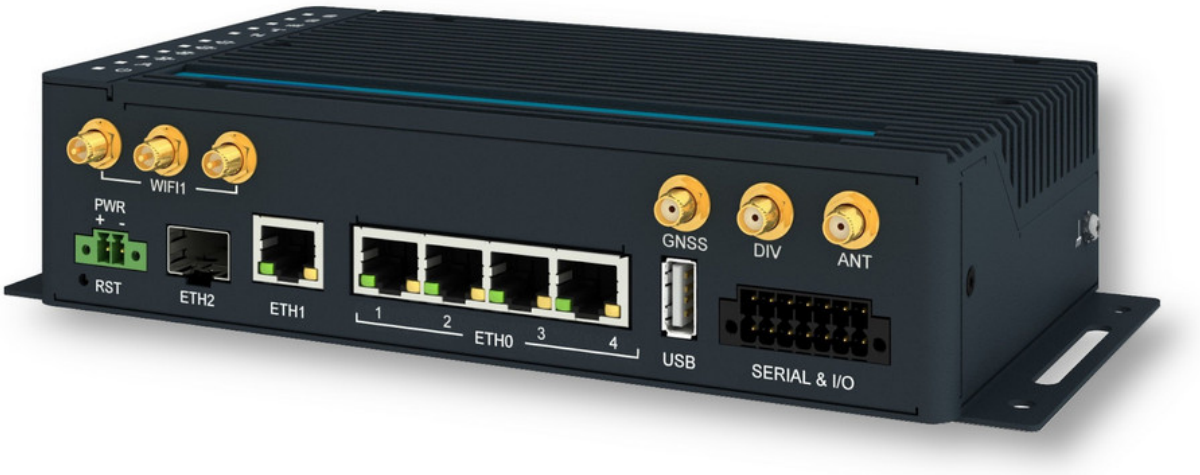
Configuration Manual

ICR-4400 Family



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Used symbols

Important

Important — Indicates a risk to personal safety or potential damage to the router. Follow these instructions precisely to prevent injury or equipment damage.

Warning

Warning — Highlights conditions that may cause malfunction, loss of data, or unexpected behavior in specific situations. Read carefully before proceeding.

Info

Info — Provides helpful tips, context, or references that improve understanding but are not strictly required to complete the task.

Firmware Version

This manual applies to firmware version **6.6.2 (July 28, 2026)**. Features introduced after this version may not be covered.

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1. Getting Started

Important

To ensure a secure deployment, it is crucial to evaluate potential risks and configure the router to mitigate them. We strongly recommend consulting the *Security Guidelines* application note for fundamental security practices.

1.1 Document Contents

Info

This product platform also includes `FirstNet` certified models, which can be identified by the `-1ND` suffix in their part number.

This manual provides detailed setup instructions for Advantech ICR-4400 routers, covering the following key areas:

- An overview of all available configuration environments, including the web interface, command line (SSH), and remote management platforms – detailed in Chapter *1.2 Configuration Environments*.
- Item-by-item descriptions of all settings, structured to match the web interface menu:
  - **Status Pages** – Chapter *2 Status*.
  - **Configuration Settings** – Chapter *3 Configuration*.
  - **Customization Options** – Chapter *4 Customization*.
  - **Administration Tools** – Chapter *5 Administration*.
- Configuration examples for typical use cases – Chapter *6 Typical Use Cases*.

Info

For hardware-related topics, such as product ordering codes, physical features, initial hardware setup, and technical specifications, please refer to the **Hardware Manual** available on the *Engineering Portal*.

1.2 Configuration Environments

Warning

Important Notes Before Configuration

- Before putting the router into operation, ensure all required hardware components (antennas, SIM cards, etc.) are properly connected. For detailed instructions, refer to the *Hardware Manual* for your specific model.
- For security reasons, always keep the router's firmware updated to the latest version. Do not downgrade to a version older than the factory release or upload firmware intended for a different model, as this can cause malfunctions.
- It is highly recommended to have JavaScript enabled in your web browser. Without it, some functions and most field validation checks will be disabled.
- Three consecutive failed login attempts will temporarily block web access from that IP address for one minute.
- All routers have the *WebAccess/DMP* client pre-installed. When activated, the client may send identification data to the server. For more details, see Chapter *1.2.2 Remote Management Platform*.
- If you are ever unsure about a configuration setting, please contact our technical support for assistance.

Info

GUI Tips:

- Throughout the web interface, helpful information is displayed to the right of many input fields. For numeric items, this includes the valid range and unit. For other fields, you may find contextual hints or examples.
- When you hover the mouse over an input field, a tooltip will appear showing the item's internal configuration name. This is particularly useful for scripting or remote configuration (e.g., via WebAccess/DMP).

Advantech routers can be configured using one of the following environments:

- **Web Browser:** A graphical user interface (GUI) accessible via HTTP(S). This is the primary method covered in this manual, beginning with Chapter *1.2.1 Web Interface Initial Setup*.
- **Command Line:** A console interface accessible via Secure Shell (SSH). For a detailed guide to all available commands, refer to the *Command Line Interface* Application Note.
- **Remote Management Platform:** Advantech's *WebAccess/DMP* platform allows for extensive remote management, monitoring, and mass configuration of routers. For more information, see Chapter *1.2.2 Remote Management Platform*.

For information on extending the router's functionality with custom scripts and applications, see the *Extending Router Functionality* Application Note.

1.2.1 Web Interface Initial Setup

Warning

Starting with firmware version 6.5.0, both IPv4 and IPv6 firewalls are enabled by default. Proper configuration of these settings is critical to avoid unintentionally blocking router communication during initial setup.

Info

- Users with the *User* role have read-only access to the web interface, except for the ability to change their own password. Certain menu items are not available to non-admin users.
- On a new router, or after a factory reset, the *Quick Setup* page is displayed immediately after login, allowing for a streamlined initial configuration; see Chapter *3.23 Quick Setup* for details.

Advantech routers feature a secure, HTTPS-based Web GUI that provides access to all configuration and monitoring functions. The interface offers real-time network statistics, signal strength information, system log access, and comprehensive device management. To ensure secure communication, the Web GUI enforces TLS 1.2 or higher and requires certificate validation to prevent man-in-the-middle attacks.

Figure 1 shows the main elements of the interface, including the router identification header, the navigation menu, and the workspace where detailed configuration options are displayed. These clearly defined sections help users quickly locate system information, adjust operating parameters, and manage administrative settings.

To access the web interface for the first time on a factory-default router:

1. **Hardware Preparation:** For cellular models, insert an active SIM card. For detailed instructions, see the *Hardware Manual* for your specific model. Attach all required antennas before powering on the device and use only an Advantech-approved power supply as specified in the hardware documentation.
2. **Network Connection:** During boot-up, the router's DHCP server activates on the ETH0 interface. Connect your computer to this port and ensure it is configured to obtain an IP address automatically via DHCP. The router will assign your computer an IP address from the `192.168.1.0/24` range.
3. **Web Access:** Open a modern web browser and navigate to `https://192.168.1.1`. Note that unsecured HTTP connections are not permitted.
4. **Login Credentials:** The factory-default administrator account is `root`[1]. The password for this account is printed on the router's product label[2].
5. **Initial Setup:** Upon your first login, you will be required to change the default password. The new password must meet the complexity requirements detailed in Chapter *3.20.1 Authentication*. You will then be automatically directed to the *Quick Setup* page to complete the initial configuration, as described in Chapter *3.23 Quick Setup*.
6. **Certificate Trust:** To avoid browser certificate warnings, it is recommended to install the router's self-signed certificate or upload a certificate from a trusted Certificate Authority (CA), as described in subsection *Managing HTTPS Certificates*.

[1] For `FirstNet` models, the default password is `admin`.
[2] On older models where the label does not specify a password, the default is `root`.

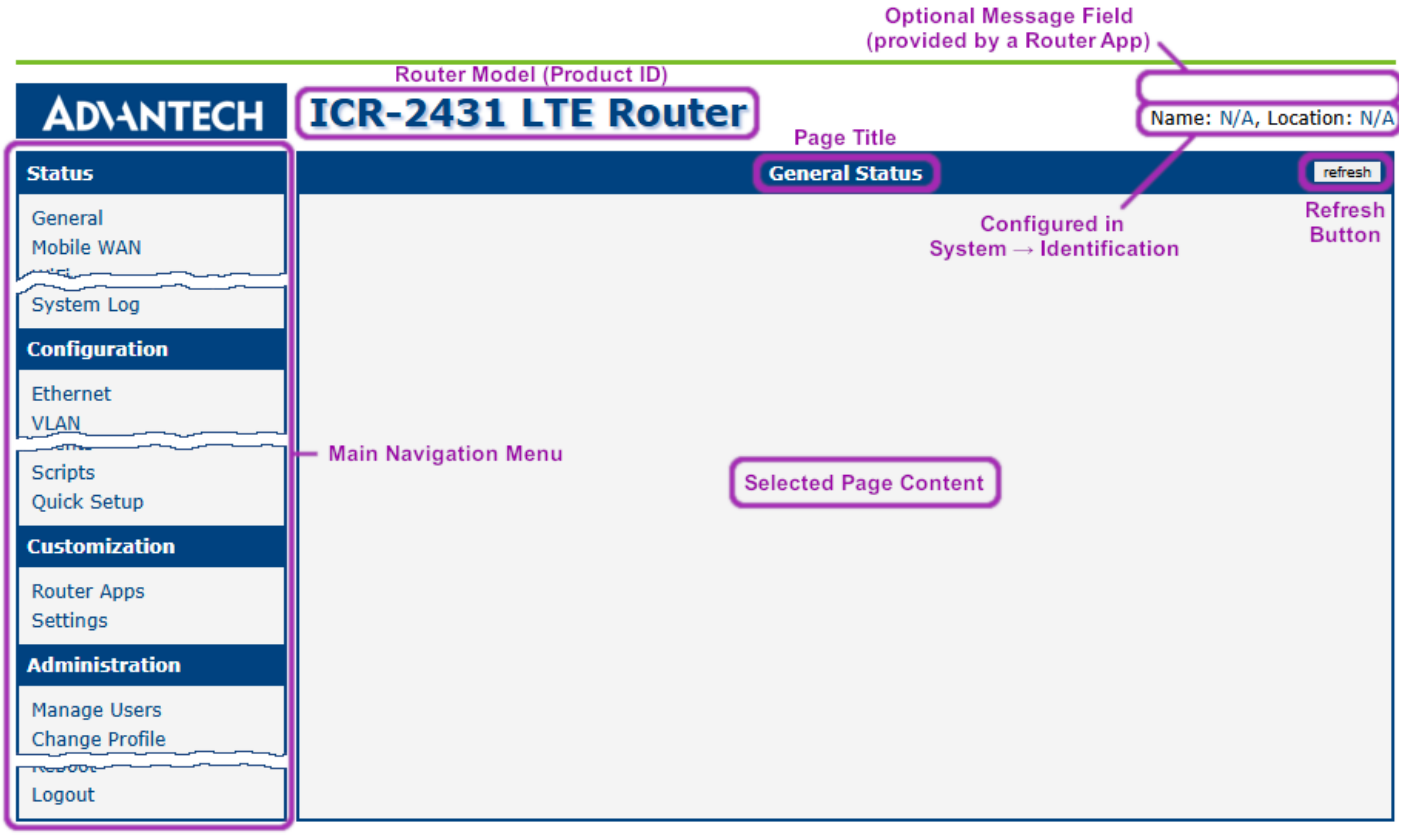


Figure 1: Web GUI layout overview

Managing HTTPS Certificates

By default, the router uses a self-signed HTTPS certificate. Because this certificate is not issued by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA), your web browser will display a security warning each time you access the web interface.

To avoid this warning, we recommend uploading a certificate signed by a trusted CA. This can be done on the *HTTP* configuration page, as described in Chapter *3.18.4 HTTP*.

You will need to replace the `/etc/certs/https_cert` and `/etc/certs/https_key` files on the router.

As an alternative, you can add the router's self-signed certificate to your browser's or operating system's trust store. This will suppress the security warnings without needing a CA-signed certificate.

Allowed and Restricted Input Characters

When entering information into any configuration field in the web interface, it is important to use only permitted characters. Using forbidden characters can lead to unpredictable behavior or errors.

- **Allowed characters:** `0-9 a-z A-Z * , + - . / : = ? ! # % @ [ ] _ { } ~`
- **Forbidden characters:** `" $ & ' ( ) ; < > ^ ` |`

Warning

Although the system may allow you to save non-ASCII characters after confirming a warning message, using them, especially for passwords, is **not recommended** as it can cause compatibility issues with other systems.

Supported Certificate Formats

The web interface supports the following file formats for certificate and private key uploads:

- **Certificates (CA, Local, Remote):** `.pem`, `.crt`, `.p12`
- **Private Keys:** `.pem`, `.key`, `.p12`

Ensure that your files are in one of these formats to guarantee a successful upload.

1.2.2 Remote Management Platform

WebAccess/DMP is an advanced, cloud-based platform designed for the bulk management of Advantech routers and IoT gateways. It provides a centralized system for monitoring, configuring, and provisioning devices at scale. Key features include:

- Zero-touch provisioning for new device deployments.
- Mass configuration and firmware updates.
- Real-time status monitoring and alerts.
- Secure remote access to device web interfaces and command lines.

For more information, visit the official *WebAccess/DMP* website.

Client Configuration

The *WebAccess/DMP* client (Router App) is pre-installed and enabled by default in the standard (non-customized) router configuration. The connection to the server can be managed from several locations in the web interface:

- *Configuration* → *Quick Setup* (during initial setup or later)
- *Customization* → *Router Apps* → *WebAccess/DMP Client*

Warning

The activated *WebAccess/DMP* client may send identification data to the server.

1.3 Device

1.3.1 Persistent Storage

The device's persistent storage is divided into three main partitions:

- **System Data:** Contains the core operating system and firmware files.
- **User Data:** A separate partition for user-created files and data, accessible at `/var/data`.
- **Router Apps:** A dedicated partition for installed Router Apps, accessible at `/opt`.

1.3.2 Reset Procedures

Warning

Before performing any reset that restores factory defaults, it is highly recommended to back up your current configuration. See Chapter *5.7 Backup Configuration* for instructions.

The router offers three distinct reset procedures to handle different scenarios. The method for initiating these resets varies based on the router model.

- **Reboot (Software Reset):** This action simply restarts the router, keeping the currently saved configuration. It can be triggered from the *Reboot* page in the web interface. On models with an *RST* button, a brief press of **less than 4 seconds** also initiates a reboot.
- **Configuration Reset (Factory Reset):**[1] This procedure restores the router to its original factory settings, including all router and Router App configurations.
  - On models with a multi-function *RST* button, press and hold it for **more than 4 seconds**. The *PWR* LED will cycle off and on to indicate success.
- **Emergency Reset:**[1] This is a recovery procedure for situations where the router fails to boot, often due to a configuration error or filesystem issue. It resets all configurations to factory defaults.
  - Disconnect the router from its power source.
  - Press and hold the *RST* button.
  - While still holding the button, reconnect the power and continue holding for **at least 10 seconds**.
  - In addition, all user data (`/var/data`), installed Router Apps (`/opt`), and device certificates (`/etc/certs`) are deleted.

The following table summarizes how each reset procedure affects the data stored on the router.

Storage	Reset	Configuration Reset	Emergency Reset
Router and Router App Configuration	Keep	Reset to default	Reset to default
System Data	Keep	Keep	Keep
User Data	Keep	Keep	Deleted
Installed Router Apps	Keep	Keep	Deleted
Device Certificates	Keep	Keep	Deleted
User Account Locks	Keep	Keep	Remove
Factory Reset of Cellular Module	No	No	Yes

Table 1: Reset storage actions

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

2. Status

Info

All status pages can display live data. To enable this feature, click the *refresh* button in the top-right corner of the page. To stop the automatic updates and reduce data transfer, click the *pause* button.

2.1 General

The *Status* → *General* page provides a summary of the router's basic information and current activities. The content is divided into sections based on the router's hardware configuration and may include status information for the mobile connection, LAN interfaces, system details, Wi-Fi, and peripheral ports.

Info

An IPv6 interface can have multiple addresses simultaneously. If you click *More Information*, you may see an additional IPv6 address in the EUI-64 format. This is a link-local address, automatically generated from the interface's MAC address, and is standard behavior for IPv6.

Mobile Connection

This section displays real-time status and traffic statistics for the active mobile WAN connection.

Item	Description
SIM Card	The currently active SIM card (1st or 2nd).
Interface	The name of the network interface (e.g., `usb0`).
Flags	The current status flags for the interface: • **Up**: The interface is administratively enabled. • **Running**: The interface is operational and connected. • **Multicast**: The interface supports multicast traffic.
IP Address	The IP address assigned to the interface by the mobile operator.
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit: the largest packet size (in bytes) that can be transmitted over the interface.
Rx Data / *Tx Data*	The total amount of data received (Rx) and transmitted (Tx).
Rx Packets / *Tx Packets*	The total number of packets received (Rx) and transmitted (Tx).
Rx Errors / *Tx Errors*	The number of packets with errors (e.g., failed checksums) during reception (Rx) or transmission (Tx).
Rx Dropped / *Tx Dropped*	The number of packets that were dropped, likely due to a lack of system resources (e.g., full buffers).
Rx Overruns / *Tx Overruns*	The number of packets lost because the hardware buffer was full before the system could process the previous packet.
Uptime	The duration of the current, active mobile network connection.

Table 2: Mobile connection status items

Ethernet

Each physical Ethernet port (e.g., `eth0`, `eth1`) has a dedicated section on the *General* status page.

Item	Description
Interface	The name of the network interface (e.g., `eth0`).
Flags	The current status flags for the interface (see Table 2 for details).
IP Address	The IPv4 address configured for this interface.
IPv6 Address	The IPv6 address configured for this interface.
MAC Address	The unique Media Access Control (MAC) address of the hardware interface.
MTU	The Maximum Transmission Unit for the interface.
Rx Data / Tx Data	The total amount of data received (Rx) and transmitted (Tx).
Rx Packets / Tx Packets	The total number of packets received (Rx) and transmitted (Tx).
Rx Errors / Tx Errors	The number of packets with errors during reception (Rx) or transmission (Tx).
Rx Dropped / Tx Dropped	The number of packets dropped due to resource limitations.
Rx Overruns / Tx Overruns	The number of packets lost due to hardware buffer overruns.

Table 3: Ethernet status items

PoE PSE

If the router is equipped with a Power Sourcing Equipment (PSE) expansion board, the status of each PoE-capable LAN port is displayed in the corresponding Ethernet section.

Item	Description
LAN1 PoE PSE *LAN2 PoE PSE* *LAN3 PoE PSE* *LAN4 PoE PSE*	The current operational status of the PoE functionality on the port: • **Disabled**: PoE is disabled for this port in the *Ethernet* configuration. • **Undervoltage**: The router's input power supply does not meet the required voltage for PoE operation. • **Overcurrent/Incompatible**: A fault was detected, either because the connected device is drawing too much current or it is not a compliant PoE device. • **Idle**: PoE is enabled on the port, but no powered device (PD) is currently connected. • **Class 0 – 4**[1]: Indicates the power classification of the connected device, defining its power budget (e.g., Class 1 for very low power, Class 4 for high power).
PoE PSE Power[2]	The current power being delivered to the connected device, measured in Watts (W).
PoE PSE Voltage[2]	The current voltage being supplied to the connected device, measured in Volts (V).
PoE PSE Current[2]	The current being drawn by the connected device, measured in milliamperes (mA).

Table 4: PoE PSE status items

[1] Class 4 is valid only for *IEEE 802.3at (PoE+ Type 2)* devices and is not supported for older *IEEE 802.3af (PoE Type 1)* devices.
[2] This information is visible only when a powered device is connected and actively drawing power.

Wi-Fi

The *WiFi AP 1* and *WiFi AP 2* sections display information about the Wi-Fi interfaces operating as Access Point 1 and Access Point 2. The items displayed here have the same meaning as the items described in Table 3. The *DFS* item indicates whether Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS) is supported. DFS is a mechanism that allows access points in the 5 GHz spectrum to operate on restricted channels, requiring them to switch to a different channel if interference with priority services (such as radar) is detected. For configuration details, see Chapter *3.6.1 Access Point*.

The *WiFi STA* section displays information about the Wi-Fi interface operating in Station (STA) mode. For configuration details, see Chapter *3.6.2 Station*. The items displayed here have the same meaning as the items described in Table 3.

Peripheral Ports

This section displays the status of all installed peripheral ports on the router.

Item	Description
Expansion Port 1	The interface detected on the first expansion port.
Expansion Port 2	The interface detected on the second expansion port.
Digital Input 0	The current state of the first digital input.
Digital Input 1	The current state of the second digital input.
Digital Output 0	The current state of the first digital output.
Digital Output 1	The current state of the second digital output.

Table 5: Peripheral port status description

To understand the specific voltage levels that trigger the states returned by the `status ports` or `io get` commands, refer to the *Parameters of I/O Ports* chapter in the Hardware Manual. Please note that these specifications may vary for different router platforms.

Geolocation

Info

This information is available only on router models equipped with a GNSS module and only when the GNSS service is enabled.

This section displays the router's current position, as determined by the GNSS receiver.

Item	Description
Latitude	The router's current north-south position, expressed in degrees.
Longitude	The router's current east-west position, expressed in degrees.
Altitude	The router's current height above sea level, measured in meters.
Speed over ground	The router's current speed, measured in kilometers per hour.
Course over ground	The direction in which the router is moving, expressed in degrees relative to true north.
Show on map	Clicking this link opens the router's current position in Google Maps in your default web browser.

Table 6: Geolocation information

GNSS

Info

This information is available only on router models equipped with a GNSS module and only when the GNSS service is enabled.

This section displays detailed information about the satellite signals and the receiver's status.

Item	Description
Current Time (UTC)	The current time obtained from the satellite signals, expressed in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC).
Fix Type	The type of position fix. A **2D** fix requires at least three satellites and provides latitude and longitude. A **3D** fix requires at least four satellites and provides latitude, longitude, and altitude.
HDOP	Horizontal Dilution of Precision. A measure of the geometric quality of the satellite configuration. A lower value indicates higher positional accuracy.
Satellites Used	The number of satellites currently being used for the position fix out of the total number of visible satellites, counted across all used constellations.
Constellation Satellites	The list of identification numbers of all visible satellites of the given constellation. A separate list (e.g., *GPS Satellites*) is displayed for each constellation selected in the GNSS configuration (Chapter *3.18.3 GNSS*).
SNR	Signal-to-Noise Ratio for each visible satellite in the constellation. A higher value indicates a stronger and clearer signal. A hyphen (-) indicates that the satellite is visible but its signal is too weak to be measured.
Used	Indicates whether a specific satellite is being used in the position calculation (Y for Yes, N for No).

Table 7: GNSS information

Security Information

This section provides security-related information about the router and the currently logged-in user.

Item	Description
User	The username of the currently logged-in user.
Last Login	The time of the user's last successful login and the IP address from which they connected.
Failed Logins	The number of failed login attempts since the last successful login.
SSH Fingerprint	The SHA-256 fingerprint of the router's SSH server public key. Use it to verify the identity of the router when connecting via SSH.
Last Factory Reset	The date and time of the last factory reset of the router.

Table 8: Security information items

System Information

The *System Information* section displays key details about the router's hardware, software, and current operational state. Note that some items are only displayed after clicking the *More Information* link.

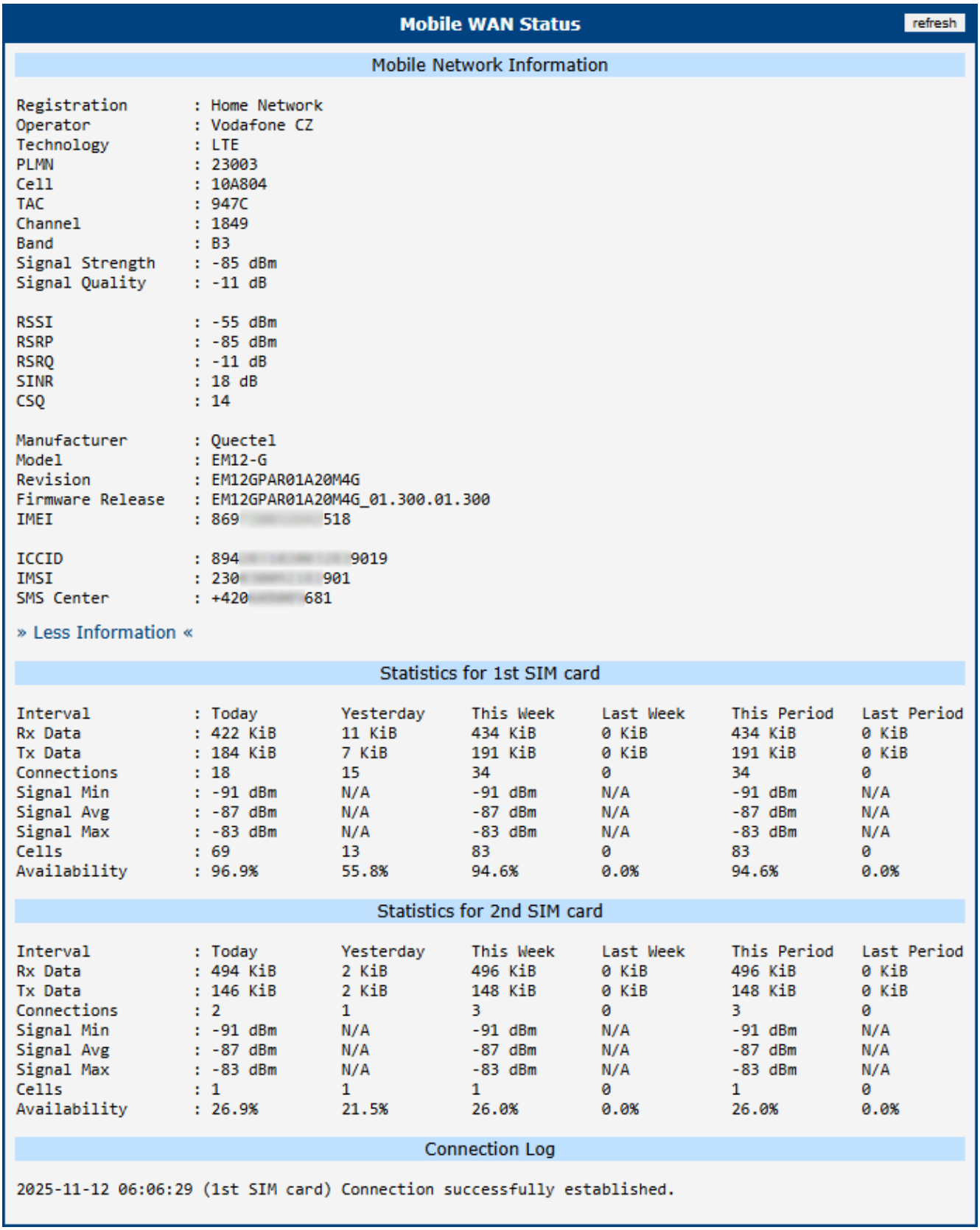
Item	Description
Part Number	The specific ordering code that identifies the product's exact hardware and software configuration. This is typically printed on the label on the device itself.
Product Type	The hardware model name of the router which identifies the exact hardware configuration. It corresponds to the *Model no.* stated in the datasheet.
Product Name	The commercial name of the product family that shares the same firmware base.
Firmware Version	The version of the firmware currently installed on the router.
Serial Number	The unique serial number of the device.
Hardware UUID[1]	A permanent, non-changeable Unique Hardware Identifier for the device.
Product Revision[1]	The manufacturing revision number of the router's hardware.
Profile	The currently active configuration profile (e.g., Standard or an alternative profile).
Free Space	The amount of available storage for Router Apps and user data.
CPU Usage	The current processor load, shown as a percentage. Enable auto-refresh to see live data.
Memory Usage	The current RAM usage, shown as a percentage. Enable auto-refresh to see live data.
Power Board[2]	The type of PoE (Power over Ethernet) expansion board detected in the router.
Supply Voltage	The current input voltage being supplied to the router.
Temperature	The internal temperature of the router.
Time	The current system date and time.
Uptime	The total time elapsed since the router was last rebooted.
Licenses	A link to a list of open-source software components used in the firmware, along with their respective licenses.

Table 9: System information items

[1] This item may not be available on all router models.
[2] Visible only on models equipped with a PoE expansion board.

2.2 Mobile WAN

The *Status* → *Mobile WAN* page provides a comprehensive, real-time overview of the router's cellular connection. It is divided into three main sections: Mobile Network Information, Connection Statistics, and a detailed Connection Log.



Mobile WAN Status refresh

Mobile Network Information

```
Registration       : Home Network
Operator           : Vodafone CZ
Technology         : LTE
PLMN               : 23003
Cell               : 10A804
TAC                : 947C
Channel            : 1849
Band               : B3
Signal Strength    : -85 dBm
Signal Quality     : -11 dB

RSSI               : -55 dBm
RSRP               : -85 dBm
RSRQ               : -11 dB
SINR               : 18 dB
CSQ                : 14

Manufacturer       : Quectel
Model              : EM12-G
Revision           : EM12GPAR01A20M4G
Firmware Release   : EM12GPAR01A20M4G_01.300.01.300
IMEI               : 869[redacted]518

ICCID              : 894[redacted]9019
IMSI               : 230[redacted]901
SMS Center         : +420[redacted]681
```

» Less Information «

Statistics for 1st SIM card

Interval	Today	Yesterday	This Week	Last Week	This Period	Last Period
Rx Data	422 KiB	11 KiB	434 KiB	0 KiB	434 KiB	0 KiB
Tx Data	184 KiB	7 KiB	191 KiB	0 KiB	191 KiB	0 KiB
Connections	18	15	34	0	34	0
Signal Min	-91 dBm	N/A	-91 dBm	N/A	-91 dBm	N/A
Signal Avg	-87 dBm	N/A	-87 dBm	N/A	-87 dBm	N/A
Signal Max	-83 dBm	N/A	-83 dBm	N/A	-83 dBm	N/A
Cells	69	13	83	0	83	0
Availability	96.9%	55.8%	94.6%	0.0%	94.6%	0.0%

Statistics for 2nd SIM card

Interval	Today	Yesterday	This Week	Last Week	This Period	Last Period
Rx Data	494 KiB	2 KiB	496 KiB	0 KiB	496 KiB	0 KiB
Tx Data	146 KiB	2 KiB	148 KiB	0 KiB	148 KiB	0 KiB
Connections	2	1	3	0	3	0
Signal Min	-91 dBm	N/A	-91 dBm	N/A	-91 dBm	N/A
Signal Avg	-87 dBm	N/A	-87 dBm	N/A	-87 dBm	N/A
Signal Max	-83 dBm	N/A	-83 dBm	N/A	-83 dBm	N/A
Cells	1	1	1	0	1	0
Availability	26.9%	21.5%	26.0%	0.0%	26.0%	0.0%

Connection Log

```
2025-11-12 06:06:29 (1st SIM card) Connection successfully established.
```

Figure 2: Mobile WAN status page

Mobile Network Information

This section displays detailed information about the current network connection and the cellular module.

Item	Description
Network Parameters	
Registration	The current registration status on the mobile network (e.g., Registered, Home Network; Registered, Roaming).
Operator	The name of the currently connected mobile network operator.
Technology	The cellular technology in use (e.g., 5G, LTE, UMTS, GPRS).
PLMN	The Public Land Mobile Network code, a unique identifier for the mobile operator.
Cell	The hexadecimal ID of the cell tower to which the router is currently connected.
LAC/TAC	The Location Area Code (for 2G/3G) or Tracking Area Code (for 4G/5G), which identifies the current location area of the device within the network.
Channel	The specific radio frequency channel number being used (e.g., ARFCN, UARFCN, EARFCN).
Band	The frequency band being used for the connection (e.g., LTE Band 20).
Signal Quality	
Signal Strength	The primary signal strength metric (RSCP for UMTS, RSRP for LTE/5G, RSSI for GPRS). The value is color-coded for quick assessment: good (black), fair (orange), or poor (red). See Table 11 for detailed ranges.
Signal Quality	The primary signal quality metric (EC/IO for UMTS, RSRQ for LTE/5G). Not available for GPRS/EDGE.
RSSI, RSRP, RSRQ, SINR	Additional signal metrics providing deeper insight into connection quality. Availability depends on the module and technology.
CSQ	A simplified signal quality indicator from 0 to 31, where a higher value indicates better signal.
Neighbours	A list of neighboring cell signals, which can be useful for diagnostics (available only in GPRS mode on certain models).
Module Information	
Manufacturer, Model, Revision	Identifying details for the installed cellular module.
Firmware Release	Displays the full version string of the firmware currently running on the cellular module. This identifier is used for managing Firmware Over-The-Air (FOTA) updates for the module itself.
IMEI / MEID	The unique identifier for the cellular module hardware.
ICCID	The unique serial number of the inserted SIM card.
IMSI	The International Mobile Subscriber Identity, a unique number that identifies the SIM card on the mobile network.
SMS Center	The phone number of the Short Message Service Center (SMSC) provided by the mobile operator.

Table 10: Mobile network information details

The following table provides a general guide for interpreting signal strength values.

Signal Level	2G/3G (RSSI/RSCP)	4G (RSRP)	5G (RSRP)
Good	> -75 dBm	> -90 dBm	> -90 dBm
Fair	-75 dBm to -94 dBm	-90 dBm to -109 dBm	-90 dBm to -119 dBm
Poor	< -94 dBm	< -109 dBm	< -119 dBm

Table 11: Signal strength value ranges

Periods

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 12: Time period definitions

Connection Statistics

This section provides usage and performance data for each SIM card over various time periods. The accounting periods can be customized on the *Configuration* → *Mobile WAN* page.

Item	Description
RX / TX data	The total volume of data received (RX) and transmitted (TX).
Connections	The total number of successful network connections.
Signal Min / Avg / Max	The minimum, average, and maximum signal strength recorded. Hovering over the Min/Max values will display a timestamp of their last occurrence.
Cells	The number of times the router has switched between cell towers.
Availability	The percentage of time the router has been successfully connected to the network since the SIM was activated.

Table 13: Mobile network statistics details

Connection Log

This section displays a detailed, real-time log of events related to the mobile network connection. It is an invaluable tool for troubleshooting, as it records the step-by-step process of network registration and clearly indicates any errors encountered.

2.3 Wi-Fi

2.3.1 Status

The *Status* → *Wi-Fi* page displays the current operational status of the Wi-Fi module and all configured interfaces, including Access Point (AP) and Station (STA) modes.

Figure 3: Wi-Fi AP status page

Wi-Fi Module Information

This section provides hardware-specific details about the installed Wi-Fi module.

Item	Description
Chip	The model of the Wi-Fi chipset.
Firmware	The version of the firmware running on the Wi-Fi module.
Supports	Lists the number of simultaneous interfaces the module can handle. For example, *1 station and 2 access points* indicates that the router can act as a client to one network while concurrently operating two separate access point interfaces.

Table 14: Wi-Fi module information

Wi-Fi AP Status

The *WiFi AP 1 Status* and *WiFi AP 2 Status* sections display information about the Wi-Fi interfaces operating in Access Point mode. As shown in Figure 3, this includes common AP settings followed by a list of connected stations (clients). Each block of connected station data begins with the client's MAC address, followed by the items described in the table below.

Column/Item	Description
Common AP Information	
bssid	The MAC address of the Wi-Fi access point interface.
ssid	The Service Set Identifier (network name) broadcast by the access point.
wpa	Indicates the WPA standard version bitmask currently in use (e.g., *2* indicates support for WPA2/RSN standards). Note that WPA3 also utilizes the RSN framework; to distinguish between WPA2 and WPA3, refer to the *key_mgmt* field.
key_mgmt	The Key Management Method used for authentication. Common values include *WPA2-PSK* (WPA2 Personal) and *SAE* (WPA3 Personal).
group_cipher	The encryption protocol used for broadcast and multicast traffic within the network (e.g., *CCMP*, *TKIP*).
rsn_pairwise_cipher	Encryption protocol used for unicast traffic (e.g., *CCMP*).
Connected Station Information	
[MAC Address]	The MAC address of the connected client device.
flags	Connection flags indicating current state (e.g., *[AUTH]*, *[ASSOC]*, *[AUTHORIZED]*).
capability	A hexadecimal bitmask indicating the station's advertised capabilities (e.g., support for ESS, IBSS, Privacy, Short Preamble) as defined in the IEEE 802.11 standard.
listen_interval	The number of beacon intervals for which the station may enter power-saving mode (sleep) before waking up to receive beacon frames.
supported_rates	A list of data transmission rates (in Mbps or hexadecimal representation) that the station supports.
wpa	Indicates the WPA standard version currently in use for this connection (e.g., *2* indicates support for WPA2/RSN standards). Note that WPA3 also utilizes the RSN framework.
AKMSuiteSelector	The Authentication and Key Management suite selector used. It identifies the authentication method (e.g., *00-0f-ac-8* for SAE/WPA3 or *00-0f-ac-2* for WPA2-PSK).

Table 15: Wi-Fi AP status details

Item	Description
rx_packets	Number of packets received from this station.
tx_packets	Number of packets transmitted to this station.
rx_bytes	Number of bytes received from this station.
tx_bytes	Number of bytes transmitted to this station.
inactive_msec	The time in milliseconds since the last data packet was received from the station. A lower value indicates an active connection.
signal	Signal strength of the connected station (in dBm).
rx_rate_info	Information about the last received data rate from the station (e.g., bitrate index or MCS index).
tx_rate_info	Information about the last transmitted data rate to the station (e.g., bitrate index or MCS index).
connected_time	Duration of the current connection in seconds.
sae_group	The Diffie-Hellman group (ECC curve) used during the WPA3 SAE handshake (e.g., *19* for NIST P-256). Only applicable when WPA3 (SAE) is used.
sae_rejected_groups	A list of SAE groups that were proposed but rejected during the handshake process.
supp_op_classes	Supported Operating Classes. A hexadecimal string listing the frequency bands and channel behaviors the station supports.
ext_capab	Extended Capabilities. A hexadecimal bitfield indicating support for advanced features (e.g., BSS Transition, WNM) beyond the standard capability field.

Table 15: Wi-Fi AP status details (continued)

Wi-Fi STA Status

The *WiFi STA Status* section displays information about the Wi-Fi interface operating in Station (Client) mode.

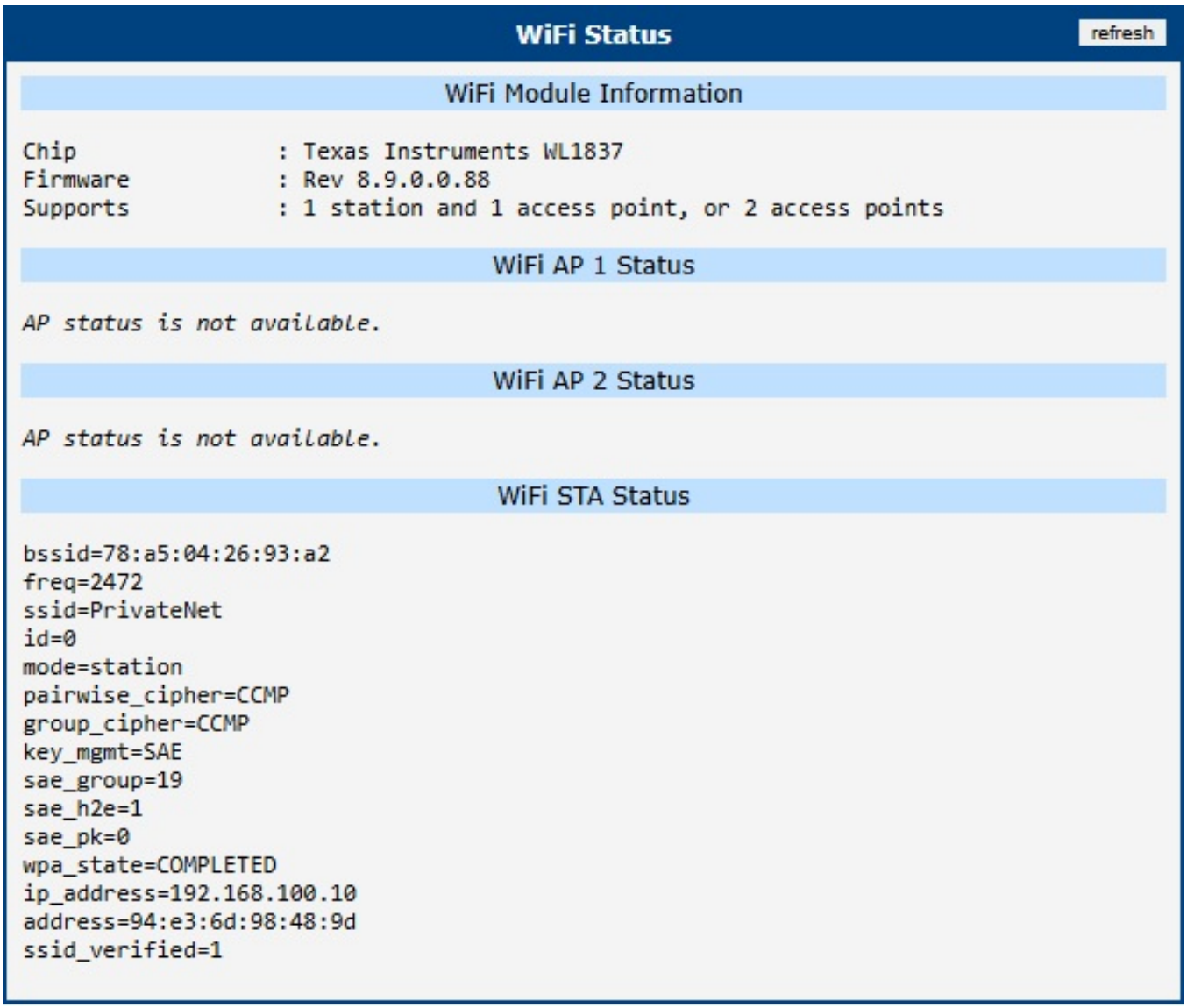


Figure 4: Wi-Fi STA status page

Item	Description
bssid	The MAC address of the Access Point to which the station is connected.
freq	The operating frequency (channel) in MHz (e.g., *2472* corresponds to channel 13).
ssid	The name of the Wi-Fi network the station is connected to.
id	The internal numeric identifier of the configured network profile in the wpa_supplicant.
mode	Operation mode (*station*).
pairwise_cipher	The encryption protocol used for unicast data traffic between the station and the access point (e.g., *CCMP*, *GCMP*, *TKIP*).
group_cipher	The encryption protocol used for broadcast and multicast traffic within the network (e.g., *CCMP*, *TKIP*).

Table 16: Wi-Fi STA status details

Item	Description
key_mgmt	The Key Management protocol used for authentication. Common values include *WPA-PSK* (WPA2 Personal) and *SAE* (WPA3 Personal).
sae_group	The Diffie-Hellman group (ECC curve) used during the WPA3 SAE handshake (e.g., *19* for NIST P-256). Only applicable when WPA3 (SAE) is used.
sae_h2e	Indicates if the "Hash-to-Element" method was used for SAE password derivation. *1* means H2E was used (mandatory for WPA3 in 6 GHz), *0* means the older "Hunting-and-Pecking" loop method was used.
sae_pk	Indicates if SAE Public Key (SAE-PK) authentication was used. *1* means SAE-PK was used to cryptographically bind the SSID to the password (preventing rogue APs), *0* means standard SAE was used.
wpa_state	The current state of the connection. *COMPLETED* indicates a successful connection. States like *SCANNING* or *DISCONNECTED* imply the router is searching for a network or cannot connect (check credentials or signal).
ip_address	The IP address assigned to the station interface, either obtained dynamically from a DHCP server or configured statically.
address	The MAC address of the router's Wi-Fi station interface.
ssid_verified	Indicates if the SSID has been verified (e.g., *1* for true). Only applicable when WPA3 (SAE) is used.

Table 16: Wi-Fi STA status details (continued)

2.3.2 Scan

The *Status* → *Wi-Fi* → *Scan* page allows you to discover all nearby Wi-Fi networks. The results are displayed in a list, showing the key parameters of each detected network.

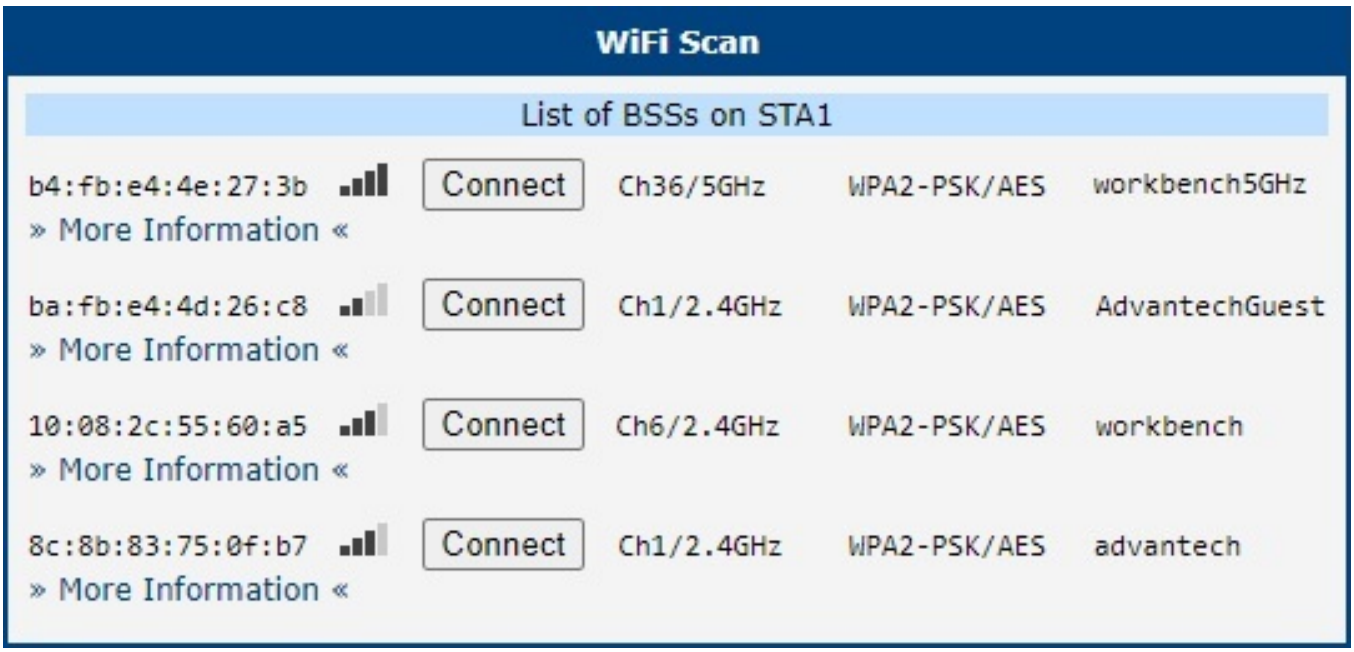


Figure 5: Wi-Fi scan results

The list is structured into several columns, and each entry provides a *Connect* button and a link to view *More Information*.

Column/Item	Description
BSS	The MAC address of the detected access point.
Signal Icon	A visual representation of the signal strength. More bars indicate a stronger signal.
Connect button	Clicking this button redirects you to the *Configuration* → *Wi-Fi* → *Station* page with the selected network's details pre-filled, allowing you to easily connect by entering the password.
Channel/Band	The channel number and frequency band the network is operating on.
Security	The security protocol and encryption method used by the network (e.g., WPA2-PSK/AES).
SSID	The public name of the Wi-Fi network.
More Information	Clicking this link expands a section with detailed technical parameters of the access point, intended for advanced diagnostics.

Table 17: Wi-Fi scan results description

2.4 Network

To view detailed information about network interfaces, routing tables, and active connections, navigate to the *Status* → *Network* page. The upper part of the page displays details for all active network interfaces, followed by the IPv4 and IPv6 routing tables.

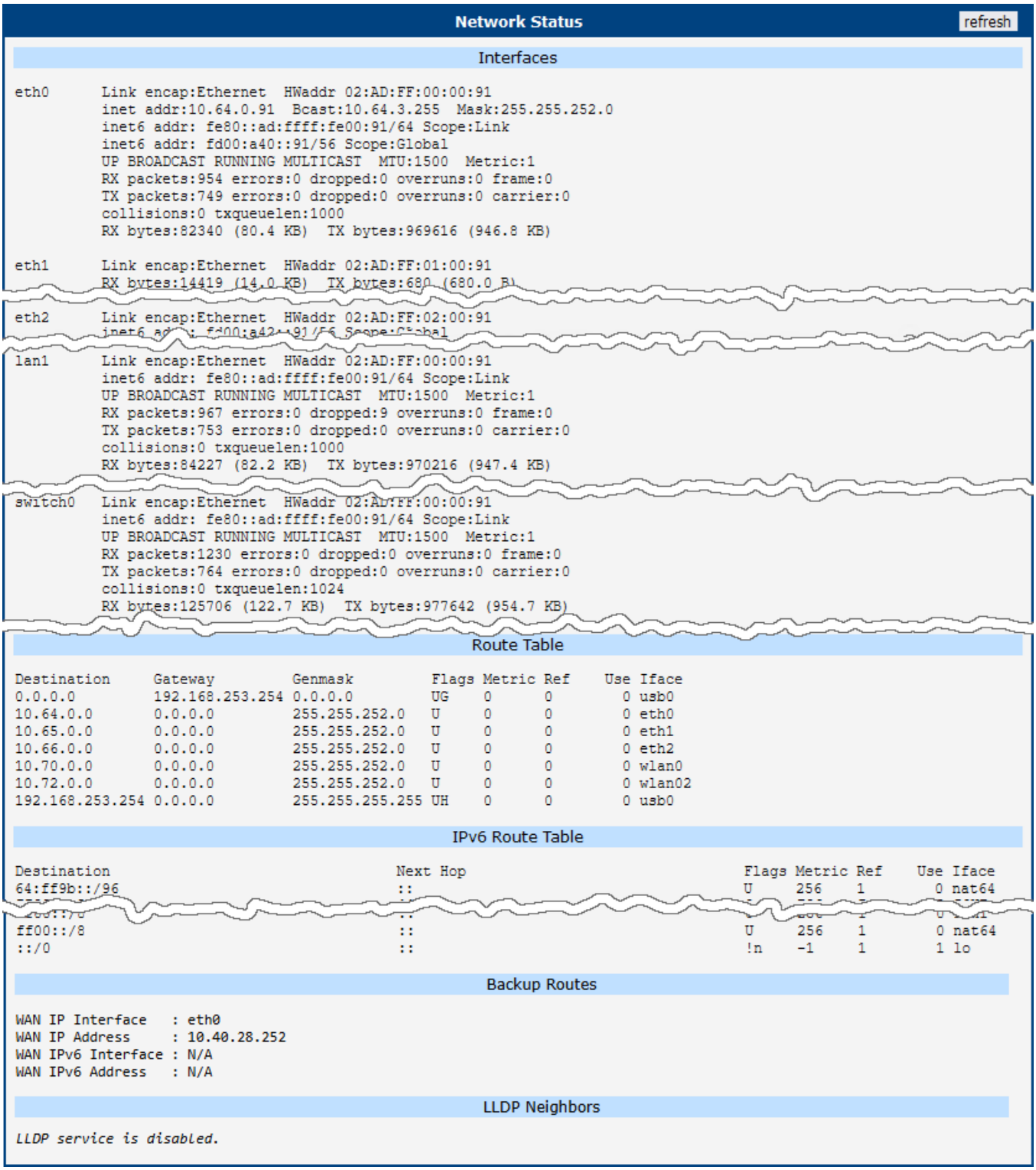


Figure 6: Network status page overview

Interfaces

This section provides an overview of all active network interfaces on the router. For each interface, it displays essential information such as assigned IP addresses, MAC address, and traffic statistics (received and transmitted data). In the table below, the X in an interface name represents its zero-indexed instance number. The availability of specific interfaces depends on the router model and its configuration.

Interface	Description
ethX	A physical Ethernet interface directly connected to the CPU. The index *X* identifies the interface instance (e.g., *eth0*, *eth1*).
lanX	A logical LAN interface representing an individual port of the internal Ethernet switch. These interfaces are part of the switch fabric and communicate with the CPU through the corresponding *eth0* CPU port.
vlanX	A logical VLAN interface. The index *X* is an internal interface number and does not match the configured VLAN ID. The actual VLAN ID is defined separately and mapped to this logical interface.
lo	The virtual loopback interface used for internal communication within the router.
null0	A virtual interface used by the NAT64 translator. Traffic routed to this interface is discarded.
switch0	The internal hardware switch interface representing the switch fabric that aggregates the LAN ports.
usb0, usb1	Interfaces representing the cellular WAN connections for the first or second modem module. These interfaces are connected internally via the USB bus.
wlanX	A Wi-Fi interface, where *X* identifies the physical radio or a virtual access point instance.
pppoeX	A virtual interface for a PPPoE session, where *X* is the instance number.
tunX	A virtual interface for an OpenVPN tunnel, where *X* is the tunnel instance number (0–3).
ipsecX	A virtual interface for an IPsec tunnel, where *X* is the tunnel instance number (0–3).
wgX	A virtual interface for a WireGuard tunnel, where *X* is the tunnel instance number (0–3).
greX	A virtual interface for a GRE tunnel, where *X* is the tunnel instance number (0–3).
l2tp0	A virtual interface for an L2TP tunnel. Only one instance is supported.
pptp0	A virtual interface for a PPTP tunnel. Only one instance is supported.

Table 18: Common interface types

Each active interface provides a detailed summary of its status and traffic statistics. The parameters are described below.

Parameter	Description
HWaddr	The hardware Media Access Control (MAC) address of the interface.
inet addr	The primary IPv4 address assigned to the interface.
inet6 addr	The primary IPv6 address assigned to the interface. An interface may have multiple IPv6 addresses.
P-t-P	For a point-to-point link, this is the IP address of the remote peer.
Bcast	The broadcast address for the interface's subnet.
Mask	The subnet mask associated with the IPv4 address.
MTU	The Maximum Transmission Unit, indicating the largest packet size (in bytes) that the interface can transmit without fragmentation.
Metric	A value used by the routing table to determine the cost of a route. Lower values are preferred.
RX/TX packets	The total count of packets received (RX) and transmitted (TX) by the interface.
Errors	A count of errors that occurred during reception or transmission.
Dropped	The number of packets that were dropped during reception or transmission, often due to a lack of buffer space.
Overruns	The number of packets lost due to buffer overloads.
Frame	The number of received packets dropped due to framing errors (e.g., incorrect checksums).
Carrier	The number of transmission errors related to the physical layer carrier signal.
Collisions	The number of packet collisions detected on the physical medium.
txqueuelen	The current length of the transmission queue for the interface.
RX/TX bytes	The total volume of data in bytes received (RX) and transmitted (TX).

Table 19: Interface parameter descriptions

Routing Tables

The middle of the page shows the kernel routing tables. Both the IPv4 *Route Table* and the *IPv6 Route Table* are displayed. Below the main routing tables, the *Backup Routes* section lists any currently active backup routes.

If NAT64 is enabled (in *Configuration* → *NAT* → *IPv6*), it is automatically used for communication between IPv6 and IPv4 networks. This works with the router's DNS64 service, which synthesizes AAAA records from A records. When active, a route for the default NAT64 prefix, `64:ff9b::/96`, will be visible in the *IPv6 Route Table*, as shown in Figure 6.

Backup Routes

This section identifies the active primary WAN interface and its corresponding IP address for both IPv4 and IPv6 Internet traffic. The status shown here directly reflects the router's automatic failover system (detailed in Chapter *3.7 Backup Routes*), which operates independently of the main routing table. When the primary connection fails, the router automatically switches to a backup interface, and that change is immediately displayed here. The table below describes the status parameters displayed in this section:

Parameter	Description
WAN IP Interface	Displays the network interface (e.g., `eth0`, `usb0`) currently providing the primary outbound path for all IPv4 traffic. If no connection is active, this shows `N/A`.
WAN IP Address	Displays the current IPv4 address assigned to the active WAN interface.
WAN IPv6 Interface	Displays the network interface currently providing the primary outbound path for all IPv6 traffic. If no connection is active, this shows `N/A`.
WAN IPv6 Address	Displays the current IPv6 address assigned to the active WAN IPv6 interface.

Table 20: Backup routes status parameters

LLDP Neighbors

This section displays information about directly connected network devices discovered via the Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP). For this section to be populated, the LLDP service must be enabled in the router's configuration (detailed in Chapter *3.18.5 LLDP*).

By default, the page provides a concise summary of all detected neighbors, displaying essential information such as the local interface, the neighbor's MAC address (`ChassisID`), system name (`SysName`), and basic port details. To view extensive diagnostic data for these devices—such as hardware descriptions, management IP addresses, device capabilities, and Power over Ethernet (PoE/MDI) parameters—click the » *More Information* « link at the bottom of the list. The following example shows the extended information belonging to an Advantech ICR-3232 router:

```
 Interface: eth1, via: LLDP, RID: 2, Time: 0 day, 01:03:07
Chassis:
  ChassisID: mac 00:11:22:33:44:55
  SysName: Router
  SysDescr: ICR-323x 6.6.1 (2026-02-11, commit 2f2ad43db9b08bc71c5d5efe0cf64dfdb0910ff1) #3559
  MgmtIP: 192.168.1.10
  MgmtIface: 9
  MgmtIP: fe80::85f:aff:febc:7b1e
  MgmtIface: 11
  Capability: Bridge, off
  Capability: Router, on
  Capability: Wlan, off
  Capability: Station, off
Port:
  PortID: mac 00:11:22:33:44:55
  PortDescr: eth0
  TTL: 20
  PMD autoneg: supported: yes, enabled: yes
    Adv: 10Base-T, HD: yes, FD: yes
    Adv: 100Base-TX, HD: yes, FD: yes
    MAU oper type: 100BaseTXFD - 2 pair category 5 UTP, full duplex mode
```

Info

The structure and meaning of LLDP data units (TLVs) are defined by the **IEEE 802.1AB** standard. For more information about the protocol, visit the official IEEE 802.1 working group page at *ieee802.org/1/pages/802.1ab.html*. Full versions of IEEE standards are typically accessible through the *IEEE GET program*.

2.5 DHCP

To view information about DHCP server activity, navigate to *Status* → *DHCP*. The router's DHCP server automatically provides network configuration to client devices. For each client, it assigns an IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS server. The router supports both DHCPv4 and DHCPv6 servers.

The *DHCP Status* page lists all active IP address leases, grouped by the interface they are associated with (e.g., *LAN*, *WiFi AP 1*). If no leases are active on an interface or the server is disabled for that interface, a corresponding message is displayed.

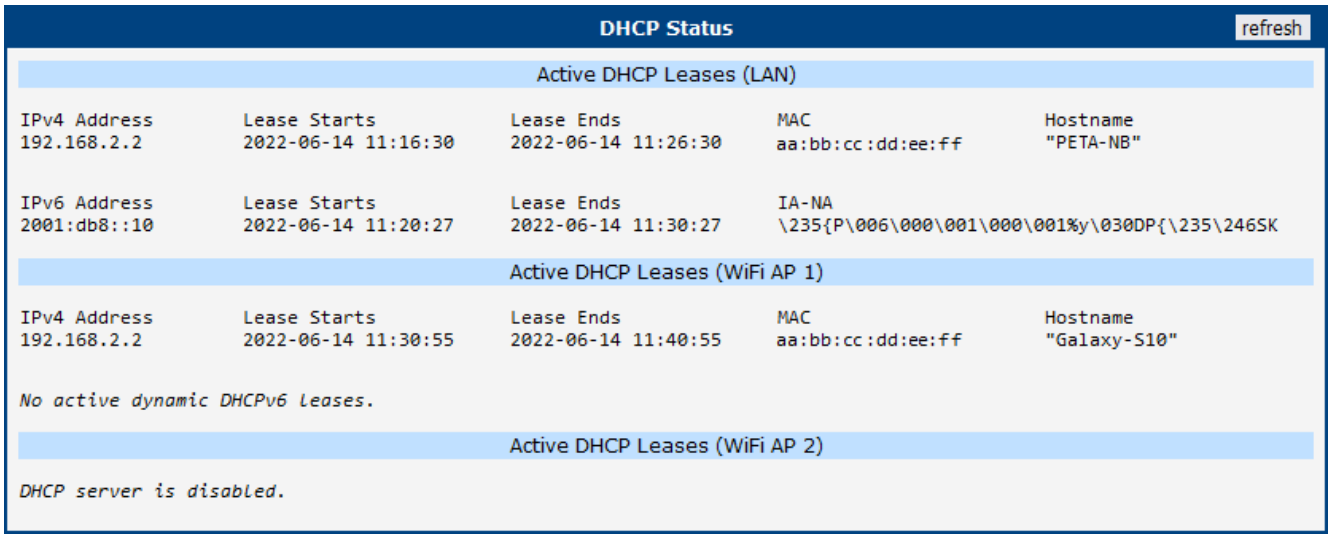


Figure 7: DHCP status page

The table below describes the information provided for each active lease.

Column	Description
IPv4 Address	The IPv4 address assigned to the client.
IPv6 Address	The IPv6 address assigned to the client.
Lease Starts	The date and time when the IP address lease began.
Lease Ends	The date and time when the IP address lease will expire.
MAC	The unique MAC address of the client device (applies to IPv4 leases).
Hostname	The hostname of the client device (applies to IPv4 leases).
IA-NA	Identity Association for Non-temporary Addresses. A unique DHCPv6 identifier for the client's address assignment (applies to IPv6 leases).

Table 21: DHCP status column descriptions

Info

The DHCP status may occasionally display two records for one IP address. This can be caused by a client's network interface being reset.

2.6 IPsec

To check the status of configured IPsec tunnels, navigate to the *Status* → *IPsec* page. This page displays a log of the IPsec connection status.

For a successfully established tunnel, the log will contain the keyword **ESTABLISHED**. Additionally, the status summary will show the number of active connections, such as **1 up**, as highlighted in the figure below.

If the log does not show these indicators (e.g., it shows **0 up**), the IPsec tunnel has not been successfully established.

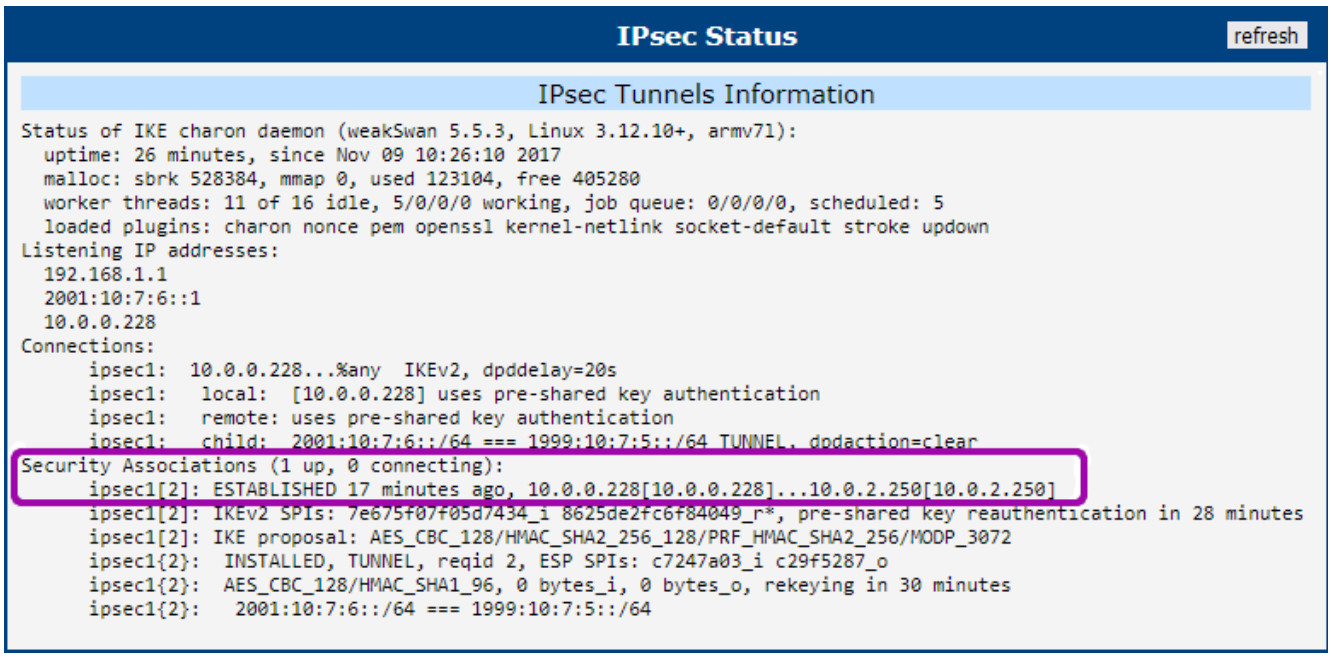


Figure 8: IPsec status

2.7 WireGuard

To check the status of configured WireGuard tunnels, navigate to the *Status* → *WireGuard* page. This page displays the current operational state and statistics for each active WireGuard interface.

The figure below shows an example of a running WireGuard tunnel.

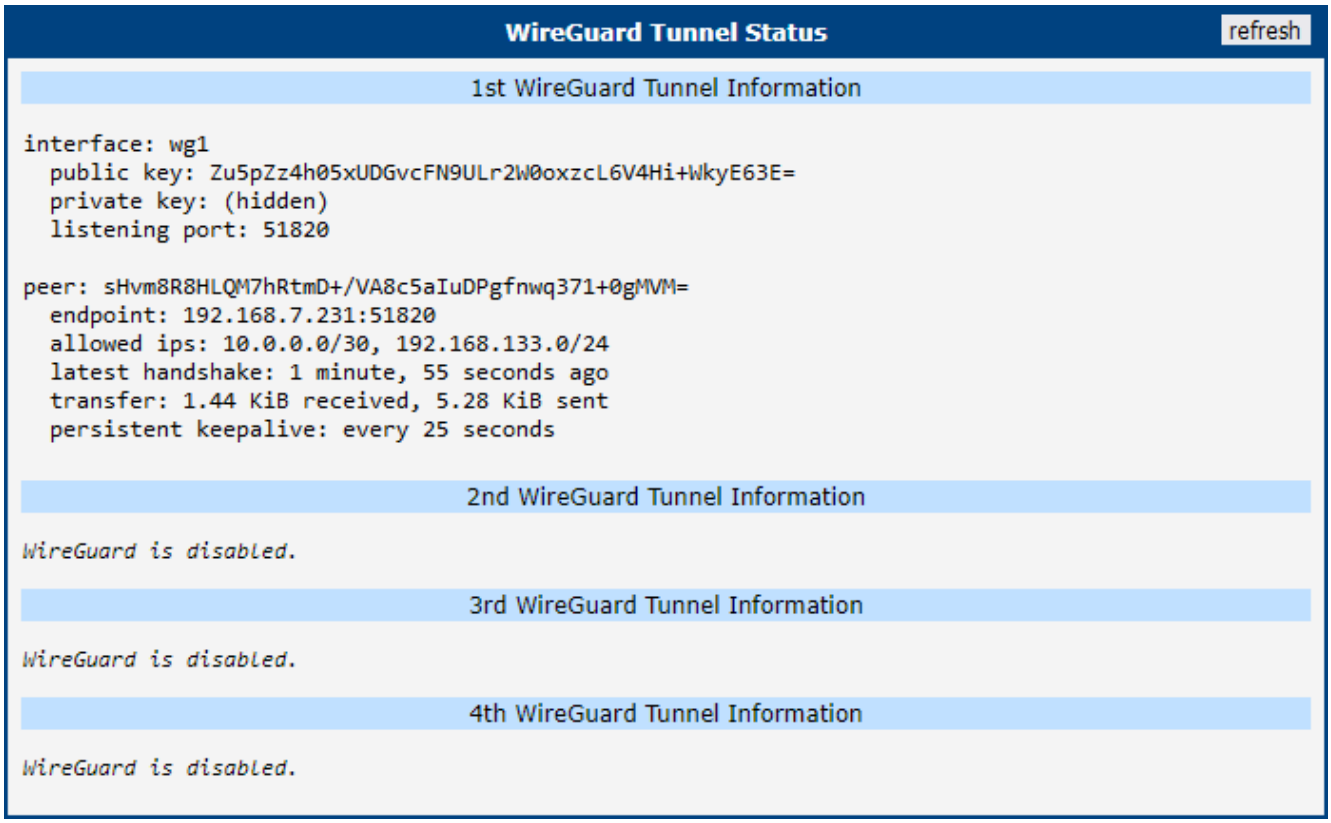


Figure 9: WireGuard status page

The status page displays the following information for each peer connected to a WireGuard interface.

Parameter	Description
Interface	The name of the WireGuard interface on the router (e.g., `wg0`).
Public key	The public key of the connected peer.
Allowed ips	The IP addresses from which this peer is allowed to send traffic through the tunnel.
Latest handshake	The time elapsed since the last successful handshake with the peer. A handshake confirms a secure connection. This time is only displayed after data has been exchanged, either from regular traffic or a keepalive packet (if enabled).
Transfer	The total amount of data received (rx) and transmitted (tx) through the tunnel for this peer.

Table 22: WireGuard status parameter descriptions

2.8 Dynamic DNS

The Dynamic DNS service allows you to access your router using a fixed domain name even when its public IP address changes. To view the service's current status, navigate to the *Status* → *Dynamic DNS* page.

Warning

For the Dynamic DNS service to function correctly, the router's mobile connection must be assigned a public IP address by your cellular provider.

The router is compatible with several third-party Dynamic DNS providers and supports standard update protocols, including DynDNS (HTTP API) and DDNS (RFC 2136). You can configure the service to use providers such as:

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

IPv6 updates can be used when *IP Mode* is set to *IPv6* on the *Services* → *Dynamic DNS* configuration page. The status page displays messages that indicate the current state of the Dynamic DNS client and its communication with the provider.

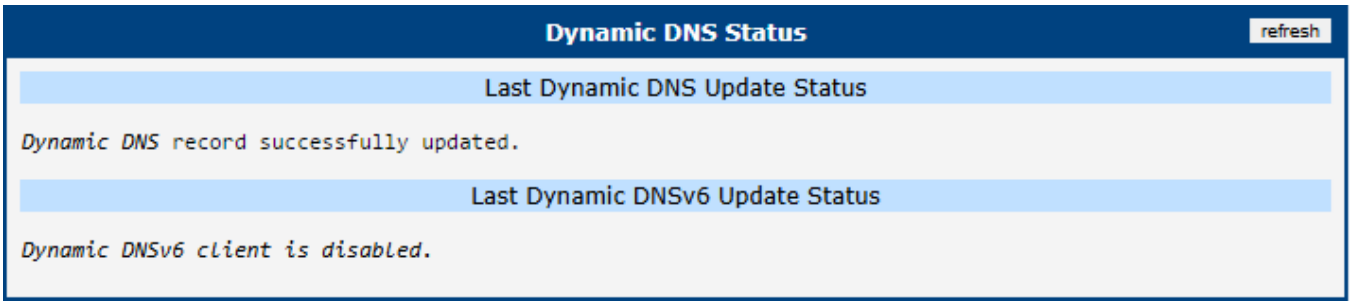


Figure 10: Dynamic DNS status page

The table below lists the possible messages you may encounter.

Status Message
Dynamic DNS 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 since startup.
DNS error encountered.
DynDNS record is already up to date.
DynDNS record successfully updated.
DynDNS system parameter is not valid.
DynDNS server failure.
Last reported IP was [IP address] on [datetime].
Last report to Dynamic DNS server is unknown.
Dynamic DNSv6 client is disabled.
Update require paid account.
Hostname is blocked for update abuse.

Table 23: Dynamic DNS status messages

2.9 Connections

The *Status* → *Connections* page displays a real-time list of all active network connections passing through the router. This overview is particularly useful for monitoring current network traffic and troubleshooting routing or connectivity issues.

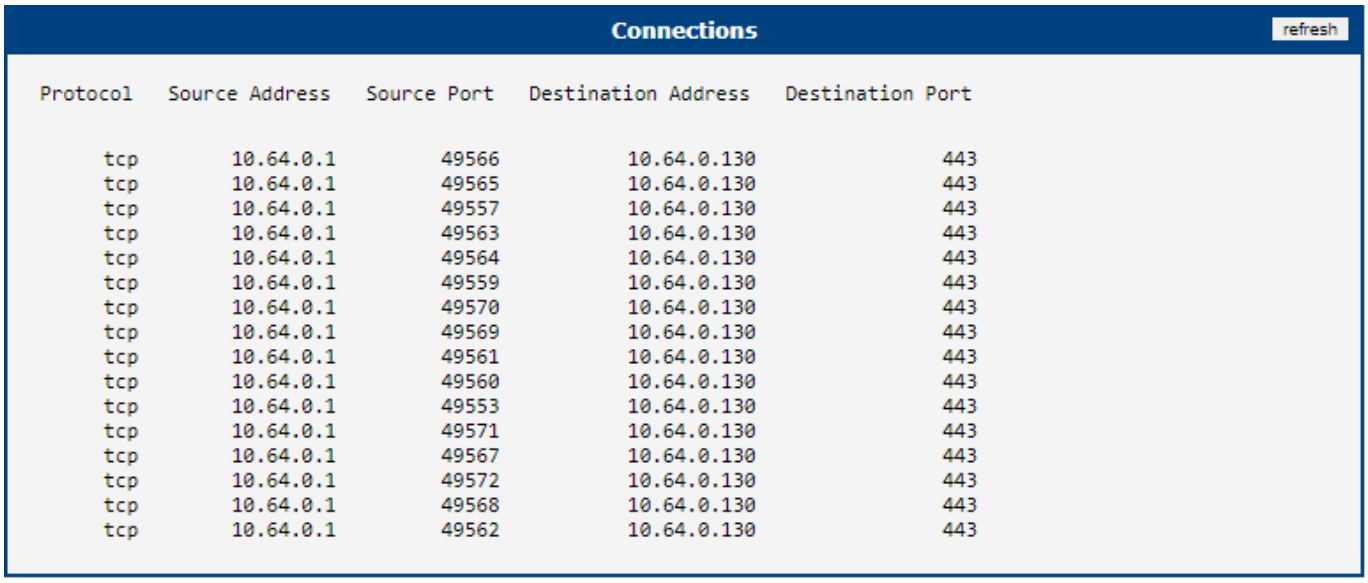


Figure 11: List of active network connections

The table below describes the information provided in each column of the connections list.

