

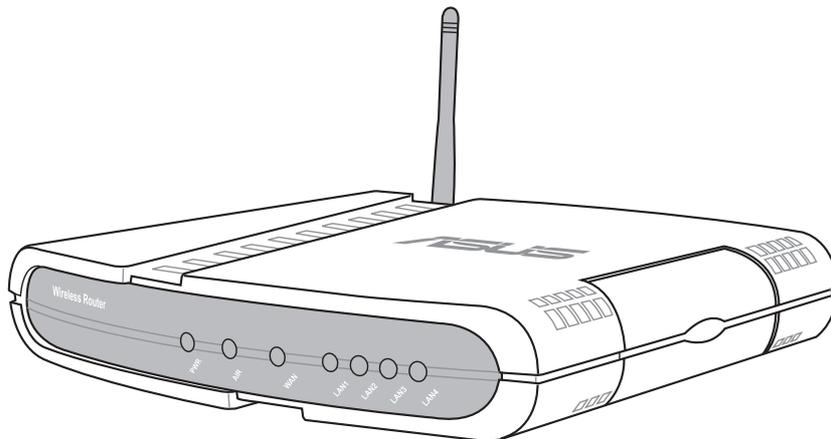


WL-500g Wireless Router

(For 802.11g/b Wireless Clients)

WL-500b Wireless Router

(For 802.11b Wireless Clients)



User's Manual

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Product Name:	ASUS Wireless Router (WL-500g/WL500b)
Manual Revision:	V2 (E1392)
Release Date:	August 2003

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Safety Statements

Federal Communications Commission Statement

This device complies with FCC Rules Part 15. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

WARNING! The use of a shielded-type power cord is required in order to meet FCC emission limits and to prevent interference to the nearby radio and television reception. It is essential that only the supplied power cord be used. Use only shielded cables to connect I/O devices to this equipment. You are cautioned that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void your authority to operate the equipment.

Reprinted from the Code of Federal Regulations #47, part 15.193, 1993. Washington DC: Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Canadian Department of Communications

This digital apparatus does not exceed the Class B limits for radio noise emissions from digital apparatus set out in the Radio Interference Regulations of the Canadian Department of Communications.

This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003. Cet appareil numérique de la classe B est conforme à la norme NMB-003 du Canada.

FCC Radio Frequency Exposure Caution Statement

In order to maintain compliance with the FCC RF exposure guidelines, this equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20 cm between the radiator and your body. Use only with supplied antenna. Unauthorized antenna, modification, or attachments could damage the transmitter and may violate FCC regulations. Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the grantee of this device could void the users authority to operate the equipment.

Installation and use of this Wireless LAN device must be in strict accordance with the instructions included in the user documentation provided with the product. Any changes or modifications (including the antennas) made to this device that are not expressly approved by the manufacturer may void the user's authority to operate the equipment. The manufacturer is not responsible for any radio or television interference caused by unauthorized modification of this device, or the substitution or attachment of connecting cables and equipment other than manufacturer specified. It is the responsibility of the user to correct any interference caused by such unauthorized modification, substitution or attachment. Manufacturer and its authorized resellers or distributors will assume no liability for any damage or violation of government regulations arising from failing to comply with these guidelines.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	9
Overview	9
System Requirements	9
The Product Package	10
Features	10
The ASUS Wireless Family	12
Network Topology	14
Network Backbone	14
Agent to an ISP	15
Agent to Another Network	16
LED Indicators	17
2. Installation Procedure	18
Wall Mounting Option	20
Vertical Standing Option	21
Connecting to the ASUS Wireless Router	22
3. Software Configuration	23
Configuring the ASUS Wireless Router	23
Setting IP address for Wired or Wireless Connection	23
Installing the ASUS Wireless Router Utilities	25
ASUS Wireless Router Utilities	26
Connecting to the ASUS WLAN Web Manager	26
Home Page	28
User Name and Password	28
Home Gateway Mode	29
Wireless	31
Interface	31
Wireless	36
Bridge/Access Control List	36
Wireless	39
Access Control	39
Wireless	40
Radius Setting	40
Wireless	41
Advanced	41
IP Config	42
WAN & LAN	42
IP Config	44
DHCP Server	44
IP Config	45
Static Route	45

Table of Contents

IP Config	46
Miscellaneous	46
NAT Setting	48
Port Mapping	48
NAT Setting	49
Virtual Server	49
Virtual Server vs. DDNS	49
NAT Setting	51
Virtual DMZ	51
Internet Firewall	52
LAN to WAN Filter	52
Internet Firewall	54
URL Filter	54
Wireless Firewall	55
Basic Config	55
Wireless Firewall	56
DHCP Server	56
Wireless Firewall	57
WLAN & WAN Filter	57
USB Application	59
FTP Server	59
Setting	59
User Account List	61
Setting	61
Banned IP List	62
Setting	62
Client Setting	62
USB Application	63
Setting	63
Client Setting	64
Web Camera vs. DDNS	66
Security Mode Setting	66
Remote Monitor Setting	67
System Setup	68
Operation Mode	68
Router Mode	69
Quick Setup in Router Mode	69

Table of Contents

Router	70
Static Route	70
Router	72
Dynamic Route	72
AP Mode	76
Quick Setup in Access Point Mode	76
Configure Wireless Interface	76
IP Config in Access Point Mode	77
LAN	77
Get IP Automatically	77
System Setup	78
Change Password	78
Firmware Upgrade	79
System Setup	80
Setting Management	80
System Setup	81
Factory Default	81
Restoring Factory Default Settings	81
Status & Log	82
Firmware Restoration	84
Using a Hub	84
Setup Printer Wizard	84
Installing the Printer Driver	84
Printer Setup Wizard	87
Verifying Your Printer	88
4. Wireless Performance	89
Site Topography	89
Site Surveys	89
Range	90
Troubleshooting	91
Common Problems and Solutions	91
Reset to Defaults	92
Glossary	95

1. Introduction

Overview

Thank you for purchasing the ASUS Wireless Router. The ASUS Wireless Router, WL500g, complies with IEEE 802.11g and 802.11b standards. And the ASUS 802.11b Wireless Router, WL500b, complies with IEEE 802.11b standards. 802.11g is a new extension to 802.11b (used in majority of wireless LANs today) that broadens 802.11b's data rates to 54 Mbps within the 2.4 GHz band using OFDM (orthogonal frequency division multiplexing) technology. 802.11g allows backward compatibility with 802.11b devices but only at 11 Mbps or lower, depending on the range and presence of obstructions. Wireless LANs are complementary extensions to existing wired LANs, offering complete mobility while maintaining continuous network connectivity to both corporate and home Intranets. They add a new level of convenience for LAN users. PC users stay connected to the network anywhere throughout a building without being bound by a LAN wires. This is accomplished through the use of Access Point functionality of ASUS Wireless Routers. ASUS Wireless Router with built-in Internet gateway capability, allows your family to share a broadband Modem and one ISP account simultaneously from different rooms without wires! ASUS Wireless products can keep you connected anywhere, any time.

System Requirements

To begin using the ASUS 802.11g/802.11b Wireless Router, you must have the following minimum requirements:

- ADSL/Cable Modem and Broadband Internet Account.
- An Ethernet (10Base-T or 10/100Base-TX) adapter for wired client
- At least one 802.11g (54Mbps) or one 802.11b (11Mbps) wireless adapter for wireless mobile clients
- TCP/IP and an Internet browser installed

The Product Package

Each ASUS 802.11g Wireless Router comes with:

- One ASUS 802.11g Wireless Router
- One ASUS Wireless Router Quick Start Guide
- One power adapter (5 Volts DC,+2 Amp)
- One support CD (utilities and user's manual)
- One RJ-45 Ethernet cable (straight-through)

Each ASUS 802.11b Wireless Router comes with:

- One ASUS 802.11b Wireless Router
- One ASUS Wireless Router Quick Start Guide
- One power adapter (5 Volts DC, +2 Amp)
- One support CD (utilities and user's manual)
- One RJ-45 Ethernet cable (straight-through)

Features

The WL500g/WL500b Wireless Router features include:

- **Wireless Connectivity And Protect Compatibility.** WL-500g Wireless Router enables fastest 54Mbps IEEE 802.11g wireless transmission and keep compatibility with existing IEEE 802.11b devices. WL-500g Wireless Router complies with IEEE 802.11b standard.
- **Secure wireless connectivity.** The integrated Wireless Access Point with WPA authentication and encryption functionality allows the wireless router to link a broadband Internet connection to your local network of 802.11g or/and 802.11b wireless mobile clients securely. The ASUS Wireless Router is firmware upgradable to support WPA.
- **Multiple local network ports.** Four 10/100Base-T Ethernet ports, offering either a connection to a hub or switch on the local wired network or a direct connection to multiple Ethernet-enabled computers. Build-in DHCP server allows the Wireless Router to provide IP addresses to clients on your local network automatically.
- **Broadband port.** The Broadband port connects the Wireless Router to your cable/DSL modem. Static IP, dynamically IP and PPPoE (PPP over Ethernet) connection to Internet are supported.

- **Shared Internet access.** All computers on the local network can access the Internet through the Wireless Router, using only a single external IP address.
- **Firewall protection.** The wireless router use of NAT (Network Address Translation) provides firewall protection for your local network.
- **Children Protection.** The wireless router allows you to block the Internet access within a predefined time interval and to block the WWW access with specific keywords in URL within a predefined time interval.
- **Wireless Firewall.** Not only able to build up the conventional firewall to block the traffic from Internet, the ASUS Wireless Router can also setup another firewall to protect the traffic from the air by checking any traffic between wireless and wired local area networks.
- **USB devices support.** Connecting a USB storage device to the wireless router enables you to set up an FTP server and share the USB storage device with Internet or WLAN users. With a USB web camera, the wireless router allows you to monitor locations such as your home or office from any location through a wireless LAN or over the Internet.
- **Printer sharing.** With an additional Printer, the ASUS Wireless Router allows you to share the printer to your local area network. Standard parallel printers are supported.
- **Easy setup and management.** Use your web browser from any computer on the local network to configure the ASUS Wireless Router.

Chapter 1 - Introduction

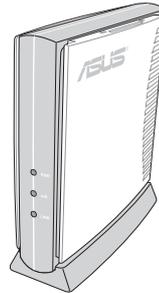
The ASUS Wireless Family

The ASUS Wireless family contains a complete solution for wireless local area networks in the office or at home. (The illustrations are not to scale.)

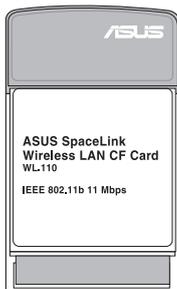
For 802.11b Wireless Networks



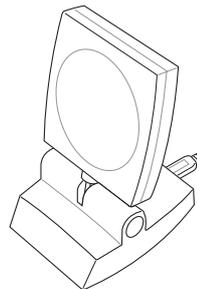
The **ASUS 802.11b Wireless Gateway (WL-500)** creates a wireless network using the IEEE 802.11b wireless standard and allows sharing a single Internet connection.



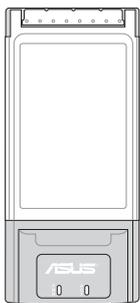
The **ASUS 802.11b Wireless Access Point (WL-300)** creates a wireless network using the IEEE 802.11b wireless standard.



The **ASUS 802.11b Wireless CF Card (WL-110)** is a IEEE 802.11b wireless LAN adapter that fits into a Compact Flash Type II slot in a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).



The **ASUS 802.11b USB Wireless Client (WL-140)** is an IEEE 802.11b wireless USB LAN adapter that connects to any computer's USB port with the benefit of being able to place the antenna anywhere in order to maximize signal strength.

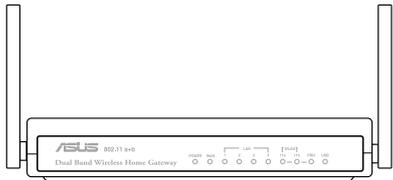


The **ASUS 802.11b Wireless PC Card (WL-103b)** is a IEEE 802.11b wireless LAN adapter that fits into a PCMCIA Type II slot in a Notebook PC. This new version presents a better looking design to replace the WL-100.

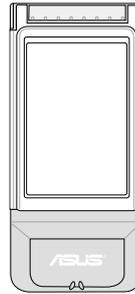


The **ASUS 802.11b Wireless Router (WL-500b)** creates a wireless network using the IEEE 802.11b wireless standard and allows sharing a single Internet connection.

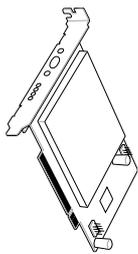
For 802.11b & 802.11a Wireless Networks



The **ASUS WLAN 802.11b/a Router (WL-600)** creates a wireless network using the IEEE 802.11b and 802.11a wireless standards and allows sharing a single Internet connection.

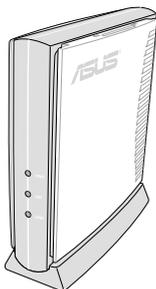


The **ASUS WLAN 802.11b/a Cardbus Card (WL-200)** is a dual band (IEEE 802.11a/b) wireless LAN adapter that fits into a Notebook PC's PCMCIA Type II slot with Cardbus support.



The **ASUS WLAN 802.11b/a PCI Card (WL-230)** is a dual band (IEEE 802.11a/b) wireless PCI card that also supports Bluetooth connections.

For 802.11g & 802.11b Wireless Networks



The **ASUS WLAN 802.11g Access Point (WL-300g)** creates a wireless network using the IEEE 802.11g and 802.11b wireless standards.



The **ASUS WLAN 802.11g PC Card (WL-103g)** is a IEEE 802.11g and 802.11b wireless LAN adapter that fits into a PCMCIA Type II slot in a Notebook PC.



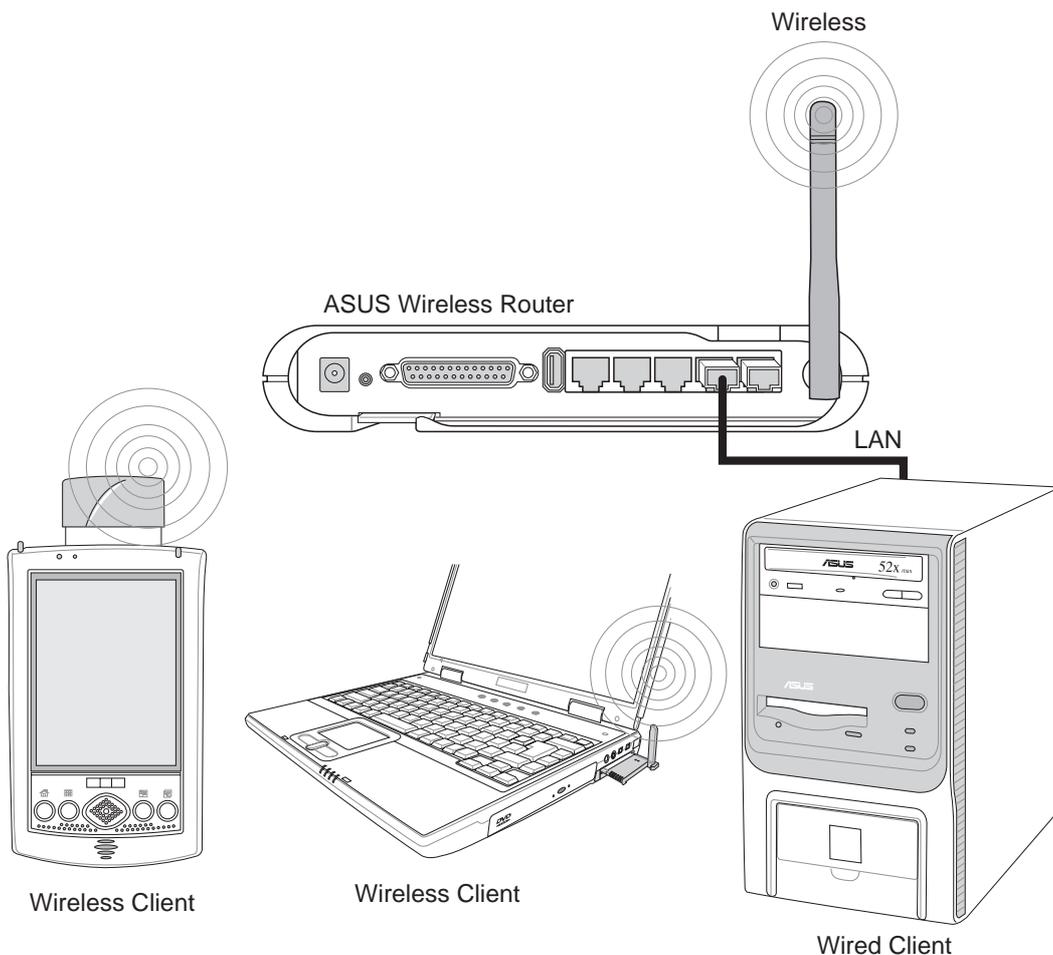
The **ASUS WLAN 802.11g Router (WL-500g)** creates a wireless network using the IEEE 802.11g and 802.11b wireless standards and allows sharing a single Internet connection.

Network Topology

The settings that you need to perform will vary depending on the role that your ASUS Wireless Router will play.

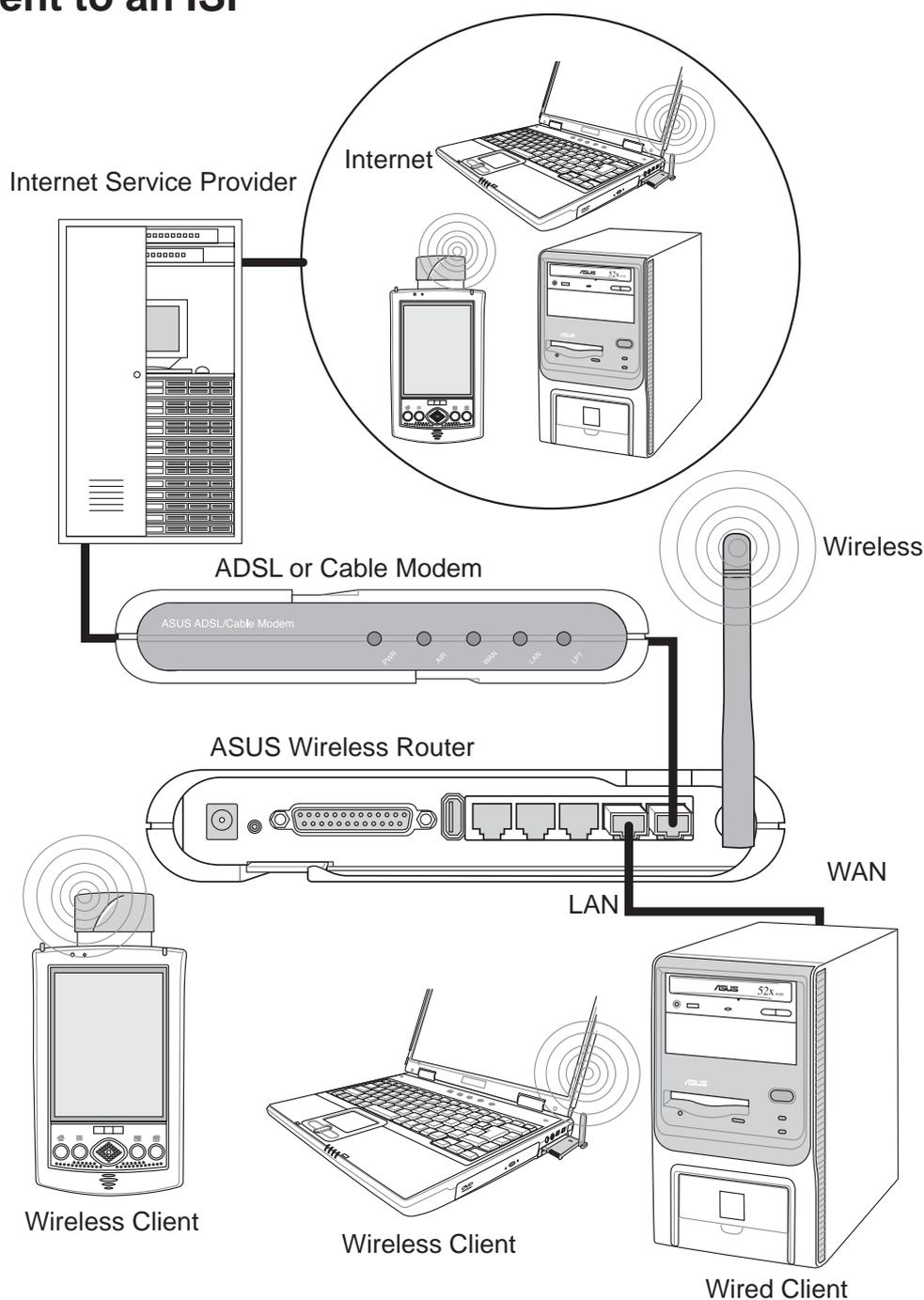
Network Backbone

No software setting is necessary in the ASUS Wireless Router.



