COMTREND CORPORATION

# CT-6382T
# Wireless ADSL2/2+VoIP IAD
# User's Manual

Version A1.1, June 26, 2007

261078-003

## Preface

This manual provides information to network administrators. It covers the installation, operation and applications of the IAD.

The reader reading this manual is presumed to have a basic understanding of telecommunications. For product update, new product release, manual revision, software upgrade, technical support, etc., visit Comtrend Corporation at http://www.comtrend.com

This document is subject to change without notice.

## Warning

- Before servicing this equipment, always disconnect all power and telephone lines from the device.
- Use an appropriate power supply and a UL Listed telephone line cord. Specification of the power supply is clearly stated in Appendix D - Specifications.

## Copyright



## Technical support

When you find the product out of service, or that it doesn't work properly, please contact technical support engineer for immediate servicing or email to INT-support@comtrend.com

# Table of Contents

# Chapter 1 Introduction

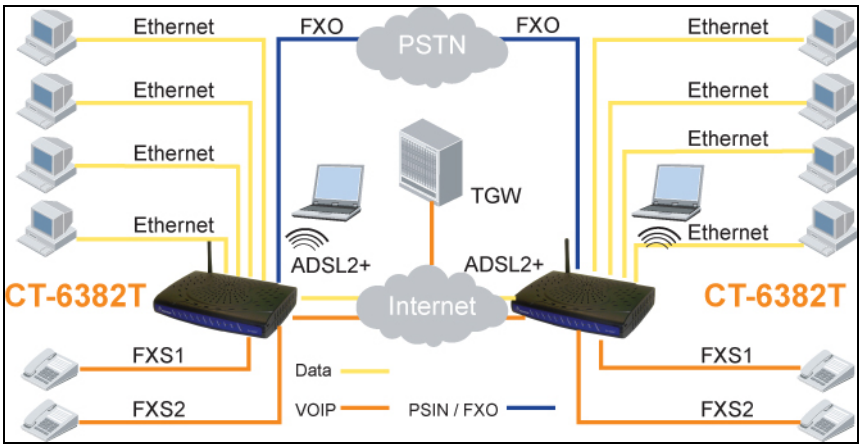
Comtrend's CT-6382T is a powerful WLAN VoIP IAD (Integrated Access Device), providing predictable, real-time, toll-quality voice over the Internet. Developed with ADSL2/2+ broadband technology over PSTN, the CT-6382T offers residential and business users easy access to the Internet via WLAN or Ethernet, also providing VoIP via standard analog telephones.

## 1.1 Features

- **Supports TR-069**
- **ADSL2/2+**
- **VoIP and Router integrated**
- **Integrated 802.11g AP, backward compatible with 802.11b**
- **Supports life line: PSTN alive when power off**
- **Supports emergency call**
- **Supports QoS (Quality of Service) for voice**
- **Supports caller ID display and restriction**
- **Supports call hold**
- **Supports call waiting**
- **Supports call forwarding**
- **Supports call transfer**
- **Supports 3-way conference**
- **Supports direct number dialing**
- **Supports remote administration, automatic firmware upgrade and configuration**
- **Supports VPN Pass-through**
- **Supports Day-time parental control**

## 1.2 Application

The following diagram depicts the application of the CT-6382T.



## 1.3 Front Panel LED Indicators

The front panel LEDs are shown in the picture below, followed by an explanation in the table below.

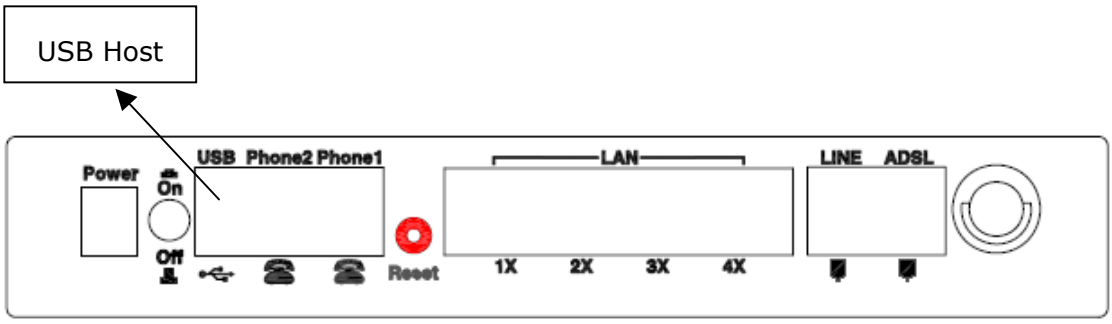

| LED | Color | Mode | Function |
|---|---|---|---|
| **POWER** | Green | On | The VoIP IAD is powered up. |
| | | Off | The VoIP IAD is powered down. |
| **LAN 4x~1x** | Green | On | An Ethernet Link is established. |
| | | Off | An Ethernet Link is not established. |
| | Green | Blink | Data transmitting or receiving over LAN. |
| **PHONE1** | Green | On | The FXS phone 1 is off hook. |
| | | Off | The FXS phone 1 is on hook. |
| **PHONE2** | Green | On | The FXS phone 2 is off hook. |
| | | Off | The FXS phone 2 is on hook. |
| **WLAN** | Green | On | The wireless module is ready. |
| | | Off | The wireless module is not installed or WLAN is disabled. |
| | Green | Blink | Data transmitting or receiving over WLAN. |
| **LINE** | Green | On | An FXO line is off hook. |
| | | Off | An FXO line is on hook. |
| **ADSL** | Green | On | The ADSL link is established. |
| | | Off | The ADSL link is not established. |
| | Green | Blink | The ADSL link is training. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **INTERNET** | Red | On | Device attempted to become IP connected and failed (no DHCP response, no PPPoE response, PPPoE authentication failed, no IP address from IPCP, etc.)<br>For bridged mode, the indicator light MUST be off.<br>If the IP or PPPoE session is dropped due to an idle timeout, the light will remain green if an ADSL connection is still present. If the session is dropped for any other reason, the light is turned off. The light will turn red when it attempts to reconnect and DHCP or PPPoE fails. |
| | | Off | Modem power off, modem in bridged mode or ADSL connection not present. |
| | Green | Blinking | IP connected and IP Traffic is passing thru the device (either direction) |

# Chapter 2 Installation

## 2.1 Hardware Installation

In the rear panel, there is a reset button. To load the factory default settings, hold the reset button down for at least 5 seconds. If held down for more than 12 seconds, the VoIP IAD will go into firmware update state and the user can update the VoIP IAD from web-interface @192.168.1.1 without ID/Password.




Follow the instructions below to complete the hardware connections.

**Connection to ADSL port**

Connect the ADSL line to the ADSL port with a RJ11 connection cable.

**Connection to LINE port**

If you wish to connect both the router and a telephone, connect the LINE port to a POTS splitter with a RJ11 connection cable.

**Connection to LAN port**

To connect to a hub or PC, use a RJ45 cable. You can connect the VoIP IAD to up to four LAN devices. The ports are auto-sensing MDI/X and either straight-through cable or crossover cable can be used.

Connect the telephone set to the RJ11 **Phone1/ Phone2 port** for VoIP service.

**Connection to USB host port**

The CT-6382T can be equipped with one high-speed USB2.0 host connection. With software support, users can connect USB devices such as printers and a hard disc to the CT-6382T. For this software release, printer server is supported.

**Connection to Power**

Connect the **Power** jack to the shipped power cord. Attach the power adapter to the wall outlet or other AC source.

After all connections have been made, push the power-switch in to the on position. After power on, the VoIP IAD performs a self-test. Wait for a few seconds until the test is finished, then the VoIP IAD will be ready to operate.

Note: Restore the default parameters of the VoIP IAD by holding down the device's Reset button until the LED's start blinking simultaneously (about 5 seconds). After the device has rebooted successfully, and if the connection is established, the LAN LED, ADSL LED will display in green, depending on the connection type.

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Caution 1: If the VoIP IAD fails to power up, or it malfunctions, first verify that the power supply is connected correctly. Then power it on again. If the problem persists, contact our technical support engineers.

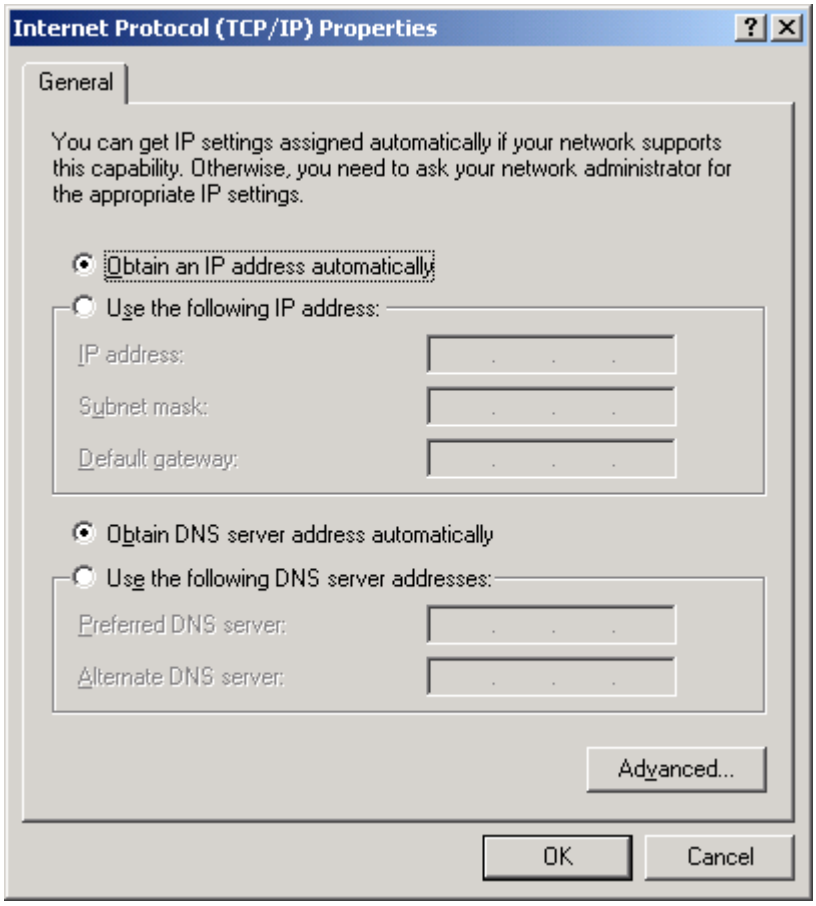
Caution 2: Before servicing or disassembling this equipment always disconnect all power cords and telephone lines from the wall outlet.

# Chapter 3 Login via the Web Browser

This section describes how to manage the VoIP IAD via a Web browser via the remote end. You can use a web browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, or Netscape Navigator. (The Web page is best viewed with Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 and later): A unique default user account is assigned with user name **root** and password **12345**. The user can change the default password later when logged in to the device.

## 3.1 IP Address

**Note:** When the CT-6382T is switched on, the DHCP server will start automatically. The default address for the CT-6382T is 192.168.1.1 and DHCP is enabled as default for the PC. You can automatically obtain an IP by selecting Obtain an IP address automatically, as shown here:

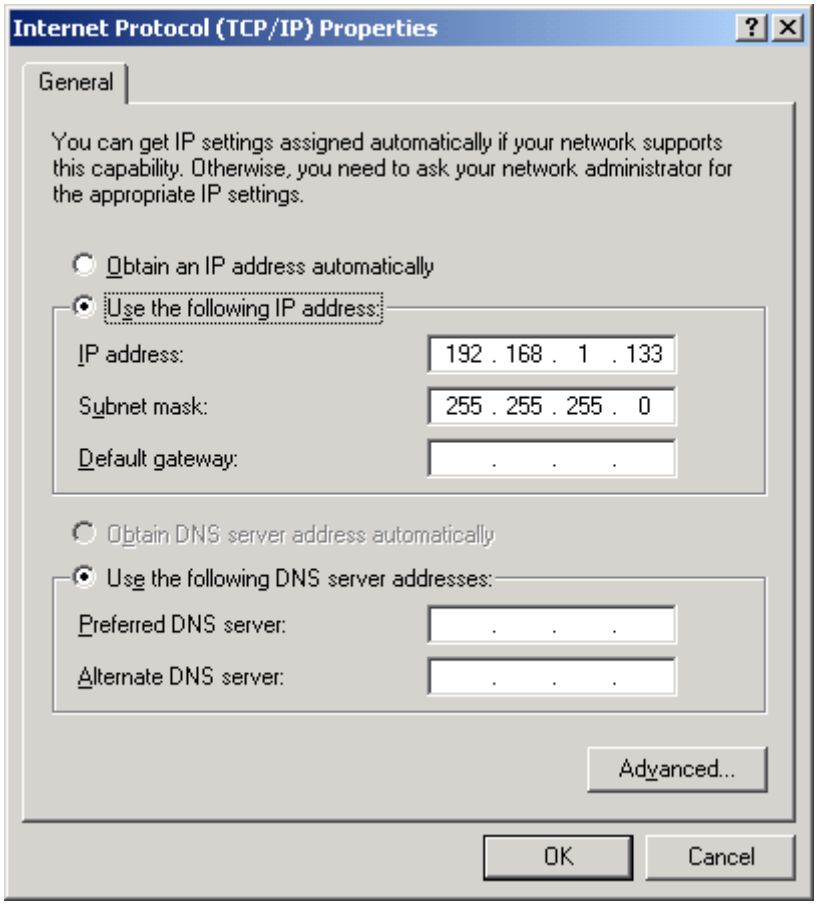



Shown below for your reference is the manual method.

The default IP address of the CT-6382T (LAN port) is 192.168.1.1. To configure the CT-6382T for the first time, the configuration PC must have a static IP address within the 192.168.1.x subnet. Follow the steps below to configure your PC IP address to use subnet 192.168.1.x.

**STEP 1:** Right click on the Local Area Connection under the Network and Dial-Up connection window and select Properties.

**STEP 2:** Enter the TCP/IP screen and change the IP address to the domain of 192.168.1.x/24.




**STEP 3:** Click **OK** to submit the settings.

**STEP 4:** Start your Internet browser with the default IP address 192.168.1.1.

## 3.2 Login Procedure

Perform the following steps to bring up the Web user interface and configure the CT-6382T. To log on to the system from the Web browser, follow the steps below:

**STEP 1:** Start your Internet browser. Type the IP address for the VoIP IAD in the Web address field. For example, if the IP address is 192.168.1.1, type **http://192.168.1.1**

**STEP 2:** You will be prompted to enter your user name and password. Type **root** in the user name and **12345** in the password field, and click **OK**. The password can be changed later in the Web User Interface by selecting the **Management** link.


**STEP 3:** After successfully logging in, you will reach the **Quick Setup** menu.

## 3.3 Default Settings

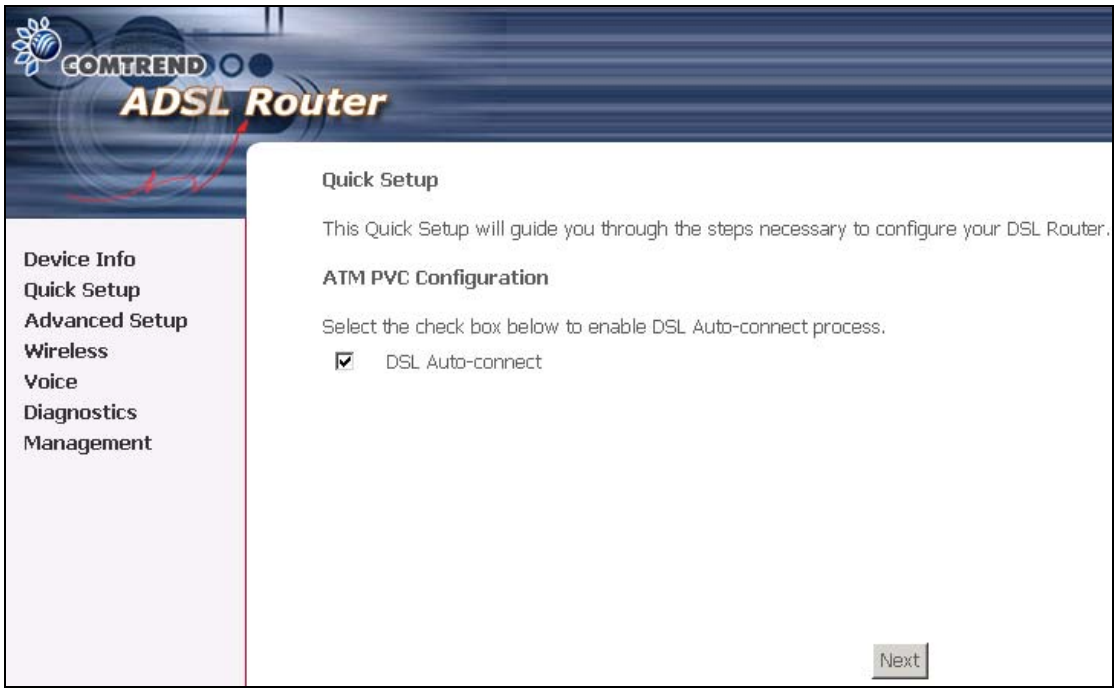
During power on initialization, the CT-6382T initializes all configuration attributes to default values. It will then read the configuration profile from the Permanent Storage section on the flash memory. The default attributes are overridden when identical attributes with different values are configured. The configuration profile in Permanent Storage can be created via the Web user interface or telnet user interface, or other management protocols. The factory default configuration can be restored either by pushing the reset button for more than five seconds until the power indicates LED blinking, or by clicking the Restore Default Configuration option in the Restore Settings screen.

The following default settings are present when setting up the VoIP IAD for the first time. The PC running the browser can be attached to the Ethernet.

- LAN port IP address: 192.168.1.1
- Local administrator account name: root
- Local administrator account password: 12345
- Remote WAN access: disabled
- NAT and firewall: enabled
- DHCP server on LAN interface: enabled
- WAN IP address: none

# Chapter 4 Device Information

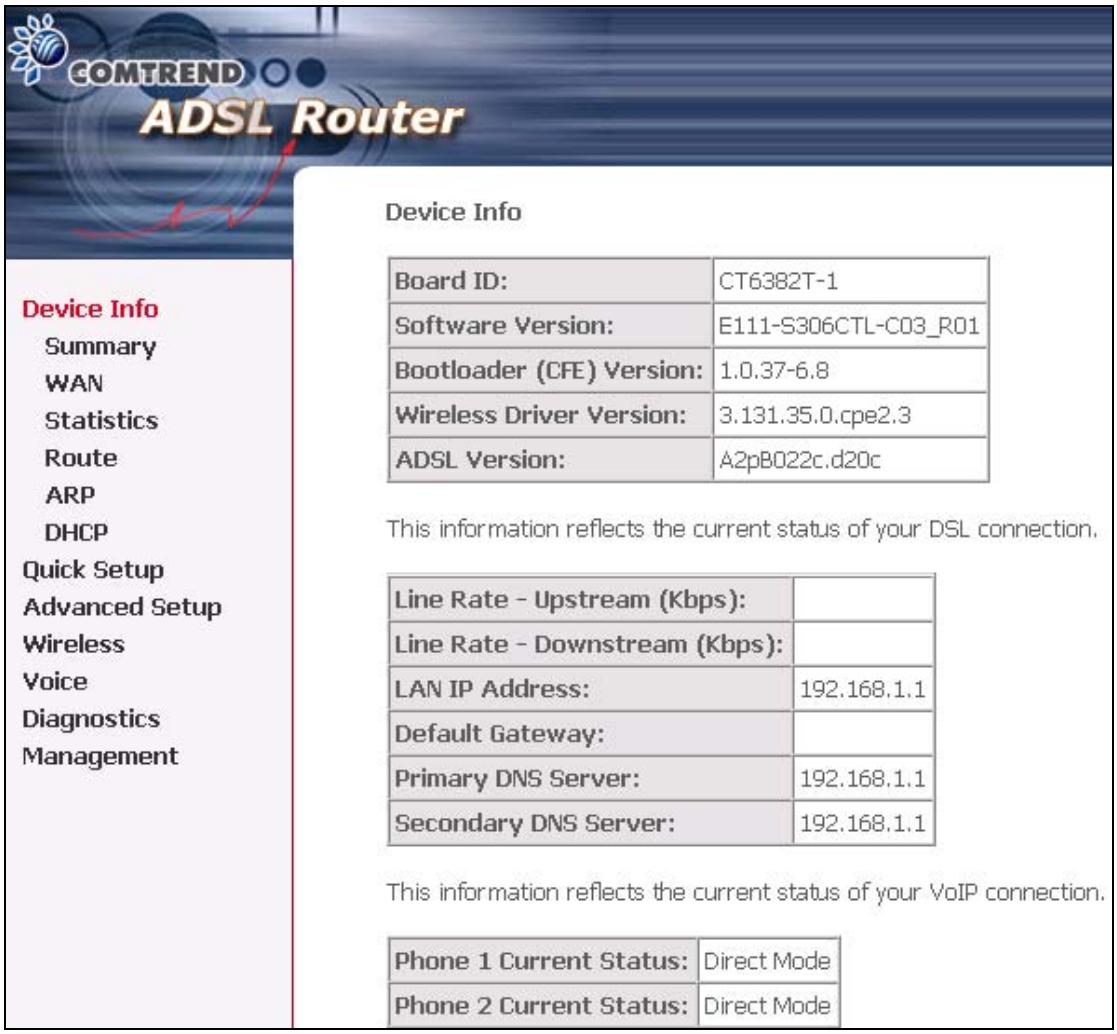
After login, the **Quick Setup** screen appears as shown.




Depending on the network operating mode, and whether NAPT and firewall are enabled or disabled, the main panel will display or hide the NAPT/Firewall menu. For instance, at initial setup, the default network operating mode is Bridge. The main panel will not show the NAPT and Firewall menu.

**Note:** The selections available on the left side of menu are based upon the configured connection.

Shown on the next page for your reference, the **Device Info** screen.


COMTREND
ADSL Router
Device Info
Summary
WAN
Statistics
Route
ARP
DHCP
Quick Setup
Advanced Setup
Wireless
Voice
Diagnostics
Management
Device Info
Board ID: CT6382T-1
Software Version: E111-S306CTL-C03_R01
Bootloader (CFE) Version: 1.0.37-6.8
Wireless Driver Version: 3.131.35.0.cpe2.3
ADSL Version: A2pB022c.d20c
This information reflects the current status of your DSL connection.
Line Rate - Upstream (Kbps):
Line Rate - Downstream (Kbps):
LAN IP Address: 192.168.1.1
Default Gateway:
Primary DNS Server: 192.168.1.1
Secondary DNS Server: 192.168.1.1
This information reflects the current status of your VoIP connection.
Phone 1 Current Status: Direct Mode
Phone 2 Current Status: Direct Mode

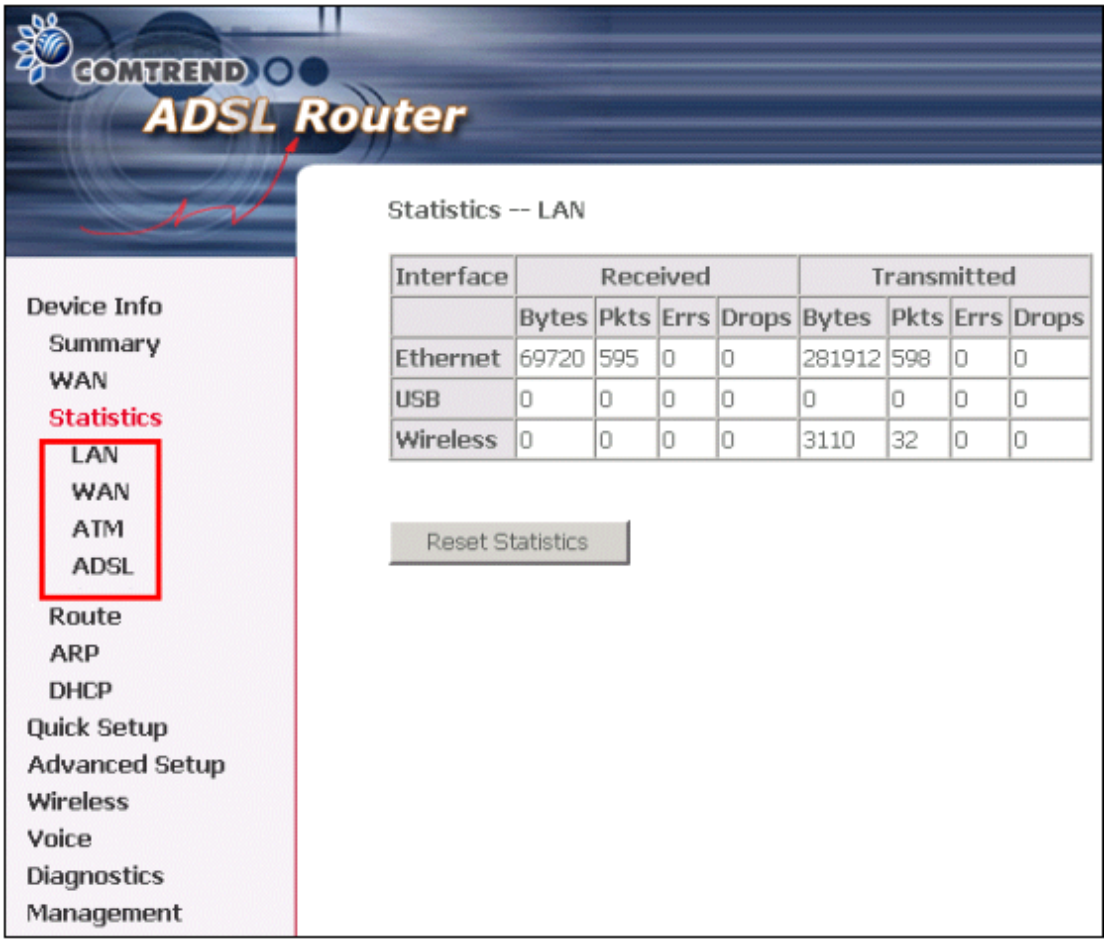
# 4.1 WAN

Click **WAN** on the Device Info menu bar to display the configured PVC(s) and the status.


| | |
|---|---|
| VPI/VCI | Shows the values of the ATM VPI/VCI |
| Con. ID | Shows the connection ID |
| Category | Shows the ATM service classes |
| Service | Shows the name for WAN connection |
| Interface | Shows connection interfaces |
| Protocol | Shows the connection type, such as PPPoE, PPPoA, etc. |
| Igmp | Shows the status of the IGMP Proxy function |
| QoS | Shows if IP QoS is enabled or disabled |
| State | Shows the connection state of the WAN connection |
| Status | Lists the status of DSL link and Wan status (ex: PPP up/Down or Authentication Failure) |
| IP Address | Shows IP address for WAN interface |

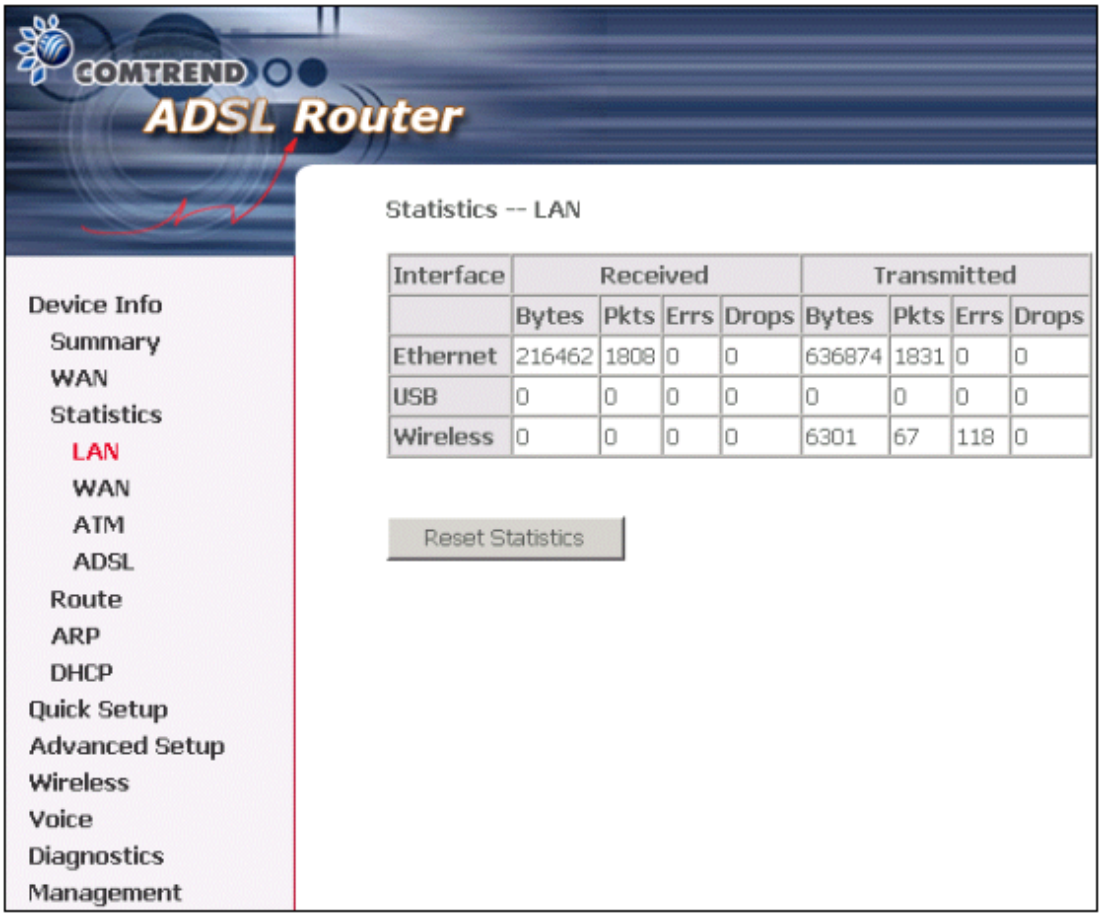
## 4.2 Statistics

Selection of the Statistics screen provides statistics for the Network Interface of LAN, WAN, ATM and ADSL. All statistics screens are updated every 15 seconds.

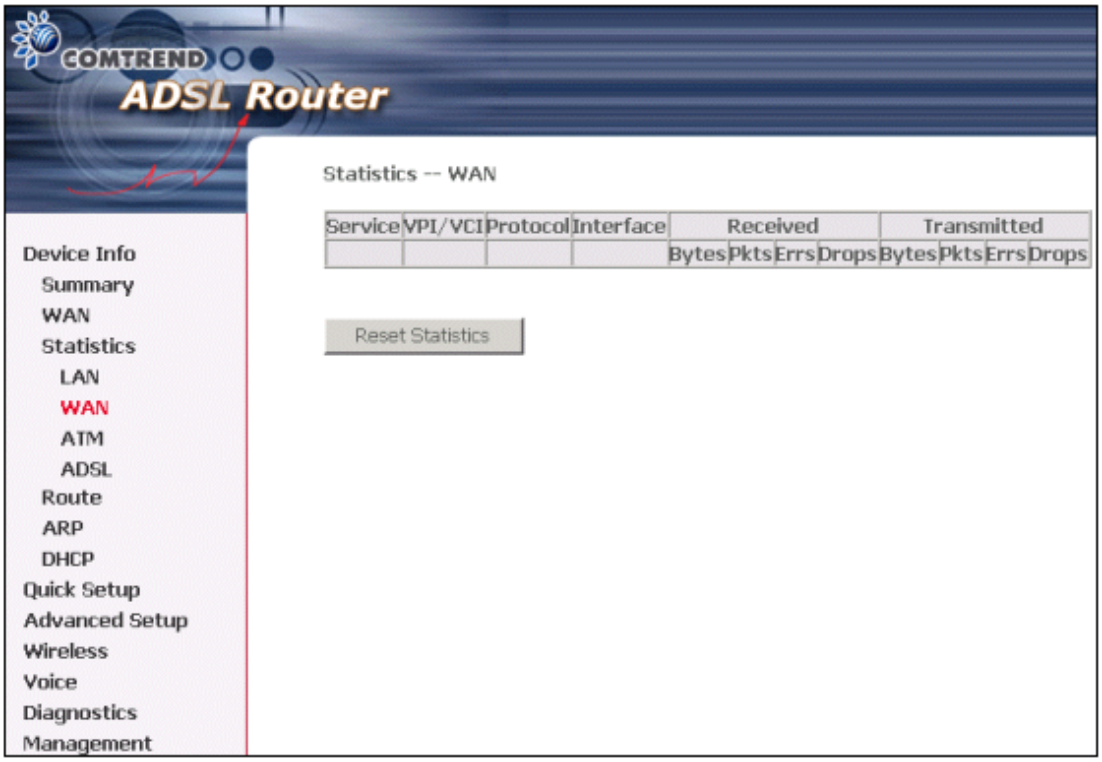


### 4.2.1 LAN Statistics

The Network Statistics screen shows interface statistics for ATM AAL5 interface, and Ethernet interfaces. (The Network Statistics screen shows interface statistics for LAN or Ethernet interfaces. This provides byte transfer, packet transfer, Error and Drop statistics for the LAN interface.)



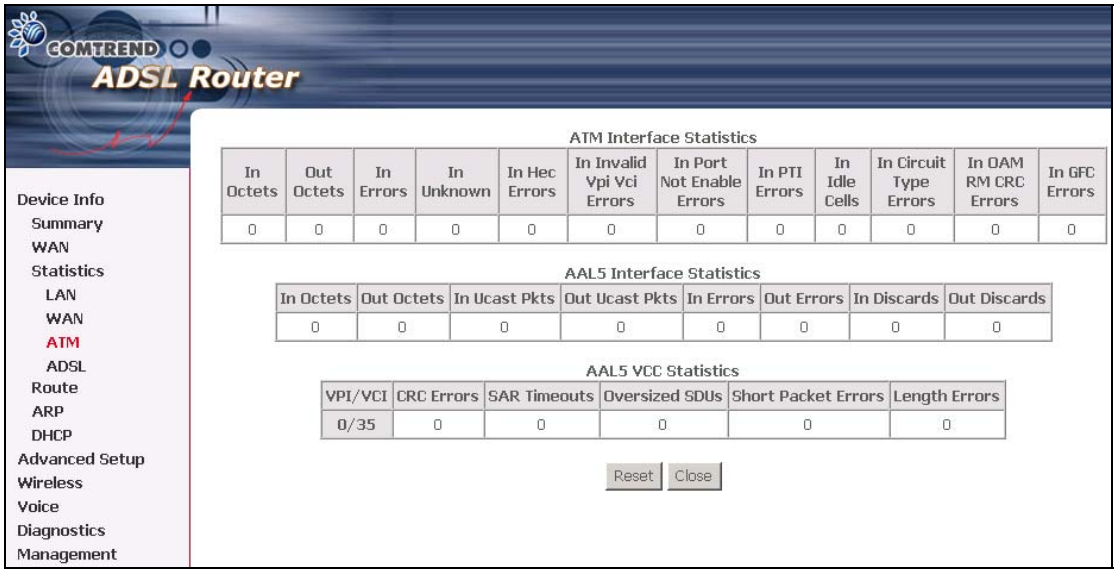
### 4.2.2 WAN Statistics




| | |
|---|---|
| Service | Shows the service type, as configured by the administrator |
| VPI/VCI | Shows the values of the ATM VPI/VCI |
| Protocol | Shows the connection type, such as PPPoE, PPPoA, etc. |
| Interface | Shows connection interfaces in the following format: nas_(VPI number_VCI number). These interfaces are devised by the system and not the user. |
| Received/Transmitted - Bytes<br>- Pkts<br>- Errs<br>- Drops | Rx/TX (receive/transmit) packet in Byte<br>Rx/TX (receive/transmit) packets<br>Rx/TX (receive/transmit) the packets which are errors,<br>Rx/TX (receive/transmit) the packets which are dropped |

### 4.2.3 ATM statistics

The following figure shows the ATM statistics screen.




