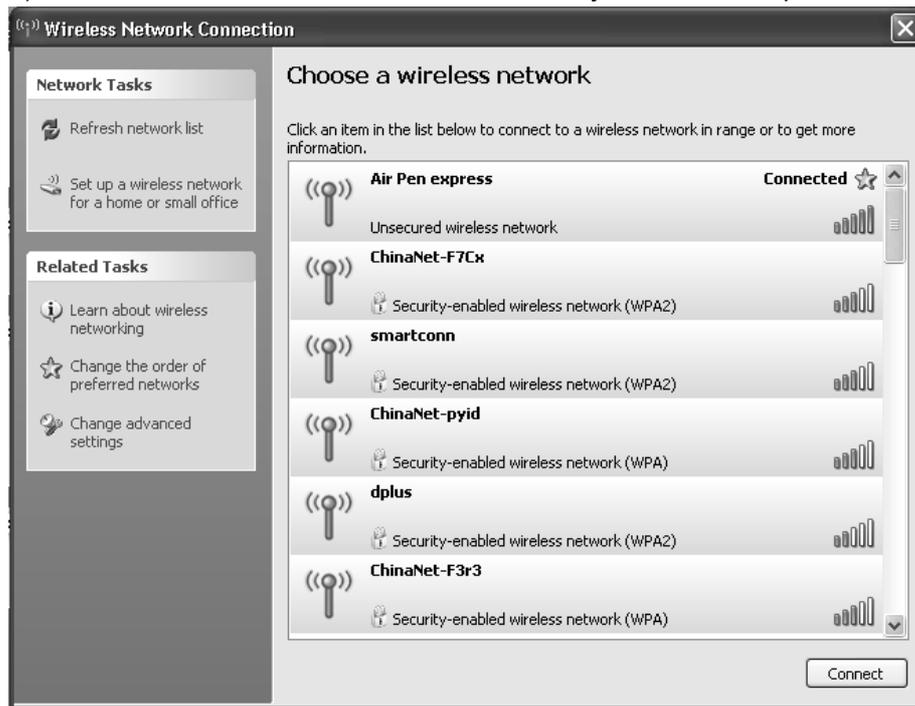


Air Pen Express Users' Manual

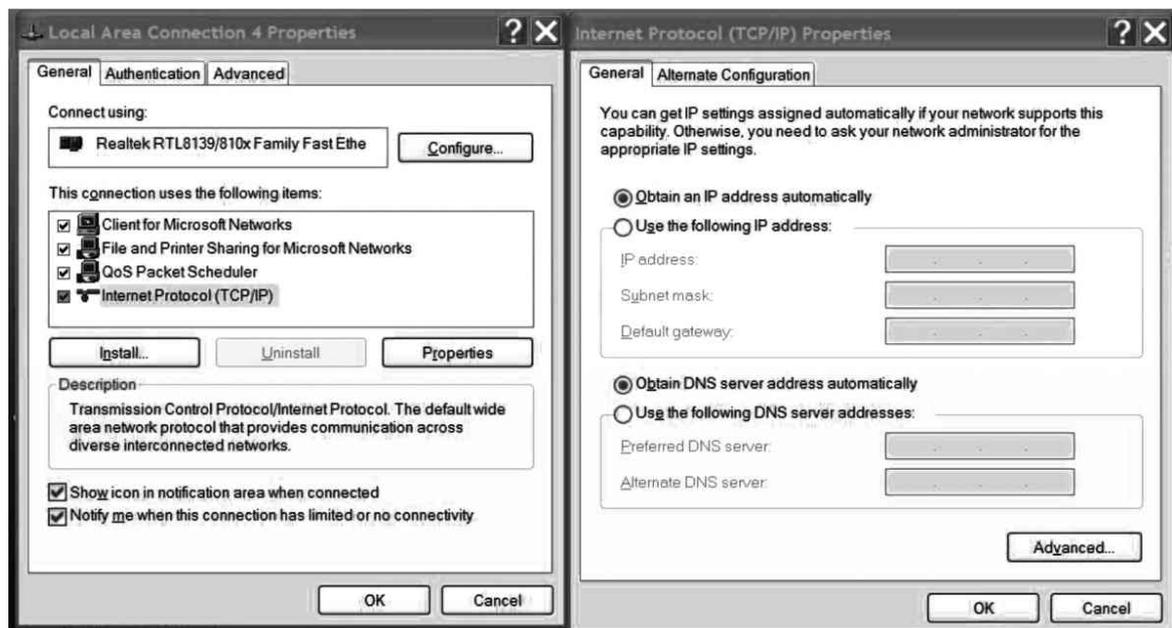
Software Configuration

a. Basic Configuration

1) Look for the wireless network and connect your Air Pen express



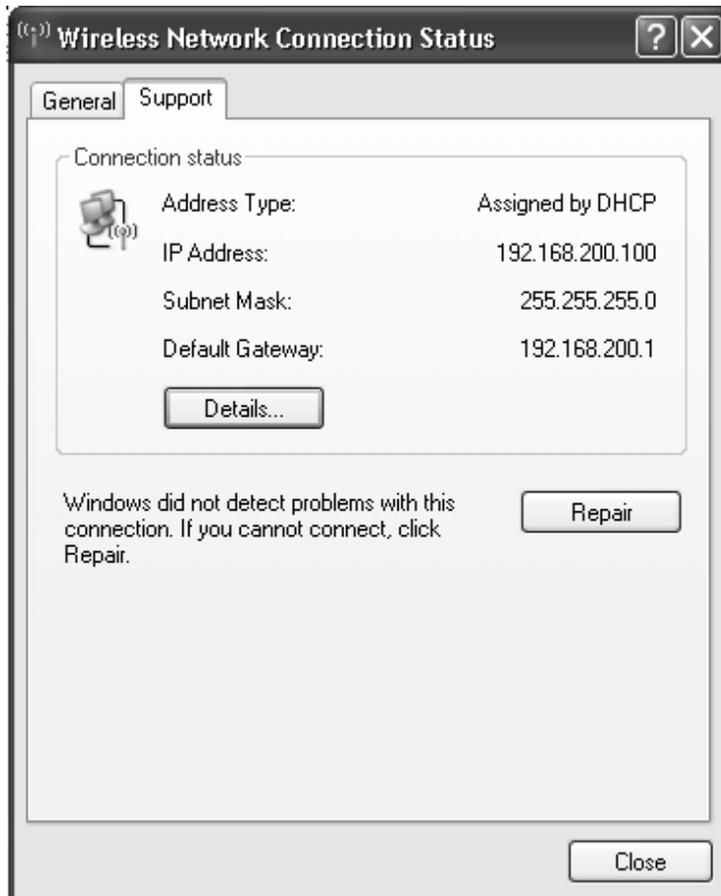
2) Set the IP address – You can either set a static IP or enable the DHCP function. Set your IP address through the “Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)” properties. If the DHCP server function of your router is enabled, please select “Obtain an IP address automatically” and then “Obtain DNS server address automatically” under the “General” tab.



Tips:

Select “Obtain an IP address automatically” only if the DHCP server of your router has been enabled; or you can manually set the IP address instead. Please remember that the IP address of the computer and the router should be within the same subnet and may not share the same IP address. The default IP address is “192.168.200.1” and the subnet mask is “255.255.255.0”; as such the IP address should not be like “192.168.200.1”.

3) You can find the assigned address under the “Support” tab:



4) Click the “Start | Programs | Accessories | Command Prompt”, type “ping 192.168.200.1” and press Enter (as shown below). If the screen displays the following figure, then your PC has connected to the router successfully.

```
ca C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>ping 192.168.200.1

Pinging 192.168.200.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.200.1 : bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.200.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\Documents and Settings\Administrator>
```

5) To access the Web-based utility of the router, launch a Web browser such as Internet Explorer or Firefox and enter the default router IP address “<http://192.168.200.1>” or “pq1.air”, then press “Enter”



Congratulations, you have successfully entered the management Web page.

Quick Setup

The router supports various functions and provides a quick setup wizard. The wizard will guide you through the basic setting process if you are not unfamiliar with the router.

(1) Click on “Next” on the right under the “Quick setting” option. This will start the router setup procedure.



(2) This product supports 5 frequently used modes to access a network. Choose one that suits your need. The pre-selected default mode should support the parameters provided by your ISP; the 4 other below the default mode would require additional settings for network connection. Please consult your ISP if you are not familiar with the parameters. Choose one of the modes and click the “Next” button.