In this topology, the wireless router connects your wired and wireless devices together to form a local area network (LAN), as shown. To connect a computer (or other device) to the ASUS Wireless Router, you need a network cable (UTP-Cat5) with one end connected to one of the LAN ports on the back of the ASUS Wireless Router and the other in the 10/100 LAN port on that device. For wireless connections, wireless mobile clients must comply with the IEEE 802.11b standard.

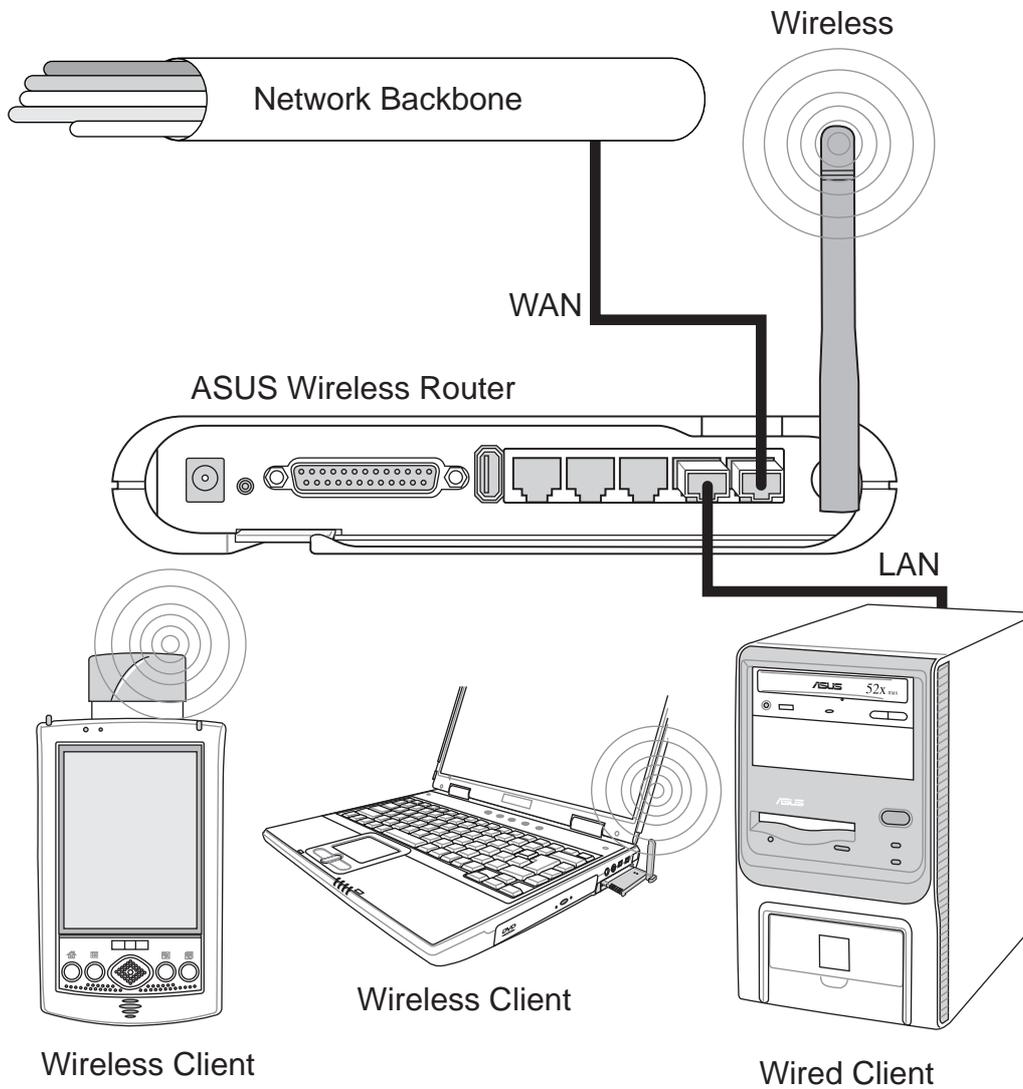
Agent to an ISP



In this topology, the wireless router is not only a backbone of your LAN but also an agent to your Internet Service Provider (ISP). You may use an ADSL or Cable modem to communicate with your ISP. Connect the LAN port on the modem with the WAN port at the back of the ASUS Wireless Router using a network cable as shown above.

Note: You also need to make sure that other connections on the ADSL or Cable modem are correct.

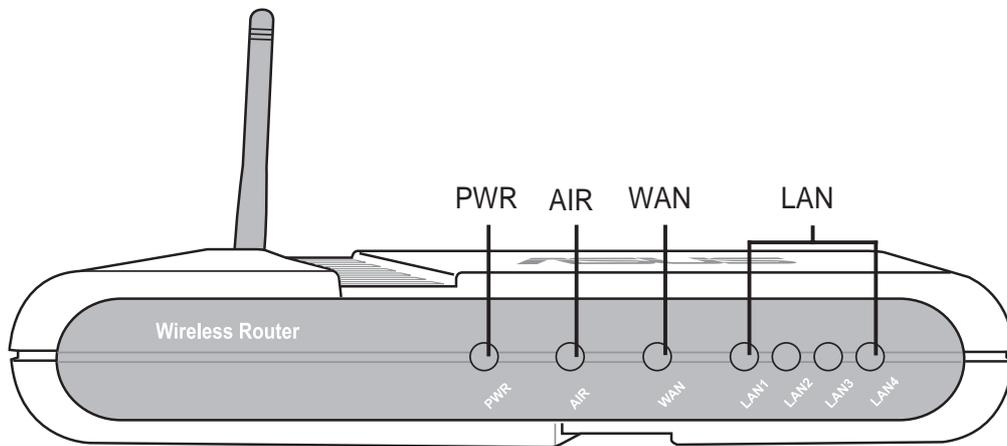
Agent to Another Network



In this topology, the wireless router is an agent between your LAN and another network. Use a network cable with one end connected to the WAN port on the wireless router and the other to the other network as shown above.

LED Indicators

The LEDs on the front of the ASUS Wireless Router display the status of the ASUS Wireless Router.



PWR (Power)

Off	No power
On	System ready
Flashing	Firmware upgrade failed

AIR (Wireless Network)

Off	No power
On	Wireless system ready
Flashing	Transmitting or receiving data (wireless)

WAN (Wide Area Network)

Off	No power
On	Has physical connection to an Ethernet network
Flashing	Transmitting or receiving data (through Ethernet wire)

LAN 1-4 (Local Area Network)

Off	No power
On	Has physical connection to an Ethernet network
Flashing	Transmitting or receiving data (through Ethernet wire)

2. Installation Procedure

Follow these steps to install the ASUS Wireless Router.

1. Determine the best location for the ASUS Wireless Router. Keep in mind the following considerations:
 - The length of the Ethernet cable that connects the ASUS Wireless Router to the network must not exceed 100 meters.
 - Try to place the ASUS Wireless Router on a flat, sturdy surface as far from the ground as possible, such as on top of a desk or bookcase, keeping clear of obstructions and away from direct sunlight.
 - Try to centrally locate the ASUS Wireless Router so that it will provide coverage to all of the wireless mobile devices in the area. Orientating the antenna vertically should provide the best reception.
 - Use only the power supply that came with this unit. Other power supplies may fit but the voltage and power may not be compatible.
2. Wall mounting or vertical standing is also possible.

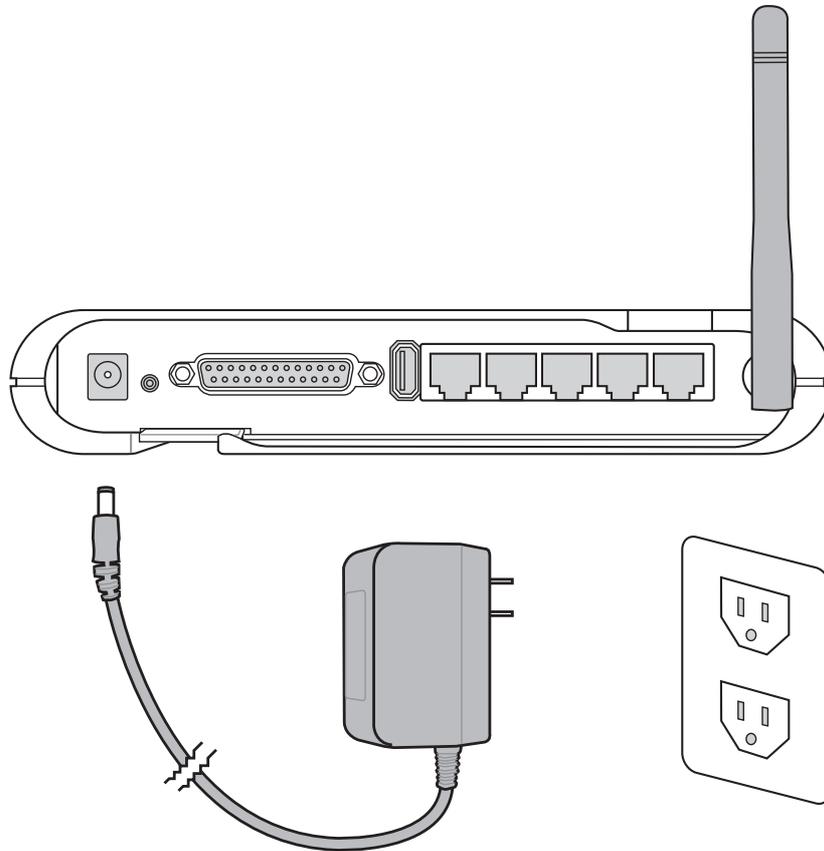
It is the responsibility of the installer and users of the ASUS Wireless Router to guarantee that the antenna is operated at least 20 centimeters from any person. This is necessary to insure that the product is operated in accordance with the RF Guidelines for Human Exposure which have been adopted by the Federal Communications Commission.

4. **LAN Connection:** Attach one end of an RJ-45 Ethernet cable to the ASUS Wireless Router's LAN port (any one of the four) and attach the other end to the RJ-45 Ethernet cable to your desktop computer.
5. **Power Connection:** The ASUS Wireless Router requires power from an external power supply. The ASUS Wireless Router ships with a UL listed, Class 2 power supply (5V, 2A). Attach one end of the DC power adapter to the back of the ASUS Wireless Router and the other end to a power outlet.

The Power LED on the front of the ASUS Wireless Router will light up when the unit is powered ON. In addition, the green LAN or WAN LEDs will turn ON to indicate that the ASUS Wireless Router has a physical Ethernet network connection.

Chapter 2 - Installation

Warning: Use the ASUS Wireless Router only with the power adapter supplied in the product package. Using another power supply may damage the ASUS Wireless Router.



- 6. Printer Connection:** Connect a printer to the Wireless Router printer port or USB port to use the router as a printing server for your local network.
- 7. USB Connection:** Connect a supported USB web camera or USB storage device to the Wireless Router USB port.

Note: Before using an embedded USB application or device, refer to the USB storage and USB camera support list on the ASUSTeK Web site at the following Internet address: <http://www.asus.com>.

Chapter 2 - Installation

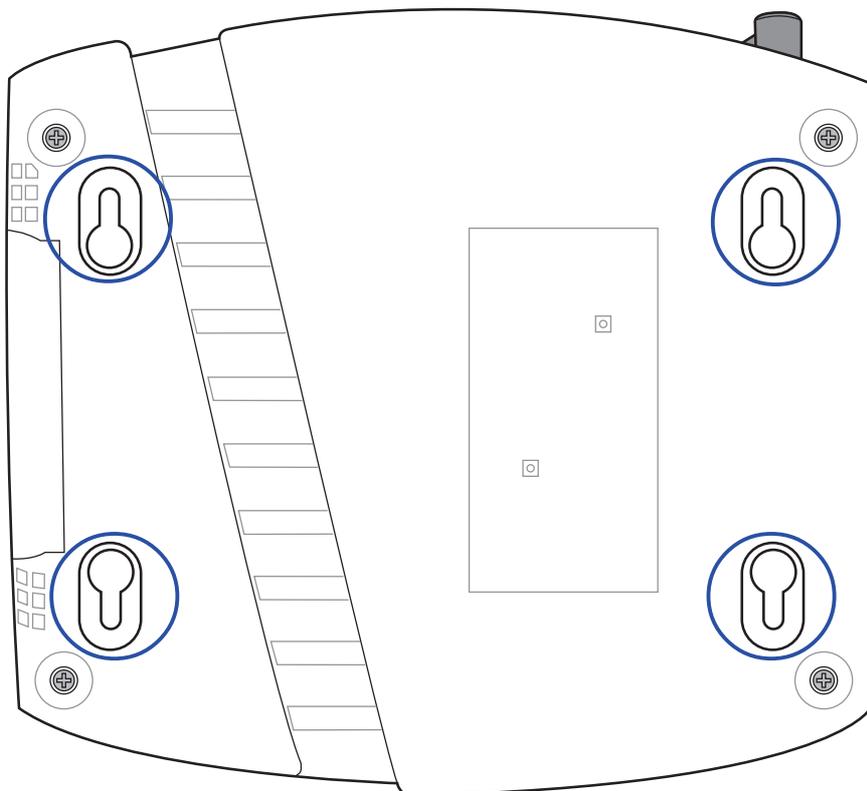
Wall Mounting Option

Out of the box, the ASUS Wireless Router is designed to sit on a raised flat surface like a file cabinet or book shelf. The unit may also be converted for mounting to a wall or ceiling.

Follow these steps to mount the ASUS Wireless Router to a wall:

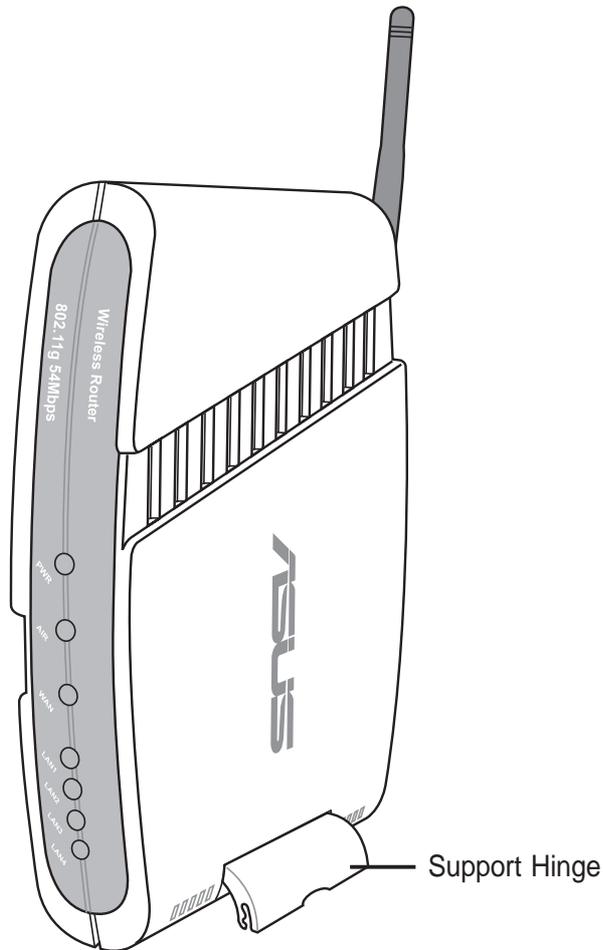
1. Look on the underside for the four mounting hooks.
2. Mark two upper holes in a flat surface using the provided hole template.
3. Tighten two screws until only 1/4" is showing.
4. Latch the upper two hooks of the ASUS Wireless Router onto the screws.

Note: Readjust the screws if you cannot latch the ASUS Wireless Router onto the screws or if it is too loose.



Vertical Standing Option

The ASUS Wireless Router can also stand on its side to save space. Two hinges can be opened on the right side to support vertical standing. Orientate the antenna so that it points upwards.



Connecting to the ASUS Wireless Router

Wired Connection

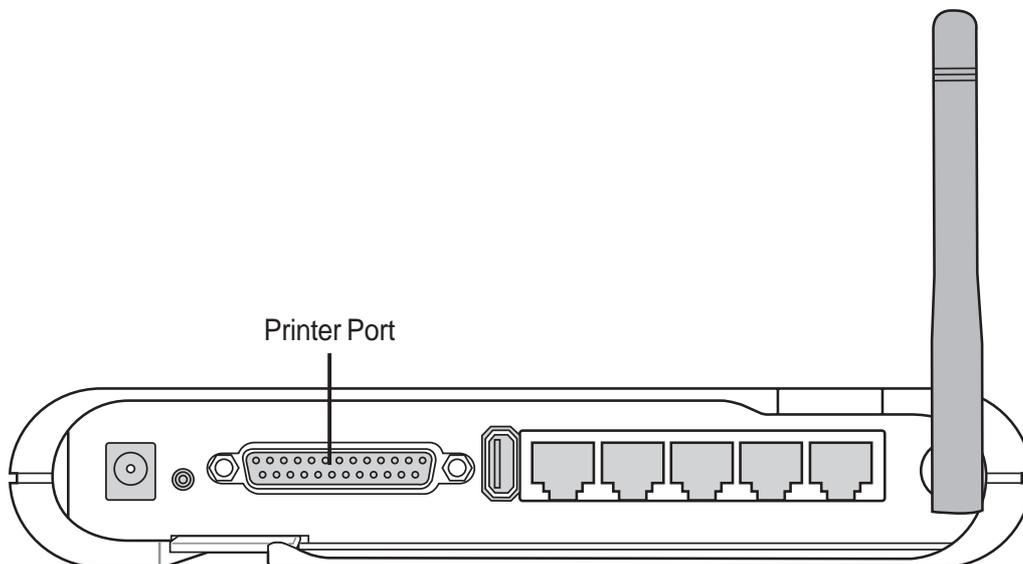
One RJ-45 cable is supplied with the ASUS Wireless Router. Auto crossover function is designed into the ASUS Wireless Router so you can use either a straight-through or a crossover Ethernet cable. Plug one end of the cable into the WAN port on the rear of the ASUS Wireless Router and the other end into the Ethernet port of your ADSL or Cable modem.