**ATM Interface Statistics**

| Field | Description |
|---|---|
| In Octets | Number of received octets over the interface |
| Out Octets | Number of transmitted octets over the interface |
| In Errors | Number of cells dropped due to uncorrectable HEC errors |
| In Unknown | Number of received cells discarded during cell header validation, including cells with unrecognized VPI/VCI values, and cells with invalid cell header patterns. If cells with undefined PTI values are discarded, they are also counted here. |
| In Hec Errors | Number of cells received with an ATM Cell Header HEX error |
| In Invalid Vpi Vci Errors | Number of cells received with an unregistered VCC address. |
| In Port Not Enabled Errors | Number of cells received on a port that has not been enabled. |
| In PTI Errors | Number of cells received with an ATM header Payload Type Indicator (PTI) error |
| In Idle Cells | Number of idle cells received |
| In Circuit Type Errors | Number of cells received with an illegal circuit type |
| In OAM RM CRC Errors | Number of OAM and RM cells received with CRC errors |
| In GFC Errors | Number of cells received with a non-zero GFC. |

**ATM AAL5 Layer Statistics over ADSL interface**

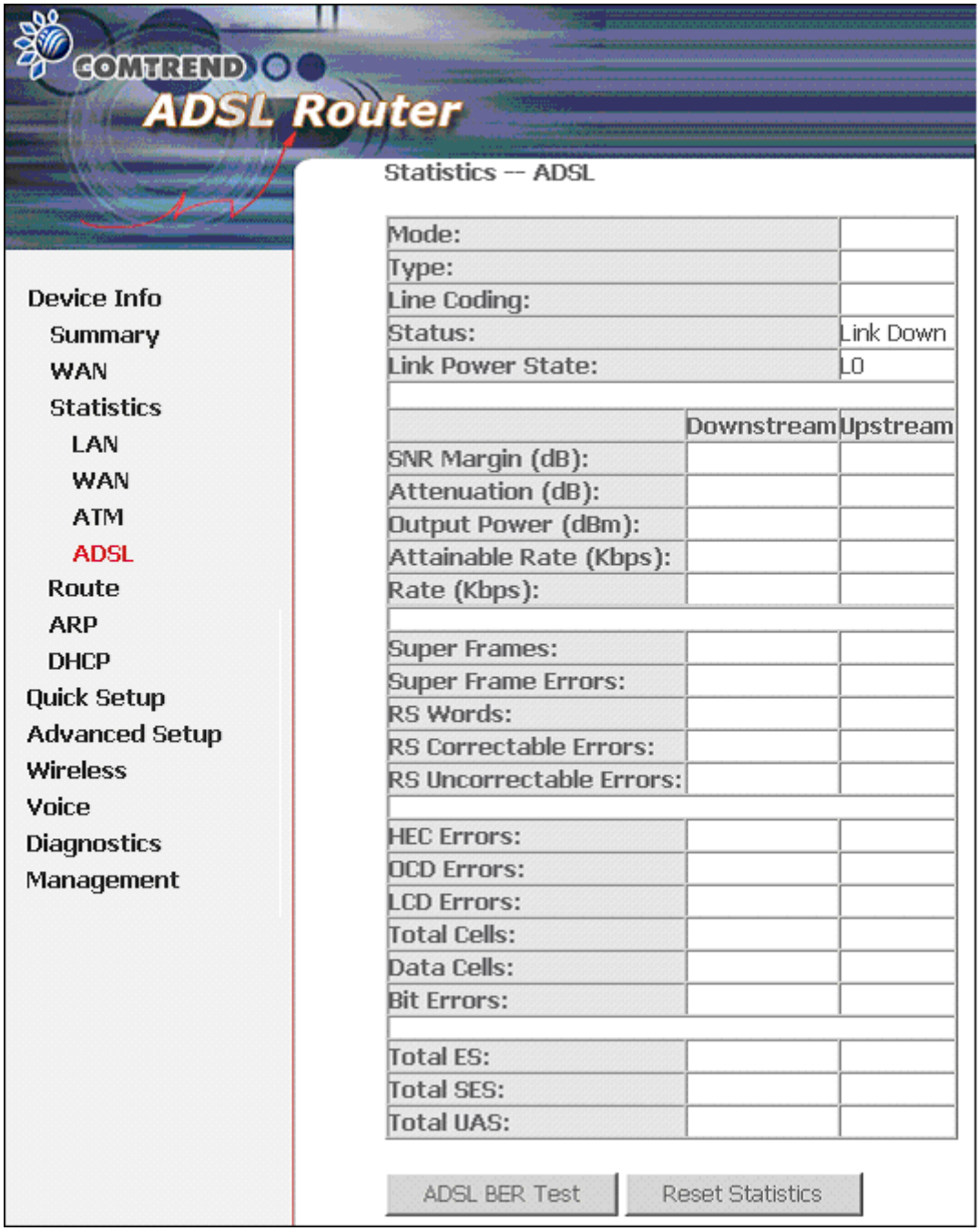
| Field | Description |
|---|---|
| In Octets | Number of received AAL5/AAL0 CPCS PDU octets |
| Out Octets | Number of received AAL5/AAL0 CPCS PDUs octets transmitted |
| In Ucst Pkts | Number of received AAL5/AAL0 CPCS PDUs passed to a higher-layer for transmission |
| Out Ucast Pkts | Number of received AAL5/AAL0 CPCS PDUs received from a higher layer for transmissions |
| In Errors | Number of received AAL5/AAL0 CPCS PDUs received that contain an error. The types of errors counted include CRC-32 errors. |
| Out Errors | Number of received AAL5/AAL0 CPCS PDUs that could be transmitted due to errors. |
| In Discards | Number of received AAL5/AAL0 CPCS PDUs discarded due to an input buffer overflow condition. |
| Out Discards | This field is not currently used |

**ATM AAL5 LAYER STATISTICS FOR EACH VCC OVER ADSL INTERFACE**

| Field | Descriptions |
|---|---|
| CRC Errors | Number of PDUs received with CRC-32 errors |
| SAR TimeOuts | Number of partially re-assembled PDUs which were discarded because they were not fully re-assembled within the required period of time. If the re-assembly time is not supported then, this object contains a zero value. |
| Over Sized SDUs | Number of PDUs discarded because the corresponding SDU was too large |
| Short Packets Errors | Number of PDUs discarded because the PDU length was less than the size of the AAL5 trailer |
| Length Errors | Number of PDUs discarded because the PDU length did not match the length in the AAL5 trailer |

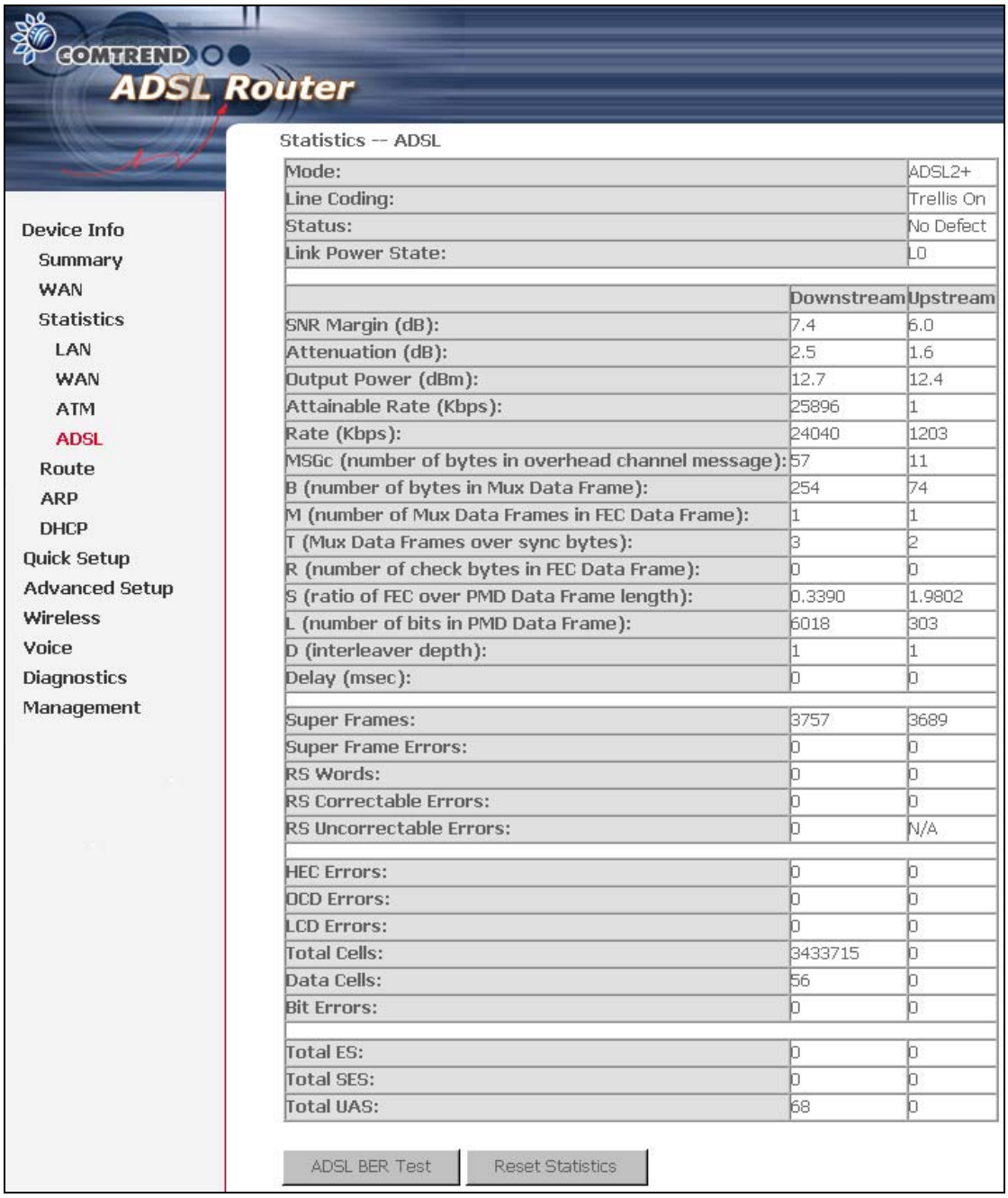
### 4.2.4 ADSL Statistics

The following figure shows the ADSL Network Statistics screen. Within the ADSL Statistics window, a bit Error Rate Test can be started using the ADSL BER Test button. The Reset button resets the statistics.



| Field | Description |
|---|---|
| Mode | Modulation protocol T1.413, G.lite, G.DMT, ADSL2 or ADSL2+ |
| Type | Channel type Interleave or Fast |
| Line Coding | Line Coding format, that can be selected G.dmt, G.lite, T1.413, ADSL2, Annex L and Annex M |
| Status | Lists the status of the DSL link |
| Link Power State | Link output power state. |
| SNR Margin (dB) | Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR) margin |
| Attenuation (dB) | Estimate of average loop attenuation in the downstream direction. |
| Output Power (dBm) | Total upstream output power |
| Attainable Rate (Kbps) | The sync rate you would obtain. |
| Rate (Kbps) | Current sync rate. |
| Super Frames | Total number of super frames |
| Super Frame Errors | Number of super frames received with errors |
| RS Words | Total number of Reed-Solomon code errors |
| RS Correctable Errors | Total Number of RS with correctable errors |
| RS Uncorrectable Errors | Total Number of RS words with uncorrectable errors |
| HEC Errors | Total Number of Header Error Checksum errors |
| OCD Errors | Total Number of out-of-cell Delineation errors |
| LCD Errors | Total number of Loss of Cell Delineation |
| Total ES: | Total Number of Errored Seconds |
| Total SES: | Total Number of Severely Errored Seconds |
| Total UAS: | Total Number of Unavailable Seconds |

If you are connected to an ADSL link the following page will be displayed.

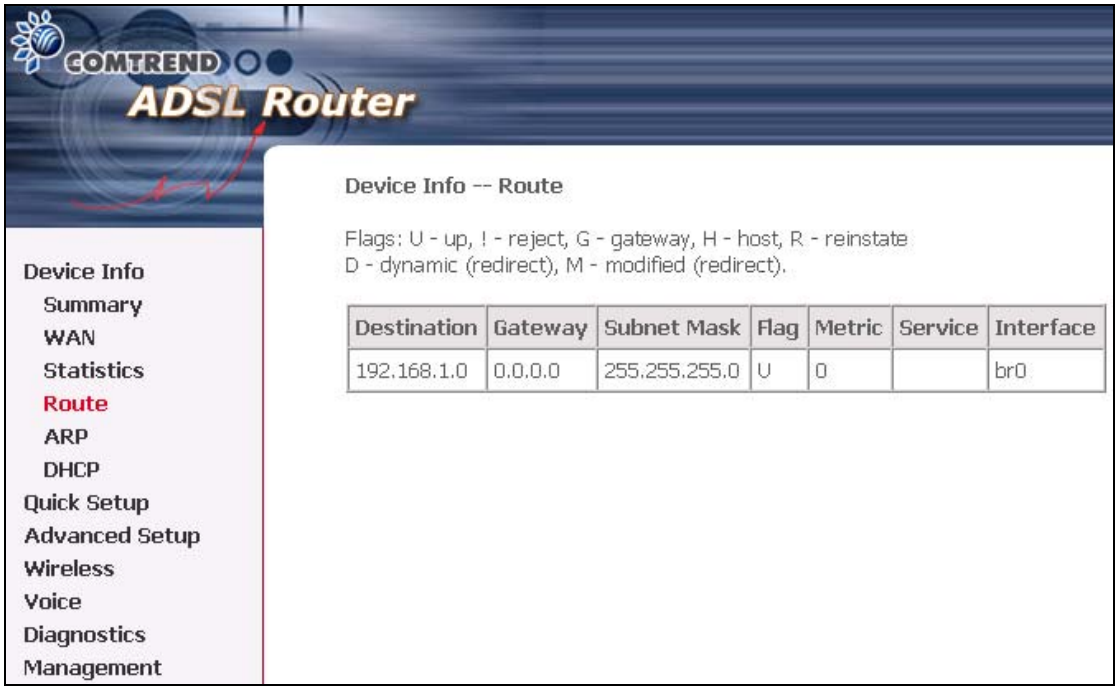



The extra items are explained here.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MSGc (number of bytes in overhead channel message) | 65 | 14 |
| B (number of bytes in Mux Data Frame) | 254 | 13 |
| M (number of Mux Data Frames in FEC Data Frame) | 1 | 16 |
| T (Max Data Frames over sync bytes) | 3 | 9 |
| R (number of check bytes in FEC Data Frame) | 0 | 8 |
| S (ratio of FEC over PMD Data Frame length) | 0.3047 | 5.9678 |
| L (number of bits in PMD Data Frame) | 6695 | 311 |
| D interleaver depth): | 1 | 8 |
| Delay (msec): | 0 | 11 |

### 4.2.5 Route

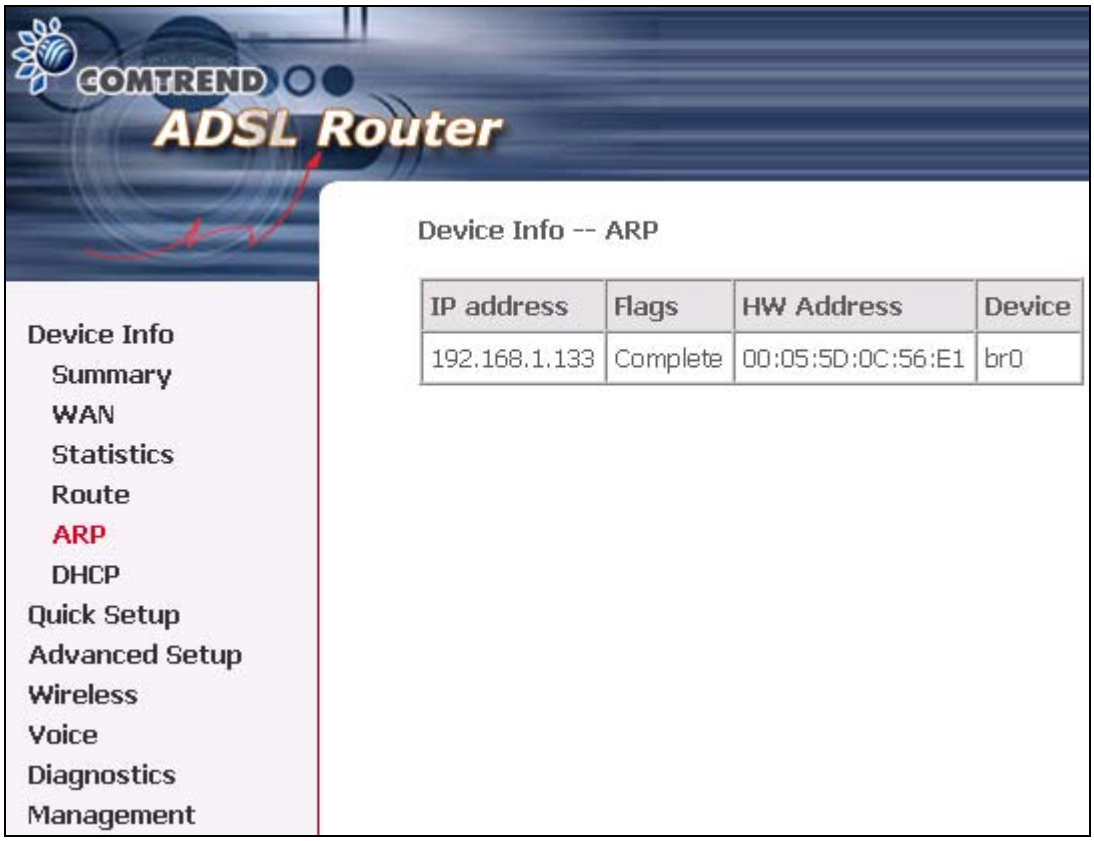
Choose **Route** to display the routes that the route information has learned.




| **Field** | **Description** |
|---|---|
| Destination | Destination network or destination host |
| Gateway | Next hub IP address |
| Subnet Mask | Subnet Mask of Destination |
| Flag | U: route is **up**<br>!: **reject** route<br>G: use **gateway**<br>H: target is a **host**<br>R: **reinstate** route for dynamic routing<br>D: **dynamically** installed by daemon or redirect<br>M: **modified** from routing daemon or redirect |
| Metric | The 'distance' to the target (usually counted in hops). It is not used by recent kernels, but may be needed by routing daemons. |
| Service | Shows the name for WAN connection |
| Interface | Shows connection interfaces |

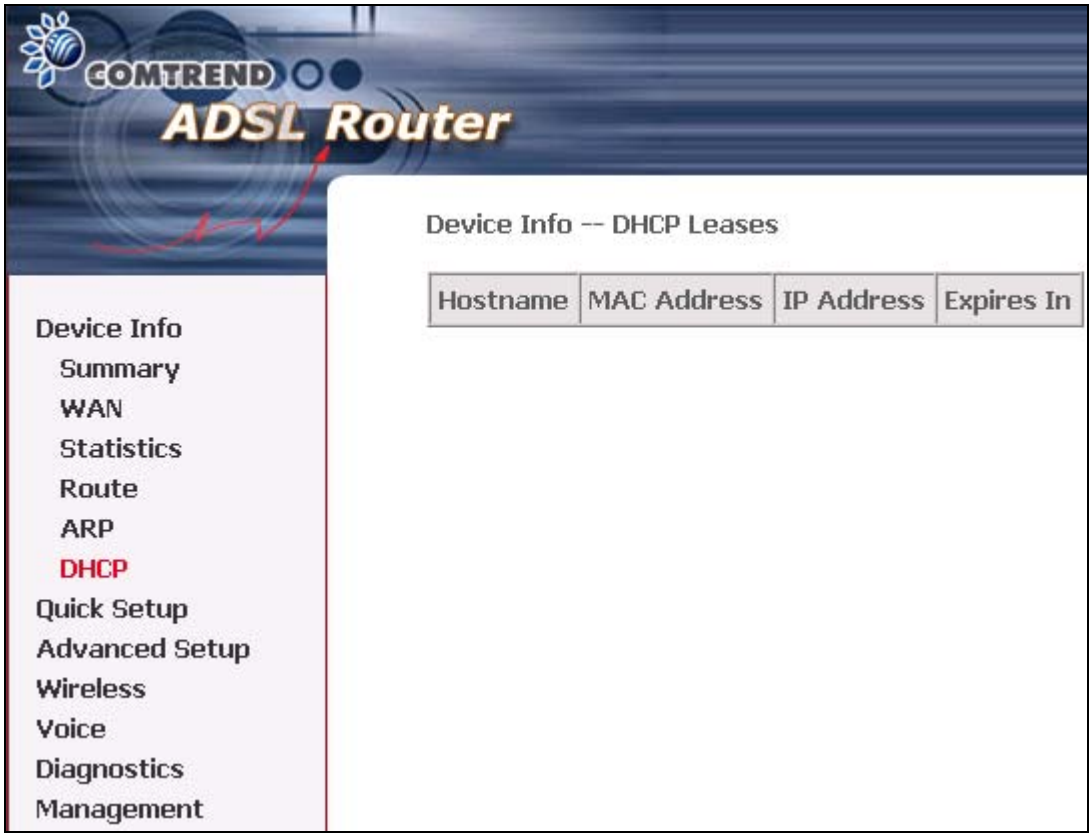
### 4.2.6 ARP

Click **ARP** to display the ARP information.



### 4.2.7 DHCP

Click **DHCP** to display the DHCP Leases information.



# Chapter 5 Quick Setup

The Quick Setup option will not be displayed in the menu bar if a WAN is configured. The Quick Setup allows the user to configure the ADSL VoIP IAD for DSL connectivity and Internet access. It also guides the user through the WAN network setup first and then the LAN interface setup. You can either manually customize the VoIP IAD or follow the online instruction to set up the VoIP IAD.

The CT-6382T ADSL VoIP IAD supports the following five network operating modes over an ATM PVC WAN interface.

- PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)
- PPP over ATM (PPPoA)
- MAC Encapsulated Routing (MER)
- IP over ATM (IPoA)
- Bridging (default)

The following configuration considerations apply:

- The WAN network operating mode operation depends on the service provider's configuration on the Central Office side and Broadband Access Server for the PVC
- If the service provider provides PPPoE service, then the connection selection depends on whether the LAN-side device (typically a PC) is running a PPPoE client or whether the CT-6382T is to run the PPPoE client. The CT-6382T can support both cases simultaneously.
- If some or none of the LAN-side devices do not run PPPoE client, then select PPPoE. If every LAN-side device is running a PPPoE client, then select Bridge. In PPPoE mode, CT-6382T also supports pass-through PPPoE sessions from the LAN side while simultaneously running a PPPoE client and non-PPPoE LAN devices.
- NAPT and firewall are always enabled when PPPoE /PPPoA mode is selected, but they can be enabled or disabled by the user when MER or IPoA is selected, NAPT and firewall are always disabled when Bridge mode is selected.

**Note:** Up to eight PVC profiles can be configured and saved on the flash memory. To activate a particular PVC profile, you need to navigate all the Quick Setup pages until the last summary page, then click on the Finish button and reboot the system.

# 5.1 Auto Quick Setup

The auto quick setup requires the ADSL link to be up. The ADSL VoIP IAD will automatically detect the PVC. You only need to follow the online instructions that you are prompted.

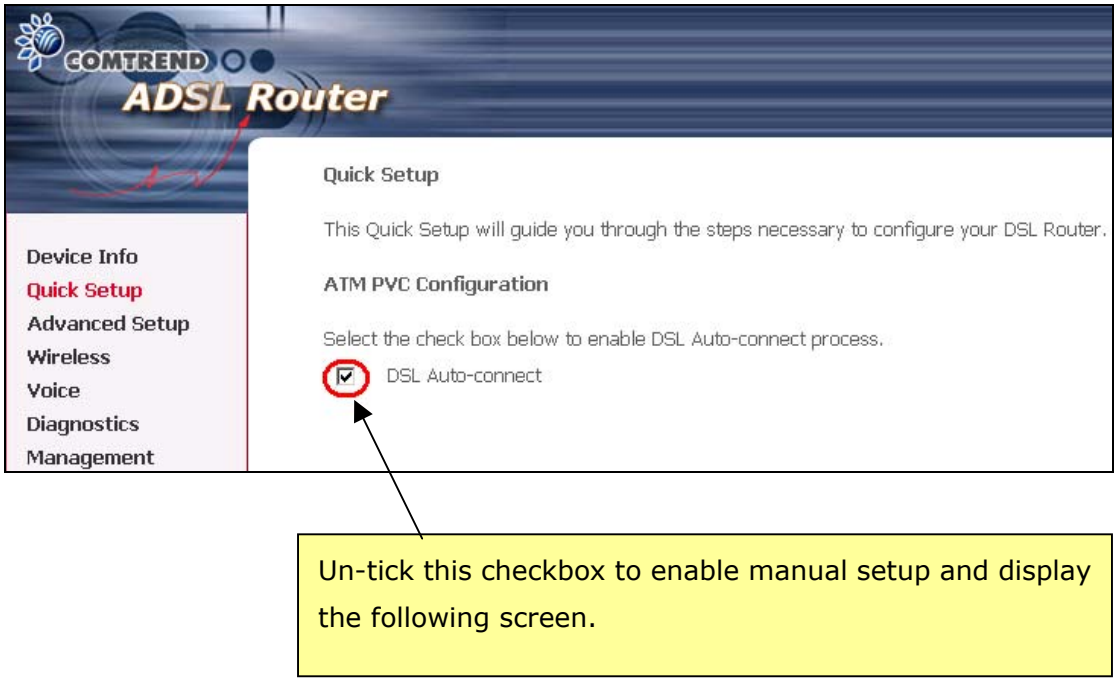
1. Select **Quick Setup** to display the DSL Quick Setup screen.


2. Click **Next** to start the setup process. Follow the online instructions to complete the setting. This procedure will skip some processes like PVC index, or encapsulation.

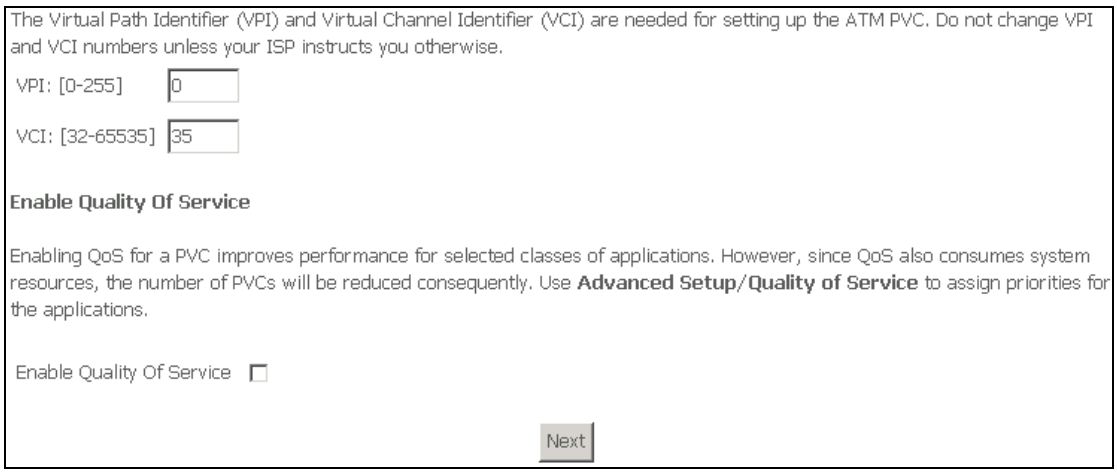
3. After the settings are complete, you can use the ADSL service.

## 5.2 Manual Quick Setup

**STEP 1:** Click **Quick Setup** and un-tick the **DSL Auto-connect** checkbox to enable manual configuration of the connection type.

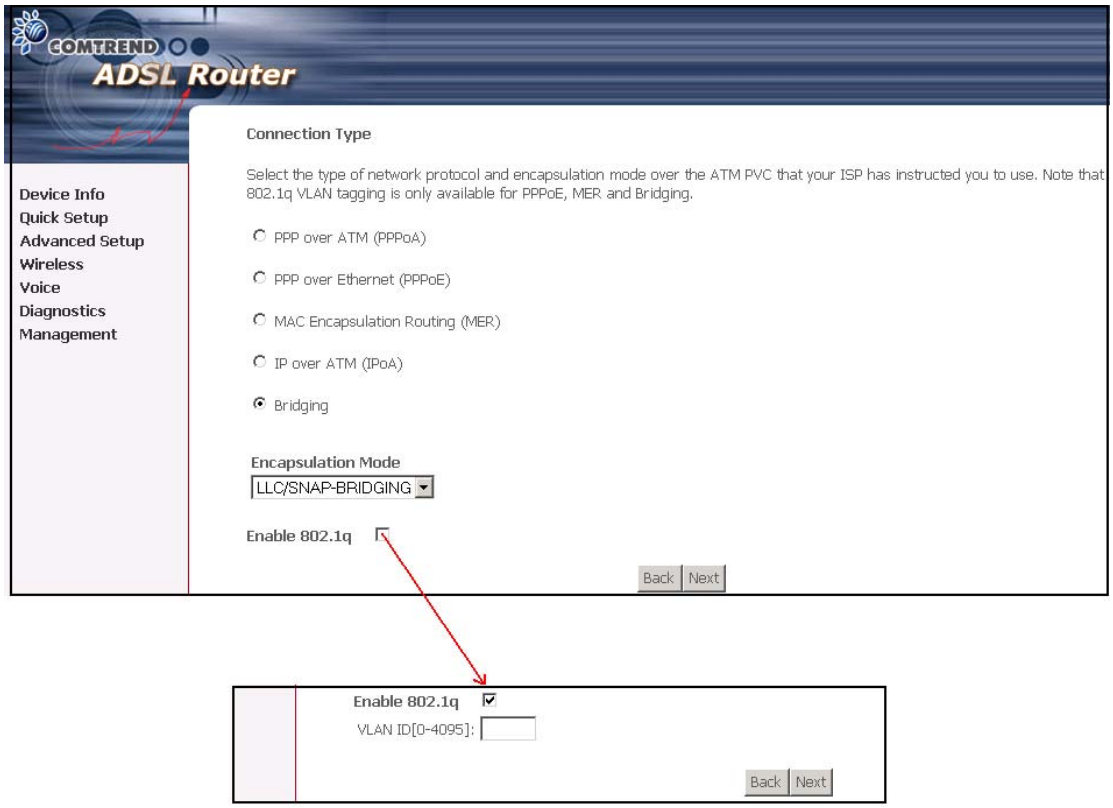



Un-tick this checkbox to enable manual setup and display the following screen.




**STEP 2:** Enter the Virtual Path Identifier (VPI) and Virtual Channel Identifier (VCI). Select Enable Quality of Service if required. Click **Next**.

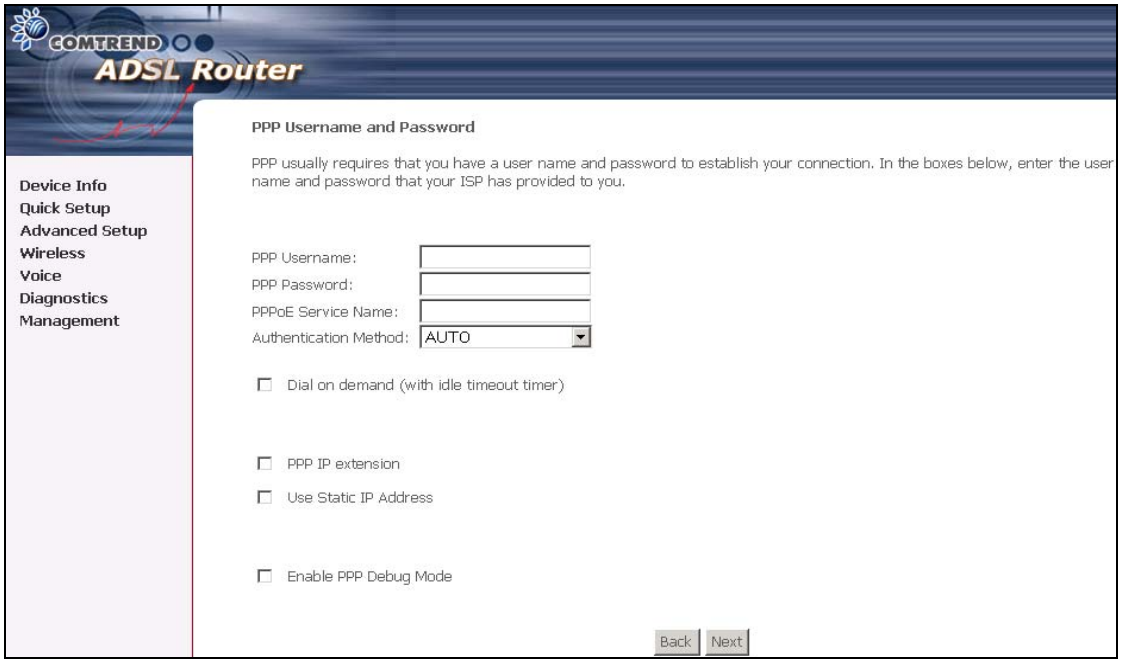
**STEP 3:** Then, choose the Encapsulation mode. Select **Enable 802.1q** (by ticking the box) if required, and input a number for the VLAN ID. Click Next.




**STEP 4:** Click **Next** to display the following screen. Choosing different connection types pops up different settings requests. Enter appropriate settings that are requested by your service provider. The following descriptions state each connection type setup separately.

### 5.2.1 PPP over ATM (PPPoA) and PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)

1. Select the **PPP over ATM (PPPoA)** or **PPP over Ethernet (PPPoE)** radio button and click **Next**. The following screen appears:




**PPP Username/PPP Password**

The PPP Username and the PPP password requirement are dependent on the particular requirements of the ISP or the ADSL service provider. The WEB user interface allows a maximum of 256 characters in the PPP user name and a maximum of 32 characters in PPP password.

**PPPoE service name**

For PPPoE service, PADI requests contain a service name-tag. Some PPPoE servers (or BRAS) of ISP check this service name-tag for connection.

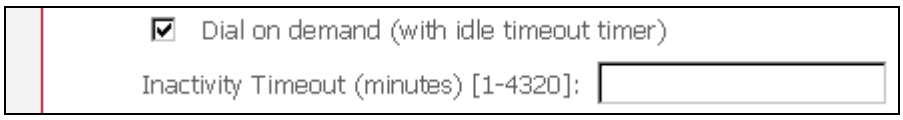
**Encapsulation Mode**

Choosing different connection types provides different encapsulation modes.

- PPPoA- VC/MUX, LLC/ENCAPSULATION
- PPPoE- LLC/SNAP BRIDGING, VC/MUX
- MER- LLC/SNAP-BRIDGING, VC/MUX
- IPoA- LLC/SNAP-ROUTING, VC/MUX
- Bridging- LLC/SNAP-BRIDGING, VC/MUX

**Disconnect if no activity**

The CT-6382T can be configured to disconnect if there is no activity for a period of time by selecting the **Dial on demand** check box. When the checkbox is ticked, you need to enter the inactivity timeout period. The timeout period ranges from 1 minute to 4320 minutes.




**PPP IP Extension**

The PPP IP Extension is a special feature deployed by some service providers. Unless your service provider specially requires this setup, do not select it.

The PPP IP Extension supports the following conditions:

- Allows only one PC on the LAN
- The public IP address assigned by the remote side using the PPP/IPCP protocol is actually not used on the WAN PPP interface. Instead, it is forwarded to the PC's LAN interface through DHCP. Only one PC on the LAN can be connected to the remote, since the DHCP server within the ADSL VoIP IAD has a single IP address to assign to a LAN device.
- NAPT and firewall are disabled when this option is selected.
- The ADSL VoIP IAD becomes the default gateway and DNS server to the PC through DHCP using the LAN interface IP address.
- The ADSL VoIP IAD extends the IP subnet at the remote service provider to the LAN PC. That is, the PC becomes a host belonging to the same IP subnet.
- The ADSL VoIP IAD bridges the IP packets between WAN and LAN ports, unless the packet is addressed to the VoIP IAD's LAN IP address.

**Use Static IP Address**

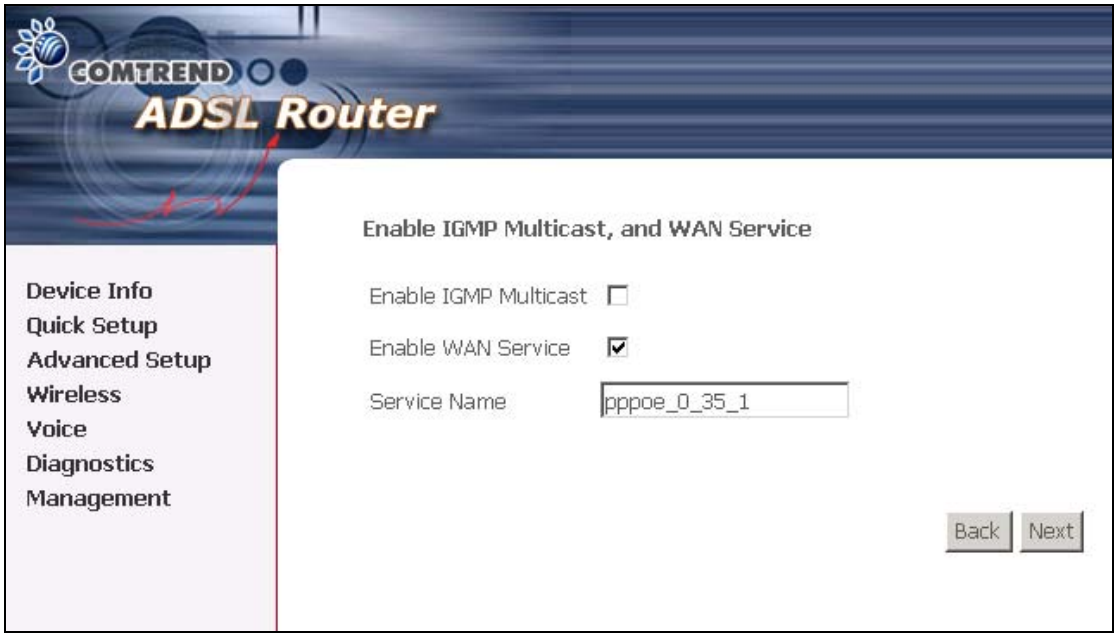
Unless your service provider specially requires this setup, do not select it.

If selected, enter your static IP address.

**Enable PPP Debug Mode**

Enable the PPPoE debug mode. The system will put more PPP connection information in System Log. But this is for debug, please don't enable in normal usage.

2. Click **Next** to display the following screen.




**Enable IGMP Multicast checkbox:** Tick the checkbox to enable IGMP multicast (proxy). IGMP (Internet Group Membership Protocol) is a protocol used by IP hosts to report their multicast group memberships to any immediately neighboring multicast IAD's.

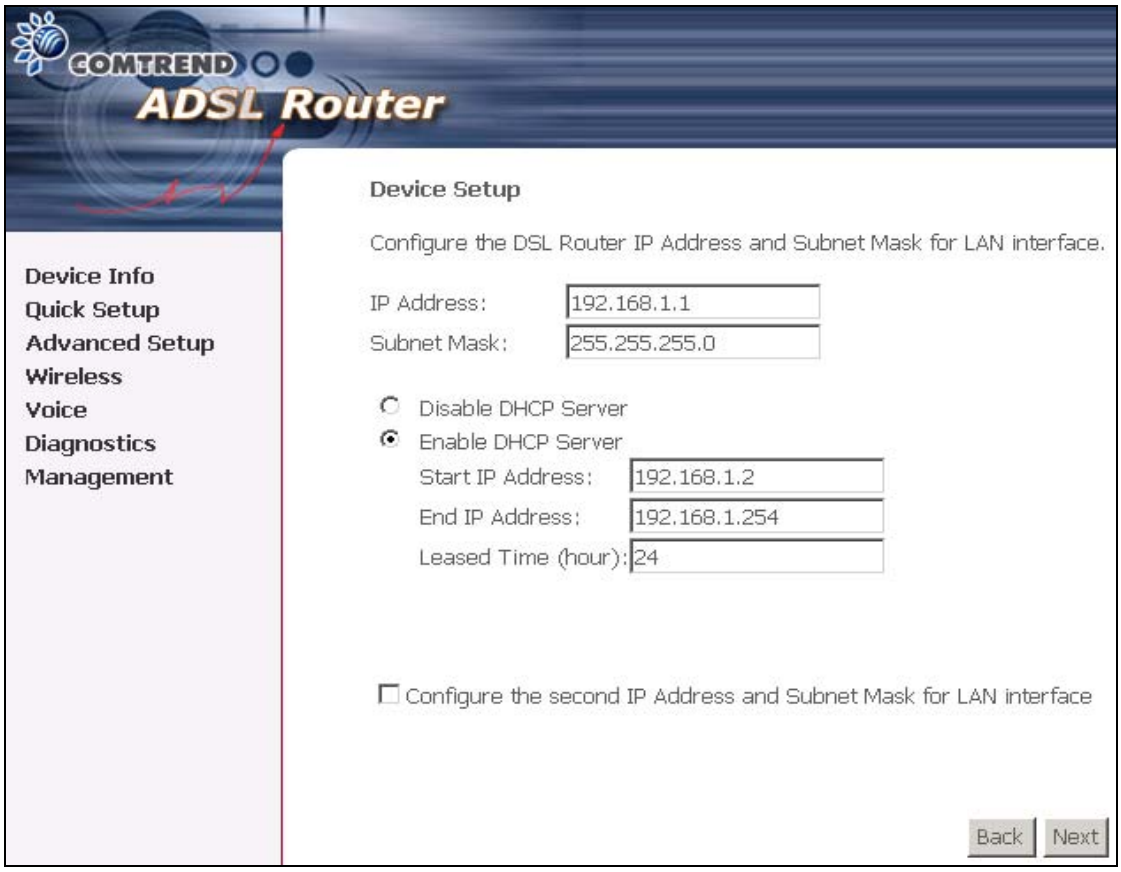
**Enable WAN Service checkbox:** Tick this item to enable the ADSL service. Untick it to stop the ADSL service.

**Service Name:** This is user-defined.

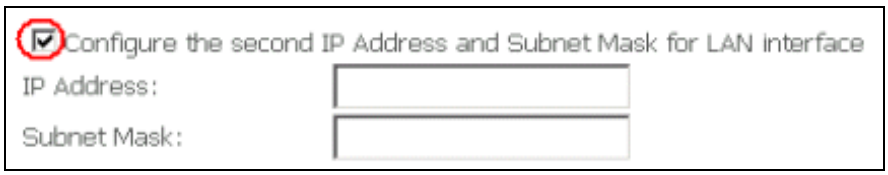
3. After entering your settings, select **Next**.

The Device Setup page allows the user to configure the LAN interface IP address and DHCP server. If the user would like this ADSL router to assign dynamic IP addresses, DNS server and default gateway to other LAN devices, select the radio box **Enable DHCP server on the LAN** to enter the starting IP address and end IP address and DHCP lease time. This configures the router to automatically assign IP addresses, default gateway address and DNS server addresses to each of your PCs.

Note that the router's default IP address is 192.168.1.1 and the default private address range provided by the ISP server in the router is 192.168.1.2 through 192.168.1.254.

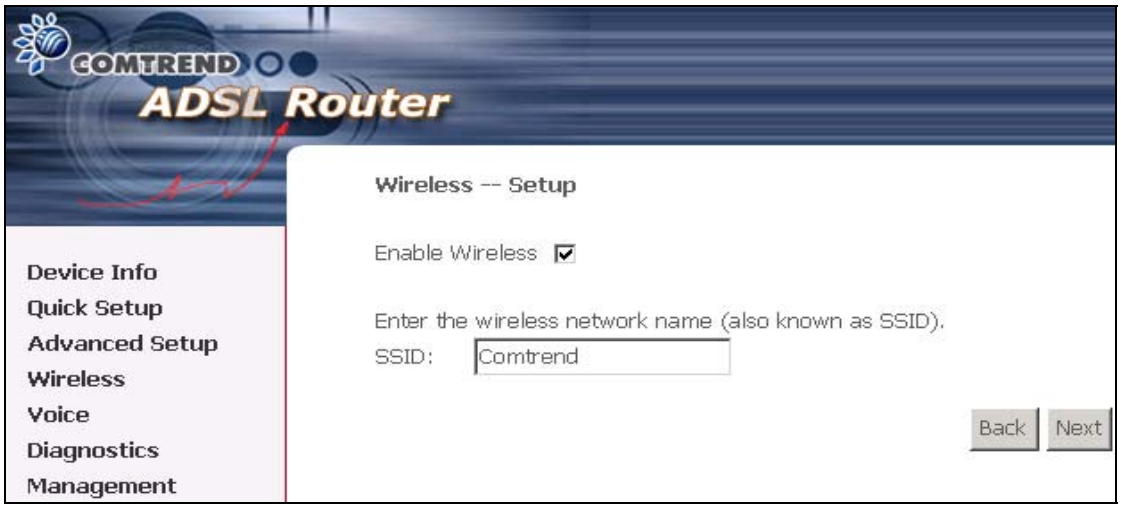



To configure a secondary IP address for the LAN port, click the box as shown here.

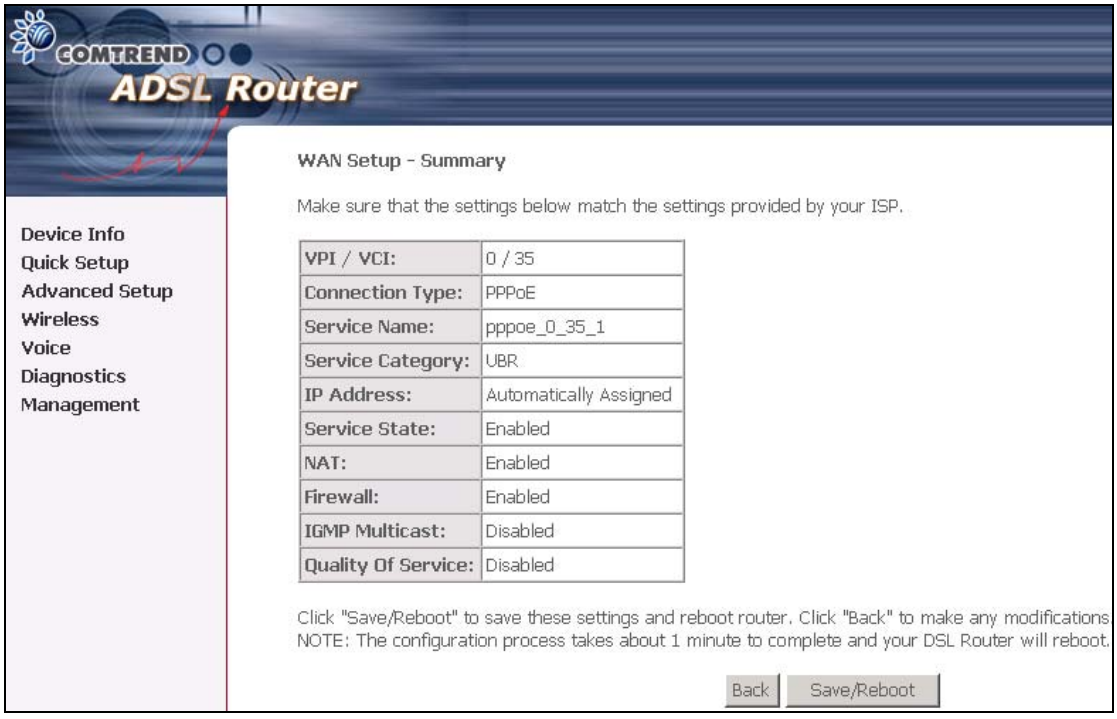



4. Click Next and the screen below will be displayed.

5. To enable the wireless function, select the box (by clicking on it) and input the SSID. Then, click **Next**.




6. Click **Next** to display the WAN Setup-Summary screen that presents the entire configuration summary. Click **Save/Reboot** if the settings are correct. Click **Back** if you wish to modify the settings.

