3.6.3 Smart Sync

To use Smart Sync:

1. Launch AiCloud, click **Smart Sync** > **Go**.

2. Select **ON** to enable Smart Sync.

3. Click **Add new account**.

4. Enter your ASUS WebStorage account password and select the directory that you want to sync with WebStorage.

5. Click **Apply**.

4   Configuring the Advanced Settings

4.1   Wireless

4.1.1 General

The General tab allows you to configure the basic wireless settings.
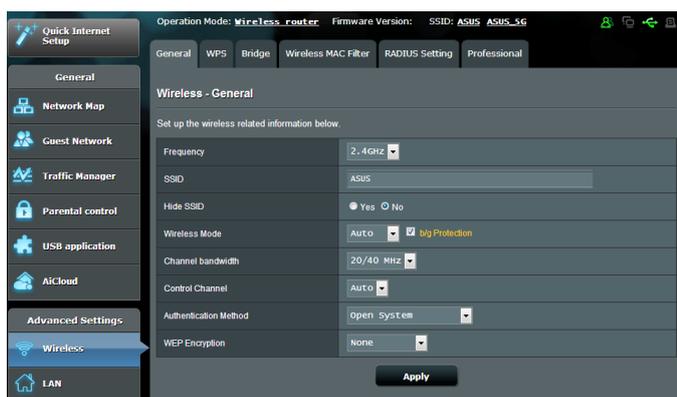
To configure the basic wireless settings:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **Wireless** > **General** tab.

2. Select 2.4GHz or 5GHz as the frequency band for your wireless network.

3. Assign a unique name containing up to 32 characters for your SSID (Service Set Identifier) or network name to identify your wireless network. Wi-Fi devices can identify and connect to the wireless network via your assigned SSID. The SSIDs on the information banner are updated once new SSIDs are saved to the settings.

NOTE: You can assign unique SSIDs for the 2.4 GHz and 5GHz frequency bands.

4. In the **Hide SSID** field, select **Yes** to prevent wireless devices from detecting your SSID. When this function is enabled, you would need to enter the SSID manually on the wireless device to access the wireless network.

5. Select any of these wireless mode options to determine the types of wireless devices that can connect to your wireless router:

   - **Auto**: Select **Auto** to allow 802.11AC, 802.11n, 802.11g, and 802.11b devices to connect to the wireless router.

   - **Legacy**: Select **Legacy** to allow 802.11b/g/n devices to connect to the wireless router. Hardware that supports 802.11n natively, however, will only run at a maximum speed of 54Mbps.

   - **N only**: Select **N only** to maximize wireless N performance. This setting prevents 802.11g and 802.11b devices from connecting to the wireless router.

6. Select the operating channel for your wireless router. Select **Auto** to allow the wireless router to automatically select the channel that has the least amount of interference.

7. Select any of these channel bandwidth to accommodate higher transmission speeds:

   40MHz: Select this bandwidth to maximize the wireless throughput.

   20MHz (default): Select this bandwidth if you encounter some issues with your wireless connection.

8. Select any of these authentication methods:
   - **Open System**: This option provides no security.
   - **Shared Key**: You must use WEP encryption and enter at least one shared key.

- **WPA/WPA2 Personal/WPA Auto-Personal**: This option provides strong security. You can use either WPA (with TKIP) or WPA2 (with AES). If you select this option, you must use TKIP + AES encryption and enter the WPA passphrase (network key).

- **WPA/WPA2 Enterprise/WPA Auto-Enterprise**: This option provides very strong security. It is with integrated EAP server or an external RADIUS back-end authentication server.

- **Radius with 802.1x**

NOTE: Your wireless router supports the maximum transmission rate of 54Mbps when the **Wireless Mode** is set to **Auto** and **encryption method** is **WEP** or **TKIP**.

9. Select any of these WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) Encryption options for the data transmitted over your wireless network:
    - **Off**: Disables WEP encryption
    - **64-bit**: Enables weak WEP encryption
    - **128-bit**: Enables improved WEP encryption.

10. When done, click **Apply**.

4.1.2 WPS

WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) is a wireless security standard that allows you to easily connect devices to a wireless network. You can configure the WPS function via the PIN code or WPS button.

