Configuration Manual

ICR-3800 Family

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Used symbols

Danger – Information regarding user safety or potential damage to the router.

Attention – Problems that can arise in specific situations.

Information – Useful tips or information of special interest.

Firmware Version

This manual is compatible with firmware version 6.5.3 (May 28, 2025).

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1. Getting Started

1.1 Document Content

This manual provides detailed setup procedures for Advantech ICR-3800 routers, offering comprehensive guidance on the following topics:

- Web configuration interface for the routers – detailed in Chapter 1.2.
- Overview of available remote management systems – see Chapter 1.2.2.
- Detailed configuration instructions, item by item, following the web interface's structure:
  - Status – detailed in Chapter 2.
  - Configuration – outlined in Chapter 3.
  - Customization – covered in Chapter 4.
  - Administration – explained in Chapter 5.
- Configuration examples for typical scenarios – presented in Chapter 6.

For detailed information on topics such as ordering, hardware features, initial setup, and technical specifications, refer to the ***Hardware Manual*** available on the *Engineering Portal*.

1.2 Configuration Environments

- If you are unsure about the correctness of your configuration or its potential impact on the router's longevity, consult our technical support for guidance.
- Before putting the router into operation, make sure to connect all the components required for running your applications. Refer to the *Hardware Manual* for details.
- For security reasons, we recommend regularly updating the router's firmware to the latest version. Downgrading the firmware to an older version than the production version or uploading firmware intended for a different device may cause the device to malfunction.
- It is highly recommended to have JavaScript enabled in the browser; otherwise, field validation and some functions will be disabled.
- Three unsuccessful login attempts will block HTTP(S) access from the IP address for one minute.
- All routers have the *WebAccess/DMP* client pre-installed by default. The activated client periodically uploads router identifiers and configuration to the *WebAccess/DMP* server. See Chapter *1.2.2 Remote Management Platform* for more information.

For configuring an Advantech router, one of the following environments may be used:

- Via a **graphical interface** accessible in a **web browser**. This option is primarily covered in this manual, start with Chapter *1.2.1 Web Interface Initial Setup*.
- Via a **console interface** accessing the router by **Secure Shell** (SSH). For console configuration commands, refer to the *Command Line Interface* Application Note.
- Via Advantech's **remote device management** platform, *WebAccess/DMP*, which provides extensive management and monitoring capabilities to ensure devices remain secure and up-to-date. For more information, refer to Chapter *1.2.2 Remote Management Platform*.

For more information on enhancing the router's basic functionality, refer to the *Extending Router Functionality* Application Note.

1.2.1 Web Interface Initial Setup

Starting with firmware version 6.5.0, both IPv4 and IPv6 firewalls are enabled by default. These firewalls permit only traffic originating from the default `192.168.1.0/24` network. Proper configuration of these settings is critical to avoid unintentionally blocking router communication during initial setup.

- Users with the *User* role have read-only access to the web interface, except for the *Modify User* functionality. Certain menu items remain unavailable to non-admin users.
- When configuring text fields in the web interface, consult subsection *Allowed and Restricted Input Characters* for permitted character sets.
- The router's *Name* and *Location* fields in SNMP settings control the display in the interface's upper-right corner - detailed in Chapter *3.16.6 SNMP*.

Advantech routers feature a secure web-based configuration interface accessible via HTTPS (Figure 1). This interface provides real-time network statistics, signal strength monitoring, system log access, and comprehensive device management capabilities. The web interface enforces TLS 1.2 or higher for all connections, with certificate validation required to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks.

To establish initial web interface access on a factory-default router:

- First, ensure proper hardware preparation. For cellular models, insert an active SIM card that is compatible with your carrier's frequency bands and verify the required APN configuration. Instructions for inserting the SIM card can be found in the *Hardware Manual*, Chapter *SIM Card Slots*.
- Attach all required antennas before powering the device, including WiFi antennas for dual-function models. Connect the power supply using only Advantech-approved adapters specified in Chapter *Power Supply* of the hardware documentation.
- During the boot process, the router initializes its DHCP server on the ETH0 interface. Configure connected devices to obtain IP addresses automatically via DHCP.
- The default LAN interface (ETH0) assigns addresses from the `192.168.1.0/24` pool, with the router itself at `192.168.1.1` . Access the web interface by navigating to `https://192.168.1.1` in a modern browser, noting that HTTP connections are strictly prohibited.
- The factory-default administrator account uses the username `root` . The password for this account appears on the router's product label, with `root` serving as the fallback credential if no label information exists.
- Upon first login, the system enforces immediate password change through a guided workflow. The new password must meet complexity requirements detailed in Chapter *3.16.1 Authentication*.
- To prevent certificate warnings, install the router's self-signed certificate or a third-party CA-signed certificate using the procedures outlined in subsection *Managing HTTPS Certificates*.

Figure 1: Web Configuration GUI

Managing HTTPS Certificates

The router includes a self-signed HTTPS certificate. Since the identity of this certificate cannot be validated, web browsers may display a warning message. To avoid this warning, you can upload your own certificate—signed by a Certification Authority—to the router. If you wish to use your own certificate (for example, in combination with a dynamic DNS service), replace the */etc/certs/https_cert* and */etc/certs/https_key* files on the router. This can easily be done via the GUI on the *HTTP* configuration page, as detailed in Chapter 3.16.4.

To use the router's self-signed certificate without encountering the security warning (due to a domain name mismatch) each time you log in, follow these steps:

- Add a DNS record to your DNS system. For Linux/Unix systems, edit `/etc/hosts`; for Windows, navigate to `C:\WINDOWS\system32\drivers\etc\hosts`; or configure your own DNS server. Insert a new record pairing the router's IP address with a domain name derived from its MAC address (specifically, the MAC address of the first network interface, as shown in the *Network Status* on the router's web interface), using dashes instead of colons for separation. For example, a router with the MAC address 00:11:22:33:44:55 would use the domain name `00-11-22-33-44-55`.
- Access the router via this new domain name (e.g., `https://00-11-22-33-44-55`). If a security warning appears, add an exception to prevent it from recurring (for example, in the Firefox web browser). If the option to add an exception is unavailable, export the certificate to a file and import it into your browser or operating system.

Note: Using a domain name based on the router's MAC address may not be compatible with all operating system and browser combinations.

Allowed and Restricted Input Characters

When configuring the router via the web interface, it is crucial to avoid using forbidden characters in any input field—not just in password fields. Below are the valid and forbidden characters for input. Note that, in some cases, the space character may also be disallowed.

Valid characters include: `0-9 a-z A-Z * , + - . / : = ? ! # % @ [ ] _ { } ~`

Forbidden characters include: `" $ & ' ( ) ; < > \ ^ ` |`

It is important to follow these guidelines during configuration, as entering invalid characters can lead to errors or unintended behavior.

Supported Certificate Formats

All GUI forms that allow the uploading of certificate files support the following file types:

- CA, Local/Remote Certificate: **.pem*, **.crt*, **.p12*
- Private Key: **.pem*, **.key*, **.p12*

1.2.2 Remote Management Platform

WebAccess/DMP is an advanced, enterprise-grade platform for provisioning, monitoring, managing, and configuring Advantech's routers and IoT gateways. It offers zero-touch enablement for each remote device. For more information, refer to the application note [3] or visit the *WebAccess/DMP* webpage.

New routers come pre-installed with the *WebAccess/DMP* client, which by default activates the connection to the *WebAccess/DMP* server. This connection can be disabled on the *Welcome* page upon initial web interface login or under (*Customization* → *Router Apps* → *WebAccess/DMP Client*).

The activated client periodically uploads router identifiers and configurations to the *WebAccess/DMP* server.

1.3 Device

1.3.1 Persistent Storage

The device's persistent storage consists of three partitions, combined into a single directory structure:

- **System Data**: System data distributed with firmware upgrades.
- **User Data**: Separate storage for user data, accessible at `/var/data` .
- **Router Apps Installed**: Separate storage for Router Apps data, accessible at `/opt` .

1.3.2 Reset

> Before performing a factory reset on the router, consider creating a backup of its configuration. See Chapter *5.9 Backup Configuration*.

The reset button on the router, labeled as *RST*, serves three different purposes:

- **Reset**:
  - Hold the *RST* button for **less than 4 seconds**.
  - The router will reboot, applying its customized configuration.
  - You can also trigger a reboot by selecting the *Reboot* option in the router's web GUI.
- **Configuration Reset**[1]:
  - Press and hold the *RST* button for **more than 4 seconds**.
  - The *PWR* LED will turn off and then back on. It is recommended to hold the *RST* button for an additional second after the *PWR* LED turns back on.
  - The router will reset to its default factory configuration, including RA configurations.
- **Emergency Reset**[1]:
  - Use this option if the router fails to boot due to incorrect configuration.
  - Power off the router by disconnecting its power supply. Then, while holding the *RST* button, **power on the router** and continue holding the *RST* button for **at least 10 seconds**.
  - The router will reset its configuration, including RA configurations, similar to the *Configuration Reset*.

The following table summarizes which storage areas are retained and which are deleted during different reset procedures.

Storage	Reset	Configuration Reset	Emergency Reset
Router & RA Configuration	Keep	Reset to default	Reset to default
System Data	Keep	Keep	Keep
User Data	Keep	Keep	Keep
Router Apps Installed	Keep	Keep	Keep

Table 1: Reset Storage Actions

[1] Upon first login after a reset, the user will be prompted to change their password.

2. Status

All status pages can display live data. To enable this feature, click on the *refresh* button in the top right corner on the status page. To stop the data update and to limit the amount of data transferred, disable automatic data updates by clicking the *pause* button again.

2.1 General

You can reach a summary of basic router information and its activities by opening the *General* status page. This page is displayed when you log in to the device by default. The information displayed on this page is divided into several sections, based upon the type of the router and its hardware configuration. Typically, there are sections for the mobile connection, LAN, system information, and system information.

IPv6 Address item can show multiple different addresses for one network interface. This is standard behavior since an IPv6 interface uses more addresses. The second IPv6 Address showed after pressing *More Information* is automatically generated EUI-64 format link local IPv6 address derived from MAC address of the interface. It is generated and assigned the first time the interface is used (e.g. cable is connected, Mobile WAN connecting, etc.).

2.1.1 Mobile Connection

Item	Description
SIM Card	Identification of the SIM card
Interface	Defines the interface
Flags	Displays network interface flags: None - no flags Up - the interface is administratively enabled Running - the interface is in operational state (cable detected) Multicast - the interface is capable of multicast transmission
IP Address	IP address of the interface
MTU	Maximum packet size that the equipment is able to transmit
Rx Data	Total number of received bytes
Rx Packets	Received packets
Rx Errors	Erroneous received packets
Rx Dropped	Dropped received packets
Rx Overruns	Lost received packets because of overload
Tx Data	Total number of sent bytes
Tx Packets	Sent packets
Tx Errors	Erroneous sent packets
Tx Dropped	Dropped sent packets
Tx Overruns	Lost sent packets because of overload
Uptime	Indicates how long the connection to the cellular network has been established

Table 2: Mobile Connection

2.1.2 Ethernet

Every Ethernet interface has its separate section on the *General* status page. Items displayed here have the same meaning as items in *Mobile Connection* part. Moreover, the *MAC Address* item shows the MAC address of the corresponding router's interface. Visible information depends on the Ethernet configuration, see Chapter 3.1.

2.1.3 Peripheral Ports

Information about installed peripheral ports is displayed in the *Peripheral Ports* section.

Item	Description
Expansion Port 1	Interface detected on the first expansion port (RS-232).
Expansion Port 2	Interface detected on the second expansion port (RS-485).
Binary Input	State of the binary input.
Binary Output	State of the binary output.

Table 3: Peripheral Ports

2.1.4 Security Information

This section provides information about the logged-in user, their last login time, IP address, and the number of failed login attempts.

2.1.5 System Information

System information about the device is displayed in the *System Information* section.

Item	Description
Product Name	Name of the product (may not match with the P/N or order code).
Product Type	Type of the product (may be N/A or the same as the Product Name).
Firmware Version	Information about the firmware version.
Serial Number	Serial number of the router (in case of *N/A* is not available).
Hardware UUID[1]	Unique HW identifier for the device.
Product Revision[1]	Manufactured product revision number.
Profile	Current profile – standard or alternative profiles (profiles are used for example to switch between different modes of operation).
Free space	Free space available for Router Apps and user data.
CPU Usage	CPU usage value (turn on the refresh in the top right corner).
Memory Usage	Memory usage value (turn on the refresh in the top right corner).
RTC Battery	RTC battery state.
Supply Voltage	Supply voltage of the router.
Temperature	Temperature in the router.
Time	Current date and time.
Uptime	Indicates how long the router is used.
Licenses	Link to the list of open source software components of the firmware together with their license type. Click on the license type to see the license text.

Table 4: System Information

[1] It may not be available for some models.
[2] Only for models with PoE. The router's power supply voltage must meet the required voltage.

2.2 Mobile WAN

The *Mobile WAN* menu item contains current information about connections to the mobile network. The first part of this page (*Mobile Network Information*) displays basic information about mobile network the router operates in. There is also information about the module, which is mounted in the router.

Item	Description
Registration	State of the network registration
Operator	Specifies the operator's network the router operates in.
Technology	Transmission technology
PLMN	Code of operator
Cell	Cell the router is connected to (in hexadecimal format).
LAC/TAC	Unique number (in hexadecimal format) assigned to each location area. LAC (Location Area Code) is for 2G/3G networks and TAC (Tracking Area Code) is for 4G networks.
Channel	Channel the router communicates on • ARFCN in case of GPRS/EDGE technology, • UARFCN in case of UMTS/HSPA technology, • EARFCN in case of LTE technology.
Band	Cellular band abbreviation.
Signal Strength	Signal strength (in dBm) of the selected cell, for details see Table 6.
Signal Quality	Signal quality of the selected cell: • EC/IO for UMTS (it's the ratio of the signal received from the pilot channel – EC – to the overall level of the spectral density, ie the sum of the signals of other cells – IO). • RSRQ for LTE technology (Defined as the ratio $\frac{N \times RSRP}{RSSI}$). • The value is not available for the EDGE technology.
RSSI, RSRP, RSRQ, SINR, RSCP or Ec/Io	Other parameters reporting signal strength or quality. Please note, that some of them may not be available, depending on the cellular module or cellular technology.
CSQ	Cell signal strength with following value ranges: • 2 – 9 = Marginal, • 10 – 14 = OK, • 15 – 19 = Good, • 20 – 30 = Excelent.
Neighbours	Signal strength of neighboring hearing cells (GPRS only)[1].
Manufacturer	Module manufacturer
Model	Type of module
Revision	Revision of module
IMEI	IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity) number of module
MEID	MEID number of module

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[1] If a neighboring cell for GPRS is highlighted in red, router may repeatedly switch between the neighboring and the primary cell affecting the router's performance. To prevent this, re-orient the antenna or use a directional antenna.

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Item	Description
ICCID	Integrated Circuit Card Identifier is international and unique serial number of the SIM card.

Table 5: Mobile Network Information

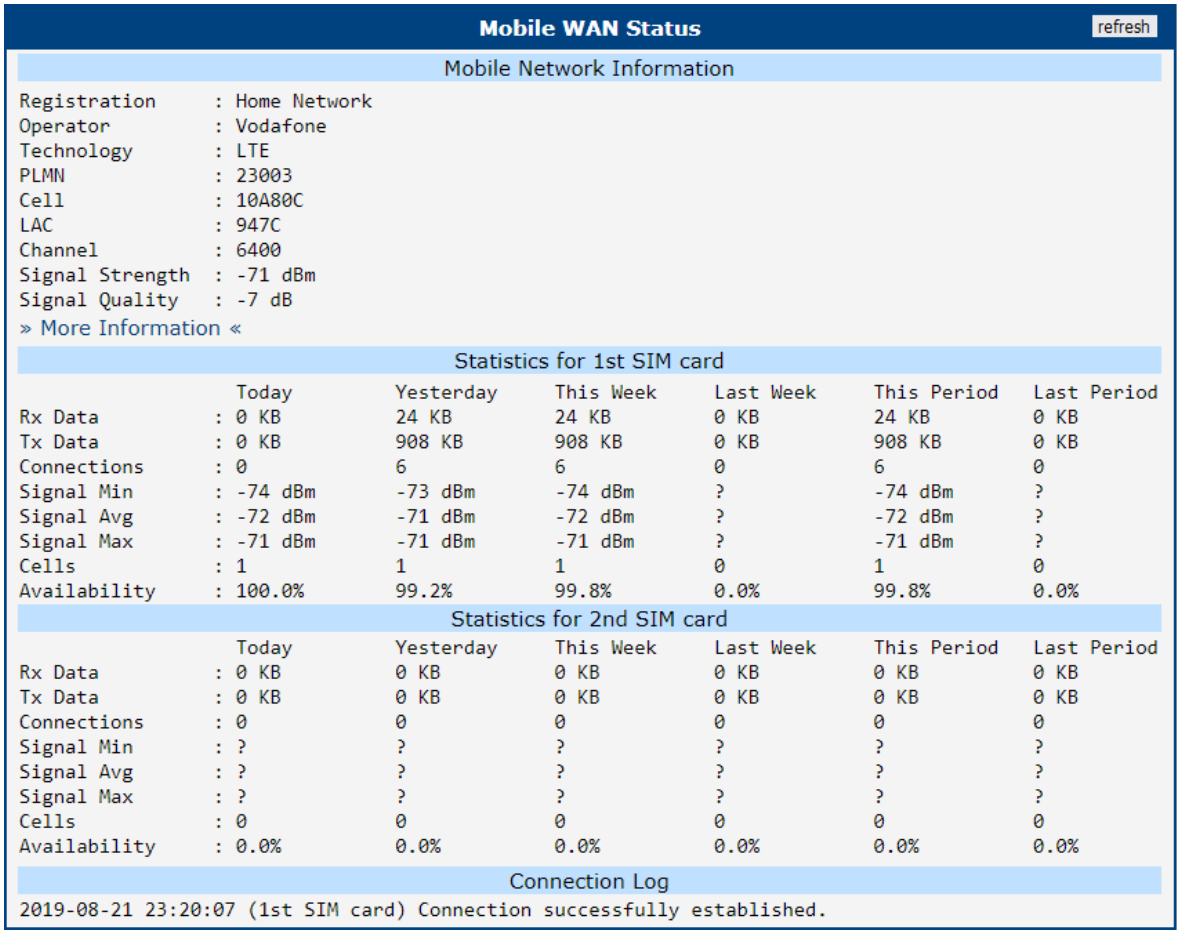

Figure 2: Mobile WAN Status

The value of signal strength is displayed in different color: in black for good, in orange for fair and in red for poor signal strength.

Signal Strength	GPRS/EDGE/CDMA (RSSI)	UMTS/HSPA (RSCP)	LTE (RSRP)
good	> -70 dBm	> -75 dBm	> -90 dBm
fair	-70 dBm to -89 dBm	-75 dBm to -94 dBm	-90 dBm to -109 dBm
poor	< -89 dBm	< -94 dBm	< -109 dBm

Table 6: Signal Strength Value Ranges

The middle part of this page, called *Statistics*, displays information about mobile signal quality, transferred data and number of connections for all the SIM cards (for each period). The router has standard intervals, such as the previous 24 hours and last week, and also period starting with *Accounting Start* defined for the MWAN module.

Period	Description
Today	Today from 0:00 to 23:59
Yesterday	Yesterday from 0:00 to 23:59
This week	This week from Monday 0:00 to Sunday 23:59
Last week	Last week from Monday 0:00 to Sunday 23:59
This period	This accounting period
Last period	Last accounting period

Table 7: Description of Periods

Item	Description
RX data	Total volume of received data
TX data	Total volume of sent data
Connections	Number of connection to mobile network establishment
Signal Min	Minimal signal strength
Signal Avg	Average signal strength
Signal Max	Maximal signal strength
Cells	Number of switch between cells
Availability	Availability of the router via the mobile network (expressed as a percentage)

Table 8: Mobile Network Statistics

Tips for *Mobile Network Statistics* table:

- *Availability* is expressed as a percentage. It is the ratio of time connection to the mobile network has been established to the time that router has been is turned on.
- Placing your cursor over the maximum or minimum signal strength will display the last time the router reached that signal strength.

The last part (*Connection Log*) displays information about the mobile network connections and any problems that occurred while establishing them.

2.3 Network

To view information about the interfaces and the routing table, open the *Network* item in the *Status* menu. The upper part of the window displays detailed information about the active interfaces only:

Note: Some interfaces may not be available on your router, depending on the router hardware.

Interface	Description
eth*x*	Ethernet interfaces
lan*x*	LAN interfaces
lo	Local loopback interface
null0	Loopback interface used by the translator gateway between IPv6 and IPv4 addresses.
switch0	SWITCH interface
usb*x*	Active connection to the mobile network – wireless module is connected via USB interface.
wlan*x*	WiFi interfaces – if configured
ppp*x*	PPP interfaces (e.g., PPPoE tunnel – if configured)
tun*x*	OpenVPN tunnel interfaces – if configured
ipsec*x*	IPSec tunnel interfaces – if configured
gre*x*	GRE tunnel interfaces – if configured
wg*x*	WireGuard tunnel interfaces – if configured

Table 9: Description of Interfaces in Network Status

The following information can be displayed for network interfaces:

Item	Description
HWaddr	Hardware (unique, MAC) address of a network interface.
inet addr	IPv4 address of interface
inet6 addr	IPv6 address of interface. There can be more of them for single network interface.
P-t-P	IP address of the opposite end (in case of point-to-point connection).
Bcast	Broadcast address
Mask	Mask of network
MTU	Maximum packet size that the equipment is able to transmit.
Metric	Number of routers the packet must go through.
RX	• **packets** – received packets • **errors** – number of errors • **dropped** – dropped packets • **overruns** – incoming packets lost because of overload. • **frame** – wrong incoming packets because of incorrect packet size.

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Item	Description
TX	• **packets** – transmit packets • **errors** – number of errors • **dropped** – dropped packets • **overruns** – outgoing packets lost because of overload. • **carrier** – wrong outgoing packets with errors resulting from the physical layer.
collisions	Number of collisions on physical layer.
txqueuelen	Length of buffer (queue) of the network interface.
RX bytes	Total number of received bytes.
TX bytes	Total number of transmitted bytes.

Table 10: Description of Information in Network Status

You may view the status of the mobile network connection on the network status screen. If the connection to the mobile network is active, it will appear in the system information as a usb0 interface.

The *Route Table* is displayed on the *Network Status* page. Both the IPv4 *Route Table* and the *IPv6 Route Table* are shown below.

At the bottom of the page, there is a *Backup Routes* section, which reports the currently selected Backup Routes.

If NAT64 is enabled (*Configuration* → *NAT* → *IPv6* → *Enable NAT64*), it is automatically used when connected via IPv6 and communicating with an IPv4 device or network. This works in conjunction with DNS64 running on the router, which translates domain names to IP addresses. The default NAT64 prefix, 64:ff9b::/96, is used, as seen in Figure 3 below in the *IPv6 Route Table* section.

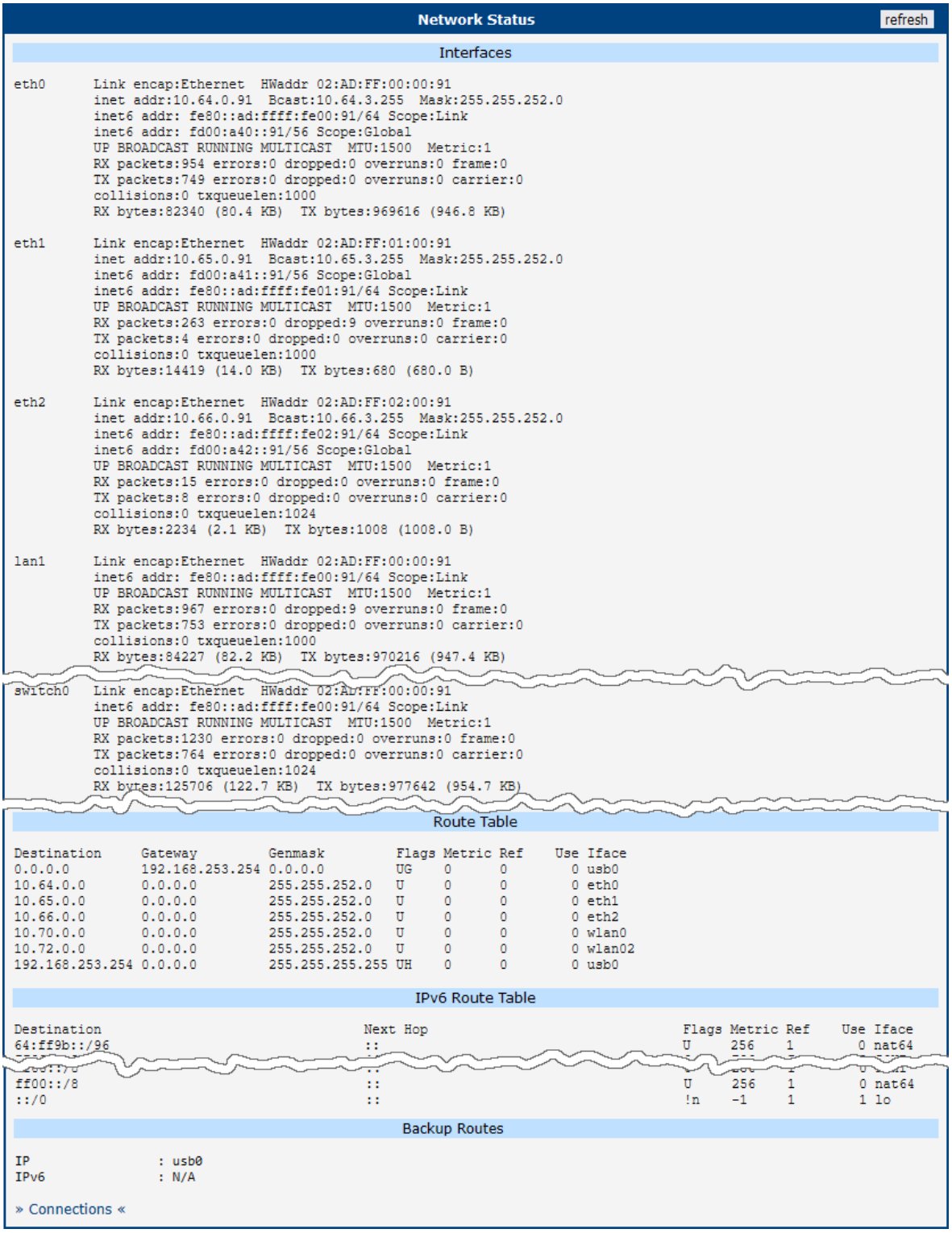

Figure 3: Network Status

2.3.1 Connections

On the *Network Status* page, scroll down and click the »Connections« link. A new window listing all active router connections will display, see Figure 4.

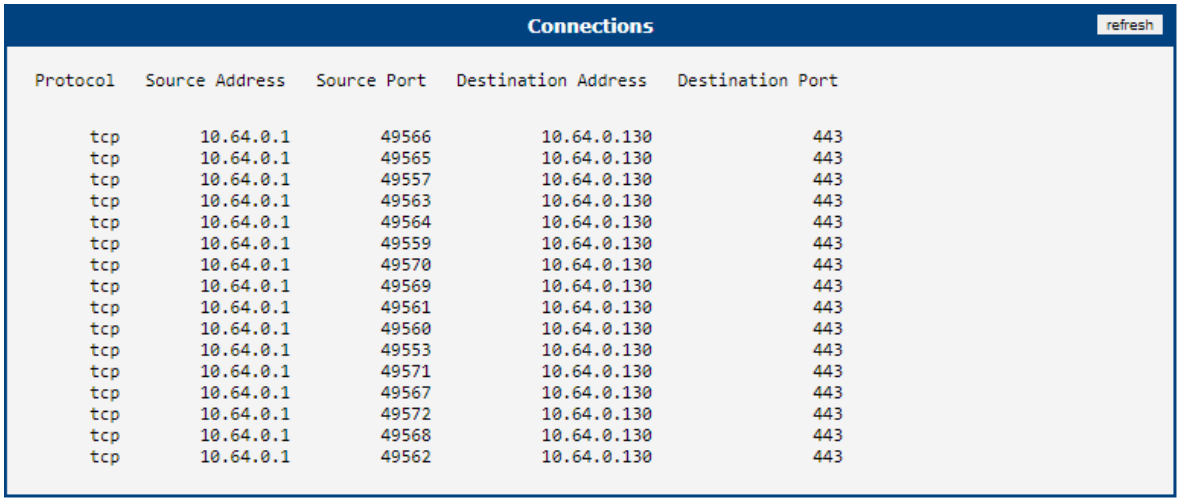

Figure 4: Connection List

2.4 DHCP

Information about the DHCP server activity is accessible via the *DHCP* item. The DHCP server automatically configures the client devices connected to the router. The DHCP server assigns each device an IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway (IP address of the router) and DNS server (IP address of the router). DHCPv6 server is supported.

See Figure 5 for the DHCP Status example. Records in the *DHCP Status* window are divided into two parts based on the interface.

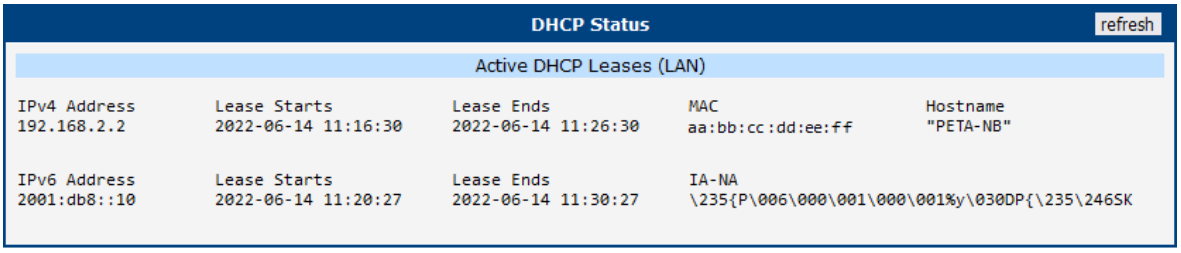

Figure 5: DHCP Status

The DHCP status window displays the following information on a row for each client in the list. All items are described in Table 11.

Item	Description
IPv4 Address	IPv4 address assigned to a client.
IPv6 Address	IPv6 address assigned to a client.
Lease Starts	The time the IP address lease started.
Lease Ends	The time the IP address lease expires.
MAC	MAC address of the client.
Hostname	Client hostname.
IA-NA	IPv6 unique identifier.

Table 11: DHCP Status Description

The DHCP status may occasionally display two records for one IP address. It may be caused by resetting the client network interface.

2.5 IPsec

Selecting the *IPsec* option in the *Status* menu of the web page will bring up the information for any IPsec Tunnels that have been established. If the tunnel has been built correctly, the screen will display **ESTABLISHED** and the number of running IPsec connections **1 up** (orange highlighted in the figure below.) If there is no such text in log (e.g. "0 up"), the tunnel was not created!

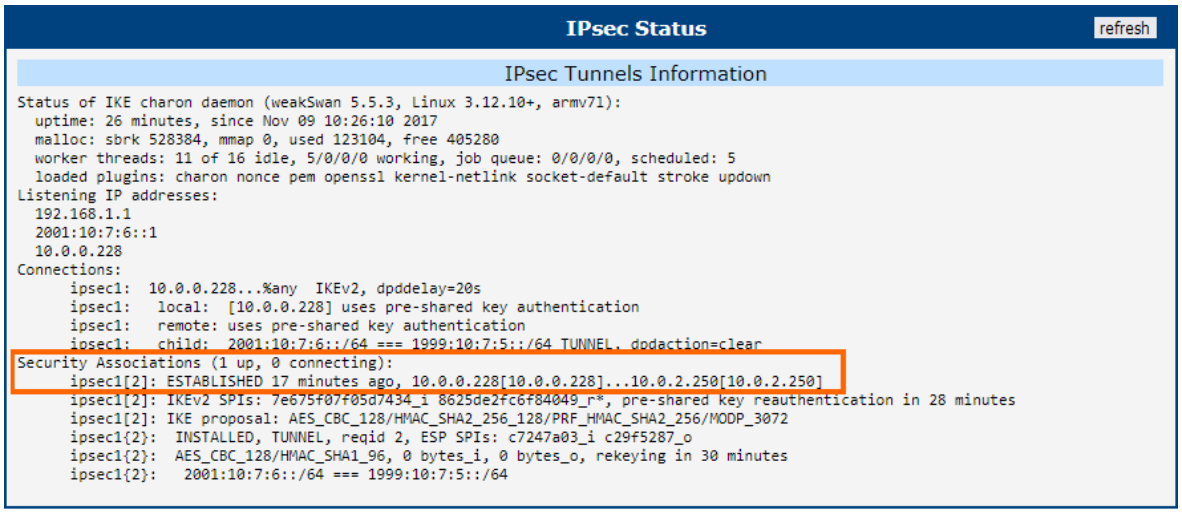

Figure 6: IPsec Status

2.6 WireGuard

Selecting the *WireGuard* option in the *Status* menu of the web page will bring up the information for any WireGuard Tunnels established. In the figure below is an example of the first WireGuard tunnel running.

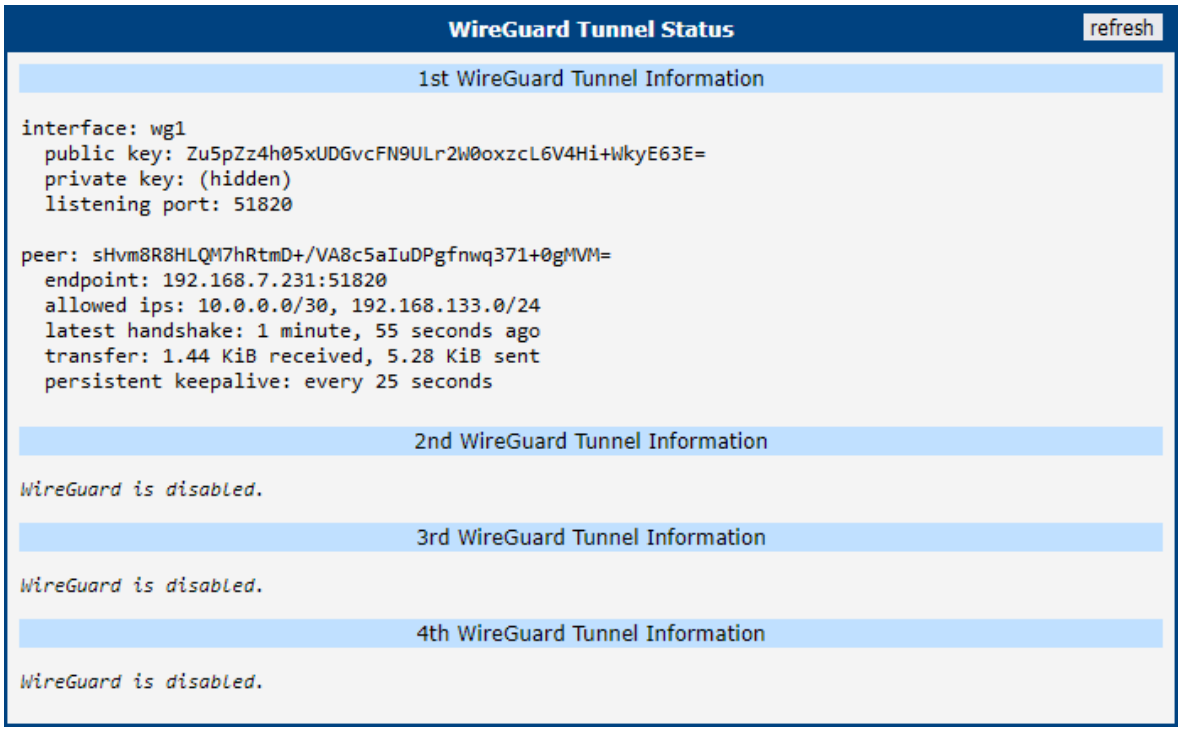

Figure 7: WireGuard Status Page

The *Latest handshake* time is the time left from the latest successful communication with the opposite tunnel side. This item will not be shown here until there is a tunnel communication (data sent by the client-side or the keepalive data sent when *NAT/Firewall Traversal* is set to *yes*).

2.7 DynDNS

The router supports Dynamic DNS using a DNS server. If Dynamic DNS is configured, its status can be viewed by selecting the *DynDNS* menu option.

You can use the servers listed below for the Dynamic DNS service. DynDNSv6 can be used when *IP Mode* is set to *IPv6* on the *Services* → *DynDNS* configuration page.

- www.freedns.afraid.org
- www.duckdns.org
- www.noip.com

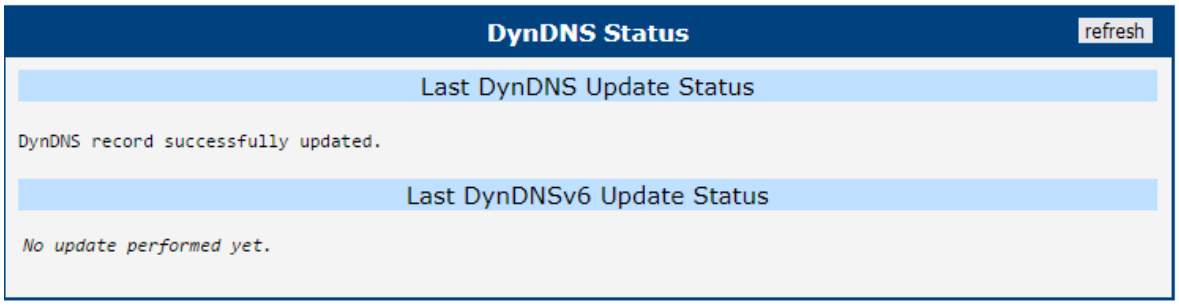

Figure 8: DynDNS Status

When the router detects a DynDNS record update, the dialog displays one or more of the following messages:

- DynDNS client is disabled.
- Invalid username or password.
- Specified hostname doesn't exist.
- Invalid hostname format.
- Hostname exists, but not under specified username.
- No update performed yet.
- DynDNS record is already up to date.
- DynDNS record successfully update.
- DNS error encountered.
- DynDNS server failure.

The router's SIM card must have public IP address assigned or DynDNS will not function correctly.

2.8 System Log

Sensitive data in the report is filtered out for security reasons.

The system log can be viewed by navigating to *Status* → *System Log* in the web interface. This page displays detailed log messages generated by various applications and services running on the router. The amount and detail level of logged data are determined by the *Minimum Severity* setting, which is configured under *Configuration* → *Services* → *Syslog*.

By default, the system log is limited to 1000 KiB. The router manages log data using two files: when the current log file reaches this size limit, the system switches to the other file. If that second file also becomes full, new log entries will begin to overwrite the oldest entries in the first (older) file. You can configure the *Log Size Limit* and other related settings in the Syslog configuration, accessible via *Configuration* → *Services* → *Syslog*.

Use the *Save Log* button to download the current system log to your computer. The log will be saved as a plain text file, typically with a `.log` extension (e.g., `system.log`).

The *Save Report* button generates a comprehensive diagnostic report, which is saved as a plain text file with a `.txt` extension. This report includes:

- General system information
- Network statistics
- Routing tables
- Process tables and details of running processes
- Filesystem information
- The complete system log
- Current router configuration details (non-sensitive parts)

This report is useful for troubleshooting and technical support.

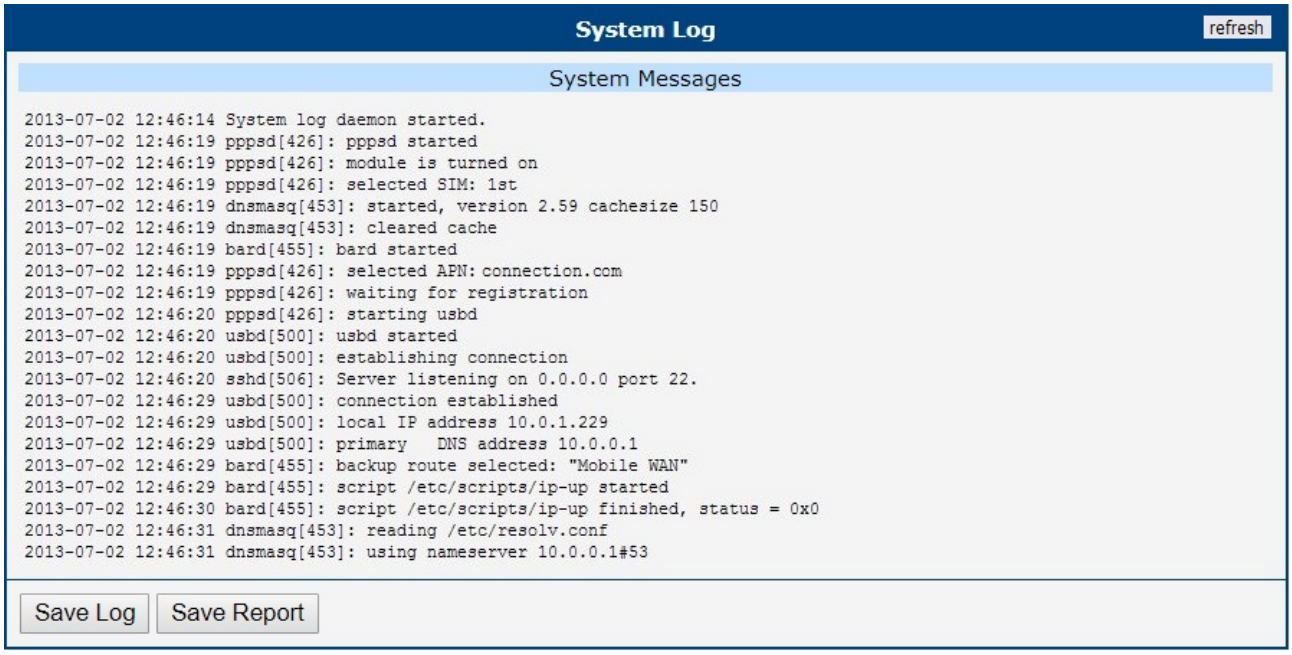

Figure 9: System Log Page

3. Configuration

3.1 Ethernet

To configure the Local Area Network (LAN), navigate to the *Ethernet* menu item under the *Configuration* section. Expanding the *Ethernet* menu on the left allows you to select the appropriate Ethernet interface for configuration: *ETH0* for the first Ethernet interface and *ETH1* for the second Ethernet interface.

The LAN configuration page is divided into IPv4 and IPv6 sections, as shown in Figure 10. The router supports dual-stack operation, meaning IPv4 and IPv6 can run concurrently. You can configure either one or both. When both IPv4 and IPv6 are enabled, network devices will automatically select the appropriate protocol. The configuration options and key differences between IPv4 and IPv6 are described in the following tables.

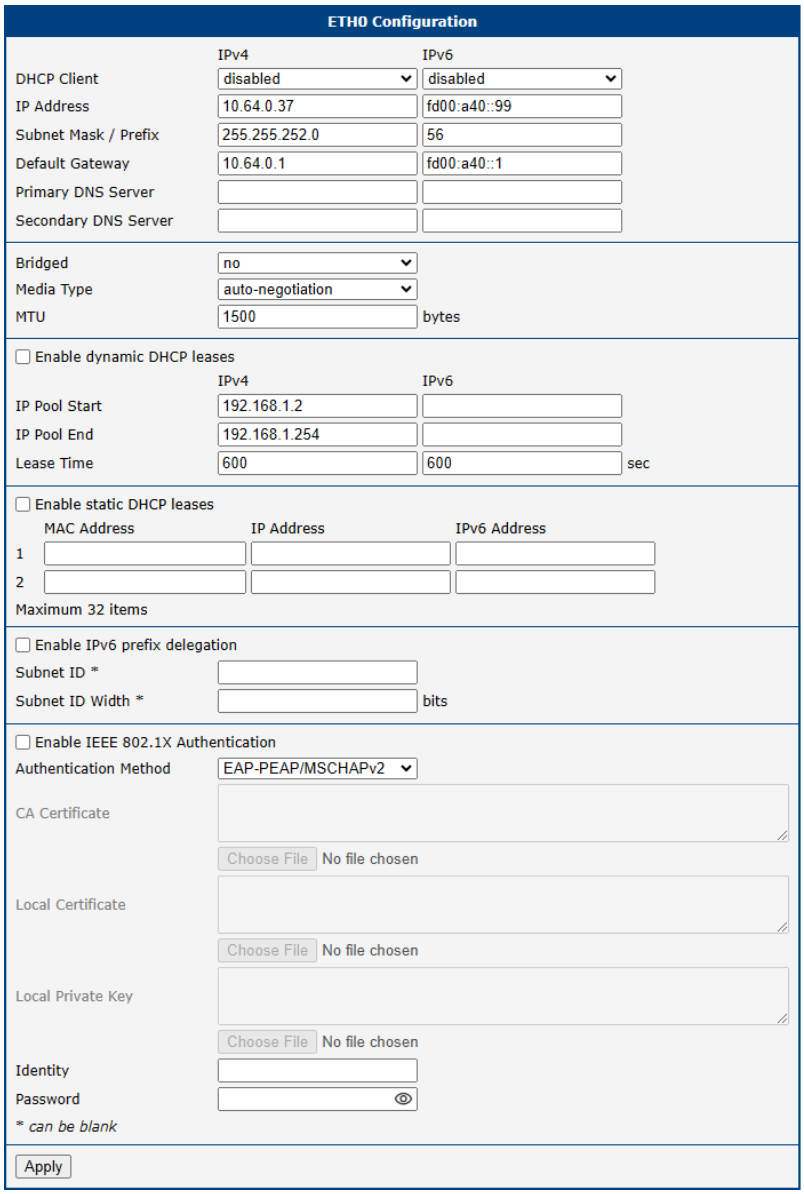

Figure 10: LAN Configuration Page

Item	Description
DHCP Client	Enables or disables the DHCP client function. If in the IPv6 column, the DHCPv6 client is enabled. The DHCPv6 client supports all three methods of obtaining an IPv6 address – SLAAC, stateless DHCPv6, and stateful DHCPv6. • **disabled** – The router does not allow automatic allocation of an IP address from a DHCP server in the LAN network. • **enabled** – The router allows automatic allocation of an IP address from a DHCP server in the LAN network.
IP Address	A fixed IP address for the Ethernet interface. Use IPv4 notation in the IPv4 column and IPv6 notation in the IPv6 column. Shortened IPv6 notation is supported.
Subnet Mask / Prefix	Specifies the subnet mask for the IPv4 address. In the IPv6 column, fill in the prefix for the IPv6 address – a number in the range of 0 to 128.
Default Gateway	Specifies the IP address of the default gateway. If provided, every packet with a destination not found in the routing table is sent to this IP address. Use the correct IP address notation in both the IPv4 and IPv6 columns.
Primary DNS Server	Specifies the primary IP address of the DNS server. When the IP address is not found in the routing table, the router forwards the request to the DNS server specified here. Use the correct IP address notation in both the IPv4 and IPv6 columns.
Secondary DNS Server	Specifies the secondary IP address of the DNS server.

Table 12: Configuration of the Network Interface – IPv4 and IPv6

The *Default Gateway* and *DNS Server* items are only used if the *DHCP Client* is set to *disabled* and if the ETH0 or ETH1 LAN is selected by the *Backup Routes* system as the default route. (The selection algorithm is described in section 3.6). Since FW 5.3.0, *Default Gateway* and *DNS Server* are also supported on bridged interfaces (e.g., eth0 + eth1).

The following three items (in the table below) are global for the configured Ethernet interface. Only one bridge can be active on the router at a time. The *DHCP Client*, *IP Address*, and *Subnet Mask / Prefix* parameters of only one of the interfaces are used for the bridge. The ETH0 LAN has higher priority when both interfaces (ETH0 and ETH1) are added to the bridge. Other interfaces can be added to or removed from an existing bridge at any time. The bridge can be created on demand for such interfaces, but not if it is configured by their respective parameters.

Under certain conditions, the ETH interface may operate as a WAN interface, and the rules defined in the Firewall settings will be applied to it. Details are described in Chapter *Backup Routes* and are demonstrated with examples provided in that chapter.

Item	Description
Bridged	Activates or deactivates the bridging function on the router. • **no** – The bridging function is inactive (default). • **yes** – The bridging function is active. See the **Bridge Notes** below the table for further details.
Media Type	Specifies the type of duplex and speed used in the network. • **Auto-negation** – The router automatically sets the best speed and duplex mode of communication according to the network's possibilities. • **100 Mbps Full Duplex** – The router communicates at 100 Mbps, in the full duplex mode. • **100 Mbps Half Duplex** – The router communicates at 100 Mbps, in the half duplex mode. • **10 Mbps Full Duplex** – The router communicates at 10 Mbps, in the full duplex mode. • **10 Mbps Half Duplex** – The router communicates at 10 Mbps, in the half duplex mode.
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit value. Default value is 1500 bytes.

Table 13: Configuration of the Network Interface – Global Items

Bridge Notes

A bridge behaves like a network switch, forwarding packets between interfaces that are connected to it. The Advantech router supports creating a bridge network within Ethernet interfaces or between Ethernet interfaces and Wi-Fi Access Point (AP) interfaces. Once the bridge is configured and established, a new interface named `br0` is created. This interface will appear in the *Status* → *Network* → *Interfaces* section.

If a bridge is configured on two Ethernet interfaces, the `br0` interface will inherit the IP address of the Ethernet interface with the lower index. IP address and subnet configuration of the Ethernet interface with the higher index will be removed. This behavior is consistent regardless of the order in which the interfaces are configured.

To include a Wi-Fi AP interface in the bridge, at least one Ethernet interface must also be part of the bridge configuration. In this case, the IP address of the bridge interface `br0` will again be determined by the Ethernet interface (or interfaces) with the lowest index.

[1] Available only on models equipped with the PoE PSE functionality.

3.1.1 DHCP Server

The DHCP server assigns the IP address, gateway IP address (IP address of the router) and IP address of the DNS server (IP address of the router) to the connected clients. If these values are filled in by the user in the configuration form, they will be preferred.

The DHCP server supports static and dynamic assignment of IP addresses. *Dynamic DHCP* assigns clients IP addresses from a defined address space. *Static DHCP* assigns IP addresses that correspond to the MAC addresses of connected clients.

If IPv6 column is filled in, the DHCPv6 server is used. DHCPv6 server offers stateful address configuration to connected clients. Only when the *Subnet Prefix* above is set to 64, the DHCPv6 server offers both – the stateful address configuration and SLAAC (Stateless Address Autoconfiguration).

For DHCPv6 static address assignment to work, DHCPv6 client must use DUID-LL or DUID-LLT types that are derived from its MAC address.

Do not to overlap ranges of static allocated IP addresses with addresses allocated by the dynamic DHCP server. IP address conflicts and incorrect network function can occur if you overlap the ranges.

Item	Description
Enable dynamic DHCP leases	Select this option to enable a dynamic DHCP server.
IP Pool Start	Starting IP address allocated to DHCP clients. Use proper notation in the IPv4 and IPv6 columns.
IP Pool End	Ending IP address allocated to DHCP clients. Use proper IP address notation in the IPv4 and IPv6 columns.
Lease Time	Duration (in seconds) for which the assigned IP address remains valid before it can be reassigned.

Table 14: Configuration of the Dynamic DHCP Server

Item	Description
Enable static DHCP leases	Select this option to enable a static DHCP server. You can define up to thirty-two rules. A new row for defining the next rule appears automatically after filling in the previous one.
MAC Address	MAC address of a DHCP client.
IPv4 Address	Assigned IPv4 address. Use proper notation.
IPv6 Address	Assigned IPv6 address. Use proper notation.

Table 15: Configuration of Static DHCP Server

3.1.2 IPv6 Prefix Delegation

This is an advanced configuration option. IPv6 prefix delegation works automatically with DHCPv6 – use only if different configuration is desired and if you know the consequences.

If you want to override the automatic IPv6 prefix delegation, you can configure it in this form. You have to know your Subnet ID Width (part of IPv6 address), see Figure below for the calculation help – it is an example: 48 bits is Site Prefix, 16 bits is Subnet ID (*Subnet ID Width*) and 64 bits is Interface ID.

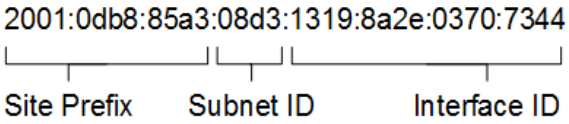

Figure 11: IPv6 Address with Prefix Example

Item	Description
Enable IPv6 prefix delegation	Enables prefix delegation configuration filled-in below.
Subnet ID	The decimal value of the Subnet ID of the Ethernet interface. Maximum value depends on the *Subnet ID Width*.
Subnet ID Width	The maximum *Subnet ID Width* depends on your Site Prefix – it is the remainder to 64 bits.

Table 16: IPv6 Prefix Delegation Configuration

3.1.3 802.1X Authentication to RADIUS Server

IEEE 802.1X is an **IEEE Standard** for **port-based Network Access Control** (PNAC), part of the IEEE 802.1 group of networking protocols. It provides an **authentication mechanism** for devices wishing to attach to a LAN or WLAN through "EAP over LAN" or **EAPoL**, which encapsulates the **Extensible Authentication Protocol** (EAP) over IEEE 802.

IEEE 802.1X authentication involves three parties: **a supplicant**, **an authenticator**, and **an authentication server**, illustrated in Figure 12.

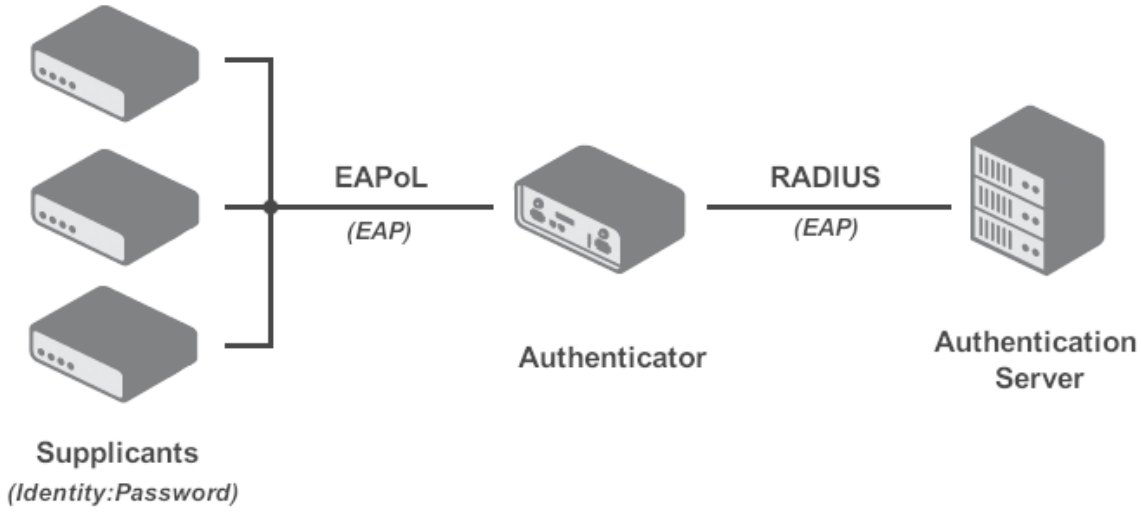

Figure 12: IEEE 802.1X Functional Diagram

- The **supplicant** is a client device (e.g., a laptop) wishing to attach to the LAN/WLAN, also referring to the client software providing credentials to the authenticator.
- The **authenticator** is a network device facilitating the data link between the supplicant and the network, capable of permitting or denying network traffic. This device communicates with the authentication server to decide on network access authorization for a supplicant.
- The **authentication server**, usually a trusted server, handles requests for network access, informing the authenticator about connection permissions and the settings applicable to the client's connection. It commonly runs software supporting the **RADIUS** and **EAP protocols**.

Table 17 summarizes the supported roles and cases for IEEE 802.1X authentication on Advantech routers.

Advantech routers support the roles of supplicant and authenticator only. The authentication server role is not supported.

Interface	Supplicant Role	Authenticator Role
LAN	As a built-in feature, configure LAN with 802.1X authentication, see Chapter 3.1.3.	While not a built-in feature, it can be facilitated by the *802.1X Authenticator* Router App.