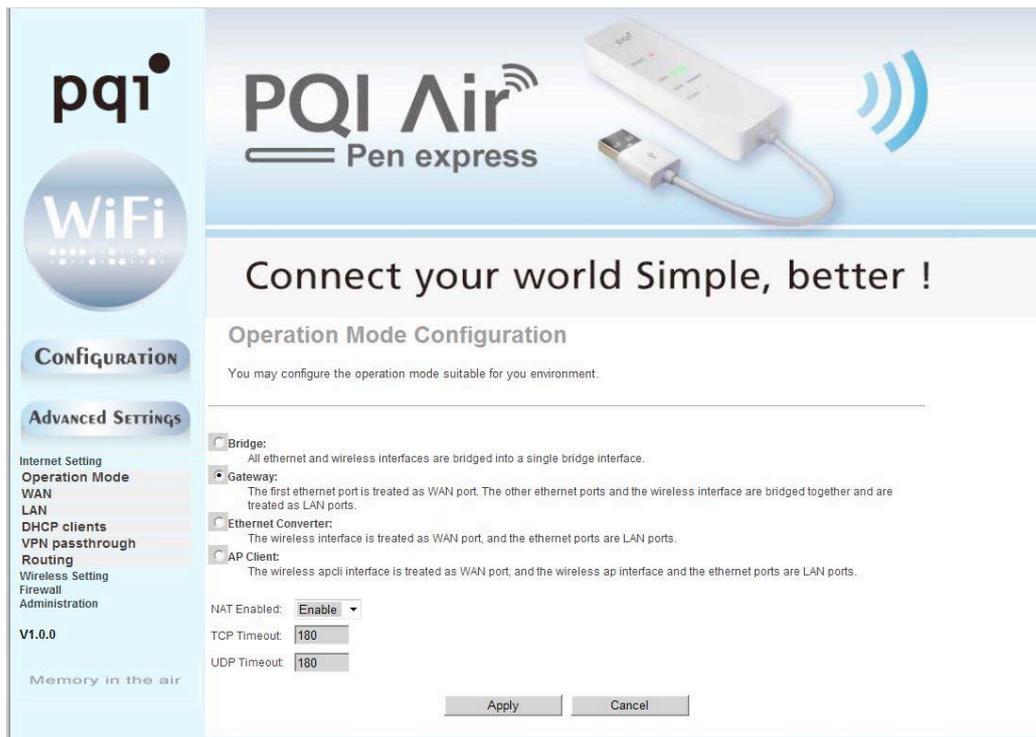


(3) Set a network name and an associated security encryption method for your wireless network as shown below. Click the “Apply” button to submit your setting, and the system will then reboot to complete the basic router setting.



Operating Modes

While the powerful Air Pen wireless broadband router series supports both “Bridge Mode” and “Gateway Mode”, Gateway is the default mode.



Bridge mode:

The router performs as a wireless access point (AP) if the Bridge Mode has been chosen. In the Bridge Mode, the Web-based management functions are enabled and all RJ-45 ports on the rear panel serve as LAN ports; as such the router will function as a switch – it will be unable to access the WAN and the firewall is disabled.

Gateway mode:

Gateway is the default mode. The NAT function will be enabled for the router to exchange information with the Internet effectively.

Ethernet Converter:

The wireless interface will function as the WAN port while the Ethernet ports will serve as LAN ports.

AP Client

In the AP Client Mode, the router functions as an AP that connects to other wireless routers and establish its own wireless network. In this way, the RJ-45 ports are reserved for the LAN. This mode is used when you need a wireless network with better coverage.

Setup process:

1. Click "Advance Settings"
2. Click "Operation Mode"
3. Select "Bridge" and set "AP Client Enabled" to "Enable" for Internet use.



The screenshot shows the PQI Air Pen express router's web interface. The top banner features the PQI logo and the text 'PQI Air Pen express' with a wireless signal icon. Below the banner is the slogan 'Connect your world Simple, better !'. The main content area is titled 'Operation Mode Configuration' and includes the instruction: 'You may configure the operation mode suitable for you environment.' There are four radio button options for operation mode: 'Bridge' (selected), 'Gateway', 'Ethernet Converter', and 'AP Client'. Each option has a brief description of its function. The 'AP Client Enabled' dropdown menu is open, showing 'Enable' selected and 'Disable' as an alternative. At the bottom right, there are 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons. On the left side, there is a navigation menu with 'CONFIGURATION' and 'ADVANCED SETTINGS' tabs, and a list of settings including 'Internet Settings', 'Operation Mode', 'LAN', 'DHCP clients', 'VPN Passthrough', 'Wireless Settings', and 'Administration'. The version number 'V1.0.3' and the slogan 'Memory in the air' are also visible.

4. Click "Wireless Settings"
5. Find the AP you wish to connect to in the AP list on the bottom right of the page.
Fill out the information in the form on the top right of the page.
6. Click "Apply" and connect the "Air Pen Express" to access the Internet.



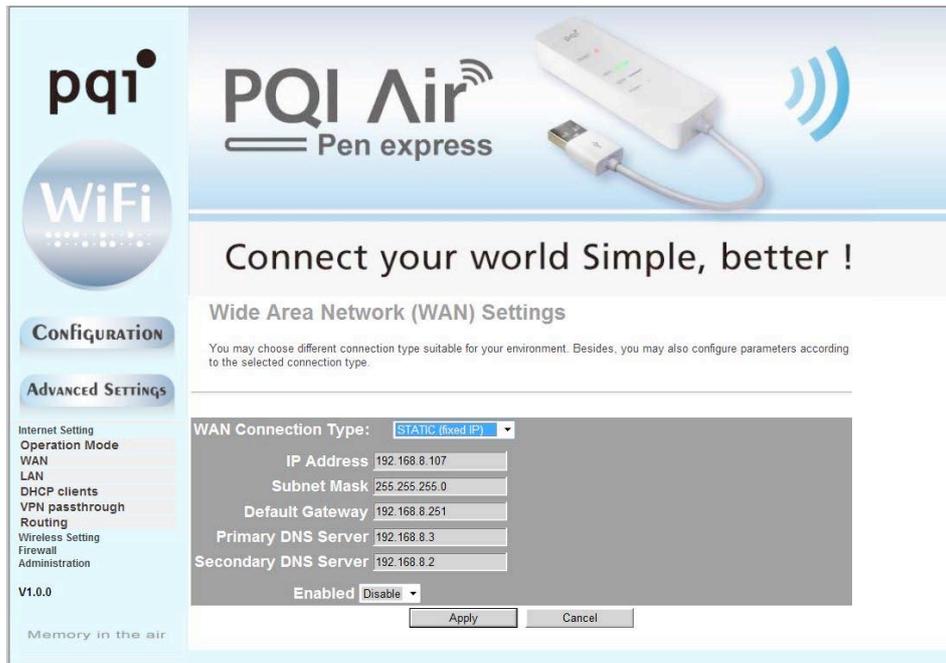
The image shows the web interface of a PQI Air Pen express WiFi router. At the top, there is a header with the PQI logo, the product name 'PQI Air Pen express', and an image of the white USB dongle. Below the header, a banner reads 'Connect your world Simple, better !'. The main content area is titled 'AP Client Feature' and includes a sub-header 'AP Client Feature' and a note: 'You could configure AP Client parameters here.' Below this is a configuration form with fields for SSID, MAC Address (Optional), Security Mode (set to WPA2PSK), Encryption Type (set to AES), and Pass Phrase. There are 'Apply', 'Cancel', and 'SCAN' buttons at the bottom of the form. On the left side, there is a navigation menu with 'CONFIGURATION' and 'ADVANCED SETTINGS' sections. Under 'ADVANCED SETTINGS', there is a list of options: Internet Settings, Wireless Settings, Basic, Advanced, Security, WDS, WPS, AP Client, Station List, Statistics, and Administration. The version number 'V1.0.3' is displayed at the bottom left.

2 . Internet settings

2.1. WAN Connection Mode:

This router supports several common WAN connection methods. Select the method specified by your network operator as well as the correct configuration (likely provided by your ISP as well) to establish a working Internet connection. If you use “dynamic” dial-up connection such as 3G or PPPoE, there are two ways to verify the working condition of your network: try browsing a Web site, or observe the status of your internet configuration.

Connecting Mode 1Static IP



On this screen, enter the network address information provided by your ISP in the "IP Address", "Subnet Mask", "Gateway" and "Primary DNS Server" fields.

IP Address:the WAN IP address provided by your ISP.

Subnet Mask:the WAN Subnet Mask value.

Gateway: the WAN Gateway address.

Primary DNS Server:the Primary DNS Server address provided by your ISP.

Secondary DNS Server: the secondary DNS Server address provided by your ISP.

Connecting Mode 2: Dynamic IP (via DHCP)

With the "Dynamic IP" Mode, your IP address may change every time you connect.