NOTE: Ensure that the devices support WPS.
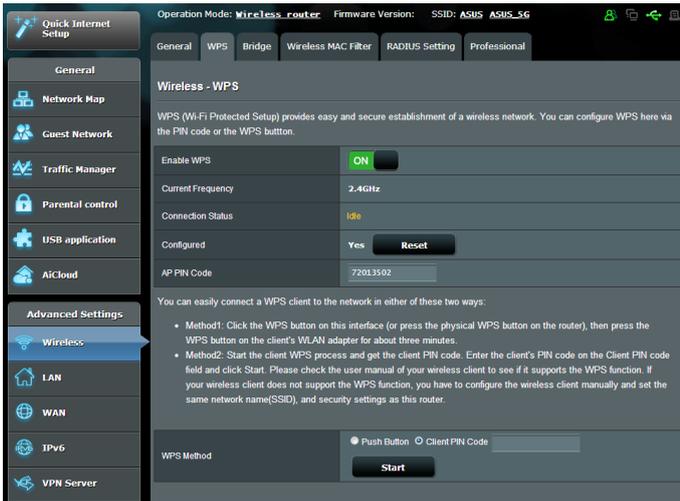
To enable WPS on your wireless network:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **Wireless** > **WPS** tab.

2. In the **Enable WPS** field, move the slider to **ON**.

3. WPS uses 2.4GHz by default. If you want to change the frequency to 5GHz, turn **OFF** the WPS function, click **Switch Frequency** in the **Current Frequency** field, and turn WPS **ON** again.

NOTE: WPS supports authentication using Open System, WPA-Personal, and WPA2-Personal. WPS does not support a wireless network that uses a Shared Key, WPA-Enterprise, WPA2-Enterprise, and RADIUS encryption method.

3. In the WPS Method field, select **Push Button** or **Client PIN** code. If you select **Push Button**, go to step 4. If you select **Client PIN** code, go to step 5.

4. To set up WPS using the router's WPS button, follow these steps:
   a. Click **Start** or press the WPS button found at the rear of the wireless router.
   b. Press the WPS button on your wireless device. This is normally identified by the WPS logo.

Note: Check your wireless device or its user manual for the location of the WPS button.

   c. The wireless router will scan for any available WPS devices. If the wireless router does not find any WPS devices, it will switch to standby mode.

5. To set up WPS using the Client's PIN code, follow these steps:
   a. Locate the WPS PIN code on your wireless device's user manual or on the device itself.
   b. Key in the Client PIN code on the text box.
   c. Click **Start** to put your wireless router into WPS survey mode. The router's LED indicators quickly flash three times until the WPS setup is completed.

4.1.3 Bridge

Bridge or WDS (Wireless Distribution System) allows your ASUS wireless router to connect to another wireless access point exclusively, preventing other wireless devices or stations to access your ASUS wireless router. It can also be considered as a wireless repeater where your ASUS wireless router communicates with another access point and other wireless devices.
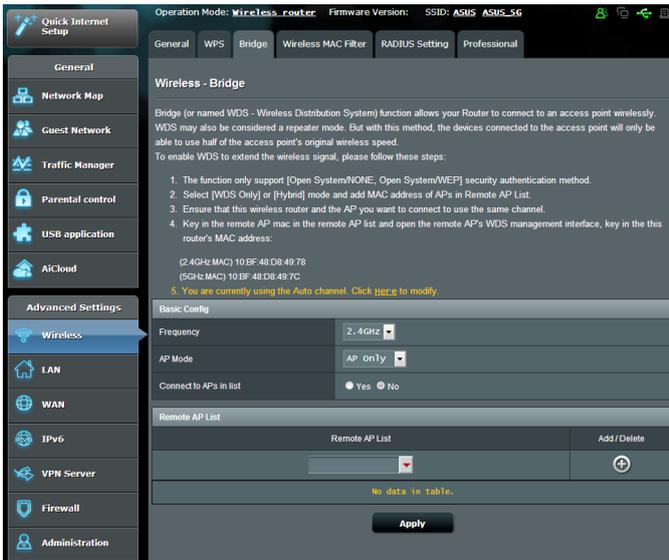
To set up the wireless bridge:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **Wireless** > **Bridge** tab.

2. Select the frequency band for the wireless bridge.

3. In the **AP Mode** field, select any of these options:

   • **AP Only**: Disables the Wireless Bridge function.
   • **WDS Only**: Enables the Wireless Bridge feature but prevents other wireless devices/stations from connecting to the router.