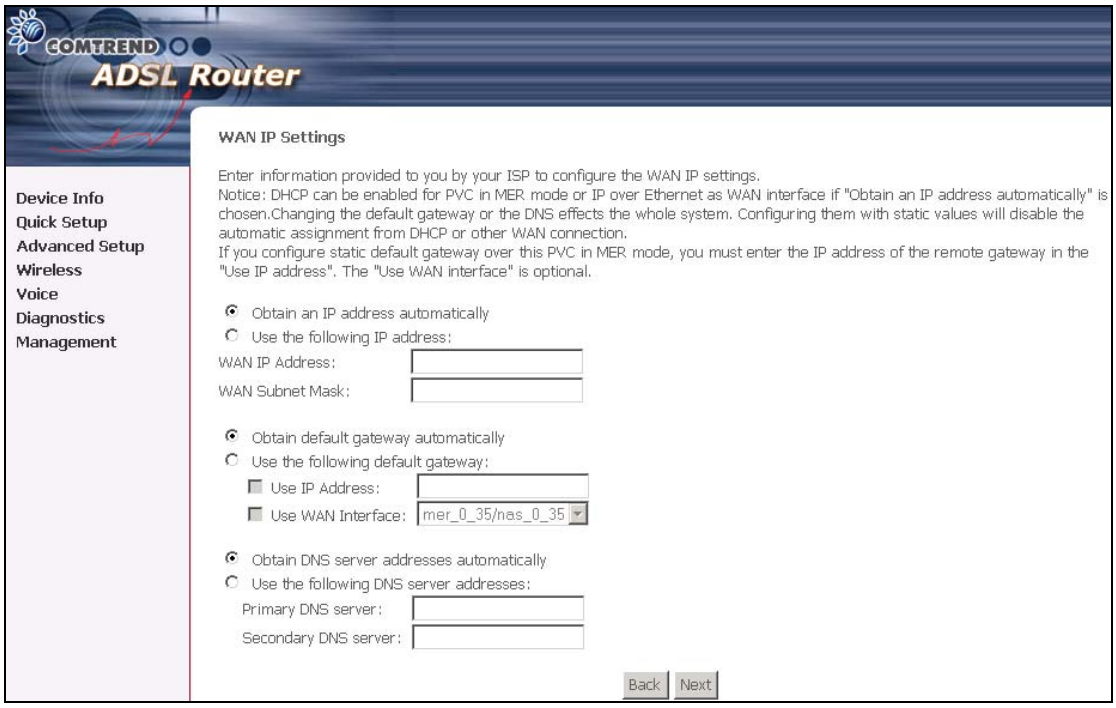



7. After clicking **Save/Reboot**, the VoIP IAD will save the configuration to the flash memory, and reboot. The Web UI will not respond until the system is brought up again. After the system is up, the Web UI will refresh to the Device Info page automatically. The CT-6382T is ready for operation and the LEDs display as described in the LED description tables.

### 5.2.2 MAC Encapsulation Routing (MER)

To configure MER, do the following.

1. Select **Quick Setup** and click **Next**.
2. Enter the PVC Index provided by the ISP and click **Next**.
3. Select the MAC Encapsulation Routing (MER) radio button, and click **Next**. The following screen appears.



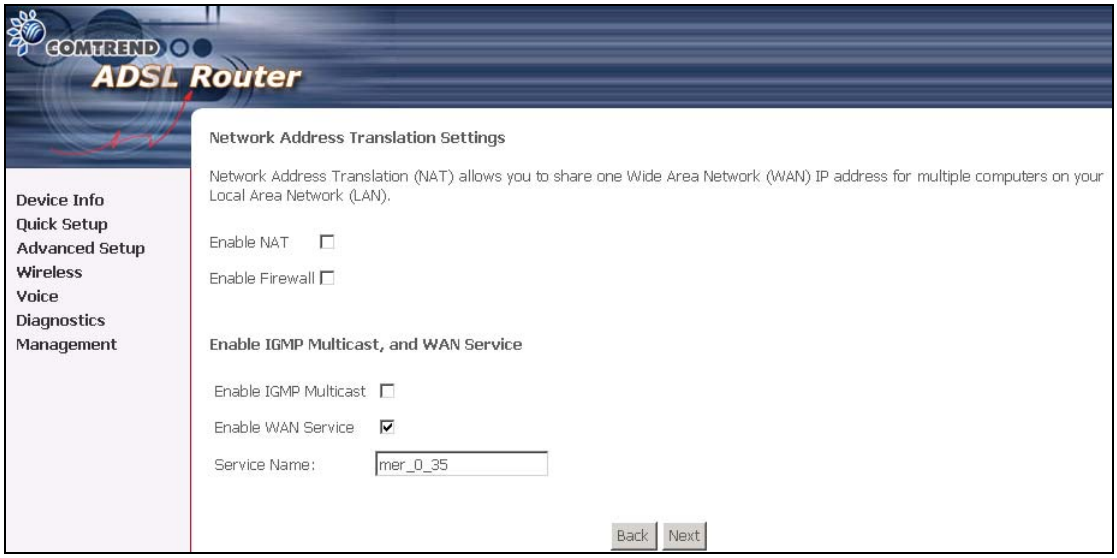

Enter information provided to you by your ISP to configure the WAN IP settings.

Notice: DHCP can be enabled for PVC in MER mode if **Obtain an IP address automatically** is chosen. Changing the default gateway or the DNS affects the whole system. Configuring them with static values will disable the automatic assignment from DHCP or other WAN connection.

If you configure static default gateway over this PVC in MER mode, you must enter the IP address of the remote gateway in the "Use IP address". The "Use WAN interface" is optional.

The ISP should provide the values that must be entered in the entry fields.

4. Click **Next** to display the following screen appears.




**Enable NAT checkbox:** If the LAN is configured with a private IP address, the user should select this checkbox. The NAT submenu on the left side main panel will be displayed after reboot. The user can then configure NAT-related features after the system comes up. If a private IP address is not used on the LAN side, this checkbox should be de-selected to free up system resources for better performance. When the system comes back after reboot, the NAT submenu will not be displayed on the left main panel.

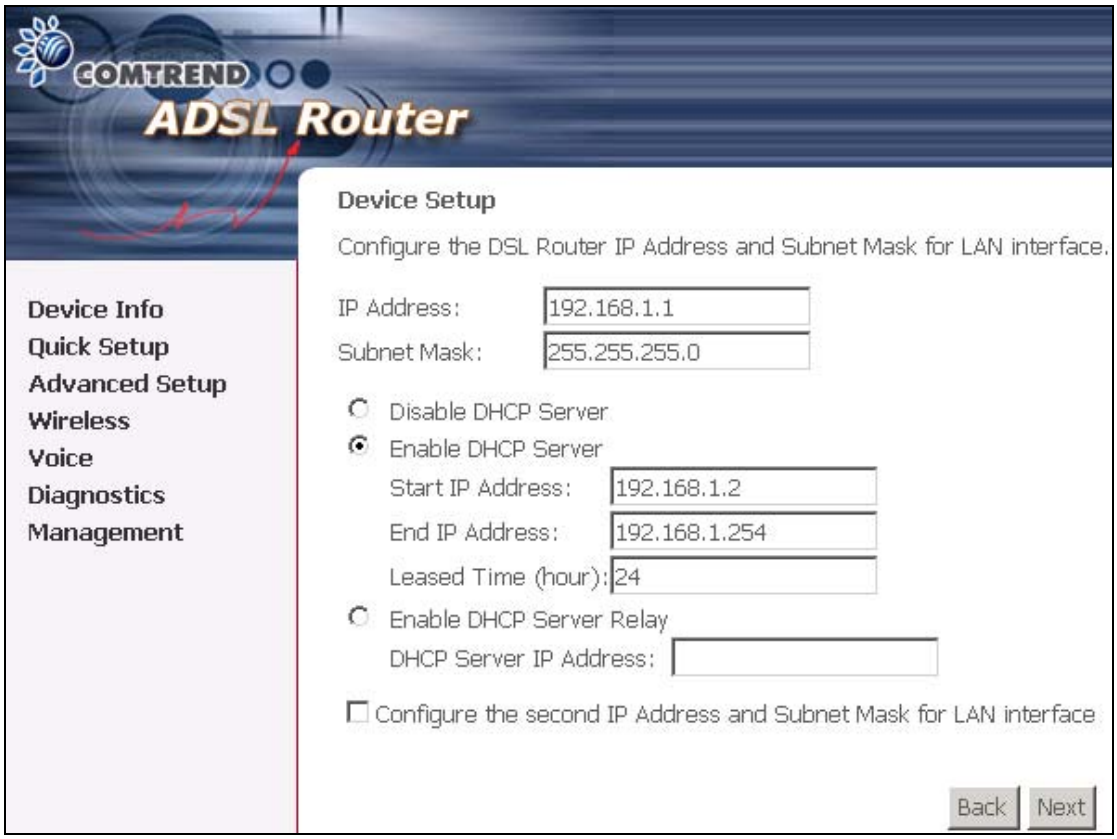
**Enable Firewall checkbox:** If the firewall checkbox is selected, the firewall submenu on the left side main panel will be displayed after system reboot. The user can then configure firewall features after the system comes up. If firewall is not used, this checkbox should be de-selected to free up system resources for better performance. When system comes back after reboot, the Firewall submenu will not be displayed on the left main panel.

**Enable IGMP Multicast:** Tick the checkbox to enable IGMP multicast (proxy). IGMP (Internet Group Membership Protocol) is a protocol used by IP hosts to report their multicast group memberships to any immediately neighboring multicast VoIP IAD's.

**Enable WAN Service:** Tick the checkbox to enable the WAN (ADSL) service. If this item is not selected, you will not be able to use the ADSL service.

**Service Name:** This is User-defined.

5. Upon completion, click **Next**. The following screen appears.



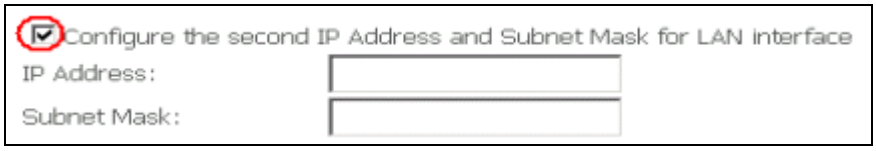

The Device Setup page allows the user to configure the LAN interface IP address and DHCP server. If the user would like this VoIP IAD to assign dynamic IP addresses, DNS server and default gateway to other LAN devices, select the radio box **Enable DHCP server** to enter the starting IP address and end IP address and DHCP lease time. This configures the IAD to automatically assign IP addresses, default gateway address and DNS server addresses to each of your PCs.

Note that the IAD's default IP address is 192.168.1.1 and the default private address range provided by the DHCP server in the IAD is 192.168.1.2 through 192.168.1.254.

**Note:** The Ethernet interface (and the wireless LAN interface on the CT-6382T) share the same subnet since they are bridged within the IAD.

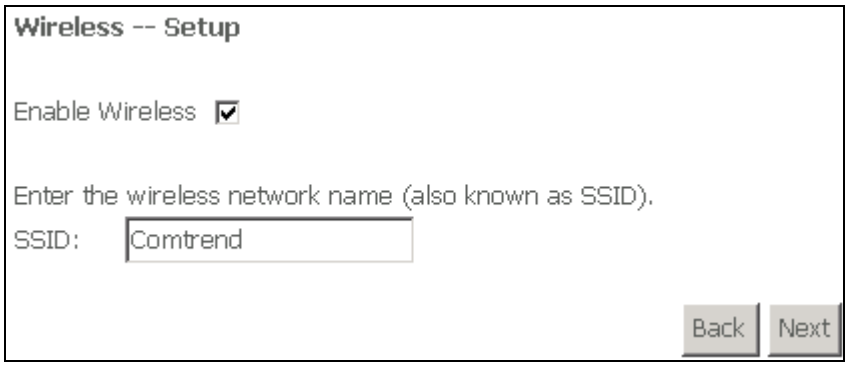
Select **Enable DHCP Server Relay** (if required), and enter the DHCP Server IP Address. This allows the Router to relay the DHCP packets to the remote DHCP server. The remote DHCP server will provide the IP address.

To configure a secondary IP address for the LAN port, click the box as shown below.

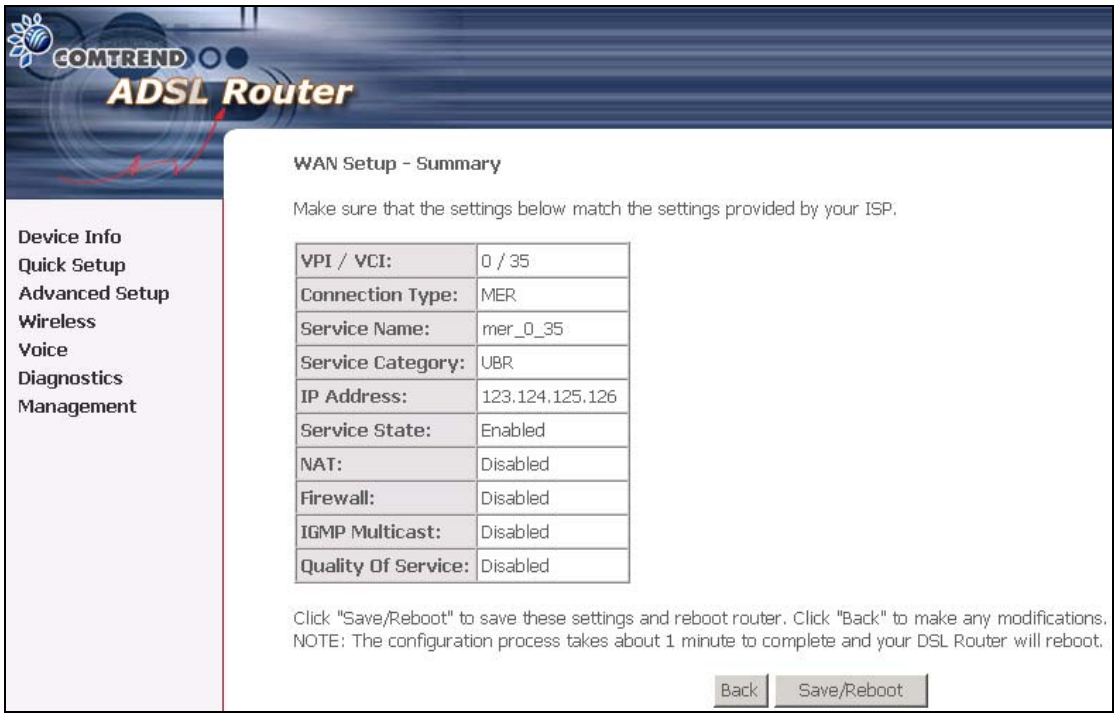



6. After entering your settings, select **Next** to display the following screen. The WAN Setup-Summary screen presents the entire configuration summary. Click **Save/Reboot** if the settings are correct. Click **Back** if you wish to modify the settings.

7. The following screen will be displayed. To enable the wireless function, select the box (by clicking on it) and input the SSID. Then, click **Next**.




The following screen will be displayed.

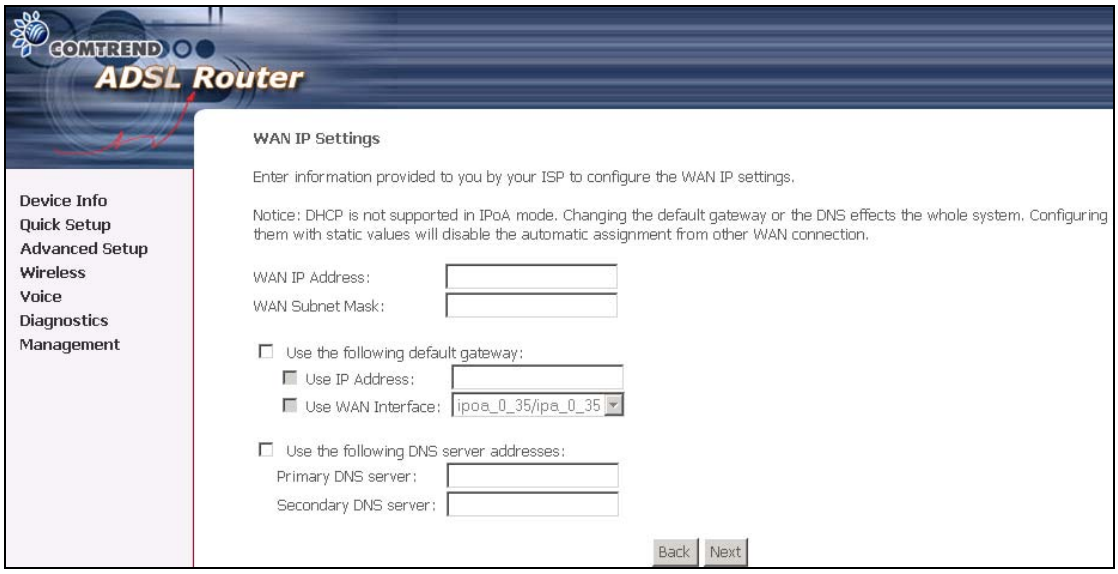



8. After clicking **Save/Reboot**, the IAD will save the configuration to the flash memory, and reboot. The Web UI will not respond until the system is brought up again. After the system is up, the Web UI will refresh to the Device Info page automatically. The CT-6382T is ready for operation and the LEDs display as described in the LED description tables.

### 5.2.3 IP Over ATM

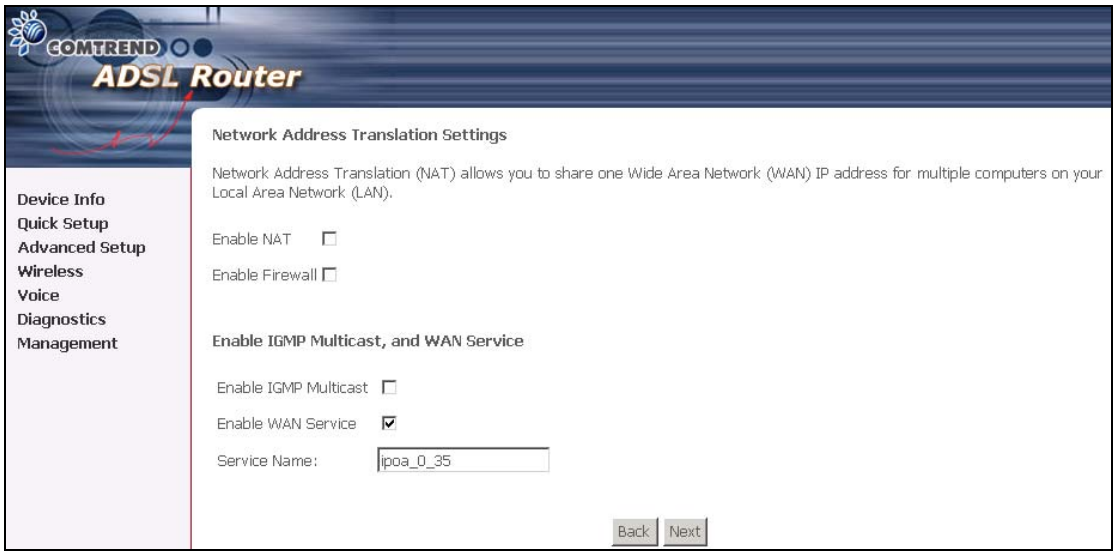
To configure IP Over ATM,

1. Select **Quick Setup** and click **Next**.
2. Enter the PVC Index and click **Next**.
3. Type the VPI and VCI values provided by the ISP and click **Next**.
4. Select the IP over ATM (IPoA) radio button and click **Next**. The following screen appears.




Notice that **Obtain an IP address automatically** (DHCP client) is not supported over IPoA. The user must enter the IP address or WAN interface for the default gateway setup, and the DNS server addresses provided by the ISP.

5. Click **Next**. The following screen appears.



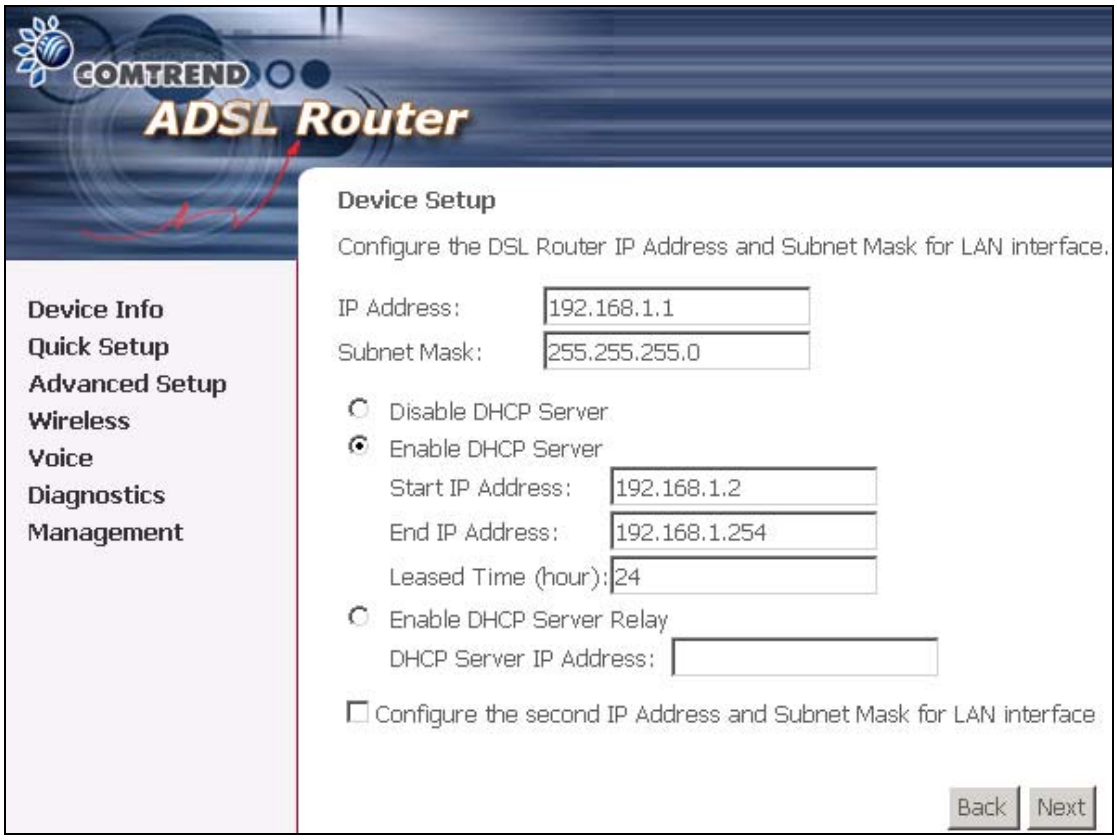

**Enable NAT checkbox**

If the LAN is configured with a private IP address, the user should select this checkbox. The NAT submenu on the left side main panel will be displayed after reboot. The user can then configure NAT-related features after the system comes up. If a private IP address is not used on the LAN side, this checkbox should be de-selected to free up system resources for better performance. When the system comes back after reboot, the NAT submenu will not be displayed on the left main panel.

**Enable Firewall checkbox**

If the firewall checkbox is selected, the firewall submenu on the left side main panel will be displayed after system reboot. The user can then configure firewall features after the system comes up. If firewall is not used, this checkbox should be de-selected to free up system resources for better performance. When system comes back after reboot, the Firewall submenu will not be displayed on the left main panel.

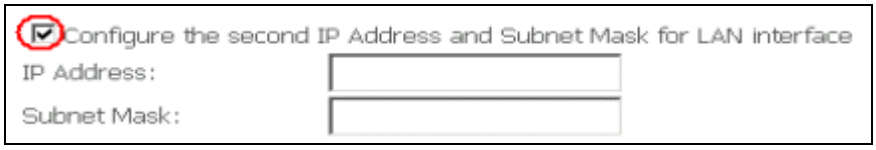
6. Click **Next** to display the following screen. The Device Setup page allows the user to configure the LAN interface IP address and DHCP server if the user would like this VoIP IAD to assign dynamic IP addresses, DNS server and default gateway to other LAN devices. Select the button Enable DHCP server on the LAN to enter the starting IP address and end IP address and DHCP lease time.



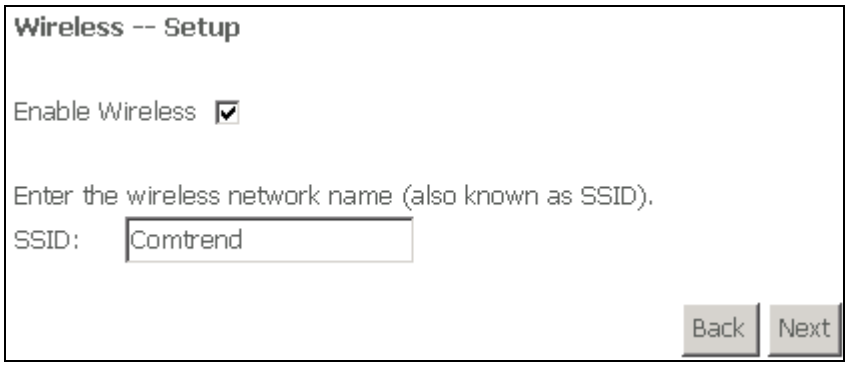

The user must configure the IP Address and the Subnet Mask. To use the DHCP service on the LAN, select the **Enable DHCP server** checkbox, and enter the Start IP addresses, the End IP address and DHCP lease time. This configures the IAD to automatically assign IP addresses, default gateway address and DNS server addresses to each of your PCs.

Note that the IAD's default IP address is 192.168.1.1 and the default private address range provided by DHCP server in the IAD is 192.168.1.2 through 192.168.1.254.

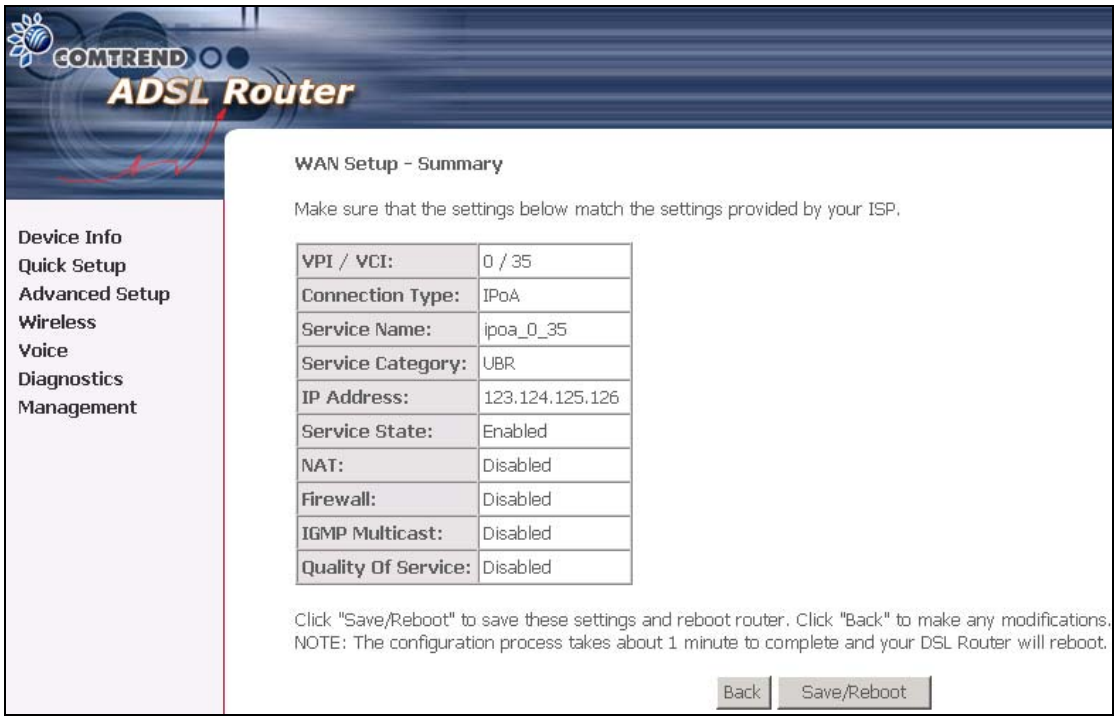
Select **Enable DHCP Server Relay** (if required), and enter the DHCP Server IP Address. This allows the Router to relay the DHCP packets to the remote DHCP server. The remote DHCP server will provide the IP address.
To configure a secondary IP address for the LAN port, click the box as shown below.



7. The following screen will be displayed. To enable the wireless function, select the box (by clicking on it) and input the SSID. Then, click **Next**.




8. The WAN Setup-Summary screen presents the entire configuration summary. Click **Save/Reboot** if the settings are correct. Click **Back** if you wish to modify the settings.

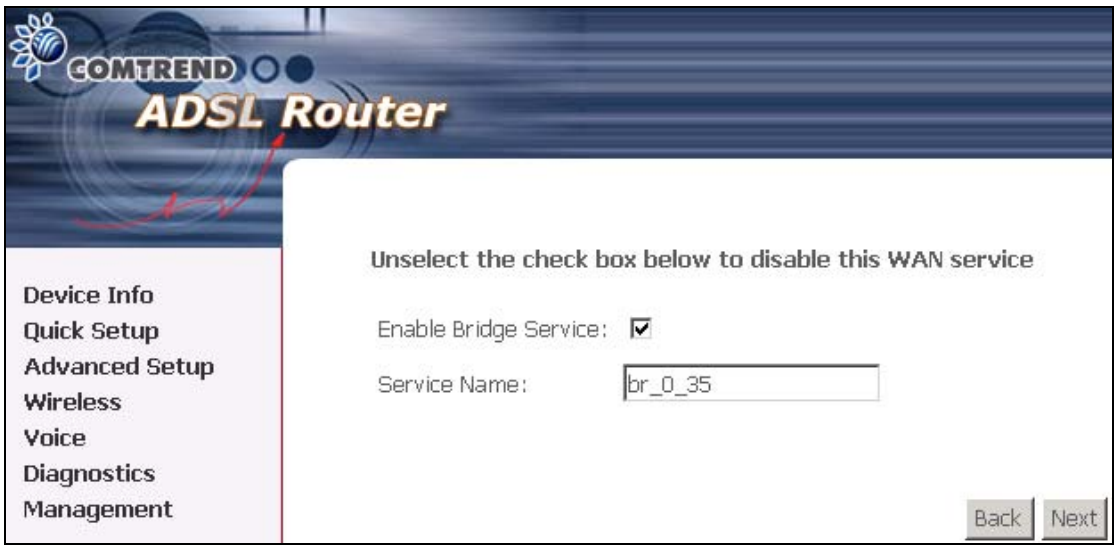



9. After clicking **Save/Reboot**, the IAD will save the configuration to the flash memory, and reboot. The Web UI will not respond until the system is brought up again. After the system is up, the Web UI will refresh to the Device Info page automatically. The CT-6382T is ready for operation and the LEDs display as described in the LED description tables.

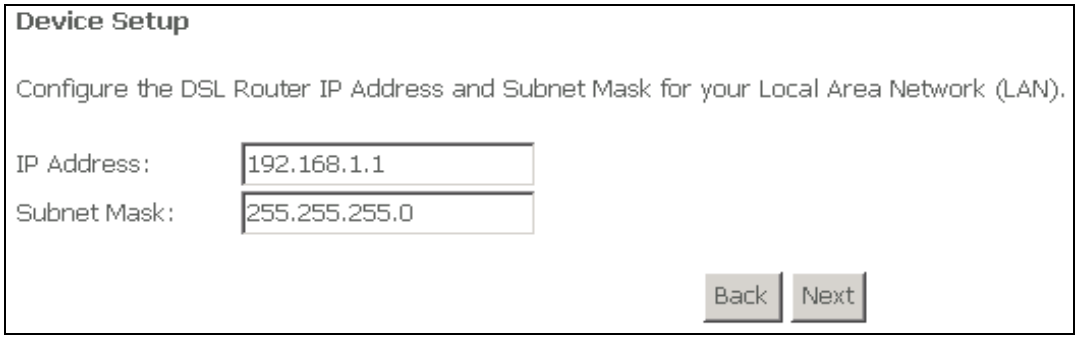
### 5.2.4 Bridging

Select the bridging mode. To configure Bridging, do the following.

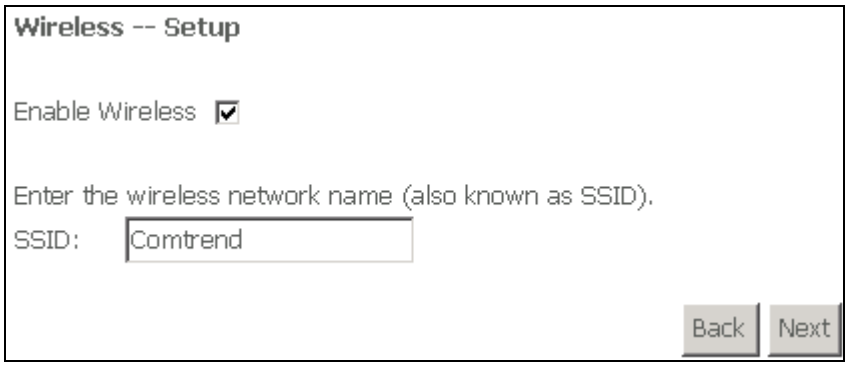
1. Select Quick Setup and click **Next**.
2. Enter the PVC Index and click **Next**.
3. Type in the VPI and VCI values provided by the ISP and click Next.
4. Select the Bridging radio button and click **Next**. The following screen appears. To use the bridge service, tick the checkbox, Enable Bridge Service, and enter the service name.



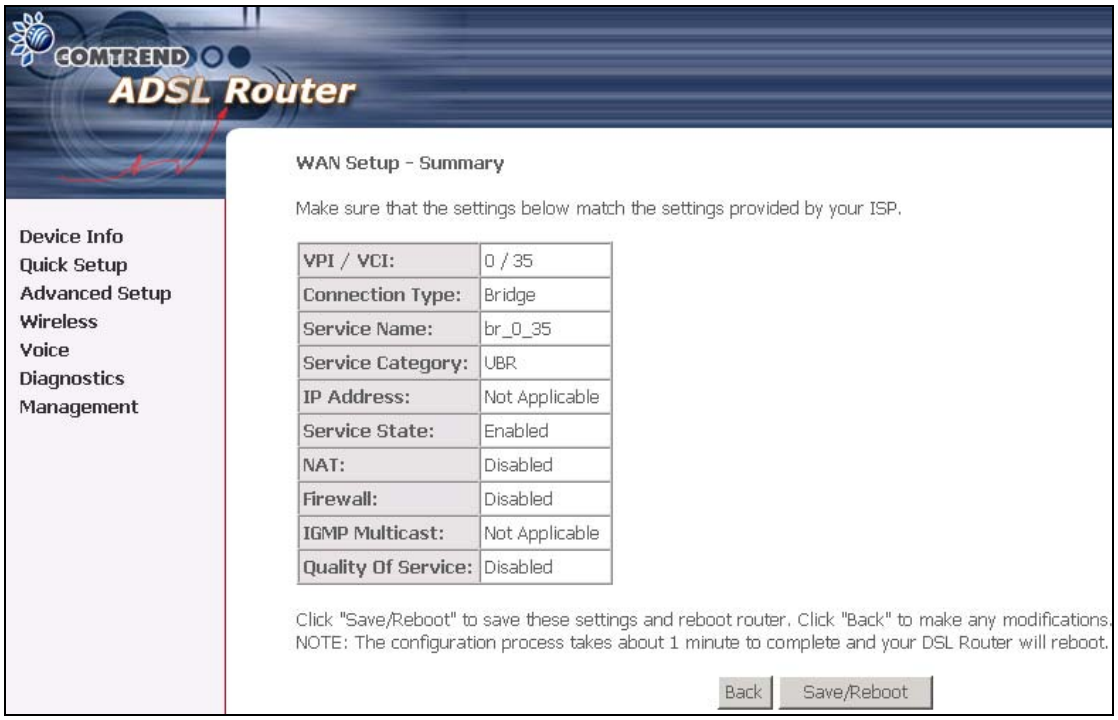

5. Click the **Next** button to continue. Enter the IP address for the LAN interface. The default IP address is 192.168.1.1. The LAN IP interface in bridge operating mode is needed for local users to manage the VoIP IAD. Notice that there is no IP address for the WAN interface in bridge mode, and the remote technical support cannot access the VoIP IAD. DHCP server is disabled on the LAN.



6. The following screen will be displayed. To enable the wireless function, select the box (by clicking on it) and input the SSID. Then, click **Next**.




The following screen will be displayed.



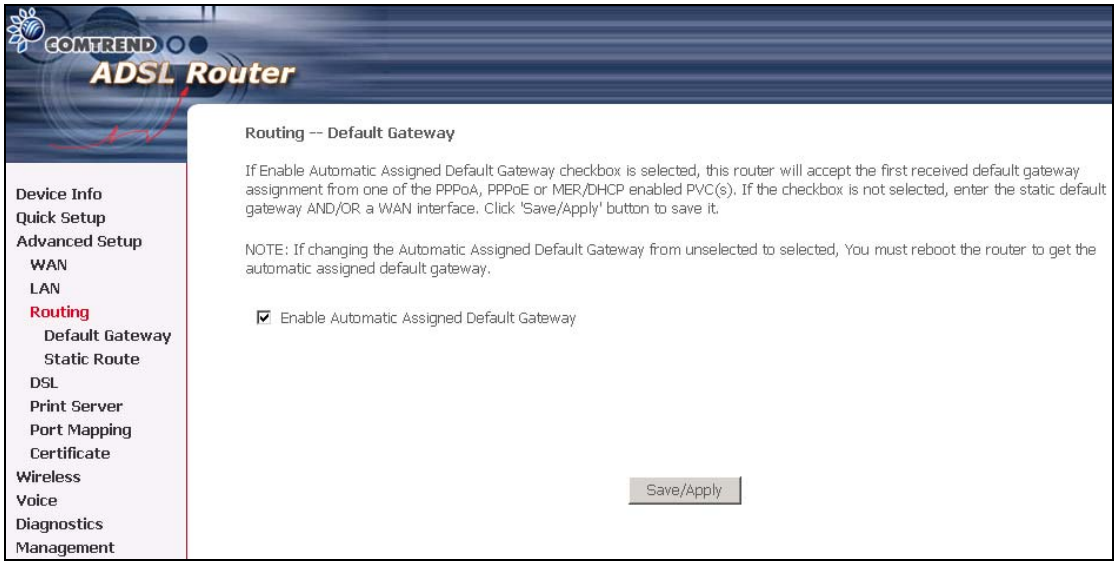

7. The WAN Setup-Summary screen presents the entire configuration summary. Click **Save/Reboot** if the settings are correct. Click **Back** if you wish to modify the settings.

# Chapter 6 Advanced Setup

This chapter explains: WAN, LAN, Routing, DSL and Port Mapping……

**Note:** Shown below for your reference are the available menu options for each different configuration.

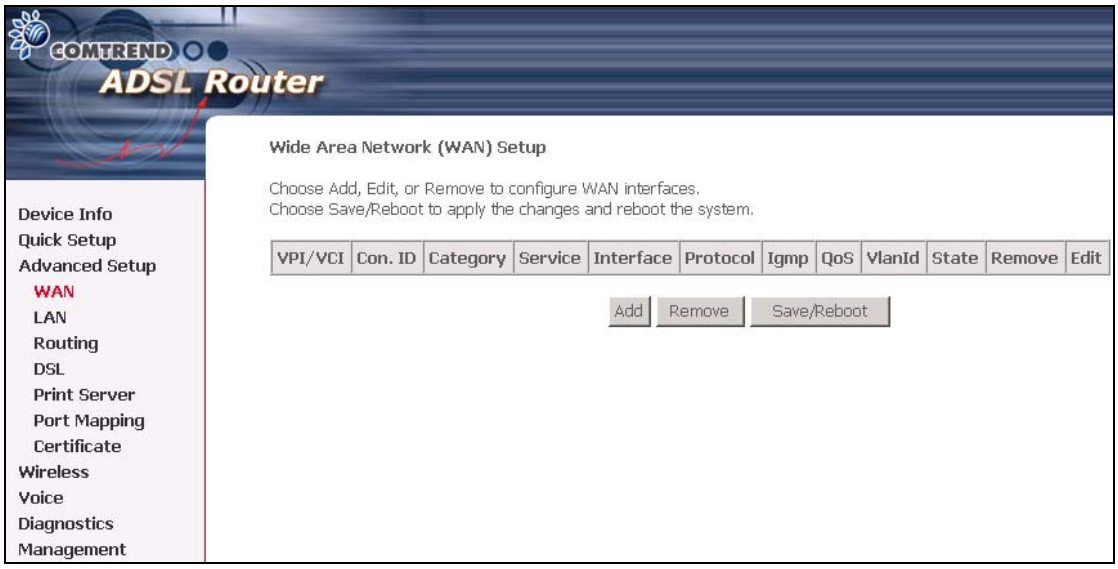

This screenshot is for Mer and IPoA encapsulations.