Column	Description
Protocol	The transport layer protocol used for the connection (e.g., `TCP`, `UDP`, or `ICMP`).
Source Address	The originating IP address of the network connection.
Source Port	The originating port number of the connection.
Destination Address	The target IP address of the network connection.
Destination Port	The target port number of the connection.

Table 24: Description of columns in the connections list

2.10 Router Apps

The *Status* → *Router Apps* page provides a quick overview of all Router Apps currently installed on the router. This summary allows administrators to easily verify the operational state of each application without needing to navigate to the primary configuration menu of every single Router App.

As shown in the figure below, the page lists each installed Router App and clearly indicates its current status (e.g., whether the application is actively running or currently stopped).

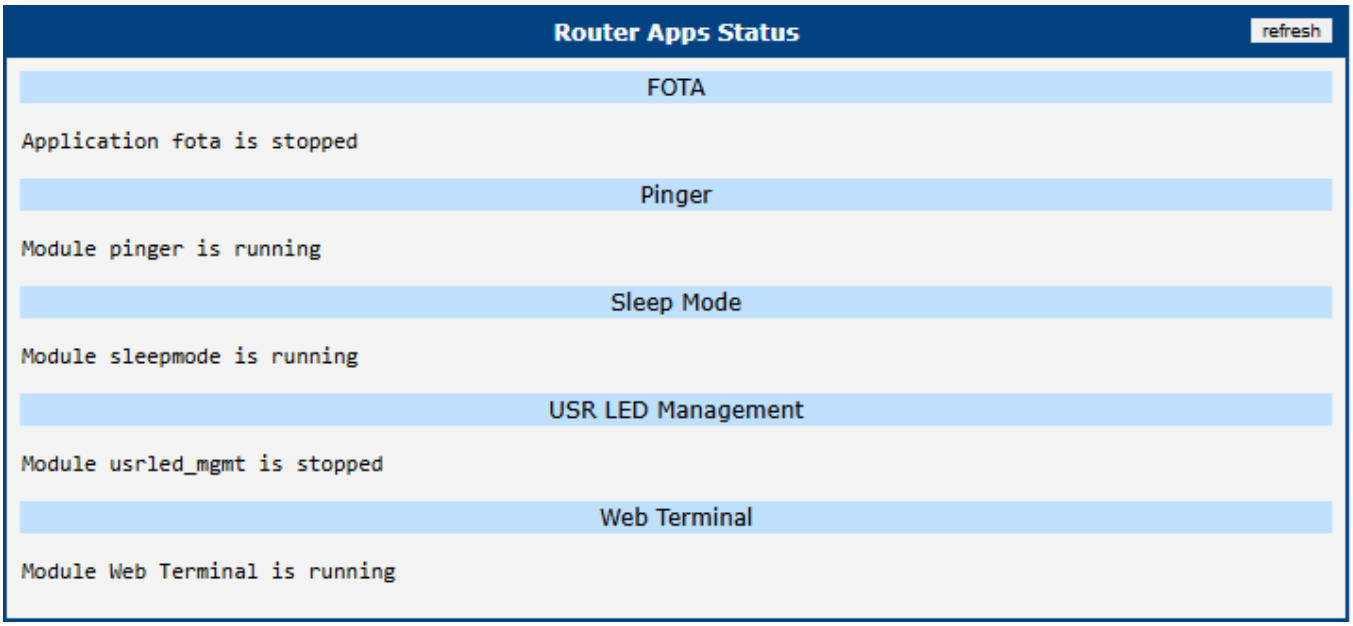


Figure 12: Router Apps status page

2.11 System Log

To view the router's operational logs, navigate to the *Status* → *System Log* page. This page displays messages generated by the router's operating system and various services.

Info

For security, sensitive data such as passwords is automatically filtered out from the system log and diagnostic reports.

The level of detail in the log is controlled by the *Minimum Severity* setting on the *Configuration* → *Services* → *Syslog* page.

The router manages log storage to prevent files from growing indefinitely. By default, the active log file is limited to 10 KiB. When it reaches this size, it is rotated: the file is renamed to a backup file, and a new, empty log file starts collecting new entries. On the next rotation, the backup is overwritten, so at most two generations of logs (current plus one backup) are kept on disk. The *Log Size Limit* can be adjusted on the Syslog configuration page.

The *System Log* page provides several options for downloading diagnostic information:

- **Save Log:** Downloads the current contents of the system log as a plain text file (`*.log`).
- **Save Report:** Generates and downloads a comprehensive diagnostic report file (`*.txt`), which is essential for troubleshooting and providing to technical support. The report always contains the following information:
  - General system information and status
  - Network statistics and current routing tables
  - A list of all running processes
  - Filesystem usage information
  - The complete system log

  Note: For users logged in with the *Admin* role, the report will additionally include a copy of the current (non-sensitive) router configuration. This section is omitted for standard users.
- **Save Diagnostic Data:** Downloads a compressed archive (`*.gz`) containing detailed data from the last system failure. This button is **only visible to users with the *Admin* role** and is only enabled when a system crash dump is present. The data is intended for advanced analysis by technical support.

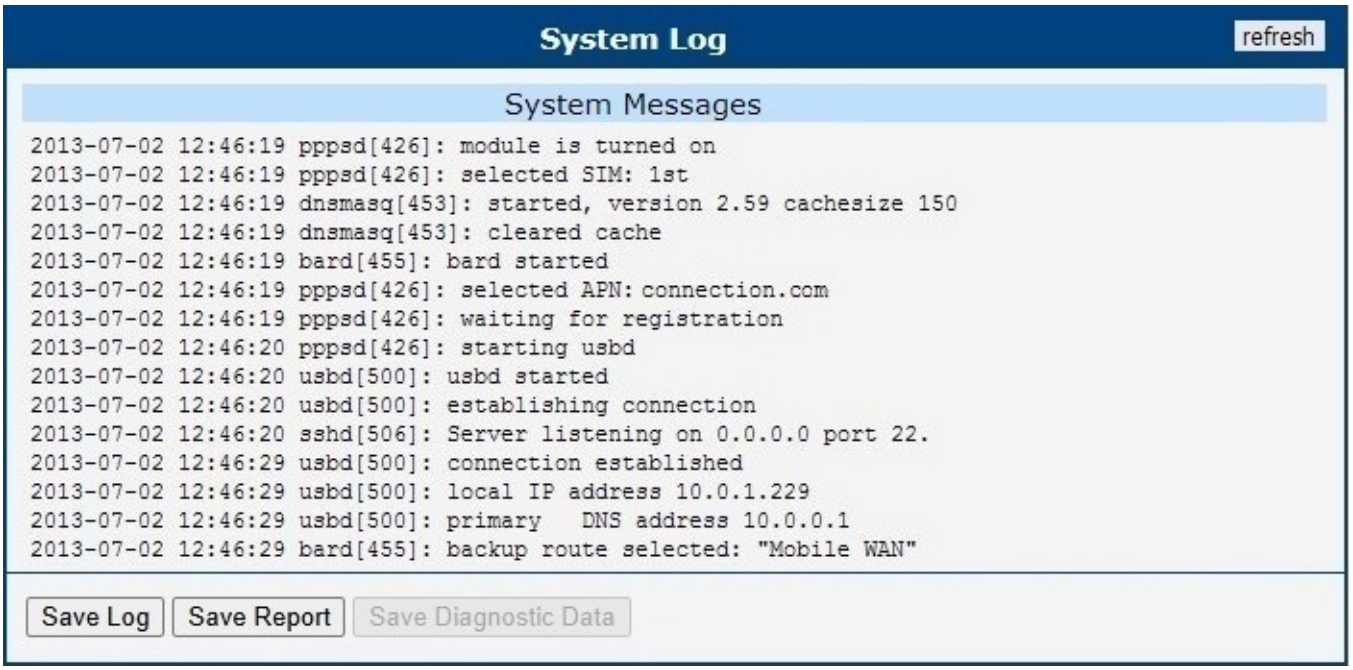


Figure 13: System log page

3. Configuration

3.1 Ethernet

To configure the Local Area Network (LAN), navigate to the *Ethernet* menu item in 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, *ETH1* for the second Ethernet interface, and *ETH2* for the third Ethernet interface.

This configuration page is divided into IPv4 and IPv6 sections. 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 automatically select the appropriate protocol. The configuration options for IPv4 and IPv6 are described in the following tables.

Since the ETH0 interface is a switched Ethernet interface with four ports, there are four checkboxes on the page labeled *Enable Port*. These can be used to enable or disable individual ports, as shown in Figure 14. Unlike a single-port Ethernet interface, this configuration page also includes a section for VLAN filtering settings as shown on Figure 15; for more information, see Chapter .

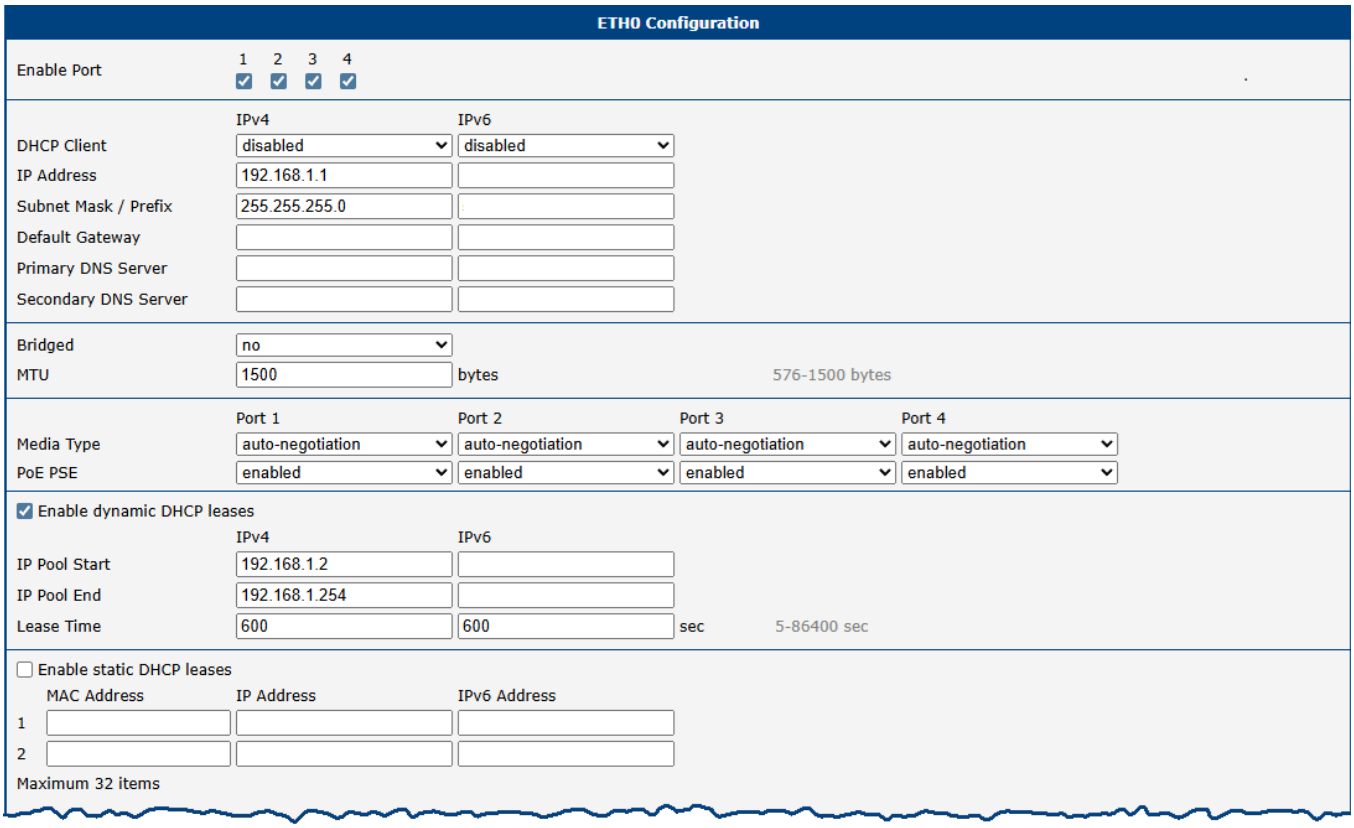


Figure 14: Configuration page for ETH0 – part 1

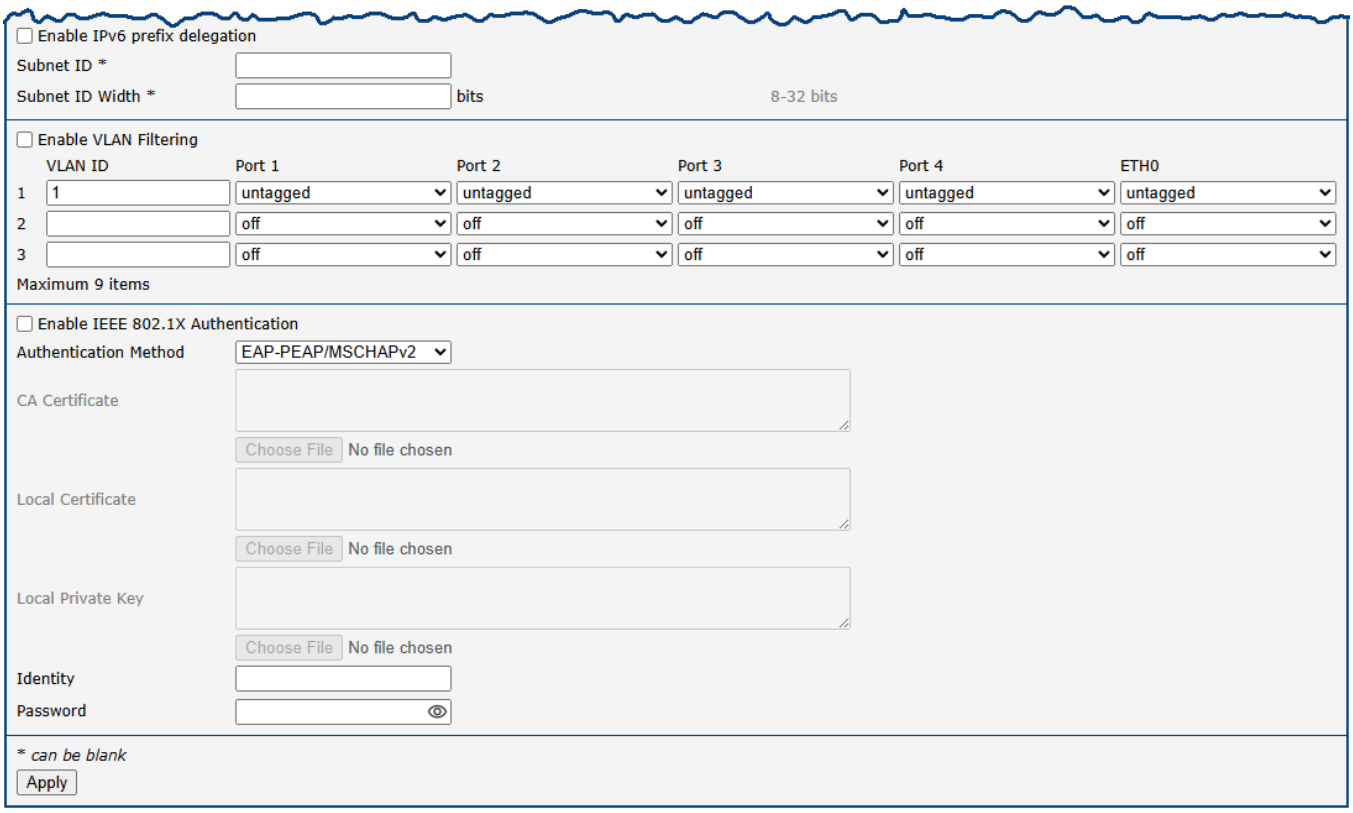


Figure 15: Configuration page for ETH0 – part 2

Item	Description
Enable Port	Enables or disables the physical Ethernet port.
DHCP Client	Enables or disables the DHCP client function. In the IPv6 column, this enables the DHCPv6 client, which supports all three methods of obtaining an IPv6 address: SLAAC, stateless DHCPv6, and stateful DHCPv6. • **disabled** – The router will not request an IP address from a DHCP server on the LAN. • **enabled** – The router will request an IP address from a DHCP server on the LAN.
IP Address	Sets a static IP address for the Ethernet interface. Use standard IPv4 or IPv6 notation (shortened notation is supported for IPv6).
Subnet Mask / Prefix	Specifies the subnet mask for a static IPv4 address or the prefix length for a static IPv6 address (a number from 0 to 128).
Default Gateway	Specifies the IP address of the default gateway. Packets with a destination not found in the routing table will be sent to this gateway.
Primary DNS Server	Specifies the IP address of the primary DNS server.
Secondary DNS Server	Specifies the IP address of the secondary DNS server.

Table 25: Network interface example – IPv4 and IPv6

The *Default Gateway* and *DNS Server* settings are only used if the *DHCP Client* is set to *disabled* and the corresponding LAN interface (ETH0, ETH1, or ETH1 or ETH2) is selected as the default route by the *Backup Routes* system (see Chapter *3.7 Backup Routes*).

The following three items are global for the configured Ethernet interface. Only one bridge can be active on the router at a time. When a bridge is created, the *DHCP Client*, *IP Address*, and *Subnet Mask / Prefix* parameters are taken from the member interface with the lowest index (e.g., ETH0 has priority over ETH1). Other interfaces can be added to or removed from an existing bridge at any time.

Warning

Under certain conditions, an Ethernet interface can operate as a WAN interface, in which case firewall rules will apply. For details and examples, see Chapter *3.7 Backup Routes*.

Item	Description
Bridged	Activates or deactivates bridging for this interface. • **no** – Bridging is inactive (default). • **yes** – Bridging is active. See the **Bridge Notes** below for more details.
MTU	Sets the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) value. The default is 1500 bytes.
Media Type	Specifies the duplex mode and speed for the Ethernet port. • **Auto-negotiation** – The router automatically determines the optimal speed and duplex mode (default). • **1000 Mbps Full Duplex** – Sets a speed of 1000 Mbps with full-duplex communication. • **100 Mbps Full Duplex** – Sets a speed of 100 Mbps with full-duplex communication. • **100 Mbps Half Duplex** – Sets a speed of 100 Mbps with half-duplex communication. • **10 Mbps Full Duplex** – Sets a speed of 10 Mbps with full-duplex communication. • **10 Mbps Half Duplex** – Sets a speed of 10 Mbps with half-duplex communication. This can be set individually for each port on the switched ETH0 interface.
PoE PSE[1]	Available options: • **enabled** – The PoE PSE feature is enabled. • **disabled** – The PoE PSE feature is disabled. This can be set individually for each port on the switched ETH0 interface.

Table 26: Network interface global items

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

Bridge Notes

A bridge functions like a network switch, forwarding packets between the interfaces connected to it. Advantech routers support bridging between Ethernet interfaces or between Ethernet and Wi-Fi Access Point (AP) interfaces. When a bridge is established, a new virtual interface named `br0` is created, which is visible on the *Status* → *Network* → *Interfaces* page.

If two Ethernet interfaces are bridged, the `br0` interface inherits the IP configuration of the interface with the lower index (e.g., ETH0 over ETH1), and the configuration of the higher-indexed interface is disregarded. To include a Wi-Fi AP in a bridge, at least one Ethernet interface must also be a member; the bridge IP will be determined by the Ethernet interface.

3.1.1 DHCP Server

The DHCP server assigns IP addresses, a gateway IP (the router's IP), and a DNS server IP (the router's IP) to connected clients. It supports both static and dynamic IP address assignment. *Dynamic DHCP* assigns IPs from a configured address pool, while *Static DHCP* assigns specific IPs to clients based on their MAC addresses.

Info

- In the IPv6 column, these settings configure the DHCPv6 server. It provides stateful address configuration to clients. If the LAN prefix is set to /64, the server will also offer Stateless Address Autoconfiguration (SLAAC).
- For DHCPv6 static assignments to work, the client must use a DUID-LL or DUID-LLT type, which is derived from its MAC address.

Warning

Do not overlap the IP address ranges for static and dynamic DHCP leases. Doing so can cause IP address conflicts and network instability.

Item	Description
Enable dynamic DHCP leases	Enables the dynamic DHCP server.
IP Pool Start	The starting IP address of the range to be allocated to DHCP clients.
IP Pool End	The ending IP address of the range to be allocated to DHCP clients.
Lease Time	The duration (in seconds) for which an assigned IP address is valid before it can be reassigned.

Table 27: Dynamic DHCP server configuration

Item	Description
Enable static DHCP leases	Enables the static DHCP server. You can define up to 32 rules; a new row appears automatically after you fill in the previous one.
MAC Address	The MAC address of the DHCP client.
IPv4 Address	The IPv4 address to be assigned to the client.
IPv6 Address	The IPv6 address to be assigned to the client.

Table 28: Static DHCP server configuration

3.1.2 IPv6 Prefix Delegation

Warning

This is an advanced feature. IPv6 prefix delegation works automatically with DHCPv6. Only use this section if you require a non-standard configuration and understand the implications.

If you need to override the automatic IPv6 prefix delegation, you can configure it here. You must specify the Subnet ID Width. For example, in a typical /48 site prefix, the 16 bits following the site prefix are the Subnet ID, and the final 64 bits are the Interface ID.

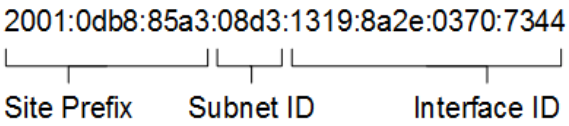


Figure 16: Example of an IPv6 address with prefix

Item	Description
Enable IPv6 prefix delegation	Enables the manual prefix delegation configuration below.
Subnet ID	The decimal value of the Subnet ID for the Ethernet interface. The maximum value depends on the *Subnet ID Width*.
Subnet ID Width	The bit-width of the Subnet ID field. This value is typically the remainder of 64 minus the site prefix length.

Table 29: IPv6 prefix delegation configuration

3.1.3 VLAN Filtering

Info

The functionality in this section controls VLAN membership within the ETH0 switch. The router also allows you to define up to three separate VLAN interfaces (`vlan1`, `vlan2`, `vlan3`) with their own DHCP settings, accessible via *Configuration* → *VLAN* → *1st/2nd/3rd VLAN*.

Introduction

Virtual LAN (VLAN) filtering allows you to partition a single physical Ethernet switch into multiple, isolated logical networks. Each VLAN is identified by a unique *VLAN ID*, and traffic is strictly forwarded only between ports assigned to the same VLAN. This provides enhanced network segmentation and security. Individual ports can be configured as either *access ports*, which connect end devices to a single VLAN, or *trunk ports*, which carry traffic for multiple VLANs to other network devices.

The VLAN filtering GUI is located on the *Ethernet* → *ETH0* configuration page. The figure below shows the default configuration table for a three-port ETH0 switch, which allows up to nine VLANs to be configured.

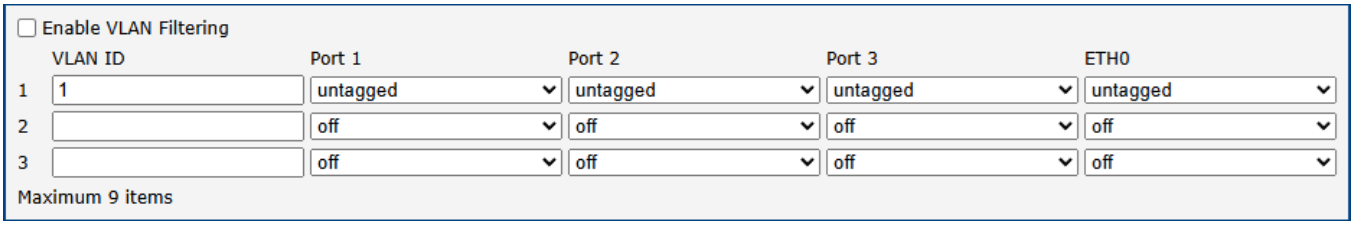


Figure 17: VLAN filtering GUI for a three-port switch

Default Behavior

By default, VLAN filtering is *disabled*, and all LAN ports function as a single, unsegmented switch:

- All enabled LAN ports forward traffic between each other without restriction.
- The internal `eth0` interface receives all traffic from all connected ports.
- VLAN-tagged frames are forwarded transparently; VLAN sub-interfaces (e.g., `vlan1`) configured on `eth0` will process traffic for their corresponding VLAN.

Terminology

VLAN ID A number (1–4094) that uniquely identifies a VLAN.

Access Port A port that carries traffic for a single VLAN. It assigns all incoming untagged frames to its Port VLAN ID (PVID) and transmits all outgoing frames as untagged.

Trunk Port A port that carries traffic for multiple tagged VLANs. It can also carry one untagged VLAN, known as the **Native VLAN**.

ETH0 The router's internal switch interface. VLANs configured on top of `eth0` (e.g., `vlan1`) act as independent interfaces.

PVID (Port VLAN ID) The VLAN ID assigned to all untagged frames entering a port.

Egress Untagged A setting that strips VLAN tags from outgoing frames for a specific VLAN on a given port.

Enabling VLAN Filtering

When *Enable VLAN Filtering* is checked, the switch enforces VLAN rules. Each port, including the internal trunk port (`eth0`), can be assigned to a VLAN in one of three modes:

- **Untagged** – The port acts as an **Access Port** for the selected VLAN.
  - Incoming untagged frames are assigned to this VLAN (its PVID).
  - Outgoing frames from this VLAN are transmitted untagged.
  - Incoming tagged frames are accepted, but since outgoing frames are untagged, this creates an asymmetric flow that can disrupt stateful protocols like TCP.
- **Tagged** – The port acts as a **Trunk Port** for the selected VLAN.
  - It accepts incoming frames tagged with this VLAN ID.
  - Outgoing frames for this VLAN are transmitted with their tags intact.
- **Off** – The port is not a member of this VLAN and will not forward its traffic.

How It Works

- **Untagged VLAN on `eth0`** – This defines the **Native VLAN**. Untagged traffic on the trunk is delivered to the base `eth0` interface.
- **Tagged VLAN on `eth0`** – Tagged traffic is delivered to the corresponding VLAN sub-interface (e.g., VLAN 100 → `vlan1`).
- **Access Ports (Untagged)** – A port can only have one untagged VLAN (its PVID). It handles traffic for non-VLAN-aware devices.
- **Trunk Ports (Tagged)** – A port can forward multiple tagged VLANs to other VLAN-aware devices and can also handle one Native VLAN (untagged).

Info

A port can have **only one untagged VLAN** (PVID). This ensures all incoming untagged frames are mapped to a single VLAN and is enforced by the GUI.

Important Notes

Important

If you manage the router via its `eth0` interface, always keep the management port configured as *Untagged* for the native VLAN to avoid losing access.

Warning

Removing a *VLAN ID* from the filtering table disables that VLAN across the entire switch.

Example 1: Simple VLAN Separation

The following diagram shows a simple VLAN configuration on a three-port switch.

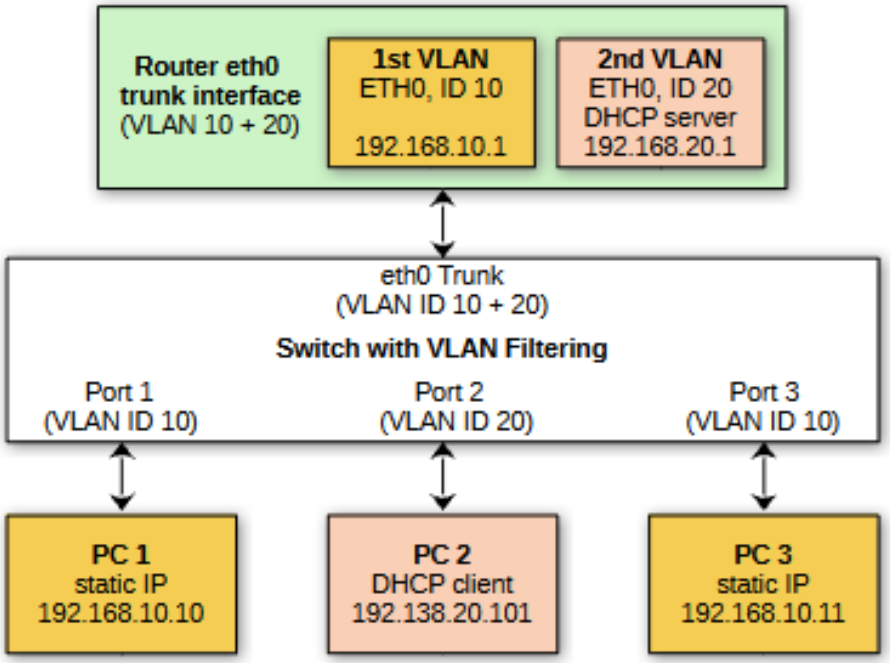


Figure 18: Simple VLAN separation example

Effect in Practice

- PC1 and PC3 can communicate, as they are in the same Layer 2 domain (VLAN 10). They are isolated from PC2 (VLAN 20).
- The router can provide inter-VLAN routing if Layer 3 interfaces are configured for both VLANs.

Router VLAN Filtering Configuration

VLAN ID	Port 1	Port 2	Port 3	eth0 (trunk)
10	untagged	off	untagged	tagged
20	off	untagged	off	tagged

Table 30: VLAN filtering for simple separation

Router Layer 3 Configuration

To enable routing, go to *Configuration* → *VLAN* → *1st VLAN* and set the *Interface* to *ETH0* and *VLAN ID* to 20. Configure an *IP Address* (e.g., 192.168.20.1/24) and enable the DHCP server. For VLAN 10, a corresponding L3 interface must also be configured (e.g., on the *2nd VLAN* page).

Example 2: Different Subnet on Each Port

This example shows how to create a separate network for each physical port of a four-port switch.

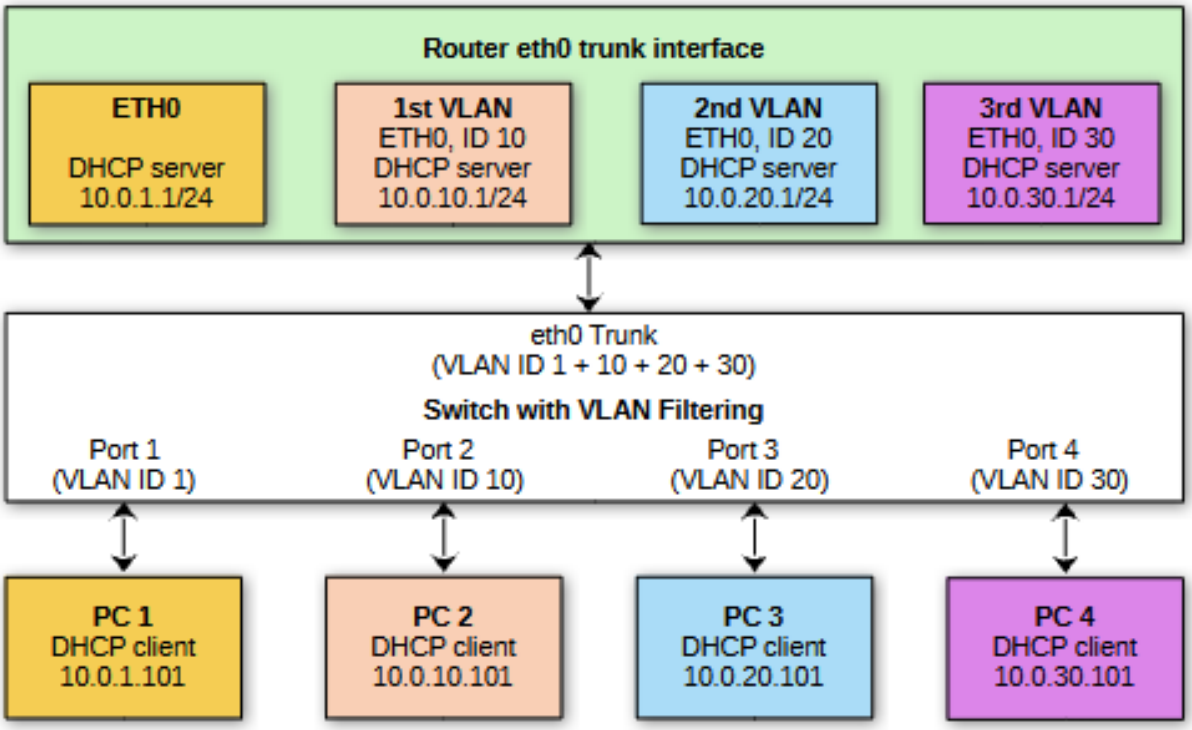


Figure 19: Separate subnet configuration per port

Effect in Practice

- Each LAN port provides a different IP subnet and DHCP pool.
- Devices connected to different ports are isolated at Layer 2.
- The router provides inter-VLAN routing and firewalling.

Router Layer 3 Configuration (IP and DHCP)

The first subnet (Native VLAN 1) is configured on the standard *Ethernet* → *ETH0* page. The other three subnets are configured on the *1st/2nd/3rd VLAN* pages, each with a unique VLAN ID and with `ETH0` as the parent interface.

VLAN ID	Router Interface	IP Address	DHCP Pool
1	`eth0`	10.0.1.1/24	10.0.1.100–10.0.1.200
10	`vlan1`	10.0.10.1/24	10.0.10.100–10.0.10.200
20	`vlan2`	10.0.20.1/24	10.0.20.100–10.0.20.200
30	`vlan3`	10.0.30.1/24	10.0.30.100–10.0.30.200

Table 31: Example L3 configuration for per-port subnets

Router VLAN Filtering Configuration

Each physical port is mapped to its own untagged VLAN, creating four separate access ports. The `eth0` port acts as a trunk, carrying the native VLAN untagged and all others tagged.

VLAN ID	Port 1	Port 2	Port 3	Port 4	eth0 (trunk)
1	untagged	off	off	off	untagged
10	off	untagged	off	off	tagged
20	off	off	untagged	off	tagged
30	off	off	off	untagged	tagged

Table 32: Example switch configuration for per-port subnets

3.1.4 802.1X Authentication with RADIUS Server

IEEE 802.1X is an IEEE standard for **port-based Network Access Control** (PNAC). It provides an authentication mechanism for devices connecting to a LAN or WLAN using "EAP over LAN" (**EAPoL**), which encapsulates the **Extensible Authentication Protocol** (EAP).

IEEE 802.1X involves three parties: a **supplicant**, an **authenticator**, and an **authentication server**, as shown in Figure 20.

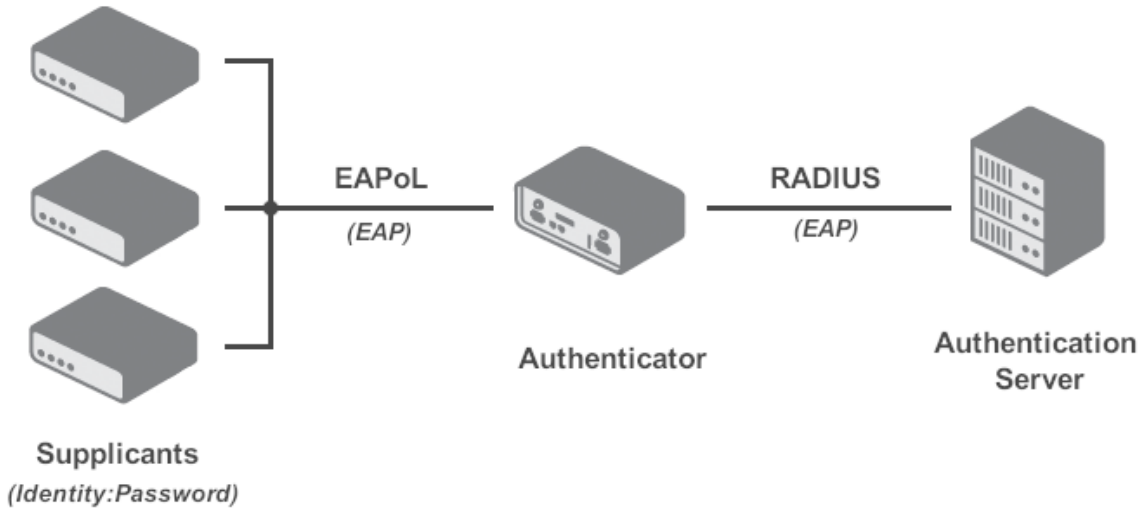


Figure 20: IEEE 802.1X functional diagram

- The **supplicant** is a client device (e.g., a laptop) requesting network access.
- The **authenticator** is a network device (e.g., a switch or router) that controls network access and mediates communication with the authentication server.
- The **authentication server** (typically a **RADIUS** server) validates the supplicant's credentials and authorizes or denies access.

Table 33 summarizes the supported 802.1X roles on Advantech routers.

Info

Advantech routers can function as a supplicant or an authenticator, but not as an authentication server.

Interface	Supplicant Role	Authenticator Role
LAN	Supported as a built-in feature (see Chapter).	Supported via the *802.1X Authenticator* Router App.
Wi-Fi	Supported in Station (STA) mode (see Chapter *3.6.2 Station*).	Supported in Access Point (AP) mode (see Chapter *3.6.1 Access Point*).

Table 33: Supported roles for IEEE 802.1X authentication

The 802.1X supplicant can be enabled in the section below. This requires configuring an identity and, for EAP-TLS, certificates.

Item	Description
Enable IEEE 802.1X Authentication	Enables the 802.1X supplicant on this interface.
Authentication Method	Selects the authentication method (EAP-PEAP/MSCHAPv2 or EAP-TLS).
CA Certificate	Defines the CA certificate for the EAP-TLS protocol.
Local Certificate	Defines the local certificate for the EAP-TLS protocol.
Local Private Key	Defines the local private key for the EAP-TLS protocol.
Identity	The username (identity) for authentication.
Password	The password for authentication (used only for EAP-PEAP/MSCHAPv2).
Local Private Key Password	The password for the local private key (used only for EAP-TLS).

Table 34: 802.1X authentication configuration

3.1.5 LAN Configuration Examples

Example 1: Dynamic DHCP with Custom Gateway and DNS

- The dynamic IPv4 address pool is 192.168.1.2 to 192.168.1.4.
- The lease time is 600 seconds (10 minutes).
- The default gateway IP address is 192.168.1.20.
- The DNS server IP address is 192.168.1.20.

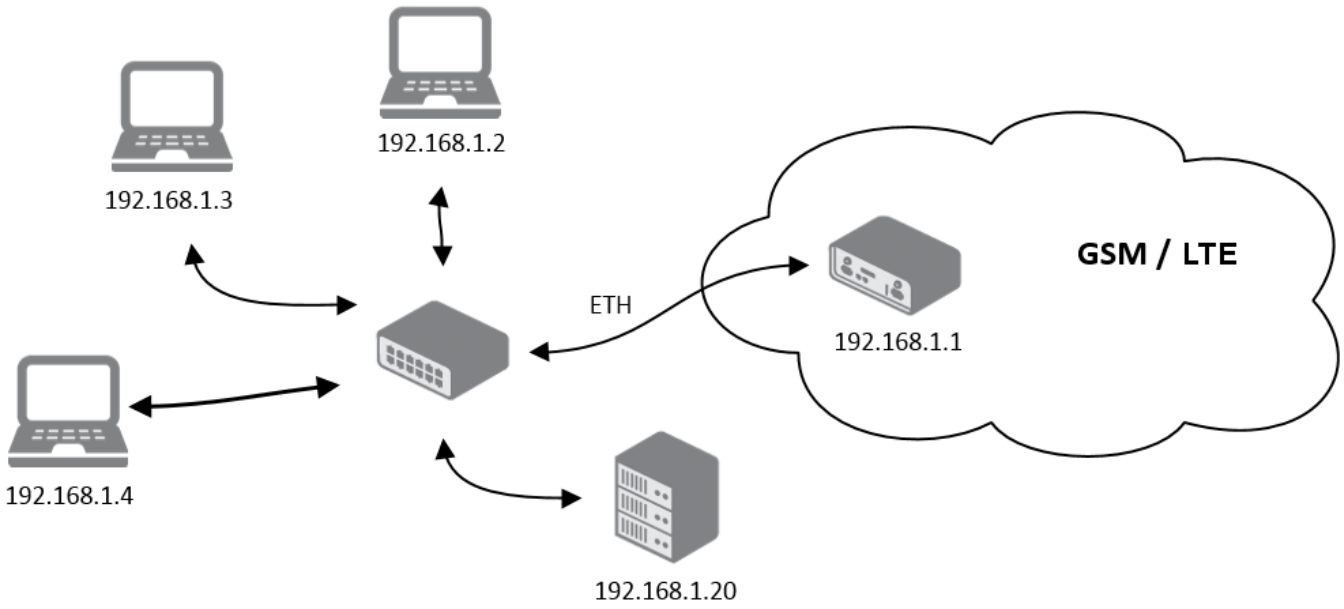


Figure 21: Network topology for example 1

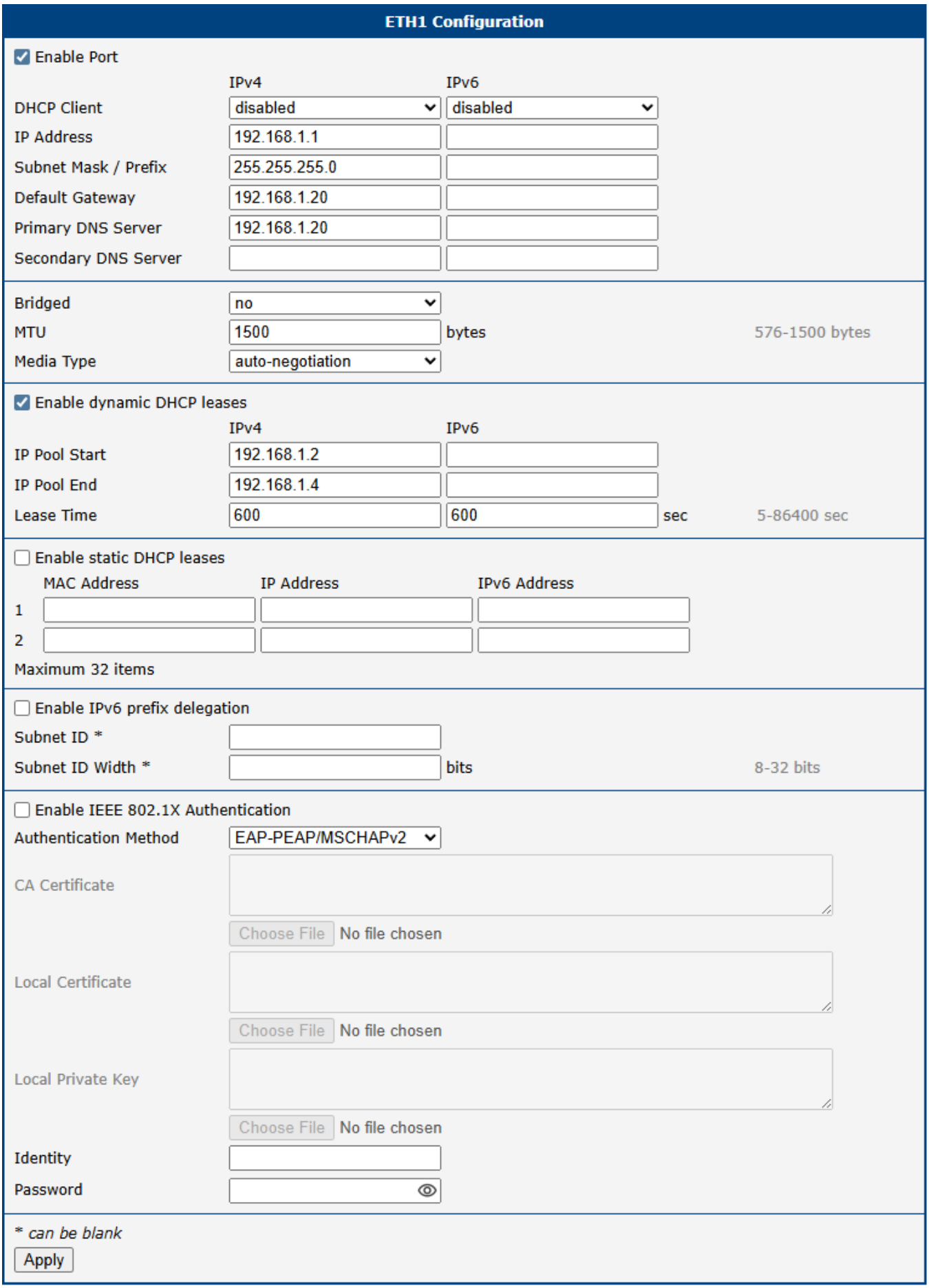


Figure 22: LAN configuration for example 1

Example 2: Dynamic and Static DHCP Server

- The dynamic address pool is 192.168.1.2 to 192.168.1.4.
- The lease time is 600 seconds (10 minutes).
- The client with MAC 01:23:45:67:89:ab is assigned the static IP 192.168.1.10.
- The client with MAC 01:54:68:18:ba:7e is assigned the static IP 192.168.1.11.

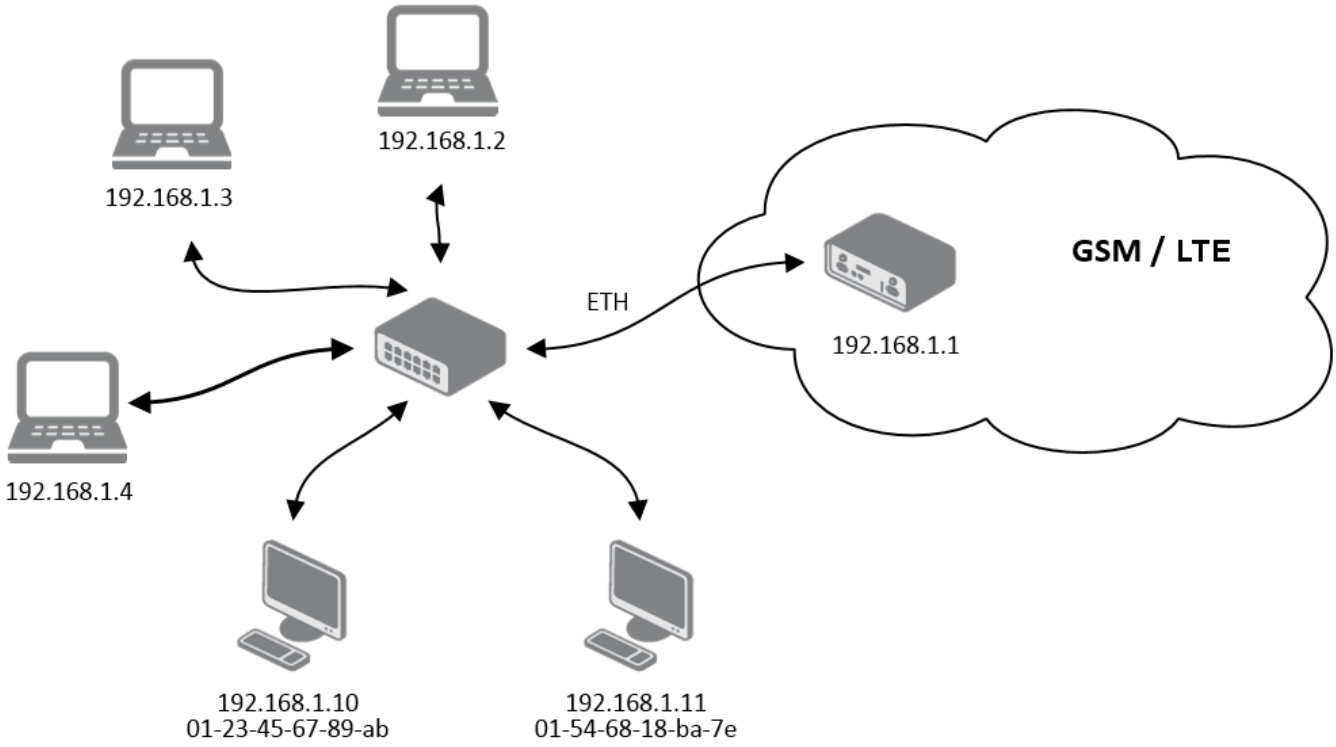


Figure 23: Network topology for example 2

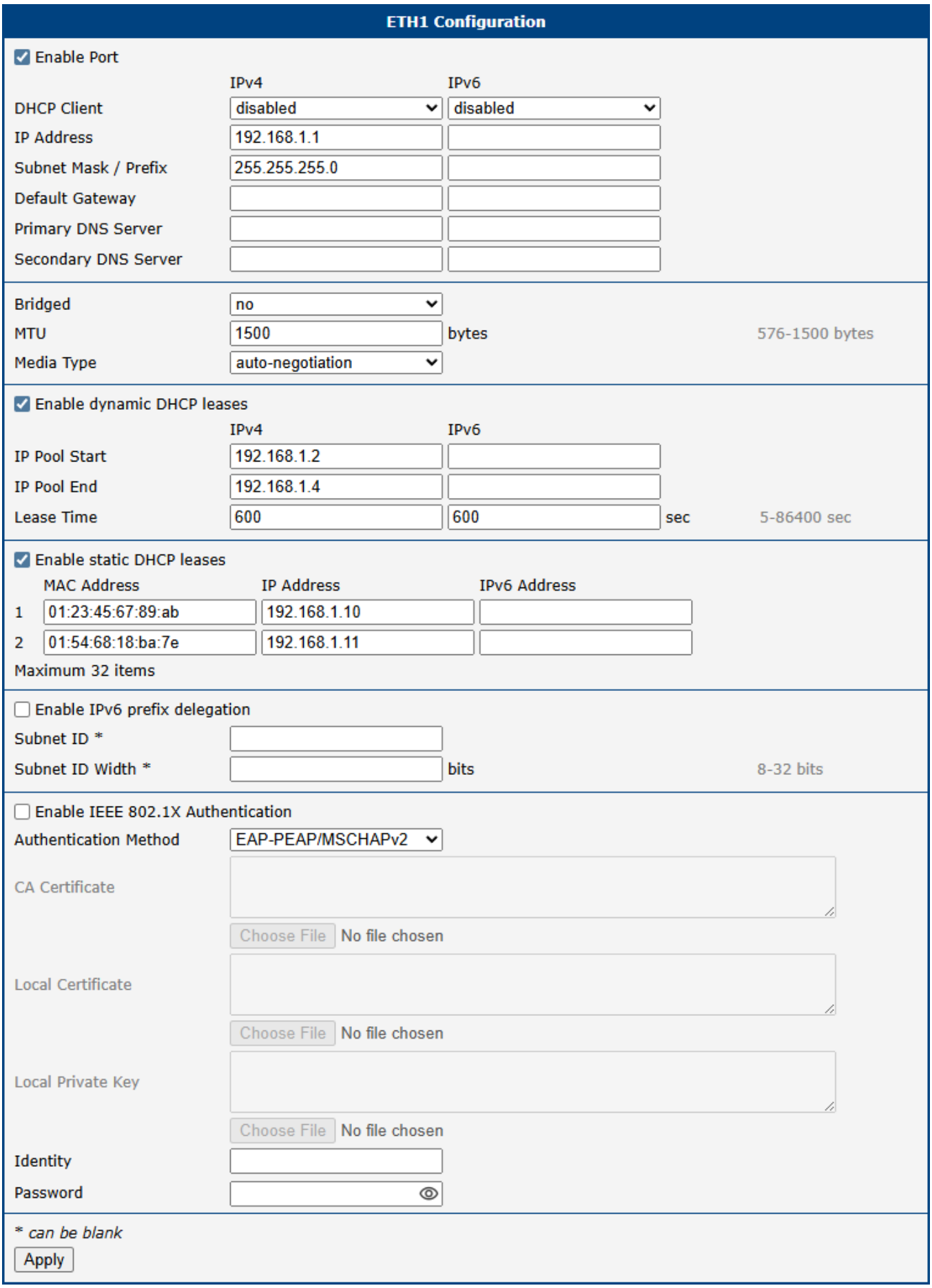


Figure 24: LAN configuration for example 2

Example 3: IPv6 Dynamic DHCP Server

- The dynamic IPv6 address pool is 2001:db8::1 to 2001:db8::ffff.
- The lease time is 600 seconds (10 minutes).
- The router remains accessible via its default IPv4 address (192.168.1.1).

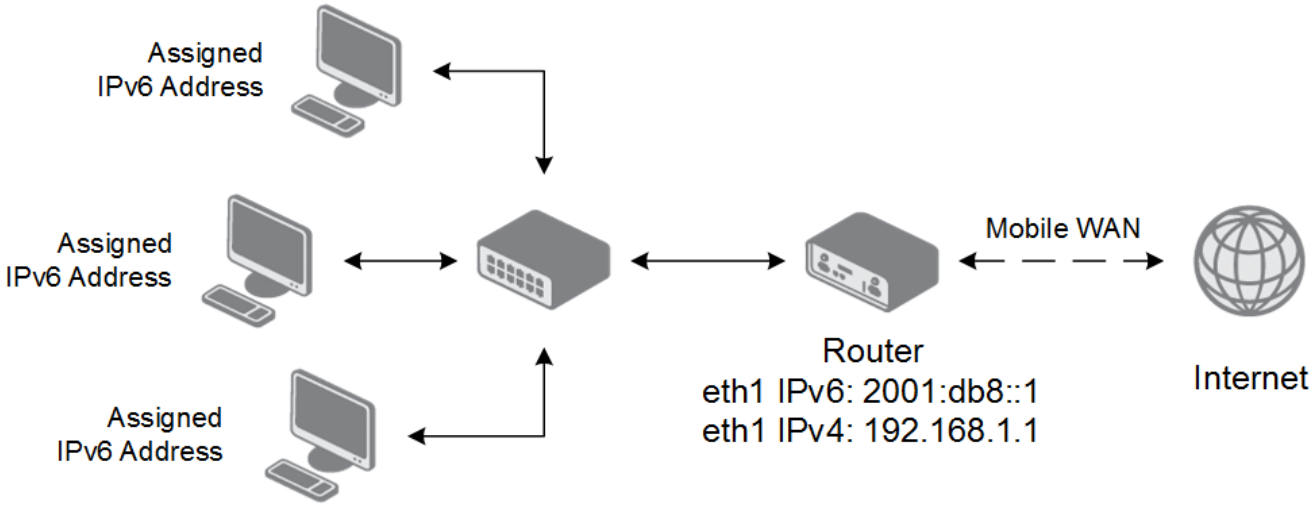


Figure 25: Network topology for example 3

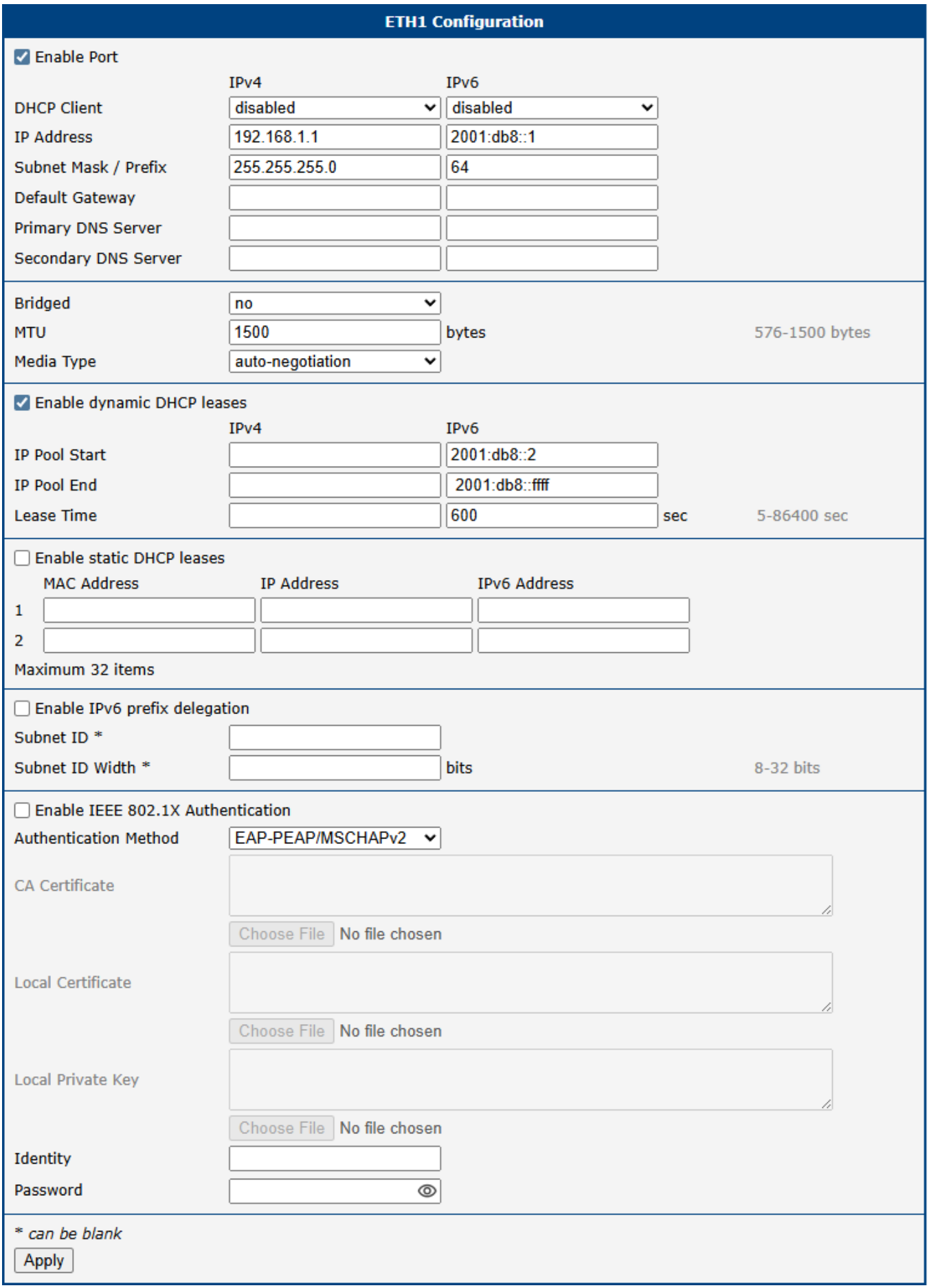


Figure 26: LAN configuration for example 3

3.2 VLAN

The router allows for the creation of up to three separate Virtual LAN (VLAN) interfaces, enabling network segmentation for enhanced security and traffic management. Each VLAN can be configured with its own IP address, DHCP server, and other network settings, effectively creating an independent logical network on a shared physical interface.

The VLAN configuration page, accessible via *Configuration* → *VLAN*, is divided into sections for interface setup, DHCP services, and IPv6 prefix delegation.

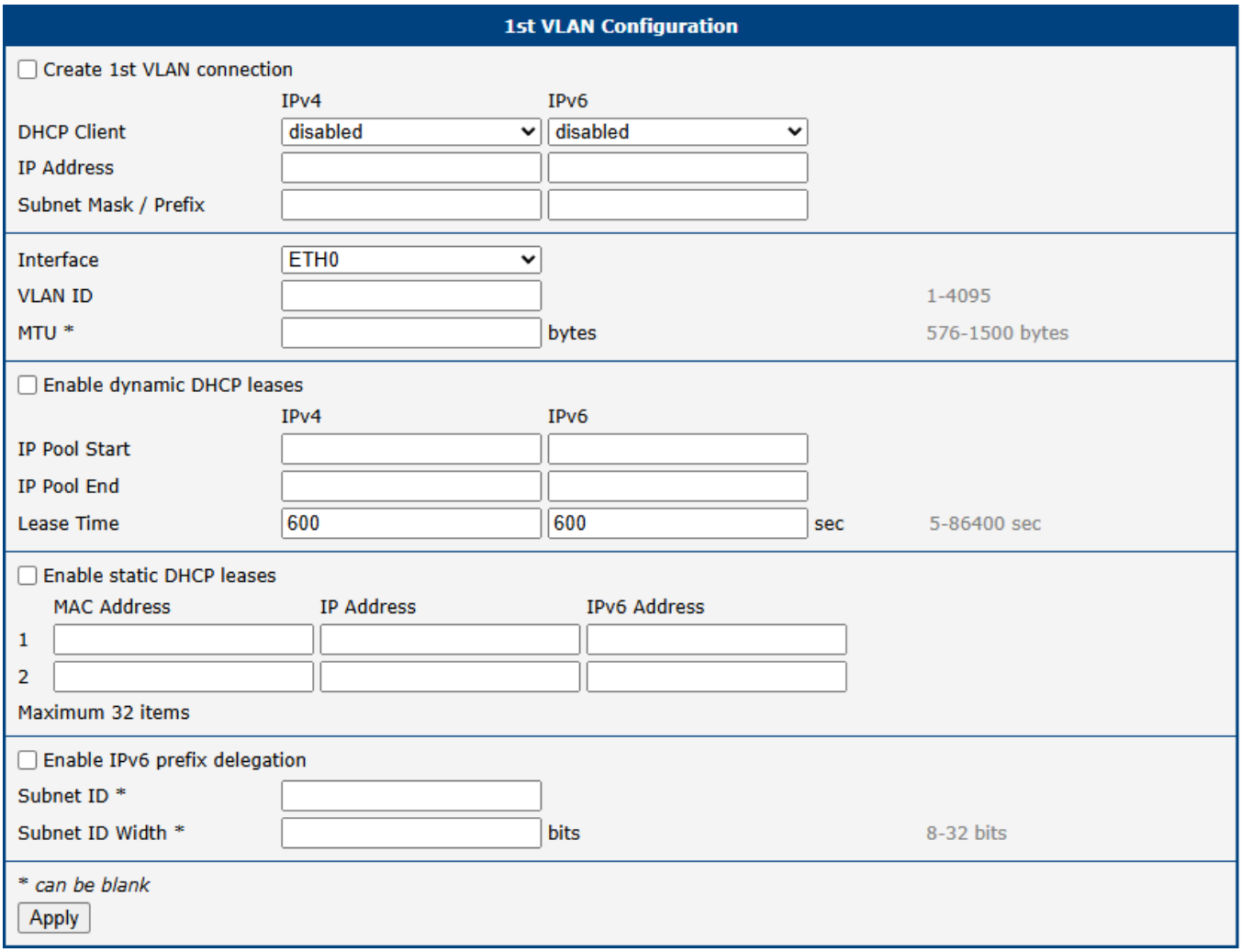


Figure 27: VLAN configuration page

Item	Description
Create VLAN connection	Enables the creation and configuration of this VLAN interface.
DHCP Client (IPv4/IPv6)	Enables or disables the DHCP client for the VLAN interface. When enabled, the interface will request an IP address from a DHCP server on the network.
IP Address	Assigns a static IPv4 or IPv6 address to the VLAN interface.
Subnet Mask / Prefix	Defines the subnet mask (for IPv4) or prefix length (for IPv6) for the static IP address.
Interface	Selects the parent physical Ethernet interface (*ETH0* or *ETH1*) to which this VLAN will be bound.

Table 35: VLAN configuration options

Item	Description
VLAN ID	Specifies the unique identifier (1-4095) for the VLAN. This ID is used to tag traffic belonging to this virtual network.
MTU	Sets the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) in bytes for this VLAN interface. If left blank, the default value of the parent interface is used.
Enable dynamic DHCP leases	Enables the built-in DHCP server for this VLAN, which can dynamically assign IPv4 and IPv6 addresses to clients. • **IP Pool Start**: The first IP address in the DHCP assignment pool. • **IP Pool End**: The last IP address in the DHCP assignment pool. • **Lease Time**: The duration in seconds for which an IP address is leased to a client (default is 600).
Enable static DHCP leases	Enables static IP address assignments based on a client's MAC address. Up to 32 static leases can be defined for each address family (IPv4 and IPv6). • **MAC Address**: The hardware address of the client device. • **IP Address**: The fixed IPv4 address to be assigned to the client. • **IPv6 Address**: The fixed IPv6 address to be assigned to the client.
Enable IPv6 prefix delegation	Configures the router to request a block of IPv6 addresses from an upstream router, which can then be used to assign addresses to clients on this VLAN. • **Subnet ID**: The identifier for the requested subnet. • **Subnet ID Width**: The size of the subnet ID in bits.

Table 35: VLAN configuration page (continued)

3.3 VRRP

The Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) is a standard network protocol that provides automatic default gateway redundancy. It creates a virtual router, represented by a shared floating IP address, which is managed by a primary (Master) router and one or more Backup routers. If the Master router fails, a Backup router automatically takes over its role, ensuring that devices on the LAN maintain network connectivity without manual intervention. This is particularly useful for adding cellular redundancy to a primary wired connection or for creating a high-availability setup between two cellular links.

The router supports up to two VRRP instances, which can be configured on the *Configuration → VRRP* page.

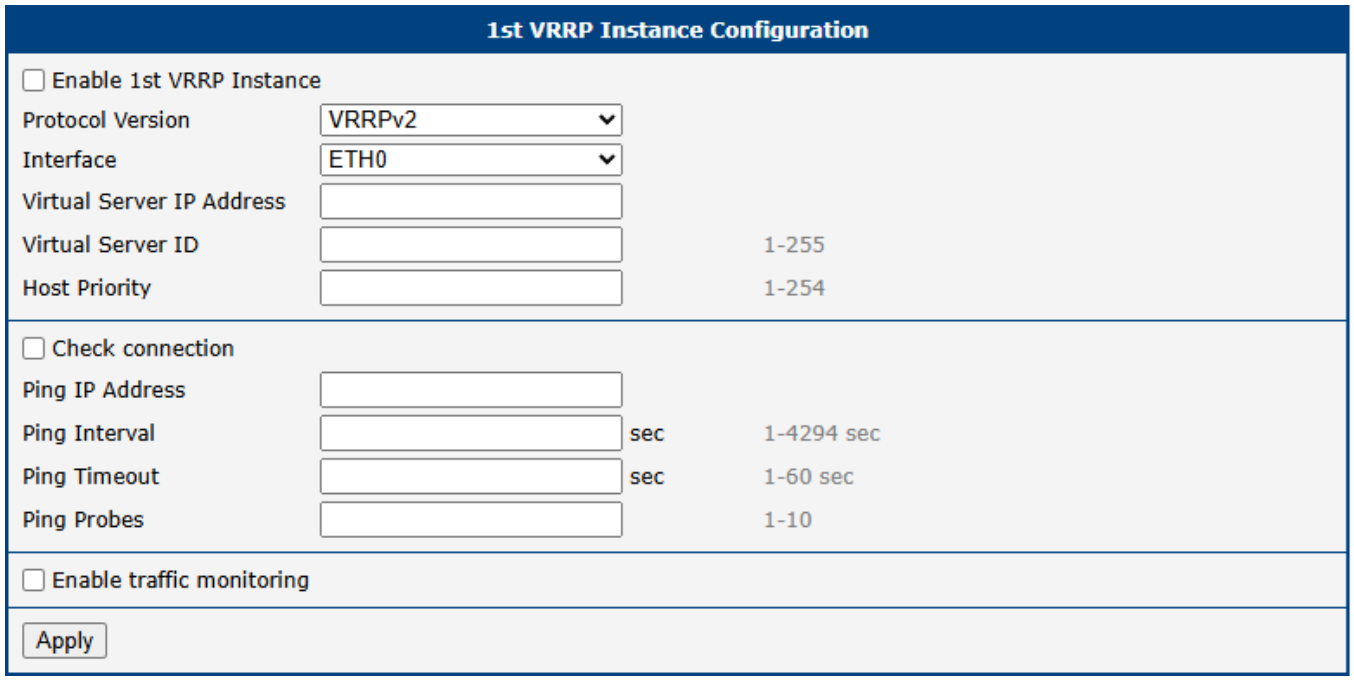


Figure 28: VRRP configuration page

VRRP Instance Configuration

To enable and configure a VRRP instance, check the *Enable VRRP* box and configure the following parameters:

Item	Description
Protocol Version	Specifies the VRRP version to be used. • **VRRPv2**: The original standard, widely supported, for IPv4 networks. • **VRRPv3**: The newer standard that adds support for IPv6 networks.
Interface	Selects the network interface (e.g., *ETH0*) on which VRRP advertisements will be sent and received.
Virtual Server IP Address	Sets the shared virtual IP address. This address must be identical for all routers in the VRRP group and serves as the default gateway for all LAN devices.
Virtual Server ID	Defines the identifier for the virtual router group. The range is 1–255. This ID must be identical for all routers participating in the same VRRP group.
Host Priority	Sets the priority value used to elect the Master router. The range is 1–254 (default is 100). • The router with the highest priority value becomes the Master. • If the Virtual Server IP matches the interface's real IP, the priority is automatically set to 255 (IP Address Owner), overriding this setting.

Table 36: VRRP instance configuration options

Connection Checking

The *Check connection* feature adds a crucial layer of reliability by actively testing the health of the router's WAN connection. While VRRP itself detects router failures, this feature can detect upstream network outages even if the router is still running.

When enabled, the Master router periodically sends ICMP echo requests (pings) to a specified target IP address. If no replies are received after a configurable number of attempts, the router assumes the connection has failed and lowers its VRRP priority, triggering a failover to a Backup router.

Info

For reliable connection monitoring, ping a stable public IP address (e.g., a public DNS server like 8.8.8.8). In a private network, you can ping a remote gateway that is directly accessible or available via a VPN.

The *Enable traffic monitoring* option optimizes this process by suspending ping tests as long as any other traffic is received on the interface. This confirms the connection is active and reduces unnecessary data usage.

Item	Description
Ping IP Address	The destination IP address for the ICMP echo requests. Domain names are not supported.
Ping Interval	The time in seconds between each ping request.
Ping Timeout	The time in seconds to wait for a response to each ping.
Ping Probes	The number of consecutive failed pings before the connection is declared down.

Table 37: Connection checking parameters

Configuration Example

This example illustrates a high-availability topology using two routers, each with an independent cellular connection. For maximum redundancy, APN 1 and APN 2 are provided by different mobile operators.

- **LAN Side:** Both routers share the Virtual IP address **192.168.1.1** (Virtual Server ID 5). LAN clients use this IP as their default gateway, unaware of the physical routers.
- **Priorities:** The Main router (Real IP **192.168.1.2**) is configured with a higher priority of **200**, making it the Master. The Backup router (Real IP **192.168.1.3**) has a lower priority of **100**.
- **WAN Side:** To ensure end-to-end connectivity, both routers monitor a reliable public target (**8.8.8.8**) via their respective cellular WAN interfaces.

If the Main router fails to receive a ping response from 8.8.8.8, it automatically lowers its priority. The Backup router then becomes the new Master and takes over the Virtual IP, ensuring uninterrupted Internet access for all LAN clients.

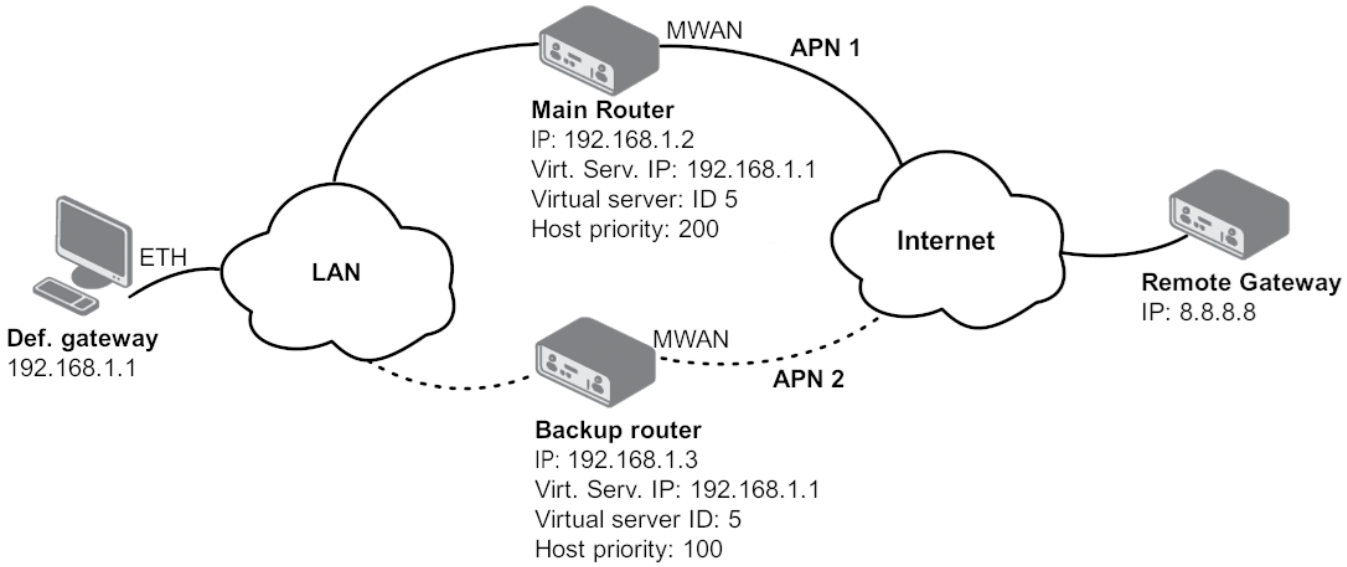


Figure 29: An example of VRRP topology

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	1-255
Host Priority	200	1-254
☑ Check connection		
Ping IP Address	8.8.8.8	
Ping Interval	10 sec	1-4294 sec
Ping Timeout	5 sec	1-60 sec
Ping Probes	10	1-10
☐ Enable traffic monitoring		

Figure 30: Main router configuration

Configure the backup router identically to the main router (see Figure 30), with one exception: set the **Host Priority** to **100**. The *Check connection* settings should remain the same.

3.4 Mobile WAN

Select the *Mobile WAN* item in the *Configuration* menu to open the cellular network configuration page, as shown in Figure 32.

