

TK500v3 Router Series

Version:
v1.0.82

Date:
16.12.2024



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1 Introduction

1.1 Copyright Notice

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1.2 Trademarks

Welotec is a registered trademark of Welotec GmbH. Other trademarks mentioned in this manual are the property of their respective companies.

1.3 Legal Notice

The information in this document is subject to change without notice and is not a commitment by Welotec GmbH.

It is possible that this user manual contains technical or typographical errors. Corrections are made regularly without being pointed out in new versions.

1.4 Technical Support Contact Information

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1.5 Description

The TK500v3 is an IoT cellular router that integrates 4G LTE, Wi-Fi, and VPN technologies to provide easy, reliable, and secure Internet connectivity.

This product is suitable for connecting unattended devices and sites. It includes watchdogs and multi-layer link detection mechanisms to ensure reliable and stable communication.

The TK500v3 can be used in a wide range of industrial and commercial IoT applications, providing an option of good balance between cost and performance.

1.6 Important Safety Notes

This product is not suitable for the following areas of application

- Areas where radio applications are not allowed
- Hospitals and other places where the use of cell phones is not allowed
- Gas stations, fuel depots and places where chemicals are stored
- Chemical plants or other places with explosion hazard

1.7 Warning

This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment its use may cause radio interference, users may be required to take adequate measures.

1.8 WEEE Notice

The European Directive on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), which became effective on February 13, 2003, has led to major changes regarding the reuse and recycling of electrical equipment.

The main objective of this directive is to prevent waste from electrical and electronic equipment and to promote reuse, recycling and other forms of recovery. The WEEE logo on the product or packaging indicates that the product must not be disposed of with other household waste. You are responsible for disposing of all discarded electrical and electronic equipment at appropriate collection points. Separate collection and sensible recycling of your electronic waste helps to use natural resources more sparingly. In addition, proper recycling of waste electrical and electronic equipment ensures human health and environmental protection.



For more information on disposal, recycling, and collection points for waste electrical and electronic equipment, contact your local municipal authority, waste disposal companies, the distributor, or the manufacturer of the equipment.

2 Regulatory Compliances

2.1 CE and UKCA Notice

2.1.1 Complies with: RADIO EQUIPMENT DIRECTIVE 2014/53/EU and Radio Equipment Regulations 2017 (SI 2017 No. 1206)

For models TK525L-v3, TK525L-W-v3, TK525L-IO-v3, TK525L-W-IO-v3, TK525W-v3:

Article 3.1a Safety: Low Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU

- EN 62368-1 :2014+A11:2017
- BS EN 62368-1:2014+A11:2017

Article 3.1a Health:

- EN IEC 62311:2020

Article 3.1b EMC: EMC Directive 2014/30/EU

- EN 301 489-1 V2.2.3
- EN 301 489-17 V3.2.4
- EN 301 489-52 V1.2.1
- EN 55032:2015+A11:2020
- EN 55035:2017+A11:2020
- EN IEC 61000-3-2:2019+A1:2021
- EN 61000-3-3:2013+A2:2021

Article 3.2 Radio:

- EN 301 511 V12.5.1
- EN 301 908-1 V15.1.1
- EN 301 908-1 V15.2.1
- EN 301 908-2 V13.1.1
- EN 301 908-13 V13.1.1
- EN 300 328 V2.2.2

RoHS 2 Directive 2011/65/EU & 2015/863/EU

The corresponding markings are located on the device:



2.2 FCC PART 15 VERIFICATION STATEMENT (only relevant for models TK525L-v3, TK525L-W-v3, TK525L-IO-v3, TK525L-W-IO-v3, TK525W-v3)

WARNING

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

Notice: The changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

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

3 Quickstart Guide

3.1 Overview

This manual serves as a comprehensive guide for setting up and operating the TK500v3 routers from Welotec. Please ensure you verify the model of your product and check that all components, including the power terminal and antenna, are present in the packaging. You will also need to obtain SIM cards from your local network provider.

All statements, information and recommendations contained within this manual are provided without any form of express or implied warranty.

3.2 Packing List

Each TK500v3 product comes with standard accessories, which may vary depending on the model purchased. Please inspect your product carefully upon receipt to ensure all components are included and in good condition. Should any items be missing or damaged, promptly contact the Welotec sales team for assistance.

Additionally, Welotec offers a range of optional accessories for the TK500v3. For a detailed list and further information on these options, please refer to the optional accessories catalog.

Packing List Overview

Item	Quantity	Details
TK500v3 Router	1	
DIN-rail Mount	1	Pre-installed for DIN 35mm rail mounting
4G Antennas	2	Provides cellular connectivity
Wi-Fi Antennas	2	Enhances wireless signal strength
Ethernet Cable	1	For network connections
Power Adapter	1	12V DC output for router power supply

3.3 Installation

Installation Precautions:

- **Environmental Considerations:** Ensure the installation environment meets the necessary conditions.
- **Location:** Install the device in a location shielded from direct sunlight, extreme heat, and away from sources of strong electromagnetic interference to ensure optimal performance.
- **Connectivity Check:** Verify that all necessary cables and connectors are available and suitable for your installation needs.

3.3.1 SIM card Installation

The TK500v3 is equipped to support dual nano SIM cards. To install your SIM card, use an appropriate tool to gently release the slim sled, then carefully place the SIM card into the slot.

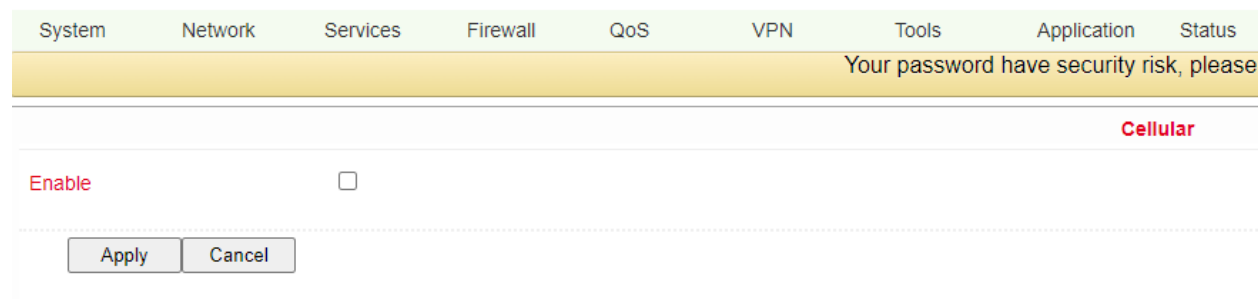
3.3.2 Antenna Installation

Ensure you select the appropriate connector and antenna for the desired interface. Secure the antenna connection by rotating the metal union nut clockwise.

3.4 Internet Access

The TK500v3 supports three modes of Internet access: wired, cellular, and Wi-Fi.

By default, the TK500v3 is set to use the Cellular interface for Internet connectivity. Should you opt to use a different connection method, please deactivate the cellular connection under “Network > Cellular” in the settings. Failure to do so may cause the device’s watchdogs to initiate regular restarts after unsuccessful attempts to enable this connection.



System	Network	Services	Firewall	QoS	VPN	Tools	Application	Status
Your password have security risk, please								
								Cellular
Enable <input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="button" value="Apply"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>								

3.4.1 Connecting to the Internet via Wired Connection

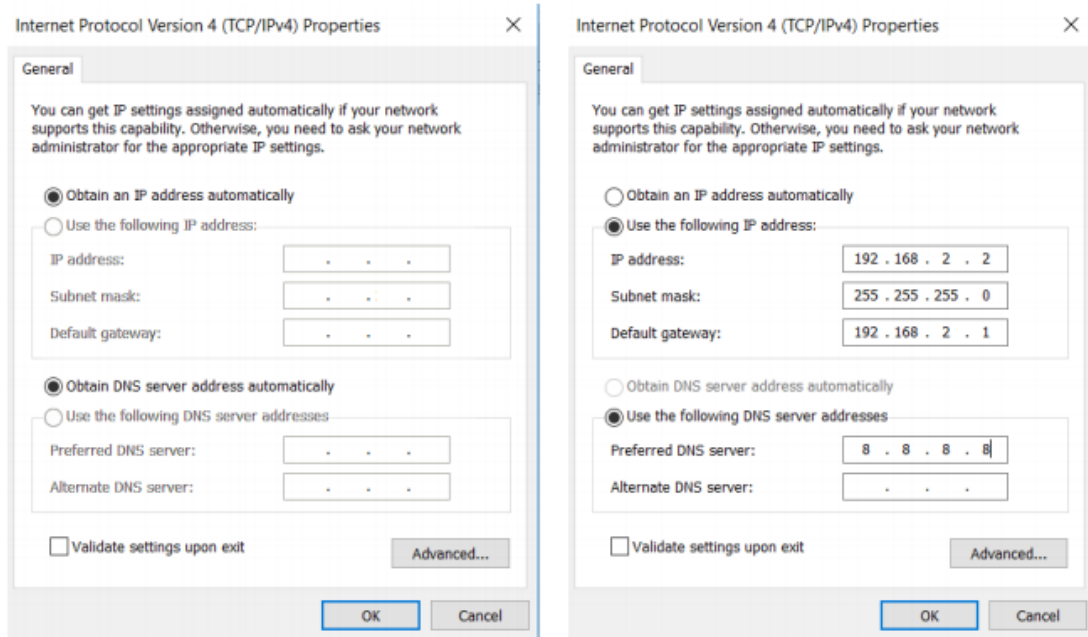
Step 1: Establishing the Connection

- Connect the WAN port of your router to the public network.
- Link one of the LAN ports to your computer.
- Power on the router to initiate the network setup.

Step 2: Configuring Network Settings on Your Computer

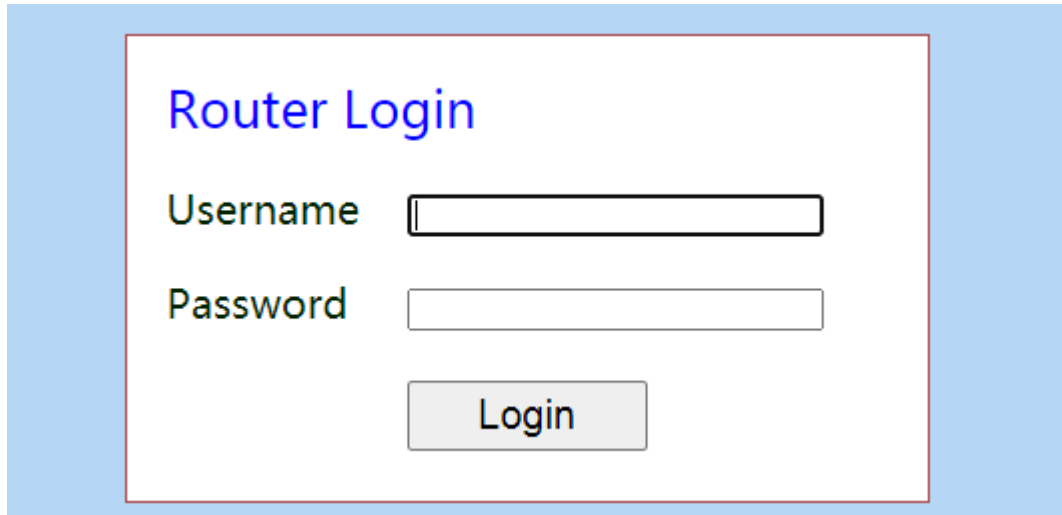
To ensure your computer can communicate effectively with the router, configure its network settings to match the router’s IP scheme:

- **Automatic IP Configuration (Recommended):** Set your PC to automatically obtain an IP address via DHCP. This is the simplest method as it allows the router to assign an IP address dynamically.
- **Manual IP Configuration:** Alternatively, you can manually set an IP address for your PC. Choose an address from the range 192.168.2.2 to 192.168.2.254. Ensure the subnet mask is set to 255.255.255.0. While DNS Server and Gateway settings are optional, configuring them can enhance your network stability and performance, especially if the router serves as your primary online gateway.



Step 3: Accessing the Router's Configuration Interface

- Open a web browser and enter the default IP address: 192.168.2.1.
- Enter the username and password. If your browser warns that the connection is not private, this is likely due to the self-signed certificate on the device. Click on 'Advanced' to verify the IP address and proceed with the access.



Step 4: Configuring the WAN Port

Navigate to **Network > WAN** in the router's menu to configure the WAN port. You have three options for obtaining an IP address:

- **Dynamic DHCP:** Automatically obtain an IP address from a DHCP server.

Type

Shared Connection(NAT)

Default Route

MAC Address

MTU

- **Static IP:** Manually configure a static IP address.

Type

Shared Connection(NAT)

Default Route

MAC Address

IP Address

Netmask

Gateway

MTU

Multi-IP Settings

IP Address	Netmask	Description
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

- **ADSL Dialup:** Use ADSL for internet access. Please note that ADSL Dialup is a legacy feature and may not be tested.

Type

Shared Connection(NAT)

Default Route

MAC Address

MTU

ADSL Dialup (PPPoE) Settings

Username

Password

Static IP

Connection Mode

Show Advanced Options

Step 5: Verify Connectivity

Check the connectivity of your network using the Ping Tool found under Tools > Ping. This will help ensure that your router is correctly configured and actively connected to the Internet.

Host

Ping Count

Packet Size Bytes

Expert Options

```

PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8): 32 data bytes
40 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=0 ttl=56 time=11.739 ms
40 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=1 ttl=56 time=12.724 ms
40 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=2 ttl=56 time=26.450 ms
40 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=3 ttl=56 time=11.531 ms

--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 11.531/15.611/26.450 ms
    
```

3.4.2 SIM Card Internet Connection

Step 1: Installation

- Insert a SIM card and attach the antennas to the router.