The screenshot shows the PQI Air Pen express router's configuration interface. The top banner features the PQI logo and the slogan "Connect your world Simple, better!". Below this, the "Wide Area Network (WAN) Settings" section is active. A message states: "You may choose different connection type suitable for your environment. Besides, you may also configure parameters according to the selected connection type." The "WAN Connection Type" is set to "DHCP (Auto config)". Other fields include "Hostname (optional)", "Enabled" (set to "Disable"), and "Apply" and "Cancel" buttons. A sidebar on the left contains navigation options like "CONFIGURATION" and "ADVANCED SETTINGS", and a list of settings including "Internet Setting", "Operation Mode", "WAN", "LAN", "DHCP clients", "VPN passthrough", "Routing", "Wireless Setting", "Firewall", and "Administration". The version "V1.0.0" and the slogan "Memory in the air" are also visible.

Connecting Mode 3: ADSL Virtual Dial-up (Via PPPoE)

Enter the User Name and Password provided by your ISP.

This screenshot shows the same PQI Air Pen express router configuration interface, but with "WAN Connection Type" set to "PPPoE (ADSL)". The "User Name" field is filled with "pppoe_user". The "Password" and "Verify Password" fields are masked with dots. The "Operation Mode" is set to "Keep Alive", with a "Keep Alive Mode: Redial Period" of 60 seconds and an "On demand Mode: Idle Time" of 5 minutes. The "Enabled" dropdown is set to "Disable". The "Apply" and "Cancel" buttons are visible at the bottom. The sidebar and other interface elements are identical to the previous screenshot.

Connection Mode 4: L2TP

Select L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol) if your ISP uses a L2TP connection. If so, Your ISP will provide you with a set of username and password. Please fill them in the corresponding fields.

L2TP provides two access modes:

If the L2TP service offered by your ISP uses Dynamic IP: Please select "Dynamic IP".

If the L2TP service offered by your ISP uses Static IP: Please enter in the parameters provided by your ISP. When you finish the configuration, click "Apply" to reboot the router.



L2TP Server IP: the Server IP provided by your ISP.

User Name: the L2TP username.

Password: the L2TP password.

Address Mode: select “Static” if your ISP supplies the IP address, Subnet Mask and Gateway. “Dynamic” should work for most cases.

IP Address: the L2TP IP address supplied by your ISP.

Subnet Mask: the Subnet Mask supplied by your ISP.

Default Gateway: the Default Gateway supplied by your ISP.

Connection Mode 5: PPTP

If the connection uses “PPP Tunneling Protocol”, please input the following information provided by your ISP: “Server IP Address”, “User Name” and “Password”.

PPTP provides two access modes:

If the PPTP service offered by your ISP uses Dynamic IP: please select “Dynamic IP”.

If the PPTP service offered by your ISP uses Static IP: please enter the information provided by your ISP. When you finish the configuration, click “Apply” to reboot the router.

The image shows the web interface of a PQI Air Pen express WiFi router. The top banner features the PQI logo, the product name 'PQI Air Pen express', and a wireless signal icon. Below the banner is a navigation menu with 'CONFIGURATION' and 'ADVANCED SETTINGS' buttons. The main content area is titled 'Wide Area Network (WAN) Settings' and includes a sub-header 'WAN Connection Type: PPTP'. The configuration fields are as follows:

- Server IP: pptp_server
- User Name: pptp_user
- Password: [Redacted]
- Address Mode: Static
- IP Address: 192.168.1.1
- Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0
- Default Gateway: 192.168.1.254
- Operation Mode: Keep Alive
- Keep Alive Mode: Redial Period: 60 seconds
- Enabled: Disable

Buttons for 'Apply' and 'Cancel' are located at the bottom of the configuration area.

PPTP Server IP: the Server IP provided by your ISP.

User Name: the PPTP username provided by your ISP.

Password: the PPTP password provided by your ISP.

Address Mode: select "Static" if your ISP supplies the IP address, Subnet Mask and Gateway. "Dynamic" should work for most cases.

IP Address: the PPTP IP address supplied by your ISP.

Subnet Mask: the Subnet Mask supplied by your ISP.

Default Gateway: the Default Gateway supplied by your ISP

2.2 LAN Connection Mode

Local Area Network (LAN) Settings
You may enable/disable networking functions and configure their parameters as your wish.

IP Address	192.168.200.1
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
LAN 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable <input type="checkbox"/> Disable
LAN2 IP Address	
LAN2 Subnet Mask	
MAC Address	48:02:2A:65:32:BC
DHCP Type	Server
Start IP Address	192.168.200.100
End IP Address	192.168.200.200
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
Primary DNS Server	192.168.200.1
Secondary DNS Server	8.8.8.8
Default Gateway	192.168.200.1
Lease Time	86400
Statically Assigned	MAC: <input type="text"/> IP: <input type="text"/>
Statically Assigned	MAC: <input type="text"/> IP: <input type="text"/>
Statically Assigned	MAC: <input type="text"/> IP: <input type="text"/>
802.1d Spanning Tree	Disable
LLTD	Enable
IGMP Proxy	Disable
UPNP	Enable
PPPoE Relay	Disable
DNS Proxy	Enable

Apply Cancel

MAC Address: the physical router MAC address as seen on your local network, which is unchangeable.

IP Address: the LAN IP address of your router (not your PC). Once you modify the IP address, you need to remember it for the next login process of the Web-based Utility. The default value is "192.168.200.1".

Subnet Mask: the value is for the router to measure the network size; the default value is "255.255.255.0".

DHCP Server: tick the checkbox to enable the DHCP server.

IP Address Start/End: the range of IP addresses for DHCP server distribution.

Subnet Mask: set a matching subnet mask according to the initial/end IP address.

Primary DNS Server: the Primary DNS server address provided by your ISP (optional).

Secondary DNS Server: the Secondary DNS server address provided by your ISP (optional).

Default Gateway: the Gateway address of the DHCP server in association with the router's LAN IP addresses. The default Gateway address is "192.168.200.1".

Lease time: The effective time (in seconds) of the dynamic IP addresses that the DHCP server **allocates to the client hosts**. The default value is "86400" (86,400 seconds = 1 day). During this time period, the server will not assign IP addresses to other hosts; you can set your own preferred value to improve the void IP address recovery efficiency for the DHCP server.

Static specification: you can set a scheme for DHCP to comply. Every time that DHCP server assigns IP addresses automatically, a fixed IP address will be assigned to the user's device. If necessary, enter the designated MAC address and IP address.

MAC address: the MAC address of the PC that reserves a static IP address (example: 00:0C:43:80:88).

IP address: the reserved IP address for a host on the network (example:

192.168.200.1).802.11d Spanning Tree: Spanning Tree, as defined in the 802.1d specification, is a bridge-to-bridge protocol for link management. It provides redundancy for path ways to prevent “cycle path” from occurring. There is no default value.

LLTD: options include “Enabled”, “Disabled” and “Open”, If there is an LLTP client, information about the router will be displayed automatically.

IGMP proxy: this inhibits occurrence of multicast floods by effectively obtaining and controlling user information; and this helps reducing network side agreement and network load. There is no default value.

UPNP: the router provides software for UPNP to P2P intranet connection. There is no default value.

Router advertising: The router will send out or reply to broadcast information between each node at a fixed cycle to indicate its existence. There is no default value.

PPPOE Relay: This function makes a local computer to dial PPPoE separately and directly in the Gateway Mode. There is no default value.

2.3 DHCP Clients

Select “Internet Settings | DHCP clients” to check the information of related computers to which the DHCP server automatically assigns IP addresses on the LAN. The information includes network name, MAC address, IP address and expiration time.

Hostname	MAC Address	IP Address	Expires in
mikepc	60:D8:19:C5:53:66	192.168.200.100	22:44:44
	B8:F9:34:74:E0:E2	192.168.200.101	23:31:38
	98:0C:82:81:FF:B8	192.168.200.102	23:43:33
android_80505d3	30:92:F6:95:B5:FF	192.168.200.103	23:45:09
android-429b9a3	78:F5:FD:56:55:96	192.168.200.104	23:46:41
android-ec8837b	C4:6A:B7:54:38:BD	192.168.200.105	23:47:11
android-dcc6f80	C4:6A:B7:E8:92:95	192.168.200.106	23:47:54
android-bd95cd6	4C:0B:3A:41:92:87	192.168.200.107	23:47:54
	10:9A:DD:2D:FD:AE	192.168.200.108	23:47:59
android-7e73e0d	C4:6A:B7:9F:EE:25	192.168.200.109	23:48:28
Dylan	48:60:BC:09:4B:E0	192.168.200.110	23:56:40

You can monitor the DHCP clients here

Expires in: the time length of the IP address lease.

2.4 Advanced Routing

You may remotely add and customize Internet routing rules, and/or enable dynamic routing exchange protocol with this function to add specific routing rules to a designated host when necessary. Appropriate use of static routers on a network can reduce routing selection problems and routing stream data overloads, and therefore increase the transmission speed of data packets. A routing table can be setup through defining the IP address, Subnet Mask and Gateway, while the destination IP address and Subnet Mask are used to determine a target network/host so the router can send data packets to the designated network/hosts through the gateway.