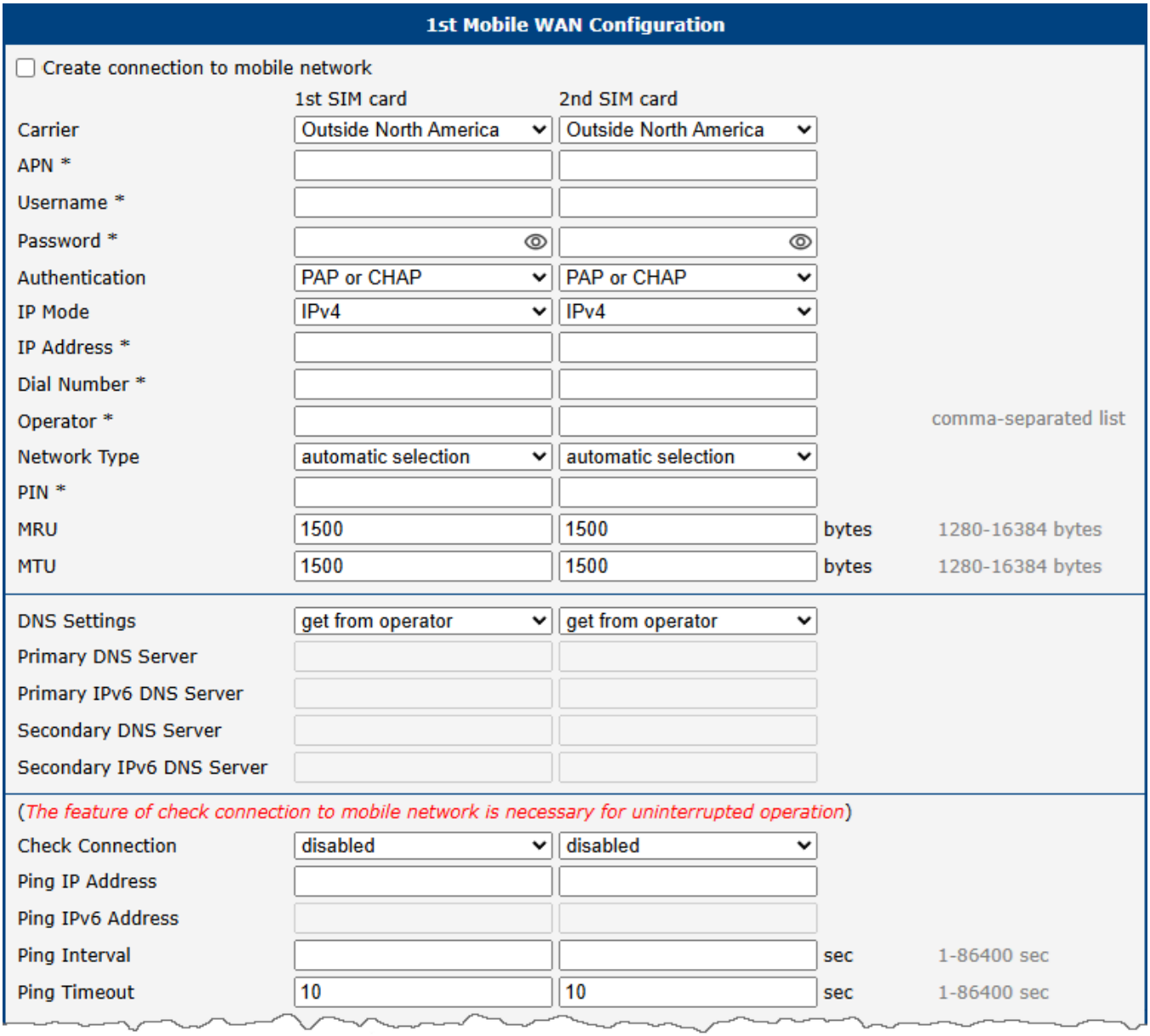


Figure 31: Mobile WAN configuration page – part 1

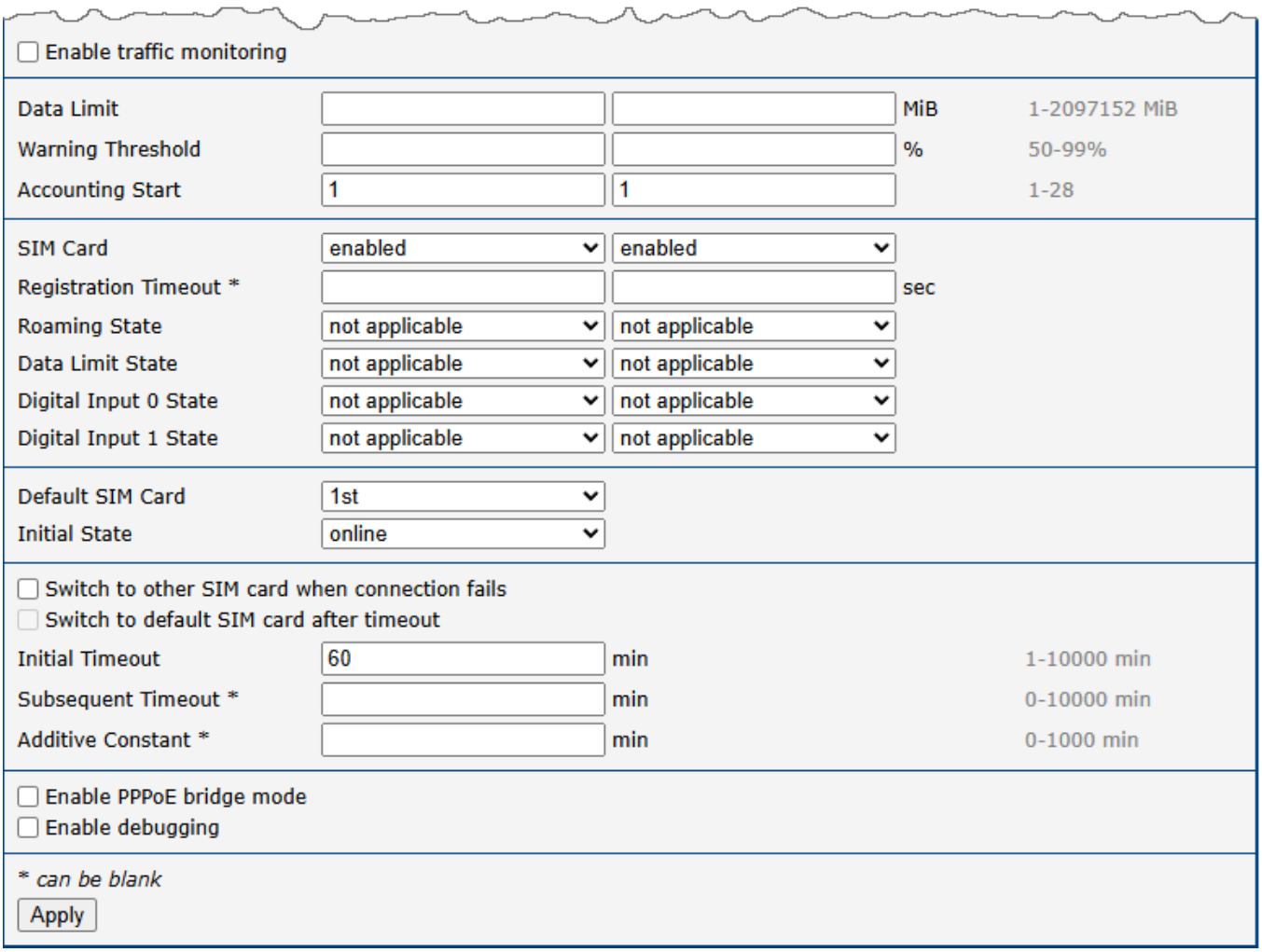


Figure 32: Mobile WAN configuration page – part 2

Connection to Mobile Network

Info

- Starting with firmware version 6.6.0, PLMN whitelisting is now an integrated firmware feature, available in the *Operator* field. This native functionality replaces the legacy *PLMN Whitelist* Router App.
- To avoid potential conflicts, you must disable or uninstall the legacy Router App before using the integrated PLMN whitelisting feature.

If the *Create connection to mobile network* checkbox is checked, 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	Allows for manual or automatic selection of a mobile network carrier. **This is primarily available for global or NAM (North American) certified models.** • For non-NAM or global models, the *Outside North America* option restricts connections to non-NAM operators. • For NAM-certified models, choices typically include: ◦ *North America, Autoselect*: Automatically detects and connects to a suitable NAM operator. ◦ *North America, Generic*: Enables a generic, PTCRB-compliant configuration. ◦ Manual selection of specific operators like *AT&T*, *Rogers*, *T-Mobile*, or *Verizon*.
APN	The Access Point Name (APN) of the mobile network.
Username	The username for logging into the mobile network.
Password	The password for logging into the mobile network.
Authentication	The authentication protocol used by the network. Both *Username* and *Password* must be specified for this setting to apply. • **PAP or CHAP**: The router automatically selects the authentication method. • **PAP**: Forces PAP authentication. • **CHAP**: Forces CHAP authentication.
IP Mode	The version of the IP protocol to be used: • **IPv4**: Use only the IPv4 protocol (default). • **IPv6**: Use only the IPv6 protocol. • **IPv4/IPv6**: Enable an independent dual stack for both IPv4 and IPv6.
IP Address	The IP address of the SIM card (for IPv4 and IPv4/IPv6 modes only). Enter this manually only if the carrier has assigned a static IP address.
Dial Number	The number the router dials for a CSD connection. The default is `*99***1#`.
Operator	Specifies the preferred mobile network operator using the carrier's Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) code. This field controls how the router selects a network, and its behavior changes based on the input: • **Empty Field:** The router operates in automatic mode, connecting to any available network. • **Single PLMN:** The router locks to the specified operator and will only connect to that network. • **Comma-Separated List (Whitelist):** By providing two or more PLMNs, you create a whitelist of allowed operators. Upon connecting or if the current network is not on the list, the router will perform a network scan (which may take up to two minutes) and connect to the first operator from your list that it finds available. • **Whitelist with Automatic Fallback:** To use automatic network selection but still restrict to a list of preferred operators, start the list with '0,' (e.g., `0,23001,90001`). The router will first connect automatically. If the selected network is not in your whitelist, it will then perform the network scan described above to find and switch to a whitelisted operator.

Table 38: Mobile WAN configuration items description

Item	Description
Network Type	Specifies the preferred mobile network technology. The available options depend on the specific router model and may include: • **automatic selection** – Allows the router to automatically choose the best available technology. However, it will never select NB-IoT. For NB-IoT connectivity, you must select the NB-IoT option explicitly. • **GPRS/EDGE** • **UMTS/HSPA** • **LTE** • **NB-IoT** • **LTE-M** • **NR5G** – Equivalent to *5G SA* (Standalone). Note: *5G NSA* (Non-Standalone) is a combination of LTE and 5G technologies and functions only when the *automatic selection* mode is enabled.
PIN	The Personal Identification Number used to unlock the SIM card. Use this only if required by the SIM card. The card will be blocked after several failed attempts.
MRU	Maximum Receive Unit: the maximum packet size the router can receive. Default is 1500 B. Incorrect values may cause data reception errors. Minimum value is 128 B for IPv4 and 1280 B for IPv6.
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit: the maximum packet size the router can transmit. Default is 1500 B. Incorrect values may cause data transmission errors. Minimum value is 128 B for IPv4 and 1280 B for IPv6.

Table 38: Mobile WAN configuration items description (continued)

Info

The following tips apply to the *1st/2nd Mobile WAN Configuration* form:

- An incorrect MTU size may cause data transfer failures. A value that is too low increases fragmentation and overhead, while a value that is too high can cause packets to be dropped by the network.
- If the *IP address* field is left blank, the carrier will automatically assign an IP address. Manual assignment can result in a faster connection.
- If the *APN* field is left blank, the router will attempt to auto-select an APN based on the SIM card's IMSI. The selected APN name can be found in the System Log.
- To use a blank APN, enter the word *blank* in the *APN* field.

Warning

An incorrect PIN will block the SIM card after several failed attempts.

Parameters marked with an asterisk (*) are required only if specified by your mobile network operator. If the router fails to connect, verify the accuracy of all entered data and consider trying a different authentication method or network type.

DNS Configuration

The *DNS Settings* parameter simplifies client-side configuration. When set to *get from operator*, the router automatically obtains the primary and secondary DNS server IP addresses from the carrier. To specify them manually, select *set manually* and enter the IPv4 or IPv6 addresses, depending on the selected *IP Mode*.

Network Connection Check

Warning

Enabling the *Check Connection* function is essential for ensuring uninterrupted operation of the router.

If *Check Connection* is set to *enabled* or *enabled + bind*, the router sends ping requests to the destinations specified in *Ping IP Address* or *Ping IPv6 Address* at regular intervals defined by *Ping Interval*. If you specify two addresses, the router considers the connection functional if at least one of the destinations responds; a connection failure is triggered only if both destinations are unreachable.

If a ping fails, a new one is sent after the *Ping Timeout*. If three consecutive pings fail (or three rounds of pings to both addresses), the router terminates and re-establishes the cellular connection. This monitoring function can be configured for each SIM card but runs only on the active SIM. Ensure you use reliable destination addresses, such as the operator's DNS server or public DNS services.

If *Check Connection* is set to *enabled*, ping requests are sent based on the routing table and may use any available interface. To ensure pings are sent only through the mobile WAN interface, set it to *enabled + bind*. The *disabled* option deactivates connection checking.

Warning

For routers connected to the **Verizon** network, the connection retry interval increases with each attempt. The first two retries occur after 1 minute, followed by intervals of 2, 8, and 15 minutes. The ninth and all subsequent retries occur every 90 minutes.

If *Enable Traffic Monitoring* is checked, the router monitors Mobile WAN traffic instead of sending pings. If no data is transmitted, it will begin sending pings.

Item	Description
Ping IP Address	The destination IPv4 address or domain name for ping queries. You can specify up to two comma-separated values. If two addresses are provided, the connection is considered failed only when neither address responds. Available in *IPv4* and *IPv4/IPv6 IP Mode*.
Ping IPv6 Address	The destination IPv6 address or domain name for ping queries. You can specify up to two comma-separated values. If two addresses are provided, the connection is considered failed only when neither address responds. Available in *IPv6* and *IPv4/IPv6 IP Mode*.
Ping Interval	The time interval between outgoing pings.
Ping Timeout	The time (in seconds) to wait for a ping response.

Table 39: Mobile network connection check configuration

Connection Check Example

The figure below shows a scenario where the IPv4 connection is monitored by pinging 8.8.8.8 every 60 seconds for the first SIM card and 'www.google.com' every 80 seconds for the second SIM card. Since *Enable traffic monitoring* is active, pings are only sent if no other data traffic is detected.

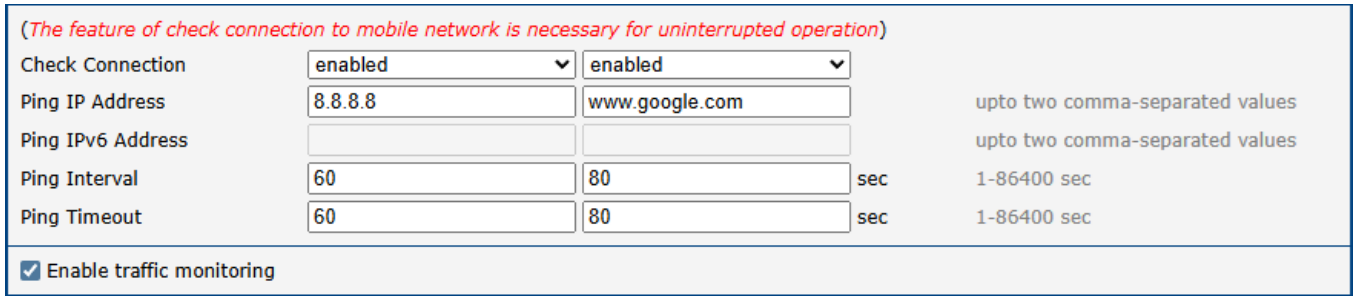


Figure 33: Connection check example

Data Limit Settings

Info

The *Data Limit* parameters serve two independent functions:

- **SMS Warning:** Triggered based on the *Warning Threshold*. This requires the *Send SMS when data limit is exceeded* option to be enabled in the *Services → SMS* configuration page.
- **SIM Switching:** To force the router to switch to another SIM once the *Data Limit* is reached, the *Data Limit State* parameter in the lower part of the form must be set to *not exceeded*. If left as *not applicable*, the limit is ignored for switching purposes.

Item	Description
Data Limit	The maximum amount of data (sent and received) allowed per billing period (one month). The maximum configurable value is 2 TB (2,097,152 MB). See the info box above for important details on how this limit is applied.
Warning Threshold	A percentage of the *Data Limit* (ranging from 50% to 99%). When this threshold is exceeded, the router sends an SMS message. See the info box above for prerequisites.
Accounting Start	The day of the month when the billing cycle begins. The router starts counting data from this day.

Table 40: Data limit configuration

SIM Card Switching

In the lower part of the form, you can specify rules for switching between SIM cards.

Info

The router automatically switches between SIMs based on the logical AND of all configured rules (manual permission, roaming, data limit, and digital input state).

Item	Description
SIM Card	Enables or disables the use of a SIM card. Setting all SIMs to *disabled* deactivates the cellular module.
Registration Timeout	Sets the registration timeout for the SIM card in seconds (default is 2 minutes).
Roaming State	Configures SIM usage based on roaming status (this feature must be activated by your operator). • **not applicable**: Use the SIM card everywhere. • **home network only**: Use the SIM card only when not roaming.
Data Limit State	Configures SIM usage based on the data limit: • **not applicable**: Use the SIM regardless of the data limit. • **not exceeded**: Use the SIM only if the data limit has not been exceeded.
BINx State	Configures SIM usage based on a digital input's state: • **not applicable**: Use the SIM regardless of the input state. • **on**: Use the SIM only if the input is on (voltage present). • **off**: Use the SIM only if the input is off (no voltage).

Table 41: SIM card switching configuration

Item	Description
Default SIM Card	Specifies the primary SIM card the router should use to connect.
Initial State	The action the module takes after a SIM is selected: • **online**: Establish a connection immediately (default). • **offline**: Remain offline. The state can be changed via SMS. The module will also go offline if no SIM card meets the switching criteria.
Switch to other SIM card when connection fails	If enabled, the router switches to the backup SIM card if the connection on the default SIM fails (as detected by the *Check Connection* feature).
Switch to default SIM card after timeout	If enabled, the router will attempt to switch back to the default SIM after a specified timeout. This applies only if the switch to the backup SIM was triggered by a connection failure or roaming. This feature requires *Switch to other SIM card when connection fails* to be enabled.
Initial Timeout	The time (1 to 10,000 minutes) the router waits before the first attempt to switch back to the default SIM.
Subsequent Timeout	The time (0 to 10,000 minutes) the router waits after a failed attempt to switch back.
Additive Constant	An additional time (0 to 1,000 minutes) added to the *Subsequent Timeout* for each further attempt.

Table 42: Parameters for SIM card switching

Other Settings

This section describes the remaining items in the Mobile WAN configuration.

Item	Description
Enable PPPoE bridge mode	Enables PPPoE bridge mode on the *Mobile WAN* interface, allowing a device on the LAN to establish a direct PPPoE connection with the mobile operator and obtain the public IP address.
Enable debugging	Enables detailed diagnostic logging. For messages to appear in the system log, the *Minimum Severity* in *Configuration* → *Services* → *Syslog* must be set to *Debug*. If it is set to a lower severity, a dialog offers to change it automatically when you enable this option. **Note:** This can generate a large volume of data and should be disabled after troubleshooting.

Table 43: Other settings

SIM Card Switching Examples

Example 1: Timeout Configuration

With *Switch to default SIM card after timeout* checked and the following values configured:

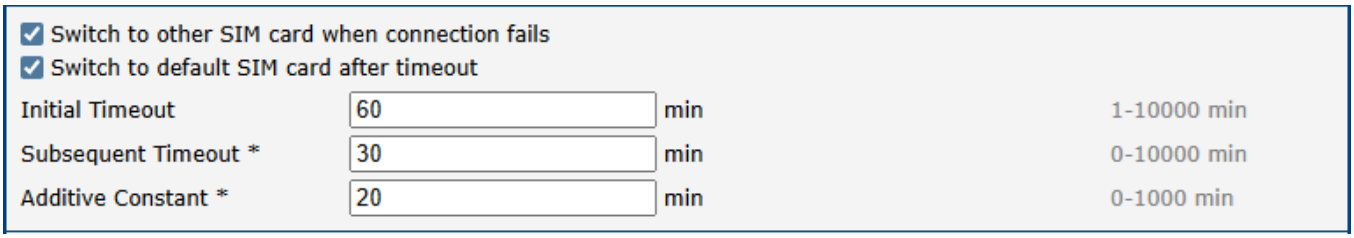


Figure 34: SIM card switching example 1

The first attempt to switch back to the default SIM occurs after 60 minutes. If it fails, the second attempt is made after 30 minutes. The third attempt follows after 50 minutes (30 + 20), and the fourth after 70 minutes (30 + 20 + 20).

Example 2: Data Limit Switching

This example demonstrates how to configure the router to automatically switch to the second SIM card once the data limit of 800 MB is exceeded on the first (default) SIM.

Crucially, the *Data Limit State* for the 1st SIM card must be set to *not exceeded*. An SMS warning is also sent upon reaching 400 MB (50% threshold), which requires enabling the corresponding feature on the *SMS Configuration* page. The billing period starts on the 18th day of the month.

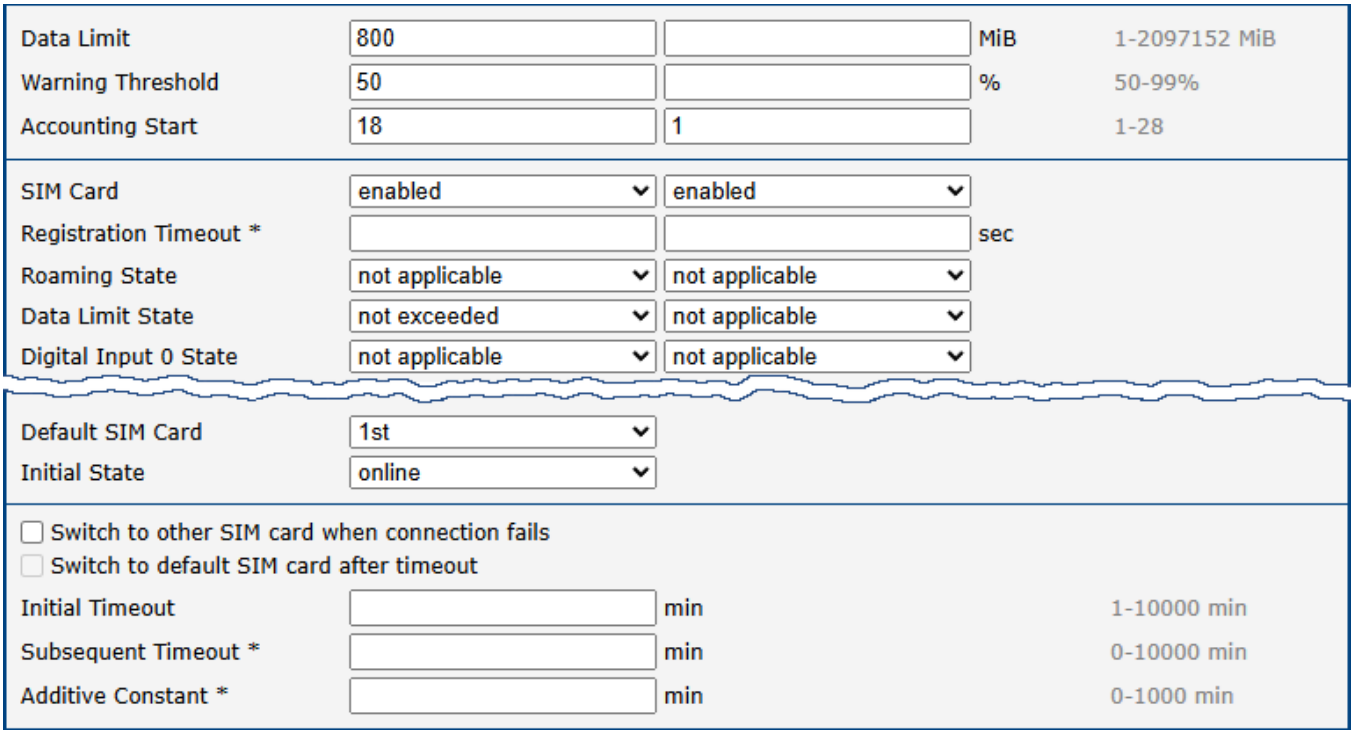


Figure 35: SIM card switching example 2

3.5 PPPoE

Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet (PPPoE) is a network protocol used to encapsulate PPP frames within Ethernet frames. It is commonly used to establish a connection with a broadband modem (e.g., ADSL) or other network device that acts as a PPPoE server. The router's PPPoE client allows it to authenticate and establish a session, after which it receives a public IP address and can forward traffic to the Internet.

The PPPoE settings are available on the *Configuration → PPPoE* page.

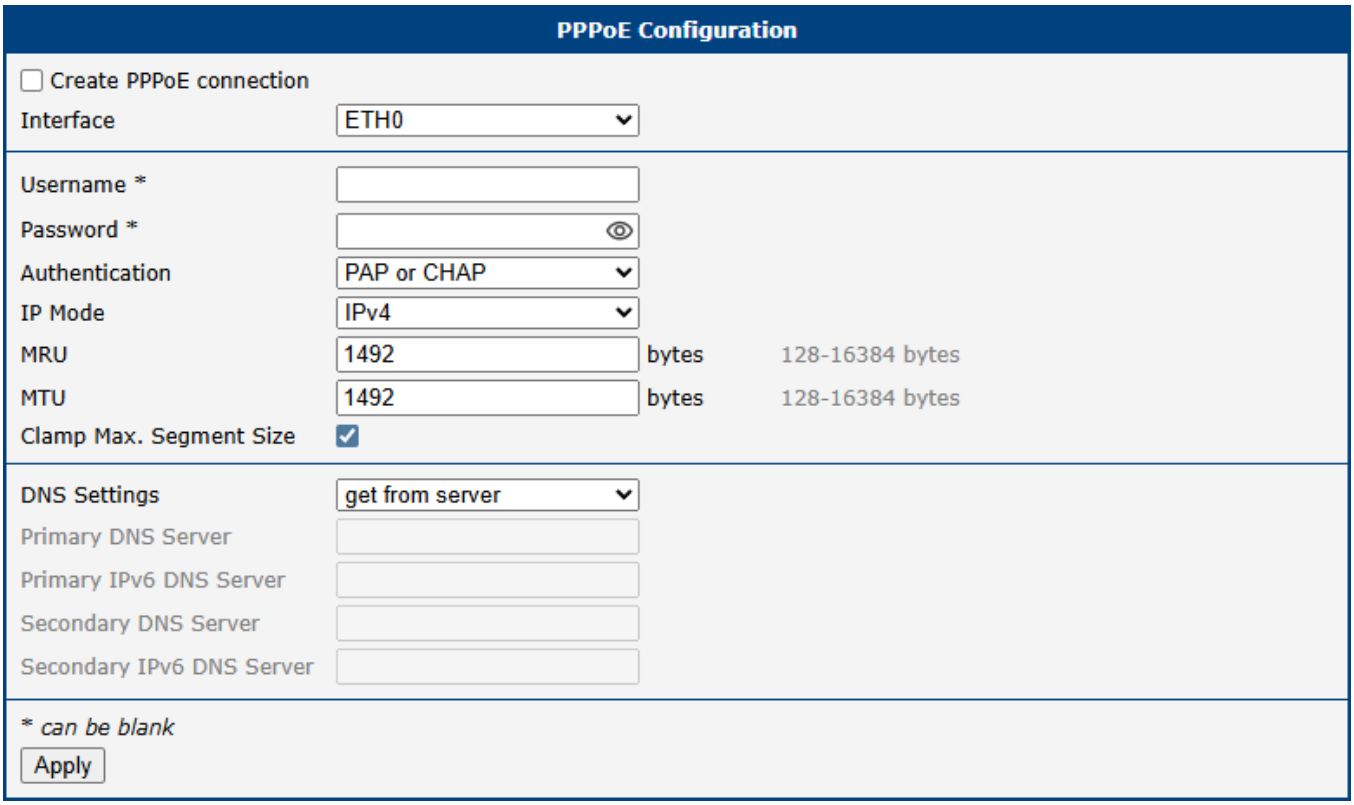


Figure 36: PPPoE configuration page

Item	Description
Create PPPoE connection	Enables the PPPoE client on the selected interface. When checked, the router will automatically attempt to establish a connection on boot.
Interface	Selects the interface on which the PPPoE client will operate: the Ethernet interface (*ETH0* or *ETH1*) or a configured VLAN interface (*1st VLAN*/*2nd VLAN*/*3rd VLAN*).
Username	The username required for authentication with the PPPoE server.
Password	The password for the specified username.
Authentication	Specifies the authentication protocol to be used. • **PAP or CHAP**: Allows the router to negotiate and use either protocol (default). • **PAP**: Forces the use of Password Authentication Protocol. • **CHAP**: Forces the use of Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol.
IP Mode	Defines the IP protocol version for the connection. • **IPv4**: Establishes an IPv4-only session (default). • **IPv6**: Establishes an IPv6-only session. • **IPv4/IPv6**: Enables a dual-stack session for both IPv4 and IPv6.

Table 44: PPPoE configuration options

Item	Description
MRU	Defines the Maximum Receive Unit in bytes, which is the largest packet size the router can receive. The default is 1492 bytes.
MTU	Defines the Maximum Transmission Unit in bytes, which is the largest packet size the router can transmit. The default is 1492 bytes.
Clamp Max. Segment Size	When enabled (default), this option automatically adjusts the TCP Maximum Segment Size (MSS) to prevent fragmentation, which can improve performance and reliability.
DNS Settings	Configures how DNS servers are obtained. • **Get from server**: Automatically uses the DNS servers provided by the PPPoE server (default). • **Manual**: Allows you to specify primary and secondary DNS servers manually.

Table 44: PPPoE configuration options (continued)

Warning

Setting an incorrect MTU or MRU value can lead to packet fragmentation or loss, resulting in a failed or unreliable connection. It is recommended to use the default value of 1492 bytes unless your provider requires a different setting.

3.6 WiFi

3.6.1 Access Point

Warning

Important Note on Upgrading to Firmware 6.6.0
When upgrading from a firmware version prior to 6.6.0, any separate *Country* settings for the Wi-Fi Access Point (AP) and Station (STA) modes will be consolidated into a single, unified *Country* setting. This change ensures regulatory compliance and simplifies configuration. For more details, please refer to Chapter *3.6.3 Country*.

Info

- The router supports configuring two separate WLANs (**multiple SSIDs**) for access point 1 (AP1) and access point 2 (AP2). However, both access points must share the same radio settings (channel, mode, channel width, etc.).
- The router supports operating as both an access point (AP) and a station (STA) **simultaneously**.
- **RADIUS** (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) is supported as a networking protocol for centralized authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA). The router acts only as a RADIUS client, communicating with an external RADIUS server.

To enable Wi-Fi access point mode, check the *Enable Wi-Fi AP* box at the top of the *Configuration* → *WiFi* → *Access Point 1* or *Access Point 2* configuration page. In this mode, the router operates as an access point, allowing other devices in *station (STA)* mode to connect.

The tables below list the available configuration options.

Item	Description
Enable WiFi AP	Enables the Wi-Fi access point (AP). Both Access Point 1 (AP1) and Access Point 2 (AP2) can be enabled and operated simultaneously.
Country	A single Wi-Fi Country code applies to all AP and STA interfaces and is configured on a separate page (accessible via the *Change* button). After changing the country, you must review the *HW Mode*, *Bandwidth*, and *Channel* settings.
IP Address	A fixed IP address for the Wi-Fi interface. Use standard IPv4 or IPv6 notation.
Subnet Mask / Prefix	Specifies the Subnet Mask for an IPv4 address or the prefix length (0 to 128) for an IPv6 address.
Bridged	Activates bridge mode: • **no** – Bridged mode is disabled (default). The WLAN is a separate network from the LAN. • **yes** – Bridged mode is enabled. The WLAN is connected to one or more LAN networks. In this mode, most network settings in this table are ignored, and the router uses the settings of the bridged LAN interface. See the **Bridge Notes** in Chapter *3.1 Ethernet* for further details.
Enable dynamic DHCP leases	Enables the dynamic allocation of IP addresses using the DHCP (or DHCPv6) server.
IP Pool Start	The start of the IP address range assigned to DHCP clients.
IP Pool End	The end of the IP address range assigned to DHCP clients.
Lease Time	The duration (in seconds) for which a client can use its assigned IP address.

Table 45: Wi-Fi configuration items description

Item	Description
Enable IPv6 prefix delegation	Enables prefix delegation for IPv6 clients.
Subnet ID	The decimal value of the Subnet ID for the interface. The maximum value is determined by the *Subnet ID Width*.
Subnet ID Width	The maximum Subnet ID width, which depends on your site's configuration. The remaining bits (up to 64) are used for the prefix.
SSID	The unique identifier (name) of the Wi-Fi network. Access Point 1 (AP1) and Access Point 2 (AP2) can have different SSIDs.
Broadcast SSID	Defines how the SSID is broadcast in the beacon frame: • **enabled** – The SSID is included in the beacon frame (standard behavior). • **zero length** – The SSID is omitted from the beacon frame. Requests to send beacon frames are ignored. • **clear** – SSID characters in the beacon are replaced with zeros, but the original length is maintained. Requests for beacon frames are ignored.
SSID Isolation	When enabled with a selected zone, clients on this access point cannot communicate with clients on other access points that have a different zone selected.
Client Isolation	If enabled, clients connected to this access point are prevented from communicating with each other. If disabled, the AP functions like a switch, allowing clients on the same LAN to communicate.
WMM	Enables basic QoS (Quality of Service) for the Wi-Fi network. This feature is suitable for simple applications that require QoS but does not guarantee network throughput.
Follow STA radio settings	When enabled, if the STA (Station) mode is connected to an external Access Point, the router's own AP radio settings will automatically adjust to match those of the external AP.
HW Mode[1]	Specifies the Wi-Fi standard supported by the access point. Options include: • IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz) • IEEE 802.11b+g (2.4 GHz) • IEEE 802.11b+g+n (2.4 GHz) • IEEE 802.11a (5 GHz) • IEEE 802.11a+n (5 GHz) • IEEE 802.11ac (5 GHz) This setting is shared by both Access Point 1 and Access Point 2.
Bandwidth[1]	Allows you to select the transfer bandwidth. This option may be unavailable for some hardware modes. If the selected bandwidth is occupied, the router may automatically switch to a lower bandwidth. This setting is shared by both Access Point 1 and Access Point 2.
Channel[1]	The channel on which the Wi-Fi access point operates. Available channels depend on the selected *Country*. Select *Auto* to allow the router to choose the optimal channel automatically. **If you change the country, review this setting**, as the previously selected channel may no longer be valid. This setting is shared by both Access Point 1 and Access Point 2. Note: When *40 MHz* bandwidth is selected, the interpretation of the channel number depends on the Wi-Fi band: • In the 2.4 GHz band, the channel number refers to the primary (20 MHz) channel. • In the 5 GHz and 6 GHz bands, the channel number refers to the center frequency of the 40 MHz channel. Note: On NAM routers, only channels 1 to 11 are supported in the 2.4 GHz band.

Table 45: Wi-Fi configuration items description (continued)

Item	Description
Short GI	This option, available for 802.11n mode, enables a short guard interval (400 ns instead of 800 ns) to improve data transmission efficiency. This setting is shared by both Access Point 1 and Access Point 2.
Authentication	Defines the access control method for the Wi-Fi network. • **open**: `[insecure]` No authentication required. Encryption is not available for this option. • **shared**: `[insecure]` Basic authentication with a WEP key. • **WPA-PSK**: `[insecure]` Pre-Shared Key authentication with WPA encryption. • **WPA2-PSK**: `[insecure]` Pre-Shared Key authentication with WPA2 encryption (AES). • **WPA3-PSK**: Simultaneous Authentication of Equals (SAE) with WPA3 encryption (AES). • **WPA-Enterprise**: `[insecure]` RADIUS-based authentication via an external server. • **WPA2-Enterprise**: RADIUS-based authentication with stronger encryption. • **WPA3-Enterprise**: RADIUS-based authentication with stronger encryption.
Encryption	Specifies the type of data encryption. • **none**: `[insecure]` No data encryption. • **WEP**: `[insecure]` Wired Equivalent Privacy. • **TKIP**: `[insecure]` Temporal Key Integrity Protocol, used for WPA. • **AES**: Advanced Encryption Standard, used for WPA2/WPA3.
WPA PSK Type	Specifies the format of the WPA Pre-Shared Key: • **256-bit secret**: A 64-character hexadecimal key. • **ASCII passphrase**: A passphrase of 8 to 63 characters. • **PSK File**: The absolute path to a file containing key-MAC address pairs.
WPA PSK Secret	The secret key or passphrase for WPA-PSK authentication.
RADIUS Auth Server IP	The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the RADIUS authentication server.
RADIUS Auth Password	The access password for the RADIUS authentication server.
RADIUS Auth Port	The port number of the RADIUS authentication server (default is 1812).
RADIUS Acct Server IP	The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the RADIUS accounting server (if different from the authentication server).
RADIUS Acct Password	The access password for the RADIUS accounting server.
RADIUS Acct Port	The port number of the RADIUS accounting server (default is 1813).
Access List	Defines the mode of the client access list: • **disabled**: The access list is not used. • **accept**: Only clients in the list can access the network. • **deny**: Clients in the list are blocked from accessing the network.
Accept/Deny List	A list of client MAC addresses for network access control. Each MAC address should be entered on a new line.

Table 45: Wi-Fi configuration items description (continued)

Item	Description
Syslog Level	Defines the logging level for messages sent to the system log: • **verbose debugging**: The highest level of logging. • **debugging** • **informational**: The default logging level. • **notification** • **warning**: The lowest level of logging.
Extra options	Allows the user to define additional parameters for `hostapd`. The options are appended to the configuration file. Use this feature only if you are familiar with its functionality. For more information, refer to the *hostapd.conf* configuration file.

Table 45: Wi-Fi configuration items description (continued)

[1]The availability of certain configuration options may vary depending on the specific Wi-Fi module and can be affected by the selected country code.

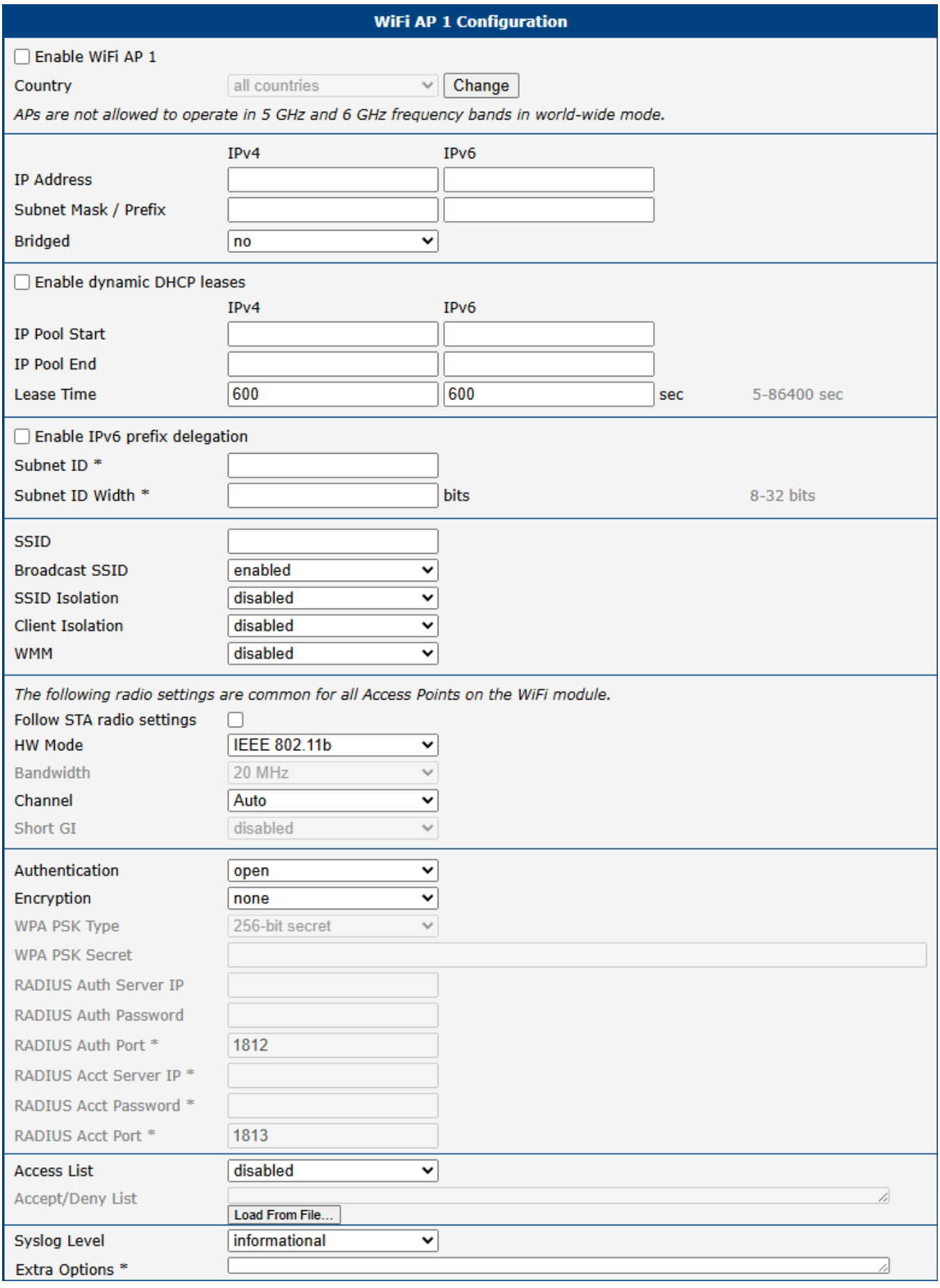


Figure 37: Wi-Fi access point configuration page

3.6.2 Station

Warning

Important Note on Upgrading to Firmware 6.6.0
When upgrading from a firmware version prior to 6.6.0, any separate *Country* settings for the Wi-Fi Access Point (AP) and Station (STA) modes will be consolidated into a single, unified *Country* setting. This change ensures regulatory compliance and simplifies configuration. For more details, please refer to Chapter *3.6.3 Country*.

Info

- You can easily find and connect to an available Wi-Fi network in the GUI. Navigate to *Status* → *Wi-Fi* → *WiFi Scan*, as described in Chapter *2.3.2 Scan*.
- The router supports operating as both an access point (AP) and a station (STA) **simultaneously**.
- For networks using **WPA-Enterprise** security (RADIUS authentication), the station mode supports only the **EAP-PEAP/MSCHAPv2** (both PEAPv0 and PEAPv1) and **EAP-TLS** authentication methods.

Activate Wi-Fi station mode by checking the *Enable WiFi STA* box at the top of the *Configuration* → *WiFi* → *Station* configuration page. In this mode, the router functions as a client station, connecting to an available access point (AP) and bridging its wired connection to the Wi-Fi network. In station mode, the Wi-Fi channel and bandwidth are determined by the associated access point.

Item	Description
Enable WiFi STA	Enables the Wi-Fi station (STA) mode.
Country	A single Wi-Fi Country code applies to all AP and STA interfaces and is configured on a separate page (accessible via the *Change* button). After changing the country, you must review your radio settings.
DHCP Client	Activates or deactivates the DHCP client (or DHCPv6 client for IPv6).
IP Address	Specifies a fixed IP address for the Wi-Fi interface. Use standard IPv4 or IPv6 notation.
Subnet Mask / Prefix	Defines the subnet mask for an IPv4 address or the prefix length (0 to 128) for an IPv6 address.
Default Gateway	Specifies the IP address of the default gateway. Packets with destinations not found in the routing table are sent to this gateway.
Primary DNS Server	Specifies the primary IP address of the DNS server.
Secondary DNS Server	Specifies the secondary IP address of the DNS server.
SSID	The unique identifier (name) of the Wi-Fi network to connect to.
Probe Hidden SSID	An access point with a hidden SSID does not broadcast its name, preventing the station from connecting automatically. Enable this option to force the station to probe for a specific hidden SSID. If you are not connecting to a hidden network, keep this disabled to reduce unnecessary radio transmissions.

Table 46: WLAN configuration items description

Item	Description
Authentication	Access control methods for the Wi-Fi network. • **open** – `[insecure]` No authentication required. • **shared**: `[insecure]` Basic authentication with a WEP key. • **WPA-PSK** – `[insecure]` Authentication using a PSK with the WPA standard. • **WPA2-PSK** – `[insecure]` Authentication using a PSK with the WPA2 standard. • **WPA3-PSK** – Authentication using SAE with the WPA3 standard. • **WPA-Enterprise** – `[insecure]` Authentication using a RADIUS server with the WPA standard. • **WPA2-Enterprise** – Authentication using a RADIUS server with the WPA2 standard. • **WPA3-Enterprise** – Authentication using a RADIUS server with the WPA3 standard.
Encryption	The data encryption method: • **none** – `[insecure]` No encryption. • **WEP** – `[insecure]` Static encryption with WEP keys (insecure and may not be supported). • **TKIP** – `[insecure]` Legacy dynamic encryption used with WPA/WPA2. • **AES** – Modern dynamic encryption used with WPA2/WPA3.
WPA PSK Type	The format of the key for WPA-PSK authentication: • **256-bit secret** – A 64-character hexadecimal key. • **ASCII passphrase** – A passphrase of 8 to 63 characters.
WPA PSK Secret	The secret key or passphrase for WPA-PSK authentication.
RADIUS EAP Authentication	The EAP protocol used for RADIUS authentication: • **EAP-PEAP/MSCHAPv2** – Uses TLS to protect legacy EAP authentication. • **EAP-TLS** – Uses TLS for mutual authentication between the client and server.
RADIUS CA Certificate	The Certificate Authority (CA) certificate used to verify the server certificate during EAP-TLS authentication.
RADIUS Local Certificate	The client certificate required for EAP-TLS authentication.
RADIUS Local Private Key	The private key associated with the client certificate for EAP-TLS authentication.
RADIUS Identity	The identity (username) used to connect to the RADIUS server.
RADIUS Password	The password used to authenticate the RADIUS identity (for EAP-PEAP/MSCHAPv2). In the case of EAP-TLS, this field is optional and specifies the decryption key for the local private key if it is encrypted.
Syslog Level	The logging level for system log messages: • **verbose debugging**: The highest level of detail. • **debugging** • **informational**: The default level. • **notification** • **warning**: The lowest level of detail.
Extra options	Allows the user to define additional parameters for `wpa_supplicant`. The options are appended to the configuration file. Use this feature only if you fully understand the implications. See the *wpa_supplicant.conf* configuration file for details.

Table 46: WLAN configuration items description (continued)

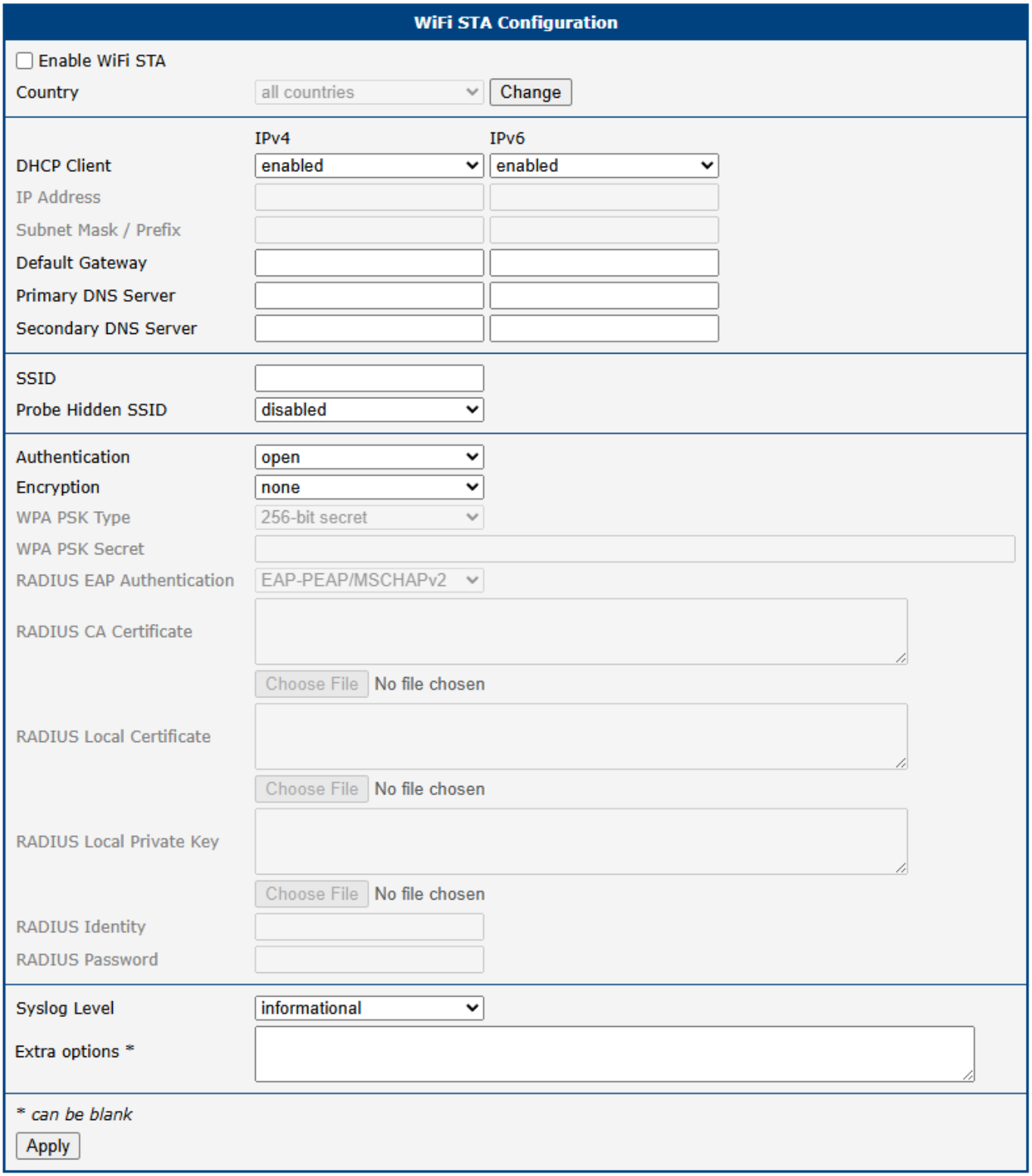


Figure 38: Wi-Fi station configuration page

3.6.3 Country

The *Configuration* → *WiFi* → *Country* page is used to set a single, global country code that applies to all Wi-Fi interfaces, including both Access Point (AP) and Station (STA) modes. This setting is crucial for ensuring that the router's radio transmissions comply with the regulatory requirements of the region where it is operated.

From the list, select the appropriate country where the router will be used. For proper and optimal Wi-Fi functionality, **always set the correct country code**.

Alternatively, you can select the *all countries* option. Please note that in this mode, the Access Point (AP) is not permitted to operate in the 5 GHz and 6 GHz frequency bands to ensure broad regulatory compliance.[1]

Warning

After selecting a new country, you must click the *Apply* button to save the change. Changing the country code may invalidate previous radio settings (such as *Channel* or *Bandwidth*). As a result, the Wi-Fi AP or STA may fail to operate until it is reconfigured. After changing the country, you must review and re-apply your Wi-Fi AP and STA configurations to ensure they are still valid and that your devices can connect.

Info

- On global models, the Country Code selection is limited to *all countries* and *US* only.
- On North American (NAM) models, this option is not available, as the country code is permanently set to *US* to comply with regional regulations.

Bluetooth

Certain Wi-Fi router models, as specified in the router's *Hardware Manual*, support Bluetooth functionality. This feature is not enabled by default and must be activated by installing the *Bluetooth Router App*. For detailed installation and configuration instructions, please refer to the router's *Hardware Manual*.

[1] If the station (STA) connects to an Access Point (AP) broadcasting a country code different from the *all countries* setting, additional channels may become available in AP mode that are otherwise restricted under the *all countries* configuration.

3.7 Backup Routes

The *Backup Routes* feature provides a powerful mechanism for managing WAN (Wide Area Network) connectivity, enabling automatic failover and load balancing across multiple Internet sources. This ensures high availability and optimizes data throughput for critical applications. The configuration is managed on the *Configuration* → *Backup Routes* page.

You can choose to let the router manage WAN connections automatically using its default priorities or customize the behavior to meet specific network requirements.

Warning

- Some WAN interfaces (e.g., Wi-Fi, secondary Ethernet ports) may not be available on all router models.
- When using default priorities, an Ethernet interface will not be considered a valid WAN connection unless it has a static IP address configured or its DHCP client is enabled.
- In default priority mode, merely unplugging an Ethernet cable will not trigger a failover. The interface must be administratively down or fail to obtain an IP address.

Default Failover

If the *Enable backup routes switching* option is unchecked, the router uses a predefined, internal priority list to select the active WAN interface. This provides a simple, plug-and-play failover mechanism. The default interface priority is as follows:

1. **Mobile WAN** (`usb0` or `usb1`)
2. **PPPoE** (`pppoe0`)
3. **Wi-Fi STA** (`wlan0`)
4. **ETH1** (`eth1`)
5. **ETH2** (`eth2`)
6. **ETH0** (`eth0`)

Based on this order, the router will only use the *ETH1* interface if the Mobile WAN, PPPoE, and Wi-Fi connections are all unavailable. In this mode, it is important to note that a LAN interface (like *ETH0*) can become a WAN interface, which may have security implications. Ensure your firewall and NAT rules are configured accordingly.

Customized Backup Routes

To gain full control over failover and load balancing, check the *Enable backup routes switching* box. This allows you to define interface priorities, connection checking parameters, and select one of three operational modes.

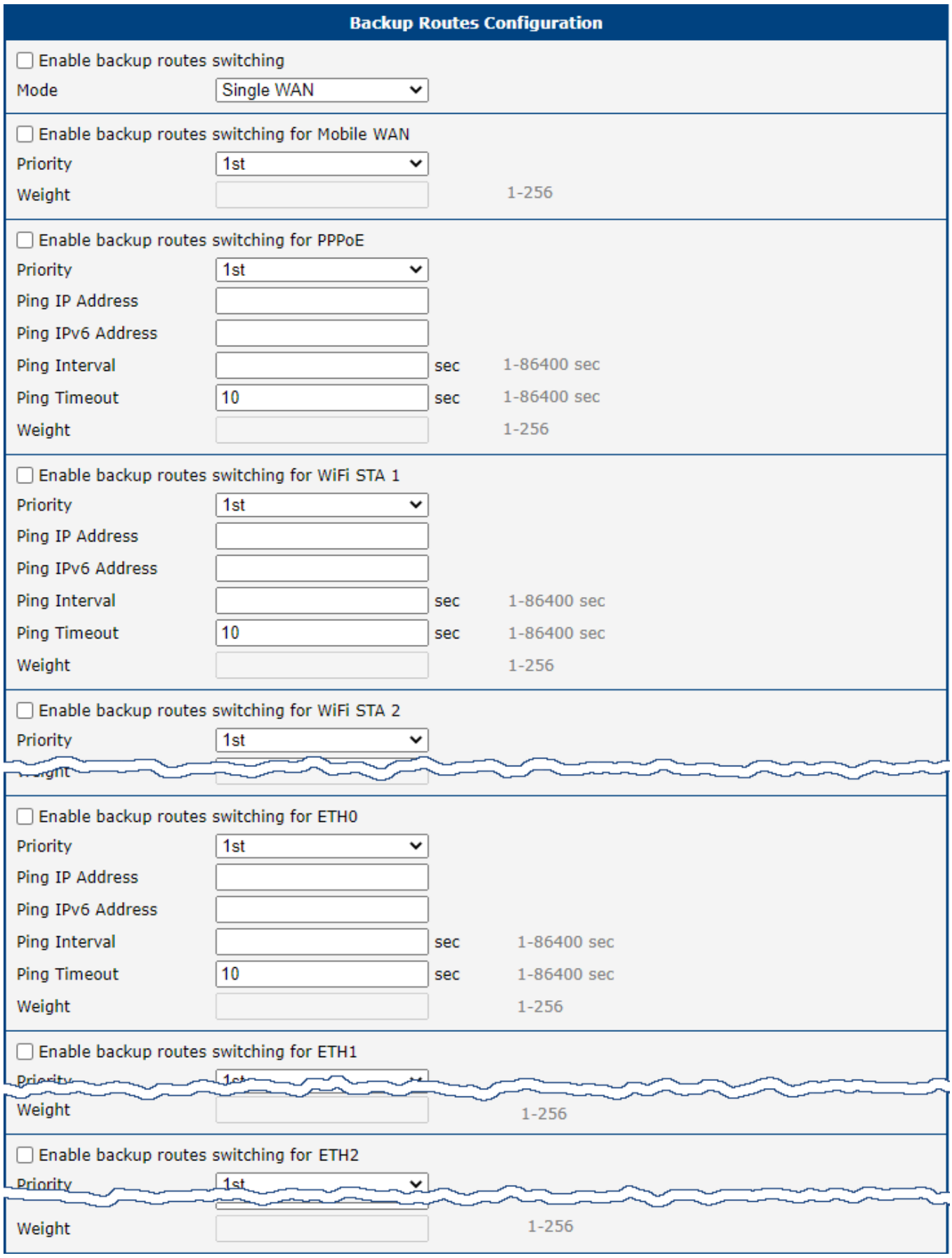


Figure 39: Backup routes configuration page

Operational Modes

The router offers three distinct modes for managing multiple WAN connections:

Item	Description
Mode	Selects the operational mode for managing WAN interfaces: • **Single WAN**: In this mode, only one WAN interface is active at a time. If the primary interface fails, the system automatically switches to the next available interface based on priority. The router is only accessible from the outside on the currently active WAN interface. • **Multiple WANs**: This mode is similar to Single WAN, with one key difference: the router is accessible from the outside on all enabled WAN interfaces simultaneously. Failover still occurs one interface at a time. • **Load Balancing**: This mode allows traffic to be distributed across multiple WAN interfaces simultaneously. You can assign a *Weight* to each interface to control the proportion of data streams it handles.

Table 47: Backup route mode descriptions

Interface Configuration

For each interface you wish to include in the custom backup system, check its *Enable backup routes switching* box and configure the following parameters.

Item	Description
Priority	Sets the priority of the interface (1st is highest). In failover modes, the router will always use the highest-priority active interface.
Ping IP Address	The destination IPv4 address or domain name for ICMP echo requests used to verify connection health.
Ping IPv6 Address	The destination IPv6 address or domain name for ICMP echo requests.
Ping Interval	The time in seconds between each ping test.
Ping Timeout	The time in seconds to wait for a response before considering a ping test to have failed.
Weight	(Load Balancing mode only) A value from 1 to 256 that determines the traffic ratio for this interface. For example, if two interfaces have weights of 4 and 1, they will handle approximately 80% and 20% of the traffic flows, respectively.

Table 48: Backup routes interface configuration

Warning

- **Load Balancing**: The traffic distribution is based on data streams, not total bandwidth. The actual data volume may not perfectly match the weight ratio, especially with a small number of concurrent connections.
- **Mobile WAN**: To use a cellular connection in a custom backup scenario, you must set *Check Connection* to *enabled + bind* on the *Mobile WAN* configuration page.

Backup Routes Examples

Example 1: Default Settings

If no settings are configured on the *Backup Routes* page, the system operates with the default priorities described in Section 3.7. This provides a simple, automatic failover mechanism. Figure 40 shows the default GUI configuration.

Figure 40: GUI configuration for example 1

Figure 41 illustrates the network topology for this example.

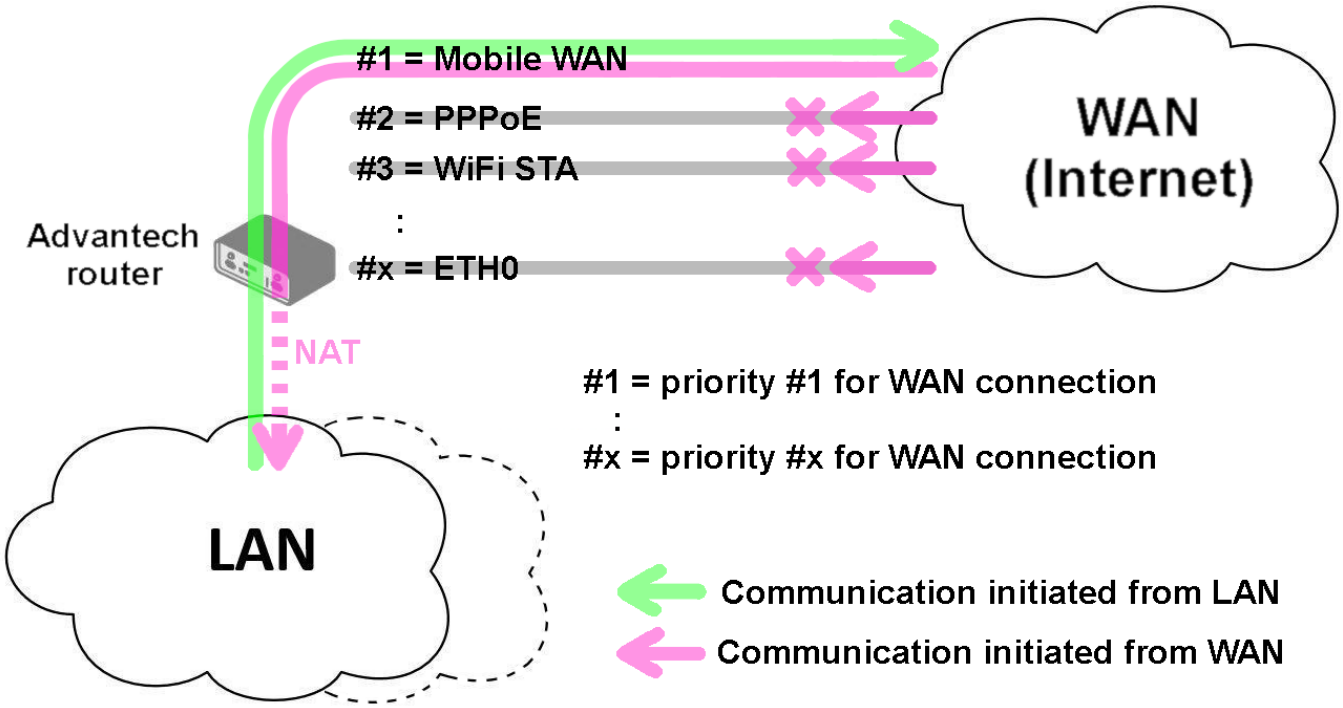


Figure 41: Network topology for example 1

Example 2: Default Route Switching

This example shows how the default system handles a primary interface failure. If the highest-priority interface (Mobile WAN) becomes unavailable, the router automatically switches to the next interface in the default priority list (PPPoE). The configuration remains untouched, as shown in Figure 42.

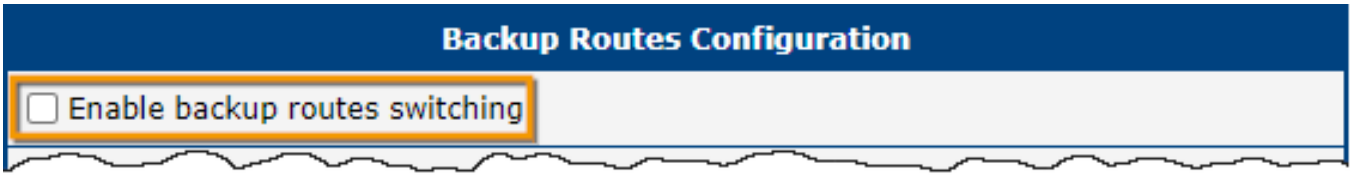


Figure 42: GUI configuration for example 2

Figure 43 illustrates the failover scenario.

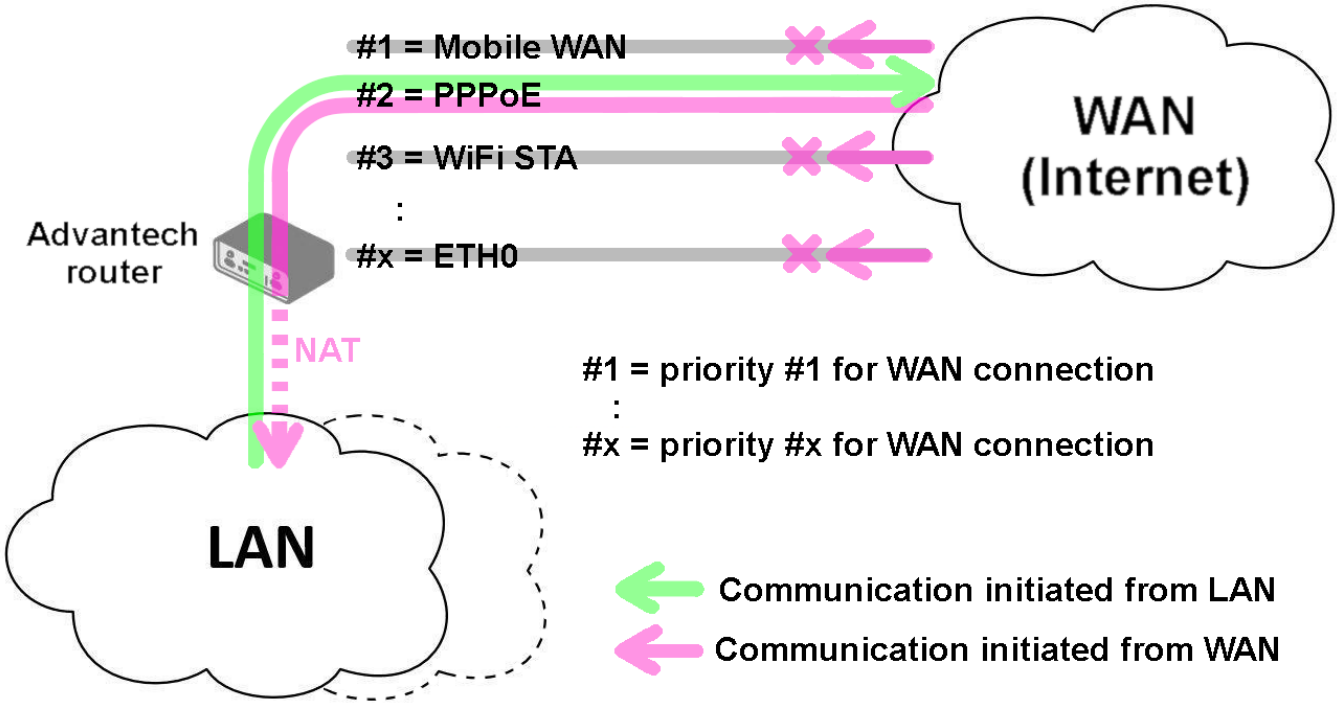


Figure 43: Network topology for example 2

Example 3: Custom Backup Routes

This example demonstrates a custom failover configuration using the Mobile WAN, PPPoE, and ETH1 interfaces. The Mobile WAN is set as the highest priority, followed by PPPoE, and finally ETH1. The connection status of the PPPoE tunnel is monitored by pinging the IP address 172.16.1.1.

Figure 44 shows the GUI configuration for this scenario.

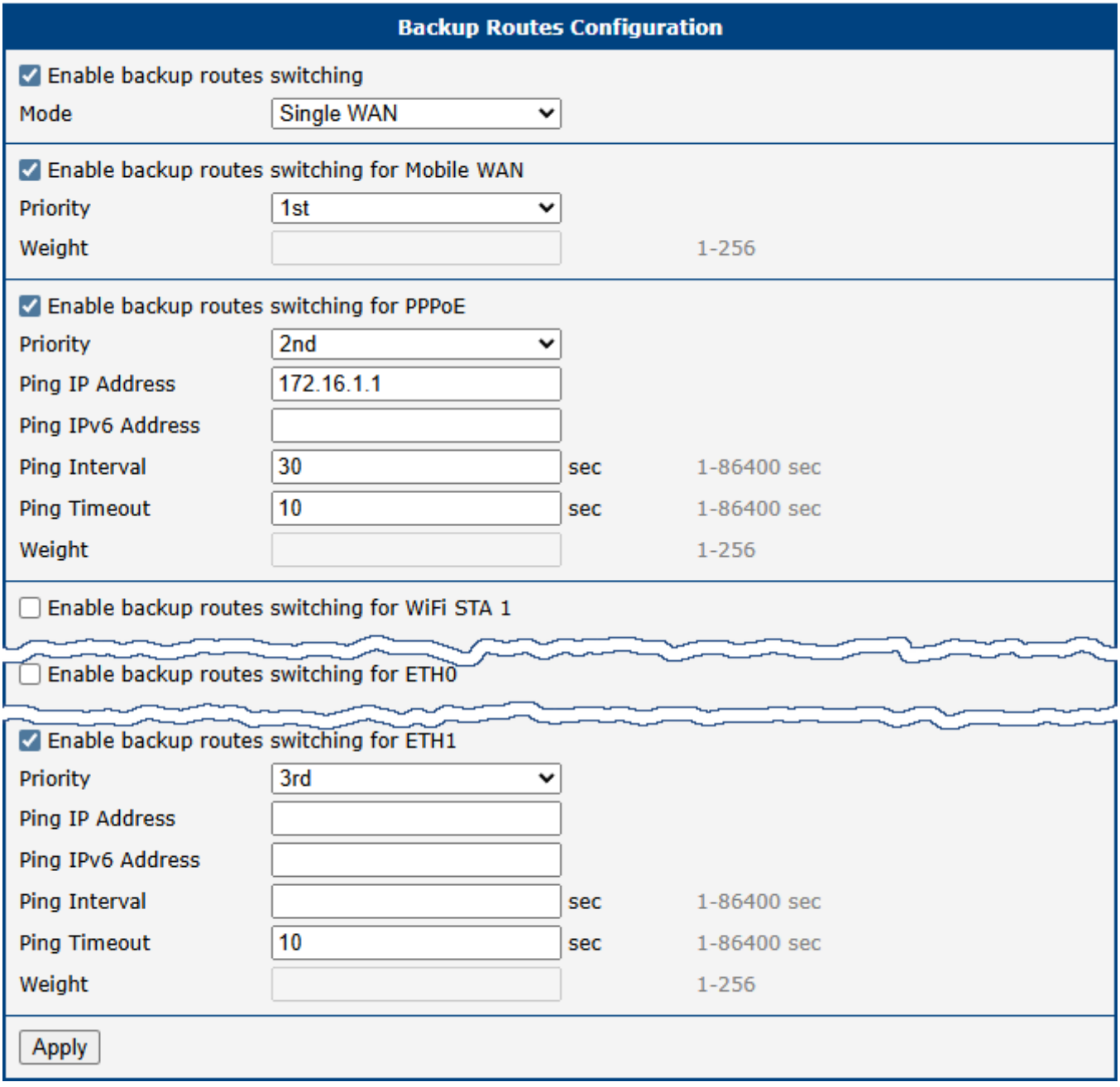


Figure 44: GUI configuration for example 3

Figure 45 illustrates the topology for *Single WAN* mode. If the Mobile WAN connection fails, the router will failover to the PPPoE tunnel.

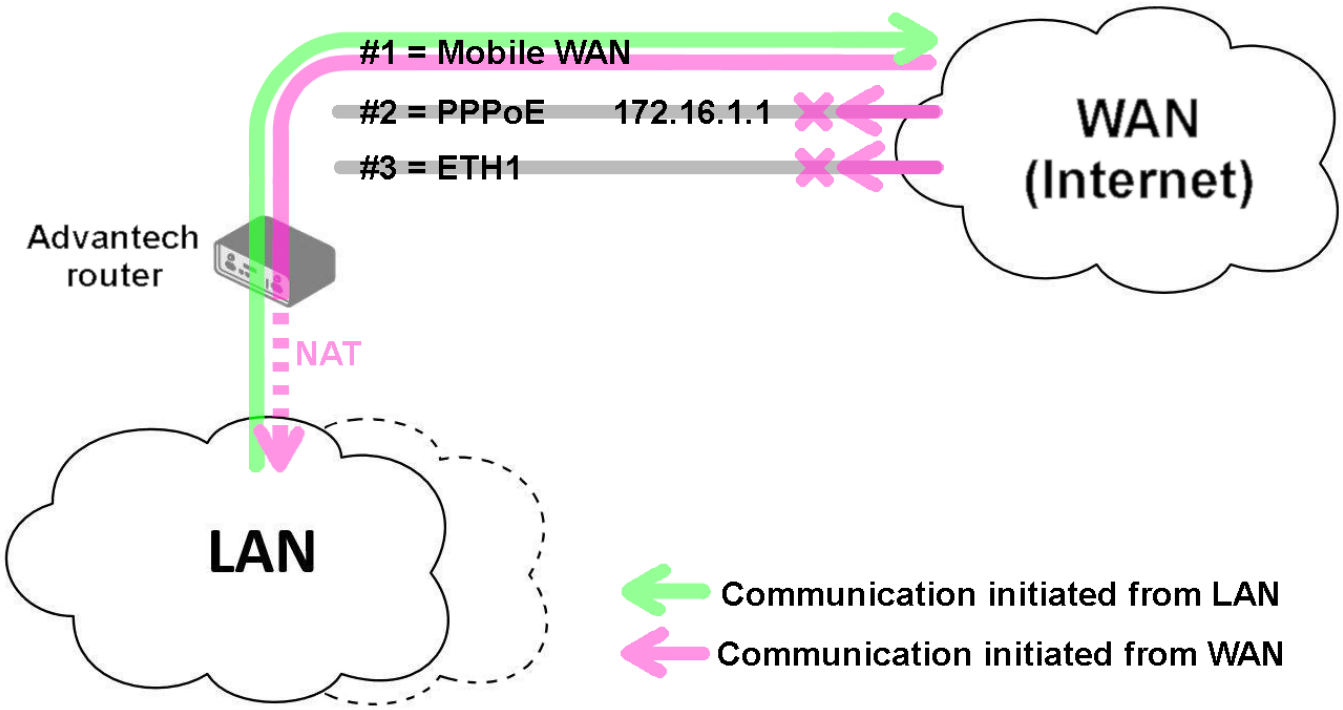


Figure 45: Single WAN mode topology for example 3

Figure 46 shows the same topology in *Multiple WANs* mode. The key difference is that the router can be accessed from the Internet via the public IP addresses of all three interfaces simultaneously, even though only one is used for outbound traffic at a time.