This screenshot is for PPPoE and PPPoA encapsulations.


This screenshot is for Bridged encapsulation.

# 6.1 WAN



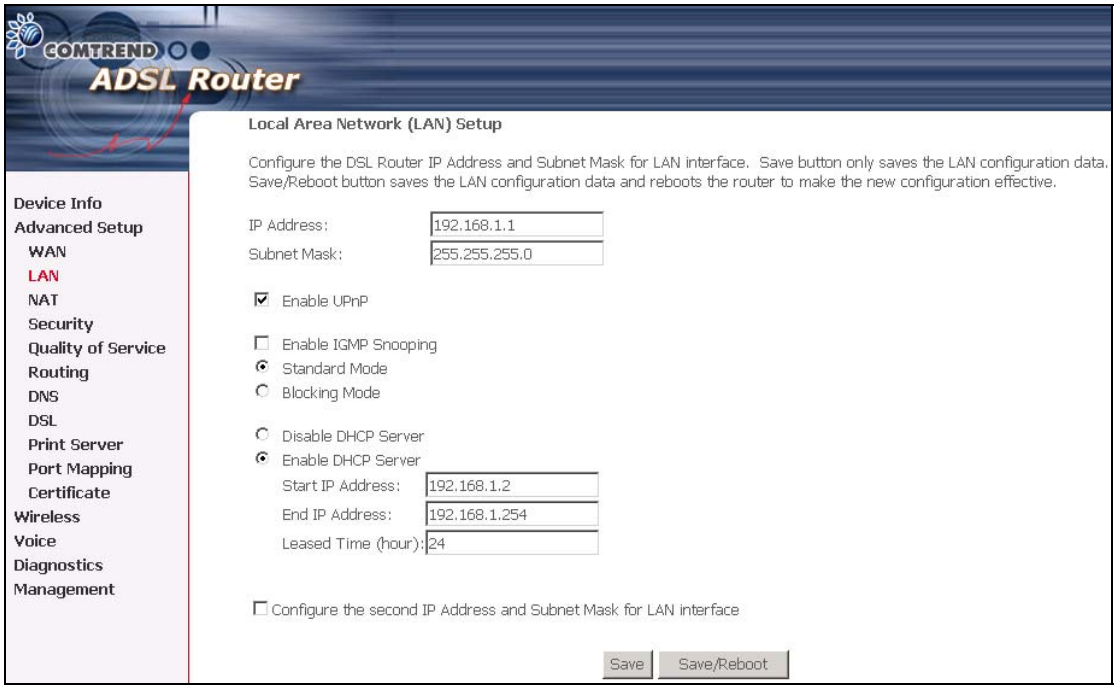

| | |
|---|---|
| VPI/VCI | ATM VPI (0-255) / VCI (32-65535) |
| Con. ID | ID for WAN connection |
| Category | ATM service category, e.g. UBR, CBR… |
| Service | Name of the WAN connection |
| Interface | Name of the interface for WAN |
| Protocol | Shows bridge or router mode |
| Igmp | Shows enable or disable IGMP proxy |
| QoS | Shows enable or disable QoS |
| State | Shows enable or disable WAN connection |
| VlanId | VLAN ID is the identification of the VLAN, which is basically used by the IEEE - 802.1Q |

For further information on WAN please reference section: 4.1, Page 17.

# 6.2 LAN

Configure the VoIP IAD IP Address and Subnet Mask for LAN interface. Save button only saves the LAN configuration data. Save/Reboot button saves the LAN configuration data and reboots the IAD to make the new configuration effective.

**IP Address**: Enter the IP address for the LAN port.
**Subnet Mask**: Enter the subnet mask for the LAN port.

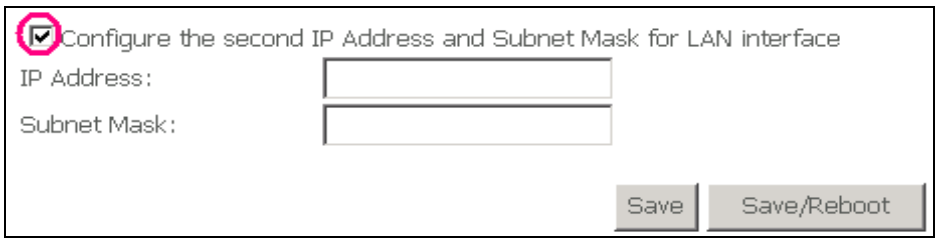



**Enable UPnP**: Tick the box to enable.
**Note**: This option will not display in Bridge mode or if no PVC is configured.

**Enable IGMP Snooping:** Enable IGMP Snooping function by ticking the box.

**Standard Mode:** In standard mode, as in all prior releases, multicast traffic will flood to all bridge ports when there is no client subscribes to any multicast group – even when IGMP snooping is enabled.

**Blocking Mode:** In blocking mode, the multicast data traffic will be blocked and not flood to all bridge ports when there is no client subscription to any multicast group.
To configure a secondary IP address for the LAN port, click the box as shown below.




**IP Address**: Enter the secondary IP address for the LAN port.

**Subnet Mask**: Enter the secondary subnet mask for the LAN port.

# 6.3 NAT

**Note:** This option is not available for bridge mode.

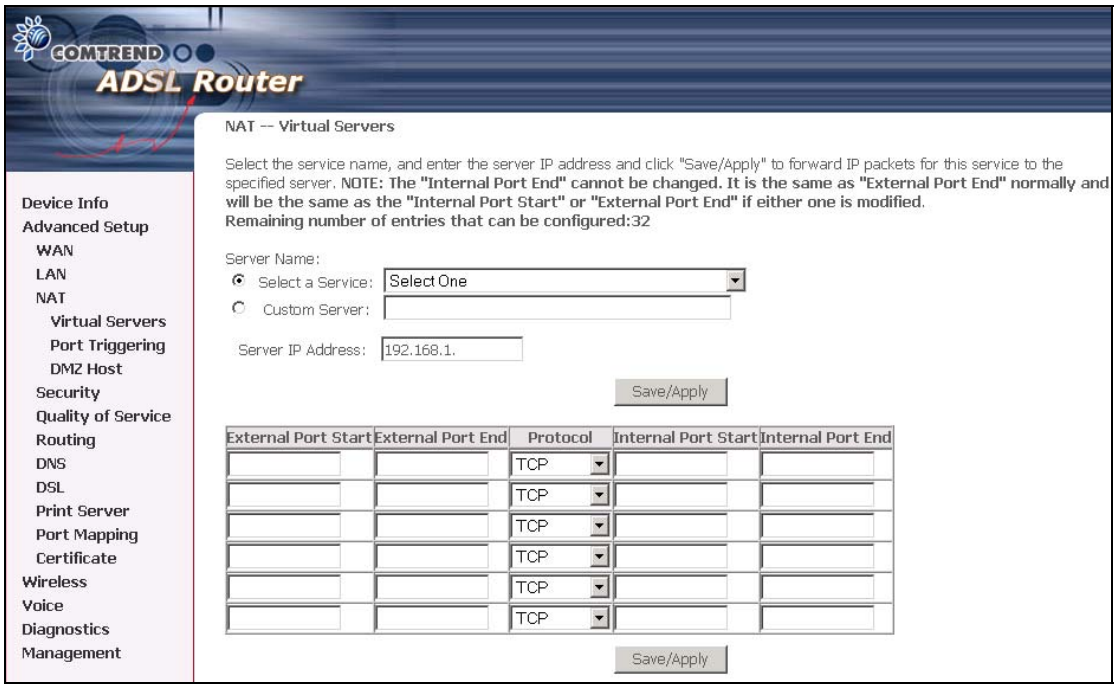
To display the NAT function, you need to enable the NAT feature in the WAN Setup.

### 6.3.1 Virtual Servers

**Note:** This option is not available for Bridge mode.

Virtual Server allows you to direct incoming traffic from WAN side (identified by Protocol and External port) to the Internal server with private IP address on the LAN side. The Internal port is required only if the external port needs to be converted to a different port number used by the server on the LAN side. A maximum 32 entries can be configured.


To add a Virtual Server, simply click the Add button. The following will be displayed.

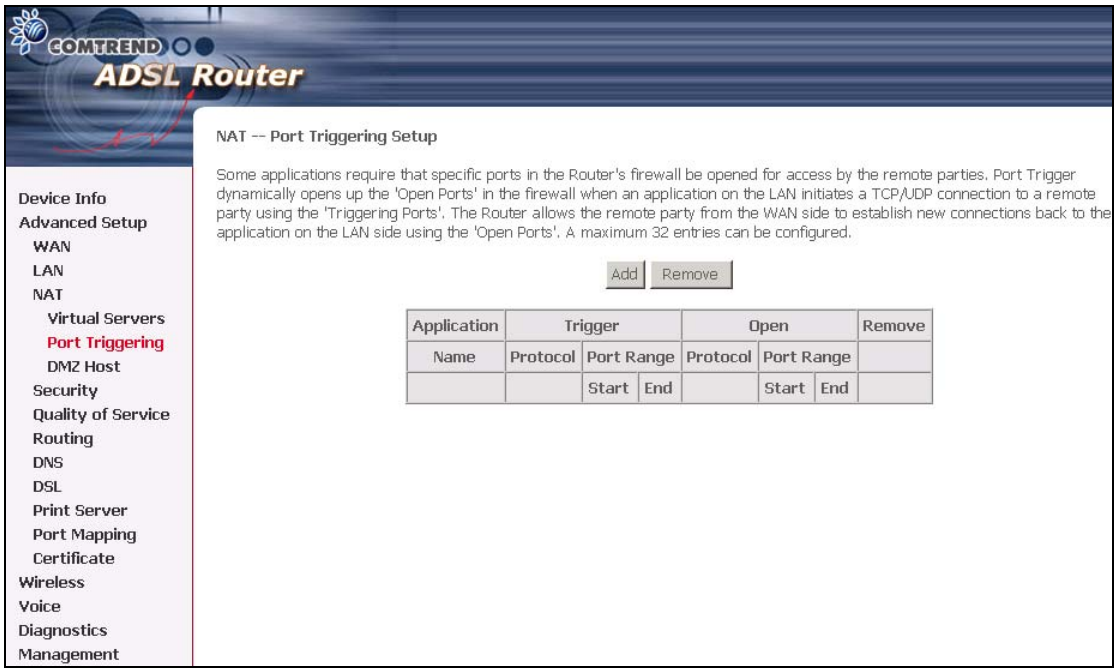



| | |
|---|---|
| Select a Service<br>Or<br>Custom Server | User should select the service from the list.<br>Or<br>User can enter the name of their choice. |
| Server IP Address | Enter the IP address for the server. |
| External Port Start | Enter the starting external port number (when you select Custom Server). When a service is selected the port ranges are automatically configured. |
| External Port End | Enter the ending external port number (when you select Custom Server). When a service is selected the port ranges are automatically configured. |
| Protocol | User can select from: TCP, TCP/UDP or UDP. |
| Internal Port Start | Enter the internal port starting number (when you select Custom Server). When a service is selected the port ranges are automatically configured |
| Internal Port End | Enter the internal port ending number (when you select Custom Server). When a service is selected the port ranges are automatically configured. |

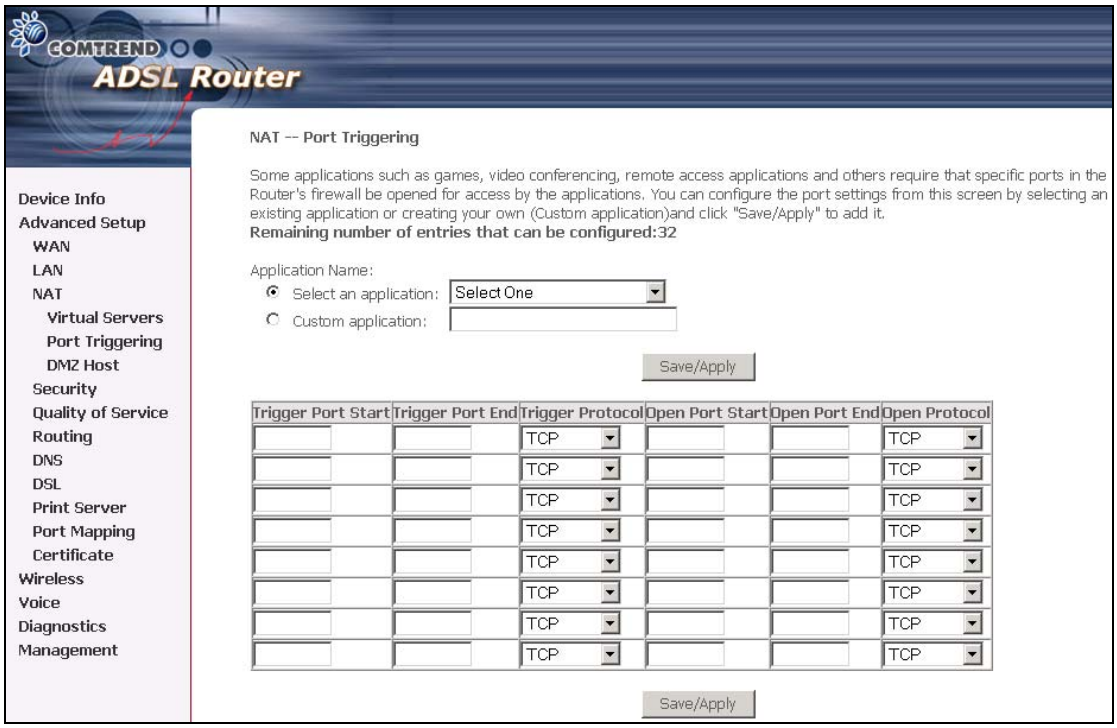
### 6.3.2 Port Triggering

**Note:** This option is not available for Bridge mode.

Some applications require that specific ports in the IAD's firewall be opened for access by the remote parties. Port Trigger dynamically opens up the 'Open Ports' in the firewall when an application on the LAN initiates a TCP/UDP connection to a remote party using the 'Triggering Ports'. The IAD allows the remote party from the WAN side to establish new connections back to the application on the LAN side using the 'Open Ports'. A maximum 32 entries can be configured.




To add a Trigger Port, simply click the Add button. The following will be displayed.

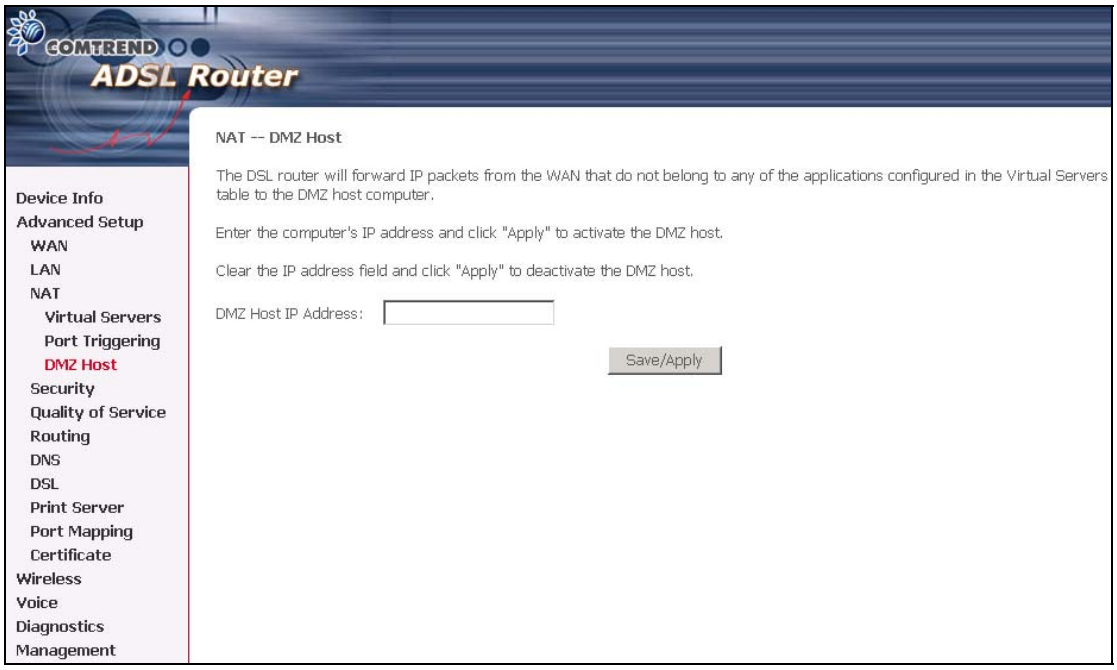



| | |
|---|---|
| Select an Application<br>Or<br>Custom Application | User should select the application from the list.<br>Or<br>User can enter the name of their choice. |
| Trigger Port Start | Enter the starting trigger port number (when you select custom application). When an application is selected the port ranges are automatically configured. |
| Trigger Port End | Enter the ending trigger port number (when you select custom application). When an application is selected the port ranges are automatically configured. |
| Trigger Protocol | User can select from: TCP, TCP/UDP or UDP. |
| Open Port Start | Enter the starting open port number (when you select custom application). When an application is selected the port ranges are automatically configured. |
| Open Port End | Enter the ending open port number (when you select custom application). When an application is selected the port ranges are automatically configured. |
| Open Protocol | User can select from: TCP, TCP/UDP or UDP. |

### 6.3.3 DMZ Host

**Note:** This option is not available for Bridge mode.

The VoIP IAD will forward IP packets from the WAN that do not belong to any of the applications configured in the Virtual Servers table to the DMZ host computer.




Enter the computer's IP address and click "Apply" to activate the DMZ host.
Clear the IP address field and click "Apply" to deactivate the DMZ host.

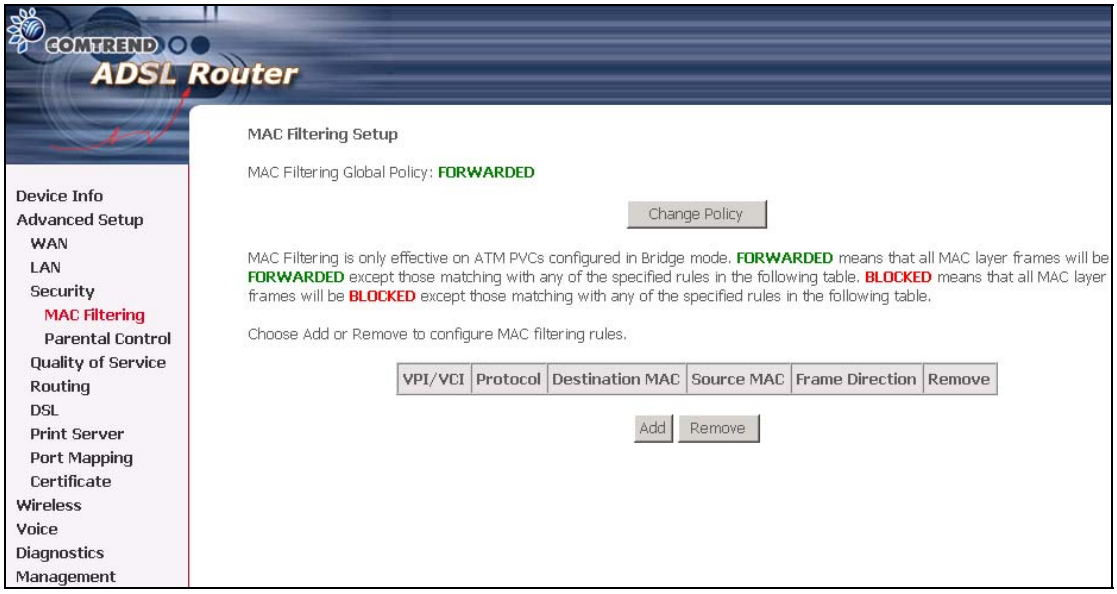
# 6.4 Security

### 6.4.1 MAC Filtering

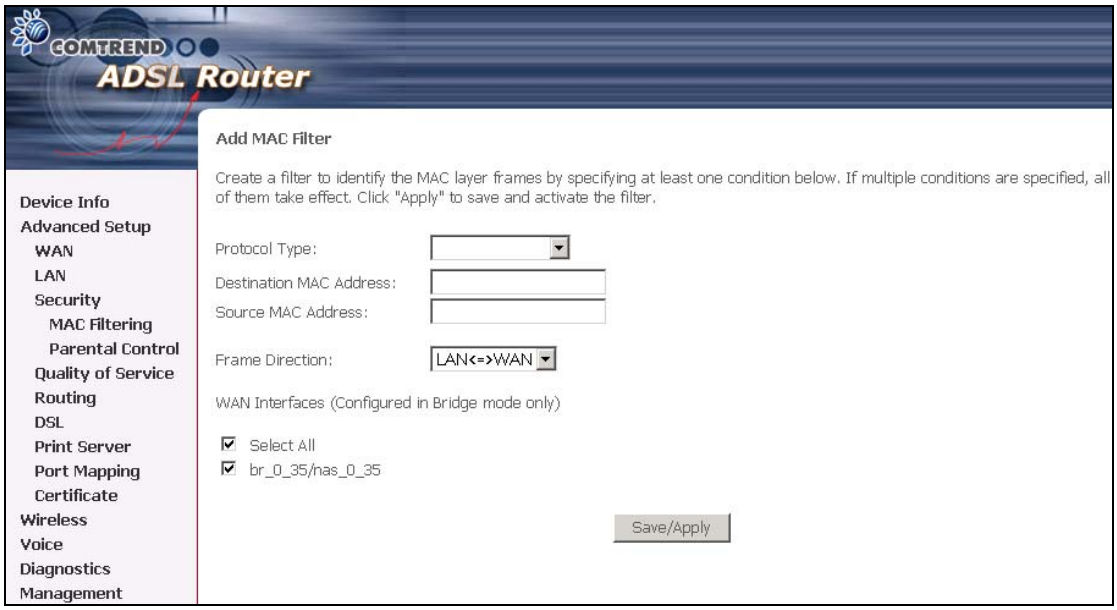
Mac Filtering is only available for Bridged mode.

Each network device has a unique MAC address. You can block or forward the packets based on the MAC addresses. The MAC Filtering Setup screen allows setting up the MAC filtering policy and the MAC filtering rules. MAC Filtering is only effective on ATM PVCs configured in Bridge mode.

The policy **FORWARDED** means that all MAC layer frames will be **FORWARDED** except those matching with any of the specified rules in the following table. **BLOCKED** means that all MAC layer frames will be **BLOCKED** except those matching with any of the specified rules in the following table. The default is FORWARD; you change by clicking the **Change Policy** button.




Choose **Add** or **Remove** to configure MAC filtering rules. The following screen pops up when you click **Add**. Create a filter to identify the MAC layer frames by specifying at least one condition below. If multiple conditions are specified, all of them take effect. Click **Apply** to save and activate the filter.

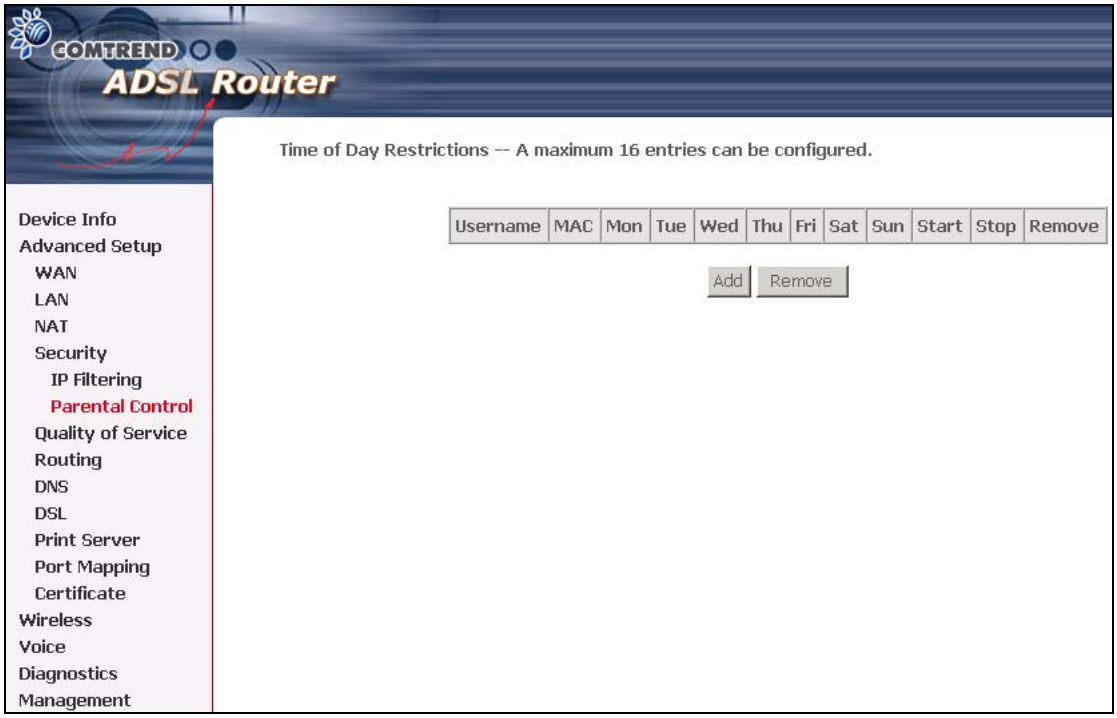



| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| Protocol type | PPPoE, IPv4, IPv6, AppleTalk, IPX, NetBEUI, IGMP |
| Destination MAC Address | Define the destination MAC address |
| Source MAC Address | Define the source MAC address |
| Frame Direction | Select the incoming/outgoing packet interface |

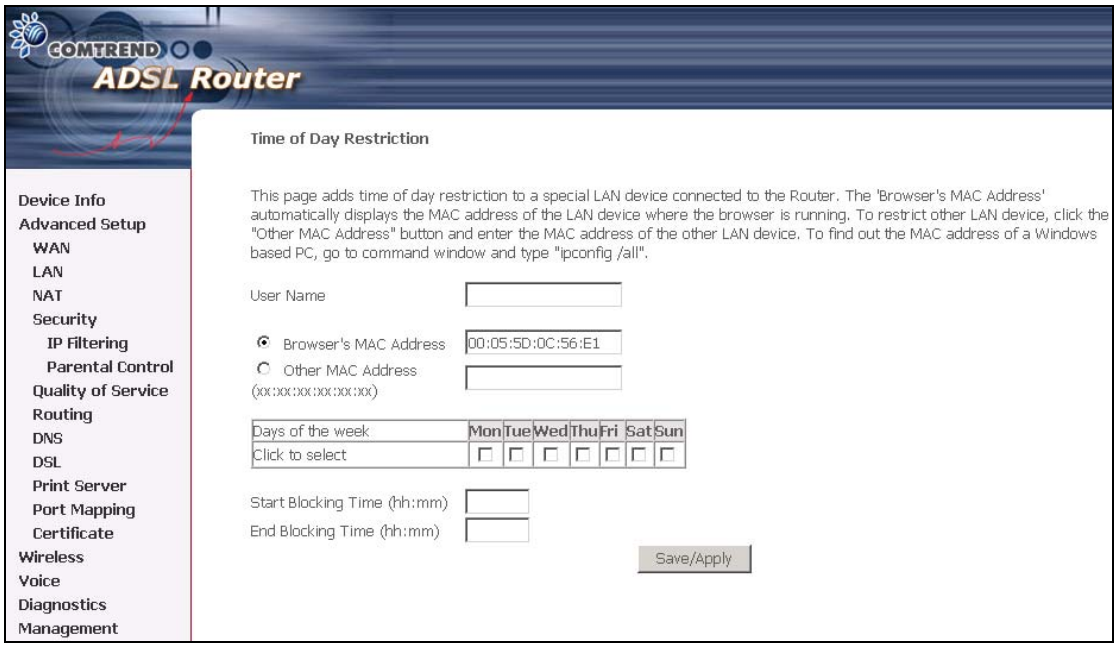
### 6.4.2 Parental Control

**Daytime Parental Control**

This feature restricts access of a selected LAN device to an outside Network through the router, as per chosen days of the week and the chosen times.




Click **Add** to display the following screen.



Click Save/Apply to enforce the settings.
**User Name:** Name of the Filter.

**Browser's MAC Address:** Displays MAC address of the LAN device on which the browser is running.

**Other MAC Address:** If restrictions are to be applied to a device other than the one on which the browser is running, the MAC address of that LAN device is entered.

**Days of the Week:** Days of the week, when the restrictions are applied.

**Start Blocking Time:** The time when restrictions on the LAN device are put into effect.

**End Blocking Time:** The time when restrictions on the LAN device are lifted.

### 6.4.3 IP Filtering

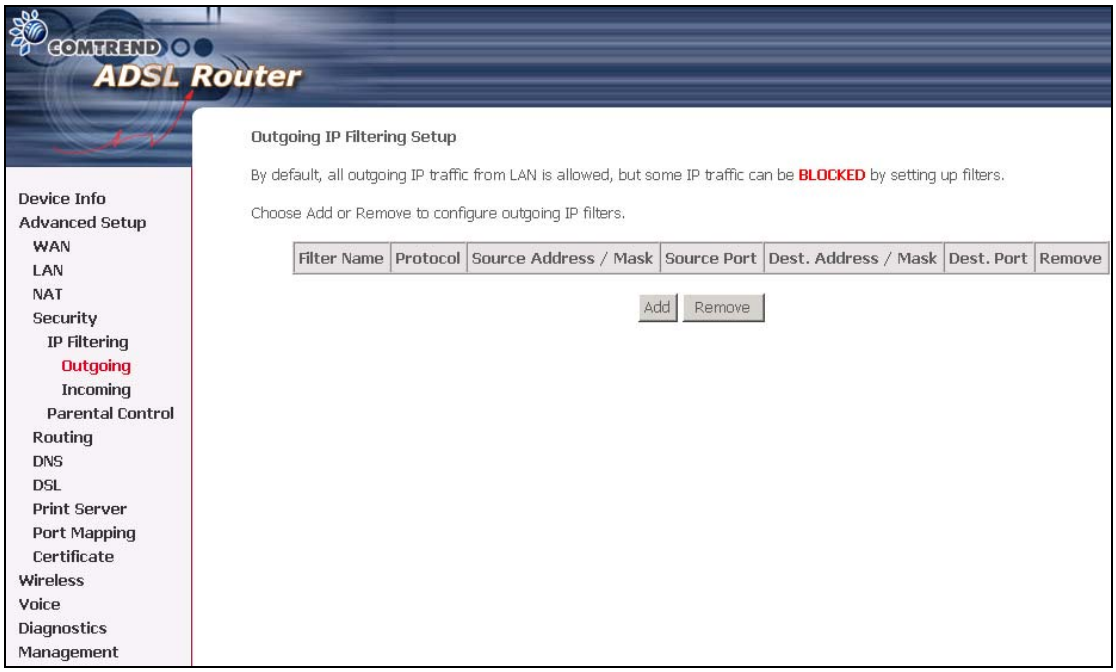
This option is not available for bridge mode.

IP filtering allows you to create a filter rule to identify outgoing/incoming IP traffic by specifying a new filter name and at least one condition below. All of the specified conditions in this filter rule must be satisfied for the rule to take effect. Click 'Save/Apply' to save and activate the filter.

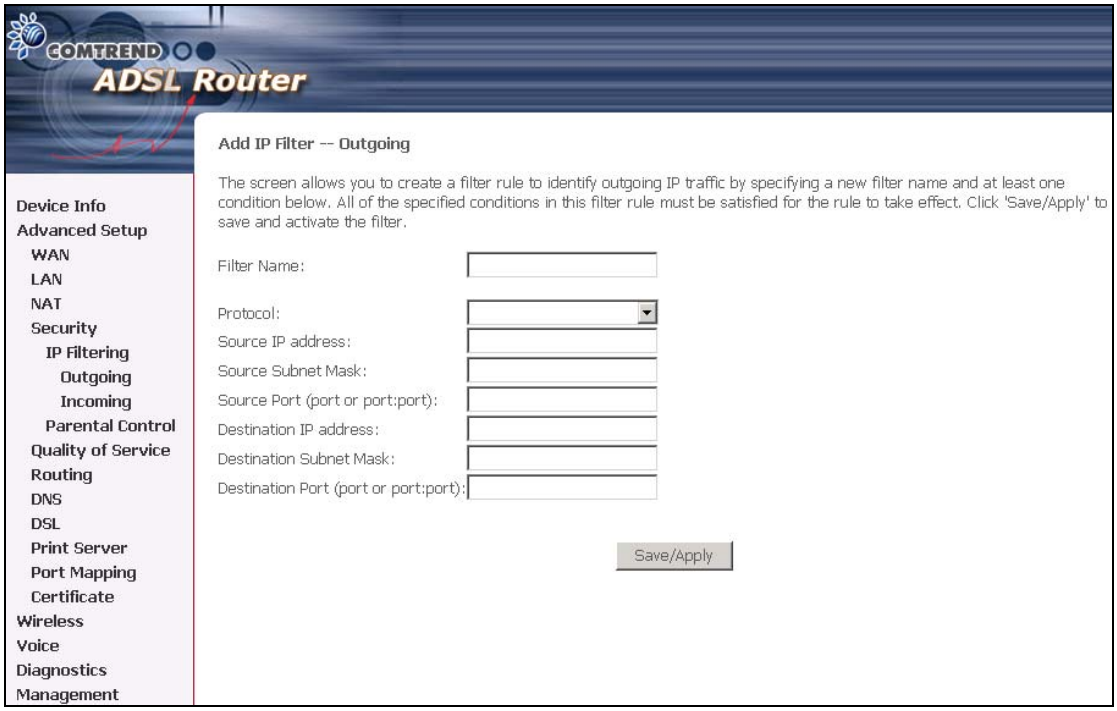
**Note:** After you enable the "Firewall", you can set the "IP filter". If firewall is disabled, you cannot set the IP filter.

**Outgoing**

Note: The default setting for all Outgoing traffic is Accepted.




To add a filtering rule, simply click the Add button. The following screen will be displayed.

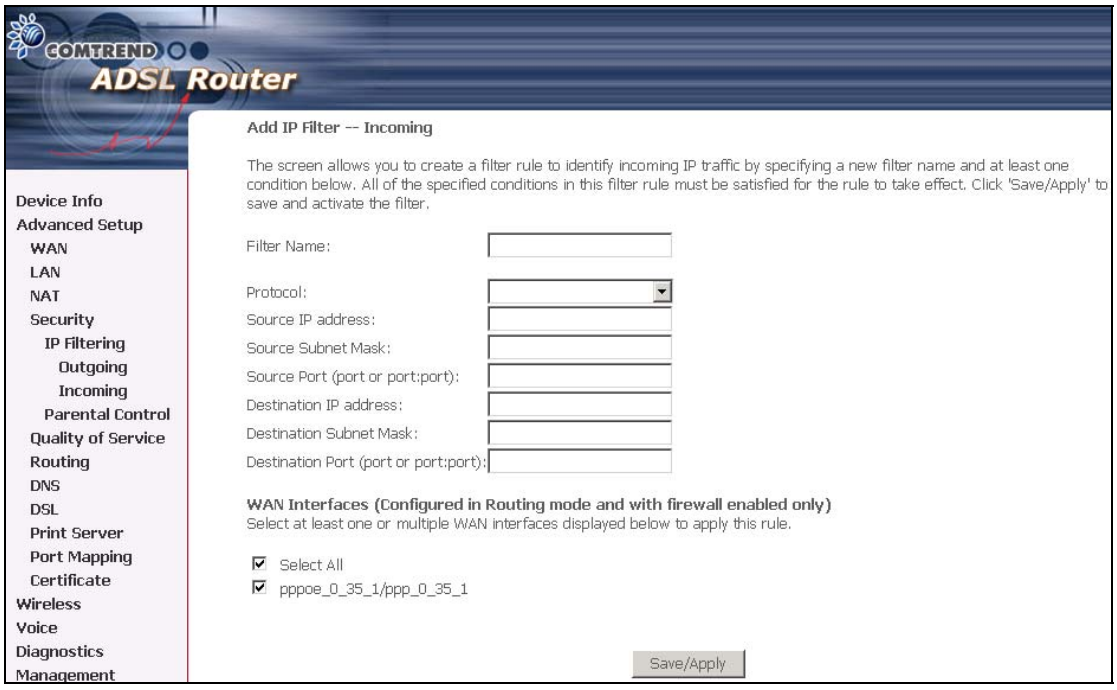



| | |
|---|---|
| Filter Name | Type a name for the filter rule. |
| Protocol | User can select from: TCP, TCP/UDP, UDP or ICMP. |
| Source IP address | Enter source IP address. |
| Source Subnet Mask | Enter source subnet mask. |
| Source Port (port or port:port) | Enter source port number or port range. |
| Destination IP address | Enter destination IP address. |
| Destination Subnet Mask | Enter destination subnet mask. |
| Destination port (port or port:port) | Enter destination port number or port range. |

**Incoming**

Note: The default setting for all Incoming traffic is Blocked.

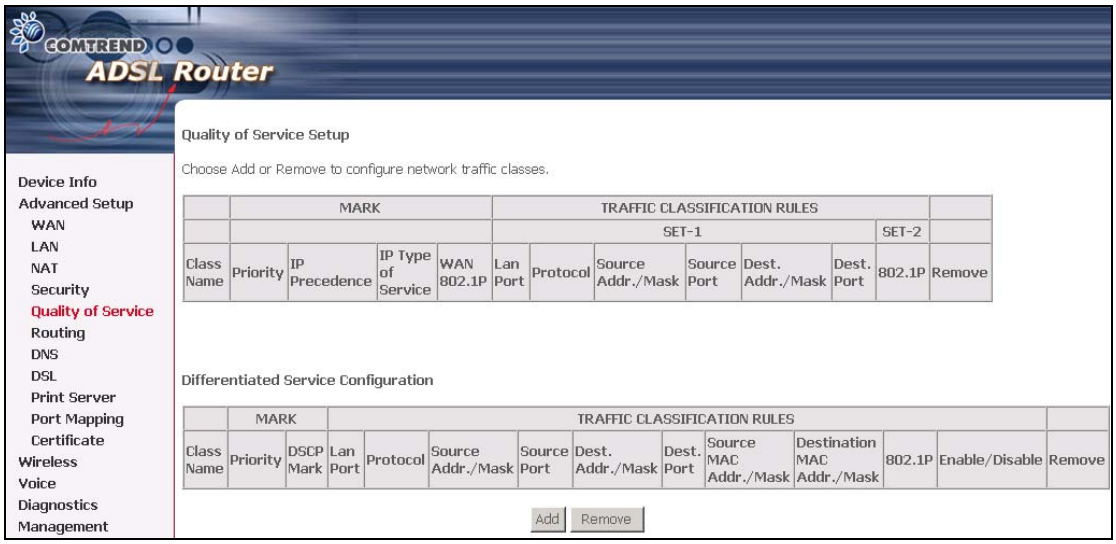

To add a filtering rule, simply click the Add button. The following screen will be displayed.