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Static Routing Settings

You may add and remote custom Internet routing rules, and/or enable dynamic routing exchange protocol here.

Destination

Range

Gateway

Interface

Comment

No.	Destination	Netmask	Gateway	Flags	Metric	Ref	Use	Interface	Comment
1	255.255.255.255	255.255.255.255	0.0.0.0	5	0	0	0	LAN(br0)	
2	192.168.200.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	1	0	0	0	LAN(br0)	
3	192.168.8.0	255.255.255.0	0.0.0.0	1	0	0	0	WAN(eth2.2)	
4	239.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	1	0	0	0	LAN(br0)	
5	0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	192.168.8.251	3	1	0	0	WAN(eth2.2)	

You can enable/disable the service to control the bandwidth.

3. Wireless Settings

3.1 Basic Settings

Basic Wireless Settings

You could configure the minimum number of Wireless settings for communication, such as Network Name (SSID) and Channel. The Access Point can be set simply with only the minimum setting items.

Driver Version 2.6.0.1

WiFi On/Off

Network Mode

Network Name(SSID) Hidden Isolated

Multiple SSID1 Hidden Isolated

Multiple SSID2 Hidden Isolated

Multiple SSID3 Hidden Isolated

Multiple SSID4 Hidden Isolated

Multiple SSID5 Hidden Isolated

Multiple SSID6 Hidden Isolated

Multiple SSID7 Hidden Isolated

Broadcast Network Name (SSID) Enable Disable

AP Isolation Enable Disable

MBSSID AP Isolation Enable Disable

BSSID 48:02:2A:65:32:BC

Frequency (Channel)

Operating Mode Mixed Mode Green Field

Channel BandWidth

Radio On/Off: the radio function of the router can be turned on/off.

Wi-Fi On/Off: the router will broadcast the SSID if Wi-Fi is turned on. Turn off to hide the SSID.

Network Mode: Supports 802.11b/g mixed, 802.11b, 802.11g and 802.11b/g/n mixed

modes.

Multiple SSID: the main Service Set Identifier, also the “name” of your wireless network.

Minor SSID: the optional minor Service Set Identifier.

Broadcast (SSID):select“ Enable” to make the device SSID visible by wireless clients.

BSSID: a 48-bit identity used to identify a particular BSS (Basic Service Set) within an area. In Infrastructure BSS networks, the BSSID is the MAC (Medium Access Control) address of the AP.

Channel: choose from the drop-down menu to set the channel of the wireless network; please select Channel1 to 13or “Auto Select”.

Channel Bandwidth: select from wireless bandwidths of 20M or 20/40M.

HT TxStream: RF Transmit Stream.

HT RxStream: RF Receive Stream.

3.2 Advanced Wireless Settings

Configuration

Advanced Settings

Internet Setting
Operation Mode
WAN
LAN
DHCP clients
VPN passthrough
Routing

Wireless Setting
Basic
Advanced
Security
Wds
Wps
Station List
Statistics

Firewall
Administration

V1.0.0

Memory in the air

Advanced Wireless Settings

Use the Advanced Setup page to make detailed settings for the Wireless. Advanced Setup includes items that are not available from the Basic Setup page, such as Beacon Interval, Control Tx Rates and Basic Data Rates.

BG Protection Mode	Auto	
Beacon Interval	100	ms (range 20 - 999, default 100)
Data Beacon Rate (DTIM)	1	ms (range 1 - 255, default 1)
Fragment Threshold	2346	(range 256 - 2346, default 2346)
RTS Threshold	2347	(range 1 - 2347, default 2347)
TX Power	100	(range 1 - 100, default 100)
Short Preamble	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable	
Short Slot	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable	
Tx Burst	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable	
Pkt_Aggregate	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable	
IEEE 802.11H Support	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable (only in A band)	
Country Code	None	

WMM Capable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
APSD Capable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
DLS Capable	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
WMM Parameters	WMM Configuration
Multicast-to-Unicast	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable

Apply Cancel

BG protection Mode: “Auto” by default; you can also select “On” or “Off”.

Beacon Interval: Set the beacon interval of wireless radio; do not alter the default value unless you are familiar with the setting. The default value is “100”.

Fragment Threshold: do not alter the default value unless you are familiar with the setting. The default value is “2346”.

RTS Threshold: set the RTS threshold of wireless radio; do not alter the default value unless you are familiar with the setting. The default value is “2347”.

TX Power: set the output power of wireless radio. Unless you’re using this wireless router in a really large space, you usually don’t need the 100% output power; setting it to a lower value may enhance network security since this makes malicious/unknown users from a distance harder to reach your wireless router.

WMM Capable: this enhances data transmission performance of multimedia contents over the wireless network. If you are not familiar with it or not sure if it's necessary, it's safe to leave this option as the default "Enable" setting.

APSD Capable: for auto power-saving service. The default value is "Disabled".

3.3 Security Settings

1.WEP Settings

The basic WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) encryption method usually encrypts wireless data using a series of digital keys (64 bits or 128 bits in length). With the same keys on each of your wireless network devices, you can prevent unauthorized wireless devices from monitoring your transmissions or using your wireless resources.

SSID Choice: select the SSID for security configuration. This device supports configurations of different security classes between the main SSID and the subordinate SSID.

Security Mode: there are several different security modes available; you may choose from "Mixed WEP", "WPA-Personal" and "WPA-Enterprise".

Default Key: select a valid encryption key.

WEP Key1, 2, 3, 4: enter the WEP key; the key should be in accordance with the key format and remain valid. The keys must be in **ASCII Characters** or **Hexadecimal Digits**.

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Wireless Security/Encryption Settings

Setup the wireless security and encryption to prevent from unauthorized access and monitoring.

SSID choice: Air Pen express

Security Mode: SHAREDWEP

Default Key: Key 1

WEP Keys:

WEP Key 1 :	<input type="text"/>	Hex
WEP Key 2 :	<input type="text"/>	Hex
WEP Key 3 :	<input type="text"/>	Hex
WEP Key 4 :	<input type="text"/>	Hex

Policy: Disable

Add a station Mac:

Apply Cancel

2.WPA-PSK(Wi-Fi Protected Access)

A more recent wireless encryption scheme designed to improve on the security features of WEP to protect Wi-Fi networks. It employs more powerful encryption types (such as TKIP, the Temporal Key Integrity Protocol, or AES, the Advanced Encryption Standard) while the keys can be changed dynamically on every authorized wireless device.

WPA Algorithms: select either AES or TKIP encryption type, in which AES is stronger than TKIP.

Pass Phrase: enter a key that must contain 8-63 ASCII characters.

Key Renewal Interval: enter the key renewal period to tell the router how often the keys will be changed.



3.WPA2-PSK (Wi-Fi Protected Access version 2)

The scheme is more secure than Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) and is easy to set up as well.

WPA Algorithms: select from key algorithms such as TKIP, AES and TKIP&AES.

Pass Phrase: enter a key that must contain 8-63 ASCII characters.

Key Renewal Interval: enter the key renewal period to tell the router how often the keys will be changes.



4.WPA

This Authentication protocol is based on the RADIUS server and is used when a RADIUS server is connected to the router.

Radius IP Address: IP address of the radius server.

Radius Port: the port number of the radius server.

Shared key:the encryption key for the router to acquire authentication through the RADIUS server.

Session Timeout: the recertification time interval between the router and the server. The default value is “3600” (seconds).

Connect your world Simple, better !

Wireless Security/Encryption Settings

Setup the wireless security and encryption to prevent from unauthorized access and monitoring.

SSID choice: Air Pen express

Security Mode: WPA

WPA Algorithms: TKIP AES TKIPAES

Key Renewal Interval: 3600 seconds (0 ~ 4194303)

IP Address: 0

Port: 1812

Shared Secret: _____

Session Timeout: 0

Idle Timeout: _____

Policy: Disable

Add a station Mac: _____

Apply Cancel

5. WPA2

This security mode is also used if a RADIUS server is connected to the router.

WPA Algorithms: key algorithms such as TKIP or AES.

Radius IP Address: IP address of the radius server.

Radius Port: the port number of the radius server.

Shared key:the encryption key for the router to acquire authentication through the RADIUS server.

Session Timeout: the recertification time interval between the router and the server. The default value is “3600” (seconds).