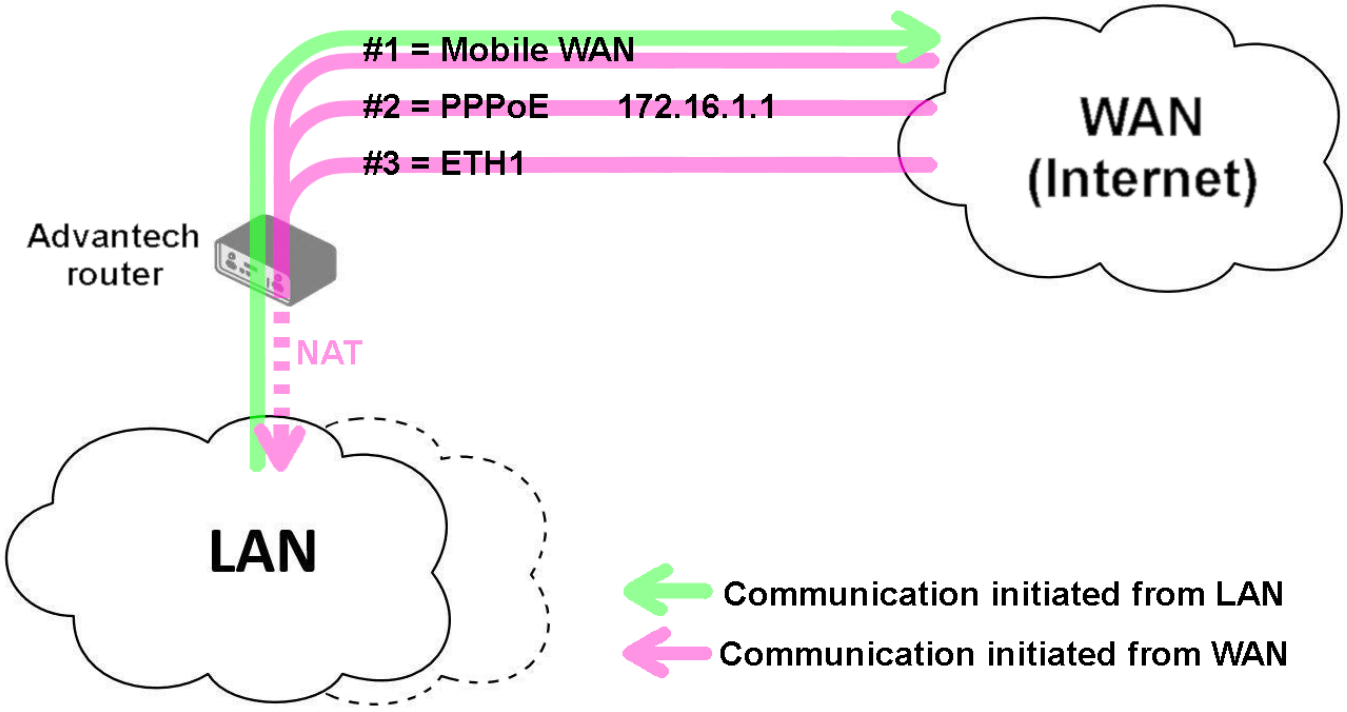


Figure 46: Multiple WANs mode topology for example 3

Example 4: Load Balancing Mode

This example shows a simple load balancing configuration between the Mobile WAN and a PPPoE interface. The weights are set to 4 and 1, respectively, meaning the Mobile WAN will handle approximately 80% of traffic streams, while the PPPoE interface will handle the remaining 20%. Figure 47 shows the GUI configuration.

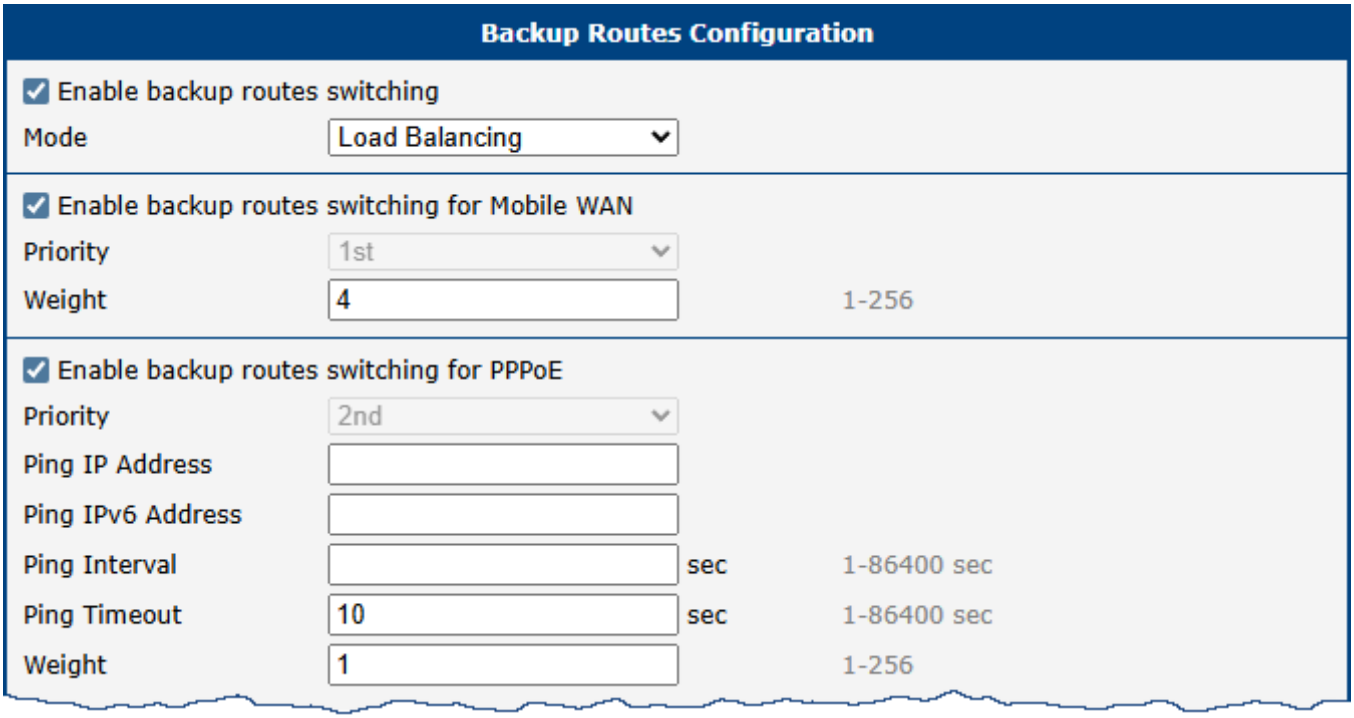


Figure 47: GUI configuration for example 4

Figure 48 illustrates the corresponding network topology.

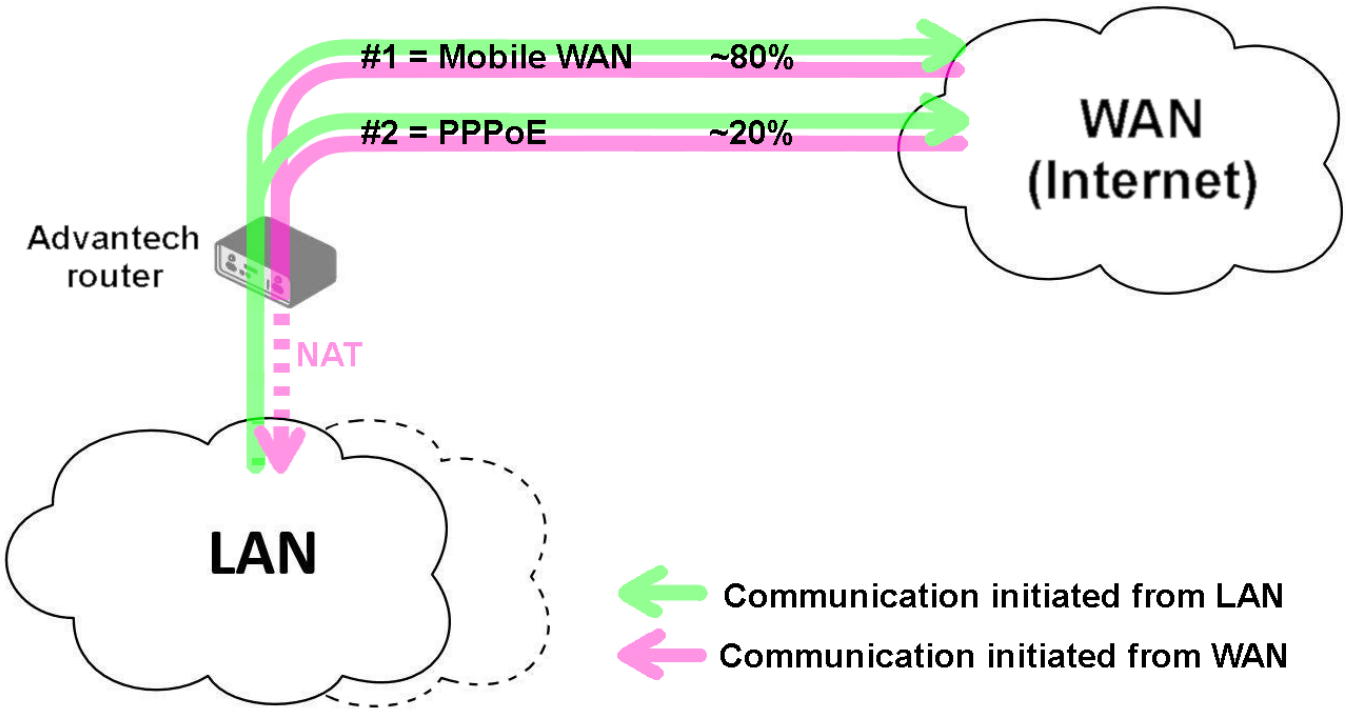


Figure 48: Network topology for example 4

Example 5: No WAN Routes

If *Backup Routes* is enabled but no interfaces are selected for WAN routing, the router will not have a dedicated WAN connection. In this state, it functions purely as a LAN router, forwarding traffic between its local network segments. The Mobile WAN interface will not be used, even if it is connected to a cellular network. Figure 49 shows this configuration.

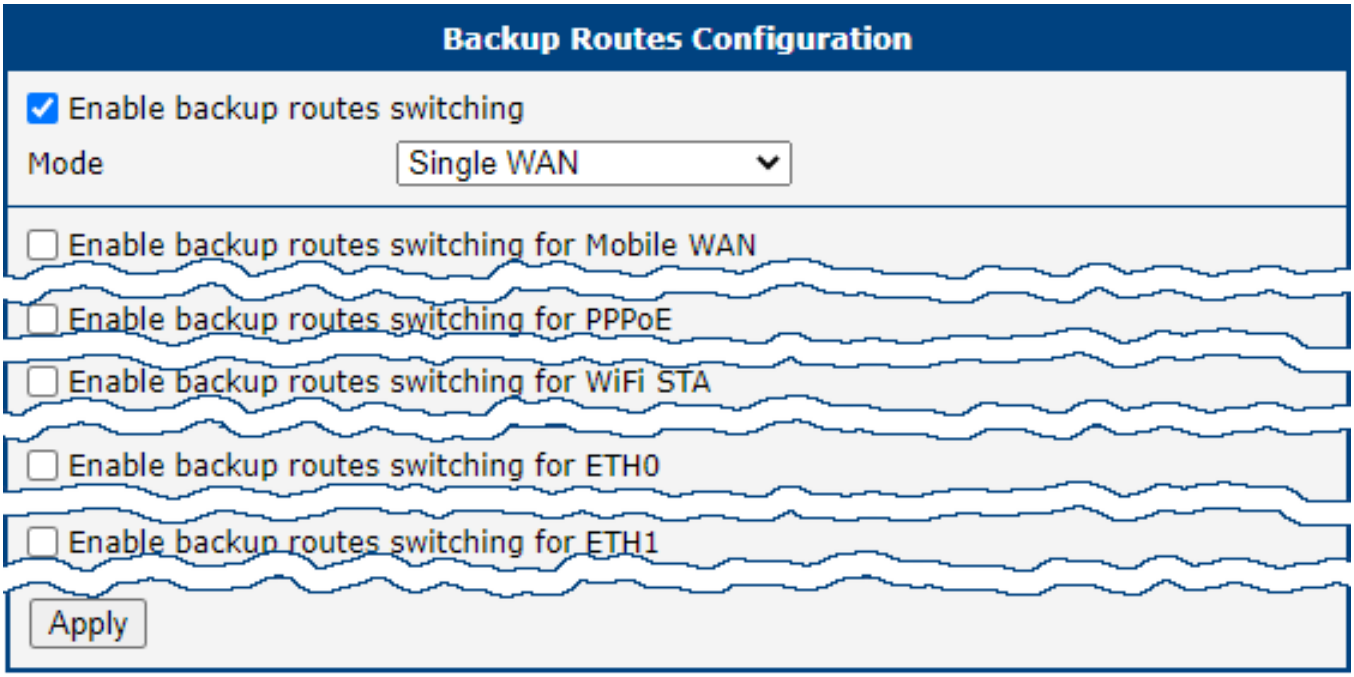


Figure 49: GUI configuration for example 5

Figure 50 illustrates the resulting topology.

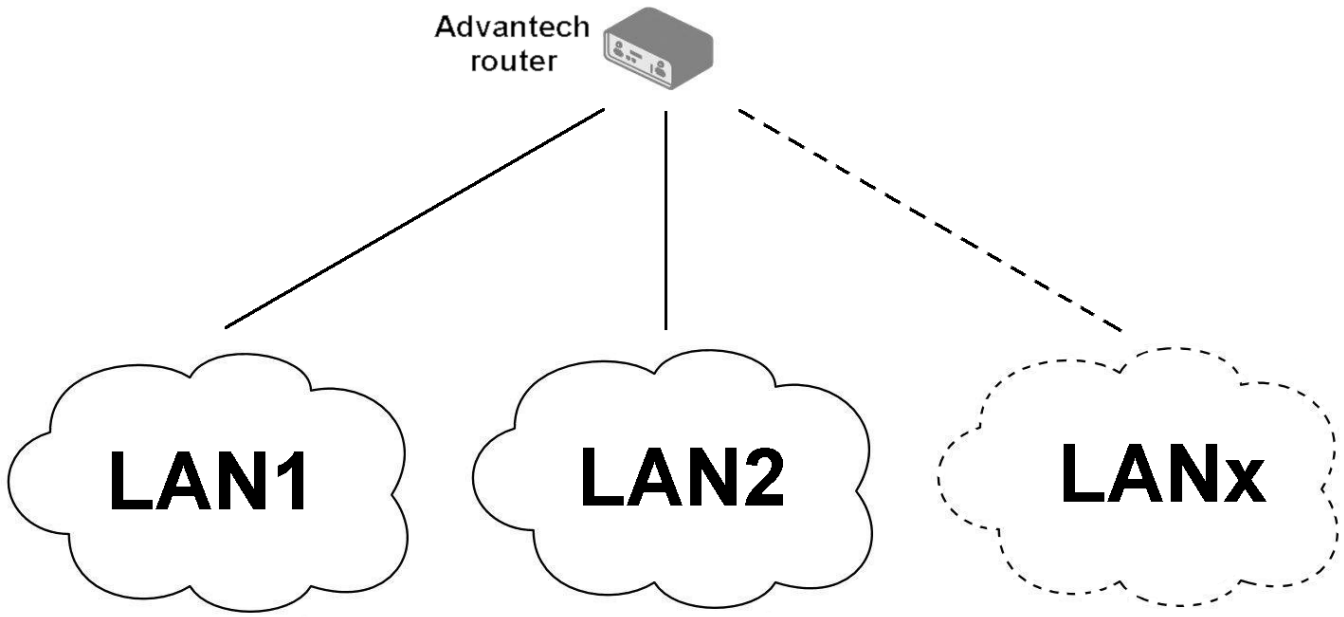


Figure 50: Network topology for example 5

3.8 Static Routes

Static routes are manually configured, fixed paths that define how the router should forward traffic to a specific destination network or host. Unlike dynamic routes, which are learned automatically, static routes do not change unless they are manually updated. They are ideal for small, stable networks or for defining a specific path that must always be used.

The configuration is managed on the *Static Routes* page. The router provides separate configuration tables for IPv4 and IPv6, each supporting up to thirty-two individual static routes. A new row is automatically added as you fill in the previous one.

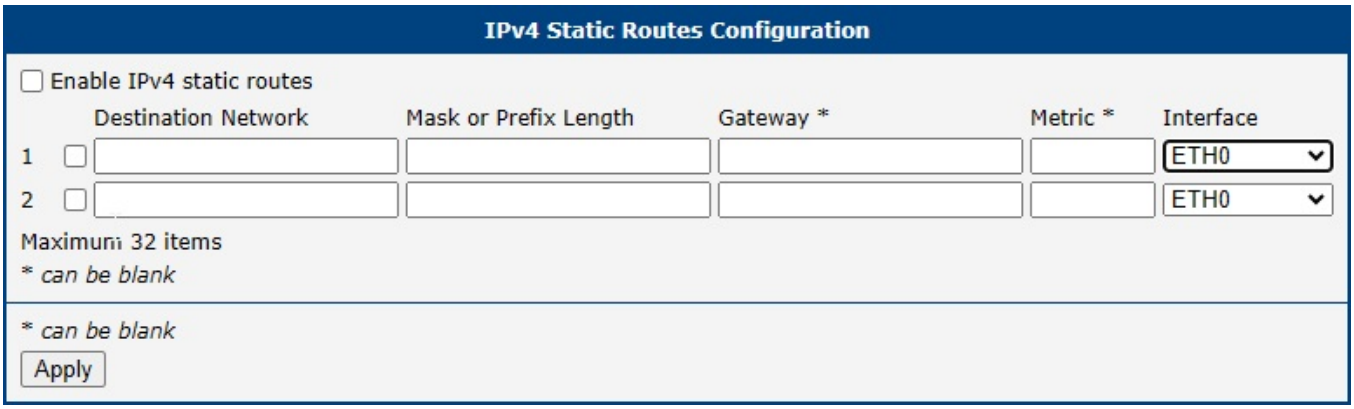


Figure 51: Static routes configuration page

The parameters for defining a static route are described below.

Item	Description
Enable IPv4 static routes	The master switch for the static routing feature. If this is unchecked, all static routes are disabled. Individual routes must also be enabled using the checkbox in their respective rows.
Destination Network	The IP address of the target network or host for which this route is being created.
Mask or Prefix Length	The subnet mask (for IPv4) or prefix length (for IPv6) of the destination network.
Gateway	The IP address of the next-hop router that will be used to reach the destination network.
Metric	A numerical value (0-65535) representing the route's priority. A lower metric indicates a more preferred route.
Interface[1]	The network interface through which the specified gateway is reachable.

Table 49: Static routes configuration options

[1] The *Any* option allows for the creation of routes where the gateway may not be directly connected, such as a GRE tunnel endpoint. When *Any* is selected, specifying a *Gateway* is mandatory, as it determines which interface will be used.

3.9 Firewall

The router's firewall allows you to control both incoming and outgoing IP traffic. The router supports independent IPv4 and IPv6 firewalls, including a dual-stack configuration for both protocols.

Info

Understanding Firewall Zones
The router's firewall simplifies rule creation by grouping network interfaces into two logical zones based on their configured function: **LAN** (trusted) and **WAN** (untrusted). This assignment, not the interface name (e.g., `eth1`, `wlan0`), determines how the firewall treats its traffic.

- **LAN Zone (Trusted):** Contains all interfaces configured for your internal, local network. By default, this typically includes the Ethernet LAN ports (e.g., `eth0`, `eth1`) and any configured Wi-Fi Access Points (`wlanX`).
- **WAN Zone (Untrusted):** Contains all interfaces configured to connect to external networks like the Internet. Common examples include the cellular module (`usb0`), an Ethernet port reconfigured for WAN use, or a Wi-Fi client (STA) connection (`wlanX`). For details on configuring backup WAN interfaces, see Chapter *3.7 Backup Routes*.

Default Behavior
By default, the firewall blocks all unsolicited incoming traffic from the WAN zone. Outbound traffic originating from the trusted LAN zone to the untrusted WAN zone is permitted. It is strongly recommended to review and customize the firewall rules to match your specific security requirements.

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

Figure 52 displays the default configuration page for the IPv4 firewall. The configuration fields are identical for both the *IPv4* and *IPv6* forms.

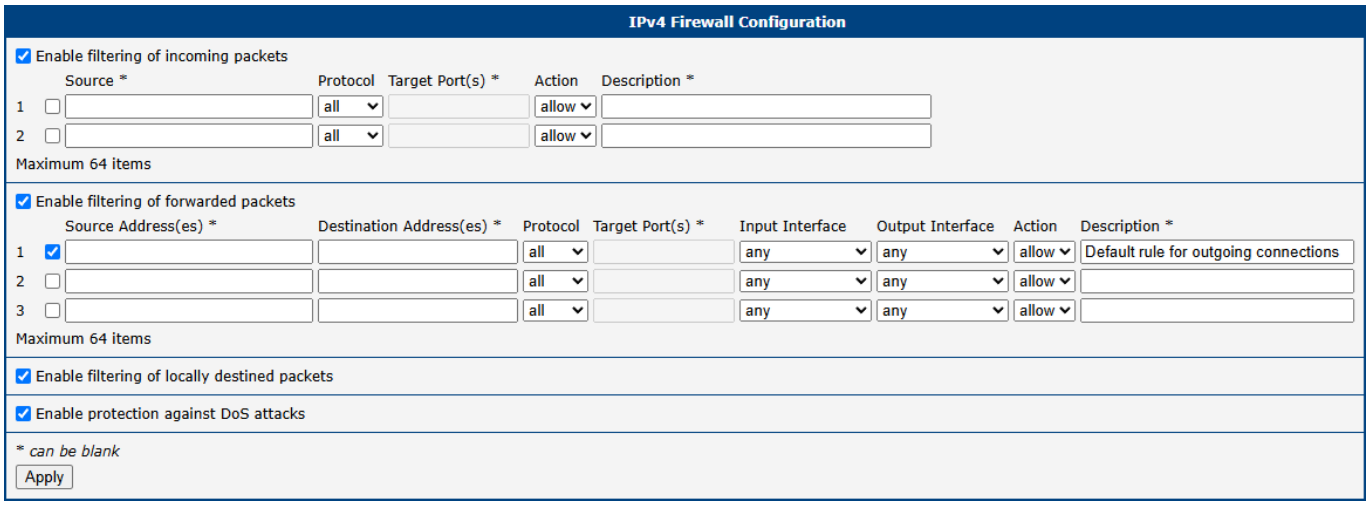


Figure 52: IPv4 default firewall configuration

Info

Starting with firmware version 6.6.0, rule descriptions are stored directly as comments in the system's iptables configuration. This allows users to easily identify rules created via the web interface when managing the firewall from the command line (e.g., using `iptables-save`).

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 *allow*; otherwise, if no matching rule is found or the *Action* is set to *deny*, the connection is dropped.

You can define up to sixty-four rules based on IP addresses, protocols, and ports. Each rule can be enabled or disabled using the checkbox on the left of its row. A new row for the next rule appears automatically after filling in the previous one. See Table 50 for a description of the incoming rule definitions.

Please note that incoming rules apply only to connections originating **from the WAN zone**. For details on priority rules related to WAN interfaces, refer to Chapter 3.7.

Item	Description
Source[1]	Specifies the 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. • **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 (ICMPv6 for IPv6 firewall).
Target Port(s)	Specifies the port number or range. Enter a single port or a range separated by a hyphen (e.g., 1020-1040).
Action	Specifies the action the router performs: • **allow** – Permits the packets to enter the network. • **deny** – Blocks the packets from entering the network.
Description	A user-defined description for the rule, which is stored as a comment in iptables.

Table 50: Incoming packet filtering

The next section defines the **forwarding firewall policy**. If the *Enable filtering of forwarded packets* checkbox is unchecked, all incoming packets are forwarded. When enabled, and if a packet is addressed to another network interface, the router processes it through the FORWARD chain in iptables. 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 sixty-four forwarding rules. A new row appears automatically after filling in the previous one. The forwarding settings can be applied to specific interfaces, providing granular control over traffic flow.

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

The configuration form includes a table for specifying filter rules. See Table 51 for a description of the forwarding rule definitions.

Info

As shown in Figure 52, the second entry in the IPv6 forwarded packets configuration is the default firewall rule for NAT64, which is disabled by default. To enable the NAT64 function, navigate to *Configuration → NAT → IPv6 → Enable NAT64*.

Item	Description
Source Address(es)[1]	Specifies the source IP address to which the rule applies (IPv4 or IPv6).
Destination Address(es)[1]	Specifies the destination IP address to which the rule applies (IPv4 or IPv6).
Protocol	Specifies the protocol to which the rule applies: • **all**, **TCP**, **UDP**, **GRE**, **ESP**, **ICMP/ICMPv6**.
Target Port(s)	Specifies the target port number or range.
Input Interface	Specifies the interface on which the packet is received. Options include **any**, WAN zone, LAN zone, or specific interfaces like Ethernet, Bridge, VLAN, Mobile, PPPoE, Wi-Fi, and VPN interfaces.
Output Interface	Specifies the interface through which the packet will be sent. The available options are the same as for the *Input Interface*.
Action	Defines the action the router performs: • **allow** – Permits the packets to be forwarded. • **deny** – Blocks the packets from being forwarded.
Description	A user-defined description for the rule, which is stored as a comment in iptables.

Table 51: Forward packet 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 (Denial of Service) attacks, the *Enable protection against DoS attacks* option limits the number of allowed connections per second to three. 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`.

Firewall Configuration Example

In this example, the router is configured to permit 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.

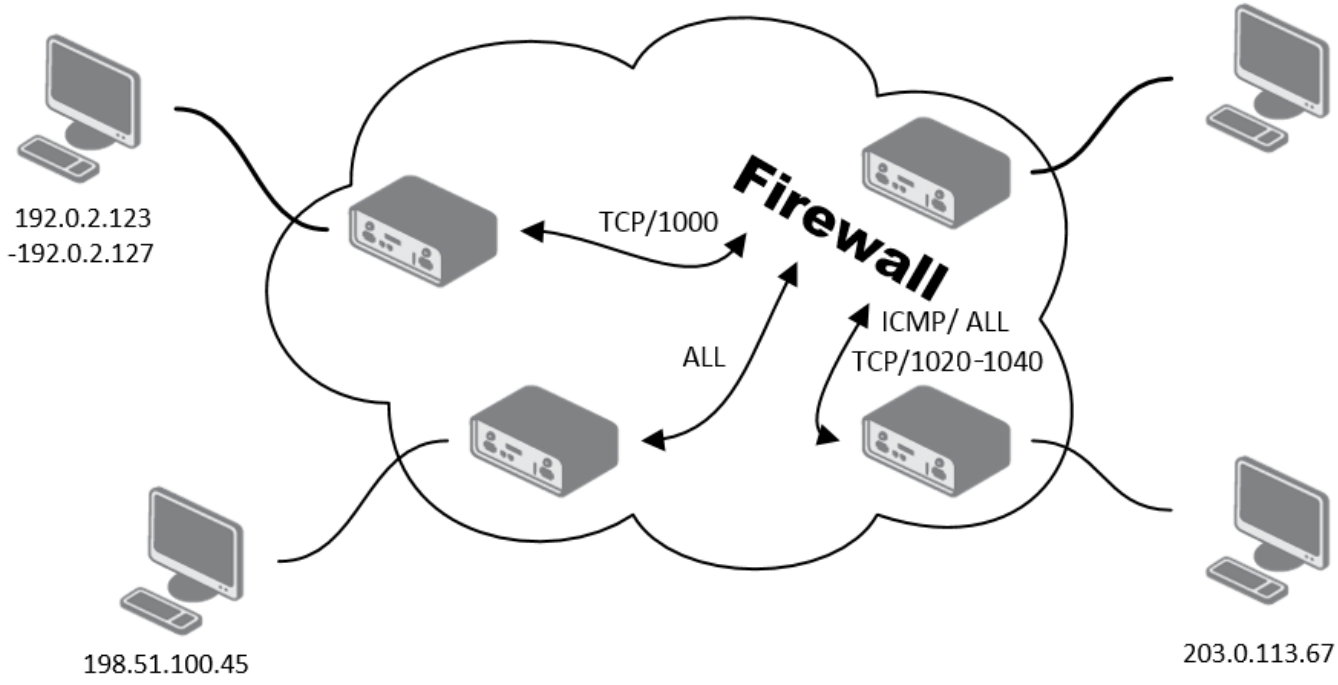


Figure 53: IPv4 firewall configuration topology example

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 Address(es) *	Destination Address(es) *	Protocol	Target Port(s) *	Input Interface	Output Interface	Action	Description *
1	☐			all		any	any	allow	
2	☐			all		any	any	allow	

Maximum 32 items

Enable filtering of locally destinated packets

Enable protection against DoS attacks

* *can be blank*

Apply

Figure 54: IPv4 firewall configuration example

3.9.1 Sites

Info

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

On the *Sites* configuration page, you can define specific URLs that you want the firewall to block (see Figure 55). To enable this feature, check the *Enable sites blocking* option.

You can then build your blocklist in two ways:

- Manually enter each URL into the *Block list* box, placing each one on a new line.
- Use the *Load From File...* button to import a predefined list of URLs from a plain text file.

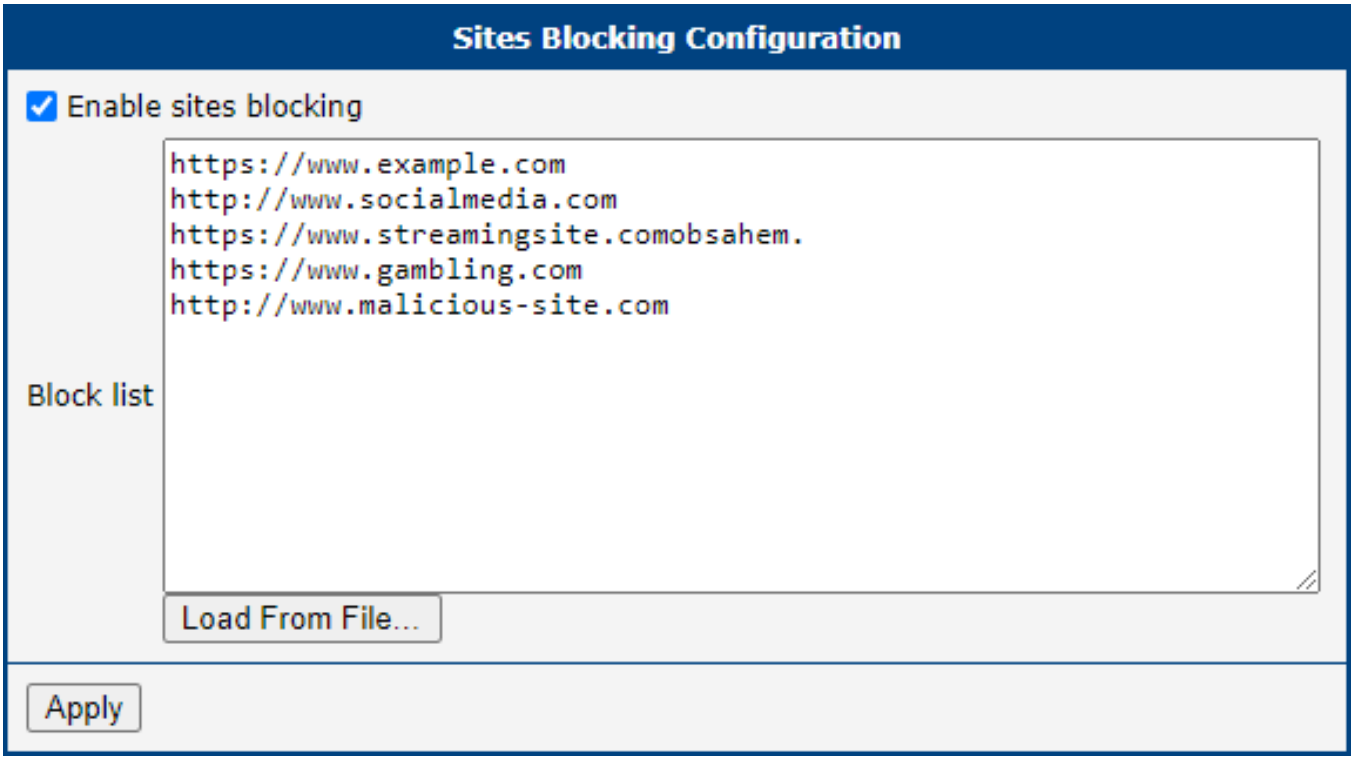


Figure 55: Firewall sites configuration page

3.10 NAT

Network Address Translation (NAT) is a fundamental networking function that modifies IP address information in packet headers while they are in transit. The router implements NAPT (Network Address and Port Translation), also known as PAT (Port Address Translation) or IP masquerading, which allows multiple devices in a private network to share a single public IP address.

The NAT configuration is managed on the *Configuration* → *NAT* page, which has separate subpages for *IPv4* and *IPv6*.

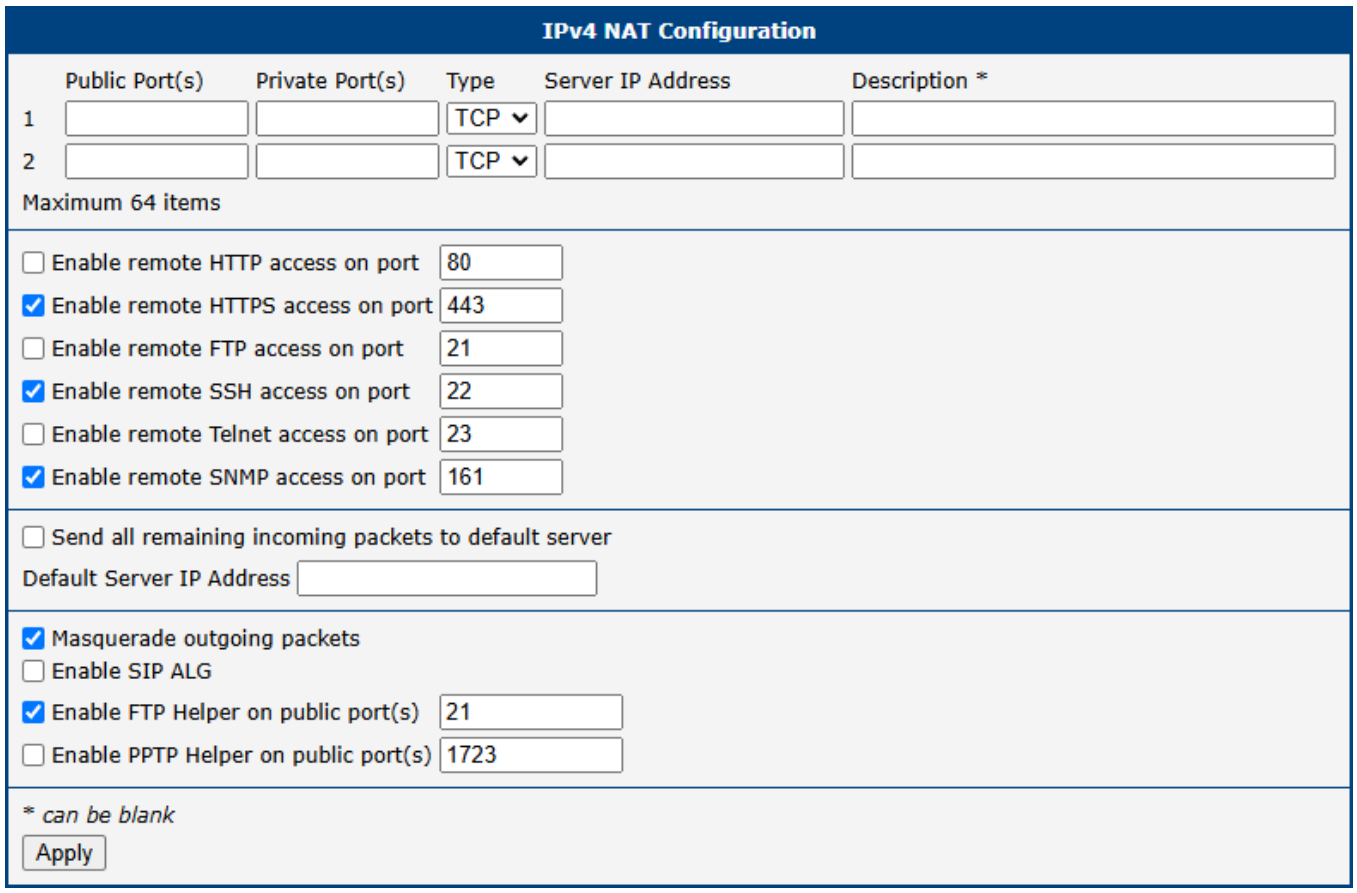


Figure 56: NAT IPv4 configuration page

Port Forwarding

Port forwarding, also known as destination NAT (DNAT), allows external devices to connect to a specific service on a device within the private LAN. You can define up to sixty-four port forwarding rules.

Item	Description
Public Port(s)	The external port or port range on the router's WAN interface. A single port or a range (e.g., `8000-8010`) can be specified.
Private Port(s)	The internal port or port range on the destination server.
Type	The protocol for the rule: *TCP* or *UDP*.
Server IP Address	The private IPv4 or IPv6 address of the server on the LAN to which traffic will be forwarded.
Description	An optional description for the rule.

Table 52: Port forwarding rule configuration

For configurations requiring more than sixty-four rules, additional rules can be added to the startup script (*Configuration → Scripts*). Use the following `iptables` command format for IPv4:

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

For IPv6, use the `ip6tables` command:

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

Remote Access

This section allows you to enable remote access to the router's own management services from the WAN interface.

Item	Description
Enable remote HTTP access on port	Enables remote access to the router's web interface via HTTP on the specified port. If the HTTP service is disabled in the *Services → HTTP* configuration while HTTPS is enabled, incoming requests on this port will be automatically redirected to the secure HTTPS interface.
Enable remote HTTPS access on port	Allows secure remote access to the router's web interface via HTTPS on the specified port.
Enable remote FTP access on port	Allows remote access to the router's FTP server on the specified port.
Enable remote SSH access on port	Allows remote access to the router's command-line interface via SSH on the specified port.
Enable remote Telnet access on port	Allows remote access to the router's command-line interface via Telnet on the specified port.
Enable remote SNMP access on port	Allows remote management and monitoring of the router via SNMP on the specified port.

Table 53: Remote access configuration options

Warning

For secure management, always use HTTPS access. The HTTP remote access option is for redirection only. Exposing unsecured services to the Internet poses a significant security risk and should be avoided.

Default Server and NAT Helpers

This section contains advanced NAT features, including a "default server" or DMZ setting, and Application-Layer Gateways (ALGs) for specific protocols.

Item	Description
Send all remaining incoming packets to default server	When enabled, all incoming traffic from the WAN that does not match any other port forwarding rule is forwarded to the specified default server. This is often referred to as a DMZ.
Default Server Address	The private IPv4 or IPv6 address of the default server.
Enable NAT64	(IPv6 only) Activates NAT64 translation, allowing IPv6-only clients to communicate with IPv4-only services. Requires a corresponding firewall rule to be effective.
Masquerade outgoing packets	Enables source NAT (SNAT) for all outgoing traffic, making it appear to originate from the router's public WAN IP address. This should almost always be enabled.
Enable SIP ALG	(IPv4 only) Enables the Session Initiation Protocol Application-Layer Gateway, which helps VoIP traffic traverse NAT by modifying SIP packet headers.
Enable FTP Helper	Assists with NAT traversal for the FTP protocol, particularly for active mode FTP, on the specified port (default is 21).
Enable PPTP Helper	(IPv4 only) Assists with NAT traversal for the Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) for VPN connections on the specified port (default is 1723).

Table 54: Default server and NAT helper configuration

Warning

The NAT64 functionality is based on the *Jool* implementation, which has certain limitations. It is not possible to connect to the router itself using its NAT64-mapped IPv4 address (e.g., `64:ff9b::192.0.2.1`). Furthermore, firewall rules for NAT64 traffic must be created in the input chain, not the forward chain, as Jool processes the packets as if they originate from the router itself.

NAT Configuration Examples

Example 1: Forward All Traffic to a Single Device (DMZ)

This configuration forwards all incoming traffic from the Internet to a single device on the LAN, effectively placing it in a Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

1. Enable the *Send all remaining incoming packets to default server* option.
2. Enter the IP address of the target device in the *Default Server IP Address* field.

The LAN device must be configured to use the router's IP address as its default gateway. With this setup, a ping request to the router's public SIM card IP address will be answered by the device, not the router.

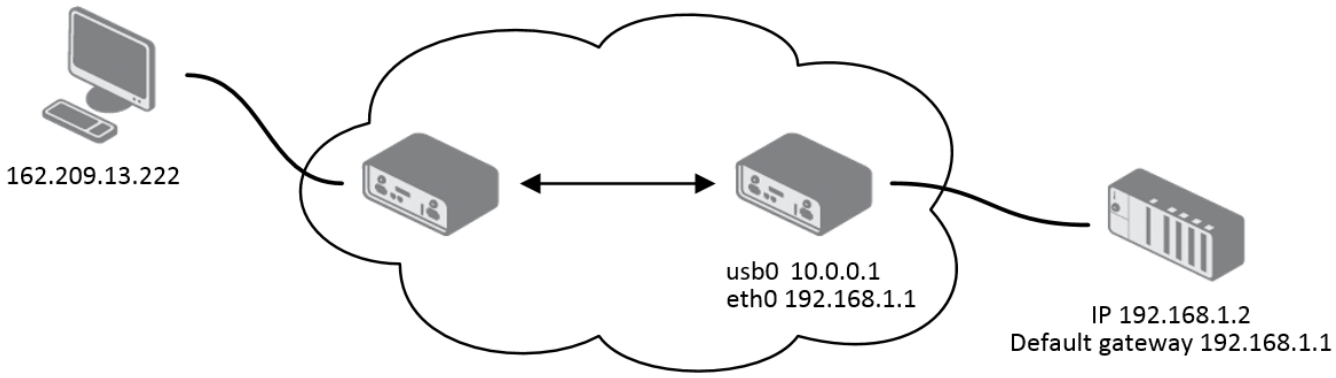


Figure 57: Topology for NAT example 1

IPv4 NAT Configuration

	Public Port(s)	Private Port(s)	Type	Server IP Address	Description *
1			TCP		
2			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

- [x] Send all remaining incoming packets to default server

Default Server IP Address: 192.168.1.2

- [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 58: NAT configuration for example 1

Example 2: Port Forwarding to Multiple Devices

This example shows how to make services on multiple internal devices accessible from the Internet using port forwarding. A different public port is mapped to a service on each internal server.

For instance, to make a web server on device `192.168.1.2` (port 80) accessible via public port 81, you would create the following rule:

- **Public Port(s)**: 81
- **Private Port(s)**: 80
- **Type**: *TCP*
- **Server IP Address**: 192.168.1.2

External users could then access the web server by navigating to `http://<router_public_ip>:81`. Since the *Send all remaining incoming packets...* option is disabled, any traffic not matching a specific rule will be dropped by the router.

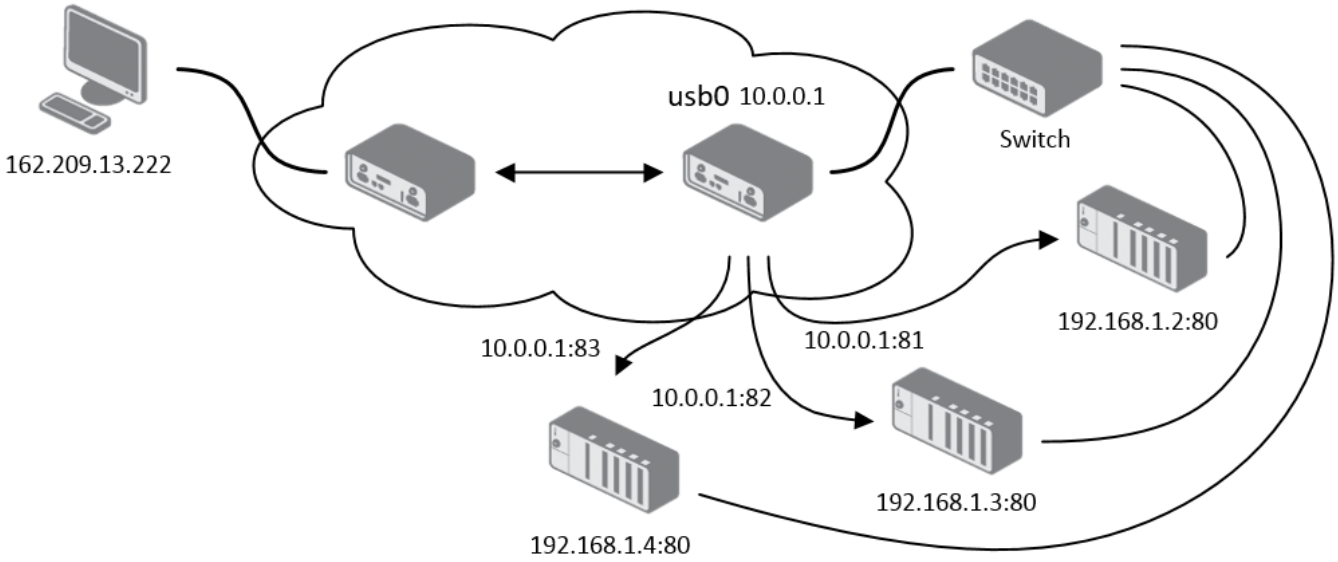


Figure 59: Topology for NAT example 2

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	

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

Figure 60: NAT configuration for example 2

3.11 OpenVPN

OpenVPN is a robust and highly flexible Virtual Private Network (VPN) solution that creates secure point-to-point or site-to-site connections over the Internet. The router supports up to four concurrent OpenVPN tunnels, each with its own configuration. Both IPv4 and IPv6 are supported in a dual-stack configuration.

The settings are managed on the *Configuration → OpenVPN* page, which contains separate tabs for each tunnel.

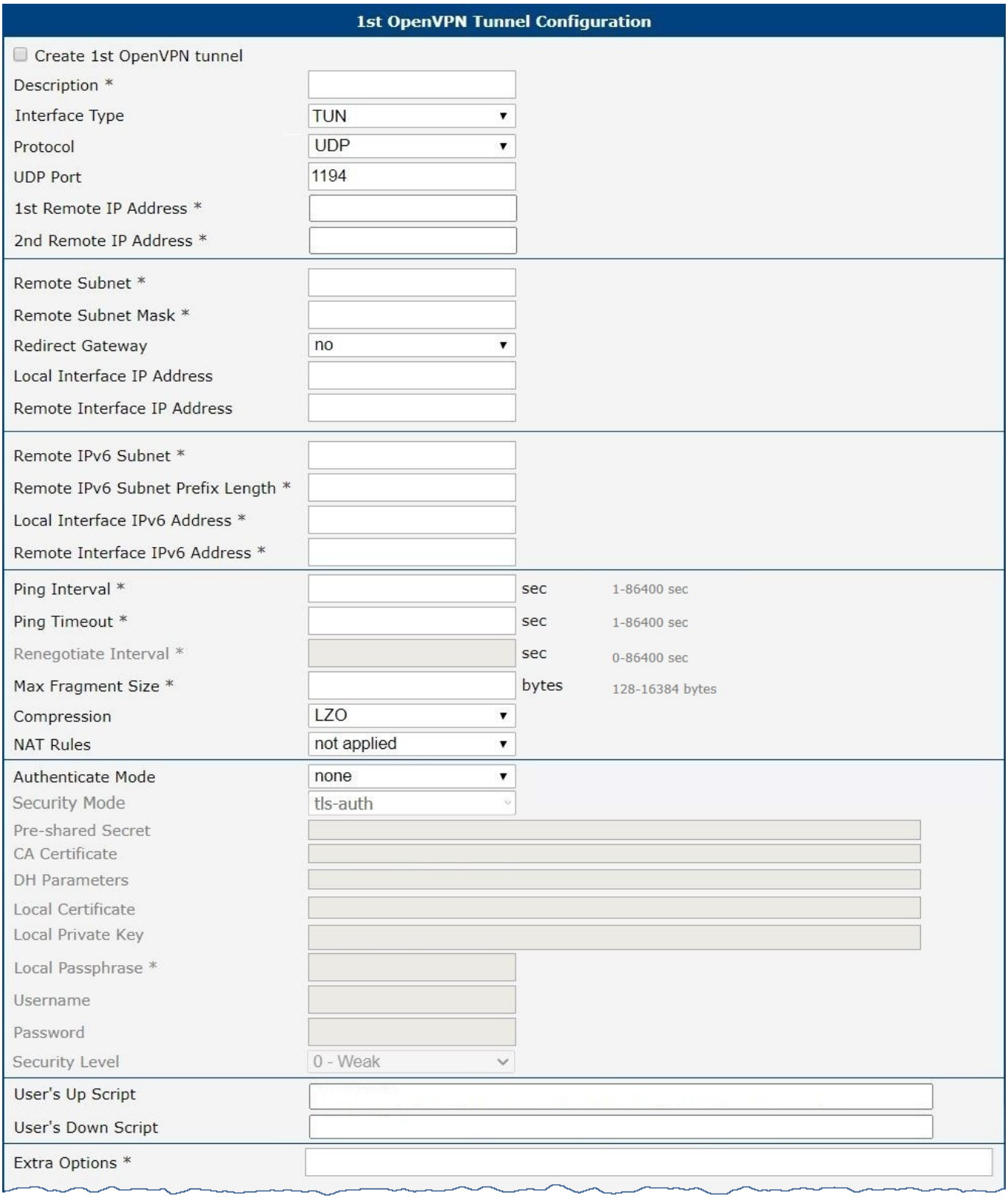


Figure 61: OpenVPN tunnel configuration page

Tunnel Configuration

The following tables describe the available parameters for configuring an OpenVPN tunnel.

Item	Description
Description	An optional name or description for the tunnel.
Interface Type	Determines the layer at which the VPN operates: • **TUN (default)**: A routed VPN that operates at the network layer (Layer 3). This is the most common mode. • **TAP**: A bridged VPN that operates at the data link layer (Layer 2). This requires a bridge to be configured on the corresponding Ethernet interface.
Protocol	The transport protocol for the VPN tunnel: • **UDP/UDPv6**: Uses UDP for transport. This is generally faster and is the recommended default. • **TCP/TCPv6 Server**: Uses TCP and configures the router to act as a server, listening for incoming client connections. • **TCP/TCPv6 Client**: Uses TCP and configures the router to act as a client, initiating a connection to a remote server.
UDP/TCP port	The port number for the selected protocol. The default is 1194.
1st/2nd Remote IP Address	The IPv4 address, IPv6 address, or domain name of the remote OpenVPN server. A second address can be provided for redundancy.
Remote Subnet	The IPv4 address of the remote network behind the tunnel.
Remote Subnet Mask	The subnet mask of the remote IPv4 network.
Redirect Gateway	If enabled, all of the router's outbound traffic will be sent through the VPN tunnel.
Local/Remote Interface IP Address	The virtual IPv4 addresses for the local and remote endpoints of the tunnel interface itself.
Remote IPv6 Subnet	The IPv6 prefix of the remote network behind the tunnel.
Remote IPv6 Prefix	The prefix length of the remote IPv6 network.
Local/Remote Interface IPv6 Address	The virtual IPv6 addresses for the local and remote endpoints of the tunnel interface.
Ping Interval	The interval in seconds at which keep-alive packets are sent to the remote peer.
Ping Timeout	The time in seconds to wait for a response before considering the tunnel to be down. This value should be greater than the *Ping Interval*.
Renegotiate Interval	The time in seconds before the session key is renegotiated. This does not apply when using the *Pre-shared Secret* authentication mode.
Max Fragment Size	The maximum size in bytes of a packet before it is fragmented.
Compression	Configures data compression for the VPN tunnel. • **None**: [Recommended] No compression is used. This is the most secure setting and avoids any known vulnerabilities. • **LZO**: [Deprecated, factory default] Uses the legacy LZO lossless compression algorithm. **This option is insecure due to the VORACLE vulnerability and is pending removal from future OpenVPN versions. Its use is strongly discouraged** and it is provided only for backward compatibility with legacy systems. A newly created tunnel uses this option by default — change it to **None** unless compatibility with a legacy peer is required.
NAT Rules	Determines if NAT should be applied to traffic passing through the tunnel.

Table 55: OpenVPN configuration items

Authentication and Security

OpenVPN offers multiple methods for authentication, allowing for flexible and highly secure configurations.

Item	Description
Authenticate Mode	Selects the method used to authenticate the VPN peers: • **none**: No authentication. Not recommended for production use. • **pre-shared secret**: Uses a static, pre-shared key for authentication. • **username / password**: Authenticates using a username, password, and a common CA certificate. • **X.509 cert.**: Uses a full Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) with certificates for authentication. Can be configured in client, server, or multi-client server mode.
Security Mode	Configures an additional HMAC layer for verifying control channel packets: • **tls-auth**: Authenticates control channel packets. • **tls-crypt**: Encrypts and authenticates control channel packets, providing better protection against DoS attacks. This is the recommended mode.
Pre-shared Secret	The static key used for *Pre-shared secret* authentication mode or as the HMAC key for *Security Mode*.
CA Certificate	The certificate of the Certificate Authority that signed the client and server certificates.
DH Parameters	The Diffie-Hellman parameters file, required for server-side X.509 configurations.
Local Certificate	The public certificate for this router.
Local Private Key	The private key corresponding to the local certificate.
Local Passphrase	The passphrase used to protect the local private key file.
Username/Password	The credentials used for the *Username/password* authentication mode.
Security Level[1]	Applies only when *Authenticate Mode* is set to *X.509 cert.*; it has no effect for *none*, *pre-shared secret*, or *username / password* mode. Sets the minimum cryptographic strength for the connection by controlling which TLS versions and cipher suites are permitted. Higher levels disable older, less secure algorithms. • **0 - Weak:** Allows all cryptographic suites, including insecure legacy algorithms. **This level is not recommended and should only be used for compatibility with outdated systems.** [Default] • **1 - Low:** Provides a baseline of 80-bit security. • **2 - Medium:** Enforces a minimum of 112-bit security. • **3 - High:** Enforces a minimum of 128-bit security (e.g., requires AES-128 or stronger). • **4 - Very High:** Enforces a minimum of 192-bit security (e.g., requires AES-192 or stronger).
User's Up/Down Script[2]	Custom shell scripts that are executed when the tunnel is established or torn down.
Extra Options	A field for adding any additional OpenVPN command-line parameters.

Table 56: Authentication and security options

[1] For a detailed explanation of security levels, see the *Security Guidelines* [15], specifically the chapter on *Cryptographic algorithms*.
[2] The script is passed the following parameters: `cmd tun_dev tun_mtu link_mtu ifconfig_local_ip ifconfig_remote_ip [ init | restart ]`. See the official *OpenVPN Reference Manual* for details on the –up option.

Info

- An active WAN connection is required for an OpenVPN tunnel to be established, even if the tunnel's traffic is not intended to traverse that WAN.
- When using high security levels with TLS 1.3, it is recommended to use Elliptic Curve (EC) keys instead of RSA keys. Alternatively, you can limit the TLS version to 1.2 by adding `--tls-version-max 1.2` in the *Extra Options* field.

Configuration Example

This example shows a basic site-to-site OpenVPN tunnel between two routers, Router A and Router B.

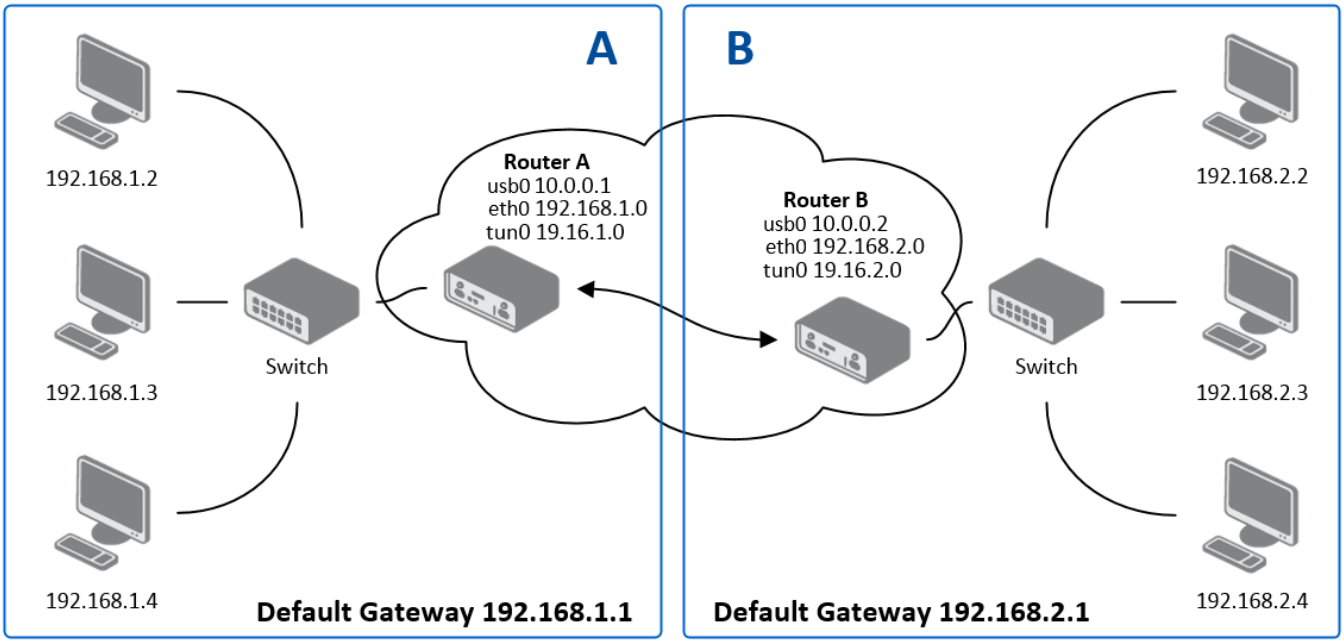


Figure 62: An example of OpenVPN topology

Parameter	Router A	Router 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	19.16.1.0	19.16.2.0
Remote Interface IP	19.16.2.0	19.16.1.0
Compression	none	none
Authentication Mode	none	none

Table 57: OpenVPN configuration example

Info

For more detailed examples, including certificate-based authentication, please refer to the *OpenVPN Tunnel* Application Note [6].

3.12 IPsec

The IPsec tunnel function allows you to create a secure connection between two separate LAN networks. This 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*.

Both **policy-based** and **route-based** VPN approaches are supported—see the different configuration scenarios in Chapter 58.

IPv4 and IPv6 tunnels are supported (**dual stack**). You can transport IPv6 traffic through an IPv4 tunnel and vice versa. For different IPsec authentication scenarios, see Chapter 58.

Warning

- To encrypt data between the local and remote subnets, specify the appropriate values in the subnet fields on both routers. To encrypt only the data stream between the routers, leave the local and remote subnet fields blank.
- If you specify protocol and port information in the *Local Protocol/Port* field, the router will encapsulate only the packets matching those settings.
- For an optimal and secure setup, we recommend following the instructions on the Security Recommendations page of the *strongSwan* website.

Info

- Detailed information and more examples of IPsec tunnel configuration can be found in the application note *IPsec Tunnel* [7].
- The *FRR* Router App is an internet routing protocol suite for Advantech routers. It includes protocol daemons for BGP, IS-IS, LDP, OSPF, PIM, and RIP.

Policy-based vs. Route-based VPN

The router supports two VPN modes, selectable via the *Type* field on the IPsec configuration page. The key differences are summarized in the table below.

Feature	Policy-based	Route-based
Traffic selection	Subnet pairs defined in *Local Subnet* and *Remote Subnet* fields	Routing table entries
Virtual interface	None	`ipsecX` interface is created
Traffic inspection	Not possible on tunnel traffic	Possible using `tcpdump -i ipsecX`
Dynamic routing	Not supported	Supported (e.g., FRR/BGP, FRR/OSPF)
Multiple clients	Limited	Fully supported
Cisco FlexVPN	Not supported	Supported
Configuration complexity	Lower	Higher

Table 58: Policy-based vs. route-based IPsec comparison

In **policy-based** mode, the router encrypts traffic based on configured security policies defined by the subnet pairs in *Local Subnet* and *Remote Subnet*. No virtual interface is created — the kernel's policy engine handles encapsulation transparently. This is the simpler approach and is suitable for most standard site-to-site VPN deployments.

In **route-based** mode, a virtual `ipsecX` interface is created for each tunnel. Traffic is routed into the tunnel using standard routing rules, which enables dynamic routing protocols and more flexible topologies. The available route-based scenarios are described in Section 58.

Info

When using policy-based mode, if neither *Local Subnet* nor *Remote Subnet* is configured, only router-to-router traffic is encrypted — no LAN-to-LAN traffic will pass through the tunnel.

Configuration Scenarios

The following scenarios describe the most common VPN topologies supported by Advantech routers. The examples use route-based mode, but — with the exception of scenarios 2 and 3 — they are equally applicable to policy-based mode.

1. **Enabled Installing Routes**
   • Remote and local subnets are used as traffic selectors (routes).
   • This results in the same outcome as a policy-based VPN.
   • A benefit of this approach is the ability to inspect unencrypted traffic on the `ipsecX` interface using a tool like `tcpdump -i ipsecX`.
   • Set *Install Routes* to *yes*.
2. **Static Routes** (route-based only)
   • Routes are installed statically by an application as soon as the IPsec tunnel is established.
   • An application like FRR/STATICD can be used for this purpose.
   • Set *Install Routes* to *no*.
3. **Dynamic Routing** (route-based only)
   • Routes are installed dynamically by a routing protocol application, such as FRR/BGP or FRR/OSPF.
   • Set *Install Routes* to *no*.
4. **Multiple Clients**
   • This allows for a VPN network with multiple clients. One router acts as the server and assigns IP addresses to all clients.
   • The server has *Remote Virtual Network* and *Remote Virtual Mask* configured, while clients use the *Local Virtual Address* setting.
   • Set *Install Routes* to *yes*.

IPsec Authentication Scenarios

Four basic authentication options are supported:

1. **Pre-shared Key**
   - Set *Authenticate Mode* to *pre-shared key*.
   - Enter the shared key into the *Pre-shared Key* field.
2. **Public Key**
   - Set *Authenticate Mode* to *X.509 certificate*.
   - Enter the public key into the *Local Certificate / PubKey* field.
   - A CA certificate is not required.

3. **Peer Certificate**
    - Set *Authenticate Mode* to *X.509 certificate*.
    - Enter the remote key into the *Remote Certificate / PubKey* field. Users with this certificate will be allowed.
    - A CA certificate is not required.
4. **CA Certificate**
    - Set *Authenticate Mode* to *X.509 certificate*.
    - Enter the CA certificate(s) into the *CA Certificate* field. Any certificate signed by the specified CA will be accepted.
    - The remote certificate itself is not required.

Notes:

- The Peer and CA Certificate modes can be used simultaneously; authentication can be performed by either method.
- The *Local ID* is significant. When using certificate authentication, the IKE identity must be contained in the certificate, either as its subject or as a `subjectAltName`.

Configuration Items

The IPsec configuration GUI is shown in Figure 63, and all items are described in the tables below.

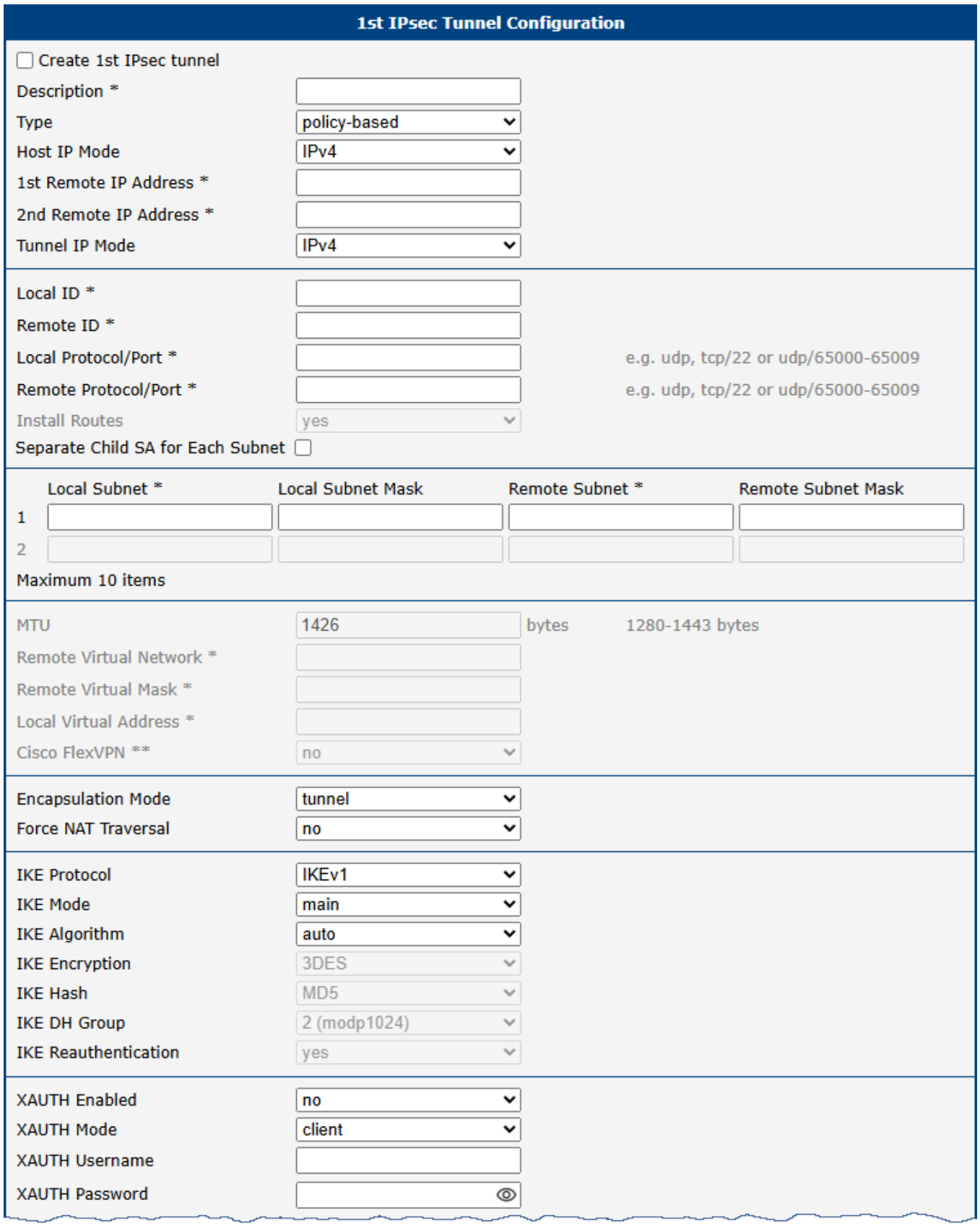


Figure 63: IPsec tunnels configuration page – part 1

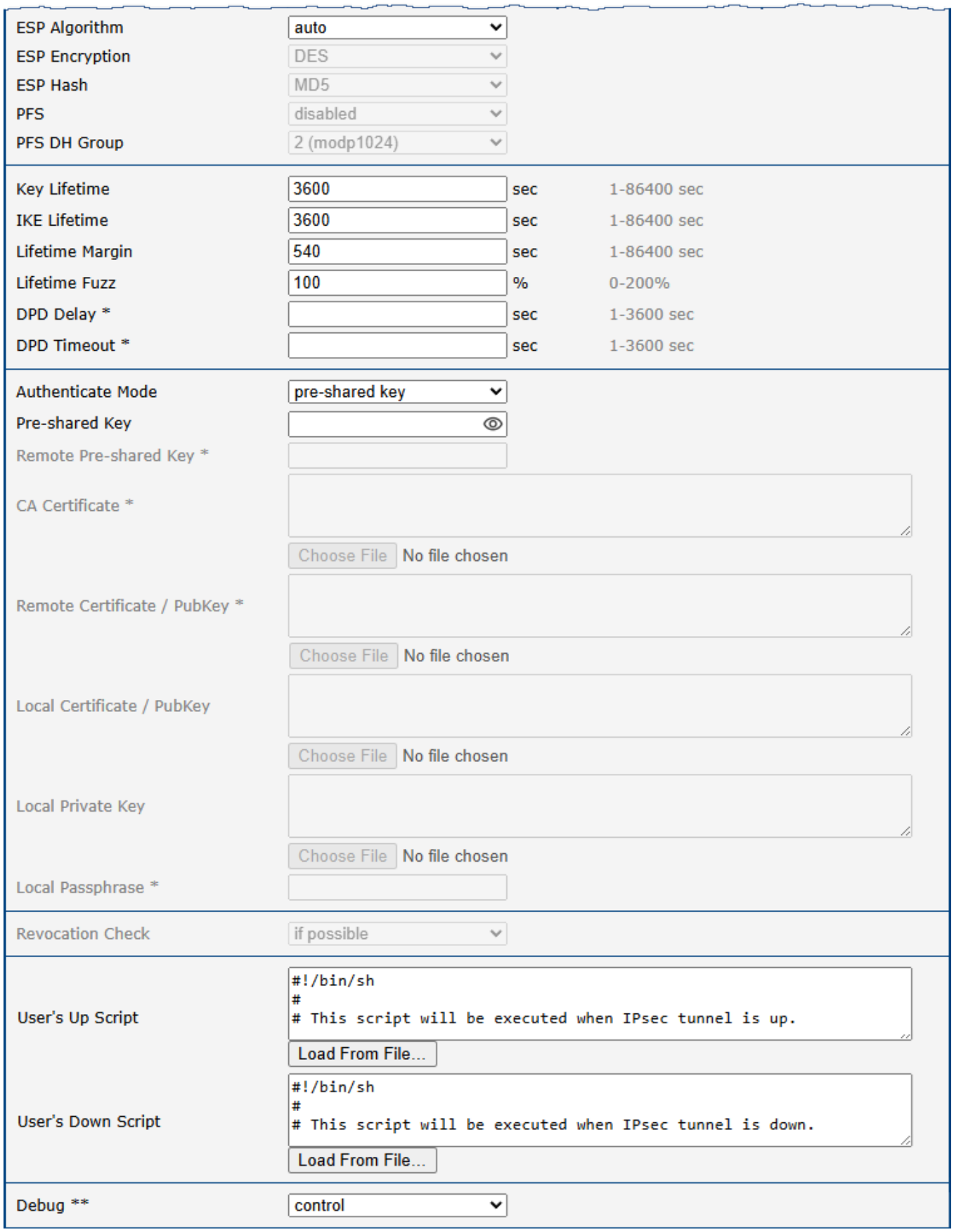


Figure 64: IPsec tunnels configuration page – part 2

Item	Description
Description	A user-defined name or description for the tunnel.
Type	• **policy-based** – Standard VPN approach based on security policies. • **route-based** – VPN approach based on routing rules. Data throughput may be slightly lower compared to policy-based VPN.
Host IP Mode	• **IPv4** – The router communicates with the remote peer using IPv4. • **IPv6** – The router communicates with the remote peer using IPv6.
1st Remote IP Address	The primary IPv4, IPv6 address, or domain name of the remote peer, corresponding to the selected *Host IP Mode*.
2nd Remote IP Address	The secondary (failover) IPv4 or IPv6 address, or domain name, of the remote peer. If configured, failover works as follows: at startup, the router initiates a connection to the *1st Remote IP Address*. If that connection fails, the router attempts to connect to the *2nd Remote IP Address*. Once the secondary connection is established, the router continues to use it until it fails — it does not automatically switch back to the primary address while the secondary connection is active.
Tunnel IP Mode	• **IPv4** – IPv4 traffic is transported inside the tunnel. • **IPv6** – IPv6 traffic is transported inside the tunnel.
Local ID	The identifier (ID) for the local side of the tunnel, typically composed of a hostname and a domain name (e.g., `router@mycompany.com`).
Remote ID	The identifier (ID) for the remote side of the tunnel.
Local Protocol/Port	Narrows the traffic selector by specifying the protocol and port for the local network. The format is *protocol/port* (e.g., `17/1701` for UDP port 1701).
Remote Protocol/Port	Narrows the traffic selector by specifying the protocol and port for the remote network.
Install Routes	For route-based mode only. If set to **yes**, the router automatically uses the traffic selectors to create and install routes.
Separate Child SA for Each Subnet	If enabled, a unique Child Security Association (SA) is created for each pair of local and remote subnets. This can improve interoperability with certain vendors and allow for more granular traffic policies. If disabled, a single Child SA covers all defined traffic selectors.
Local Subnet	The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the local network, based on the selected *Tunnel IP Mode*.
Local Subnet Mask	The IPv4 subnet mask or IPv6 prefix length (0–128) for the local network.
Remote Subnet	The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the network behind the remote peer.
Remote Subnet Mask	The IPv4 subnet mask or IPv6 prefix length for the remote network.
MTU	The Maximum Transmission Unit for the tunnel in route-based mode. The default value is 1426 bytes.
Remote Virtual Network	Specifies the virtual remote network for a server (responder).
Remote Virtual Mask	Specifies the virtual remote network mask for a server.
Local Virtual Address	Specifies the virtual local network address for a client. Use 0.0.0.0 to have an address assigned by the server.
Cisco FlexVPN	Enable to support Cisco FlexVPN functionality (route-based type only).
Encapsulation Mode	Specifies the IPsec encapsulation method: • **tunnel** – The entire IP datagram is encapsulated. • **transport** – Only the IP header is encapsulated (not supported for route-based VPN).
Force NAT Traversal	Enforces NAT traversal by enabling UDP encapsulation of ESP packets.

