9. Click **Finish** button to complete the wizard.

10. Click **Properities** button.

11. In Security, select [Advanced (custom settings)] then click **Settings** button.

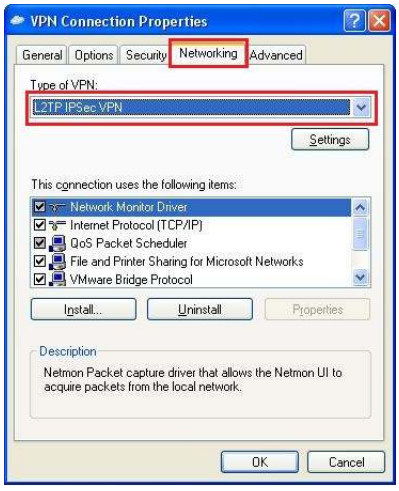


12. Check [Unencrypted password (PAP)] and [Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (CHAP)] then click **OK** button.



13. Click [IPSec Settings] then tick [Use pre-shared key for authentication], Enter the Key then click **OK** button.

14. In Networking, select [L2TP IPSec VPN] then click **OK** button.



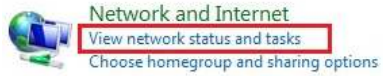
15. Click **Connect** button to connect VPN connection.

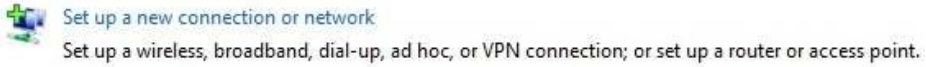
16. You can see the VPN Connection has been established.

How to establish a L2TP over IPSec VPN connection in Windows 7

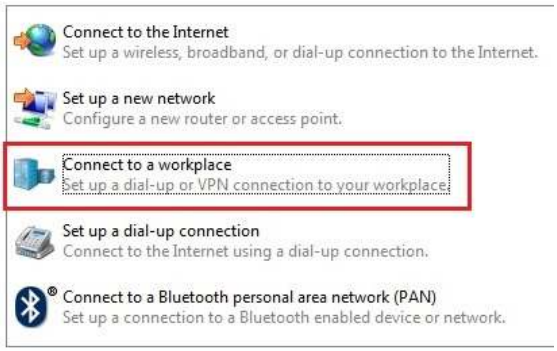
1. Click Start button and open Control Panel.

2. Click [View Network Status and Tasks] then [Set up a new connection or network]

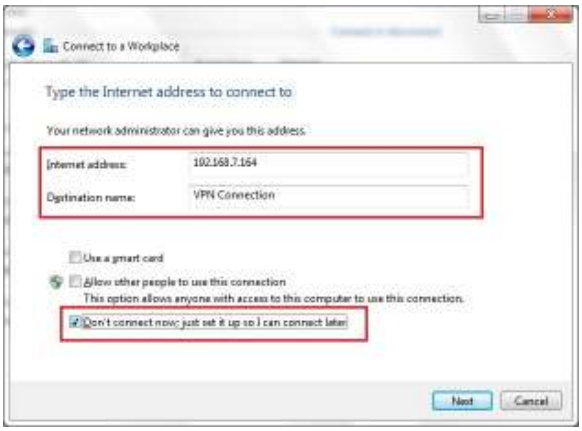




3. Click [Connect to a workplace] then [Use my Internet connection (VPN)]

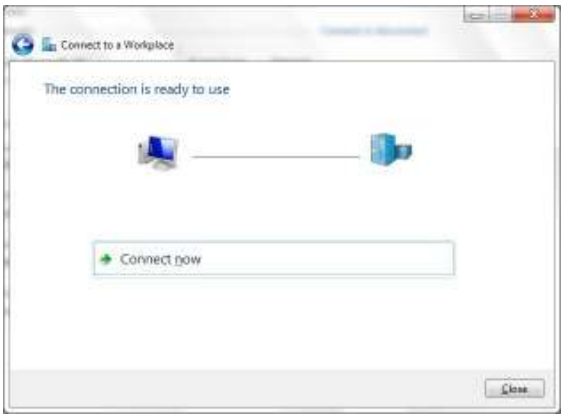


4. Enter the VPN server IP address: [*Internet address*], [*Destination name*] and tick [Don't connect now; just set it up so I can connect later], then click the **Next** button.