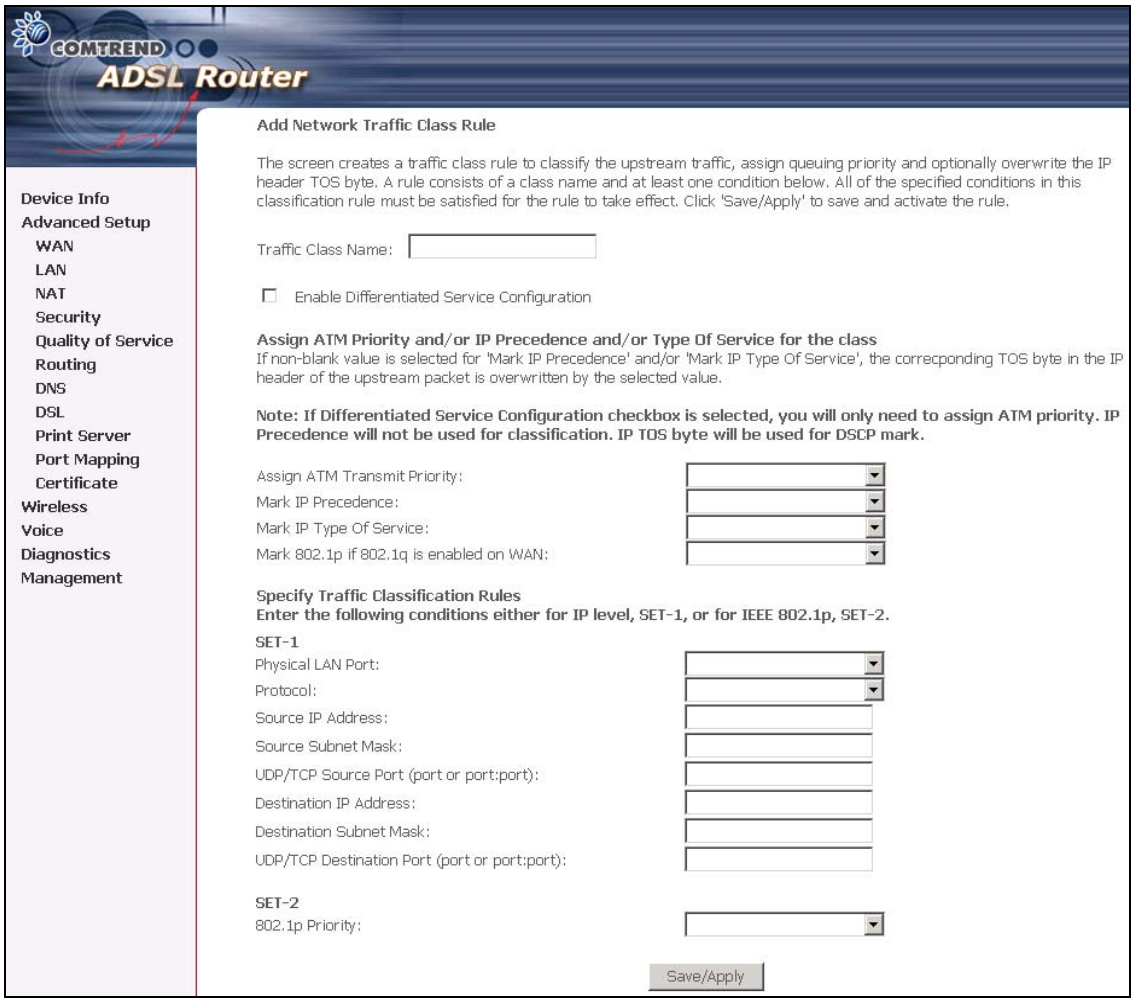

To configure the parameters, please reference **Outgoing** table above.

# 6.5 Quality of Service

To display the quality of service function, you need to enable the QoS feature in the WAN Setup.



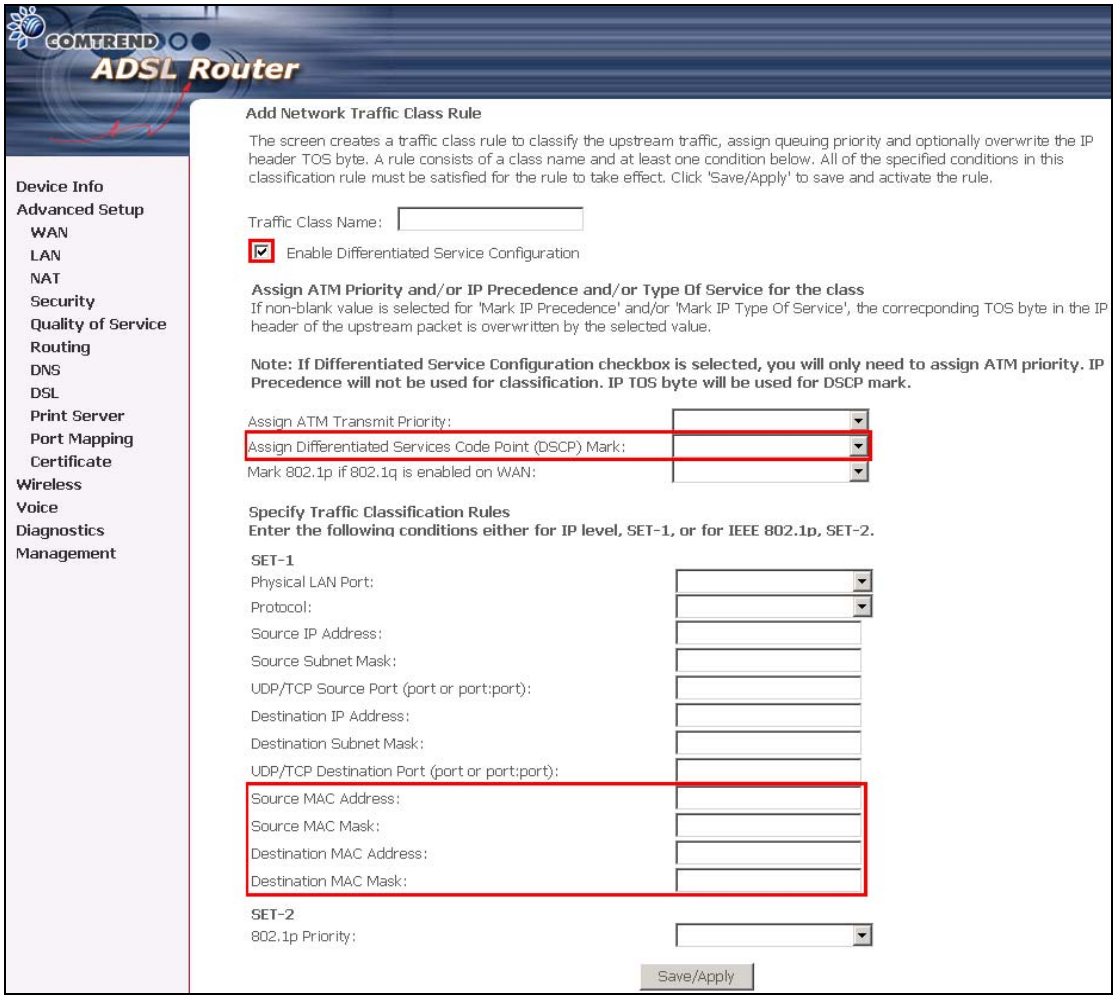

Choose Add to configure network traffic classes. The following screen will be displayed:




| | |
|---|---|
| Traffic Class Name | Enter name for traffic class. |
| Assign ATM Transmit Priority | Select Low, Medium or High. |
| Mark IP Precedence | Select between 0-7. The lower the digit shows the higher the priority. |
| Mark IP Type Of Service | Select either: Normal Service, Minimize Cost, Maximize Reliability, Maximize Throughput, Minimize Delay |
| Mark 802.1p if 802.1q is enabled on WAN | Select between 0-7. The higher the digit shows the higher the priority. |
| **SET-1** | |
| Physical LAN Port | Select between ENET(1-4), USB, Wireless and Wireless_Guest. |
| Protocol | User can select from: TCP, TCP/UDP, UDP or ICMP. |
| Source IP Address | Enter the source IP address. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Source Subnet Mask | Enter the subnet mask for the source IP address. |
| Source Port (port or port:port) | Enter source port number or port range. |
| Destination IP address | Enter destination IP address. |
| Destination Subnet Mask | Enter destination subnet mask. |
| Destination port (port or port:port) | Enter destination port number or port range. |
| **SET-2** | |
| 802.1p Priority | Select between 0-7. The lower the digit shows the higher the priority |

If the **Enable Differentiated Service Configuration** box is ticked (i.e. selected) the following screen will be displayed:




The additional Items are explained below.

| | |
|---|---|
| Assign Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP) Mark | The selected Code Point gives the corresponding priority to the packets that satisfies the rules set below. |
| Source MAC Address | A packet belongs to SET-1, if a binary-AND of its source MAC address with the Source MAC Mask is equal to the binary-AND of the Source MAC Mask and this field. |
| Source MAC Mask | This is the mask used to decide how many bits are checked in Source MAC Address. |
| Destination MAC Address | A packet belongs to SET-1 then the result that the Destination MAC Address of its header binary-AND to the Destination MAC Mask must equal to the result that this field binary-AND to the Destination MAC Mask. |
| Destination MAC Mask | This is the mask used to decide how many bits are checked in Destination MAC Address. |

# 6.6 Routing

The Routing dialog box allows you to configure Default gateway, Static Route and RIP.

**Note:** This " RIP " option is not available for Bridge mode.

### 6.6.1 Default Gateway

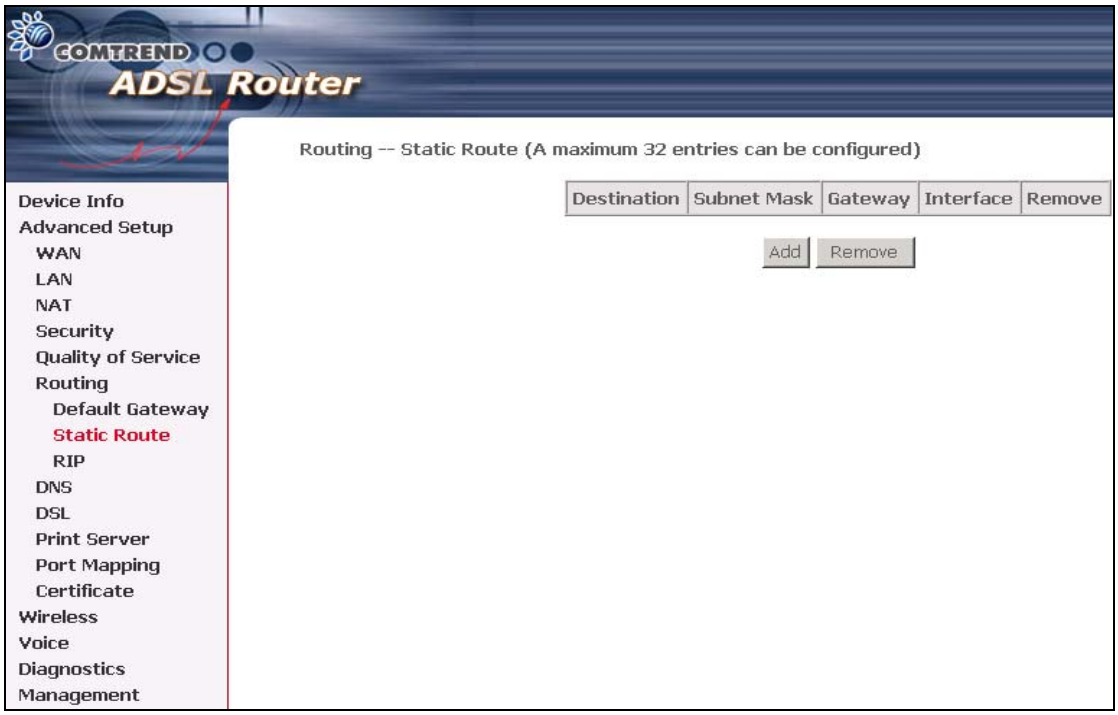
If '**Enable Automatic Assigned Default Gateway'** checkbox is selected, this IAD will accept the first received default gateway assignment from one of the PPPoA, PPPoE or MER/DHCP enabled PVC(s). If the checkbox is not selected, enter the static default gateway AND/OR a WAN interface. Click 'Save/Apply' button to save it.

**NOTE:** If changing the Automatic Assigned Default Gateway from unselected to selected, You must reboot the IAD to get the automatic assigned default gateway.


**Note**: This screenshot is based on PPPoE encapsulation.

### 6.6.2 Static Route

Choose **Static Route** to display the Static Route screen. The Static Route screen lists the configured static routes, and allows configuring static routes. Choose **Add** or **Remove** to configure the static routes.

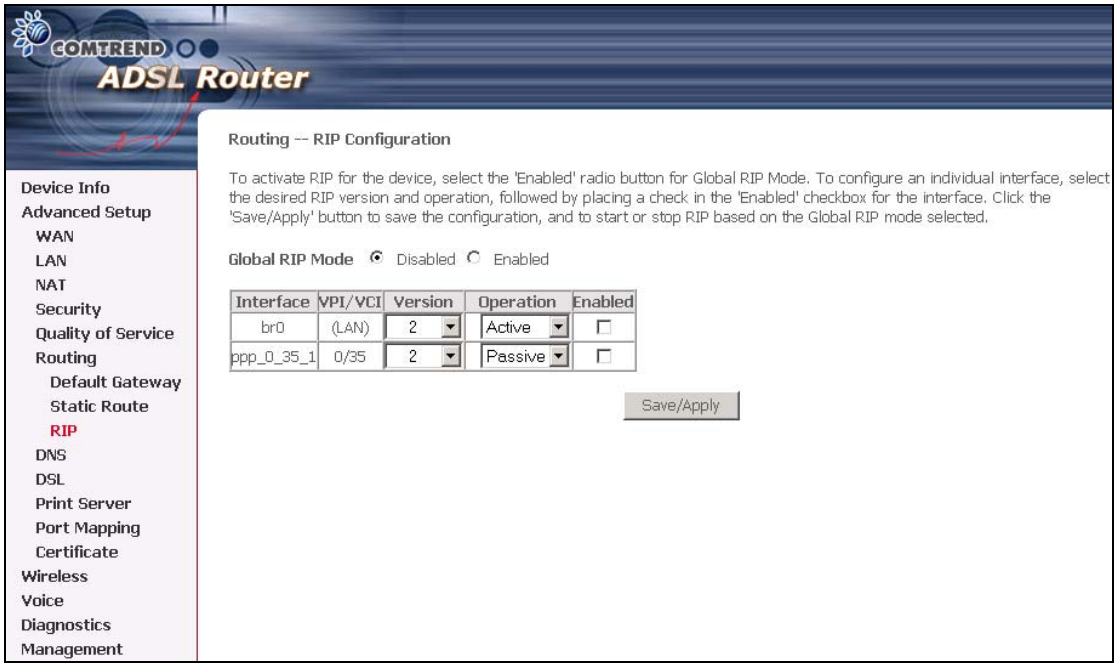



**Note**: This screenshot is based on PPPoE encapsulation.

To add static route, click the **Add** button to display the following screen. Enter the destination network address, subnet mask, gateway AND/OR available WAN interface then click **Save/Apply** to add the entry to the routing table.

### 6.6.3 RIP

To activate RIP for the device, select the 'Enabled' radio button for Global RIP Mode. To configure an individual interface, select the desired RIP version and operation, followed by placing a check in the 'Enabled' checkbox for the interface. Click the 'Save/Apply' button to save the configuration, and to start or stop RIP based on the Global RIP mode selected.

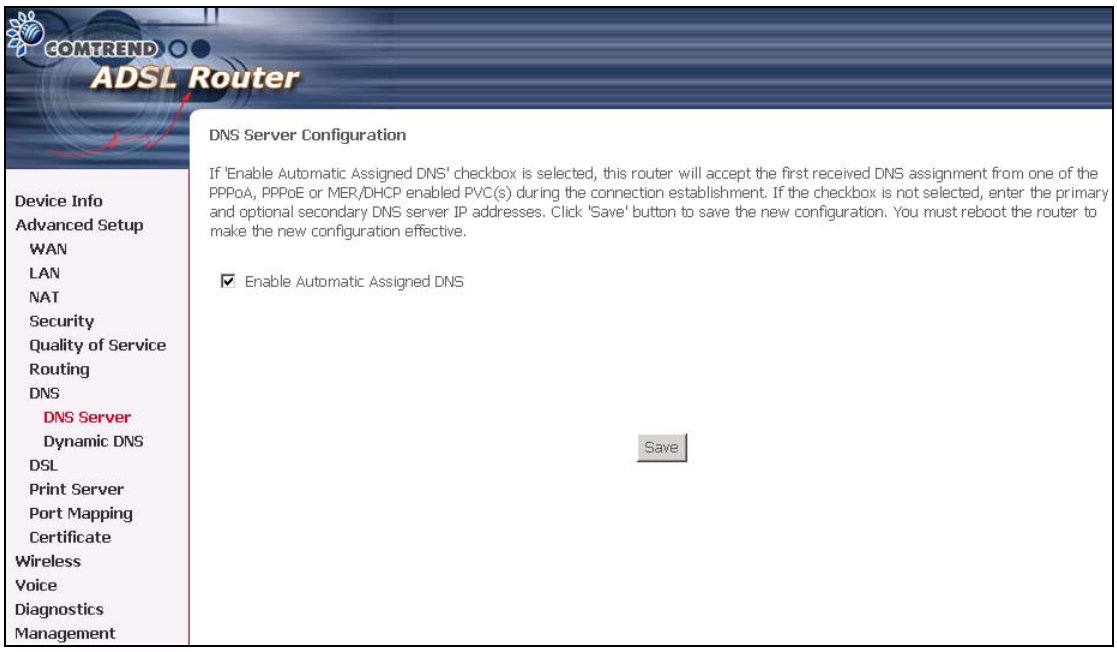



**Note**: This screenshot is based on PPPoE encapsulation.

# 6.7 DNS

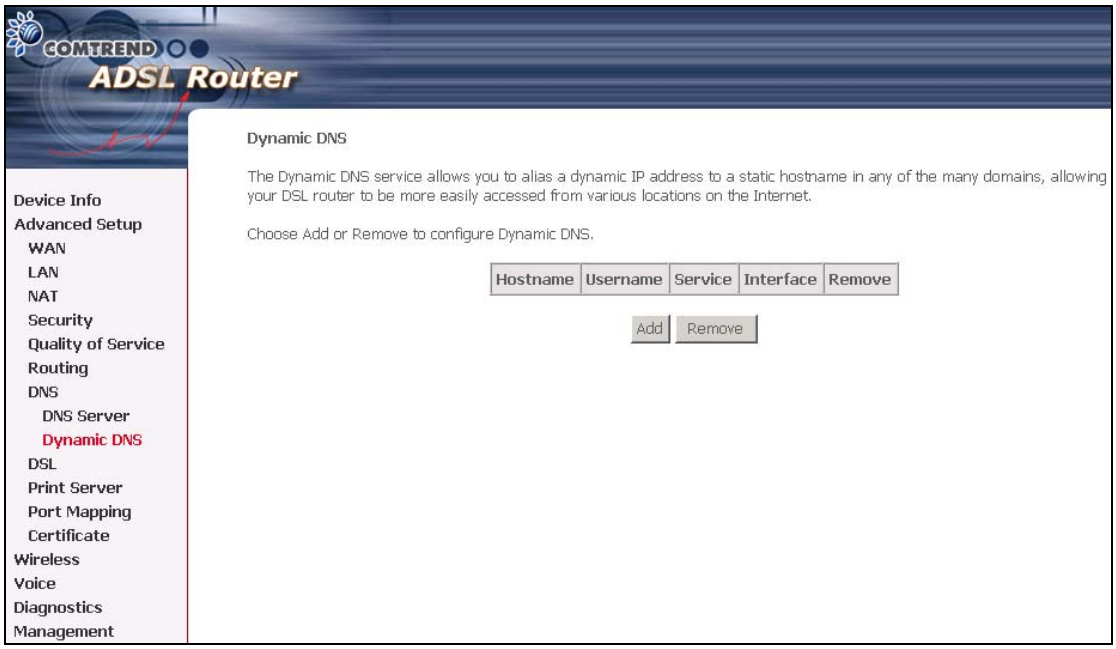
## 6.7.1 DNS Server

If 'Enable Automatic Assigned DNS' checkbox is selected, this IAD will accept the first received DNS assignment from one of the PPPoA, PPPoE or MER/DHCP enabled PVC(s) during the connection establishment. If the checkbox is not selected, enter the primary and optional secondary DNS server IP addresses. Click 'Save' button to save the new configuration. You must reboot the IAD to make the new configuration effective.

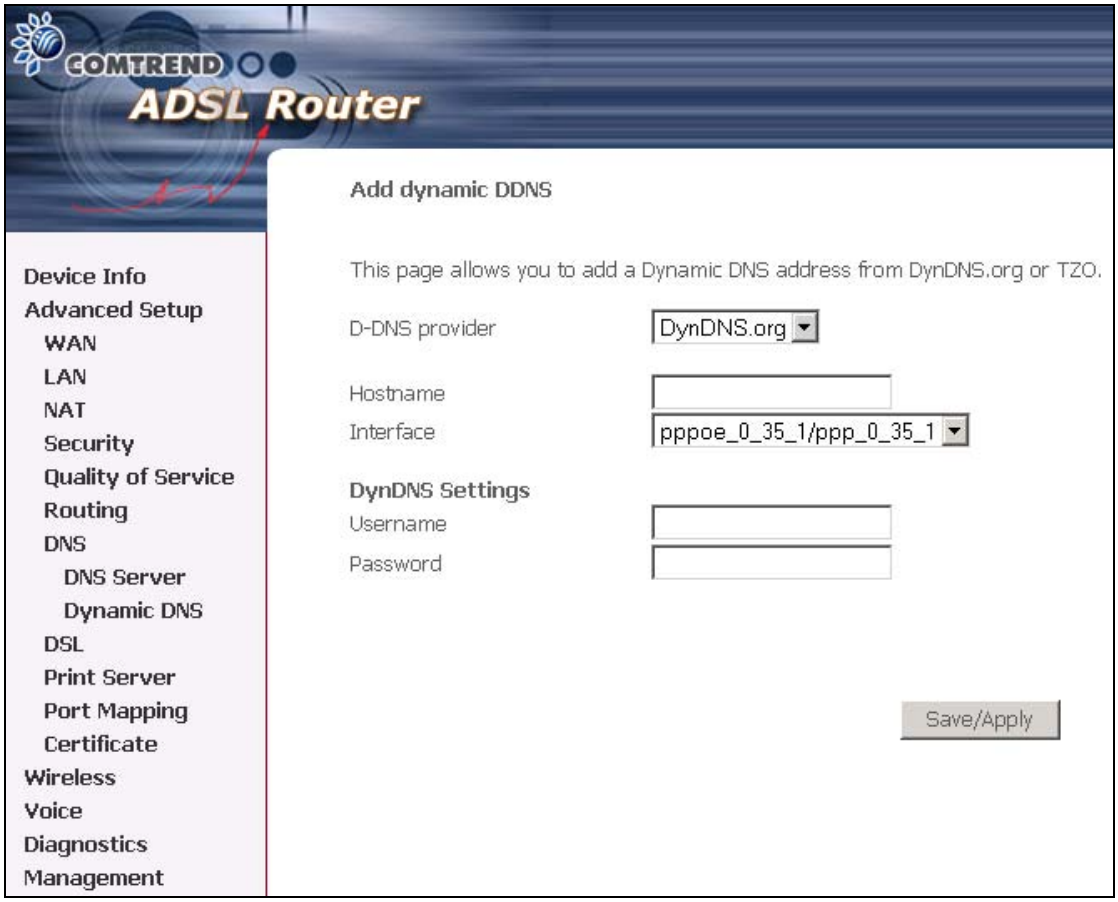


### 6.7.2 Dynamic DNS

The Dynamic DNS service allows you to alias a dynamic IP address to a static hostname in any of the many domains, allowing your VoIP IAD to be more easily accessed from various locations on the Internet.



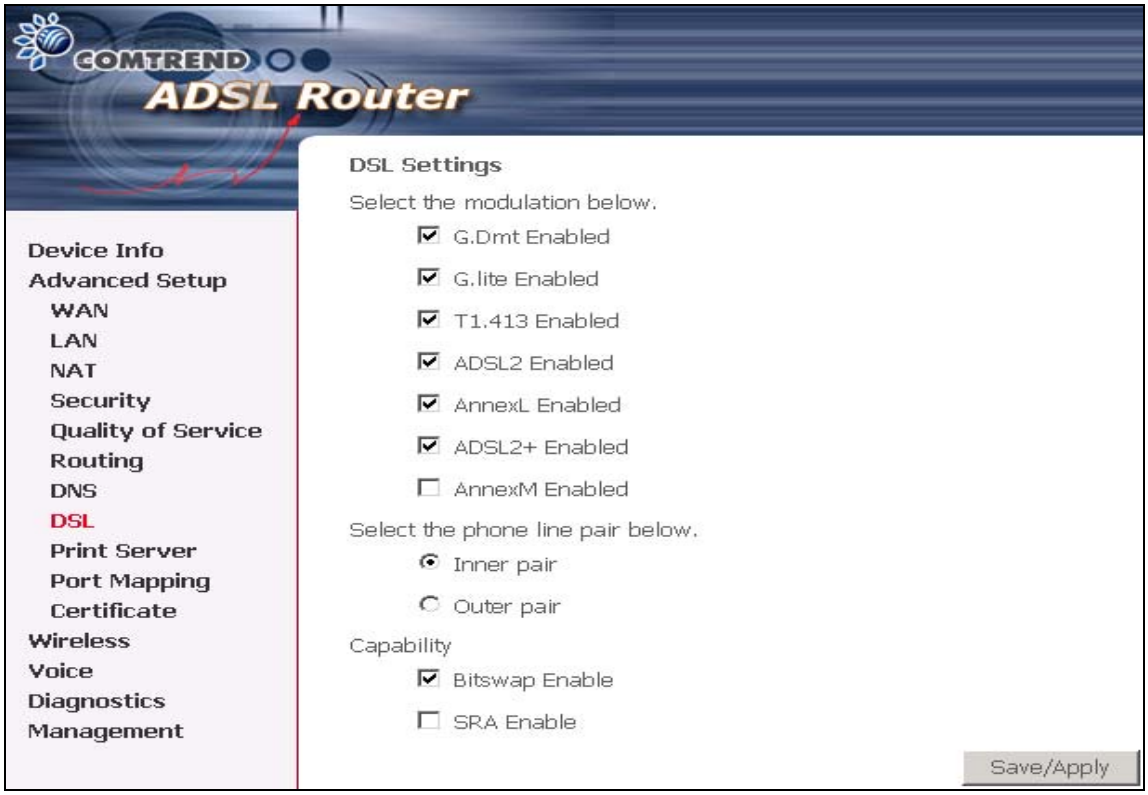

To add a dynamic DNS service, simply click the Add button. The following screen will be displayed:




| | |
|---|---|
| D-DNS provider | Select a dynamic DNS provider from the list |
| Hostname | Enter the name for the dynamic DNS server. |
| Interface | Select the interface from the list |
| Username | Enter the username for the dynamic DNS server. |
| Password | Enter the password for the dynamic DNS server. |

# 6.8 DSL

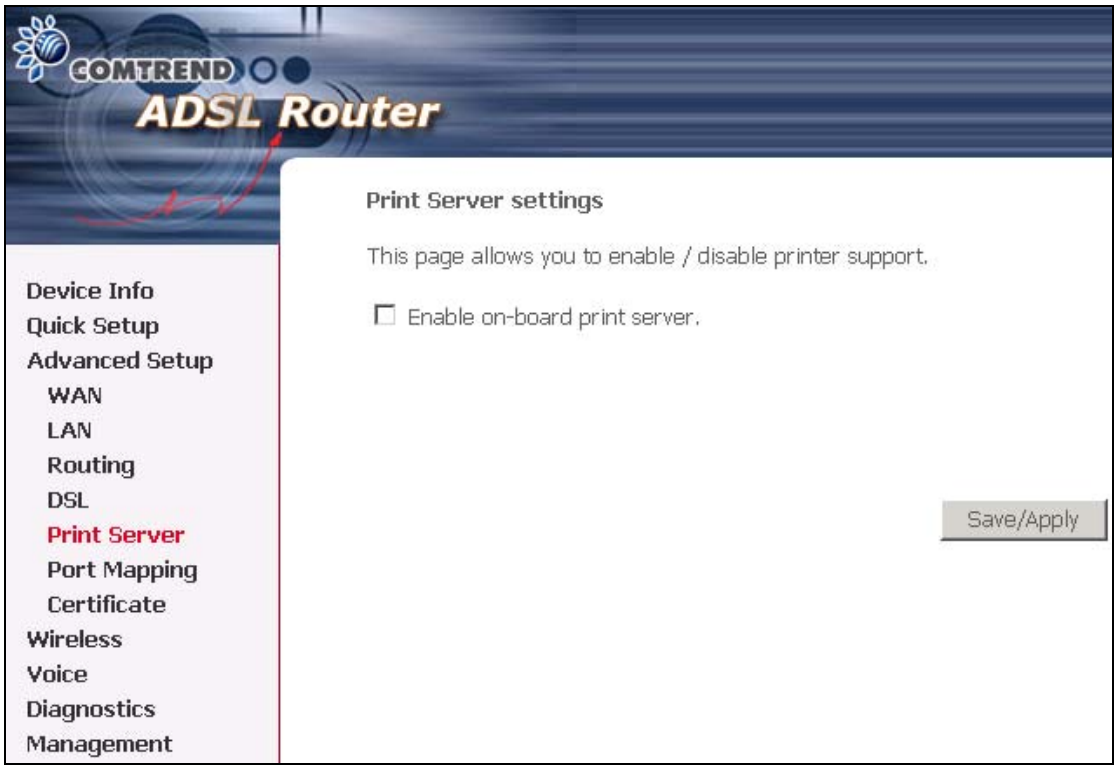
To access the DSL settings, First click On **Advanced Setup** and then click on **DSL**. The DSL Settings dialog box allows you to select an appropriate modulation mode. Note that this means the IAD uses one of the selected modulation modes to sync with the DSLAM if two more modes are selected.




| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| G.dmt | Sets G.Dmt if you want the system to use only G.Dmt mode |
| G.lite | Sets G.lite if you want the system to use only G.lite mode |
| T1.413 | Sets the T1.413 if you want the system to use only T1.413 mode |
| ADSL2 Enabled | The device can support the functions of the ADSL2 |
| AnnexL Enabled | The device can support/enhance the long loop test |
| ADSL2+ Enabled | The device can support the functions of the ADSL2+ |
| AnnexM Enabled | The device can support/enhance the data rate of both upstream/downstream |
| Inner Pair | Reserved only |
| Outer Pair | Reserved only |
| Bitswap Enable | Allows bitswaping function |
| SRA Enable | Allows seamless rate adaptation |

## 6.9 Print Server

The CT-6382T is equipped with one high-speed USB2.0 host connection.
With software support, users can connect USB devices such as a printer and hard disc to the CT-6382T. For this software release, printer server is supported.

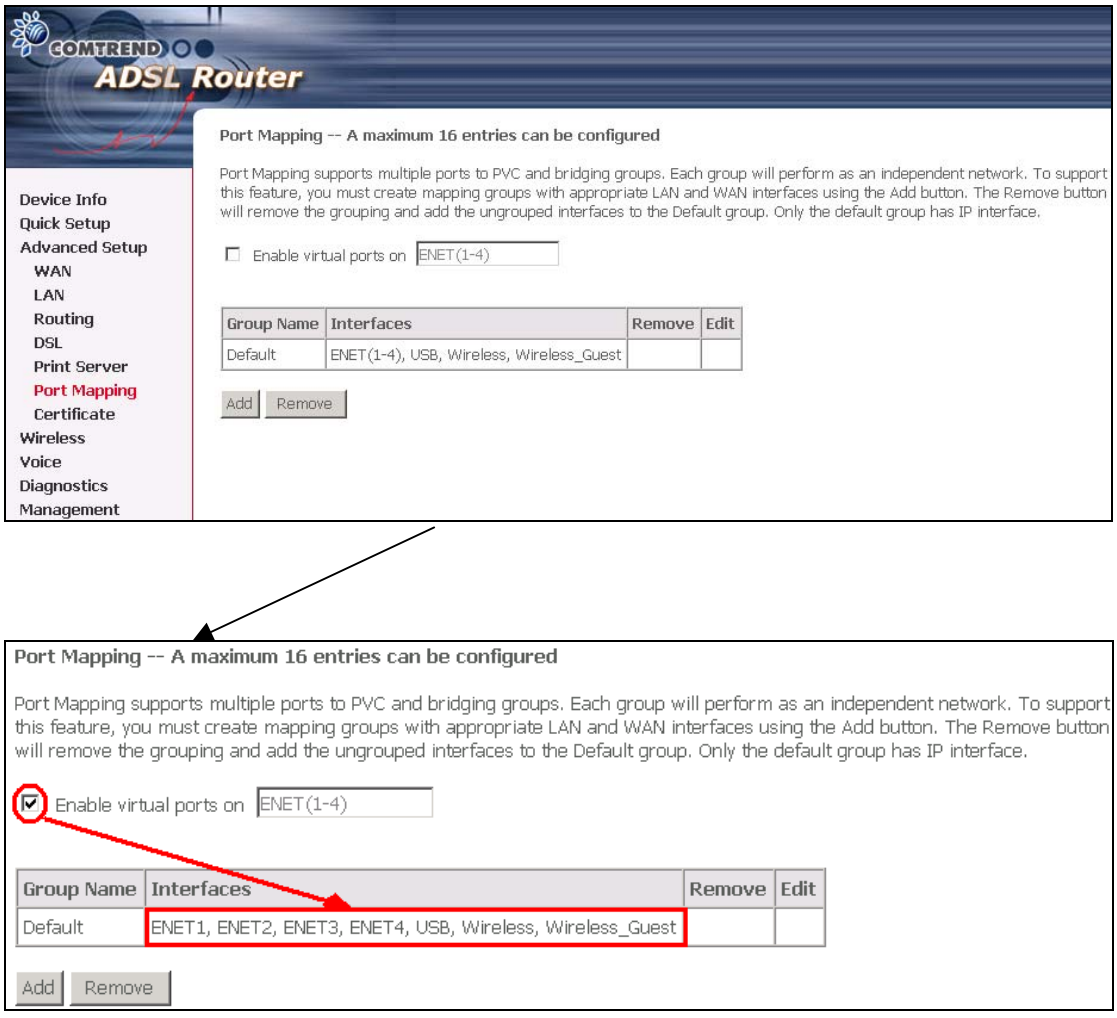



Please refer to Appendix A for an Example.

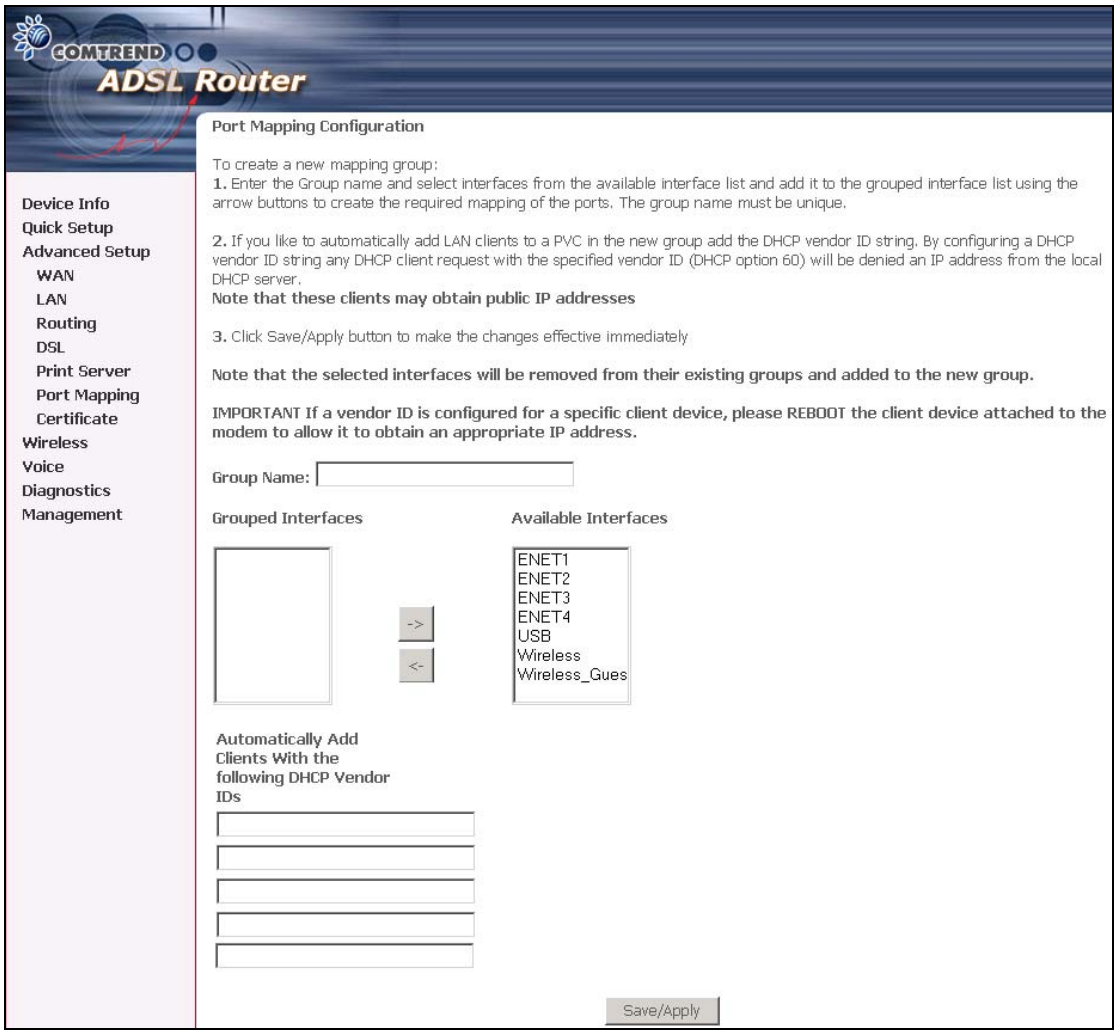
# 6.10 Port Mapping

Port Mapping supports multiple port to PVC and bridging groups. Each group will perform as an independent network. To support this feature, you must create mapping groups with appropriate LAN and WAN interfaces using the Add button. The Remove button will remove the grouping and add the ungrouped interfaces to the Default group.

As shown below, when you tick the Enable virtual ports on, all of the LAN interfaces will be grouped together as a default.




To add a port mapping group, simply click the Add button.




To create a group from the list, first enter the group name and then select from the available interfaces on the list.

**Automatically Add Clients With the Following DHCP Vendor IDs:**

Add support to automatically map LAN interfaces including Wireless and USB to PVC's using DHCP vendor ID (option 60). The local DHCP server will decline and send the requests to a remote DHCP server by mapping the appropriate LAN interface. This will be turned on when PortMapping is enabled.

There are 4 PVCs (0/33, 0/36, 0/37, 0/38). 0/33 is for PPPoE and the others are for IP setup-box (video).

The LAN interfaces are ETH1, ETH2, ETH3, ETH4, Wireless and USB.
Port mapping configuration are:

1. Default : ENET1, ENET2, ENET3, ENET4, Wireless, Wireless_Guest and USB.
2. Video: nas_0_36, nas_0_37 and nas_0_38. The DHCP vendor ID is "Video".

The CPE's dhcp server is running on "Default". And ISP's dhcp server is running on PVC 0/36. It is for setup-box use only.

In the LAN side, PC can get IP address from CPE's dhcp server and access Internet via PPPoE (0/33).

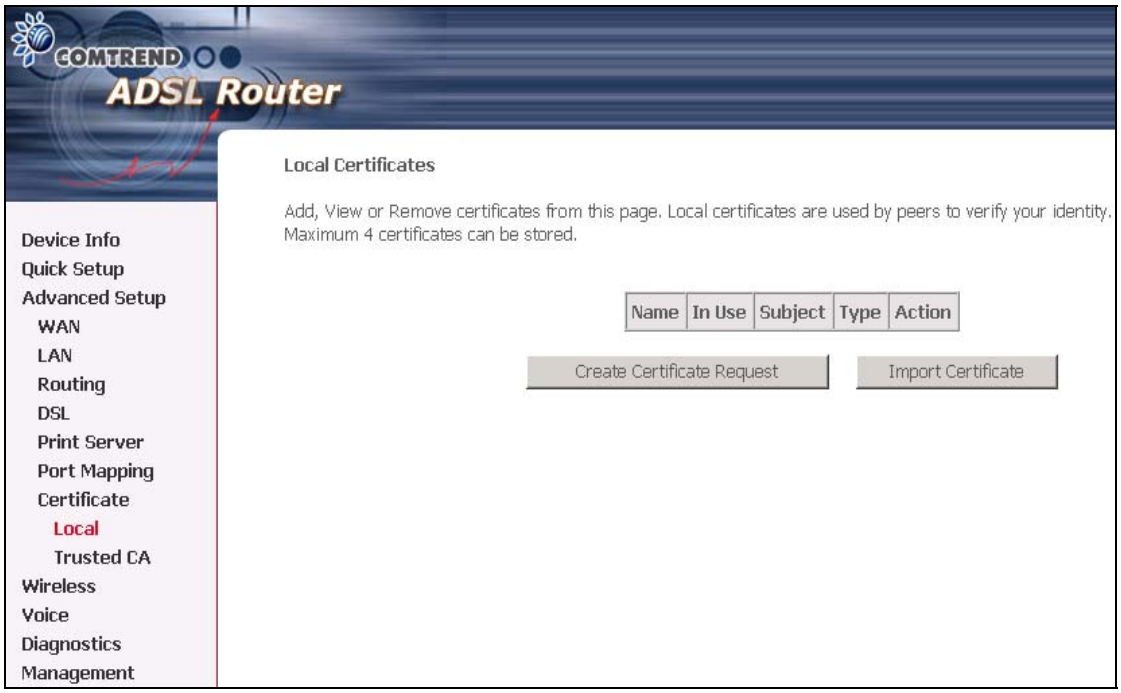
If the setup-box was connected with interface "ENET1" and send a dhcp request with vendor id "Video", CPE's dhcp server will forward this request to ISP's dhcp server.
And CPE will change the portmapping configuration automatically. The portmapping configuration will become:

1. Default : ENET2, ENET3, ENET4, Wireless, Wireless_Guest and USB.
2. Video: nas_0_36, nas_0_37, nas_0_38 and ENET1.

# 6.11 Certificate

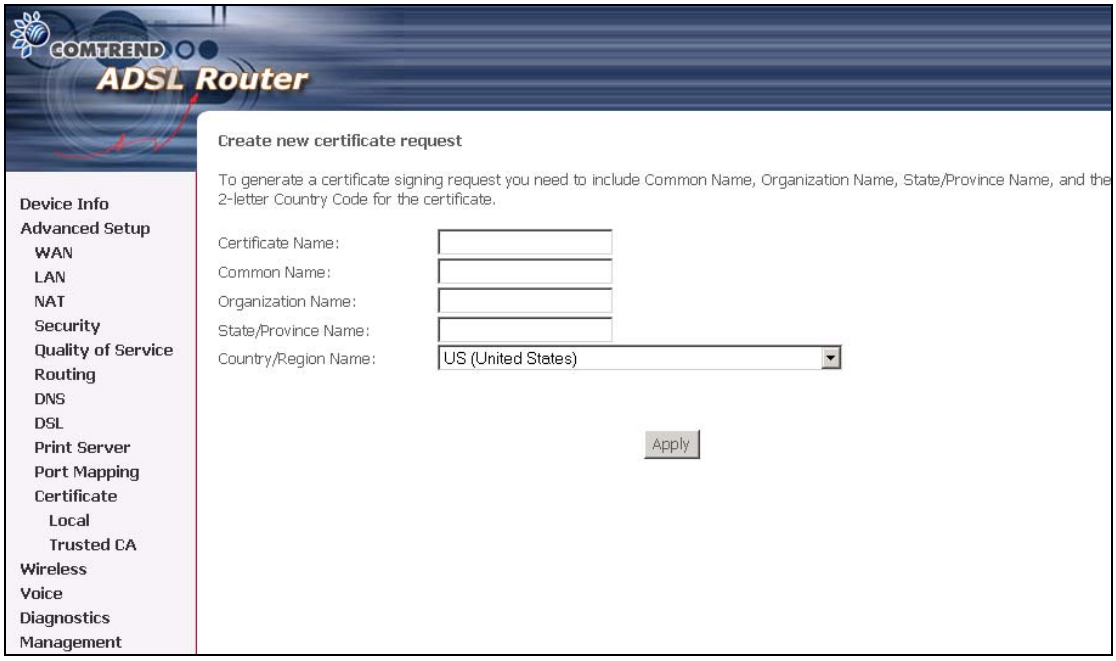
A certificate is a public key, attached with its owner's information (company name, server name, personal real name, contact e-mail, postal address, etc) and digital signatures. There will be one or more digital signatures attached on the certificate, indicating that these signers have verified that the owner information of this certificate is correct.