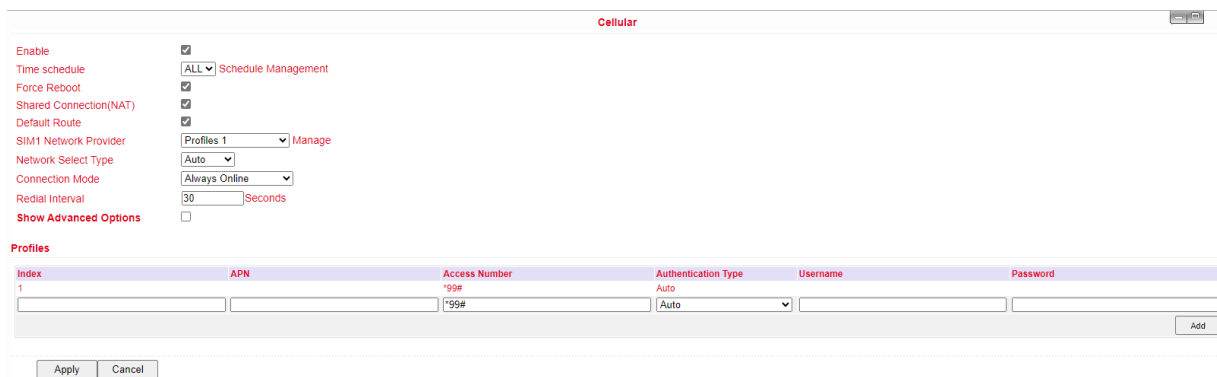
Note: To prevent any data loss or damage to the router or SIM card, ensure the power cable is unplugged when inserting or removing SIM cards.

Step 2: Access Router Interface

- Open a browser and navigate to the router’s web management interface.

Step 3: Configure Network

- Navigate to “Network > Cellular” and set up a profile. The device defaults to cellular connectivity and should connect to the internet shortly. If connection issues arise, try disabling and restarting the dial-up process. For private network SIM cards, additional configuration of the APN parameter may be required.



Cellular

Enable

Time schedule [ALL] Schedule Management

Force Reboot

Shared Connection(NAT)

Default Route

SIM1 Network Provider [Profiles 1] Manage

Network Select Type [Auto]

Connection Mode [Always Online]

Redial Interval [30] Seconds

Show Advanced Options

Profiles

Index	APN	Access Number	Authentication Type	Username	Password
1		199#	Auto		

Apply Cancel

Step 4: Verify Connection

- Check the dial-up status in the ‘Status’ section. A successful connection is indicated by ‘Connected’, along with an IP address and other relevant parameters.

3.4.3 Wi-Fi Internet Setup

Step 1: Connection Setup

- Attach the Wi-Fi antenna and connect your computer. Access the router’s web management interface.

Step 2: Configure Wi-Fi

- Choose the Wi-Fi mode:
 - **AP Mode (Default):** The router serves as an access point, distributing Wi-Fi to other devices. Ensure the router has internet access via a wired or cellular connection before enabling AP mode. Set an SSID and choose an encryption method.

WLAN

Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SSID Broadcast	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mode	802.11b/g/n ▼
Channel	11 ▼ (Note: if you want to use wireless WDS function, the channel must be consistent with the top AP)
SSID	welotec
Auth Mode	OPEN ▼
Encryption Method	NONE ▼
Bandwidth	20MHz ▼
Enable WDS	<input type="checkbox"/>

- **STA Mode:** The router connects to an existing Wi-Fi network to access the internet.
 - * Switch to STA mode under “Network > Switch WLAN Mode” and reboot the router.
 - * Use “Scan” to find and connect to available networks under “Network > WLAN Client”.
 - * Save the configured Wi-Fi settings and check the connection status under “Status”.

Switch WLAN Mode

WLAN Type STA ▼ (*Reboot to take effect)

3.4.4 Factory Settings Restoration

Web Interface

- Log into the web management interface, go to “System > Config Management”, and click “Restore default configuration.” Wait for the router to reboot, indicating that it has returned to factory settings.

Config Management

Router Configuration

No file selected.

Disable the hardware reset button

Network Provider

No file selected.

Hardware Method

- To reset via hardware:
 1. Press and hold the RESET button while powering on the router.
 2. Wait until the STAT LED starts flashing, then stays steady.
 3. Release the RESET button, press it again for 2 seconds when the LED starts flashing again.
 4. The router will reboot with factory default settings.

3.4.5 Configuration Management

- Go to “System > Config Management”.
- To import a configuration, click “Browse” under “Router Configuration”, select a file, and click “Import”.
- To export the current settings, click “Backup running-config”.

3.5 Log and Diagnostic Records

Navigate to “Status > Log” in the router’s interface to access the system log. To save the logs, click the “Download Log File” button. Additionally, you can download diagnostic data by selecting “Download System Diagnosing Data.” This information is crucial for providing detailed context when seeking support from Welotec.

3.6 SMART EMS Integration

To integrate the router with your SMART EMS management system, go to “Application > SMART EMS” in the router’s settings. Here, you can configure the router to effectively communicate and operate within your SMART EMS environment, ensuring optimal management and monitoring capabilities.

Smart-EMS Configuration

Parameter	Description	Default Value
Smart-EMS	Centralized device management for OTA updates and configuration.	
Server URL	URL and port for the SMART EMS server.	N/A
Username	Username for secure login via Digest Authentication.	N/A
Password	Password for secure login via Digest Authentication.	N/A
Contact Interval	Frequency of contact with SMART EMS in hours.	N/A
Send Running Config	Option to send the current configuration to SMART EMS.	Disabled
Write Startup	Save configurations received from SMART EMS as startup settings.	Disabled

3.7 LED-Indicator Guide for TK500v3

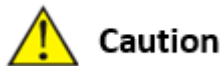
LED Indicator	Status Description
PWR (Power)	Off: No power / Steady Red: Power is ON
STAT (Status)	Off: System error / Flashing Green: System upgrading / Steady Green: System operational
WIFI	Off: Wi-Fi is disabled / Flashing Green: Wi-Fi is connecting / Steady Green: Wi-Fi is active
WAN	Off: Network is disconnected / Flashing Green: Attempting to connect / Steady Green: Connected to the network
Signal	Three Green Lights: Excellent signal strength (≥ 20) / Two Green Lights: Good signal (10-19) / One Green Light: Poor signal (≤ 9)

4 Installation Guide

4.1 Preparation

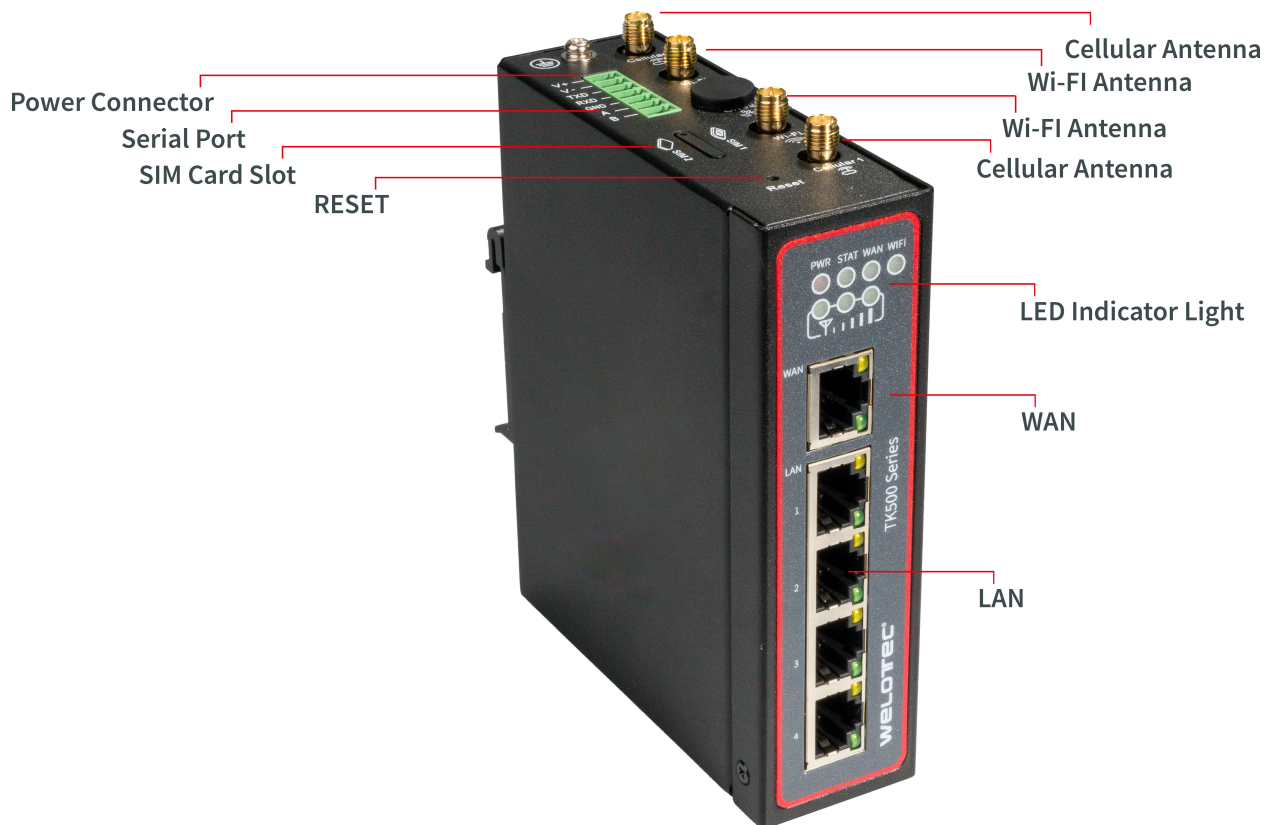
4.1.1 Safety Precautions

Ensure cellular network coverage is available, and confirm the availability of a 100-240V AC or 9-36V DC power supply at the installation site.



Important: Install the device while it is powered off to prevent any damage or data loss.

4.2 Panel Overview



4.3 LED Indicator Guide

LED Indicator	Description
PWR	Off indicates power off; steady red signals power on.
STAT	Off signals a system error; flashing green indicates a system upgrade; steady green shows the system is operational.
WIFI	Off means Wi-Fi is disabled; flashing green indicates connection in progress; steady green shows Wi-Fi is active.
WAN	Off signals no network connection; flashing green denotes connecting; steady green indicates connectivity.
Signal	Multiple lights: Three green denotes strong signal and successful dial-up; two green for moderate; one green for weak signal.

4.4 Resetting to Factory Defaults

1. Power on the device and immediately press and hold the reset button for 20 seconds until the STAT LED is continuously lit.
2. Release the reset button; the STAT LED will turn off.
3. Press and hold the reset button again until the STAT LED flashes, then release. The device will reboot with factory settings.

4.5 Configuration Setup

4.5.1 Connection Setup

Connect your computer to a LAN port on the router. You can configure the Ethernet interface of your computer as follows:

I. Automatic IP Configuration (Recommended)

Set your computer to automatically obtain an IP address and DNS server address. This allows the device to assign an IP address to your computer automatically.

II. Static IP Configuration

Manually set your computer's IP address to match the network segment of the router's LAN interface (e.g., set your computer's IP to 192.168.2.2 and the router's to 192.168.2.1 (factory default) with a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0).

III. Disable Proxy Settings

If your computer uses a proxy server for internet access:

1. In your browser, navigate to "Tools > Internet Options."
2. Go to the "Connections" tab and click "LAN Settings."
3. Ensure "Use a Proxy Server for your LAN" is unchecked and click "OK."

4.5.2 Web Interface Access

1. Open a web browser and enter the router's IP address: `http://192.168.2.1`.
2. Log in using the default credentials (username: adm, password: 123456) to configure the router.



Security Tip: It is highly recommended to change the default password during your first login to secure your network.

5 Web Configuration Guide

This guide outlines the router's menu structure, providing a straightforward approach to configuring your router settings.

5.1 System Settings

5.1.1 Basic Setup

Here, you can personalize the language of the router's configuration interface and set a recognizable hostname for the device.

Basic Settings Overview:

Parameter	Description	Default
Language	Select the interface language	English
Host Name	Assign a name to the router for easy identification	Router

5.1.2 System Time

Accurate system time is crucial for reliable logs and communication between devices. Manually set the router's time or sync it with NTP servers to maintain correct timing across your network.

Time Configuration Details:

Parameter	Description	Default
Router Time	Shows the router's current time	-
PC Time	Displays the current time of the connected computer	-
Timezone	Choose the router's timezone	Custom
Custom TZ String	Specify the Time Zone string for the router	STD-1
Auto-update Time	Set how often the router updates its time	On startup
NTP Time Servers	Specify NTP servers for time synchronization	1.pool.ntp.org

5.1.3 Admin Access

Configure security settings, including username and password modifications, and set access restrictions for both local and remote connections.

Access Control Settings

- **Username / Password:** Manage the default user “adm” credentials.
- **Management:** Options to grant access, with potential restrictions for local and remote access, including address whitelisting.
- **Remote Access:** Enable different protocols such as HTTP, HTTPS for browser access, Telnet, and SSHD for console applications, and a Web API for external applications to interact with the router.
- **Local Access:** Connect locally using a serial connection via RS232 (not available with IO variants).
- **Non-privileged Users:** Create read-only accounts with specified access levels.
- **Other Parameters:** Set a login timeout to automatically log users out after a period of inactivity.