Wireless-Connection

Refer to your wireless adapter user's manual on associating with the ASUS Wireless Router. The default SSID of the ASUS Wireless Router is "default" (lower case), encryption is disabled and open system authentication is used.

Printer Connection

A DB25 parallel cable should be supplied with your printer. Plug the male connector of this parallel cable into the printer port on the rear of the ASUS Wireless Router and the centronics end into your printer.



3. Software Configuration

Configuring the ASUS Wireless Router

The ASUS Wireless Router can be configured to meet various usage scenarios. Some of the factory default settings may suit your usage; however, others may need changing. Prior to using the ASUS Wireless Router, you must check the basic settings to guarantee it will work in your environment. Configuring the ASUS Wireless Router is done through a web browser. You need a Notebook PC or desktop PC connected to the ASUS Wireless Router (either directly or through a hub) and running a web browser as a configuration terminal. The connection can be wired or wireless. For the wireless connection, you need an IEEE 802.11g/b compatible device, e.g. ASUS WLAN Card, installed in your Notebook PC. You should also disable WEP and set the SSID to “default” for your wireless LAN device. If you want to configure the ASUS Wireless Router or want to access the Internet through the ASUS Wireless Router, TCP/IP settings must be correct. Normally, the TCP/IP setting should be on the IP subnet of the ASUS Wireless Router.

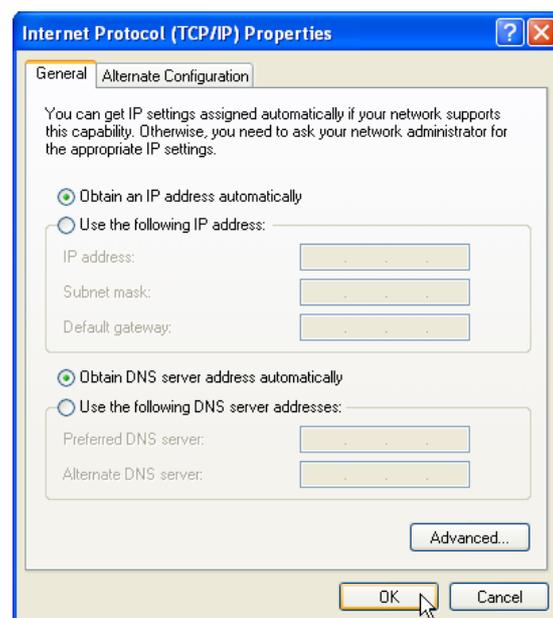
Note: Before rebooting your computer, the ASUS Wireless Router should be switched ON and in ready state.

Setting IP address for Wired or Wireless Connection

Get IP Automatically

The ASUS Wireless Router incorporates a DHCP server so the easiest method is to set your PC to get its IP address automatically and reboot your computer. So the correct IP address, gateway, DNS (Domain Name System Server) can be obtained from the ASUS Wireless Router.

Note: Before rebooting your PC, the ASUS Wireless Router should be switched ON and in ready state.



Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

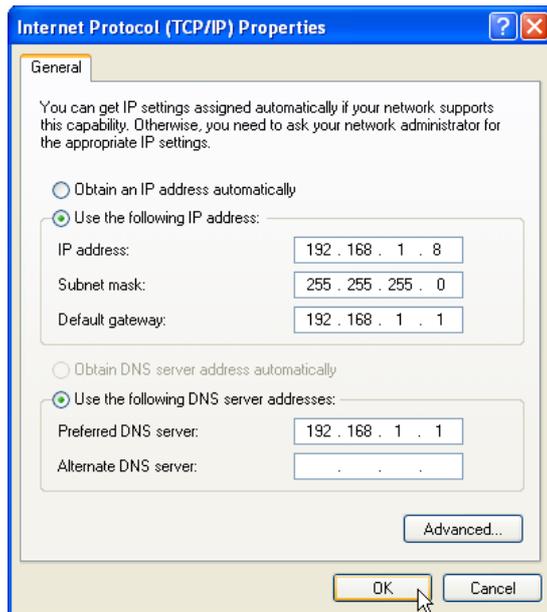
Setting IP Manually

If you want to set your IP address manually, the following default settings of the ASUS Wireless Router should be known:

- IP address 192.168.1.1
- Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0.

If you set your computer's IP manually, it needs to be on the same segment. For example:

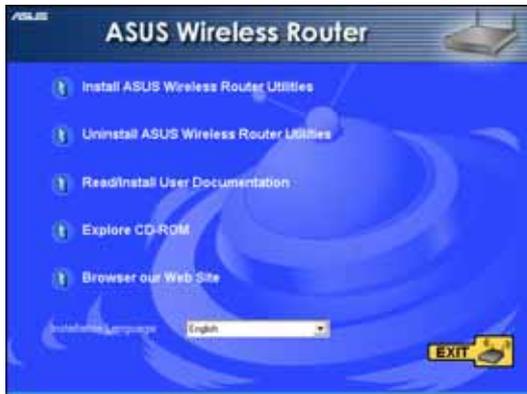
- IP address 192.168.1.xxx (xxx can be any number between 2 and 254 that is not used by another device)
- Subnet Mask 255.255.255.0 (same as the ASUS Wireless Router)
- Gateway 192.168.1.1 (this is the ASUS Wireless Router)
- DNS 192.168.1.1 (ASUS Wireless Router IP address or your own).



Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Installing the ASUS Wireless Router Utilities

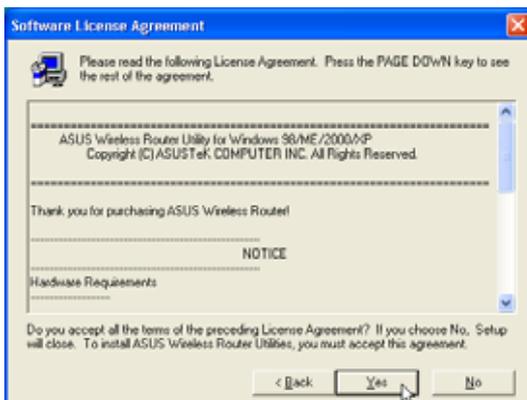
Follow these steps to install the ASUS Wireless Router Utilities in Microsoft Windows. Insert the support CD provided with the ASUS Wireless Router and the menu will appear. (Double-click **setup.exe** if your autorun has been disabled.)



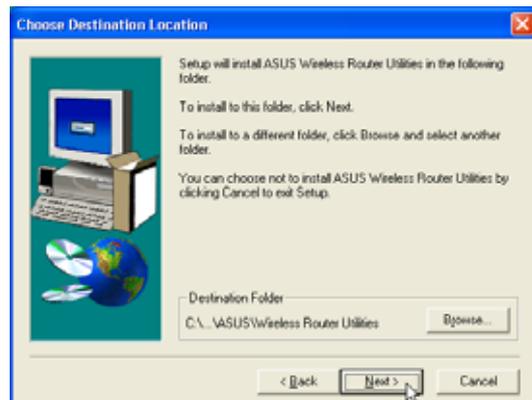
- (1) Insert the support CD and the autorun will show. Double-click **setup.exe** if your autorun has been disabled.



- (2) Click **Next** after reading the welcome screen.



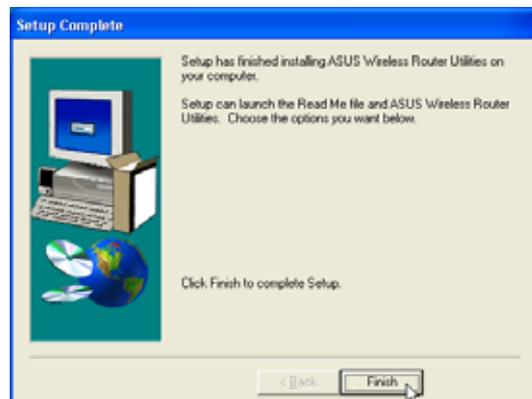
- (3) Click **Yes** after reading the license agreement.



- (4) Click **Next** to accept the default destination folder or enter another.



- (5) Click **Next** to accept the default program folder or enter another.

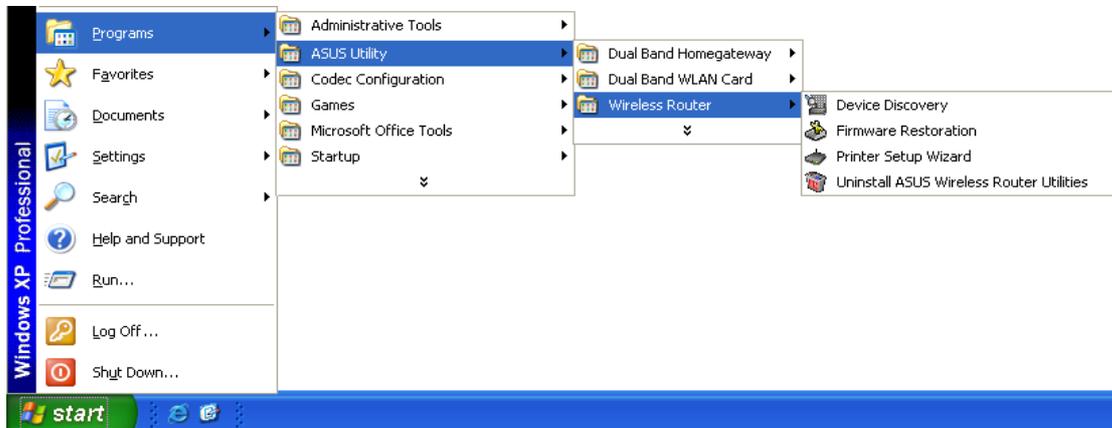


- (6) Click **Finish** when setup is complete.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

ASUS Wireless Router Utilities

After installation, you can launch the utilities through the Start menu.

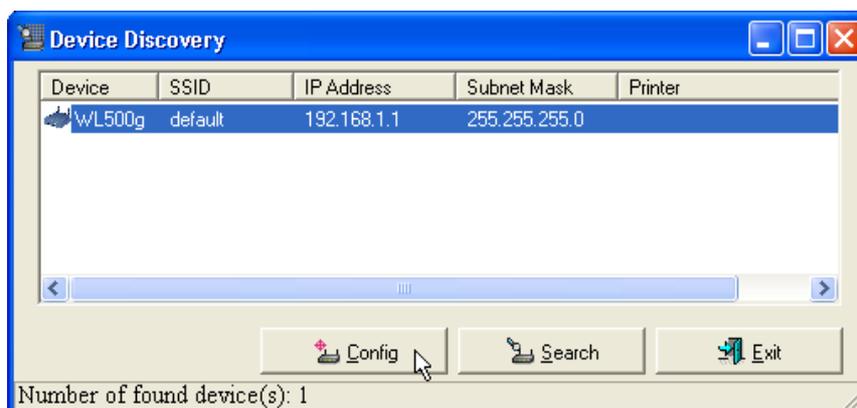


Connecting to the ASUS WLAN Web Manager

There are several methods to connect to the ASUS WLAN Web Manager:

Device Discovery

Run the ASUS WLAN **Device Discovery** from the **Start** menu and click **Config** on the device.



Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

If your computer's IP is not on the same subnet as the ASUS Wireless Router (192.168.1.X), you will be asked to change it. The IP address can be any number from 2 to 254 that is not used by another device. Gateway is not required.

Using a proxy server for your LAN requires that you set an exception for the ASUS Wireless Router or else connection will fail.



Add **192.168.1.1** in the Exceptions box if you are using a proxy server.

Enter Address or Name Manually

You can also open your PC's web browser and enter the name or the default IP address of the ASUS Wireless Router:

WL500g

http://my.router or **http://my.WL500g** or **http://192.168.1.1**

WL500b

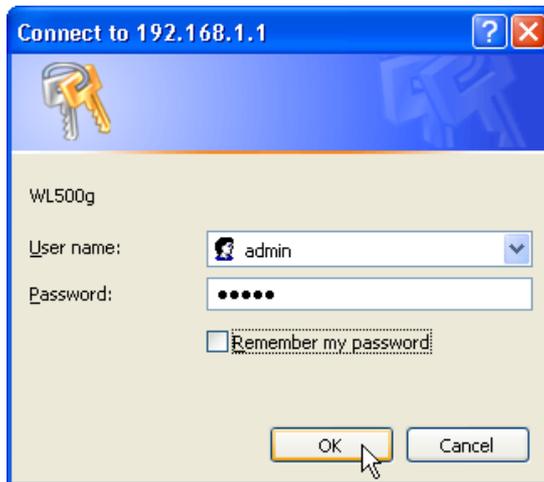
http://my.router or **http://my.WL500b** or **http://192.168.1.1**

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Note: If you cannot find any the ASUS Wireless Routers due to a problem in the IP settings, push and hold the “Restore” button over five seconds to restore factory default settings.

User Name and Password

Once connected, a window will ask for the User name and Password in order to log in. The factory default values are “admin” and “admin”.



Home Page

After logging in, you will see the ASUS Wireless Router home page.

WL500g



WL500b



There are three operation modes in the ASUS Wireless Router. The default operation mode of the ASUS Wireless Router is Home Gateway Mode. Please refer to “System Setup” – “Operation Mode” in detail.

IMPORTANT: After entering information on any page, click the “Apply” button . If you click any other link, you will be directed to another page and lose your new settings.

Home Gateway Mode

Click Next to enter the Quick Setup page. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router.



Quick Setup in Home Gateway Mode

The screenshot shows the 'Select Time Zone' configuration page. It asks the user to choose a time zone. A dropdown menu is open, showing various time zones such as GMT-11:00 Midway Island, Samoa, GMT-10:00 Hawaii, GMT-09:00 Alaska, GMT-08:00 Pacific Time, GMT-07:00 Mountain Time, GMT-07:00 Arizona, GMT-06:00 Central Time, GMT-05:00 Middle America, GMT-05:00 Indiana East, Colombia, GMT-05:00 Eastern Time, GMT-04:00 Atlantic Time, Brazil West, GMT-03:00 Bolivia, Venezuela, GMT-03:00 Guyana, GMT-03:00 Brazil East, Greenland, GMT-02:00 Mid-Atlantic, GMT Gambia, Liberia, Morocco, and GMT England.

Select your time zone or the closest region. Click **Next** to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Select Internet Connection Type' configuration page. It asks the user to select a connection type. The 'Connection Type' dropdown menu is set to 'Cable'. Other options are ADSL and Cable. There are 'Prev' and 'Next' buttons at the bottom.

“ADSL” uses a standard phone cable. “Cable” uses a heavy round TV cable. Click **Next** to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Set Your Account to ISP' configuration page. It asks the user to select whether to connect with a static IP. The 'Connect with static IP?' checkbox is checked, and the 'Yes' radio button is selected. There are fields for 'User Name' and 'Password'.

Select “No” to enter the information manually. “Yes” will disable the field. Click **Next** to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'WAN IP Setting' configuration page. It asks the user to select whether to get IP automatically. The 'Get IP automatically?' checkbox is checked, and the 'No' radio button is selected. There are fields for 'IP Address', 'Subnet Mask', and 'Default Gateway'. There are also fields for 'DNS Server 1' and 'DNS Server 2'.

Select “No” to enter the information manually. “Yes” will disable the field. Click **Next** to continue.

The screenshot shows the 'Internet Access Policy' configuration page. It asks the user to select which services to block. The 'Blocked Services' section has checkboxes for WWW, ICQ, Stream, Telnet, Ftp, and Others. The 'Date to Block Services' section has checkboxes for Sun, Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri, and Sat. The 'Time of Day to Block Services' section has a time range selector from 00 to 23.

You can block access to web sites, ICQ, streaming data, telnet, FTP, or others on specified days and time in order to restrict use, such as when children are concerned. Click **Next** to continue.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Quick Setup

Configure Wireless Interface

First step to set your wireless interface is to give it a name, called SSID. In addition, if you would like to protect transmitted data, please select the Security level and assign a password for authentication and data transmission if it is required.

SSID: default

Security Level: Middle

Password: [text input]

WEP Key 1 (10 or 26 hex digits): [text input]

WEP Key 2 (10 or 26 hex digits): [text input]

WEP Key 3 (10 or 26 hex digits): [text input]

WEP Key 4 (10 or 26 hex digits): [text input]

Default Key: [dropdown menu]

Save&Restart

You have finished the basic setting of Home Gateway. You can just press Save&Restart button to apply your setting or perform other advanced settings:

- **Wireless Interface** control wireless interface related parameters.
- **Wireless Access Control** configure access control method.
- **NAT Setting** configure special applications to pass through NAT or export your server to Internet.
- **Internet Firewall** configure your filter rules between LAN and WAN.
- **Wireless Firewall** configure your filter rules among Wireless, LAN and WAN.

Save&Restart

To set up your wireless interface, you must first give it an SSID (Service Set Identifier). The SSID is a unique identifier attached to packets sent over WLANs. This identifier emulates a password when a wireless device attempts communication on the WLAN. Because an SSID distinguishes WLANs from each other, access points and wireless devices trying to connect to a WLAN must use the same SSID.

Also, if you want to protect transmitted data, select a middle or high Security Level.

Middle: allows only those users with the same WEP key to connect to this access point and to transmit data using 128-bit WEP encryption.

High: allows only those users with the same WPA pre-shared key to connect to this access point and to transmit data using TKIP encryption.

Click **Finish** to continue. You are prompted to save the settings. Click **Save&Restart** to save the settings to the ASUS Wireless Router and enable the new settings.