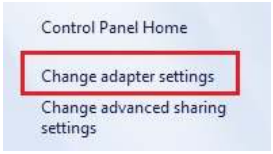


5. Enter the correct *User name* and *Password* then click the **Create** button.

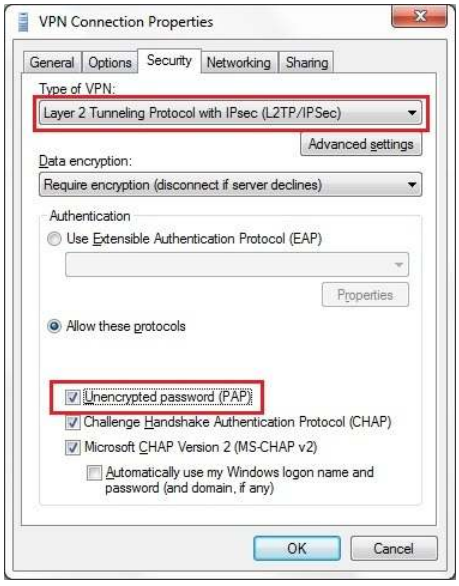
6. Click the **Close** button to close the VPN connection setting.



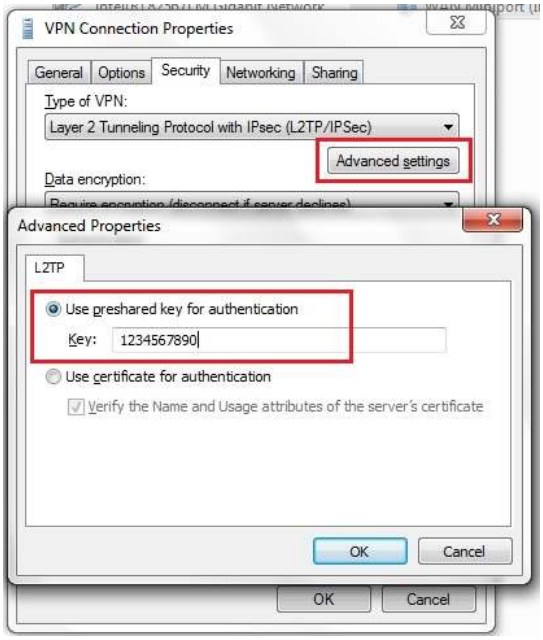
7. Click [Change adapter settings] in Step 2, then select **VPN Connection** and click [Change settings of this connection]



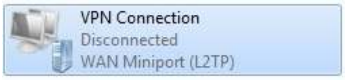
8. Change Type of VPN to [Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol with IPSec (L2TP/IPSec)] and check [Unencrypted password (PAP)] in Security.



9. Click the **Advanced settings** button and select [Use preshared key for authentication] and enter the correct key. Then click **OK** button.



10. Double click the **VPN Connection** then click the **Connect** button.



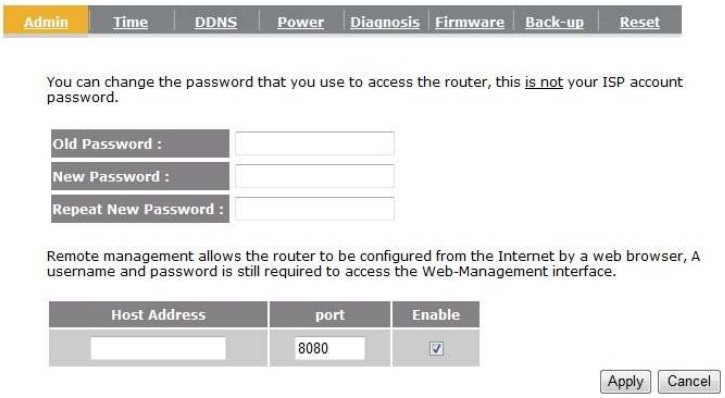
11. You can see the VPN Connection has been established.

12. Tools

This section allows you to configure some device system settings.