Table 59: IPsec tunnel configuration items description

Item	Description
IKE Protocol	Specifies the version of the Internet Key Exchange (IKE) protocol: **IKEv1/IKEv2** (auto-negotiate), or explicitly **IKEv1** or **IKEv2**. When set to IKEv1/IKEv2, the router first attempts to negotiate using IKEv2. If the peer does not support IKEv2, the router automatically falls back to IKEv1. IKEv2 is strongly recommended whenever possible, as it provides improved security and enhanced functionality.
IKE Mode	Specifies the mode for establishing a connection: *main* or *aggressive*. **It is strongly recommended not to use *aggressive* mode due to lower security.**
IKE Algorithm	Specifies how algorithms are selected: • **auto** – Encryption and hash algorithms are selected automatically. • **manual** – Algorithms are defined by the user.
IKE Encryption	Available encryption algorithms: **3DES**, **AES128**, **AES192**, **AES256**, **AES128GCM128**, **AES192GCM128**, **AES256GCM128**, **CAMELLIA192**, **CAMELLIA256**, **CHACHA20POLY1305**.
IKE Hash	Available hash algorithms: **MD5**, **SHA1**, **SHA256**, **SHA384**, **SHA512**.
IKE DH Group	Selects the Diffie-Hellman (DH) group, which determines the strength of the key used in the key exchange process. The choice of group is a trade-off between security and performance, as stronger groups require more computation. For detailed guidance on selecting an appropriate group, please refer to the official *Algorithm Proposals (Cipher Suites)*.
IKE Reauthentication	Enable or disable IKE reauthentication (for IKEv2 only).
XAUTH Enabled	Enable eXtended Authentication (for IKEv1 only).
XAUTH Mode	Select the XAUTH mode: *client* or *server*.
XAUTH Username	The username for XAUTH.
XAUTH Password	The password for XAUTH.
ESP Algorithm	Specifies how algorithms are selected: • **auto** – Encryption and hash algorithms are selected automatically. • **manual** – Algorithms are defined by the user.
ESP Encryption	Available encryption algorithms: **DES**, **3DES**, **AES128**, **AES192**, **AES256**, **AES128GCM128**, **AES192GCM128**, **AES256GCM128**, **CAMELLIA192**, **CAMELLIA256**, **CHACHA20POLY1305**.
ESP Hash	Available hash algorithms: **MD5**, **SHA1**, **SHA256**, **SHA384**, **SHA512**.
PFS	Enables or disables Perfect Forward Secrecy, which ensures that session keys are not compromised if one of the long-term private keys is compromised.
PFS DH Group	Specifies the Diffie-Hellman group for PFS (see *IKE DH Group*).
Key Lifetime	Specifies the maximum interval after which a new set of encryption keys is automatically negotiated. The typical value is a few hours. The connection remains uninterrupted.
IKE Lifetime	Specifies the time period after which the router must re-authenticate the connection. The typical value ranges from a few hours to several days and must be greater than *Key Lifetime*. The entire connection is re-established, and a brief interruption may occur.
Lifetime Margin	Specifies how long before *Key Lifetime* or *IKE Lifetime* expires the router should initiate rekeying or reauthentication, to ensure the process completes within the lifetime interval. This value should be less than half of *Key Lifetime* and *IKE Lifetime*.

Table 59: IPsec tunnel configuration items description (continued)

Item	Description
Lifetime Fuzz	Specifies a percentage used to calculate a random time offset added to *Lifetime Margin*. This introduces random variation in each rekeying and reauthentication cycle to prevent multiple devices from synchronizing their requests.
DPD Delay	Time after which the IPsec tunnel functionality is tested.
DPD Timeout	The period the router waits for a DPD response before considering the peer to be down.
Authenticate Mode	Specifies the authentication method: • **Pre-shared key** – Use a shared secret for both sides. • **X.509 Certificate** – Use X.509 certificates for authentication.
Pre-shared Key	The shared secret for both sides of the tunnel (for IKEv2, this is the local key). This field appears only when pre-shared key mode is selected.
Remote Pre-shared Key	The shared secret for the remote side (for IKEv2). Appears only when pre-shared key mode is selected.
CA Certificate	The CA certificate or chain used for X.509 authentication to validate the remote peer's certificate.
Remote Certificate / PubKey	The remote peer's X.509 certificate or public key for signature-based authentication.
Local Certificate / PubKey	The local router's X.509 certificate or public key.
Local Private Key	The private key corresponding to the local certificate.
Local Passphrase	The passphrase used during private key generation.
Revocation Check	Certificate revocation policy: • **if possible** – Fails only if a certificate is known to be revoked. • **if URI defined** – Fails if a CRL/OCSP URI is available, but revocation checking fails. • **always** – Fails if no revocation information is available (certificate is not known to be unrevoked).
User's Up Script[1]	A custom script executed when the IPsec tunnel is established.
User's Down Script[1]	A custom script executed when the IPsec tunnel is closed.
Debug	Controls the level of logging verbosity: • **silent** – No logging. • **audit** – Logs only successful connections and disconnections. • **control** – Default level, logs normal messages and errors. • **control-more** – More verbose control messages. • **raw** – Logs raw protocol messages. • **private** – Most verbose level, including private keys. See the *Logger Configuration* page on the *strongSwan* website for details.

Table 59: IPsec tunnel configuration items description (continued)

We recommend retaining the default settings. Increasing key lifetimes reduces operational costs but also decreases security. Conversely, shorter lifetimes increase security but may affect performance. Changes are applied after clicking the *Apply* button.

[1] Parameters passed to the script: for policy-based, the connection name (e.g., `ipsec1-1`); for route-based, the connection name and interface name (e.g., `ipsec1-1` and `ipsec0`).

Important Considerations

Warning

- If local and remote subnets are not configured, only router-to-router traffic is encrypted.
- If protocol/port fields are configured, only traffic matching those settings is encapsulated.

IPsec Tunnel Configuration Example

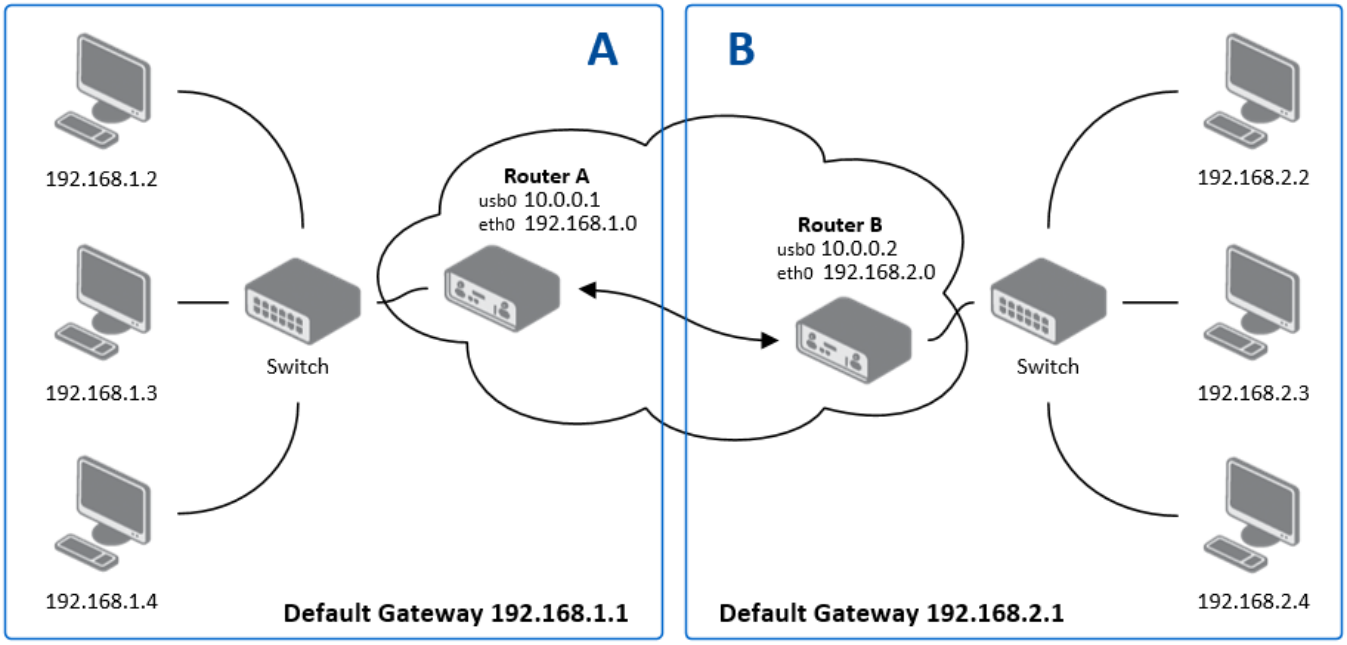


Figure 65: IPsec configuration topology example

Example configurations for Router A and Router B:

Configuration	Router A	Router B
Host IP Mode	IPv4	IPv4
1st Remote IP Address	10.0.0.2	10.0.0.1
Tunnel IP Mode	IPv4	IPv4
Remote Subnet	192.168.2.0	192.168.1.0
Remote Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0	255.255.255.0
Local Subnet	192.168.1.0	192.168.2.0
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 60: Simple IPv4 IPsec tunnel configuration

TPM-Based Authentication

This section describes how to create and use keys stored in a TPM (Trusted Platform Module) 2.0 for IPsec tunnel authentication. This hardware-based approach enhances security by ensuring that the private key never leaves the TPM chip, which is integrated directly onto the router's mainboard. For detailed information on TPM commands, refer to the `tpm2-tools` command documentation [1] or visit the official manual pages at *https://github.com/tpm2-software/tpm2-tools/tree/5.1.X/man*.

The process involves three main steps: creating an Endorsement Key (EK), creating an Attestation Key (AK) derived from the EK, and making the AK persistent so it can be used by the IPsec service.

1. Generate the Keys

Connect to the router's command-line interface and execute the following commands to generate the necessary keys:

```
# Create the primary Endorsement Key (EK)
$ tpm2 createek -c ek.ctx -G rsa

# Create the Attestation Key (AK) under the EK
$ tpm2 createak -C ek.ctx -G rsa -g sha256 -s rsassa -c ak_rsa.ctx \
                -u ak_rsa.pub -f pem
loaded-key:
  name: 000b0a688495f33b96ecfe242807e5b183a41bc5f24f7a4f18716866d084378a6cd2
  qualified name: 000bffac43e487a8658...40e02151ec0603bec90073dd2bc2e8b82f07ff9a

# Make the Attestation Key persistent
$ tpm2 evictcontrol -c ak_rsa.ctx
persistent-handle: 0x81010001
action: persisted
```

After these commands are executed, save the contents of the `ak_rsa.pub` file; this is the public key in the standard PEM format. Also, take note of the `persistent-handle` (e.g., `0x81010001`), which is the permanent address of the private key within the TPM. The temporary context files (`*.ctx`) can now be safely removed.

2. List Persistent Handles (Optional)

To list all keys currently stored in persistent memory, execute the following command:

```
$ tpm2 getcap handles-persistent
- 0x81010001
```

3. Configure the IPsec Tunnel

To use the generated TPM key for an IPsec tunnel in the web interface, follow these steps:

- On both routers, set *Authenticate Mode* to **X.509 Certificate**.
- On the local router, paste the content of the `ak_rsa.pub` file into the *Local Certificate / PubKey* field. On the peer router, paste the same content into the *Remote Certificate / PubKey* field.
- On the local router, enter the persistent handle (e.g., `0x81010001`) obtained from the `tpm2 evictcontrol` command into the *Local Private Key* field.

4. Remove a Persistent Key (If Necessary)
To remove a key from the TPM's persistent memory, use the `tpm2 evictcontrol` command with the handle of the key you wish to remove:

```
$ tpm2 evictcontrol -c 0x81010001
persistent-handle: 0x81010001
action: evicted
```

3.13 WireGuard

WireGuard is a modern, high-performance VPN protocol known for its simplicity, strong encryption, and small attack surface. It creates secure, encrypted tunnels by encapsulating network traffic within UDP packets. Advantech routers support up to four simultaneous WireGuard tunnels, each with dual-stack (IPv4/IPv6) capabilities.

The configuration pages are located under *Configuration* → *WireGuard*, with separate tabs for each of the four possible tunnels.

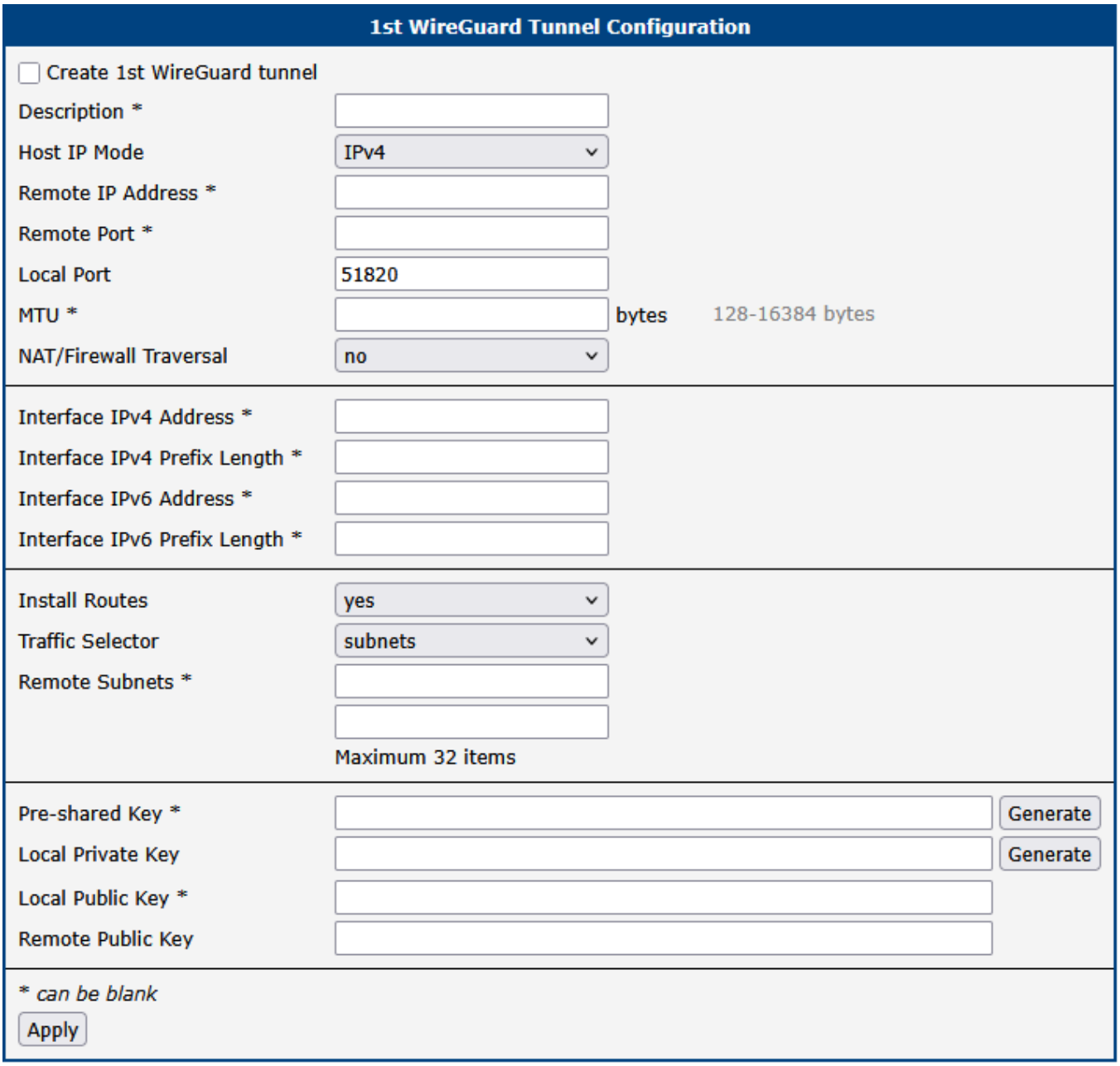


Figure 66: WireGuard tunnel configuration page

Info

- For dynamic routing over WireGuard, the *FRR* Router App can be installed. This enables the use of standard routing protocols like BGP or OSPF across the tunnel.
- For detailed setup instructions and examples, refer to the *WireGuard Tunnel* Application Note, available on the Advantech documentation portal.

Tunnel Configuration

The following tables describe the parameters for configuring a WireGuard tunnel.

Item	Description
Create WireGuard tunnel	Enables and activates the respective tunnel.
Description	A user-defined name for the tunnel interface.
Host IP Mode	Sets the IP version for communication with the remote peer (*IPv4* or *IPv6*).
Remote IP Address	The public IPv4/IPv6 address or domain name of the remote peer.
Remote/Local Port	The UDP ports used for sending and receiving tunnel traffic. The default is 51820.
MTU	The Maximum Transmission Unit for the tunnel interface. If left blank, the kernel selects the MTU automatically; setting it to 1400 bytes is recommended.
NAT/Firewall Traversal	When set to *yes*, sends periodic keepalive packets to maintain a connection through a NAT device or firewall.
Interface IPv4/IPv6 Address	The virtual IPv4 or IPv6 address for the router's end of the tunnel.
Interface IPv4/IPv6 Prefix Length	The subnet prefix length for the tunnel interface address.
Install Routes	Available options: • **yes**: Automatically installs routes based on the *Traffic Selector* and *Remote Subnets*. • **no**: Disables automatic route installation, typically used when a dynamic routing protocol like BGP is managing routes.
Traffic Selector	Defines which traffic is sent through the tunnel: • **all traffic**: Routes all outbound traffic through the tunnel (creates a 0.0.0.0/0 or ::/0 route). • **subnets**: Routes only traffic destined for the networks specified in the *Remote Subnets* field.
Remote Subnets	A list of remote IPv4 or IPv6 subnets in CIDR notation (e.g., `192.168.1.0/24`) to be routed through the tunnel. Up to 32 subnets can be defined.

Table 61: WireGuard tunnel configuration options

Cryptographic Keys

WireGuard's security is based on modern public-key cryptography.

Item	Description
Local Private Key	The secret private key for this router. Click *Generate* to create a new one. This key must never be shared.
Local Public Key	The public key derived from the local private key. This key is shared with the remote peer so it can authenticate and encrypt traffic sent to this router.
Remote Public Key	The public key of the remote peer. This is used to authenticate the remote peer and encrypt traffic sent to it.
Pre-shared Key	An optional key for an additional layer of symmetric-key encryption, providing post-quantum resistance. Click *Generate* to create a new key and share it with the remote peer.

Table 62: Cryptographic key configuration

Configuration Example

This example details a site-to-site WireGuard tunnel between Router A and Router B. Router B acts as the "server" by listening for connections, while Router A initiates the connection.

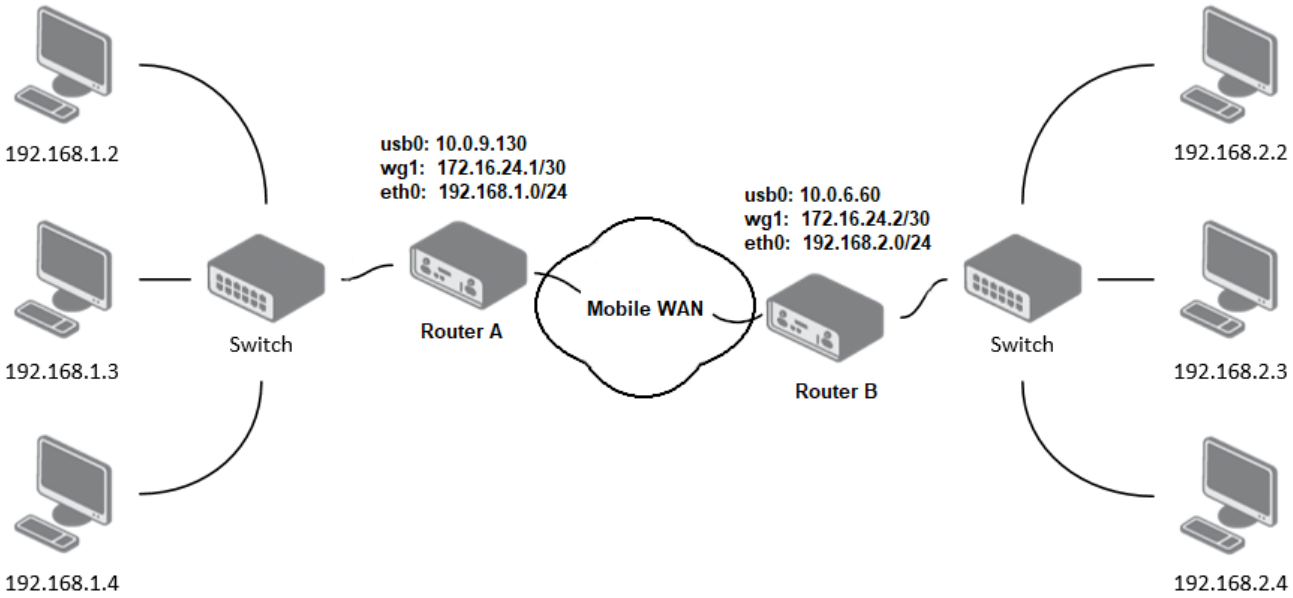


Figure 67: An example of WireGuard topology

The following table outlines the necessary configuration for each router based on the topology above.

Item	Router A Value	Router B Value
Host IP Mode	*IPv4*	*IPv4*
Remote IP Address	10.0.6.60	– (Listens on all interfaces)
Remote Port	51820	– (Listens on local port)
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	*<Generated Key A>*	*<Generated Key B>*
Local Public Key	*<Public Key A>*	*<Public Key B>*
Remote Public Key	*<Public Key B>*	*<Public Key A>*

Table 63: WireGuard IPv4 tunnel configuration example

Verifying Connectivity

After applying the configuration, the tunnel status can be verified on the *Status* → *WireGuard* page. A successful connection is indicated by the presence of a *Latest handshake* time, which shows how long ago the last cryptographic key exchange occurred. This value will only appear after traffic has been initiated from the client side (Router A) or after the first keepalive packet has been sent.

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 68: Router A: WireGuard status 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 69: Router B: WireGuard status and route table

3.14 VXLAN

Info

VXLAN does not provide any native encryption or authentication. When deploying VXLAN over public or untrusted networks, it is strongly recommended to route the VXLAN traffic through a secure VPN tunnel, such as *IPsec* or *WireGuard*, to ensure data confidentiality and integrity.

Virtual Extensible LAN (VXLAN) is a Layer 2 overlay scheme on a Layer 3 network. It uses a VLAN-like encapsulation to wrap Layer 2 Ethernet frames within Layer 3 UDP packets. This allows for the creation of virtualized Layer 2 subnets that can span across physical Layer 3 network boundaries. Advantech routers support up to four simultaneous VXLAN tunnels. The configuration pages for VXLAN are located under *Configuration → VXLAN*.

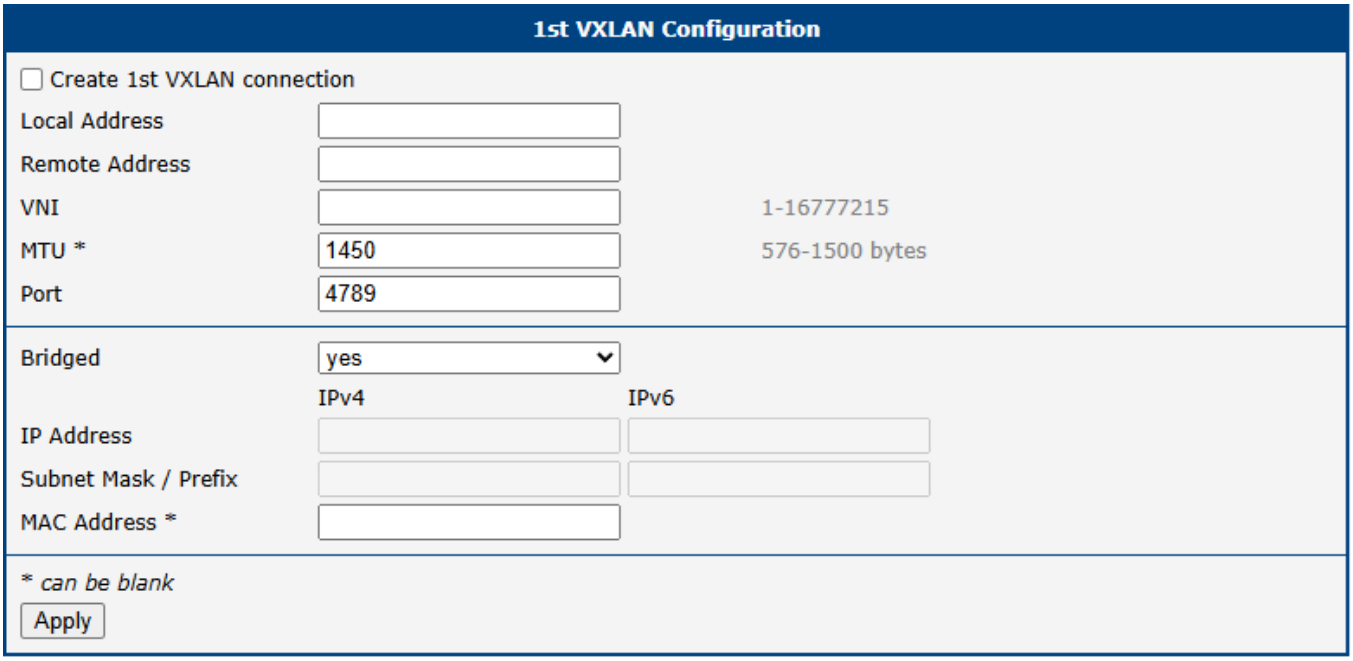


Figure 70: VXLAN configuration page

The table below describes the parameters available for configuring each of the VXLAN interfaces.

Item	Description
Create VXLAN connection	Activates the selected VXLAN tunnel (1st to 4th).
Local Address	The local IP address of the router used as the source for the VXLAN tunnel.
Remote Address	The IP address of the remote tunnel peer (VTEP). For secure deployments, this should be the internal IP of an established VPN tunnel.
VNI	VXLAN Network Identifier (1 to 16777215). This ID must be identical on both VTEP peers.
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit (576 to 1500 bytes). The recommended value is **1450** to account for the 50-byte VXLAN overhead and prevent fragmentation. This field can be left blank.
Port	The destination UDP port used for the outer header. The standard port is 4789.

Table 64: VXLAN configuration parameters

Item	Description
Bridged	Select *yes* to add the VXLAN interface to the router's local bridge, enabling seamless Layer 2 connectivity. If set to *no*, the VXLAN is considered "Routed" and has its own IP address.
IP Address	The IPv4 or IPv6 address assigned to the VXLAN interface. This is configured when *Bridged* is set to *no* (Routed mode).
Subnet Mask / Prefix	The corresponding IPv4 subnet mask or IPv6 prefix length for the assigned IP address.
MAC Address	A custom MAC address for the VXLAN interface. If specified, the address must be unicast and locally administered. This field is optional and can be left blank.

Table 64: VXLAN configuration parameters (continued)

Deployment Example

In this scenario, two routers bridge their local networks over an existing *WireGuard* tunnel to ensure security. The *Bridged* option is enabled to allow Layer 2 traffic (such as broadcast or non-IP protocols) to pass transparently through the secure tunnel.

Setting	Router A (Site 1)	Router B (Site 2)
Local Address	10.0.0.1 (VPN IP)	10.0.0.2 (VPN IP)
Remote Address	10.0.0.2 (VPN IP)	10.0.0.1 (VPN IP)
VNI	100	100
Port	4789	4789
Bridged	*yes*	*yes*

Table 65: Example of secure VXLAN bridge over VPN

Security Recommendations

To protect your network when using VXLAN, follow these best practices:

- **Use VPN Transport**: Never expose unencrypted VXLAN traffic directly to the internet. Always encapsulate it within *IPsec* or *WireGuard*.
- **Firewall Whitelisting**: Configure the firewall under *Configuration* → *Firewall* to allow incoming traffic on UDP port `4789` only from the trusted peer IP address.
- **MTU Adjustment**: Ensure the MTU is correctly set (e.g., `1450`) to avoid packet fragmentation issues caused by the combination of VPN and VXLAN headers.

3.15 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 IP network. It is a simple and effective way to create unencrypted tunnels between two separate LANs. The router supports the creation of up to four GRE tunnels.

The configuration pages are located under *Configuration* → *GRE*, with separate tabs for each of the four tunnels.

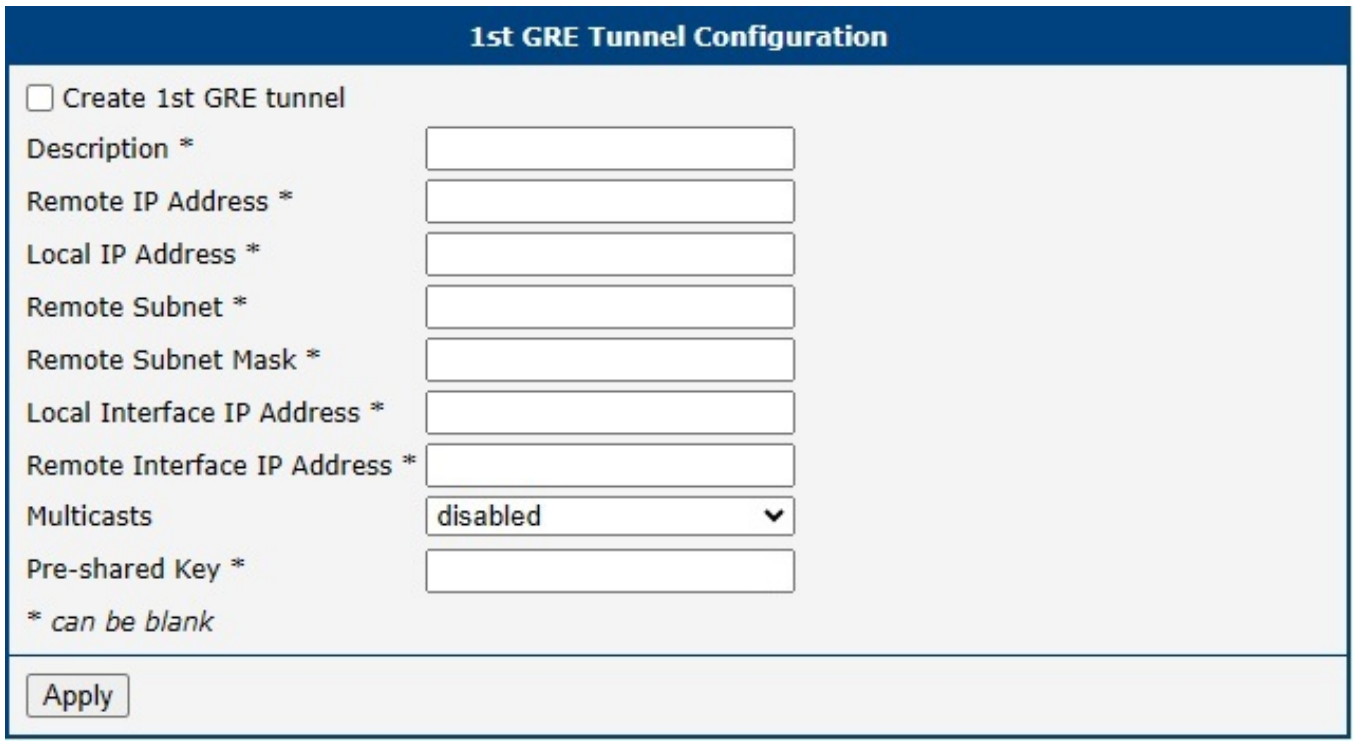


Figure 71: GRE tunnel configuration page

Warning

GRE is an unencrypted protocol and does not support IPv6 transport. For secure communication, it is recommended to use it in combination with IPsec.

Tunnel Configuration

The following table describes the parameters for configuring a GRE tunnel.

Item	Description
Description	An optional name or description for the tunnel.
Remote IP Address	The public IP address of the remote tunnel endpoint.
Local IP Address	The public IP address of the local tunnel endpoint.
Remote Subnet	The IP address of the destination network behind the remote endpoint.
Remote Subnet Mask	The subnet mask of the remote network.
Local Interface IP Address	The virtual IP address of the local end of the GRE tunnel interface.
Remote Interface IP Address	The virtual IP address of the remote end of the GRE tunnel interface.

Table 66: GRE tunnel configuration options

Item	Description
Multicasts	Available options: • **disabled**: Blocks multicast traffic from being sent through the tunnel. • **enabled**: Allows multicast traffic to be sent through the tunnel.
Pre-shared Key	An optional 32-bit numerical key for basic packet validation. If a key is configured, both routers must use the same key, or packets will be dropped. This is not a cryptographic key and provides no security.

Table 66: GRE tunnel configuration options (continued)

Warning

GRE tunnels cannot pass through a Network Address Translation (NAT) device without a corresponding NAT traversal solution, such as a port forwarding rule for protocol 47 (GRE).

Configuration Example

This example shows a basic site-to-site GRE tunnel between Router A and Router B, connecting their respective LANs.

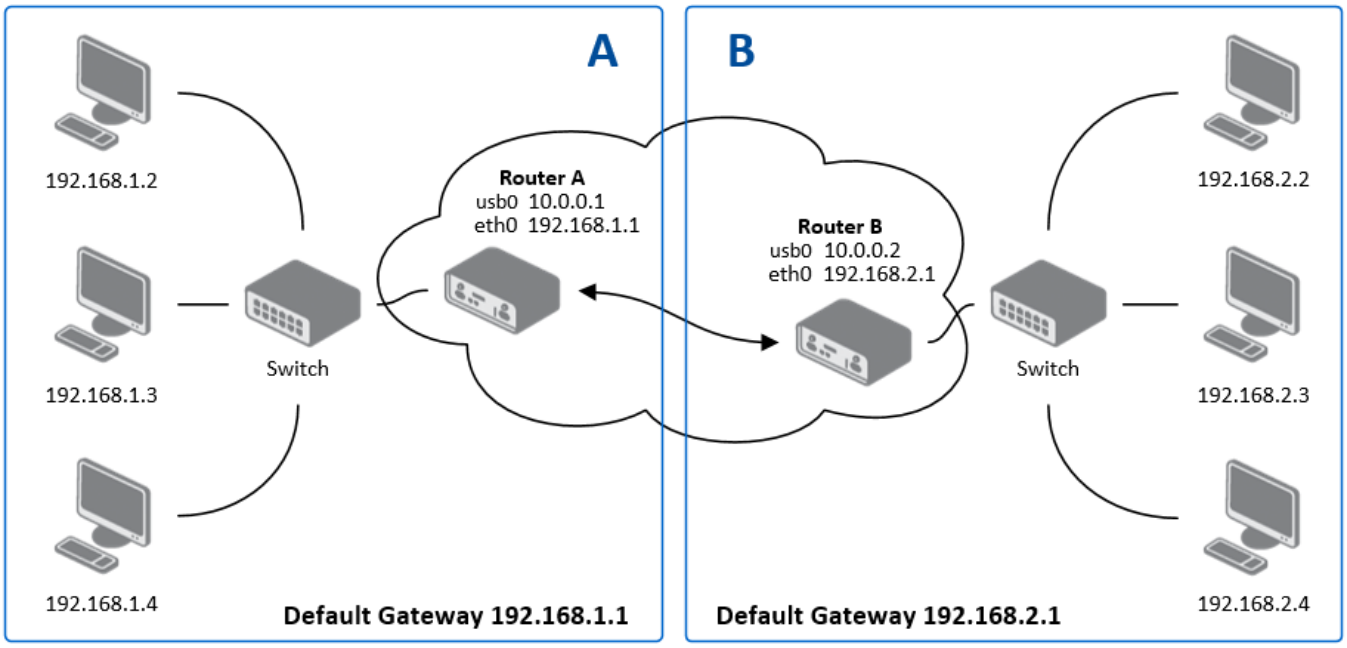


Figure 72: An example of GRE topology

The following table outlines the key parameters for this configuration.

Parameter	Router A	Router 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 67: GRE tunnel configuration example

Info

For more detailed examples, please refer to the *GRE Tunnel* Application Note [8].

3.16 L2TP

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

The L2TP configuration page is located under *Configuration → L2TP*.

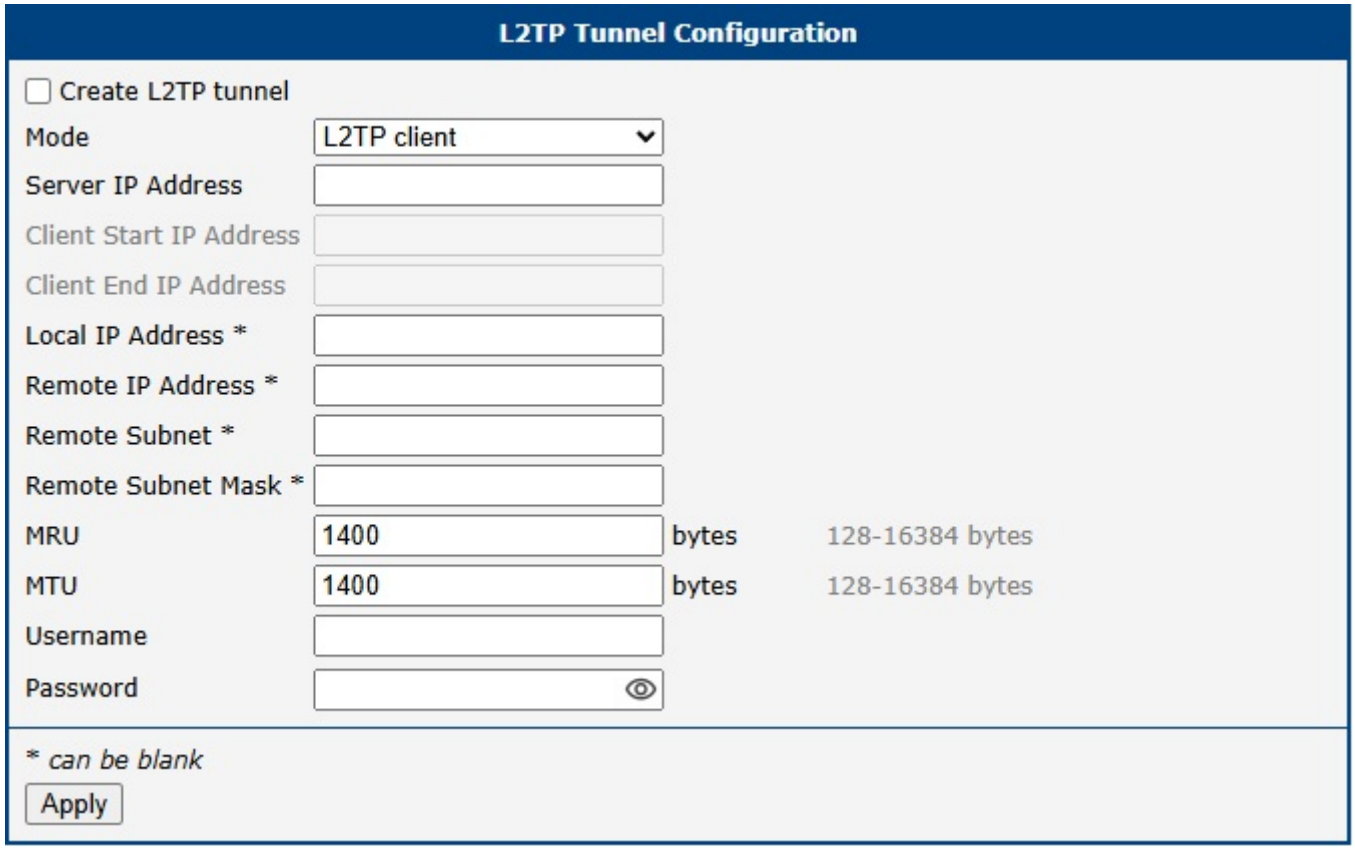


Figure 73: L2TP tunnel configuration page

Warning

L2TP is an unencrypted protocol and does not support IPv6 transport. For secure communication, it must be combined with a security protocol like IPsec.

Tunnel Configuration

To set up an L2TP tunnel, check the *Create L2TP tunnel* box and configure the following parameters.

Item	Description
Mode	Determines the router's role in the L2TP connection: • **L2TP server**: The router acts as the L2TP Network Server (LNS), accepting connections from clients. • **L2TP client**: The router acts as the L2TP Access Concentrator (LAC), initiating a connection to a remote server.
Server IP Address	(Client mode only) The IP address of the remote L2TP server.
Client Start/End IP Address	(Server mode only) Defines the starting and ending addresses of the IP pool from which the server will assign addresses to connecting clients.

Table 68: L2TP tunnel configuration options

Item	Description
Local IP Address	The virtual IP address of the local end of the L2TP tunnel.
Remote IP Address	The virtual IP address of the remote end of the L2TP tunnel.
Remote Subnet/Mask	The IP address and subnet mask of the network behind the remote peer, used for creating a static route.
MRU/MTU	The Maximum Receive Unit and Maximum Transmission Unit in bytes. The default value is 1400.
Username/Password	The credentials used for authenticating the L2TP session.

Table 68: L2TP tunnel configuration options (continued)

Configuration Example

This example shows a typical client-server setup, where Router A (Server) provides access to its LAN for Router B (Client).

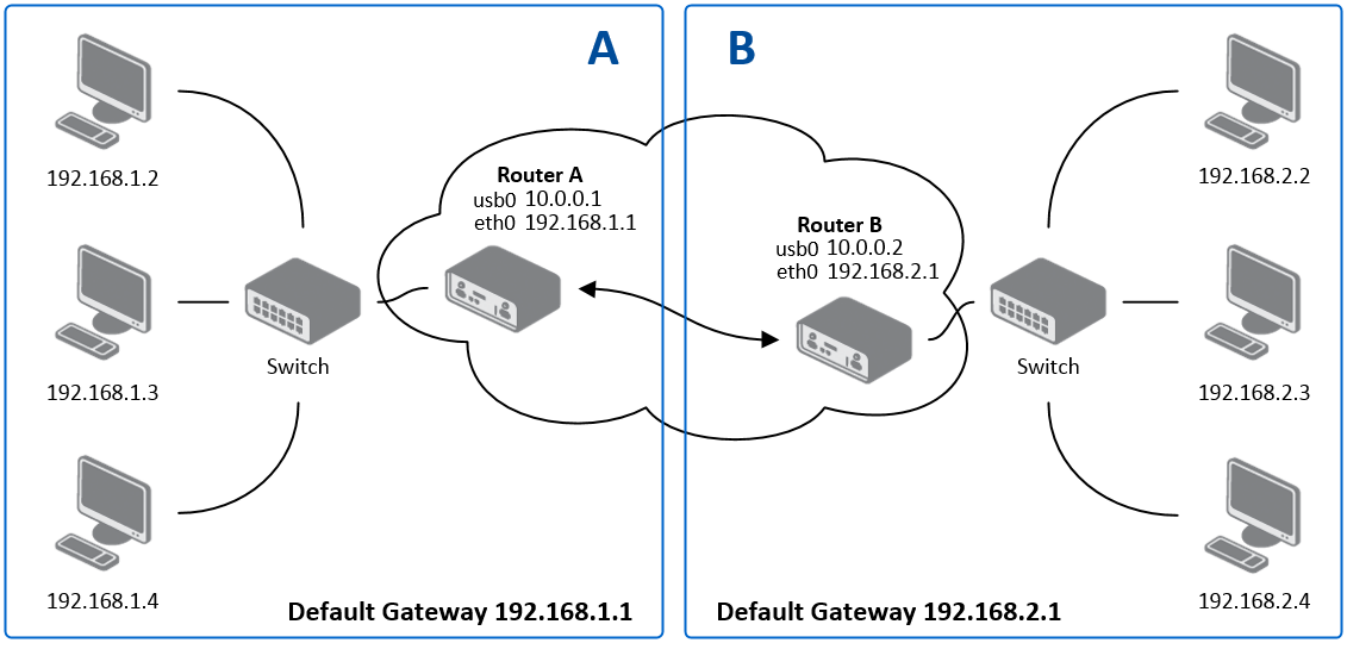


Figure 74: An example of L2TP topology

The configuration for each router is detailed below.

Parameter	Router A (Server)	Router B (Client)
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 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 69: L2TP tunnel configuration example

3.17 PPTP

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a tunneling protocol used to create simple, password-protected connections between two LANs. To configure a tunnel, navigate to the *Configuration → PPTP* page.

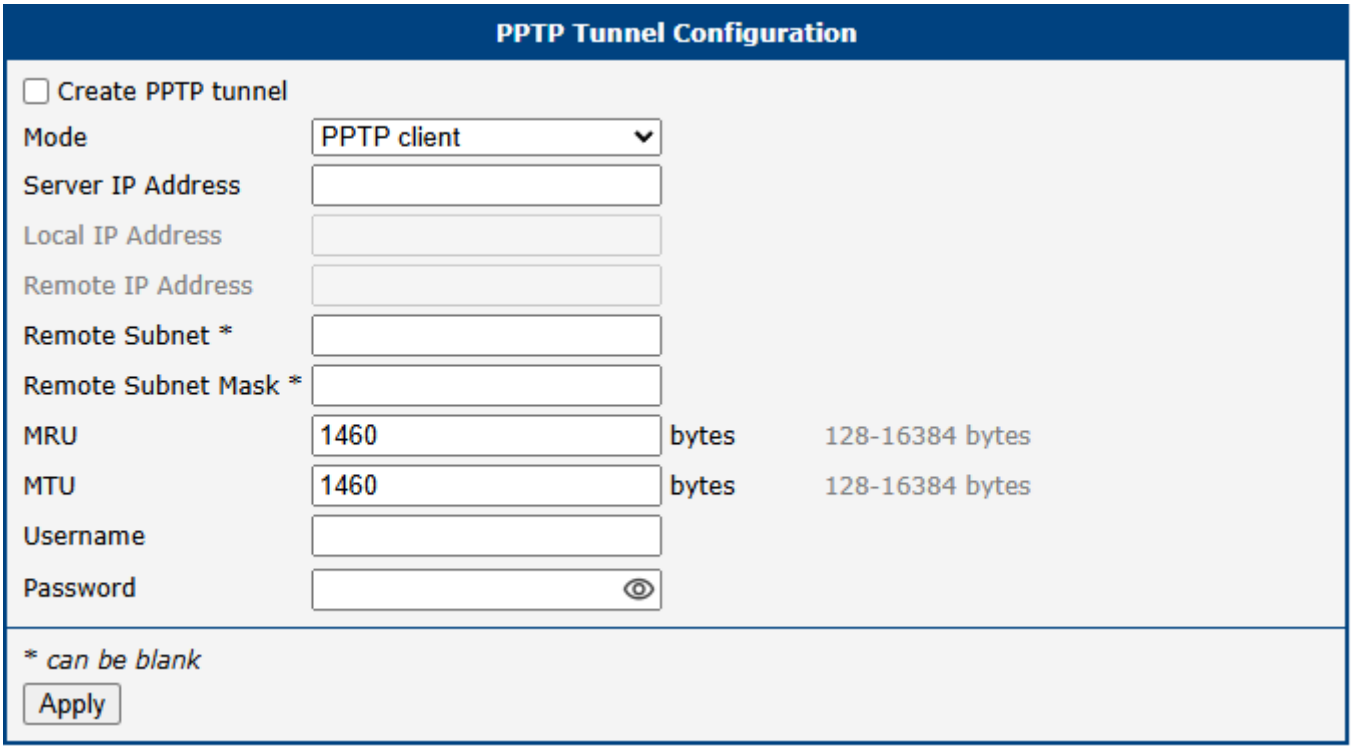


Figure 75: PPTP tunnel configuration page

Warning

PPTP is an outdated and insecure protocol with known vulnerabilities. It does not support IPv6. It is strongly recommended to use a modern, secure VPN protocol such as WireGuard or OpenVPN instead.

Tunnel Configuration

To set up a PPTP tunnel, check the *Create PPTP tunnel* box and configure the following parameters.

Item	Description
Mode	Determines the router's role in the PPTP connection: • **PPTP server**: The router acts as the server, accepting connections from remote clients. • **PPTP client**: The router acts as the client, initiating a connection to a remote server.
Server IP Address	(Client mode only) The IP address of the remote PPTP server.
Local IP Address	The virtual IP address for the local end of the tunnel.
Remote IP Address	The virtual IP address for the remote end of the tunnel.
Remote Subnet/Mask	The IP address and subnet mask of the network behind the remote peer.

Table 70: PPTP tunnel configuration options

Item	Description
MRU/MTU	The Maximum Receive Unit and Maximum Transmission Unit in bytes. The default value is 1460 to avoid packet fragmentation.
Username/Password	The credentials for authenticating the PPTP session.

Table 70: PPTP tunnel configuration options (continued)

Info

The router firmware also supports PPTP passthrough, which allows PPTP client devices on the LAN to establish tunnels through the router to an external server.

Configuration Example

This example shows a standard client-server setup where Router A (Server) accepts a connection from Router B (Client).

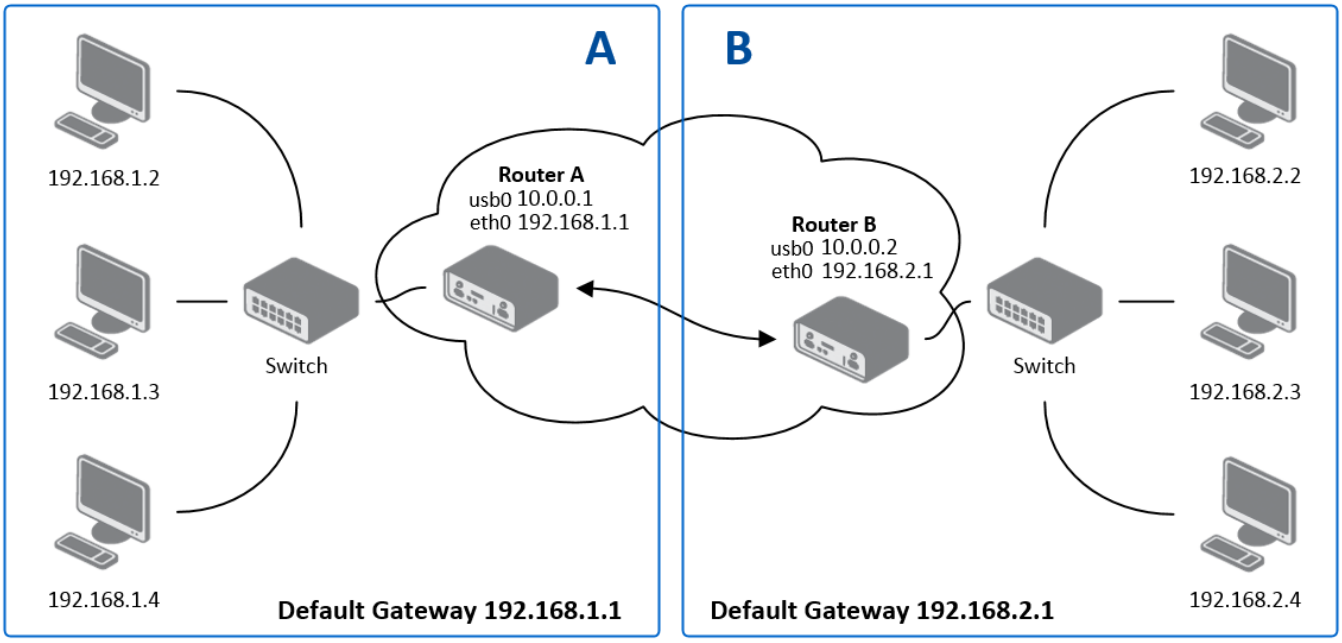


Figure 76: An example of PPTP topology

The configuration for each router is outlined below.

Parameter	Router A (Server)	Router B (Client)
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 71: PPTP tunnel configuration example

3.18 Services

3.18.1 Dynamic DNS

The Dynamic DNS client allows you to access the router using a fixed, memorable hostname, even if the router's IP address changes. The client monitors the router's public IP address and automatically updates the DNS record on a Dynamic DNS server whenever a change is detected. The service includes support for standard DDNS (RFC 2136) and secure updates via HTTPS. To configure the service, navigate to *Services* → *Dynamic DNS*.

Warning

For the Dynamic DNS service to function correctly, the router's SIM card must be assigned a public IP address by the mobile provider.

The table below describes the settings available on the *Dynamic DNS Configuration* page.

Setting	Description
Hostname	Your fully qualified domain name registered with a Dynamic DNS provider (e.g., *myrouter.example.com*).
IP Mode	Select the IP protocol version for the Dynamic DNS updates: • **IPv4** – Use only the IPv4 address (default). • **IPv6** – Use only the IPv6 address. • **IPv4/IPv6** – Use both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses (dual-stack).
Service	Select the protocol used for the update. Options are **DynDNS (HTTP API)** for standard web-based providers or **DDNS (RFC 2136)** for direct updates to standard DNS servers.
Server	The update server address of your Dynamic DNS provider. If left blank, the default value `members.dyndns.org` is used. Several free services are available, including: *freedns.afraid.org*, *www.duckdns.org*, and *www.noip.com*. Secure HTTPS URLs are supported. Active only when *Service* is set to *DynDNS (HTTP API)*.
Username	The username for your Dynamic DNS service account. Active only when *Service* is set to *DynDNS (HTTP API)*.
Password	The password for your Dynamic DNS service account. Active only when *Service* is set to *DynDNS (HTTP API)*.
Skip Certificate Verification	Check this box to bypass SSL/TLS certificate validation when connecting to an HTTPS server. Active only when *Service* is set to *DynDNS (HTTP API)*.
CA Certificate	The Certificate Authority (CA) certificate used to verify the server's identity during HTTPS updates. Active only when *Service* is set to *DynDNS (HTTP API)*.
TTL	Time to Live for the DNS record, specifying how long the record is cached by DNS resolvers. The default value is `60` seconds, with an allowed range from `5` to `86400` seconds. Active only when *Service* is set to *DDNS (RFC 2136)*.
TSIG Key	The Transaction Signature (TSIG) key used to authenticate updates. Active only when *Service* is set to *DDNS (RFC 2136)*.

Table 72: Dynamic DNS configuration settings

Configuration Example

The example below demonstrates how to configure the router to securely update a dual-stack (IPv4 and IPv6) DNS record. In this scenario, the router updates the hostname *router.example.com* using a custom provider's secure HTTPS API. To ensure maximum security, SSL/TLS certificate verification is enforced (*Skip Certificate Verification* is unchecked). The content of a specific *CA Certificate* is pasted into the corresponding text area (or imported using the *Load From File* button) to authenticate the server.

Setting	Value
Hostname	router.example.com
IP Mode	IPv4/IPv6
Service	DynDNS (HTTP API)
Server	https://ddns.example.com
Username	admin_user
Password	*<your_secure_password>*
Skip Certificate Verification	*unchecked*
CA Certificate	*<pasted PEM certificate content>*

Table 73: Example of secure Dynamic DNS configuration

Info

To access the router's web interface from the internet, you must also enable Remote Access. For details, see Chapter *3.10 NAT*.

3.18.2 FTP

Warning

FTP is an unencrypted protocol.

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 74: FTP configuration items description

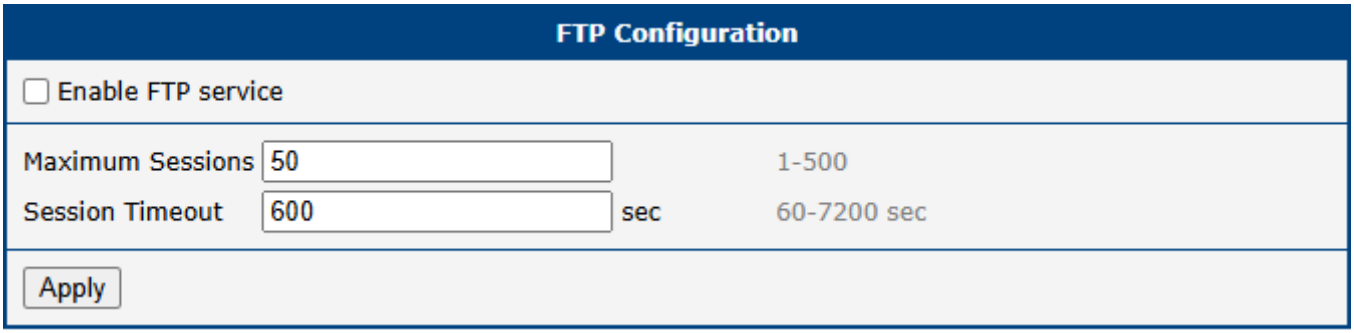


Figure 77: Configuration of FTP server

3.18.3 GNSS

Info

- Available only for models equipped with a GNSS module.
- **Antenna Placement:** GNSS antennas require a direct line of sight to the satellites. Signal reception is generally not possible inside buildings or tunnels without specialized signal repeaters.
- **Active vs. Passive Antennas:** Active GNSS antennas require power to operate. If an active antenna is connected to a product that supports only passive antennas, no signal will be received.
- Starting from firmware version 6.6.0, this functionality replaces the functionality of the *GPS* Router App. It is strongly recommended to use the built-in feature instead of the legacy Router App. Furthermore, it is not possible to use this functionality together with Router App versions earlier than 2.0.0.

The *GNSS* (Global Navigation Satellite System) page allows you to configure the router's satellite positioning features. When the GNSS service is enabled, the router activates its receiver to acquire satellite signals. This provides several key functionalities:

- Real-time location data becomes available on the router's status pages (see Chapter *3* and Chapter *3*), as well as via the `status geoloc` and `status gnss` commands in the command-line interface.
- The router can use GNSS as a source for time synchronization (see Chapter *3.18.6 NTP*).
- If configured, the router's location can be reported via SNMP for network management and monitoring (see Chapter *3.18.9 SNMP*).
- The location data is also available to Router Apps, which can forward it over other channels, e.g., the *MQTT Manager*, *DNP3 Outstation*, or *LwM2M Manager* Router Apps.

This service is essential for applications requiring precise time and location information, such as vehicle tracking, asset management, or synchronizing distributed network devices. The configuration also allows forwarding of raw NMEA data to both local serial ports and remote servers over the network.

Item	Description
Enable GNSS service	Enables or disables the GNSS functionality in the router. When enabled, the router starts acquiring GNSS data from the integrated receiver.
Use Constellations	Selects which satellite constellations the GNSS receiver uses. The GPS constellation is always enabled, while the remaining constellations Galileo, GLONASS, BeiDou, and QZSS can be enabled or disabled individually (note that BeiDou and QZSS are controlled simultaneously). Satellites from all used constellations are displayed on the GNSS status page (see Chapter *3*).
Forward NMEA to Local	Select the local interface(s) to which the NMEA output from the GNSS receiver will be forwarded. Multiple output options are available: • RS-232 port • RS-485 port • serial converter in USB port • pseudoterminal The forwarded data uses fixed settings: 115200 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit.

Table 75: GNSS configuration items description

Item	Description
Forward NMEA to Remote	Configure up to ten remote destinations, each defined by the following parameters: • **Address** – Destination IP address or hostname for NMEA forwarding • **Protocol** – Select TCP or UDP transport • **Port**: Destination port • **Moving Period** – Interval (in seconds) to send data when movement is detected • **Halted Period** – Interval (in seconds) to send data when the device is stationary Allowed interval is 0–864000 seconds. Ports default to 10110 (NMEA over TCP/UDP).
Forward NMEA Sentences	Select which specific NMEA sentence types (RMC, GGA, GNS, VTG, GSA, GSV) to forward. This allows filtering of the GNSS data sent to local or remote destinations. Proprietary (private) NMEA sentences are always filtered out and never forwarded.
Send Router Identification	A custom identification text (1–70 characters) sent to the remote destination as an additional NMEA sentence in the format `$GPFID,X`. Leave the field blank to omit the ID.
Restart when NMEA is unavailable	If enabled, the GNSS service is automatically reset if no data is received for the duration specified in the *Unavailability Timeout* field.
Unavailability Timeout	Defines the maximum time without GNSS data (5–14,400 minutes) before the service is automatically reset.

Table 75: GNSS configuration items description (continued)

Info

Local forwarding is possible simultaneously to multiple hardware ports and one pseudoterminal. NMEA forwarding to remote supports both TCP and UDP and can be configured independently for up to ten remote servers.

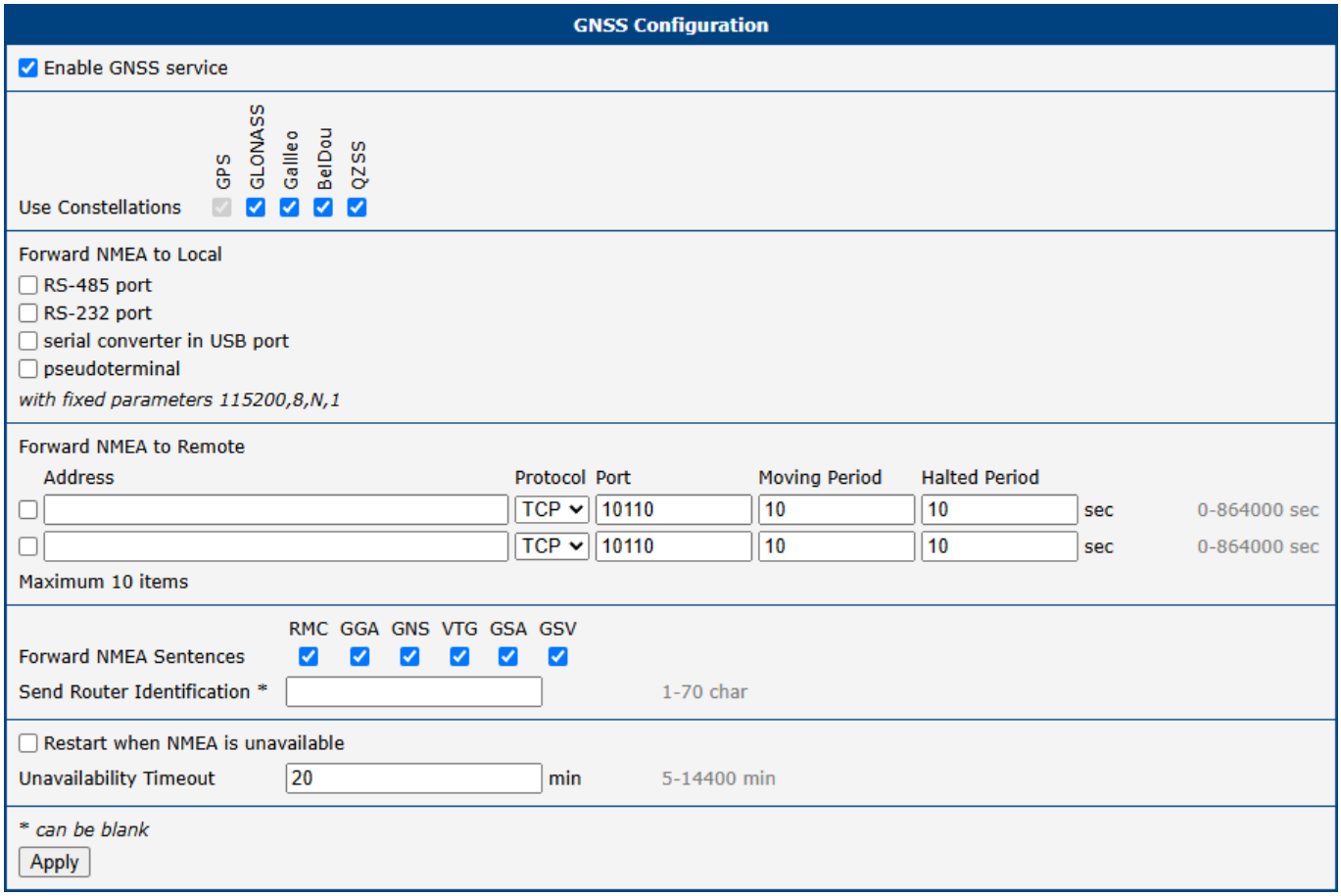


Figure 78: GNSS configuration page

3.18.4 HTTP

Warning

Make sure your certificate matches the *Security Level*. Increasing *Security Level* without generating a new certificate may lead to inability to connect to Web GUI: the page then displays the warning *The current HTTPS certificate is insufficient for the selected Security Level*, and a dialog offers to generate a new certificate after the settings are applied.

This page allows you to manage both HTTP and the secure HTTPS protocols. For maximum security, it is strongly recommended to use HTTPS, as it encrypts all communication between your browser and the router. The router allows you to toggle these services using the *Enable HTTP service* and *Enable HTTPS service* checkboxes. Note that even if the HTTP service is unchecked (disabled), the router will still listen on the standard HTTP port for the sole purpose of automatically redirecting any incoming requests to the secure HTTPS port.

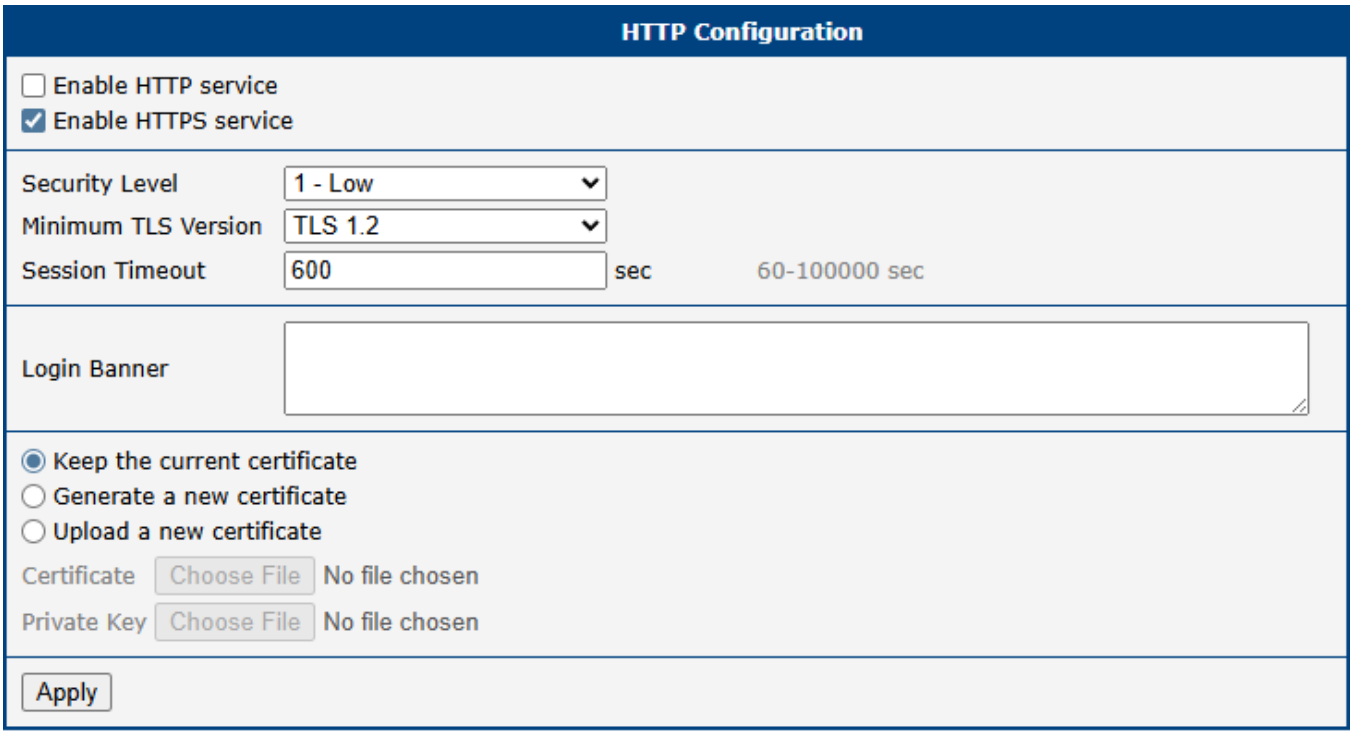


Figure 79: Web server configuration page

Item	Description
Enable HTTP service	Enables unencrypted access to the web interface. Not recommended.
Enable HTTPS service	Enables secure, encrypted access to the web interface. This is the default and recommended setting.

Table 76: Web server configuration items description

Item	Description
Security Level[1]	Sets the minimum cryptographic strength for the connection by controlling which TLS versions and cipher suites are permitted. Higher levels disable older, less secure algorithms. • **0 - Weak:** Allows all cryptographic suites, including insecure legacy algorithms. **This level is not recommended and should only be used for compatibility with outdated systems.** • **1 - Low:** `[Default]` Provides a baseline of 80-bit security. • **2 - Medium:** Enforces a minimum of 112-bit security. • **3 - High:** Enforces a minimum of 128-bit security (requires AES-128 or stronger). • **4 - Very High:** Enforces a minimum of 192-bit security (requires AES-192 or stronger).
Minimum TLS Version	Defines the minimum version of the TLS protocol that the router's web server will accept for HTTPS connections. For maximum security, it is recommended to select the highest version compatible with your clients. The available options range from TLS 1.0 to TLS 1.3. Please note that the insecure TLS 1.0 and 1.1 versions are only available for selection if the *Security Level* is set to 0.
Session Timeout	Defines the period of inactivity (in minutes) after which a user is automatically logged out.
Login Banner	Displays custom text on the login page, directly above the username and password fields.
Keep the current certificate	Makes no changes to the certificate currently stored on the router.
Generate a new certificate	Generates a new self-signed certificate for the router, corresponding to the selected *Security Level*. Make sure your certificate matches the *Security Level*.
Upload a new certificate	Allows you to upload a custom certificate, such as one signed by a trusted Certificate Authority (CA).
Certificate	Use the file browser to select the PEM-formatted certificate file to upload. The file can contain a single certificate or a complete certificate chain.
Private Key	Use the file browser to select the private key file corresponding to the certificate being uploaded.

Table 76: Web server configuration items description (continued)

[1] For detailed explanation see the *Security Guidelines* [15], specifically the chapter on *Cryptographic algorithms*.

3.18.5 LLDP

Info

Information about discovered neighbors can be viewed on the *Status* → *Network* page, under the *LLDP Neighbors* section.

The Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP) is a vendor-neutral, Layer 2 network protocol used by devices to advertise their identity, capabilities, and neighbors on a local area network. Enabling LLDP on the router facilitates easier network mapping, topology discovery, and troubleshooting in multi-vendor environments. To configure this feature, navigate to *Configuration* → *Services* → *LLDP*.

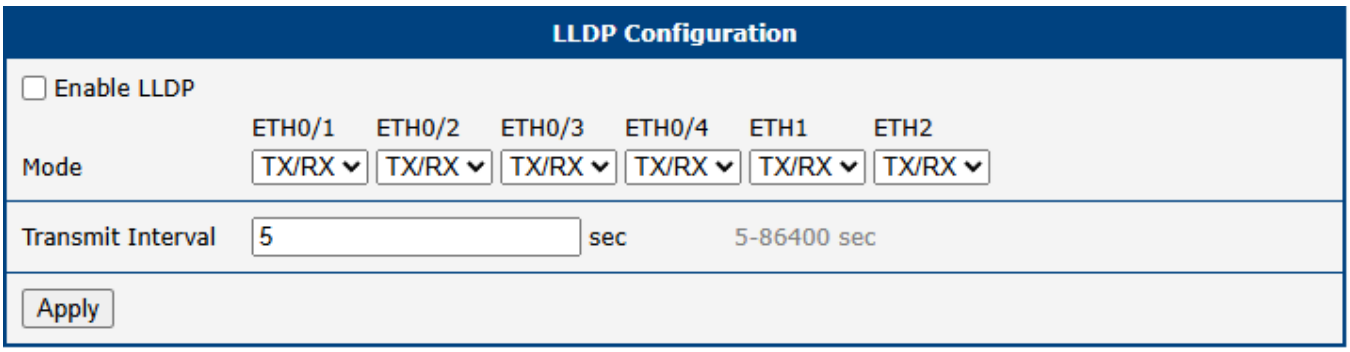


Figure 80: LLDP configuration page

The table below describes the settings available on the LLDP configuration page. After making any changes, click the *Apply* button to save and activate the new configuration.

Item	Description
Enable LLDP	Activates the Link Layer Discovery Protocol globally on the router.
Mode	Defines the communication mode for all available Ethernet interfaces. For devices equipped with a switch, this includes individual switch ports. The available options for each interface are: • **TX/RX** – The port both transmits its own LLDP advertisements and receives LLDP packets from neighboring devices. • **RX** – The port only receives LLDP packets but does not transmit its own. • **off** – LLDP communication is completely disabled on this specific port.
Transmit Interval	Specifies the frequency, in seconds, at which LLDP advertisement packets are broadcasted to neighbors. The default value is typically 5 seconds, and the permitted range is from 5 to 86400 seconds.

Table 77: LLDP configuration parameters

3.18.6 NTP

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

Info

- Some configuration options described may not be available on all router models.
- Upon initial activation, the NTP service may require up to 15 minutes to stabilize due to hardware clock adjustments. During this period, Syslog may report `TIME_ERROR: Clock Unsynchronized`. This is normal and will resolve when synchronization is complete.

Warning

Operating the router as an NTP server while its own clock is not synchronized to a reliable external time source (e.g., remote NTP server, cellular network, or GNSS) is strongly discouraged. This may result in incorrect time propagation to other devices relying on this router.

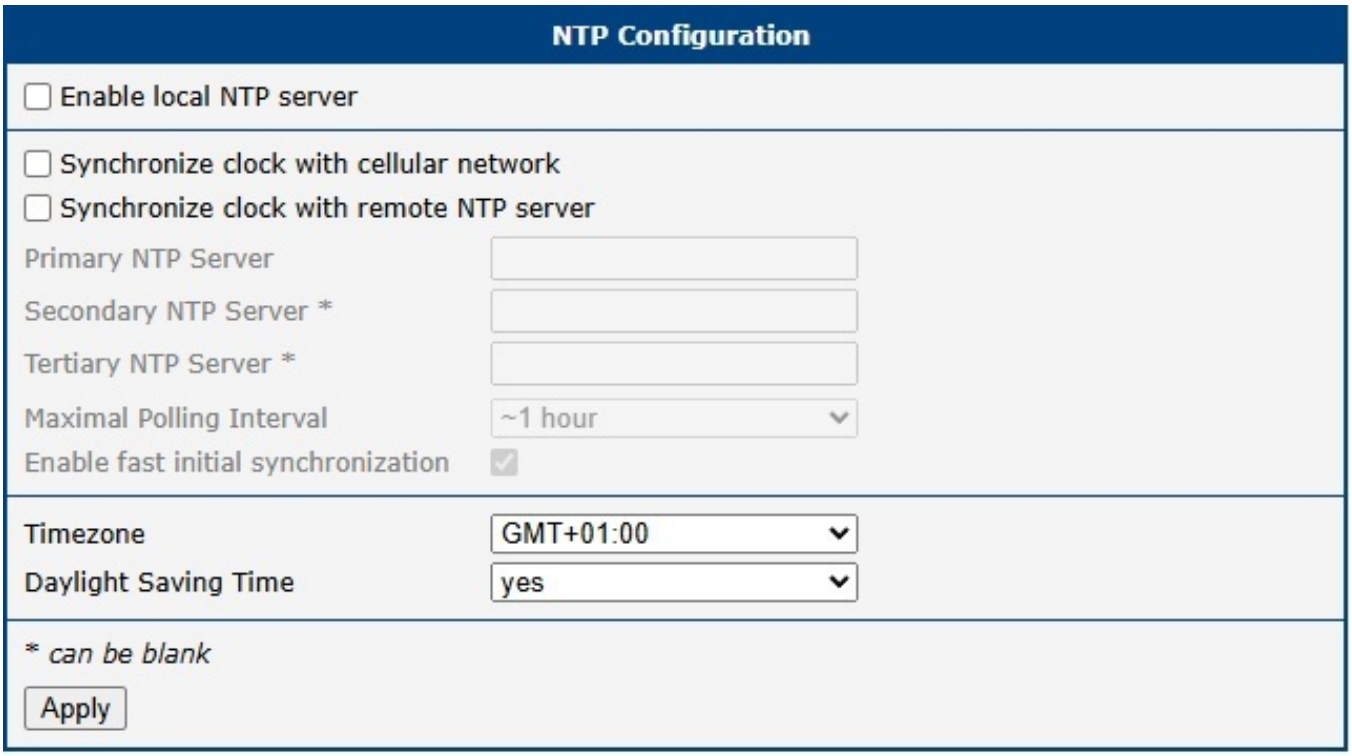


Figure 81: NTP configuration page

Info

Time-Synchronization Accuracy

The accuracy of the router's clock depends on the chosen synchronization source:

- **Remote NTP Server:** This is typically the most accurate method. External NTP servers are usually synchronized to atomic clocks and maintained for high-precision timekeeping.
  - Typical accuracy: Within several milliseconds.
- **Cellular Network (NITZ):** Synchronization via the cellular network (a feature known as NITZ) can vary depending on the operator's infrastructure and is generally less precise than dedicated NTP servers.
  - Typical accuracy: Up to several seconds.
- **GNSS:** While satellite-based time is reliable for general clock correction, its precision for NTP is limited by receiver hardware, atmospheric conditions, and internal processing delays. Therefore, it is not recommended for applications requiring high-precision timekeeping.
  - Typical accuracy: Around one second.