- **HYBRID**: Enables the Wireless Bridge feature and allows other wireless devices/stations to connect to the router.

NOTE: In Hybrid mode, wireless devices connected to the ASUS wireless router will only receive half the connection speed of the Access Point.

4. In the **Connect to APs in list** field, click **Yes** if you want to connect to an Access Point listed in the Remote AP List.

5. In the **Control Channel** field, select the operating channel for the wireless bridge. Select **Auto** to allow the router to automatically select the channel with the least amount of interference.

NOTE: Channel availability varies per country or region.

6. On the Remote AP List, key in a MAC address and click the **Add** button ⊕ to enter the MAC address of other available Access Points.

NOTE: Any Access Point added to the list should be on the same Control Channel as the ASUS wireless router.

7. Click **Apply**.

4.1.4 Wireless MAC Filter

Wireless MAC filter provides control over packets transmitted to a specified MAC (Media Access Control) address on your wireless network.
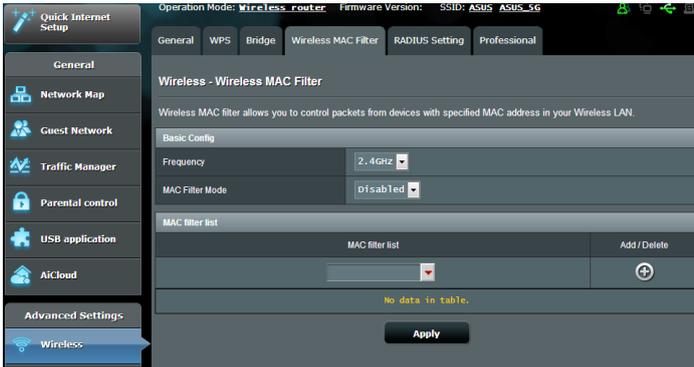
To set up the Wireless MAC filter:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **Wireless** > **Wireless MAC Filter** tab.

2. In the **Frequency** field, select the frequency band that you want to use for the Wireless MAC filter.

3. In the **MAC Filter Mode** dropdown list, select either **Accept** or **Reject**.

   • Select **Accept** to allow devices in the MAC filter list to access to the wireless network.

   • Select **Reject** to prevent devices in the MAC filter list to access to the wireless network.

4. On the MAC filter list, click the **Add** ⊕ button and key in the MAC address of the wireless device.

5. Click **Apply**.

4.1.5 RADIUS Setting

RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial In User Service) Setting provides an extra layer of security when you choose WPA-Enterprise, WPA2-Enterprise, or Radius with 802.1x as your Authentication Mode.
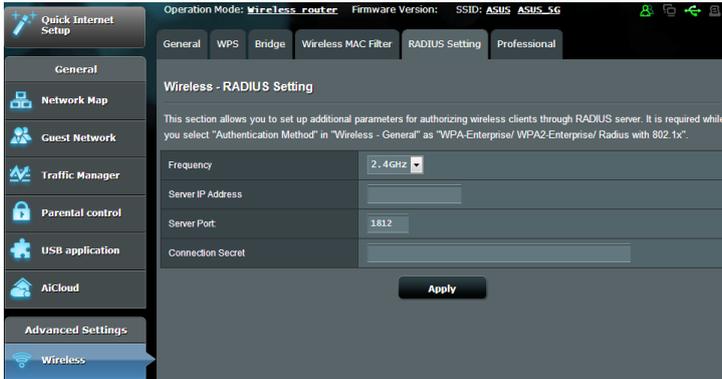
To set up wireless RADIUS settings:

1. Ensure that the wireless router's authentication mode is set to WPA-Enterprise, WPA2-Enterprise, or Radius with 802.1x.

NOTE: Please refer to section **4.1.1 General** section for configuring your wireless router's Authentication Mode.

2. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **Wireless** > **RADIUS Setting**.

3. Select the frequency band.

4. In the **Server IP Address** field, key in your RADIUS server's IP Address.

5. In the **Connection Secret** field, assign the password to access your RADIUS server.

6. Click **Apply**.

4.1.6 Professional

The Professional screen provides advanced configuration options.