### 6.11.1 Local



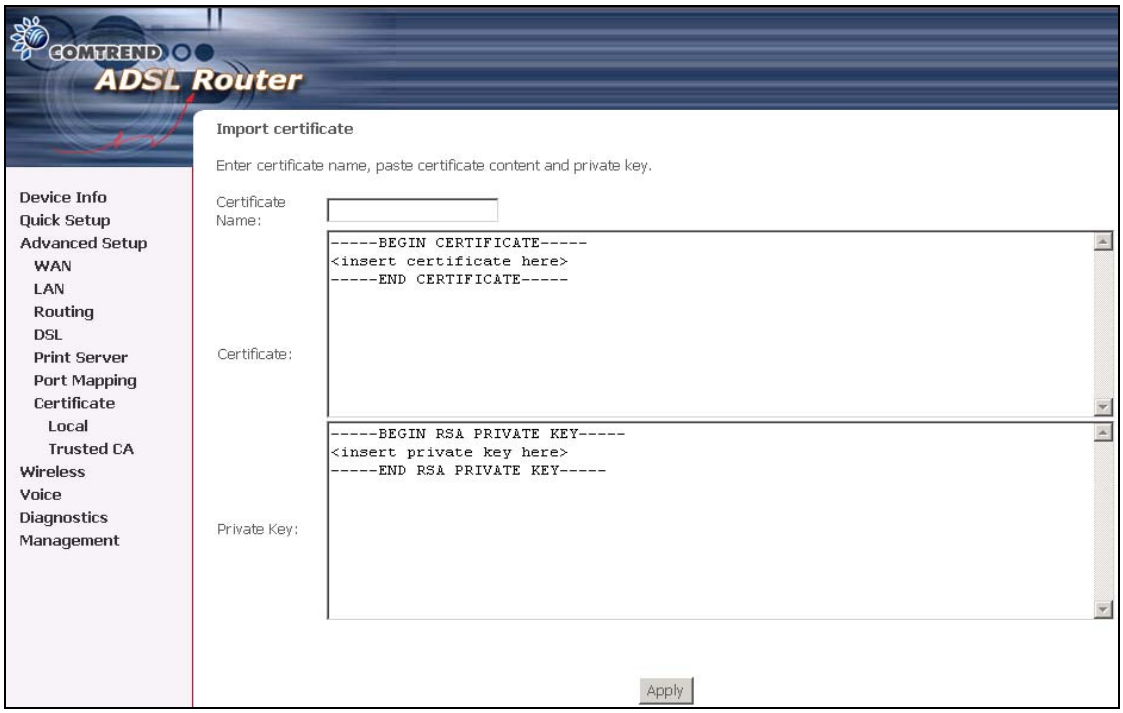

Click **Create Certificate Request** to generate a certificate signing request. The certificate signing request can be submitted to the vendor/ISP/ITSP to apply for a certificate. Some information must be included in the certificate signing request. Actually, your vendor/ISP/ITSP will ask you to provide the information they require and to provide the information in the format they regulate. The explanation for each column in the following table is only for reference.

| | |
|---|---|
| Certificate Name | A user-defined name for the certificate. |
| Common Name | Usually, it is the fully qualified domain name for the machine. |
| Organization Name | The exact legal name of your organization. Do not abbreviate. |
| State/Province Name | The state or province where your organization is located. It cannot be abbreviated. |
| Country/Region Name | The two-letter ISO abbreviation for your country. |




Click **Apply** to generate a private key and a certificate signing request.

This page is used to paste the certificate content and the private key provided by your vendor/ISP/ITSP.


COMTREND
ADSL Router
Device Info
Quick Setup
Advanced Setup
WAN
LAN
Routing
DSL
Print Server
Port Mapping
Certificate
Local
Trusted CA
Wireless
Voice
Diagnostics
Management
Import certificate
Enter certificate name, paste certificate content and private key.
Certificate Name:
Certificate:
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
<insert certificate here>
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
Private Key:
-----BEGIN RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
<insert private key here>
-----END RSA PRIVATE KEY-----
Apply

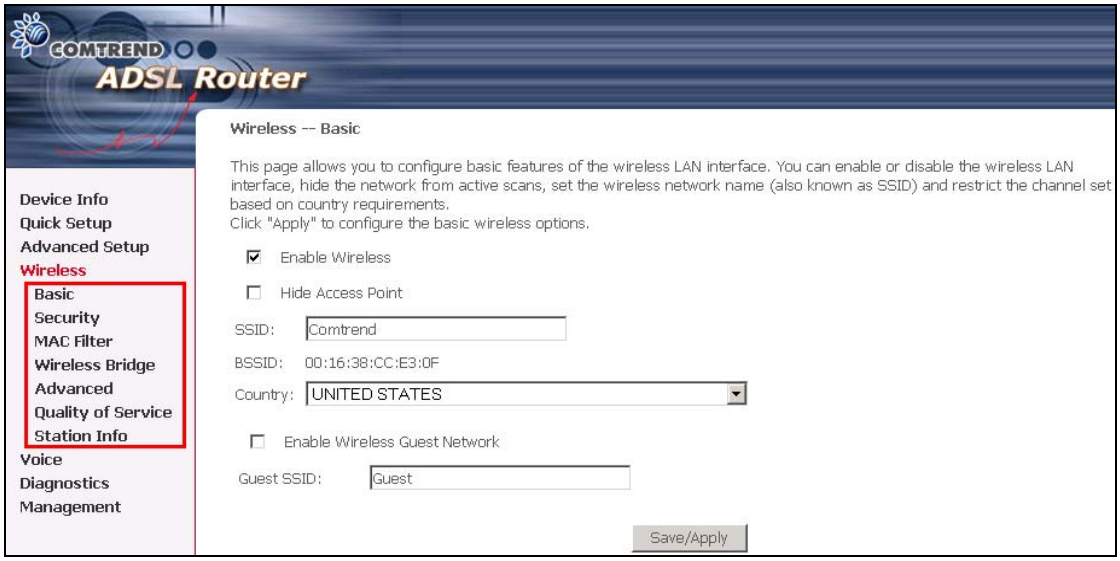
### 6.11.2 Trusted CA

CA is the abbreviation for Certificate Authority. CA is a part of the X.509 system. It is itself a certificate, attached with the owner information of this certificate authority. But its purpose is not to do encryption/decryption. Its purpose is to sign and issue certificates; in order to prove the owner information of that certificate is correct.


Click **Import Certificate** to paste the certificate content of your trusted CA. Generally speaking, the certificate content will be provided by your vendor/ISP/ITSP and is used to authenticate the Auto-Configuration Server (ACS) that the CPE will connect to.

# Chapter 7 Wireless

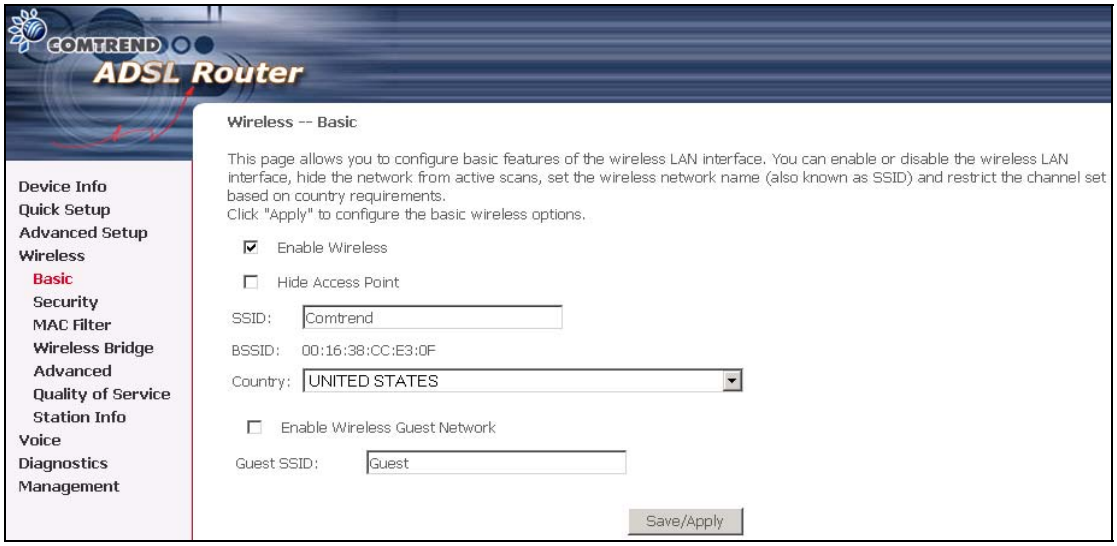
The Wireless dialog box allows you to enable the wireless capability, hide the access point, set the wireless network name and restrict the channel set.




## 7.1 Wireless Basic Screen

The Basic option allows you to configure basic features of the wireless LAN interface. You can enable or disable the wireless LAN interface, hide the network from active scans, set the wireless network name (also known as SSID) and restrict the channel set based on country requirements.

Click **Apply** to configure the basic wireless options.



| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| Enable Wireless | A checkbox that enables or disables the wireless LAN interface. When selected, the Web UI displays Hide Access point, SSID, and County settings. The default is Enable Wireless. |
| Hide Access Point | Select Hide Access Point to protect VoIP IAD access point from detection by wireless active scans. If you do not want the access point to be automatically detected by a wireless station, this checkbox should be de-selected.<br>The station will not discover this access point. To connect a station to the available access points, the station must manually add this access point name in its wireless configuration.<br>In Windows XP, go to the Network>Programs function to view all of the available access points. You can also use other software programs such as NetStumbler to view available access points. |
| SSID | Sets the wireless network name. SSID stands for Service Set Identifier. All stations must be configured with the correct SSID to access the WLAN. If the SSID does not match, that user will not be granted access.<br>The naming conventions are: Minimum is one character and maximum number of characters: 32 bytes. |
| BSSID | The BSSID is a 48bit 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 (Access Point) and in Independent BSS or ad hoc networks, the BSSID is generated randomly. |
| Country | A drop-down menu that permits worldwide and specific national settings. Each county listed in the menu enforces specific regulations limiting channel range:<br>● US= worldwide<br>● Japan=1-14<br>● Jordan= 10-13<br>● Israel= TBD |

### 7.1.1 Security

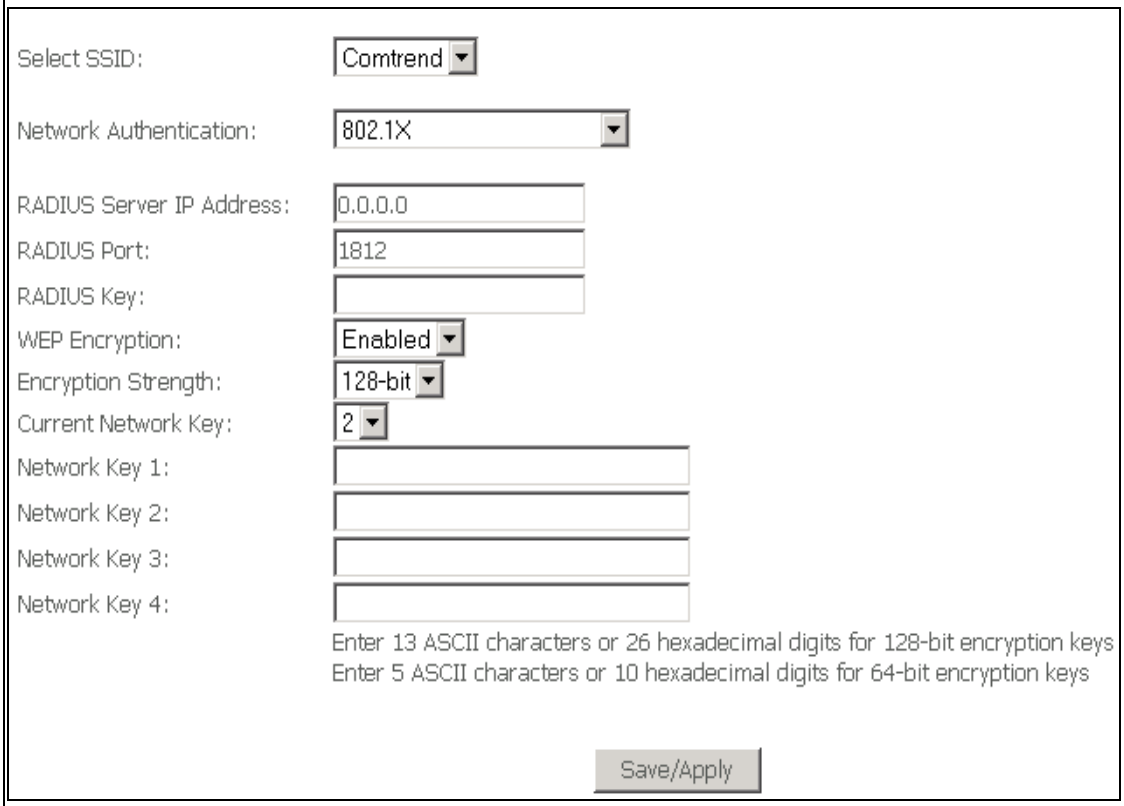
Security options include authentication and encryption services based on the wired equivalent privacy (WEP) algorithm. WEP is a set of security services used to protect 802.11 networks from unauthorized access, such as eavesdropping; in this case, the capture of wireless network traffic. When data encryption is enabled, secret shared encryption keys are generated and used by the source station and the destination station to alter frame bits, thus avoiding disclosure to eavesdroppers.

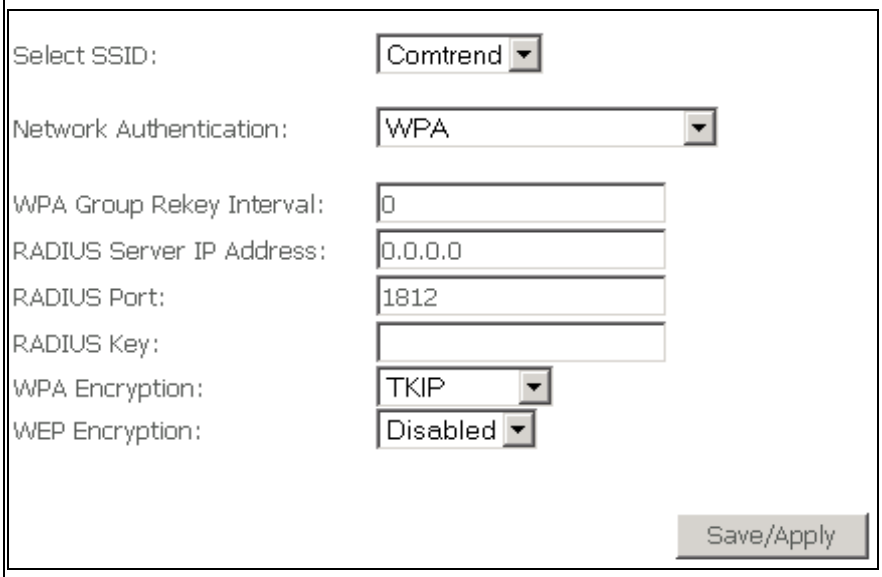
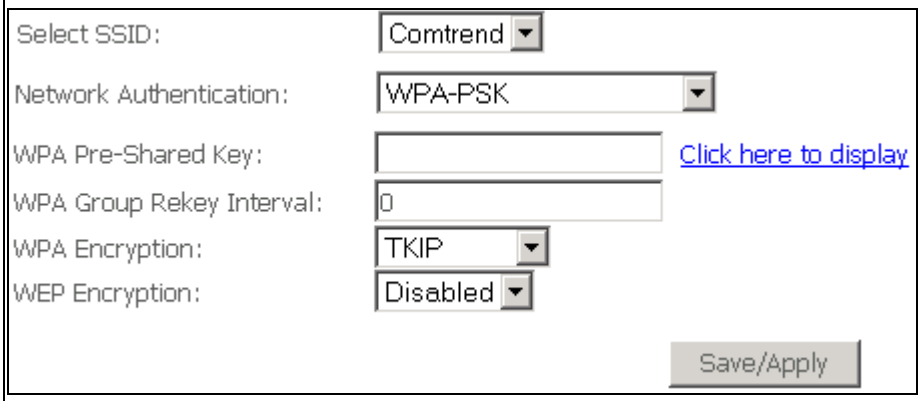
802.11 supports two subtypes of network authentication services: open system and shared key. Under open system authentication, any wireless station can request authentication. The system that needs to authenticate with another wireless station sends an authentication management frame that contains the identity of the sending station. The receiving station then sends back a frame that indicates whether it recognizes the identity of the sending station.

Under shared key authentication, each wireless station is assumed to have received a secret shared key over a secure channel that is independent from 802.11 wireless network communications channel.

The following screen appears when Security is selected. The Security page allows you to configure security features of the wireless LAN interface. You can set the network authentication method, selecting data encryption, specify whether a network key is required to authenticate to this wireless network and specify the encryption strength.


Click **Apply** to configure the wireless security options.

| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| Network Authentication | It specifies the network authentication. When this checkbox is selected, it specifies that a network key be used for authentication to the wireless network. If the Network Authentication (Shared mode) checkbox is not shared (that is, if open system authentication is used), no authentication is provided. Open system authentication only performs identity verifications.<br><br>Different authentication type pops up different settings requests.<br><br>Choosing **802.1X**, enter RADIUS Server IP address, RADIUS Port, RADIUS key and Current Network Key.<br><br>Also, enable WEP Encryption and select Encryption Strength.<br><br>  <br><br>Select the Current Network Key and enter 13 ASCII characters or 26 hexadecimal digits for 128-bit encryption keys and enter 5 ASCII characters or 10 hexadecimal digits for 64-bit encryption keys. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Choosing **WPA**, you must enter WPA Group Rekey Interval.<br>  <br><br>Choosing **WPA-PSK**, you must enter WPA Pre-Shared Key and Group Rekey Interval.<br>  <br> |
| WEP Encryption | It specifies that a network key is used to encrypt the data is sent over the network. When this checkbox is selected, it enables data encryption and prompts the Encryption Strength drop-down menu. Data Encryption (WEP Enabled) and Network Authentication use the same key. |
| Encryption strength | A session's key strength is proportional to the number of binary bits comprising the session key file. This means that session keys with a greater number of bits have a greater degree of security, and are considerably more difficult to forcibly decode. This drop-down menu sets either a 64 8-bit (5-character or 10-character hexadecimal or 128 8-bit (13-character or 10-character) key.<br>If you set a minimum 128-bit key strength, users attempting to establish a secure communications channel with your server must use a browser capable of communicating with a 128-bit session key.<br>The Encryption Strength settings do not display unless the network Authentication (shared Mode) check box is selected. |

### 7.1.2 MAC Filter

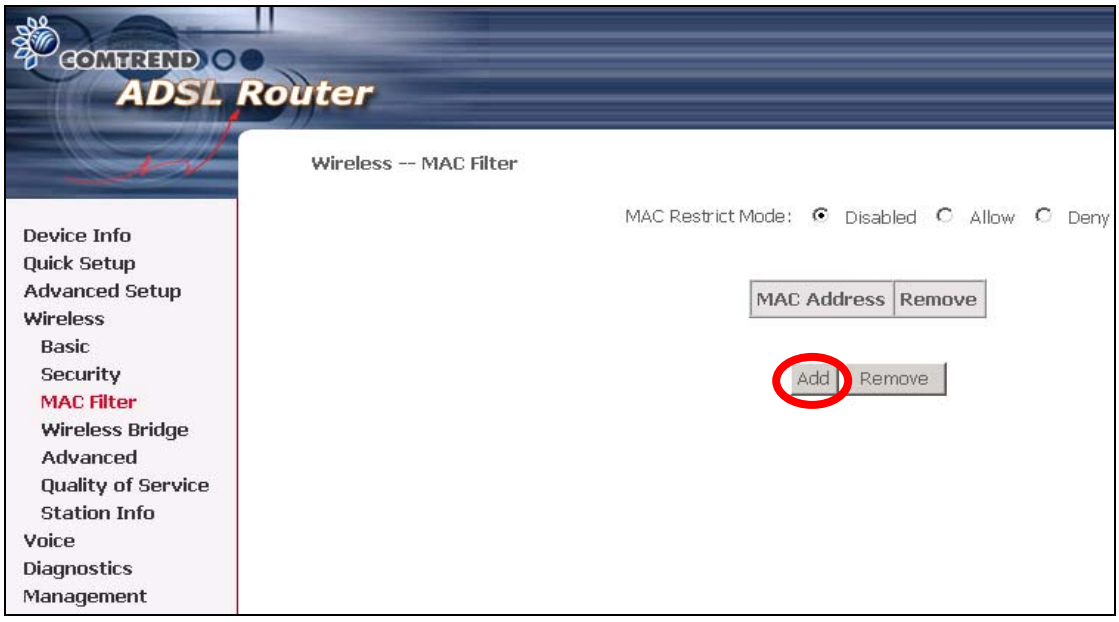
This MAC Filter page allows access to be restricted/allowed based on a MAC address. All NICs have a unique 48-bit MAC address burned into the ROM chip on the card. When MAC address filtering is enabled, you are restricting the NICs that are allowed to connect to your access point. Therefore, an access point will grant access to any computer that is using a NIC whose MAC address is on its "allows" list.

Wi-Fi IAD's and access points that support MAC filtering let you specify a list of MAC addresses that may connect to the access point, and thus dictate what devices are authorized to access the wireless network. When a device is using MAC filtering, any address not explicitly defined will be denied access.

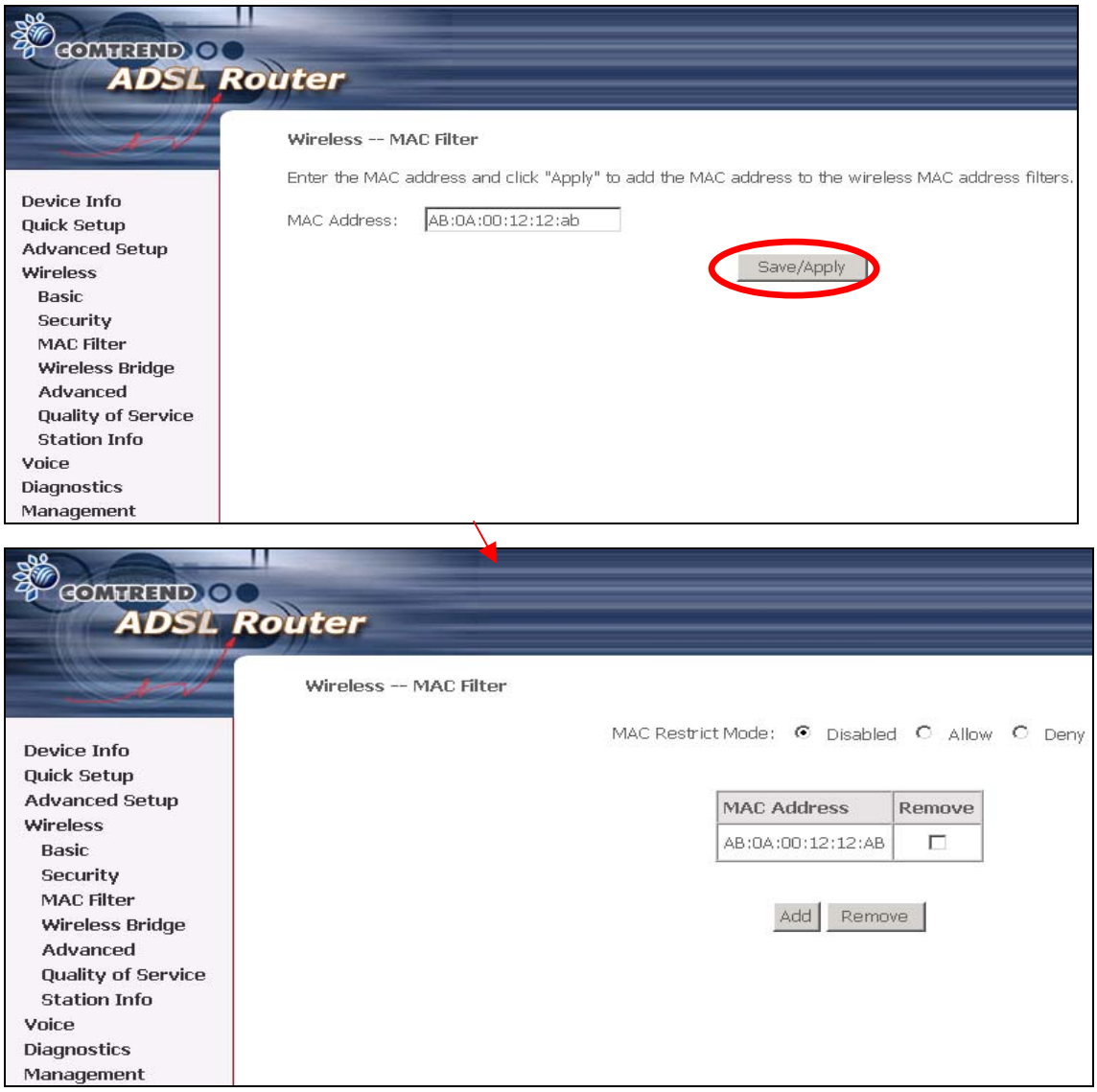
MAC Restrict mode: **Off** - disables MAC filtering; **Allow** – permits **access** for the specified MAC address; deny; reject access of the specified MAC address, then click the **SET** button.

To delete an entry**,** select the entry at the bottom of the screen and then click the **Remove** button, located on the right hand side of the screen.

To add a MAC entry, click **Add** and enter MAC address




After choosing the Add button, the following screen appears. Enter the MAC address and click **Apply** to add the MAC address to the wireless MAC address filters.




| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| MAC Restrict Mode | Radio buttons that allow settings of;<br>Off: MAC filtering function is disabled.<br>Allow: Permits PCs with listed MAC addresses to connect to the access point.<br>Deny: Prevents PCs with listed MAC from connecting to the access point. |
| MAC Address | Lists the MAC addresses subject to the Off, Allow, or Deny instruction. The Add button prompts an entry field that requires you type in a MAC address in a two-character, 6-byte convention: xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx where xx are hexadecimal numbers. The maximum number of MAC addresses that can be added is 60. |

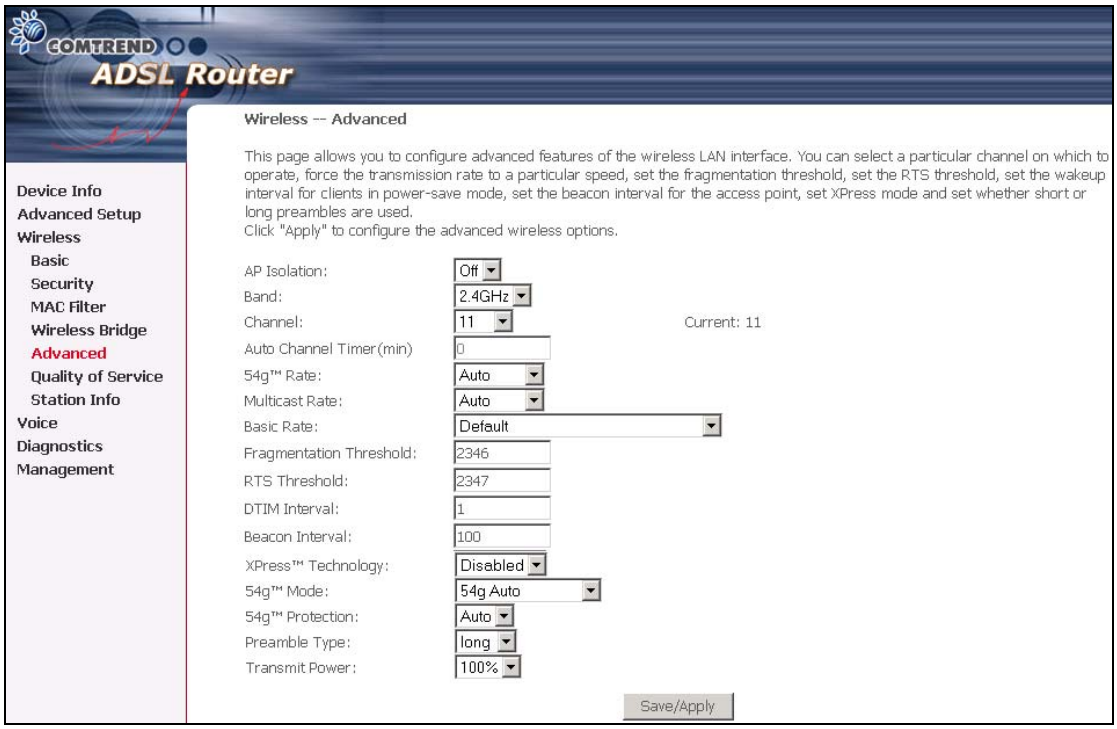
### 7.1.3 Wireless Bridge

This page allows you to configure wireless bridge features of the wireless LAN interface. You can select Wireless Bridge (also known as Wireless Distribution System) to disable access point functionality. Selecting Access Point enables access point functionality. Wireless bridge functionality will still be available and wireless stations will be able to associate to the AP. Select Disabled in Bridge Restrict, which disables wireless bridge restriction. Any wireless bridge will be granted access. Selecting Enabled or Enabled (Scan) enables wireless bridge restriction. Only those bridges selected in Remote Bridges will be granted access.


| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| AP Mode | Access Point<br>Wireless Bridge |
| Bridge Restrict | Enabled<br>Enabled (Scan)<br>Disabled |

### 7.1.4 Advanced

The Advanced page allows you to configure advanced features of the wireless LAN interface. You can select a particular channel on which to operate, force the transmission rate to a particular speed, set the fragmentation threshold, set the RTS threshold, set the wakeup interval for clients in power-save mode, set the beacon interval for the access point and set whether short or long preambles are used. Click **Apply** to configure the advanced wireless options.




| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| AP Isolation | Select On or Off. By enabling this feature, wireless clients associated with the Access Point will be able to connect to each other. |
| Band | The new amendment allows IEEE 802.11g units to fall back to speeds of 11 Mbps, so IEEE 802.11b and IEEE 802.11g devices can coexist in the same network. The two standards apply to the 2.4 GHz frequency band. IEEE 802.11g creates data-rate parity at 2.4 GHz with the IEEE 802.11a standard, which has a 54 Mbps rate at 5 GHz. (IEEE 802.11a has other differences compared to IEEE 802.11b or g, such as offering more channels.) |

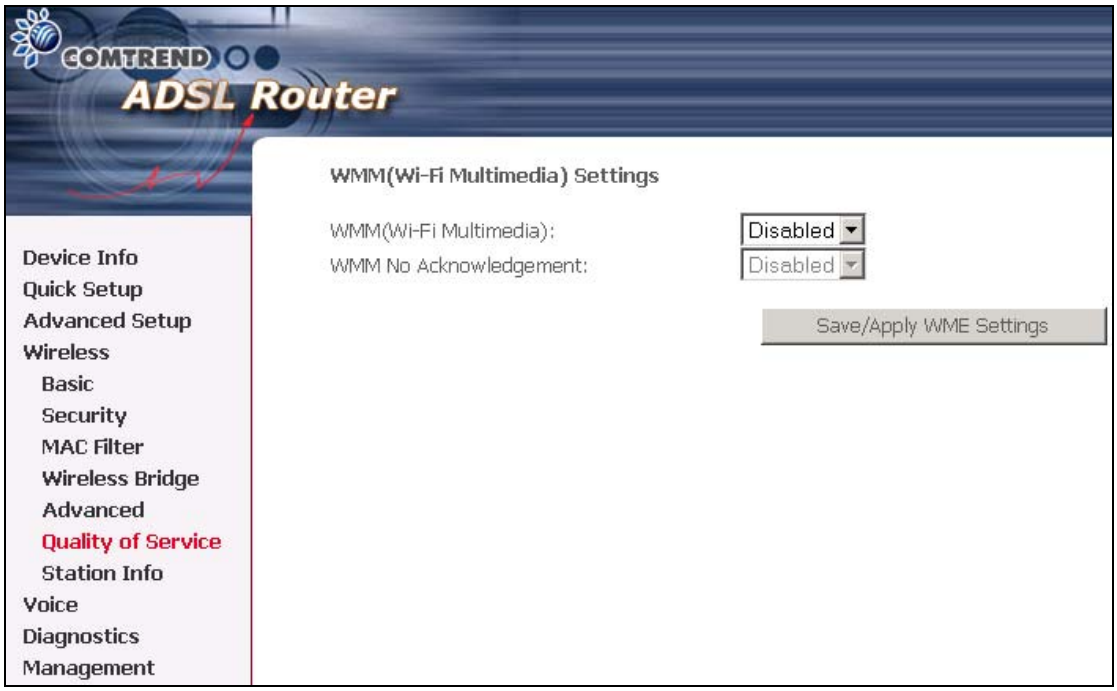
| | |
|---|---|
| Channel | Drop-down menu that allows selection of specific channel |
| Auto Channel Timer (min) | Auto channel scan timer in minutes (0 to disable) |
| 54g™ Rate | Drop-down menu that specifies the following fixed rates:<br>Auto: Default. Uses the 11 Mbps data rate when possible but drops to lower rates when necessary.<br>1 Mbps, 2Mbps, 5Mbps, or 11Mbps fixed rates. The appropriate setting is dependent on signal strength. |
| Multicast Rate | Setting multicast packet transmit rate |
| Basic Rate | Setting basic transmit rate |
| Fragmentation Threshold | A threshold, specified in bytes, that determines whether packets will be fragmented and at what size. On an 802.11 WLAN, packets that exceed the fragmentation threshold are fragmented, i.e., split into, smaller units suitable for the circuit size. Packets smaller than the specified fragmentation threshold value are not fragmented.<br>Enter a value between 256 and 2346.<br>If you experience a high packet error rate, try to slightly increase your Fragmentation Threshold. The value should remain at its default setting of 2346. Setting the Fragmentation Threshold too low may result in poor performance. |
| RTS Threshold | Request to Send, when set in bytes, specifies the packet size beyond which the WLAN Card invokes its RTS/CTS mechanism. Packets that exceed the specified RTS threshold trigger the RTS/CTS mechanism. The NIC transmits smaller packet without using RTS/CTS.<br>The default setting of 2347 (maximum length) disables RTS Threshold. |

| | |
|---|---|
| DTIM Interval | Delivery Traffic Indication Message (DTIM), also known as Beacon Rate. The entry range is a value between 1 and 65535. A DTIM is a countdown informing clients of the next window for listening to broadcast and multicast messages. When the AP has buffered broadcast or multicast messages for associated clients, it sends the next DTIM with a DTIM Interval value. AP Clients hear the beacons and awaken to receive the broadcast and multicast messages. The default is 1. |
| Beacon Interval | The amount of time between beacon transmissions. Each beacon transmission identifies the presence of an access point. By default, radio NICs passively scan all RF channels and listen for beacons coming from access points to find a suitable access point.<br>Before a station enters power save mode, the station needs the beacon interval to know when to wake up to receive the beacon (and learn whether there are buffered frames at the access point).<br>The entered value is represented in ms. Default is 100. Acceptable entry range is 1 to 0xffff (65535) |
| Xpress ™ Technology | Xpress Technology is compliant with draft specifications of two planned wireless industry standards. |
| 54g ™ Mode | Select the mode to 54g Auto for the widest compatibility. Select the mode to 54g Performance for the fastest performance among 54g certified equipment. Set the mode to 54g LRS if you are experiencing difficulty with legacy 802.11b equipment. |
| 54g Protection | In Auto mode the IAD will use RTS/CTS to improve 802.11g performance in mixed 802.11g/802.11b networks. Turn protection off to maximize 802.11g throughput under most conditions. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Preamble Type | Short preamble is intended for application where maximum throughput is desired but it doesn't cooperate with the legacy.<br>Long preamble interoperates with the current 1 and 2 Mbit/s DSSS specification as described in IEEE Std 802.11-1999 |
| Transmit Power | The router will set different power output (by percentage) according to this selection. |

### 7.1.5 Quality of Service

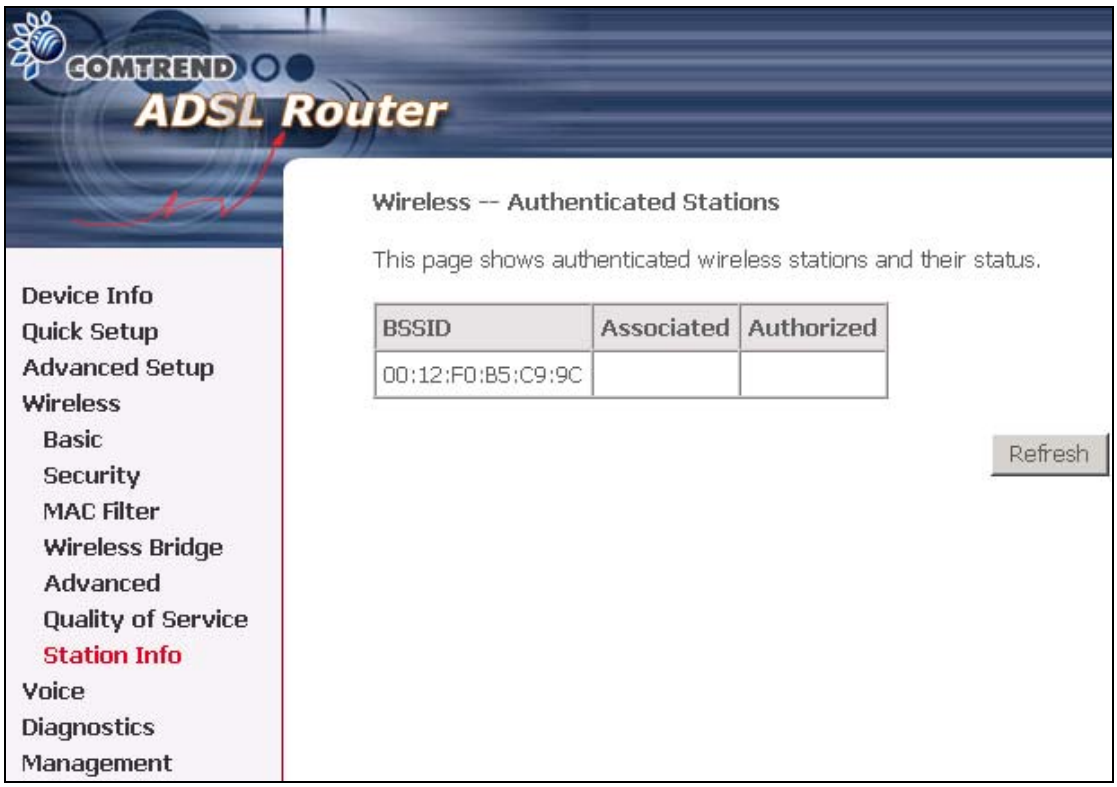
WMM provides advanced quality of service (QoS) features for Wi-Fi networks to improve the end-user experience by prioritizing audio, video and voice traffic and optimizing the way shared network resources are allocated among competing applications.