12.1. Admin

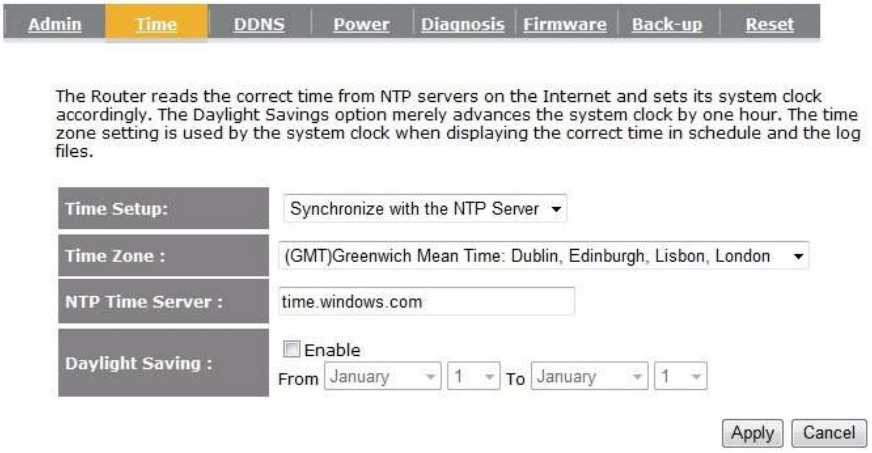
This page allows you to change the system password and to configure remote management.



Change Password	
Old Password:	Enter the current password.
New Password:	Enter your new password.
Repeat New Password:	Enter your new password again for verification.
Remote Management	
Host Address:	You can only perform remote management from the specified IP address. Leave blank to allow any host to perform remote management.
Port:	Enter the port number you want to accept remote management connections.
Enable:	Tick to Enable the remote management feature.

12.2. Time

This page allows you to set the system time.

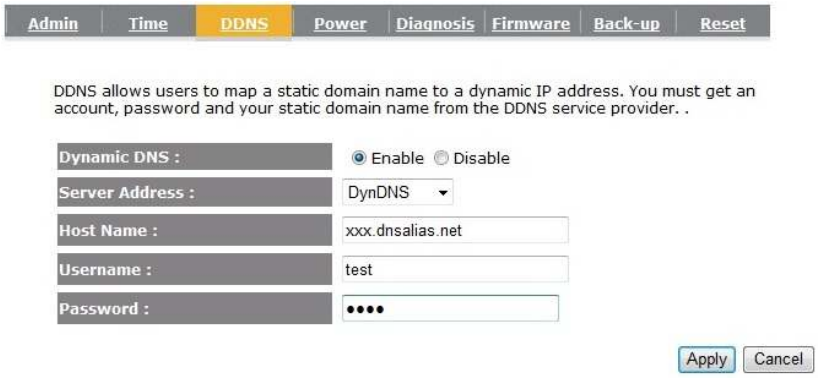


Time	
Time Setup:	Select the method you want to set the time.
Time Zone:	Select the time zone for your current location.
NTP Time Server:	Enter the address of the Network Time Protocol (NTP) Server to automatically synchronize with a server on the Internet.
Daylight Savings:	Check whether daylight savings applies to your area.

12.3. Dynamic DNS (DDNS)

This free service is very useful when combined with the *Virtual Server* feature. It allows Internet users to connect to your Virtual Servers using a URL, rather than an IP Address.

This also solves the problem of having a dynamic IP address. With a dynamic IP address, your IP address may change whenever you connect, which makes it difficult to connect to you.



DDNS Services work as follows:

1. You must register for the service at one of the listed DDNS Service providers.
2. After registration, use the Service provider's normal procedure to obtain your desired Domain name.
3. Enter your DDNS data on the EVR100's DDNS screen, and enable the DDNS feature.
4. The Wireless Router will then automatically ensure that your current IP Address is recorded at the DDNS service provider's Domain Name Server.
5. From the Internet, users will be able to connect to your Virtual Servers (or DMZ PC) using your Domain name, as shown on this screen.

Dynamic DNS	
Dynamic DNS	Tick this box to Enable the DDNS feature.
Server Address:	Select the list of Dynamic DNS homes you would like to use from this list.
Username / Password:	Enter the Username and Password of your DDNS account.

12.4. Power

This page allows you to Enable or Disable the wireless LAN power saving features.