NOTE: We recommend that you use the default values on this page.
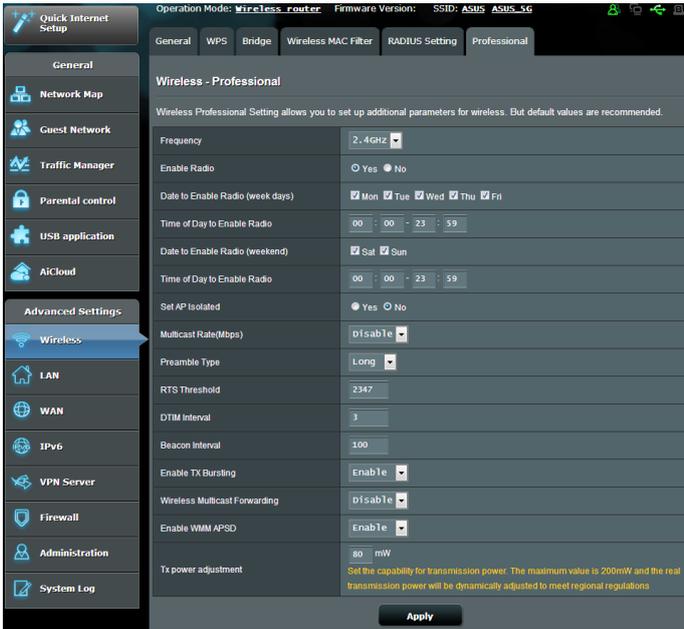
In the **Professional Settings** screen, you can configure the following:

- **Frequency**: Select the frequency band that the professional settings will be applied to.
- **Enable Radio**: Select **Yes** to enable wireless networking. Select **No** to disable wireless networking.
- **Date to Enable Radio (weekdays)**: You can specify which days of the week wireless networking is enabled.
- **Time of Day to Enable Radio**: You can specify a time range when wireless networking is enabled during the week.

- **Date to Enable Radio (weekend)**: You can specify which days of the weekend wireless networking is enabled.
- **Time of Day to Enable Radio**: You can specify a time range when wireless networking is enabled during the weekend.
- **Set AP isolated**: The Set AP isolated item prevents wireless devices on your network from communicating with each other. This feature is useful if many guests frequently join or leave your network. Select **Yes** to enable this feature or select **No** to disable.
- **Multicast rate (Mbps)**: Select the multicast transmission rate or click **Disable** to switch off simultaneous single transmission.
- **Preamble Type**: Preamble Type defines the length of time that the router spent for CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check). CRC is a method of detecting errors during data transmission. Select **Short** for a busy wireless network with high network traffic. Select **Long** if your wireless network is composed of older or legacy wireless devices.
- **RTS Threshold**: Select a lower value for RTS (Request to Send) Threshold to improve wireless communication in a busy or noisy wireless network with high network traffic and numerous wireless devices.
- **DTIM Interval**: DTIM (Delivery Traffic Indication Message) Interval or Data Beacon Rate is the time interval before a signal is sent to a wireless device in sleep mode indicating that a data packet is awaiting delivery. The default value is three milliseconds.
- **Beacon Interval**: Beacon Interval is the time between one DTIM and the next. The default value is 100 milliseconds. Lower the Beacon Interval value for an unstable wireless connection or for roaming devices.
- **Enable TX Bursting**: Enable TX Bursting improves transmission speed between the wireless router and 802.11g devices.

- **Wireless multicast forwarding**: Select **Enable** to allow the wireless router to forward multicast traffic to other wireless devices that support multicast. Select **Disable** to prevent the router from forwarding multicast transmissions.
- **Enable WMM APSD**: Enable WMM APSD (Wi-Fi Multimedia Automatic Power Save Delivery) to improve power management between wireless devices. Select **Disable** to switch off WMM APSD.
- **TX Power adjustment**: TX Power adjustment refers to the milliWatts (mW) needed to power the radio signal output of the wireless router. Enter a value between 0 to 100.

NOTE: Increasing the TX Power adjustment values may affect the stability of the wireless network.

4.2   LAN

4.2.1 LAN IP

The LAN IP screen allows you to modify the LAN IP settings of your wireless router.