If you want to enable Click on the drop down menu and select, then click the **Save/Apply WME Settings** button.

### 7.1.6 Station Info

This page shows authenticated wireless stations and their status.

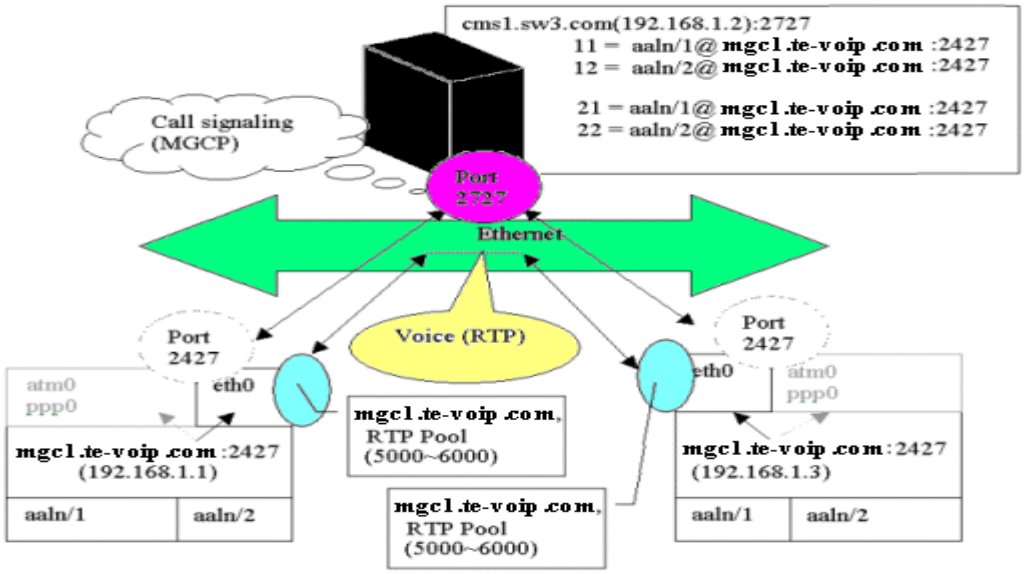



| | |
|---|---|
| BSSID | The BSSID is a 48bit identity used to identify a particular BSS (Basic Service Set) within an area. In Infrastructure BSS networks, the BSSID is the MAC (Medium Access Control) address of the AP (Access Point) and in Independent BSS or ad hoc networks, the BSSID is generated randomly. |
| Associated | Lists all the stations that are associated with the Access Point, along with the amount of time since packets were transferred to and from each station. If a station is idle for too long, it is removed from this list. |
| Authorized | Lists those devices with authorized access. |

# Chapter 8 Voice

The MGCP option is used to verify the MGCP application configured by you.

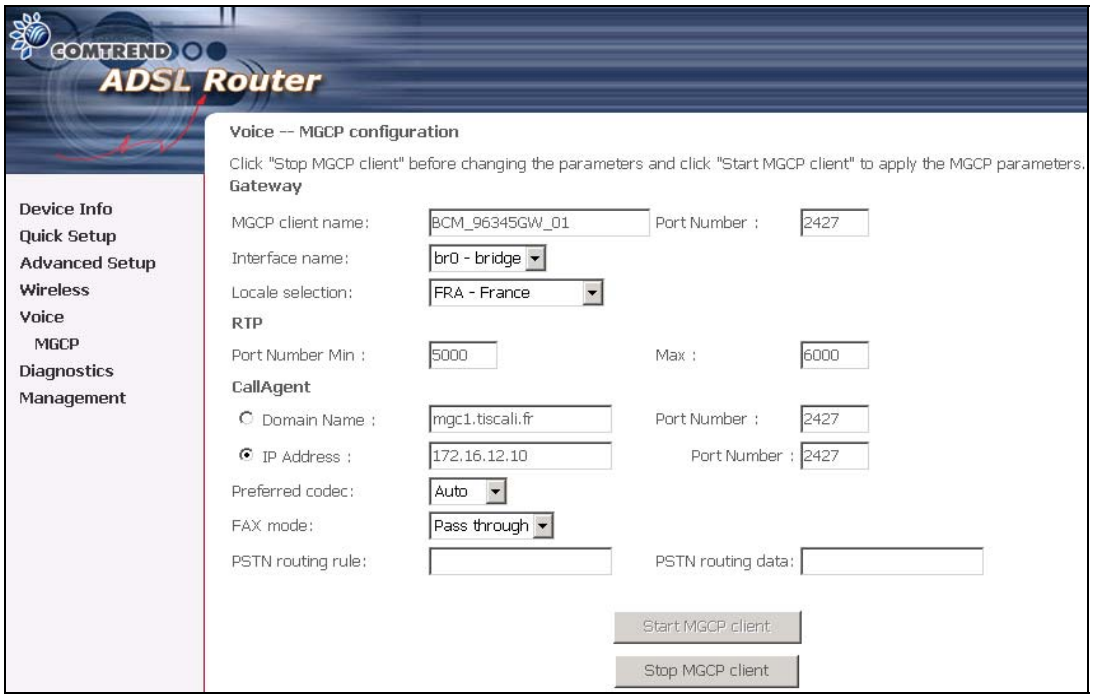
We will use the scenario illustrated in the following diagram to explain the Web configuration:




To access MGCP, Simply click on the Voice->**MGCP** from main menu.

# 8.1 MGCP

**STEP 1:** Select **MGCP** on the menu; the current configuration of the Media Gateway will be displayed.



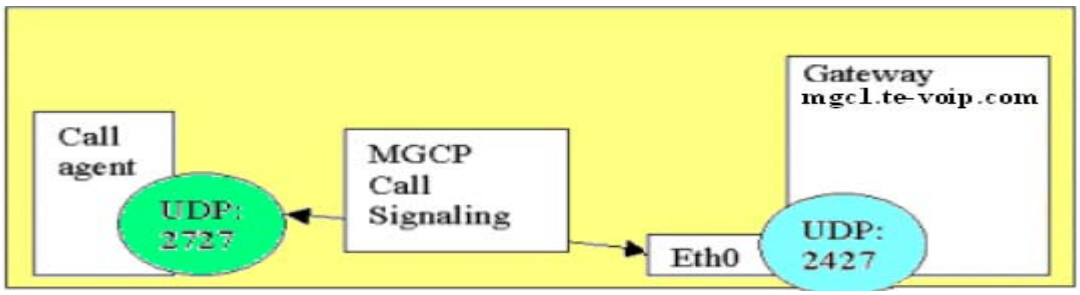

**STEP 2:** Enter the MGCP Gateway and Call Agent information for your Service provider. The fields are explained below.

- **Gateway**

**MGCP Client name:** Enter the MGCP client name.

**Interface Name**: Select the LAN interface or WAN interface. Gateway Binding interface for MGCP Call Signaling control, e.g. "ppp0" for PPPoE or PPPoA, "atm0" for RFC1483 routed, and "mer0" for MER encapsulation.

**Locale Selection:** Sets tone, ring type and physical characteristics for each specific country.




**Port Number**: The gateway port number for MGCP Call Signaling control, e.g. "2427".

- **RTP**

**Port Number (Min):** The RTP-pool lower range

**Port Number (Max):** The RTP-pool upper range

- **CallAgent**

**Domain Name/Port Number:** The Call agent domain name type and port number

**IP Address/Port Number:** The Call agent IP address type and port number

**Preferred codec:** The preferred codec of this user. The default is Auto first.

**FAX mode:** Use G711u (Pass-through) or T.38 when sending a fax.

**PSTN routing rule:** If PSTN route rule is "auto" , when a PSTN call coming will ring the idle phone(phone1 idle ring phone1,phone1 busy ring phone2)

**PSTN routing data:** If PSTN route rule is "fix", when a PSTN call coming will ring the phone that the user selects from PSTN route data (phone1 OR phone2)

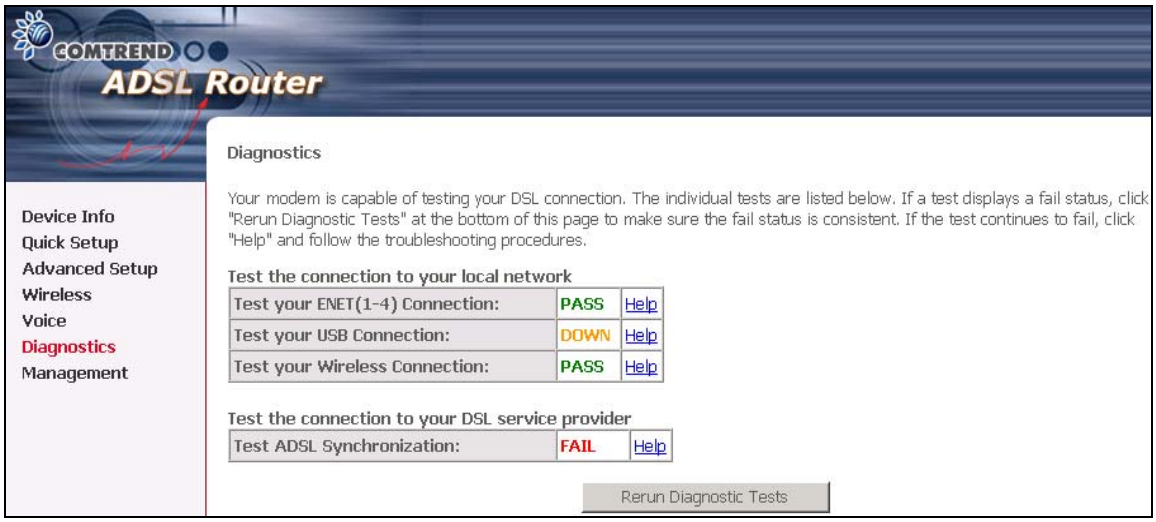
**Saving Configuration:** To save a new configuration, first click Stop MGCP client. Then, click Start MGCP client. The configuration will be saved. We recommend that you save and reboot the unit to enable the new configuration.

Note 1: You can assign the call agent as IP address type or Domain Name type. If you choose IP address type, every time you restart the machine, the gateway will send a RSIP to this IP address. If you choose Domain Name type, every time you restart the machine, the gateway will do a DNS lookup until it receives a valid IP address translation from the DNS server, and then it will send RSIP to this IP address.

Note 2: If you choose Domain Name type, the IP address field will display the DNS lookup result automatically.

# Chapter 9 Diagnostics

The Diagnostics menu provides feedback on the connection status of the CT-6382T and the ADSL link. The individual tests are listed below. If a test displays a fail status, click **Rerun Diagnostic Tests** at the bottom of this page to make sure the fail status is consistent. If the test continues to fail, click **Help** and follow the troubleshooting procedures.




| Test | Description |
|---|---|
| Ethernet Connection | **Pass:** indicates that the Ethernet interface from your computer is connected to the LAN port of your VoIP IAD. A flashing or solid green LAN LED on the IAD also signifies that an Ethernet connection is present and that this test is successful.<br><br>**Fail:** Indicates that the VoIP IAD does not detect the Ethernet interface on your computer. |
| USB connection (**Note**: this device does not support a USB connection) | **Pass:** Indicates that the USB interface from your computer is connected to the LAN port of your VoIP IAD.<br><br>**Down:** Indicates that the VoIP IAD does not detect the USB interface on your computer. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Wireless connection | **Pass:** Indicates that the Wireless interface from your computer is connected to the wireless network.<br><br>**Down:** Indicates that the VoIP IAD does not detect the wireless network. |
| ADSL Synchronization | **Pass:** Indicates that the DSL modem has detected a DSL signal from the telephone company. A solid ADSL LED on the IAD also indicates the detection of a DSL signal from the telephone company.<br><br>**Fail:** indicates that the DSL modem does not detect a signal from the telephone company's DSL network. The ADSL LED will turn off. |

# Chapter 10 Management

The Management section of the CT-6382T supports the following maintenance functions and processes:

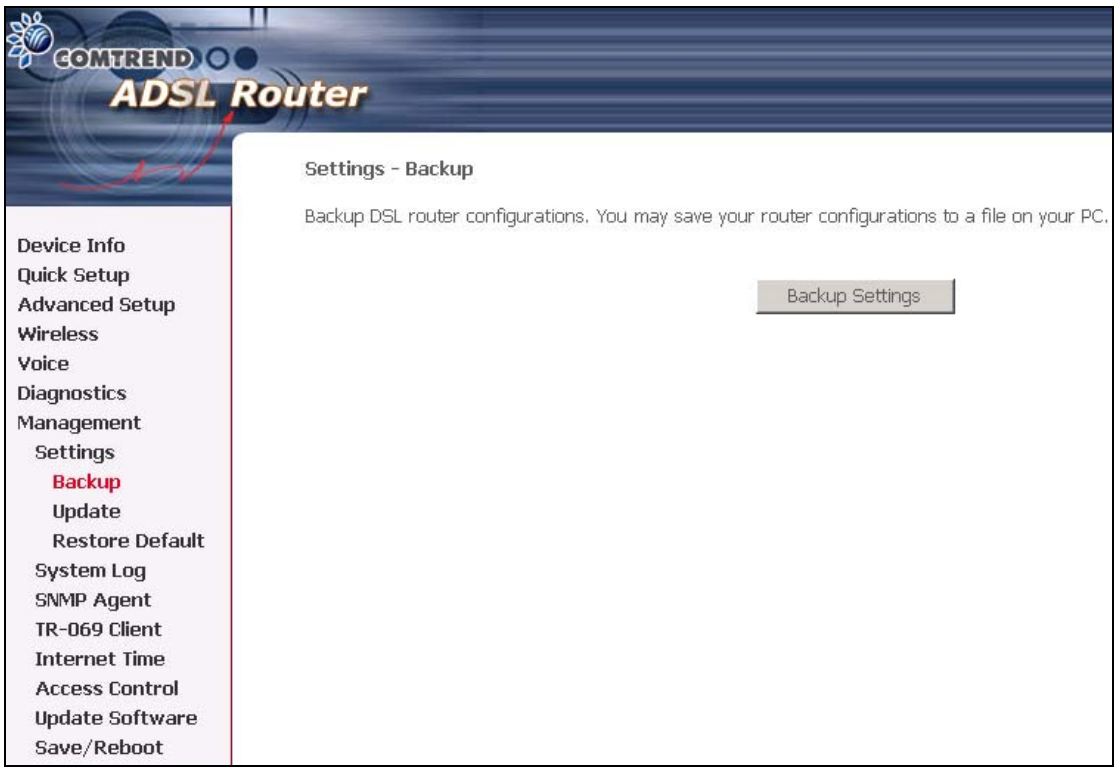
- Settings
- System log
- SNMP Agent
- TR-069 Client
- Internet Time
- Access Control
- Update software
- Save/Reboot

## 10.1 Settings

The Settings option allows you to back up your settings to a file, retrieve the setting file, and restore the settings.

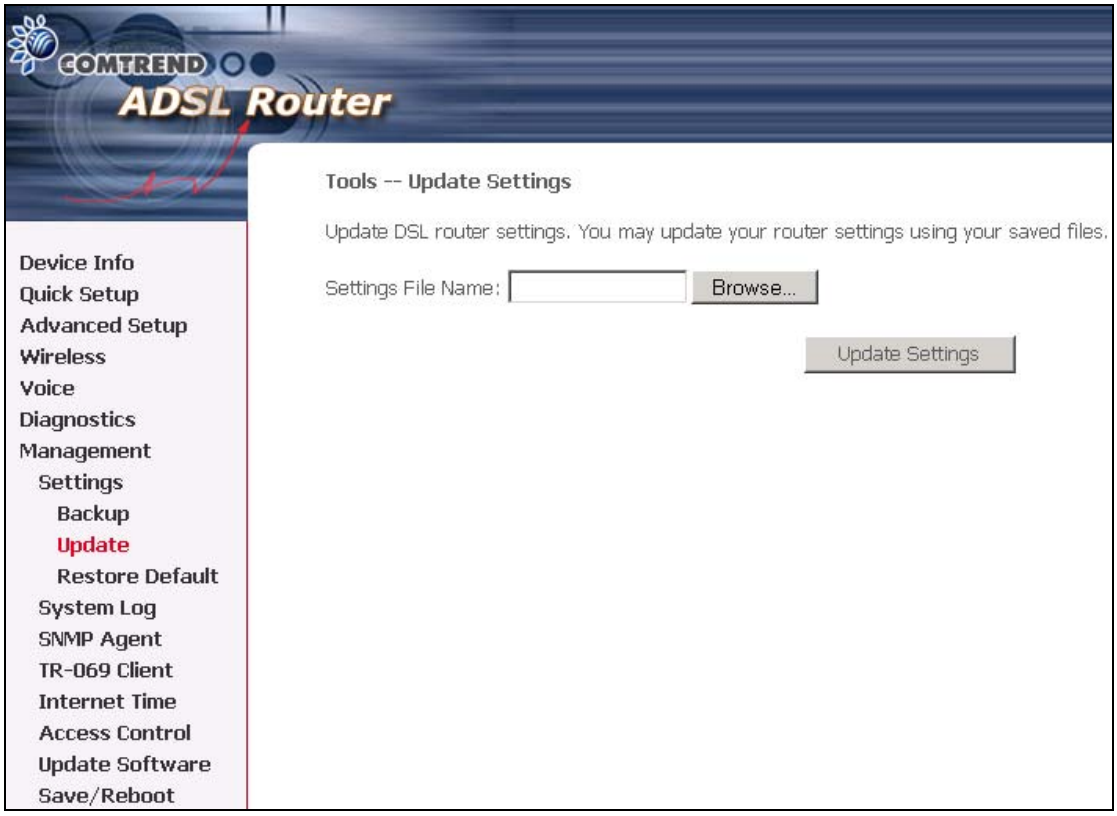
### 10.1.1 Configuration Backup

The Backup option under Management>Settings saves your IAD configurations to a file on your PC. Click Backup Settings in the main window. You will be prompted to define the location of the backup file to save. After choosing the file location, click **Backup Settings.** The file will then be saved to the assigned location.



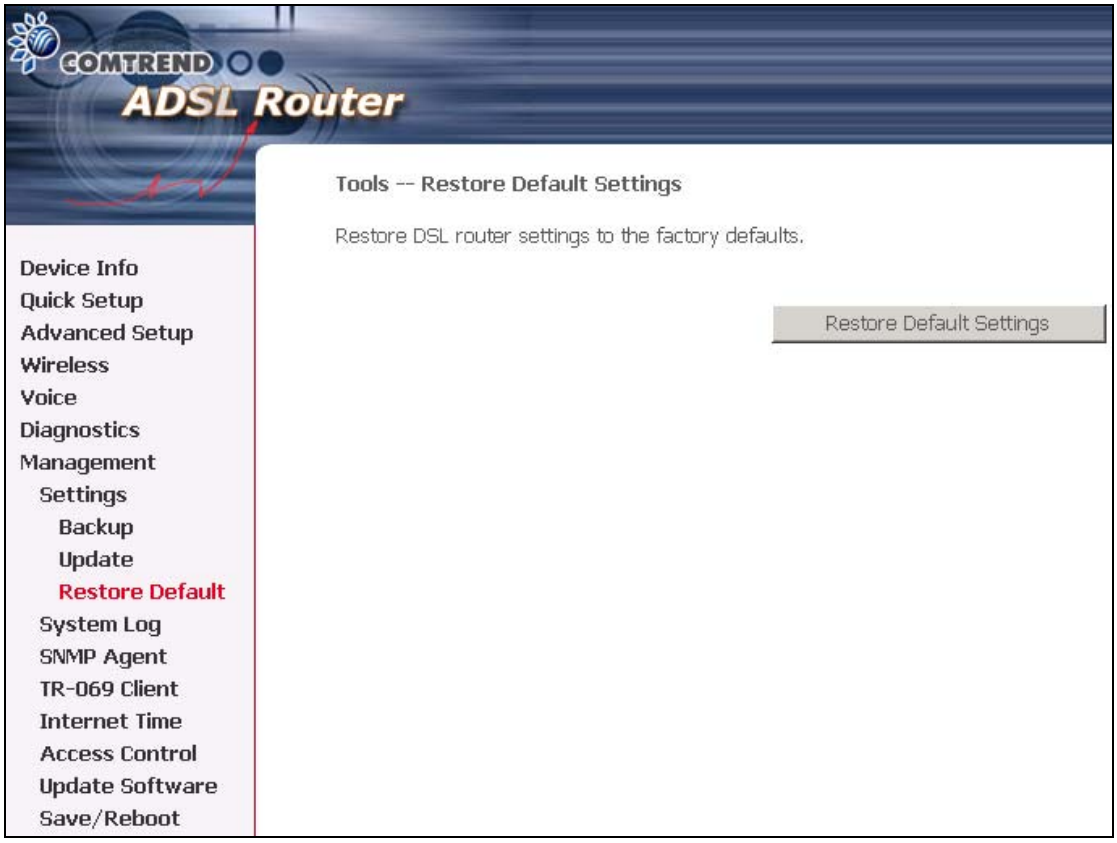
### 10.1.2 Configuration Restoration

The Update option under Management>Settings update your IAD settings using your saved files.



### 10.1.3 Restore Default

Clicking the Restore Default Configuration option in the Restore Settings screen can restore the original factory installed settings.




**NOTE:** This entry has the same effect as the hardware reset-to-default button. The CT-6382T board hardware and the boot loader support the **reset to default** button. If the reset button is continuously pushed for more than 5 seconds, the boot loader will erase the entire configuration settings saved on the flash memory.

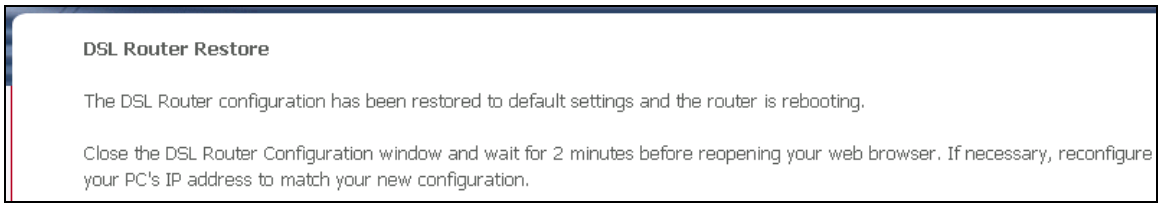
**NOTE:** Restoring system settings require a system reboot. This necessitates that the current Web UI session be closed and restarted. Before restarting the connected PC must be configured with a static IP address in the 192.168.1.x subnet in order to configure the CT-6382T.

Default settings

The CT-6382T default settings are

- LAN port IP= 192.168.1.1, subnet mask = 255.255.255.0
- Local user name: root
- Password: 12345
- Remote user name: support
- Remote user password: support

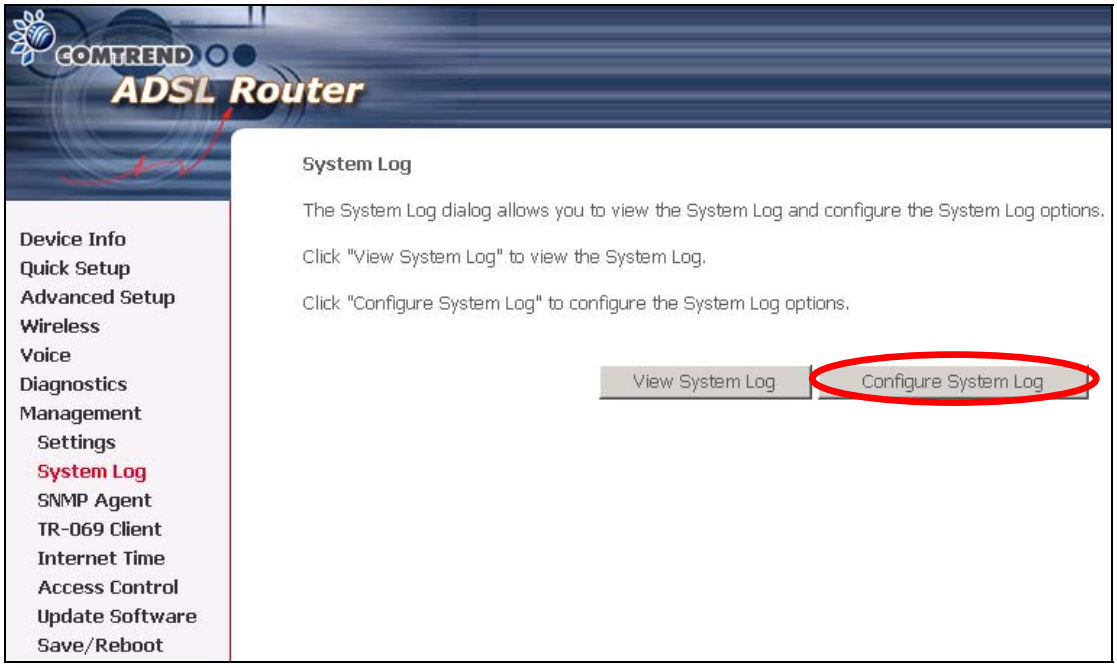
After the Restore Default Configuration button is selected, the following screen appears. Close the VoIP IAD Configuration window and wait for 2 minutes before reopening your web browser. If necessary, reconfigure your PC's IP address to match your new configuration.



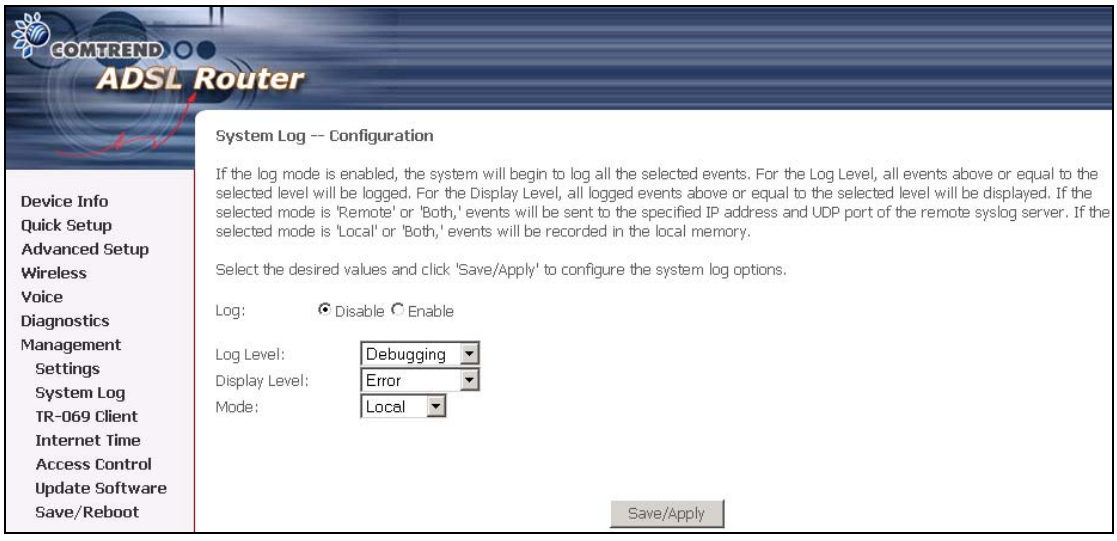
## 10.2 System Log

The System Log option under Management allows you to view the system events log, or to configure the System Log options. The default setting of system log is enabled. Follow the steps below to enable and view the system log.

1. Click **Configure System Log** to display the following screen.

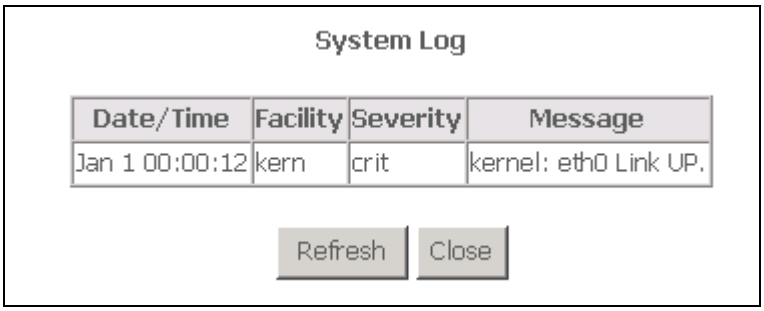



2. Select from the desired Log options described in the following table, and then click **SAVE/Apply**.



| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| Log | Indicates whether the system is currently recording events. The user can enable or disable event logging. By default, it is disabled. To enable it, click Enable and then Apply button. |
| Log level | Allows you to configure the event level and filter out unwanted events below this level. The events ranging from the highest critical level "Emergency" down to this configured level will be recorded to the log buffer on the CT-6382T SDRAM. When the log buffer is full, the newer event will wrap up to the top of the log buffer and overwrite the old event. By default, the log level is "Debugging," which is the lowest critical level. The following log levels are<br>● Emergency = system is unstable<br>● Alert = action must be taken immediately<br>● Critical = critical conditions<br>● Error = Error conditions<br>● Warning = normal but significant condition<br>● Notice<br>● Informational<br>● Debugging = debug-level messages<br>Emergency is the most serious event level, whereas Debugging is the least important. For instance, if the log level is set to Debugging, all the events from the lowest Debugging level to the most critical level Emergency level will be recorded. If the log level is set to Error, only Error and the level above will be logged. |
| Display Level | Allows the user to select the logged events and displays on the **View System Log** page for events of this level and above to the highest Emergency level. |
| Mode | Allows you to specify whether events should be stored in the local memory, or be sent to a remote syslog server, or both simultaneously.<br>If remote mode is selected, view system log will not be able to display events saved in the remote syslog server.<br>When either Remote mode or Both mode is configured, the WEB UI will prompt the user to enter the Server IP address and Server UDP port. |

3. Click **View System Log**. The results are displayed as follows.


System Log
Date/Time
Facility
Severity
Message
Jan 1 00:00:12
kern
crit
kernel: eth0 Link UP.
Refresh
Close

# 10.3 SNMP Agent

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) allows a management application to retrieve statistics and status from the SNMP agent in this device.

Select or enter the desired values and click **Save/Apply** to configure the SNMP options.

# 10.4 TR-069 Client

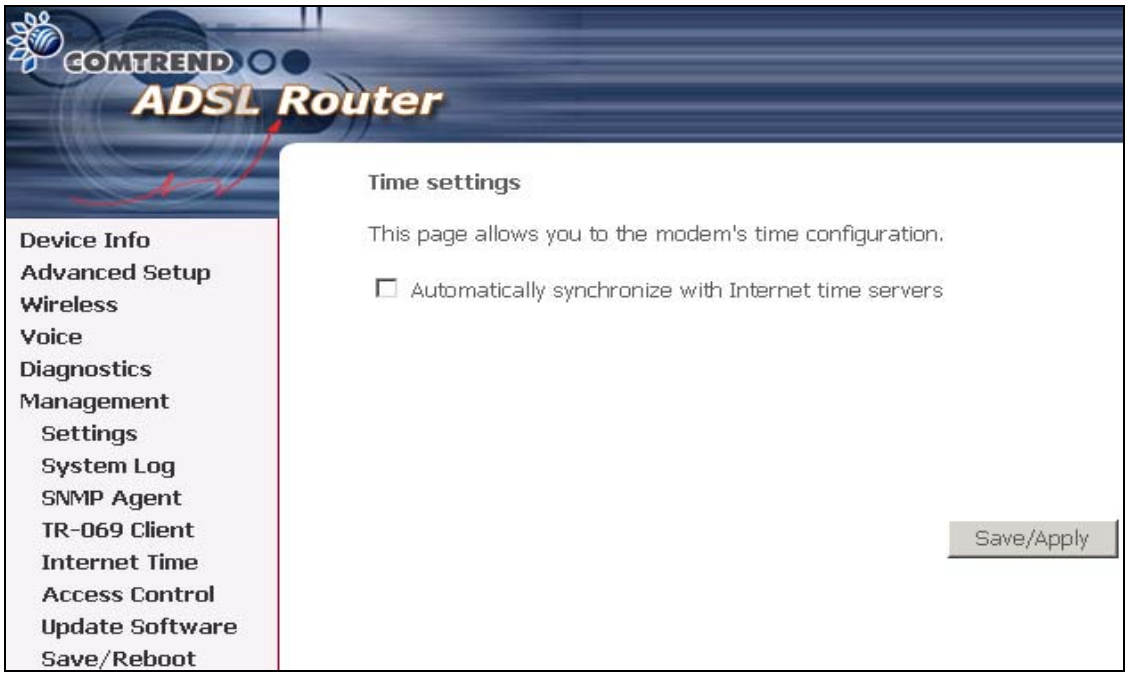
WAN Management Protocol (TR-069) allows a Auto-Configuration Server (ACS) to perform auto-configuration, provision, collection, and diagnostics to this device.


| Option | Description |
|---|---|
| Inform | Disable/Enable TR-069 client on the CPE. |
| Inform Interval | The duration in seconds of the interval for which the CPE MUST attempt to connect with the ACS and call the Inform method. |
| ACS URL | URL for the CPE to connect to the ACS using the CPE WAN Management Protocol. This parameter MUST be in the form of a valid HTTP or HTTPS URL. An HTTPS URL indicates that the ACS supports SSL. The "host" portion of this URL is used by the CPE for validating the certificate from the ACS when using certificate-based authentication. |
| ACS User Name | Username used to authenticate the CPE when making a connection to the ACS using the CPE WAN Management Protocol. This username is used only for HTTP-based authentication of the CPE. |
| ACS Password | Password used to authenticate the CPE when making a connection to the ACS using the CPE WAN Management Protocol. This password is used only for HTTP-based authentication of the CPE. |

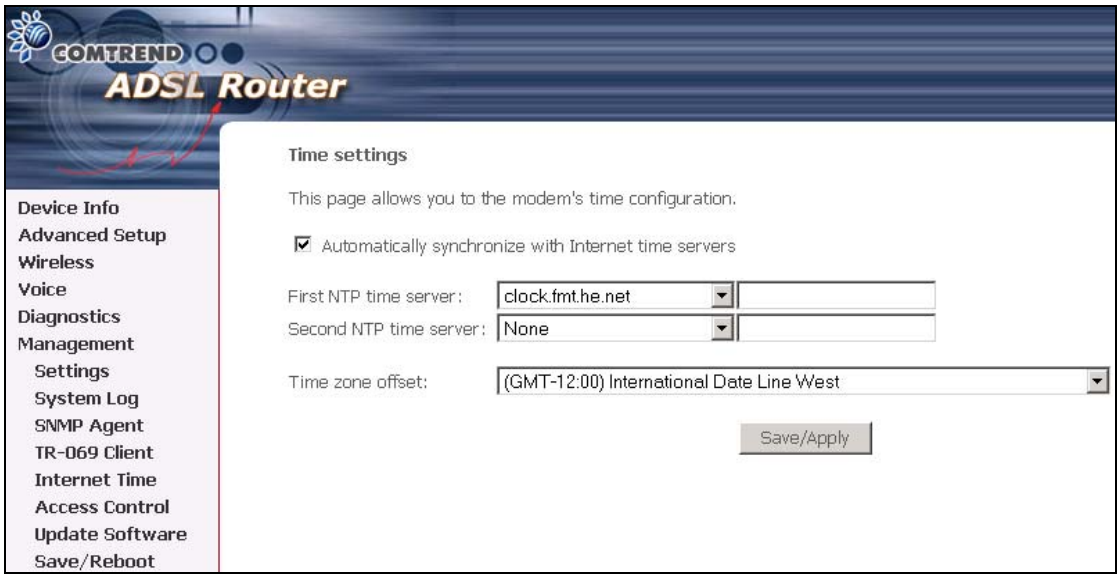
| | |
|---|---|
| Connection Request User Name | Username used to authenticate an ACS making a Connection. Request to the CPE. |
| Connection Request Password | Password used to authenticate an ACS making a Connection Request to the CPE. |
| Get RPC Methods | This method may be used by a CPE or ACS to discover the set of methods supported by the ACS or CPE it is in communication with. This list may include both standard TR-069 methods (those defined in this specification or a subsequent version) and vendor-specific methods. The receiver of the response MUST ignore any unrecognized methods. Click this button to force the CPE to immediately establish a connection to the ACS. |

# 10.5 Internet Time

The Internet Time option under Management menu bar configures the Modem's time. To automatically synchronize with Internet timeservers, tick the corresponding box displayed on the screen. Then click **Save/Apply**.




If you want to use Parental control function, user must set Internet time on IAD first.




**First NTP time server:** Select your required server.

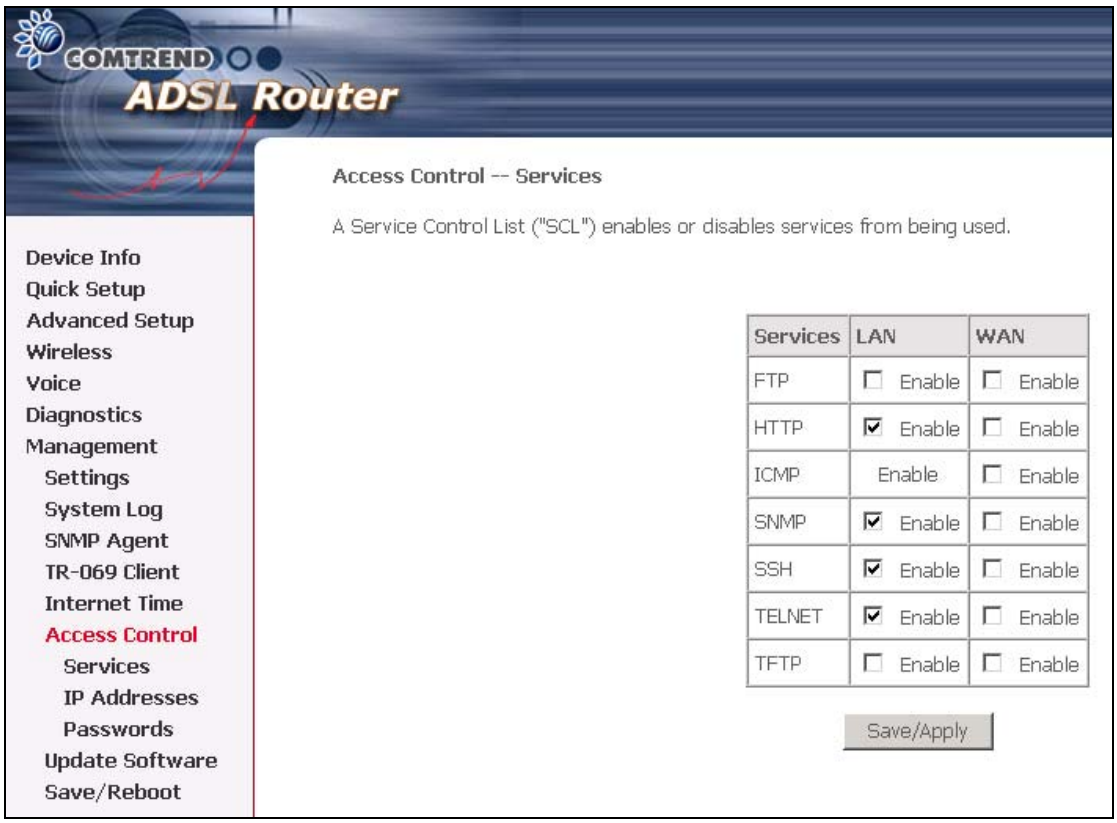
**Second NTP time server:** Select second time server if required.

**Time zone offset:** Select your local time zone.

Click **Save/Apply** to apply settings.

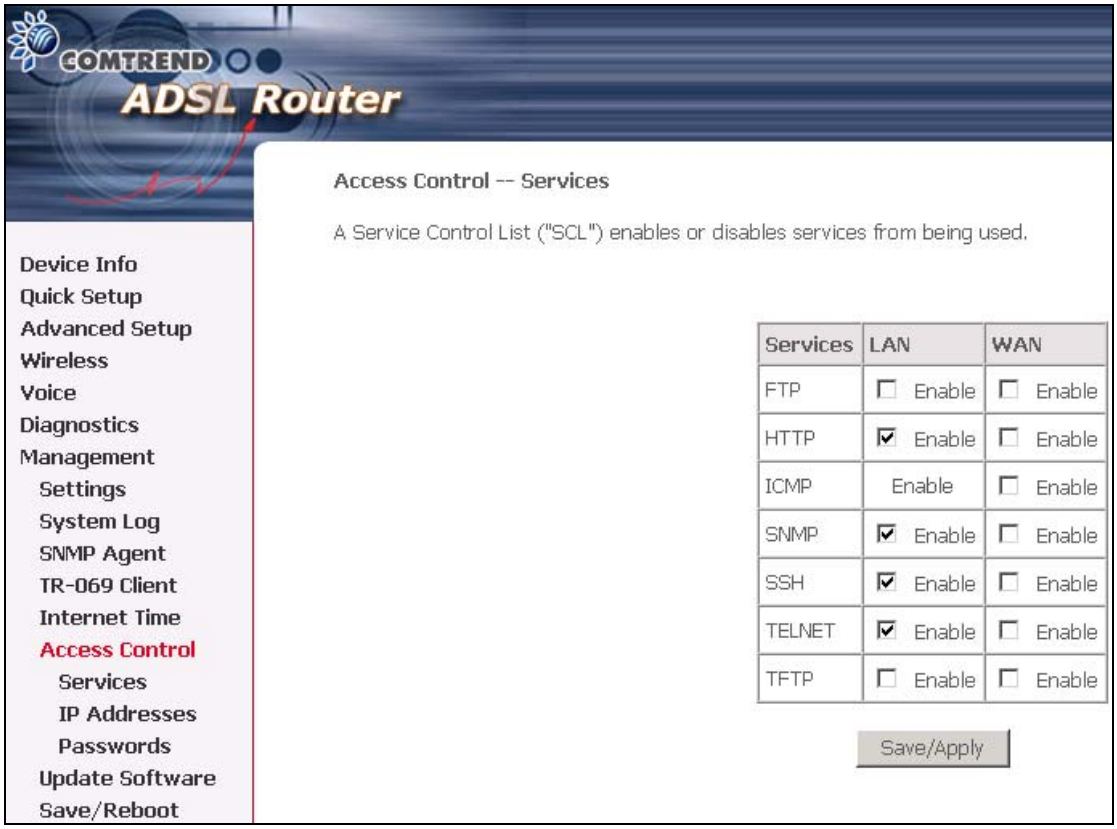
## 10.6 Access Control

The Access Control option under Management menu bar configures the access-related parameters, including three parts: Services, IP Address, and Passwords.