Admin Access

Username / Password

Username

Old Password

New Password

Confirm New Password

Management

Enable	Service Type	Service Port	Local access	Remote access	Allowed addresses from WAN (Optional)	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HTTP	80	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	HTTPS	443	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TELNET	23	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	SSHD	22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HTTP_API	4444	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Console		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Non-privileged users

Username	Password
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Add

Other Parameters

Login timeout

 Seconds

5.2 System Log Configuration

Easily configure your system logs to be uploaded to a remote server through the “System Log Settings.” This capability is essential for integrating with remote log monitoring software like Kiwi Syslog Daemon. Once installed, configure Kiwi Syslog Daemon by navigating through “File >> Setup >> Input >> UDP.”

Access the system log settings by selecting “System >> System Log” from the navigation tree. Here, you can configure the IP address and port of the remote log server to capture and store your router’s logs.

System Log Settings:

Parameter	Description	Default
Log to Remote System	Toggle to enable logging to a remote server	Disabled
Log server address and port (UDP)	Specify the remote server’s address and UDP port	N/A: 514
Log to Console	Direct log outputs to a connected serial port	Disabled

5.3 Config Management

Manage your router's configuration efficiently by backing up parameters, importing backups, or resetting to factory defaults through the "Config Management" page.

Navigate: Select "System >> Config Management" from the navigation menu.

Config Management Options:

Parameter	Description	Default
Browse	Select a configuration file for import	N/A
Import	Apply a configuration file to the router	N/A
Backup	Save the current configuration to a host system	N/A
Restore default configuration	Reset the router to factory settings (takes effect after reboot)	N/A
Disable the hardware reset button	Prevent use of the router's physical reset button	Disabled
Modem drive program	Configure the modem's drive program	N/A
Network Provider (ISP)	Set parameters like APN, username, and password for ISPs	N/A



Caution

Ensure the validity and order of configurations when importing. The router will execute the imported configurations serially after a system reboot. Misordered configurations might prevent the router from reaching the desired operational state.



Note

To ensure that changes in configurations or restorations to default settings are effective without disrupting current system operations, it's necessary to restart the device after making these adjustments.

5.4 System Scheduling

Enable scheduled reboots to ensure optimal performance and updates. Access this function through "System >> Schedule."

Scheduler Settings:

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Toggle scheduler to enable or disable system reboots	Disabled
Time	Set the specific time for the reboot	0:00
Days	Define reboot frequency (e.g., daily)	Everyday
Show advanced options	Access detailed scheduling rules for custom reboot timing	Disabled
Reboot after dialed	Automatically reboot the router after a successful dial-up	N/A

5.4.1 Upgrade

The firmware upgrade process involves two main steps. Initially, the firmware is saved in a backup file zone. During a system restart, this firmware is then transferred to the main firmware zone. It is critical not to interact with the web interface during this upgrade as it might disrupt the process.

Procedure:

1. Navigate to “System >> Upgrade” to access the Upgrade page.
2. Click **Browse** to select the appropriate firmware upgrade file.
3. Click **Upgrade**, then **OK** to initiate the upgrade process.
4. Once the firmware upgrade is successful, click **Reboot** to restart the device and complete the installation.

5.4.2 Reboot

Ensure you save any new configurations before rebooting. Unsaved changes will be lost once the system restarts.

To proceed with the system reboot, go to “System >> Reboot” and click **OK**.

5.4.3 Logout

To securely log out of the system, navigate to “System >> Logout” and click **OK** to end your session.

5.5 Network Configuration

5.5.1 Cellular Connectivity

Insert a SIM card to enable wireless network connectivity through the router. Navigate to “Network >> Dial Interface” to configure cellular settings.

Cellular Connection Details

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Activates cellular dialup for internet access.	Enabled
Time Schedule	Specifies when the router should automatically attempt to connect.	All Times
Force Reboot	Router will reboot if unable to connect within a designated time and retry limit.	Enabled
Shared Connection (NAT)	Allows devices connected to the router to access the internet.	Enabled
Default Route	Configures the router to manage default network traffic routing.	Enabled
SIM1 Network Provider	Select the network service provider for SIM1.	Profile 1
Network Type	Choose the type of network to connect (Auto mode will cycle through 4G, 3G, 2G).	Auto
Connection Mode	Defines how the router connects to the internet (options include Always Online, Connect on Demand, and Manual).	Always Online
Redial Interval	Time between redial attempts after a failed connection attempt.	30 seconds
Dual SIM Support	Enable or disable the use of a second SIM card.	Disabled
SIM2 Network Provider	Configure the network provider for the second SIM card.	Profile 1
SIM2 ICCID	ICCID number for SIM2.	N/A
SIM2 PIN Code	PIN code for SIM2.	N/A
Primary SIM Selection	Select which SIM card to use primarily for connections.	SIM1
Max Dial Attempts	Maximum number of dial attempts before switching SIM cards or taking other recovery actions.	5
Signal Quality Threshold	Signal strength threshold for switching SIM cards if signal is inadequate.	0 (Disabled)
Minimum Connection Time	Minimum duration for each connection attempt.	0 (Disabled)
Initial Commands	Custom AT commands executed at the start of each dialing session.	AT
MTU	Maximum transmission unit size for the network connection.	1500 bytes
Use Peer DNS	Whether to use DNS settings provided by the network peer.	Enabled
Link Detection Interval	Frequency of link status checks.	55 seconds
Debugging	Enable detailed logging for troubleshooting.	Disabled
Modem Debugging*	Direct modem debug output to the console.	Disabled
ICMP Detection Mode	Method for checking network link status using ICMP packets.	Ignore Traffic
ICMP Server	Server address for ICMP network link checks.	N/A
ICMP Check Interval	Frequency of ICMP checks for network link status.	30 seconds
ICMP Timeout	Timeout for considering the network link as down based on ICMP response.	20 seconds
ICMP Retry Limit	Maximum retry attempts for ICMP checks before considering the link down.	5

*Not all models support this feature.

Scheduled Cellular Management

Configure the router to connect or disconnect based on a defined schedule:

Parameter	Description	Default
Schedule Name	Identifier for the connection schedule.	schedule1
Active Days	Days of the week when the schedule is active.	
Time Range 1	First active time window.	9:00-12:00
Time Range 2	Second active time window.	14:00-18:00
Time Range 3	Third active time window.	0:00-0:00
Description	Notes about the schedule's purpose or settings.	N/A

5.5.2 WAN Configuration

Navigate to **Network > WAN** to configure the WAN port settings, accommodating different connection types including Static IP, DHCP (dynamic address), and ADSL (PPPoE) dialing.

Overview

- **DHCP:** Operates in a Client/Server mode where the client requests configuration from the server, which assigns dynamic IP addresses and related network settings.
- **PPPoE:** Stands for Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet, requiring installation of a PPPoE client. This protocol facilitates remote access and management.
- By default, the WAN is disabled on the device.

Static IP Configuration

Parameter	Description	Default
Shared connection (NAT)	Toggle to allow devices connected to the router access to the internet.	Enabled
Default route	Enables the device to manage network traffic routing.	Enabled
MAC Address	Displays the router's MAC address.	Device's MAC address
IP Address	Assign a static IP address for the WAN interface.	192.168.1.29
Subnet mask	Define the network's subnet mask.	255.255.255.0
Gateway	Set the network gateway for the WAN interface.	192.168.1.1
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit, can be set to default or manually specified.	Default (1500)
Additional IP support	Supports up to 8 additional IP addresses for detailed network management.	-

Dynamic Address Configuration (DHCP)

Parameter	Description	Default
Shared connection (NAT)	Toggle to allow devices connected to the router access to the internet.	Enabled
Default route	Enables the device to manage network traffic routing.	Enabled
MAC Address	Displays the router's MAC address.	Device's MAC address
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit, can be set to default or manually specified.	Default (1500)

ADSL (PPPoE) Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Shared Connection	Allows devices connected to the router to access the internet.	Enabled
Default Route	Configures the router to manage network traffic routing.	Enabled
MAC Address	Displays the MAC address of the device.	Device's MAC address
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit, can be set to default or manually specified.	1492
Username	Username required for ADSL dialing.	N/A
Password	Password required for ADSL dialing.	N/A
Static IP	Option to enable a static IP address.	Disabled
Connection Mode	Choose the dialing connection mode (always online, on demand, manual).	Always online
Service Name	Service identifier for the network provider.	N/A
Transmit Queue Length	Sets the length of the transmit queue.	3
IP Header Compression	Enables compression of IP headers for efficiency.	Disabled
Use Peer DNS	Utilizes DNS settings provided by the ISP.	Enabled
Link Detection Interval	Frequency of link status checks.	55 seconds
Link Detection Max. Retries	Maximum retry attempts for link checks before considering the connection failed.	10
Debug Mode	Enables detailed logging for troubleshooting.	Disabled
Expert Options	Special configuration options for advanced users.	N/A
ICMP Detection Server	Server address for ICMP network link checks.	N/A
ICMP Detection Interval	Frequency of ICMP checks for network link status.	30 seconds
ICMP Detection Timeout	Time after which the ICMP link check is considered failed.	20 seconds
ICMP Detection Retries	Maximum retries for ICMP checks before the connection is considered down.	3

5.5.3 VLAN Configuration

Virtual LANs (VLANs) allow groups of devices and users to interact within the same network segment without being constrained by physical locations. They are typically organized by function, department, or application needs. VLANs enable devices to communicate as if they are on the same local network.

To configure VLAN settings on your router:

1. Navigate to **Network > VLAN**.
2. Adjust the VLAN settings as needed.
3. After configuring, click “modify” to apply changes to LAN settings for each VLAN.

VLAN Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
VLAN ID	Assigns a unique identifier for the VLAN.	1
LAN Ports (LAN1~LAN4)	Select which LAN ports are included in the VLAN.	All ports enabled
Primary IP/Netmask	Sets the IP address and subnet mask for the VLAN.	192.168.2.1 / 255.255.255.0
Port Mode	Configure port characteristics (Access, Trunk).	Access
MAC Address	Displays the MAC address of the device.	Device's hardware MAC address
Speed Duplex	Configures the speed and duplex settings for LAN ports.	Auto Negotiation
Native LAN	Sets the native VLAN which doesn't tag traffic.	1
Enable GARP	Allows the router to send ARP broadcasts automatically.	Disabled
ARP Broadcast Count	Number of ARP broadcasts to send.	5
ARP Broadcast Timeout	Time before considering the ARP broadcast unsuccessful.	10 seconds

Static IP Configuration for LAN

Static IP settings allow devices within the LAN to connect using fixed IP addresses.

Parameter	Description	Default
IP Address	IP address for the router's LAN gateway.	192.168.2.1
Netmask	Subnet mask for the LAN gateway.	255.255.255.0
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit for LAN connections.	1500
Additional IPs	Set up to eight additional IP addresses for the LAN.	N/A
Subnet Mask (Add.)	Subnet masks for additional IPs.	N/A

5.5.4 Switching WLAN Mode

The TK500v3 router supports two WLAN modes: AP (Access Point) and STA (Station). Navigate to **Network > Switch WLAN Mode** in the menu to set the desired mode. Remember to reboot the device after saving changes to ensure the new settings take effect.

5.5.5 WLAN Client (AP Mode)

In AP mode, the router acts as a wireless access point, allowing other devices to connect to its network.

AP Mode Configuration

Parameter	Description	Default
SSID Broadcast	Allows the network name (SSID) to be visible to devices.	Enabled
Mode	Sets the Wi-Fi standard (e.g., 802.11g/n, 802.11b/g/n).	802.11b/g/n
Channel	Selects the Wi-Fi channel for communications.	11
SSID	Custom name for the network.	welotec
Authentication Method	Defines the security protocol (e.g., WPA2-PSK, Open).	Open type
Encryption	Sets the encryption type to secure the network.	None
Wireless Bandwidth	Configures the frequency bandwidth (20MHz or 40MHz).	20MHz
Enable WDS	Allows the router to connect to another AP to extend coverage.	Disabled
Default Route	Enables routing functionality through the AP.	Disabled
Bridged SSID	For linking to another AP; can use 'Scan' to find and connect to networks.	None
Bridged BSSID	Specifies the BSSID to bridge with.	None
Scan	Searches for available APs nearby.	
Auth Mode	Authentication mode for security settings.	Open type
Encryption Method	Specifies the encryption method to use.	None

5.5.6 WLAN Client (STA Mode)

In STA mode, the router connects to an existing access point to access the internet. This mode is suitable when the router acts as a client within a larger network.

STA Mode Configuration

Parameter	Description	Default
Mode	Supports various Wi-Fi standards, including 802.11b/g/n.	802.11b/g/n
SSID	The name of the SSID to connect to.	welotec
Authentication Method	Security settings must match those of the access point.	Open type
Encryption	Encryption settings should align with those of the access point.	None

After configuring WLAN settings in either mode, navigate to **Network > WLAN Client** to make any additional adjustments and scan for available networks. Ensure that the settings match the host network for successful connection, and configure WAN settings under **Network > WAN (STA)** if needed.

5.5.7 Link Backup Configuration

The Link Backup feature ensures continuous communication by automatically switching to a backup connection if the primary link fails.

Navigation: Access this feature by selecting **Network > Link Backup** in the menu.