To adjust other settings, click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu and follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are given when you move your cursor over each item. The following have submenu items:

- Wireless
- IP Config
- NAT Setting
- Internet Firewall
- Wireless Firewall
- USB Application
- System Setup
- Status & Log



Wireless

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



Interface

WL500b

SSID:	WL500b
Channel:	Auto
Basic Rate Set:	1, 2, 5.5 & 11 Mbps
Authentication Method:	Open System or Shared Key
Encryption:	None
Passphrase:	[Hidden]
WEP Key 1 (10 or 26 hex digits):	[Hidden]
WEP Key 2 (10 or 26 hex digits):	[Hidden]
WEP Key 3 (10 or 26 hex digits):	[Hidden]
WEP Key 4 (10 or 26 hex digits):	[Hidden]
Default Key:	[Hidden]
WPA Re-key Timer:	0
Block broadcast SSID:	Yes

WL500g

SSID:	WL500g
Channel:	Auto
Data Rate(Mbps):	Auto
54g Mode:	Auto
Basic Rate Set:	1, 2, 5.5 & 11 Mbps
Authentication Method:	Open System or Shared Key
Encryption:	None
Passphrase:	[Hidden]
WEP Key 1 (10 or 26 hex digits):	[Hidden]
WEP Key 2 (10 or 26 hex digits):	[Hidden]
WEP Key 3 (10 or 26 hex digits):	[Hidden]
WEP Key 4 (10 or 26 hex digits):	[Hidden]
Default Key:	[Hidden]
WPA Re-key Timer:	0
Block broadcast SSID:	Yes

SSID

The SSID is an identification string of up to 32 ASCII characters that differentiate one ASUS Wireless Router AP or Access Point from other manufacturers. The SSID is also referred to as the “ESSID” or “Extended Service Set ID.” You can use the default SSID and radio channel unless more than one ASUS Wireless Router or Access Point is deployed in the same area. In that case, you should use a different SSID and radio channel for each ASUS Wireless Router or Access Point. All ASUS Wireless Routers and ASUS 802.11g/802.11b WLAN client adapters must have the same SSID to allow a wireless mobile client to roam between the ASUS Wireless Routers . By default, the SSID is set to “default”.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Channel

The 802.11g and 802.11b specifications supports up to 14 overlapping channels for radio communication. To minimize interference, configure each ASUS 802.11g AP to be non-overlapping; select Auto from the Channel drop-down list to enable the system to select a clear channel during boot up as your operating channel.

Ensure that ASUS Wireless Routers sharing the same channel (or channels which are close in number) are as far away from each other as possible, based on the results of your site survey of the facility. There is a site survey utility on the ASUS Wireless Router setup CD.

Data Rate (Mbps) (WL500g Only)

This field allows you to specify the transmission rate. Leave on “Auto” to maximize performance versus distance.

54g Mode (WL500g Only)

This field indicates the 802.11g interface mode. Selecting “Auto” allows 802.11g and 802.11b clients to connect to the ASUS Wireless Router. Selecting “54g Only” maximizes performance, but prevents 802.11b clients from connecting to the ASUS Wireless Router. If “54g Protection” is checked, G-Mode protection of 11g traffic is enabled automatically in the presence of 11b traffic.

Basic Rate Set

This field indicates the basic rates that wireless clients must support. Use “1 & 2 Mbps” only when backward compatibility is needed for some older wireless LAN cards with a maximum bit rate of 2Mbps.

Authentication Method

This field enables you to set different authentication methods which determine different encryption schemes. The relationship between Authentication Method, Encryption, Passphrase and WEP Keys is listed in the following table. If you are not using a RADIUS server in a home environment and all your clients support WPA, using WPA-PSK is recommended for better security. Selecting WPA or Radius with 802.1x , as additional settings for the RADIUS server in the Wireless — Radius field is required.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Authentication Method	Encryption	Passphrase	WEP Key 1~4
Open or Shared Key	None WEP-64 bits WEP-128 bits	Not required 1~64 characters 1~64 characters	Not required 10 hex 26 hex
Shared Key	WEP-64 bits WEP-128 bits	1~64 characters 1~64 characters	10 hex 26 hex
WPA-PSK	TKIP only AES only*	8~63 characters 8~63 characters	Not required Not required
WPA	TKIP only AES only*	Not required Not required	Not required Not required
Radius with 802.1x	Auto WEP-64 bits WEP-128 bits	Not required 1~64 characters 1~64 characters	Not required 10 hex 26 hex
* WL500g supports AES and TKIP encryption for WPA. WL500b supports TKIP encryption for WPA.			

Encryption (WEP)

Traditional WEP encryption is applied when “Open or Shared Key”, “Shared Key” or “Radius with 802.1x” authentication methods are selected.

When “WPA-PSK” or “WPA” authentication methods are used, the newly proposed TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) or AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) encryption schemes are applied.

TKIP: TKIP uses an encryption algorithm which is more stringent than the WEP algorithm and also uses existing WLAN calculation facilities to perform encryption operations. TKIP verifies the security configuration after the encryption keys are determined.

AES: AES is a symmetric 128-bit block data encryption technique which works simultaneously on multiple network layers.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

64/128-bit versus 40/104-bit

The following section explains low-level (64-bit) and high-level (128-bit) WEP Encryption schemes:

64-bit WEP Encryption

64-bit WEP and 40-bit WEP are the same encryption method and can interoperate in a wireless network. This level of WEP encryption uses a 40-bit (10 Hex character) encryption scheme as a secret key, which is set by the user, and a 24-bit “Initialization Vector” scheme, which is not under user control.

Together these two schemes make a 64-bit (40 + 24) encryption scheme. Some vendors refer to this level of WEP as 40-bit and others refer to this as 64-bit. ASUS WLAN products use the term 64-bit when referring to this *lower* level of encryption.

128-bit WEP Encryption

104-bit WEP and 128-bit WEP are the same encryption method and can interoperate on a wireless network. This level of WEP encryption uses a 104-bit (26 Hex character) encryption scheme as a secret key which is set by the user, and a 24-bit “Initialization Vector”, which is not under user control.

Together these two schemes make a 128-bit (104 + 24) encryption scheme. Some vendors refer to this level of WEP as 104-bit and others refer to this as 128-bit. ASUS WLAN products use the term 128-bit when referring to this *higher* level of encryption.

Passphrase

Selecting “TKIP” or “AES” in the Encryption field is used as a password to begin the encryption process. An 8- to 63-character password is required.

Selecting “WEP-64bits” or “WEP-128bits” in the Encryption field generates four WEP keys automatically. A combination of up to 64 letters, numbers, or symbols is required. Alternatively, leave this field blank and type in four WEP keys manually.

- WEP-64bit key: 10 hexadecimal digits (0~9, a~f, and A~F)
- WEP-128bit key: 26 hexadecimal digits (0~9, a~f, and A~F)

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Note: The ASUS WLAN family of products uses the same algorithm to generate WEP keys, eliminating the need for users to remember passwords and to maintain compatibility between products. However, using this method to generate WEP keys is not as secure as manual assignment.

WEP Key

You can set a maximum of four WEP keys. A WEP key is either 10 or 26 hexadecimal digits (0~9, a~f, and A~F) based on whether you select 64bits or 128bits in the WEP pull-down menu. The ASUS Wireless Router and ALL of its wireless clients MUST have at least the same default key.

Default Key

The Default Key field lets you specify which of the four encryption keys you use to transmit data on your wireless LAN. As long as the ASUS Wireless Router or wireless mobile client with which you are communicating has the same key in the same position, you can use any of the keys as the default key. If the ASUS Wireless Router and ALL of its wireless clients use the same four WEP keys, select “key rotation” to maximize security. Otherwise, choose one key in common as the default key.

WPA Re-key Timer

This field specifies the time interval (in seconds) after which a WPA group key is changed. Enter ‘0’ (zero) to indicate that a periodic key-change is not required.

Block Broadcast SSID

By default, “No” is selected so that wireless mobile users can see your ASUS Wireless Router’s SSID and join. If “Yes” is selected, your ASUS Wireless Router will not show in site surveys by wireless mobile clients and they will have to manually enter your ASUS Wireless Router’s SSID. If you want to restrict access to “your” ASUS Wireless Router, this is a simple way to do it but for security reasons, don’t forget to change the SSID to something other than “default”.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Wireless

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



Bridge/Access Control List

AP Mode:	Hybrid
Channel:	Hybrid

AP Only

Wireless bridge (also known as Wireless Distribution System or WDS) function allows you to connect to one or many APs through wireless.

AP Mode: AP Only

Channel: 6

Connect to APs in Remote Bridge List? Yes No

Allow anonymous? Yes No

Remote Bridge List

MAC Address

Add Del

WDS Only

Wireless bridge (also known as Wireless Distribution System or WDS) function allows you to connect to one or many APs through wireless.

AP Mode: WDS Only

Channel: 6

Connect to APs in Remote Bridge List? Yes No

Allow anonymous? Yes No

Remote Bridge List

MAC Address

Add Del

Hybrid

Wireless bridge (also known as Wireless Distribution System or WDS) function allows you to connect to one or many APs through wireless.

AP Mode: Hybrid

Channel: 6

Connect to APs in Remote Bridge List? Yes No

Allow anonymous? Yes No

Remote Bridge List

MAC Address

Add Del

Restore Finish Apply

Wireless bridge (also known as Wireless Distribution System or WDS) allows you to connect to one or many Access Points.

AP Mode

AP (Access Point) Mode configures the ASUS Wireless Router for a specific application. By default, the ASUS Wireless Router is configured as an Access Point which enables wireless mobile clients to connect wirelessly to a wired Ethernet network. The following options are available from the drop-down list:

AP Only: the ASUS Wireless Router acts only as an Access Point.

WDS Only: the ASUS Wireless Router can only communicate with other Access Points.

Hybrid: Hybrid allows you to use the ASUS Wireless Router both as an access point and as a wireless bridge.

Channel

Both Access Points in Wireless Bridge mode must be set to the same channel.

Connect to APs in Remote Bridge List (Yes/No)

Select **Yes** to connect to access points in the remote bridge list.

Allow anonymous? (Yes/No)

Select **Yes** to allow users without accounts to connect.

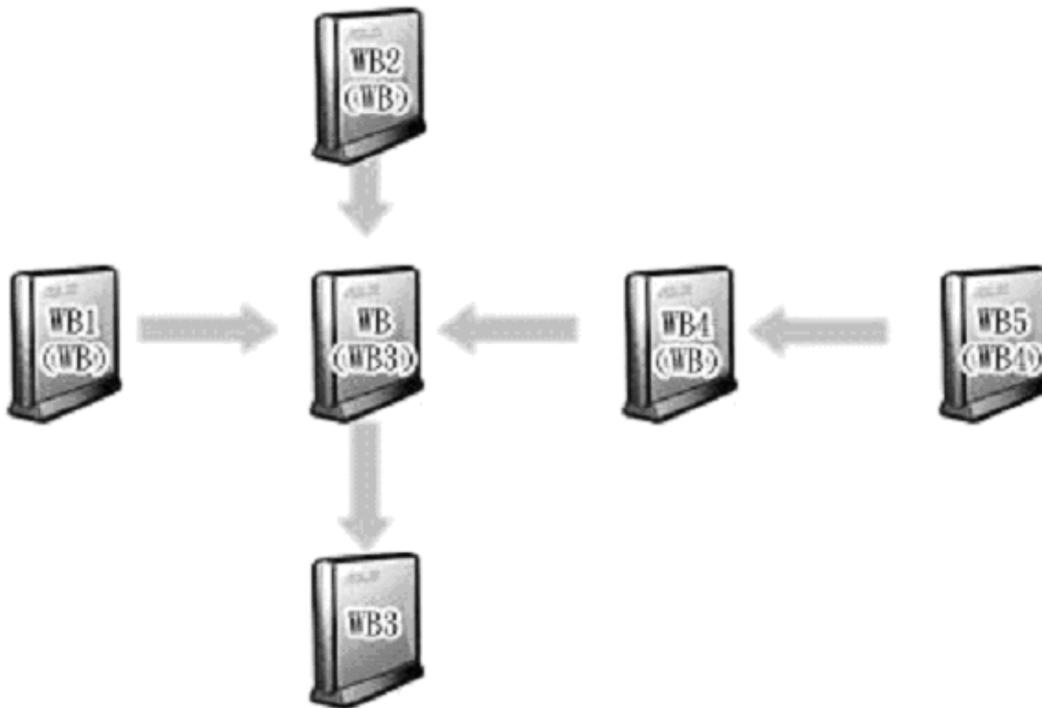
Note: If “Connect to APs in Remote Bridge List” and “Allow Anonymous” are both set to “No”, it means that this AP will not connect with other APs and therefore the AP mode setting will return to “AP Only”.

Remote Bridge List

MAC Address

Enter the MAC address of the target ASUS Wireless Router in order to designate which ASUS Wireless Router will be the partner for this ASUS Wireless Router.

You can setup your wireless environment as shown in this figure:



Note: The content in braces “()” is the MAC address in the Remote Bridge List of the AP. For example, WB1 have the MAC address of WB in its Remote Bridge List.

In this case, there are six ASUS Wireless Routers and they are linked as wireless bridges. Take one of them, named WB, as an example. WB is not in “AP Only” mode and “Connect to APs in Remote Bridge List” is set as “Yes”, so it can connect to WB3. Meanwhile, “allow anonymous” is set as “Yes” or “Allow anonymous” is set as “No” but it has the MAC addresses of WB1, WB2, and WB4 in the “Remote Bridge List”, so it can be connected by WB1, WB2, and WB4.

Wireless

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



Access Control



Pull down menu items:

Disable (no info required)

Accept (need to input information)

Reject (need to input information)

To add security, the ASUS Wireless Router has the ability to only associate with or not associate with wireless mobile clients that have their MAC address entered into this page.

The default setting of “Disable” will allow any wireless mobile client to connect. “Accept” will only allow those entered into this page to connect. “Reject” will prevent those entered into this page from connecting.

Adding a MAC Address

To add a MAC address, enter the 12 hexadecimal characters into the white box next to “MAC Address:” and click the **Add** button. The MAC address will be placed in the control list below. Only a total of 31 MAC addresses can be entered into this page so determine which will be the lesser; those you wish to accept or those you wish to reject and click the appropriate “MAC Access Mode”.

Note: Click the “Finish” button to save your new settings and restart the ASUS Wireless Router or click “Save” and restart later.

Wireless

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



Radius Setting

This section enables you to set up additional parameters for connection with a RADIUS Server. Values are required for this page when the Authentication Method field in the Wireless - Interface screen are set as “WPA” or “Radius with 802.1x”. Refer to *Authentication Method* on page 32.

Server IP Address – specifies the IP address of the RADIUS server to use for 802.1X wireless authentication and dynamic WEP key derivation.

Server Port – specifies the UDP port number used by the RADIUS server.

Login Secret – specifies the password used to initialize a RADIUS connection.

Note: A RADIUS server is used for remote user authentication and accounting. It is primarily used by Internet Service Providers, but can also be used on any network that needs a centralized authentication function for its workstations.

Wireless

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



Advanced

This section allows you to set up additional parameters for the wireless router function. We recommend that you use the default values for all items in this window.

Fragmentation Threshold (256~2346) – Fragmentation is used to divide 802.11 frames into smaller pieces (fragments) that are sent separately to the destination. Enable fragmentation by setting a specific packet size threshold. If there is an excessive number of collisions on the WLAN, experiment with different fragmentation values to increase the reliability of frame transmissions. The default value (2346) is recommended for normal use.

RTS Threshold (0~2347) – The RTS/CTS (Request to Send/Clear to Send) function is used to minimize collisions among wireless stations. When RTS/CTS is enabled, the router refrains from sending a data frame until another RTS/CTS handshake is completed. Enable RTS/CTS by setting a specific packet size threshold. The default value (2347) is recommended.

DTIM Interval (1~255) – DTIM (Delivery Traffic Indication Message) is a wireless message used to inform clients in Power Saving Mode when the system should wake up to receive broadcast and multicast messages. Type the time interval in which the system will broadcast a DTIM for clients in Power Saving Mode. The default value (3) is recommended.

Beacon Interval (1~65535) – This field indicates the time interval in milliseconds that a system broadcast packet, or beacon, is sent to synchronize the wireless network. The default value (100 milliseconds) is recommended.

Enable Frame Bursting? – This field allows you to enable frame-bursting mode to improve performance with wireless clients that also support frame-bursting.

IP Config

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



WAN & LAN

WAN Connection Type

The ASUS Wireless Router supports three connection types to WAN, including Static IP, PPPoE and Automatic IP. The WAN setting fields in this page will differ depending on what kind of connection type you select.

WAN IP Setting

These three items are editable only when **WAN Connection Type** is set as **Static IP**.

IP Address - This is IP address of the Wireless Router as seen on the remote network. If you leave it blank, the router will get IP address

from DHCP Server automatically.

Subnet Mask - This is Subnet Mask of the Wireless Router as seen on the remote network.

Default Gateway - This is the IP address of default gateway that allows for contact between the Wireless Router and the remote network or host.

WAN DNS Settings

You can set the DNS setting with using any **WAN Connection Type** (Static IP, PPPoE, or Automatic IP).

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Get DNS Server automatically? - Normally this is automatic and you would answer “No” to the question about manually assigning DNS. If you are given instructions from your ISP to enter DNS addresses, select “Yes” to manually assigning DNS.

DNS Server 1/DNS Server 2 - If you are given instructions from your ISP to enter DNS addresses, select “Yes” to manually assigning DNS and enter the IP addresses here.

PPPoE Account

These three items are editable only when **WAN Connection Type** is set as **PPPoE**.

User Name - The name of your Internet account provided by your ISP. Some ISPs work with the entire account name along with the hosting domain (such as yourname@yourdomain.com) and others require that you enter only the account name (yourname).

Password - Enter the password for your Internet account.

Idle Disconnect Time in seconds (option) - Enter the number of seconds of inactivity to disconnect you from your ISP.

Special Requirement from ISP

The following two items may be specified by some ISPs. Check with your ISP and fill them in if required.

Host Name – Fill this in if required by your ISP.

MAC Address – Fill this in if required by your ISP.

LAN IP Setting

IP Address - This is IP address of the Wireless Router as seen in your local network. The default value is 192.168.1.1.

Subnet Mask - This is Subnet Mask of the Wireless Router as seen in your local network. The default value is 255.255.255.0.

Host Name - This is Host Name of the Wireless Router as seen in your local network.

IP Config

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



DHCP Server

The ASUS Wireless Router supports up to 254 IP addresses for your local network. The IP address of a local machine can be assigned manually by the network administrator or obtained automatically from the ASUS Wireless Router if the DHCP server is enabled.

Enable the DHCP Server? – This field allows you to enable or disable

DHCP server in the Wireless Router. The default value is “Yes”

Domain Name - This field indicates the Domain Name to provide to clients that request IP Address from DHCP Server.

IP Pool Starting Address - This field specifies the first address in the pool to be assigned by the DHCP server in your local network.

IP Pool Ending Address - This field specifies the last address in the pool to be assigned by the DHCP server in your local network.

Lease Time - This field specifies the amount of connection time a network user be allowed with their current dynamic IP address.

DNS and WINS Server Setting

DNS Server 1/DNS Server 2 - This field indicates the IP address of DNS to provide to clients that request IP Address from DHCP Server. You can leave it blank, then the Wireless Router will process the DNS request.

WINS Server - The Windows Internet Naming Service manages interaction of each PC with the Internet. If you use a WINS server, enter IP Address of server here.

IP Config

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



Static Route

Network/Host IP	Netmask	Gateway

This function allows you to add routing rules into the ASUS Wireless Router. It is useful if you connect several routers behind the ASUS Wireless Router to share the same connection to Internet.

Apply to routing table? – Selecting “Yes” applies all those rules in Static Route List into routing table.

Static Route List

Network/Host IP –It stands for the destination IP address of network or host. So it could be an IP address, such as 192.168.1.1 or a range of IP address, such as 192.168.0.0 or 192.0.0.0. If a packet with destination IP address that match to this field or within the range of this field, it will route to the device set in Gateway field.

Netmask – It stands for the netmask of an added network route.

Gateway - This field stands for the IP address of gateway where packets are routed. The specified gateway must be reachable first. It means you have to set up a static route to the gateway beforehand.