Table 17: Supported Roles for IEEE 802.1X Authentication

Authentication (802.1X) to RADIUS server can be enabled in next configuration section. This functionality requires additional setting of identity and certificates as described in the following table.

Item	Description
Enable IEEE 802.1X Authentication	Select this option to enable 802.1X Authentication.
Authentication Method	Select authentication method (EAP-PEAPMSCHAPv2 or EAP-TLS).
CA Certificate	Definition of CA certificate for EAP-TLS authentication protocol.
Local Certificate	Definition of local certificate for EAP-TLS authentication protocol.
Local Private Key	Definition of local private key for EAP-TLS authentication protocol.
Identity	User name – identity.
Password	Access password. This item is available for EAP-PEAPMSCHAPv2 protocol only. Enter valid characters only, see chap. 1.2.1.
Local Private Key Password	Definition of password for private key of EAP-TLS protocol. This item is available for EAP-TLS protocol only. Enter valid characters only, see chap. 1.2.1.

Table 18: Configuration of 802.1X Authentication

3.1.4 LAN Configuration Examples

Example 1: IPv4 Dynamic DHCP Server, Default Gateway and DNS Server

- The range of dynamic allocated IPv4 addresses is from 192.168.1.2 to 192.168.1.4.
- The address is allocated for 600 second (10 minutes).
- Default gateway IP address is 192.168.1.20
- DNS server IP address is 192.168.1.20

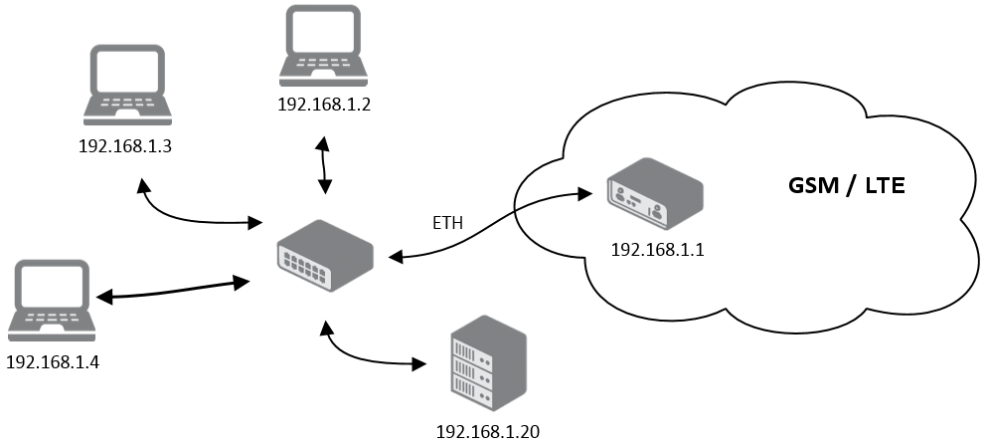

Figure 13: Network Topology for Example 1

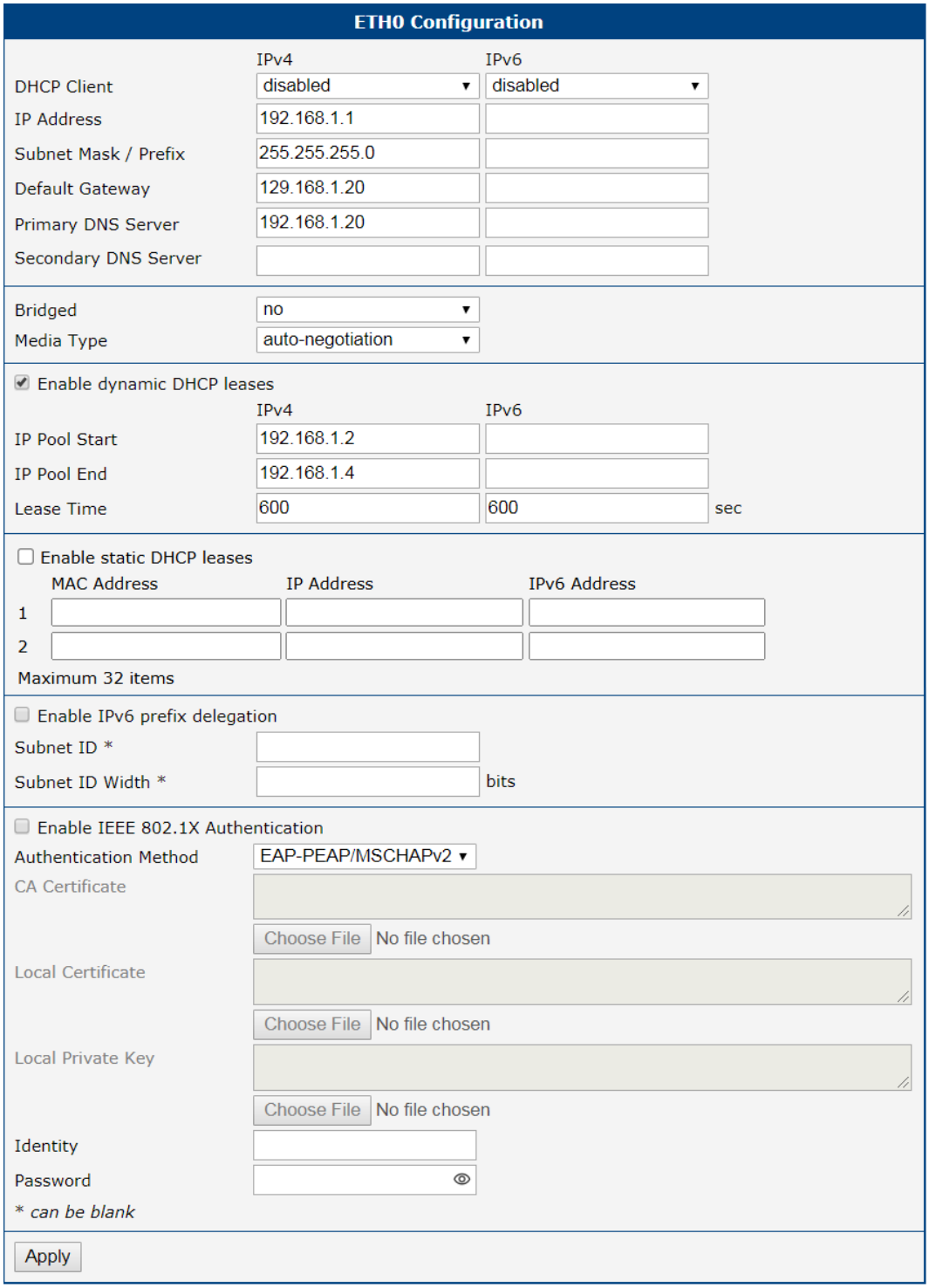

Figure 14: LAN Configuration for Example 1

Example 2: IPv4 Dynamic and Static DHCP server

- The range of allocated addresses is from 192.168.1.2 to 192.168.1.4.
- The address is allocated for 600 seconds (10 minutes).
- The client with the MAC address 01:23:45:67:89:ab has the IP address 192.168.1.10.
- The client with the MAC address 01:54:68:18:ba:7e has the IP address 192.168.1.11.

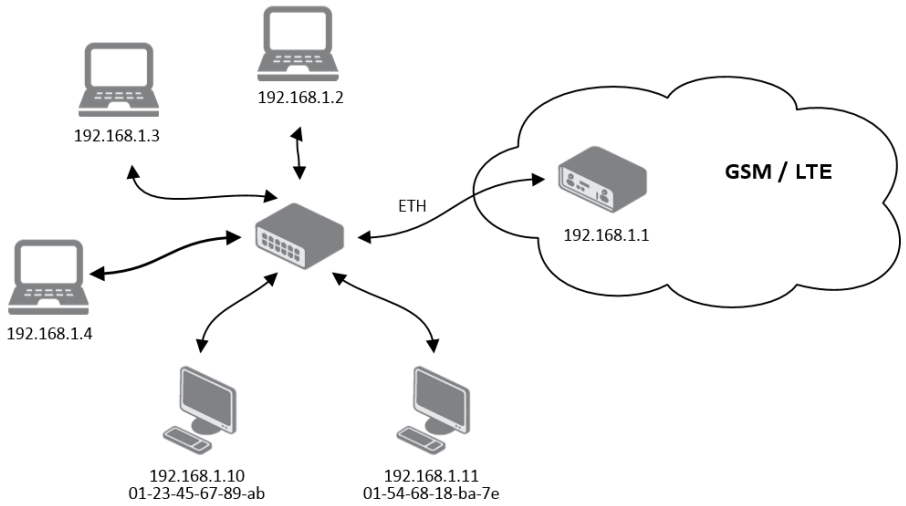

Figure 15: Network Topology for Example 2

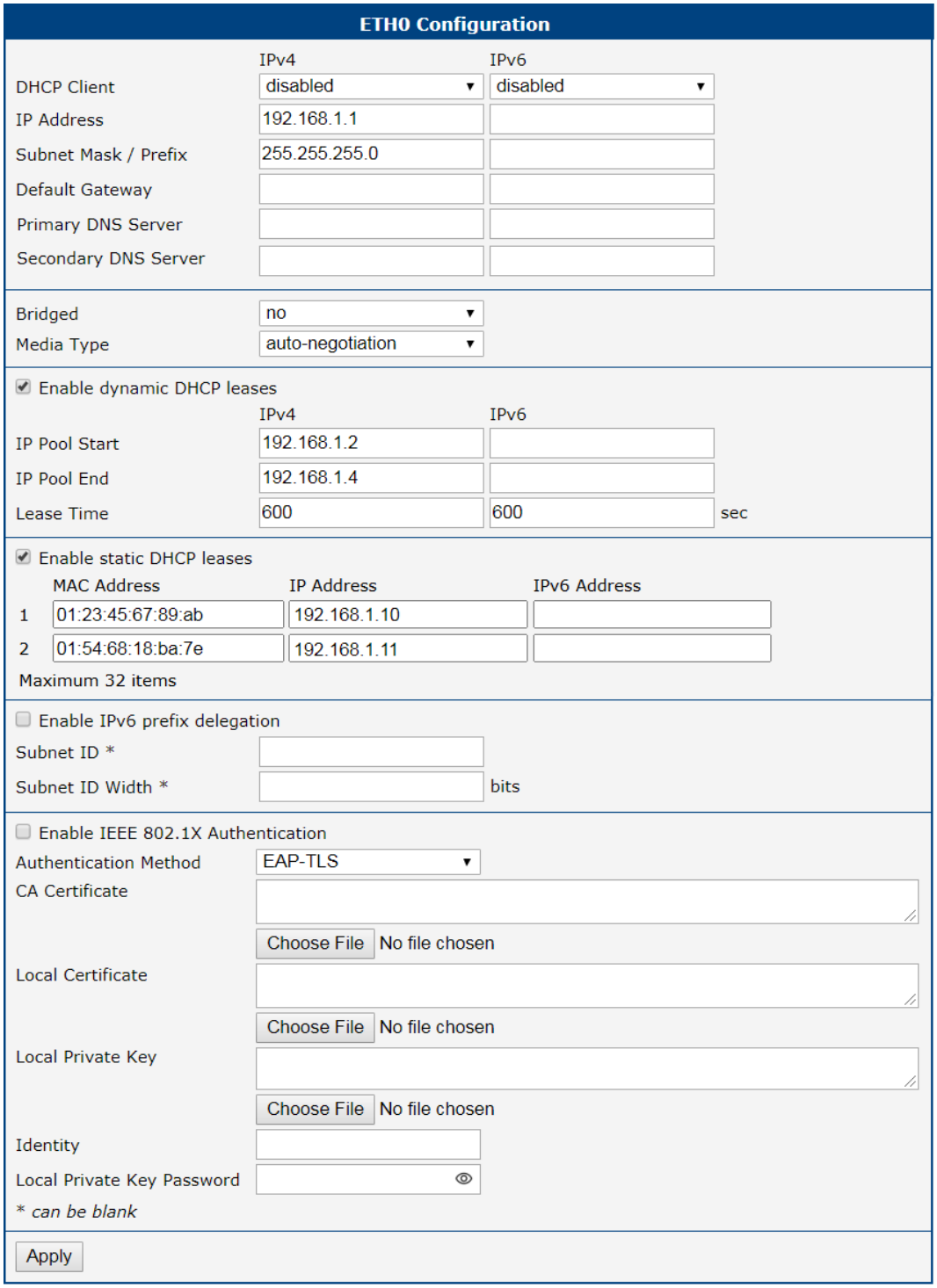

Figure 16: LAN Configuration for Example 2

Example 3: IPv6 Dynamic DHCP Server

- The range of dynamic allocated IPv6 addresses is from 2001:db8::1 to 2001:db8::ffff.
- The address is allocated for 600 second (10 minutes).
- The router is still accessible via IPv4 (192.168.1.1).

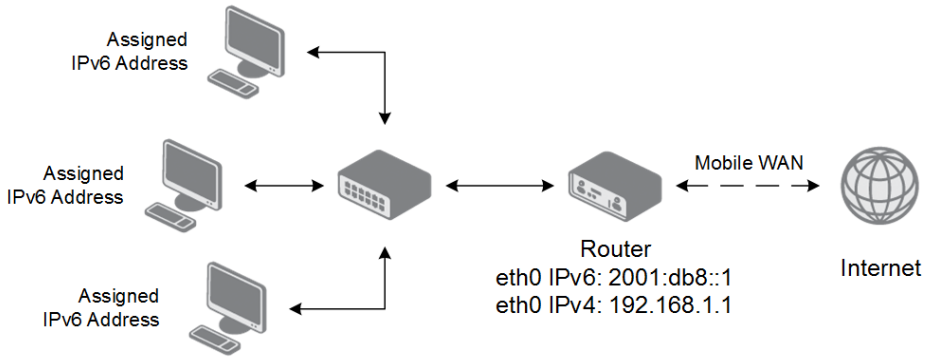

Figure 17: Network Topology for Example 3

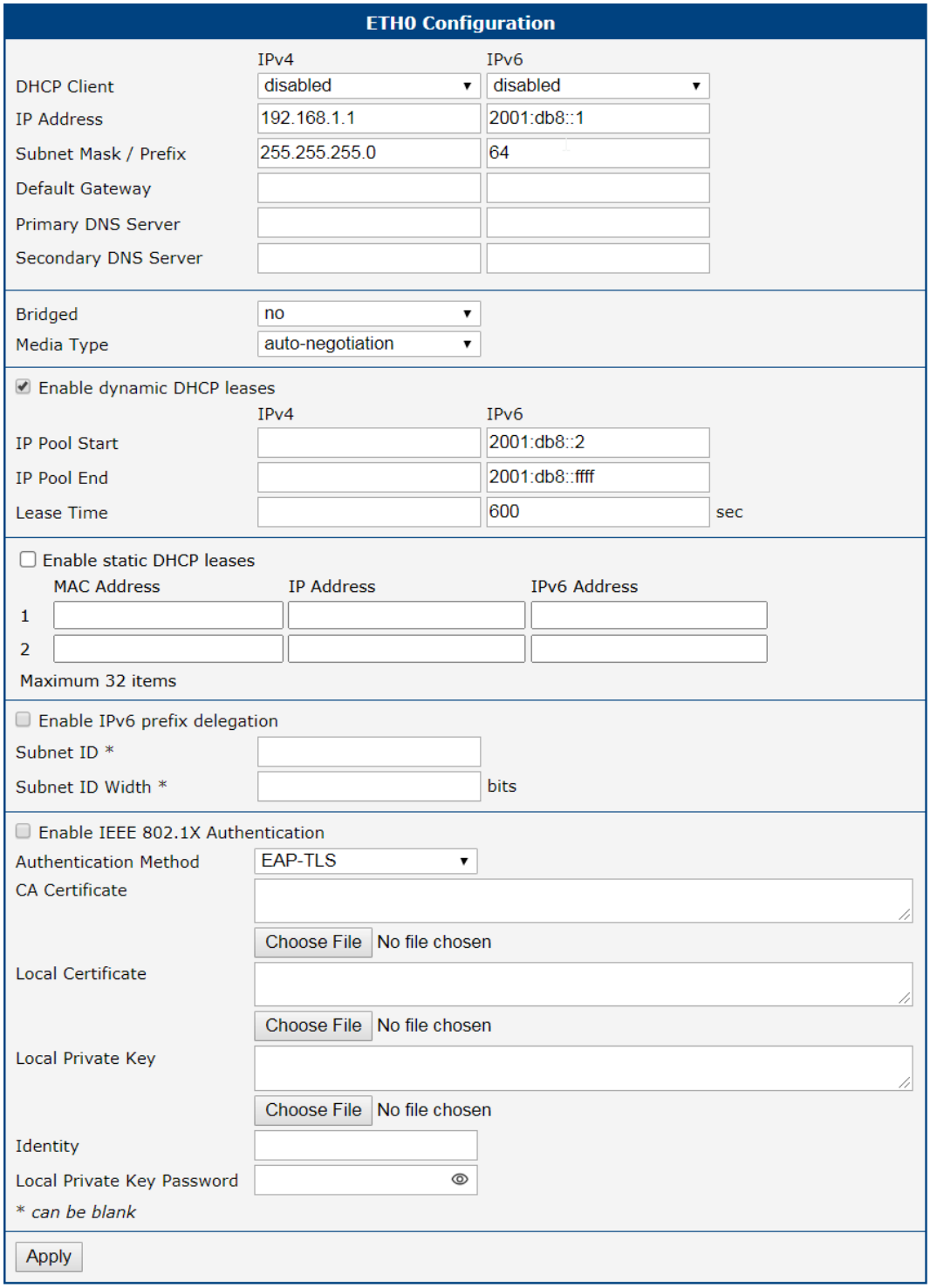

Figure 18: LAN Configuration for Example 3

3.2 VLAN

This section provides options for configuring VLANs on the device. You can configure up to three VLANs. The configuration form consists of multiple sections that allow you to set up VLAN interfaces, manage DHCP leases, and configure IPv6 delegation. See Figure 19 and Table 19 for details.

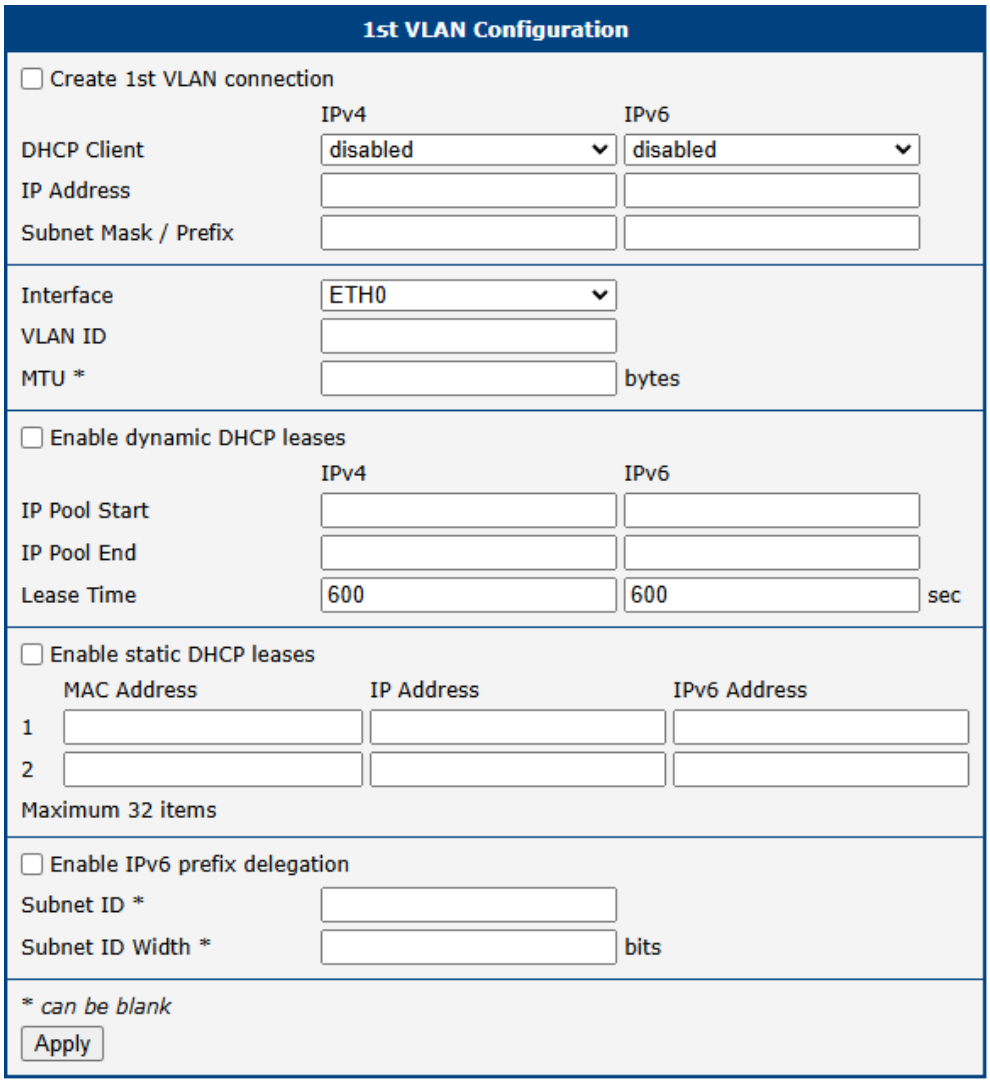

Figure 19: VLAN Configuration Form

Item	Description
Create VLAN connection	Enables VLAN creation.
DHCP Client (IPv4/IPv6)	Enables or disables the DHCP client for IPv4 and IPv6: • **Disabled** — Disables the DHCP client. • **Enabled** — Enables the DHCP client for the respective protocol.
IP Address	Manually specifies the IP address for the VLAN interface.
Subnet Mask / Prefix	Defines the subnet mask for IPv4 or the prefix length for IPv6.
Interface	Selects the Ethernet interface associated with the VLAN.
VLAN ID	Specifies the VLAN ID for the virtual LAN interface.
MTU	Defines the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size in bytes.

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Item	Description
Enable dynamic DHCP leases	Configures dynamic DHCP leases for IPv4 and IPv6. • **IP Pool Start**: Defines the starting IP address of the DHCP pool. • **IP Pool End**: Defines the ending IP address of the DHCP pool. • **Lease Time**: Specifies the lease duration in seconds (default: 600 seconds).
Enable static DHCP leases	Configures static DHCP leases for specific MAC addresses. You can define up to thirty-two rules for each. A new row for defining the next rule appears automatically after filling in the previous one. • **MAC Address**: Specifies the MAC address of the client. • **IP Address**: Assigns a fixed IPv4 address to the client. • **IPv6 Address**: Assigns a fixed IPv6 address to the client.
Enable IPv6 prefix delegation	Configures IPv6 prefix delegation: • **Subnet ID**: Specifies the subnet ID for prefix delegation. • **Subnet ID Width**: Defines the width of the subnet ID in bits.

Table 19: VLAN Configuration Options

3.3 VRRP

Select the *VRRP* menu item to enter the VRRP configuration. There are two submenus allowing the configuration of up to two VRRP instances. The VRRP protocol (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol) enables packet routing to be transferred from the primary router to a backup router in case of a failure. This can be useful for providing a cellular backup to a primary wired router in critical applications. If the *Enable VRRP* option is checked, you can configure the following parameters:

Item	Description
Protocol Version	Select the VRRP version (VRRPv2 or VRRPv3).
Interface	Select the interface to be used for VRRP communication.
Virtual Server IP Address	Sets the virtual server IP address, which must be the same for both the primary and backup routers. Devices on the LAN will use this address as their default gateway.
Virtual Server ID	Identifies the virtual router on the network. The primary and backup routers must use the same value.
Host Priority	Determines which router is the primary. The router with the highest priority (set by the *Host Priority* parameter) becomes the main router. According to RFC 2338, the primary router should have the highest possible priority (255). Backup routers should have a priority value between 1 and 254 (default: 100). A priority value of 0 is not allowed.

Table 20: VRRP Configuration Items Description

In the second section of the configuration window, you can enable the *Check connection* option to allow automatic test messages for the cellular network. In some cases, the mobile WAN connection may appear active, but the router might be unable to transmit data over the cellular network. This feature helps verify whether data can be sent over the PPP connection, complementing the standard VRRP message handling.

The currently active router (primary/backup) will send test messages (Ping) to the specified *Ping IP Address* at periodic intervals (*Ping Interval*) and wait for a response (*Ping Timeout*). If no response is received, the router will retry up to the number of times specified by the *Ping Probes* parameter. If all attempts fail, the router will switch to backup mode until the PPP connection is restored.

You may use the DNS server of the mobile carrier as the destination IP address for test messages (Pings).

The *Enable traffic monitoring* option helps reduce unnecessary test messages for verifying the PPP connection. When this option is enabled, the router will monitor the interface for non-ping traffic. If a response to another type of packet is received within the *Ping Timeout* period, the router assumes the connection is still active. If no response is received within this period, the router will initiate standard Ping tests to check the mobile WAN connection.

Item	Description
Ping IP Address	Destination IP address for Ping commands. The IP address cannot be specified as a domain name.
Ping Interval	Interval, in seconds, between outgoing Ping requests.
Ping Timeout	Time, in seconds, to wait for a response to a Ping request.
Ping Probes	Maximum number of consecutive failed Ping requests before considering the connection as down.

Table 21: Check Connection Parameters

3.3.1 VRRP Usage Example

In this example, VRRP is configured on two routers to ensure high availability and minimize downtime for network clients. Figure illustrates the overall topology, where both routers share a virtual IP address. The main router is configured with a higher priority, while the backup router has a lower priority. Should the main router fail or become unreachable, the backup router automatically takes over as the default gateway, preventing service disruption.

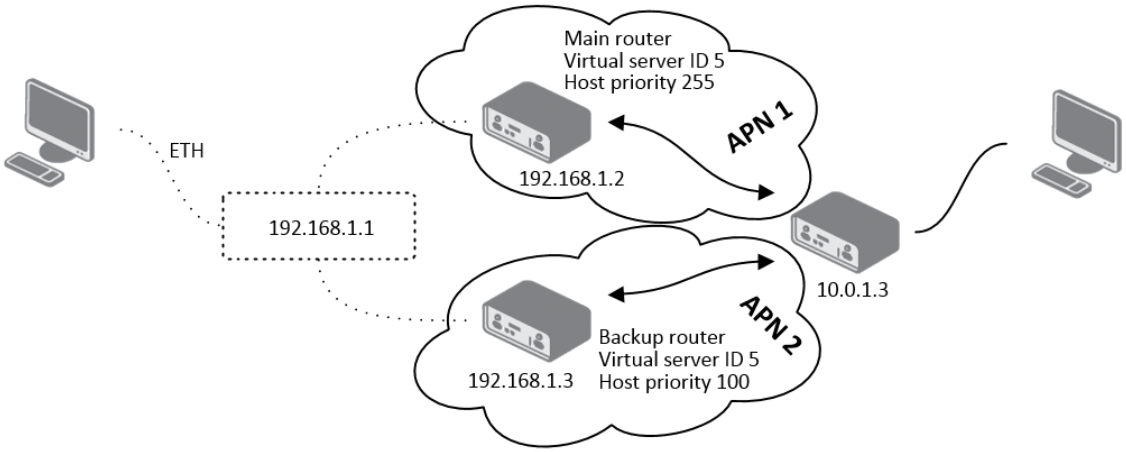

Figure 20: VRRP Configuration Example Topology

1st VRRP Instance Configuration

Enable 1st VRRP Instance	
Protocol Version	VRRPv2
Interface	ETH0
Virtual Server IP Address	192.168.1.1
Virtual Server ID	5
Host Priority	255
Check connection	
Ping IP Address	10.0.1.3
Ping Interval	10 sec
Ping Timeout	5 sec
Ping Probes	10
Enable traffic monitoring	

Apply

Figure 21: Main Router Configuration

1st VRRP Instance Configuration

Enable 1st VRRP Instance	
Protocol Version	VRRPv2
Interface	ETH0
Virtual Server IP Address	192.168.1.1
Virtual Server ID	5
Host Priority	100
Check connection	
Ping IP Address	10.0.1.3
Ping Interval	10 sec
Ping Timeout	5 sec
Ping Probes	10
Enable traffic monitoring	

Apply

Figure 22: Backup Router Configuration

3.4 Mobile WAN Configuration

Select the *Mobile WAN* item in the *Configuration* menu section to enter the cellular network configuration page. See *Mobile WAN Configuration* page in Figure 23.

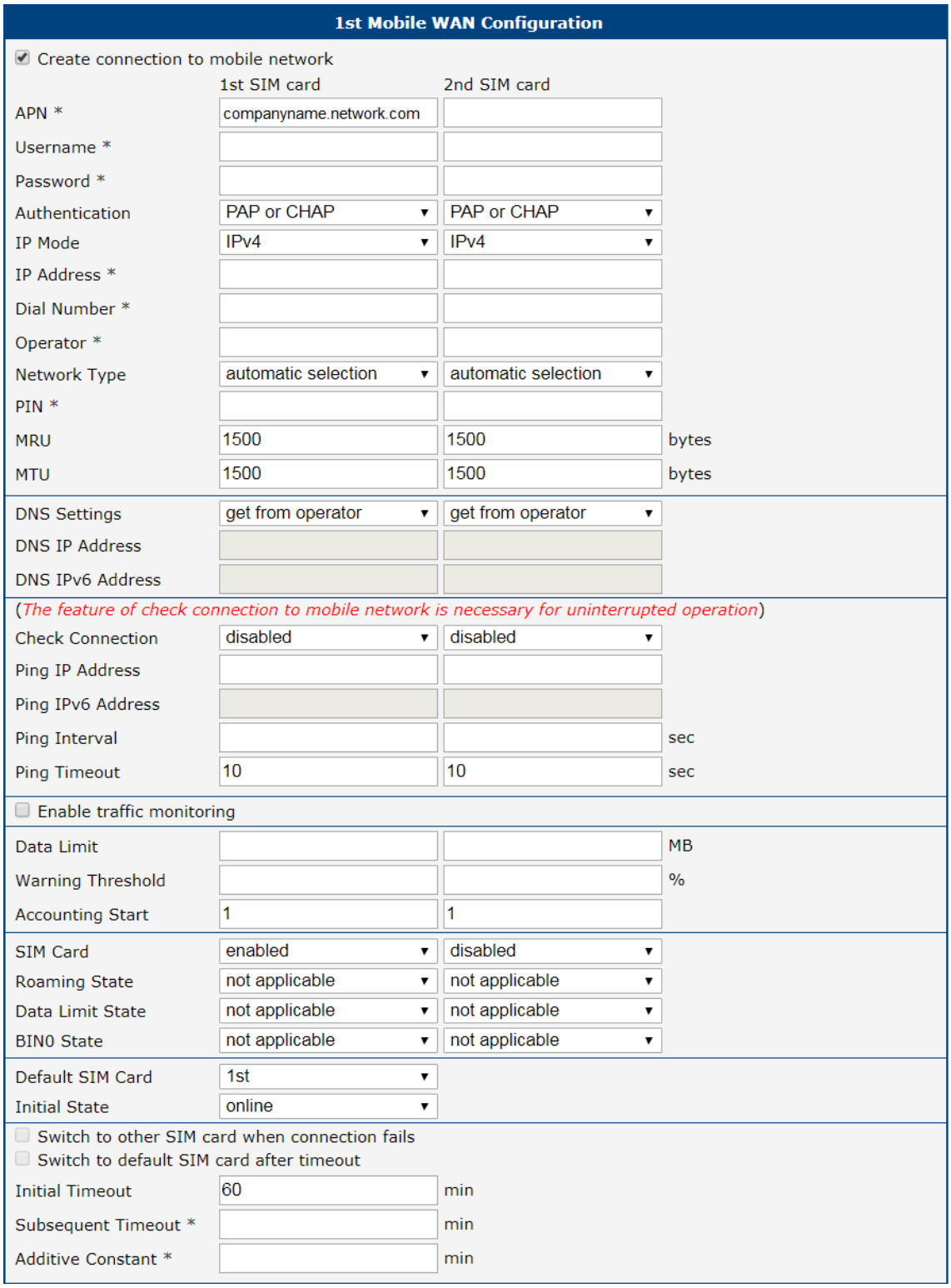

Figure 23: Mobile WAN Configuration

3.4.1 Connection to Mobile Network

If the *Create connection to mobile network* checkbox is checked, then the router will automatically attempt to establish a connection after booting up. You can specify the following parameters for each SIM card separately.

Item	Description
Carrier	This option allows for the manual or automatic selection of a mobile network carrier. **It is primarily available and fully configurable for global or NAM (North American) certified router models**. • For router models **not certified for NAM**, or for **global models**, an *Outside North America* option is available, which sets a profile that restricts connections to non-NAM operators. • For router models **certified for NAM**, several choices are typically offered: ◦ *North America, Autoselect*: Allows the router to automatically detect and connect to a suitable NAM operator. ◦ *North America, Generic*: Enables a generic North American PTCRB (PCS Type Certification Review Board) compliant configuration, if supported by the router model. ◦ Manual selection of specific NAM operators: A list of certified operators is provided, which may include *AT&T*, *Rogers*, *T-Mobile*, or *Verizon*.
APN	Network identifier (Access Point Name).
Username	The user name used for logging on to the GSM network.
Password	The password used for logging on to the GSM network. Enter valid characters only, see chap. 1.2.1.
Authentication	Authentication protocol used in the GSM network: • **PAP or CHAP** – The router selects the authentication method. • **PAP** – The router uses the PAP authentication method. • **CHAP** – The router uses the CHAP authentication method.
IP Mode	Specifies the version of IP protocol used: • **IPv4** – IPv4 protocol is used only (default). • **IPv6** – IPv6 protocol is used only. • **IPv4/IPv6** – IPv4 and IPv6 independent dual stack is enabled.
IP Address	For use in IPv4 and IPv4/IPv6 mode only. Specifies the IPv4 address of the SIM card. You manually enter the IP address only when mobile network carrier has assigned the IP address.
Dial Number	Specifies the telephone number which the router dials for a GPRS or CSD connection. The router uses the default telephone number *99***1 #.
Operator	Specifies the carrier code. You can specify this parameter as the PLNM preferred carrier code.

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Item	Description
Network type	Specifies the type of protocol used in the mobile network. • **Automatic selection** – The router automatically selects a transmission method according to the availability of transmission technologies. • It is also possible to select one of the following specific methods of data transmission: **LTE**, **UMTS/HSPA**, **GPRS/EDGE**.
PIN	Specifies the PIN used to unlock the SIM card. Use only if this is required by a given SIM card. The SIM card will be blocked after several failed attempts to enter the PIN.
MRU	Maximum Receive Unit – maximum size of packet that the router can receive via Mobile WAN. The default value is 1500 B. Other settings may cause the router to receive data incorrectly. Minimal value in IPv4 and IPv4/IPv6 mode: 128 B. Minimal value in IPv6 mode: 1280 B.
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit – maximum size of packet that the router can transmit via Mobile WAN. The default value is 1500 B. Other settings may cause the router to transmit data incorrectly. Minimal value in IPv4 and IPv4/IPv6 mode: 128 B. Minimal value in IPv6 mode: 1280 B.

Table 22: Mobile WAN Connection Configuration

The following list contains tips for working with the *Mobile WAN* configuration form:

- If the MTU size is set incorrectly, then the router will not exceed the data transfer. If the MTU value is set too low, more frequent fragmentation of data will occur. More frequent fragmentation will mean a higher overhead and also the possibility of packet damage during defragmentation. In contrast, a higher MTU value can cause the network to drop the packet.
- If the *IP address* field is left blank, when the router establishes a connection, the mobile network carrier will automatically assign an IP address. If you assign an IP address manually, then the router will access the network quicker.
- If the ***APN*** field is left blank, the router automatically selects the APN using the IMSI code of the SIM card. The name of the chosen APN can be found in the System Log.
- If you enter the word *blank* in the *APN* field, then the router interprets the APN as blank.

The correct PIN must be filled in. An incorrect PIN may block the SIM card.

Parameters identified with an asterisk require you to enter the appropriate information only if this information is required by the mobile network carrier.

When the router is unsuccessful in establishing a connection to mobile network, you should verify accuracy of the entered data. Alternatively, you could try a different authentication method or network type.

3.4.2 DNS Address Configuration

The *DNS Settings* parameter is designed for easier configuration on the client's side. When this value is set to *get from operator* the router will attempt to automatically obtain an IP address from the primary and secondary DNS server of the mobile network carrier. To specify the IP addresses of the Primary DNS servers manually, on the *DNS Server* pull down list select the value *set manually*. You can also fill-in the IPv4 or IPv6 address of the DNS server (or both) based on the IP Mode option.

3.4.3 Check Connection to Mobile Network

Enabling the *Check Connection* function for mobile networks is necessary for uninterrupted and continuous operation of the router.

If the *Check Connection* item is set to *enabled* or *enabled + bind*, the router will be sending the ping requests to the specified domain or IP address configured in *Ping IP Address* or *Ping IPv6 Address* at regular time intervals set up in the *Ping Interval*.

In case of an unsuccessful ping, a new ping will be sent after the *Ping Timeout*. If the ping is unsuccessful three times in a row, the router will terminate the cellular connection and will attempt to establish a new one.

This monitoring function can be set for both SIM cards separately, but running on the active SIM at given time only. Be sure, you configure a functional address as the destination for the ping, for example an IP address of the operator's DNS server.

If the *Check Connection* item is set to the *enabled*, the ping requests are being sent on the basis of the routing table. Therefore, the requests may be sent through any available interface. If you require each ping request to be sent through the network interface, which was created when establishing a connection to the mobile operator, it is necessary to set the *Check Connection* to *enabled + bind*. The *disabled* option deactivates checking of the connection to the mobile network.

A note for routers connected to the **Verizon** carrier (detected by the router):
The retry interval for connecting to the mobile network prolongs with more retries. First two retries are done after 1 minute. Then the interval prolongs to 2, 8 and 15 minutes. The ninth and every other retry is done in 90 minutes interval.

If *Enable Traffic Monitoring* item is checked, the router will monitor the Mobile WAN traffic without sending the ping requests. If there is no traffic, the router will start sending the ping requests.

Item	Description
Ping IP Address	Specifies the ping queries destination IPv4 address or domain name. Available in IPv4 and IPv4/IPv6 *IP Mode*.
Ping IPv6 Address	Specifies the ping queries destination IPv6 address or domain name. Available in IPv6 and IPv4/IPv6 *IP Mode*.
Ping Interval	Specifies the time interval between outgoing pings.
Ping Timeout	Time in seconds to wait for a Ping response.

Table 23: Check Connection to Mobile Network Configuration

3.4.4 Check Connection Example

The figure below displays the following scenario: the connection to the mobile network in IPv4 *IP Mode* is controlled on the address 8.8.8.8 with a time interval of 60 seconds for the first SIM card and on the address www.google.com with the time interval 80 seconds for the second SIM card (for an active SIM only). Because the *Enable traffic monitoring* option is enabled, the control pings are not sent, but the data stream is monitored. The ping will be sent, if the data stream is interrupted.

3.4.5 Data Limit Configuration

If the parameter *Data Limit State* (see below) is set to *not applicable* or *Send SMS when data limit is exceeded* in *SMS Configuration* is not selected, the *Data Limit* set here will be ignored.

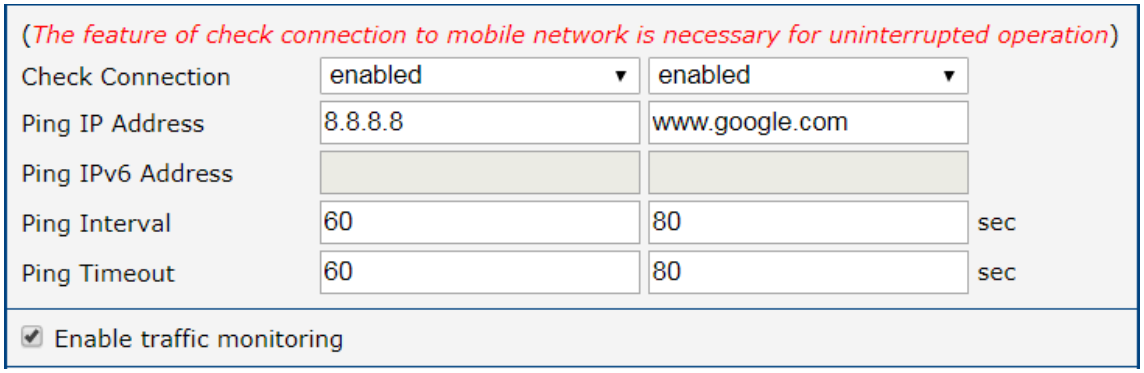

Figure 24: Check Connection Example

Item	Description
Data Limit	Specifies the maximum expected amount of data transmitted (sent and received) over GPRS in one billing period (one month). Maximum value is 2 TB (2097152 MB).
Warning Threshold	Specifies a percentage of the "Data Limit" in the range of 50 % to 99 %. If the given percentage data limit is exceeded, the router will send an SMS in the following form; *Router has exceeded (value of Warning Threshold) of data limit.*
Accounting Start	Specifies the day of the month in which the billing cycle starts for a given SIM card. When the service provider that issued the SIM card specifies the start of the billing period, the router will begin to count the amount of data transferred starting on this day.

Table 24: Data Limit Configuration

3.4.6 Switch between SIM Cards Configuration

In the lower part of the configuration form you can specify the rules for toggling between the two SIM cards.

The router will automatically toggle between the SIM cards and their individual setups depending on the configuration settings specified here (manual permission, roaming, data limit, binary input state). Note that the SIM card selected for connection establishment is the result of the logical product (AND) of the configuration here (table below).

Item	Description
SIM Card	Enable or disable the use of a SIM card. If you set all the SIM cards to *disabled*, this means that the entire cellular module is disabled. • **enabled** – It is possible to use the SIM card. • **disabled** – Never use the SIM card, the usage of this SIM is forbidden.
Roaming State	Configure the use of SIM cards based on roaming. This roaming feature has to be activated for the SIM card on which it is enabled! • **not applicable** – It is possible to use the SIM card everywhere. • **home network only** – Only use the SIM card if roaming is not detected.
Data Limit State	Configure the use of SIM cards based on the Data Limit set above: • **not applicable** – It is possible to use the SIM regardless of the limit. • **not exceeded** – Use the SIM card only if the Data Limit (set above) has not been exceeded.

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Item	Description
BIN0 State	Configure the use of SIM cards based on binary input 0 state: • **not applicable** – It is possible to use the SIM regardless of BIN0 state. • **on** – Only use the SIM card if the BIN0 state is logical 0 – voltage present. • **off** – Only use the SIM card if the BIN0 state is logical 1 – no voltage.
BIN1 State	Configure the use of SIM cards based on binary input 1 state: • **not applicable** – It is possible to use the SIM regardless of BIN1 state. • **on** – Only use the SIM card if the BIN1 state is logical 0 – voltage present. • **off** – Only use the SIM card if the BIN1 state is logical 1 – no voltage.

Table 25: Switch between SIM cards configuration

Use the following parameters to specify the decision making of SIM card switching in the cellular module.

Item	Description
Default SIM Card	Specifies the modules' default SIM card. The router will attempt to establish a connection to mobile network using this default. • **1st** – The 1st SIM card is the default one. • **2nd** – The 2nd SIM card is the default one.
Initial State	Specifies the action of the cellular module after the SIM card has been selected. • **online** – establish connection to the mobile network after the SIM card has been selected (default). • **offline** – go to the off-line mode after the SIM card has been selected. Note: If offline, you can change this initial state by SMS message only – see *SMS Configuration*. The cellular module will also go into off-line mode if none of the SIM cards are not selected.
Switch to other SIM card when connection fails	Applicable only when connection is established on the default SIM card and then fails. If the connection failure is detected by *Check Connection* feature above, the router will switch to the backup SIM card.
Switch to default SIM card after timeout	If enabled, after timeout, the router will attempt to switch back to the default SIM card. This applies only when there is default SIM card defined and the backup SIM is selected beacuse of a **failure** of the default one or if **roaming** settings cause the switch. This feature is available only when *Switch to other SIM card when connection fails* is enabled.
Initial Timeout	Specifies the length of time that the router waits before the first attempt to revert to the default SIM card, the range of this parameter is from 1 to 10000 minutes.
Subsequent Timeout	Specifies the length of time that the router waits after an unsuccessful attempt to revert to the default SIM card, the range is from 1 to 10000 min.

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Item	Description
Additive Constant	Specifies the length of time that the router waits for any further attempts to revert to the default SIM card. This length time is the sum of the time specified in the "Subsequent Timeout" parameter and the time specified in this parameter. The range in this parameter is from 1 to 10000 minutes.

Table 26: Parameters for SIM card switching

3.4.7 Other Settings

This chapter describes the remaining configuration items within the Mobile WAN settings.

Item	Description
Enable PPPoE bridge mode	Enables the PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet) bridge mode on the *Mobile WAN* interface. When enabled, the router acts as a transparent bridge for PPPoE traffic, forwarding PPPoE frames between the cellular WAN interface and a designated device on the LAN. This allows a device (e.g., a PC or another router) connected to the router's LAN to establish a direct PPPoE connection with the mobile network operator, thereby obtaining the IP address assigned by the operator directly onto that end device. This function is distinct from standard Layer 2 Ethernet or Wi-Fi bridging and specifically applies to PPPoE traffic over the Mobile WAN interface.
Enable debugging	Enables detailed diagnostic logging features for troubleshooting purposes. When active, extensive debugging information is recorded. For these debug-level messages to be captured and visible in the system log, you must also set the *Minimum Severity* to *Debug* in the *Configuration* → *Services* → *Syslog* section of the web interface. **Note:** Debug logging can generate a large volume of data. It is strongly recommended to disable this option once troubleshooting is complete.

Table 27: Other Settings

3.4.8 Examples of SIM Card Switching Configuration

Example 1: Timeout Configuration

Mark the *Switch to default SIM card after timeout* check box, and fill-in the following values:

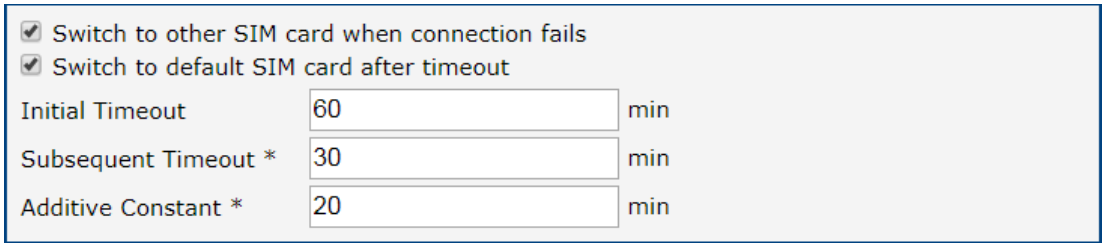

Figure 25: Configuration for SIM card switching Example 1

The first attempt to change to the default SIM card is carried out after 60 minutes. When the first attempt fails, a second attempt is made after 30 minutes. A third attempt is made after 50 minutes (30+20). A fourth attempt is made after 70 minutes (30+20+20).

Example 2: Data Limit Switching

The following configuration illustrates a scenario in which the router changes to the second SIM card after exceeding the data limit of 800 MB on the first (default) SIM card. The router sends a SMS upon reaching 400 MB (this settings has to be enabled on the *SMS Configuration* page). The accounting period starts on the 18th day of the month.

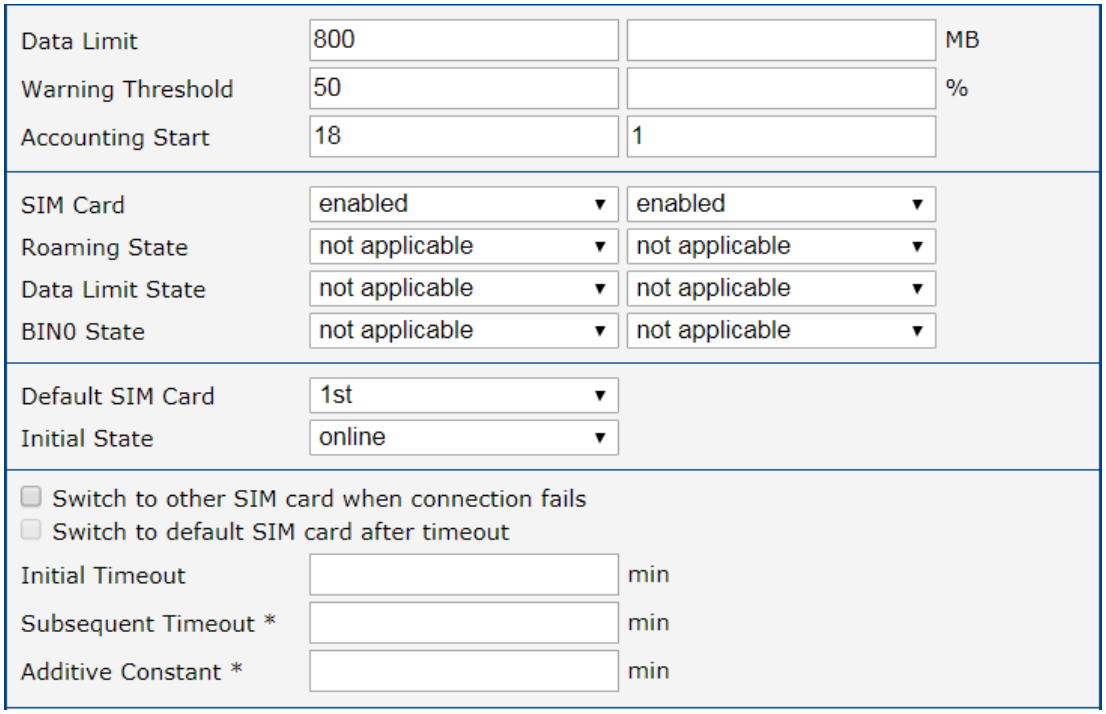

Figure 26: Configuration for SIM card switching Example 2

3.5 PPPoE

PPPoE (Point-to-Point over Ethernet) is a network protocol that encapsulates PPP frames into Ethernet frames. The router uses the PPPoE client to connect to devices supporting a PPPoE bridge or server. The bridge or server is typically an ADSL router.

To open the *PPPoE Configuration* page, select the *PPPoE* menu item. If you check the *Create PPPoE connection* box, the router will attempt to establish a PPPoE connection after boot-up. Once connected, the router obtains the IP address of the device to which it is connected. Communication from devices behind the PPPoE server is then forwarded to the router, enabling full network access.

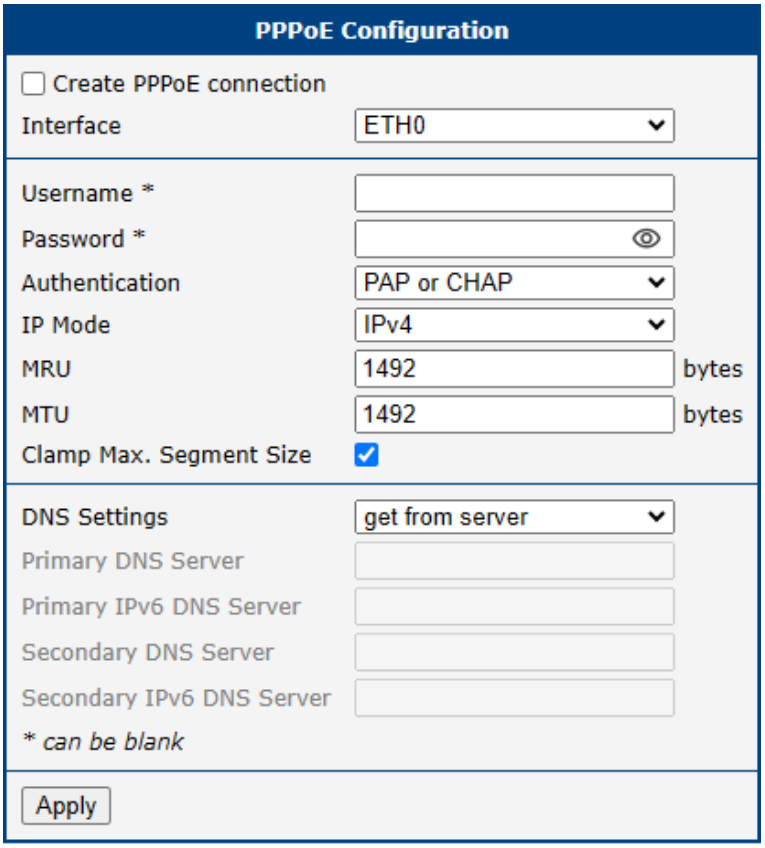

Figure 27: PPPoE Configuration

Item	Description
Create PPPoE connection	Enable PPPoE on the selected interface.
Interface	Select an Ethernet interface for the PPPoE connection.
Username	Username for secure access to PPPoE.
Password	Password for secure access to PPPoE. Enter valid characters only, see chap. 1.2.1.

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Item	Description
Authentication	Authentication protocol in the GSM network. • **PAP or CHAP** – The router selects the authentication method. • **PAP** – The router uses the PAP authentication method. • **CHAP** – The router uses the CHAP authentication method.
IP Mode	Specifies the version of the IP protocol: • **IPv4** – Only the IPv4 protocol is used (default). • **IPv6** – Only the IPv6 protocol is used. • **IPv4/IPv6** – Dual stack for both IPv4 and IPv6 is enabled.
MRU	Specifies the Maximum Receive Unit. The MRU identifies the maximum packet size that the router can receive via PPPoE. The default value is 1492 B (bytes). Other settings may result in incorrect data transmission. The minimum value for IPv4 and IPv4/IPv6 mode is 128 B, and for IPv6 mode is 1280 B.
MTU	Specifies the Maximum Transmission Unit. The MTU identifies the maximum packet size that the router can transfer in a given environment. The default value is 1492 B (bytes). Other settings may result in incorrect data transmission. The minimum value for IPv4 and IPv4/IPv6 mode is 128 B, and for IPv6 mode is 1280 B.
Clamp Max. Segment Size	Enhances network performance and stability by adjusting the Maximum Segment Size (MSS) of TCP packets to align with the network connection's Path Maximum Transmission Unit (PMTU). It is enabled by default.
DNS Settings	Can be set to obtain the DNS address from the server or to configure it manually.
Primary DNS Server	Primary IPv4 address of the DNS server.
Primary IPv6 DNS Server	Primary IPv6 address of the DNS server.
Secondary DNS Server	Secondary IPv4 address of the DNS server.
Secondary IPv6 DNS Server	Secondary IPv6 address of the DNS server.

Table 28: PPPoE Configuration

Setting an incorrect packet size value (MRU, MTU) can cause unsuccessful transmission.

3.6 Backup Routes

- Note that some interfaces, typically WiFi, ETH2, or ETH1, may not be available for some router product lines or for the model you are currently using.
- Note that an ETH interface won't be used as WAN for the default backup route priorities if neither an IP address is configured nor the DHCP client is enabled for this ETH interface.
- Just for the default priorities mode: Unplugging the Ethernet cable does not switch the WAN interface to the next one in order.

Typically, you want the router to direct traffic from the whole LAN (Local Area Network) behind the router to an external WAN (Wide Area Network) outside, such as the Internet.

Backup Routes is a mechanism that enables customizing which router's interfaces will be used for communication to the WAN outside the router. The *Backup Routes* configuration page is shown in Figure 28.

You may not care about this configuration and leave this process on the default router mechanism. In this case, leave the *Backup Routes* configuration page as it is, unconfigured, and the router will proceed as described in Chapter *3.6.1 Default Priorities for Backup Routes*.

If you want to set up this feature your way, see Chapter *3.6.2 User Customized Backup Routes* for more information.

3.6.1 Default Priorities for Backup Routes

By default, when the first checkbox, *Enable backup routes switching*, is unchecked, the backup routes system is not user customized and operates with the default mechanism. Instead, the router selects a route to the WAN based on the default priorities.

The following is the list of the network interfaces in descending order from the highest priority to the lowest priority interface for use as a WAN interface.

1. **Mobile WAN** (pppX, usbX)
2. **PPPoE** (ppp0)
3. **WiFi STA** (wlan0)
4. **ETH1** (eth1)
5. **ETH2** (eth2)
6. **ETH0** (eth0)

For example, based on the list above, we can say that the ETH1 interface will only be used as the WAN interface if Mobile WAN, PPPoE, and WiFI STA interfaces are down or disabled.