Link Backup Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Activates the link backup feature.	Disabled
Backup Mode	Choose between hot failover, cold failover, or load balancing for backup operation.	Hot failover
Main Link	Select the primary connection method (e.g., WAN, dialing interface).	WAN
ICMP Detection Server	Specifies the server for ICMP health checks on the connection.	N/A
Backup Link	Designate a backup connection type (e.g., cellular, WAN).	Cellular 1
ICMP Detection Interval	Time interval between ICMP health checks.	10 seconds
ICMP Detection Timeout	Timeout duration for ICMP checks before considering the connection lost.	3 seconds
ICMP Detection Retries	Maximum retry attempts for ICMP checks before switching to the backup link.	3
Restart Interface When Failed	Option to restart the main link interface upon ICMP failure.	Disabled

Backup Modes Explained

Mode	Description
Hot Failover	Both main and backup links are active simultaneously. Switch occurs if the current active link fails.
Cold Failover	The backup link activates only when the main link fails.
Load Balance	Traffic is distributed between links based on their current load, switching to backup if the main link fails.

5.5.8 VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol)

VRRP enhances network reliability by grouping multiple routers to form a single virtual router, using an election mechanism to assign the role of the gateway.

Access: Navigate to **Network > VRRP** to configure this feature.

VRRP Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable VRRP-I	Toggles the VRRP functionality on or off.	Disabled
Group ID	Defines the group ID for the virtual router (range: 1-255).	1
Priority	Sets the priority to determine the primary router in the virtual group (higher values are higher).	20
Advertisement Interval	Interval at which the router advertises its status to other routers.	60 seconds
Virtual IP	The IP address used by the virtual router.	N/A
Authentication Method	Sets authentication to 'None' or 'Password' for securing VRRP messages.	None
Monitor	Configures monitoring options to oversee the functionality of the virtual router.	N/A
VRRP-II	Similar settings as VRRP-I for configuring a secondary virtual router setup.	Disabled

5.5.9 IP Passthrough Configuration

IP Passthrough allows the WAN IP address to be used by a device connected to the router's LAN port, enabling direct external access to this device. Navigate to **Network > IP Passthrough** to configure these settings.

IP Passthrough Details

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable IP Passthrough	Activates the IP Passthrough feature, passing WAN IP to a LAN-connected device.	Disabled
IP Passthrough Mode	Choose between dynamic DHCP or a fixed MAC address assignment.	DHCP Dynamic
Fixed MAC Address	Specify a MAC address to receive the WAN IP if using DHCP fixed MAC mode.	00:00:00:00:00:00
DHCP Lease	Set the duration for which the IP address will be assigned to the LAN device.	120 seconds

5.5.10 Static Route Management

Static routes are manually specified routes used for directing network traffic between specific destinations.

To configure static routes, navigate to **Network > Static Route**.

Static Route Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Destination Address	IP address of the destination network or device.	0.0.0.0
Netmask	Subnet mask associated with the destination address.	255.255.255.0
Gateway	The gateway through which the traffic should be routed.	N/A
Interface	Select the router interface (LAN, CELLULAR, WAN, WAN(STA)) to apply the route.	N/A
Description	Optional description for the static route, aiding in network management.	N/A

5.5.11 OSPF Configuration

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is a link-state routing protocol used mainly in large-scale networks to determine the shortest path for data packets.

Process Example: Establish OSPF routes between two routers to enable mutual LAN access.

1. Configure TK500v3_A:

- Navigate to **Network > OSPF**.
- Set “Router ID” in a compatible segment with TK500v3_B.
- Announce routing entries for TK500v3_A through the “Network” tab.

Enable
 Router ID
 Route Advanced Options

Network

IP Address	Netmask	Area ID
192.168.2.0	255.255.255.0	0
192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	0
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Interface

Interface	Network	Hello Interval	Dead Interval	Retransmit Interval	Transmit Delay
WAN	Broadcast	10	40	5	1
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Broadcast"/>	<input type="text" value="10"/>	<input type="text" value="40"/>	<input type="text" value="5"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>

2. Configure TK500v3_B:

- Repeat similar steps to ensure settings align with TK500v3_A for successful route announcement.

Enable
 Router ID
 Route Advanced Options

Network

IP Address	Netmask	Area ID
192.168.3.0	255.255.255.0	0
192.168.1.0	255.255.255.0	0
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Interface

Interface	Network	Hello Interval	Dead Interval	Retransmit Interval	Transmit Delay
WAN	Broadcast	10	40	5	1
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

3. Verification:

- OSPF setup is successful if PC1 and PC2 connected to TK500v3_A and TK500v3_B respectively can access each other.

5.6 Services Configuration

5.6.1 DHCP Service Configuration

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) operates in a Client/Server mode, where the server allocates IP addresses dynamically to clients, simplifying network management.

To enable and configure DHCP Server:

Navigate to **Services > DHCP Service**.

DHCP Service Details

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable DHCP	Activates the DHCP service to dynamically allocate IP addresses.	Enabled
IP Pool Starting Address	Sets the beginning of the IP range for dynamic allocation.	192.168.2.2
IP Pool Ending Address	Sets the end of the IP range for dynamic allocation.	192.168.2.100
Lease Time	Duration for which an IP address is allocated to a device before renewal is required.	60 minutes
DNS Server	Specifies the DNS server address for client devices.	192.168.2.1
Windows Name Server	Sets the Windows name server for network name resolution.	N/A
Static DHCP Allocation	Allows for the assignment of fixed IP addresses to specific MAC addresses.	Up to 20 entries

5.6.2 DNS Configuration

The Domain Name System (DNS) is crucial for converting user-friendly domain names into IP addresses that networks use to identify and locate computer services and devices. When a static IP is used on the WAN port, setting up DNS manually becomes necessary.

Navigation: Go to **Service > Domain Name Service** in the navigation tree to manage DNS settings.

DNS Settings Table

Parameter	Description	Default
Primary DNS	Specifies the primary DNS server IP address that the device should use.	0.0.0.0
Secondary DNS	Specifies a secondary DNS server IP address for redundancy.	0.0.0.0
Disable local DNS server	If enabled, prevents the device from passing the local DNS server address.	Disabled

5.6.3 DNS Relay Configuration

The TK500v3 can function as a DNS Agent, facilitating domain name resolution by relaying DNS requests and responses between DNS Clients and DNS Servers. This service is crucial when hosts are configured to automatically obtain DNS addresses.

Navigation: To configure DNS Relay, select **Service > DNS Relay** from the navigation menu.

DNS Relay Settings Table

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable DNS Relay	Activates the DNS Relay function to allow the router to act as an intermediary DNS agent.	Enabled
IP Address	Specifies the IP address for a designated DNS relay entry.	N/A
Host	Assigns a domain name to the corresponding IP address in the DNS relay.	N/A
Description	Provides details or notes about the specific IP address and domain name pairing in the DNS relay setup.	N/A

Note: Enabling DHCP on the router will automatically activate the DNS Relay. Disabling DNS Relay requires turning off DHCP as well, as indicated in the system configuration. This integration ensures that DNS configurations are streamlined and automatically managed with DHCP settings.

5.6.4 DDNS Configuration

Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) is a service that maps a user's dynamic IP address to a stable domain name, allowing others to connect using a memorable URL rather than an ever-changing IP address. This service is particularly useful for those hosting servers or remotely accessing systems at a non-static IP address.

Navigation: To configure DDNS, select **Service > Dynamic Domain Name** from the navigation tree.

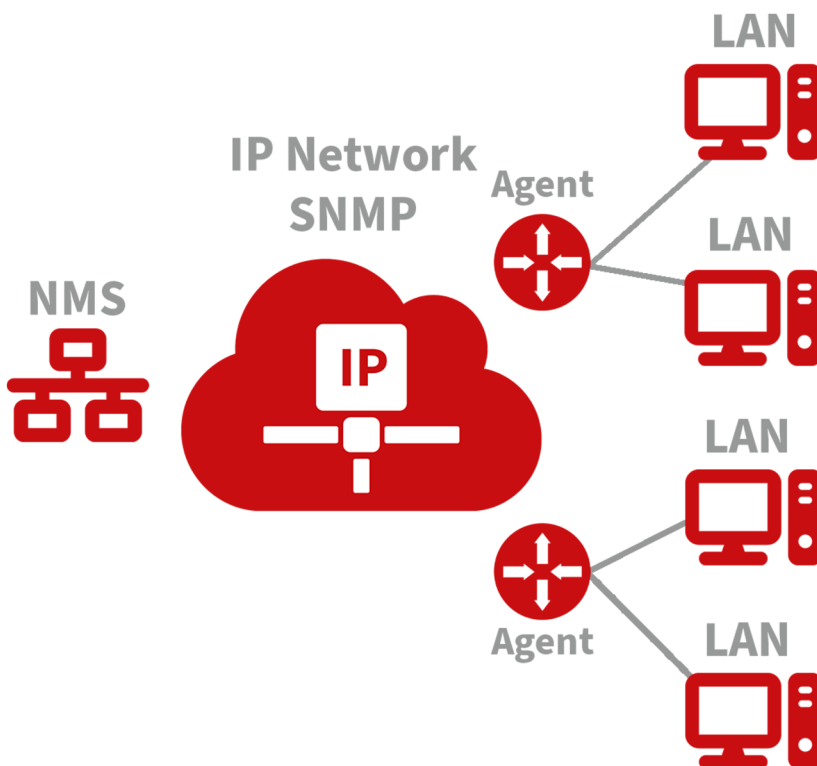
DDNS Settings Overview

Parameter	Description	Default
Service Type	Specifies the DDNS service provider (e.g., DynDNS, No-IP).	Disabled
URL	URL of the DDNS service provider.	http://www.no-ip.com/
Username	Your account username with the DDNS provider.	N/A
Password	Your account password with the DDNS provider.	N/A
Host Name	The domain name registered with the DDNS service.	N/A
Wildcard	Enables wildcard DNS if supported by the provider.	Disabled
MX	Specifies the Mail Exchange (MX) records if needed.	N/A
Backup MX	Enables a backup for MX records.	Disabled
Force Update	Forces the update of the DDNS record at each check interval.	Disabled

5.6.5 SNMP Overview

Network devices are often widely distributed across a network, making it challenging for administrators to manage and configure these devices onsite. Moreover, the complexity increases when these devices come from multiple vendors, each with its own set of management interfaces, such as different command line interfaces. Managing these devices in batches can be cumbersome and inefficient with traditional manual configuration methods, which are not only costly but also time-consuming.

To address these challenges, network administrators utilize the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). SNMP enables remote configuration, management, and real-time monitoring of network devices, significantly enhancing operational efficiency.



Implementing SNMP in Your Network:

- **Configuration:** Set up the Network Management System (NMS) on the management side and configure SNMP agents on the devices to be managed.
- **Functionality:**
 - **Monitoring:** The NMS can gather status information from devices anywhere in the network at any time, enabling remote control and management.
 - **Reporting:** SNMP agents can quickly report the current status and any issues of the managed devices back to the NMS.

SNMP Versions:

- **SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c:** These versions use community names for authentication, suitable for less complex and less secure environments.
- **SNMPv3:** Offers enhanced security features, using usernames and passwords for authentication, ideal for networks requiring robust security measures.

To configure SNMP settings, navigate to the “Service>>SNMP” menu in your network management interface.

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Toggle to activate or deactivate the SNMP service.	Disabled
Version	Select the SNMP protocol version appropriate for your network's size and security requirements:- SNMPv1 : Suitable for small, simple networks with minimal security needs.- SNMPv2c : Ideal for medium to large networks with moderate security; offers better performance for dense traffic situations.- SNMPv3 : Recommended for networks requiring high security, supporting encryption and authentication, suitable for critical networks.	v1
Contact Information	Provide the contact details for the person or team managing the SNMP service.	Empty
Location Information	Specify the physical or logical location of the device within the network.	Empty
Community Management	Manage community strings which act as passwords for accessing SNMP data, important for versions v1 and v2c.	
Community Name	Define custom names for SNMP communities. These names function as passwords in SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c.	public and private
Access Limit	Set the access level for the Network Management System (NMS), restricting it to read-only or read-write permissions.	Read-Only
MIB View	Choose which Management Information Base (MIB) objects are accessible to the NMS. Currently supports only the default view.	default-View

Parameter	Description	De- fault
User Group Management	Manage user groups for SNMP access control.	
Group-name	Define a unique name for the user group. Names can be up to 32 characters long.	None
Security Level	Set the security level for the group. Options include:- NoAuth/NoPriv (no authentication, no privacy)- Auth/NoPriv (authentication, no privacy)- Auth/Priv (authentication and privacy)	NoAuth/NoPriv
Read-only View	Configure access to allow viewing SNMP data without modification. Supports only the default view currently.	de- fault- View
Read-write View	Allow both viewing and modification of SNMP data. Only the default view is supported currently.	de- fault- View
Inform View	Define what SNMP notifications (informs) the group can receive. Currently, only the default view is supported.	de- fault- View
Usm Management	Manage User-based Security Model (USM) settings.	
Username	Specify a username for SNMPv3 authentication. Usernames can be 1 to 32 characters long.	None
Group-name	Assign the user to an already configured user group.	None
Authentica- tion	Choose an authentication method for enhanced security:- None (no authentication)- MD5- SHA	None
Authen- tication Password	Set a password for authentication. This is required if authentication is not set to 'None'. Passwords must be 8 to 32 characters long.	None
Encryption	Select an encryption method to secure SNMP communications:- None (no encryption)- AES- DES	None
Encryption Password	Provide a password for encryption, necessary if encryption is enabled. Passwords must be 8 to 32 characters long.	None

5.6.6 SNMP Trap Configuration

SNMP Trap acts as a proactive notification mechanism within an SNMP-managed network. Unlike the regular polling method where the Network Management System (NMS) requests data from network devices, SNMP Traps allow devices to immediately report anomalies and errors directly to the NMS.

Navigation: To configure SNMP Traps, go to **Service > SNMP Trap** in the management interface.