IP Config

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



Miscellaneous

Enable UPnP – Selecting “Yes” to enable UPnP, it will allow your Wireless Router to be found automatically by systems, such as Windows XP. And it allows these systems to automatically configure the Wireless Router for various Internet applications, such as gaming and video conferencing.

Enable Web Access from WAN – This feature allows you to manage the Wireless Router from Internet. Please access the Wireless Router with 8080 port.

If you know the WAN IP address of the Wireless Router, please open your web browser and enter the IP address. For example:

<http://140.113.201.1:8080>

If you enable the DDNS with an account, please open your web browser and enter the host name registered in DDNS service provider. For example:

<http://wl500g.homelinux.org:8080>

Note: The default port of browser, 80, is reserved specially for Web Server within your local network.

Enable Log for Access from WAN – This feature allows you to record all network access initiated from Internet.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Remote Log Server – This feature allows you to assign a remote server to record log messages of the Wireless Router. If you leave it blank, system will record up to 1024 messages on the Wireless Router only.

Time Zone – This field indicates time zone where you are locating in.

NTP Server – This field allows you to set IP address of NTP Server to synchronize your system time.

DDNS Setting

Dynamic - DNS (DDNS) allows user to export host name to Internet through DDNS service provider. Each time the ASUS Wireless Router connect to Internet and get an IP address from ISP, this function will update your IP address to DDNS service provider automatically, so that any user on Internet can access the ASUS Wireless or servers behind it through a predefined name registered in DDNS service provider.

Enable the DDNS Client? – Selecting “Yes” to enable DDNS update, then each time your IP address to WAN is changed, the information will be updated to DDNS service provider automatically.

Server – Currently, clients connect to DynDNS or TZO are embedded in the Wireless Router. You can click Free Trial link behind this field to start with a free trial account.

User Name or E-Mail Address – This field is used as an identity to log in Dynamic-DNS service.

Password or DDNS Key – This field is used as a password to log in Dynamic-DNS service.

Host Name – This field represents the Host Name you register to Dynamic-DNS service and expect to export to the world.

Enable wildcard? – This field determines if domain name with wildcard is also redirected to your ip address.

Update Manually – This button allows you to update DDNS database manually. It is available only when automatic DDNS update failed. You can get current status of DDNS update from System Log.

Note: Currently, clients connected to DynDNS or TZO are embedded in ASUS Wireless Router. You can click Free Trial link behind each DDNS service provider to start with a free trial account.

NAT Setting

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



Port Mapping

NAT Setting - Port Mapping

Port Mapping function allows you to redirect certain incoming TCP and UDP ports to specific computer dynamically. These Port Mapping rules will be set or unset immediately each time you press Set(or Unset) button after description of the rule. But, if you like to save these settings permanently, please press Finish button to Save&Restart WL500g after you have set your rules.

Mapped Port List

Well-Known Applications: User Defined

Local IP	Mapped Port	Description	Action
			Set

Buttons:

This function allows you to redirect certain incoming TCP and UDP ports to specific computer dynamically. These Port Mapping rules will be set or unset immediately each time you press Set (or Unset) button after description of the rule. But, if you like to save these settings permanently, please press **Finish** button to **Save&Restart** the Wireless Router after you have set your rules.

Mapped Port List

Local IP – This field stands for the destination IP address that you like to redirect the matched packet to.

Mapped Port – This field stands a port number or a range of ports. Once the destination port of incoming packets matches the port or within the port range, the incoming packets will be redirect to IP address specified in **Local IP**.

Description –This field allows you to record what this rule is used for.

NAT Setting

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



Virtual Server

NAT Setting - Virtual Server

To make services, like WWW, FTP, provided by a server in your local network accessible for outside users, you should specify a local IP address to the server. Then, add the IP address and network protocol type, port number, and name of the service in the following list. Based on the list, the gateway will forward service request from outside users to the corresponding local server.

Enable Virtual Server? Yes No

Virtual Server List

Local IP	Port Range	Protocol	Description
		TCP	

To make services, like WWW, FTP, provided by a server in your local network accessible for outside users, you should specify a local IP address to the server. Then, add the IP address and network protocol type, port number, and name of the service in the following list. Based on the list, the gateway will forward service request from outside users to the corresponding local server.

Enable Virtual Server?– Selecting “Yes” applies all those rules in

Virtual Server List into the Wireless Router.

Virtual Server List

Local IP – This field stands for the destination IP address that you like to redirect the matched packet to.

Port Range– This field stands a port number or a range of ports. Once the destination port of incoming packets matches the port or within the port range, the incoming packets will be redirect to IP address specified in **Local IP**.

Protocol– This field stands a port number or a range of ports. Once the destination port of incoming packets matches the port or within the port range, the incoming packets will be redirect to IP address specified in **Local IP**.

Description –This field allows you to record what this rule is used for.

Virtual Server vs. DDNS

Cooperating with DDNS, your can expose your server to Internet with a unique name, even through dynamic WAN IP address is applied.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Time Zone – This field indicates time zone where you are locating in.

NTP Server – This field allows you to set IP address of NTP Server to synchronize your system time.

DDNS Setting

Dynamic-DNS (DDNS) allows user to export host name to Internet through DDNS service provider. Each time the ASUS Wireless Router connect to Internet and get an IP address from ISP, this function will update your IP address to DDNS service provider automatically, so that any user on Internet can access the ASUS Wireless or servers behind it through a predefined name registered in DDNS service provider.

Enable the DDNS Client? – Selecting “Yes” to enable DDNS update, then each time your IP address to WAN is changed, the information will be updated to DDNS service provider automatically.

Server – Currently, clients connect to DynDNS or TZO are embedded in the Wireless Router. You can click Free Trial link behind this field to start with a free trial account.

User Name or E-Mail Address – This field is used as an identity to log in Dynamic-DNS service.

Password or DDNS Key – This field is used as a password to log in Dynamic-DNS service.

Host Name – This field represents the Host Name you register to Dynamic-DNS service and expect to export to the world.

Enable wildcard? – This field determines if domain name with wildcard is also redirected to your ip address.

Update Manually – This button allows you to update DDNS database manually. It is available only when automatic DDNS update failed. You can get current status of DDNS update from System Log.

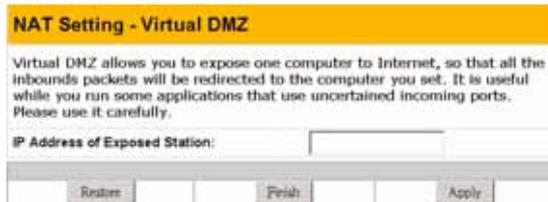
Note: Currently, clients connected to DynDNS or TZO are embedded in ASUS Wireless Router. You can click Free Trial link behind each DDNS service provider to start with a free trial account.

NAT Setting

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



Virtual DMZ



Virtual DMZ allows you to expose one computer to Internet, so that all inbound packets will be redirected to the computer you set. It is useful while you run some applications that use uncertain incoming ports.

Please use it carefully.

IP Address of Exposed Station – This field stands for the IP address of the computer that you want to expose to Internet.

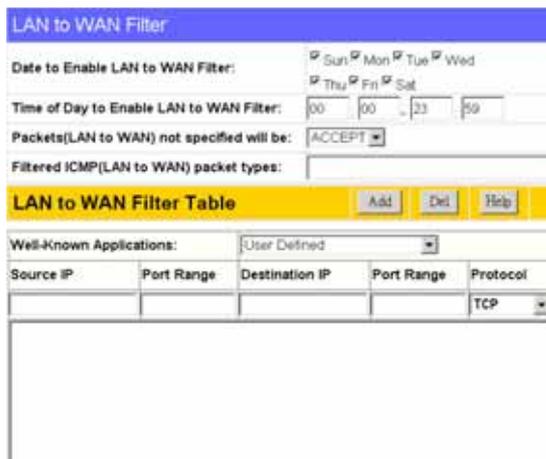
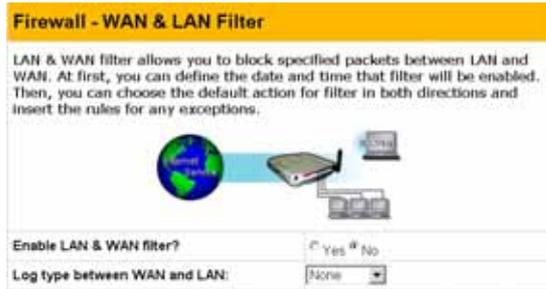
Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Internet Firewall

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



LAN to WAN Filter



WAN & LAN Filter

LAN & WAN filter allows you to block specified packets between LAN and WAN. At first, you can define the date and time that filter will be enabled. Then, you can choose the default action for filter in both directions and insert the rules for any exceptions.

Enable LAN & WAN filter? – Selecting “Yes” enables both LAN to WAN and WAN to LAN filter.

Log type between WAN and LAN – This field indicates what kind of packets between WAN and LAN will be logged.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Date to Enable LAN to WAN Filter – This field defines the dates that LAN to WAN filter will be enabled.

Time of Day to Enable LAN to WAN Filter – This field defines the time interval that LAN to WAN filter will be enabled.

Packets (LAN to WAN) not specified will be – This field defines those LAN to WAN packets which are not specified in WAN to LAN Filter Table will be accepted or dropped.

Filtered ICMP (LAN to WAN) packet types – This field defines a list of LAN to WAN ICMP packets type that will be filtered. For example, if you would like to filter Echo (type 8) and Echo Reply (type 0) ICMP packets, you need to enter a string with numbers separated by blank, such as, "0 5".

WAN to LAN Filter

Date to Enable WAN to LAN Filter – This field defines the dates that WAN to LAN filter will be enabled.

Time of Day to Enable WAN to LAN Filter – This field defines the time interval that WAN to LAN filter will be enabled.

Internet Firewall

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



URL Filter

URL Filter allows you to block specific URL access from your local network.

Enable URL Filter? – Selecting “Yes” enables URL Filter and applies rules in URL Keyword List into the Wireless Router.

Date to Enable URL Filter– This field defines the dates that URL filter will be enabled..

Time of Day to Enable URL Filter

– This field defines the time interval that URL filter will be enabled.

URL Keyword List

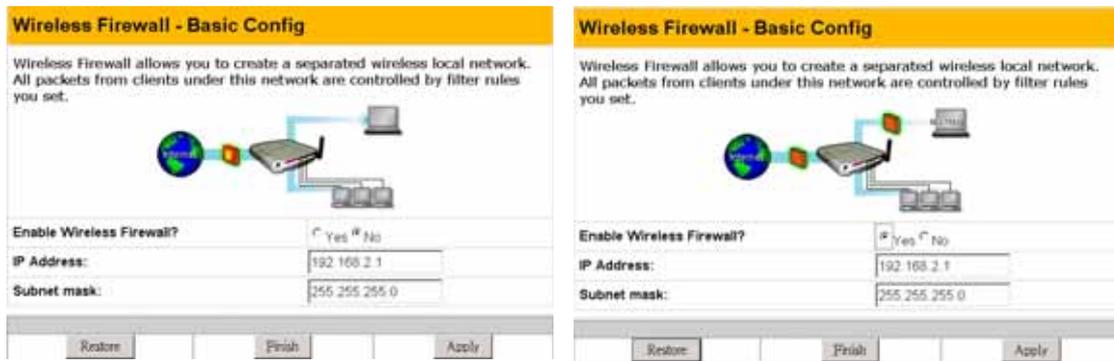
URL Keyword – If the URL filter is enabled and URL access contains the keyword specified in the URL Keyword List, the DNS mapping of this URL would be blocked.

Wireless Firewall

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



Basic Config



Wireless Firewall allows you to create a separated wireless local network. All packets from clients under this network are controlled by filter rules you set.

Enable Wireless Firewall? – This field stands for the destination IP address that you like to redirect the matched packet to.

IP Address – This field stands a port number or a range of ports. Once the destination port of incoming packets matches the port or within the port range, the incoming packets will be redirect to IP address specified in **Local IP**.

Subnet mask – This field stands a port number or a range of ports. Once the destination port of incoming packets matches the port or within the port range, the incoming packets will be redirect to IP address specified in **Local IP**.

Wireless Firewall

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



DHCP Server

The ASUS Wireless Router supports up to 254 IP addresses for your wireless network. The IP address of a local machine can be assigned manually by the network administrator or obtained automatically from the ASUS Wireless Router if the DHCP server is enabled.

Enable the DHCP Server? – This field allows you to enable or disable

DHCP server in the Wireless Router. The default value is “Yes”

Domain Name - This field indicates the Domain Name to provide to wireless clients that request IP Address from DHCP Server.

IP Pool Starting Address - This field specifies the first address in the pool to be assigned by the DHCP server in your wireless network.

IP Pool Ending Address - This field specifies the last address in the pool to be assigned by the DHCP server in your wireless network.

Lease Time - This field specifies the amount of connection time a wireless network user be allowed with their current dynamic IP address.

DNS and WINS Server Setting

DNS Server 1/DNS Server 2 - This field indicates the IP address of DNS to provide to wireless clients that request IP Address from DHCP Server. You can leave it blank, then the Wireless Router will process the DNS request.

WINS Server - The Windows Internet Naming Service manages interaction of each PC with the Internet. If you use a WINS server, enter IP Address of server here.

Wireless Firewall

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



WLAN & WAN Filter

Wireless Firewall - WLAN & WAN Filter

WLAN & WAN filter allows you to block specified packets between WLAN and WAN, if Wireless Firewall is enabled. At first, you can choose the default action for filter in both directions. Then, insert the rules for any exceptions.

Enable WLAN & WAN filter? Yes No

Packets(WLAN to WAN) not specified will be:

Filtered ICMP(WLAN to WAN) packet types:

Packets(WAN to WLAN) not specified will be:

Filtered ICMP(WAN to WLAN) packet types:

Log type between WLAN and WAN:

WLAN to WAN Filter Table

Source IP	Port Range	Destination IP	Port Range	Protocol
				TCP

WAN to WLAN Filter Table

Source IP	Port Range	Destination IP	Port Range	Protocol
				TCP

WLAN & WAN filter allows you to block specified packets between WLAN and WAN, if Wireless Firewall is enabled. At first, you can choose the default action for filter in both directions. Then insert the rules for any exceptions.

Enable WLAN & WAN filter? – Selecting "Yes" enables both WLAN to WAN and WAN to WLAN filter.

Packets (WLAN to WAN) not specified will be – This field defines those WLAN to WAN packets which are not specified in

WLAN to WAN Filter Table will be accepted or dropped.

Filtered ICMP (WLAN to WAN) packet types – This field defines a list of WLAN to WAN ICMP packets type that will be filtered. For example, if you would like to filter Echo (type 8) and Echo Reply (type 0) ICMP packets, you need to enter a string of numbers separated by blank, such as, 0 5.

Packets (WAN to WLAN) not specified will be – This field defines those WAN to WLAN packets which are not specified in WAN to WLAN Filter Table will be accepted or dropped.

Filtered ICMP (WAN to WLAN) packet types – This field defines a list of WAN to WLAN ICMP packets type that will be filtered. For example, if you would like to filter Echo (type 8) and Echo Reply (type 0) ICMP packets, you need to enter a string of numbers separated by blank, such as, 0 5.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Log type between WLAN and WAN – This field indicates what kind of packets between WLAN and WAN will be logged..

WLAN to WAN Filter Table and WAN to WLAN Filter Table

Source/Destination IP Address - For source or destination IP address, you can input a specific IP address, such as "192.168.122.1", or IP addresses within one subnet, such as "192.168.123.*", or "192.168.*.*", or all IP addresses as "*".

Source/Destination Port or Port Range - For source or destination port range, you can input a specific port, such as "95", or ports within a range, such as "103:315", ">100", or "<65535".

Protocol - This field indicates the protocol type of packets this rule like to filter.

USB Application

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



FTP Server

USB Application - FTP Server	
Force to Eject USB Disk:	Eject
Enable FTP Server?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Allow Anonymous User to Login?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Login
Allow Super User to Login?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Login
FTP Port:	21
Maximum Users Allowed to Log in:	12
Login Timeout in Seconds:	120
Stay Timeout in Seconds:	240

Setting

FTP Server Mode – The ASUS Wireless Router features an embedded FTP server for USB storage. Before using the FTP server, ensure that your USB device fulfils the following requirements.

- The FTP server only works with supported USB devices. Supported devices are listed on the ASUSTeK Web site at <http://www.asus.com>.
- The ASUS router supports read/write functions for FAT or FAT32 file systems and read-only functions for NTFS (NT file system). If your USB storage device is formatted as a FAT or FAT32 file system, configure the FTP server to work from the first partition (partition 0).
- Devices with multi-partitions will be detected; however, only super users and anonymous users can access devices configured with multi-partitions. Other users can only access the directory /ftp_pub or /ftp_pvt/username/ in partition 0.

Note: Most compatible USB storage devices listed on the ASUSTeK Web site are plug and play; you do not have to power off the router when connecting these devices. However, USB external storage cases for IDE devices require you to restart the router after you connect them.

The following describes the available fields in the FTP Server screen.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Force to Eject USB Disk – When this item is enabled, pressing the “Eject” button will allow the router to write the cached data back to the USB disk before you remove the USB disk. Remove the USB Disk only after you press the button and get the refreshed Web page. Otherwise, you will lose the cached data.

Enable FTP Server? – Select Yes to enable the ftp server daemon when you have connected USB storage to the router.

Allow Anonymous User to Login? – Select Yes to enable an anonymous user account with all access rights. The User name is *anonymous* or *ftp*. No password is required.)

Login as Anonymous: click **Login** to log in to this FTP Server with an Anonymous User account to access a Net Disk.

Allow Anonymous User to Login?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Login
---------------------------------------	---

Allow Super User to Login? – Select Yes to enable a super user account with all access rights. The user name and password are the same as the network administrator.

Login as Super User: click **Login** to log in to this FTP Server with Super User account to access a Net Disk.

Allow Super User to Login?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No Login
-----------------------------------	---

FTP Port – Type the port number to be used for the FTP server. The default is 21.

Maximum Users Allowed to Log in – Type the maximum number of users allowed to simultaneously log in to the server.

Login Timeout in Seconds – This field enables you to terminate user connections after users have been connected for the specified period of time.

Stay Timeout in Seconds – This field enables you to terminate user connections after users log in but stay idle for the specified period of time.

User Account List



Setting

The User Account List enables you to create a user profile, set the user password, the maximum number of times the user can log in, and user access rights

User Name – Type the user name for the FTP account.

Password – type the password of the FTP account. Leave the field blank or type an asterisk (*) for anonymous access.

Note: The FTP Server only supports “No encrypted password “protection. Clients connecting with MD4 or MD5 will not be allowed.

Max. Login – This field indicates the maximum logins allowed with this FTP account. Leave the field blank or type zero (0) to allow unlimited login.

Rights – This field indicates the rights assigned to this FTP account:

Read/Write/Erase: users attached to this account can access the USB storage device, and read, write, and erase files on the drive.

Read/Write: users attached to this account can access the USB storage device, and read, and write to the drive; however, users cannot erase files on the drive.