For applications requiring precise time synchronization, always prefer remote NTP servers over GNSS.

Item	Description
Enable local NTP server	Enables the built-in NTP server, allowing devices on the local network to synchronize their clocks with the router. The time accuracy depends on how the router itself is synchronized.
Synchronize clock with cellular network	Enables automatic synchronization of the router's system clock with the time provided by the connected cellular network. This functionality depends on support from the mobile operator.
Synchronize clock with GNSS	Enables automatic synchronization of the router's system clock using the precise time signal from a connected GNSS module. This option is only available if a compatible module is installed and receiving a valid satellite signal.
Synchronize clock with remote NTP server	Enables querying of specified remote NTP servers (up to three, in order of preference) for time synchronization.
Primary NTP Server	IP address or domain name of the primary external NTP server. Used if 'Synchronize clock with remote NTP server' is enabled.
Secondary NTP Server	IP address or domain name of the secondary NTP server (optional). Used if the primary server is unavailable.
Tertiary NTP Server	IP address or domain name of the tertiary NTP server (optional). Used if both primary and secondary are unavailable.
Maximal Polling Interval	Sets the maximum interval for synchronization polls (usually in seconds/minutes). Longer intervals reduce network load but may reduce time accuracy.
Enable fast initial synchronization	If enabled, the router performs a rapid clock update when a significant difference is detected between the system time and the received time, reducing convergence time.
Timezone	Defines the router's local timezone for time display and daylight saving adjustment.
Daylight Saving Time	Enables or disables automatic daylight saving adjustment for the set timezone.

Table 78: NTP configuration items description

3.18.7 SMTP

The router includes a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) client, which can be configured to send emails for notifications or from scripts. To configure the client, navigate to *Services* → *SMTP*.

Info

- The settings on this page must match the requirements of your email provider's SMTP server.
- Note that some mobile service providers may block standard SMTP ports, potentially restricting you to using the provider's own SMTP server.

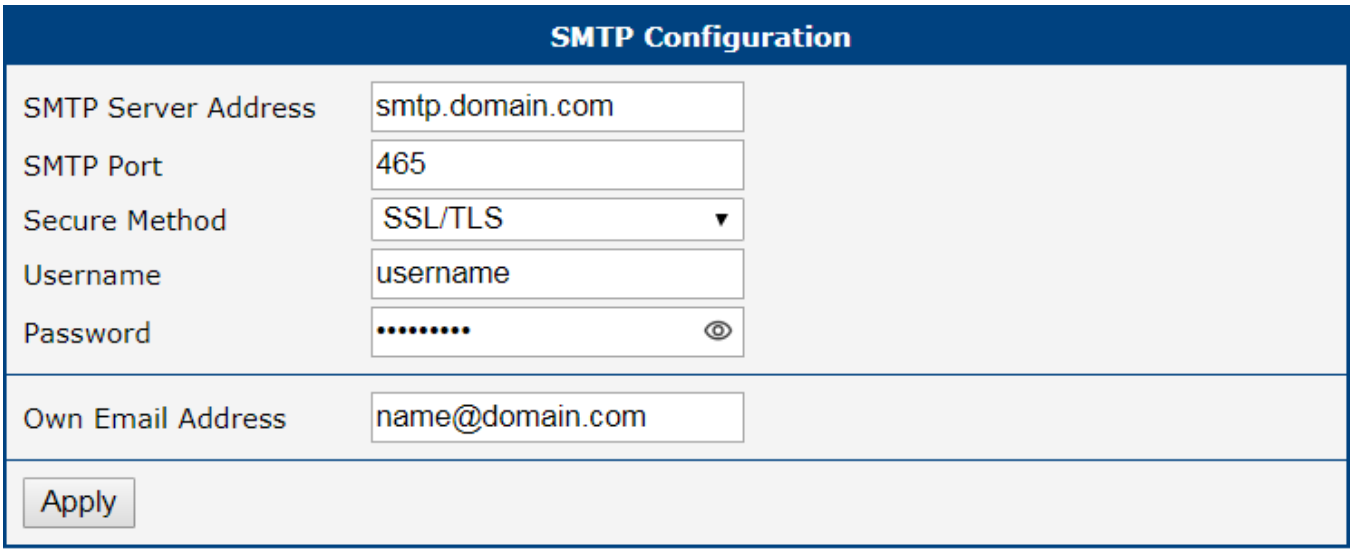


Figure 82: SMTP client configuration example

Item	Description
SMTP Server Address	The IP address or domain name of your outgoing mail server.
SMTP Port	The port number the SMTP server uses. Common ports include 25, 465 (SSL/TLS), and 587 (STARTTLS).
Secure Method	The encryption method required by the server. The options are *none*, *SSL/TLS*, or *STARTTLS*.
Username	The username for your email account.
Password	The password for your email account.
Own Email Address	The sender's email address that will appear on outgoing emails (e.g., `my-router@mydomain.com`).

Table 79: SMTP client configuration settings

Sending Emails

Once the SMTP client is configured, you can trigger emails in two ways:

- **From a script:** Use the `email` command within a startup or custom script. Scripts are managed on the *Configuration* → *Scripts* page.
- **From the command line:** Connect to the router via SSH and use the `email` command directly.

For detailed syntax and examples of the `email` command, refer to the *Command Line Interface* Application Note [1].

3.18.8 SMS

The *Configuration* → *Services* → *SMS* page allows you to configure all SMS-related functionality, including automated event notifications, remote control via SMS commands, and direct access to the cellular module using the AT-SMS protocol.

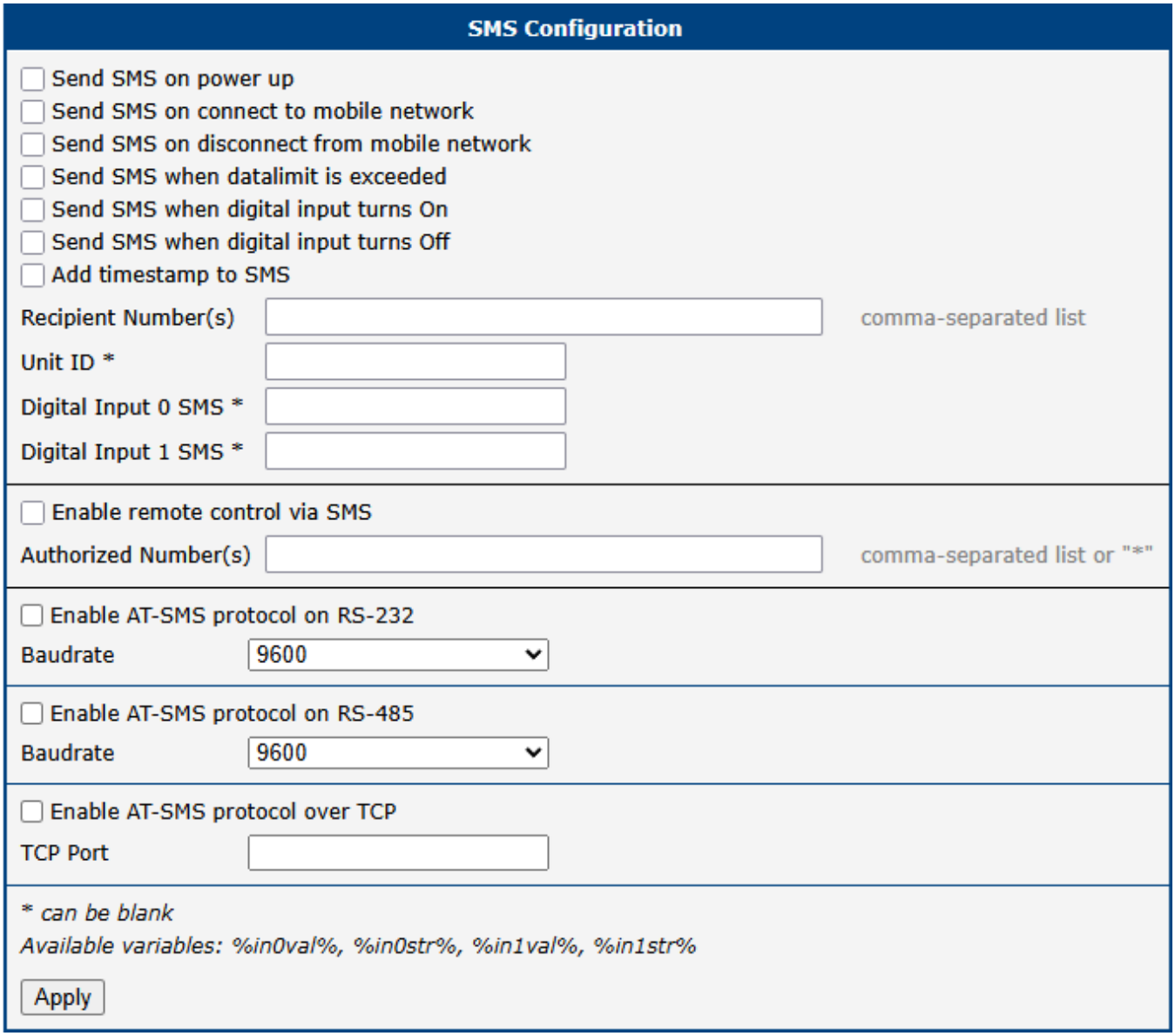


Figure 83: SMS configuration page

SMS Notifications

This section allows you to configure the router to automatically send an SMS notification to one or more phone numbers when a specific system event occurs.

Item	Description
Send SMS on power up	If checked, an SMS is sent when the router starts.
Send SMS on connect to mobile network	If checked, an SMS is sent when the router establishes a mobile network connection.

Table 80: SMS notification configuration

Item	Description
Send SMS on disconnect from mobile network	If checked, an SMS is sent when the router loses its mobile network connection.
Send SMS when datalimit is exceeded	If checked, an SMS is sent when a mobile data limit is exceeded.
Send SMS when digital input turns On/Off	If checked, an SMS is sent when the state of a digital input changes to On or Off, respectively.
Add timestamp to SMS	If checked, a timestamp (YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss) is added to the beginning of each notification SMS.
Recipient Number(s)	A comma-separated list of recipient phone numbers for the notifications.
Unit ID	A custom identifier for the router, which can be included in the SMS text.
Digital Input 0/1 SMS[1]	The custom text to be sent when the corresponding digital input event is triggered.

Table 80: SMS notification configuration (continued)

Remote Control via SMS

The router can be controlled by sending specific commands via SMS from an authorized phone number. To activate this functionality, you must enable it and specify at least one authorized number.

Item	Description
Enable remote control via SMS	Master switch for SMS processing. If enabled, the router processes incoming SMS messages for remote control commands and custom scripts. **Note:** If disabled, all incoming SMS messages are ignored, and neither control commands nor the custom script at `/var/scripts/sms` will be executed.
Authorized Number(s)	A comma-separated list of phone numbers authorized to execute standard control commands. To accept commands from any number, enter a single asterisk (*****).

Table 81: Remote control configuration

[1] You can use variables like `%in0val%` (numeric value 0/1) or `%in0str%` (string "Off"/"On") to include the input's state in the message.

The table below lists all supported control commands. Note that most commands trigger temporary actions that are reverted upon reboot; only the `set profile` command makes a permanent change to the router's configuration.

Command	Description
`go online`	Connects the router from the mobile network.
`go online sim [1|2]`	Switches the active mobile connection to the specified SIM card.
`go offline`	Disconnects the router from the mobile network.
`set outx=[0|1]`	Sets the state of a digital output (e.g., `set out0=1`).
`set profile [std|alt1|alt2|alt3]`	Permanently switches to the standard or an alternative configuration profile. For more details, see Chapter *5.3 Change Profile*.
`reboot`	Reboots the router.
`get ip`	Responds with an SMS containing the current IPv4 address of the active mobile connection.
`get ipv6`	Responds with an SMS containing the current IPv6 address of the active mobile connection.

Table 82: SMS control commands

Info

For advanced users, custom SMS processing can be implemented using a script located at `/var/scripts/sms`. This script is invoked **only** for SMS messages that are **NOT** processed as standard control commands (e.g., messages with unknown text or from unauthorized numbers). Note that *Enable remote control via SMS* must be enabled for the script to run.

The script receives arguments indicating the sender's authorization status. This allows you to implement custom logic for unhandled messages. The script file does not require execute permissions (`chmod +x`). For more details, see the *Extending Router Functionality* Application Note, Chapter *Handling Incoming SMS with a Custom Script*.

AT-SMS Protocol

The AT-SMS protocol provides direct access to the router's cellular module using standard AT commands. This allows for advanced management of SMS messages and retrieval of detailed module status information. This functionality can be enabled over a serial port or a TCP connection.

Item	Description
Enable AT-SMS protocol on RS-232 / RS-485	Enables the protocol on the selected serial port.
Baudrate	Sets the communication speed for the corresponding serial port.
Enable AT-SMS protocol over TCP	Enables the protocol over a network connection.
TCP Port	The TCP port on which the router will listen for AT-SMS connections.

Table 83: AT-SMS protocol configuration

Once a connection is established, you can use the AT commands listed in the table below.

Command	Description
AT+CGMI	Returns the manufacturer identity.
AT+CGMM	Returns the model identity.
AT+CGMR	Returns the model revision.
AT+CGSN	Returns the product serial number.
AT+CIMI	Returns the International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI).
AT+CMGD	Deletes an SMS message.
AT+CMGF	Sets the SMS message format.
AT+CMGL	Lists SMS messages from storage.
AT+CMGR	Reads an SMS message.
AT+CMGS	Sends an SMS message.
AT+CMGW	Writes an SMS message to storage.
AT+CMSS	Sends an SMS message from storage.
AT+CNUM	Returns the SIM card's phone number.
AT+COPS?	Lists available mobile networks.
AT+CPIN?	Retrieves the SIM card status (e.g., PIN required).
AT+CPMS	Selects the SMS memory storage type.
AT+CREG?	Displays the network registration status.
AT+CSCA	Sets the SMS Service Center (SMSC) address.
AT+CSCS	Selects the character set.
AT+CSQ	Returns the signal strength.
AT+GMI	Returns the manufacturer identity.
AT+GMM	Returns the model identity.
AT+GMR	Returns the model revision.
AT+GSN	Returns the product serial number.
ATE[0|1]	Enables or disables command echoing.
ATI	Returns manufacturer and model information.

Table 84: Supported AT commands

Info

For a complete description of all supported AT commands and their syntax, please refer to the *AT Commands (AT-SMS)* Application Note.

3.18.9 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* → *Services* section of the main menu.

SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) provides status information about network elements such as routers or endpoint devices. In SNMP v3, communication is secured through user-specific encryption and authentication. To enable the SNMP service, select the *Enable SNMP agent* checkbox.

Info

Name, *Location*, *Contact*, and *Custom* indetification fields are now configured in the *Configuration* → *System* → *Identification* menu. These fields are no longer present in the SNMP configuration page.

Item	Description
Enable SNMP agent	Turns on the SNMP agent, which allows the router to be managed and monitored using SNMP protocols.
Enable SNMPv1/v2 access	Enables access for SNMPv1 and SNMPv2 protocols. Enter community strings for read and write access.
Community (Read/Write)	Specify the community strings for SNMPv1/v2 access (for read and write operations, respectively). Default is typically `public` for read and `private` for write.
Enable SNMPv3 access	Activates configuration options for SNMPv3, allowing for stronger authentication and encryption.
Username	Set the username for SNMPv3, independently for read and write access.
Authentication	Select the authentication algorithm (e.g., SHA-512) for SNMPv3 identity verification.
Authentication Password	Password for generating the authentication key.
Privacy	Select the encryption algorithm (e.g., AES) used to secure SNMPv3 communication.
Privacy Password	Password for encrypting SNMPv3 messages.
Enable I/O extension	Allows monitoring and reporting of digital I/O signals available on the router.
Enable M-BUS extension	Enables support for M-BUS (Meter-Bus) devices. Configure baudrate, parity, and stop bits as required for your metering hardware. External RS232/M-BUS converters may be needed.
Baudrate, Parity, Stop Bits	Configure communication parameters for the M-BUS interface.
Enable reporting to supervisory system	Enables the transmission of statistical and location data to a supervisory or monitoring server.
Address	Destination IP address or hostname for the supervisory system.
Period	Reporting interval in minutes (1–1440).
Location period if moving / halted	Available for GNSS models only. Defines the interval in seconds (0–864000) for location reporting. GNSS service must be enabled. Separate values can be configured for periods when the device is moving and when it is stationary.

Table 85: SNMP configuration items description

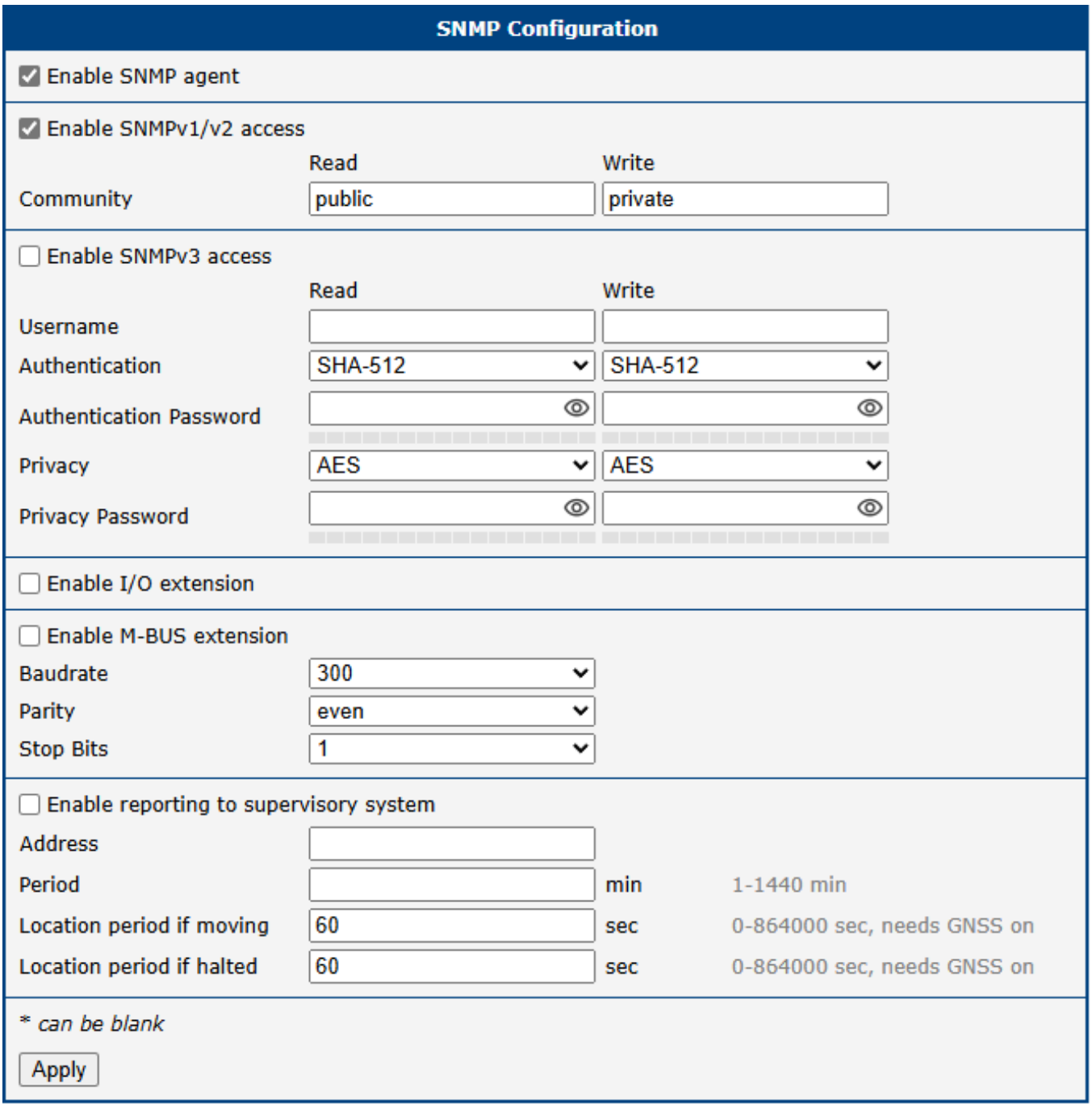


Figure 84: SNMP configuration page

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

Info

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.

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.

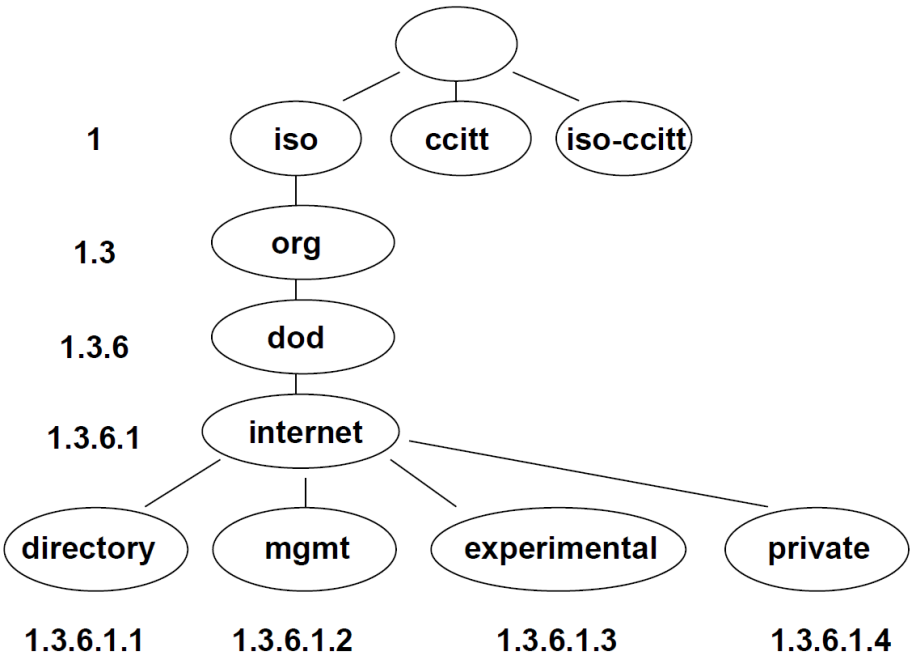


Figure 85: OID basic structure

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 digital inputs and outputs, the following OID range is used:

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

Table 86: Object identifiers for digital inputs and outputs

Info

The list of available and supported OIDs, along with other details, can be found in the application note *SNMP Object Identifiers* [12].

The next figure illustrates SNMP browsing in the *MIB Browser*.

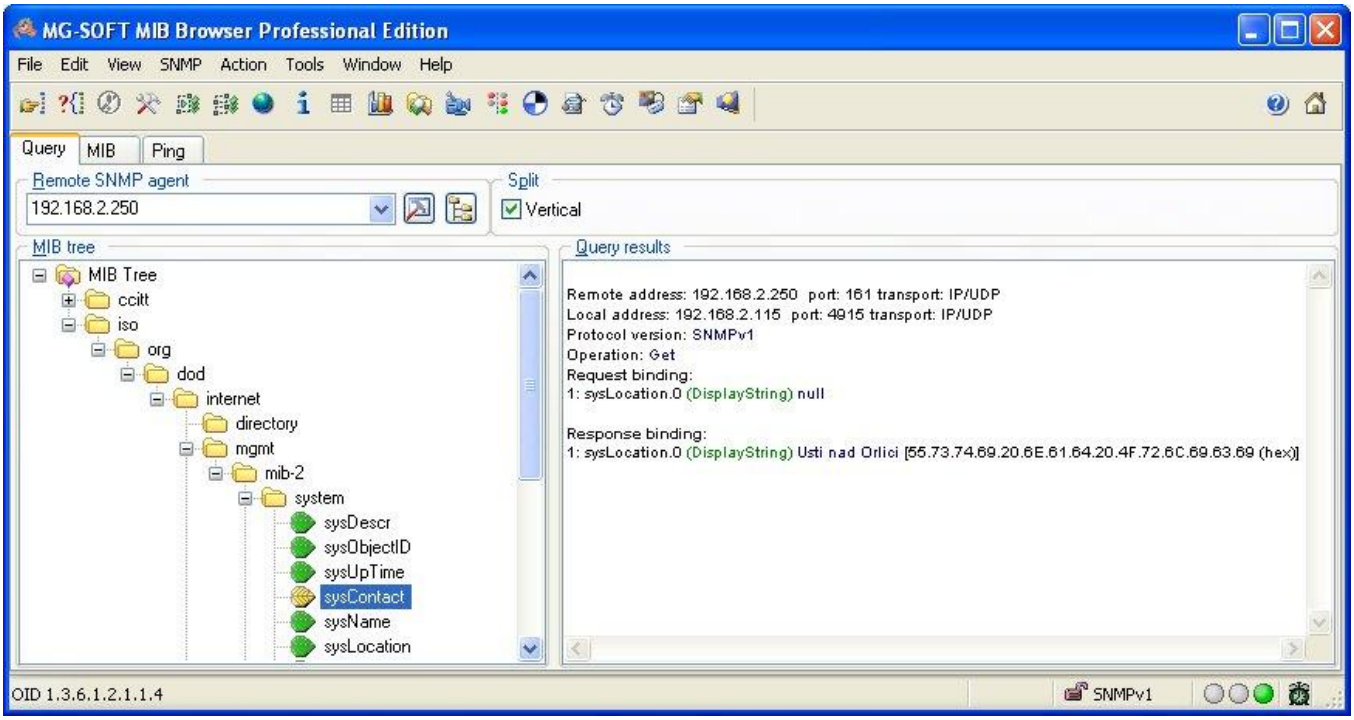


Figure 86: MIB browser example

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 → *org* → *dod* → *internet* → *private* → *enterprises* → *Conel* → *protocols*

The path to router-specific information is:

iso → *org* → *dod* → *internet* → *mgmt* → *mib-2* → *system*

3.18.10 SSH

The Secure Shell (SSH) service allows for secure command-line access to the router's operating system. To configure the SSH server, navigate to *Services* → *SSH*.

Info

Access Restriction: Please note that only users assigned the *Admin* role are authorized to log in to the router via SSH. Users with a standard *User* role cannot access the command line.

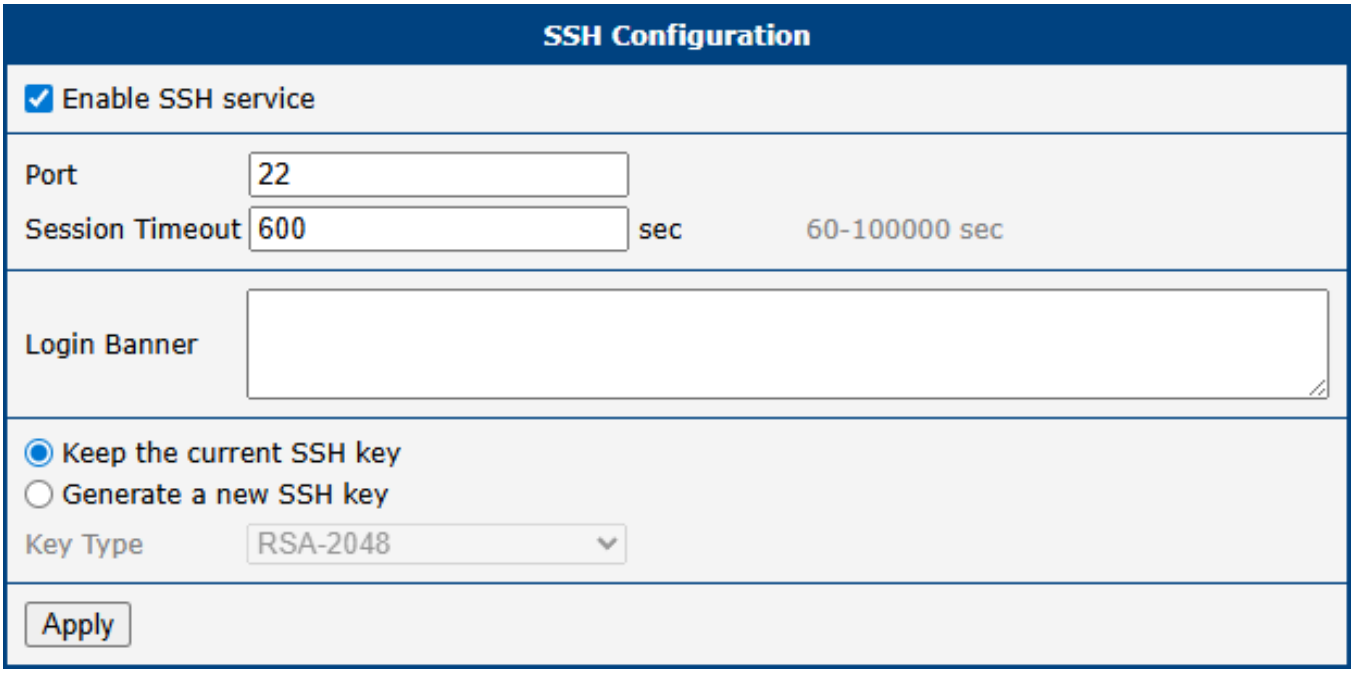


Figure 87: SSH server configuration page

General Settings

Item	Description
Enable SSH service	Enables or disables the SSH server on the router.
Port	The TCP port on which the SSH server will listen for incoming connections. The default is port 22.
Session Timeout	The duration of inactivity (in minutes) after which an SSH session will be automatically disconnected.
Login Banner	A custom message that will be displayed to users before they are prompted for their login credentials.

Table 87: General SSH settings

Host Key Management

The SSH host key is a unique cryptographic key used by clients to verify the router's identity and prevent man-in-the-middle attacks.

Info

When you connect to the router via SSH for the first time, your client will prompt you to accept the host key's fingerprint. If the host key ever changes (e.g., after a new one is generated), your client will display a security warning. This is expected behavior.

Item	Description
Keep the current SSH key	Retains the existing host key. This is the default and recommended option for normal operation.
Generate a new SSH key	Discards the current key and generates a new one. This is typically only done for security policy reasons.
Key Type	The cryptographic algorithm used for the host key. **ED25519** is a modern, fast, and secure elliptic curve algorithm. **RSA** is an older, widely supported standard.

Table 88: SSH host key settings

3.18.11 Syslog

The Syslog service collects and manages system messages from the router's operating system and various applications. To configure this service, navigate to *Services* → *Syslog*.

The collected logs can be viewed on the *Status* → *System Log* page (see Chapter *2.11 System Log*) or via the command line with the `slog` command.

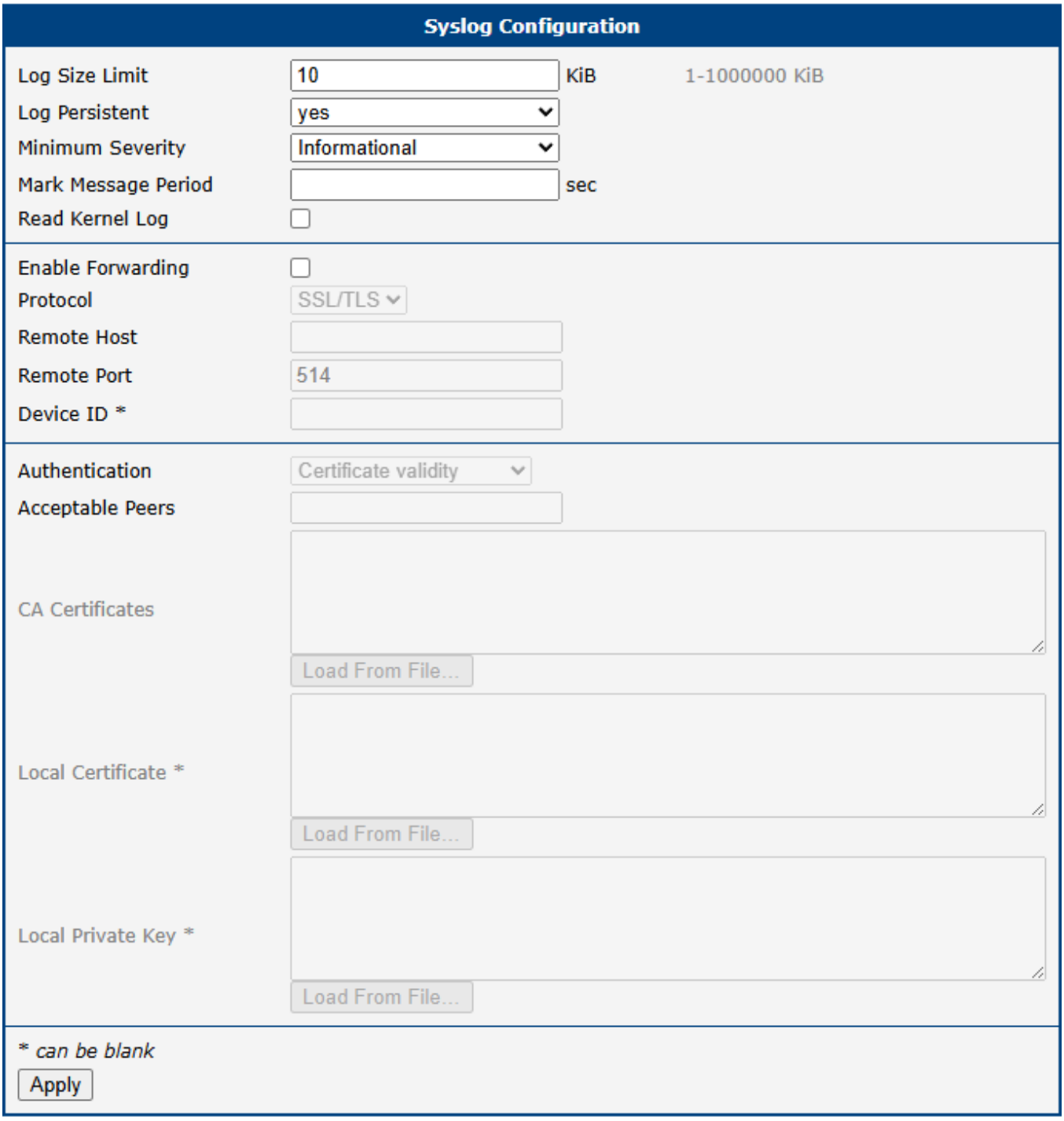


Figure 88: Syslog configuration page

Local Logging

These settings control how logs are stored on the router itself.

Setting	Description
Log Size Limit	Sets the maximum size (in KiB) for the local log files. The default is 10 KiB.
Log Persistent	If enabled, the system log will be saved in persistent memory and will survive a router reboot.
Minimum Severity	Sets the minimum severity level for messages to be logged by the system. Levels range from *Emergency* (highest severity, least detail) to *Debug* (lowest severity, most detail). **Note:** Some components, such as IPsec or certain Router Apps, have their own independent logging level settings. These act as a secondary filter. A service-specific setting can make that service **less** verbose than the global setting, but it cannot force the system to log messages that fall below the global *Minimum Severity* level.
Mark Message Period	Sets a time interval for the router to write a – `MARK` – message to the log, which acts as a keepalive indicator.
Read Kernel Log	Check this to include kernel-level messages (e.g., firewall logs, device notifications) in the system log.

Table 89: Local logging settings

Remote Forwarding

The router can forward log messages in real-time to a remote Syslog server for centralized storage and analysis.

Setting	Description
Enable Forwarding	Enables the forwarding of all log messages to a remote host.
Protocol	The transport protocol for forwarding: *UDP*, *TCP*, or *SSL/TLS* for a secure connection.
Remote Host	The hostname or IP address of the remote Syslog server.
Remote Port	The port number on which the remote server is listening.
Device ID	A custom identifier for the router, used in the forwarded log messages. If left blank, the default ID *Router* is used.

Table 90: Remote forwarding settings

Remote Server Authentication

These settings configure authentication when using the *SSL/TLS* protocol for secure forwarding.

Setting	Description
Authentication	The method used to authenticate the remote server: • **None (encryption only):** Encrypts the connection but does not authenticate the server. • **Certificate fingerprint:** Authenticates the server by matching its certificate fingerprint against the one in *Acceptable Peers*. • **Certificate validity:** Authenticates any server that presents a valid certificate signed by the specified CA. • **Certified peer name:** Authenticates the server by checking its certificate's validity and matching its DNS name or Common Name against the *Acceptable Peers* list.
Acceptable Peers	A list of accepted certificate fingerprints (SHA1) or DNS/Common Names. Wildcards (e.g., `*.example.net`) are supported for names.
CA Certificates	A file containing the full CA certificate chain in PEM format, used to validate the remote server's certificate.
Local Certificate	A local client certificate (in PEM format) to present to the remote server if it requires client authentication.
Local Private Key	The private key corresponding to the *Local Certificate*.

Table 91: Remote server authentication settings

3.18.12 Telnet

The Telnet service provides unencrypted, text-based command-line access to the router. To configure it, navigate to *Services* → *Telnet*.

Warning

Telnet is an insecure protocol. All data, including usernames and passwords, is transmitted in plain text. It is strongly recommended to use the secure SSH service instead.

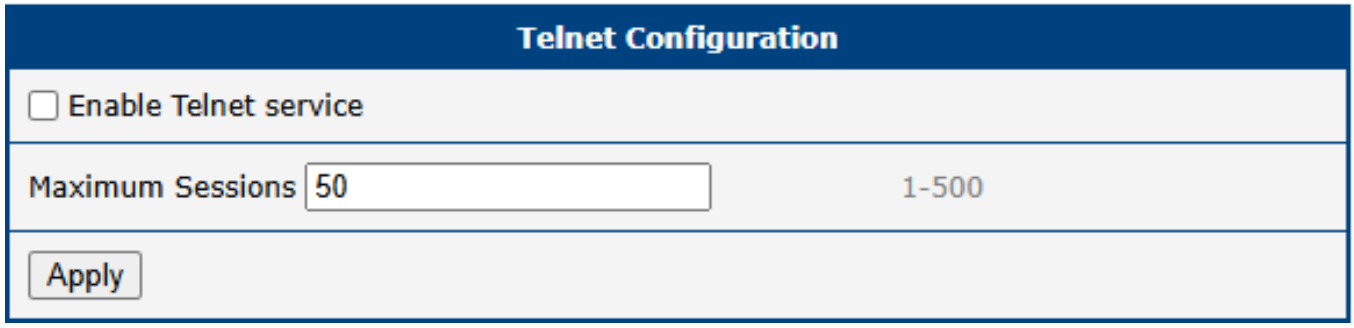


Figure 89: Telnet server configuration page

Item	Description
Enable Telnet service	Enables the Telnet server on the router.
Maximum Sessions	The maximum number of concurrent Telnet sessions allowed. The allowed range is from 1 to 500.

Table 92: Telnet configuration settings

3.19 Peripheral Ports

Info

Some interfaces may not be available for all models.

Configuration of physical interfaces such as RS-232, RS-485, USB serial converter, and digial Inputs/Outputs is now accessible from the *Configuration* → *Peripheral Ports* menu. Each interface is configured using its own subpage. Below, each port type is described in its own section.

3.19.1 RS-232 Port

On the RS-232 Port configuration page, you can activate the port by ticking the *Enable access over TCP/UDP* checkbox. Additional settings are detailed in the table below. Support is provided for both IPv4 and IPv6 TCP/UDP client/server configurations.

RS-232 Serial Port Configuration

☐ Enable access over TCP/UDP			
Baudrate	9600		
Data Bits	8		
Parity	none		
Stop Bits	1		
Flow Control	none		
Split Timeout	20	msec	1-10000 msec
Protocol	TCP		
Mode	server		
Server Address			
TCP Port			
Inactivity Timeout *		sec	1-86400 sec
☐ Reject new connections			
☐ Check TCP connection			
Keepalive Time	3600	sec	1-86400 sec
Keepalive Interval	10	sec	1-120 sec
Keepalive Probes	5		1-10

* *can be blank*

Apply

Figure 90: RS-232 serial 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 is sent without a parity bit. • **Even** – Data is sent with even parity. • **Odd** – Data is sent with odd parity.
Stop Bits	Number of stop bits: **1** (default), **2**.
Flow Control	Select the flow control method: **None** or **Hardware**.
Split Timeout	Time threshold for message segmentation. If the gap between two characters exceeds this value (in milliseconds), any buffered characters are sent over the network.
Protocol	Communication protocol: • **TCP** – Communication using the connection-oriented TCP protocol. • **UDP** – Communication using the connectionless UDP protocol.
Mode	Connection mode for TCP protocol: • **server** – The router listens for incoming TCP connection requests on the specified port. • **client** – The router initiates a connection to a TCP server using the specified IP address and port.
Server Address	When in *client* mode, specify the IP address or domain name of the remote server. Both IPv4 and IPv6 are supported.
TCP Port	The TCP/UDP port for communication. This setting applies to both server and client modes.
Inactivity Timeout	The time in seconds after which an inactive TCP/UDP connection is automatically terminated.
Reject new connections	If enabled, the router rejects new incoming connections when one is already active, enforcing a single-client connection.
Check TCP connection	If enabled, the router actively monitors the TCP connection status using keepalive packets.
Keepalive Time	The time interval in seconds after which the router sends a keepalive probe to verify the connection.
Keepalive Interval	The duration in seconds the router waits for a response to a probe before resending it.
Keepalive Probes	The number of unanswered probes before the connection is considered inactive.

Table 93: RS-232 serial port configuration items

Ethernet-to-Serial Communication Example

This scenario demonstrates how to use the router as a gateway to connect a PC on an Ethernet network to a remote serial device. As shown in the figure, a PC with the IP address 192.168.1.100 sends data to the remote router (10.0.0.2) on TCP port 2000. This remote router is configured in *TCP Server* mode and listens for incoming connections. Once a connection is established, it forwards all data from the TCP socket to its RS-232 port, which is connected to the PLC. The first router (192.168.1.1) serves as the default gateway for the PC.

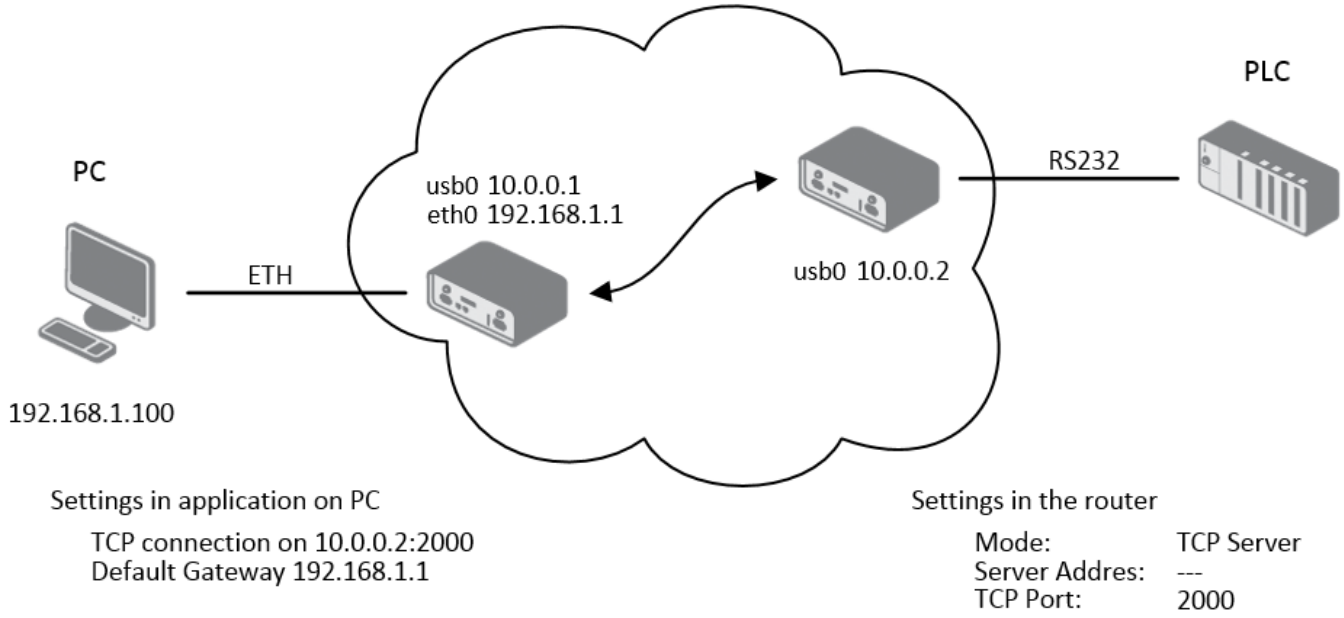


Figure 91: Ethernet-to-serial communication configuration example

Serial Interface Communication (Serial Tunnel) Examle

This example illustrates how to create a transparent serial tunnel over an IP network, effectively extending a serial connection over a long distance. The PC is connected via RS-232 to the first router (10.0.0.1), which is configured in *TCP Client* mode. It initiates a connection to the second router (10.0.0.2) on port 2000. The second router, configured as a *TCP Server*, is connected to the PLC via its RS-232 port. Data sent from the PC is automatically tunneled over the TCP connection to the second router and then passed to the PLC.

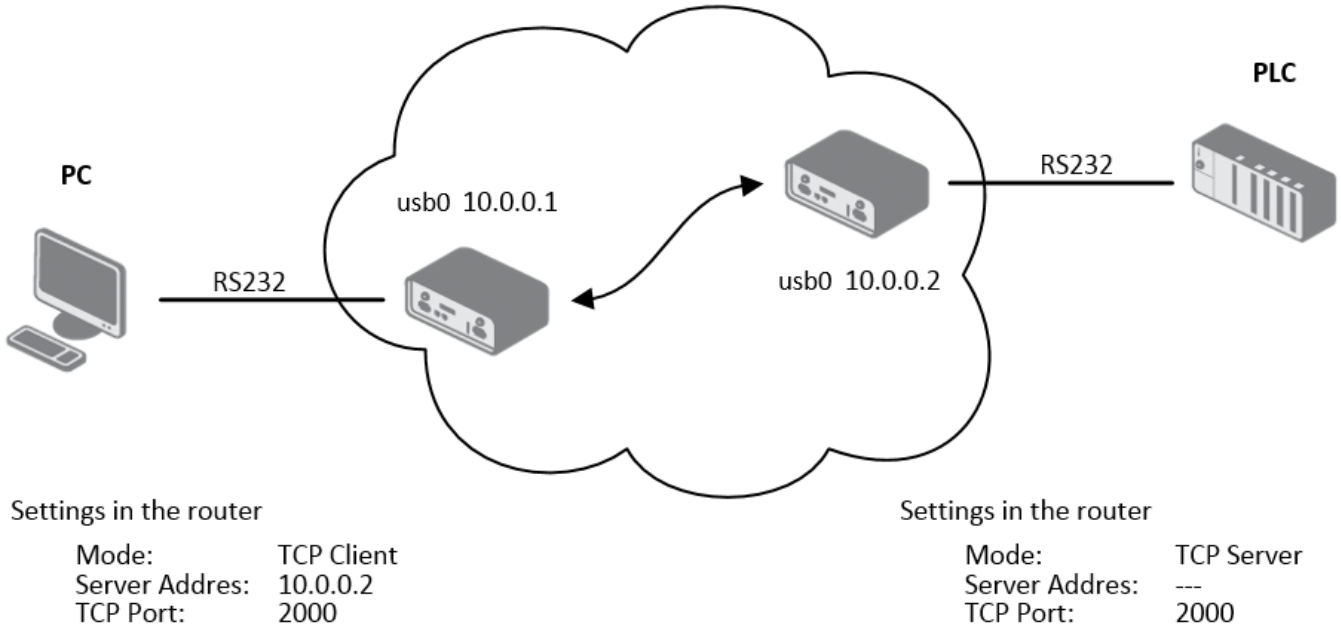


Figure 92: Serial interface configuration example

3.19.2 RS-485 Port

The RS-485 port configuration is analogous to the RS-232 port. The configuration items and their meanings are identical to those described in the previous section for the RS-232 port.

3.19.3 USB Port

Info

- The USB port is automatically disabled to prevent damage during an overload condition, which occurs when a connected device draws excessive current. Normal operation is restored after rebooting the router.
- For detailed instructions on creating, mounting, checking, and unmounting a file system on a USB flash drive, refer to the application note for the *Ext4 Filesystem Utilities* Router App.

The USB port supports USB **mass storage devices** and **serial converters**. Configuration can be performed via the *USB Port* menu item.

By unchecking the *Enable USB port* option, the USB port can be disabled. Before doing so, ensure that all filesystems on attached storage are properly unmounted to prevent data corruption. This can be done in the console using the `umount /mnt/usb_storage` command, for example.

Enabling *Enable USB serial converter access over TCP/UDP* allows the router to create a network-accessible **virtual serial port** for a supported device connected to its USB port. This enables communication with serial-based equipment (e.g., sensors or industrial controllers) over a TCP or UDP connection. Consequently, you can remotely monitor or configure serial devices without needing a dedicated on-site computer. All subsequent configuration items for this feature are identical to those described in the RS-232 Port section. For a list of supported USB converters, refer to the *Extending Router Functionality* application note. Refer to Chapter 3.19.3 for instructions on adding support for unsupported serial converters.

Mounting a USB Flash Drive to the System

To access a USB flash drive within the router's system, it must first be mounted. Follow these steps:

1. **Connect the USB Flash Drive**
   Plug the USB flash drive into the router's USB port.
2. **Identify the USB Flash Drive**
   Run the `dmesg` command to display recent system messages and identify the name of the newly connected device. Look for an entry such as `/dev/sda`, with partitions like `/dev/sda1`.
3. **Create a Mount Point (Optional)**
   If you prefer a dedicated directory, create one: `mkdir /mnt/usb`
4. **Mount the USB Flash Drive**
   Use the mount command to attach the drive: `mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/usb`
5. **Verify Successful Mount**
   List mounted file systems with `mount` or check the directory contents with `ls /mnt/usb` to confirm the files are accessible.
6. **Unmounting the USB Flash Drive**
   When finished, unmount the drive to prevent data corruption: `umount /mnt/usb`.

Once unmounted, you can safely remove the flash drive. If you encounter issues, ensure the drive is properly connected and its file system (e.g., vfat, ext4, exfat) is supported.

Info

If the mount command fails, you may need to specify the filesystem type with the `-t` option, for example: `mount -t vfat /dev/sda1 /mnt/usb`

Using an Unsupported Serial Converter Chip

In some cases, a serial converter chip may not be natively supported. USB devices are identified by a **Vendor ID (VID)** and a **Product ID (PID)**.

Finding the VID and PID

You can find the VID and PID of your device:

- **On Linux:** Use the `lsusb` command (not available in the router's environment).
- **On Windows:** Open *Device Manager*, locate your device, and find the IDs in its properties.

Enabling the Unsupported Device

Once you have the VID and PID, you can add support for the device by echoing these values to the `ftdi_sio` driver:

```
echo <VID> <PID> > /sys/bus/usb-serial/drivers/ftdi_sio/new_id
```

For example, for a device with VID '0403' and PID 'd921', use:

```
echo 0403 d921 > /sys/bus/usb-serial/drivers/ftdi_sio/new_id
```

After running this command, the driver should recognize the device. If not, try reloading the driver or reconnecting the device.

3.19.4 Inputs/Outputs

Info

Starting from router firmware version 6.6.0, the USR LED settings on this page replace the original *USR LED Management* RouterApp, and it is strongly recommended to use this built-in feature instead of the app.

On the *Inputs/Outputs* page, you can manually turn a digital output on or off and define the operation mode for the router's USR LED. In the image below, *Digital Output 0* is *On* and can be turned off by clicking the *Off* button. Conversely, *Digital Output 1* is *Off* and can be turned on by clicking the *On* button.

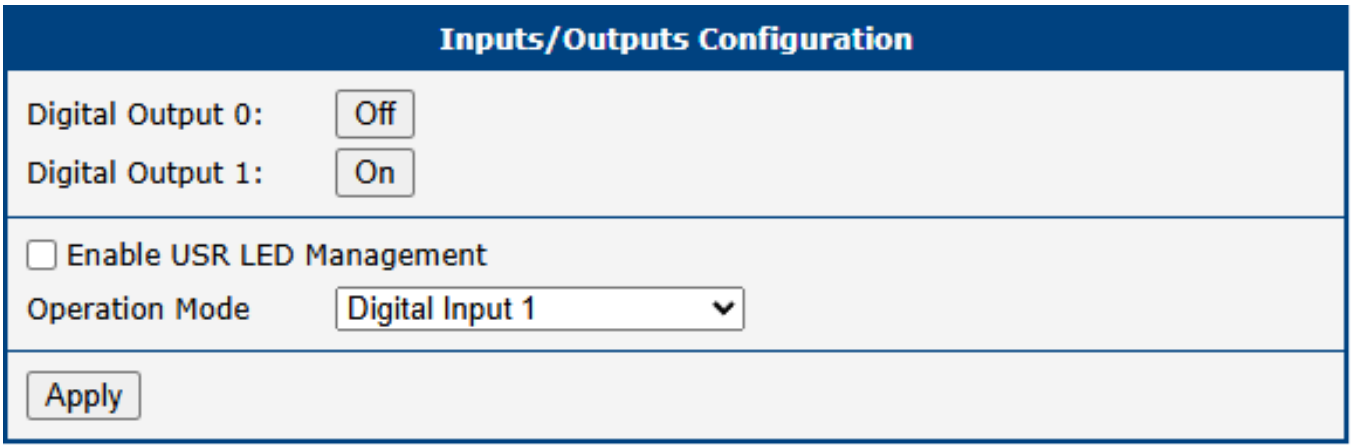


Figure 93: Inputs/Outputs configuration example

By enabling *Enable USR LED Management*, you can set the desired operation mode for the USR LED. The available modes are described in the table below:

Item	Description
Always OFF	The LED is permanently off.
Always ON	The LED is permanently on. This is useful for physically locating the router among other devices.
Digital Input x	The LED lights when digital input *x* is *On*. The state is updated every 100 ms.
Digital Output x	The LED lights when digital output *x* is *On*. The state is updated every 100 ms.
RS-xxx Rx activity	The LED lights when the serial interface on peripheral port *xxx* is receiving data.
RS-xxx Tx activity	The LED lights when the serial interface on peripheral port *xxx* is transmitting data.
RS-xxx Rx and Tx activity	The LED lights when the serial interface on peripheral port *xxx* is receiving and/or transmitting data.
WiFi AP activity	The LED lights when a client is connected to the router's WiFi AP and flashes during communication.
WiFi STA activity	The LED lights when the router is connected to a remote WiFi AP and flashes during communication.
OpenVPN activity	The LED lights when an OpenVPN tunnel is established and has received data.
IPsec active	The LED lights when an IPsec tunnel is established.
WireGuard activity	The LED lights when a WireGuard tunnel is established and has received data.
WebAccess/DMP active	The LED lights when the router is connected to a WebAccess/DMP server.

Table 94: USR LED operation modes overview

3.20 System

The System configuration menu contains settings that are common to the entire router system, such as authentication, identification, and automatic updates.

3.20.1 Authentication

The *Configuration* → *System* → *Authentication* page allows for the configuration of user authentication methods, password policies, and account lockout settings. The router can authenticate users against its local database or against external RADIUS or TACACS+ servers.

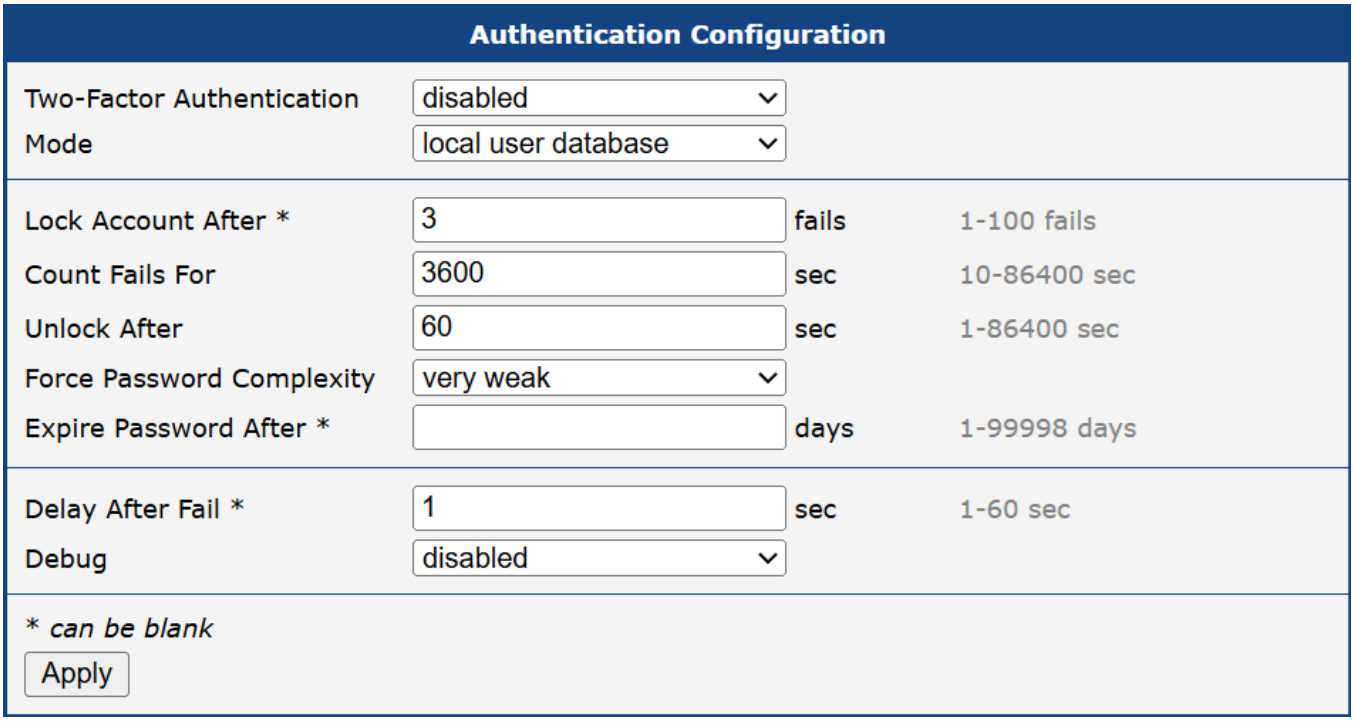


Figure 94: Authentication configuration page

General Settings

These settings are common across all authentication modes.

Item	Description
Two-Factor Authentication	Enables a second layer of security for user logins. Options include *Google Authenticator* or *OATH*. See Chapter for details.
Mode	Selects the primary authentication method: • **Local user database**: Authenticates against the router's local user list (see Chapter *5.1 Manage Users*). • **RADIUS with fallback**: Authenticates against a RADIUS server. If the server is unreachable, it falls back to the local database. • **RADIUS only**: Authenticates only against a RADIUS server. Caution: If the server is unreachable, login will be impossible. • **TACACS+ with fallback**: Authenticates against a TACACS+ server, with fallback to the local database. • **TACACS+ only**: Authenticates only against a TACACS+ server. Caution: If the server is unreachable, login will be impossible.

Table 95: General authentication configuration options

Item	Description
Lock Account After	The number of failed login attempts before an account is locked.
Count Fails For	The time window in seconds during which failed attempts are counted.
Unlock After	The duration in seconds after which a locked account is automatically unlocked.
Force Password Complexity	Enforces minimum password strength requirements. There are four character classes: uppercase letters (A-Z), lowercase letters (a-z), digits (0-9), and other characters (e.g., `!@#$+.`). • **Very Weak**: ◦ Must be at least 6 characters long. ◦ Must not contain the username. ◦ Must not be a palindrome. • **Weak**: ◦ Must be at least 8 characters long. ◦ Must contain characters from at least 2 of the 4 classes. ◦ Must not contain the username. ◦ Must not be a palindrome. • **Good**: ◦ Must be at least 12 characters long. ◦ Must contain characters from at least 3 of the 4 classes. ◦ Must not contain more than 3 identical consecutive characters. ◦ Must not contain the username. ◦ Must not be a palindrome. • **Strong**: ◦ Must be at least 16 characters long. ◦ Must contain characters from all 4 classes. ◦ Must not contain more than 2 identical consecutive characters. ◦ Must not contain the username. ◦ Must not be a palindrome.
Expire Password After	The number of days until a user password expires, forcing a change on next login. See Chapter .
Delay After Fail	The time in seconds the login screen is disabled after a failed attempt.
Debug	Enables detailed authentication-related messages in the system log.

Table 95: General authentication configuration options (continued)

RADIUS Mode

To use RADIUS for authentication, select either *RADIUS with fallback* or *RADIUS only* and configure the server details.

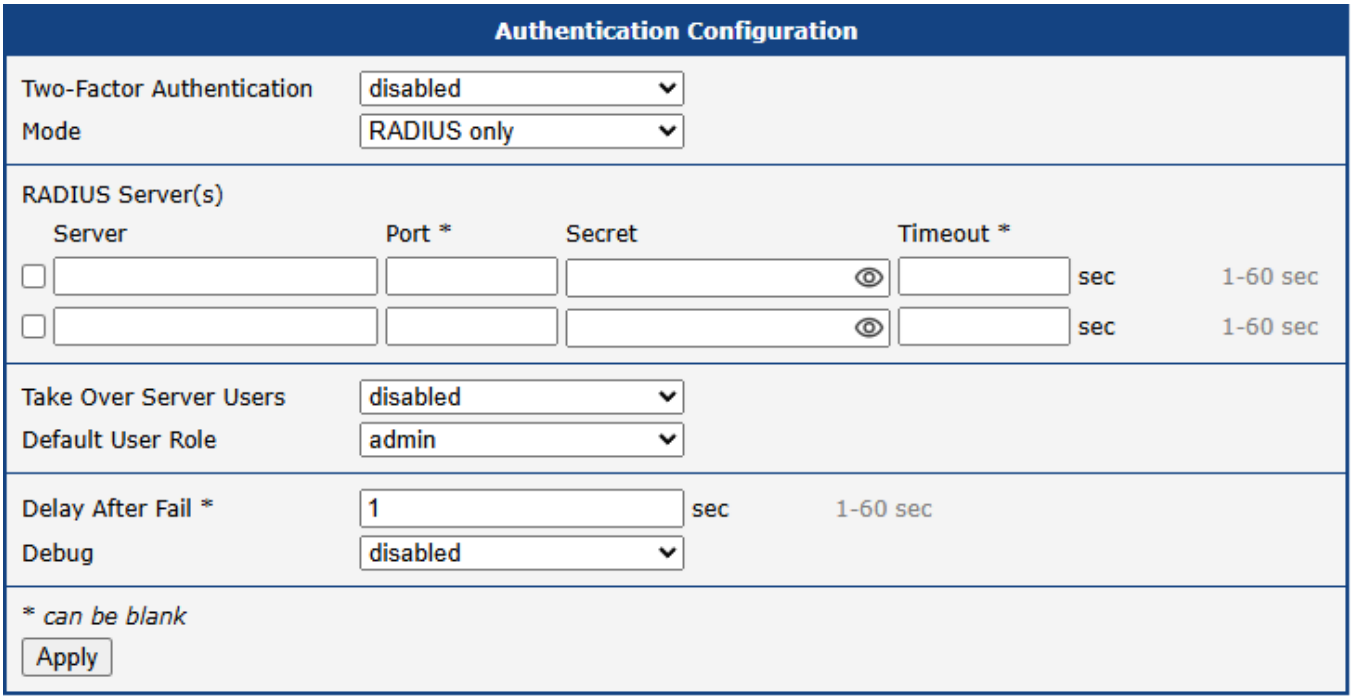


Figure 95: RADIUS configuration

Warning

For a RADIUS user to log in, a corresponding user account must exist on the router locally. This account can be created manually (see Chapter *5.1 Manage Users*) or automatically by enabling the *Take Over Server Users* option.

Item	Description
Server	The IP address of the primary and optional secondary RADIUS server.
Port	The UDP port of the RADIUS server (default is 1812).
Secret	The shared secret used to encrypt communication with the RADIUS server.
Timeout	The time in seconds to wait for a response from the RADIUS server.
Take Over Server Users	If enabled, a local user account will be created automatically upon successful RADIUS authentication if one does not already exist. The local account is created without a password.
Default User Role	Assigns a default role (*Admin* or *User*) to users created via the *Take Over* feature, unless a role is provided by the RADIUS server via the *Service-Type* attribute. • *Administrative-User*: Assigns the *Admin* role. • *NAS-Prompt-User*: Assigns the *User* role.

Table 96: RADIUS configuration options

TACACS+ Mode

To use TACACS+ for authentication, select either *TACACS+ with fallback* or *TACACS+ only* and configure the server details.

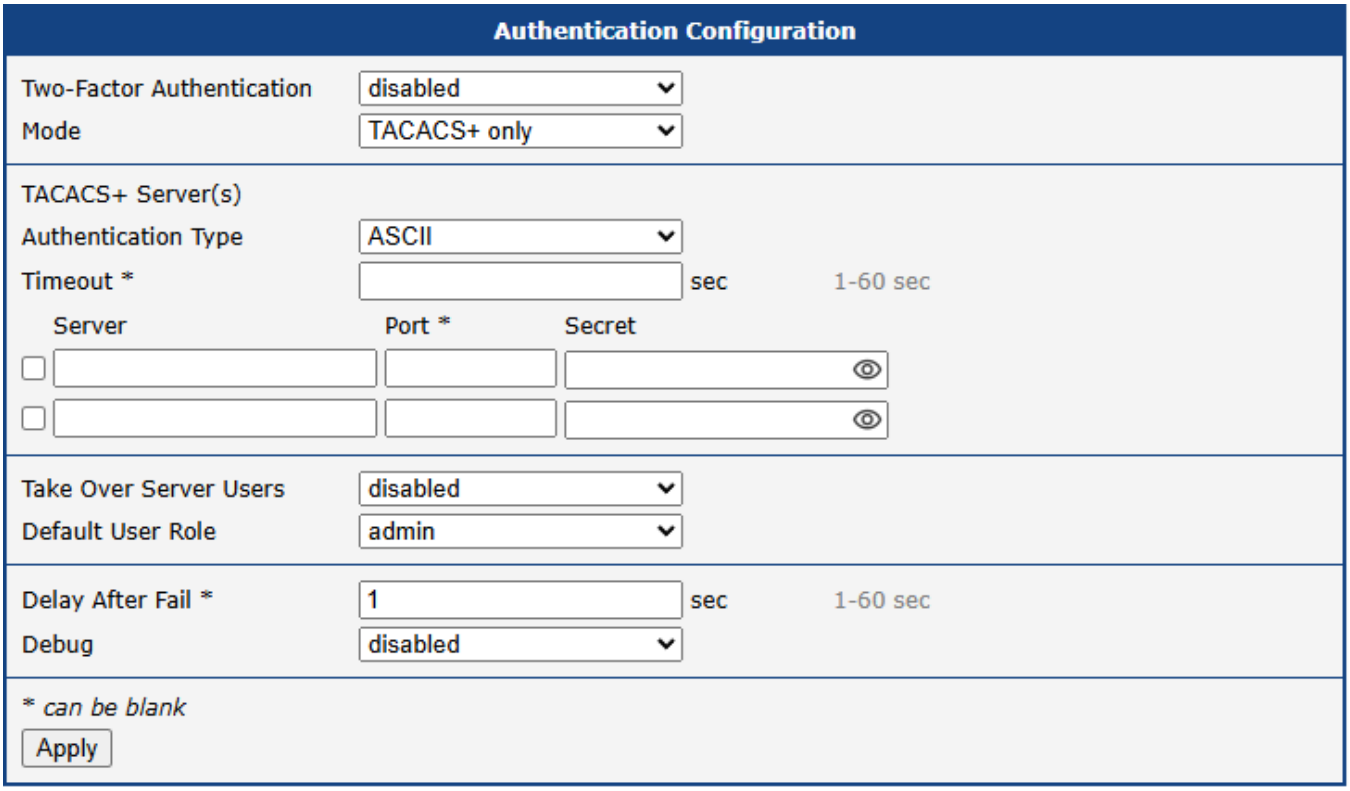


Figure 96: TACACS+ configuration

Warning

As with RADIUS, a corresponding local user account is required for TACACS+ authentication. This account can be created manually or automatically with the *Take Over Server Users* option, as detailed in Chapter *5.1 Manage Users*.

Item	Description
Authentication Type	The authentication protocol to use: *ASCII*, *PAP*, or *CHAP*.
Timeout	The time in seconds to wait for a response from the TACACS+ server.
Server	The IP address of the primary and optional secondary TACACS+ server.
Port	The TCP port of the TACACS+ server (default is 49).
Secret	The shared secret used to encrypt communication with the TACACS+ server.
Take Over Server Users	If enabled, a local user account will be created automatically upon successful TACACS+ authentication if one does not already exist. The local account is created without a password.
Default User Role	Assigns a default role (*Admin* or *User*) to users created via the *Take Over* feature.

Table 97: TACACS+ configuration options

3.20.2 Identification

The *Configuration* → *System* → *Identification* page allows you to define several strings used to identify the router. These values serve multiple purposes:

- The *Name* and *Location* strings are displayed in the top-right corner of the web interface for easy identification.
- The *Name*, *Location*, *Contact*, and *Custom* fields are all exposed via the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) for remote monitoring, as detailed in Chapter *3.18.9 SNMP*.

Info

Previously, these settings were located on the SNMP configuration page. They have been moved here to serve as a central point for router identification.

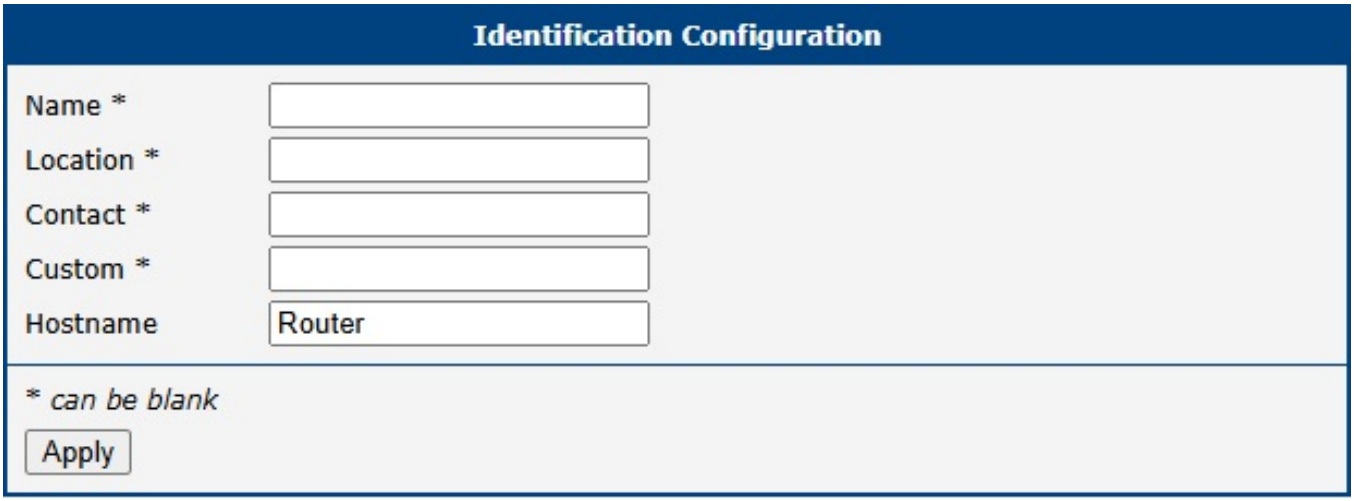


Figure 97: Identification configuration page

Item	Description
Name	A custom name for the router (e.g., "Main Office Gateway"). This is also used as the SNMP System Name (sysName).
Location	The physical location of the router (e.g., "Server Room A"). This is used as the SNMP System Location (sysLocation).
Contact	Contact information for the person responsible for the device (e.g., an email address or phone number). This is used as the SNMP System Contact (sysContact).
Custom	A custom string for any additional information. This is used as the SNMP `infoCustom` field.
Hostname	The hostname of the router, used to identify the device on the local network (e.g., in DHCP leases).

Table 98: Identification configuration items

3.20.3 Automatic Update

The router can be configured to automatically download and apply firmware and configuration updates from a remote server or a local USB drive. This feature is essential for managing large-scale deployments and ensuring that devices are always up-to-date. The settings are located on the *Configuration* → *System* → *Automatic Update* page.