SNMP Trap Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Trap Signal Level	Defines the threshold for generating a trap. When this threshold is reached, the device sends a trap to the NMS.	10
Destination Address	Specifies the IP address of the NMS to receive the traps.	None
Security Name	For SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c, enter the community name. For SNMPv3, enter the username. Supports up to 32 characters.	None
UDP Port	Designates the UDP port through which traps are sent. Valid range is 1 to 65535.	162

5.6.7 I/O Configuration

The I/O features of devices like the TK525L-IO-v3 allow for monitoring and controlling various physical inputs and outputs. This functionality is crucial for applications requiring real-time operational adjustments based on physical changes.

Navigation: Access this feature by selecting **Service > I/O** from the menu.

I/O Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
I/O Mode	Sets the mode of the I/O ports, either input or output.	Output
I/O Default Output Level	Defines the default output state (low or high) when the port is configured as an output.	Low
Dry/Wet Contract	Specifies the input type when the port is set to input mode, either Dry or Wet contact.	Dry
Input Triggered Report	Enables reporting when the input condition is triggered.	Disabled
Trigger Edge	Sets the sensitivity of the input trigger, either on the rising or falling edge.	Falling Edge

5.6.8 DTU RS232/RS485 Configuration

The DTU (Data Terminal Unit) functionality allows devices to transmit serial data directly to a server. This feature is available on all models except the TK525L-IO-v3.

DTU RS232/RS485 Basic Configuration

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Activates the serial port for data transmission.	Disabled
Serial type	Specifies the type of serial port used, which cannot be altered.	RS232 or RS485
Baudrate	Configures the baud rate for the serial port.	115200
Data Bits	Sets the number of data bits in each character.	8
Parity	Chooses the parity bit setting for error checking.	None
Stop Bit	Determines the number of stop bits to end a character.	1
Software Flow Control	Enables software control to prevent data loss.	Disabled

DTU Advanced Configuration

This section allows detailed settings for the protocol and connection specifics between the router and server.

Parameter	Description	Default
DTU Protocol	Sets the protocol used for transmitting DTU data.	Transparent
Protocol	Configures the protocol type for the connection, such as TCP or UDP.	TCP
Mode	Establishes the connection mode, like Client or Server.	Client
Frame Interval	Specifies the interval between data frames.	100 ms
Serial Buffer Frames	Sets how many frames are buffered before sending.	4
Keep Alive Interval	Time between signals sent to check the connection's health.	60 s
Keep Alive Retry Time	Number of attempts to reconnect after losing connection.	5
Multi-Server Policy	Policy for handling connections to multiple servers.	Parallel
Min Reconnect Interval	Minimum time before attempting to reconnect.	15 s
Max Reconnect Interval	Maximum time before attempting to reconnect.	180 s
DTU ID	Unique identifier for the router in server communications.	N/A
Source IP	Specifies the IP address the router uses when connecting to the server.	Uses WAN IP if blank
Source Port	Specifies the port the router uses for outbound connections.	Uses random port if blank
DTU ID Report Interval	Sets how often the DTU ID is reported to the server.	0
DTU Serial Port Traffic Statistics	Reports serial port traffic data to the monitoring interface.	Disabled

Multi Server Configuration

Allows for data transmission to multiple servers, enhancing redundancy and reliability of data communication.

Parameter	Description	Default
Server Address	IP address or hostname of the server to receive data.	N/A
Server Port	Network port on the server designated to receive data.	N/A

5.6.9 SMS Configuration

SMS functionality enables remote management of the device through text commands, such as rebooting the device or manually dialing and disconnecting network connections. Set permissions for specific phone numbers and apply changes to activate this service.

Navigation: Access this feature by selecting **Service > SMS** from the navigation menu.

SMS Settings Overview

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Activates the SMS-based management features for the router.	Dis-abled
Status Query	Defines the command text for querying the current operational status of the router.	N/A
Reboot	Sets the command text to remotely reboot the router via SMS.	N/A

SMS Access Control Settings

Manage which phone numbers can interact with the router via SMS and define the actions these numbers are authorized to perform.

Parameter	Description	De-fault
Default Pol-icy	Sets how incoming commands from unlisted numbers are handled (Accept or Block).	Ac-cept
Phone Num-ber	Specifies a mobile number authorized to send SMS commands to the router.	N/A
Action	Determines whether to accept or block SMS commands from the specified phone number.	Ac-cept
Description	Provides details about the rules set for SMS control, explaining the purpose or restrictions applied.	

5.6.10 Traffic Manager Configuration

The Traffic Manager is a crucial tool for monitoring and controlling data usage on the cellular interface of a router. This function is especially valuable for ensuring data limits are not exceeded, and requires the NTP function to be enabled for accurate timing.

Navigation: To access and configure the Traffic Manager, go to **Services > Traffic Manager**.

Overview of Traffic Manager Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Activates the Traffic Manager to monitor and manage cellular data usage.	Dis-abled
Start Day	Specifies the day each month when data usage tracking will begin.	1
Monthly Thresh- old	Sets a data usage limit for each month. If set to 0MB, no limit is enforced but data usage is still tracked.	0MB
When Over Monthly Thresh- old	Determines the router's response when monthly data usage exceeds the threshold:- Only Reporting- Block Except Management- Shutdown Interface	Only Report- ing
Last 24-Hours Threshold	Sets a daily data usage limit for the past 24 hours.	0KB
When Over 24- Hours Threshold	Specifies actions when data usage exceeds the 24-hour threshold.	Only Report- ing
Advance	Enables advanced settings for custom tracking and operations over specified durations.	Dis-abled

5.6.11 Alarm Settings

Alarm settings in the router ensure timely notifications in case of network anomalies. The router is capable of reporting alarms in various scenarios including system service faults, memory shortages, and connectivity changes across WAN, LAN, and cellular interfaces, among others. These settings help in proactive network management and troubleshooting.

Navigation: To configure alarms, go to **Services > Alarm Manager**.

Configuration Overview

- **Alarm Input:** Select the types of alarms you want to monitor.
- **Alarm Output:** Choose how you want to be notified about the alarms, such as via console notifications.

5.7 Firewall Configuration

The firewall in the router manages and controls data flow both inbound (from the Internet to the LAN) and outbound (from LAN to the Internet) based on various parameters like protocol type, IP addresses, etc. This is crucial for ensuring the security of both the router and the devices within the network.

Navigation: For basic firewall settings, go to **Firewall > Basic Setup**.

5.7.1 Basic Setup of Firewall

Parameter	Description	De- fault
Default Filter Policy	Choose whether to accept or block incoming and outgoing traffic by default.	Ac- cept
Filter PING Detection from Internet	Enable or disable filtering of PING requests from the Internet to enhance security.	Dis- able
Filter Multicast	Toggle to allow or block multicast traffic, which can optimize network performance.	En- able
Defend DoS Attack	Activate protection against Denial of Service attacks to safeguard network integrity.	En- able
SIP ALG	Enable or disable the Application Layer Gateway for SIP protocol to assist in traversing NAT.	Dis- able

5.7.2 Network Data Filtering

Network data filtering allows for the customization of rules to control the data flows permitted or denied by the router.

Navigation: To configure data filtering, go to **Firewall > Filtering** on the navigation menu.

Access Control Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Toggle to activate or deactivate filtering.	Enable
Protocol	Choose the protocol for filtering: All, TCP, UDP, or ICMP.	ALL
Source Address	Specify the originating IP address for the rule.	0.0.0.0/0
Source Port	Define the source port range for the rule.	Not avail- able
Destination Ad- dress	Enter the destination IP address for the rule.	N/A
Destination Port	Set the destination port range for the rule.	Not avail- able
Action	Decide whether to accept or block packets based on the rule.	Accept
Log	Enable logging to record events related to this access control rule in the system logs.	Disable
Description	Provide a description for the rule, useful for later reference.	N/A

5.7.3 Device Access Filtering

Customize rules to manage data and access to the router more effectively.

Navigation: Access this feature by selecting **Firewall > Device Access Filtering**.

Device Access Control Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Activate this feature to start filtering device access based on specified rules.	Enable
Protocol	Select the protocol to filter: All, TCP, UDP, or ICMP.	ALL
Source	Set the source IP address from which access is being controlled.	0.0.0.0/0
Source Port	Specify the source port from which the traffic originates.	Not available
Destination	Define the destination IP address for the traffic.	N/A
Destination Port	Set the destination port for incoming traffic.	Not available
Interface	Choose the network interface through which the traffic will be filtered.	All WANs
Action	Determine whether to accept or block traffic based on the specified conditions.	Accept
Log	Enable logging for actions taken based on the device access rules.	Disable
Description	Add a description for the rule to help in identifying the purpose of the rule.	N/A

5.7.4 Content Filtering Configuration

Content filtering allows for the restriction of access to specific URLs, ensuring network safety and compliance with organizational policies.

Navigation: Access this feature by selecting **Firewall > Content Filtering** from the navigation menu.

Content Filtering Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Activates the content filtering function.	Enable
URL	Specifies the URL to be blocked or restricted.	N/A
Action	Determines whether to block or allow access to the specified URL.	Block
Log	Enables logging of actions taken based on content filtering rules for audit and review.	Disable
Description	Provides a brief explanation or note about the specific content filtering rule for reference.	N/A

5.7.5 Port Mapping Configuration

Port mapping, also known as virtual server setting, allows external hosts to access services on private network hosts through specific ports.

Navigation: To configure port mapping, go to **Firewall > Port Mapping**.

Port Mapping Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Enables the port mapping function to forward specific external traffic to internal hosts.	Enable
Protocol	Selects the protocol type for the mapping (TCP, UDP, or both).	TCP
Source	Specifies the allowed source IP address range for incoming connections.	0.0.0.0/0
Service Port	Defines the external port number through which traffic is received.	8080
Internal Address	Specifies the IP address of the internal host that will receive the traffic.	N/A
Internal Port	The port on the internal host that the service runs on.	8080
Log	Activates logging for the port mapping configuration to track usage and access.	Disable
External Interface	(Optional) Sets a specific external network interface for the mapping.	N/A
External Address	(Optional) Designates a specific external IP address or tunnel for the mapping.	N/A
Description	Allows for a detailed description of what the port mapping rule is intended for.	N/A

5.7.6 Virtual IP Mapping Configuration

Virtual IP Mapping allows both the router and the internal host to correspond with a virtual IP, facilitating external access to internal hosts without changing the internal IP configuration. This is particularly useful in conjunction with VPN setups.

Navigation: Access this setting by selecting **Firewall > Virtual IP Mapping**.

Virtual IP Mapping Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Activates the Virtual IP Mapping feature.	Enable
Virtual IP Address	Sets the virtual IP that will represent the internal host externally.	N/A
Real IP	Specifies the actual internal IP address corresponding to the virtual IP.	N/A
Range of Source Address	Defines the allowable external IP address range that can access this mapping.	N/A
Log	Enables logging of activities related to the virtual IP for monitoring and troubleshooting purposes.	Disable
Description	Provides a brief explanation of the virtual IP setup for easy reference.	N/A

5.7.7 DMZ Configuration

The DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) allows external systems to access all ports on an internal device, ideal for hosting servers that need to be accessible from the internet.

Navigation: To configure DMZ settings, go to **Firewall > DMZ**.

DMZ Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable DMZ	Enables or disables the DMZ functionality.	Disable
DMZ Host	Specifies the internal IP address of the host that all inbound connections should be sent to.	N/A
Source Address Range	Defines the range of external IP addresses allowed to interact with the DMZ host.	N/A
Interface	Selects the external interface through which DMZ traffic will be routed.	N/A

5.7.8 MAC-IP Binding

MAC-IP Binding ensures that only specified devices can access the network, enhancing security by linking MAC addresses to specific IP addresses.

Navigation: Configure this by selecting **Firewall > MAC-IP Binding**.

MAC-IP Binding Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
MAC Address	Specifies the MAC address to bind.	00:00:00:00:00:00
IP Address	Assigns a specific IP address to the MAC address specified.	192.168.2.2
Description	Allows for a description to keep track of the purpose and details of the MAC-IP binding rule.	N/A

5.7.9 NAT Configuration

NAT (Network Address Translation) allows private IP addresses to be translated into public IP addresses, enabling devices on a local network to access the internet or external networks.

Navigation: To configure NAT, go to **Firewall > NAT** in the navigation menu.

NAT Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Enables or disables NAT functionality.	Enable
Type	Selects the type of NAT: SNAT (Source NAT) or DNAT (Destination NAT).	SNAT
Protocol	Specifies the protocol used (TCP, UDP, etc.).	TCP
Source IP	Defines the source IP range that NAT will apply to.	0.0.0.0/0
Source Port	Sets the source port range for the NAT rule.	N/A
Destination	Specifies the destination IP for the NAT rule.	0.0.0.0/0
Destination Port	Sets the destination port range for the NAT rule.	N/A
Interface	Indicates the network interface used for NAT.	N/A
Translated Address	Defines the new IP address to translate to when the rule matches.	0.0.0.0
Translated Port	Sets the new port to translate to when the rule matches.	N/A

5.8 QoS and Bandwidth Management

QoS (Quality of Service) manages and prioritizes network traffic, ensuring that critical applications receive the bandwidth they need.

Navigation: Access this feature by selecting **QoS > Bandwidth Control**.