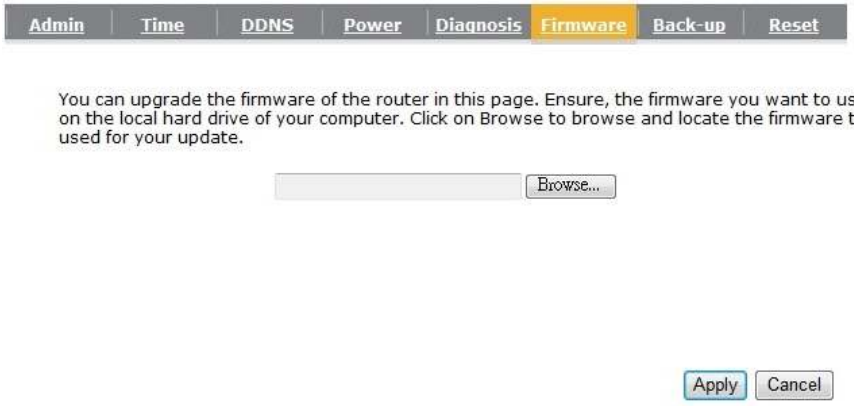
12.5. Diagnosis

This page allows you determine if the WIRELESS ROUTER device has an active Internet connection.

Diagnosis	
Address to Ping:	Enter the IP address you like to see if a successful connection can be made.
Ping Result:	The results of the Ping test.

12.6. Firmware

The firmware (software) in the WIRELESS ROUTER device can be upgraded using your Web Browser.

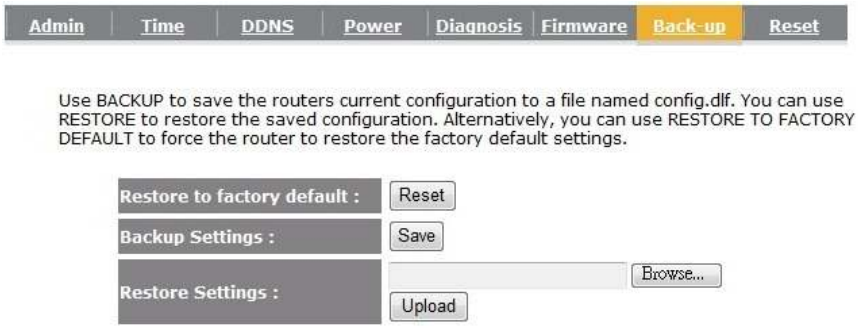


To perform the Firmware Upgrade:

1. Click the **Browse** button and navigate to the location of the upgrade file.
2. Select the upgrade file. Its name will appear in the *Upgrade File* field.
3. Click the **Apply** button to commence the firmware upgrade.

Note: The Wireless Router is unavailable during the upgrade process, and must restart when the upgrade is completed. Any connections to or through the Wireless Router will be lost.

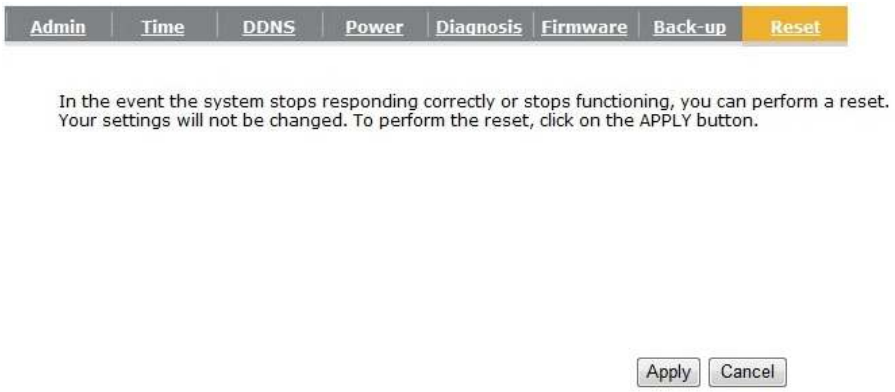
12.7. Back-up



Back-up	
Restore to factory default:	Restores the device to factory default settings.
Backup Settings:	Save the current configuration settings to a file.
Restore Settings:	Restores a previously saved configuration file. Click **Browse** to select the file. Then **Upload** to load the settings.

12.8. Reset

In some circumstances it may be required to force the device to reboot.



Appendix A – FCC Interference Statement

Federal Communication Commission Interference 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 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.

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

FCC Caution: Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

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.

We declare that the product is limited in CH1~CH11 by specified firmware controlled in the USA.

This transmitter must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

Appendix B – IC Interference Statement

Industry Canada statement:

This device complies with RSS-210 of the Industry Canada Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

(1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Radiation Exposure Statement:

This equipment complies with IC 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 device has been designed to operate with an antenna having a maximum gain of 2 dBi. Antenna having a higher gain is strictly prohibited per regulations of Industry Canada. The required antenna impedance is 50 ohms.