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for a wireless router. At the top, it says "Connect your world Simple, better !". Below that is the title "Wireless Security/Encryption Settings" and a sub-header "Setup the wireless security and encryption to prevent from unauthorized access and monitoring." The main configuration area is divided into sections: "SSID choice" (set to "Air Pen express"), "Security Mode" (set to "WPA2"), and "WPA Algorithms" (with radio buttons for TKIP, AES, and TKIPAES, where TKIPAES is selected). Other settings include "Key Renewal Interval" (3600 seconds), "PMK Cache Period" (10 minutes), "Pre-Authentication" (radio buttons for Disable and Enable, where Enable is selected), "IP Address" (0), "Port" (1812), "Shared Secret" (empty), "Session Timeout" (0), "Idle Timeout" (empty), and "Policy" (set to "Disable"). There is also an "Add a station Mac:" field. At the bottom are "Apply" and "Cancel" buttons. On the left side, there is a navigation menu with categories like "CONFIGURATION", "ADVANCED SETTINGS", "Internet Setting", "Operation Mode", "WAN", "LAN", "DHCP clients", "VPN passthrough", "Routing", "Wireless Setting", "Basic", "Advanced", "Security", "Wds", "Wps", "Station List", "Statistics", "Firewall", "Administration", and "V1.0.0". The slogan "Memory in the air" is at the bottom left.

6.802.1X

This security mode is used if a RADIUS server is connected to the router. The 802.1xport-based authentication protocol is both an authentication type and a strategy for users; the port can be either physical or logic (such as VLAN). For wireless LAN users, a port is just a channel. The main purpose of 802.11x authentication is to check whether a port can be used or not. If a port is authenticated successfully, you can open this port and allow all the messages to flow through; if a port isn't authenticated successfully, you can keep it "disabled" to allow only 802.1x authentication protocol messages to pass.

WEP: select "Enable/Disable" WEP encryption to indicate the authentication process between the wireless adapter and wireless router.

Radius IP Address: IP address of the radius server.

Radius Port: the port number of the radius server.

Shared key: the encryption key for the router to acquire authentication through the RADIUS server.

Connect your world Simple, better !

Wireless Security/Encryption Settings

Setup the wireless security and encryption to prevent from unauthorized access and monitoring.

SSID choice: Air Pen express

Security Mode: 802.1X

WEP: Disable Enable

IP Address: 0

Port: 1812

Shared Secret: _____

Session Timeout: 0

Idle Timeout: _____

Policy: Disable

Add a station Mac: _____

Apply Cancel

Session Timeout: the recertification time interval between the router and the server. The default value is “3600” (seconds).

△NOTE: For improved security, do not use those words that can be found in a dictionary or too easy to remember. Since wireless clients will keep the WEP key, so you only have to input the key on each wireless client once. It's worth the extra effort to use a more complicated WEP key for better protection.

3.4WDS

Click “Wireless Settings | WDS” to enter the Wireless Distribution System (WDS) interface and enable the function or select the WDS mode. The WDS setting turns on the function on the radio equipment, establishes the WDS-trusted communications, extends the wireless signal and enables wider wireless network coverage.

Note: to use the WDS function, all devices on the network must be WDS-enabled and become WDS members; and the channel of each transmission point cannot be set as “Automatic”. The same channel and same working mode are required on each transmission point. The WDS member devices must obtain individual IP addresses on the same network segment. If the DHCP function is needed, only which on one device can be enabled and the others must be disabled. Using devices of the same brand (model and series) for the best connection compatibility and sustainability possible.

All Air pen express products support 3modes: Lazy Mode, Bridge Mode and Repeater Mode.

Lazy Mode

There is no need to enter a BSSID on the counterpart device in this mode. Since the WDS connection is now “passive”, the other party should enter the BSSID address of the router. This means that the WDS function of the other device can be only the non-Lazy Mode (Bridge or Repeater Mode). Also, the WDS connection of the devices must be in the same

physical mode and they must be on the same wireless channel (not "Auto"), and they must have the same wireless encryption type (Mix encryption types like WPAPSKWPA2PSK are not supported). The devices must each obtain a unique IP address on the same network, and only one device can have the DHCP function enabled as others must be disabled.

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Wireless Distribution System

Wireless Distribution System Settings

WDS Mode: Lazy Mode

Phy Mode: CCK

Encrypt Type: NONE

Encrypt Key: [Empty]

Apply Cancel

Phy Mode: select the supported physical mode (CCK, OFDM or HTMIX), as the same physical mode must be activated on all the connected devices.

Encrypt Type: select NONE (no encryption type). There are 3 types: WEP, TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) and AES (Advanced Encryption Standard); you can set a maximum of 4 different types and use these types to connect four different clients. Note: the same encryption type must be activated on all devices to establish the connection.

Encrypt Key: input a new key after choosing an encryption type.

Bridge Mode

The Bridge Mode requires the BSSID to be entered on the other client. Since the AP SSID of this router will be shielded, the wireless clients will not be able to identify this router. The wired client can access the Internet through the WAN port.

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Wireless Distribution System

Wireless Distribution System Settings

CONFIGURATION

ADVANCED SETTINGS

Internet Setting
 Operation Mode
 WAN
 LAN
 DHCP clients
 VPN passthrough
 Routing

Wireless Setting
 Basic
 Advanced
 Security
 Wds
 Wps
 Station List
 Statistics

Firewall Administration

V1.0.0

Memory in the air

WDS Mode: Bridge Mode
 Phy Mode: CCK
 EncrypType: NONE
 Encryp Key:
 EncrypType: NONE
 Encryp Key:
 EncrypType: NONE
 Encryp Key:
 EncrypType: NONE
 Encryp Key:
 AP MAC Address:
 AP MAC Address:
 AP MAC Address:
 AP MAC Address:

Apply Cancel

Phy Mode: select the supported physical mode (CCK, OFDM or HTMIX), as the same physical mode must be activated on all the connected devices.

Encrypt Type: select NONE (no encryption type). There are 3 types: WEP, TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) and AES (Advanced Encryption Standard); you can set a maximum of 4 different types and use these types to connect four different clients. Note: the same encryption type must be activated on all devices to establish the connection.

AP MAC address: the BSSIDs of devices with WDS connection. You can enter 4 different BSSIDs to enable the one-to-many connections.

Repeater Mode

You have to enter the BSSID of the connected device. Either a wireless or a wired client (not a bridge) can connect to the network in WDS mode.

Connect your world Simple, better !

Wireless Distribution System

Wireless Distribution System Settings

CONFIGURATION

ADVANCED SETTINGS

Internet Setting
 Operation Mode
 WAN
 LAN
 DHCP clients
 VPN passthrough
 Routing

Wireless Setting
 Basic
 Advanced
 Security
 Wds
 Wps
 Station List
 Statistics

Firewall Administration

V1.0.0

Memory in the air

WDS Mode: Repeater Mode
 Phy Mode: CCK
 EncrypType: NONE
 Encryp Key:
 EncrypType: NONE
 Encryp Key:
 EncrypType: NONE
 Encryp Key:
 EncrypType: NONE
 Encryp Key:
 AP MAC Address:
 AP MAC Address:
 AP MAC Address:
 AP MAC Address:

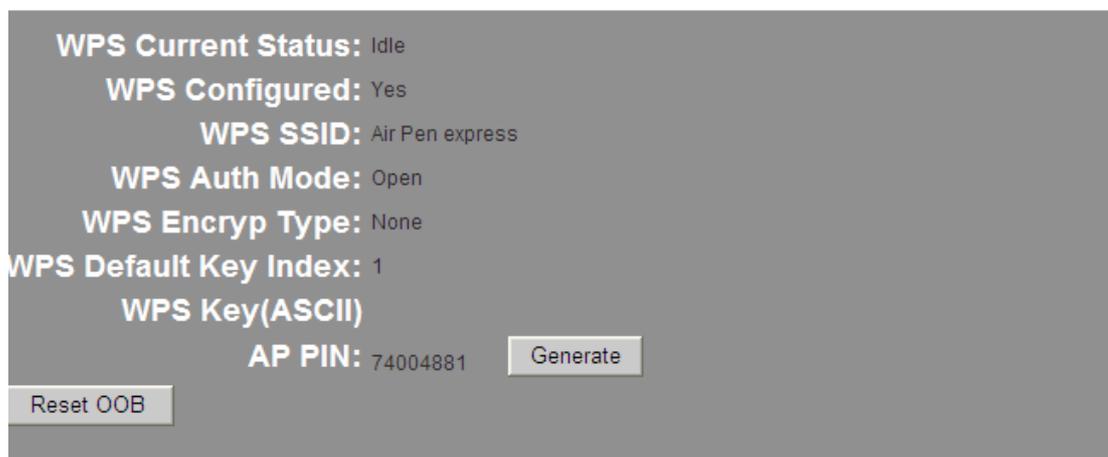
Apply Cancel

3.5WPS

The WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) is a standard created by the Wi-Fi Alliance for establishing easy, secure wireless connections among clients and routers. You don't have to define the encryption type or the key, just set the WPS function by entering the right PIN code or pressing the WPS/RESET button on the panel.