5.8.1 IP Bandwidth Limit Settings

Parameter	Description	Default
Enable	Activates bandwidth control.	Disable
Download bandwidth	Sets the total available download bandwidth.	1000kbit/s
Upload bandwidth	Sets the total available upload bandwidth.	1000kbit/s
Control port of flow	Chooses the interface for bandwidth control (CELLULAR/WAN).	CELLULAR
Host Download Bandwidth	Enables individual download bandwidth settings per IP.	Enable
IP Address	Specifies the IP address to which the rule applies.	N/A
Guaranteed Rate (kbit/s)	Sets the guaranteed bandwidth rate for the specified IP.	1000kbit/s
Priority	Assigns a priority level (Low, Medium, High).	Medium
Description	Provides details about the bandwidth control setting.	N/A

5.9 VPN Configuration

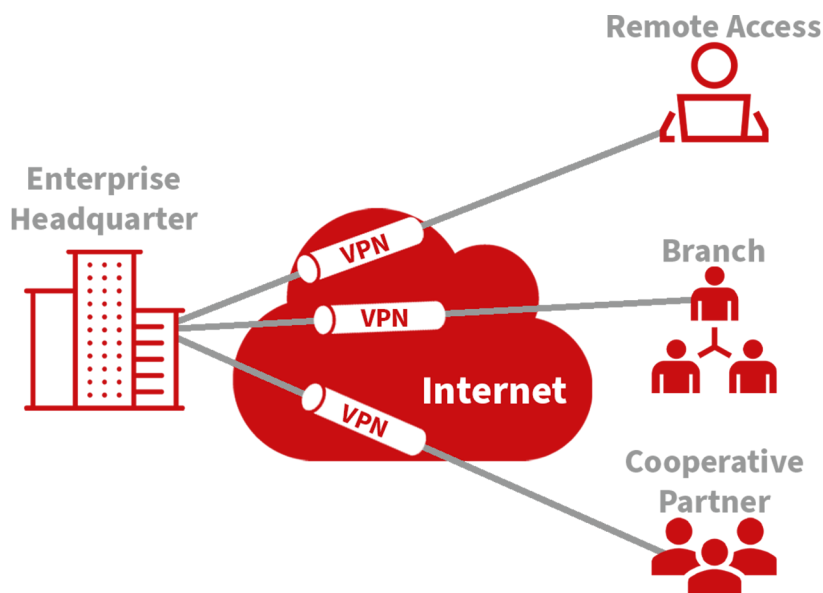
VPN (Virtual Private Network) serves as a method to establish a private network across a public network, enabling secure and private data communication.

5.9.1 Core Attributes of VPN:

- **Private:** VPNs provide an exclusive environment for their users. This privacy means that data within the VPN is safeguarded against unauthorized access, ensuring that only authorized users can view or interact with the network.
- **Virtual:** Despite utilizing the public internet, a VPN maintains the characteristics of a private network. This setup allows users to operate as if they are connected to a private network, enhancing security over potentially insecure public networks.

VPNs are instrumental in securely connecting remote users, branch offices, and partners to an organization's main network. This setup facilitates the secure and reliable transmission of sensitive data across internet connections.

The diagram below illustrates the concept of a VPN, showing how remote connections can securely tap into central network resources through encrypted communications that traverse public networks.



Fundamental Principle of VPN

The fundamental principle of a VPN (Virtual Private Network) is based on tunneling technology, which encapsulates VPN messages within a tunnel to establish a private data transmission channel over a public network. This setup enables secure and transparent message transmission across the VPN backbone.

Tunneling involves wrapping one protocol's message within another protocol. The encapsulation protocol can also be nested within additional encapsulation protocols. For users, the VPN tunnel functions like a logical extension of a traditional PSTN or ISDN link, mimicking the behavior of a physical network connection. This method allows for secure communications as if they were occurring over a private, dedicated line, despite traversing a public infrastructure.

5.9.2 IPsec Settings

The majority of online data is transmitted in plaintext, exposing sensitive information such as passwords and banking details to potential theft, tampering, and malicious cyber attacks. Implementing IPsec enhances network security by protecting data transmissions and reducing the risk of information exposure.

IPsec, developed by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), is a suite of protocols designed to secure internet communications at the IP level. It ensures data authenticity, encrypts communications, maintains data integrity, and provides anti-replay functions, effectively safeguarding data against unauthorized access and leaks.

This protocol suite includes Authentication Headers (AH), Encapsulating Security Payloads (ESP), and Internet Key Exchange (IKE), which collectively secure data flows between various entities such as hosts, gateways, and between host and gateway. AH and ESP protocols provide essential security features, while IKE facilitates the exchange of cryptographic keys.

IPsec enables the establishment of bi-directional security associations through IPsec peer pairs, creating secure, interoperable tunnels for safe data transmission across the internet.

To configure IPsec settings:

- Navigate to the VPN>>IPsec Settings section of the system menu.
- You can adjust the logging level to monitor the IPsec activities effectively:
 - **Normal:** Logs key events only.
 - **Debug:** Provides detailed logs useful for debugging.
 - **Data:** Logs all IPsec activities for comprehensive monitoring.

5.9.3 IPsec Tunnels Configuration

Navigate to the VPN>>IPsec Tunnels section in the menu to add and configure IPsec tunnels, ensuring secure data transmission between specified networks.

IPsec Tunnels		
	Function Description: Configure IPsec tunnels for secure communication channels.	
Parameters	Description	Default
Show Advanced Options	Toggle to reveal advanced configuration options.	Disabled
Tunnel Name	Assign a custom name to the tunnel.	IPsec
Destination Address	Specify the endpoint IP address or domain name.	0.0.0.0
IKE Version	Choose between IKEv1 or IKEv2 based on compatibility.	IKEv1
Startup Modes	Define how the tunnel initiates: automatically, on-demand, passively, or manually.	Automatic
Restart WAN when failed	Auto-restart the WAN interface if the tunnel fails.	Enabled
Negotiation Mode (IKEv1)	Choose between Main Mode and Aggressive Mode.	Main Mode
IPsec Protocol	Select either ESP or AH protocol for security.	ESP
IPsec Mode	Opt between Tunnel Mode or Transport Mode.	Tunnel Mode
VPN over IPsec	Configure for additional security layers like L2TP or GRE over IPsec.	None
Tunnel Type	Set the connection type, e.g., Host-Host, Host-Subnet, etc.	Subnet
Local Subnet Address	Local network address to include in the tunnel.	192.168.1.1
Local Subnet Mask	Network mask for the local subnet.	255.255.255.0
Peer Subnet Address	Address of the remote subnet involved in the tunnel.	0.0.0.0
Peer Subnet Mask	Network mask for the remote subnet.	255.255.255.0

Table 1 – continued from previous page

IPSec Tunnels		
IKE Policy	Define encryption and hash algorithms for Phase I.	3DES
IKE Lifetime	Duration before re-establishing the IKE connection.	8640
Local ID Type	Identity type for the local endpoint (IP Address, User FQDN).	IP Ad
Remote ID Type	Identity type for the remote endpoint.	IP Ad
Authentication Type	Choose between a pre-shared key or a digital certificate.	Shar
Key	Specify the encryption key if using a pre-shared key.	N/A
XAUTH Mode	Enable or disable Extended Authentication (XAUTH).	Disal
Phase II Parameters	Settings for the secure exchange of data during the second phase of IPSec negotiations.	
IPSec Policy	Set policies for data integrity and encryption for Phase II.	3DES
IPSec Lifetime	Time before the IPSec tunnel re-establishes.	3600
Perfect Forward Secrecy (PFS)	Enable PFS to enhance security by generating a unique new key for each session.	Disal
Link Detection Parameters	Configure settings to detect link status and health.	
DPD Interval	Duration between “Dead Peer Detection” signals.	60 se
DPD Timeout	Time to consider the connection dead after a missed DPD.	180 s
ICMP Detection Server	Set a server to use for ICMP-based link detection.	N/A
ICMP Detection Interval	Time between ICMP echo requests used for link monitoring.	60 se
ICMP Detection Timeout	Timeout for ICMP detection to consider the link down.	5 sec
ICMP Detection Retries	Number of retry attempts for ICMP detection before considering the link failed.	10

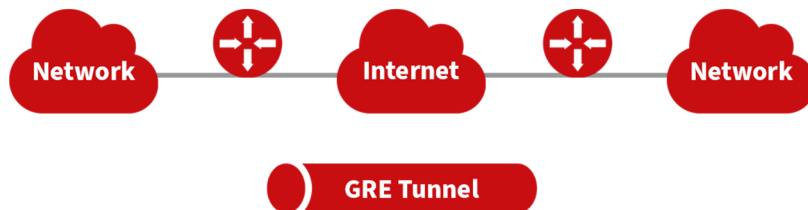


Note

The security levels of encryption algorithms AES, 3DES, and DES increase respectively. AES provides the highest security but has more complex implementation and slower computational speeds. 3DES offers a balance between security and speed, while DES, though less secure, meets basic security needs and operates faster.

5.9.4 GRE Tunnels

Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a protocol that encapsulates various network layer protocols within a virtual tunnel. This tunneling protocol is often utilized in Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) to create a secure channel for data transmission, allowing for the seamless transfer of encapsulated data packets across diverse network environments. Essentially, GRE facilitates the creation of private communication channels over public networks by encapsulating a wide range of protocol packet types inside IP tunnels. This encapsulation and the subsequent decapsulation occur at the endpoints of the GRE tunnel. The concept of GRE tunneling is illustrated in the diagram below, which demonstrates how GRE provides a transparent and protected data pathway across networks.



With the widespread use of IPv4, GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation) is utilized to transmit network layer protocol messages over an IPv4 network by encapsulating these messages. This approach effectively addresses the challenges of transmitting data between different network types.

GRE Tunnel Usage Scenarios:

- **Multicast Data Transmission:** GRE tunnels can transmit multicast data packets as if they were being sent over a standard network interface. This capability is significant because IPSec alone cannot encrypt multicast data.
- **Routing Unsupported Protocols:** When a specific protocol does not support routing, GRE tunnels can be used to encapsulate and transport these protocols across different network segments.
- **Connecting Disparate Networks:** GRE tunnels are ideal for connecting two similar network segments that operate under different IP addresses, facilitating seamless data exchange.

Application of GRE with IPSec for Multicast Data Security: GRE is adept at encapsulating multicast data for tunnel transmission. However, since IPSec cannot directly encrypt multicast data due to its design to protect only unicast transmissions, GRE tunnels can be first established to encapsulate the multicast data. Afterward, the encapsulated data can be encrypted using IPSec. This method ensures the secure transmission of multicast data across an IPSec tunnel. This technique combines GRE's flexibility in handling different data types with IPSec's robust security features, thus providing a comprehensive security solution.



From the navigation menu, select **VPN > GRE Tunnels** to access the “GRE Tunnels” configuration page.

GRE Tunnels		
	Function Description: Set up GRE tunnels for network encapsulation and secure data transport.	
Parameters	Description	Default
Enable	Activate GRE tunneling.	Enabled
Name	Assign a name for the GRE tunnel.	tun0
Local Virtual IP	Specify the local virtual IP address.	Configured IP
Destination Address	Enter the IP address of the remote endpoint.	Configured IP
Peer Virtual IP	Define the virtual IP address of the peer.	Configured IP
Peer Subnet Address	Set the IP address of the peer subnet.	Configured Subnet
Peer Subnet Mask	Specify the subnet mask for the peer network.	255.255.255.0
Key	Enter a key for authentication in the GRE tunnel.	Specified Key
NAT	Enable Network Address Translation if required.	Disabled
Description	Provide a description for the GRE tunnel configuration.	Custom description

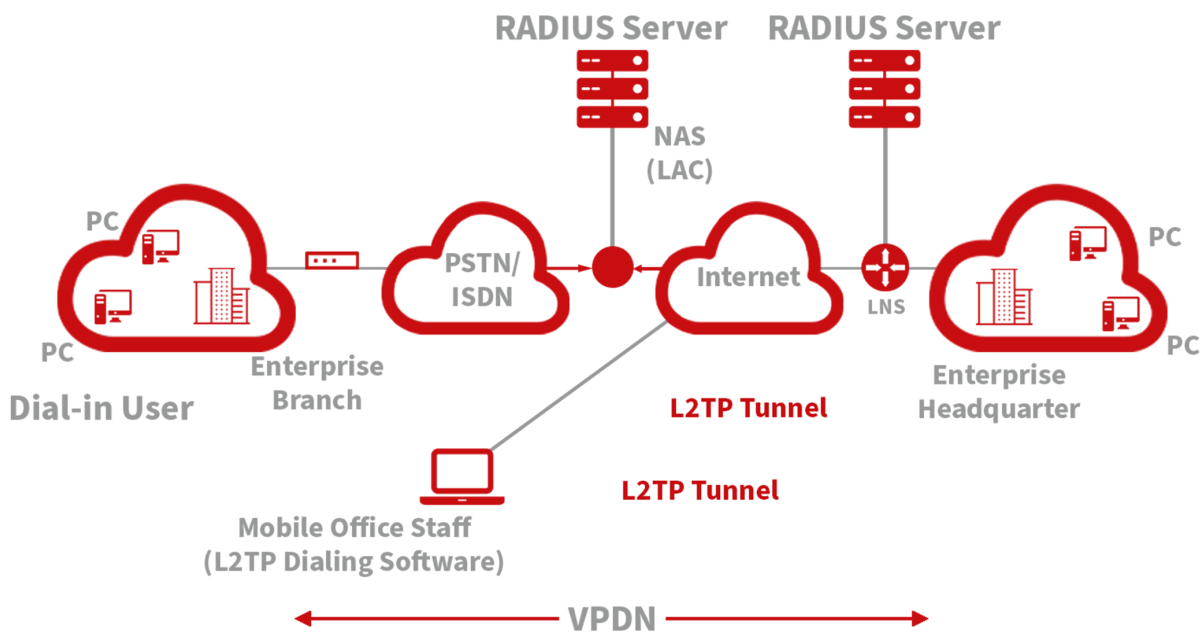
5.9.5 L2TP Client

L2TP, a pivotal VPN technology, extends the functionality of PPP by allowing remote access to corporate networks. It is particularly useful for branch offices and traveling employees to connect securely to the main corporate network.