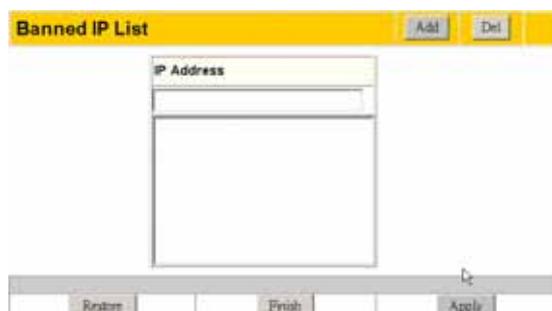
Read Only: users attached to this account can access the USB storage device, and read files on the drive; however, users cannot write to the drive or erase files.

View Only: users attached to this account can access the USB storage device, and view files only.

Private: users attached to this account can access a private directory in the USB storage (partition0:/ftp_pvt/User Name), and is allowed all access privileges (Read/Write/Erase/View).

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Banned IP List



Setting

This screen enables you to enter IP addresses that you do not want users connected to the router to access.

IP Address – This field indicates the IP address you want to ban. Enter a specific IP address, such as *192.168.1.5*, or IP addresses within one subnet, such as *192.168.*.**, or *192.168.1.**.

Client Setting

Users can connect to the FTP server using a Web based browser such as IE or Netscape. To connect to the server, type the FTP URL in the browser address bar: [ftp://username@\[IP address or host name of the router\]/](ftp://username@[IP address or host name of the router]/)

Using other FTP-protocol programs, you can connect to the FTP Server using either PASV or PORT.

Note: The FTP Server only supports “No encrypted password” protection. Clients connecting with MD4 or MD5 will not be allowed access.

USB Application

Click an item on the menu to reveal a submenu. Follow the instructions to set up the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are displayed when you move your cursor over an item.



Note: Before using the Web Camera function, refer to **USB Web Camera support** listed on the **ASUSTeK Web site** at the following address: <http://www.asus.com>.

Setting

Web Camera - Setting	
Web Camera Mode:	ActiveX Only
Web Camera Driver:	PWC 8.8
Image Size:	320 X 240 Preview
Sense Level:	Medium
Refresh Time in seconds:	1
Caption String:	Web Camera Live Demoll
Connection Port:	7777

Web Camera Setting – The ASUS Wireless Router implements several applications for a USB Web Camera, enabling you to capture images and send them over the Internet.

Web Camera Mode – Select the appropriate camera mode from the drop-down list. ActiveX Only enables users to execute ActiveX clients on an Windows IE platform to get the best image quality. ActiveX and Refresh enable users to get a basic image on both IE and Netscape platforms.

Web Camera Driver – When you plug a supported Web Camera into the wireless router, the appropriate driver is selected automatically. Refer to the USB Web Camera support list on the following ASUSTeK Web site for supported Web Cameras and chipset vendors: <http://www.asus.com>.

Image Size – Select the image size from the drop down list. 320 x 240 provides a larger image. 160 x 120 provides faster transmission. Click **Preview** to see how your web camera appears.

Sense Level – This field indicates the sensitivity at which image movement is detected.

Refresh Time in Seconds – This field indicates the time interval in seconds in which the system reloads images. The range of values is 1~65535.

Caption String – This field indicates the text string that is displayed on your Webcam page.

Connection Port – This field indicates the port that the server listens with to communicate with ActiveX clients.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

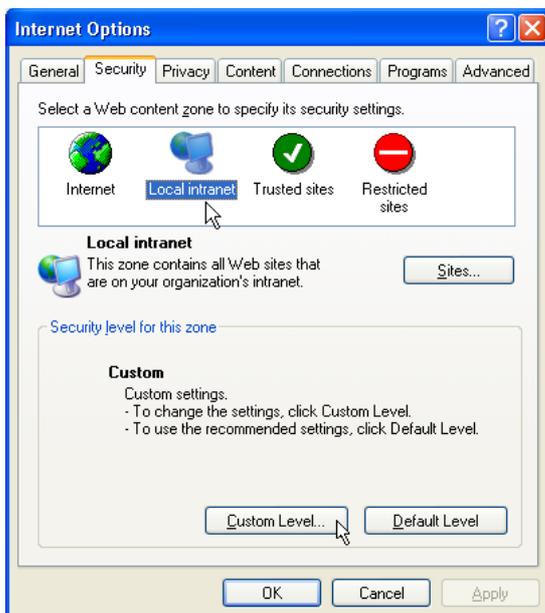
Client Setting

For clients that use Netscape or other browser that don't support ActiveX, you don't need additional setting to view an image in browser. For client that use IE 5.0 or above, you need to set IE to get a better support on ActiveX as following:

1. Open Internet Explorer 5.0 or above.
2. Select **Internet Options** | **Security** | **Local Intranet** | **ActiveX Controls**.
3. Check that your settings are as follows:



Go to **Internet Options** from the "Tools" menu.

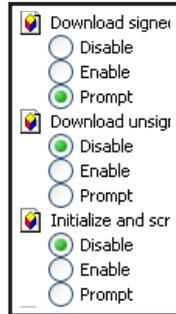


Click **Local Intranet** settings and click **Custom Level**.

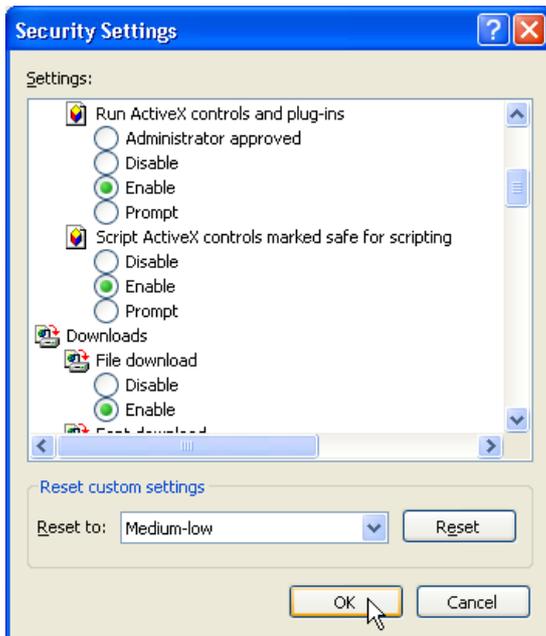
Chapter 3 - Software Configuration



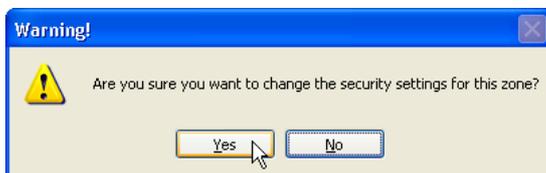
Enabled the three ActiveX controls and plug-ins.



By default, these items are disabled and will prevent the ASUS Wireless Router's web camera function from working.



By default, these three items should already be enabled. Enable them if they have been changed.



Click **Yes** to change the security settings.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Web Camera vs. DDNS

Cooperating with DDNS, you can monitor your home environment through Internet, even through dynamic WAN IP address is applied.

Security Mode Setting

This function allows you to monitor your environment through Web Camera. If there is any motion detected, WL500g will try to alert you by means of email.

Enable Security Mode? – Selecting “Yes” enables the Security Function on the date and time you set below.

Date to Enable Security Mode – This field defines the dates that Security Mode will be enabled.

Time to Enable Security Mode – This field defines the time interval that Security Mode will be enabled.

Send to – This field indicates the email address you like to send to.

Email Server – This field indicates the email server where you like to deliver your email to. If you leave this field blank, the Wireless Router will find a Mail Exchanger from your email address in **Send to** field.

Subject – This field allows you to edit subject of email.

Attach Image File? – This field allows you to attach detected image file into email.

Security Mode Setting	
This function allows you to monitor your environment through Web Camera. If there is any motion detected, WL500g will try to alert you by means of e-mail.	
Enable Security Mode?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Date to Enable Security Mode:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sun <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tue <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thu <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fri <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sat
Time to Enable Security Mode:	00 : 00 - 23 : 59
Send to:	
Email Server:	
Subject:	Motion detection alert!!!
Attach Image File?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Remote Monitor Setting

This function allows you to monitor up to 6 Web Cameras in your LAN. You can enter the IP addresses of WL500g, WL500b or WL600, which connect with Web Camera.

Remote Control Mode – Selecting LAN Only you can only monitor within LAN environment. Selecting LAN and WAN you can monitor your Web Camera from WAN. (In this mode, the Wireless Router maps certain TCP ports automatically. Please consider security issue.)

Remote Site 1-6 – This field stands for the IP address and port number of Remote Site. It should be filled with “[IP Address]:[Connection Port]”.

Remote Monitor Setting	
This function allows you to monitor up to 6 Web Cameras in your LAN. You can enter the IP addresses of WL600 or WL500g which connect with Web Camera.	
Remote Control Mode:	LAN and WAN Preview
Remote Site 1:	192.168.123.1:7778
Remote Site 2:	192.168.123.1:7777
Remote Site 3:	192.168.1.1:7777
Remote Site 4:	
Remote Site 5:	
Remote Site 6:	
<input type="button" value="Restore"/> <input type="button" value="Finish"/> <input type="button" value="Apply"/>	

Preview

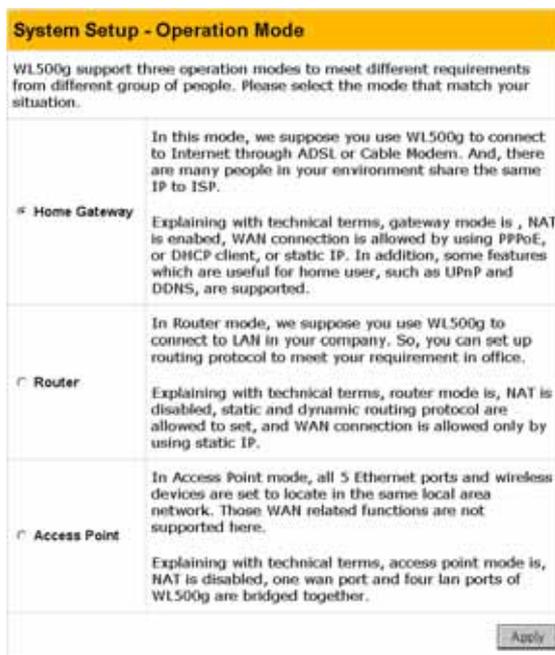
Click **Preview** behind **Remote Control Mode** to see the view of all the web camera sites you set in Remote Site.

System Setup

Click this item on the menu to reveal a sub menu. Follow the instructions to setup the Wireless Router. Tips are given when you move your cursor over each item.

Operation Mode

The ASUS Wireless Router supports three operation modes to meet different requirements. Please select the mode that matches your networking requirements.



Home Gateway

In this mode, we suppose you use the Ethernet port to connect to Internet through ADSL or Cable Modem. And, there are many people in your environment share the same IP to ISP.

Technically, gateway mode is, NAT is enabled, WAN connection is allowed by using PPPoE, or DHCP client, or static IP. In addition, some features, which are useful for home user, such as UPnP and DDNS, are supported.

Router

In Router mode, we suppose you use the Ethernet port to connect to LAN in your company. So, you can set up routing protocol to meet your requirement in office.

Technically, router mode is, NAT is disabled, static and dynamic routing protocol are allowed to set, and WAN connection is allowed only by using static IP.

Access Point

In Access Point mode, Ethernet port and wireless devices are set to locate in the same local area network. Those WAN related functions are not supported here.

Technically, access point mode is, NAT is disabled, one wan port and four LAN ports are bridged together.

By default, the ASUS Wireless Router operates in Access Point mode.

Router Mode

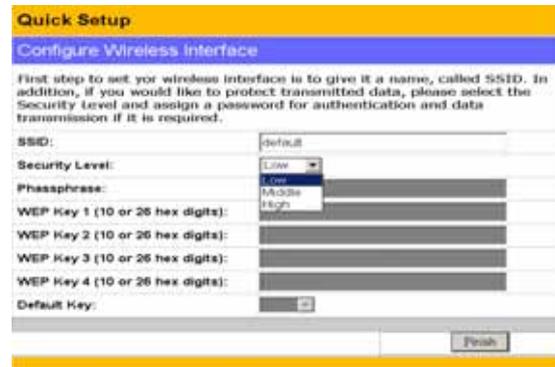
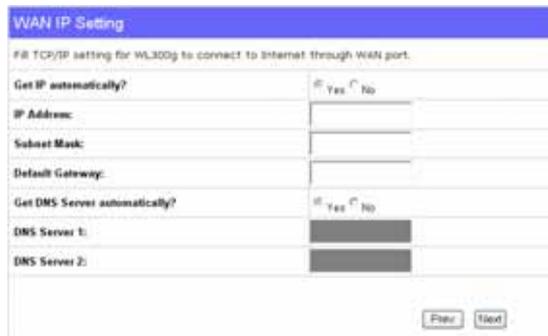
After selecting “Router” mode and clicking “Apply”, you will enter the “Quick Setup” page of the Router mode. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router.

Note: The Wireless, IP Config, Internet Firewall, Wireless Firewall and Web Camera settings in Router Mode are the same as the settings in Home Gateway Mode. To learn more about these settings, please refer to the Home Gateway Mode in this user’s manual.

Quick Setup in Router Mode



After selecting “Router” mode and clicking “Apply”, you will enter the “Quick Setup” page of the Router mode. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router as a Router.



If you would like to perform other settings, click the item on the menu to reveal a sub menu. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are given when you move your cursor over each item.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Router

Click this item on the menu to reveal a sub menu. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are given when you move your cursor over each item.



Static Route

If you connect several routers with the Wireless Router, you may need to set up a predefined routing rule, called static route, between those routers and the ASUS Wireless Router.

Redistribute static routes into RIP? - Redistribute routing information from a static route entries specified in the Static Route List into the RIP table. So that router near to the Wireless Router can learn those routing rules that you predefined.

Set metric of static route (1-16) - Set a metric for the matched route

when sending announcement. For RIP, valid metric values are from 1 to 16.

Only routes specified in route filter will - This field defines only those matched destination networks, which are specified in the Static Route Filter table will be distributed or not be distributed.

Static Route List

This table allows user to maintain a predefined routing rule.

Network/Host IP - It stands for the destination IP address of network or host. So it could be an IP address, such as 192.168.1.1 or a range of IP address, such as 192.168.0.0 or 192.0.0.0. If a packet with destination IP address that match to this field or within the range of this field, it will route to the device set in Gateway field.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Netmask Bits - It stands for the netmask of an added network route in numeric format. For example, if you want to set netmask as 255.255.255.0, please set “24” in this field, If you want to set netmask as 255.255.255.255, please set “32” in this field.

Gateway - This field stands for the IP address of gateway where packets are routed. The specified gateway must be reachable first. It means you have to set up a static route to the gateway beforehand.

Static Route Filter

This table allows user to decide which routing rules set in Static Route List will be redistributed or not be redistributed to RIP.

Network/Host IP - It stands for the destination IP address of network or host. So it could be an IP address, such as 192.168.1.1 or a range of IP address, such as 192.168.0.0 or 192.0.0.0. If a packet with destination IP address that match to this field or within the range of this field, it will route to the device set in Gateway field.

Netmask Bits - It stands for the netmask of an added network route in numeric format. For example, if you want to set netmask as 255.255.255.0, please set “24” in this field, If you want to set netmask as 255.255.255.255, please set “32” in this field.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Router

Click this item on the menu to reveal a sub menu. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS wireless router. Tips are given when you move your cursor over each item.



Dynamic Route

Router - Dynamic Route

WAN

Enable RIP on WAN? Yes No

RIP Version:

Enable Split-horizon? Yes No

Authentication Method:

Authentication Key:

LAN

Enable RIP on LAN? Yes No

RIP Version:

Enable Split-horizon? Yes No

Authentication Method:

Authentication Key:

Timer

Update time:

Timeout time:

Garbage-collection time:

Route Distribution Rules

These rules can be used to filter the RIP path. We define four basic route filter types to stand for the incoming or outgoing data of WAN and LAN port. For each type, we can set only those matched networks specified in the Route Distribution Filter table are processed or dropped.

For type 0 routes, which are received from WAN, only those specified below will be:

For type 1 routes, which are sent to WAN, only those specified below will be:

For type 2 routes, which are received from LAN, only those specified below will be:

For type 3 routes, which are sent to LAN, only those specified below will be:

Route Distribution Filter

Route Type	Network/Host IP	Netmask Bits
0		

Route Metric Rules

RIP metric is a value of distance for the network. Usually RIP increments the metric when the network information is received. Redistributed routes' default metric offset is set to 1. These rules can be used to change the metric offset only for the matched networks specified or excluded in the Route Metric Offset table. But the metric offset of other networks is still set to 1.

Route metric offset:

For incoming routes, add metric offset to:

For outgoing routes, set metric offset to:

Route Metric Offset

Direction	Network/Host IP	Netmask Bits
IN		

This function allows any device that supports RIP1 or RIP2 updates routing rules dynamically into your Wireless Router in router mode.

WAN

Enable RIP on WAN - Both the sending and receiving of RIP packets will be enabled or disabled on the WAN port.

RIP Version - This field enables the selected interface to send and receive packets with RIP Version 1, RIP Version 2, or both. In the case of both, packets will be both broadcast and multicast.

Enable Split-horizon - Control if split-horizon routing mechanism is applied on the WAN port. If split-horizon routing mechanism is applied on the port, the Wireless Router will not report route to destination to the neighbor from which the route was learned.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Authentication Method - Select if RIP packets need to be authenticated. Selecting Text, RIP packets will be authenticated with a Text-format key. Selecting MD5, Rip packets will be authenticated with a MD5-format key.

Authentication Key - Key for authentication, if Authentication Method is not disabled.

LAN

Enable RIP on LAN - Both the sending and receiving of RIP packets will be enabled or disabled on the LAN port.

RIP Version - This field enables the selected interface to send and receive packets with RIP Version 1, RIP Version 2, or both. In the case of both, packets will be both broadcast and multicast.

Enable Split-horizon - Control if split-horizon routing mechanism is applied on the LAN port. If split-horizon routing mechanism is applied on the port, the Wireless Router will not report routing information to destination to the neighbor from which the route was learned.

Authentication Method - Select if RIP packets need to be authenticated. Selecting Text, RIP packets will be authenticated with a Text-format key. Selecting MD5, Rip packets will be authenticated with a MD5-format key.

Authentication Key - Key for authentication, if Authentication Method is not disabled.

Timer

Update Time - Every update timer seconds, the RIP process is awakened to send an unsolicited Response message containing the complete routing table to all neighboring RIP routers.

Timeout Time - Upon expiration of the timeout, the route is no longer valid; however, it is retained in the routing table for a short time so that neighbors can be notified that the route has been dropped.

Garbage-Collection Time - Upon expiration of the garbage-collection timer, the route is finally removed from the routing table.

Route Distribution Rules

Users can determine which RIP packets should be processed or dropped by means of Route Distribution Filter. RIP packets are divided into 4 types:

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Type 0: packets, which are received from WAN.

Type 1: packets, which are sent to WAN.

Type 2: packets, which are received from LAN.

Type 3: packets, which are sent to WAN.

Route Distribution Filter

This table allows user to decide which routing rules learned from its neighbor will be redistributed.

Route Type - It stands for what type number in those 4 types of packets this filter rule used for.