Wi-Fi Protected Setup

You could setup security easily by choosing PIN or PBC method to do Wi-Fi Protected Setup.



WPS: Select "Enable" or "Disable" to turn the WPS function on or off. The function must be enabled before you can use the WPS button on the panel to set the PBC encryption. The default value is "Disabled".

WPS Summary: displaying the current WPS settings such as WPS current status, SSID, authentication mode, encryption type and AP PIN, etc.

Reset OOB: click this button to restore all WPS configurations to the default value.

WPS Progress: there are two ways to configure WPS settings: PBC (Push-Button Configuration) and PIN (Personal Identification Number).

PBC: select PBC or press the WPS button on the panel of the router for one second. The WPS indicator will blink, so you can enable WPS on the client through WPS/PBC.

PIN: you must know the client PIN code to use this option. Enter the code and save it,

then use the same code on the client.

WPS Status: displaying the current WPS status; there are 3 states:

WSC Idle: the current WPS status is free.

WSC Start WSC Process: the WPS is currently sending a message.

WSC Success: client access to the AP was successful and a WPS connection has been established.

3.6 AP Client

Click the AP Client button to bring up the interface as shown below:

The screenshot displays the 'AP Client Feature' configuration page. On the left, there is a navigation menu with 'CONFIGURATION' and 'ADVANCED SETTINGS' tabs. Under 'ADVANCED SETTINGS', various options like 'Internet Setting', 'Operation Mode', 'WAN', 'LAN', 'DHCP clients', 'VPN passthrough', 'Routing', 'Wireless Setting', 'Basic', and 'Advanced' are listed. The 'AP Client' option is highlighted. The main configuration area includes fields for 'SSID' (HI-LINK), 'MAC Address (Optional)', 'Security Mode' (WPA2PSK), 'Encryption Type' (AES), and 'Pass Phrase' (gongchao12g). There are 'Apply', 'Cancel', and 'SCAN' buttons at the bottom of the configuration area.

Below the configuration area is a table titled 'Station List' showing detected wireless networks. The table has columns for Ch, SSID, BSSID, Security, Signal(%), W-Moe, ExtCh, and NT.

Ch	SSID	BSSID	Security	Signal(%)	W-Moe	ExtCh	NT
1		00:25:5e:1e:21:67	WPAPSK/TKIP	44	11b/g	NONE	In
1		8c:21:0a:92:ba:12	WPA1PSKWPA2PSK/AES	44	11b/g/n	ABOVE	In
1	HI-LINK_0863	48:02:2a:00:08:62	WPA1PSKWPA2PSK/AES	100	11b/g/n	NONE	In
1	HI-LINK_083D	48:02:2a:00:08:3c	WPA1PSKWPA2PSK/AES	70	11b/g/n	NONE	In
2		00:25:12:74:39:09	WPAPSK/TKIP	81	11b/g	NONE	In
4	TP-LINK_6AADC	90:f6:52:6a:adf:c	WEP	24	11b/g	NONE	In
4		e0:05:c5:94:5e:2c	WPA1PSKWPA2PSK/AES	24	11b/g/n	ABOVE	In
4		5c:63:bf:d9:3e:da	WPA2PSK/AES	100	11b/g/n	NONE	In
6		c8:3a:35:2f:6b:30	WPA1PSKWPA2PSK/AES	15	11b/g/n	ABOVE	In
6	SZML	00:21:27:74:98:32	WEP	10	11b/g	NONE	In
6	TP-LINK_GW	00:21:27:1d:6d:78	WEP	29	11b/g	NONE	In
6	wengyuan2012	ec:88:8f:70:5f:48	WPA1PSKWPA2PSK/AES	34	11b/g/n	ABOVE	In
7		48:28:2f:2e:b2:c6	WPAPSK/AES	5	11b/g/n	NONE	In
9		94:0c:6d:77:ed:d4	WPA2PSK/AES	20	11b/g	NONE	In
9	Tenda_5D4508	c8:3a:35:5d:45:08	WPAPSK/AES	29	11b/g/n	BELOW	In
9	TP-LINK_28EE12	40:16:9f:28:ee:12	WPA1PSKWPA2PSK/AES	0	11b/g/n	BELOW	In
11		b4:41:7a:a8:4d:8c	WPA2PSK/TKIP/AES	0	11b/g/n	NONE	In
11		08:18:1a:92:99:7c	WPAPSK/AES	39	11b/g/n	NONE	In
11		9c:d2:4b:46:b5:8c	WPAPSK/AES	5	11b/g/n	NONE	In
11	GO	78:44:76:1e:ba:04	WPA2PSK/AES	60	11b/g/n	BELOW	In
11	CHANGHONG-CSSC	00:25:86:51:c8:e6	WPA2PSK/AES	15	11b/g/n	BELOW	In

Enter the password and press "Apply" to connect another wireless router of yours.

3.7 Station List

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Station List

You could monitor stations which associated to this AP here.

MAC Address	Aid	PSM	MimoPS	MCS	BW	SGI	STBC
60:D8:19:C5:53:66	1	0	3	5	40M	0	0
48:60:BC:09:4B:E0	5	1	3	4	20M	0	0

CONFIGURATION
Advanced Settings
 Internet Setting
 Operation Mode
 WAN
 LAN
 DHCP clients
 VPN passthrough
 Routing
 Wireless Setting
 Basic
 Advanced
 Security
 Wds
 Wps
 Station List
 Statistics
 Firewall
 Administration
 V1.0.0

You may monitor stations associated with the AP here.

4. Firewall

4.1 MAC/IP/Port Filtering

This function is used to manage the clients connected to the router as well as to limit their Internet access. Please choose “Accept” or “Drop” before using this function, as such data packages that do not match the rules will be accepted or dropped; and then please provide the corresponding rules depending on your needs, but not all the information is necessary. For example, if you’d like to prohibit a client with IP address “192.168.200.146” from accessing the Internet, just choose “Accept” and enter “192.168.200.146” for the source IP address. This function improves LAN user security and manageability.

MAC/IP/Port Filtering: select “Enable” to enable this function. The default is “Disable”.

Default Policy: decide that packets don’t match any rules are dropped or accepted.

MAC address: the MAC address for which you’d like to define a rule.

Dest IP Address: the destination IP address to filter.

Source IP Address: the source IP address to filter.

Protocol: select a protocol for data package control.

Dest Port Range: the destination IP addresses to control; the starting port number must not be greater than the ending one.

Source Port Range: the source IP addresses to control; the starting port number must not be greater than the ending one.

Action: drop or accept the defined rules.

Comment: description of the rules.

4.2 Port Forwarding

Port Forwarding (port mapping) is the setting process of a virtual server to establish mapping relations among the WAN IP address, the external port LAN server IP address as well as the internal port and LAN server IP addresses. This function allows the WAN user to access services such as Web, email and FTP via the LAN server. By default, the wireless router will block all connection requests from the Internet to guarantee the LAN security; how ever if you’d like to allow Internet users to access a certain service within the LAN, you may set up a virtual server for this purpose.

Virtual Server Settings

You may setup Virtual Servers to provide services on Internet.

Port Forwarding

IP Address

Port Range

Protocol

Comment

(The maximum rule count is 32.)

No.	IP Address	Port Range	Protocol	Comment
<input type="button" value="Delete Selected"/> <input type="button" value="Reset"/>				

Virtual Server

IP Address

Public Port

Private Port

Protocol

Comment

(The maximum rule count is 32.)

Virtual Server Settings: enable or disable the virtual server. The default value is “Disabled”.

IP address: IP address of the internal host to act as a virtual server, for example “192.168.200.254”.

Port Range: server port range of the host on the internal network, for example “80”.

Protocol: select the program protocol (TCP/UDP/TCP&UDP); the default value is “TCP&UDP”.

Comment: description for this configuration; for example “Visit 80 port. It will be forwarded to the host at IP address 192.168.200.254”.

Current Virtual Servers in System: a list of virtual servers.

Single Virtual Server Settings: enable or disable a single virtual server. The default is “Disable”.

IP address: the IP address of the internal host to act as a single virtual server.

Common Port: the port used to access the virtual server by clients.

Private Port: the real port opened by the virtual server.

Protocol: select a program protocol (TCP/UDP/TCP&UDP).

Comment: description for this configuration.

Current Single Virtual Server in System: a list of virtual servers.

4.4 DMZ

The DMZ host is the default virtual server, but its priority is lower than individually defined virtual servers. When a wireless router receives a connection request from the external network, the router scans the server list for opened port numbers. If there is a matching port, it forwards the request to the corresponding virtual server; if there is not, it looks for a matching DMZ host and forwards the request to it. If no suitable host is found, the request will be abandoned. Setting the DMZ requires you enter only the host IP address, choose “Enable” and click “Apply” to save the values.