Using L2TP, remote users can establish a tunnel from their location to the enterprise headquarters over the internet, using the PPP framework to manage the connection. This tunnel allows for secure, encrypted communications between the remote user and the corporate network. L2TP itself does not include encryption mechanisms, so it is typically paired with IPsec to ensure data security.

Primary Use: Allows employees at branch offices or on the road to securely access corporate network resources via a virtual tunnel established over public networks.

The typical setup involves establishing an L2TP tunnel that encapsulates PPP frames, with IPsec providing the necessary encryption. This setup ensures that remote connections to the corporate network are secure and private.



To access the L2TP Client configuration, go to the VPN section in the navigation tree, select “L2TP Client,” and click “add.”

5.9.6 L2TP Client Configuration

Field	Description	Default Setting
Enable	Toggle to activate the L2TP client.	Disabled
Tunnel Name	Assign a descriptive name to the L2TP client tunnel.	L2TP_tunnel_1
L2TP Server	Enter the address of the L2TP server.	None
Username	Specify the username required for server authentication.	None
Password	Input the password corresponding to the username.	None
Server Name	Provide the name of the server.	l2tpserver
Startup Modes	Choose how the tunnel initiates: automatically, manually, etc.	Auto Activated
Authentication Method	Select the protocol for authentication, such as CHAP or PAP.	CHAP
Enable Challenge Secrets	Enable additional security measures if required.	Disabled
Challenge Secret	Enter the challenge secret if the above option is enabled.	None
Local IP Address	Assign a local IP address for the connection if required.	None
Remote IP Address	Specify the remote IP address you are connecting to.	None
Remote Subnet	Define the remote subnet address.	None
Remote Netmask	Set the subnet mask for the remote network.	255.255.255.0
Link Detection Interval	Set the interval for checking the link status.	60 seconds
Max Retries for Link Detection	Determine the maximum retry attempts for link detection.	5
Enable NAT	Toggle Network Address Translation if needed for this connection.	Disabled
MTU	Set the maximum transmission unit size.	1500 bytes
MRU	Set the maximum receive unit size.	1500 bytes
Enable Debug	Activate debug mode to capture detailed system logs.	Disabled
Expert Option	Advanced settings not recommended for typical users.	None

To configure the PPTP Client, navigate to the VPN section in the navigation tree, select “PPTP Client,” and click “add.”

5.9.7 PPTP Client Configuration

Field	Description	Default Setting
Enable	Toggle to activate the PPTP client.	Disabled
Tunnel Name	Assign a name for the PPTP tunnel.	PPTP_tunnel_1
PPTP Server	Specify the server address for the PPTP connection.	None
Username	Enter the username for server authentication.	None
Password	Input the password for server access.	None
Startup Modes	Choose how the tunnel initiates (automatically, manually, etc.).	Auto Activated
Authentication Method	Select the authentication protocol to be used (CHAP, PAP, etc.).	Auto
Local IP Address	Set a local IP address for the connection.	None
Remote IP Address	Specify the remote IP address for the connection.	None
Remote Subnet	Define the remote subnet address.	None
Remote Netmask	Set the subnet mask for the remote network.	255.255.255.0
Link Detection Interval	Configure the interval for checking the connection status.	60 seconds
Max. Retries for Link Detection	Determine the maximum retry attempts for link detection.	5
Enable NAT	Toggle Network Address Translation for this connection.	Disabled
MTU	Set the maximum transmission unit size.	1500 bytes
MRU	Set the maximum receive unit size.	1500 bytes
Enable Debug	Activate debug mode to capture detailed logs.	Disabled
Set Expert Option	Access advanced settings (not generally recommended for typical users).	None

5.9.8 OpenVPN Overview

OpenVPN supports various methods for verifying user identities during VPN setup, including the use of preset private keys, third-party certificates, or username/password combinations. It leverages the OpenSSL encryption library and SSLv3/TLSv1 protocols extensively to ensure robust security.

When using OpenVPN, if a user needs to connect to a remote virtual address compatible with a virtual network card, the operating system routes either data packets (in TUN mode) or data frames (in TAP mode) to the virtual network card. Once received, the OpenVPN service processes this data and sends it across the internet using a socket connection. This data is then received by a corresponding service program at the destination, processed, and sent on to the destination virtual network card. This process enables application software to receive and handle data, allowing for secure bidirectional data transmission.

To configure or modify OpenVPN settings, navigate to “VPN>>OpenVPN” on your system’s navigation tree, enter the “OpenVPN” page, and click “Add” to start the setup process.

Here’s a refined version of the OpenVPN configuration table, improving clarity and usability:

OpenVPN Con-figuration	Description	Default Settings
Tunnel Name	Designate a unique name for the OpenVPN tunnel. Cannot be altered by the system.	Open-VPN_T_1
Enable	Toggle to activate or deactivate the OpenVPN tunnel.	Enabled
Mode	Specify the operational mode: Client or Server.	Client
Protocol	Choose the communication protocol: UDP or ICMP.	UDP
Port	Assign the port for OpenVPN traffic.	1194
OpenVPN Server	Enter the address of the OpenVPN server.	Not applicable (N/A)
Authentication Method	Select the method of authentication: Pre-shared key, Username/Password, Digital Certificate, or Multiple Client Digital Certificates combined with Username Authentication.	Not applicable (N/A)
Local IP Address	Set the local IP address for the VPN connection.	Not applicable (N/A)
Remote IP Address	Specify the remote IP address for the VPN connection.	Not applicable (N/A)
Remote Subnet	Define the remote subnet address for networking.	Not applicable (N/A)
Remote Net-mask	Set the netmask for the remote subnet.	255.255.255.0
Link Detection Interval	Configure the interval for checking the VPN link's status.	60 seconds
Link Detection Timeout	Set the timeout period for link detection.	315 seconds
Enable NAT	Toggle to enable or disable Network Address Translation (NAT).	Enabled
Enable LZO Compression	Toggle to enable or disable LZO compression for data efficiency.	Enabled
Encryption Algorithms	Choose the encryption algorithm: Blowfish (128), DES (128), 3DES (192), AES (128, 192, 256).	Blowfish (128)
MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit)	Set the maximum size of data packets transmitted.	1500 bytes
Maximum Fragment Size	Define the maximum size for fragmented data packets.	Not applicable (N/A)
Debug Level	Set the verbosity of logs: Error, Warning, Information, or Debug.	Warning
Interface Type	Choose the type of virtual network interface: TUN (network layer) or TAP (link layer).	TUN
Expert Option (not recommended)	Set advanced options that are not typically recommended for general users.	Not applicable (N/A)

5.9.9 OpenVPN Advanced Configuration

Navigate through the menu by selecting “VPN > OpenVPN Advanced” to access the OpenVPN Advanced settings interface.

OpenVPN Advanced Settings	Description	Default Setting
Enable Client-to-Client (Server Mode Only)	Toggle to allow direct client-to-client connections	Disabled
Client Management		
Enable Client Management	Activate management of client connections	Enabled
Tunnel Name	Specify the name of the tunnel	OpenVPN_T_1
Username/CommonName	Enter the username or common name for authentication	Not Applicable (N/A)
Password	Set a password for client authentication	Not Applicable (N/A)
Client IP (4th byte must be 4n+1)	Assign a static IP address for the client	Not Applicable (N/A)
Local Static Route	Define static routes on the local network	Not Applicable (N/A)
Remote Static Route	Set static routes on the remote network	Not Applicable (N/A)

5.9.10 WireGuard Tunnels

WireGuard represents the next generation of VPN technology, emphasizing superior efficiency and enhanced security through advanced encryption.

To set up a WireGuard tunnel, navigate to the VPN section and select “WireGuard Tunnels” from the navigation tree. There, you can manage the configuration and monitor the VPN status.

WireGuard Tun-nels	Description	Default Setting
Tunnel Name	Designate a unique name for the WireGuard tunnel.	Wire-Guard_tun_1
Enable	Toggle to activate or deactivate the tunnel.	Enabled
Address	Specify the local virtual IP address and subnet mask in CIDR format, e.g., 192.168.2.1/24.	Not Applicable
Shared Connection (NAT)	Choose whether local devices can access the Internet through this tunnel: Enabled allows access, Disabled blocks access.	Enabled
Listening Port	Specify the listening port for the VPN. If left blank, the default port (51820) is used. Ensure unique ports for different tunnels.	51820
Private Key	Enter the private key generated by WireGuard.	Not Applicable
MTU	Set the Maximum Transmission Unit for VPN packets.	1500
Peer Parameters		
Name	Assign a name to the VPN peer.	Not Applicable
End Point	Define the remote peer's IP address and port, e.g., 1.2.3.4:51820.	Not Applicable
Allowed IPs	Restrict which local addresses can route through this tunnel.	0.0.0.0/0 (all)
Public Key	Enter the public key generated by WireGuard corresponding to the local private key.	Not Applicable
Pre-shared Key (Optional)	Additional security can be provided by entering a pre-shared key generated by WireGuard.	Not Applicable
Persistent Keepalive	Set an interval for sending keepalive packets if NAT is enabled; setting it to 0 disables this feature.	25

WireGuard Key Generator

Utilize the Generate button to create private keys, public keys, or pre-shared keys directly in WireGuard. Input a private key to generate its corresponding public key. Private keys are used in local tunnel settings, whereas public keys are used in peer settings.

5.9.11 ZeroTier VPN

ZeroTier VPN enables users to establish a network that connects all client devices, allowing seamless inter-device communication. ZeroTier supports two types of networks: planet and moon. To use a planet network, users must first register and create a VPN network at ZeroTier's official website. A moon network, on the other hand, is a private VPN network created and managed by the user.

Navigate through the VPN section and select "ZeroTier VPN" from the navigation tree to access the configuration page.

Parameters	Description	Default
Enable	Toggle to activate or deactivate ZeroTier VPN.	Disabled
Tunnel Name	Assign a name to the local VPN tunnel for identification.	Not Applicable
Network Type	Choose between a 'planet' or 'moon' network type.	Planet
Network ID	Enter the 16-character network ID to connect to the VPN.	Not Applicable

5.9.12 Certificate Management

Navigate through the VPN section and select “Certificate Management” from the navigation tree to access the certificate management interface.

Parameters	Description	Default
Enable SCEP (Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol)	Toggle to activate SCEP.	Disabled
Protect Key	Enter a protection key for certificate security.	Not Applicable
Confirm Protect Key	Re-enter the protection key to confirm.	Not Applicable
Force Re-enrollment	Enable to force certificate re-enrollment.	Disabled
Request Status	Displays the current status of certificate enrollment. Cannot be modified.	Ready to refile an enrollment
Server URL	Enter the URL of the SCEP server.	Not Applicable
Common Name	Set the common name for the certificate.	Not Applicable
FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name)	Enter the fully qualified domain name.	Not Applicable
Organizational Units	Specify organizational units, such as 'Unit 1' and 'Unit 2'.	Not Applicable
Domain	Define the domain name associated with the certificate.	Not Applicable
Serial Number	Assign a serial number to the certificate.	Not Applicable
Challenge	Set a challenge password for additional security during certificate enrollment.	Not Applicable
Confirm Challenge	Confirm the challenge password.	Not Applicable
RSA Key Length	Choose the RSA key length, e.g., 1024 bits.	1024
Poll Interval	Set the frequency at which the system checks for certificate status updates.	60 seconds
Poll Timeout	Define how long the system should wait for a response during the certificate status check.	3600 seconds
Import/Export Certificate	Manage certificate files by importing or exporting to and from the router.	
Import CA Certificate	Import a CA certificate directly to the router.	Not Applicable
Export CA Certificate	Export the CA certificate from the router to a local computer.	Not Applicable
Import/Export Other Certificates	Manage other types of certificates such as public keys, private keys, and CRLs.	Not Applicable

Note: Ensure the router’s clock is synchronized with real-time to prevent issues with certificate validation.

5.10 Tools

5.10.1 Ping Tool Configuration

To perform a network ping test, navigate to Tools >> Ping Detection in the navigation menu and access the “Ping Detection” page.

Parameters	Description	Default
Host Address	Enter the IP address or hostname for the ping test.	Not Applicable
Ping Count	Specify the number of ping requests to send.	4
Packet Size	Define the size of each ping packet in bytes.	32 bytes
Advanced Options	Access additional ping parameters.	Not Applicable

5.10.2 Traceroute Configuration

To conduct a traceroute analysis, navigate through the menu to Tools >> Traceroute, and access the “Traceroute” page.

Parameters	Description	Default
Host Address	Specify the IP address or hostname for the traceroute destination.	Not Applicable
Maximum Hops	Determine the maximum number of hops traceroute will follow.	20
Timeout	Set the timeout duration for each traceroute packet.	3 seconds
Protocol	Choose between ICMP or UDP for the traceroute queries.	UDP
Advanced Options	Access additional settings for the traceroute command.	Not Applicable

5.10.3 Link Speed Test

Navigate through the menu by selecting “Tools>>Link Speed Test” to access the “Link Speed Test” page. Here you can test your network connection speed by uploading or downloading a file and viewing the results in the log.

5.10.4 TCPDUMP

For network packet analysis, go to “Tools>>TCPDUMP” on the navigation menu to reach the TCP dump interface.

Parameters	Description	Default
Interface	Choose the network interface for packet capture.	ANY
Capture Count	Number of packets to capture before stopping.	10
Advanced Options	Access additional settings for packet capture.	Not Applicable

5.11 Application

5.11.1 SMART EMS Configuration

Navigate to Application >> Smart-EMS on the interface to access the “Smart-EMS” configuration page. This section allows you to set up router onboarding to SMART EMS.