Network/Host IP - It stands for the destination IP address of network or host. So it could be an IP address, such as 192.168.1.1 or a range of IP address, such as 192.168.0.0 or 192.0.0.0. If a packet with destination IP address that match to this field or within the range of this field, it will route to the device set in Gateway field.

Netmask Bits - It stands for the netmask of an added network route in numeric format. For example, if you want to set netmask as 255.255.255.0, please set “24” in this field, If you want to set netmask as 255.255.255.255, please set “32” in this field.

Route Metric Rules

RIP metric is a value of distance for the network. Usually RIP increments the metric when the network information is received. Redistributed routes' default metric offset is set to 1. These rules can be used to change the metric offset only for the matched networks specified or excluded in the Route Metric Offset table. But the metric offset of other networks is still set to 1.

Route metric offset - This field stands for the metric offset that will be added to the routes, which match the filter rules.

For incoming routes, add metric offset to - This field defines if the metric offset will be added into those incoming routes specified in Route Metric Offset table.

For outgoing routes, set metric offset to: This field defines if the metric offset will be added into those outgoing routes specified in Route Metric Offset table.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Route Metric Offset

This table allows user to define which routing rules' metric will be added by the predefined metric offset.

Network/Host IP: It stands for the destination IP address of network or host. So it could be an IP address, such as 192.168.1.1 or a range of IP address, such as 192.168.0.0 or 192.0.0.0. If a packet with destination IP address that match to this field or within the range of this field, it will route to the device set in Gateway field.

Netmask Bits: It stands for the netmask of an added network route in numeric format. For example, if you want to set netmask as 255.255.255.0, please set "24" in this field, If you want to set netmask as 255.255.255.255, please set "32" in this field.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

AP Mode

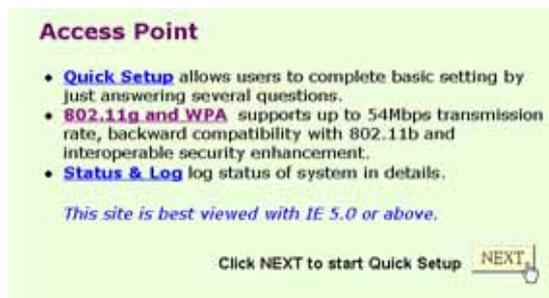
After selecting “Access Point” mode and clicking “Apply”, you will enter the “Quick Setup” page of the Access Point mode. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router.

Note: The Wireless settings are the same as the settings in Home Gateway Mode. To learn more about these settings, please refer to the Home Gateway Mode in this user’s manual.

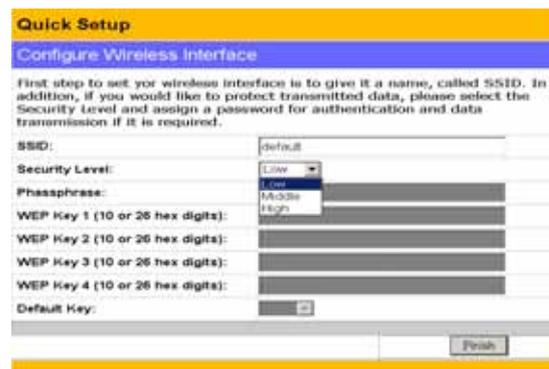
Quick Setup in Access Point Mode

Click **Next** to enter the Quick Setup page. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router.

Configure Wireless Interface



First step for setting your wireless interface is to give it a name, called SSID. In addition, if you would like to protect transmitted data, please select WEP protection and assign WEP keys for data transmission. Your wireless setting will be applied into all interfaces.



(See next few pages for item descriptions.)

If you would like to perform other settings, click an item on the menu to reveal a sub menu. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are given when you move your cursor over each item.

IP Config in Access Point Mode

Click this item on the menu to reveal a sub menu. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are given when you move your cursor over each item.



LAN

Selection items:

- Yes (no info required)
- No (need to input information)

Click **Apply** or **Finish** if you make any changes.

Get IP Automatically

Select Yes (default) or No to get IP address automatically from a DHCP server.

Yes

This parameter determines if the ASUS Wireless Router will send out a DHCP request during bootup. If you have a DHCP server on the network, set this option so that the ASUS Wireless Router can receive an automatic IP address assignment.

If you have a DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server on the network, then the DHCP server will automatically assign the ASUS Wireless Router an IP address when the ASUS Wireless Router is powered up. To determine what IP address has been assigned to the ASUS Wireless Router, review the IP address on the “Status” page available on the “Main Menu”.

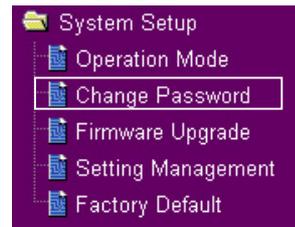
No

The ASUS Wireless Router also accepts a static IP address. You may manually configure the IP address and subnet mask on the “IP Config” page. Enter an IP address and a subnet mask in the field provided to assign the ASUS Wireless Router a static IP address. If you don’t know your Gateway setting, leave it empty (not 0.0.0.0).

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

System Setup

Click this item on the menu to reveal a sub menu. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are given when you move your cursor over each item.



Change Password

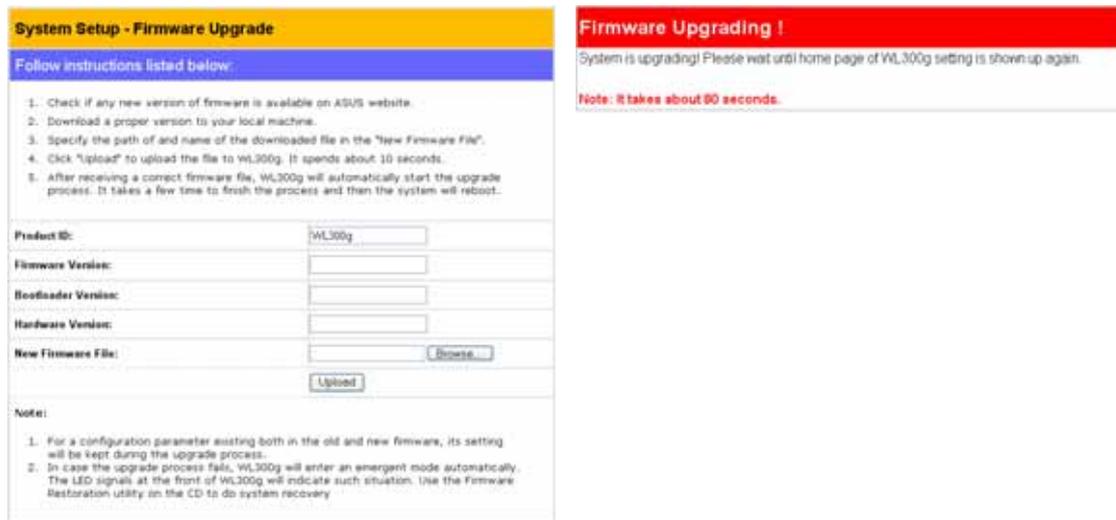
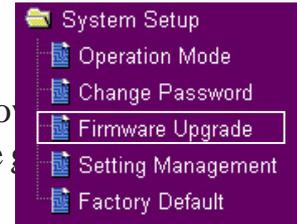
A screenshot of a web form titled 'System Setup - Change Password'. The form has a yellow header bar. Below the header, there are two input fields: 'New Password:' and 'Retype New Password'. At the bottom right of the form, there are two buttons: 'Save' and 'Clear'.

This page will allow you to change the default password “admin” (lower case) to any password of your choice. You can enter any usable characters between 1-16 characters long (cannot be left blank). Click **Save** button to save your new password. If you forget the ASUS Wireless Router’s password, you can reset the ASUS Wireless Router to its factory settings (see troubleshooting).

Note: The password is case sensitive.

Firmware Upgrade

Click this item on the menu to reveal a sub menu. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are provided when you move your cursor over each item.

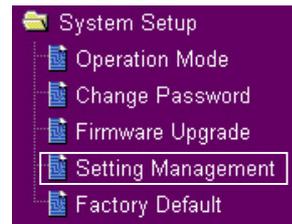


This page reports the Flash Code (Firmware) version installed in the ASUS Wireless Router. Periodically, a new Flash Code is available for the ASUS Wireless Routers on ASUS's Web site. You can update the ASUS Wireless Router's Flash Code using the Firmware Upgrade page under the Advanced Setup menu of the Web Manager. If you are experiencing a problem with your ASUS WLAN equipment, a Technical Support representative may ask you to give your device's Flash Code (Firmware) version.

The firmware upgrade takes approximately 60 to 90 seconds. When the firmware upgrade is completed, you will be directed to the home page.

System Setup

Click this item on the menu to reveal a sub menu. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are given when you move your cursor over each item.



Setting Management



This function allows you to save current settings to a file, or load settings from a file.

Save As a File

Move your cursor over the **HERE** link on the web page. Then click the right button of mouse and select **Save As...** to save current setting into a file.

Note: When current settings are saved to file, it will be saved to flash as well.

Load From a File

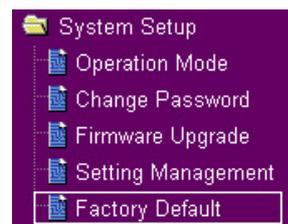
Specify the path of and name of the downloaded file in the **New Setting File** below. Then, click **Upload** to write the file to. It takes a few time to finish the process and then the system will reboot.

New Setting File

Click **Browse** to locate the file.

System Setup

Click this item on the menu to reveal a sub menu. Follow the instructions to setup the ASUS Wireless Router. Tips are given when you move your cursor over each item.



Factory Default



Restoring Factory Default Settings

Web Manager

You can reset all settings to their factory defaults through the web manager using the “Factory Default” page in “Advanced Setup”. Click the **Restore** button and wait about 30 seconds before trying to access the ASUS Wireless Router.

Hardware

You can reset all settings to their factory defaults manually by pushing the “Restore” button in a hole on the back of the ASUS Wireless Router while it is ON. Use a pen or straightened paper clip to hold the “Restore” button depressed over 5 seconds until the power LED on the front of the ASUS Wireless Router starts blinking.

You will be notified when factory default settings are restored while using the web manager.

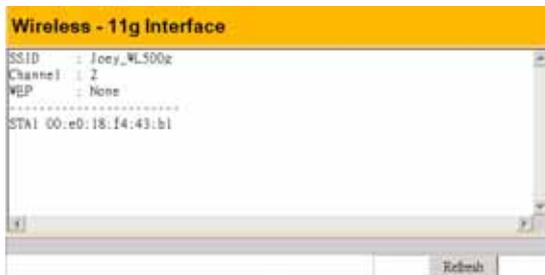
Status & Log

The Status & Log pages give you all the necessary information for monitoring the Wireless Router's condition.



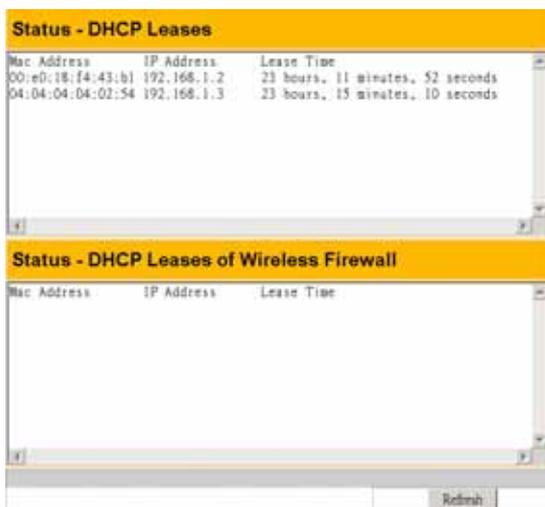
Status

System information for WAN, LAN and Printer are displayed in this page.



Wireless

Wireless clients, who connect to the Wireless Router, are displayed in this page.



DHCP Leases

Clients who request IP from DHCP server of your local area network or DHCP server in you're your wireless network behind Wireless Firewall are displayed in this page.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Status - Port Forwarding

Destination	Prot.	Port Range	Redirect to
192.168.123.19	tcp	20:21	192.168.1.1
192.168.123.19	tcp	25	192.168.1.2

Refresh

Port Forwarding

Information of port forwarding rules, which are added by Port Mapping, Virtual Server, Virtual DMZ or UPnP, are displayed in this page.

Router - Routing Table

Destination	Gateway	Genmask	Flags	Metric	Ref	Use
192.168.1.0	*	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	C
192.168.123.0	*	255.255.255.0	U	0	0	C
239.0.0.0	*	255.0.0.0	U	0	0	C
default	192.168.123.1	0.0.0.0	UG	0	0	C

Refresh

Routing Table

Static routing rules or dynamic routing rules updated by RIP are displayed in this page.

Status - System Log

```
Jan 1 08:00:15 dhcp client: lease is lost
Jan 1 08:00:16 dhcp client: bound IP address 192.168.123.19 from sm
May 20 17:43:48 NTP client: time is synchronized to 131.107.1.10
```

Refresh

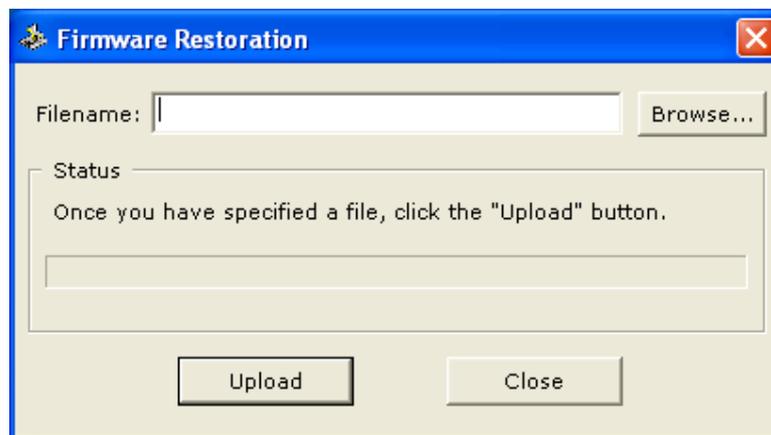
System Log

The last 1024 system log entries are recorded in this page.

Firmware Restoration

This utility will automatically search out failed ASUS Wireless Routers and upload a firmware that you specify. The process takes about 3 to 4 minutes and during this process the PWR, AIR, and WAN LEDs will remain lit while the LAN LED will flash slowly.

The Firmware Restoration utility is an emergency rescue tool to restore a ASUS Wireless Router which has failed during a previous firmware upload. A failed firmware upgrade will cause the ASUS Wireless Router to enter a failure mode, waiting for the user to use the Firmware Restoration utility to find and upload a new firmware. This is not a firmware upgrade utility and cannot be used on a working ASUS Wireless Router. Normal firmware upgrades must be done through the web manager.



Using a Hub

If you have problems upload a firmware while using a network hub, try connecting your computer directly to the LAN port. Either 10Base-T or 100Base-TX connections will work.

Setup Printer Wizard

Follow the procedures below to set up your computers to utilize the printer server function of the ASUS Wireless Router.

Installing the Printer Driver

Adding a printer to your computer simplifies the ASUS Wireless Router Printer Setup Wizard.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

You are recommended to install a printer driver by the setup program that comes with your printer (see following Note), and then continue to the “Printer Setup Wizard” in the next section. If you run the “Printer Setup Wizard” without a printer driver installed, you are directed to the “Add Printer Wizard”.

Note: Some printer setup utilities require a printer to be physically connected to your PC during installation. Follow the driver installation instructions to connect your printer to the PC to install the driver and reconnect the Wireless Router after the printer driver has been installed.



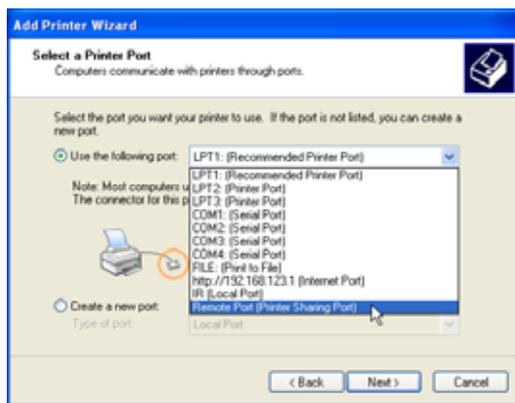
(1) Run the “Add Printer Wizard” from **Start | Printers and Faxes | Add Printer**.



(2) Choose “Install by the Add Printer Wizard”.

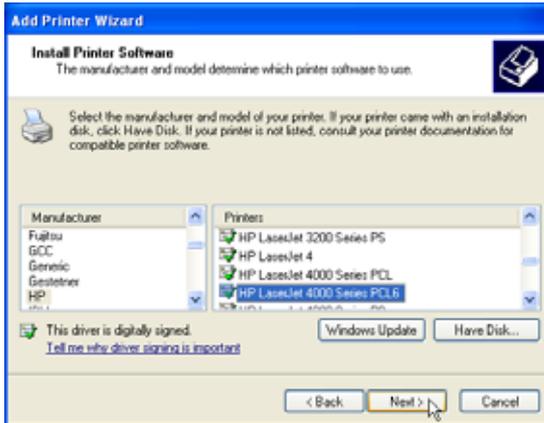


(3) Choose “Local printer attached to this computer”.



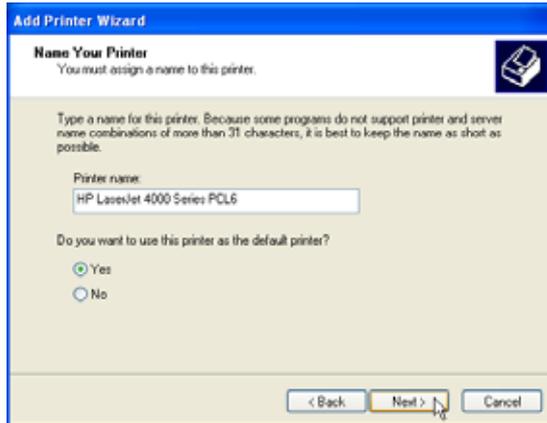
(4) Choose “Remote Port (Printer Sharing Port)”. If this is not available, select LPT1. You can select a USB port later in the “Printer Setup Wizard” if you are using a USB printer.

Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

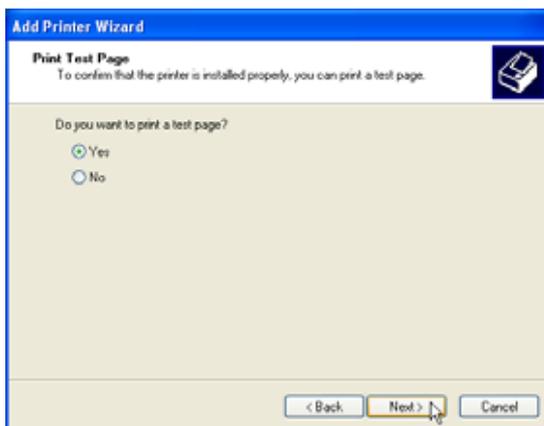


(5) Find your manufacturer and model.