It is clear from the above that an interface connected to a LAN network can take over the role of a WAN interface under certain circumstances. Possible communication from the LAN to the WAN can be blocked or forwarded rules configured on the *NAT* and *Firewall* configuration pages.

3.6.2 User Customized Backup Routes

You can choose preferred router interfaces acting as the WAN, including their priorities, on the *Backup Routes* configuration page; see Figure 28. Switching between the WAN is then carried out according to the order of priority and the state of all the affected interfaces.

There are three different modes you can choose for the connection backup as described in Table 29.

Item	Description
Enable backup routes switching	Enables the customized backup routes setting made **on the whole configuration page**. If disabled (unchecked), the backup routes system operates in the default mechanism, as described in Chapter 3.6.1.
Mode	**Single WAN** • Just **one interface** is used for the WAN communication **at a time**. • Other interfaces (if enabled) are used as the backup routes for the WAN communication when the active interface fails (based on the priorities set). • Just one interface, currently active, is allowed to access the router from a network outside the router. **Multiple WANs** • Just **one interface** is used for the WAN communication **at a time**. • Other interfaces (if enabled) are used as the backup routes for the WAN communication when the active interface fails (based on the priorities set). • The router is accessible from networks outside on all enabled interfaces. This is the **only difference** from the *Single WAN* mode. **Load Balancing** • In this mode, it is possible to split the volume of data passing through individual WAN interfaces. • If the mode was chosen, the weight for every interface is enabled in the GUI and can be set. • This setting determines the relative number of data streams passing through the interfaces.

Table 29: Backup Routes Modes Items Description

You have now selected a backup route mode. To add a network interface to the backup routes system, mark the enable checkbox of that interface. Enabled interfaces are used for WAN access based on their priorities.

Note for Load Balancing mode: The weight setting for load balancing may not precisely match the amount of balanced data. It depends on the number of data flows and the data structure. The best result of the balancing is achieved for a high amount of data flows.

Note for Mobile WAN: If you want to use a mobile WAN connection as a backup route, choose the *enable + bind* option in the *Check Connection* item on the *Mobile WAN* page and fill in the ping address; see chapter 3.4.1.

Note for an ETH interface: Unlike the default backup route mode, disconnecting the Ethernet cable from an ETH interface switches the route to the next in the sequence.

Settings, which can be made for each interface, are described in the table below. Any changes made to settings will be applied after pressing the *Apply* button.

Item	Description
Priority	Priority for the type of connection (network interface).
Ping IP Address	Destination IPv4 address or domain name of ping queries to check the connection.
Ping IPv6 Address	Destination IPv6 address or domain name of ping queries to check the connection.
Ping Interval	The time interval between consecutive ping queries.
Ping Timeout	Time in seconds to wait for a response to the ping.
Weight	Weight for the Load Balancing mode only. The number from 1 to 256 determines the ratio for load balancing of the interface. For example, if two interfaces set the weight to 1, the ratio is 50% to 50%. If they set the weight up to 1 and 4, the ratio is 20% to 80%.

Table 30: Backup Routes Configuration Items Description

Other notes:

- The system checks the status state of an interface. For example, unlike the *Default Priorities* mode, unplugging the Ethernet cable triggers a switchover to the next WAN interface in the sequence.
- To monitor the interface availability, you can use one or both Ping IP Addresses (IPv4 and IPv6) based on the IP protocol used on a particular network interface and WAN connection settings.

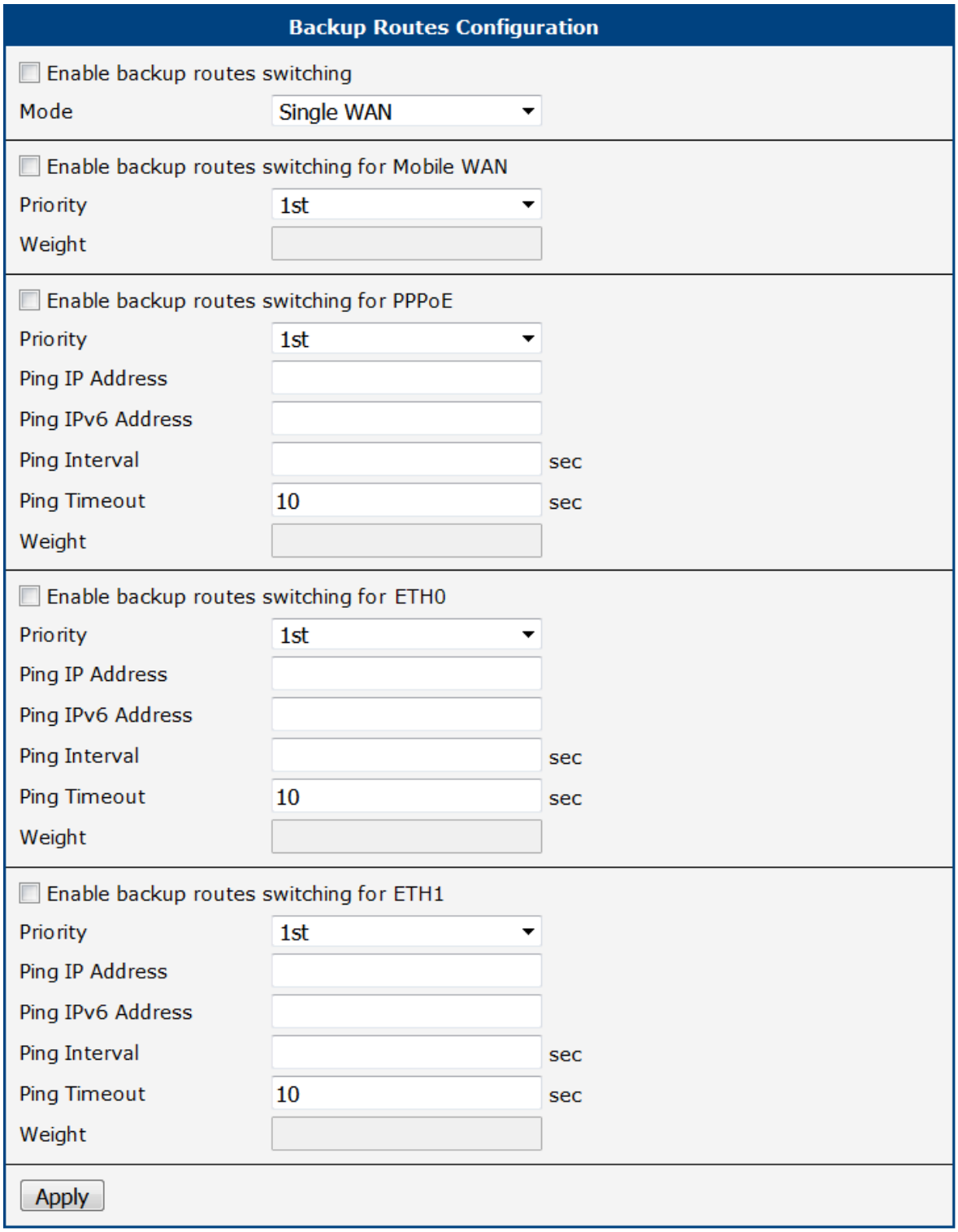

Figure 28: Backup Routes Configuration Page

3.6.3 Backup Routes Examples

Example #1: Default Settings

As already described above, by default, if the *Backup Routes* are unconfigured, the system operates with the default priorities as described in Chapter 3.6.1. Figure 29 shows the GUI configuration.

Note: Assume all the affected interfaces are correctly configured and activated on their configuration pages.

Figure 29: Example #1: GUI Configuration

Figure 30 illustrates the example topology.

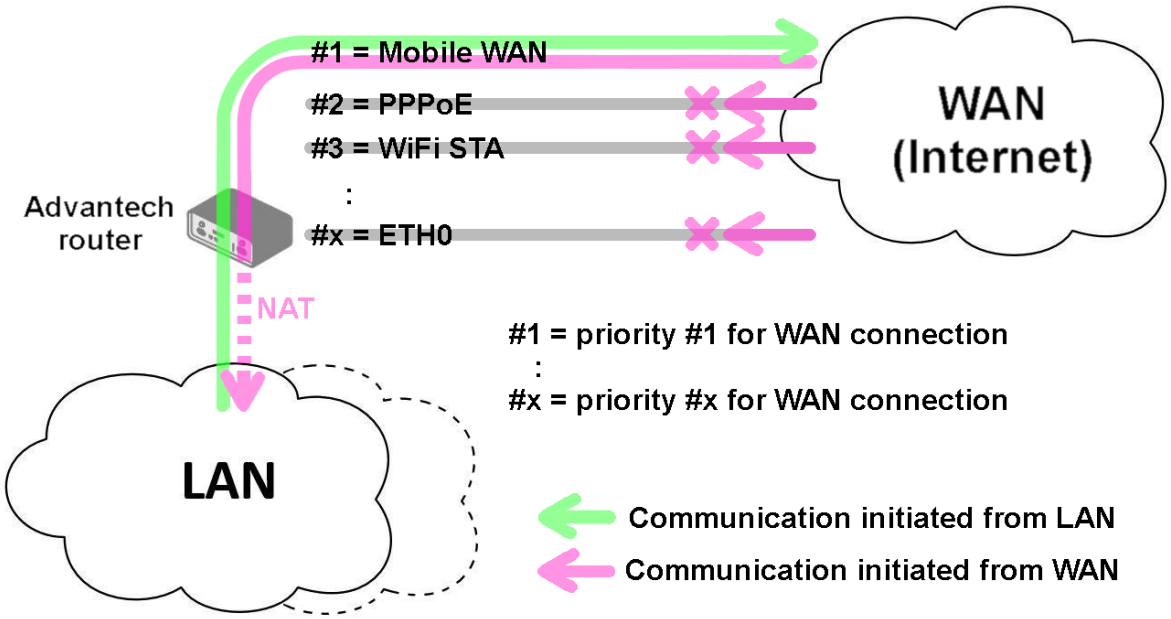

Figure 30: Example #1: Topology

Example #2: Default Routes Switching

This example illustrates when the interface, primarily used for the WAN connection, is down. Its role is taken over by the interface with the second highest priority. Since the *Backup Routes* configuration is still unconfigured, the system operates with the default system priorities described in Chapter 3.6.1. Figure 31 shows the GUI configuration.

Note: Assume all the affected interfaces are correctly configured and activated on their configuration pages.

Figure 31: Example #2: GUI Configuration

Figure 32 illustrates the example topology.

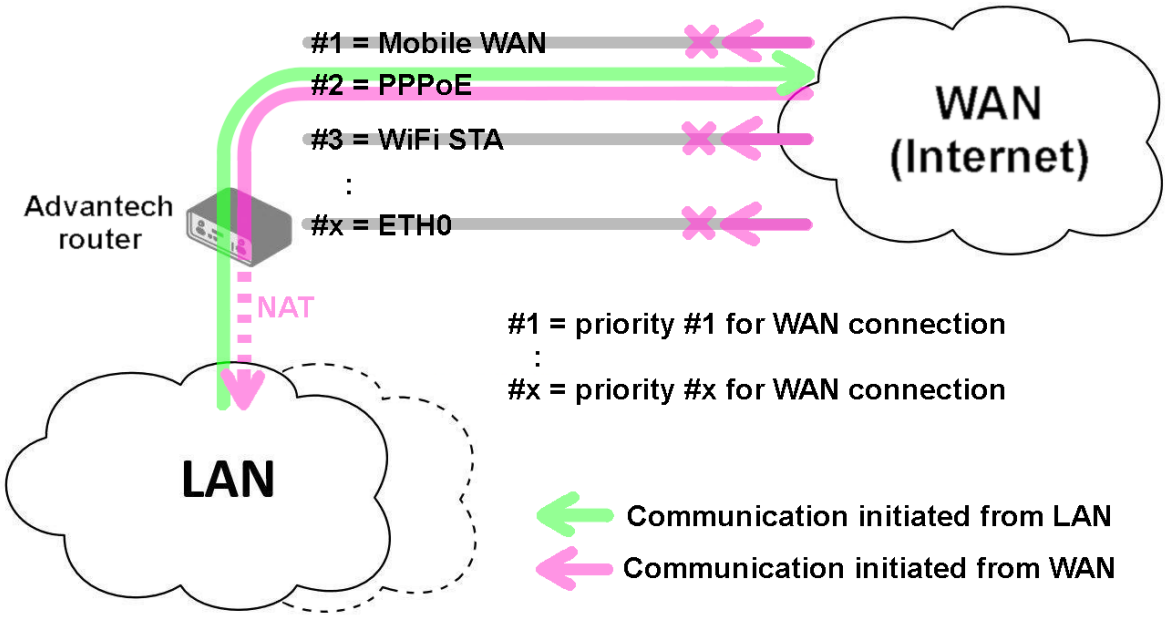

Figure 32: Example #2: Topology

Example #3: Custom Backup Routes

This example illustrates the configuration of custom backup routes for the Mobile WAN, PPPoE, and ETH1 interfaces. The Mobile WAN interface has the highest priority, and the ETH1 interface has the lowest priority. Figure 33 shows the GUI configuration.

Note: Assume all the affected interfaces are correctly configured and activated on their configuration pages.

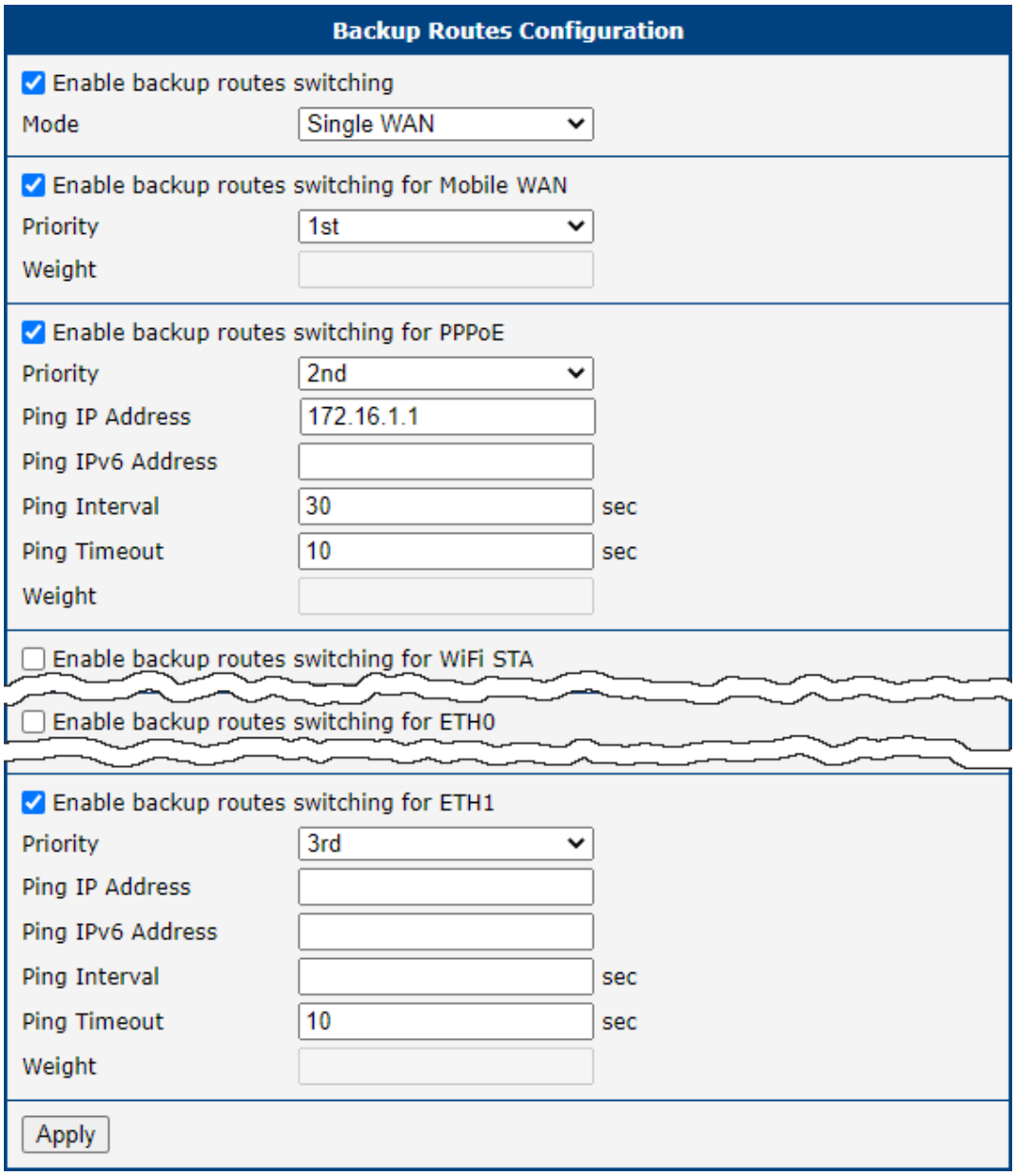

Figure 33: Example #3: GUI Configuration

Figure 34 illustrates the example topology for *Single WAN* mode. If the Mobile WAN connection goes down, the PPPoE tunnel takes its role, and so on. The ping to the 172.16.1.1 address, tested every 30 seconds with a timeout of 10 seconds, checks the status of the PPPoE tunnel.

Figure 35 illustrates the example topology for *Multiple WAN* mode. As you can see, the only difference between these two modes is that in the *Multiple WAN* mode, the router is accessible on all interfaces from the WAN simultaneously.

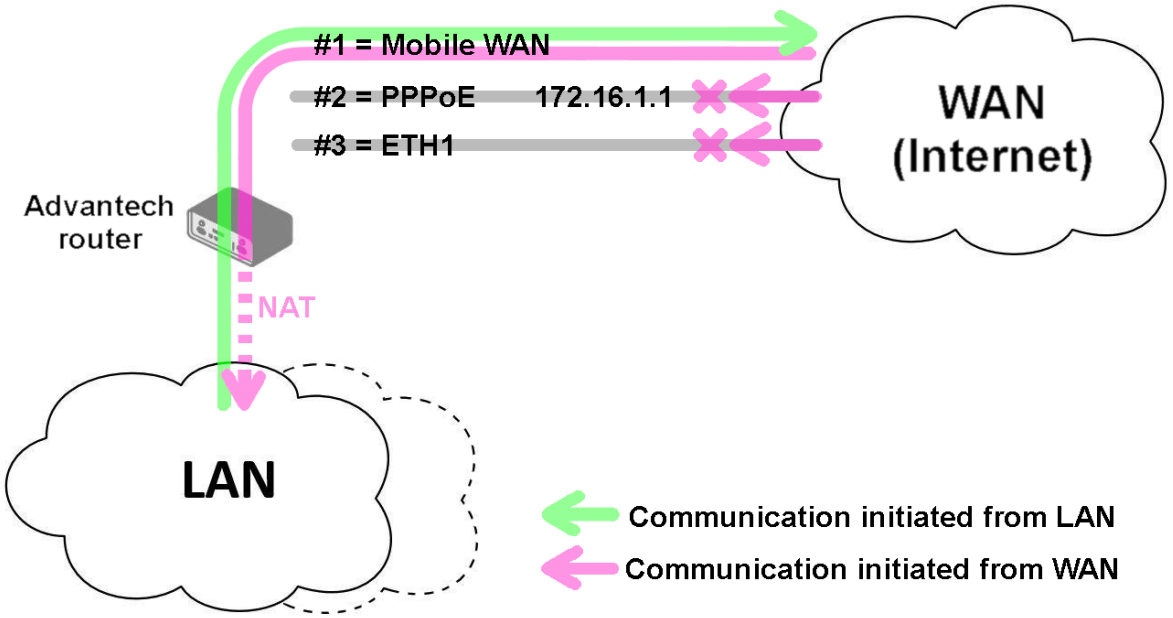

Figure 34: Example #3: Topology for *Single WAN* mode

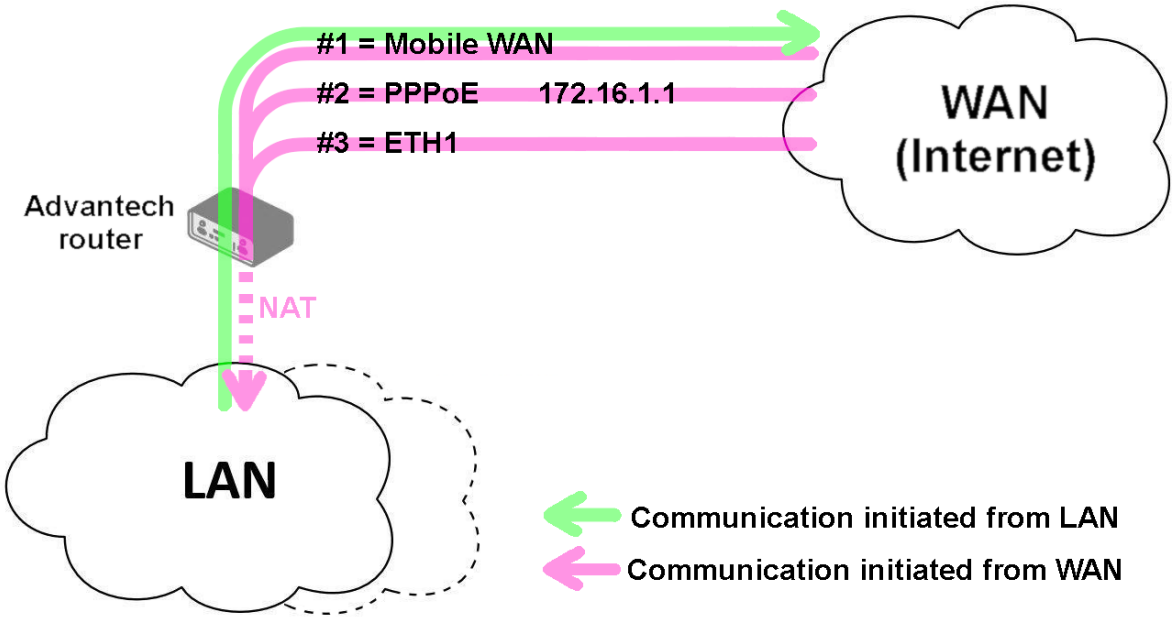

Figure 35: Example #3: Topology for *Multiple WAN* mode

Example #4: Load Ballancing Mode

This example illustrates the *Load Balancing* mode configuration. There are just two interfaces configured, the Mobile WAN and PPPoE. The weight is set to 4 and 1, so the traffic data volume is approximately 80 and 20 percent. Figure 36 shows the GUI configuration.

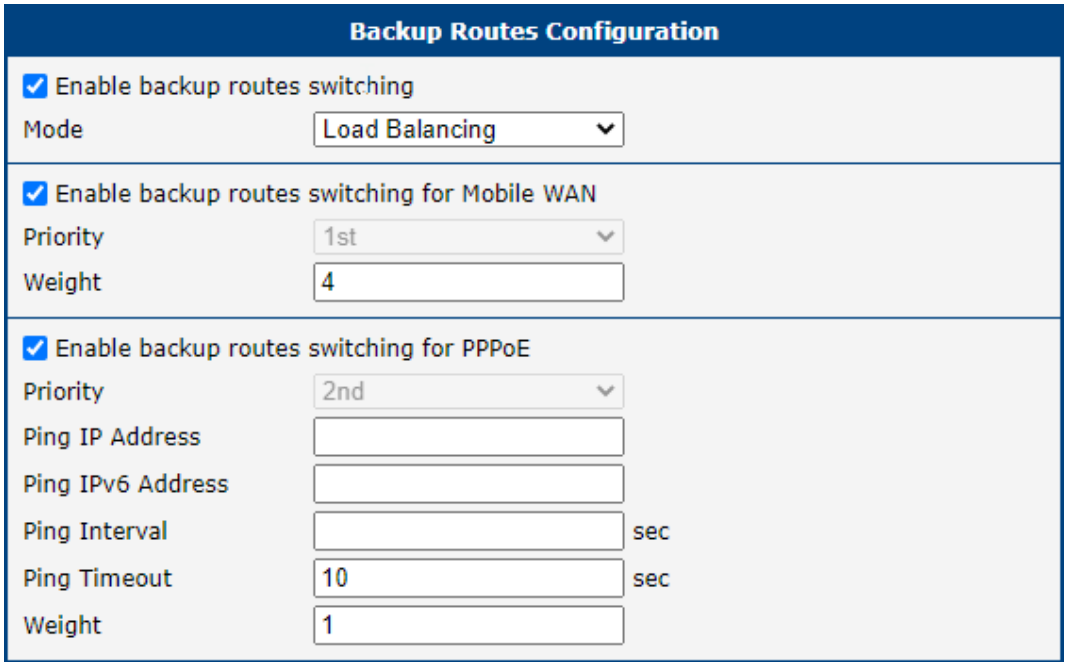

Figure 36: Example #4: GUI Configuration

Figure 37 illustrates the example topology.

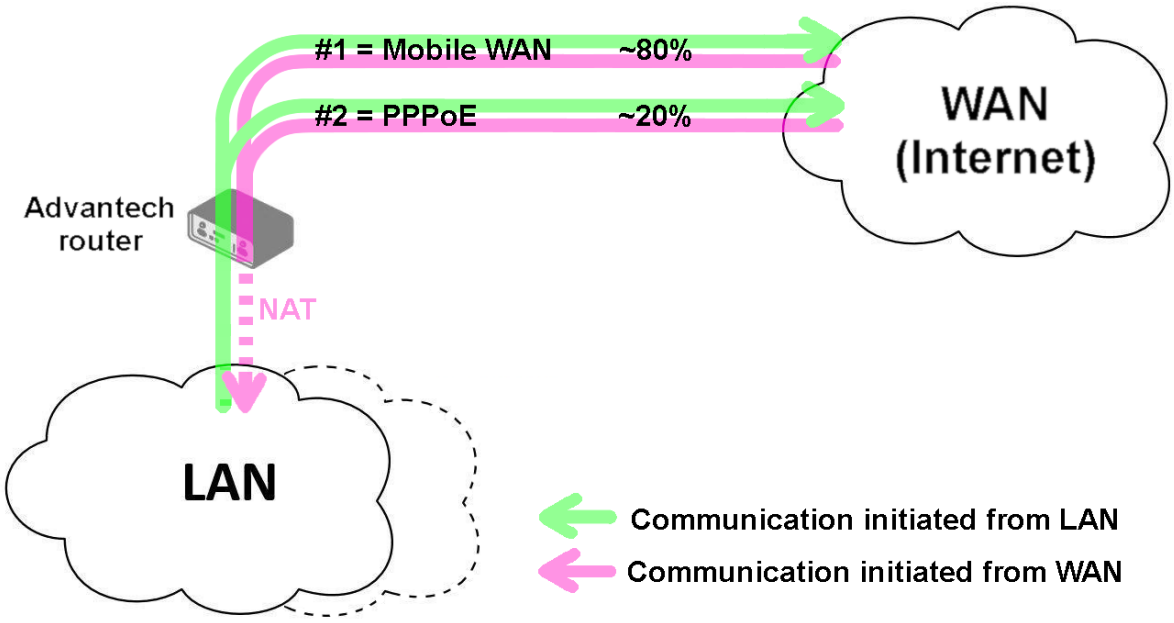

Figure 37: Example #4: Topology

Example #5: No WAN Routes

This example illustrates when *Router Backup* is enabled but no specific interface is selected for the WAN route. In this case, the router has no dedicated WAN interface and routes the traffic within the LANs. Figure 38 shows the GUI configuration.

Note: The Mobile WAN interface is not accessible, even if configured and connected to a cellular network.

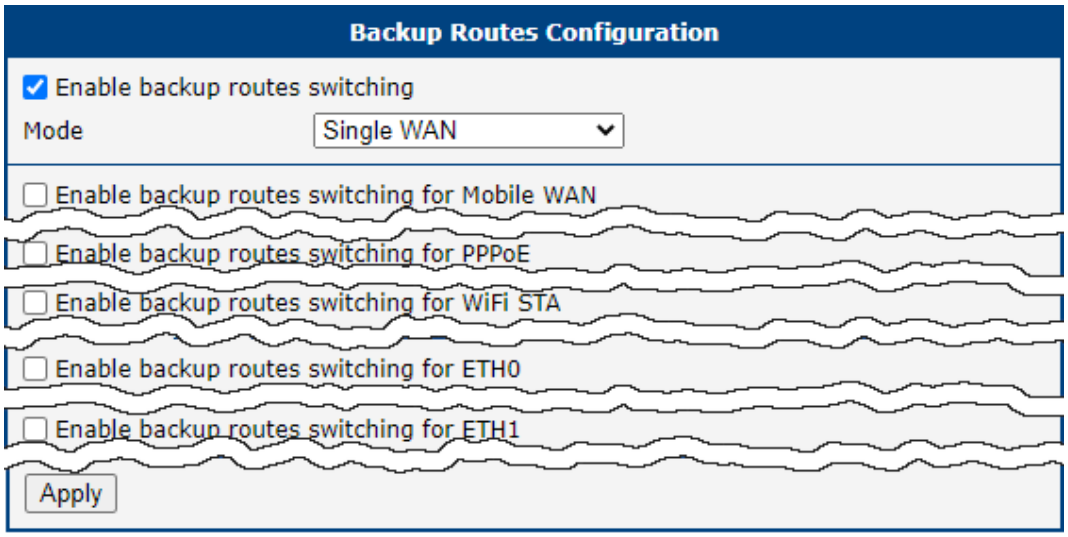

Figure 38: Example #5: GUI Configuration

Figure 39 illustrates the example topology.

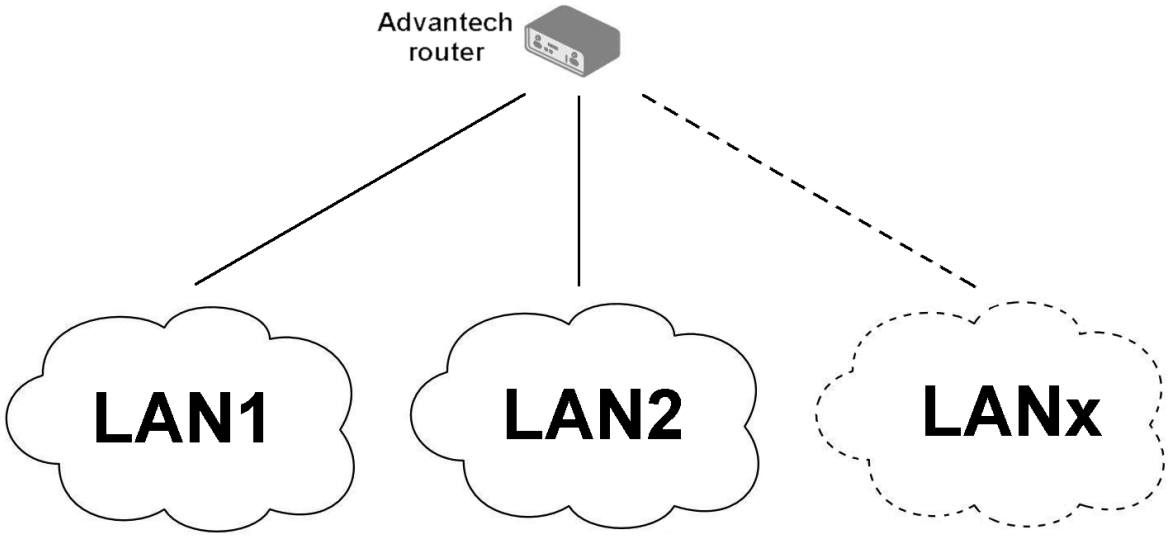

Figure 39: Example #5: Topology

3.7 Static Routes

Static routes can be configured on the *Static Routes* page. A static route provides a fixed routing path within the network. It is manually set on the router and must be updated whenever the network topology changes.

By default, static routes remain private unless redistributed by a routing protocol. Two configuration forms are available: one for IPv4 and another for IPv6. You can define up to thirty-two rules for each, IPv4 and IPv6 form. A new row for defining the next rule appears automatically after filling in the previous one. The static routes configuration form for IPv4 is shown in Figure 40.

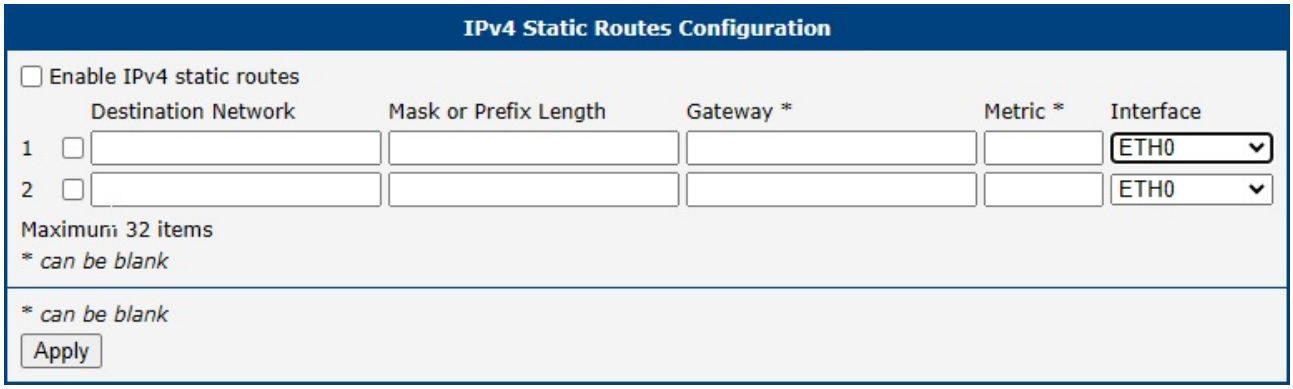

Figure 40: Static Routes Configuration Page

The description of all configuration items is listed in Table 31.

Item	Description
Enable IPv4 static routes	Enables static routing functionality when checked. Only routes explicitly enabled via the checkbox in the first column of the table become active.
Destination Network	Specifies the destination IP address of the remote network or host to which the static route applies.
Mask or Prefix Length	Defines the subnet mask or prefix length of the remote network or host IP address.
Gateway	Specifies the IP address of the gateway device that facilitates communication between the router and the remote network or host.
Metric	Defines the route priority within the routing table. Lower metric values indicate higher priority.
Interface[1]	Selects the interface through which the remote network or host is reachable.

Table 31: Static Routes Configuration for IPv4

[1] The *Any* interface allows users, for example, to configure static routes toward a GRE tunnel. When using this interface, specifying a *Gateway* address is mandatory, as it determines the interface through which communication occurs.

3.8 Firewall

The firewall is responsible for filtering network traffic. The router implements independent IPv4 and IPv6 firewalls, as it supports a dual-stack configuration for both protocols.

Clicking the *Firewall* item in the *Configuration* menu on the left expands it into three submenus: *IPv4*, *IPv6*, and *Sites*.

Figure 41 displays the default configuration page for the IPv6 firewall. The configuration fields are identical in both the *IPv4 Firewall Configuration* and *IPv6 Firewall Configuration* forms.

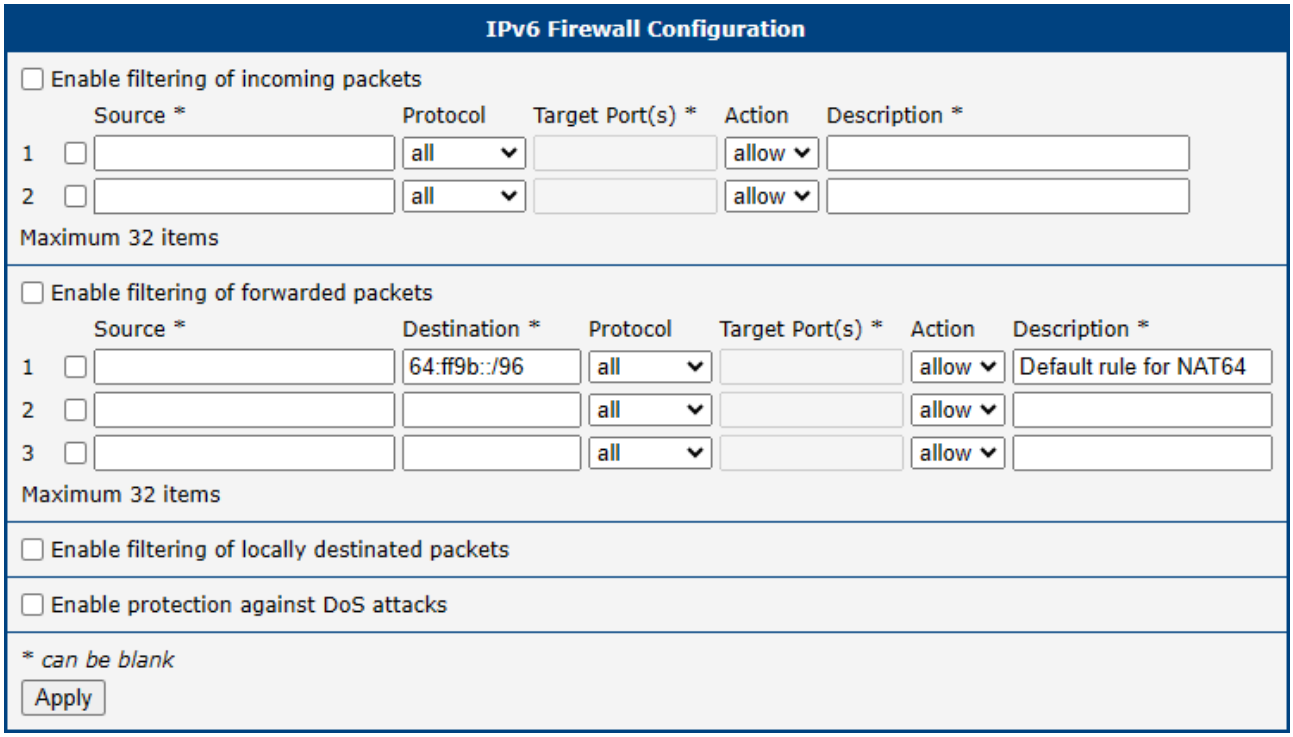

Figure 41: IPv6 Default Firewall Configuration

The first section of the configuration form defines the **incoming firewall policy**. If the *Enable filtering of incoming packets* checkbox is unchecked, all incoming connections are accepted. When enabled, and if connections originate from the WAN interface, the router checks them against the PREROUTING chain in the mangle table. The router accepts a connection only if a matching rule exists with the *Action* set to *accept* (the first matching rule is applied). If no matching rule is found or if the *Action* is set to *deny*, the connection is dropped.

You can define rules based on IP addresses, protocols, and ports to allow or deny access to the router and the internal network behind it. The system allows up to thirty-two rules, each of which can be enabled or disabled using the checkbox on the left of the rule row. A new row for defining the next rule appears automatically after filling in the previous one. See Table 32 for a description of the incoming rule definitions.

Please note that incoming rules apply only to connections originating **from the WAN side** (or WAN interface). For details on priority rules related to WAN interfaces, refer to Chapter 3.6.1.

Item	Description
Source[1]	Specifies the IP address to which the rule applies. Use an IPv4 address in *IPv4 Firewall Configuration* and an IPv6 address in *IPv6 Firewall Configuration*.
Protocol	Specifies the protocol to which the rule applies: • **all** – The rule applies to all protocols, including those not listed below. • **TCP** – The rule applies to the TCP protocol. • **UDP** – The rule applies to the UDP protocol. • **GRE** – The rule applies to the GRE protocol. • **ESP** – The rule applies to the ESP protocol. • **ICMP/ICMPv6** – The rule applies to the ICMP protocol. In the *IPv6 Firewall Configuration*, there is an option for ICMPv6.
Target Port(s)	Specifies the port numbers or range that allow access to the router. Enter the initial and final port numbers separated by a hyphen. A single static port can also be specified.
Action	Specifies the action the router performs based on the rule: • **allow** – The router permits the packets to enter the network. • **deny** – The router blocks the packets from entering the network.
Description	A user-defined description of the rule.

Table 32: Filtering of Incoming Packets

The next section of the configuration form defines the **forwarding firewall policy**. If the *Enable filtering of forwarded packets* checkbox is unchecked, all incoming packets are accepted. When enabled, and if a packet is addressed to another network interface, the router processes it through the FORWARD chain in the iptables firewall. If the FORWARD chain accepts the packet, the router forwards it, provided there is a corresponding entry in the routing table.

You can define up to thirty-two rules, each of which can be enabled or disabled using the checkbox on the left side of the rule row. A new row for defining the next rule appears automatically after filling in the previous one. The forwarding settings apply to all interfaces, regardless of whether the interface is designated as WAN.

The configuration form includes a table for specifying filter rules. You can create a rule to allow data for a selected protocol by specifying only the protocol, or you can define stricter rules by specifying values for source IP addresses, destination IP addresses, and ports. See Table 33 for a description of the forwarding rule definitions.

As shown in the Figure 41, the first entry in the IPv6 forwarded packets configuration is the default firewall rule for NAT64, which is disabled by default. To enable the NAT64 interface, navigate to *Configuration* → *NAT* → *IPv6* → *Enable NAT64*.

[1]This field supports IP address input in the formats: `IP` , `IP/mask` , or `IP_start-IP_end` .

Item	Description
Source[1]	Specifies the source IP address to which the rule applies. Use an IPv4 address in the *IPv4 Firewall Configuration* and an IPv6 address in the *IPv6 Firewall Configuration*.
Destination[1]	Specifies the destination IP address to which the rule applies. Use an IPv4 address in the *IPv4 Firewall Configuration* and an IPv6 address in the *IPv6 Firewall Configuration*.
Protocol	Specifies the protocol to which the rule applies: • **all** – The rule applies to all protocols, including those not listed below. • **TCP** – The rule applies to the TCP protocol. • **UDP** – The rule applies to the UDP protocol. • **GRE** – The rule applies to the GRE protocol. • **ESP** – The rule applies to the ESP protocol. • **ICMP/ICMPv6** – The rule applies to the ICMP protocol. In the *IPv6 Firewall Configuration*, there is an option for ICMPv6.
Target Port(s)	Specifies the target port numbers. Enter the initial and final port numbers separated by a hyphen. A single static port can also be specified.
Action	Defines the action the router performs based on the rule: • **allow** – The router permits the packets to be forwarded. • **deny** – The router blocks the packets from being forwarded.
Description	A user-defined description of the rule.

Table 33: Forward Filtering

When the *Enable filtering of locally destined packets* function is enabled, the router automatically drops packets requesting an unsupported service without sending any notification.

To protect against DoS attacks, the *Enable protection against DoS attacks* option limits the number of allowed connections per second to five. A DoS attack floods the target system with excessive requests, overwhelming its resources.

[1] This field supports IP address input in the formats: `IP` , `IP/mask` , or `IP_start-IP_end` .

3.8.1 Example of the IPv4 Firewall Configuration

The router permits the following access:

- Access from IP address 198.51.100.45 using any protocol.
- Access from the IP address range 192.0.2.123 to 192.0.3.127 using the TCP protocol on port 1000.
- Access from IP address 203.0.113.67 using the ICMP protocol.
- Access from IP address 203.0.113.67 using the TCP protocol on target ports ranging from 1020 to 1040.

See the network topology and configuration form in the figures below.

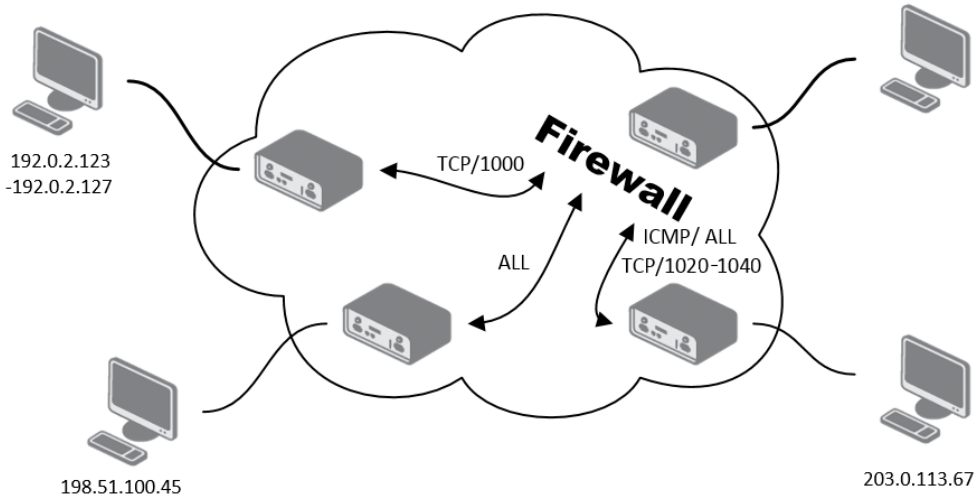

Figure 42: Topology for the IPv4 Firewall Configuration Example

IPv4 Firewall Configuration

Enable filtering of incoming packets

		Source *	Protocol	Target Port(s) *	Action	Description *
1	☑	198.51.100.45	all		allow	
2	☑	192.0.2.123-192.0.2.127	TCP	1000	allow	
3	☑	203.0.113.67	ICMP		allow	
4	☑	203.0.113.67	TCP	1020-1040	allow	
5	☐		all		allow	
6	☐		all		allow	

Maximum 32 items

Enable filtering of forwarded packets

		Source *	Destination *	Protocol	Target Port(s) *	Action	Description *
1	☐			all		allow	
2	☐			all		allow	

Maximum 32 items

Enable filtering of locally destinated packets

Enable protection against DoS attacks

* *can be blank*

Apply

Figure 43: IPv4 Firewall Configuration Example

3.8.2 Sites

This feature works only if the device is using the router as its DNS server.

On the *Sites* configuration page, you can define URL addresses to be blocked by the firewall (see Figure 44). To enable site blocking, tick the *Enable sites blocking* checkbox and enter the URL addresses in the *Block list* box, placing each address on a separate line. You can also use the *Load From File...* button to import addresses from a plain text file.

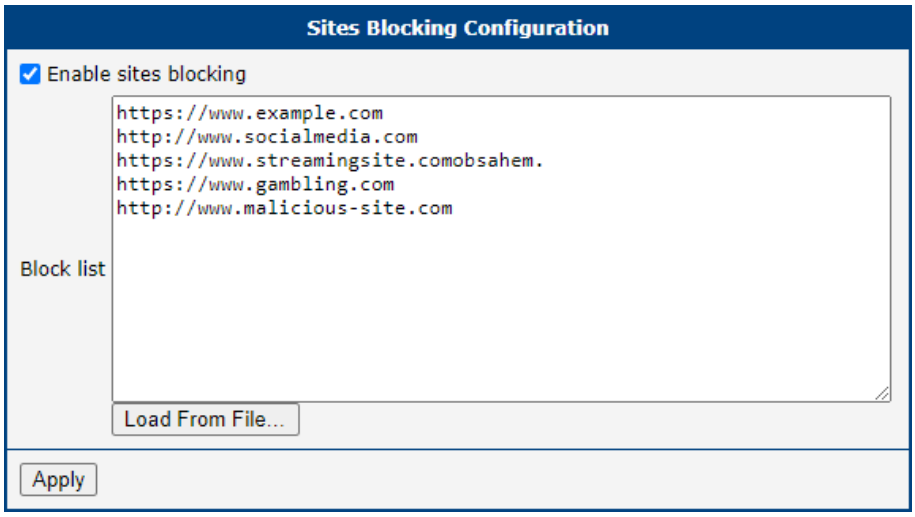

Figure 44: Firewall Sites Configuration GUI

3.9 NAT

To configure the address translation function, navigate to *NAT* under the *Configuration* section of the main menu, then select either the *IPv4* or *IPv6* subpage. The NAT IPv4 configuration page is shown in Figure 45. Separate NAT configuration options are available for IPv4 and IPv6, as the router supports dual-stack operation. The configuration fields are consistent across both IPv4 and IPv6 pages.

The router utilizes Port Address Translation (PAT), a technique that maps one TCP/UDP port to another by modifying the packet header as packets pass through. This configuration form allows you to define up to sixty-four PAT rules. A new row for defining the next rule appears automatically after filling in the previous one. Table 34 describes the fields used for specifying these rules.

Item	Description
Public Port(s)	Defines the range of public port numbers for NAT. Enter the initial and final port numbers separated by a hyphen. A single static port can also be specified.
Private Port(s)	Defines the range of private port numbers for NAT. Enter the initial and final port numbers separated by a hyphen. A single static port can also be specified.
Type	Specifies the protocol type: TCP or UDP.
Server IP Address	(NAT IPv4 only) Specifies the IPv4 address to which the router forwards incoming traffic.
Server IPv6 Address	(NAT IPv6 only) Specifies the IPv6 address to which the router forwards incoming traffic.
Description	A user-defined description of the rule.

Table 34: NAT Configuration Items Description

If you require more than sixty-four NAT rules, you can add the additional rules to the Startup Script. The *Startup Script* dialog is located on the *Scripts* page under the *Configuration* section of the menu. To define NAT rules in the Startup Script, use the following command for IPv4 NAT:

```
iptables -t nat -A pre_nat -p tcp --dport [PORT_PUBLIC] -j DNAT
--to-destination [IPADDR]:[PORT_PRIVATE]
```

Replace the placeholders as follows:
`[IPADDR]` – The destination IP address.
`[PORT_PUBLIC]` – The public port number.
`[PORT_PRIVATE]` – The private port number.

For IPv6 NAT, use the `ip6tables` command with the same options:

```
ip6tables -t nat -A napt -p tcp --dport [PORT_PUBLIC] -j DNAT
--to-destination [IP6ADDR]:[PORT_PRIVATE]
```

If you enable the following options and specify a port number, the router allows remote access from the WAN (Mobile WAN) interface.

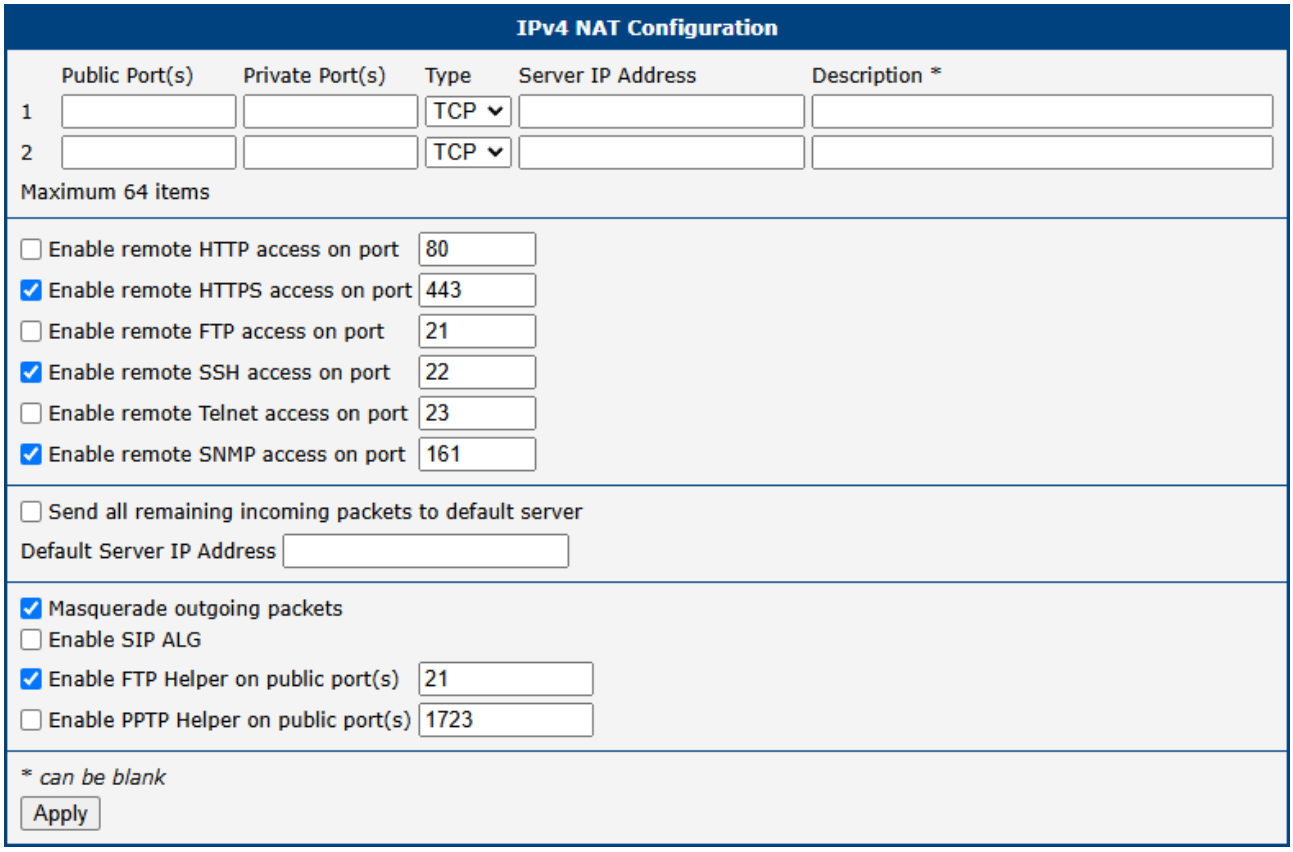

Figure 45: NAT IPv4 Configuration Page

The next section allows enabling or disabling access to common protocols on specific ports. See Table 35 for details.

Item	Description
Enable remote HTTP access on port	This option **redirects** HTTP traffic to HTTPS **only**.
Enable remote HTTPS access on port	If enabled and a port number is specified, the router's web interface can be accessed remotely.
Enable remote FTP access on port	Allows remote access to the router via FTP.
Enable remote SSH access on port	Allows remote access to the router via SSH.
Enable remote Telnet access on port	Allows remote access to the router via Telnet.
Enable remote SNMP access on port	Allows remote access to the router via SNMP.

Table 35: Remote Access Configuration

Enable remote HTTP access on port only redirects HTTP traffic to HTTPS and does not allow unsecured HTTP access to the web configuration. To configure the web interface, always enable *HTTPS access*. Never enable HTTP alone for Internet access; always enable HTTPS or both HTTP and HTTPS for redirection.

Parameters for routing incoming data from the WAN (Mobile WAN) to a connected computer are listed in Table 36.

Item	Description
Send all remaining incoming packets to default server	Enables forwarding of unmatched incoming packets to the default server specified in the *Default Server IPv4/IPv6 Address* field. This setting forwards data from the mobile WAN to the assigned IP address.
Default Server IPv4/IPv6 Address	Specifies the IPv4/IPv6 address of the default server.

Table 36: Incoming Packets Configuration

The configuration options for NAT helpers, which assist with handling specific protocols, are described in Table 37. These options improve packet forwarding and connection stability for services such as FTP and VPN when NAT is in use.

Item	Description
Enable NAT64	(NAT IPv6 only) Activates the NAT64 interface, serving as an internal translator gateway between IPv6 and IPv4 addresses. **Note:** Ensure that the predefined *Default rule for NAT64* is enabled in *Firewall* → *IPv6* for proper functionality.
Masquerade outgoing packets	Enables Network Address Translation (NAT) for outgoing packets. This ensures that all outgoing traffic appears to originate from the router's external IP address, concealing the internal network structure.
Enable SIP ALG	(NAT IPv4 only) Enables the SIP Application Layer Gateway (ALG). When enabled, the router modifies SIP packets to facilitate proper NAT traversal, which is essential for VoIP traffic.
Enable FTP Helper on public port(s)	Assists in handling FTP traffic on the specified public port (default: 21). The FTP Helper improves FTP traffic traversal through NAT, particularly for active FTP sessions.
Enable PPTP Helper on public port(s)	(NAT IPv4 only) Enables the PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol) Helper for VPN traffic on the specified public port (default: 1723). The PPTP Helper ensures proper NAT handling for PPTP connections.

Table 37: Related Features Configuration

The NAT64 functionality utilizes the *Jool* implementation. Due to limitations in Jool, it is not possible to connect to the router performing NAT64 translation using the router's IPv4 address mapped into IPv6.
For example, if the router has the IP addresses `192.0.2.1/24` and `2001:db8::1/64`, you can access the router using both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses. However, the NAT64-mapped address `64:ff9b::192.0.2.1` will not work.
Additionally, the firewall must explicitly allow such incoming connections. The permitted address must be specified in the incoming packets firewall rules rather than the forwarding rules because Jool drops incoming packets and recreates outgoing packets.