Parameters	Description	Default
Server URL	Specify the server URL for SMART EMS.	Not Applicable
Username	Enter the username for server access.	Not Applicable
Password	Enter the password for server access.	Not Applicable
Contact Interval	Set the interval for communication checks.	Not Applicable
Send Running Config	Toggle the sending of current configuration settings.	Disabled
Write Startup	Enable saving configurations to be run at startup.	Disabled

5.12 Status Overview

5.12.1 System Status

Navigate to the “System” page by selecting Status >> System from the navigation tree. This page offers detailed system statistics, including the router’s name, model, serial number, description, current firmware version, boot-loader version, router and PC time, uptime, CPU load, and memory usage. For time synchronization with the host system, use the button, as discussed in the setup section.

5.12.2 Modem Information

For modem details, go to Status >> Modem. This section provides essential information about the modem’s operation, including connection status, signal strength, registration status, and identifiers such as the IMEI (ESN) code, IMSI code, LAC, and cell ID. You can also configure modem parameters from this page.

5.12.3 Traffic Statistics

Access the “Traffic Statistics” page by selecting Status >> Traffic Statistics. It displays comprehensive traffic data on the dial-up interface, detailing traffic received and transmitted over various periods—last month, yesterday, and the last hour.

5.12.4 DTU Status

This function is available only for TK500v3 serial type devices. To check the status of serial connections, navigate to Status >> DTU.

5.12.5 Alarm Monitoring

Visit the “Alarm” page by selecting Status >> Alarm. This page allows you to view, clear, or acknowledge alarms since the device was powered on. Alarms are presented with their current state (Raised, Confirmed) and are categorized by severity levels:

- **EMERG:** Critical errors causing system reboot.
- **CRIT:** Unrecoverable errors affecting device operation.
- **WARN:** Issues affecting system functionality.

- **NOTICE:** Situations impacting system performance.
- **INFO:** Logs of normal operational events.

5.13 System Status Overview

5.13.1 WLAN Connection Status

To view the WLAN connection status, navigate to Status >> WLAN. This page provides detailed information on the wireless network, including the channel, SSID, BSSID, security settings, signal strength (as a percentage), operational mode, and current status. This overview helps you monitor and troubleshoot your wireless connections effectively.

5.13.2 Network Connections

Access network connections details by selecting Status >> Network Connections. This section displays comprehensive data for various network interfaces, including WAN, dial-up, and LAN connections. Information such as MAC address, connection type, IP address, netmask, gateway, DNS settings, MTU, and status are available, providing a complete snapshot of network connectivity.

5.13.3 Route Table

Navigate to Status >> Route Table to examine the router's route table. This section lists active routing information, showing routes by destination, netmask, gateway, metric, and the interface used. This is crucial for network administrators to understand how data is routed through the network.

5.13.4 Device List

To review connected devices, select Status >> Device List. The displayed list includes details such as interface, MAC address, IP address, host name, and DHCP lease information. Clicking on a MAC address links to the IEEE database for validation, offering a quick way to verify device authenticity.

5.13.5 System Logs

For system logs, go to Status >> Log. This page allows you to view logs by specifying the number of lines, log level (information, debug, warning), time, module, and log content. Functionalities to clear logs, download log files, and download system diagnostics records are available, with adjustable refresh rates to suit monitoring needs.

5.13.6 Third Party Software Notices

Check the software licenses and notices for third-party software used in the router by navigating to Status >> Third Party Software Notices. This section ensures transparency and legal compliance by detailing the third-party components integrated within the router's system.

6 Appendix A: FAQ

Here are answers to common issues and how to resolve them:

1. Router not connecting to the internet?

- Ensure the router is equipped with a functioning SIM card.
- Verify data services are active and the SIM card is not suspended due to overdue charges.
- Check if APN settings and other dial-up parameters are correctly configured.
- Confirm the PC's IP address is on the same subnet as the router.

2. Experiencing packet loss when pinging the router?

- Inspect the network cable to ensure it's in good condition.

3. Router settings forgotten after IP address change?

- Connect via serial cable and use the console for configuration, or
- Reset to factory settings using the Restore button shortly after powering on.

4. Router frequently restarting?

- Check the SIM card and data services.
- Ensure the signal is strong and power supply is stable.

5. Firmware upgrade failures?

- For local upgrades, make sure the PC and router are on the same network.
- For remote upgrades, ensure the router has internet access.

6. VPN connection issues?

- If the PC can connect to the server but not vice versa, disable the PC's firewall.
- For connection issues to the server, enable "Shared Connection" in the router's WAN or Dialup settings.

7. Power or Network LEDs not lighting up?

- Check the router's power supply and cable connections.
- Ensure network cables are intact and properly connected.

8. Cannot ping the router even though the Network LED is lit?

- Verify that the PC's IP and the router's IP are in the same subnet.

9. Web interface is inaccessible?

- Confirm the PC's IP is on the same subnet as the router.
- Check the PC's firewall settings and disable any conflicting browser plugins.

10. Persistent dial-up failures?

- Reset the router to factory settings and reconfigure.

These steps should help troubleshoot and resolve common issues with your TK500v3 Router. For persistent problems, consulting the user manual or technical support may be necessary.

7 Appendix B: Command Line Instructions

7.1 Help Command

You can access help instructions anytime in the console by entering `help` or the `?` key. The `?` key can be used during any stage of command input to retrieve guidance on the current command or its parameters. When there's only one possible command or parameter, the system can automatically complete it for you.

7.1.1 Help

Command: `Help [cmd]`

Function: Retrieve command assistance.

Applicable Views: All views

Parameters:

- `cmd`: Name of the command for which help is needed.

Examples:

- Input `help` to display a list of all available commands.
- Input `help show` to see all options for the 'show' command, including detailed usage instructions.

7.2 View Switchover Command

7.2.1 Enable

[Command] `Enable [15 [password]]`

[Function] Switches to privileged user level.

[View] Ordinary user view.

[Parameter]

- `15`: User right limit level, currently supports only level 15 for super users.
- `password`: Optional. Corresponds to the privileged user level. If omitted, a prompt for password entry will appear.

[Example]

- From ordinary user view, enter:

```
enable 123456
```

Switches to super user status using the password '123456'.

7.2.2 Disable

[Command] Disable

[Function] Exits the privileged user level.

[View] Super user view, configuration view.

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- From super user view, enter:
`disable`
Returns to the ordinary user view.

7.2.3 End

[Command] End or !

[Function] Exits the current view and returns to the previous view.

[View] Configuration view.

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- From configuration view, enter:
`end`
Returns to the super user view.

7.2.4 Exit

[Command] Exit

[Function] Exits the current view and returns to the previous view. In the ordinary user view, it exits the console.

[View] All views.

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- From configuration view, enter:
`exit`
Returns to the super user view.
- From ordinary user view, enter:
`exit`
Exits the console.

7.3 System State Commands

7.3.1 Show Version

[Command] Show version

[Function] Displays the router's software type and version.

[View] All views

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Enter:

```
show version
```

- Output includes:
 - Type: Displays the current factory type of equipment
 - Serial number: Displays the current factory serial number
 - Description: Displays the router type
 - Current version: Displays the software version
 - Bootloader version: Displays the bootloader version

7.3.2 Show System

[Command] Show system

[Function] Displays the router system's information.

[View] All views

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Enter:

```
show system
```

- Output includes system uptime, load average.

7.3.3 Show Clock

[Command] Show clock

[Function] Displays the system time of the router.

[View] All views

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Enter:

```
show clock
```

- Output example: Sat Jan 1 00:01:28 UTC 2000

7.3.4 Show Modem

[Command] Show modem

[Function] Displays the state of the router's modem.

[View] All views

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Enter:

```
show modem
```

- Output includes modem type, state, manufacturer, product name, signal level, registration state, IMSI number, network type.

7.3.5 Show Log

[Command] Show log [(lines *n*)]

[Function] Displays the system log of the router. Defaults to the latest 100 log entries.

[View] All views

[Parameter]

- Lines *n*: Limits the number of displayed log entries. Positive values show the latest logs, negative values show the earliest logs, zero displays all logs.

[Example]

- Enter:

```
show log
```

- Displays the latest 100 log records.

7.3.6 Show Users

[Command] Show users

[Function] Displays the list of users logged into the router.

[View] All views

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Enter:

```
show users
```

- Output includes a list of system users, with super users marked by an asterisk.

7.3.7 Show Startup-config

[Command] Show startup-config

[Function] Displays the router's startup configuration.

[View] Super user view and configuration view

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Enter:

```
show startup-config
```

- Displays the system's startup configuration settings.

7.3.8 Show Running-config

[Command] Show running-config

[Function] Displays the router's operational configuration.

[View] Super user view and configuration view

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Enter:

```
show running-config
```

- Displays the operational configuration settings of the system.

7.4 Network Status Commands

7.4.1 Show Interface

[Command] Show interface

[Function] Displays information about the router's port statuses.

[View] All views

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Enter:

```
show interface
```

- Displays the status of all ports.

7.4.2 Show IP

[Command] Show ip

[Function] Displays the IP configuration of the router.

[View] All views

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Enter:

```
show ip
```

- Shows the system's IP status.

7.4.3 Show Route

[Command] Show route

[Function] Displays the router's routing table.

[View] All views

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Enter:

```
show route
```

- Shows the routing table of the system.

7.4.4 Show ARP

[Command] Show arp

[Function] Displays the ARP table of the router.

[View] All views

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Enter:

```
show arp
```

- Displays the ARP table of the system.

7.5 Internet Testing Commands

7.5.1 Ping

[Command] Ping hostname [count n] [size n] [source ip]

[Function] Conducts an ICMP test on the specified host.

[View] All views

[Parameter]

- **hostname:** Address or domain name to test.
- **count:** Number of ICMP echo requests to send.
- **size:** Size of the ping packet in bytes.
- **source:** Source IP address for the ping.

[Example]

- Enter:

```
ping www.example.com
```

- Tests connectivity to `www.example.com` and displays the results.

7.5.2 Telnet

[Command] `Telnet hostname [port] [source ip]`

[Function] Connects to a specified host via Telnet.

[View] All views

[Parameter]

- **hostname:** Address or domain name of the host.
- **port:** Port number to connect to.
- **source:** Source IP address for the connection.

[Example]

- Enter:

```
telnet 192.168.2.2
```

- Logs into the host at `192.168.2.2` via Telnet.

7.5.3 Traceroute

[Command] `Traceroute hostname [maxhops n] [timeout n]`

[Function] Traces the route packets take to a specified host.

[View] All views

[Parameter]

- **hostname:** Address or domain name of the destination.
- **maxhops:** Maximum number of hops before stopping.
- **timeout:** Timeout for each probe.

[Example]

- Enter:

```
traceroute www.example.com
```

- Displays the route to `www.example.com` and the results of the trace.

7.6 Configuration Command

7.6.1 Configure Terminal

[Command] Configure terminal

[Function] Switches to configuration view to manage settings from the terminal.

[View] Super user view

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Enter in super user view:

```
configure terminal
```

Switches to configuration view.

7.6.2 Hostname

[Command] Hostname [hostname]

[Function] Sets or displays the router's hostname.

[View] Configuration view.

[Parameter]

- hostname: New hostname for the router.

[Example]

- To display the current hostname:

```
hostname
```

- To set a new hostname:

```
hostname MyRouter
```

- To reset to the default hostname:

```
default hostname
```

7.6.3 Clock Timezone

[Command] Clock timezone timezone n

[Function] Sets the router's time zone.

[View] Configuration view.

[Parameter]

- timezone: Time zone abbreviation.
- n: Time zone offset from UTC.

[Example]

- Set timezone to CST with an offset of -8:

```
clock timezone CST -8
```

- Reset timezone to the default setting:

```
default clock timezone
```

7.6.4 NTP Server

[Command] Ntp server hostname

[Function] Configures the router to synchronize time with an NTP server.

[View] Configuration view.

[Parameter]

- hostname: IP address or domain name of the NTP server.

[Example]

- Set the NTP server:

```
ntp server pool.ntp.org
```

- Remove the NTP server setting:

```
no ntp server
```

- Reset to the default NTP server:

```
default ntp server
```

7.6.5 Config Export

[Command] Config export

[Function] Exports the current configuration settings.

[View] Configuration view.

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Export the current configuration:

```
config export
```

7.6.6 Config Import

[Command] Config import

[Function] Imports configuration settings.

[View] Configuration view.

[Parameter] None

[Example]

- Import configuration:


```
config import
```

7.7 System Management Commands

7.7.1 Reboot

[Command] Reboot

[Function] Restarts the system.

[View] Super user view and configuration view

[Parameter] None

[Example]

```
reboot
```

Initiates a system restart.

7.7.2 Enable Username

[Command] Enable username [name]

[Function] Changes the super user's username.

[View] Configuration view.

[Parameter]

- name: New super user username.

[Example]

```
enable username admin
```

Changes the super user's username to admin.

7.7.3 Enable Password

[Command] Enable password [password]

[Function] Changes the super user's password.

[View] Configuration view.

[Parameter]

- password: New super user password.

[Example]

```
enable password newpassword
```

Updates the super user's password to "newpassword".

7.7.4 Username

[Command] Username name [password [password]]

[Function] Manages user credentials.

[View] Configure view.

[Parameter]

- name: Username to add or modify.
- password: Password for the username.

[Example]

- To add or update a user:

```
username abc password 123
```

Adds or updates the user “abc” with the password “123”.

- To remove a user:

```
no username abc
```

Removes the user “abc”.

- To reset to default settings:

```
default username
```

Resets all user settings to default, removing custom configurations.