### 10.6.1 Services

The Services option limits or opens the access services over the LAN or WAN. These services are provided FTP, HTTP, ICMP, SSH (Security Socket Share), TELNET, and TFTP. Enable the service by checking the item in the corresponding checkbox, and then click **Save/Apply**.



### 10.6.2 Access IP Addresses

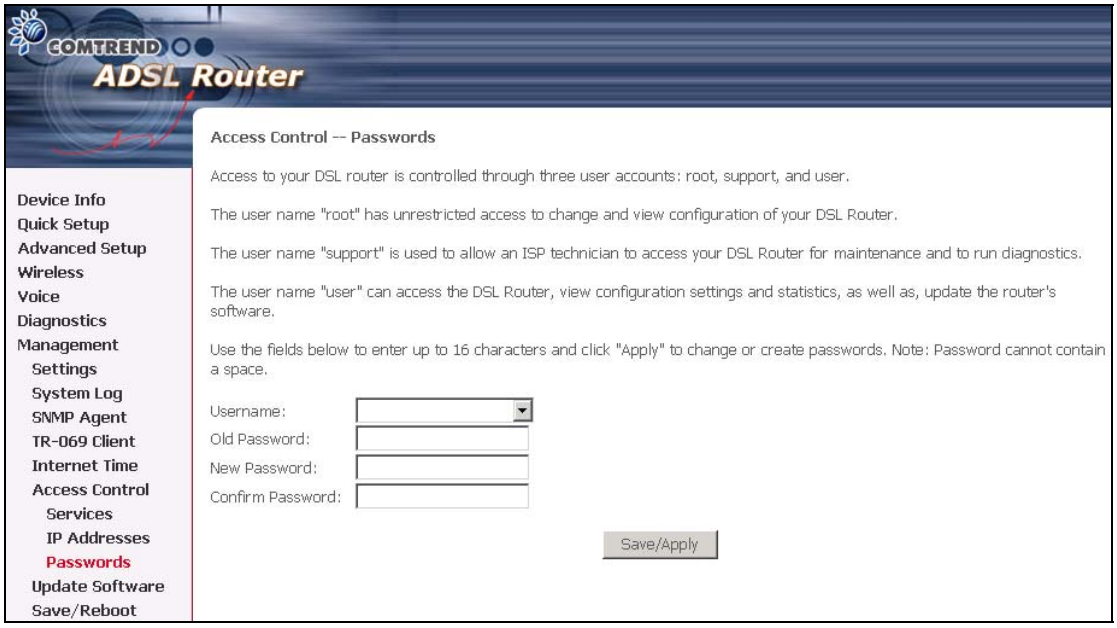
The IP Addresses option limits the access by IP address. If the Access Control Mode is enabled, only the allowed IP addresses can access the IAD. Before you enable it, configure the IP addresses by clicking the **Add** button. Enter the IP address and click **Apply** to allow the PC with this IP address managing the VoIP IAD.

### 10.6.3 Passwords

The Passwords option configures the access passwords for the IAD. Access to your VoIP IAD is controlled through three user accounts: admin, support, and user.

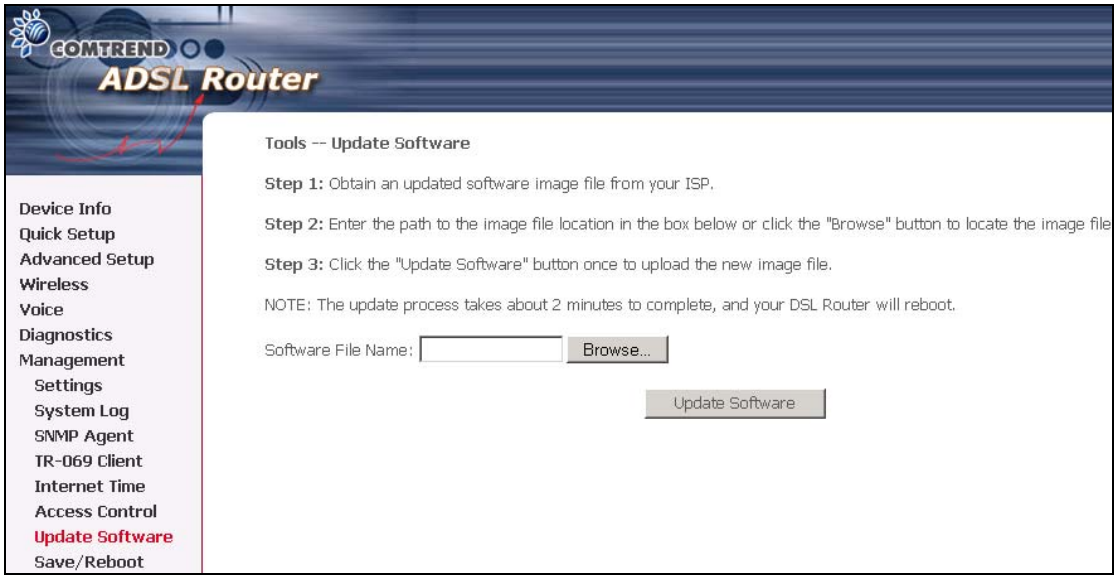
- "root" has unrestricted access to change and view configuration of your VoIP IAD.
- "support" is used to allow an ISP technician to access your VoIP IAD for maintenance and to run diagnostics.
- "user" can access the IAD, view configuration settings and statistics, as well as, update the IAD's software.

Use the fields below to enter up to 16 characters and click Apply to change or create passwords.



# 10.7 Update software

The Update Software screen allows you to obtain an updated software image file from your ISP. Manual software upgrades from a locally stored file can be performed using the following screen.




**Step 1:** Obtain an updated software image file from your ISP.

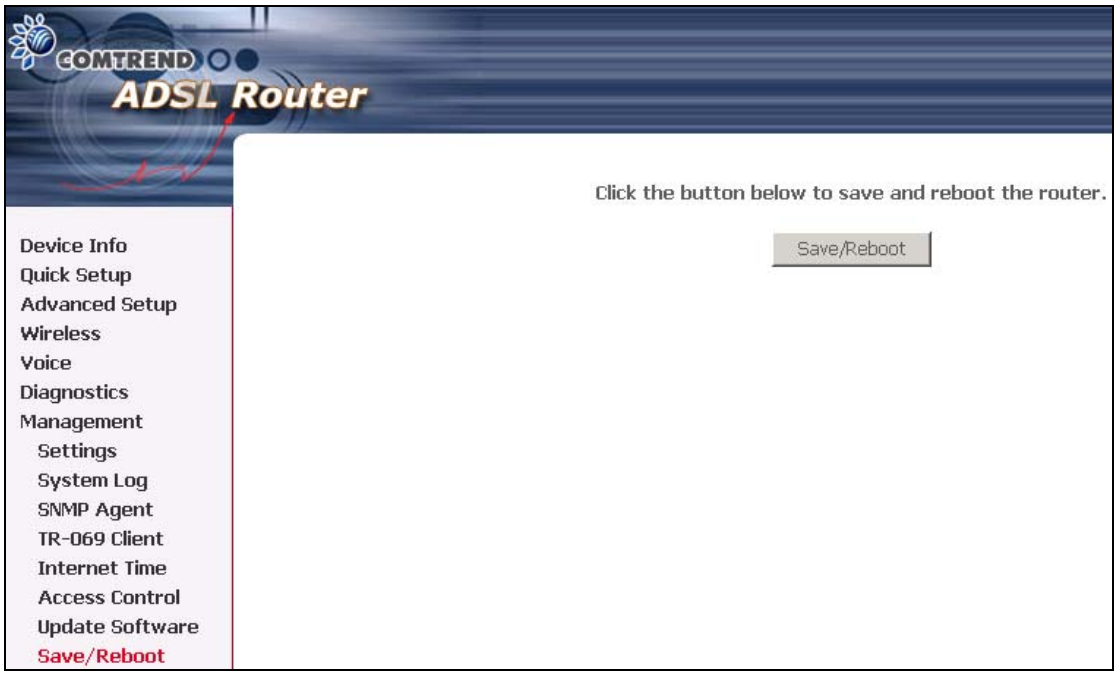
**Step 2:** Enter the path to the image file location in the box below or click the **Browse** button to locate the image file.

**Step 3:** Click the "Update Software" button once to upload the new image file.

**NOTE:** The update process takes about 2 minutes to complete, and your VoIP IAD will reboot.

## 10.8 Save and Reboot

The Save/Reboot options saving the configurations and reboot the IAD. Close the VoIP IAD Configuration window and wait for 2 minutes before reopening your web browser. If necessary, reconfigure your PC's IP address to match your new configuration.



# Appendix A: Printer Server Configuration

**1. Introduction**

This application notes explain the steps of enabling the Printer Server function in CT-6382T reference platforms.

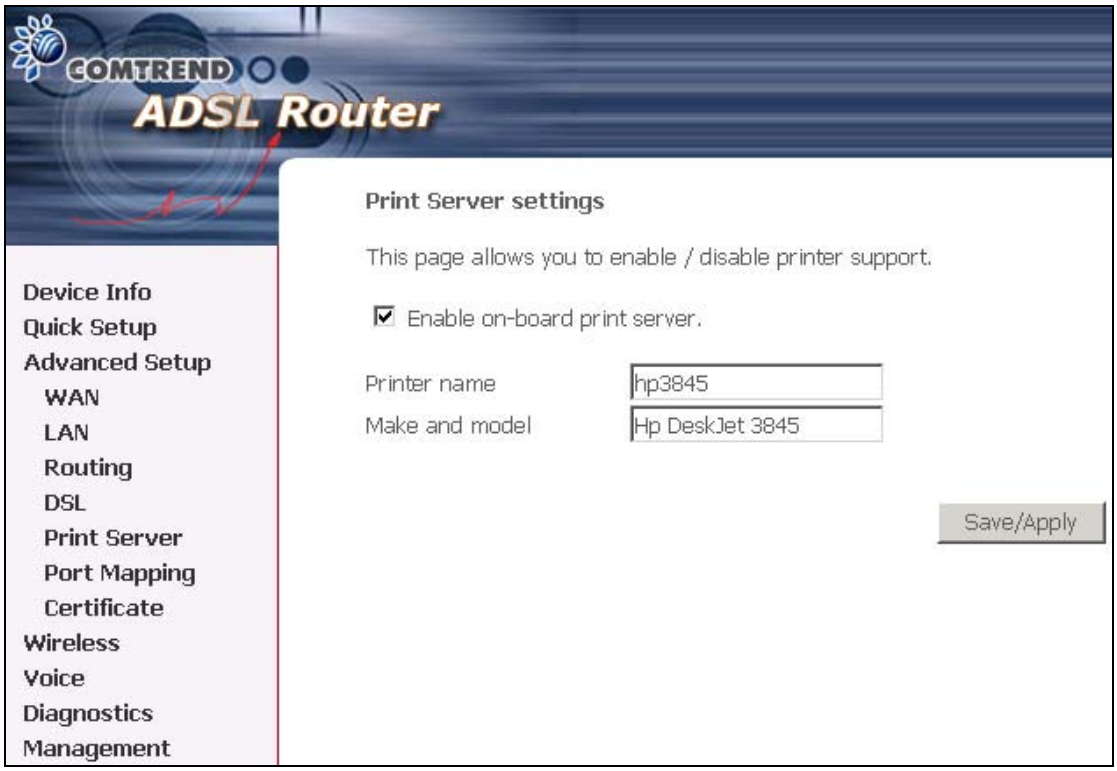
**2. How to enable on-board Printer Server function**

Following are the steps to enable the on-board Printer Server.

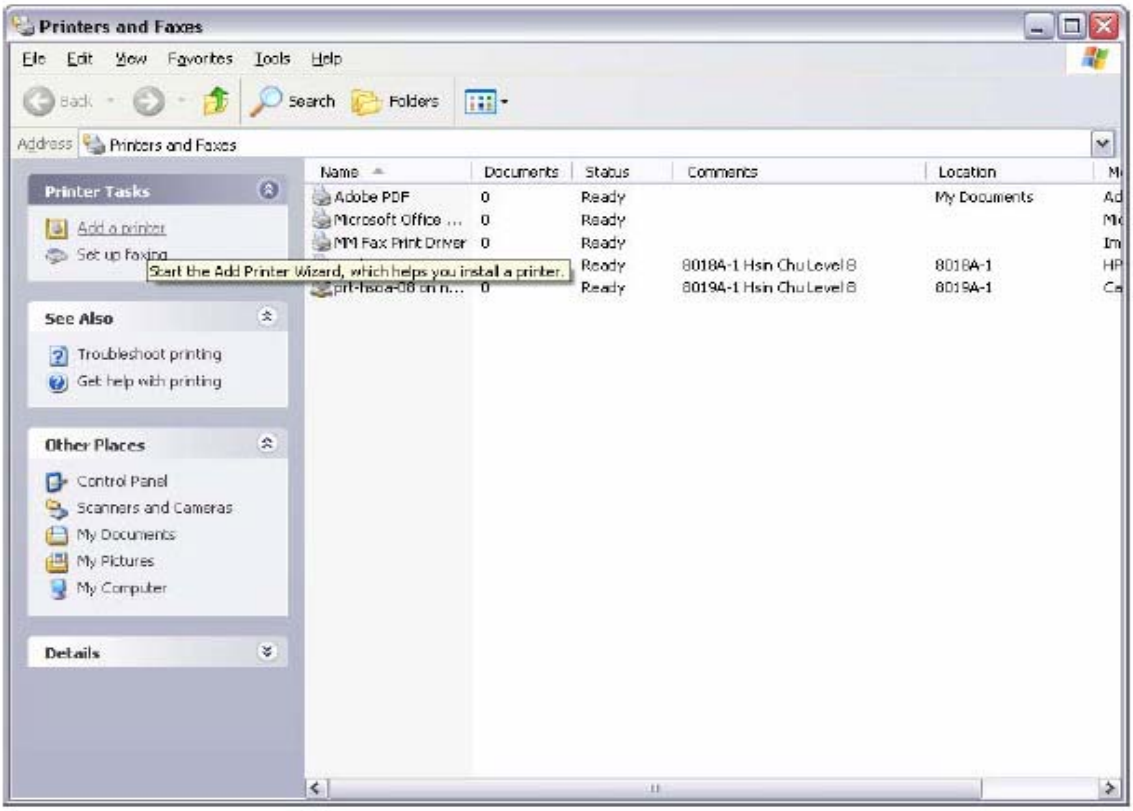
**Step1:** Enable Print Server from Modem Web GUI.

Check "**Enable on-board printer server**" and key in "**Printer name**", "**Make and model**"

**Note:**
**The "Printer name" can be any text string up to 40 characters.**
**The "Make and model" can be any text string up to 128 characters.**



**Step2:** Click on Add a printer from **Control Panel** of the **Win XP** computer and click "Next".



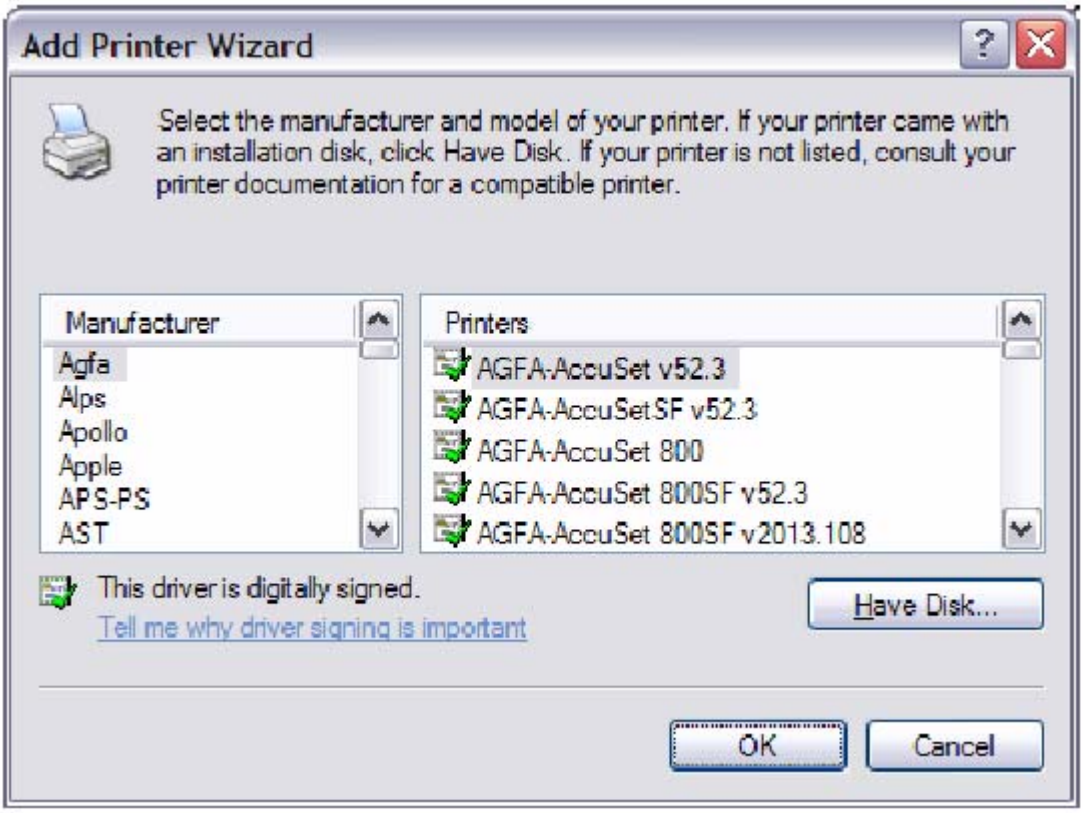


**Step3:** Select Network Printer and click "Next".

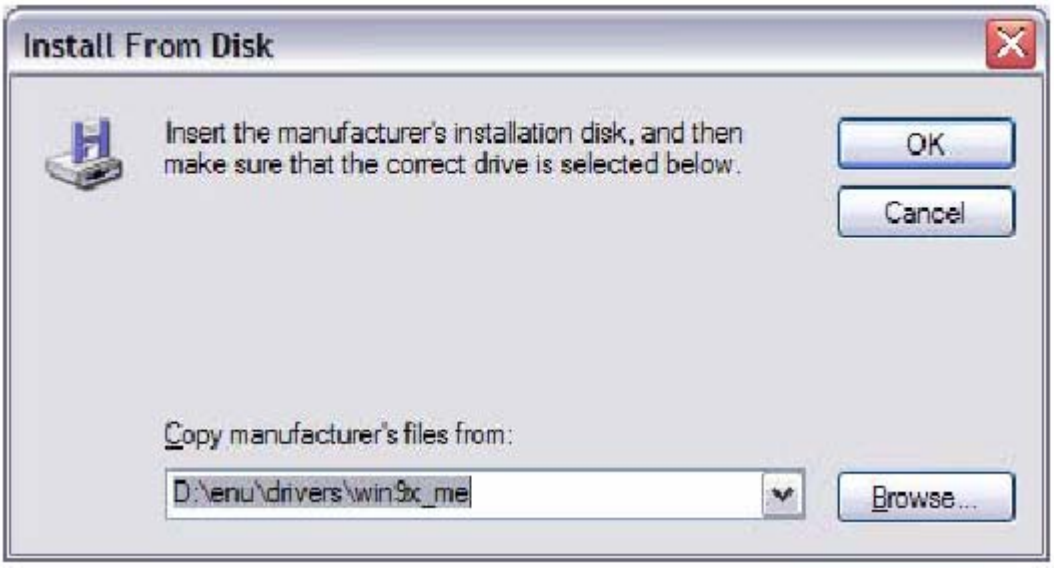

**Step4:** Select Connect to a printer on the Internet, type "http://192.168.1.1:631/printers/hp3845" and click "Next".

**The printer name "hp3845" must be the same name entered in the ADSL modem WEB UI "printer server setting" as in step 1**.

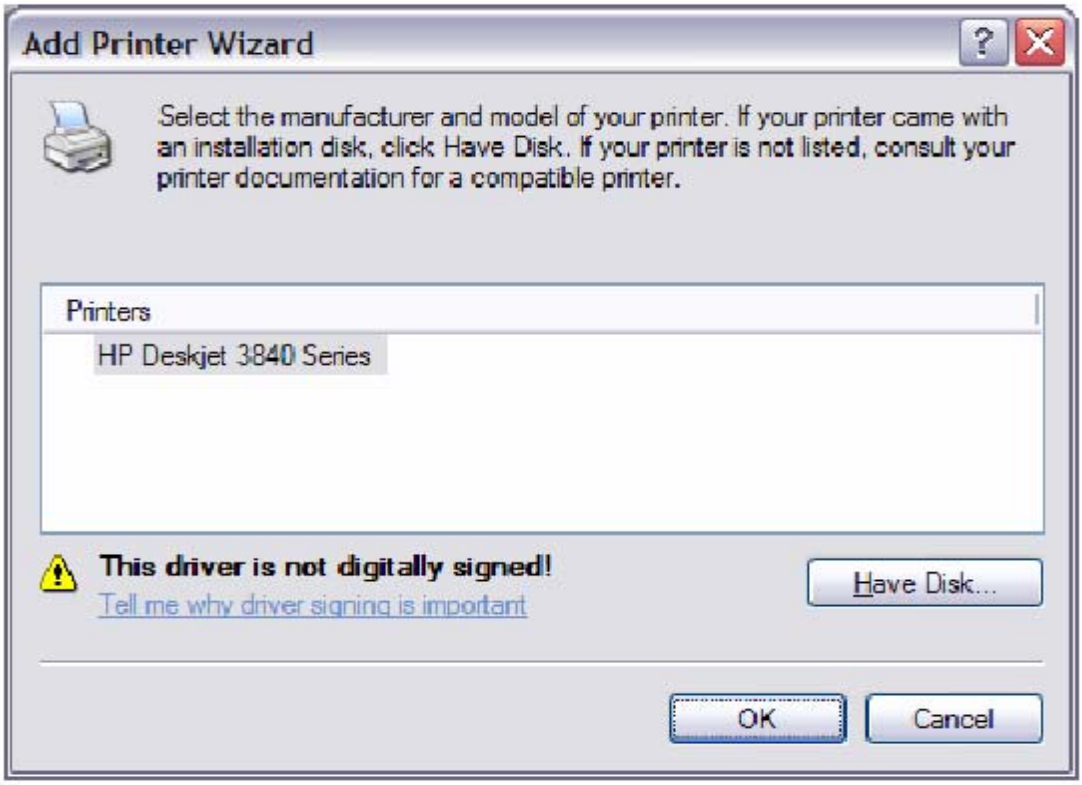

**Step 5:** Click "Have Disk", insert printer driver CD.



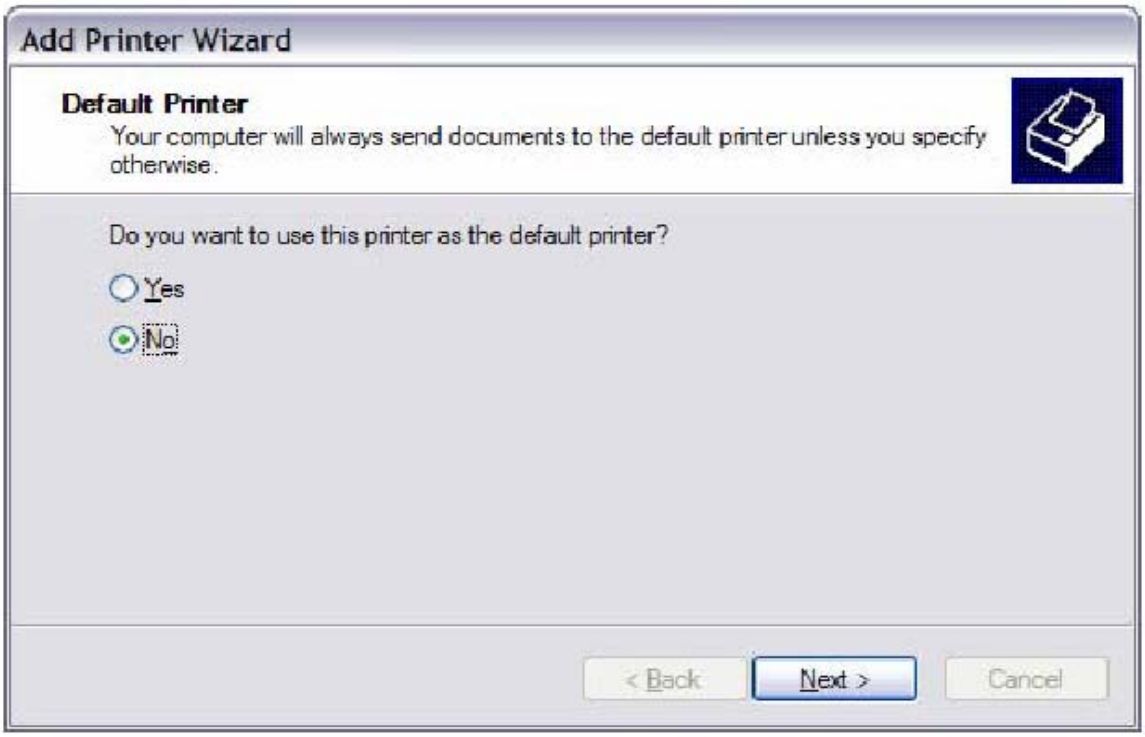

**Step 6:** Select driver file directory on CD-ROM and click "OK".



**Step 7:** Once the printer name appears, click "OK".

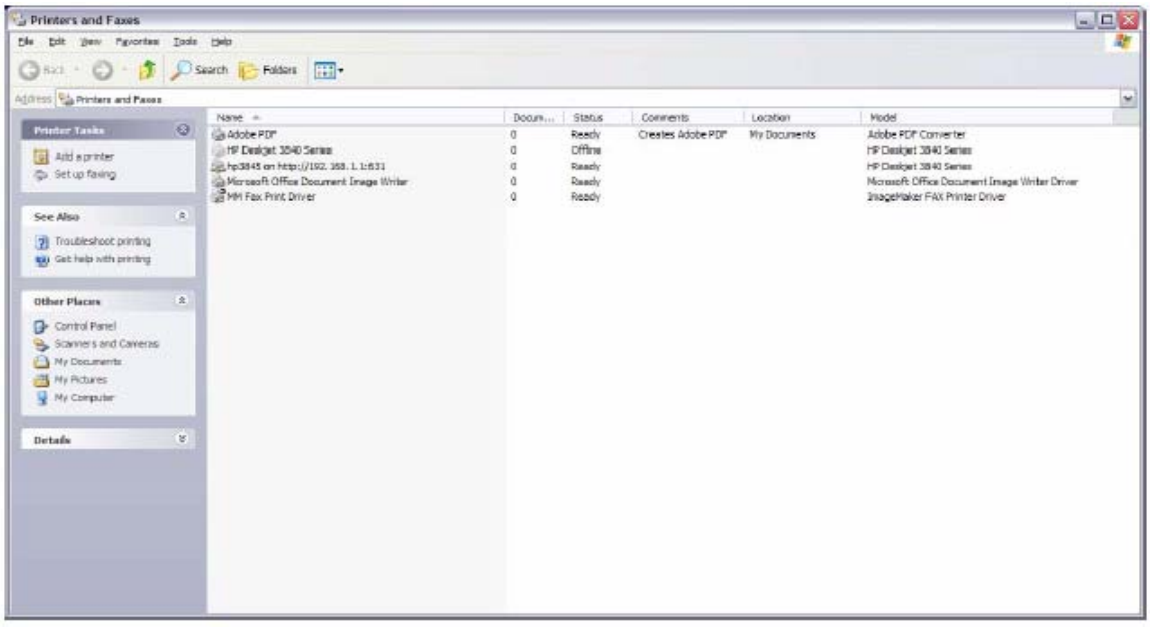



**Step 8:** Choose "Yes" or "No" for default printer setting and click "Next".



**Step 9:** Click "Finish".


**Step 10:** Check the status of printer from Windows Control Panel, printer window. Status should be shown ready.



# Appendix B: Firewall

**Stateful Packet Inspection**
Refers to an architecture, where the firewall keeps track of packets on each connection traversing all its interfaces and makes sure they are valid. This is in contrast to static packet filtering which only examines a packet based on the information in the packet header.

**Denial of Service attack**
Is an incident in which a user or organization is deprived of the services of a resource they would normally expect to have. Various DoS attacks the device can withstand are: ARP Attack, Ping Attack, Ping of Death, Land, SYN Attack, Smurf Attack and Tear Drop.

**TCP/IP/Port/Interface filtering rules**
These rules help in the filtering of traffic at the Network layer i.e. Layer 3.
When a Routing interface is created "Enable Firewall" must be checked.
Navigate to Advanced Setup -> Security -> IP Filtering, web page.

**Outgoing IP Filtering:** Helps in setting rules to DROP packets from the LAN interface. By default if Firewall is Enabled all IP traffic from LAN is allowed. By setting up one or more filters, particular packet types coming from the LAN can be dropped.

**Filter Name:** User defined Filter Name.

**Protocol:** Can take on any values from: TCP/UDP, TCP, UDP or ICMP

**Source IP Address/Source Subnet Mask:** Packets with the particular "Source IP Address/Source Subnet Mask" combination will be dropped.

**Source Port:** This can take on either a single port number or a range of port numbers. Packets having a source port equal to this value or falling within the range of port numbers(portX : portY) will be dropped.

**Destination IP Address/Destination Subnet Mask:** Packets with the particular "Destination IP Address/Destination Subnet Mask" combination will be dropped.

**Destination Port:** This can take on either a single port number or a range of port numbers. Packets having a destination port equal to this value or falling within the range of port numbers(portX : portY) will be dropped.

**Examples:**

1. Filter Name : Out_Filter1
   Protocol : TCP
   Source Address : 192.168.1.45
   Source Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0
   Source Port : 80
   Dest. Address :NA
   Dest. Sub. Mask : NA
   Dest. Port : NA

This filter will Drop all TCP packets coming from LAN with IP Address/Sub. Mask 192.168.1.45/24 having a source port of 80 irrespective of the destination. All other packets will be Accepted.

2. Filter Name : Out_Filter2
   Protocol : UDP
   Source Address : 192.168.1.45
   Source Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0
   Source Port : 5060:6060
   Dest. Address :172.16.13.4
   Dest. Sub. Mask : 255.255.255.0
   Dest. Port : 6060:7070

This filter will drop all UDP packets coming from LAN with IP Address/Sub.Mask 192.168.1.45/24 and a source port in the range of 5060 to 6060, destined to 172.16.13.4/24 and a destination port in the range of 6060 to 7070.

**Incoming IP Filtering:**

Helps in setting rules to ACCEPT packets from the WAN interface. By default all incoming IP traffic from WAN is Blocked, if the Firewall is Enabled. By setting up one or more filters, particular packet types coming from the WAN can be Accepted.

**Filter Name:** User defined Filter Name.

**Protocol:** Can take on any values from: TCP/UDP, TCP, UDP or ICMP

**Source IP Address/Source Subnet Mask:** Packets with the particular "Source IP Address/Source Subnet Mask" combination will be accepted.

**Source Port:** This can take on either a single port number or a range of port numbers. Packets having a source port equal to this value or falling within the range of port numbers(portX : portY) will be accepted.

**Destination IP Address/Destination Subnet Mask:** Packets with the particular "Destination IP Address/Destination Subnet Mask" combination will be accepted.

**Destination Port:** This can take on either a single port number or a range of port numbers. Packets having a destination port equal to this value or falling within the range of port numbers(portX : portY) will be accepted.

The WAN interface on which these rules apply needs to be selected by the user.

**Examples:**

1. Filter Name : In_Filter1
   Protocol : TCP
   Source Address : 210.168.219.45
   Source Subnet Mask : 255.255.0.0
   Source Port : 80
   Dest. Address :NA
   Dest. Sub. Mask : NA
   Dest. Port : NA

Selected WAN interface: mer_0_35/nas_0_35

This filter will ACCEPT all TCP packets coming from WAN interface mer_0_35/nas_0_35 with IP Address/Sub. Mask 210.168.219.45/16 having a source port of 80 irrespective of the destination. All other incoming packets on this interface are DROPPED.

2. Filter Name : In_Filter2
   Protocol : UDP
   Source Address : 210.168.219.45
   Source Subnet Mask : 255.255.0.0
   Source Port : 5060:6060
   Dest. Address :192.168.1.45
   Dest. Sub. Mask : 255.255.255.0
   Dest. Port : 6060:7070

This rule will ACCEPT all UDP packets coming from WAN interface mer_0_35/nas_0_35 with IP Address/Sub.Mask 210.168.219.45/16 and a source port in the range of 5060 to 6060, destined to 192.168.1.45/24 and a destination port in the range of 6060 to 7070. All other incoming packets on this interface are DROPPED.

**MAC Layer Filtering:**

These rules help in the filtering of traffic at the Layer 2. MAC Filtering is only effective on ATM PVCs configured in Bridge mode. After a Bridge mode PVC is created, navigate to Advanced Setup -> Security -> MAC Filtering web page.

**Global Policy:**

When set to Forwarded the default filter behavior is to
Forward all MAC layer frames except those explicitly stated in the rules.
Setting it to Blocked changes the default filter behavior to Drop all
MAC layer frames except those explicitly stated in the rules.

To setup a rule:

**Protocol Type:** Can be either PPPoE, IPv4, IPv6, AppleTalk, IPX, NetBEUI, IGMP.

**Destination MAC Address:** Of the form, XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX. Frames with this particular destination address will be Forwarded/Dropped depending on whether the Global Policy is Blocked/Forwarded.

**Source MAC Address:** Of the form, XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX. Frames with this particular source address will be Forwarded/Dropped depending on whether the Global Policy is Blocked/Forwarded.

**Frame Direction:**
LAN <=> WAN --> All Frames coming/going to/from LAN or to/from WAN.
WAN => LAN --> All Frames coming from WAN destined to LAN.
LAN => WAN --> All Frames coming from LAN destined to WAN

User needs to select the interface on which this rule is applied.

**Examples:**

1.
Global Policy: Forwarded
Protocol Type: PPPoE
Dest. MAC Addr: 00:12:34:56:78:90
Source MAC Addr: NA
Frame Direction: LAN => WAN

WAN Interface Selected: br_0_34/nas_0_34

Addition of this rule drops all PPPoE frames going from LAN-side to WAN-side with a Dest. MAC Addr. of 00:12:34:56:78:90 irrespective of its Source MAC Addr. on the br_0_34 WAN interface. All other frames on this interface are forwarded.

2.
Global Policy: Blocked
Protocol Type: PPPoE
Dest. MAC Addr: 00:12:34:56:78:90
Source MAC Addr: 00:34:12:78:90:56
Frame Direction: WAN => LAN

WAN Interface Selected: br_0_34/nas_0_34

Addition of this rule forwards all PPPoE frames going from WAN-side to LAN-side with a Dest. MAC Addr. of 00:12:34:56:78 and Source MAC Addr. of 00:34:12:78:90:56 on the br_0_34 WAN interface. All other frames on this interface are dropped.

**Daytime Parental Control**

This feature restricts access of a selected LAN device to an outside Network through the router, as per chosen days of the week and the chosen times.

**User Name:** Name of the Filter.

**Browser's MAC Address:** Displays MAC address of the LAN device on which the browser is running.

**Other MAC Address:** If restrictions are to be applied to a device other than the one on which the browser is running, the MAC address of that LAN device is entered.

**Days of the Week:** Days of the week, when the restrictions are applied.

**Start Blocking Time:** The time when restrictions on the LAN device are put into effect.

**End Blocking Time:** The time when restrictions on the LAN device are lifted.

**Example:**

User Name: FilterJohn
Browser's MAC Address: 00:25:46:78:63:21
Days of the Week: Mon, Wed, Fri
Start Blocking Time: 14:00
End Blocking Time: 18:00

When this rule i.e. FilterJohn is entered, a LAN device with MAC Address of 00:25:46:78:63:21 will be restricted access to the outside network on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 2pm to 6pm. On all other days and time this device will have access to the outside Network.

# Appendix C: Pin Assignments

**Line port (RJ11)**

| Pin | Definition | Pin | Definition |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | - | 4 | ADSL_TIP |
| 2 | - | 5 | - |
| 3 | ADSL_RING | 6 | - |

**Pin Assignments of the RJ11 Port**

**LAN Port (RJ45)**

| Pin | Definition | Pin | Definition |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Transmit data+ | 5 | NC |
| 2 | Transmit data- | 6 | Receive data- |
| 3 | Receive data+ | 7 | NC |
| 4 | NC | 8 | NC |

**Pin assignments of the LAN Port**

# Appendix D: Specifications

**WAN Interface**

ADSL Standard
ITU-T G.992.5, ITU-T G.992.3, ITU-T G.992.1, ITU-T G.992.2, ANSI T1.413 Issue 2
G.992.3(ADSL2) Downstream: Up to 12 Mbps Upstream: 1.3 Mbps
G.992.5(ADSL2+) Downstream: Up to 24 Mbps Upstream: 1.3 Mbps

**LAN Interface**

Ethernet x 4

**Optional USB Interface**

USB2.0 host

**WLAN**

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard | IEEE802.11g, backward compatible with 802.11b |
| Encryption | 64, 128-bit Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) Data Encryption |
| Channels | 11 Channels (US, Canada)/ 13 Channels (Europe)/ 14 Channels (Japan) |
| Data Rate | Up to 54Mbps |
| MAC Address Filtering, WPA, IEEE 802.1x | |
| 10, 25, 50, 100mW @ 22MHz channel bandwidth Output power level can be selected according to the environment | |

**Analog Interface**

FXS x 2, FXO x 1

**ATM Attributes**

RFC 2364, RFC 2684 (RFC 1483) Bridge; RFC 2684 (RFC 1483) Route; RFC 2516; RFC 1577

| | |
|---|---|
| VCs | 8 |
| AAL type | AAL5 |
| ATM service class | UBR/CBR/VBR |
| ATM UNI support | UNI3.1/4.0 |
| OAM F4/F5 | Yes |

**Management**

TR069, SNTP, ILMI 4.0, Telnet, Web-based management, Configuration backup and restoration
Software upgrade via TFTP client or FTP server

**Bridge Functions**

| | |
|---|---|
| Transparent bridging and learning | IEEE 802.1d |
| IGMP Proxy | Yes |
| IGMP Snooping | Yes |

**Routing Functions**

Static route, RIP v1 and RIP v2, NAT/PAT, DHCP Client/Server/Relay, DNS, ARP

**Security Functions**

| | |
|---|---|
| Authentication protocols | PAP, CHAP |
| VPN | PPTP/L2TP/IpSec pass-through |

Stateful Packet Inspection, Packet filtering, Denial Of Service protection, Traffic Conditioning, WFQ-based Bandwidth Management, HTTP proxy

**QoS**

L3 policy-based QoS, IP QoS, ToS

**Voice Functions**

| | |
|---|---|
| MGCP | RFC 3435 |
| Codec | G.711, G.723.1, G.729ab |
| RTP | RFC 1889 |
| SDP | RFC 2327 |
| Caller ID | ETSI based |
| Life line/Emergency call | Yes |
| Echo cancellation | G.168 |
| Silence suppression | Yes |

**Power External power adapter** Input: AC100-240V,

Output: DC15V/ 1.6A

**Environmental Conditions**

| | |
|---|---|
| Operating temperature | 0 ~ 50 degrees Celsius |
| Relative humidity | 5 ~ 90% (non-condensing) |

**Dimensions**

205 mm (W) x 47 mm (H) x 145 mm (D)

**Note: Specifications are subject to change without notice**

# Appendix E: SSH Client

Linux OS comes with ssh client. Microsoft Windows does not have ssh client but there is a public domain one "putty" that you can download.
http://www.chiark.greenend.org.uk/~sgtatham/putty/download.html

**To access the IAD using Linux ssh client:**
From LAN: Use the IAD WEB UI to enable SSH access from LAN.
(default is enabled)
type: ssh -l root 192.168.1.1

From WAN: In the IAD, use WEB UI to enable SSH access from WAN.
type: ssh -l support IAD-WAN-ip-address

**To access the IAD using Windows putty ssh client:**
From LAN: Use the IAD WEB UI to enable SSH access from LAN
(default is enabled)
type: putty -ssh -l admin 192.168.1.1

From WAN: In the IAD, use WEB UI to enable SSH access from WAN.
type: putty -ssh -l support IAD-WAN-ip-address