3.9.1 Examples of NAT Configuration

Example 1: IPv4 NAT Configuration with Single Device Connected

For this configuration, it is essential to enable the *Send all remaining incoming packets to default server* option. The IP address specified in this setting should correspond to the device located behind the router.

Additionally, the default gateway of the devices within the subnet connected to the router must match the IP address displayed in the *Default Server IP Address* field. When properly configured, the connected device will respond to a PING request sent to the IP address assigned to the SIM card.

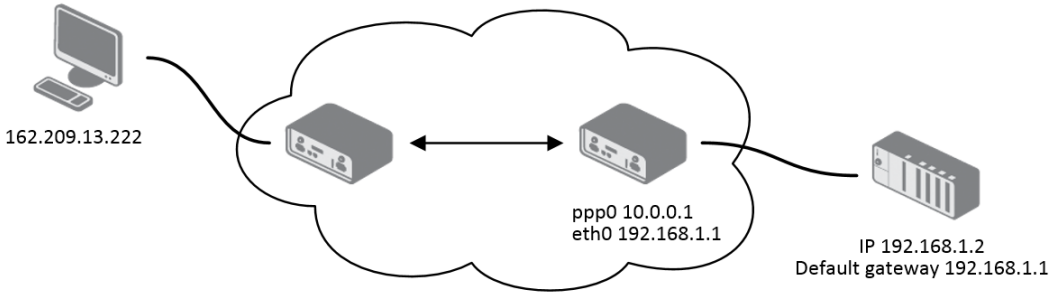

Figure 46: Topology for NAT Configuration Example 1

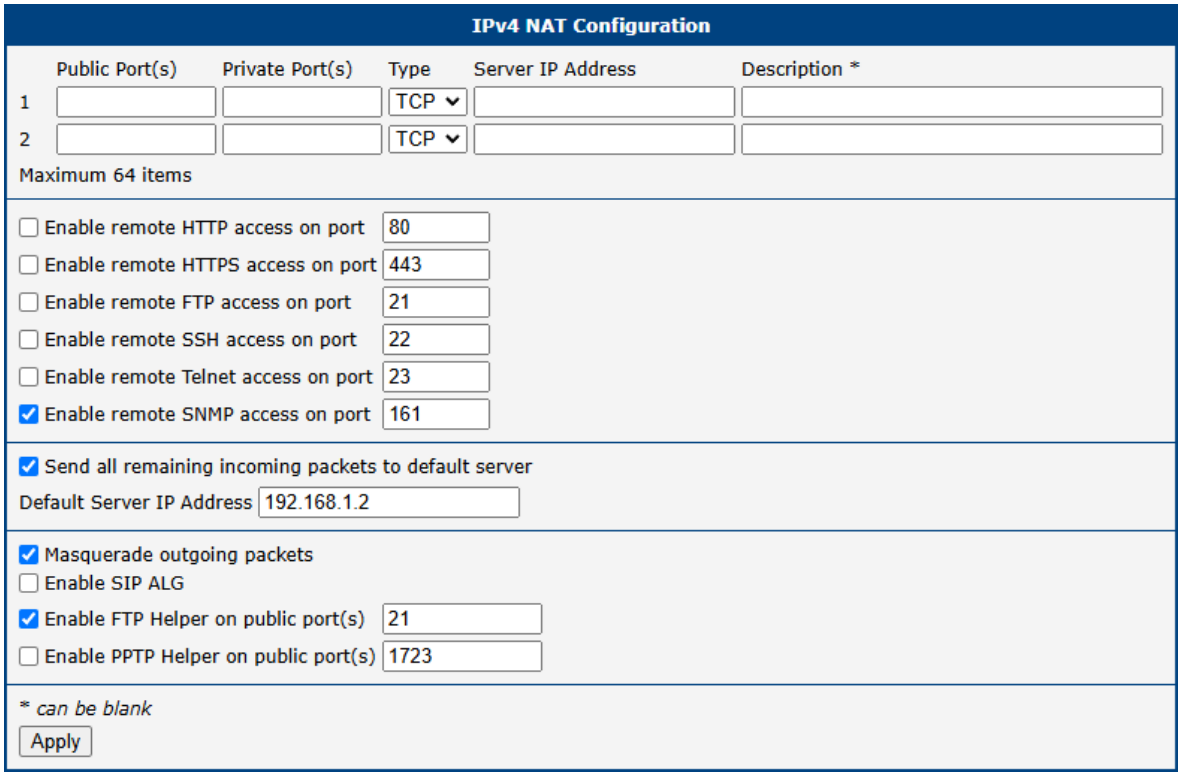

Figure 47: NAT Configuration for Example 1

Example 2: IPv4 NAT Configuration with Multiple Devices Connected

In this example, a switch is used to connect multiple devices behind the router. Each device has its own IP address. To configure port forwarding, enter the device's IP address in the *Server IP Address* field within the *NAT* dialog.

The devices communicate on port 80, but you can specify different public and private ports using the *Public Port* and *Private Port* fields in the NAT dialog. This setup enables access to the internal socket `192.168.1.2:80` from the Internet by using the router's public IP address `10.0.0.1:81`.

If you send a ping request to the router's public IP address (`10.0.0.1`), the router responds as usual without forwarding the request. Since the *Send all remaining incoming packets to default server* option is inactive, the router denies any other connection attempts.

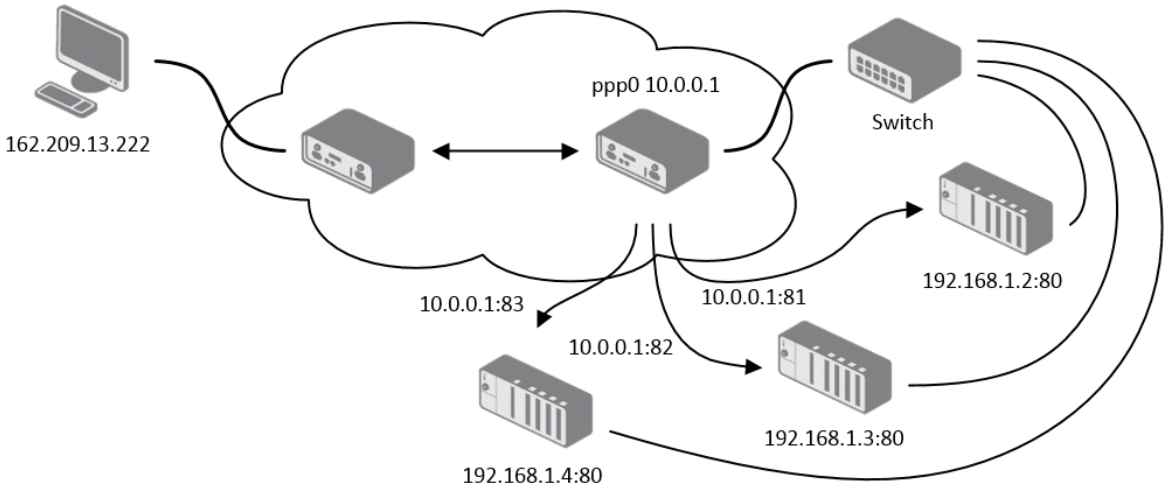

Figure 48: Topology for NAT Configuration Example 2

IPv4 NAT Configuration

	Public Port(s)	Private Port(s)	Type	Server IP Address	Description *
1	81	80	TCP	192.168.1.2	
2	82	80	TCP	192.168.1.3	
3	83	80	TCP	192.168.1.4	
4			TCP		
5			TCP		

Maximum 64 items

- [ ] Enable remote HTTP access on port 80
- [ ] Enable remote HTTPS access on port 443
- [ ] Enable remote FTP access on port 21
- [ ] Enable remote SSH access on port 22
- [ ] Enable remote Telnet access on port 23
- [x] Enable remote SNMP access on port 161

- [ ] Send all remaining incoming packets to default server

Default Server IP Address

- [x] Masquerade outgoing packets
- [ ] Enable SIP ALG
- [x] Enable FTP Helper on public port(s) 21
- [ ] Enable PPTP Helper on public port(s) 1723

** can be blank*

Apply

Figure 49: NAT Configuration for Example 2

3.10 OpenVPN

Select the *OpenVPN* item to configure an OpenVPN tunnel. The menu item will expand and you will see separate configuration pages: *1st Tunnel*, *2nd Tunnel*, *3rd Tunnel* and *4th Tunnel*. The OpenVPN tunnel function allows you to create a secure connection between two separate LAN networks. The router allows you to create up to **four OpenVPN tunnels**. IPv4 and IPv6 dual stack is supported.

Item	Description
Description	Specifies the description or name of tunnel.
Interface Type	TAP is basically at the Ethernet level (layer 2) and acts as a switch, whereas TUN works at the network level (layer 3) and routes packets on the VPN. TAP is bridging, whereas TUN is routing. • **TUN** – Choose the TUN mode. • **TAP** – Choose the TAP mode, but remember first to **configure the bridge** on the ethernet interface.
Protocol	Specifies the communication protocol. • **UDP** – The OpenVPN communicates using UDP. • **TCP server** – The OpenVPN communicates using TCP in server mode. • **TCP client** – The OpenVPN communicates using TCP in client mode. • **UDPv6** – The OpenVPN communicates using UDP over IPv6. • **TCPv6 server** – The OpenVPN communicates using TCP over IPv6 in server mode. • **TCPv6 client** – The OpenVPN communicates using TCP over IPv6 in client mode.
UDP/TCP port	Specifies the port of the relevant protocol (UDP or TCP).
1st Remote IP Address	Specifies the first IPv4, IPv6 address or domain name of the opposite side of the tunnel.
2nd Remote IP Address	Specifies the second IPv4, IPv6 address or domain name of the opposite side of the tunnel.
Remote Subnet	IPv4 address of a network behind opposite side of the tunnel.
Remote Subnet Mask	IPv4 subnet mask of a network behind opposite tunnel's side.
Redirect Gateway	Adds (rewrites) the default gateway. All the packets are then sent to this gateway via tunnel, if there is no other specified default gateway inside them.
Local Interface IP Address	Specifies the IPv4 address of a local interface. **For proper routing it is recommended to fill-in any IPv4 address from local range even if you are using IPv6 tunnel only.**
Remote Interface IP Address	Specifies the IPv4 address of the interface of opposite side of the tunnel. **For proper routing it is recommended to fill-in any IPv4 address from local range even if you are using IPv6 tunnel only.**
Remote IPv6 Subnet	IPv6 address of the remote IPv6 network. Equivalent of the *Remote Subnet* in IPv4 section.

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Item	Description
Remote IPv6 Prefix	IPv6 prefix of the remote IPv6 network. Equivalent of the *Remote Subnet Mask* in IPv4 section.
Local Interface IPv6 Address	Specifies the IPv6 address of a local interface.
Remote Interface IPv6 Address	Specifies the IPv6 address of the interface of opposite side of the tunnel.
Ping Interval	Time interval after which the router sends a message to opposite side of tunnel to verify the existence of the tunnel.
Ping Timeout	Specifies the time interval the router waits for a message sent by the opposite side. For proper verification of the OpenVPN tunnel, set the *Ping Timeout* to greater than the *Ping Interval*.
Renegotiate Interval	Specifies the renegotiate period (reauthorization) of the OpenVPN tunnel. You can only set this parameter when the *Authenticate Mode* is set to *username/-password* or *X.509 certificate*. After this time period, the router changes the tunnel encryption to keep the tunnel secure.
Max Fragment Size	Maximum size of a sent packet.
Compression	Compression of the data sent: • **none** – No compression is used. • **LZO** – A lossless compression is used, use the same setting on both sides of the tunnel.
NAT Rules	Activates/deactivates the NAT rules for the OpenVPN tunnel: • **not applied** – NAT rules are not applied to the tunnel. • **applied** – NAT rules are applied to the OpenVPN tunnel.
Authenticate Mode	Specifies the authentication mode: • **none** – No authentication is set. • **Pre-shared secret** – Specifies the shared key function for both sides of the tunnel. • **Username/password** – Specifies authentication using a CA Certificate, Username and Password. • **X.509 Certificate (multiclient)** – Activates the X.509 authentication in multi-client mode. • **X.509 Certificate (client)** – Activates the X.509 authentication in client mode. • **X.509 Certificate (server)** – Activates the X.509 authentication in server mode.
Security Mode	Choose the security mode, *tls-auth* or *tls-crypt*. We recommend to use the *tls-crypt* mode for the security reasons. In this mode, all the data is encrypted with a pre-shared key. Moreover, this mode is more robust against the TLS denial of service attacks.

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Item	Description
Pre-shared Secret	Specifies the pre-shared secret which you can use for every authentication mode.
CA Certificate	Specifies the CA Certificate which you can use for the username/password and X.509 Certificate authentication modes.
DH Parameters	Specifies the protocol for the DH parameters key exchange which you can use for X.509 Certificate authentication in the server mode.
Local Certificate	Specifies the certificate used in the local device. You can use this authentication certificate for the X.509 Certificate authentication mode.
Local Private Key	Specifies the key used in the local device. You can use the key for the X.509 Certificate authentication mode.
Local Passphrase	Passphrase used during private key generation.
Username	Specifies a login name which you can use for authentication in the username/password mode.
Password	Specifies a password which you can use for authentication in the username/password mode. Enter valid characters only, see chap. 1.2.1.
Security Level	Set the Security Level[1]: • **0 - Weak** – [Default] Everything is permitted. This setting is not recommended; it is advisable to set a higher security level! • **1 - Low** – 80 bits of security. • **2 - Medium** – 112 bits of security. • **3 - High** – 128 bits of security. • **4 - Very High** – 192 bits of security.
User's Up Script	Custom script, executed when the OpenVPN tunnel is established.
User's Down Script	Custom script, executed when the OpenVPN tunnel is closed.
Extra Options	Specifies additional parameters for the OpenVPN tunnel, such as DHCP options. The parameters are proceeded by two dashes. For possible parameters see the help text in the router using SSH – run the `openvpnd --help` command.

Table 38: OpenVPN Configuration Items Description

There is a condition for tunnel to be established: WAN route has to be active (for example mobile connection established) even if the tunnel does not go through the WAN.

The changes in settings will apply after pressing the *Apply* button.

[1] For detailed explanation see the *Security Guidelines* [15], specifically the chapter on *Cryptographic algorithms*.
[2] Parameters passed to the script are `cmd tun_dev tun_mtu link_mtu ifconfig_local_ip ifconfig_remote_ip [ init | restart ]`, see Reference manual for OpenVPN, option `-up cmd`.

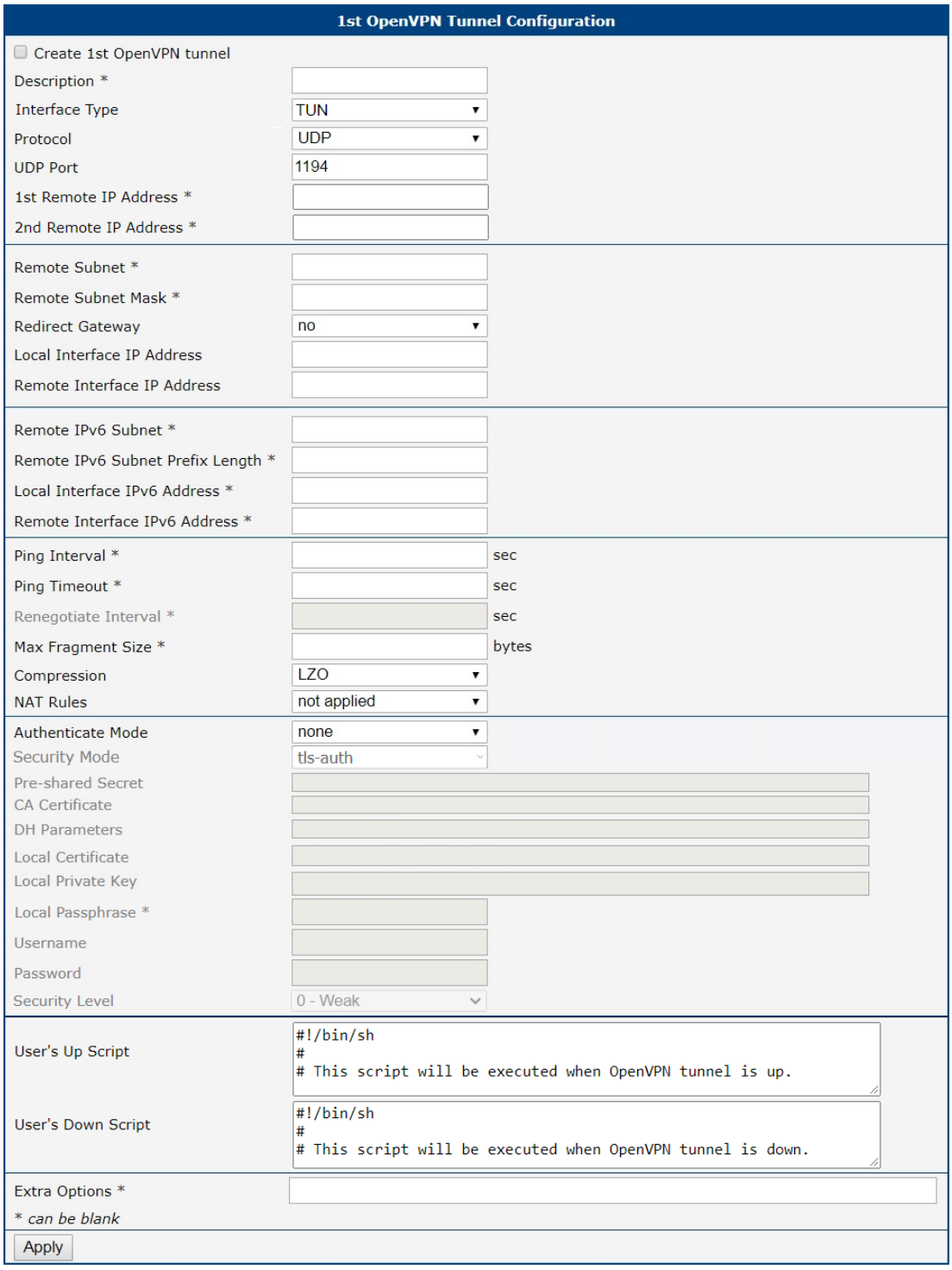

Figure 50: OpenVPN tunnel configuration Page

3.10.1 Example of the OpenVPN Tunnel Configuration in IPv4 Network

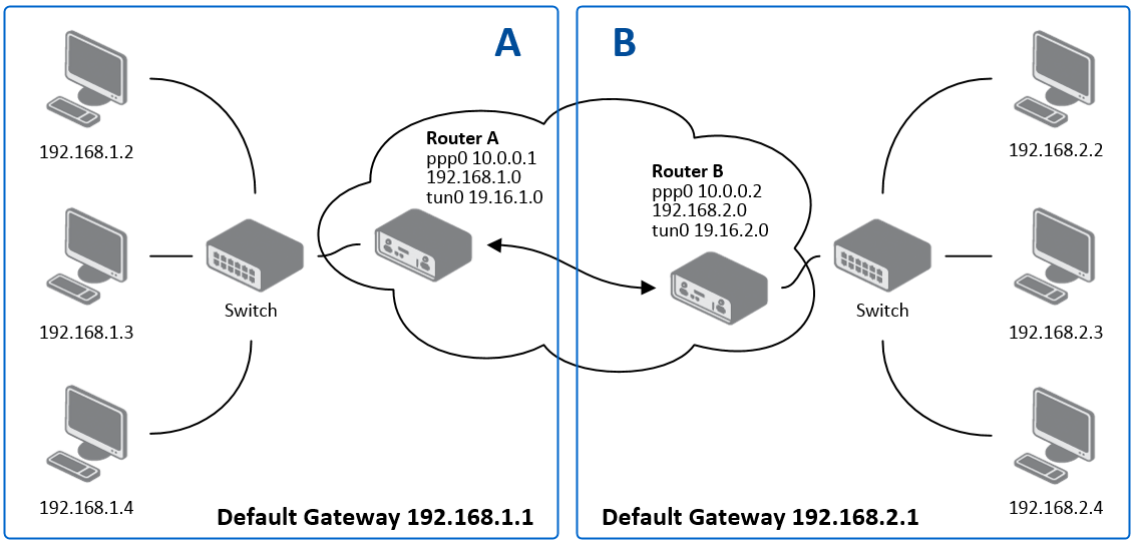

Figure 51: Topology of OpenVPN Configuration Example

OpenVPN tunnel configuration:

Configuration	A	B
Protocol	UDP	UDP
UDP Port	1194	1194
Remote IP Address	10.0.0.2	10.0.0.1
Remote Subnet	192.168.2.0	192.168.1.0
Remote Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0
Local Interface IP Address	19.16.1.0	19.16.2.0
Remote Interface IP Address	19.16.2.0	19.16.1.0
Compression	LZO	LZO
Authenticate mode	none	none

Table 39: OpenVPN Configuration Example

Examples of different options for configuration and authentication of OpenVPN tunnel can be found in the application note *OpenVPN Tunnel* [5].

3.11 IPsec

The IPsec tunnel function allows you to create a secured connection between two separate LAN networks. These router family allows you to create up to four IPsec tunnels.

To open the IPsec tunnel configuration page, click *IPsec* in the *Configuration* section of the main menu. The menu item will expand and you will see separate configuration pages: *1st Tunnel*, *2nd Tunnel*, *3rd Tunnel* and *4th Tunnel*.

Supported are both, **policy-based** and **route-based** VPN approaches, see the different configuration scenarios in Chapter 3.11.1.

IPv4 and IPv6 tunnels are supported (**dual stack**), you can transport IPv6 traffic through IPv4 tunnel and vice versa. For different IPsec authentication scenarios, see Chapter 3.11.2.

To encrypt data between the local and remote subnets, specify the appropriate values in the subnet fields on both routers. To encrypt the data stream between the routers only, leave the local and remote subnets fields blank.

If you specify the protocol and port information in the *Local Protocol/Port* field, then the router encapsulates only the packets matching the settings.

For optimal an secure setup, we recommend to follow instructions on the Security Recommendations *strongSwan* web page.

Detailed information and more examples of IPsec tunnel configuration and authentication can be found in the application note *IPsec Tunnel* [6].

FRRouting (FRR) router app is an Internet routing protocol suite for Advantech routers. This UM includes protocol daemons for BGP, IS-IS, LDP, OSPF, PIM, and RIP.

3.11.1 Route-based Configuration Scenarios

There are more different route-based configuration options which can be configured and used in Advantech routers. Below are listed the most common cases which can be used (for more details see Route-based VPNs *strongSwan* web page):

1. **Enabled Installing Routes**
   - Remote (local) subnets are used as traffic selectors (routes).
   - It results to the same outcome as a policy-based VPN.
   - One benefit of this approach is the possibility to verify non-encrypted traffic passed through an IPsec tunnel number X by tcdump tool: `tcpdump -i ipsecX`.
   - Set up the *Install Routes* to *yes* option.

2. **Static Routes**
   • Routes are installed statically by an application as soon as the IPsec tunnel is up.
   • As an application for static routes installation can be used for example FRR/STATICD application.
   • Set up the *Install Routes* to *no* option.

3. **Dynamic Routing**
   • Routes are installed dynamically while running by an application using a dynamic protocol.
   • As an application for dynamic routes installation can be used for example FRR/BGP or FRR/OSPF application. This application gains the routes dynamically from an (BGP, OSPF) server.
   • Set up the *Install Routes* to *no* option.

4. **Multiple Clients**
   • Allows to create VPN network with multiple clients. One Advantech router acts as the server and assigns IP address to all the clients on the network.
   • The server has *Remote Virtual Network* and *Remote Virtual Mask* items configured and the client has *Local Virtual Address* item configured.
   • Set up the *Install Routes* to *yes* option.

3.11.2 IPsec Authentication Scenarios

There are four basic authentication options which can be configured and used in Advantech routers:

1. **Pre-shared Key**
   • Set *Authenticate Mode* to *pre-shared key* option.
   • Enter the shared key to the *Pre-shared key* field.

2. **Public Key**
   • Set *Authenticate Mode* to *X.509 certificate* option.
   • Enter the public key to the *Local Certificate / PubKey* field.
   • CA certificate is not required.

3. **Peer Certificate**
   • Set *Authenticate Mode* to *X.509 certificate* option.
   • Enter the remote key to the *Remote Certificate / PubKey* field. Users with this certificate will be allowed.
   • CA certificate is not required.

4. **CA Certificate**
   • Set *Authenticate Mode* to *X.509 certificate* option.
   • Enter the CA certificate or a list of CA certificates to the *CA Certificate* field. Any certificate signed by the CA will be accepted.
   • Remote certificate is not required.

Notes:

- The Peer and CA Certificate (options 3 and 4) can be configured and used simultaneously – authentication can be done by one of this method.
- The Local ID is significant. When using certificate authentication, the IKE identity must be contained in the certificate, either as subject or as `subjectAltName`.

3.11.3 Configuration Items Description

The configuration GUI for IPsec is shown in Figure 52 and the description of all items, which can be configured for an IPsec tunnel, are described in Table 40.

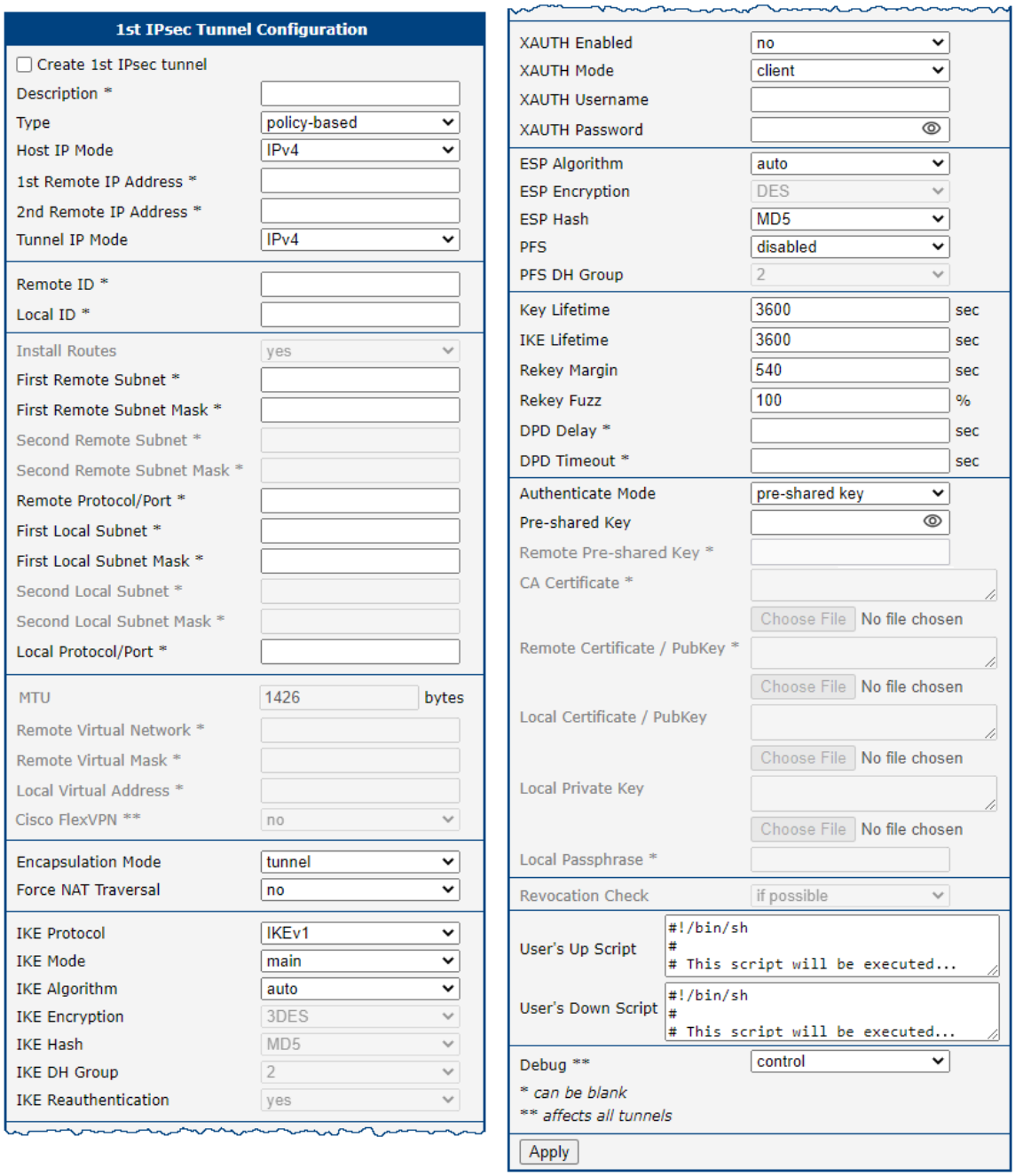

Figure 52: IPsec Tunnels Configuration Page

Item	Description
Description	Name or description of the tunnel.
Type	• **policy-based** – Choose for the policy-based VPN approach. • **route-based** – Choose for the route-based VPN approach. Note: Data throughput via route-based VPN is slightly lower in comparison with policy-based VPN.
Host IP Mode	• **IPv4** – The router communicates via IPv4 with the opposite side of the tunnel. • **IPv6** – The router communicates via IPv6 with the opposite side of the tunnel.
1st Remote IP Address	First IPv4, IPv6 address or domain name of the remote side of the tunnel, based on selected *Host IP Mode* above.
2nd Remote IP Address	Second IPv4, IPv6 address or domain name of the remote side of the tunnel, based on selected *Host IP Mode* above.
Tunnel IP Mode	• **IPv4** – The IPv4 communication runs inside the tunnel. • **IPv6** – The IPv6 communication runs inside the tunnel.
Remote ID	Identifier (ID) of remote side of the tunnel. It consists of two parts: a *hostname* and a *domain-name*.
Local ID	Identifier (ID) of local side of the tunnel. It consists of two parts: a *hostname* and a *domain-name*.
Install Routers	For route-based type only. Choose **yes** to use traffic selectors as route(s).
First Remote Subnet	IPv4 or IPv6 address of a network behind remote side of the tunnel, based on *Tunnel IP Mode* above.
First Remote Subnet Mask/Prefix	IPv4 subnet mask of a network behind remote side of the tunnel, or IPv6 prefix (single number 0 to 128).
Second Remote Subnet	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the second network behind remote side of the tunnel, based on *Tunnel IP Mode* above. For *IKE Protocol* = IKEv2 only.
Second Remote Subnet Mask/Prefix	IPv4 subnet mask of the second network behind remote side of the tunnel, or IPv6 prefix (single number 0 to 128). For *IKE Protocol* = IKEv2 only.
Remote Protocol/Port	Specifies Protocol/Port of remote side of the tunnel. The general form is *protocol*/*port*, for example 17/1701 for UDP (protocol 17) and port 1701. It is also possible to enter only the number of protocol, however, the above mentioned format is preferred.
First Local Subnet	IPv4 or IPv6 address of a local network, based on *Tunnel IP Mode* above.
First Local Subnet Mask/Prefix	IPv4 subnet mask of a local network, or IPv6 prefix (single number 0 to 128).
Second Local Subnet	IPv4 or IPv6 address of the second local network, based on *Tunnel IP Mode* above. For *IKE Protocol* = IKEv2 only.
Second Local Subnet Mask/Prefix	IPv4 subnet mask of the second local network, or IPv6 prefix (single number 0 to 128). For *IKE Protocol* = IKEv2 only.

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Item	Description
Local Protocol/Port	Specifies Protocol/Port of a local network. The general form is *protocol*/*port*, for example 17/1701 for UDP (protocol 17) and port 1701. It is also possible to enter only the number of protocol, however, the above mentioned format is preferred.
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit value (for route-based mode only). Default value is 1426 bytes.
Remote Virtual Network	Specifies virtual remote network for server (responder).
Remote Virtual Mask	Specifies virtual remote network mask for server (responder).
Local Virtual Address	Specifies virtual local network address for client. To get address from server set up the address to 0.0.0.0.
Cisco FlexVPN	Enable to support the Cisco FlexVPN functionality. The *route-based* type must be chossen. For more information, see strongswan.conf page.
Encapsulation Mode	Specifies the IPsec mode, according to the method of encapsulation. • **tunnel** – entire IP datagram is encapsulated. • **transport** – only IP header is encapsulated. Not supported by route-based VPN. • **beet** – the ESP packet is formatted as a transport mode packet, but the semantics of the connection are the same as for tunnel mode.
Force NAT Traversal	Enable NAT traversal enforcement (UDP encapsulation of ESP packets).
IKE Protocol	Specifies the version of IKE (**IKEv1**/**IKEv2**, **IKEv1** or **IKEv2**).
IKE Mode	Specifies the mode for establishing a connection (*main* or *aggressive*). If you select the aggressive mode, then the router establishes the IPsec tunnel faster, but the encryption is permanently set to 3DES-MD5. **We recommend that you not use the *aggressive* mode due to lower security!**
IKE Algorithm	Specifies the means by which the router selects the algorithm: • **auto** – The encryption and hash algorithm are selected automatically. • **manual** – The encryption and hash algorithm are defined by the user.
IKE Encryption	Encryption algorithm – **3DES**, **AES128**, **AES192**, **AES256**, **AES128GCM128**, **AES192GCM128**, **AES256GCM128**.
IKE Hash	Hash algorithm – **MD5**, **SHA1**, **SHA256**, **SHA384** or **SHA512**.
IKE DH Group	Specifies the Diffie-Hellman groups which determine the strength of the key used in the key exchange process. Higher group numbers are more secure, but require more time to compute the key.
IKE Reauthentication	Enable or disable IKE reauthentication (for IKEv2 only).
XAUTH Enabled	Enable extended authentication (for IKEv1 only).
XAUTH Mode	Select XAUTH mode (client or server).
XAUTH Username	XAUTH username.
XAUTH Password	XAUTH password.

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Item	Description
ESP Algorithm	Specifies the means by which the router selects the algorithm: • **auto** – The encryption and hash algorithm are selected automatically. • **manual** – The encryption and hash algorithm are defined by the user.
ESP Encryption	Encryption algorithm – **DES**, **3DES**, **AES128**, **AES192**, **AES256**, **AES128GCM128**, **AES192GCM128**, **AES256GCM128**, **CAMELLIA192**, **CAMELLIA256**, **CHACHA20POLY1305**.
ESP Hash	Hash algorithm – **MD5**, **SHA1**, **SHA256**, **SHA384** or **SHA512**.
PFS	Enables/disables the *Perfect Forward Secrecy* function. The function ensures that derived session keys are not compromised if one of the private keys is compromised in the future.
PFS DH Group	Specifies the Diffie-Hellman group number (see *IKE DH Group*).
Key Lifetime	Lifetime key data part of tunnel. The minimum value of this parameter is 60 s. The maximum value is 86400 s.
IKE Lifetime	Lifetime key service part of tunnel. The minimum value of this parameter is 60 s. The maximum value is 86400 s.
Rekey Margin	Specifies how long before a connection expires that the router attempts to negotiate a replacement. Specify a maximum value that is less than half of IKE and Key Lifetime parameters.
Rekey Fuzz	Percentage of time for the Rekey Margin extension.
DPD Delay	Time after which the IPsec tunnel functionality is tested.
DPD Timeout	The period during which device waits for a response.
Authenticate Mode	Specifies the means by which the router authenticates: • **Pre-shared key** – Sets the shared key for both sides of the tunnel. • **X.509 Certificate** – Allows X.509 authentication in multiclient mode.
(Local) Pre-shared Key	Specifies the shared key (local for IKEv2) for both sides of the tunnel. The prerequisite for entering a key is that you select pre-shared key as the authentication mode.
Remote Pre-shared Key	Specifies the remote shared key (for IKEv2) for both sides of the tunnel. The prerequisite for entering a key is that you select pre-shared key as the authentication mode.
CA Certificate	CA certificate chain for X.509 authentication. Specify the CA certificate or certificates used to validate the remote certificate.
Remote Certificate \ PubKey	Certificate for X.509 authentication or PubKey for public key signature authentication.
Local Certificate \ PubKey	Certificate for X.509 authentication or PubKey for public key signature authentication.
Local Private Key	Private key for X.509 authentication.
Local Passphrase	Passphrase used during private key generation.

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Item	Description
Revocation Check	Certificate revocation policy: • **if possible** – Fails only if a certificate is revoked, i.e. it is explicitly known that it is bad. • **if URI defined** – Fails only if a CRL/OCSP URI is available, but certificate revocation checking fails, i.e. there should be revocation information available, but it could not be obtained. • **always** – Fails if no revocation information is available, i.e. the certificate is not known to be unrevoked.
User's Up Script[1]	Custom script, executed when the IPSec tunnel is established.
User's Down Script[1]	Custom script, executed when the IPSec tunnel is closed.
Debug	Choose the level of logging verbosity from: **silent**, **audit**, **control** (default), **control-more**, **raw**, **private** (most verbose including the private keys). See Logger Configuration in *strongSwan* web page for more details.

Table 40: IPsec Tunnel Configuration Items Description

We recommend that you keep up the default settings. When you set key exchange times higher, the tunnel produces lower operating costs, but the setting also provides less security. Conversely, when you reducing the time, the tunnel produces higher operating costs, but provides for higher security. The changes in settings will apply after clicking the *Apply* button.

Do not miss:
- If local and remote subnets are not configured then only packets between local and remote IP address are encapsulated, so only communication between two routers is encrypted.
- If protocol/port fields are configured then only packets matching these settings are encapsulated.

[1] Parameters passed to the script:
for policy-based type: one parameter: *connection name*, returns e.g. `ipsec1-1`,
for route-based type: two parameters: *connection name* and *interface name*, returns e.g. `ipsec1-1` and `ipsec0`.

3.11.4 Basic IPv4 IPSec Tunnel Configuration

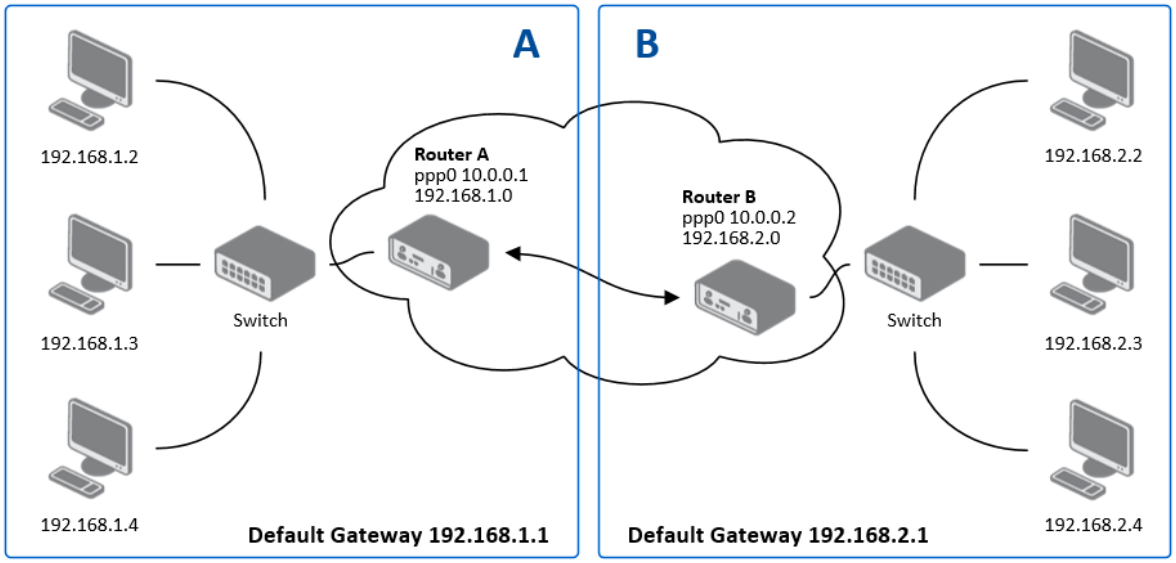

Figure 53: Topology of IPsec Configuration Example

Configuration of *Router A* and *Router B* is as follows:

Configuration	A	B
Host IP Mode	IPv4	IPv4
1st Remote IP Address	10.0.0.2	10.0.0.1
Tunnel IP Mode	IPv4	IPv4
First Remote Subnet	192.168.2.0	192.168.1.0
First Remote Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0
First Local Subnet	192.168.1.0	192.168.2.0
First Local Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0
Authenticate mode	pre-shared key	pre-shared key
Pre-shared key	test	test

Table 41: Simple IPv4 IPSec Tunnel Configuration

3.12 WireGuard

WireGuard is a modern, secure, and high-performance VPN (Virtual Private Network) protocol and open-source software that creates encrypted tunnels. It is designed for ease of use, speed, and a reduced attack surface compared to older protocols like IPsec and OpenVPN. WireGuard operates by encapsulating traffic within UDP (User Datagram Protocol) packets. Advantech routers support the creation of **up to four WireGuard tunnels simultaneously**.

To access the WireGuard tunnel configuration pages, click *WireGuard* under the *Configuration* section in the main menu. The menu item will expand, displaying separate configuration pages: *1st Tunnel*, *2nd Tunnel*, *3rd Tunnel*, and *4th Tunnel*.

WireGuard on Advantech routers supports both IPv4 and IPv6 tunnels (**dual stack**), enabling the transport of IPv6 traffic over IPv4 tunnels and vice versa.

- The FRRouting (FRR) router app is an Internet routing protocol suite for Advantech routers. This router app includes protocol daemons for BGP, IS-IS, LDP, OSPF, PIM, and RIP. FRR can be used in conjunction with WireGuard for dynamic routing configurations.
- Detailed information and practical examples of WireGuard tunnel configuration and authentication can be found in the application note titled *WireGuard Tunnel*. This document is typically available from the Advantech support website or documentation portal.

The configuration interface for WireGuard is shown in Figure 54, and the configurable items for each WireGuard tunnel are described in Table 42.

Item	Description
Create 1st|2nd|3rd|4th WireGuard tunnel	If enabled, the respective tunnel is activated.
Description	A user-defined name or description for the WireGuard tunnel interface.
Host IP Mode	• *IPv4* – The router uses IPv4 for communication with the remote peer. • *IPv6* – The router uses IPv6 for communication with the remote peer.
Remote IP Address	The IPv4 or IPv6 address, or the domain name, of the remote WireGuard peer. This address must correspond to the selected *Host IP Mode*.
Remote Port	The UDP port number on the remote WireGuard peer where it is listening for incoming connections.
Local Port	The UDP port number on which the local WireGuard interface listens for incoming connections (default port is 51820).
MTU	The Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) for the WireGuard tunnel interface, specified in bytes. The default value is 1400 bytes. It's generally recommended to keep the default value unless specific network conditions require adjustment.
NAT/Firewall Traversal	When set to *yes*, the router sends keepalive packets (every 25 seconds) to maintain the tunnel connection, especially when the local peer is behind a NAT (Network Address Translation) device or firewall. This ensures the NAT/-firewall mapping remains valid, allowing incoming connections to reach the peer behind NAT.
Interface IPv4 Address	The IPv4 address assigned to the local WireGuard tunnel interface. This address is used for routing traffic within the tunnel.

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Item	Description
Interface IPv4 Prefix Length	The IPv4 subnet prefix length associated with the local WireGuard tunnel interface address.
Interface IPv6 Address	The IPv6 address assigned to the local WireGuard tunnel interface. This address is used for routing traffic within the tunnel.
Interface IPv6 Prefix Length	The IPv6 subnet prefix length associated with the local WireGuard tunnel interface address.
nstall Routes	• *no* – Disables automatic route installation. Use this option when a dynamic routing protocol (e.g., FRR/BGP) is used to manage routes. • *yes* – Enables automatic installation of routes based on the configured subnets.
Traffic Selector	• *all traffic* – All traffic is routed through the WireGuard tunnel (static routes 0.0.0.0/0 for IPv4 and ::/0 for IPv6 are created). • *subnets* – Traffic is routed through the WireGuard tunnel based on the specific subnets defined in the *Remote Subnets* field.
Remote Subnets	When the *Traffic Selector* option is set to *subnets*, this parameter allows you to define the specific destination subnets (remote networks) that will be exclusively routed through the WireGuard tunnel. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses can be specified in CIDR (Classless Inter-Domain Routing) notation (e.g., `192.168.1.0/24` for IPv4, or `2001:db8::/32` for IPv6). A maximum of 32 distinct subnets can be defined.
Pre-shared Key	An optional pre-shared key (PSK) that adds an additional layer of symmetric-key encryption to the WireGuard tunnel, enhancing security. Use the *Generate* button to create a random key.
Local Private Key	The private key for the local WireGuard interface. Keep this key secret. Use the *Generate* button to generate a random key.
Local Public Key	The public key for the local WireGuard interface. This key is derived from the *Local Private Key* and is shared with the remote peer.
Remote Public Key	The public key of the remote WireGuard peer. This key must match the corresponding *Local Public Key* on the remote peer.

Table 42: WireGuard Tunnel Configuration Items Description

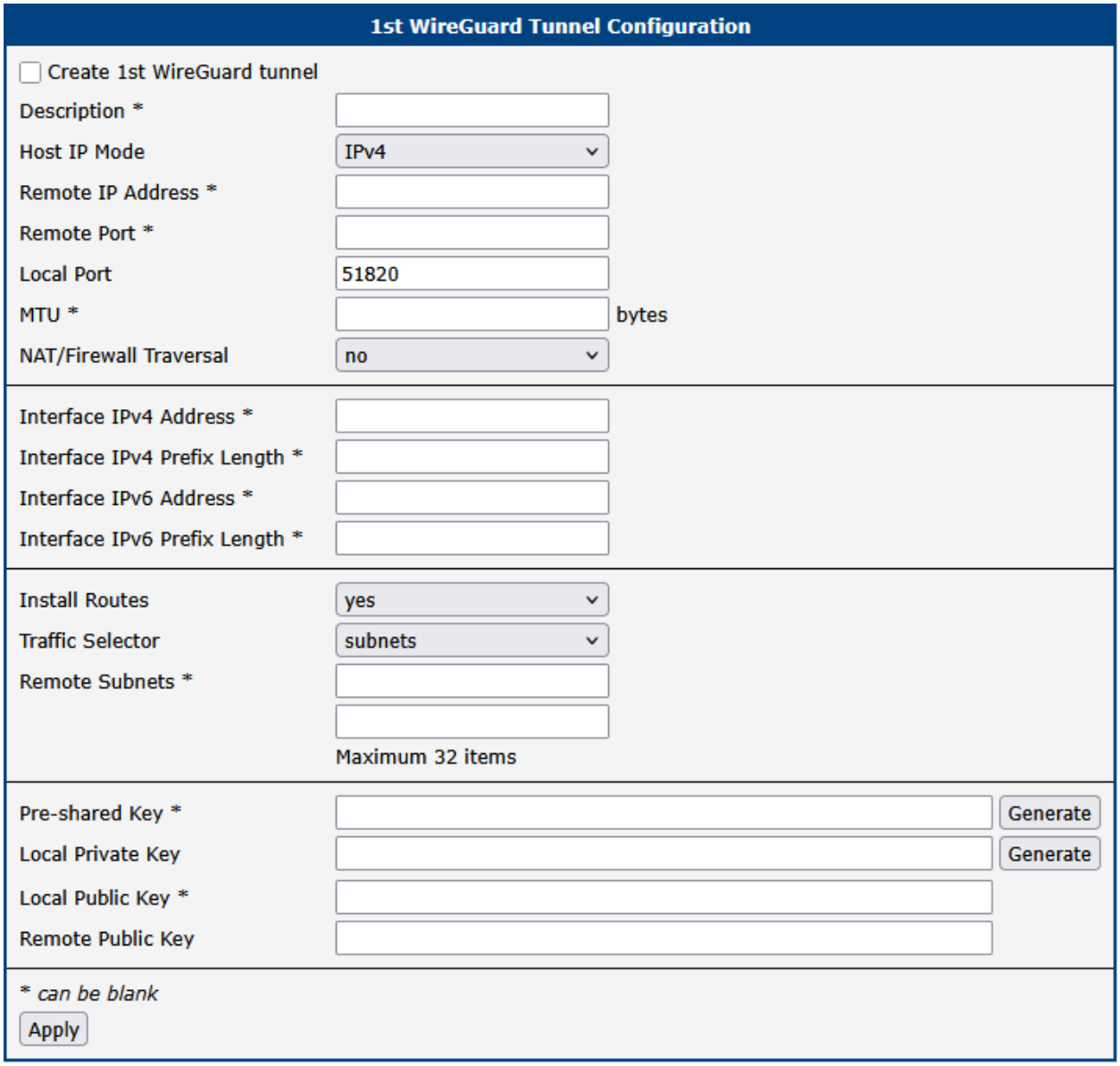

Figure 54: WireGuard Tunnels Configuration Page

3.12.1 WireGuard IPv4 Tunnel Configuration Example

The following example demonstrates a WireGuard IPv4 tunnel configuration between *Router A* and *Router B*.

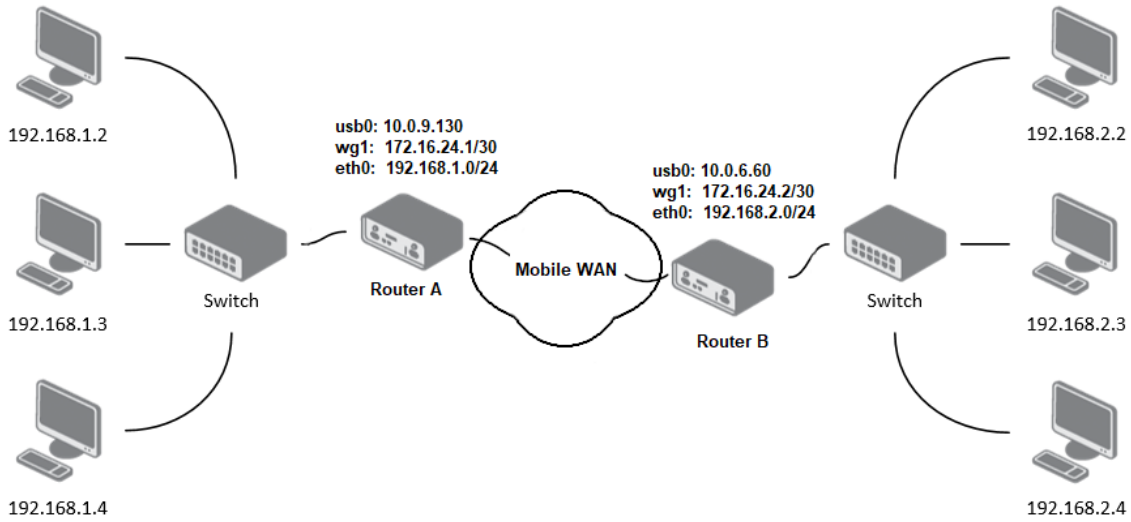

Figure 55: Topology of WireGuard Configuration Example

In this setup, *Router B* is configured as the listening side (server), and *Router A* initiates the tunnel connection (client). The configuration details for *Router A* and *Router B*, based on the topology shown above, are as follows:

Configuration Parameter	Router A Value	Router B Value
Host IP Mode	*IPv4*	*IPv4*
Remote IP Address	10.0.6.60	–
Remote Port	51820	–
Local Port	51820	51820
NAT/Firewall Traversal	*yes*	*no*
Interface IPv4 Address	172.16.24.1	172.16.24.2
Interface IPv4 Prefix Length	30	30
Install Routes	*yes*	*yes*
Traffic Selector	*subnets*	*subnets*
Remote Subnets	192.168.2.0/24	192.168.1.0/24
Local Private Key	*<Router A's generated private key>*	*<Router B's generated private key>*
Local Public Key	*<Router A's public key (derived)>*	*<Router B's public key (derived)>*
Remote Public Key	*<Router B's public key>*	*<Router A's public key>*

Table 43: WireGuard IPv4 Tunnel Configuration Example

The figures below show the WireGuard status pages for *Router A* and *Router B*. If the tunnel connection is successfully established, the *Latest handshake* time is displayed. This value indicates the time elapsed since the last successful cryptographic handshake with the remote peer. The *Latest handshake* value will only appear after initial tunnel communication (data sent by *Router A*) or after sending keepalive packets when *NAT/Firewall Traversal* is enabled.

1st WireGuard Tunnel Information

```
interface: wg1
  public key: jYlVmPwwlmzoC3y6xUX7dbXeDfvrRJxL42f4xOA4FkA=
  private key: (hidden)
  listening port: 51820

peer: 3/L9L9REE6BM1zO3CgET4r2N3QPKPTK/9yAj1hOq0n4=
  endpoint: 10.0.6.60:51820
  allowed ips: 172.16.24.0/30, 192.168.2.0/24
  latest handshake: 1 minute, 17 seconds ago
  transfer: 644 B received, 2.26 KiB sent
  persistent keepalive: every 25 seconds
```

Route Table

Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	Metric	Ref	Use	Iface
0.0.0.0	192.168.253.254	0.0.0.0	UG	0	0	0	usb0
172.16.24.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.252	U	0	0	0	wg1
192.168.2.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	wg1
192.168.7.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	eth1
192.168.11.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	eth0
192.168.253.254	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	UH	0	0	0	usb0

Figure 56: Router A – WireGuard Status Page and Route Table

1st WireGuard Tunnel Information

```
interface: wg1
  public key: 3/L9L9REE6BM1zO3CgET4r2N3QPKPTK/9yAj1hOq0n4=
  private key: (hidden)
  listening port: 51820

peer: jYlVmPwwlmzoC3y6xUX7dbXeDfvrRJxL42f4xOA4FkA=
  endpoint: 10.0.9.130:51820
  allowed ips: 172.16.24.0/30, 192.168.1.0/24
  latest handshake: 1 minute, 22 seconds ago
  transfer: 2.59 KiB received, 736 B sent
```

Route Table

Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	Metric	Ref	Use	Iface
0.0.0.0	192.168.253.254	0.0.0.0	UG	0	0	0	usb0
10.1.0.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	eth2
172.16.24.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.252	U	0	0	0	wg1
192.168.1.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	wg1
192.168.7.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	eth1
192.168.100.0	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	0	eth0
192.168.253.254	0.0.0.0	255.255.255.255	UH	0	0	0	usb0

Figure 57: Router B – WireGuard Status Page and Route Table

3.13 GRE

GRE is an unencrypted protocol. GRE via IPv6 is not supported.

To open the *GRE Tunnel Configuration* page, click *GRE* in the *Configuration* section of the main menu. The menu item will expand and you will see separate configuration pages: *1st Tunnel*, *2nd Tunnel*, *3rd Tunnel* and *4th Tunnel*.

The GRE tunnel function allows you to create an unencrypted connection between two separate LAN networks. The router allows you to create **four GRE tunnels**.

Item	Description
Description	Description of the GRE tunnel.
Remote IP Address	IP address of the remote side of the tunnel.
Local IP Address	IP address of the local side of the tunnel.
Remote Subnet	IP address of the network behind the remote side of the tunnel.
Remote Subnet Mask	Specifies the mask of the network behind the remote side of the tunnel.
Local Interface IP Address	IP address of the local side of the tunnel.
Remote Interface IP Address	IP address of the remote side of the tunnel.
Multicasts	Activates/deactivates sending multicast into the GRE tunnel: • **disabled** – Sending multicast into the tunnel is inactive. • **enabled** – Sending multicast into the tunnel is active.
Pre-shared Key	Specifies an optional value for the 32 bit shared key in numeric format, with this key the router sends the filtered data through the tunnel. Specify the same key on both routers, otherwise the router drops received packets.

Table 44: GRE Tunnel Configuration Items Description

The GRE tunnel cannot pass through the NAT.

The changes in settings will apply after pressing the *Apply* button.