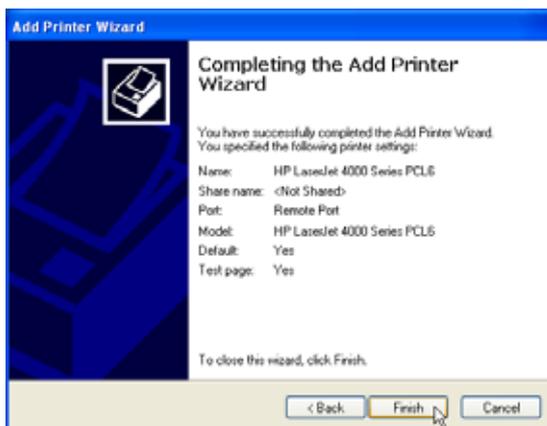
Note: Click Have Disk if you cannot find your printer in the list and use the driver provided with your printer.



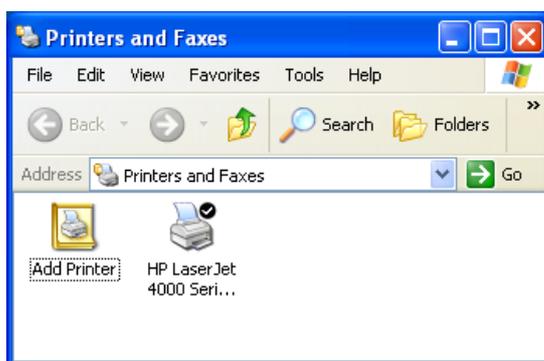
(6) Click **Next** to set this as your default printer.



(7) You can print a test page.



(8) Click **Finish** to close the wizard.



Your printer will show in the “Printers and Faxes” window and the check mark shows that it is set as your default printer.

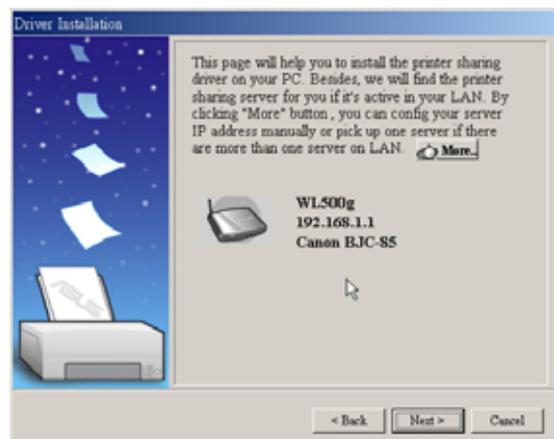
Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Printer Setup Wizard

Make sure your printer is connected to the Wireless Router printer port or USB port and its power is turned on. Launch the “Printer Setup Wizard” through the Start menu. The wizard will explore all available ASUS Wireless Routers and model information of the printers attached to them in your local network.



- (1) Having a printer installed on the printer port (LPT1) or a USB port makes the setup process easier (refer to the following page).



- (2) If the printer is found, the name of the printer will be shown on this screen.

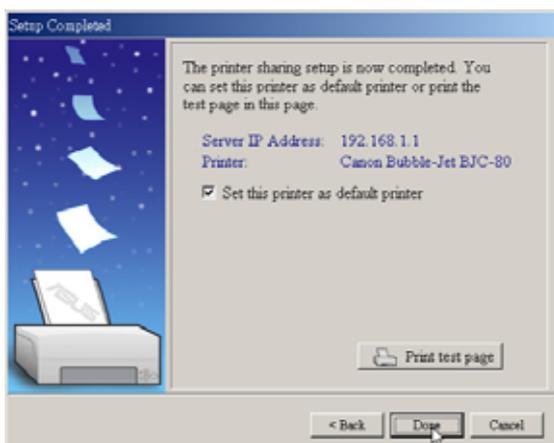
Note: If there is an error communicating with the printer, you will get this message.

If you can see this message, this means no Server found during this search. Please click "More" to search again after checking all the settings.

Make sure that the printer is ON, ready, and connected. Click **Back** and **Next**.



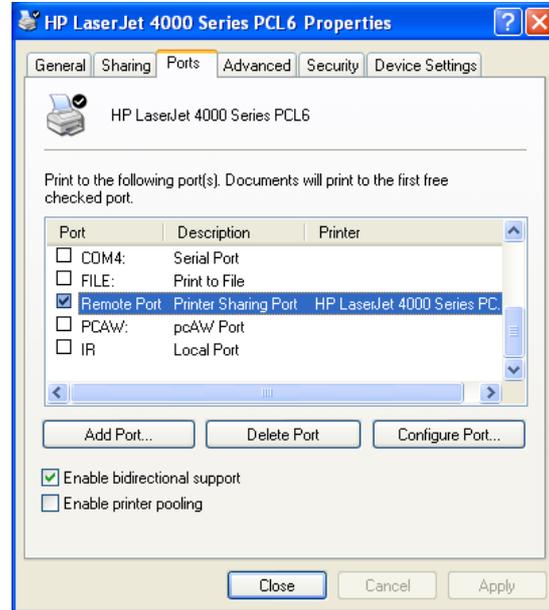
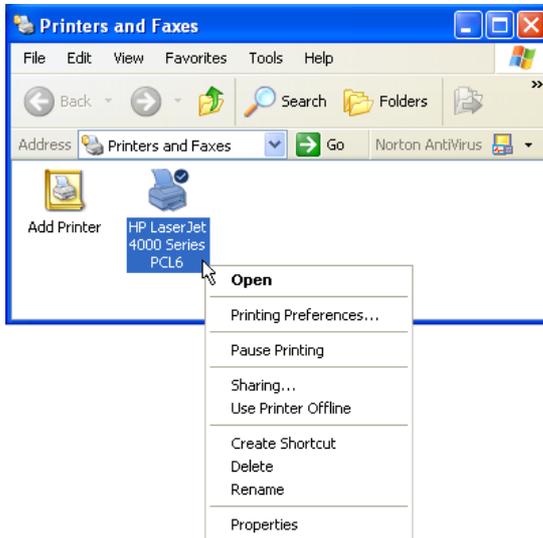
- (3) This setup wizard will change your default printer to use “Remote Port” which is serviced by the ASUS Wireless Router.



- (4) Click **Done** when setup is complete.

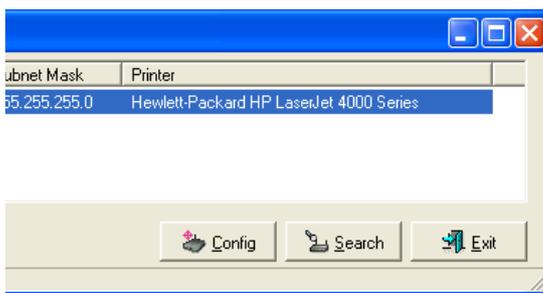
Chapter 3 - Software Configuration

Verifying Your Printer

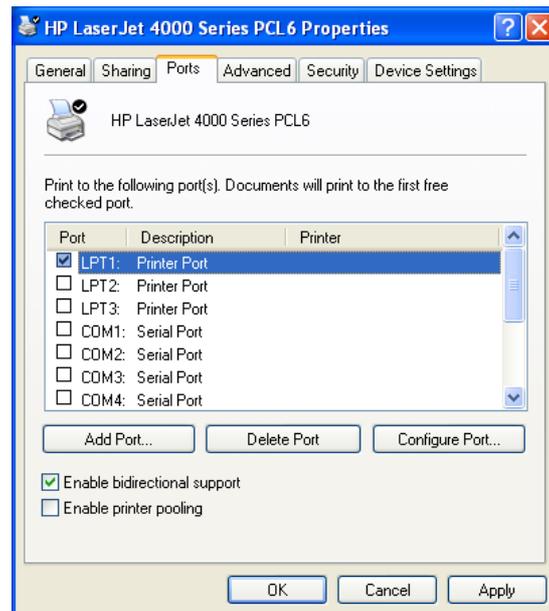


After setting up the printer, a printer icon will appear in Windows' "Printers and Faxes". Right click the printer icon and choose **Properties** to configure the printer.

If your printer was previously setup, the ASUS Wireless Router printer setup wizard changes the printing port from the computer's local LPT1 (parallel) port or USB port to "Remote Port". If necessary, you can change this back at anytime or use Windows "Add Printer" to setup another printer



When properly setup, the ASUS Wireless Router will show the printer name in the "Device Discovery" utility and show "on-line" under the "Printer Server" on the "Status" page of the web manager.



4. Wireless Performance

This section provides the user with ideas for how to improve the performance of a ASUS Wireless network.

Site Topography

For optimal performance, locate wireless mobile clients and the ASUS Wireless Routers away from transformers, heavy-duty motors, fluorescent lights, microwave ovens, refrigerators, and other industrial equipment. Signal loss can occur when metal, concrete, walls or floors block transmission. Locate the ASUS Wireless Routers in open areas or add the ASUS Wireless Routers as needed to improve coverage.

Microwave ovens operate in the same frequency band as the ASUS Wireless Router. Therefore, if you use a microwave within range of the ASUS Wireless Router you may notice network performance degradation. However, both your microwave and your the ASUS Wireless Router will continue to function.

Site Surveys

A site survey (utility provided with the SpaceLink PC card and CF card) analyzes the installation environment and provides users with recommendations for equipment and its placement. The optimum placement differs for each model.

Range

Every environment is unique with different obstacles, barriers, materials, etc. and, therefore, it is difficult to determine the exact range that will be achieved without testing. However, has developed some guidelines to estimate the range that users will see when the product is installed in their facility, but there are no hard and fast specifications.

Radio signals may reflect off of some obstacles or be absorbed by others depending on their construction. For example, with two 802.11b radios, you may achieve up to 1000' in open space outdoors where two devices have a line of sight, meaning they see each other with no obstacles. However, the same two units may only achieve up to 300' of range when used indoors.

The IEEE 802.11b specification supports four data rates: 11 Mbps, 5.5 Mbps, 2 Mbps, and 1 Mbps. Operation at 1 Mbps provides greater range than operation at 11 Mbps. The ASUS Wireless Router will automatically adjust the data rate to maintain a usable radio connection.

Therefore, a client that is close to the ASUS Wireless Router may operate at 11 Mbps while a client that is on the fringe of coverage may operate at 1 Mbps. As mentioned earlier, you can configure the data rates that the ASUS Wireless Router will use. Note that if you limit the range of data rates available to the ASUS Wireless Router, you may reduce the effective wireless range of the ASUS Wireless products.

Troubleshooting

The ASUS Wireless Router is designed to be very easy to install and operate. However, if you experience difficulties, use the information in this chapter to help diagnose and solve problems. If you cannot resolve a problem, contact Technical Support, as listed on the front of this manual.

Common Problems and Solutions

Problem

ASUS Wireless Router does not power up:

Solution

- Check for faulty the ASUS Wireless Router power supply by measuring the output voltage with an electrical test meter.
- Check failed AC supply (power outlet)

Problem

Cannot communicate with the ASUS Wireless Router through a wired network connection.

Solution

- Verify network configuration by ensuring that there are no duplicate IP addresses. Power down the device in question and ping the assigned IP address of the device. Ensure no other device responds to that address.
- Check that the cables used have proper pin outs and connectors or use another LAN cable.

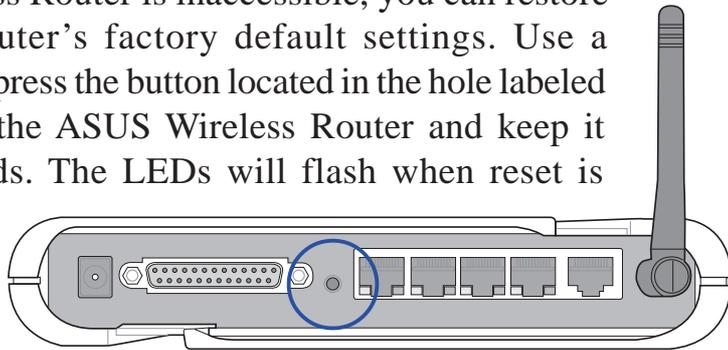
Appendix -Troubleshooting

Problem

The ASUS Wireless Router Web Manager still cannot find or connect to the ASUS Wireless Router after verifying the IP address and LAN cable, changes cannot be made, or password is lost.

Solution

In case the ASUS Wireless Router is inaccessible, you can restore the ASUS Wireless Router's factory default settings. Use a straightened paper clip to press the button located in the hole labeled "Reset" on the back of the ASUS Wireless Router and keep it depressed over 5 seconds. The LEDs will flash when reset is successful.



Reset to Defaults

The following are factory default values. These values will be present when you first receive your the ASUS Wireless Router, if you push the reset button on the back of the ASUS Wireless Router over 5 seconds, or if you click the "Restore" button on the "Factory Default" page under "Advanced Setup".

Name	Default Value
User Name	admin
Password	admin
Enable DHCP	Yes
IP Address	192.168.1.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
DNS Server 1	192.168.1.1
DNS Server 2	(blank)
SSID	default
Domain Name	(blank)

Appendix -Troubleshooting

Problem

My 802.11b PC Card will not associate with the ASUS Wireless Router.

Solution

Follow these steps:

1. Try to bring the devices closer together; the PC Card may be out of range of the ASUS Wireless Router.
2. Confirm that the ASUS Wireless Router and PC Card have the same SSID.
3. Confirm that the ASUS Wireless Router and PC Card have the same Encryption settings, if enabled.
4. Confirm that the ASUS Wireless Router's Air and Link LEDs are solid green.
5. Confirm that the authorization table includes or excludes the MAC address of the SpaceLink PC card if "Wireless Access Control" is enabled.

Problem

The throughput seems slow.

Solution

To achieve maximum throughput, verify that your antennas are well-placed, not behind metal, and do not have too many obstacles between them. If you move the client closer to the ASUS Wireless Router and throughput increases, you may want to consider adding a second the ASUS Wireless Router and implementing roaming.

- Check antenna, connectors and cabling.
- Verify network traffic does not exceed 37% of bandwidth.
- Check to see that the wired network does not exceed 10 broadcast messages per second.
- Verify wired network topology and configuration.

Appendix -Troubleshooting

Problem

I cannot find the ASUS Wireless Routers using the ASUS Wireless Router Discovery.

Solution

To configure the ASUS Wireless Router through a wireless LAN card, your computer must be in the same subnet of the ASUS Wireless Router. You cannot find the ASUS Wireless Routers with subnet different from your computer within the same gateway. You must change your computer to the same subnet as the ASUS Wireless Router. The factory default subnet of the ASUS Wireless Router is "192.168.1.1".

In Windows NT/2000/XP, you must log in with Administrator privileges so that all functions of the ASUS Wireless Router Manager can function correctly. If you do not log in as a member of the Administrator group, you cannot change IP settings but can still run the Discovery utility if the original IP setting is correct.

Problem

How do I upgrade the firmware on the ASUS Wireless Router?

Solution

Periodically, a new Flash Code is available for ASUS Wireless Routers on the Web site at <http://www.asus.com>. Update the ASUS Wireless Router's Flash Code using the "Firmware Upgrade" option on the "System Setup" menu of the Web manager.

Glossary

Access Point - An access point is a device that allows wireless clients to connect to other wireless clients and it acts as a bridge between wireless clients and a wired Ethernet network.

Broadband - A type of data transmission in which a single medium (such as cable) carries several channels of data at once.

Channel - Wireless access points allows you to choose different radio channels in the wireless spectrum. A wireless LAN device operates within the 2.4 GHz spectrum and a channel is within a FCC specified range, similar to any radio channel.

Client - A client is the desktop or mobile PC that is connected to your network.

Device name - Also known as DHCP client ID or network name. Sometimes provided by an ISP when using DHCP to assign addresses.

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) - This protocol allows a computer (or many computers on your network) to be automatically assigned a single IP address from a DHCP server.

DNS Server Address (Domain Name System) - DNS allows Internet host computers to have a domain name and one or more IP addresses. A DNS server keeps a database of host computers and their respective domain names and IP addresses, so that when a user enters a domain name into the Internet browser, the user is sent to the proper IP address. The DNS server address used by the computers on your home network is the location of the DNS server your ISP has assigned.

DSL Modem (Digital Subscriber Line) - A DSL modem uses your existing phone lines to transmit data at high speeds.

Encryption - This provides wireless data transmissions with a level of security.

ESSID (Extended Service Set Identifier) - You must have the same ESSID entered into the gateway and each of its wireless clients. The ESSID is a unique identifier for your wireless network.

Ethernet - Ethernet networks are connected by cables and hubs, and move data around. This is a standard for computer networks.

Glossary

Frame-bursting - Refers to burst mode. *Burst mode* optionally allows a station to transmit a series of frames without relinquishing control of the transmission medium.

Firewall - A firewall determines which information passes in and out of a network. NAT can create a natural firewall by hiding a local network's IP addresses from the Internet. A Firewall prevents anyone outside of your network from accessing your computer and possibly damaging or viewing your files.

Gateway - A network point that manages all the data traffic of your network, as well as to the Internet and connects one network to another.

Handshaking - handshaking refers to the signals that are transmitted between communications networks that establish a valid connection between two stations.

IEEE - The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. The IEEE sets standards for networking, including Ethernet LANs. IEEE standards ensure interoperability between systems of the same type.

IP Address (Internet Protocol) - An IP address consists of a series of four numbers separated by periods, that identifies a unique Internet computer host, allowing messages intended for that computer to be delivered to the correct destination.

ISP (Internet Service Provider) - An ISP is a business that allows individuals or businesses to connect to the Internet. Users log on to the Internet using an account with an ISP or Internet Service Provider. ISPs can serve IP addresses dynamically, or assign static (fixed) IP addresses to individual computers.

ISP Gateway Address - The ISP Gateway Address is an IP address for the Internet router. This address is only required when using a cable or DSL modem.

LAN (Local Area Network) - A LAN is a group of computers and devices connected together in a relatively small area (such as a house or an office). Your home network is considered a LAN.

MAC Address (Media Access Control) - A MAC address is the hardware address of a device connected to a network.

NAT (Network Address Translation) - NAT masks a local network's group of IP addresses from the external network, allowing a local network of computers to share a single ISP account. This process allows all of the computers on your home network to use one IP address. This will enable access to the Internet from any computer on your home network without having to purchase more IP addresses from your ISP.

PC Card - This is an Ethernet card that connects to the PCMCIA slot on your Notebook PC. This enables the computer to communicate with wireless access points.

PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) - PPP is a protocol for communication between computers using a serial interface, typically a personal computer connected by phone line to a server.

PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet) - Point-to-Point Protocol is a method of secure data transmission. PPP using Ethernet to connect to an ISP.

Subnet Mask - A subnet mask is a set of four numbers configured like an IP address. It is used to create IP address numbers used only within a particular network.

TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) - This is the standard protocol for data transmission over the Internet. Protocols used to connect hosts on the Internet.

WAN (Wide Area Network) - A system of LANs, connected together. A network that connects computers located in separate areas, (i.e., different buildings, cities, countries). The Internet is a wide area network.

WECA (Wireless Ethernet Compatibility Alliance) - An industry group that certifies cross-vender interoperability and compatibility of IEEE 802.11b wireless networking products and to promote that standard for enterprise, small business, and home environments.

WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network) - This is a group of computers and other devices connected wirelessly in a small area. A wireless network is referred to as LAN or WLAN.