Note: If you enable the DMZ function, the designated host will be exposed to the WAN

and potentially compromise its security. When you enable the DMZ function, make sure the opened ports are identical to the port numbers enabled on the DMZ host.

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DMZ Settings

You may setup a De-militarized Zone(DMZ) to separate internal network and Internet.

DMZ Settings

DMZ Address

Except TCP port 80

Internet Setting
Operation Mode
WAN
LAN
DHCP clients
VPN passthrough
Routing
Wireless Setting
Basic
Advanced
Security
Wds
Wps
Station List
Statistics
Firewall
IP/Port Filtering
Port Forwarding
DMZ
System Firewall
Content Filtering
Administration

V1.0.0

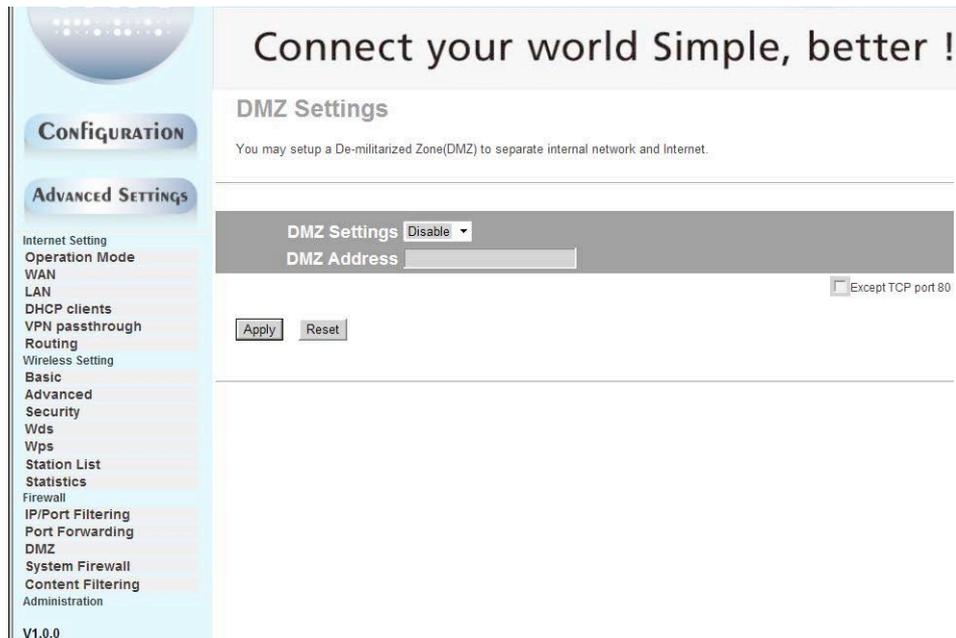
DMZ Settings: enable or disable the DMZ function.

DMZ IP Address: the IP address of the host acting as the DMZ host.

4.5 System Firewall

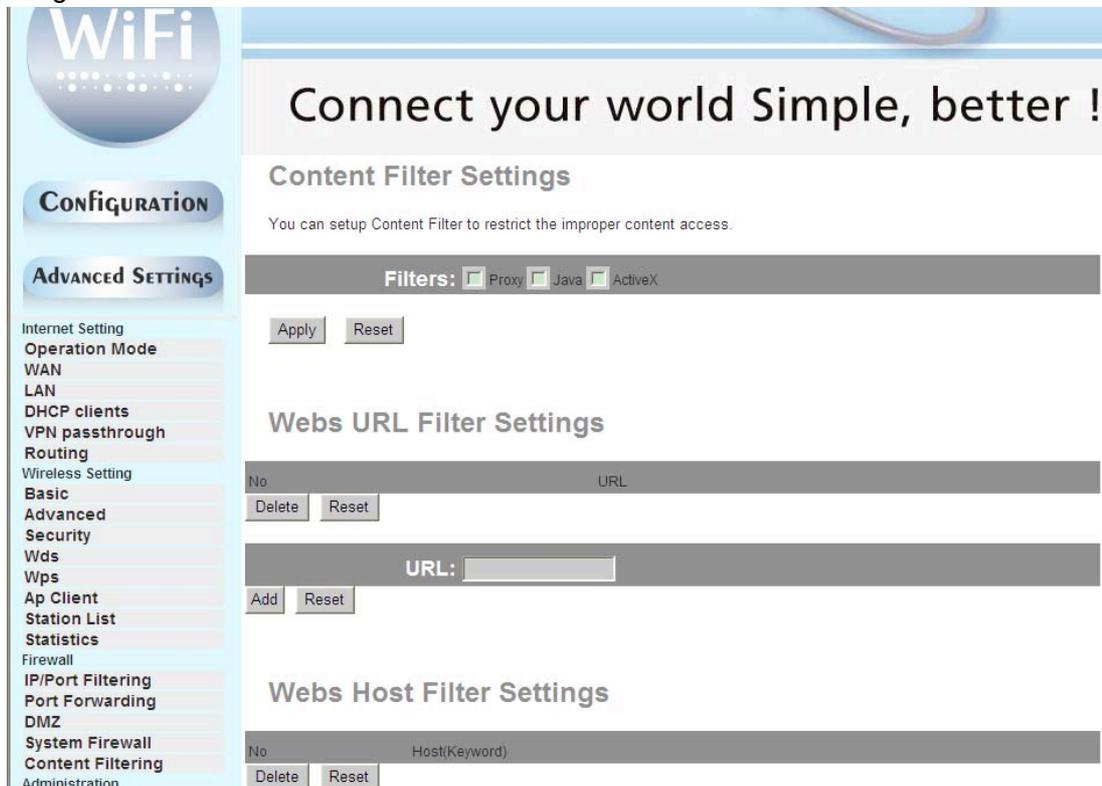
Select “Firewall | System Security” to enable or disable the remote management function. You can allow or forbid a PC on the Internet to manage the router through the router WAN IP address. You can also accept or deny ping packages and ping requests with the WAN filter, port scan block, SYN flood and SPI firewall functions.

Caution: If you enable the SPI firewall function, some firewall functions may stop working.



4.6 Content Filtering

With Content Filtering, you can enable Proxy, Java, and ActiveX content filtering when you're browsing a Web page; and you can also set URL filtering rules according to your needs (by domain name, hostname or keywords) to prohibit a LAN PC from accessing certain Websites.



Webs Content Filter: select appropriate filtering rules; there are 3 filter types:

Proxy: filter out Web pages offered by agencies.

Java: filter out Java codes on Web pages.

Active-X: filter out Active-X controls on Web pages.

Current Webs URL Filtrates (filters): the pre-defined URL filter rules. You can select them and click “Delete” to remove.

Add a URL filter: the URL address to filter. Click the “Add” button to prohibit a Web site from being accessed. The new URL filter will appear on top of the list.

Current Webs Host Filtrates: the pre-defined host filtrating rules. You can select them and click “Delete” to remove.

Add a Host filter: the keywords of the host name to be filtered. Click the “Add” button to prohibit access to certain Websites according the defined keywords; new keywords will appear on top of the list.

5.Administration

5.1.Management

On the left pane, click “Administration | Management” to set options such as language, administration account, password, current time, NTP (Network Time Protocol) and DNS server.

The screenshot shows the 'System Management' configuration page. The left sidebar lists navigation options: CONFIGURATION, ADVANCED SETTINGS, Internet Setting, Operation Mode, WAN, LAN, DHCP clients, VPN passthrough, Routing, Wireless Setting, Basic, Advanced, Security, Wds, Wps, Station List, Statistics, Firewall, IP/Port Filtering, Port Forwarding, DMZ, System Firewall, Content Filtering, Administration, Management, Update Firmware, Setting Management, and Status. The main content area includes: 'Select Language' (English), 'Account' and 'Password' fields, 'Current Time' (Sat Jan 1 04:42:36 UTC 2000) with a 'Sync with host' button, 'Time Zone' (GMT-11:00 Midway Island, Samoa), 'NTP Server' (with examples like time.nist.gov), 'NTP synchronization(hours)', 'Dynamic DNS Provider' (None), 'Account', 'Password', and 'DDNS' fields. Each section has 'Apply' and 'Cancel' buttons.

Select Language: choose one of the three supported languages, and then click “Apply”.

Account: the user name for accessing this device; the default name is “admin”.

Password: the password for accessing this device; the default password is “admin”.

Enter the new user name and password, and then click “Apply”; the system will reboot and ask for the new user name and password. In case you forget the username or password, press and hold there set button on the rear panel for 5 seconds; the system will reboot and revert to the default factory settings.

Current Time: the current time being displayed; clicking “Sync with host” synchronize the router time and the host time.

Time Zone: set your time zone (for example, choose “GMT+08:00 China, Hong Kong” if you reside in China).

NTP Server: the URL address of NTP server (for example, choose “Asia Pacific NTP

Server” if you reside in China).