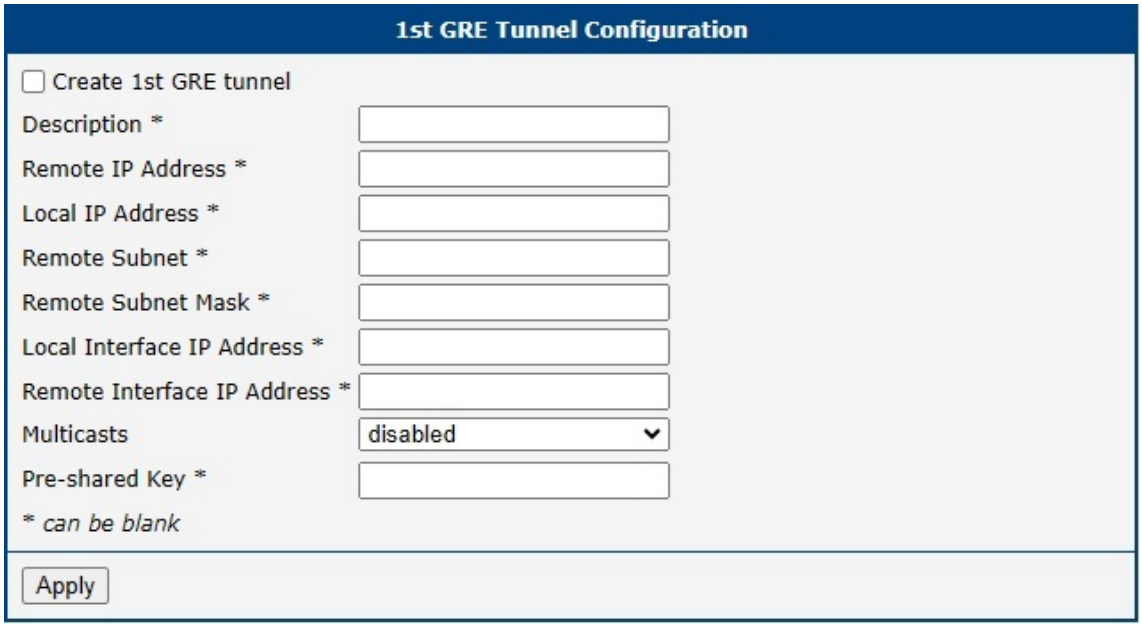

Figure 58: GRE Tunnel Configuration Page

3.13.1 Example of the GRE Tunnel Configuration

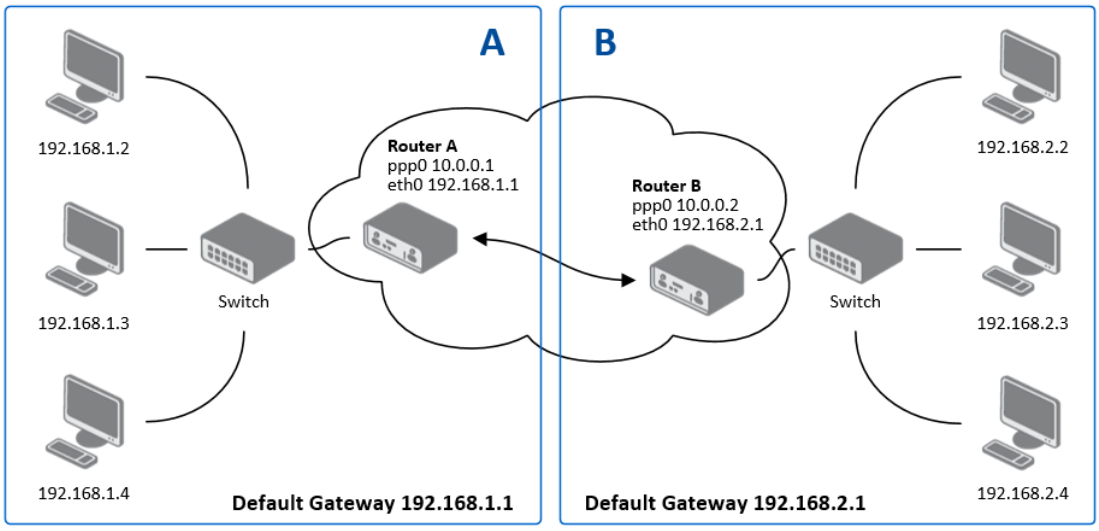

Figure 59: Topology of GRE Tunnel Configuration Example

GRE tunnel configuration:

Configuration	A	B
Remote IP Address	10.0.0.2	10.0.0.1
Remote Subnet	192.168.2.0	192.168.1.0
Remote Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0

Table 45: GRE Tunnel Configuration Example

Examples of different options for configuration of GRE tunnel can be found in the application note *GRE Tunnel* [7].

3.14 L2TP

L2TP is an unencrypted protocol. L2TP via IPv6 is not supported.

To open the *L2TP Tunnel Configuration* page, click *L2TP* in the *Configuration* section of the main menu. The L2TP tunnel function allows you to create a password-protected connection between two different LAN networks. Enable the *Create L2TP tunnel* checkbox to activate the tunnel.

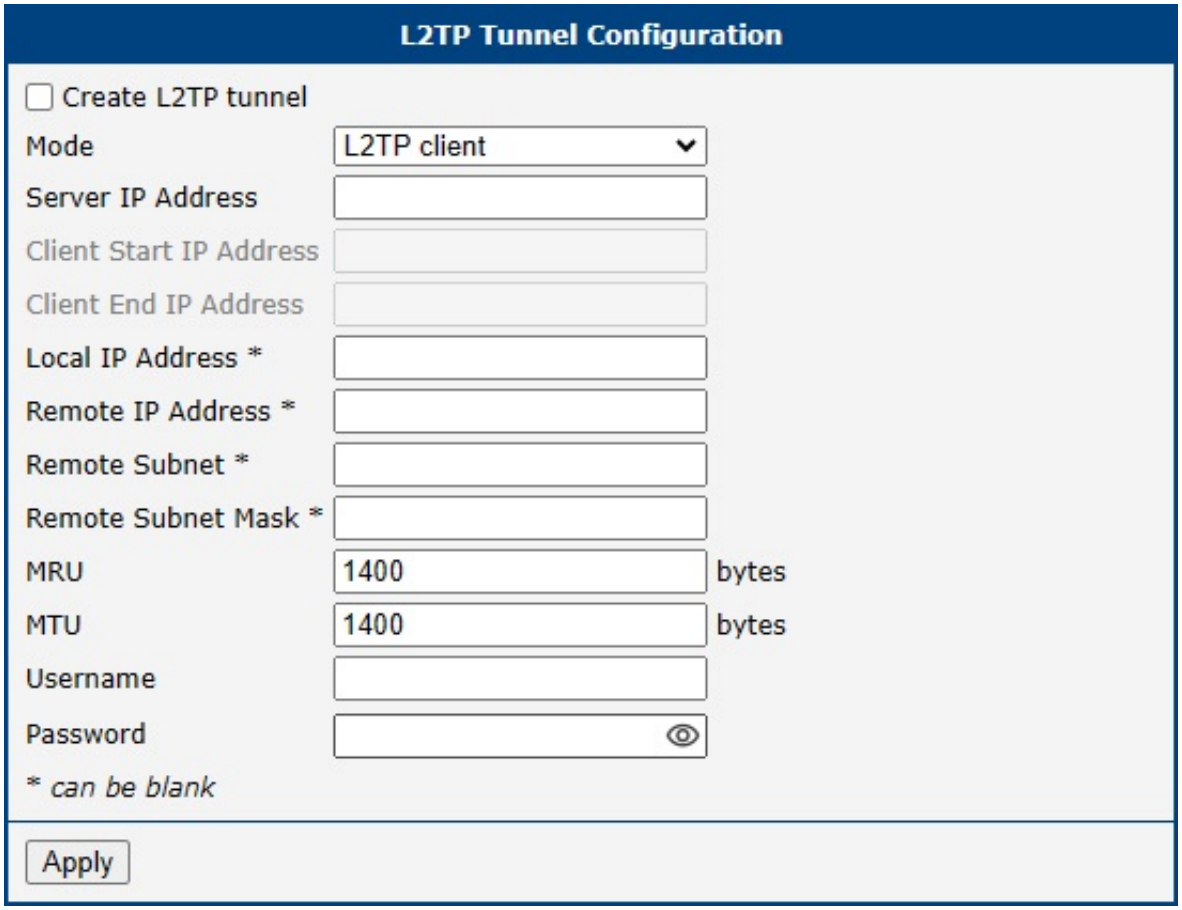

Figure 60: L2TP Tunnel Configuration Page

Item	Description
Mode	Specifies the L2TP tunnel mode on the router side: • **L2TP server** – Specify an IP address range offered by the server. • **L2TP client** – Specify the IP address of the server.
Server IP Address	IP address of the server.
Client Start IP Address	IP address to start with in the address range. The range is offered by the server to the clients.
Client End IP Address	The last IP address in the address range. The range is offered by the server to the clients.
Local IP Address	IP address of the local side of the tunnel.
Remote IP Address	IP address of the remote side of the tunnel.

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Item	Description
Remote Subnet	Address of the network behind the remote side of the tunnel.
Remote Subnet Mask	The mask of the network behind the remote side of the tunnel.
MRU	Maximum Receive Unit value. Default value is 1400 bytes.
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit value. Default value is 1400 bytes.
Username	Username for the L2TP tunnel login.
Password	Password for the L2TP tunnel login. Enter valid characters only.

Table 46: L2TP Tunnel Configuration Items Description

3.14.1 Example of the L2TP Tunnel Configuration

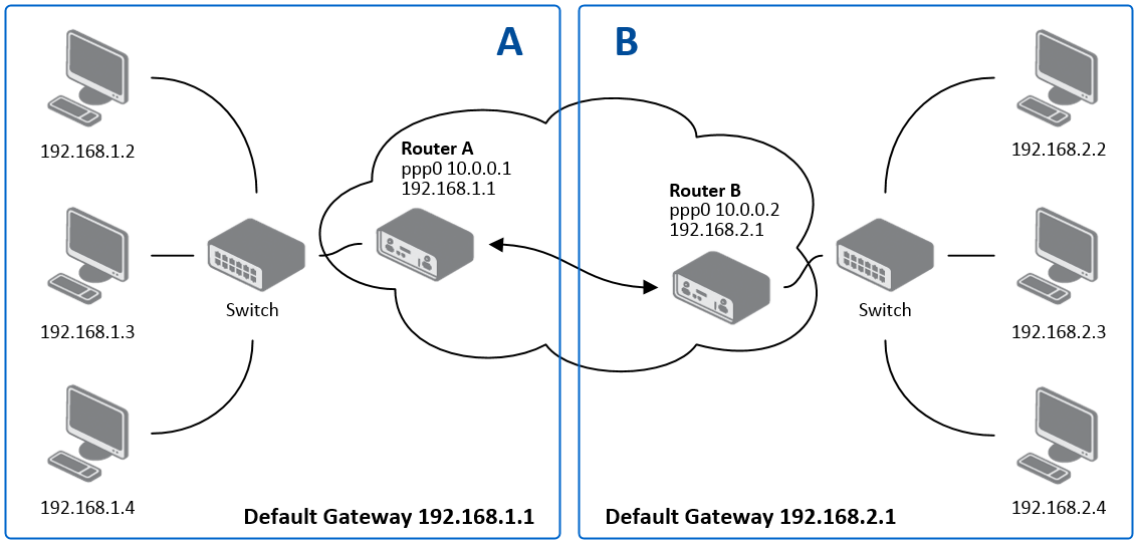

Figure 61: Topology of L2TP Tunnel Configuration Example

Configuration of the L2TP tunnel:

Configuration	A	B
Mode	L2TP Server	L2TP Client
Server IP Address	—	10.0.0.1
Client Start IP Address	192.168.2.5	—
Client End IP Address	192.168.2.254	—
Local IP Address	192.168.1.1	—
Remote IP Address	—	—
Remote Subnet	192.168.2.0	192.168.1.0
Remote Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0
Username	username	username
Password	password	password

Table 47: L2TP Tunnel Configuration Example

3.15 PPTP

PPTP is an unencrypted protocol. PPTP via IPv6 is not supported.

Select the *PPTP* item in the menu to configure a PPTP tunnel. PPTP tunnel allows password-protected connections between two LANs. It is similar to L2TP. The tunnels are active after selecting *Create PPTP tunnel*.

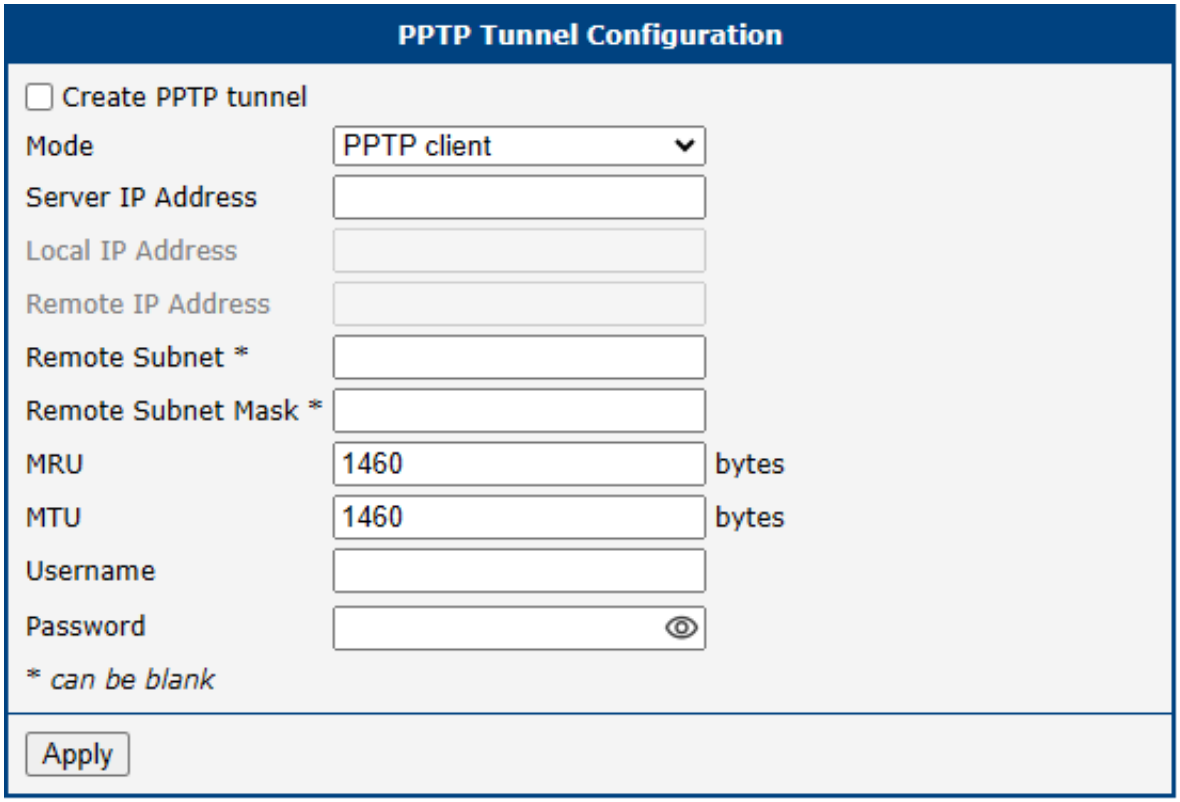

Figure 62: PPTP Tunnel Configuration Page

Item	Description
Mode	Specifies the L2TP tunnel mode on the router side: • **PPTP server** – Specify an IP address range offered by the server. • **PPTP client** – Specify the IP address of the server.
Server IP Address	IP address of the server.
Local IP Address	IP address of the local side of the tunnel.
Remote IP Address	IP address of the remote side of the tunnel.
Remote Subnet	Address of the network behind the remote side of the tunnel.
Remote Subnet Mask	The mask of the network behind the remote side of the tunnel
MRU	Maximum Receive Unit value. Default value is 1460 bytes to avoid fragmented packets.

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Item	Description
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit value. Default value is 1460 bytes to avoid fragmented packets.
Username	Username for the PPTP tunnel login.
Password	Password for the PPTP tunnel login. Enter valid characters only.

Table 48: PPTP Tunnel Configuration Items Description

The changes in settings will apply after pressing the *Apply* button.

The firmware also supports PPTP passthrough, which means that it is possible to create a tunnel through the router.

3.15.1 Example of the PPTP Tunnel Configuration

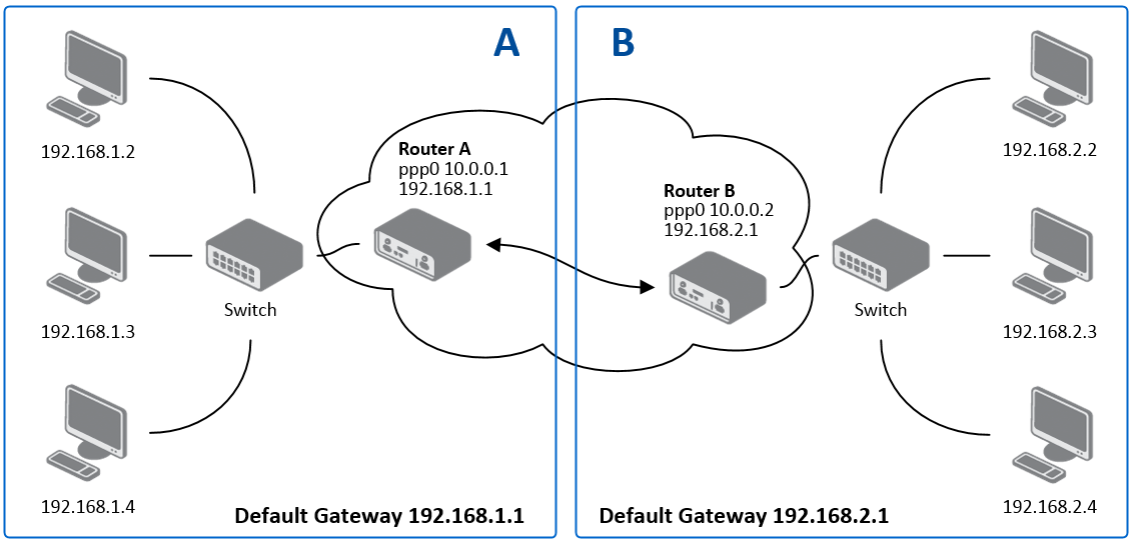

Figure 63: Topology of PPTP Tunnel Configuration Example

Configuration of the PPTP tunnel:

Configuration	A	B
Mode	PPTP Server	PPTP Client
Server IP Address	—	10.0.0.1
Local IP Address	192.168.1.1	—
Remote IP Address	192.168.2.1	—
Remote Subnet	192.168.2.0	192.168.1.0
Remote Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0
Username	username	username
Password	password	password

Table 49: PPTP Tunnel Configuration Example

3.16 Services

3.16.1 Authentication

User authentication options can be configured on the *Configuration* → *Authentication* page. Figure 64 shows the configuration for *local user database* mode. Table 50 describes configuration items for *local user database* mode that are common to all other modes as well.

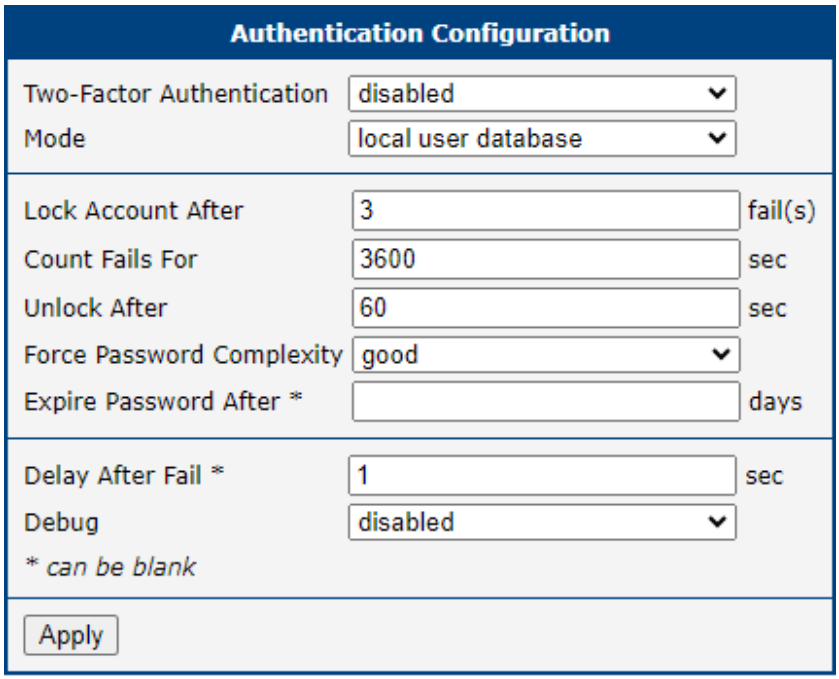

Figure 64: Common Configuration Items

Item	Description
Two-Factor Authentication	To enable the two-factor authentication service, choose the service type you want to use from *Google Authenticator* or *OATH Toolkit*. For more details refer to Chapter *5.2.1 Two-Factor Authentication*.
Mode	• **Local user database** – Authenticate against the local user database only. See Chapter *5.1Manage Users*. • **RADIUS with fallback** – Authenticate against the RADIUS server first, and then against the local database if the RADIUS server is not accessible. • **RADIUS only** – Authenticate only against the RADIUS server. Note that you will not be able to authenticate to the router if the RADIUS server is not accessible! • **TACACS+ with fallback** – Authenticate against the TACACS+ server first, and then against the local database if the TACACS+ server is not accessible. • **TACACS+ only** – Authenticate only against the TACACS+ server. Note that you will not be able to authenticate to the router if the TACACS+ server is not accessible!
Lock Account After	Number of failed login attempts after which the account will be locked.

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Item	Description
Count Fails For	The time window for which unsuccessful login attempts will be counted.
Unlock After	The time after which logging will be unlocked if it was previously locked.
Force Password Complexity	Specify the level of password complexity: • **very weak** – Not secure and not recommended. Requires 6 characters. Time to crack: Seconds to minutes. • **weak** – Not secure and not recommended. Requires 8 characters from two sets (numbers, letters) [NIST SP 800-63B compliant]. Time to crack: Hours to days. • **good** – Reasonably secure. Requires 12 characters from three sets (uppercase letters, lowercase letters, and numbers), with a maximum of 3 same characters in sequence [FirstNet compliant]. Time to crack: Months to years. • **strong** – For the best security level. Requires 16 characters from four sets (uppercase and lowercase letters, digits, and special characters). Time to crack: Centuries.
Expire Password After	Number of days after which the password will expire and the user will be prompted to change it; see Chapter *5.2.3 Forced Password Change*.
Delay After Fail	The time after which the login screen will appear again in case of a previous unsuccessful attempt.
Debug	Enable or disable debugging in the Syslog.

Table 50: Enter Caption

RADIUS Mode

When authenticate against the RADIUS server, user with the same name must exist locally. It can be created manually (see Chapter *5.1 Manage Users*) or can be created automatically based on data from RADIUS server, if the *Take Over Server Users* option is enabled as described hereunder.

To configure the authentication against a RADIUS server, choose *RADIUS with fallback* or *RADIUS only* as the *PAM mode* and set up all required items, see Figure 65. Table 51 describes all the configuration options for the RADIUS PAM modes.

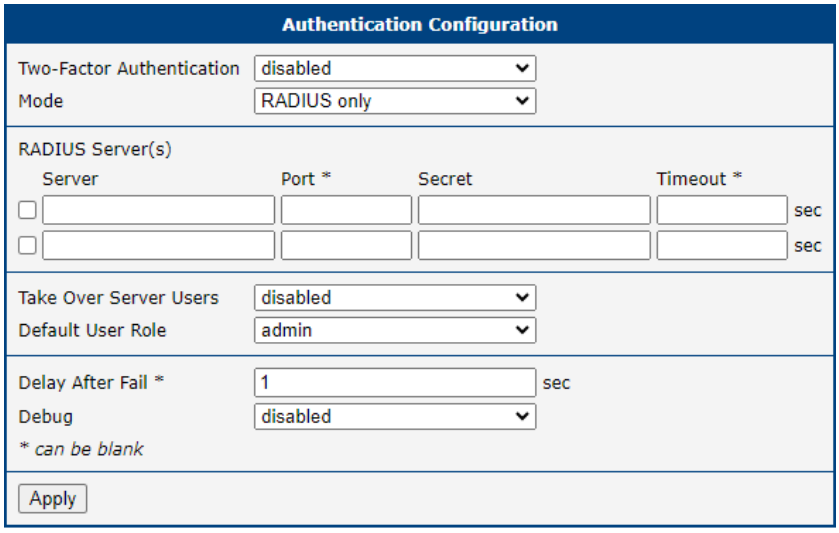

Figure 65: Configuration of RADIUS

Item	Description
Server	Address of the RADIUS server. Up to two servers can be configured.
Port	Port of the RADIUS server.
Secret	The secret For authentication to the RADIUS server.
Timeout	Timeout for authentication to the RADIUS server.
Take Over Server Users	If enabled, a new user account is created during the login, in case the RADIUS authentication is successful and appropriate local account does not exist. New accounts are created without the password. An existing user account with a password is never modified by this feature.
Default User Role	Choose the user role (*Admin* or *User*). This role corresponds with router's user roles, see Chapter *5.1 Manage Users*. Selected role will be used for a user in case the option *Take Over Server Users* is enabled and if the user's *Service-Type* set on the RADIUS server is missing or is not set up to *NAS-Prompt-User* or *Administrative-User*. When *Service-Type* is set to *NAS-Prompt-User*, the *User* role will be used. When *Service-Type* is set to *Administrative-User*, the *Admin* role is used.

Table 51: Configuration of RADIUS

TACACS+ Mode

When authenticate against the TACACS+ server, user with the same name must exist locally. It can be created manually (see Chapter *5.1 Manage Users*) or can be created automatically based on data from TACACS+ server, if the *Take Over Server Users* option is enabled as described hereunder.

To configure the authentication against a TACACS+ server, choose *TACACS+ with fallback* or *TACACS+ only* as the *PAM mode* and set up all required items, see Figure 66. Table 52 describes all the configuration options for the TACACS PAM modes.

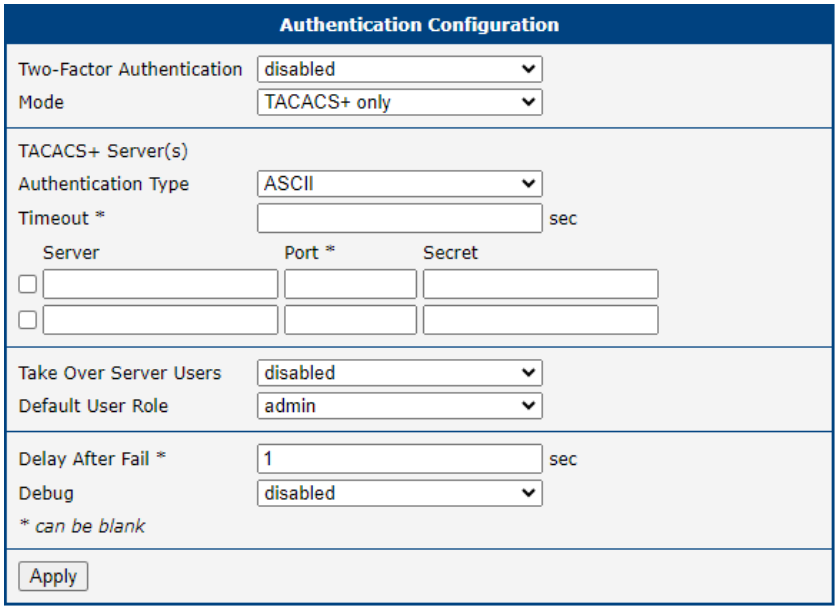

Figure 66: Configuration of TACACS+

Item	Description
Authentication Type	Choose ASCII, PAP or CHAP as authentication type. To configure the two-factor authentication for a user, see Chapter *5.2.1 Two-Factor Authentication*.
Timeout	Timeout for authentication to the TACACS+ server.
Server	Address of the TACACS+ server. Up to two servers can be configured.
Port	Port of the TACACS+ server.
Secret	The secret For authentication to the TACACS+ server.
Take Over Server Users	If enabled, a new user account is created during the login, in case the TACACS+ authentication is successful and appropriate local account does not exist. New accounts are created without the password. An existing user account with a password is never modified by this feature.
Default User Role	Choose the user role (*Admin* or *User*). This role corresponds with router's user roles, see Chapter *5.1 Manage Users*. Selected role will be used for a new user when *Take Over Server Users* is used.

Table 52: Configuration of TACACS+

3.16.2 DynDNS

The DynDNS function allows you to access the router remotely using an easy-to-remember custom hostname. This DynDNS client monitors the router's IP address and updates it whenever a change occurs. For DynDNS to function, a public IP address, either static or dynamic, is required, along with an active Remote Access service account on a Dynamic DNS server. Register the custom (third-level) domain and account information specified in the configuration form.

Other services can also be used, see the table below under the *Server* item. To open the *DynDNS Configuration* page, click *DynDNS* in the main menu.

Item	Description
Hostname	The third-level domain registered on a Dynamic DNS server.
Username	Username for logging into the DynDNS server.
Password	Password for logging into the DynDNS server. Enter only valid characters (see Chapter 1.2.1).
IP Mode	Specifies the IP protocol version: • **IPv4** – Only the IPv4 protocol is used (default). • **IPv6** – Only the IPv6 protocol is used. • **IPv4/IPv6** – Dual stack mode (IPv4 and IPv6) is enabled.
Server	Specifies a DynDNS service. Some available free services include: *www.freedns.afraid.org*, *www.duckdns.org*, *www.noip.com*. Enter the update server's service information in this field. If left blank, the default server `members.dyndns.org` will be used.

Table 53: DynDNS Configuration Items Description

Example of a DynDNS client configuration with the domain *company.dyndns.org*:

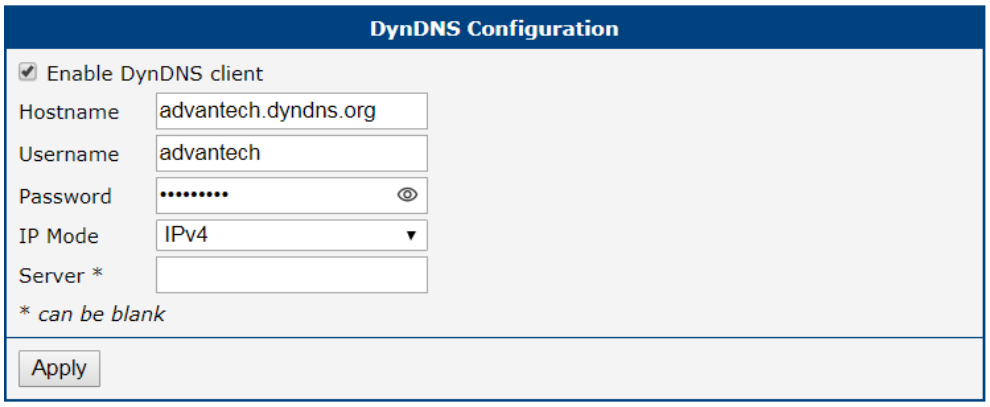

Figure 67: DynDNS Configuration Example

To access the router's configuration remotely, ensure that this option is enabled in the NAT configuration (bottom part of the form). See Chapter *3.9 NAT*.

3.16.3 FTP

FTP protocol (File Transfer Protocol) can be used to transfer files between the router and another device on the computer network. Configuration form of TP server can be done in *FTP* configuration page under *Services* menu item.

Item	Description
Enable FTP service	Enabling of FTP server.
Maximum Sessions	Indicates how many concurrent connections shall the FTP server accept. Once the maximum is reached, additional connections will be rejected until some of the existing connections are terminated. The range is from 1 to 500.
Session Timeout	Is used to close inactive sessions. The server will terminate a FTP session after it has not been used for the given amount of seconds. The range is from 60 to 7200.

Table 54: FTP Configuration Items Description

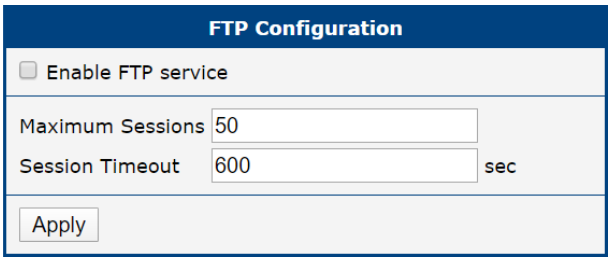

Figure 68: Configuration of FTP server

3.16.4 HTTP

The HTTP protocol (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) is used to exchange hypertext documents in HTML format. It enables access to the router's web server for user configuration. However, it is recommended to use the HTTPS protocol, which encrypts data for secure communication.

The *HTTP* configuration page, found under the *Services* menu, allows for configuring both HTTP and HTTPS services. By default, HTTP is disabled, and HTTPS is preferred. For this default setting, any HTTP request is automatically redirected to HTTPS.

Item	Description
Enable HTTP service	Enables the HTTP service.
Enable HTTPS service	Enables the HTTPS service.
Minimum TLS Version	Specifies the minimum supported TLS version. For better security, choose the highest version of the TLS protocol unless compatibility with older web browsers is required.
Session Timeout	Defines the inactivity timeout period after which the session is closed.
Login Banner	Displays the specified text on the login page above the credentials fields.
Keep the current certificate	Retains the current certificate in the router.
Generate a new certificate	Generates a new self-signed certificate for the router.
Upload a new certificate	Uploads a custom PEM certificate, which can be signed by a Certificate Authority.
Certificate	Specifies the file containing the PEM certificate to upload. Note: The file may contain multiple certificates organized in a certificate chain.
Private Key	Specifies the file containing the private key for the certificate.

Table 55: HTTP Configuration Items Description

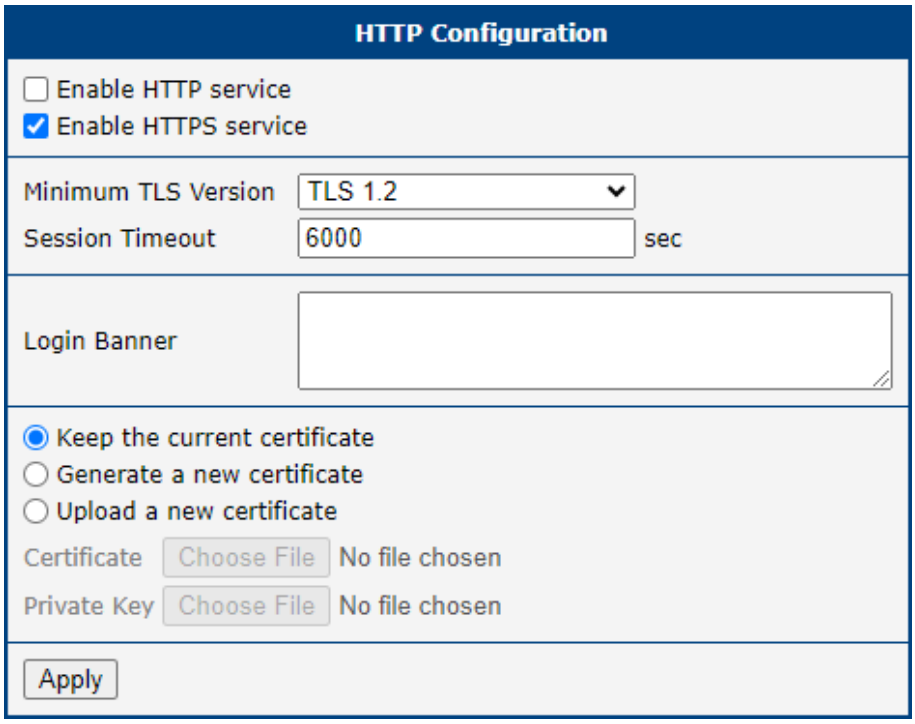

Figure 69: HTTP Configuration Page

3.16.5 NTP

The NTP (Network Time Protocol) configuration page allows you to configure the router's NTP client and/or server functionalities. To open the *NTP* configuration page, click *NTP* in the *Configuration* section of the main menu.

Please note that some configuration items described below may not be available on all router models.

Operating the router as an NTP server while its own clock is not synchronized to a reliable external NTP source (e.g., remote NTP server or cellular network) is strongly discouraged. This configuration can lead to incorrect time propagation to other devices on the network that use this router as their time source.

Upon initial activation, the NTP service may require approximately 15 minutes to stabilize and enter continuous operational mode due to Hardware Clock adjustments. During this period, a syslog message such as `TIME_ERROR: Clock Unsynchronized` is normal. The router's time will be synchronized once this initial process completes.

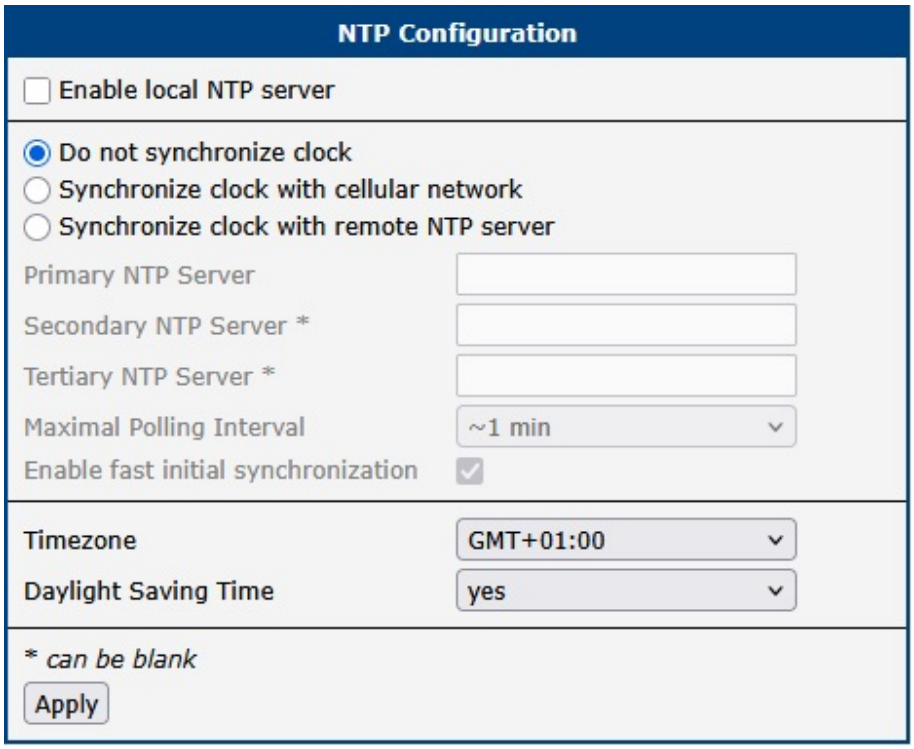

Figure 70: NTP Configuration Page

Item	Description
Enable local NTP server	When enabled, the router functions as an NTP server, allowing other devices on the local network to synchronize their time with it. The accuracy of the time served depends on how the router's own clock is synchronized (see options below).
Do not synchronize clock	The router's system clock will not be synchronized with any external time source. If *Enable local NTP server* is active, the router will serve its current system time, which may drift if not manually corrected or initially set accurately.

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Item	Description
Synchronize clock with cellular network	The router's system clock will be synchronized using time information provided by the connected cellular network (e.g., via NITZ - Network Identity and Time Zone). This option is only effective if the cellular connection is active and the network provider supports this feature.
Synchronize clock with remote NTP server	The router's system clock will be synchronized by querying one or more specified remote NTP servers. This enables the router to function as an NTP client.
Primary NTP Server	IP address or domain name of the primary remote NTP server. This server is queried first for time synchronization.
Secondary NTP Server	IP address or domain name of the secondary remote NTP server. This server is used if the primary server is unavailable.
Tertiary NTP Server	IP address or domain name of the tertiary remote NTP server. This server is used if both primary and secondary servers are unavailable.
Maximal Pooling Interval	Defines the maximum time interval (typically in seconds, often expressed as a power of 2) between queries sent to the remote NTP server(s) for time synchronization. Longer intervals reduce network load but may result in less frequent time corrections.
Enable fast initial synchronization	Enables rapid initial time correction if a large discrepancy exists between the router's current system time and the time reported by the NTP server. This allows for a quick jump to the correct time rather than gradual adjustments (slewing).
Timezone	Specifies the geographical timezone where the router is physically located. This setting is crucial for correct local time display and DST adjustments.
Daylight Saving Time	Enables or disables automatic adjustment for Daylight Saving Time (DST). When enabled, the router will adjust its clock according to the DST rules for the selected *Timezone*.

Table 56: NTP Configuration Items Description

3.16.6 SNMP

The *SNMP* page allows you to configure the SNMP v1/v2 or v3 agent, which transmits information about the router and its expansion ports (if applicable) to a management station. To access the *SNMP* page, click *SNMP* in the *Configuration* section of the main menu.

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) provides status information about network elements such as routers or endpoint computers. In SNMP v3, communication is secured through encryption. To enable the SNMP service, select the *Enable the SNMP agent* checkbox. Sending SNMP traps to IPv6 addresses is supported.

Item	Description
Name	Router designation.
Location	Physical location where the router is installed.
Contact	Contact details of the person responsible for managing the router.
Custom	Field for entering additional specific information based on user requirements.

Table 57: SNMP Agent Configuration

To enable SNMPv1/v2, select the *Enable SNMPv1/v2 access* checkbox and specify a password for access to the *Community* SNMP agent. The default setting is *public*.

You can define a separate password for the *Read* community (read-only) and the *Write* community (read and write) in SNMPv1/v2. Additionally, SNMPv3 allows you to configure up to two SNMP users: one with read-only access (*Read*) and another with read and write access (*Write*).

Each user's configuration is independent, and the router applies these settings exclusively for SNMP access.

To enable SNMPv3, select the *Enable SNMPv3 access* checkbox and specify the following parameters:

Item	Description
Username	Name of the SNMPv3 user.
Authentication	Encryption algorithm used in the Authentication Protocol to verify user identity.
Authentication Password	Password used to generate the authentication key. **Note:** Enter valid characters only, see Chapter 1.2.1.
Privacy	Encryption algorithm used in the Privacy Protocol to ensure data confidentiality.
Privacy Password	Password used for encryption in the Privacy Protocol. **Note:** Enter valid characters only, see Chapter 1.2.1.

Table 58: SNMPv3 Configuration

Activating the *Enable I/O extension* function allows you to monitor the binary I/O inputs on the router.

Enabling the *Enable M-BUS extension* option and configuring the *Baudrate*, *Parity*, and *Stop Bits* settings allows you to monitor the status of meters connected via the MBUS interface. While the MBUS expansion port is not currently supported, it is possible to use an external RS232/MBUS converter.

Enabling the *Enable reporting to supervisory system* option and specifying the *IP Address* and *Period* allows the router to send statistical data to the R-SeeNet monitoring system.

Item	Description
IP Address	Specifies the IPv4 or IPv6 address.
Period	Interval for sending statistical information (in minutes).

Table 59: SNMP Configuration (R-SeeNet)

Each monitored value is uniquely identified using a numerical identifier called an *OID* (Object Identifier). This identifier consists of a sequence of numbers separated by dots, forming a hierarchical tree structure. Each OID derives from its parent identifier, appending an additional number to indicate its position in the hierarchy. The figure below illustrates the fundamental tree structure used for creating OIDs.

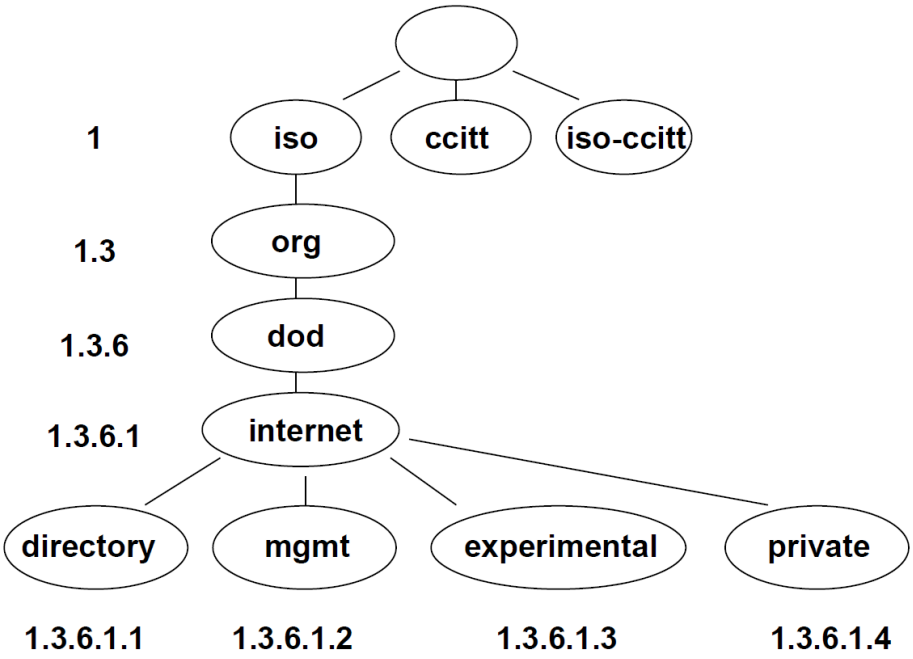

Figure 71: OID Basic Structure

The SNMP values specific to Advantech routers form a hierarchical tree starting at OID `.1.3.6.1.4.1.30140`. This OID can be interpreted as follows:

iso.org.dod.internet.private.enterprises.conel

This means that the router provides, for example, information about the internal temperature (OID `1.3.6.1.4.1.30140.3.3`) or power voltage (OID `1.3.6.1.4.1.30140.3.4`).

For binary inputs and outputs, the following OID range is used:

OID	Description
.1.3.6.1.4.1.30140.2.3.1.0	Binary input BIN0 (values: 0,1)
.1.3.6.1.4.1.30140.2.3.2.0	Binary output OUT0 (values: 0,1)
.1.3.6.1.4.1.30140.2.3.3.0	Binary input BIN1 (values: 0,1)

Table 60: Object Identifiers for Binary Inputs and Outputs

The list of available and supported OIDs, along with other details, can be found in the application note *SNMP Object Identifiers* [11].

The following figure shows an example of SNMP configuration.

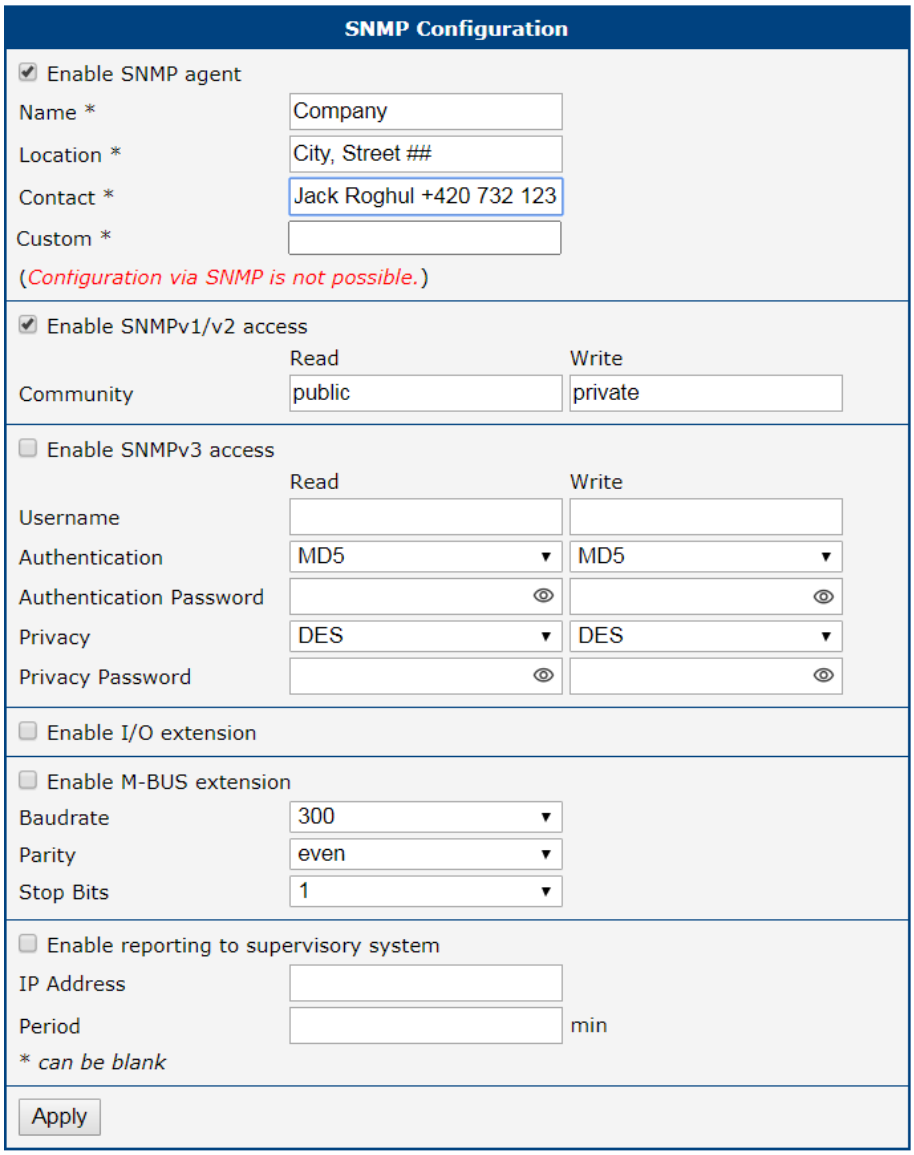

Figure 72: SNMP Configuration Example

The next figure illustrates SNMP browsing in the MIB Browser.

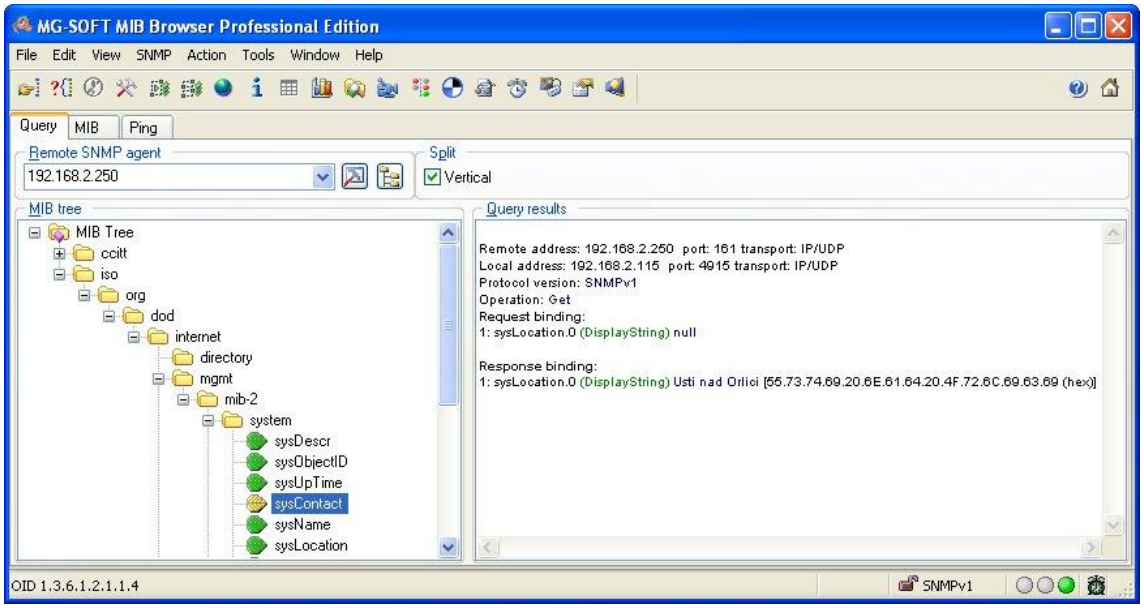

Figure 73: MIB Browser Example

To access a specific device, enter the IP address of the SNMP agent (the router) in the *Remote SNMP Agent* field. The dialog displays the internal variables in the MIB tree after entering the IP address. Additionally, you can check the status of internal variables by entering their corresponding OID.

The path to the SNMP objects is:

$$iso \rightarrow org \rightarrow dod \rightarrow internet \rightarrow private \rightarrow enterprises \rightarrow Conel \rightarrow protocols$$

The path to router-specific information is:

$$iso \rightarrow org \rightarrow dod \rightarrow internet \rightarrow mgmt \rightarrow mib\text{-}2 \rightarrow system$$

3.16.7 SMTP

You use the *SMTP* form to configure the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol client (SMTP) for sending emails.

Item	Description
SMTP Server Address	IP or domain address of the mail server.
SMTP Port	Port the SMTP server is listening on.
Secure Method	none, SSL/TLS, or STARTTLS. The secure method must be supported by the SMTP server.
Username	Name for the email account.
Password	Password for the email account. Enter valid characters only.
Own Email Address	Address of the sender.

Table 61: SMTP Client Configuration

The mobile service provider may block other SMTP servers, so you might only be able to use the SMTP server of the service provider.

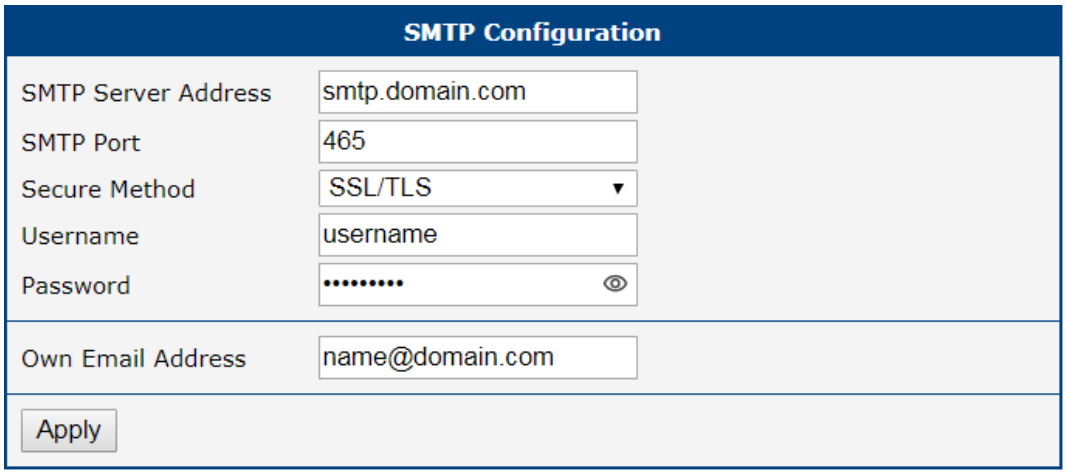

Figure 74: SMTP Client Configuration Example

You can send emails from the startup script. The *Startup Script* dialog is located in *Scripts* in the *Configuration* section of the main menu.

The router also allows you to send emails using an SSH connection. Use the `email` command, see *Command Line Interface* [1] Application Note for details.

3.16.8 SMS

Open the *SMS* page in the *Services* submenu of the *Configuration* section of the main menu. The router can automatically send SMS messages to a cell phone or SMS message server when certain events occur. The format allows you to select which events generate an SMS message.

Item	Description
Send SMS on power up	Activates/deactivates the sending of an SMS message automatically on power up.
Send SMS on connect to mobile network	Activates/deactivates the sending of an SMS message automatically when the router is connected to a mobile network.
Send SMS on disconnect to mobile network	Activates/deactivates the sending of an SMS message automatically when the router is disconnection from a mobile network.
Send SMS when datalimit exceeded	Activates/deactivates the sending of an SMS message automatically when the data limit exceeded.
Send SMS when binary input on I/O port (BIN0) is active	Automatic sending SMS message after binary input on I/O port (BIN0) is active. Text of message is intended parameter BIN0.
Add timestamp to SMS	Activates/deactivates the adding a time stamp to the SMS messages. This time stamp has a fixed format YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss.
Phone Number 1	Specifies the phone number to which the router sends the generated SMS.
Phone Number 2	Specifies the phone number to which the router sends the generated SMS.
Phone Number 3	Specifies the phone number to which the router sends the generated SMS.
Unit ID	The name of the router. The router sends the name in the SMS.
BIN0 – SMS	Text of the SMS message when the first binary input is activated.
BIN1 – SMS	Text of the SMS message when the second binary input is activated.

Table 62: SMS Configuration

Remote Control via SMS

After you enter a phone number in the *Phone Number 1* field, the router allows you to configure the control of the device using an SMS message. You can configure up to three numbers for incoming SMS messages. To enable the function, mark the *Enable remote control via SMS* check box. The default setting of the remote control function is active.

Item	Description
Phone Number 1	Specifies the first phone number allowed to access the router using an SMS.
Phone Number 2	Specifies the second phone number allowed to access the router using an SMS.
Phone Number 3	Specifies the third phone number allowed to access the router using an SMS.

Table 63: Control via SMS

If you enter one or more phone numbers, then you can control the router using SMS messages sent only from the specified phone numbers.
If you enter the wild card character $*$, then you can control the router using SMS messages sent from any phone number.