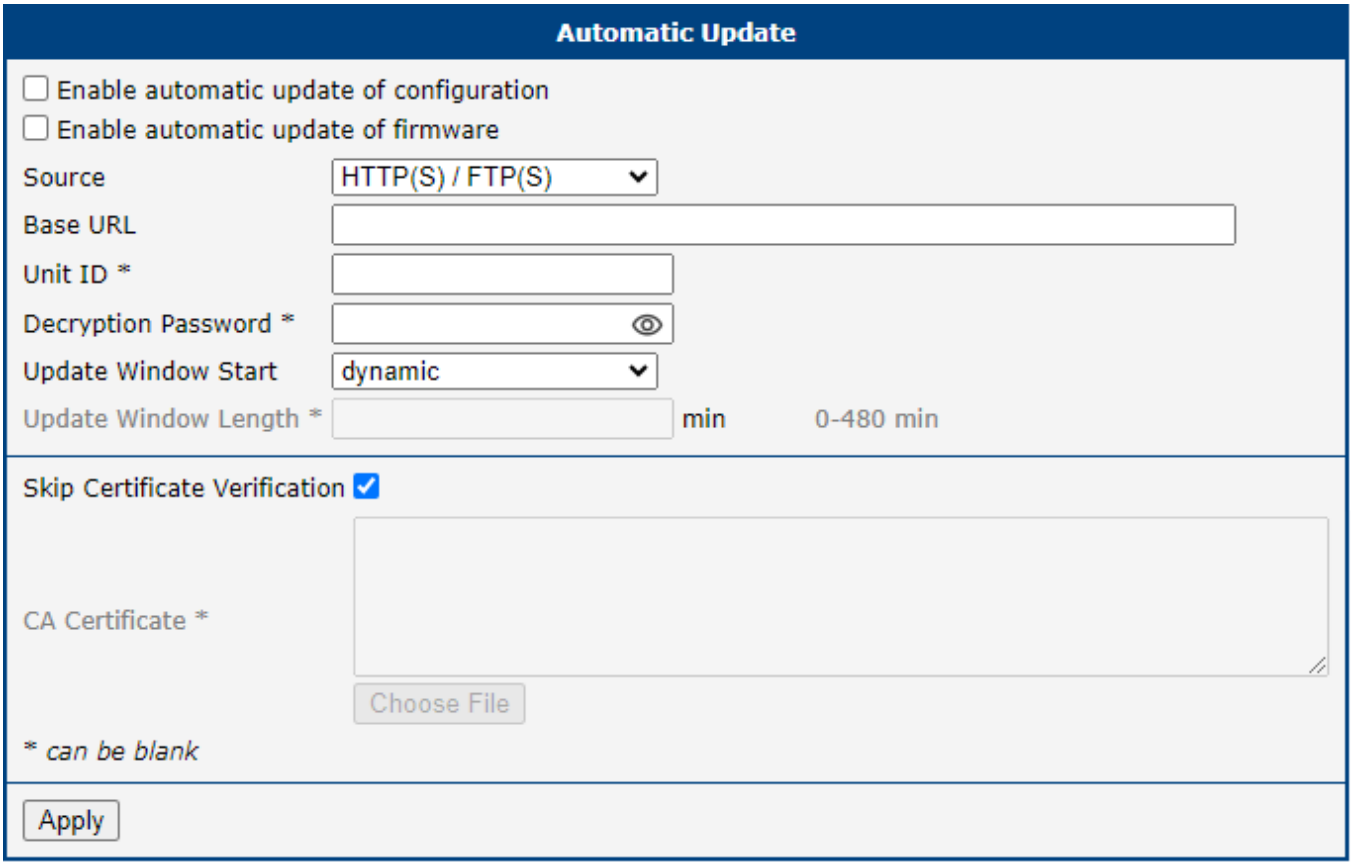


Figure 98: Automatic Update configuration page

Update Configuration

The following table describes the parameters for configuring the automatic update process.

Item	Description
Enable automatic update of configuration	Enables the automatic update of the router's configuration file.
Enable automatic update of firmware	Enables the automatic update of the router's firmware.
Source	Specifies the location of the update files: • **HTTP(S)/FTP(S) server**: Updates are downloaded from the *Base URL*. The protocol (HTTP, HTTPS, FTP, or FTPS) is determined by the URL prefix. • **USB flash drive**: The router searches for update files in the root directory of a connected USB drive. • **Both**: The router checks both the remote server and a connected USB drive.

Table 99: Automatic Update configuration options

Item	Description
Base URL	The base URL of the remote server where update files are stored. The default protocol is HTTPS. To use a different protocol (HTTP, FTP, or FTPS), the prefix must be specified explicitly (e.g., `http://myupdateserver.com`).
Unit ID	A custom identifier used as the filename for the configuration file. If this field is empty, the router defaults to using its ETH0 MAC address as the filename.
Decryption Password	The password required to decrypt an encrypted configuration file.
Update Window Start	The hour (1-24) when the daily update check should begin. If set to *dynamic*, the check runs five minutes after boot and every 24 hours thereafter.
Update Window Length	A duration in minutes that defines a window of time, starting at the *Update Window Start*, during which the update will be performed at a random moment. This helps to distribute the load on the update server in large deployments.
Skip Certificate Verification	If checked, the router will not validate the SSL/TLS certificate of the remote HTTPS/FTPS server.
CA Certificate	The custom CA certificate used for server validation.

Table 99: Automatic Update configuration options (continued)

File Naming Conventions

The router looks for files with specific names on the update source. All files must be in a `tar.gz` archive.

- **Firmware**: The firmware filename is composed of the router model and a `.bin` extension (e.g., `icr-440x.bin`). The exact filename can be found on the *Administration* → *Update Firmware* page (see Chapter *5.9 Update Firmware*). A corresponding version file (`*.ver`) must also be present on the server.
- **Configuration**: The configuration filename is determined by the *Unit ID*. If the *Unit ID* is specified, that value is used as the filename (e.g., `test.cfg`). If it is left blank, the router will look for a file named after its ETH0 MAC address, with colons replaced by dots (e.g., `00.11.22.33.44.55.cfg`).

Warning

- Always upload both the `*.bin` and `*.ver` files to the server for firmware updates. If the `*.ver` file is missing and the server returns an incorrect success code, the router may enter a continuous download loop.
- Firmware updates may introduce incompatibilities with installed Router Apps. Always check the application notes for compatibility information and update Router Apps as needed.
- If *Update Window Start* is set to *dynamic*, the automatic update process runs five minutes after every boot, including after a manual firmware upgrade. With a fixed hour configured, it instead waits until that scheduled hour.

Configuration Examples

Example 1: Scheduled Update

In this example, an ICR-4401 router is configured to check for a new firmware or configuration file daily at 1:00 AM from a specific URL.

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

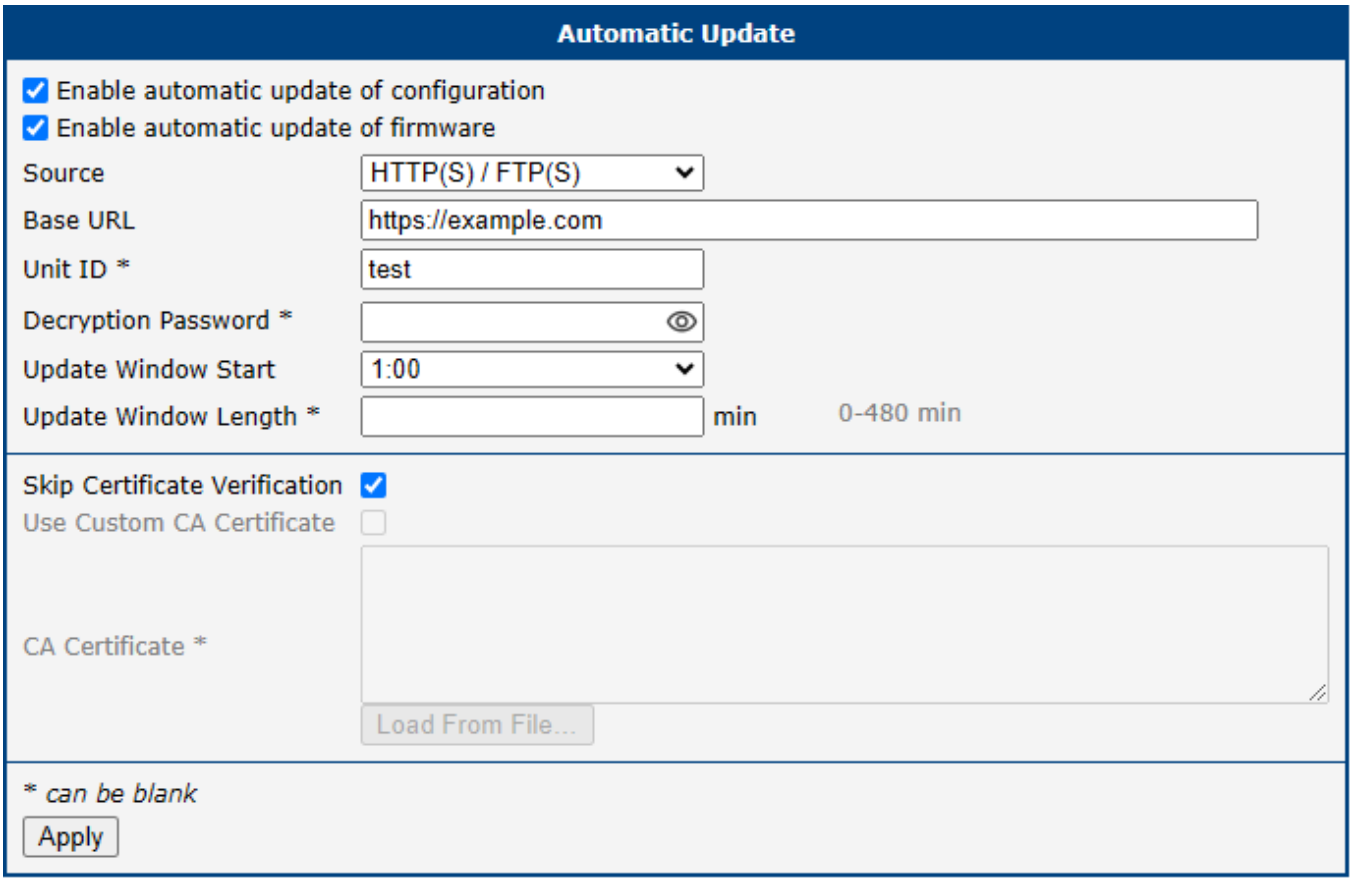


Figure 99: Example of a scheduled automatic update

Example 2: Update Based on MAC Address with Encrypted Configuration

This example shows an ICR-4161 router configured to check for updates within a two-hour window. The configuration file is encrypted and identified by the router's MAC address.

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

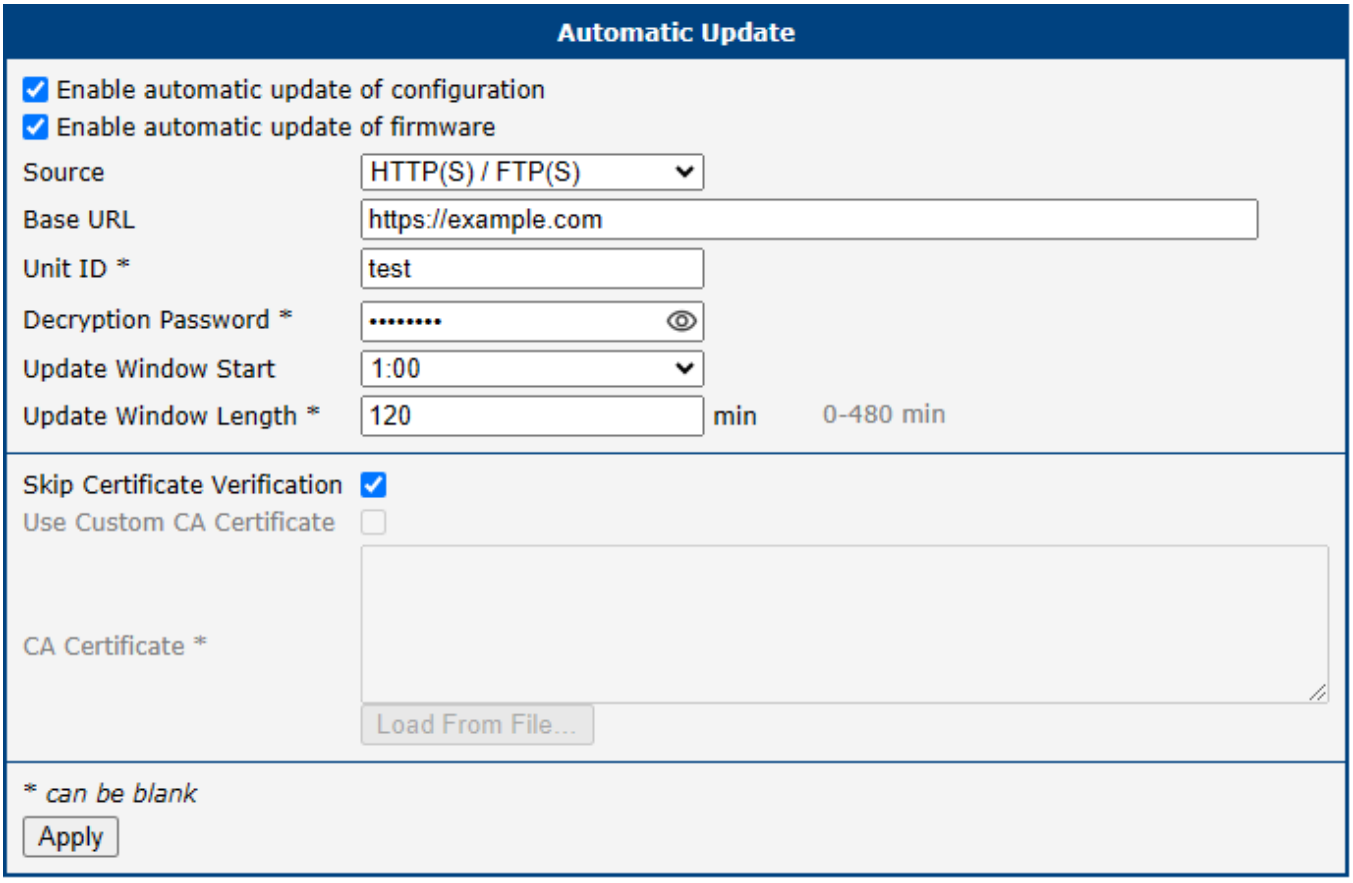


Figure 100: Example of an automatic update using the MAC address

3.21 Events

The *Configuration* → *Events* page provides a powerful system for triggering automated actions in response to specific system events. This feature allows you to create custom notifications and responses for monitoring the router's status and health.

Info

Starting with firmware version 6.6.0, this functionality replaces the legacy *Event Notificator* RouterApp. It is strongly recommended to use this built-in feature instead of the old RouterApp.

To begin, check the *Enable events notifications* box at the top of the page.

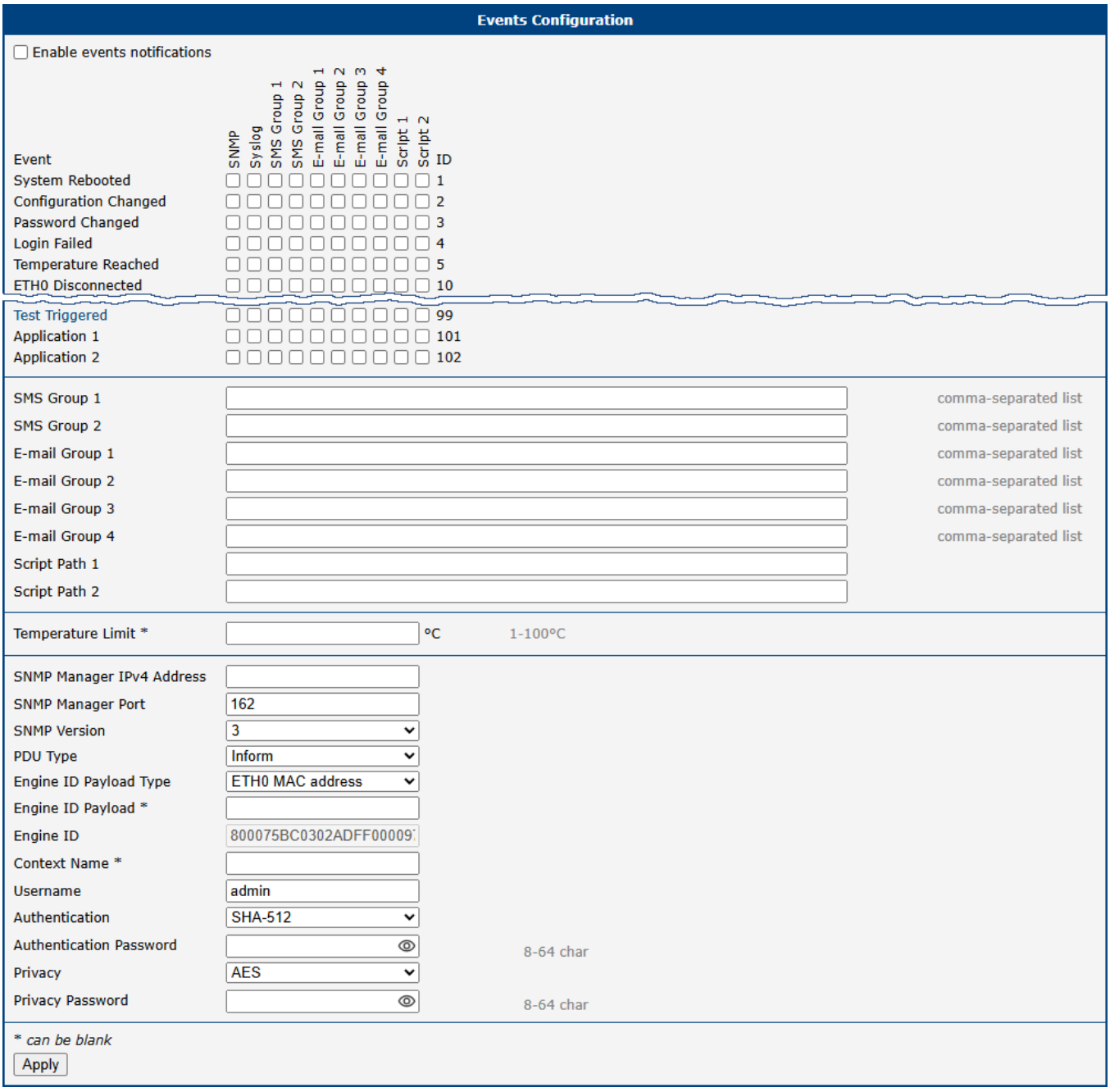


Figure 101: Events configuration page

Event-Action Matrix

The core of this feature is the matrix, which links system events (rows) to specific actions (columns). When a particular event occurs, the router checks this matrix and executes all the actions that are checked in that event's row.

Event	Description
System Rebooted	Triggered when the router finishes its boot sequence.
Configuration Changed	Triggered whenever the router's configuration is modified and saved.
Password Changed	Triggered when a user password is changed.
Login Failed	Triggered after any unsuccessful login attempt to the router, either via the web interface or an SSH connection.
Temperature Reached	Triggered when the internal temperature exceeds the limit defined in the *Temperature Limit* field.
ETHx Disconnected	Triggered when the link on the corresponding Ethernet port is lost.
Test Triggered	A virtual event designed specifically for testing your configured actions (e.g., to verify that an SMS or email is sent correctly). **Note:** Before testing, you must ensure that the event system is enabled, the desired actions are configured, and all settings are saved. The test can then be triggered manually by clicking on the event name itself, which acts as a hyperlink in the web interface.
Application 1/2	Custom events that can be triggered by user scripts or applications (IDs 101 and 102).

Table 100: Available events

Action	Description
SNMP	Sends an SNMP trap to the defined SNMP manager.
Syslog	Writes a message to the system log.
SMS Group 1/2	Sends an SMS to all numbers in the specified SMS group. Only available on cellular router models.
E-mail Group 1-4	Sends an email to all addresses in the specified E-mail group.
Script 1/2	Executes the user script located at the specified path.

Table 101: Available actions

Action Definitions

This section is where you define the details for each action.

Item	Description
SMS Group 1/2	A comma-separated list of phone numbers for the respective SMS action group.
E-mail Group 1-4	A comma-separated list of email addresses for the respective E-mail action group.
Script Path 1/2	The absolute path to the user script to be executed for the respective script action (e.g., `/var/scripts/my_script.sh`).
Temperature Limit	The temperature threshold in degrees Celsius (°C) for the *Temperature Reached* event.

Table 102: Action definitions

SNMP Settings

This section contains the specific settings for the *SNMP* trap action.

Item	Description
SNMP Manager IPv4 Address	The IP address of the server that will receive the SNMP traps.
SNMP Manager Port	The UDP port on which the SNMP manager is listening. The default is 162.
SNMP Version	The version of the SNMP protocol to use. Version 3 is recommended for enhanced security.
PDU Type	The type of Protocol Data Unit to send. *Inform* requires an acknowledgment from the manager, while *Trap* does not.
Community	For SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c only. A password-like credential used to authenticate communications. This string must exactly match the community string configured on the SNMP manager.
Engine ID Payload Type	Determines the source for generating the Engine ID. Options include the *ETH0 MAC address*, a custom *ASCII Text* string, or a custom *Hexadecimal Value*.
Engine ID Payload	If the Payload Type is set to ASCII or Hexadecimal, this field allows you to enter the custom value to be used for the Engine ID.
Engine ID	The final, unique identifier for the SNMP engine on this device, generated based on the settings above. This field is read-only.
Context Name	An identifier used to group related SNMP data, allowing for different logical subsets of managed objects.
Username	The username for SNMPv3 authentication.
Authentication	The hashing algorithm used for SNMPv3 message authentication (e.g., SHA-512).
Authentication Password	The password for SNMPv3 authentication.
Privacy	The encryption algorithm used for SNMPv3 message privacy (e.g., AES).
Privacy Password	The password for SNMPv3 privacy.

Table 103: SNMP settings for events

3.22 Scripts

The router provides several hooks for executing custom shell scripts in response to system and network events. This powerful feature allows for a high degree of automation and customization. The available script types are:

- **Startup Script**: Executed once every time the router boots up.
- **Up/Down IPv4 Scripts**: Executed when the primary IPv4 WAN connection is established or lost.
- **Up/Down IPv6 Scripts**: Executed when the primary IPv6 WAN connection is established or lost.

For detailed information about available commands, refer to the *Command Line Interface* Application Note. For broader guidance on customization, see the *Extending Router Functionality* Application Note.

3.22.1 Startup

The *Startup Script* is ideal for tasks that need to run once at boot, such as initializing custom services, performing configuration checks, or launching background monitoring processes. The script is entered into the text area on the *Configuration* → *Scripts* page and saved by clicking the *Apply* button.

Warning

Changes to the startup script only take effect after the router is rebooted.

Example

The following script sends an SMS message upon router startup.

```
#!/bin/sh

# Define variables
PhoneNumber=”+420123456789”
Message=”Router has successfully started up.”

# Send the SMS
sms ”$PhoneNumber” ”$Message”

exit 0
```

3.22.2 Up/Down IPv4

The *Up/Down IPv4* page allows you to define scripts that are triggered by changes in the primary WAN IPv4 connection state. The "Up" script runs when the IPv4 connection is established, and the "Down" script runs when it is lost. Because the router has a dual-stack implementation, scripts for IPv4 and IPv6 are configured and triggered independently.

These scripts are passed several arguments that provide context about the connection, such as the interface name and assigned IP address. This allows for dynamic actions based on the current network status.

3.22.3 Up/Down IPv6

The *Up/Down IPv6* page serves a purpose similar to that of the IPv4 page, but it is specifically intended for IPv6 connections.

Example

This example uses the IPv6 Up/Down scripts to send an email notification whenever the IPv6 WAN connection status changes. The *SMTP* service must be configured beforehand.

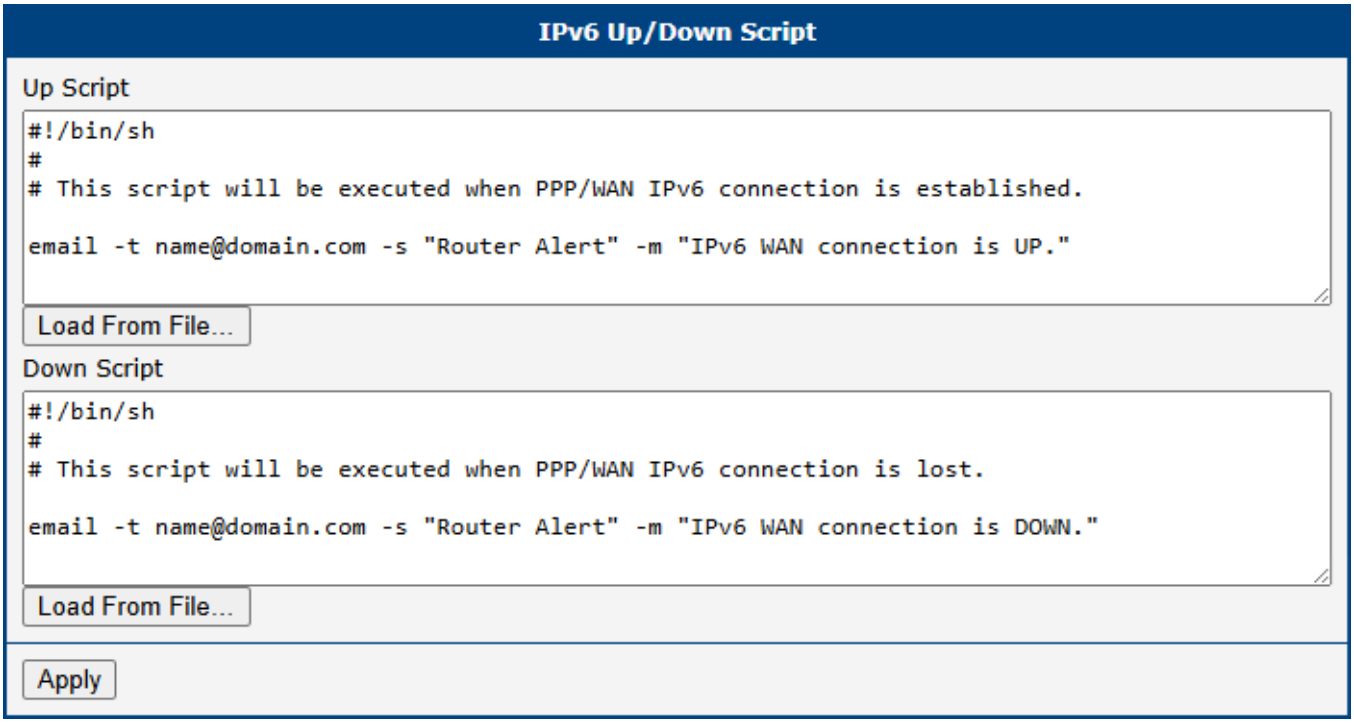


Figure 102: IPv6 up/down script configuration page

Up Script:

```
email -t name@domain.com -s "Router Alert" -m "IPv6 WAN connection is UP."
```

Down Script:

```
email -t name@domain.com -s "Router Alert" -m "IPv6 WAN connection is DOWN."
```

Warning

After saving an Up/Down script, the router must be rebooted for the changes to become active.

3.23 Quick Setup

The *Quick Setup* page provides a streamlined, single-page interface that gathers all of the most critical settings for the initial configuration of the router. This page is automatically displayed upon the first login to a new or factory-reset device, but it can also be accessed manually at any time via the *Configuration* → *Quick Setup* menu.

This wizard conveniently consolidates essential settings from various sections of the web interface, allowing you to configure time, LAN, and mobile network settings from a single page.

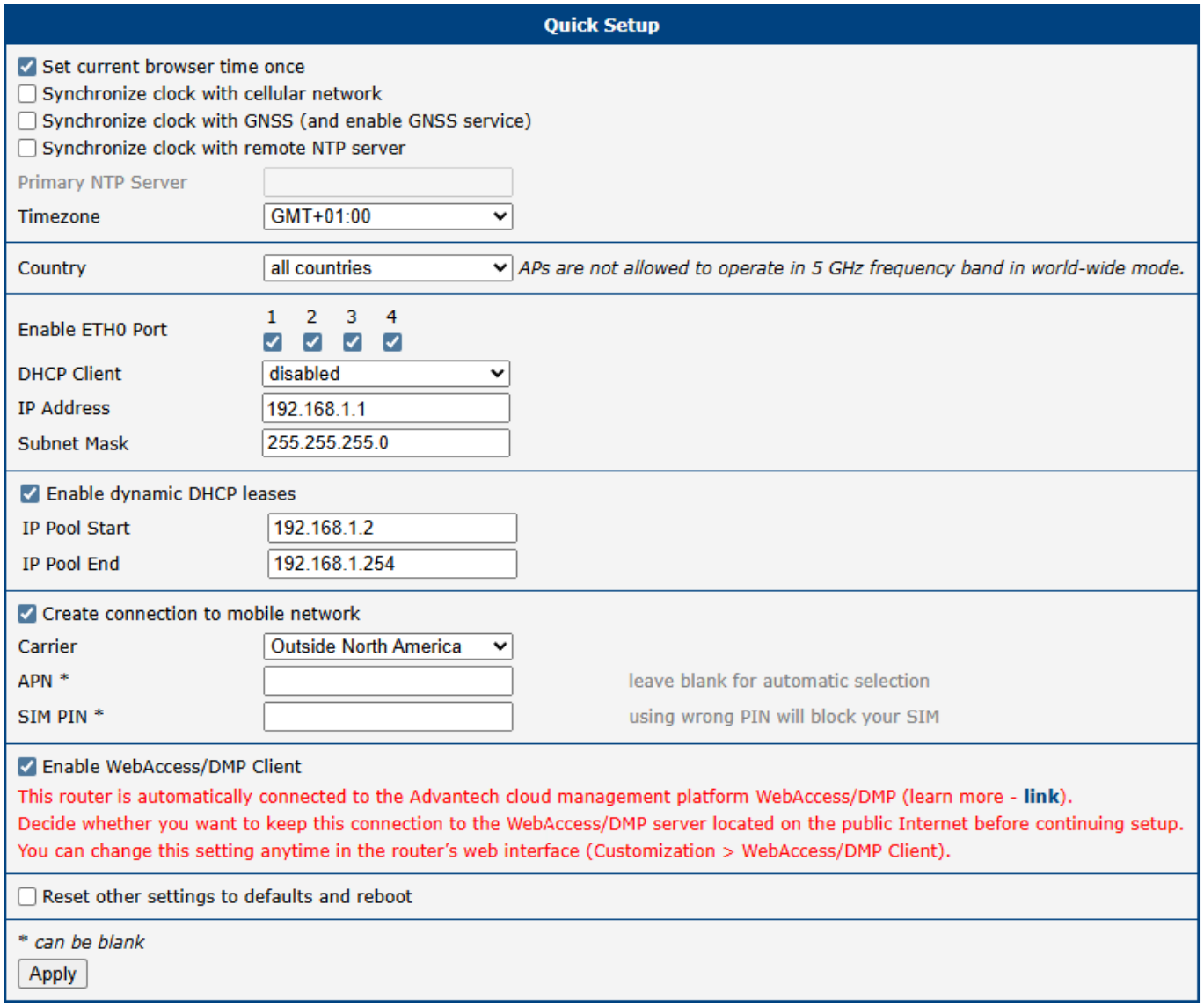


Figure 103: Quick Setup page

Time and Region

For a complete overview of these settings, refer to Chapter *5.4 Set Date and Time*, Chapter *3.18.6 NTP*, and Chapter *3.6.3 Country*.

Item	Description
Set current browser time once	A one-time action that sets the router's system time to match the time of your web browser.
Synchronize clock with...	Selects the method for automatic time synchronization. Note that synchronization via GNSS is only available on router models equipped with a GNSS module.
Primary NTP Server	The address of the NTP server to be used when *Synchronize clock with remote NTP server* is selected.
Timezone	Sets the local timezone for the router.
Country	For models equipped with Wi-Fi, this setting configures the regulatory domain. It is crucial to select the country of operation to ensure compliance with local radio frequency regulations, as this affects which Wi-Fi channels are available.

Table 104: Quick Setup: Time and Region

LAN Port and DHCP Server

The full configuration options for the LAN interface are described in Chapter *3.1 Ethernet*.

Item	Description
Enable ETH0 Port	This allows each physical port on ETH0 to be enabled or disabled individually.
DHCP Client	If enabled, the router's LAN port will request an IP address from another DHCP server on the network.
IP Address	The static IPv4 address assigned to the router's primary LAN interface.
Subnet Mask	The subnet mask for the primary LAN interface.
Enable dynamic DHCP leases	Enables the router's built-in DHCP server, which automatically assigns IPv4 addresses to client devices on the LAN.
IP Pool Start	The starting address of the IP range that the DHCP server will lease to clients.
IP Pool End	The ending address of the IP range that the DHCP server will lease to clients.

Table 105: Quick Setup: LAN Port and DHCP Server

Mobile Network

Info

This section is only available on cellular router models.

The complete configuration for the mobile network is available in Chapter *3.4 Mobile WAN*.

Item	Description
Create connection to mobile network	When checked, the router will automatically attempt to connect to the mobile network after booting.
Carrier	Allows for the selection of a pre-defined profile for a specific mobile carrier (e.g., for North American operators).
APN	The Access Point Name for your mobile network data plan. In many cases, this can be left blank to allow for automatic selection by the carrier.
SIM PIN	The PIN for your SIM card. Entering an incorrect PIN multiple times may permanently block the SIM card.

Table 106: Quick Setup: Mobile Network

System and Service Settings

Item	Description
Enable WebAccess/ DMP Client	Enables or disables the client for the WebAccess/DMP remote management platform. For complete details, see Chapter *1.2.2 Remote Management Platform*.
Reset other settings to defaults and reboot	If checked, any settings not present on this Quick Setup page will be reset to their factory defaults when the new configuration is applied.

Table 107: Quick Setup: System and Service Settings

4. Customization

4.1 Router Apps

Router Apps (RA), formerly known as User Modules, are custom software packages that extend the router's capabilities in areas such as security, advanced networking, and custom services.

A wide variety of Router Apps are available for free on the Advantech *Router Apps webpage*.

Info

- Users with the *Admin* role can install, manage, and view Router Apps. Users with the *User* role can only view the list of installed apps.
- To quickly check the operational state of all installed modules without entering their configuration, navigate to the *Status* → *Router Apps* page.

Overview of the Router Apps Page

To manage apps, navigate to the *Customization* → *Router Apps* page. The page is divided into three main areas:

- **Installed Apps:** Lists all Router Apps currently installed on the device.
- **Manual Installation:** Allows for uploading and installing an app package from your computer.
- **Online Installation:** Allows for downloading and installing apps directly from a server.

The *File Extension* indicator shows the file name extension required for app packages on the router platform, and the *Free Space* indicator shows how much storage is available for new applications.

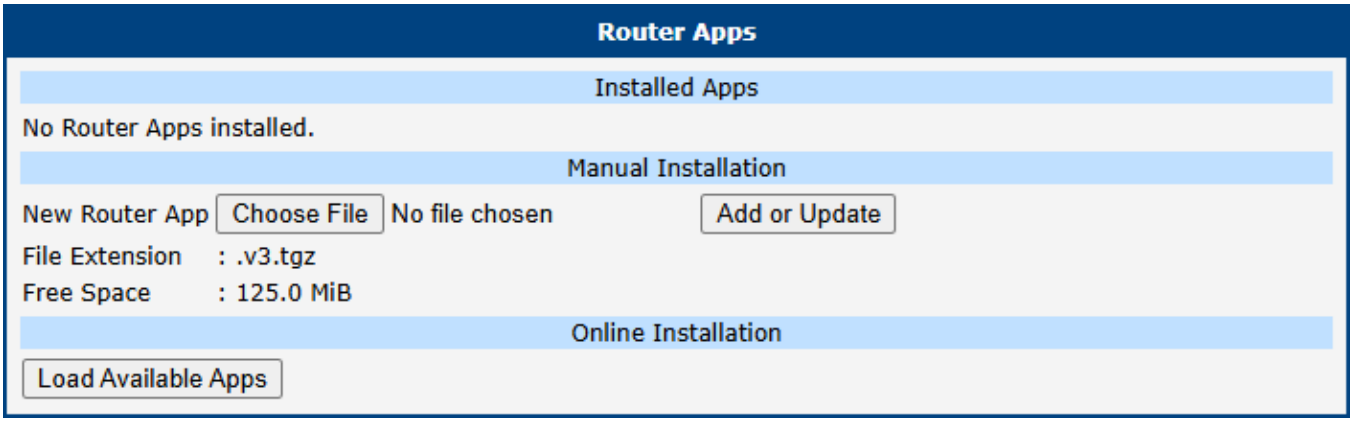


Figure 104: Default Router Apps page (the File Extension and Free Space values depend on the router model)

Installation and Management

Manual Installation

To install a Router App manually, click the *Choose File* button in the *Manual Installation* section to select the app package from your computer. The package must be a `*.tgz` file. Click the *Add or Update* button to begin the installation.

Online Installation

To install apps from a server, first click the *Load Available Apps* button in the *Online Installation* section. This action fetches and displays a list of all applications available on the configured server.

- An active internet connection with functional DNS name resolution is required to perform this action. Without DNS, the router cannot find the server, which will result in a `Couldn't resolve host name` error.
- By default, the router is configured to use the public Advantech server. A custom server can be specified on the *Settings* page (see Chapter *4.2 Settings*). Note that the *Load Available Apps* button is disabled if communication with the server is deactivated in the settings.
- The list of available apps is not stored permanently; it is cleared when the router reboots and must be reloaded. The timestamp of the last successful list update is shown next to the button.
- This online installation feature requires firmware version 6.4.0 or newer and is not available on v2 platform routers.

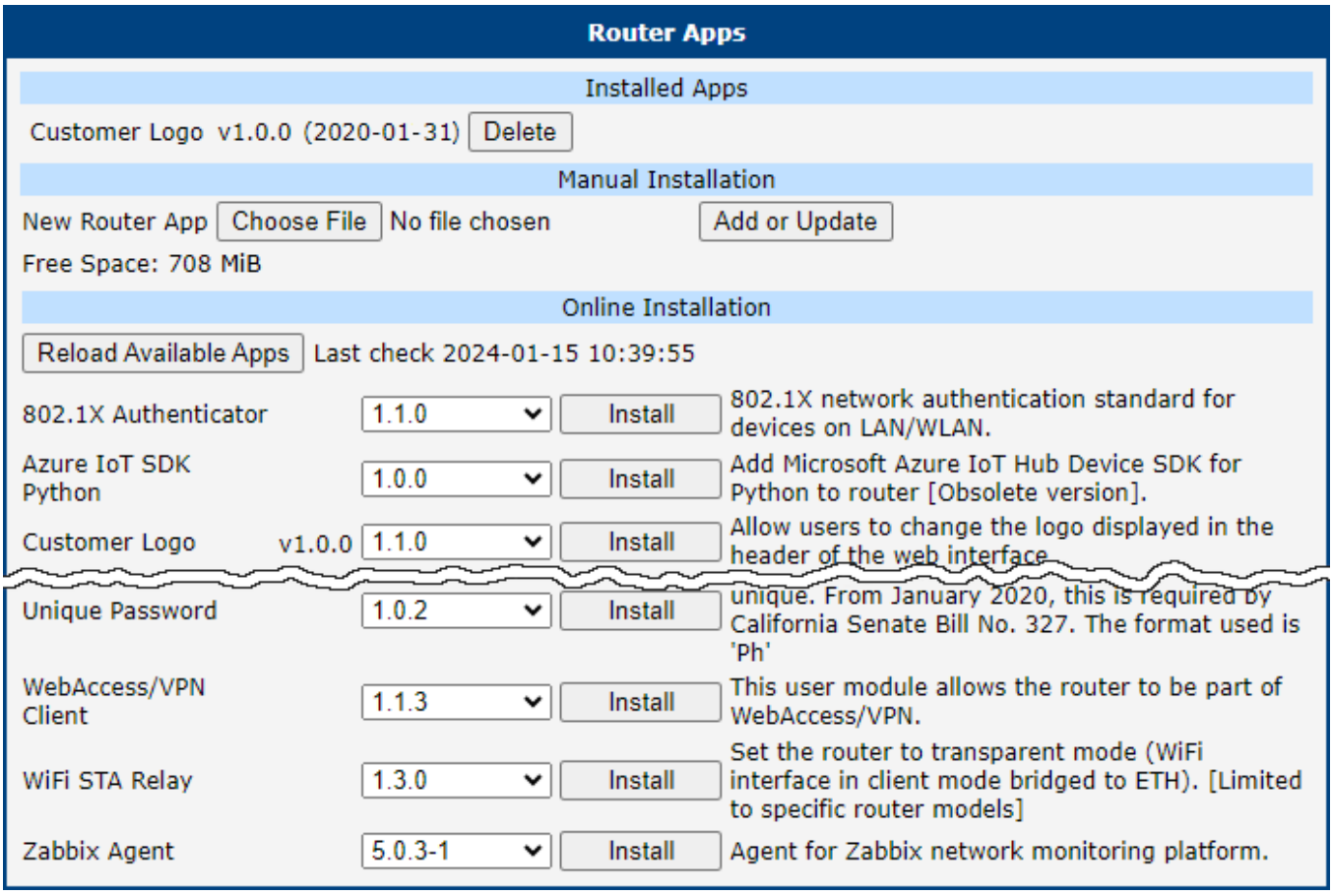


Figure 105: Router Apps page with online apps loaded

Managing Installed Apps

All installed apps are listed in the *Installed Apps* section.

- **Accessing an App GUI:** If an app has a web interface, its name will be a clickable link that opens the app's GUI.
- **Removing an App:** To uninstall an app, click the corresponding *Delete* button.

Info

For information on creating your own Router Apps, please refer to the *Extending Router Functionality* Application Note [2].

4.2 Settings

To configure the server connection for online installation, navigate to *Customization* → *Router Apps* → *Settings*.

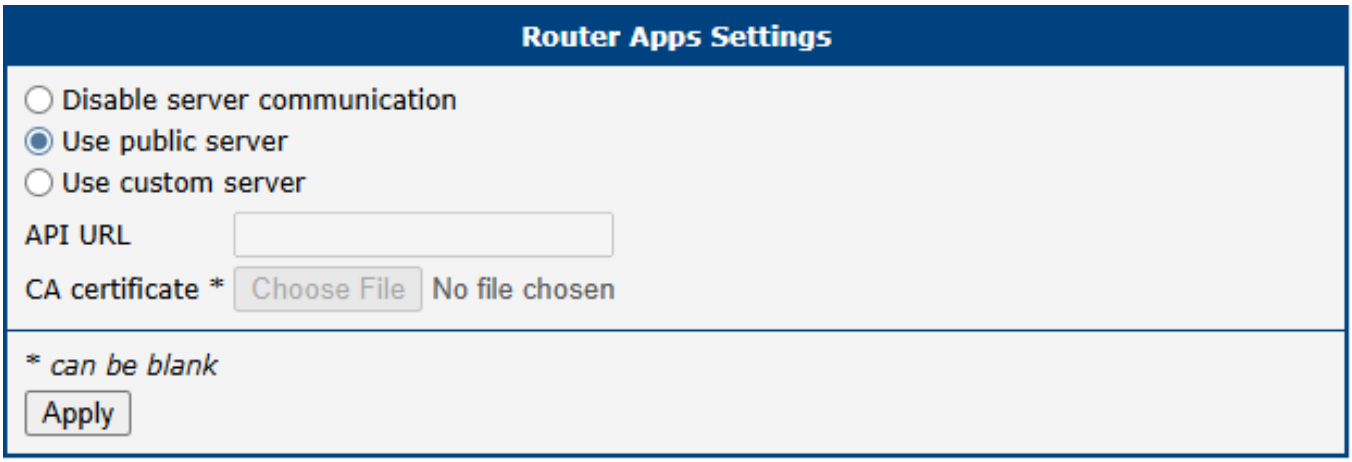


Figure 106: Router Apps server settings

Item	Description
Disable server communication	Check this to disable all communication with the online app server.
Use public server	The default option. Uses the official Advantech server to download Router Apps. Requires an active internet connection.
Use custom server	Connect to a private, self-hosted server. **This requires an on-premises installation of Advantech's *WebAccess/DMP* software.**
API URL	The URL of your custom server. Must begin with `https://`.
CA certificate	Upload a CA certificate for your custom server if it uses a private or non-standard Certificate Authority.

Table 108: Router Apps server settings descriptions

4.3 FirstNet Router App

Info

The *FirstNet* Router App is pre-installed on FirstNet-certified router models.

Important

Installing any other Router App on a FirstNet-certified model may invalidate its certification.

The *FirstNet* app displays the router's global security status. To view it, navigate to *Customization* → *Router Apps* and click the *FirstNet* link in the *Installed Apps* list.

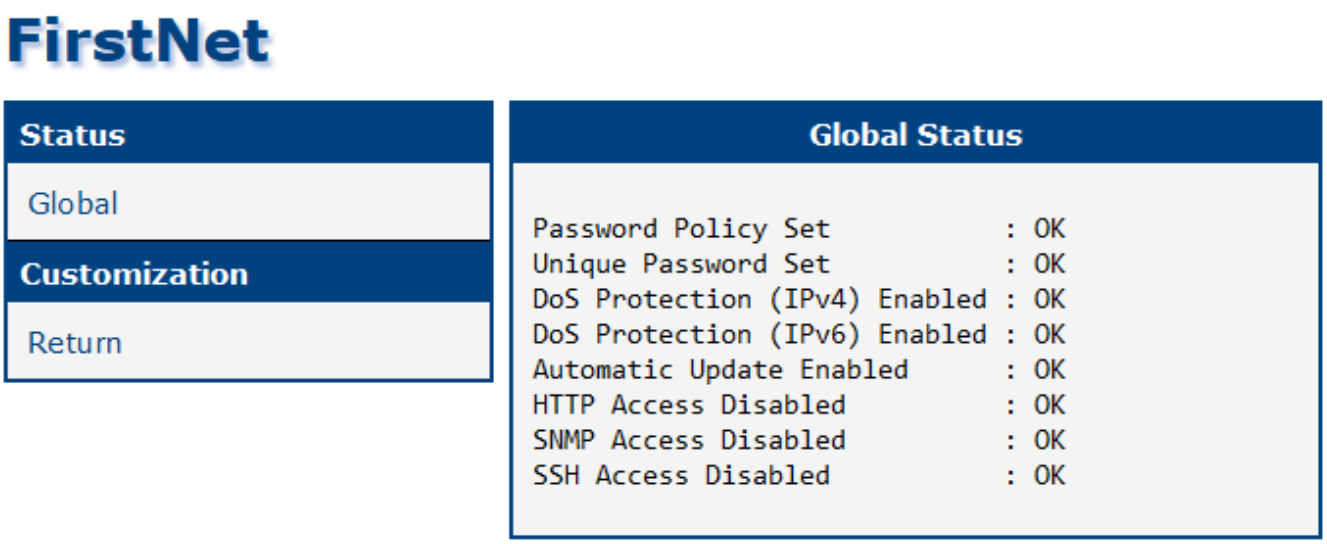


Figure 107: FirstNet Router App status page

5. Administration

5.1 Manage Users

This chapter provides a comprehensive guide to user management on the router. It explains the differences between user roles and details how to create, modify, and delete accounts. Additionally, it covers the configuration of advanced security features such as Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) and passwordless SSH login.

The primary administration page is *Administration* → *Manage Users*, which is fully accessible to users with the *Admin* role. Users with the standard *User* role have restricted access and can only modify their own settings via the separate *Administration* → *Modify User* page; refer to Chapter *5.2 Modify User*.

5.1.1 Managing User Accounts

Warning

Be careful not to lock out or delete all users with the *Admin* role. If this happens, no user will have the necessary permissions to manage accounts, and a factory reset may be required.

Info

- The main *Manage Users* page is only accessible to users with the *Admin* role.
- For global authentication settings, such as enabling 2FA services and setting password complexity rules, see Chapter *3.20.1 Authentication*.

The *Manage Users* page is the central hub for creating, modifying, and deleting user accounts on the router. In Figure 108, you can see that there are two existing users, `root` and `Alice`, and we are about to add a new user named `John` with the *Admin* role.

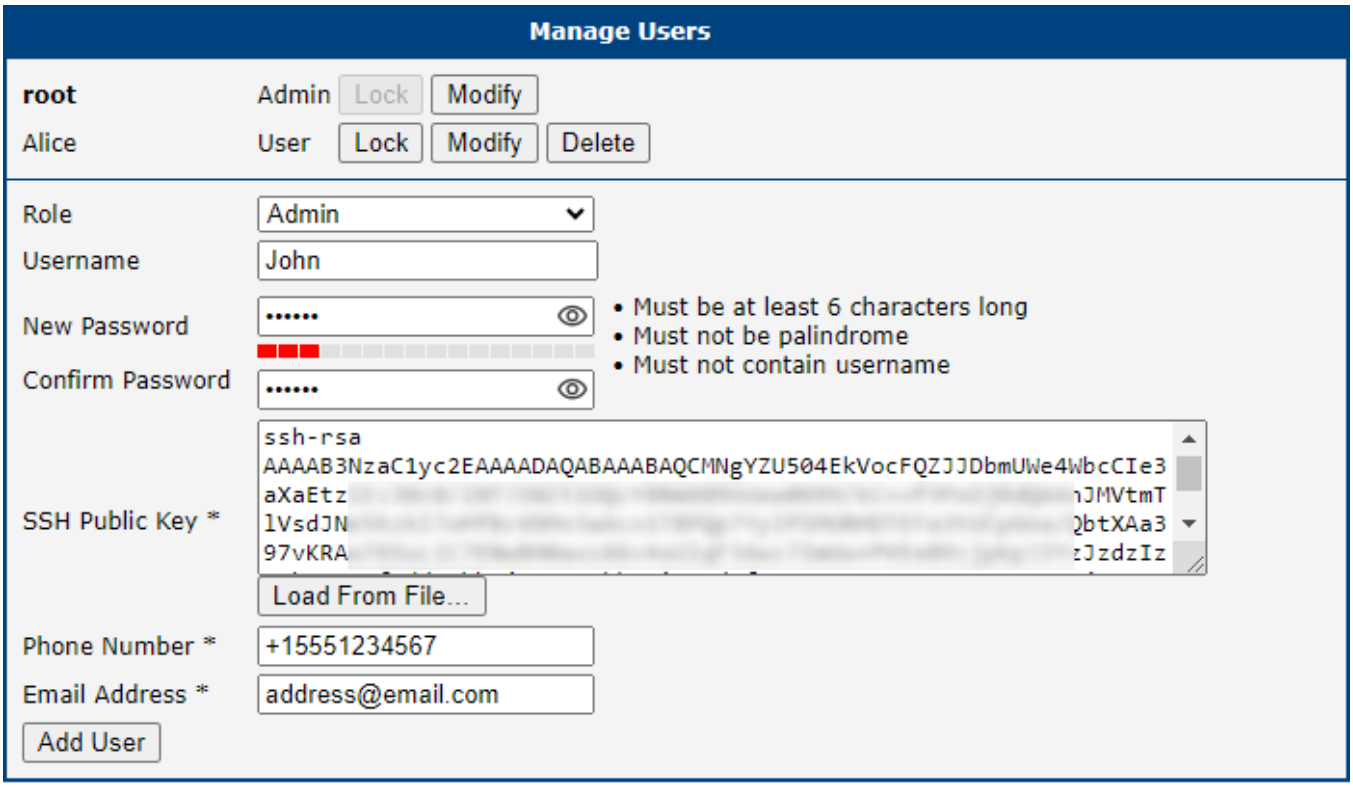


Figure 108: Manage Users configuration page

User Roles and Permissions

The router supports two primary user roles, each with a different level of permissions:

- **User Role:** Intended for basic monitoring. Users with this role have read-only access to most of the web interface and cannot make configuration changes (except for modifying their own account). Console access is disabled.
- **Admin Role:** Intended for full device management. Administrators have full read-write access to the entire web interface and can log in via the console. However, this is not equivalent to the `root` superuser on a standard Linux system.

Info

In addition to the primary roles, the system includes a highly restricted **Operator Role**. Users with this role can only log in and change their own password, with no other capabilities or access to the web interface. This role is intended solely for special-purpose Router Apps and future high-granularity access rights configurations.

5.1.2 Adding, Modifying, and Deleting Users

The main part of the page lists all existing users. For each user, you have three available actions:

Button	Description
Lock	Temporarily disables the user account, preventing login via both the web interface and the console.
Modify	Opens the *Modify User* page, allowing you to change the password, update contact information, or manage security settings like the SSH public key and 2FA; refer to Chapter *5.2 Modify User*.
Delete	Permanently removes the user account from the router.

Table 109: User action buttons

To create a new account, fill out the form, as shown in Figure 108 for a new user `John`, and click the *Add User* button.

Item	Description
Role	Assigns the user role. Available options are *Admin*, *User*, and the highly restricted *Operator* role.
Username	The name for the new user account.

New Password	Sets the password for the user. It must always comply with the rules defined by the *Force Password Complexity* setting (see Chapter *3.20.1 Authentication*).
	When changing a password for an existing user, the new password is checked against the most recent old password and must meet the following **additional requirements**:
	• **Character Difference:** The new password must differ from the old one by a minimum number of characters:
	  ◦ At least **1** new or different character for the *Very Weak* and *Weak* levels.
	  ◦ At least **5** new or different characters for the *Good* and *Strong* levels.
	• **No Trivial Variations:** The new password cannot be a simple variation of the old one. Specifically, the following are not allowed:
	  ◦ Changing only the case of letters.
	  ◦ Cyclically shifting the characters.

Table 110: New user parameters

Item	Description
Confirm Password	Re-enter the new password to confirm it. This helps prevent typos.
SSH Public Key	Paste a public SSH key here to enable passwordless console login for this user. The maximum supported size is 32 KiB. See for a detailed guide.
Phone Number	The user's mobile phone number. If provided, an SMS notification will be sent to this number whenever the user's password is changed. **Note:** This feature is only available on cellular router models.
Email Address	The user's email address. If provided, an email notification will be sent to this address whenever the user's password is changed. **Note:** This feature requires a functional SMTP server configuration, as detailed in Chapter *3.18.7 SMTP*.

Table 110: New user parameters (continued)

5.1.3 Two-Factor Authentication (2FA)

Two-Factor Authentication adds a critical layer of security by requiring a time-sensitive verification code from an authenticator app in addition to a password.

Important

- **Correct Time is Crucial:** 2FA is time-based. Ensure the router's clock is always accurate by enabling the NTP client. See Chapter *3.18.6 NTP*.
- **Risk of Lockout:** An incorrect 2FA setup can lock you out of your account. It is highly recommended to have a separate admin account without 2FA as a backup during the setup process.
- **Secret Key is Vital:** Without the secret key, you cannot complete the setup or log in. A user with the *Admin* role can view another user's secret key using the *Show* button, or delete it; only generating or uploading a new secret key is restricted to the account owner.
- **Secret Key Deletion:** If a user is unable to log in using 2FA for any reason, a user with the *Admin* role can delete their *Secret Key*, thereby disabling 2FA login for that user.

Configuration Steps

1. **Enable 2FA Service Globally:** Go to *Configuration* → *System* → *Authentication* and enable either *Google Authenticator* or *OATH* as the 2FA login service; refer to Chapter *3.20.1 Authentication*. This selects the type of 2FA service, which is common for all users on the router. However, for 2FA login to be applied to a specific user, that user must set up their *Secret Key* as described in the next step.
2. **Generate and Save Secret Key:** The *Secret Key* must be configured by each user individually after logging in to the router. A user with the *Admin* role can only delete another user's *Secret Key* but cannot generate or edit it. On the *Modify User* page, in the *Two-Factor Auth* section, select *Generate a new secret key*, click the *Apply* button, and the key will be generated. You can also upload a key from a file containing the pure text of the key. Ensure the key length is sufficient (for example, 26 characters) and do not forget to click the *Apply* button once the key file is chosen.
3. **Link to Authenticator App:** Open your authenticator app (e.g., *Google Authenticator*, *Authy*) and add a new account by scanning the QR code shown in the *Two-Factor Auth* section or by manually inputting the secret code, which can be revealed by clicking the *Show* button.

Login Procedure

With 2FA enabled, the login process has an extra step:

- **Web Interface:** After entering your username and password, you will be prompted for a *Verification Code*. Open your authenticator app to get the current code and enter it to complete the login.
- **Console Access:** The console will prompt you for your username, password, and verification code sequentially.

5.1.4 Passwordless Console Login via SSH Key

This method allows you to log in to the router's SSH console using a cryptographic key pair instead of a password. The following guide uses the PuTTY client for Windows.

Prerequisites

From the official *PuTTY download page*, download `putty.exe` (the terminal client), `puttygen.exe` (the key generator), and `pageant.exe` (an authentication agent).

Generating the Key Pair

1. Run `puttygen.exe`.
2. Ensure *RSA* is selected as the key type and click *Generate*.
3. Move your mouse randomly over the blank area to generate randomness for the key.
4. Once complete, click *Save public key* and *Save private key*. Save them to a secure location on your computer. Do not use a passphrase for simplicity in this guide.
5. Keep the PuTTY Key Generator window open.

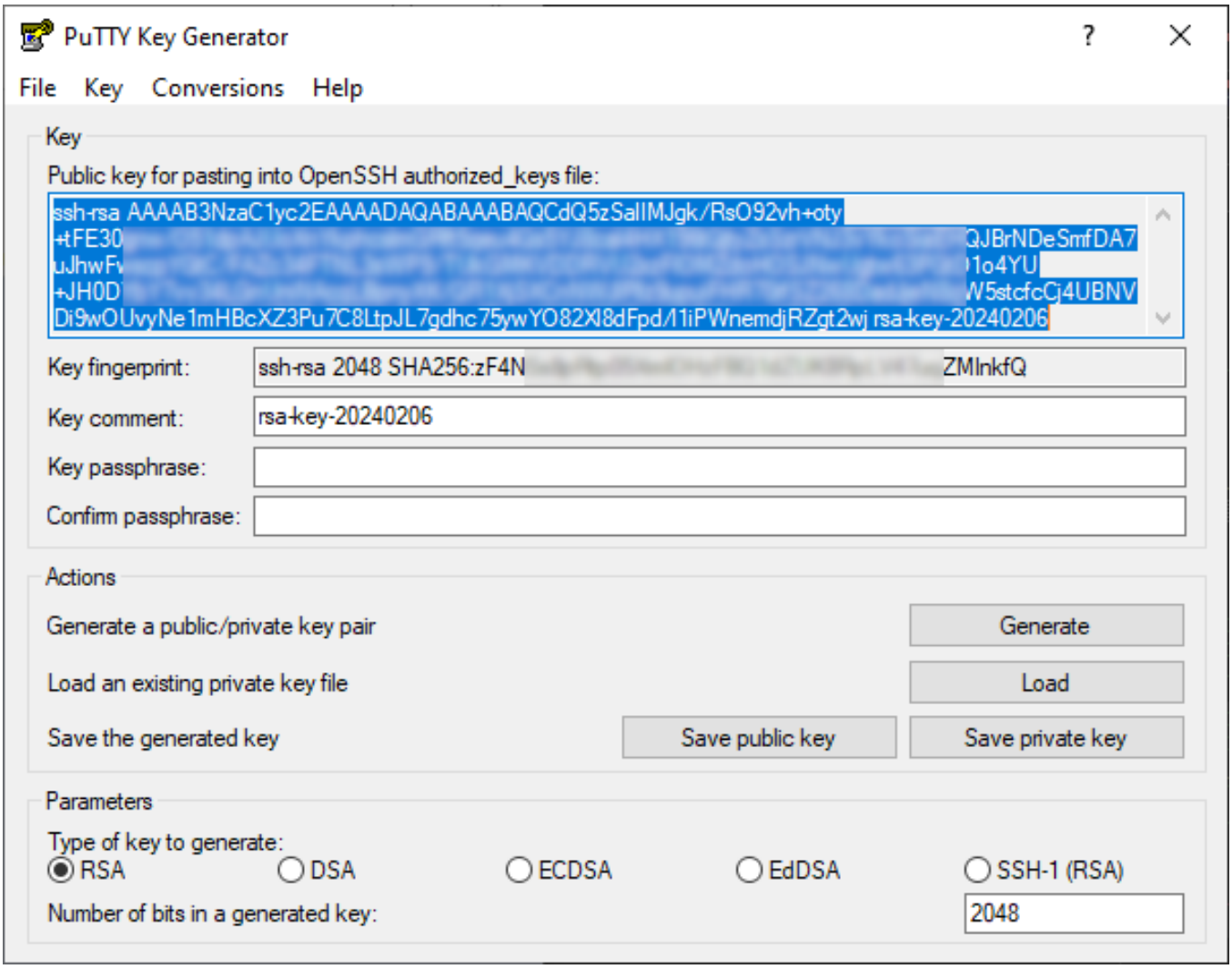


Figure 109: Generating an RSA key pair with PuTTYgen

Uploading the Public Key to the Router

1. In the PuTTY Key Generator window, copy the entire text from the box labeled *Public key for pasting into OpenSSH authorized_keys file*.
2. In the router's web interface, navigate to *Administration* → *Manage Users* and click *Modify* for the desired *Admin*-level user.
3. Paste the copied key into the *SSH Public key* field and click *Apply*.

Warning

The key must be in the correct one-line format, typically starting with `ssh-rsa`. Copying the key directly from the `.pub` file may not work. It is safest to copy it from the PuTTYgen window.

Configuring the PuTTY Session

1. Run `putty.exe`.
2. In the *Session* category, enter the router's IP address.
3. Navigate to *Connection* → *Data* and enter the username in the *Auto-login username* field.
4. Navigate to *Connection* → *SSH* → *Auth* → *Credentials* and browse for your saved private key file.
5. Return to the *Session* category, give the session a name, and click *Save*.

To connect, simply load the saved session and click *Open*. You will be logged in automatically without a password prompt.

5.1.5 Forced Password Change

In certain situations, the router will require a user to change their password immediately upon the next login. This occurs:

- When logging in for the very first time after a factory reset.
- When a user's password has expired (configured in *Authentication* settings).
- When an administrator has manually changed another user's password.

The new password must adhere to the complexity requirements configured on the *Configuration* → *System* → *Authentication* page.

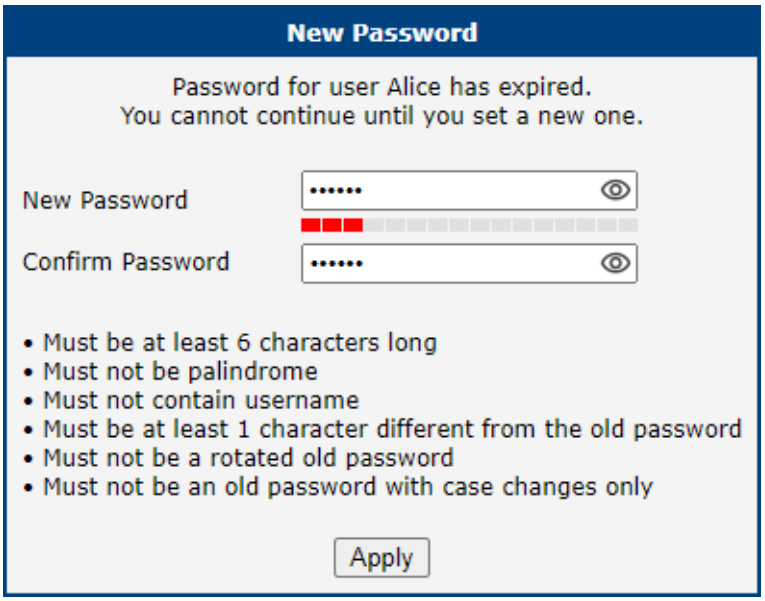


Figure 110: Forced password change prompt

5.2 Modify User

Info

The *Administration* → *Modify User* page is only accessible to users with the *User* role.

The *Administration* → *Modify User* page allows users to edit their own configuration settings. While a standard user is restricted to this page, a user with the *Admin* role can modify all user accounts via the *Administration* → *Manage Users* page, as described in Chapter *5.1 Manage Users*.

Figure 111 shows an example of the *Administration* → *Modify User* configuration page, illustrating a case where a user with the *User* role is logged in to the router and does not have access to the *Administration* → *Manage Users* configuration page.

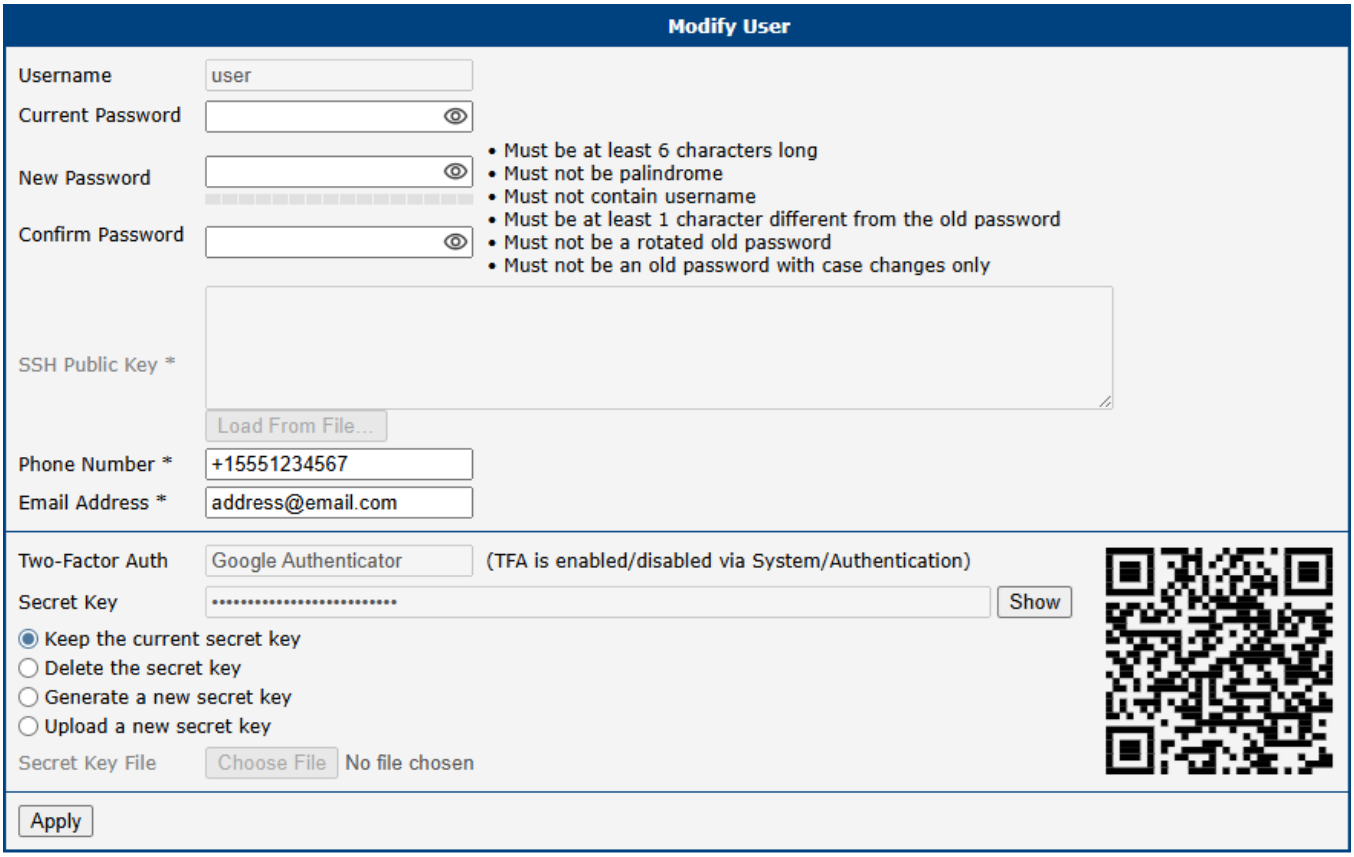


Figure 111: Modify User configuration page

Most items in Figure 111 are already described in Chapter *5.1 Manage Users*. If the user wants to change their password, they must enter their original password into the *Current Password* field. The *SSH Public Key* field is disabled here because users with the *User* role are not permitted to log in via the console. In addition to the password, the user can also change their phone number and email address. In the last section of the screen, the user can modify their Two-Factor Authentication settings; for details, see Chapter .

5.3 Change Profile

Advantech routers allow you to store up to four complete sets of configurations, known as profiles: one *Standard Profile* and three *Alternative Profiles* (alt1, alt2, alt3). This feature is particularly useful for switching between different operational modes, such as changing mobile provider settings, activating different VPN tunnels, or modifying firewall rules based on location or time.

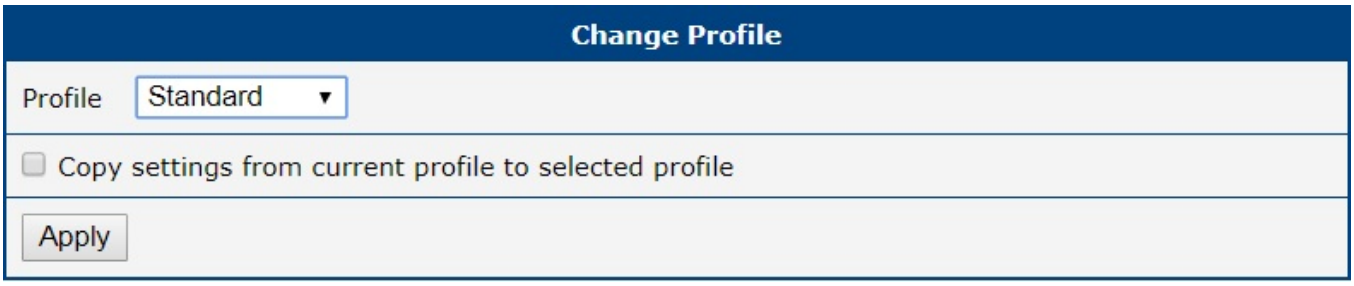


Figure 112: Change profile page

Managing Profiles

The *Administration* → *Change Profile* page lets you switch the router's active profile and, optionally, copy the current running configuration into the newly selected profile at the same time.

Item	Description
Profile	Chooses the configuration profile that the router will load and use after the next reboot.
Copy settings from current profile to selected profile	When this box is checked, clicking *Apply* additionally copies the router's **current running configuration** into the profile selected above. Selecting a different profile in the *Profile* field always switches the router to it on the next reboot, regardless of this checkbox — there is no way to copy settings into a profile without also switching to it.

Table 111: Profile management options

Warning

Any change made on this page, whether switching a profile or saving one, takes effect only after the router is rebooted.

Methods for Switching Profiles

You can switch the active profile using several methods:

- **Web Interface:** Select the desired profile from the *Select profile to switch to* dropdown and click *Apply*. Then, reboot the router.
- **SMS Command:** Send an SMS with the text `set profile [std|alt1|alt2|alt3]` to the router. This change is permanent and will be used after the next reboot. This is configured on the *Configuration* → *Sevices* → *SMS* page.

5.4 Set Date and Time

Warning

This page is for a **one-time manual setting** of the router's clock. For continuous time synchronization, you must configure the NTP client. See Chapter *3.18.6 NTP* for details.

Info

Please note that some of the options described below may not be available on all router models.

This page offers several methods for setting the system date and time.

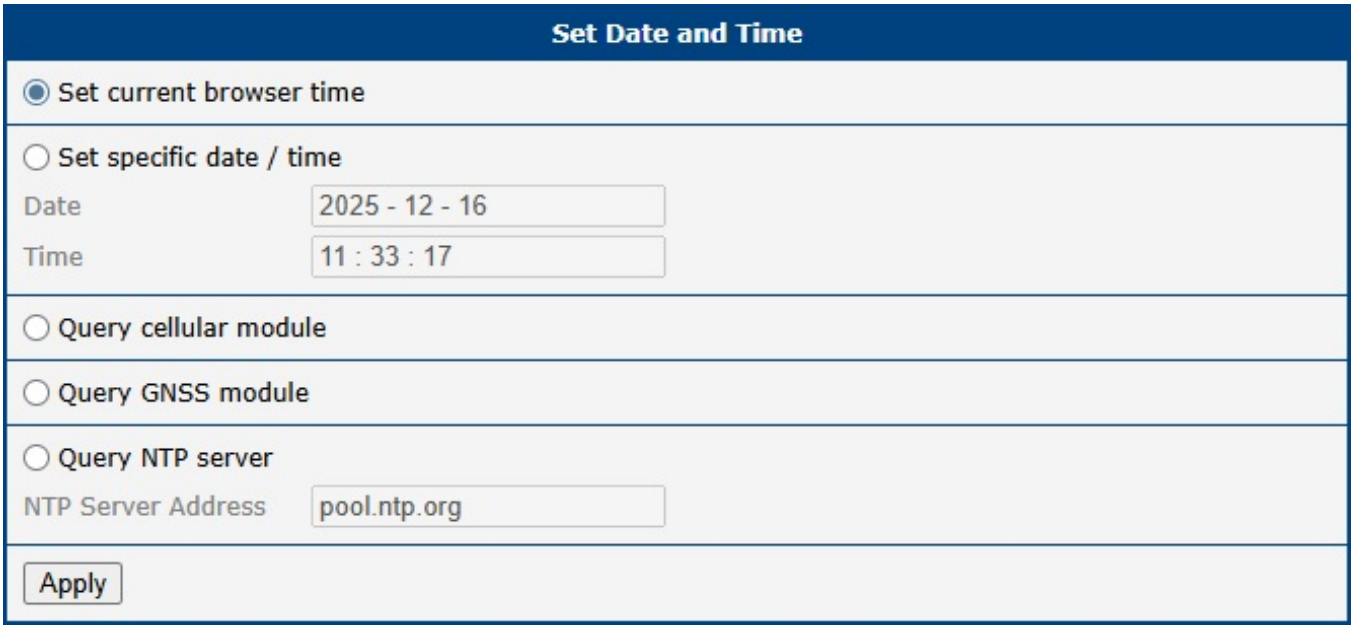


Figure 113: Set date and time page

1. **Set current browser time:** Synchronizes the router's clock with the time on your computer.
2. **Set specific date/time:** Allows you to manually enter a specific date and time. Use the format `yyyy-mm-dd` for the date and `HH:MM:SS` for the time.
3. **Query cellular module:** Retrieves the time from the mobile network using the NITZ standard. This requires an active cellular connection and support from both the mobile operator and the router's cellular module.
4. **Query GNSS module:** On routers equipped with a GNSS module, this option sets the time based on satellite data. The GNSS receiver must be enabled and have a valid position fix.
5. **Query NTP server:** Performs a one-time synchronization with a specified NTP server. You can enter the server's IP address (IPv4 or IPv6) or its domain name.