NTP synchronization (hours):the synchronization time interval with the NTP server.

5.2 Update Firmware

Click “Administration | Upload Firmware” on the left pane to upgrade the firmware and update the system startup loader program.



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Upgrade Firmware

Upgrade the Air Pen express firmware to obtain new functionality. It takes about 1 minute to upload upgrade flash and be patient please. Caution! A corrupted image will hang up the system.

Location: 浏览...

Apply

Update Firmware: click “Browse” to choose the latest firmware for the router and then click “Apply” to upgrade. Upon completion of the firmware upgrade, the system will reboot.

Update Boot Loader: click “Browse” to choose the latest system loader program for the router and then click “Apply” to update.

Important Note: Do not turn off the power or disconnect the network from the router while the upgrade is still in progress, or the process will be interrupted and the device might be damaged.

Note: Before upgrading your router, ensure that the file is the latest and that the corresponding product is of same series.

5.3 Settings Management

On the left pane, click “Administration | Settings Management” to save system settings by exporting them to a configuration file. You may later restore the settings by importing the file when necessary.



Export Settings: click “Export” to export the current system settings; the default file name cannot be changed.

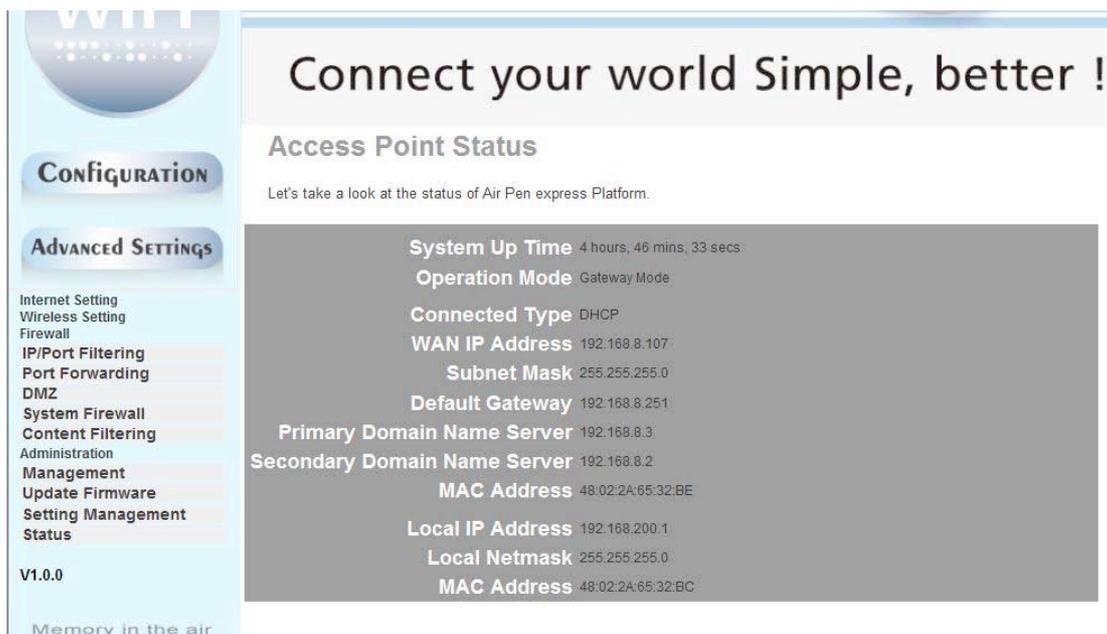
Import Settings: click “Browse” to see the directory containing the exported system setting files; choose the file and click “Import”. The system will reboot upon completion.

Load Defaults: click this button to reset all configurations to the default values. You will lose all previous settings of the router. The system will reboot upon completion.

Note: please save the current configurations before importing another configuration file or restoring factory settings.

5.4 Status

On the left pane, click “Administration | Status” to see the system status on this page: SDK Version, System Uptime, System Platform, Operating Mode, Internet Configurations and Local Network.



Appendix A: Common Troubleshooting Methods

Appendix A provides some methods to resolve problems you may encounter when you're installing the Air pen express broadband router and steps to analyze problems using diagnostic tools.

If you cannot resolve the problem, please contact Technical Support.

1.Problem: the power indicator does not light up.

Solution: check if the power supply is working properly and you are using the proper power adapter.

2.Problem: the WAN indicator does not light up when a network cable is plugged in.

Solution: check if the network cable has been inserted correctly into the WAN port.

3.Problem: the LAN indicator does not light up when a network cable is plugged in.

Solution: check if the power connector and Internet cables are working properly.

Check the connection from the cable to the port.

Check the Ethernet card has been installed correctly on the PC.

4.Problem: failed to open the setting Webpage.

Solution: make sure your browser (IE6+ or Firefox 1.5+) is the latest version and you have Java installed on your computer.

5.Problem: setting altered on the management Web page cannot be saved.

Solution: make sure you have clicked "Apply" after completing configuration changes and reloaded the page.

6.Problem: what if a user without firewall knowledge accidentally enables the firewall function?

Solution: since router firewalls use strict rules, it's not recommend for users without such knowledge to explore or activate the function. If necessary, please ask someone who is familiar with firewall settings for help.

Appendix B: Technical Terms

1. DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

Dynamically allocates IP address, Subnet Mask and Gateway for hosts on the network.

2. DHCP Server (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol Server)

A device that runs the Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol to allocate IP addresses to DHCP clients.

3. DNS (Domain Name Server)

It resolves a domain name (like "www.yahoo.com") into a corresponding IP address (like "216.115.108.243"). A DNS message is distributed from the DNS server to the entire Internet, so other DNS servers will check the domain name in the request and look up the corresponding IP address when we visit a Web site. If this DNS server cannot find the IP address, it will send a request to an upper-level DNS server to continue searching.

4. FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

A protocol transfer files among computers on the network.

5. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)

A standard protocol delivers Web contents.

6. ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)

A protocol used to send error messages and important network information such as ping

commands.

7. IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

An international institution specializes on defining technical standards.

8. ISP (Internet Service Provider)

Organizations that provide Internet access services.

9. LAN (Local Area Network)

Private intranet, such as home networks and internal network of small or medium-sized enterprises.

10. MAC (Media Access Control)

MAC addresses are permanent addresses of physical devices specified by their manufacturers. A MAC address is composed of 6 pairs of hexadecimal characters (like "00-0F-E2-80-65-25"). Every network device has a globally unique MAC address.

11. NAT (Network Address Translation)

NAT allows several computers on a LAN to share a public IP address and shields LAN users accessing the Internet. It's usually used by broadband routers and plays an important role in network security.

12. NIC (Network Interface Card)

Located in a PC, it provides a physical port for cable connection. An Ethernet NIC usually comes with a RJ-45 port.

13. Ping

The ping command sends a message from one computer to another to check if the latter is reachable and active. It is also a tool used to test whether a local computer can exchange information with another on the network. The originating computer will send a message to a destination computer; if that destination computer receives the message, it responds to the originating computer.

14. PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol)

A link-layer communication protocol.

15. RJ-45

A standard plug of networking devices to connect to ether net switch, a concentrator or routers. A direct-connecting cable or a crossover cable usually makes use of this plug with routing functions.

16. TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)

A defined group of protocols, including TCP/IP.

17. Telnet

An interactive text-based program that allows a client (a computer user) to log into a distant host (another computer) via the Internet for communications or device settings.

18. USB (Universal Serial Bus)

A serial interface used to connect peripherals such as printers or scanners to computers. The USB interface on BR304 is provided to connect a host.

19. WAN (Wide Area Network)

A data communication network, such as the Internet, covering large demographic areas.

20. Web page

The Web files on the WWW. Every Website contains text and images hyperlinks with other Webpages. Homepage is Web page at the top level of a site.

21. Broadcast

The activity sending data to all computers on a network.

22. Domain names

Managed by ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), the unique key component of a URL that identifies a file on a Website. It is very convenient to the average users since it replaces a corresponding IP address.

23. Ethernet

A network technology for establishing LANs using twisted-pair cable for data transmission. Data transfer rates of Ethernet(radio frequency signals) between computers are usually 10 Mbps or 100 Mbps.

24. Firewall

Technologies protecting computers or LANs from unwanted visits or malicious attacks.

25. Package

Data transferred on networks. Each package consists of data and message such as source address (data sender) and destination address (data receiver).

26. Port

A physical interface on computers or routers to accept connectors for incoming or outgoing data transmission.

27. Protocol

A group of rules used to manage data transmission. Interconnected devices must follow these rules to transfer data successfully.

28. Long distance

A remote user, such as, staff members on a business trip, logging into a company network.

29. Routes

Paths taken for data to travel between transmission points and receiving points. A router is a device equipped with routing functions. You may plan for the Internet activities the LAN users may need before defining routing rules.