Most of the control SMS messages do not change the router configuration. For example, if the router is changed to the off line mode using an SMS message, the router remains in this mode, but it will return back to the on-line mode after reboot. The only exception is *set profile* command that changes the configuration permanently, see the table below.

To control the router using an SMS, send only message text containing the control command. You can send control SMS messages in the following format:

SMS	Description
go online sim 1	Switch the mobile WAN to the SIM1.
go online sim 2	Switch the mobile WAN to the SIM2.
go online	Switch the router to the online mode.
go offline	Switch the router to the offline mode.
set out*x*=0	Set the binary output number *x* to 0. Example for the first output: `out0=0`.
set out*x*=1	Set the binary output number *x* to 1. Example for the first output: `out0=1`.
set profile std	Set the standard profile. This change is permanent.
set profile alt1	Set the alternative profile 1. This change is permanent.
set profile alt2	Set the alternative profile 2. This change is permanent.
set profile alt3	Set the alternative profile 3. This change is permanent.
reboot	Reboot the router.
get ip	Respond with the IP address of the SIM card.

Table 64: Control SMS

Note: Every received control SMS is processed and then **deleted** from the router! This may cause a confusion when you want to use AT-SMS protocol for reading received SMS (see section below).

Advanced SMS control: If there is unknown command in received SMS and remote control via SMS is enabled, the script located in "/var/scripts/sms" is run before the SMS is deleted. It is possible to define your own additional SMS commands using this script. Maximum of 7 words can be used in such SMS. Since the script file is located in RAM of the router, it is possible to add creation of such file to Startup Script. See example in *Command Line Interface* Application Note [1].

AT-SMS Protocol

AT-SMS protocol is a private set of AT commands supported by the routers. It can be used to access the cellular module in the router directly via commonly used AT commands, work with short messages (send SMS) and cellular module state information and settings.

Choosing *Enable AT-SMS protocol on expansion port 1* and *Baudrate* makes it possible to use AT-SMS protocol on the serial Port 1.

Item	Description
Baudrate	Communication speed on the expansion port 1

Table 65: Send SMS on the Serial Port 1

Choosing *Enable AT-SMS protocol on expansion port 2* and *Baudrate* makes it possible to use AT-SMS protocol on the Serial Port 2.

Item	Description
Baudrate	Communication speed on the expansion port 2

Table 66: Send SMS on the Serial Port 2

Setting the parameters in the *Enable AT-SMS protocol over TCP* frame, you can enable the router to use AT-SMS protocol on a TCP port. This function requires you to specify a TCP port number.

Item	Description
TCP Port	TCP port on which will be allowed to send/receive SMS messages.

Table 67: Sending/receiving of SMS on TCP Port Specified

If you establish a connection to the router through a serial interface or interface using the TCP protocol, then you can use AT commands to manage SMS messages.

Only the commands supported by the routers are listed in the following table. For other AT commands the OK response is always sent. There is no support for treatment of complex AT commands, so in such a case the router sends ERROR response.

AT Command	Description
AT+CGMI	Returns the manufacturer specific identity
AT+CGMM	Returns the manufacturer specific model identity
AT+CGMR	Returns the manufacturer specific model revision identity
AT+CGPADDR	Displays the IP address of the Mobile WAN interface
AT+CGSN	Returns the product serial number

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AT Command	Description
AT+CIMI	Returns the International Mobile Subscriber Identity number (IMSI)
AT+CMGD	Deletes a message from the location
AT+CMGF	Sets the presentation format of short messages
AT+CMGL	Lists messages of a certain status from a message storage area
AT+CMGR	Reads a message from a message storage area
AT+CMGS	Sends a short message from the device to entered tel. number
AT+CMGW	Writes a short message to SIM storage
AT+CMSS	Sends a message from SIM storage location value
AT+CNUM	Returns the phone number, if available (stored on SIM card)
AT+COPS?	Identifies the available mobile networks
AT+CPIN	Is used to find out the SIM card state and enter a PIN code
AT+CPMS	Selects SMS memory storage types, to be used for short message operations
AT+CREG	Displays network registration status
AT+CSCA	Sets the short message service centre (SMSC) number
AT+CSCS	Selects the character set
AT+CSQ	Returns the signal strength of the registered network
AT+GMI	Returns the manufacturer specific identity
AT+GMM	Returns the manufacturer specific model identity
AT+GMR	Returns the manufacturer specific model revision identity
AT+GSN	Returns the product serial number
ATE	Determines whether or not the device echoes characters
ATI	Transmits the manufacturer specific information about the device

Table 68: List of AT Commands

A detailed description and examples of these AT commands can be found in the application note *AT Commands (AT-SMS)* [12].

Sending SMS from Router

There are more ways how to send your own SMS from the router:

- Using AT-SMS protocol described above – if you establish a connection to the router through a serial interface or interface using the TCP protocol, then you can use AT commands to manage SMS messages. See application note *AT Commands (AT-SMS)* [12].
- Using HTTP POST method for a remote execution, calling CGI scripts in the router. See *Command Line Interface* Application Note [1] for more details and example.
- From Web interface of the router, in *Administration* section, *Send SMS* item, see Chapter 5.8.
- Using `gsmsms` command e.g. in terminal when connected to the router via SSH. See *Command Line Interface* Application Note [1].

Examples of SMS Configuration

Example 1 Sending SMS Configuration

After powering up the router, the phone with the number entered in the dialog receives an SMS in the following format:

Router (Unit ID) has been powered up. Signal strength –xx dBm.

After connecting to mobile network, the phone with the number entered in the dialog receives an SMS in the following format:

Router (Unit ID) has established connection to mobile network. IP address xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

After disconnecting from the mobile network, the phone with the number entered in the dialog receives an SMS in the following format:

Router (Unit ID) has lost connection to mobile network. IP address xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

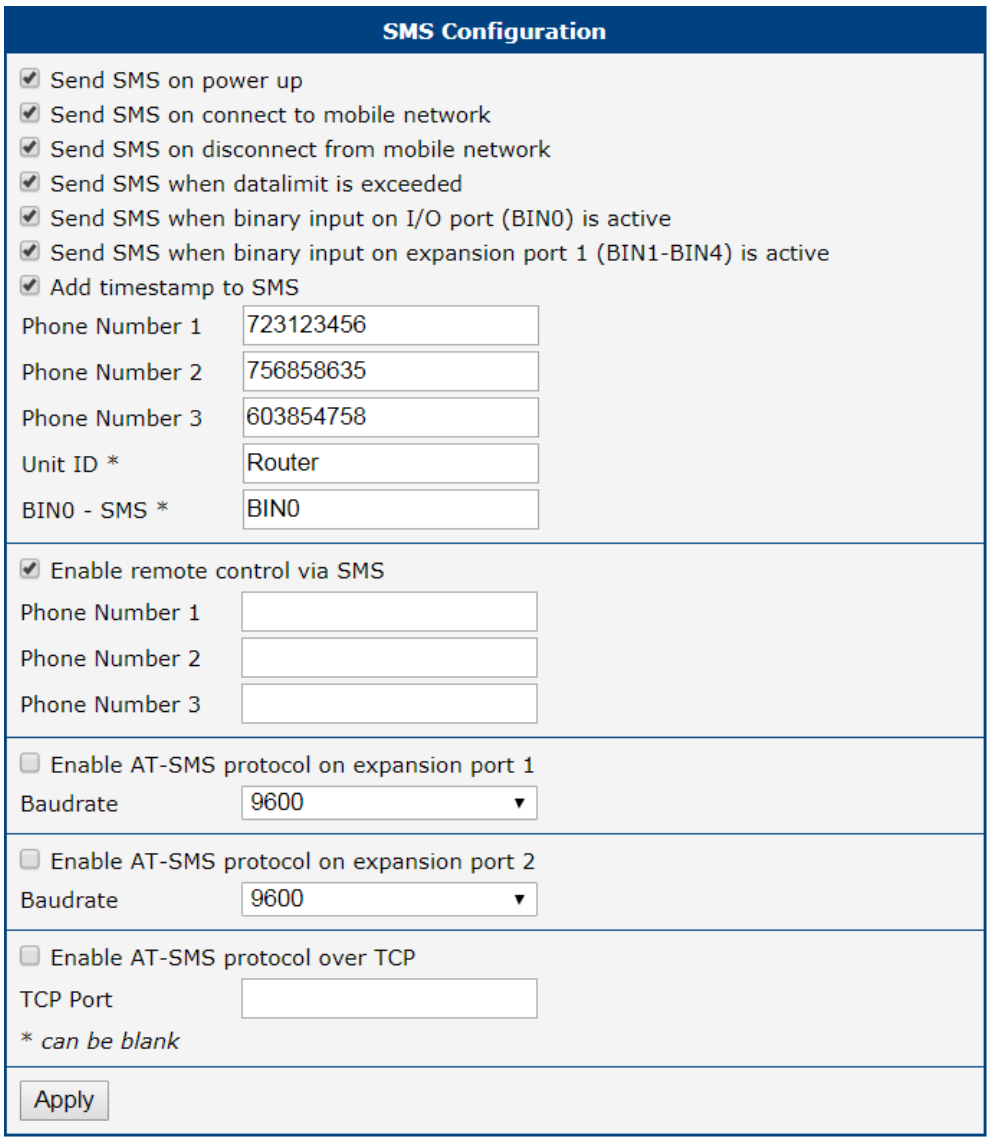

Figure 75: SMS Configuration for Example 1

Example 2 Sending SMS via Serial Interface on the Port 1

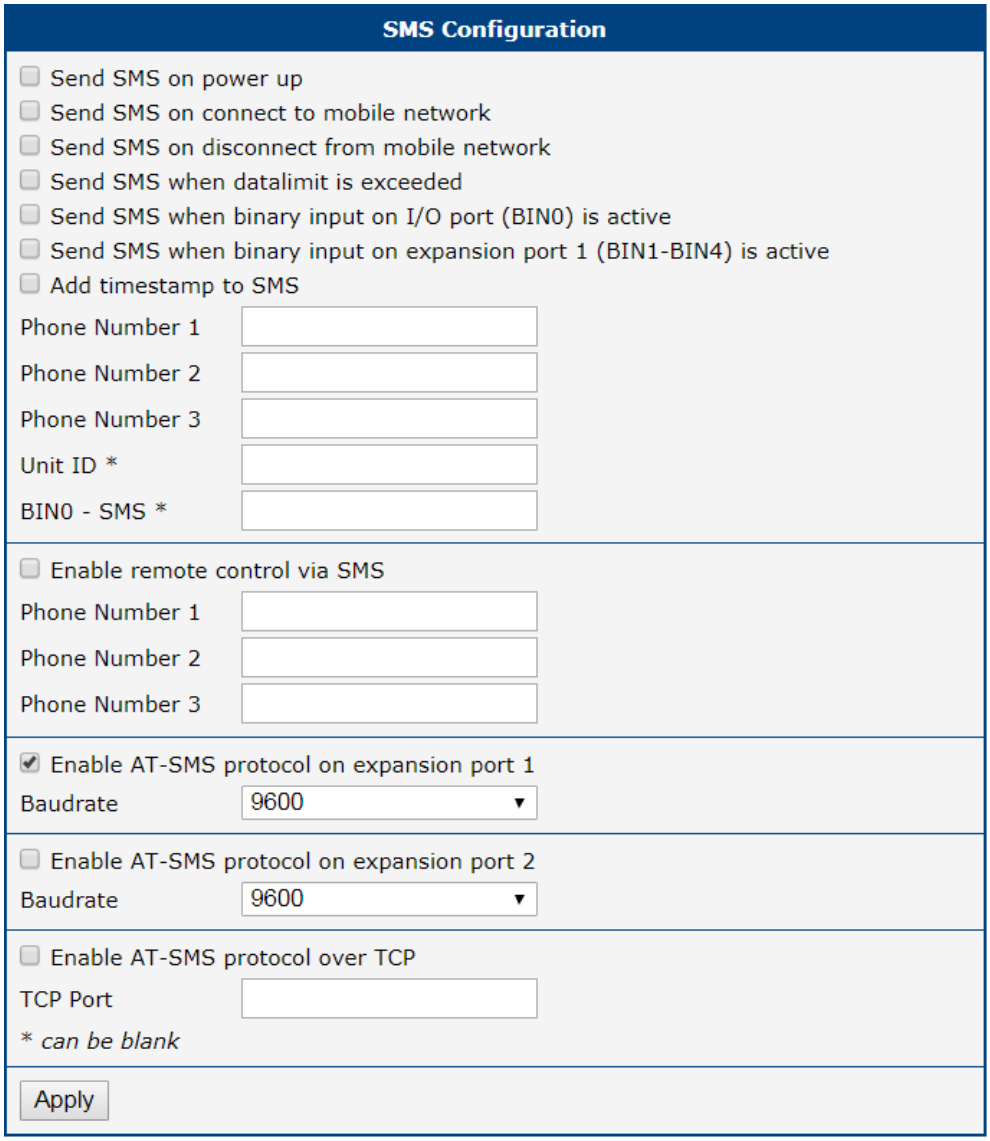

Figure 76: SMS Configuration for Example 2

Example 3 Control the Router Sending SMS from any Phone Number

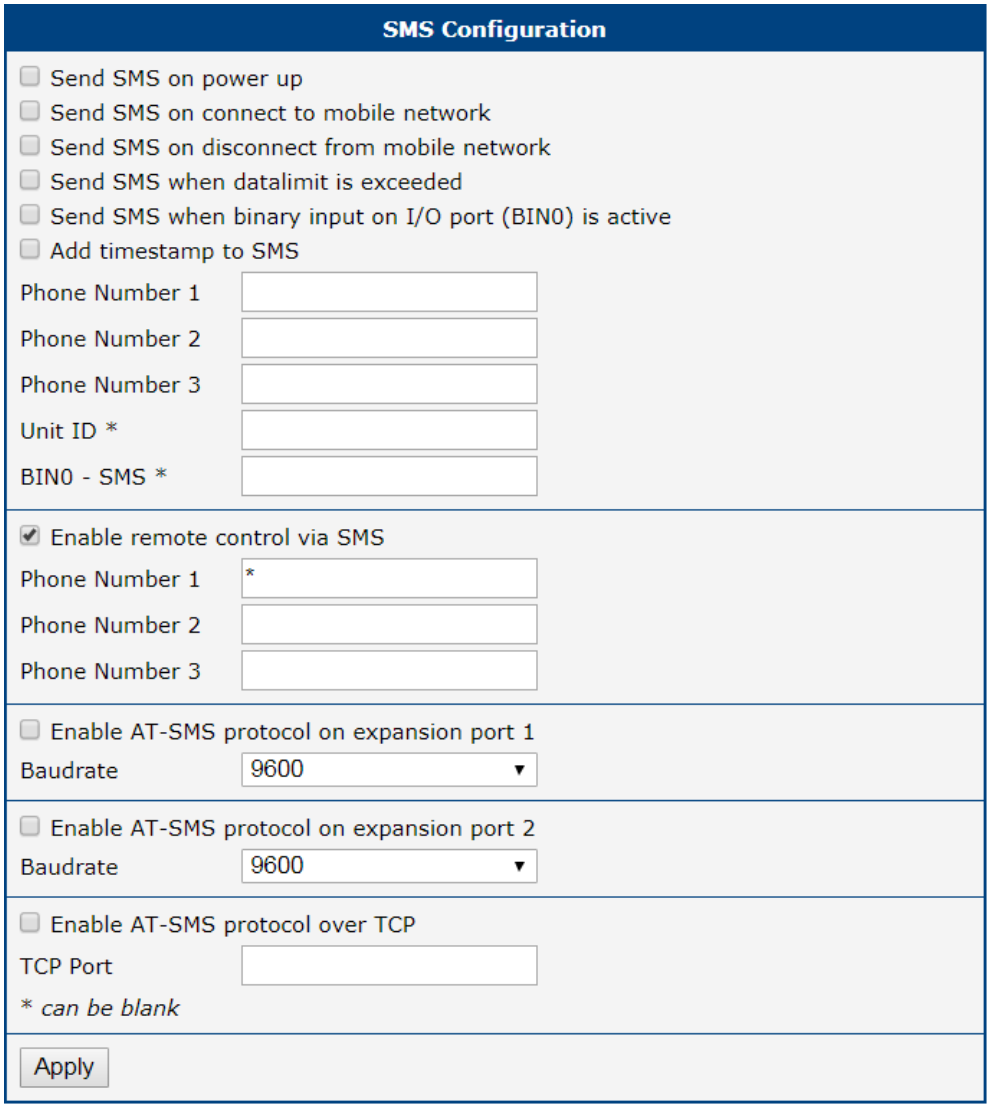

Figure 77: SMS Configuration for Example 3

Example 4 Control the Router Sending SMS from Two Phone Numbers

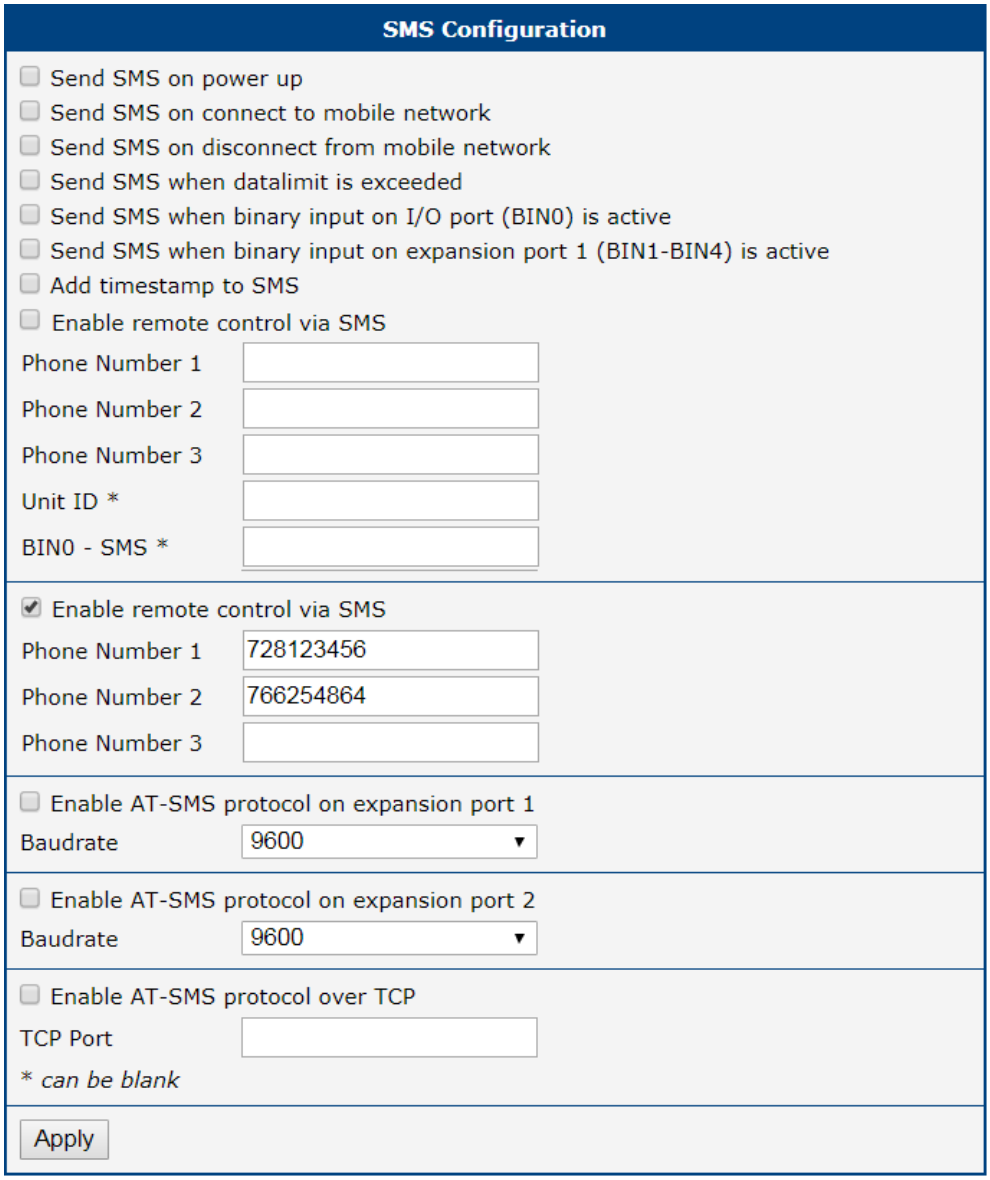

Figure 78: SMS Configuration for Example 4

3.16.9 SSH

SSH protocol (Secure Shell) allows to carry out a secure remote login to the router. Configuration form of SSH service can be done in *SSH* configuration page under *Services* menu item. By ticking *Enable SSH service* item the SSH server on the router is enabled.

Item	Description
Enable SSH service	Enabling of SSH service.
Port	Listening port.
Session Timeout	Inactivity timeout when the session is closed. The maximum allowed value may vary based on security requirements for the specific model.
Login Banner	The text specified in this field will be displayed in the console during the SSH login just after the login name entry.
Keep the current SSH key	Choose to keep current key.
Generate a new SSH key	Choose to generate new key.
Key Type	Choose the key type to be generated. The minimum allowed value may vary based on security requirements for the specific model. There are two types of keys: the RSA (Rivest-Shamir-Adleman) key and the ED25519 key. The ED25519 key is based on elliptic curve cryptography and is considered more secure than RSA.

Table 69: SSH Configuration Items Description

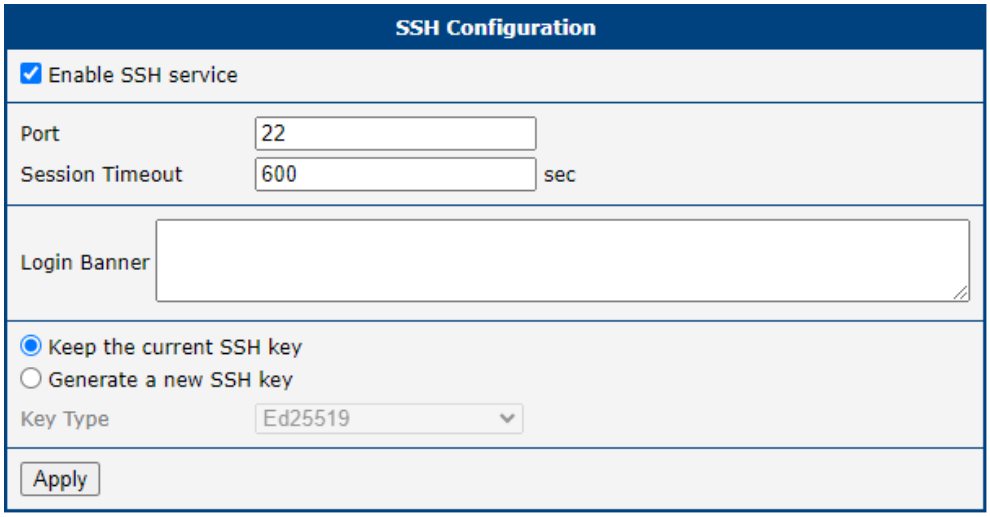

Figure 79: SSH Configuration Page

3.16.10 Syslog

Configuration of the system log, known as *syslog*, is accessible from this configuration page.

To view this log, navigate to the router's GUI via *Status* → *System Log*. Remember, you can enable auto-refreshing of this page by clicking the *refresh* button in the top-right corner. You can also access the syslog through the console with the `slog` command.

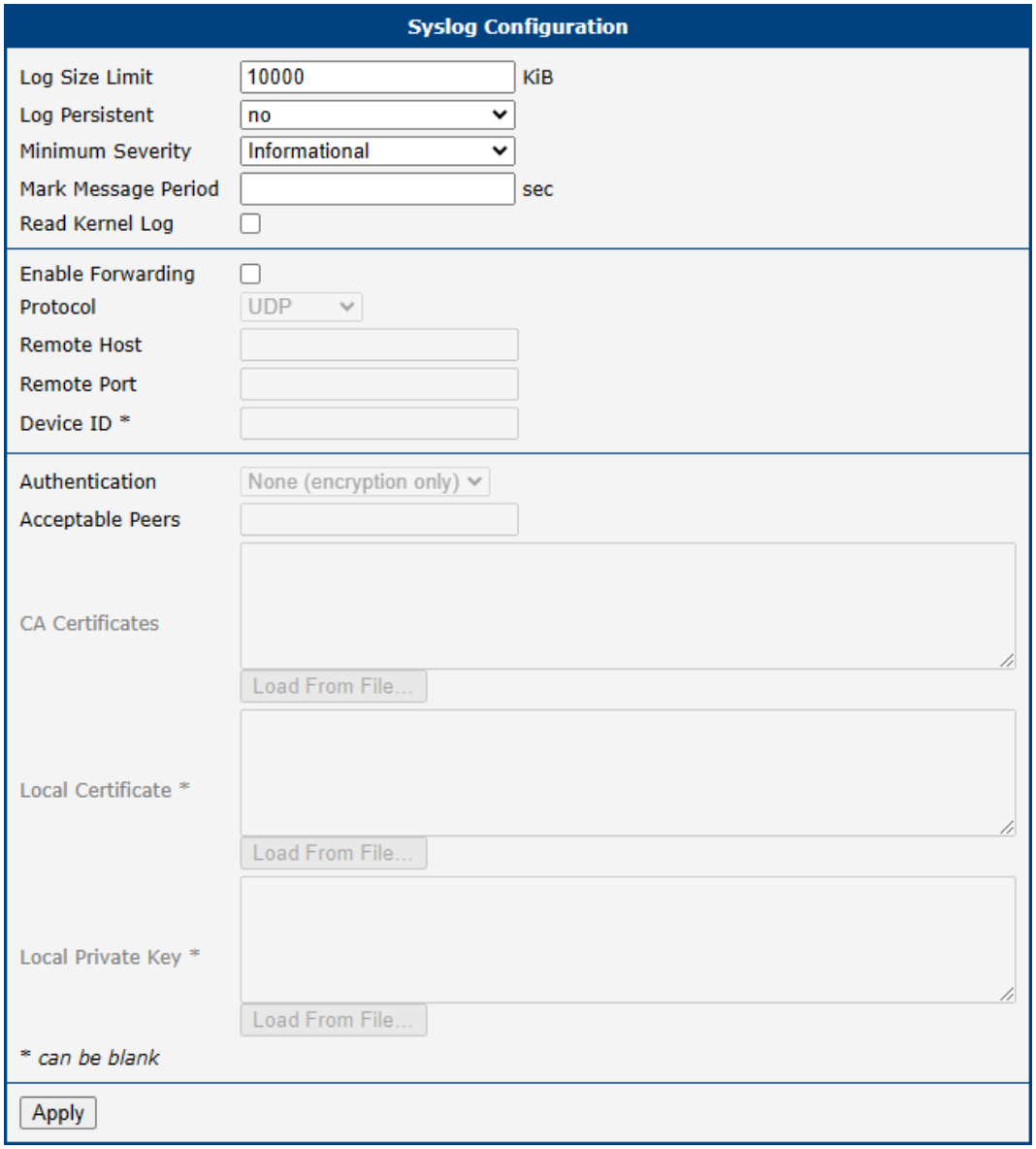

Figure 80: Syslog Configuration Page

Item	Description
Log Size Limit	Limits the maximum log size by the specified number of rows. The default size is 1000 KiB.
Log Persistence	Specifies whether the syslog will persist on the device after a reboot.

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Item	Description
Minimum Severity	Defines the minimum log severity level, ranging from *Emergency* to *Debug*. The *Debug* level offers detailed logs useful for troubleshooting but should be used only when necessary. Note: Some configuration pages (e.g., WiFi, IPsec, Authentication) or Router Apps may include separate logging level settings.
Mark Message Period	Defines the time interval during which the `-- MARK --` string will be printed in the syslog, acting as a keepalive message.
Read Kernel Log	Enables retrieval of new log messages from `/dev/kmsg` . Check this option to forward kernel messages, such as device mounting notifications or firewall LOG target messages. Upon service (re)start, all existing kernel log entries will be sent to the remote server, potentially resulting in duplicate messages. Afterward, only new messages will be forwarded.
Enable Forwarding	Enables forwarding of syslog messages to a specified host capable of processing them.
Protocol	Selects the protocol used for forwarding: • UDP • TCP • SSL/TLS
Remote Host	Specifies the hostname or IP address of the remote host for real-time syslog forwarding.
Remote Port	Defines the port used for forwarding.
Device ID	A unique identifier for remote logging. If left blank, the default identifier *Router* is used.
Authentication	Configures the authentication method for the syslog server when using SSL/TLS. Options include: • **None (encryption only)** – Disables authentication for the receiver; communication remains encrypted. • **Certificate fingerprint** – Validates the server certificate fingerprint against Acceptable Peers. • **Certificate validity** – Accepts any server with a valid certificate signed by the specified CA. • **Certified peer name** – Checks the validity of the certificate and verifies the certified DNS names in the *subjectAltName* extension or the Common Name against Acceptable Peers. Note: The server may apply its own sender authentication settings, independent of this configuration.
Acceptable Peers	Specifies the accepted certificate fingerprint (SHA1) or DNS/Common Name of the remote peer. Wildcards are allowed, e.g., "*.example.net". Required if Authentication is set to Certificate fingerprint or Certified peer name.

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Item	Description
CA Certificates	Provides the full certificate chain (CA certificates in PEM format) for validating remote certificates. Not required if Authentication is set to None.
Local Certificate	Specifies a certificate in PEM format, which must be authorized for TLS client authentication.
Local Private Key	Configures the local private key and certificate. This is optional if the server does not require transport sender authentication.

Table 70: Syslog Configuration Items Description

3.16.11 Telnet

Telnet is a protocol used to provide a bidirectional interactive text-oriented communication facility with the router. Configuration form of Telnet service can be done in *Telnet* configuration page under *Services* menu item.

Item	Description
Enable Telnet service	Enabling of Telnet service.
Maximum Sessions	Is used to close inactive sessions. The server will terminate a Telnet session after it has not been used for the given amount of seconds. The range is from 1 to 500.

Table 71: Telnet Configuration Items Description

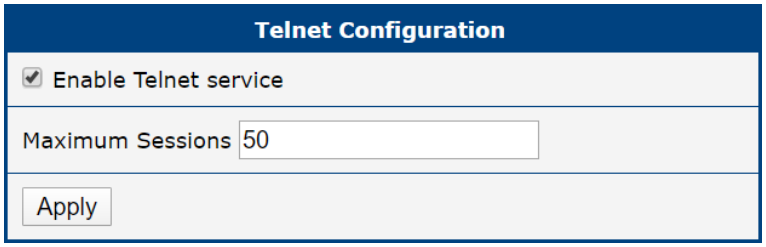

Figure 81: Telnet Configuration Page

3.17 Expansion Ports – RS232 & RS485

Configuration of the RS232 interface can be done via *Expansion Port* resp. menu item.

At the top of the configuration window, you can activate the port, and the connected port's type is displayed under the *Port Type* field. Additional settings are detailed in the table below. Support is provided for IPv6 TCP/UDP client/server configurations.

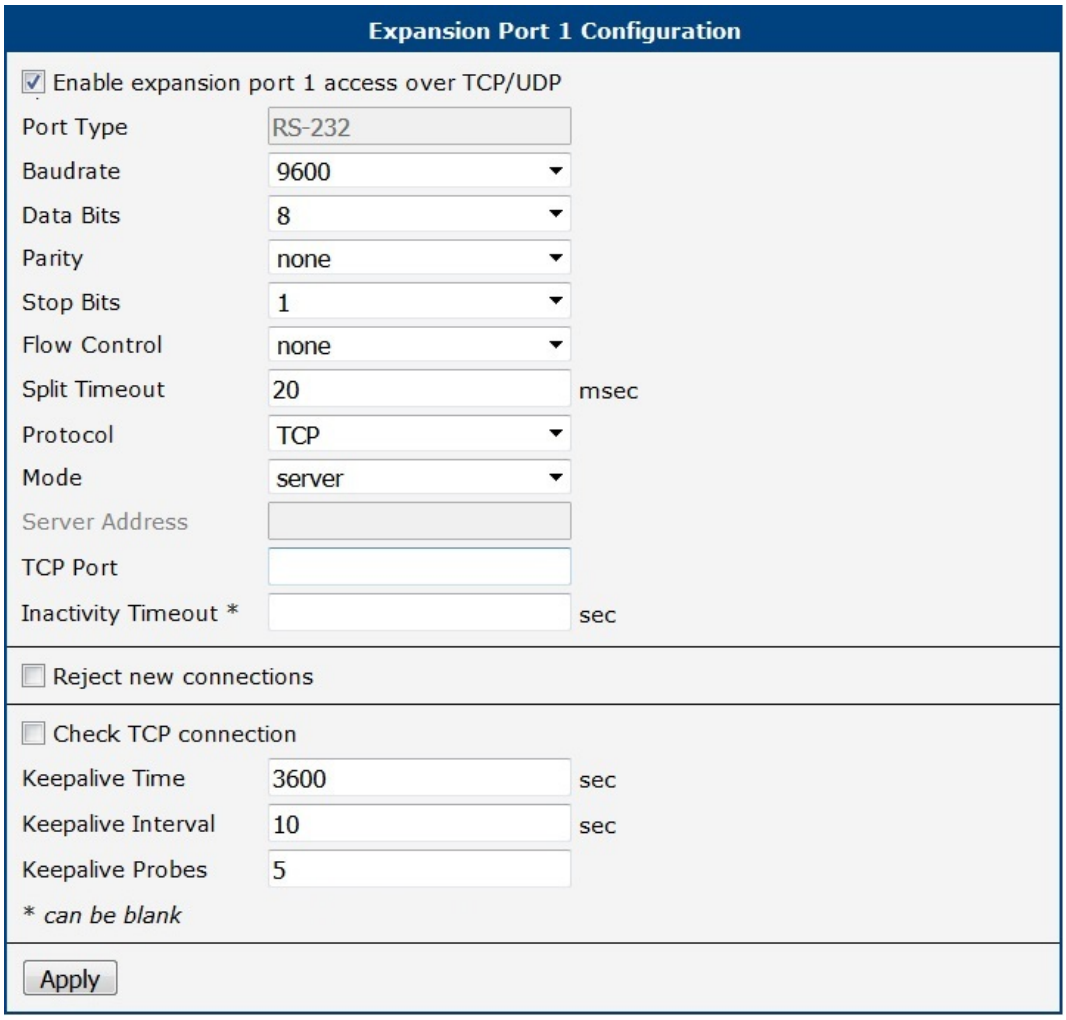

Figure 82: Expansion Port Configuration

Item	Description
Baudrate	Configurable communication speed: **300**, **600**, **1200**, **2400**, **4800**, **9600** (default), **19200**, **38400**, **57600**, **115200**, **230400**.
Data Bits	Number of data bits: **5**, **6**, **7**, **8** (default).
Parity	Parity control bit: • **None** – Data will be sent without parity. • **Even** – Data will be sent with even parity. • **Odd** – Data will be sent with odd parity.
Stop Bits	Number of stop bits: **1** (default), **2**.
Flow Control	Select the flow control method: **None** or **Hardware**.

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Item	Description
Split Timeout	Time threshold for message segmentation. If the gap between two characters exceeds this value (in milliseconds), any buffered characters will be sent over the Ethernet port.
Protocol	Communication protocol: • **TCP** – Communication using the connection-oriented TCP protocol. • **UDP** – Communication using the connectionless UDP protocol.
Mode	Connection mode: • **TCP Server** – The router listens for incoming TCP connection requests. • **TCP Client** – The router connects to a TCP server using the specified IP address and TCP port.
Server Address	When operating in *TCP Client* mode, specify the *Server Address* and *TCP Port*. Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported.
TCP Port	TCP/UDP port used for communication. The router applies this setting for both server and client modes.
Inactivity Timeout	The time period after which the TCP/UDP connection is terminated due to inactivity.

Table 72: Expansion Port Configuration – Serial Interface

If the *Reject new connections* check box is selected, the router will reject any additional connection attempts. This means that the router will no longer support multiple connections.

If the *Check TCP connection* check box is selected, the router will continuously verify the status of the TCP connection.

Item	Description
Keepalive Time	Time interval after which the router verifies the connection status.
Keepalive Interval	Duration the router waits for a response before retrying.
Keepalive Probes	Number of keepalive attempts before considering the connection inactive.

Table 73: Expansion Port Configuration – *Check TCP Connection*

3.17.1 Examples of Expansion Port Configuration

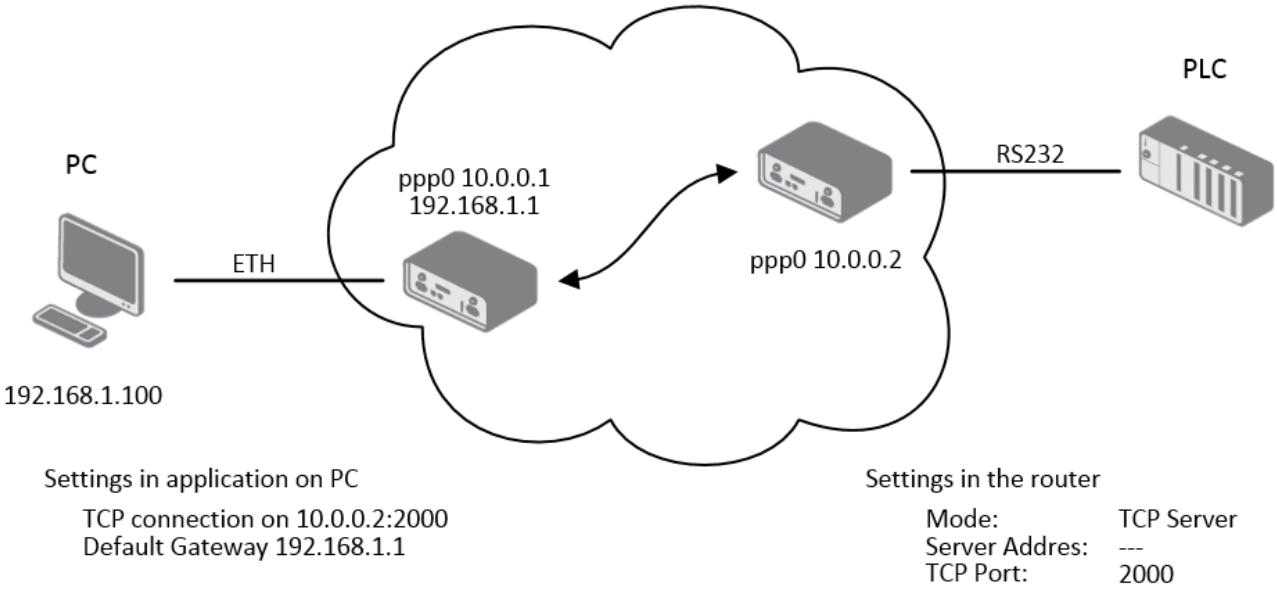

Figure 83: Example of Ethernet to Serial Communication Configuration

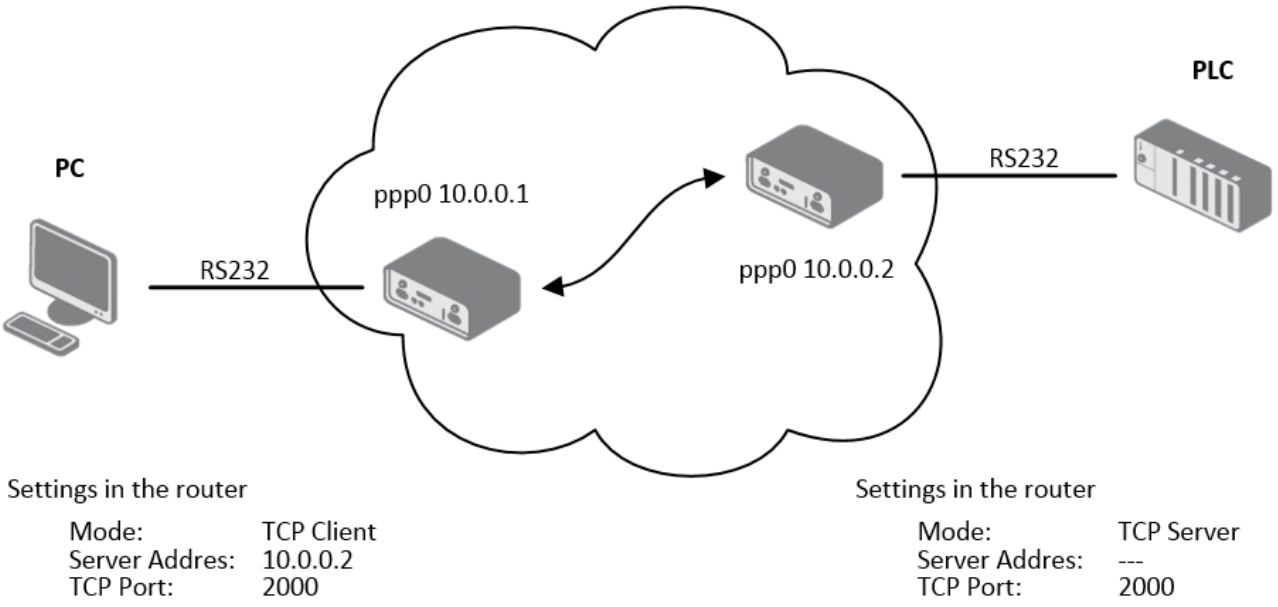

Figure 84: Example of Serial Interface Configuration

3.18 USB Port

You can use a USB to RS232 converter to send data out of the serial port from the Ethernet network in the same manner as the RS232 expansion port function. To specify the values for the USB port parameters, click *USB Port* in the *Configuration* section of the main menu. The following tables describe the parameters available in the configuration form. IPv6 TCP/UDP client/server is supported as well.

Item	Description
Baudrate	Applied communication speed.
Data Bits	Number of data bits.
Parity	Control parity bit: • **none** – data will be sent without parity. • **even** – data will be sent with even parity. • **odd** – data will be sent with odd parity.
Stop Bits	Number of stop bit.
Flow Control	Set the flow control to **none** or **hardware**.
Split Timeout	Time to rupture reports. If the gap between two characters exceeds the parameter in milliseconds, any buffered characters will be sent over the Ethernet port.
Protocol	Communication protocol: • **TCP** – communication using a linked protocol TCP. • **UDP** – communication using a unlinked protocol UDP.
Mode	Mode of connection: • **TCP server** – The router will listen for incoming TCP connection requests. • **TCP client** – The router will connect to a TCP server on the specified IP address and TCP port.
Server Address	When set to *TCP client* above, it is necessary to enter the *Server address* and *TCP port*. IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are allowed.
TCP Port	TCP/UDP port used for communications. The router uses the value for both the server and client modes.
Inactivity Timeout	Time period after which the TCP/UDP connection is interrupted in case of inactivity.

Table 74: USB Port Configuration 1

If you mark the *Reject new connections* check box, then the router rejects any other connection attempt. This means that the router no longer supports multiple connections.

If you mark the *Check TCP connection* check box, the router verifies the TCP connection.

Item	Description
Keepalive Time	Time after which the router verifies the connection.
Keepalive Interval	Length of time that the router waits on an answer.
Keepalive Probes	Number of tests that the router performs.

Table 75: USB Port Configuration 2

When you mark the *Use CD as indicator of the TCP connection* check box, the router uses the carrier detection (CD) signal to verify the status of the TCP connection. The CD signal verifies that another device is connected to the other side of the cable.

CD	Description
Active	TCP connection is enabled
Nonactive	TCP connection is disabled

Table 76: CD Signal description

When you mark the *Use DTR as control of TCP connection* check box, the router uses the data terminal ready (DTR) single to control the TCP connection. The remote device sends a DTR single to the router indicating that the remote device is ready for communications.

DTR	Description server	Description client
Active	The router allows the establishment of TCP connections.	The router initiates a TCP connection.
Nonactive	The router denies the establishment of TCP connections.	The router terminates the TCP connection.

Table 77: DTR Signal Description

The router supports the following USB/RS232 converters:

- FTDI
- Prolific PL2303
- Silicon Laboratories CP210×

The changes in settings will apply after pressing the *Apply* button

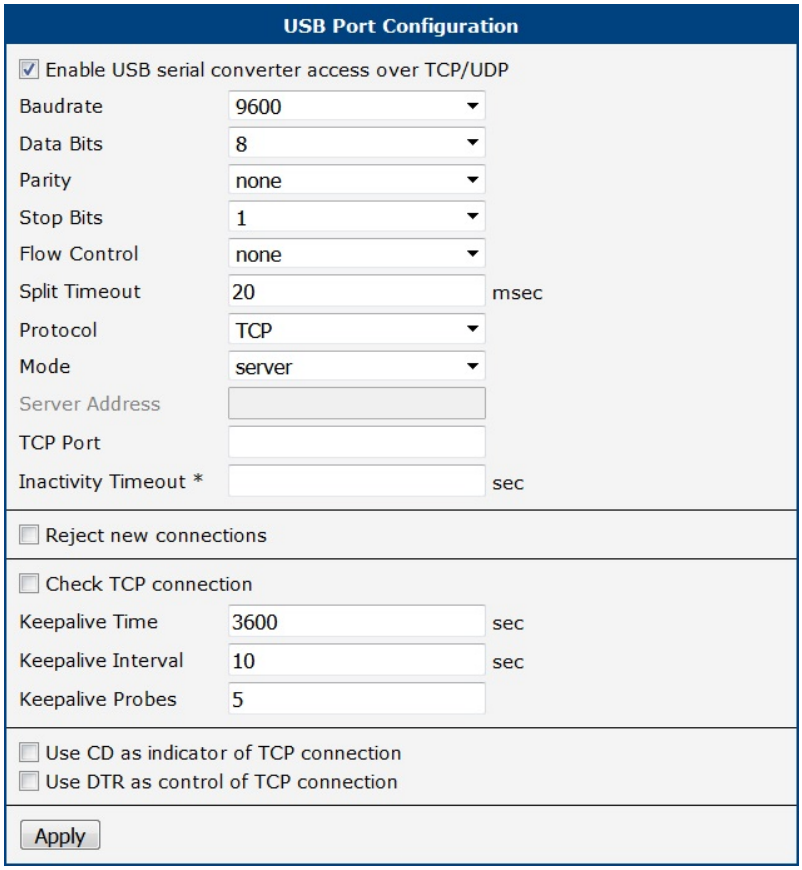

Figure 85: USB configuration

3.18.1 Examples of USB Port Configuration

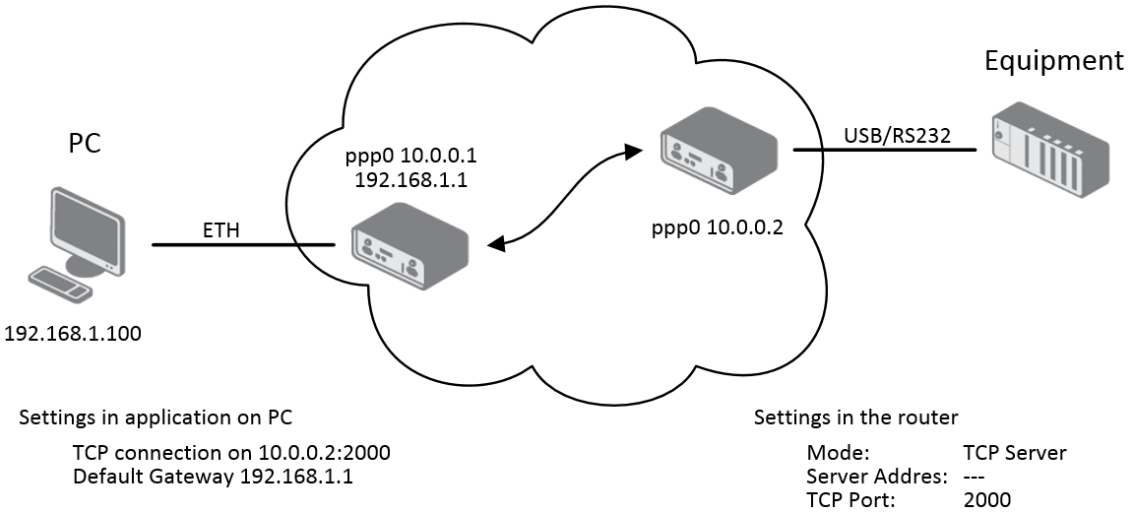

Figure 86: Example 1 – USB port configuration

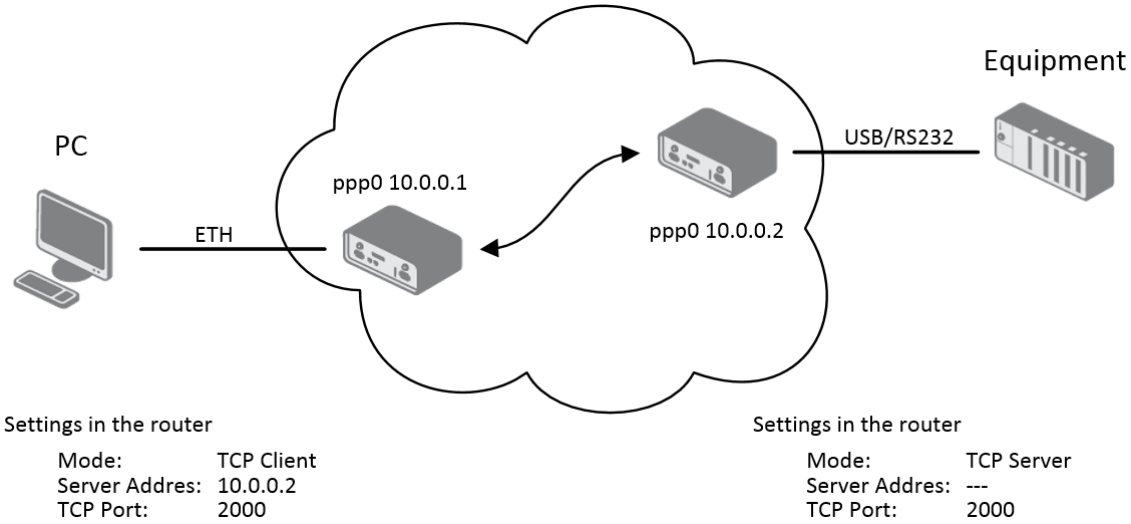

Figure 87: Example 2 – USB port configuration

3.19 Scripts

- **Startup Script**: Executed once every time the router powers on or after a factory reset. Ideal for initial setup, configuration checks, or launching background monitoring processes.
- **Up/Down IPv4 Scripts**: Contains fields for an "Up" script (executed when the primary WAN IPv4 connection is established) and a "Down" script (executed when the primary WAN IPv4 connection is lost). These scripts receive connection-specific parameters (like interface name, IP address).
- **Up/Down IPv6 Scripts**: Similar to IPv4 scripts, but triggered by the establishment ("Up") or loss ("Down") of the primary WAN IPv6 connection, receiving relevant IPv6 parameters.

For more details, see the following subchapters. For console configuration commands, refer to the *Command Line Interface* Application Note. For more information on enhancing the router's basic functionality, refer to the *Extending Router Functionality* Application Note.

3.19.1 Startup Script

Use the *Startup Script* window to create your own scripts which will be executed after all of the initialization scripts are run – right after the router is turned on or rebooted. To save the script press the *Apply* button.

Any changes made to a startup script will take effect next time the router is power cycled or rebooted. This can be done with the *Reboot* button in the *Administration* section, or by SMS message.

3.19.2 Example of Startup Script

Below is a syntax example for defining a simple script directly in the GUI (e.g., Startup Script). This script executes its commands once when the corresponding event occurs.

```
#!/bin/sh

# Define variables
PhoneNumber="+420123456789"
Message="Router event triggered SMS."

# Use the variables
sms "$PhoneNumber" "$Message"

exit 0
```

3.19.3 Up/Down Scripts

Use the *Up/Down IPv4* and *Up/Down IPv6* page to create scripts executed when the WAN connection is established (up) or lost (down). There is an independent IPv4 and IPv6 dual-stack implemented in the router, so there is independent IPv4 and IPv6 Up/Down script. *IPv4 Up/Down Script* runs only on the IPv4 WAN connection established/lost, *IPv6 Up/Down Script* runs only on the IPv6 WAN connection established/lost. Any scripts entered into the *Up Script* window will run after a WAN connection is established. Script commands entered into the *Down Script* window will run when the WAN connection is lost.

The changes in settings will apply after pressing the *Apply* button. Also you need to reboot the router to make Up/Down Script work.

3.19.4 Example of IPv6 Up/Down Script

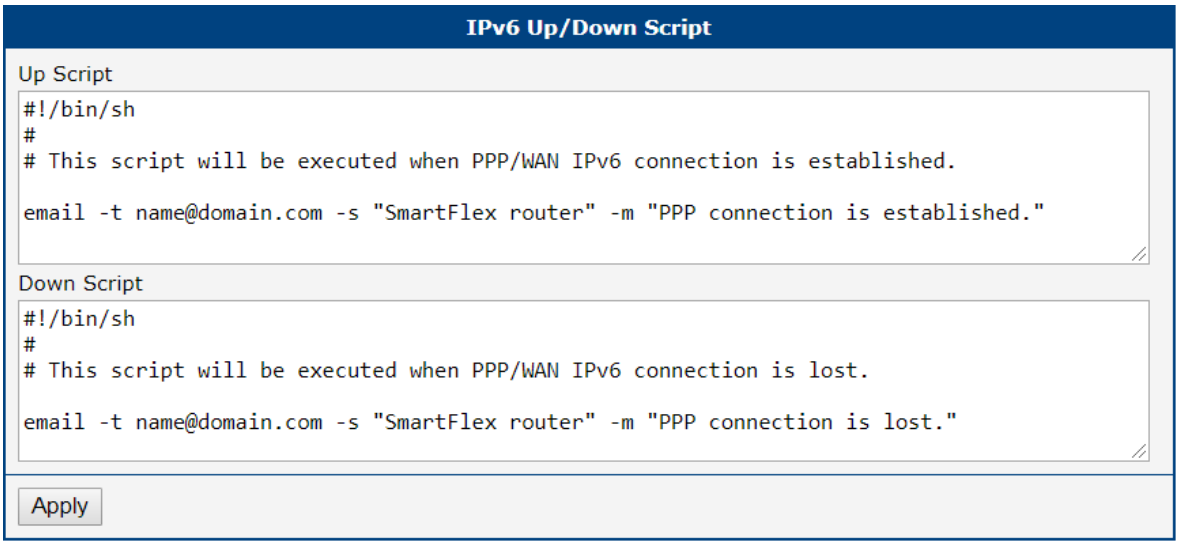

Figure 88: Example of IPv6 Up/Down Script

After establishing or losing an IPv6 WAN connection, the router sends an email with information about the connection state. It is necessary to configure *SMTP* before.

Add this line to the *Up Script* field:

```
email -t name@domain.com -s "Router" -m "Connection up."
```

Add this line to the *Down Script* field:

```
email -t name@domain.com -s "Router" -m "Connection down."
```

3.20 Automatic Update

The router can be configured to automatically check for firmware updates from an FTP site or a web server and update its firmware or configuration information; see Figure 89 and Table 78.