5.5 Manage SIM

The *Administration* → *Manage SIM* menu provides tools for managing the security and settings of your SIM cards.

5.5.1 Unlock SIM

If your SIM card is protected by a Personal Identification Number (PIN), you must first enter it on the *Mobile WAN* configuration page to establish a connection. This page, however, allows you to permanently remove the PIN protection from the SIM card so it will no longer be required upon startup.

To remove the PIN, navigate to *Administration* → *Manage SIM* → *Unlock SIM*. The page displays the *SIM Card* (1st or 2nd) that is currently active within the system, along with its unique IMSI number. This ensures you are unlocking the correct card. Note that this operation can only be performed on a SIM card that is currently detected by the system. To proceed, enter the correct 4–8 digit PIN into the *SIM PIN* field and click *Apply*.

Warning

The SIM card will be blocked after three incorrect PIN entry attempts. To unblock it, you will need the PUK code, as described in the next chapter.

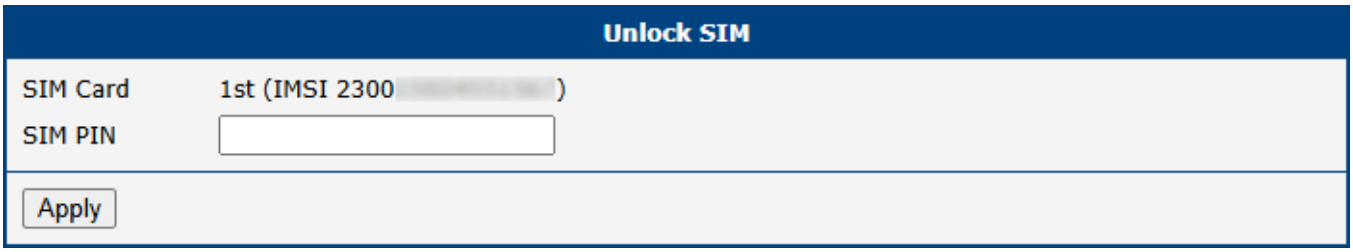


Figure 114: Unlock SIM page

5.5.2 Unblock SIM

This page allows you to unblock a SIM card that has been locked due to three incorrect PIN attempts. You can also use this page to set a new PIN by utilizing the PUK code.

To unblock the card, navigate to *Administration* → *Manage SIM* → *Unblock SIM*. The page displays the *SIM Card* (1st or 2nd) that is currently active within the system, along with its unique IMSI number. This ensures you are unblocking the correct card. Note that this operation can only be performed on a SIM card that is currently detected by the system.

To proceed, enter the PUK (Personal Unblocking Key) code provided by your carrier into the *SIM PUK* field, and specify your desired new PIN in the *New SIM PIN* field. Click *Apply* to confirm the changes.

Warning

The SIM card will be permanently blocked if the PUK code is entered incorrectly too many times (typically ten attempts).

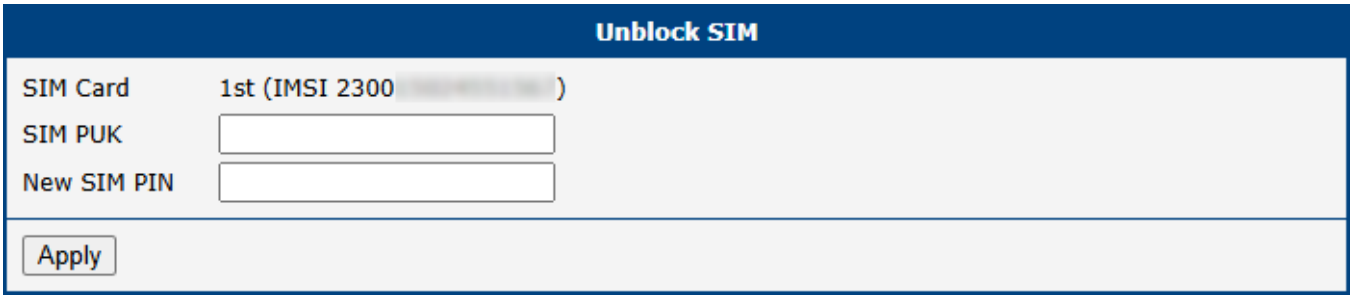


Figure 115: Unblock SIM page

5.5.3 Set SMS Center

This page allows you to manually set the phone number for the SMS Service Center (SMSC), which is essential for sending SMS messages from the router. To access this page, navigate to *Administration* → *Manage SIM* → *Set SMS Center*.

The currently configured SMSC number can be viewed at any time on the *Status* → *Mobile WAN* page (see Chapter *2.2 Mobile WAN*).

Info

In most cases, the SMSC number is automatically provisioned by the SIM card, and you do not need to change this setting. You should only set this value manually if you are experiencing issues sending SMS messages and your mobile network operator has provided a specific number to use. The number can be entered in a local format or with a full international prefix (e.g., +420123456789).

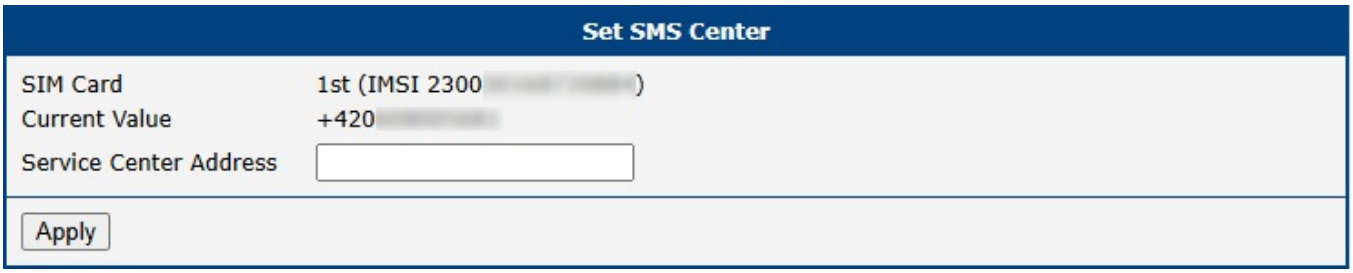


Figure 116: Set SMS service center page

5.5.4 Switch SIM

The *Switch SIM* page allows for manual switching between SIM cards. This is primarily used for maintenance or testing purposes to force the router to a specific SIM slot, bypassing the automatic selection logic temporarily.

Info

To enable manual SIM switching, you must first deactivate the mobile connection. Navigate to *Configuration → Mobile WAN* and uncheck the *Create connection to mobile network* checkbox. If this is not done, the *SIM Card* selection will be disabled with a message *"Disable connection to mobile network first"* displayed.

To switch the active SIM card, navigate to *Administration → Manage SIM → Switch SIM*.

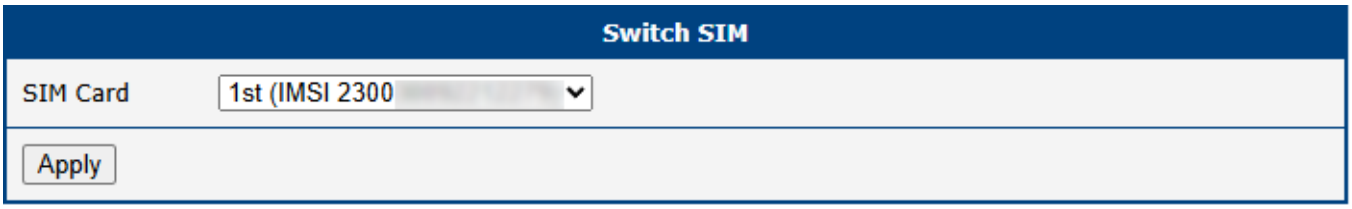


Figure 117: Switch SIM page

Select the desired SIM card from the *SIM Card* drop-down list and click *Apply*. Each option includes the slot number, and the currently active slot's entry also shows its IMSI for precise identification.

Warning

The manual selection made on this page is temporary. Once you re-enable the mobile connection in *Configuration → Mobile WAN*, the router will automatically select the active SIM card based on the rules and priorities defined in the *Mobile WAN* configuration, potentially overriding your manual selection.

5.6 Send SMS

You can send an SMS message directly from the router to test cellular functionality or send a quick notification. To do so, use the *Send SMS* dialog in the *Administration* menu.

Enter the recipient's *Phone number*, type your message in the *Message* field, and click *Send*. By default, the router limits SMS messages to 160 characters. To send longer messages, you must install the *PDU SMS* Router App.

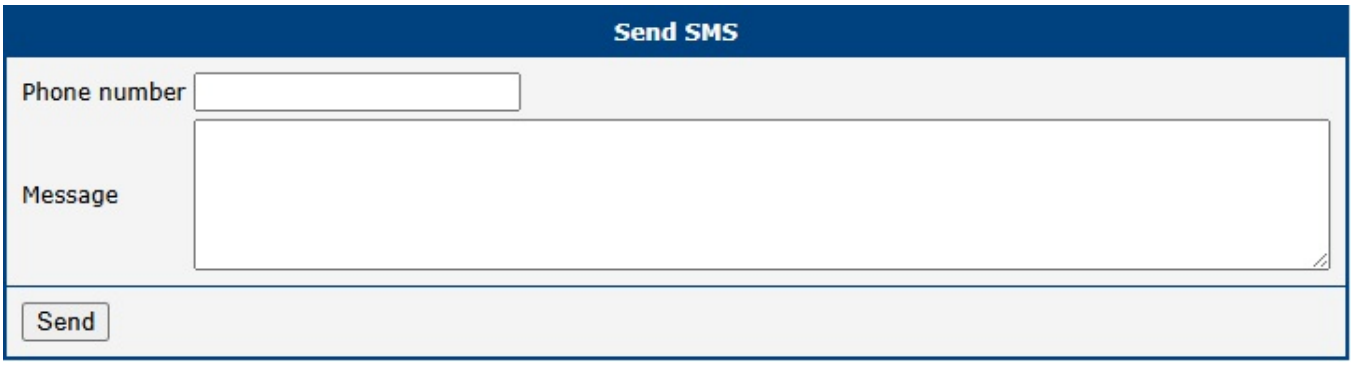


Figure 118: Send SMS dialog

It is also possible to send SMS messages programmatically via a CGI script. For detailed instructions, please refer to the *Command Line Interface* application note.

5.7 Backup Configuration

The *Administration* → *Backup Configuration* page allows you to save the router's current configuration settings to a file. This backup file can be used later to restore the router to a previous state or to clone the configuration to other devices.

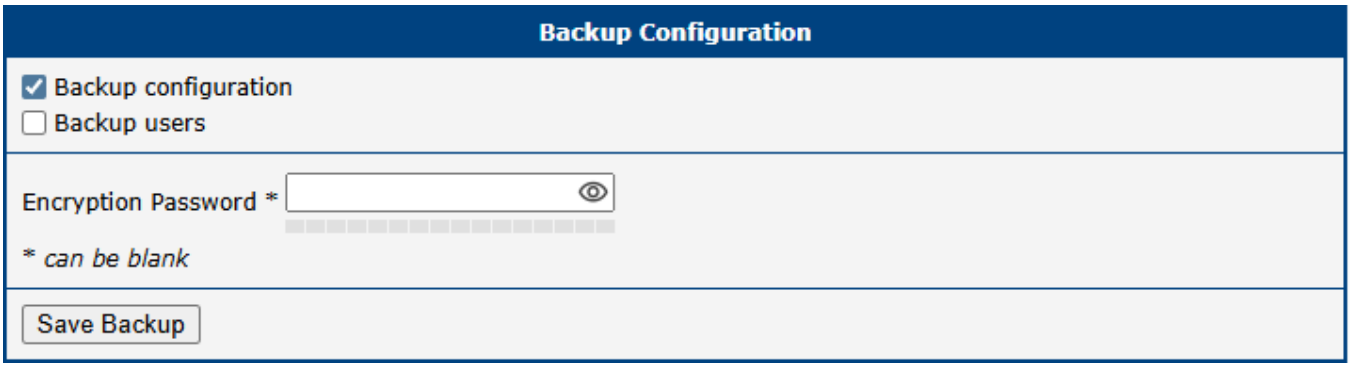


Figure 119: Backup configuration page

Item	Description
Backup Configuration	When checked, the backup will include all router configuration settings.
Backup Users	When checked, the backup will include all user accounts and their passwords.
Encryption Password	If you set a password here, the backup file will be encrypted. If left blank, the file will be saved unencrypted.

Table 112: Backup configuration items

Warning

Configuration backups can contain sensitive information, including user credentials. It is **strongly recommended** to always set an encryption password to protect the backup file. Also, ensure you are downloading the backup file over a secure (HTTPS) connection.

After selecting the desired options, click the *Apply* button. Your web browser will then prompt you to save the configuration file (with a `.cfg` extension). For instructions on how to use this file, see Chapter *5.8 Restore Configuration*.

5.8 Restore Configuration

The *Restore Configuration* menu contains options for reverting the router's settings to a previous state or resetting them entirely. It is divided into two sub-menus: *Restore from File* and *Factory Reset*.

5.8.1 Restore from File

This page allows you to restore the router's settings from a previously created backup file. For instructions on creating a backup, please see Chapter *5.7 Backup Configuration*.

To restore a configuration, navigate to *Administration* → *Restore Configuration* → *Restore from File*. Click the *Choose File* button to select the `.cfg` backup file from your computer. If the file is encrypted, you must provide the correct password in the *Decryption Password* field. Clicking the *Apply* button will upload the file and apply the settings. The router does not reboot automatically — you must click the reboot link shown on the confirmation page for the new configuration to take effect.

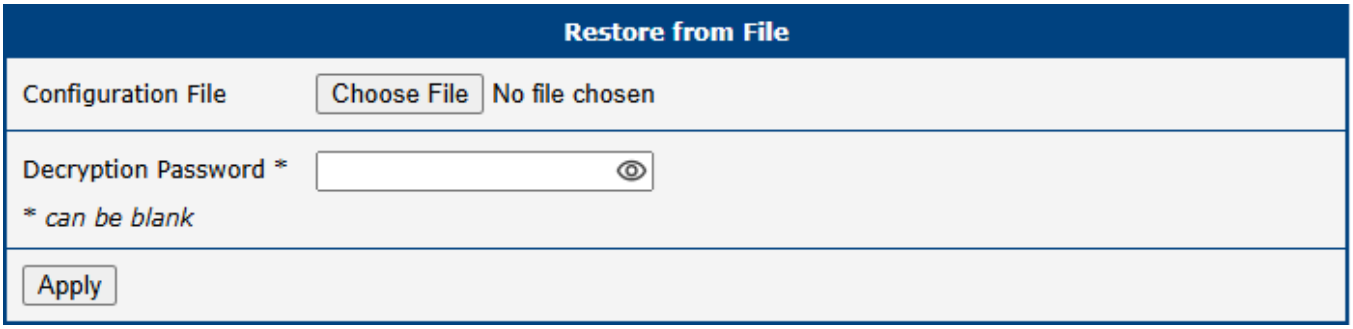


Figure 120: Restore from file page

Warning

Restoring a configuration from firmware older than version 6.2.0 is not supported. While upgrading the firmware from an older version is possible, attempting to restore a configuration file from such versions will result in some settings being reset to their factory defaults.

Item	Description
Configuration File	Select the `.cfg` backup file from your local computer.
Decryption Password	The password required to decrypt an encrypted backup file. Leave blank if the file is not encrypted.

Table 113: Restore from file options

5.8.2 Factory Reset

Warning

Factory reset is a destructive action that completely erases all configuration and restores the router to its original factory state. **This action is irreversible and should be used with extreme caution.**

Key consequences of performing a factory reset include:

- All custom configurations (including network, VPN, and firewall rules) will be permanently deleted.
- All user accounts will be erased, leaving only the default administrator account.
- The router's LAN IP address will revert to its factory default (typically `192.168.1.1`), which will likely disconnect you from the web interface.

This software reset is equivalent to a hardware factory reset using the **RST** button, as detailed in Chapter *1.3.2 Reset Procedures*.

To reset the router to its default factory settings, navigate to *Administration* → *Restore Configuration* → *Factory Reset*.

Clicking the *Reset and Reboot* button will erase all custom configurations, apply the factory default settings, and automatically restart the device. The reboot process typically takes about 30 seconds to complete.

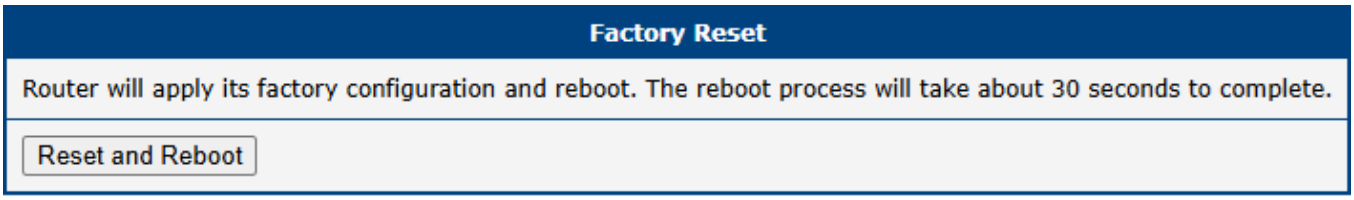


Figure 121: Factory reset page

5.9 Update Firmware

Keeping your router's firmware up to date is crucial for security and access to the latest features. This page allows you to view the current firmware version and perform updates.

Info

The latest official firmware for your router is always available on the Advantech Engineering Portal at *icr.advantech.com/download/routers-firmware*.

Warning

- For security reasons, always use the latest firmware version. Do not downgrade to a version older than the one the router was manufactured with, and never upload firmware designed for a different router model, as this can cause irreversible damage.
- Do not turn off or disconnect the router from power during the firmware update process. Doing so may brick the device. The update may take several minutes to complete.
- Firmware updates can occasionally affect Router App compatibility. It is recommended to update all Router Apps at the same time as the firmware.
- If you are using an unsecured HTTP connection, some firewalls may block the firmware upload. In such cases, switch to HTTPS or contact your network administrator.

The *Administration* → *Update Firmware* page is divided into sections for viewing the current version and performing manual or online updates.

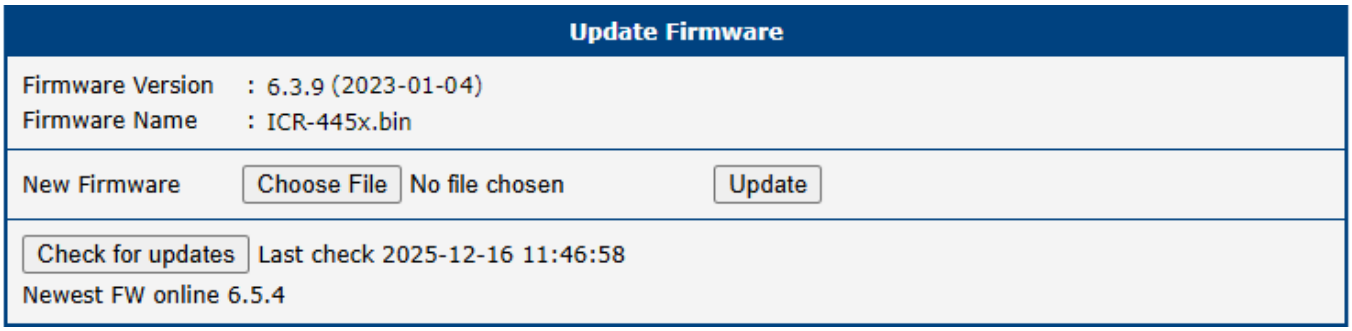


Figure 122: Update firmware administration page

Item	Description
Current Version	
Firmware Version	The version number and release date of the currently installed firmware.
Firmware Name	The name of the firmware file currently running on the router.
Manual Update	
New Firmware	Allows you to manually upload a firmware file from your computer using the *Choose File* button.
Update	Starts the update process using the selected file.
Online Update	
Check for updates	Connects to the public server to check if a newer firmware version is available. The timestamp of the last check is displayed.
Download and Update	This button appears if a newer version is found. Clicking it will automatically download the new firmware and initiate the update process.

Table 114: Update firmware page items

During the update, the router will display its progress, as shown in Figure 123. Once the update is finished, the router will automatically reboot. After it comes back online, click the provided *here* link to return to the web interface.

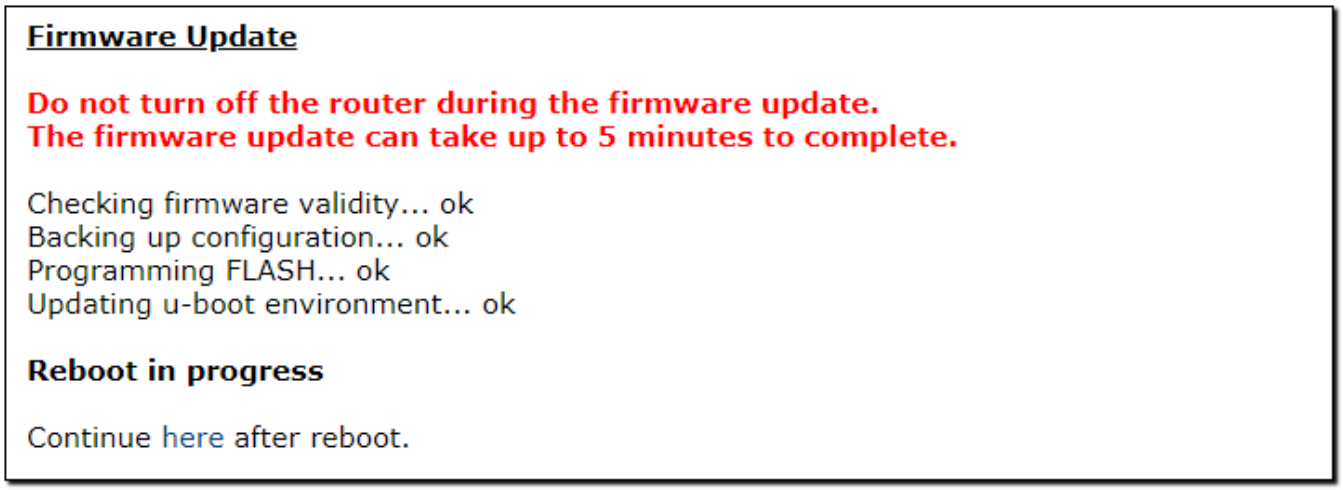


Figure 123: Firmware update in progress

5.10 Reboot

The *Reboot* menu provides two different options to restart or schedule automatic restarts of the router. To access these options, select the *Reboot* item in the *Administration* menu.

Info

- Starting with firmware version 6.6.0, this functionality is integrated directly into the router's base firmware and replaces the legacy *Daily Reboot* Router App.
- To prevent conflicts, you must disable or uninstall the legacy Router App before using the integrated firmware feature.

5.10.1 Reboot Now

This submenu allows you to immediately reboot the router by clicking the *Reboot* button. A standard reboot takes approximately 30 seconds to complete.

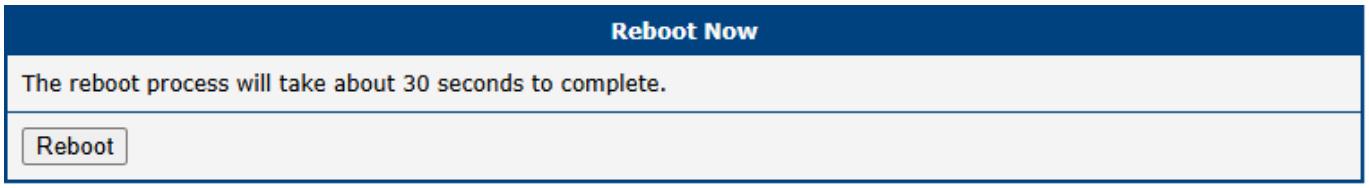


Figure 124: Reboot Now Submenu

5.10.2 Reboot Schedule

The *Reboot Schedule* submenu allows scheduled, automatic restarting of the router. The following parameters can be configured:

Item	Description
Enable scheduled reboot	Activates or deactivates periodic router restarts according to the selected schedule.
Week Days	Select specific days of the week (Monday–Sunday) for scheduled reboot. Multiple days can be selected.
Time	Set the exact time for the reboot to occur on chosen days (format: hh:mm).
Minimum Uptime	The minimum amount of time the router must be running before a scheduled reboot is permitted. This setting prevents reboot loops (e.g., during unstable power conditions). Range: 10–43,200 minutes.
Maximum Uptime	(Optional) Triggers an automatic reboot once the router's continuous uptime reaches this specified value. This is often used to ensure long-term system stability. If left blank, no reboot is triggered based on maximum uptime (range: 240–43,200 minutes).

Table 115: Reboot schedule configuration items description

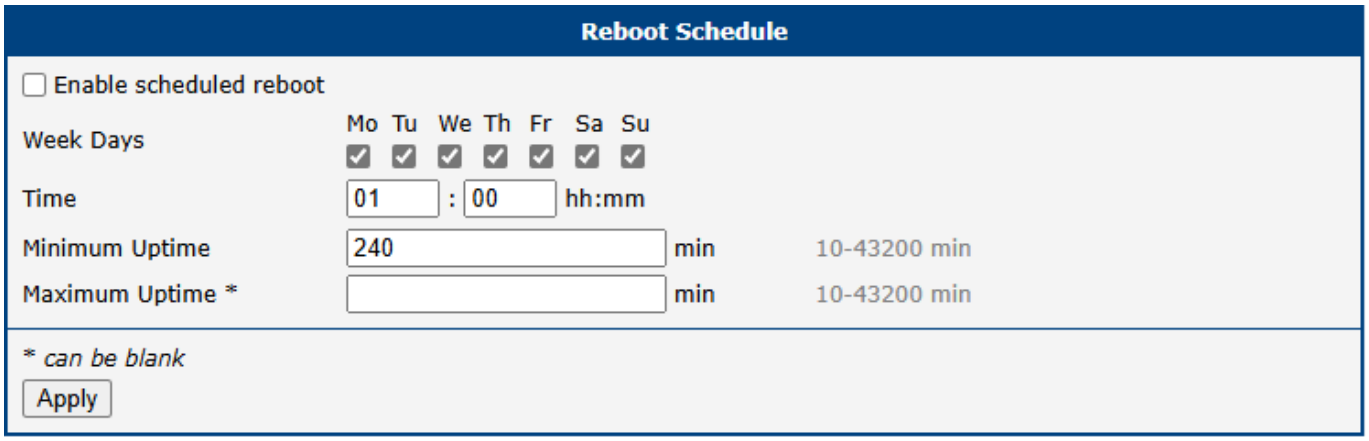


Figure 125: Reboot schedule submenu

5.11 Logout

Clicking the *Logout* item in the main menu immediately terminates your session and logs you out of the router's web interface. You will be redirected to the login page.

Info

For security reasons, it is always recommended to log out when you have finished configuring the router, especially when accessing it from a shared or public computer.

6. Typical Use Cases

Advantech routers are highly versatile and support a wide range of applications. This chapter outlines several common deployment scenarios to illustrate the router's key features and capabilities in practical, real-world examples.

The configuration examples provided in this chapter are based on IPv4 networks.

6.1 Access to the Internet from LAN

This use case describes how to provide Internet access to a Local Area Network (LAN) using the router's cellular connection. For this configuration, a SIM card with an active data plan from a mobile network operator is required. The router is designed for a straightforward setup and will often connect to the mobile network automatically without any initial software configuration.

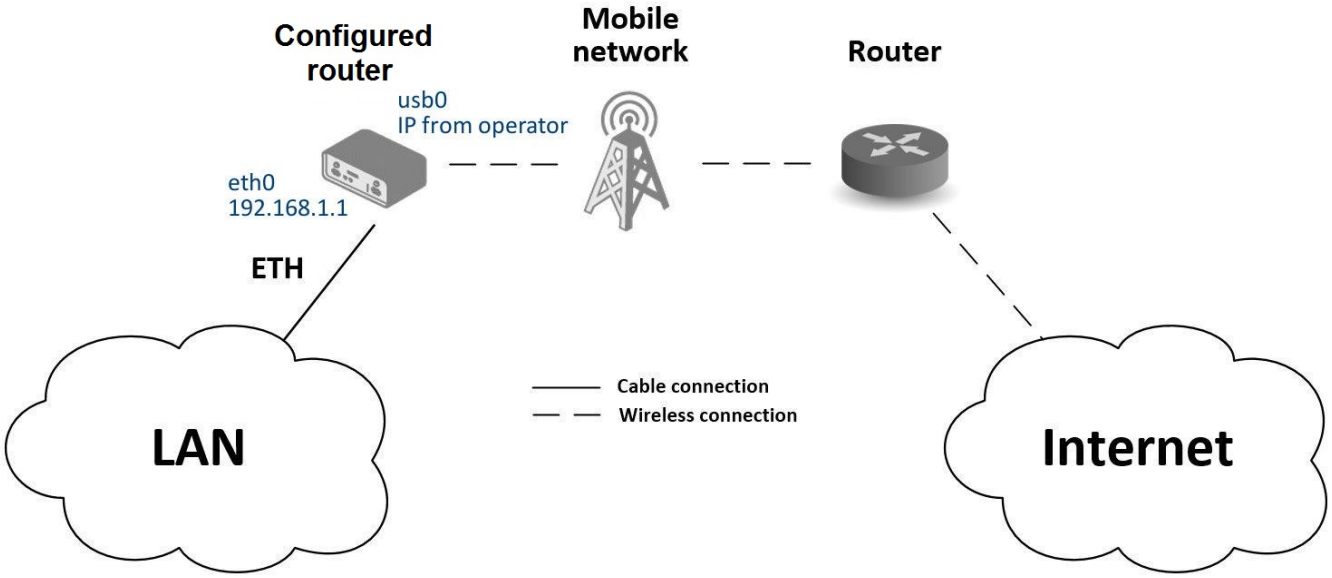


Figure 126: Access to the internet from LAN: a topology example

Initial Setup

1. Insert an active SIM card into the *SIM1* slot.
2. For the router to function correctly, you must securely attach an appropriate antenna to **every** antenna connector on the device. For optimal cellular performance and signal stability, both the main (*ANT*) and diversity (*DIV*) antennas are required. If your router model includes Wi-Fi or GNSS features, their respective antennas must also be connected.
3. Connect your computer or a local network switch to the router's *ETH0* port.
4. Connect the power supply to power on the router.

After powering on, wait for the router to register on the mobile network. A successful connection is indicated by the *WAN* and *DAT* LEDs on the front panel.

Configuration

While factory settings are often sufficient, you can review or modify the configuration in the router's web interface, accessible via the *Configuration* section.

Ethernet Configuration

Navigate to *Configuration* → *Ethernet*. The LAN interface (ETH0) is pre-configured with a static IP address of 192.168.1.1. The DHCP server is also enabled by default, which will automatically assign IP addresses to connected devices (e.g., the first computer will get 192.168.1.2). No changes are needed for this use case. For more details, see Chapter *3.4 Mobile WAN*.

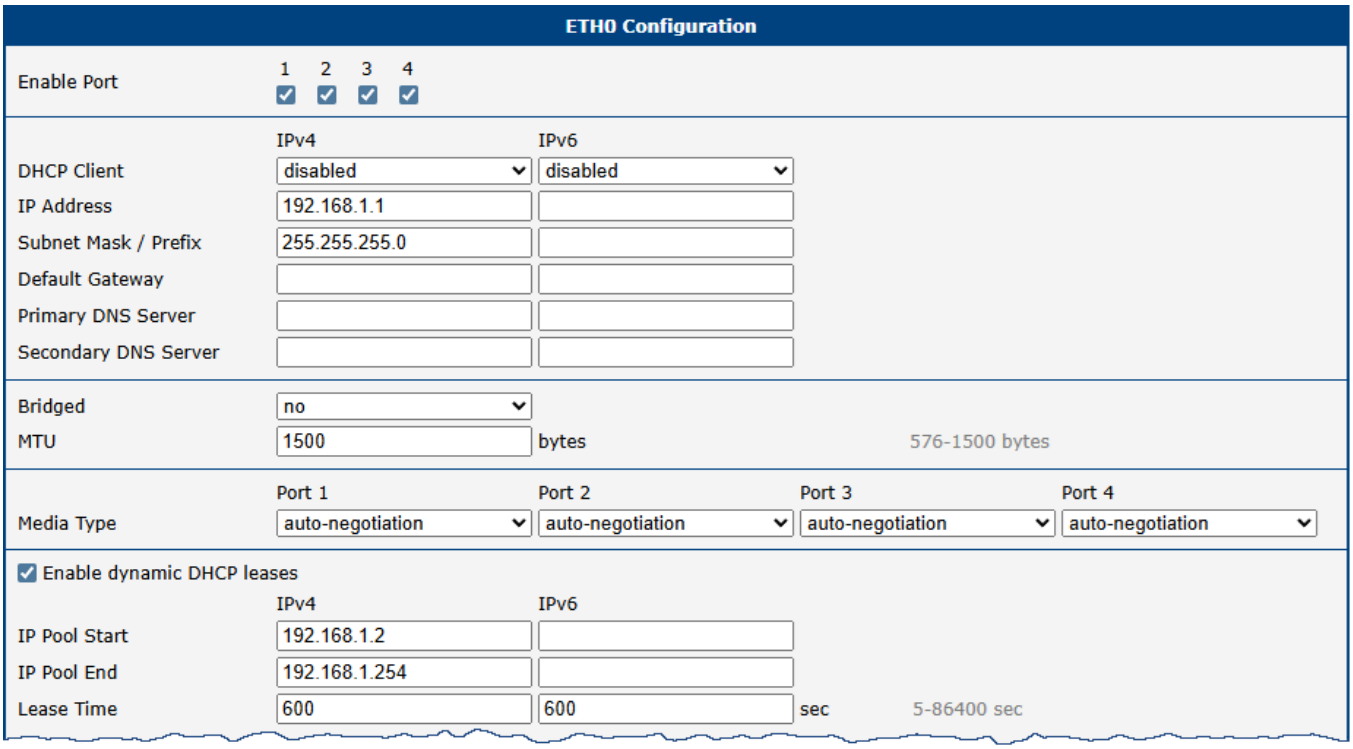


Figure 127: Access to the internet from LAN: ethernet configuration

Mobile WAN Configuration

Go to the *Configuration → Mobile WAN* page. Ensure that the *Create connection to mobile network* option is enabled (this is the default setting). For most public SIM cards, you do not need to fill in the APN, username, or password. For more details, see Chapter *3.4 Mobile WAN*.

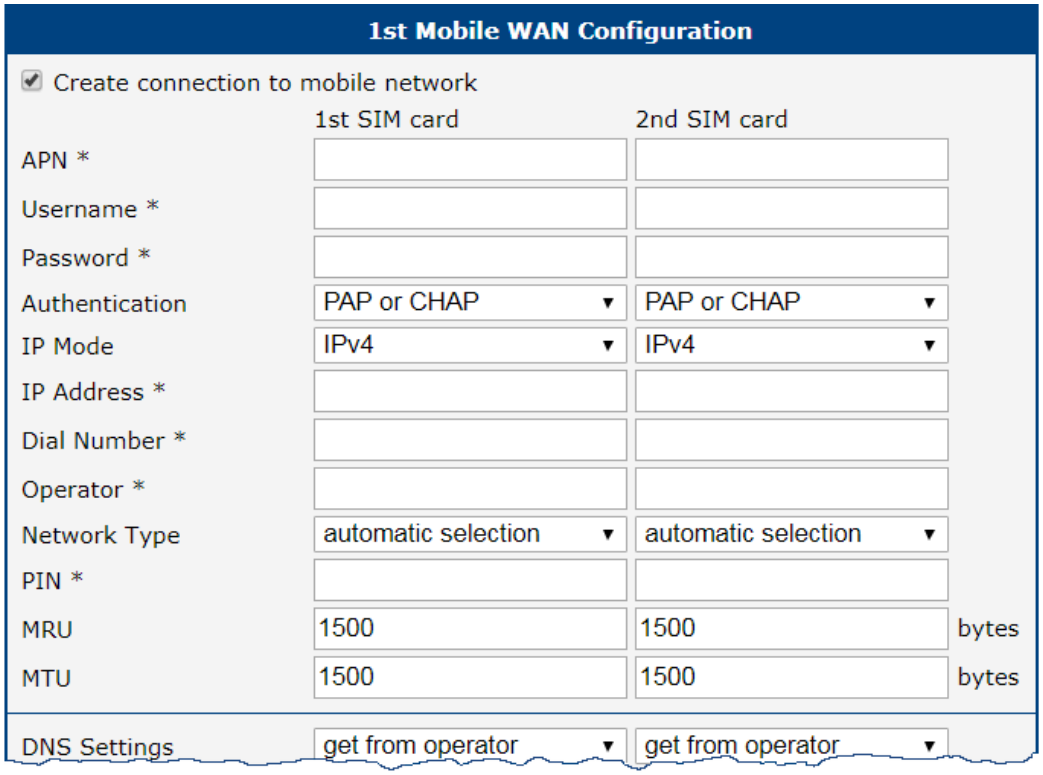


Figure 128: Access to the internet from LAN: mobile WAN configuration

Verifying Connectivity

To confirm that the Internet connection is active, navigate to the *Status → Mobile WAN* page. This page displays key details about the connection, including the operator, signal strength, and a *Connection successfully established* message. You can also inspect the *Status → Network* page to see the new mobile interface (`usb0`) and the IP address assigned by the operator. Once confirmed, all devices on the LAN will have Internet access.

6.2 Backup Access to the Internet from LAN

This use case demonstrates how to configure connection redundancy by setting up multiple Internet sources (Ethernet WAN, Wi-Fi, and Cellular) and defining their priority. The router will automatically switch to a lower-priority connection if a higher-priority one fails, ensuring continuous Internet access for the LAN. This is managed through the *Backup Routes* feature.

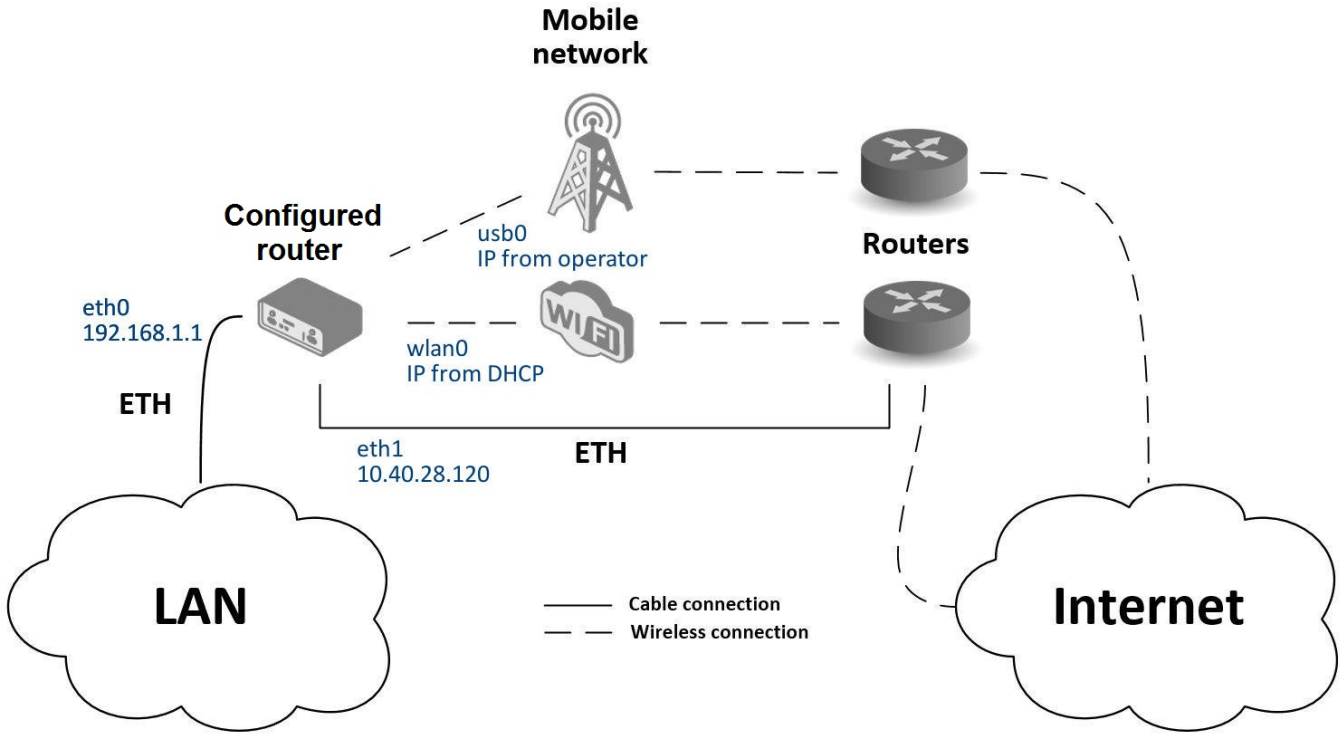


Figure 129: Backup access to the internet: a topology example

Interface Configuration

The first step is to configure each interface that will serve as an Internet source. The LAN interface (ETH0) can be left with its default settings as in the previous use case.

Ethernet WAN Configuration

The ETH1 port will be used as the primary wired WAN connection.

1. Navigate to *Configuration* → *Ethernet* → *ETH1*.
2. Configure the interface with a static IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS server provided by your Internet Service Provider.
3. Click the *Apply* button to save the changes.

For more details on Ethernet settings, see Chapter *3.1 Ethernet*.

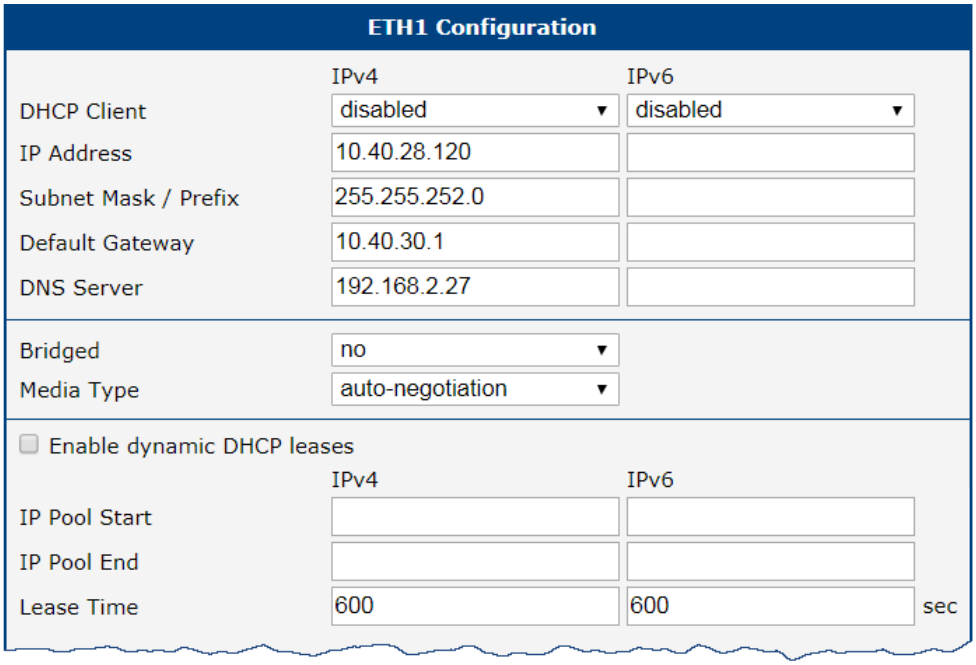


Figure 130: Backup access to the internet: ethernet configuration

Wi-Fi WAN Configuration

To use Wi-Fi as a backup connection, configure the router to act as a client (Station) to another Wi-Fi network.

1. Navigate to *Configuration* → *WiFi* → *Station*.
2. Check *Enable WiFi STA*.
3. If the Wi-Fi network provides settings automatically, enable the DHCP client. Otherwise, manually enter the default gateway and DNS server addresses.
4. Enter the network's *SSID* and select the appropriate *Authentication*, *Encryption*, and *WPA PSK Type*.
5. Enter the Wi-Fi password and click *Apply*.

You can verify the connection in *Status* → *WiFi*, where a successful connection will show the status `wpa_state=COMPLE`
For more details, see Chapter *3.6.2 Station*.

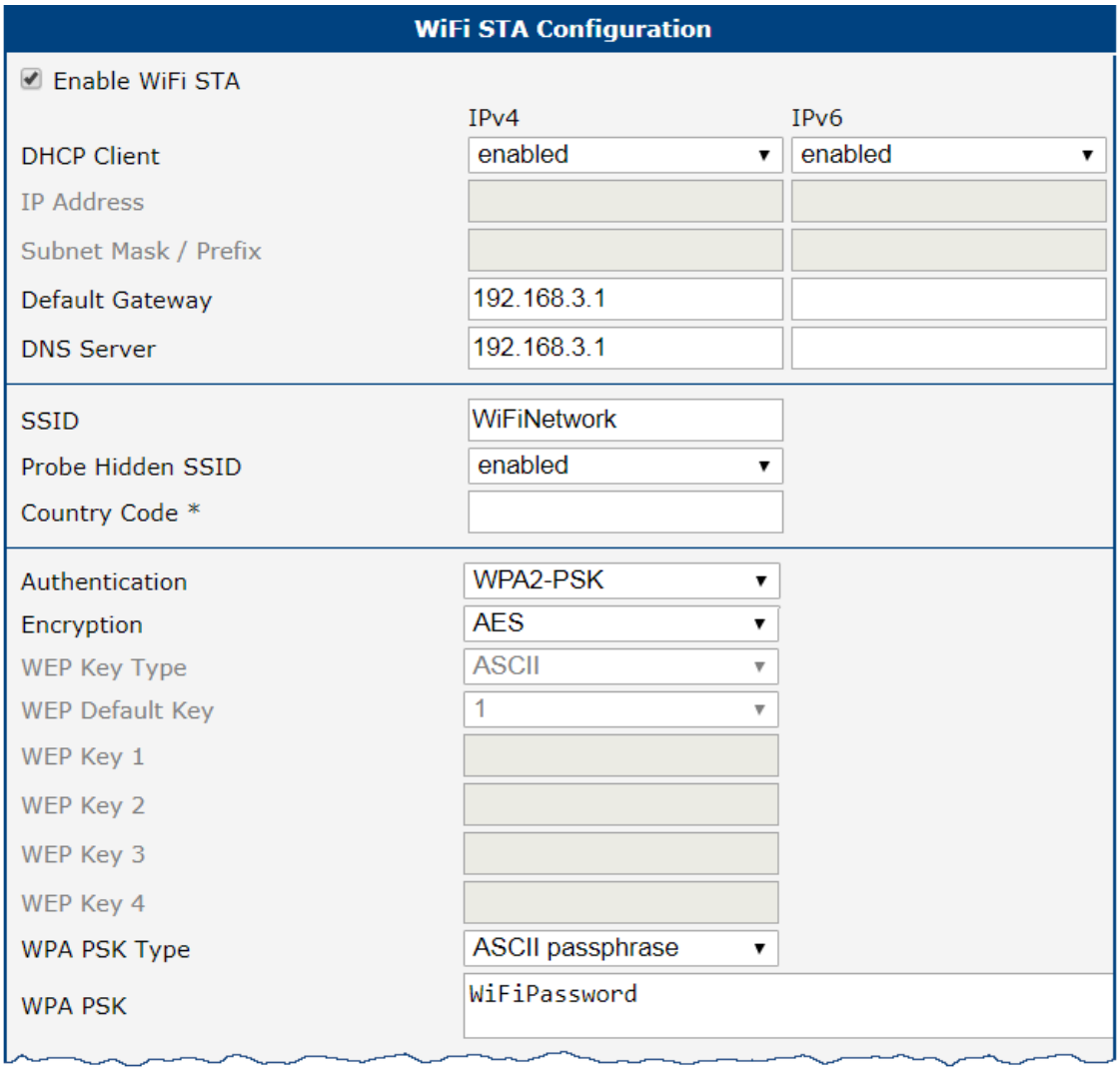


Figure 131: Backup access to the internet: wi-fi configuration

Mobile WAN Configuration

The cellular connection will serve as the final backup. For basic setup, insert an active SIM card into the *SIM1* slot and attach the cellular antenna. To integrate it into the backup system, connection monitoring must be enabled.

1. Navigate to *Configuration* → *Mobile WAN*.
2. Set the *Check connection* option to *enabled + bind*.
3. In the fields that appear, enter a reliable IP address to ping (e.g., your operator's DNS server) and set the check interval.

This allows the router to detect when the cellular connection is active. For detailed settings, see Chapter *3.4 Mobile WAN*.

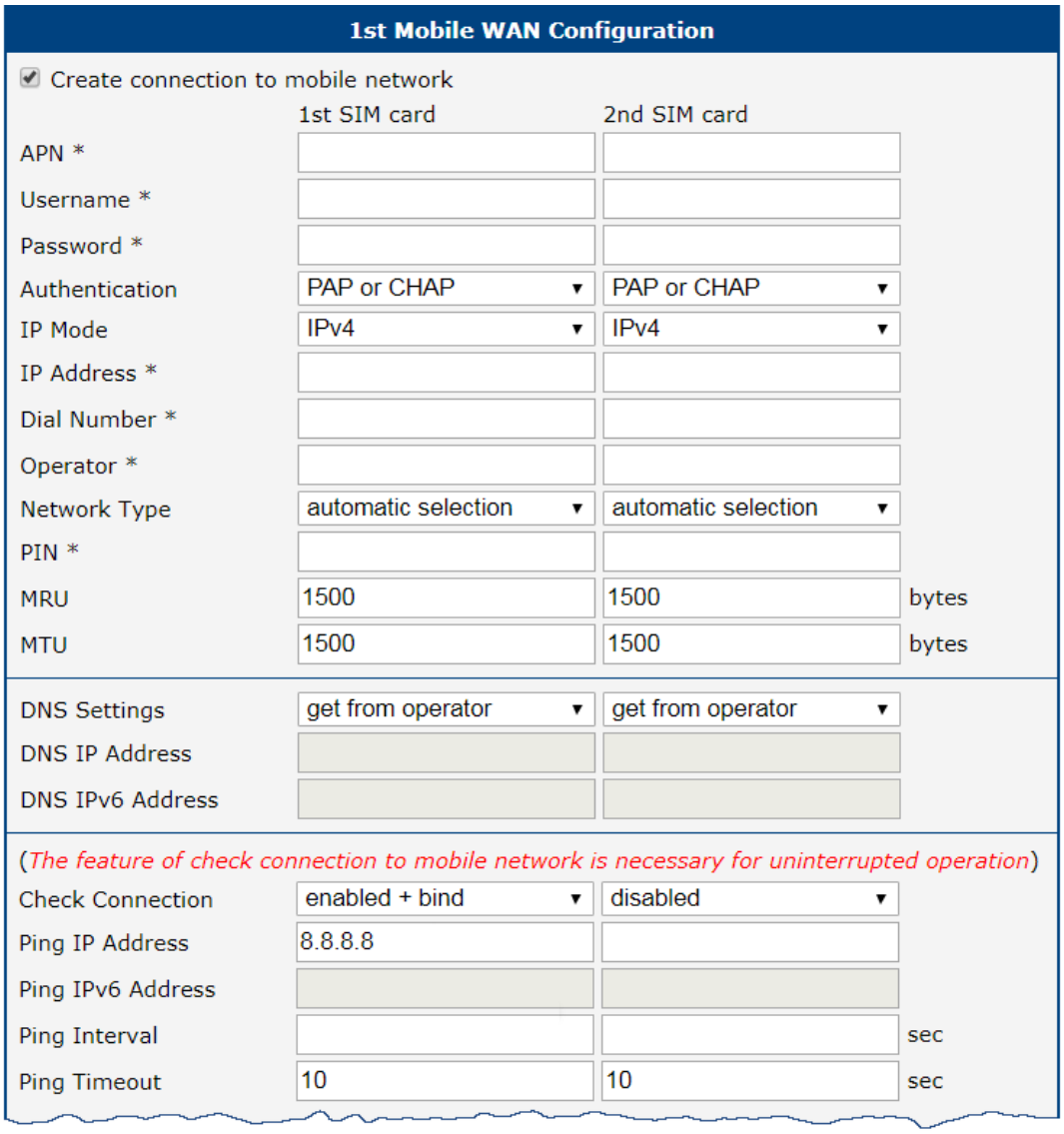


Figure 132: Backup access to the internet: mobile WAN configuration

Backup Routes Configuration

After configuring the interfaces, their priority must be set in the *Backup Routes* menu.

1. Navigate to *Configuration* → *Backup Routes*.
2. Set the priority for each WAN interface. In this example, the priority is:
   - **1 (Highest):** `eth1` (Wired Ethernet)
   - **2 (Medium):** `wlan0` (Wi-Fi)
   - **3 (Lowest):** `usb0` (Cellular)
3. For each route, check the *Enable backup routes switching* box to activate it.
4. Click *Apply* to save the configuration.

For more details, see Chapter *3.7 Backup Routes*.

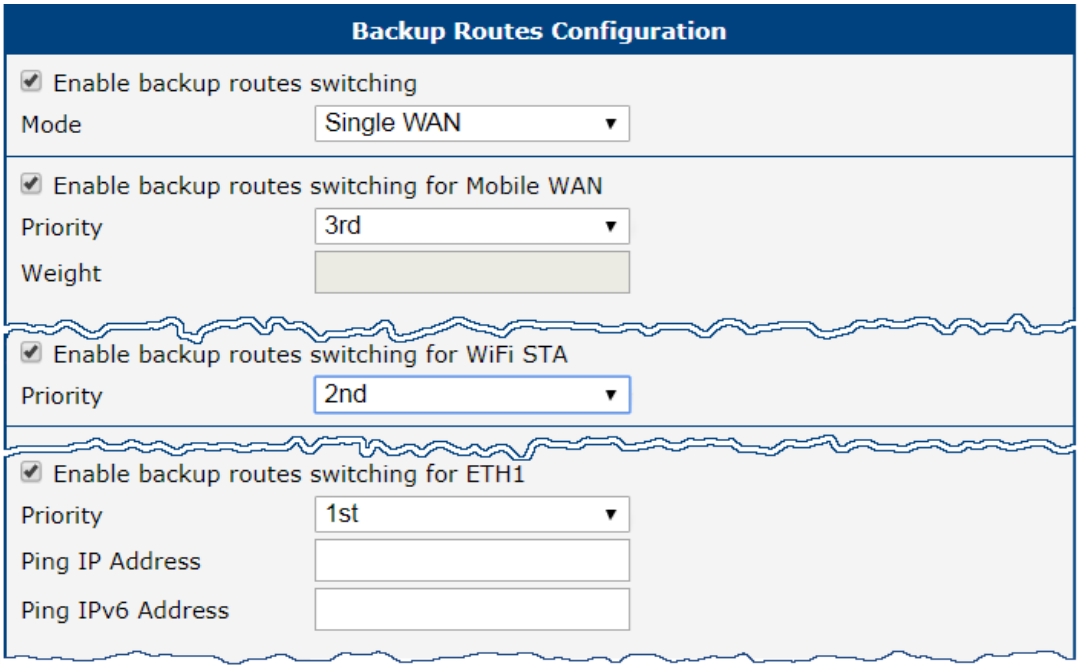


Figure 133: Backup access to the internet: backup routes configuration

Verifying Failover

You can monitor the status of all network interfaces under *Status* → *Network*. The *Route Table* at the bottom of the page will show which interface is currently active as the default route. If the primary `eth1` connection fails, the default route will automatically switch to `wlan0`. If `wlan0` also fails, it will switch to `usb0`.

6.3 Secure Network Interconnection with VPN

A Virtual Private Network (VPN) creates a secure, encrypted tunnel over an untrusted public network (like the Internet), allowing two or more separate LANs to communicate as if they were a single, private network. This ensures both the confidentiality and integrity of the data exchanged between the networks.

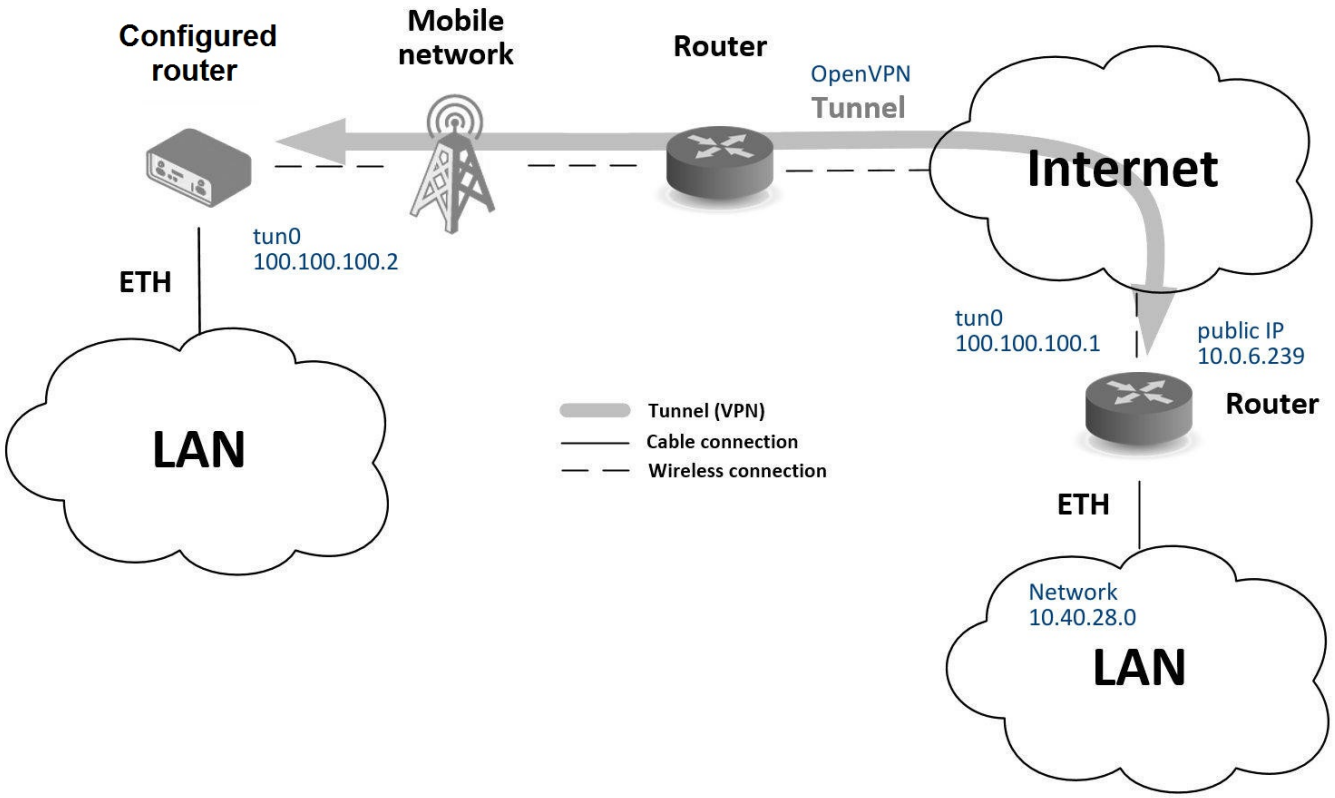


Figure 134: Secure networks interconnection: a topology example

Advantech routers support several VPN protocols, including:

- **OpenVPN:** A highly flexible and secure SSL/TLS-based VPN. See Chapter *3.11 OpenVPN* or *OpenVPN Tunnel* [6] Application Note for details.
- **IPsec:** A standards-based framework for securing IP communications. See Chapter *3.12 IPsec* or *IPsec Tunnel* [7] Application Note for details.

The router also supports non-encrypted tunneling protocols like *GRE*, *PPTP*, and *L2TP*, which can be combined with IPsec to create secure VPNs.

This example demonstrates how to establish an OpenVPN tunnel between two routers using a pre-shared secret key for authentication.

Configuration

The setup involves configuring the primary Internet connection and then configuring the OpenVPN tunnel itself.

Mobile WAN Configuration

A stable Internet connection is required before establishing a VPN tunnel. As in previous examples, the cellular connection can be used as the primary WAN link. Ensure that a SIM card is inserted and an antenna is attached. The router will typically establish a connection automatically. Verify that the mobile connection is active under *Configuration* → *Mobile WAN*, as detailed in Chapter *3.4 Mobile WAN*.

OpenVPN Configuration

1. Navigate to *Configuration* → *OpenVPN*.
2. Enable one of the available tunnels by checking *Create 1st OpenVPN tunnel*.
3. Set the *Protocol* and *UDP/TCP port* to match the settings of the remote router (the OpenVPN server).
4. In the *1st Remote IP Address* field, enter the public IP address of the remote router.
5. In the *Authenticate Mode* dropdown, select *pre-shared secret*.
6. Paste the pre-shared secret key into the *Pre-shared Secret* field.
7. Define the virtual IP addresses for the tunnel endpoints in the *Local Interface IP Address* and *Remote Interface IP Address* fields. These must be unique and form a mini-subnet for the tunnel (e.g., 10.8.0.1 and 10.8.0.2).
8. Click *Apply* to save the configuration.

For more detailed guidance, refer to Chapter *3.11 OpenVPN* or *OpenVPN Tunnel* [6] Application Note.

Verifying Connectivity

You can confirm that the VPN tunnel is active by checking the following:

- **Network Status Page:** Go to *Status* → *Network*. A new virtual interface, `tun0`, should be listed with the IP address you configured.
- **System Log:** Navigate to *Status* → *System Log*. Look for a log entry stating `Initialization Sequence Completed`, which confirms that the OpenVPN tunnel has been successfully established.

Once the tunnel is active, the two networks are securely interconnected. You can verify this by pinging the remote tunnel endpoint's IP address from the router's command-line interface (accessible via SSH).

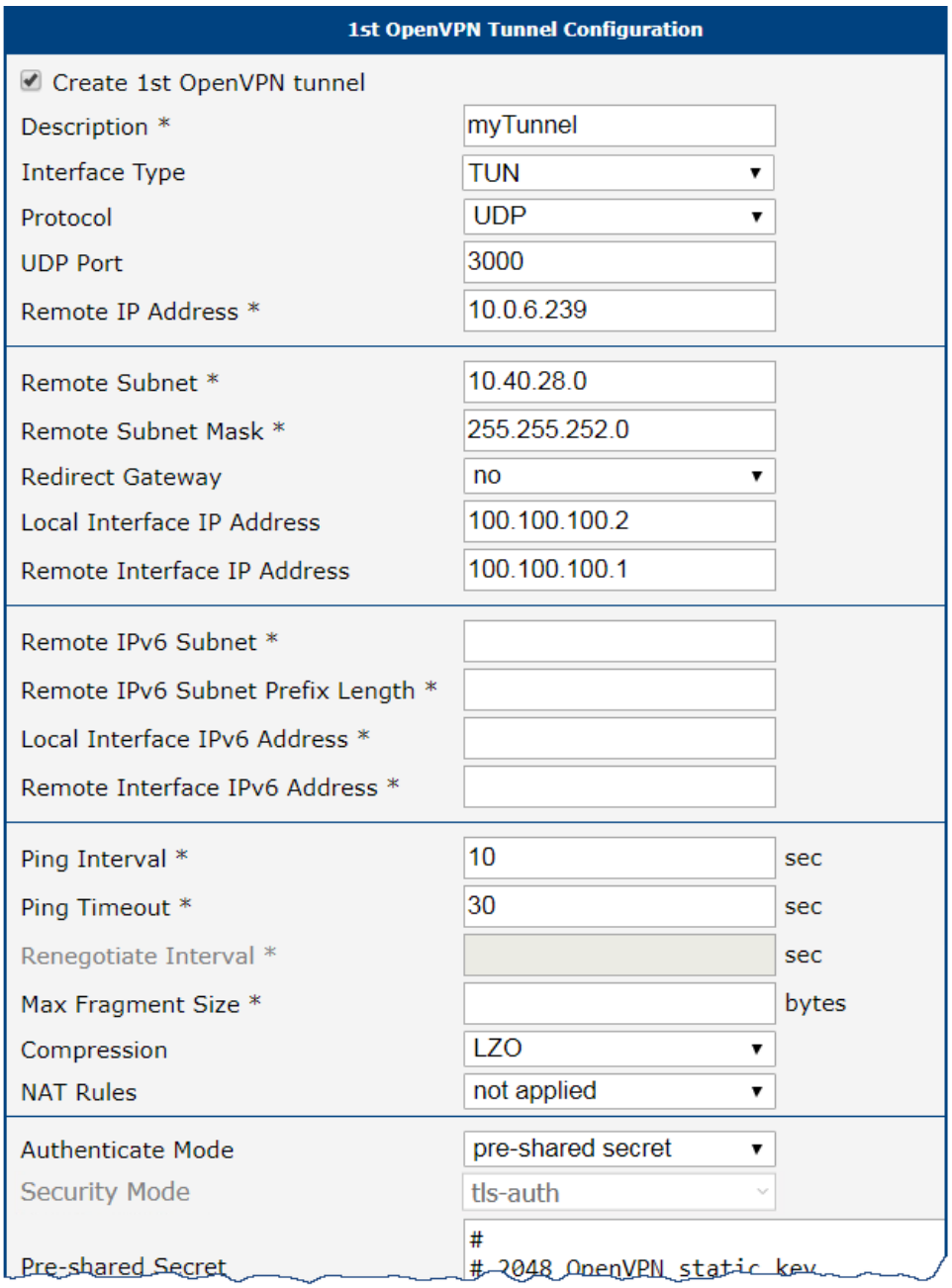


Figure 135: Secure network interconnection: OpenVPN configuration

6.4 Serial Gateway

The Serial Gateway feature allows the router to encapsulate serial data into IP packets, enabling communication with serial devices (such as industrial meters, PLCs, or sensors) over an IP network. This powerful function essentially creates a "virtual serial port" across the Internet, allowing a central SCADA system or remote PC to collect data from or control legacy serial equipment.

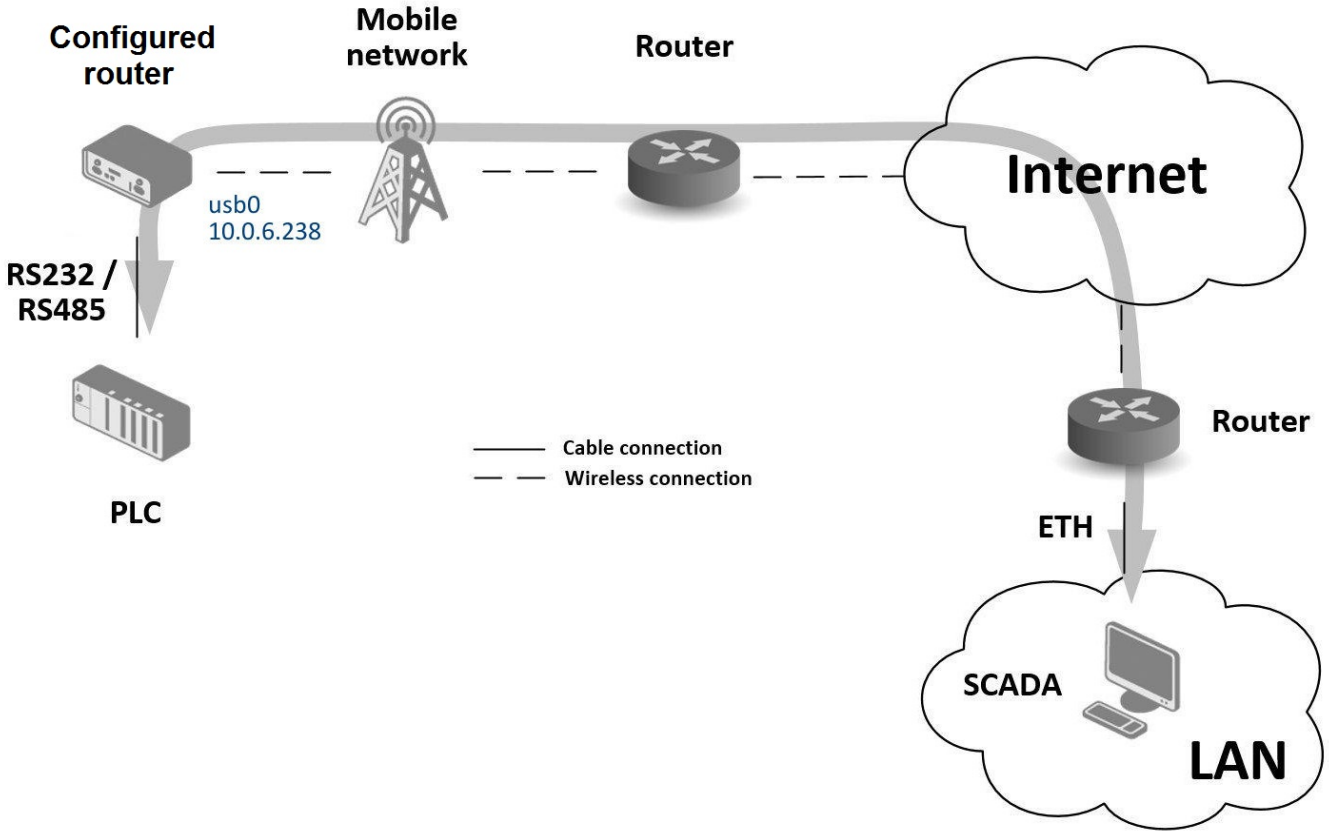


Figure 136: Serial gateway: a topology example

In this example, the router's RS232 (RS485) port is connected to a PLC, and the router is configured as a TCP server. A remote PC (SCADA) will act as a TCP client to establish a connection and communicate with the PLC.

Configuration

The setup requires configuring the router's Internet connection and then setting up the serial port for TCP/IP communication.

Mobile WAN Configuration

A stable Internet connection is essential. As in previous examples, the cellular connection provides the primary WAN link. Simply insert an active SIM card into the *SIM1* slot and attach the cellular antenna. The router will automatically connect to the mobile network. The public IP address assigned by the mobile operator will be used by the remote client to connect to the serial gateway. For more details, see Chapter *3.4 Mobile WAN*.

Peripheral Port (RS232) Configuration

The serial-to-IP conversion is configured on the Peripheral Port page. This example uses the RS232 port.

1. Navigate to *Configuration* → *Peripheral Ports* → *RS-232*.
2. Check the box for *Enable access over TCP/UDP*.
3. Set the *Protocol* to *TCP*.
4. Set the *Mode* to *server*. This configures the router to listen for incoming connections.
5. In the *TCP Port* field, enter the TCP port number on which the router will listen for client connections (e.g., 2345).
6. The serial communication parameters (*Baud Rate*, *Data Bits*, *Parity*, etc.) should be configured to match the settings of the connected serial device (the PLC).
7. Click *Apply* to save the configuration.

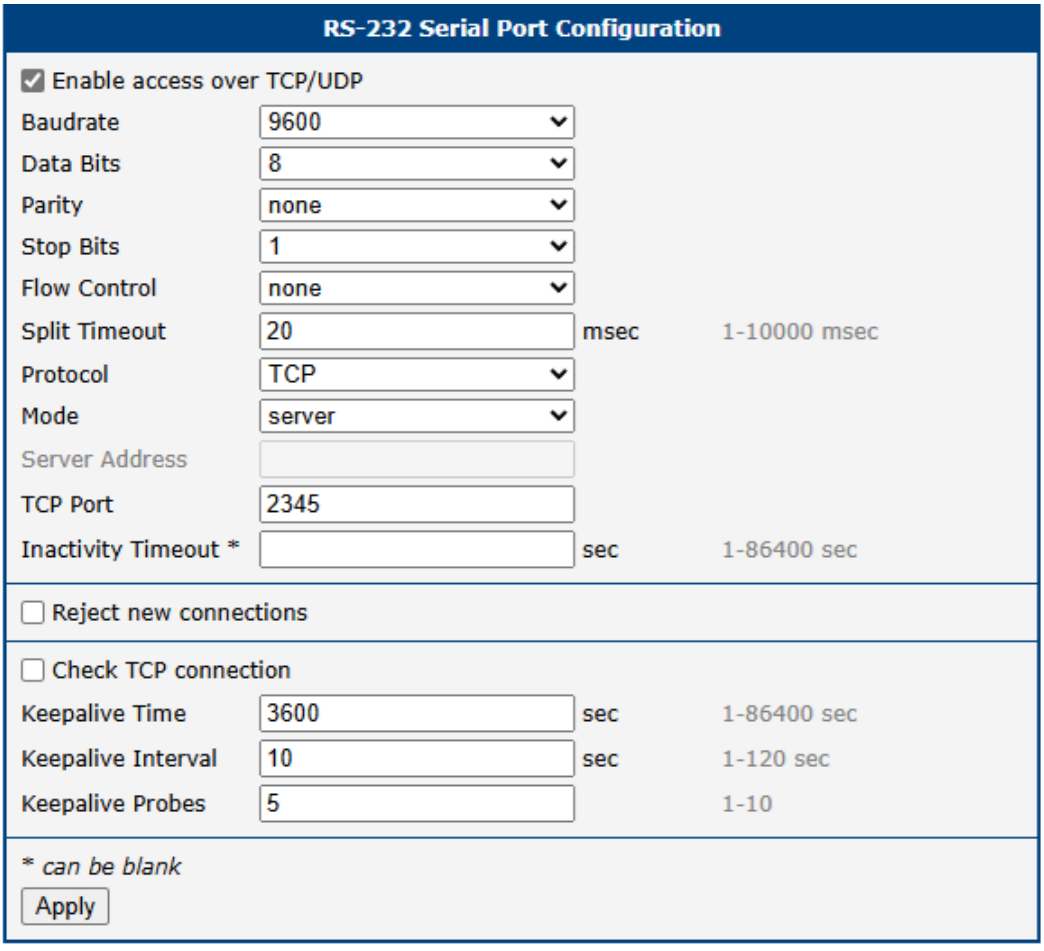


Figure 137: Serial gateway: peripheral port 1 configuration

Verifying Connectivity

Once configured, the remote PC (SCADA) can establish a TCP connection to the router's public IP address (e.g., `10.0.6.238` in the example) on the configured port (e.g., `2345`). All data sent from the PC over this TCP session will be forwarded to the PLC via the serial port, and vice versa.

You can monitor the connection status in the *Status* → *System Log* page. When the remote client successfully connects, a message similar to *TCP connection established* will appear in the log.

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 most recent version 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 addresses are represented as eight groups of four hexadecimal digits separated by colons (e.g., 2001:0db8:85a3:0042:1000:8a2e:0370:7334), though various abbreviation methods are also used..

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 telecommunications 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

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Appendix D: Related Documents

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

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