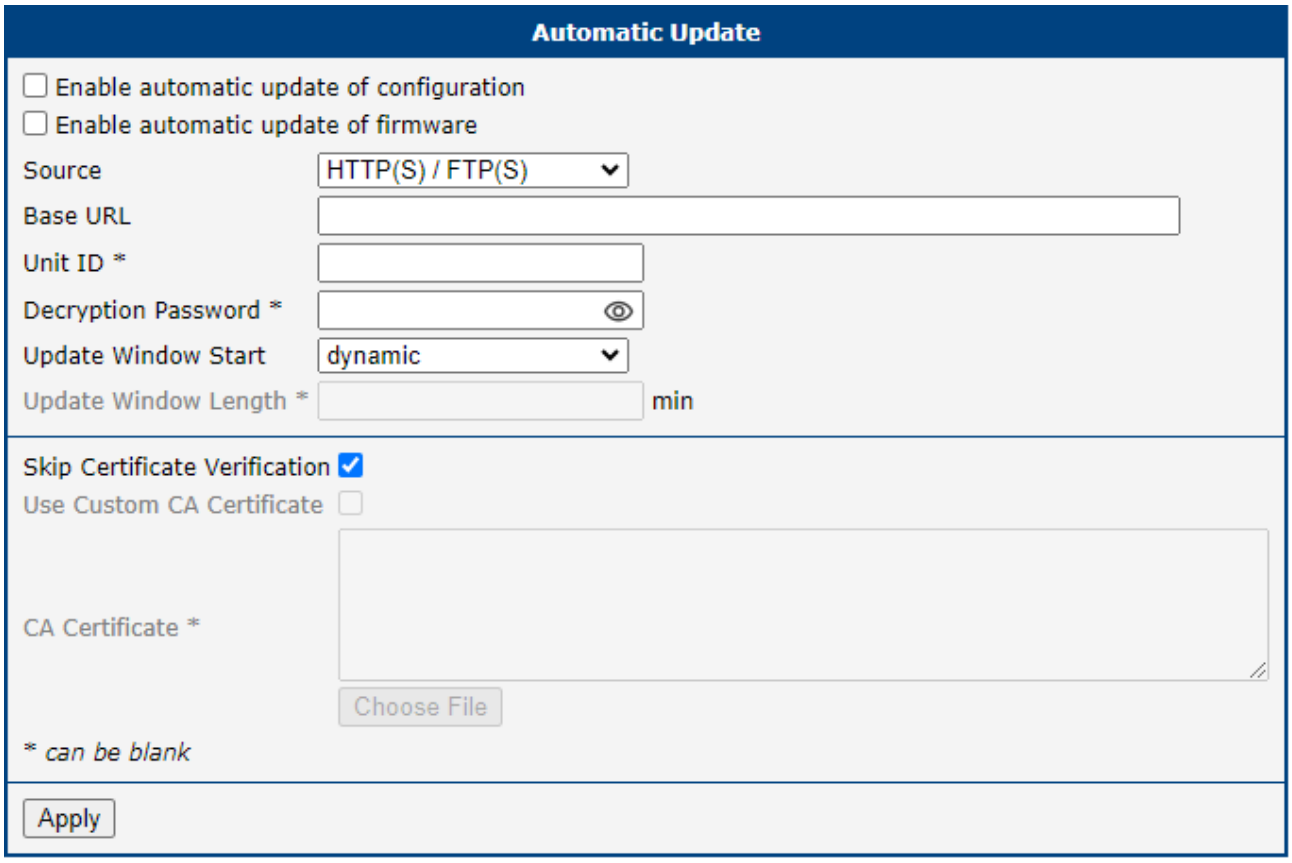

Figure 89: Automatic Update

Item	Description
Enable automatic update of configuration	If enabled and if there is a new configuration file, it will update it and reboot.
Enable automatic update of firmware	If enabled and if there is a new firmware, it will update it and reboot.
Source	Select the location of the update files: • **HTTP(S)/FTP(S) server** – Updates are downloaded from the Base URL address below. The used protocol is specified by that address: HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, or FTPS (only implicit mode is supported). • **USB flash drive** – The router finds the current firmware or configuration in the root directory of the connected USB device. • **Both** – Looking for the current firmware or configuration from both sources.
Base URL	Base URL, IPv4, or IPv6 address from which the configuration file will be downloaded. This option also specifies the communication protocol (HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, or FTPS), see examples below.

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Item	Description
Unit ID	Name of configuration (name of the file without extension). If the *Unit ID* is not filled, the MAC address of the router is used as the filename (the delimiter colon is used instead of a dot).
Decryption Password	Password for decryption of the encrypted configuration file. This is required only if the configuration is encrypted.
Update Window Start	Choose an hour (range from 1 to 24) when the automatic update will be performed on a daily basis. If the time is not specified (set to *dynamic*), the automatic update is performed five minutes after the router boots up and then regularly every 24 hours.
Update Window Length	This value defines the period within which the update will be done. This period starts at the time set in the *Update Window Start* field. The exact time, when the update will be done, is generated randomly.
Skip Certificate Verification	If enabled, the server certificate validation is not executed.
Use Custom CA Certificate	If enabled, the server certificate validation is executed to verify server identity.
CA Certificate	CA certificate to validate on the server.

Table 78: Automatic Update Options

To prevent possible unwanted manipulation of the files, the router verifies that the downloaded file is in the `tar.gz` format. First, the format of the downloaded file is checked. Then, the type of architecture and each file in the archive (`tar.gz` file) is checked.

The **configuration file** name consists of the *Base URL*, the hardware MAC address of the ETH0 interface, and the cfg extension. The hardware MAC address and cfg extension are added to the file name automatically, so it is not necessary to enter them. When the parameter *Unit ID* is enabled, it defines the specific configuration name that will be downloaded to the router, and the hardware MAC address in the configuration name will not be used.

The **firmware file** name consists of the *Base URL*, the type of router, and the bin extension. For the proper firmware filename, see the *Update Firmware* page in the *Administration* section; it is written there, see Chapter 5.11.

- It is necessary to load two files (`*.bin` and `*.ver`) to the server. If only the `*.bin` file is uploaded and the HTTP(S) server sends an incorrect `200 OK` response (instead of the expected `404 Not Found`) when the device tries to download the nonexistent `*.ver` file, the router may download the `.bin` file repeatedly.
- Firmware update can cause incompatibility with the router apps. It is recommended that you update router apps to the most recent version. Information about the router apps and firmware compatibility is provided at the beginning of the router app's Application Note.
- The automatic update feature is also executed five minutes after the firmware upgrade, regardless of the scheduled time.

3.20.1 Example of Automatic Update

In the following example, the router is configured to check for new firmware or a configuration file daily at 1:00 a.m. This scenario is specifically tailored for ICR-4401 router.

- Firmware file: *https://example.com/icr-440x.bin*
- Configuration file: *https://example.com/test.cfg*

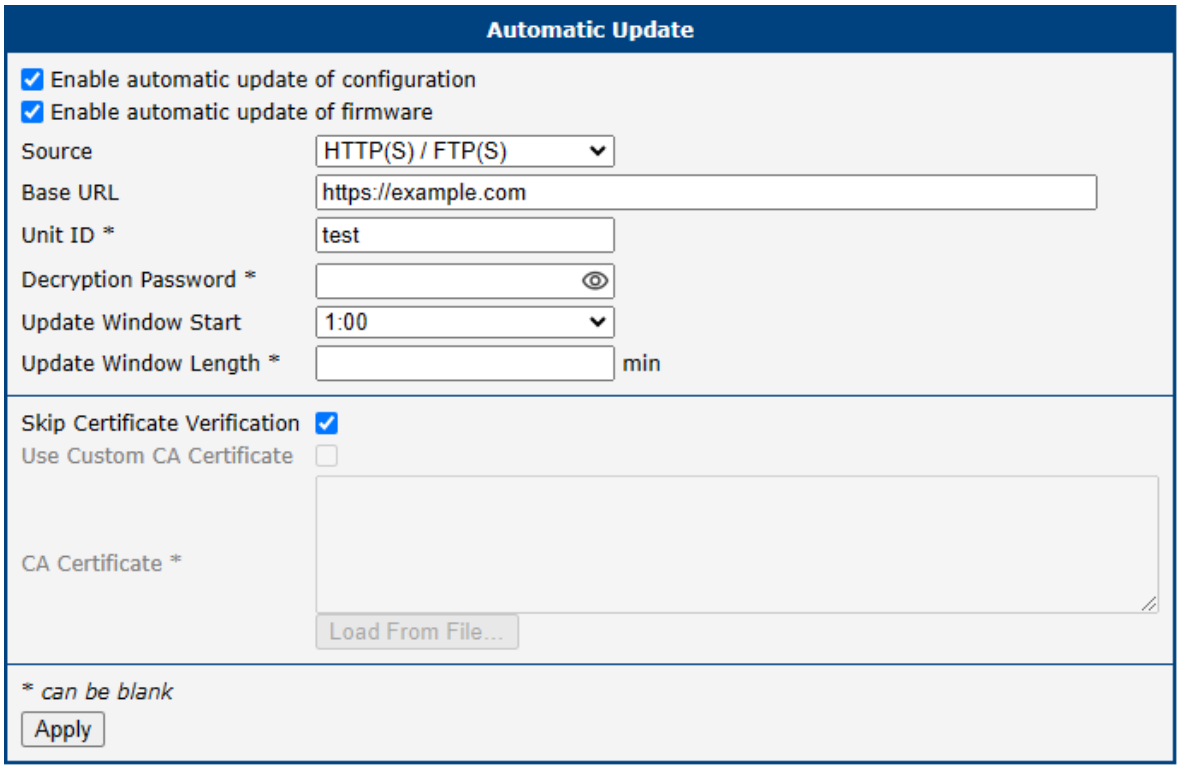

Figure 90: Example of Automatic Update

3.20.2 Example of Automatic Update Based on MAC

The example provided demonstrates how to check for new firmware or configurations daily between 1:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m. The configuration file is encrypted, necessitating the setup of a decryption password. This specific example is applicable to ICR-4161 router with the MAC address 00:11:22:33:44:55.

- Firmware file: *https://example.com/icr-416x.bin*
- Configuration file: *https://example.com/00.11.22.33.44.55.cfg*

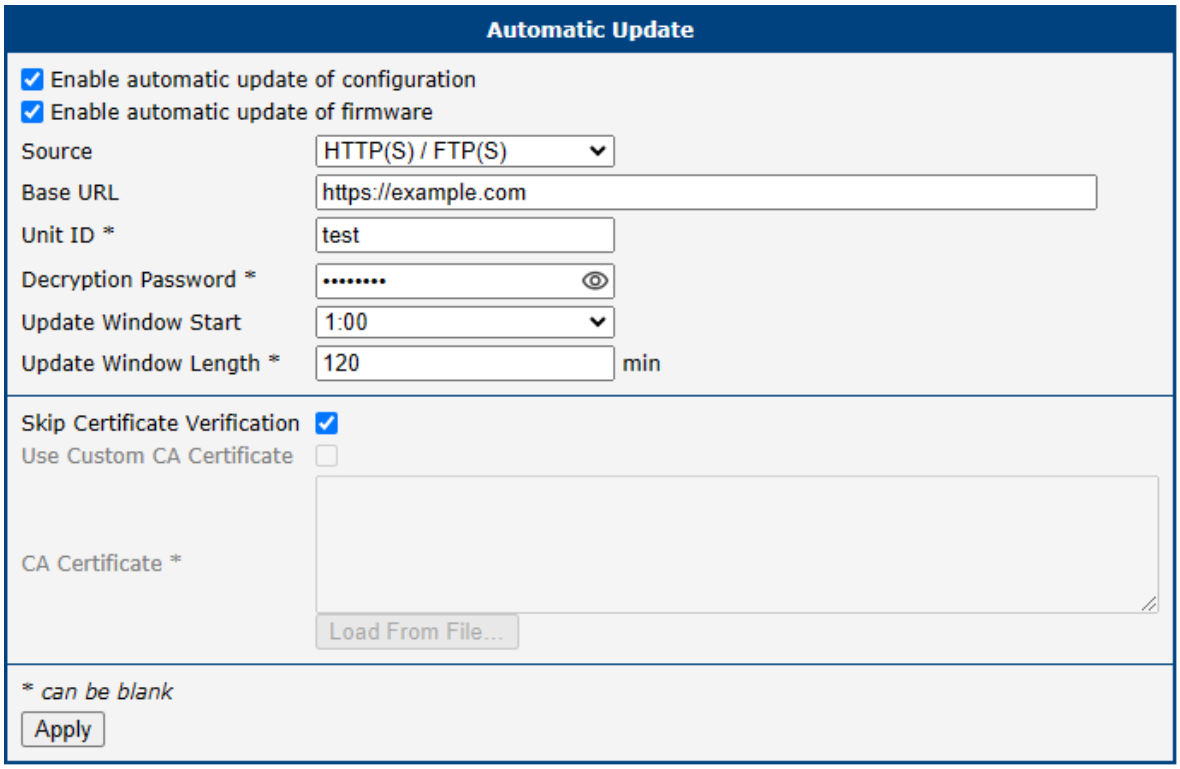

Figure 91: Example of Automatic Update Based on MAC

4. Customization

4.1 Router Apps

A user with the *User* role can only view the installed Router Apps. Management of Router Apps is allowed only for users with the *Admin* role.

Router Apps (RA), formerly known as *User Modules*, enhance router functionality through custom software programs. These apps extend the router's capabilities in areas such as security and advanced networking, offering a flexible and customizable experience.

For Advantech routers, a diverse array of Router Apps is offered, encompassing categories such as connectivity, routing, services, among others. These applications are freely accessible on the Advantech *Router Apps* webpage, providing users with a wide range of options to enhance the functionality of their devices.

Figure 92 illustrates the default layout of the *Router Apps* configuration interface. The initial segment, titled *Installed Apps*, presents a comprehensive list of Router Apps currently installed on the device. The subsequent section, *Manual Installation*, provides the functionality for manually adding Router Apps to the system. The *Free Space* row indicates the available space. Lastly, the third section facilitates the online acquisition and installation of Router Apps accessible from a public server.

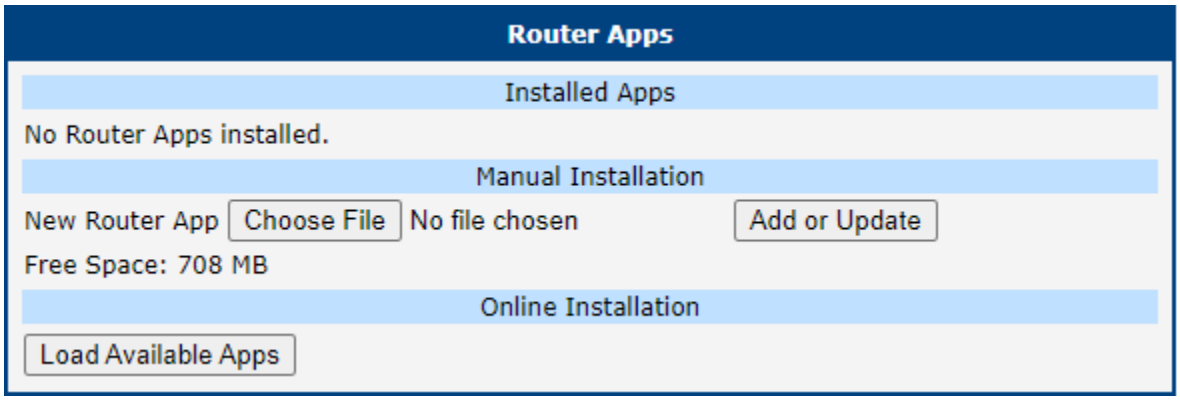

Figure 92: Default Router Apps GUI

Manual RA Installation and Update

For the manual installation of a RA, prepare the application package with a `*.tgz` extension. In the router interface, use the *Choose File* button to select your file and the *Add or Update* button to start the installation.

Online RA Installation and Update

To install Router Apps from the public server, it is imperative to first ensure that the router is correctly configured and connected as outlined in Chapter 4.2. By default, routers are set to automatically connect to the public Advantech server. To proceed with the installation, click on the *Load Available Apps* button, which initiates the loading of a comprehensive list of RA that are available on the server for installation.

Keep these notes in mind:

- The online RA installation functionality starts with firmware version 6.4.0 and is not available for the v2 production platform.
- Note that an Internet connection is required to access the public server. Without it, you will encounter an error: `"Cannot get auth header: Couldn't resolve host name"`.

- The list of online applications is updated only when the *Reload Available Apps* button is pressed. The last loading timestamp is visible next to this button.
- If the router is rebooted, the list of applications is cleared and needs to be reloaded.
- The *Load Available Apps* button is deactivated if the connection to the server is disabled.

Figure 93 displays an instance where the assortment of online applications accessible for installation has been successfully loaded. This figure further demonstrates that only the *Customer Logo* application, version v1.0.0, is installed on the local device, as indicated by its solitary listing in the *Installed Apps* section.

Within the *Online Installation* section, it is highlighted that an updated version of the *Customer Logo* application, version v1.1.0, is available for download from the server, showcasing the potential for upgrading existing applications directly through the router's interface.

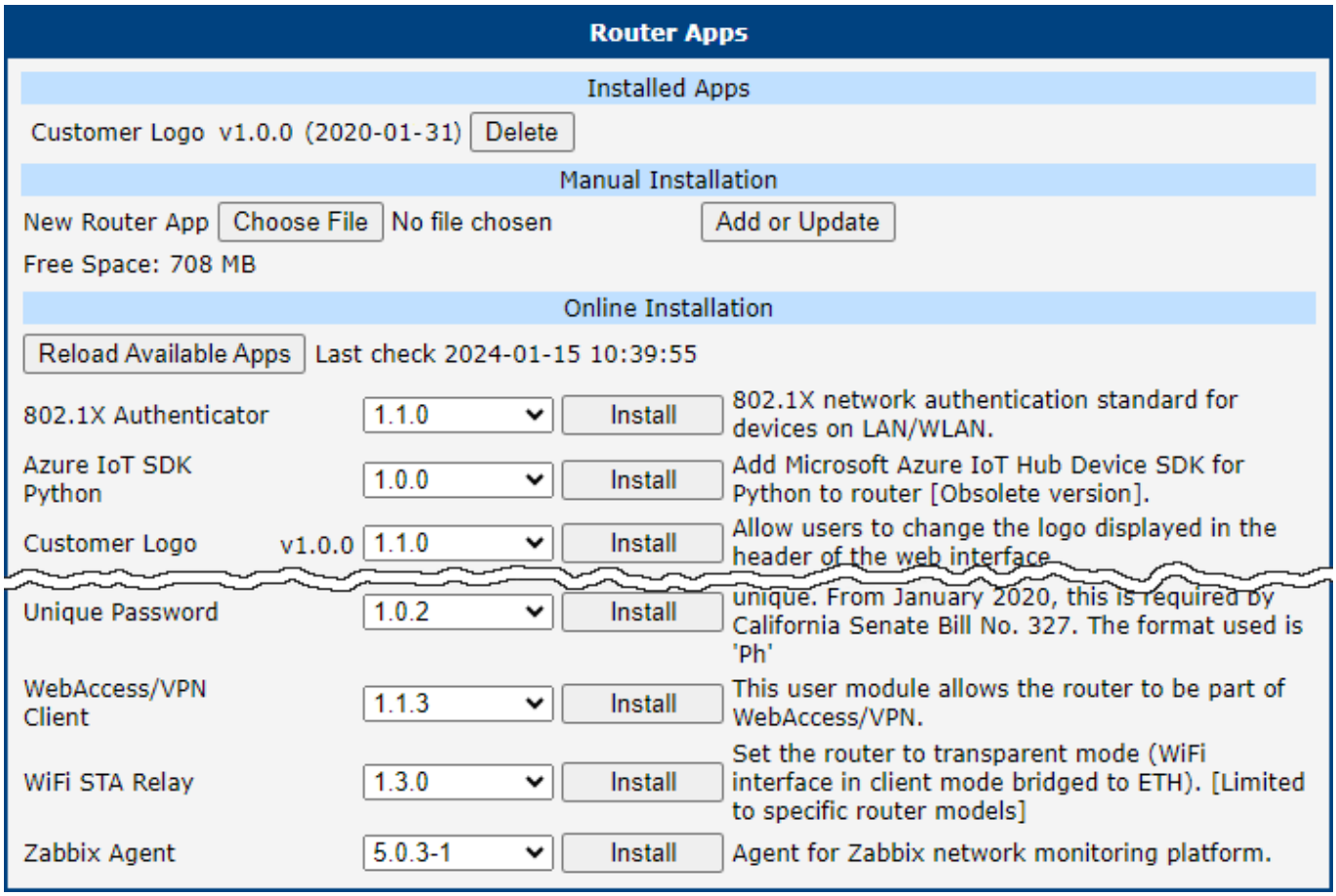

Figure 93: Router Apps GUI with Available Online Apps

RA Management

Installed Router Apps, regardless of whether they were installed manually or from the server, appear in the *Installed Apps* section.

Apps with an `index.html` or `index.cgi` page have a clickable link in their name. Clicking on this link opens the GUI of the respective application.

To remove an app, click the *Delete* button, which is located next to the respective application in the *Installed Apps* section.

The programming and compiling of router applications is described in the Application Note *Programming of Router Apps* [14].

4.2 Settings

To configure the connection settings for the online application hosting server, navigate to the *Customization* → *Settings* menu option. Figure 94 and Table 79 offer comprehensive details regarding the configuration parameters for the server, ensuring users can effectively customize their router to connect to the online application hosting server.

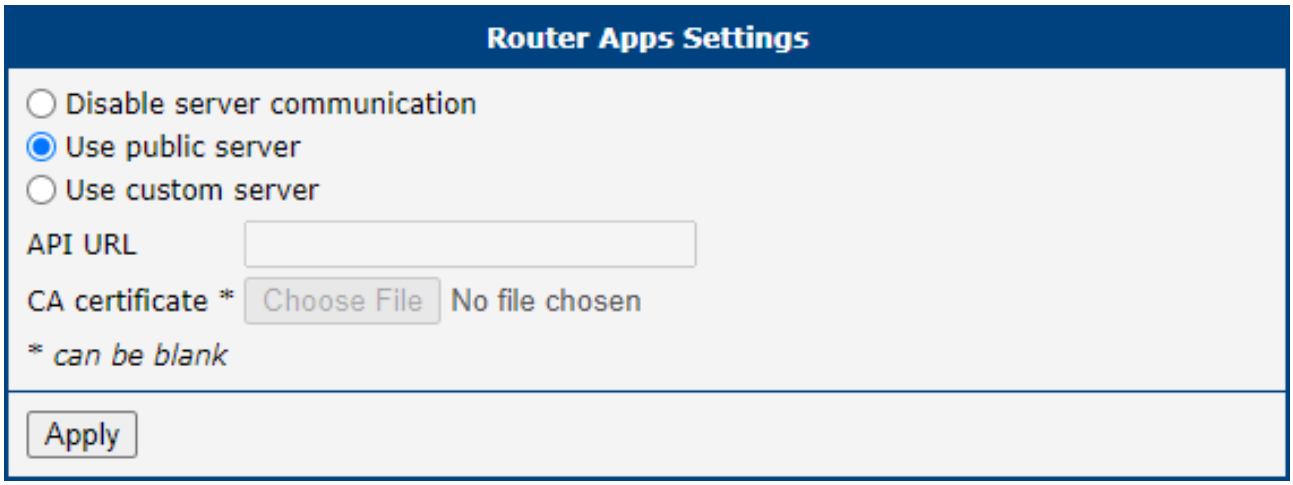

Figure 94: Router Apps Settings

Item	Description
Disable server communication	Connection to the server is disabled, preventing any data exchange with the online application hosting server.
Use public server	Opt to utilize the public server, managed by Advantech, as the primary source for Router Apps. This is the default configuration. An active internet connection is mandatory for accessing the server.
Use custom server[1]	Select this option to establish a connection with a self-hosted server that adheres to the Advantech specifications for Router Apps.
API URL	Enter the URL for the self-hosted server, ensuring the inclusion of the 'https://' prefix to denote a secure connection.
CA certificate	Provide the certificate for the self-hosted server, especially if it utilizes a Certificate Authority (CA) that is not widely recognized or standard.

Table 79: Router Apps Settings

[1] Operating your own self-hosted server is feasible exclusively with an on-premises installation of the *WebAccess/DMP* product by Advantech.

5. Administration

5.1 Manage Users

Be careful not to lock out all users with the *Admin* role. If this happens, no user will have the rights to configure user accounts.

- This configuration menu is available only to users with the *Admin* role.
- For user authentication settings, such as two-factor authentication and account locking rules, refer to Chapter *3.16.1*.
- See Chapter *5.2.3 Forced Password Change* for situations where the user will be prompted to change their password.

To manage users, open the *Manage Users* form in the *Administration* section of the main menu, as shown in Figure 95. In this figure, you can see that there are two users defined on the router: `root` with the *Admin* role, and the user `Alice` with the *User* role. By clicking the *Add User* button, the user `John` (whose data is filled in the form) will be added to the router.

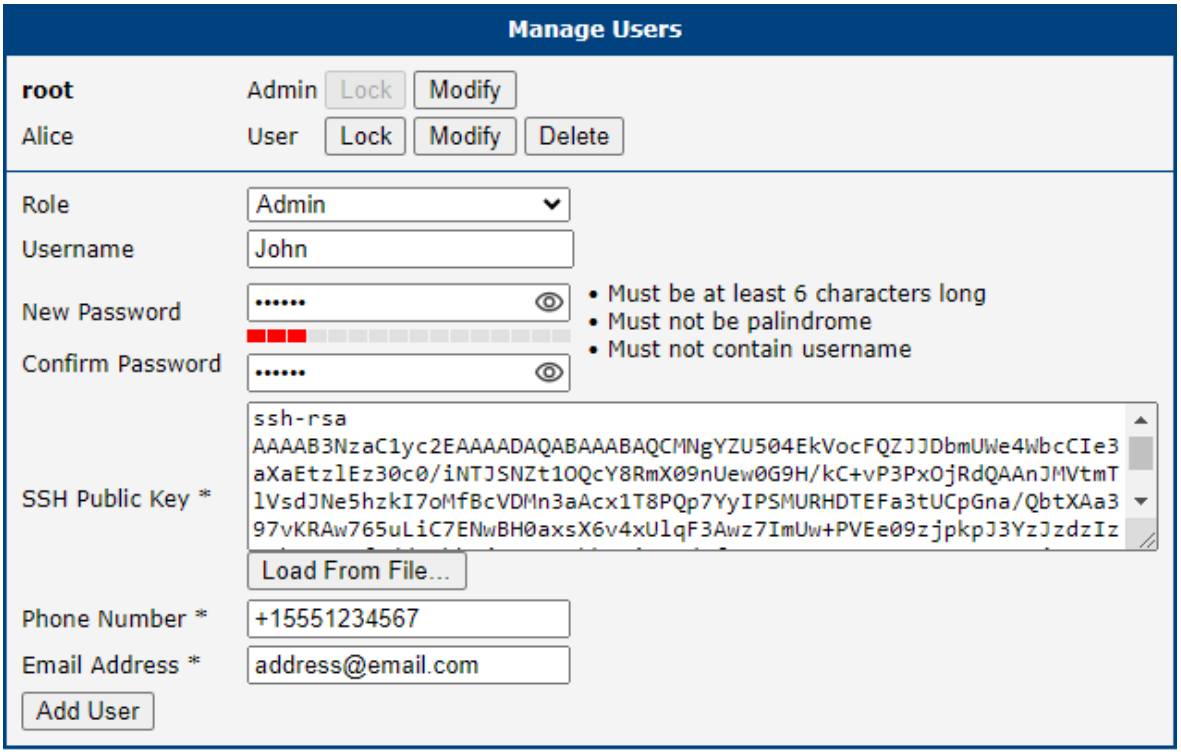

Figure 95: Modify User Page

The first part of this configuration form contains a list of all existing users. Table 80 describes the meaning of the buttons located to the right of each user.

Button	Description
Lock	Locks the user account. This user is not allowed to log in to the router, either to the web interface or via SSH.
Modify	Allows you to change the password or key for the corresponding user, see Chapter 5.2.
Delete	Deletes the user account.

Table 80: Action Button Description

The second part of the configuration form allows adding a new user. All items are described in Table 81. To create a new user, configure all required items and click the *Add User* button.

Item	Description
Role	• **User** ◦ User with **basic permissions**. ◦ Read-only access to the web GUI, except for *Modify User*. ◦ Some menu items are hidden in the web GUI. ◦ Read-only access to the *Router Apps* GUI. ◦ No access to the router via Telnet, SSH or SFTP. ◦ Read-only access to the FTP server. • **Admin** ◦ User with **enhanced permissions**. ◦ Full access to all items in the web GUI. ◦ Access to the router via Telnet, SSH or SFTP. ◦ Not the same rights as the superuser on a Linux-based system.
Username	Specifies the name of the user having access to log in to the device.
New Password	Specifies the password for the user. It must match the rules stated in the GUI, which depend on the *Force Password Complexity* level set in *Configuration* → *Services* → *Authentication*, as described in Chapter 3.16.1.
Confirm Password	Confirms the password.
Public key	Enter the SSH Public Key to enable passwordless SSH login. Refer to Chapter 5.2.2 for details.
Phone Number	User's phone number. If configured, an SMS is sent to the user when their password is changed. A functional SIM card is required.
Email Address	User's email address. If configured, an email is sent to the user when their password is changed. SMTP must be configured.
Add User	Click this button to create a new user based on the entries in the fields above.

Table 81: User Parameters

5.2 Modify User

- This configuration menu is only available for users with the *User* role. Such users can only modify their own account.
- To view the current user authentication configuration settings, such as two-factor authentication and account locking rules, refer to Chapter *3.16.1*

If a user with a *User* role is logged in, they can manage only their user account. This can be done on the *Administration* → *Modify User* page. You will get the same configuration page if you have the *Admin* role when modifying another user account on the *Manage Users* page.

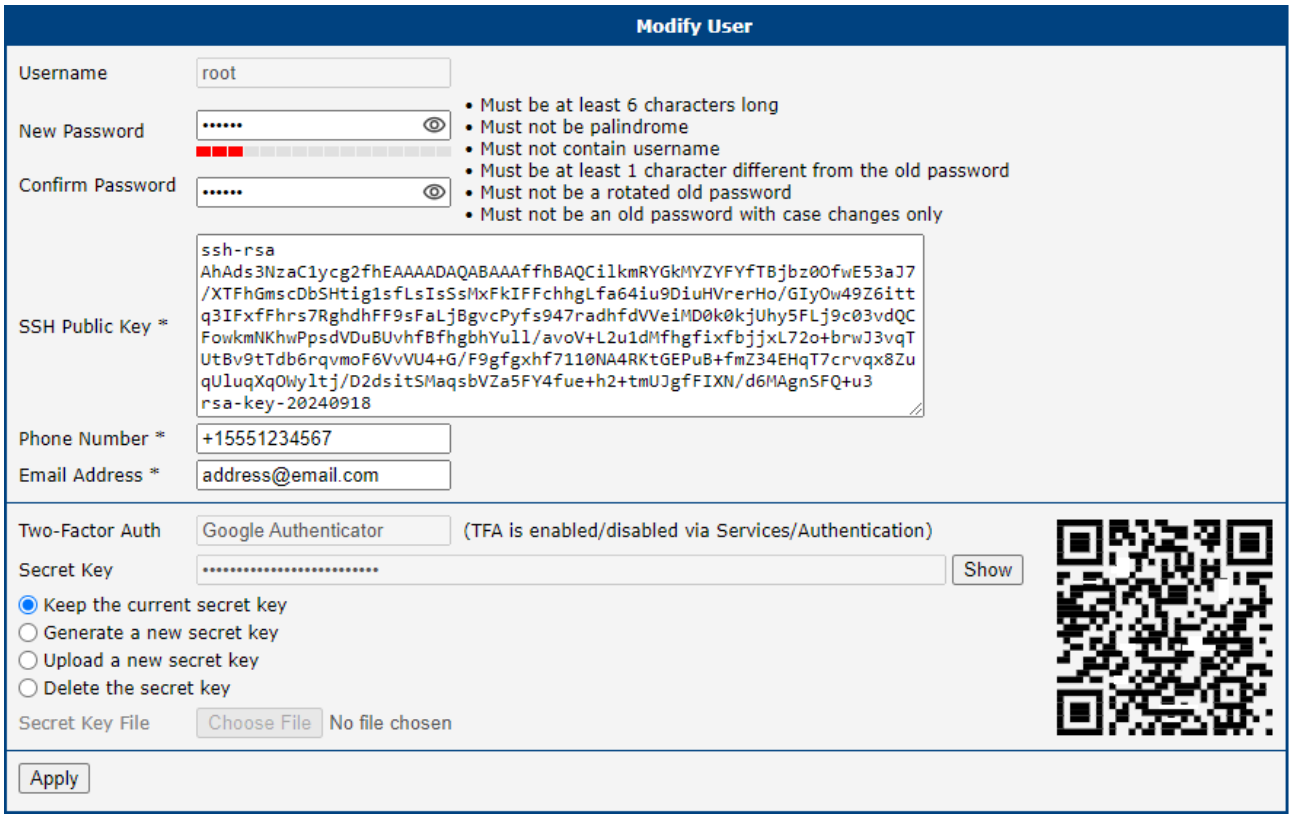

Figure 96: Users Administration Form

The meaning of the items in the first part of this window is clear or described in more detail in Chapter 5.1. If you want to change your own password, you will need to enter the current password as well. In the second part, you can configure two-factor authentication for a user, including its secret key.

5.2.1 Two-Factor Authentication

If the configuration of two-factor authentication fails or does not complete properly, you will be unable to log in to the router using that user account. It is recommended to set up a backup account to log in to the router in case issues arise during the configuration process. You can delete this backup account after successfully configuring two-factor authentication.

To successfully log in using two-factor authentication, the correct system time must be set on the router. Therefore, it is strongly recommended to enable the *Synchronize clock with remote NTP server* option. For more details, refer to Chapter 3.16.5 NTP.

If you have enabled one of the two-factor authentication services, as mentioned above, you should see the chosen service name in the *Two-Factor Auth* field, as shown in Figure 96.

A secret key is required to activate the two-factor authentication. You can generate this key by choosing the *Generate a new secret key* option. You can upload the user's secret key from a file using *Upload a new secret key*. Clicking the *Apply* button the secret key will be saved. Next, click the *Show* button, located to the right of the secret key, the secret key will be shown. If the secret key is defined, a QR code will appear on the right, allowing you to easily add this key to the chosen authentication application by scanning it, see section *Authenticator*

Without the secret key, a user will not be able to finish two-factor configuration and log in to the router.

A user with the *Admin* role cannot generate or upload the secret key for another user; they can only delete the key.

Implementation Notes

- Two different two-factor implementations are supported:
  - Google Authenticator,
  - OATH Toolkit.
- Implemented for the following services only:
  - the router's web server login,
  - SSH login,
  - TELNET login.
- Two-factor authentication is disabled by default.
- Two-factor authentication data are backed up/restored during user backup/restore.
- All private two-factor authentication data are removed when the corresponding user is deleted.
- No internet or mobile connection is required to use two-factor authentication, but keep in mind the need to synchronize the system time.

Configuration Steps

1. Enable the two-factor authentication service as described in Chapter 3.16.1.
2. Enable the two-factor authentication for a user as described in Chapter 5.2.
3. Use an application or service to perform the two-factor authentication to the router as described in following *Authenticator* Chapter.

Authenticator

To log in with two-factor authentication, you need an Authenticator application. Both *Google Authenticator* and *OATH* use TOTP (Time-based One-Time Password, RFC 6238) mode by default. You can use any compatible authenticator. For information about authenticator usage, see the corresponding manual.

You can use the Google Authenticator application; see Figure 97 for the download links.

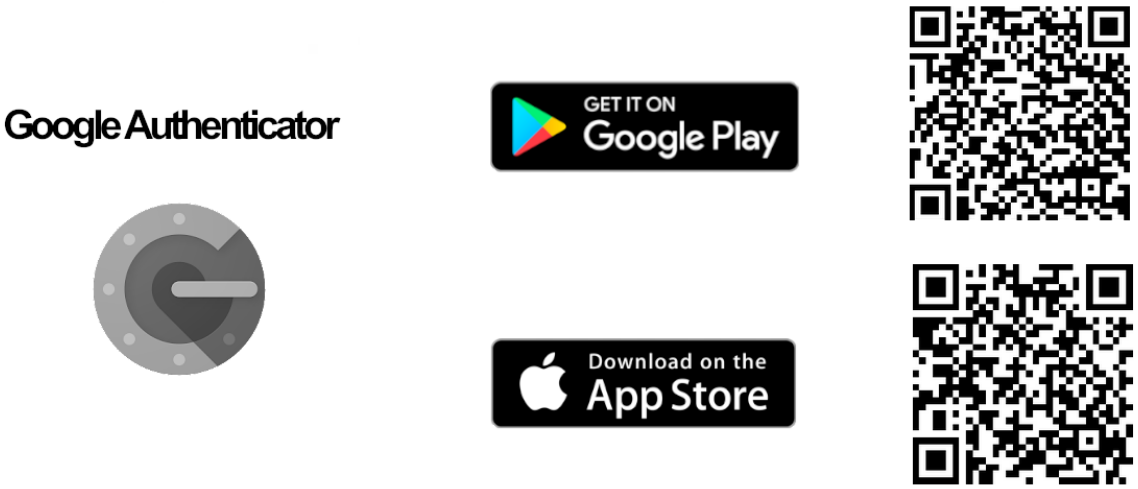

Figure 97: Links for Google Authenticator Application

Authenticator-Extension is available as an extension for all popular browsers; see Figure 98 for the download links.

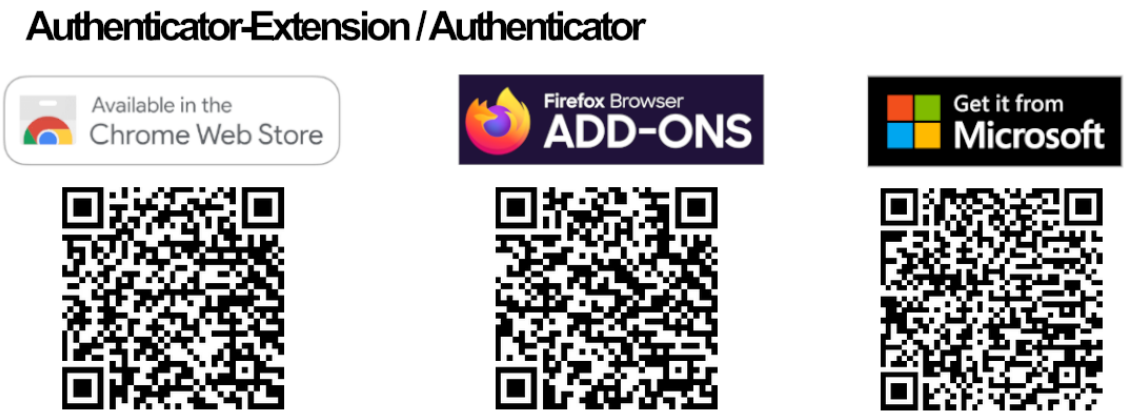

Figure 98: Links for Authenticator-Extension

In an Authenticator application, you can create a new entry by entering the secret key you have noted down or by scanning the QR code shown for the user on the *Modify User* configuration page.

Router Web Login

When logging into the router's web interface, enter the *Username* and *Password* as you would for a standard login; see Figure 99.

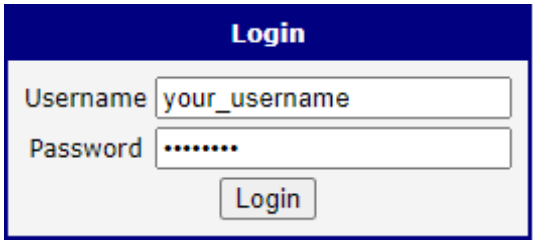

Figure 99: Standard Login

Next, you will be prompted to enter the Verification Code; see Figure 100. This code is obtained from your Authenticator. Note that there is a **limited time** for code usage, typically within five minutes, assuming the system time is correct.

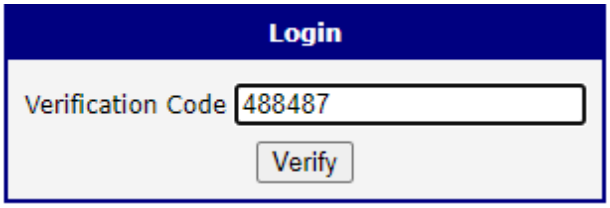

Figure 100: Verification Code

After entering the correct code, you will be successfully logged in to the router's web interface.

SSH and Telnet Login

Logging into SSH and Telnet with two-factor authentication is similar. Enter your username, password, and the generated verification code. For an example of SSH login, see Figure 101.

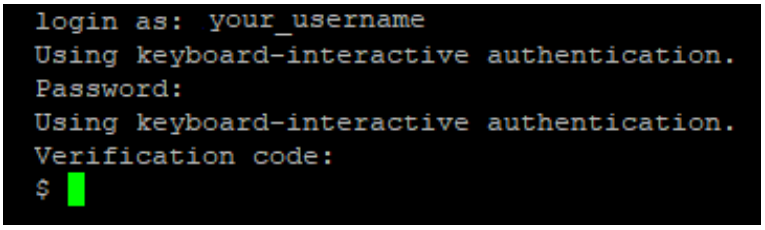

Figure 101: SSH Login

5.2.2 Passwordless Console Login

You can log in to SSH without a password using an SSH Public Key. This chapter demonstrates the key generation and connection process using *PuTTY*, a free terminal emulator for Windows OS available at *PuTTY*.

Installation Notes

- For simplicity, this guide details a manual installation of PuTTY to the directory `C:\bin` , instead of using an `.msi` installation package.
- From the PuTTY application *download page*, locate the *Alternative binary files* section and download `putty.exe` , `puttygen.exe` , and `pageant.exe` . The 64-bit x86 version is generally recommended. This guide uses *PuTTY* version 0.80. Save these files to the `C:\bin` directory.

Generate Keys

- Run the downloaded `puttygen.exe` application to create your SSH key, as shown in Figure 102.
- Ensure the *RSA* option is selected.
- Click the *Generate* button. Move your mouse randomly within the window to generate the keys.
- Once complete, the key data will appear in the window.

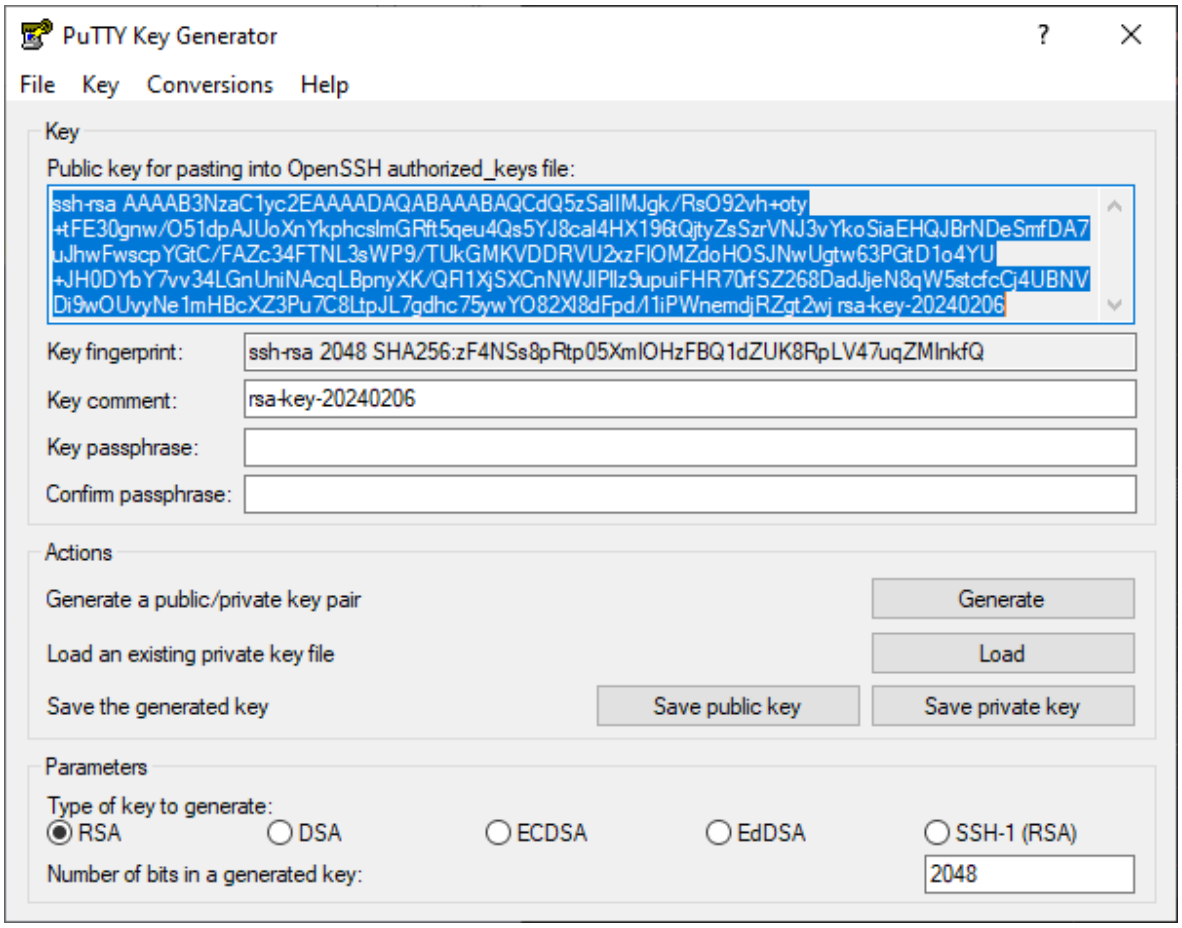

Figure 102: Key Generation

- Click both *Save public key* and *Save private key* buttons to save these keys on your computer:
  - Name the public key *hostpublickey* and the private key *hostprivatekey*. **Do not** manually add any file extensions.
  - If prompted about a passphrase, click *Yes* to save without a passphrase. Using a passphrase adds security, but this guide proceeds without one for simplicity.
- Leave the *PuTTY Key Generator* application open.

Uploading Public Key to the Router

- In the router GUI (*Administration* → *Manage Users*), click the *Modify* button for the user to whom you want to add the public key. Ensure the user has the *Admin* role; SSH login is not permitted for users with the *User* role.
- Enter the generated public key for the user:
  - In the *PuTTY Key Generator*, select the entire public key (the data within the text box) and copy it to the clipboard.
  - In the router GUI, paste the key into the *SSH Public Key* field.
  - It is important that the key **starts with "ssh-rsa "** followed by the key itself. If the key is not properly recognized, the SSH login will fail.
- Save the user settings by clicking the *Apply* button.
- You can now close the *PuTTY Key Generator* application.

If you have a public key generated previously and want to copy it to the router, the easiest way is to open the key file in the *PuTTY Key Generator* application and copy it from there. If you attempt to copy it directly from a file or from the GUI of another router, the key may not be in the correct format, and authentication will fail.

PuTTY Session Configuration

- Open the `c:\bin\putty.exe` application.
- In the configuration window, navigate to *Connection* → *Data* and enter the username (the router's user to whom the public key was saved) in the *Auto-login username* field.
- Under *Connection* → *SSH* → *Auth* → *Credentials*, click the *Browse* button near the *Private key file for authentication* field, and select your *hostprivatekey* file generated earlier.
- In the configuration window, navigate to the *Session* menu item and configure the following:
  - *Host Name*: IP address of your router.
  - *Port*: 22.
  - *Connection Type*: SSH.
  - *Saved Session*: Enter a name for this session.
  - Click *Save* to store these session settings.

Connecting to the Router

- Open the `c:\bin\putty.exe` application.
- Select your session and click the *Load* button.
- Click *Open* to establish the connection.
- If everything is configured correctly, an SSH console prompt will open with the user automatically logged in.

5.2.3 Forced Password Change

If a user is required to change their password, the prompt appears upon login, whether accessing the system via the web interface or the console environment. The password change is required in the following situations:

- When logging into a new router for the first time.
- When the user's password has expired after the *Expire Password After* period; see Chapter *3.16.1 Authentication*.
- When an *Admin*-role user has forcefully changed the password.
- When a *Configuration Reset* or *Factory Reset* is performed on the router.

The dialog for entering a new password is shown in Figure 103. The new password must comply with the rules stated in the GUI, which depend on the *Force Password Complexity* level set in *Configuration* → *Services* → *Authentication*, as described in Chapter 3.16.1.

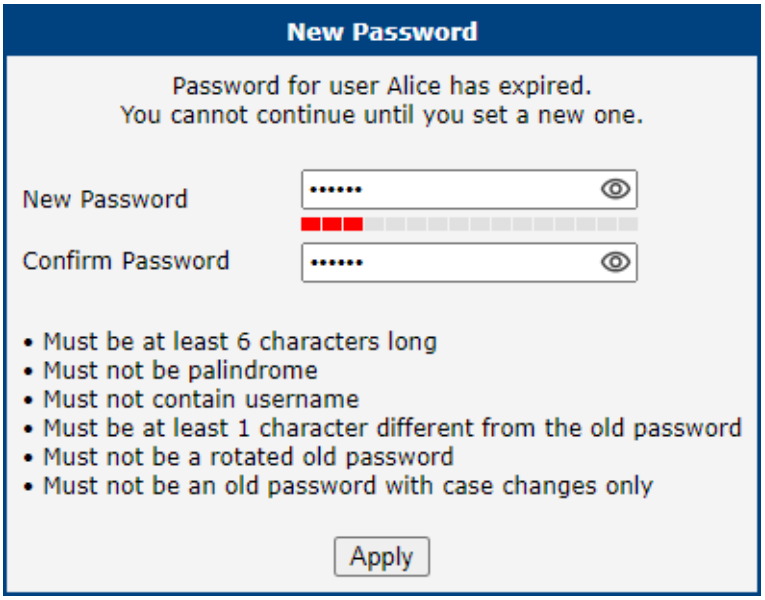

Figure 103: Forced to Change the Password in GUI

5.3 Change Profile

In addition to the standard profile, up to three alternate router configurations or profiles can be stored in router's non-volatile memory. You can save the current configuration to a router profile through the *Change Profile* menu item. Select the alternate profile to store the settings to and ensure that the *Copy settings from current profile to selected profile* box is checked. The current settings will be stored in the alternate profile after the *Apply* button is pressed. Any changes will take effect after restarting router through the *Reboot* menu in the web administrator or using an SMS message.

Example of using profiles: Profiles can be used to switch between different modes of operation of the router such as PPP connection, VPN tunnels, etc. It is then possible to switch between these settings using the front panel binary input, an SMS message, or Web interface of the router.

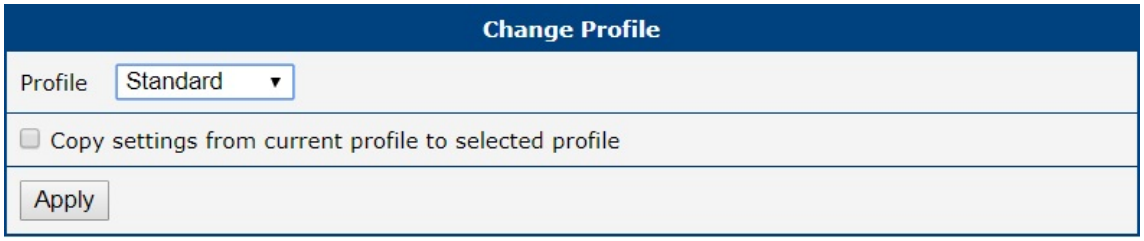

Figure 104: Change Profile

5.4 Set Date and Time

Please note that some configuration items described below may not be available on all router models.

This administration page is intended for one-time manual setting of the date and time. It does not configure the persistent NTP client. For continuous time synchronization using NTP, please navigate to the *Configuration* → *Services* → *NTP* page.

This page provides four methods for a one-time setting of the router's system date and time, as illustrated in the figure below:

1. **Set current browser time:** This option synchronizes the router's clock with the time currently displayed by your web browser.
2. **Set specific date/time:** Allows you to manually enter a specific date and time. Ensure the date is entered in **yyyy-mm-dd** format and the time in **HH:MM:SS** format. **Note:** The fields are pre-filled with your browser's current time, not the router's existing time.
3. **Query cellular module:** This option retrieves the current date and time from the connected cellular network. This typically uses the NITZ (Network Identity and Time Zone) feature, which must be supported by both the mobile network operator and the router's cellular module. An active cellular connection with signal is required for this operation.
4. **Query NTP server:** This option allows you to perform a one-time query to an NTP (Network Time Protocol) server to set the date and time. Enter the IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) or domain name of the desired NTP server.

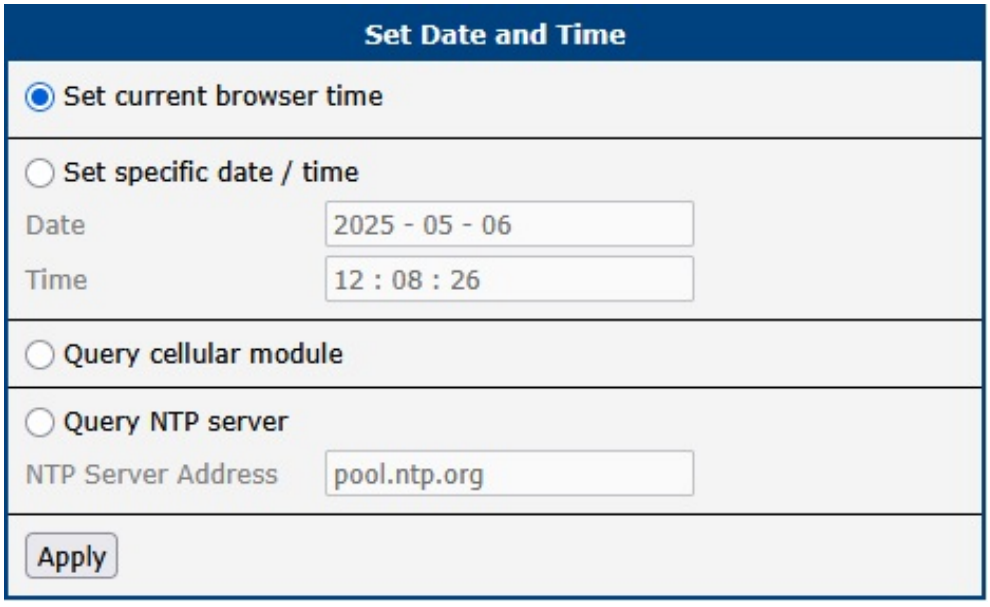

Figure 105: Set Real Time Clock Page

5.5 Set SMS Service Center Address

The function requires you to enter the phone number of the SMS service center to send SMS messages. To specify the SMS service center phone number use the *Set SMS Service Center* configuration form in the *Administration* section of the main menu. You can leave the field blank if your SIM card contains the phone number of the SMS service center by default. This phone number can have a value without an international prefix (xxx-xxx-xxx) or with an international prefix (+420-xxx-xxx-xxx). If you are unable to send or receive SMS messages, contact your carrier to find out if this parameter is required.

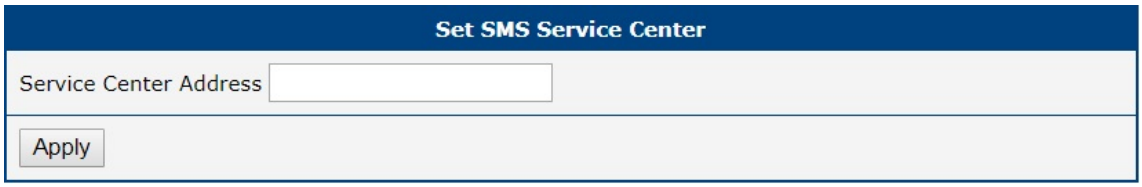

Figure 106: Set SMS Service Center Address

5.6 Unlock SIM Card

It is possible to use the SIM card protected by PIN number in the router – just fill in the PIN on the *Mobile WAN Configuration* page. Here you can remove the PIN protection (4–8 digit Personal Identification Number) from the SIM card, if your SIM card is protected by one. Open the *Unlock SIM Card* form in the *Administration* section of the main menu and enter the PIN number in the *SIM PIN* field, then click the *Apply* button. It is applied on the currently enabled SIM card, or on the first SIM card if there is no SIM card enabled at the moment.

The SIM card is blocked after three failed attempts to enter the PIN code. Unblocking of SIM card by PUK number is described in next chapter.

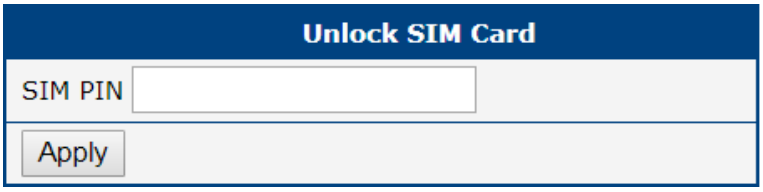

Figure 107: Unlock SIM Card

5.7 Unblock SIM Card

On this page you can unblock the SIM card after 3 wrong PIN attempts or change the PIN code of the SIM card. To unblock the SIM card, go to *Unblock SIM Card* administration page. In both cases enter the PUK code into *SIM PUK* field and new SIM PIN code into *New SIM PIN* field. To proceed click on *Apply* button. It is applied on the currently enabled SIM card, or on the first SIM card if there is no SIM card enabled at the moment.

The SIM card will be permanently blocked after the three unsuccessful attempts of the PUK code entering.

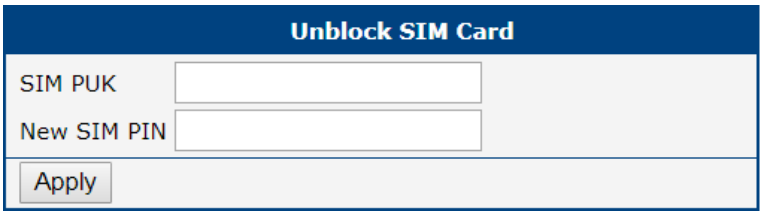

Figure 108: Unblock SIM Card

5.8 Send SMS

You can send an SMS message from the router to test the cellular network. Use the *Send SMS* dialog in the *Administration* section of the main menu to send SMS messages. Enter the *Phone number* and text of your message in the *Message* field, then click the *Send* button. The router limits the maximum length of an SMS to 160 characters. (To send longer messages, install the *pduSMS* router app).

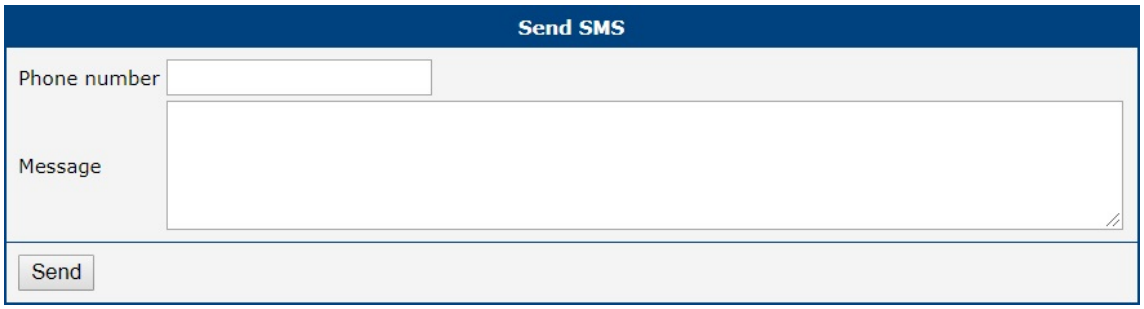

Figure 109: Send SMS

It is also possible to send an SMS message using CGI script. For details of this method. See the application note *Command Line Interface* [1].

5.9 Backup Configuration

Keep in mind potential security issues when creating a backup, especially for user accounts. Encrypted configuration or a secured connection to the router should be used.

You can save the current configuration of the router using the *Backup Configuration* item in the *Administration* menu section. If you click on this item, a configuration pane will open, see Figure 110. Here you can choose what will be backed up. You can back up the configuration of the router (item *Configuration*) or the configuration of all user accounts (item *Users*). Both types of configurations can be backed up separately or together into one configuration file.

It is recommended to save the configuration into an encrypted file. If the encryption password is not configured, the configuration is stored in an unencrypted file.

Click on the *Apply* button and the configuration will be stored into a configuration file (file with *cfg* extension) in a directory according to the settings of the web browser. The stored configuration can be used later for restoration, see Chapter 5.10 for more information.

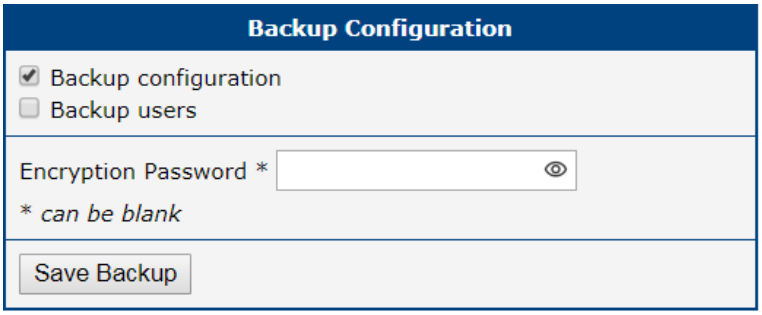

Figure 110: Backup Configuration

5.10 Restore Configuration

You can restore a router configuration stored in a file. You created the file as shown in the previous chapter.

To restore the configuration from this file, use the *Restore Configuration* form. Next, click the *Browse* button to navigate to the directory containing the configuration file you wish to load to the router. If the configuration was stored in an encrypted file, the decryption password must be set to decrypt the file successfully. To start the restoration process, click on the *Apply* button.

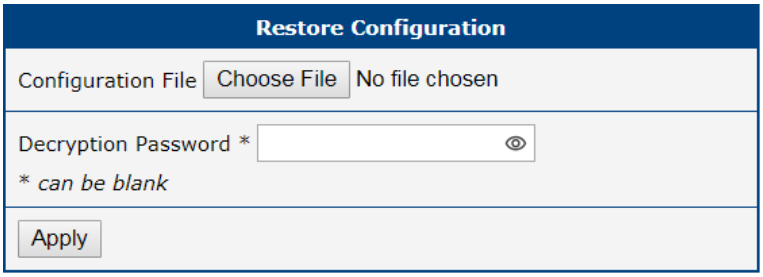

Figure 111: Restore Configuration

5.11 Update Firmware

The latest firmware for our routers is available on the Engineering Portal's product page. For downloading the appropriate firmware for your router model, please visit *icr.advantech.com/download/routers-firmware*.

- For enhanced security, it is strongly recommended to regularly update your router's firmware to the latest version. Avoid downgrading the firmware to a version older than the production release, and refrain from uploading firmware meant for different models, as these actions can lead to device malfunction.
- Be aware that firmware updates may cause compatibility issues with Router Apps. To minimize such issues, it is advisable to update all Router Apps to their latest versions concurrently with the router's firmware. Detailed compatibility information for each app is provided at the beginning of its Application Note.
- When using the HTTP protocol to communicate with the router (not recommended for security reasons), some advanced firewalls–especially those with AI capabilities–may falsely detect the firmware file content as insecure and block communication. In such cases, use HTTPS or ask your infrastructure administrator to remove the relevant rule.

The *Update Firmware* administration page showcases the current firmware version and the name of the router's firmware, as illustrated in Figure 112. This page also offers the capability to update the router's firmware, accommodating both manual updates and online updates from the public server.

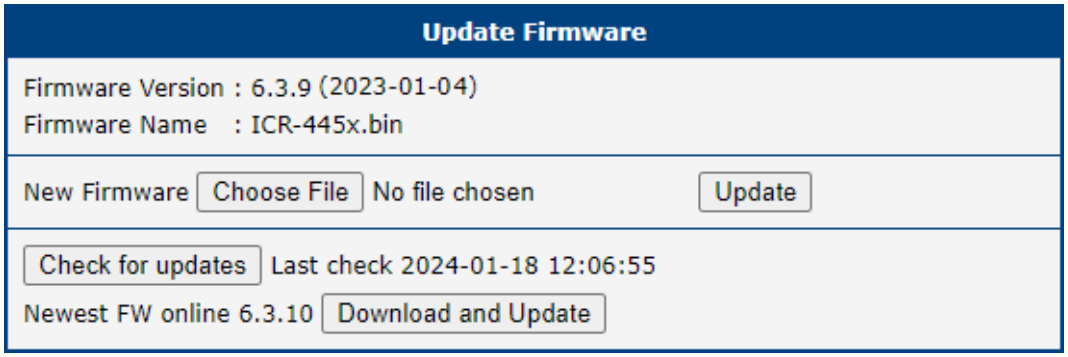

Figure 112: Update Firmware Administration Page

Manual Firmware Update

To manually update the router's firmware, click on the *Choose File* button and select the firmware file. Then, press the *Update* button to initiate the firmware update process.

Online Firmware Update

Starting with firmware version 6.4.0, the firmware can be updated from a public server. Ensure that your router is properly configured as described in Chapter 4.2.

To verify the availability of a newer firmware version on the server, click the *Check for updates* button. If a new version is available, the version information and a *Download and Update* button will appear. Clicking this button initiates the firmware update process.

During the firmware update, the router will display status messages as depicted in Figure 113. Upon completion, the router will automatically reboot. After rebooting, click the *here* link in the web interface to reopen it.

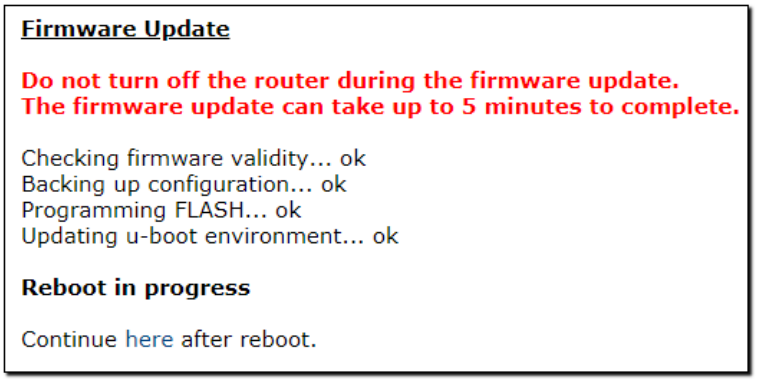

Figure 113: Process of Firmware Update

5.12 Reboot

To reboot the router select the *Reboot* menu item and then press the *Reboot* button.

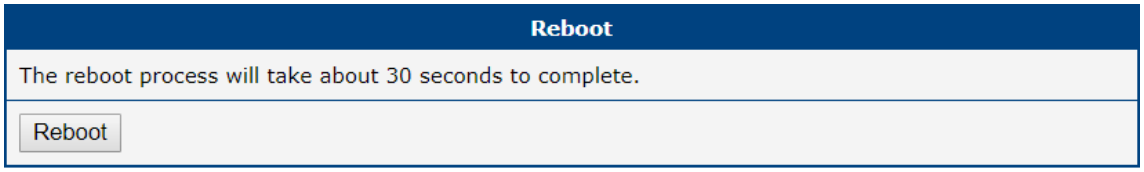

Figure 114: Reboot

5.13 Logout

By clicking the *Logout* menu item, the user is logged out from the web interface.

6. Typical Situations

Although Advantech routers have wide variety of uses, they are commonly used in the following ways. All the examples below are for IPv4 networks.

6.1 Access to the Internet from LAN

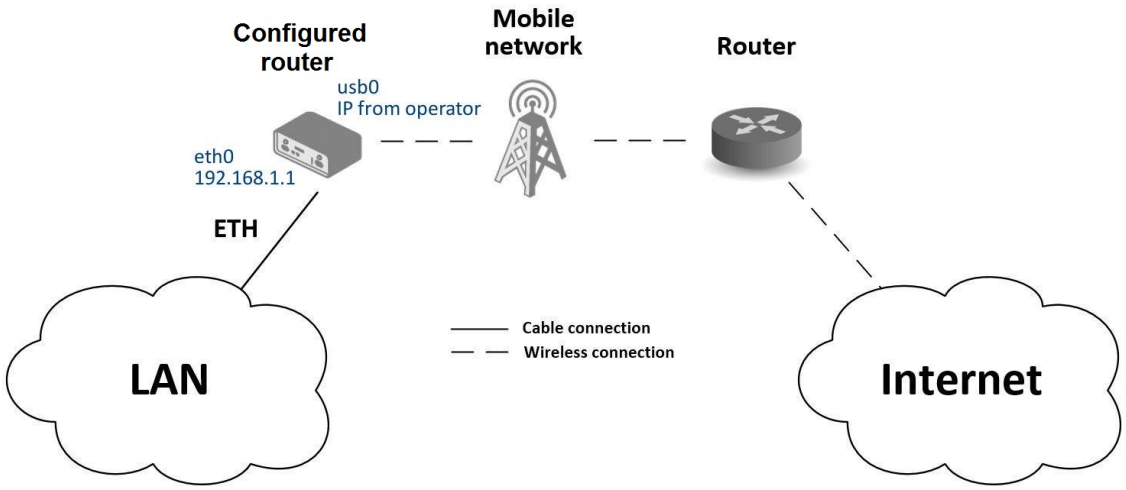

Figure 115: Access to the Internet from LAN – sample topology

In this example, a LAN connecting to the Internet via a mobile network, the SIM card with a data tariff has to be provided by the mobile network operator. This requires no initial configuration. You only need to place the SIM card in the *SIM1* slot (Primary SIM card), attach the antenna to the *ANT* connector and connect the computer (or switch and computers) to the router's eth0 interface (LAN). Wait a moment after turning on the router. The router will connect to the mobile network and the Internet. This will be indicated by the LEDs on the front panel of the router (*WAN* and *DAT*).

Additional configuration can be done in the *LAN* and *Mobile WAN* items in the *Configuration* section of the web interface.

LAN configuration The factory default IP address of the router's eth0 interface is in the form of 192.168.1.1. This can be changed (after login to the router) in the *LAN* item in the *Configuration* section. (See Figure 116.) In this case there is no need of any additional configuration. The DHCP server is also enabled by factory default (so the first connected computer will get the 192.168.1.2 IP address etc.). Other configuration options are described in the Chapter 3.1.

Mobile WAN Configuration Use the *Mobile WAN* item in the *Configuration* section to configure the connection to the mobile network, see Figure 117. In this case (depending on the SIM card) the configuration form can be blank. But make sure that *Create connection to mobile network* is checked (this is the factory default). For more details, see Chapter 3.4.1.

To check whether the connection is working properly, go to the *Mobile WAN* item in the *Status* section. You will see information about operator, signal strength etc. At the bottom, you should see the message: *Connection successfully established*. The *Network* item should display information about the newly created network interface, usb0 (mobile connection). You should also see the IP address provided by the network operator, as well as the route table etc. The LAN now has Internet access.

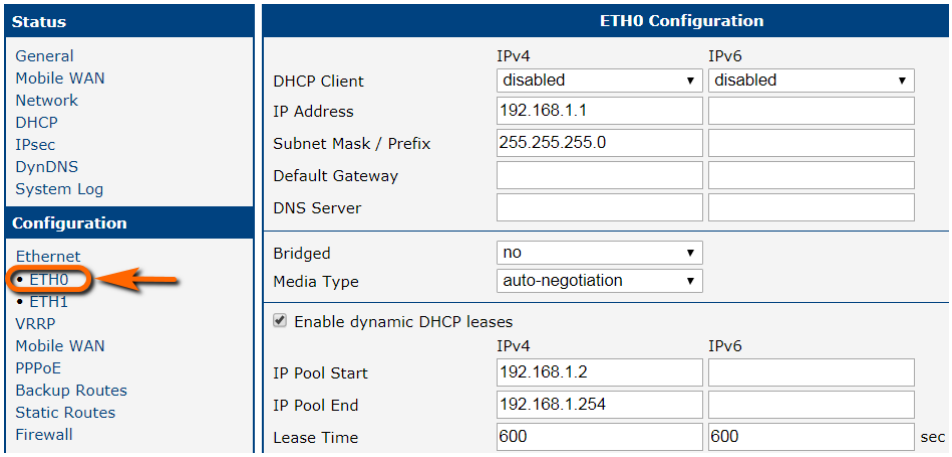

Figure 116: Access to the Internet from LAN – *Ethernet* configuration

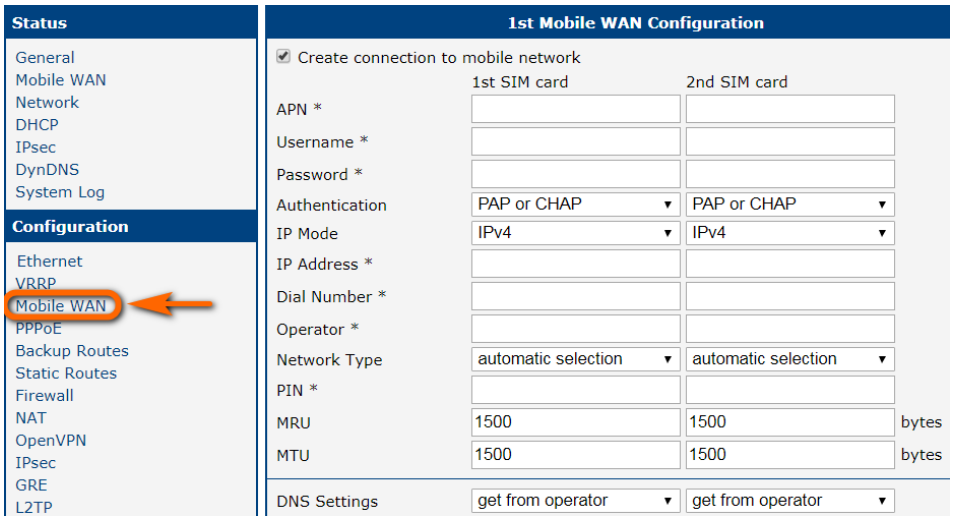

Figure 117: Access to the Internet from LAN – *Mobile WAN* configuration

6.2 Backup Access to the Internet from LAN

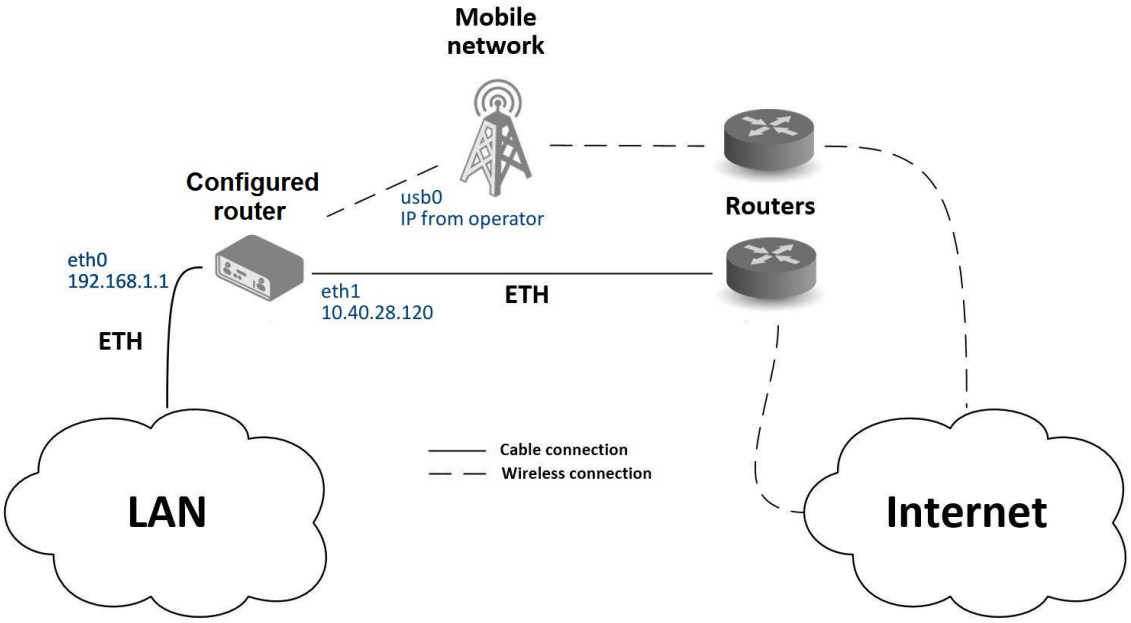

Figure 118: Backup access to the Internet – sample topology

The configuration form on the *Backup Routes* page lets you back up the primary connection with alternative connections to the Internet/mobile network. Each backup connection can be assigned a priority.

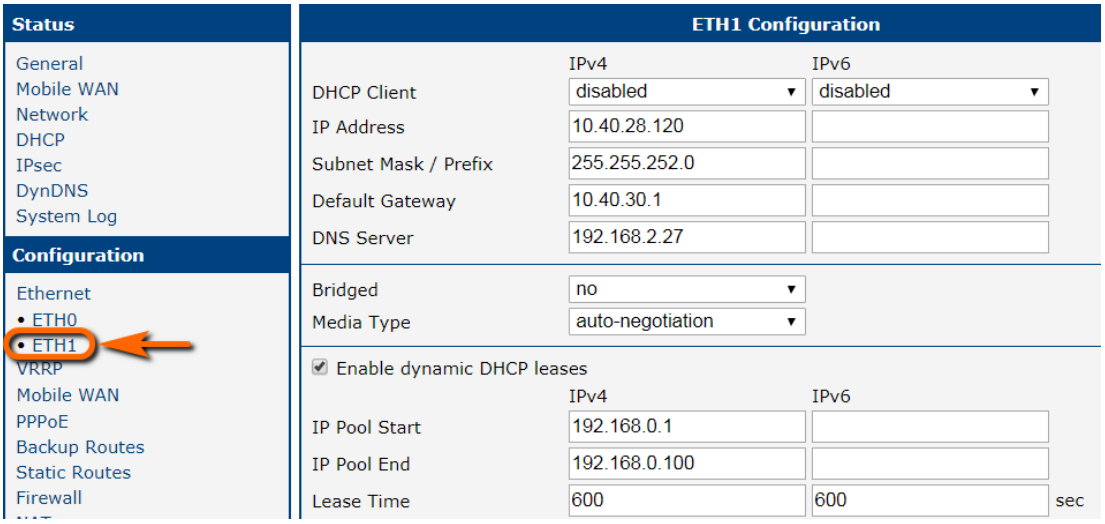

Figure 119: Backup access to the Internet – Ethernet configuration

LAN configuration In the *Ethernet –> ETH0* item, you can use the factory default configuration as in the previous situation. The *ETH1* interface on the front panel of the router is used for connection to the Internet. It can be configured in *ETH1* menu item. Connect the cable to the router and set the appropriate values as in Figure 119. You may configure the static IP address, default gateway and DNS server. Changes will take effect after you click on the *Apply* button. Detailed Ethernet configuration is described in Chapter 3.1.

Mobile WAN configuration To configure the mobile connection it should be sufficient to insert the SIM card into the *SIM1* slot and attach the antenna to the *ANT* connector. (Depending on the SIM card you are using).

To set up backup routes you will need to enable Check Connection in the *Mobile WAN* item. (See Figure 120.) Set the *Check connection* option to *enabled + bind* and fill in an IP address of the mobile operator's DNS server or any other reliably available server and enter the time interval of the check. For detailed configuration, see Chapter 3.4.1.

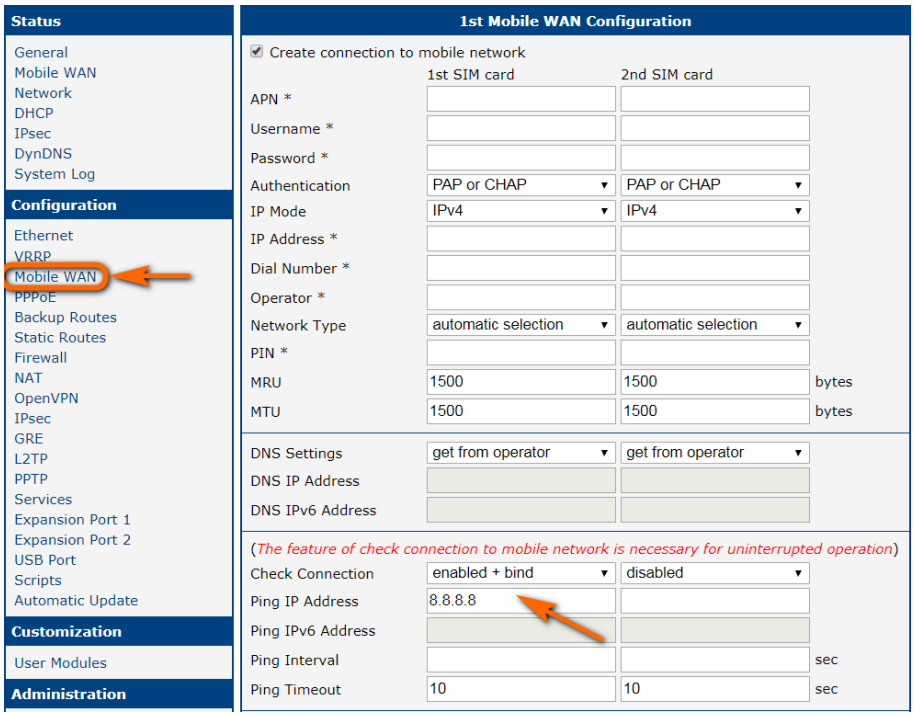

Figure 120: Backup access to the Internet – Mobile WAN configuration

Backup Routes configuration After setting up the backup routes you will need to set their priorities. In Figure 121, the ETH1 wired connection has the highest priority. If that connection fails, the second choice will be the mobile connection – usb0 network interface.

The backup routes system must be activated by checking the *Enable backup routes switching* item for each of the routes. Click the *Apply* button to confirm the changes. For detailed configuration see Chapter 3.6.

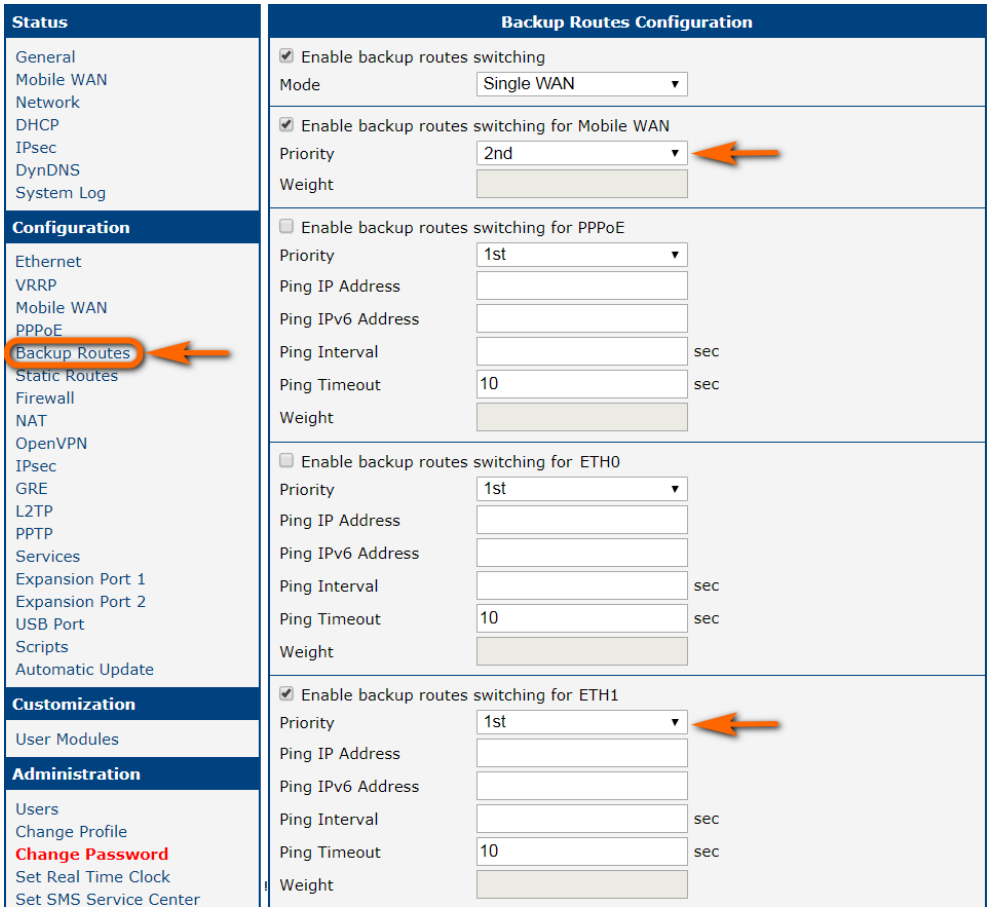

Figure 121: Backup access to the Internet – Backup Routes configuration

You can verify the configured network interfaces in the *Status* section in the *Network* item. You will see the active network interfaces: eth0 (connection to LAN), eth1 (wired connection to the Internet) and usb0 (mobile connection to the Internet). IP addresses and other data are included.

At the bottom of the page you will see the *Route Table* and corresponding changes if a wired connection fails or a cable is disconnected the mobile connection will be used.

Backup routes work even if they are not activated in the *Backup Routes* item, but the router will use the factory defaults.

6.3 Secure Networks Interconnection or Using VPN

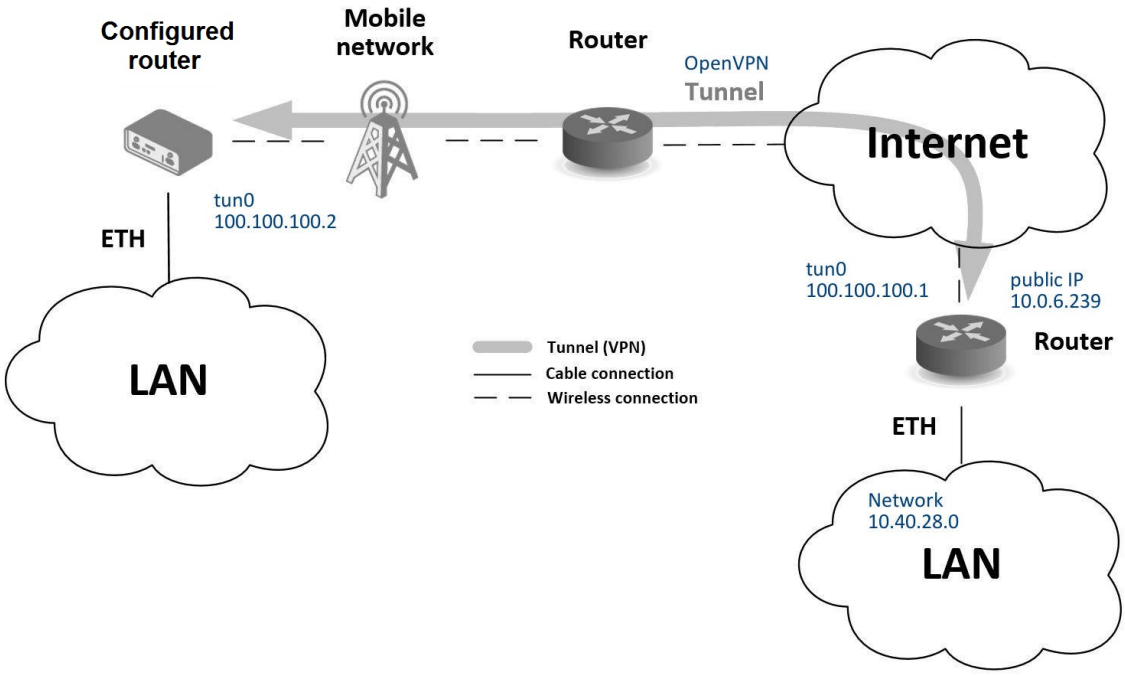

Figure 122: Secure networks interconnection – sample topology

VPN (Virtual Private Network) is a protocol used to create a secure connection between two LANs, allowing them to function as a single network. The connection is secured (encrypted) and authenticated (verified). It is used over public, untrusted networks. (See fig. 122.) You may use several different secure protocols.

- *OpenVPN* (it is a configuration item in the web interface of the router), see Chapter 3.10 or Application Note [5],
- *IPsec* (it is also configuration item in the web interface of the router), see Chapter 3.11 or Application Note [6].

You can also create non-encrypted tunnels: *GRE*, *PPTP* and *L2TP*. You can use GRE or L2TP tunnel in combination with IPsec to create VPNs.

There is an example of an OpenVPN tunnel in Fig. 122. To establish this tunnel you will need the opposite router's IP address, the opposite router's network IP address (not necessary) and the pre-shared secret (key). Create the OpenVPN tunnel by configuring the *Mobile WAN* and *OpenVPN* items in the *Configuration* section.

Mobile WAN configuration The mobile connection can be configured as described in the previous situations. (The router connects itself after a SIM card is inserted into *SIM1* slot and an antenna is attached to the *ANT* connector.)

Configuration is accessible via the *Mobile WAN* item the *Configuration* section. (See Chapter 3.4.1). The mobile connection has to be enabled.

OpenVPN configuration OpenVPN configuration is done with the *OpenVPN* item in the *Configuration* section. Choose one of the two possible tunnels and enable it by checking the *Create 1st OpenVPN tunnel*. You will need to fill in the protocol and the port (according to the settings on the opposite side of the tunnel or Open VPN server). You may fill in the public IP address of the opposite side of the tunnel including the remote subnet and mask (not necessary). The important items are *Local* and *Remote Interface IP Address* where the information regarding the interfaces of the tunnel's end must be filled in. In the example shown, the *pre-shared secret* is known, so you would choose this option in the *Authentication Mode* item and insert the secret (key) into the field. Confirm the configuration clicking the *Apply* button. For detailed configuration see Chapter 3.10 or Application Note [5].

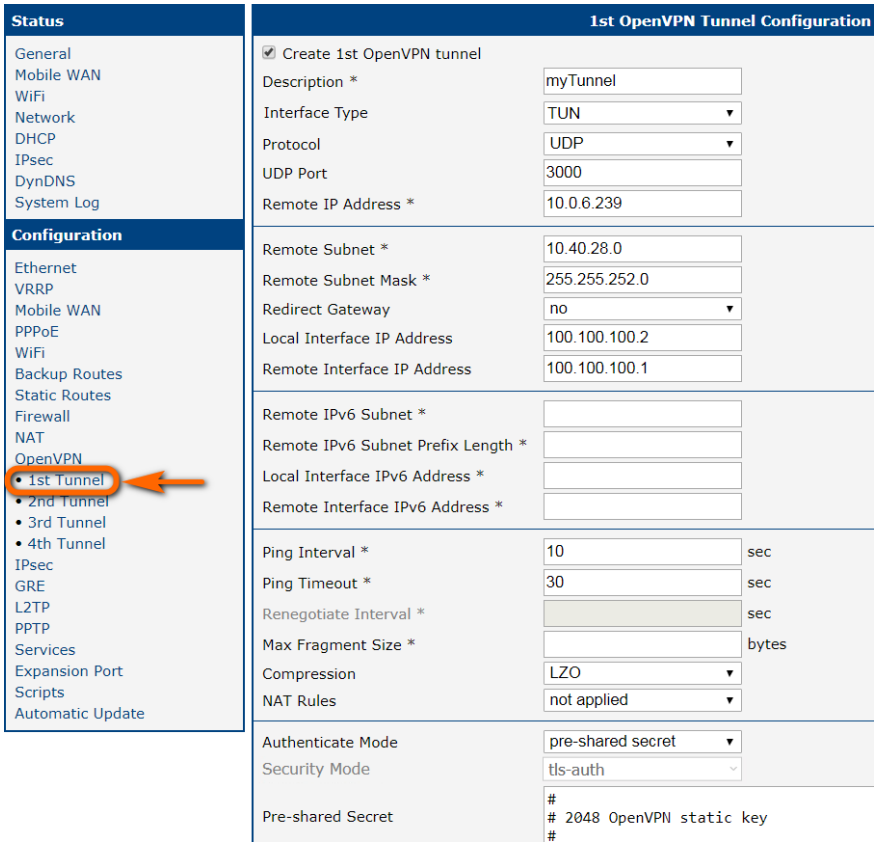

Figure 123: Secure networks interconnection – OpenVPN configuration

The *Network* item in the *Status* section will let you verify the activated network interface tun0 for the tunnel with the IP addresses of the tunnel's ends set. Successful connection can be verified in the *System Log* where you should see the message: `Initialization Sequence Completed`. The networks are now interconnected. This can also be verified by using the `ping` program. (Ping between tunnel's endpoint IP addresses from one of the routers. The console is accessible via SSH).

6.4 Serial Gateway

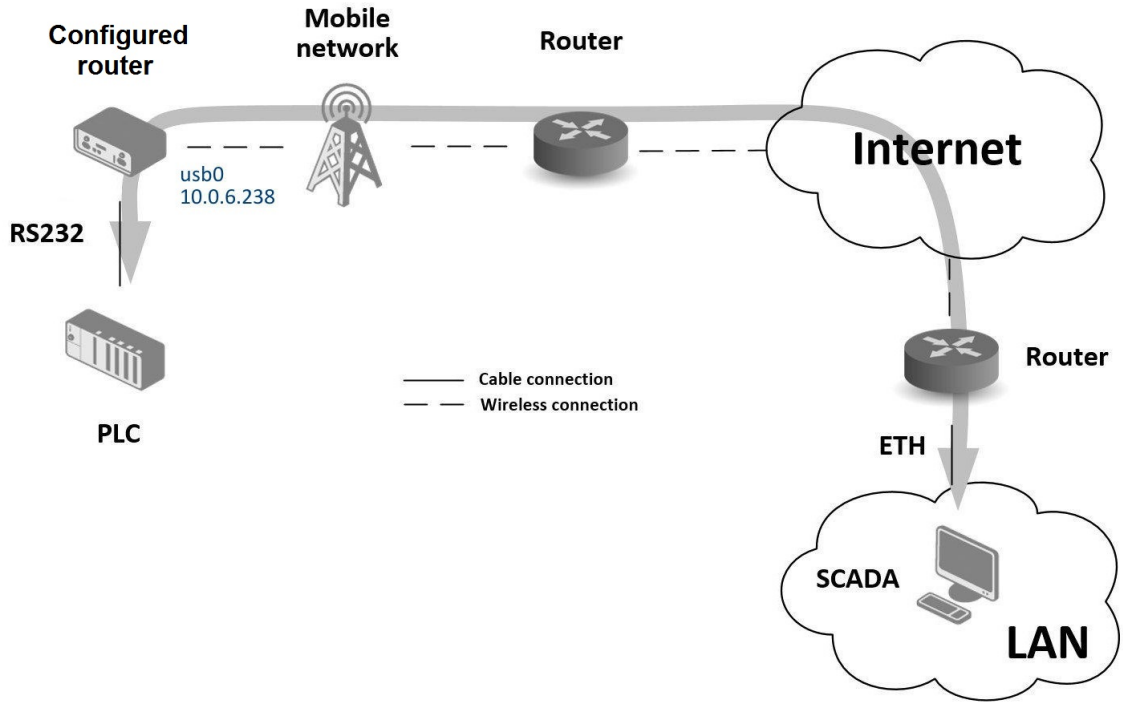

Figure 124: Serial Gateway – sample topology

The router's serial gateway function lets you establish serial connectivity across the Internet or with another network. Serial devices (meters, PLC, etc.) can then upload and download data. (See Fig. 124.)

Configuration is done in the *Configuration* section, *Mobile WAN*, with the *Expansion Port 1* item for RS232, or *Expansion Port 2* for RS485. In this example, the RS232 interface of the router is used.

Mobile WAN configuration Mobile WAN configuration is the same as in the previous examples. Just insert the SIM card into the *SIM1* slot at the back of the router and attach the antenna to the *ANT* connector at the front. No extra configuration is needed (depending on the SIM card used). For more details see Chapter 3.4.1.

Expansion Port 1 configuration The RS232 interface (port) can be configured in the *Configuration* section, via the *Expansion Port 1* item. (See fig. 125.) You will need to enable the RS232 port by checking *Enable expansion port 1 access over TCP/UDP*. You may edit the serial communication parameters (not needed in this example). The important items are *Protocol*, *Mode* and *Port*. These set the parameters of communication out to the network and the Internet. In this example the TCP protocol is chosen, and the router will work as a server listening on the 2345 TCP port. Confirm the configuration clicking the *Apply* button.

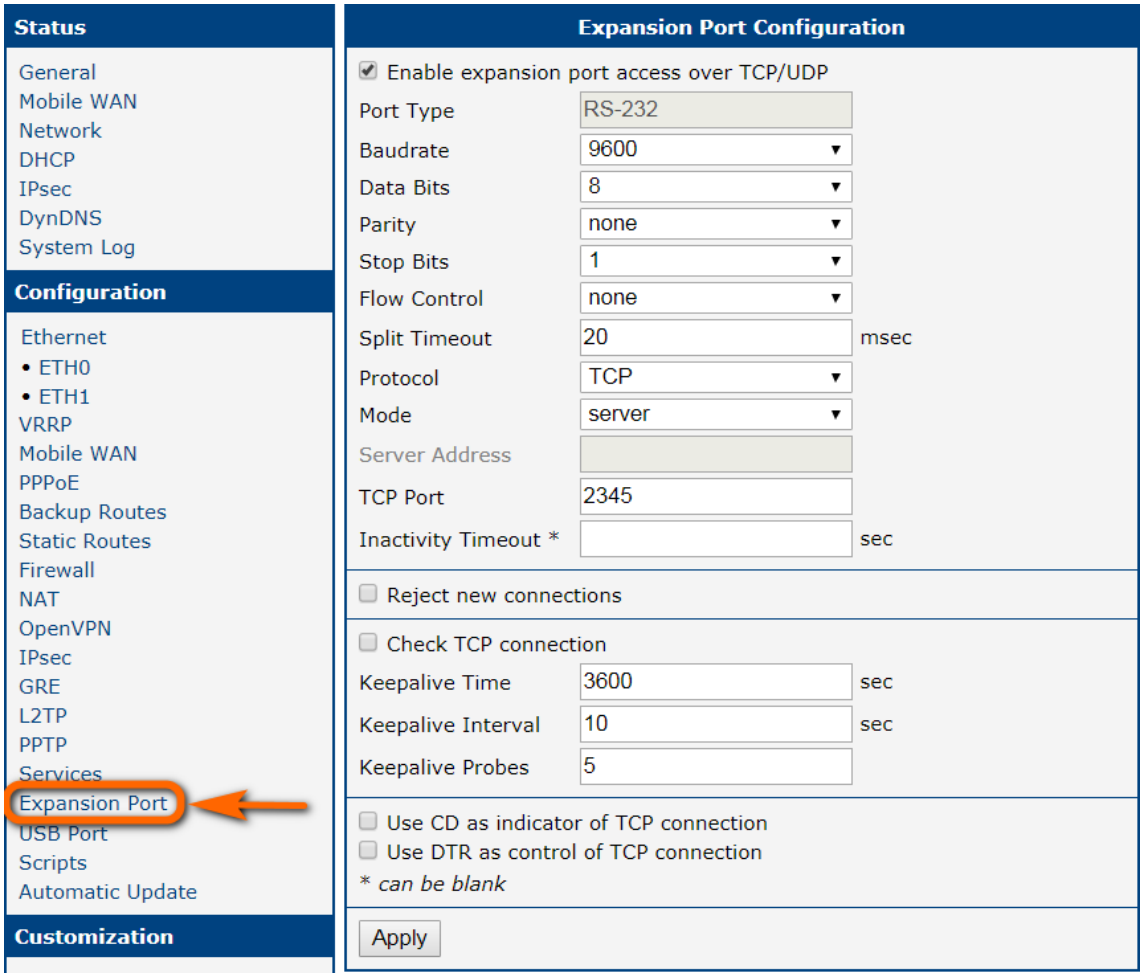

Figure 125: Serial Gateway – Configuration *Expansion Port 1*

To communicate with the serial device (PLC), connect from the PC (Labeled as SCADA in Fig. 124) as a TCP client to the IP address 10.0.6.238, port 2345 (the public IP address of the SIM card used in the router, corresponding to the usb0 network interface). The devices can now communicate. To check the connection, go to *System Log* (*Status* section) and look for the *TCP connection established* message.

Appendix A: Open Source Software License

The software in this device includes various open-source components governed by the following licenses:

- GPL versions 2 and 3
- LGPL version 2
- BSD-style licenses
- MIT-style licenses

A complete list of components and their respective license texts can be found directly on the device. To access them, click the *Licenses* link at the bottom of the router's main web page (*General Status*) or navigate to the following URL in your browser (replace `DEVICE_IP` with the actual router's IP address):

https://DEVICE_IP/licenses.cgi

This serves as a written offer, valid for three years from the date of purchase, to provide any third party with a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code on a flash drive medium for a fee no greater than the cost of physically performing the source distribution. If you wish to obtain the source code, please contact us at:

iiotcustomerservice@advantech.eu

Modifications and debugging of LGPL-linked executables:

The device manufacturer grants customers the right to use debugging techniques (e.g., decompilation) and modify any executable linked with an LGPL library for their own use. These rights are strictly limited to personal usage–redistribution of modified executables or sharing information obtained through these actions is not permitted.

Source code under the GPL license is available at:

icr.advantech.com/source-code

Appendix B: Glossary and Acronyms

B | D | G | H | I | L | N | O | P | R | S | T | U | V | W | X

B

Backup Routes Allows user to back up the primary connection with alternative connections to the Internet/mobile network. Each backup connection can have assigned a priority. Switching between connections is done based upon set priorities and the state of the connections.

D

DHCP The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) is a network protocol used to configure devices that are connected to a network so they can communicate on that network using the Internet Protocol (IP). The protocol is implemented in a client-server model, in which DHCP clients request configuration data, such as an IP address, a default route, and one or more DNS server addresses from a DHCP server.

DHCP client Requests network configuration from DHCP server.

DHCP server Answers configuration request by DHCP clients and sends network configuration details.

DNS The Domain Name System (DNS) is a hierarchical distributed naming system for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network. It associates various information with domain names assigned to each of the participating entities. Most prominently, it translates easily memorized domain names to the numerical IP addresses needed for the purpose of locating computer services and devices worldwide. By providing a worldwide, distributed keyword-based redirection service, the Domain Name System is an essential component of the functionality of the Internet.

DynDNS client DynDNS service lets you access the router remotely using an easy to remember custom hostname. This client monitors the router's IP address and updates it whenever it changes.

G

GRE Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a tunneling protocol that can encapsulate a wide variety of network layer protocols inside virtual point-to-point links over an Internet Protocol network. It is possible to create four different tunnels.

H

HTTP The Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems. HTTP is the foundation of data communication for the World Wide Web.

Hypertext is structured text that uses logical links (hyperlinks) between nodes containing text. HTTP is the protocol to exchange or transfer hypertext.

HTTPS The Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure (HTTPS) is a communications protocol for secure communication over a computer network, with especially wide deployment on the Internet. Technically, it is not a protocol in and of itself; rather, it is the result of simply layering the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) on top of the SSL/TLS protocol, thus adding the security capabilities of SSL/TLS to standard HTTP communications.

I

IP address An Internet Protocol address (IP address) is a numerical label assigned to each device (e.g., computer, printer) participating in a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication. An IP address serves two principal functions: host or network interface identification and location addressing. Its role has been characterized as follows: *A name indicates what we seek. An*

address indicates where it is. A route indicates how to get there

The designers of the Internet Protocol defined an IP address as a 32-bit number and this system, known as Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4), is still in use today. However, due to the enormous growth of the Internet and the predicted depletion of available addresses, a new version of IP (IPv6), using 128 bits for the address, was developed in 1995.

IP masquerade Kind of NAT.

IP masquerading see NAT.

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. The router allows user to select encapsulation mode (tunnel or transport), IKE mode (main or aggressive), IKE Algorithm, IKE Encryption, ESP Algorithm, ESP Encryption and much more. It is possible to create four different tunnels.

IPv4 The Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) is the fourth version in the development of the Internet Protocol (IP) and the first version of the protocol to be widely deployed. It is one of the core protocols of standards-based internetworking methods of the Internet, and routes most traffic in the Internet. However, a successor protocol, IPv6, has been defined and is in various stages of production deployment. IPv4 is described in IETF publication RFC 791 (September 1981), replacing an earlier definition (RFC 760, January 1980).

IPv6 The Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) is the latest revision of the Internet Protocol (IP), the communications protocol that provides an identification and location system for computers on networks and routes traffic across the Internet. IPv6 was developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) to deal with the long-anticipated problem of IPv4 address exhaustion.

IPv6 is intended to replace IPv4, which still carries the vast majority of Internet traffic as of 2013. As of late November 2012, IPv6 traffic share was reported to be approaching 1%.

IPv6 addresses are represented as eight groups of four hexadecimal digits separated by colons (2001:0db8:85a3:0042:1000:8a2e:0370:7334), but methods of abbreviation of this full notation exist.

L

L2TP Layer 2 Tunnelling Protocol (L2TP) is a tunnelling protocol used to support virtual private networks (VPNs) or as part of the delivery of services by ISPs. It does not provide any encryption or confidentiality by itself. Rather, it relies on an encryption protocol that it passes within the tunnel to provide privacy.

LAN A local area network (LAN) is a computer network that interconnects computers in a limited area such as a home, school, computer laboratory, or office building using network media. The defining characteristics of LANs, in contrast to wide area networks (WANs), include their usually higher data-transfer rates, smaller geographic area, and lack of a need for leased telecommunication lines.

N

NAT In computer networking, Network Address Translation (NAT) is the process of modifying IP address information in IPv4 headers while in transit across a traffic routing device.

The simplest type of NAT provides a one-to-one translation of IP addresses. RFC 2663 refers to this type of NAT as basic NAT, which is often also called a one-to-one NAT. In this type of NAT only the IP addresses, IP header checksum and any higher level checksums that include the IP address are changed. The rest of the packet is left untouched (at least for basic TCP/UDP functionality; some higher level protocols may need further translation). Basic NATs can be used to interconnect two IP networks that have incompatible addressing.

NAT-T NAT traversal (NAT-T) is a computer networking methodology with the goal to establish and maintain Internet protocol connections across gateways that implement network address translation (NAT).

NTP Network Time Protocol (NTP) is a networking protocol for clock synchronization between computer systems over packet-switched, variable-latency data networks.

O

OpenVPN OpenVPN implements virtual private network (VPN) techniques for creating secure point-to-point or site-to-site connections. It is possible to create four different tunnels.

P

PAT Port and Address Translation (PAT) or Network Address Port Translation (NAPT) see NAT.

Port In computer networking, a Port is an application-specific or process-specific software construct serving as a communications endpoint in a computer's host operating system. A port is associated with an IP address of the host, as well as the type of protocol used for communication. The purpose of ports is to uniquely identify different applications or processes running on a single computer and thereby enable them to share a single physical connection to a packet-switched network like the Internet.

PPTP The Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a tunneling protocol that operates at the Data Link Layer (Layer 2) of the OSI Reference Model. PPTP is a proprietary technique that encapsulates Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) frames in Internet Protocol (IP) packets using the Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) protocol. Packet filters provide access control, end-to-end and server-to-server.

R

RADIUS Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA or Triple A) management for users who connect and use a network service. Because of the broad support and the ubiquitous nature of the RADIUS protocol, it is often used by ISPs and enterprises to manage access to the Internet or internal networks, wireless networks, and integrated e-mail services.

Root certificate In cryptography and computer security, a root certificate is either an unsigned public key certificate or a self-signed certificate that identifies the Root Certificate Authority (CA). A root certificate is part of a public key infrastructure scheme. The most common commercial variety is based on the ITU-T X.509 standard, which normally includes a digital signature from a certificate authority (CA).
Digital certificates are verified using a chain of trust. The trust anchor for the digital certificate is the Root Certificate Authority (CA). See X.509.

Router A router is a device that forwards data packets between computer networks, creating an overlay internetwork. A router is connected to two or more data lines from different networks. When a data packet comes in one of the lines, the router reads the address information in the packet to determine its ultimate destination. Then, using information in its routing table or routing policy, it directs the packet to the next network on its journey. Routers perform the *traffic directing* functions on the Internet. A data packet is typically forwarded from one router to another through the networks that constitute the internetwork until it reaches its destination node.

S

SFTP Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is a secure version of File Transfer Protocol (FTP), which facilitates data access and data transfer over a Secure Shell (SSH) data stream. It is part of the SSH Protocol. This term is also known as SSH File Transfer Protocol.

SMTP The SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is a standard e-mail protocol on the Internet and part of the TCP/IP protocol suite, as defined by IETF RFC 2821. SMTP defines the message format and the message transfer agent (MTA), which stores and forwards the mail. SMTP by default uses TCP port 25. The protocol for mail submission is the same, but uses port 587. SMTP connections secured by SSL, known as SMTPS, default to port 465.

SMTPS SMTPS (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol Secure) refers to a method for securing SMTP with transport layer security. For more information about SMTP, see description of the SMTP.

SNMP The Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is an *Internet-standard protocol for managing devices on IP networks*. Devices that typically support SNMP include routers, switches, servers, workstations, printers, modem racks, and more. It is used mostly

in network management systems to monitor network-attached devices for conditions that warrant administrative attention. SNMP is a component of the Internet Protocol Suite as defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). It consists of a set of standards for network management, including an application layer protocol, a database schema, and a set of data objects.

SSH Secure Shell (SSH), sometimes known as Secure Socket Shell, is a UNIX-based command interface and protocol for securely getting access to a remote computer. It is widely used by network administrators to control Web and other kinds of servers remotely. SSH is actually a suite of three utilities – slogin, ssh, and scp – that are secure versions of the earlier UNIX utilities, rlogin, rsh, and rcp. SSH commands are encrypted and secure in several ways. Both ends of the client/server connection are authenticated using a digital certificate, and passwords are protected by being encrypted.

T

TCP The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is one of the core protocols of the Internet protocol suite (IP), and is so common that the entire suite is often called TCP/IP. TCP provides reliable, ordered, error-checked delivery of a stream of octets between programs running on computers connected to a local area network, intranet or the public Internet. It resides at the transport layer.

Web browsers use TCP when they connect to servers on the World Wide Web, and it is used to deliver email and transfer files from one location to another.

U

UDP The User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is one of the core members of the Internet protocol suite (the set of network protocols used for the Internet). With UDP, computer applications can send messages, in this case referred to as datagrams, to other hosts on an Internet Protocol (IP) network without prior communications to set up special transmission channels or data paths. The protocol was designed by David P. Reed in 1980 and formally defined in RFC 768.

URL A uniform resource locator, abbreviated URL, also known as web address, is a specific character string that constitutes a reference to a resource. In most web browsers, the URL of a web page is displayed on top inside an address bar. An example of a typical URL would be `http://www.example.com/index.html`, which indicates a protocol (http), a hostname (www.example.com), and a file name (index.html). A URL is technically a type of uniform resource identifier (URI), but in many technical documents and verbal discussions, URL is often used as a synonym for URI, and this is not considered a problem.

V

VPN A virtual private network (VPN) extends a private network across a public network, such as the Internet. It enables a computer to send and receive data across shared or public networks as if it were directly connected to the private network, while benefiting from the functionality, security and management policies of the private network. This is done by establishing a virtual point-to-point connection through the use of dedicated connections, encryption, or a combination of the two.

A VPN connection across the Internet is similar to a wide area network (WAN) link between the sites. From a user perspective, the extended network resources are accessed in the same way as resources available from the private network.

VPN server see VPN.

VPN tunnel see VPN.

VRRP VRRP protocol (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol) allows you to transfer packet routing from the main router to a backup router in case the main router fails. (This can be used to provide a wireless cellular backup to a primary wired router in critical applications).

W

WAN A wide area network (WAN) is a network that covers a broad area (i.e., any telecommuni-

cations network that links across metropolitan, regional, or national boundaries) using private or public network transports. Business and government entities utilize WANs to relay data among employees, clients, buyers, and suppliers from various geographical locations. In essence, this mode of telecommunication allows a business to effectively carry out its daily function regardless of location. The Internet can be considered a WAN as well, and is used by businesses, governments, organizations, and individuals for almost any purpose imaginable.

WebAccess/DMP WebAccess/DMP is an advanced Enterprise-Grade platform solution for provisioning, monitoring, managing and configuring Advantech's routers and IoT gateways. It provides a zero-touch enablement platform for each remote device.

WebAccess/VPN WebAccess/VPN is an advanced VPN management solution for safe interconnection of Advantech routers and LAN networks in public Internet. Connection among devices and networks can be regional or global and can combine different technology platforms and various wireless, LTE, fixed and satellite connectivities.

X

X.509 In cryptography, X.509 is an ITU-T standard for a public key infrastructure (PKI) and Privilege Management Infrastructure (PMI). X.509 specifies, amongst other things, standard formats for public key certificates, certificate revocation lists, attribute certificates, and a certification path validation algorithm.

Appendix C: Index

Appendix D: Related Documents

[1] Command Line Interface
[2] Remote Monitoring
[3] WebAccess/DMP
[4] R-SeeNet
[5] OpenVPN Tunnel
[6] IPsec Tunnel
[7] GRE Tunnel
[8] WireGuard Tunnel
[9] FlexVPN
[10] VLAN
[11] SNMP Object Identifiers
[12] AT Commands (AT-SMS)
[13] Quality of Service (QoS)
[14] Programming of Router Apps
[15] Security Guidelines

[EP] Product-related documents and applications can be obtained on **Engineering Portal** at `https://icr.advantech.com/download` address.

[RA] **Router Apps** (formerly *User modules*) and related documents can be obtained on *Engineering Portal* at `https://icr.advantech.com/products/router-apps` address.