NOTE: Any changes to the LAN IP address will be reflected on your DHCP settings.
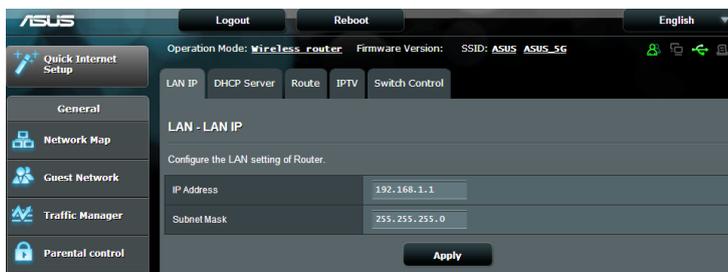
To modify the LAN IP settings:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **LAN** > **LAN IP** tab.

2. Modify the **IP address** and **Subnet Mask**.

3. When done, click **Apply**.

4.2.2 DHCP Server

Your wireless router uses DHCP to assign IP addresses automatically on your network. You can specify the IP address range and lease time for the clients on your network.
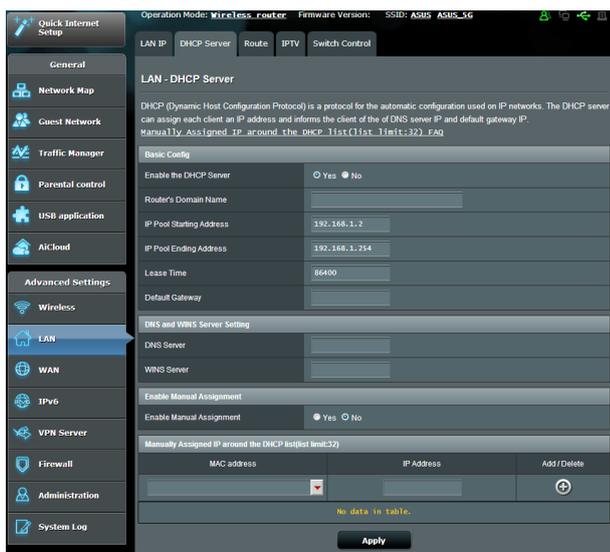
To configure the DHCP server:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **LAN** > **DHCP Server** tab.

2. In the **Enable the DHCP Server** field, tick **Yes**.

3. In the **Domain Name** text box, enter a domain name for the wireless router.

4. In the **IP Pool Starting Address** field, key in the starting IP address.

5. In the **IP Pool Ending Address** field, key in the ending IP address.

6. In the **Lease Time** field, specify in seconds when an assigned IP address will expire. Once it reaches this time limit, the DHCP server will then assign a new IP address.

NOTES:

*   We recommend that you use an IP address format of 192.168.1.xxx (where xxx can be any number between 2 and 254) when specifying an IP address range.

*   An IP Pool Starting Address should not be greater than the IP Pool Ending Address.

7. In the **DNS and Server Settings** section, key in your DNS Server and WINS Server IP address if needed.

8. Your wireless router can also manually assign IP addresses to devices on the network. On the **Enable Manual Assignment** field, choose **Yes** to assign an IP address to specific MAC addresses on the network. Up to 32 MAC Addresses can be added to the DHCP list for manual assignment.

4.2.3 Route

If your network makes use of more than one wireless router, you can configure a routing table to share the same Internet service.

NOTE: We recommend that you do not change the default route settings unless you have advanced knowledge of routing tables.
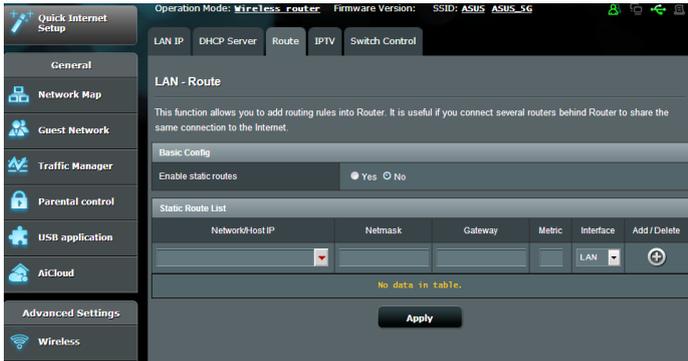
To configure the LAN Routing table:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **LAN** > **Route** tab.

2. On the **Enable static routes** field, choose **Yes**.

3. On the **Static Route List**, enter the network information of other access points or nodes. Click the **Add** ⊕ or **Delete** ⊖ button to add or remove a device on the list.

4. Click **Apply**.

4.2.4 IPTV

The wireless router supports connection to IPTV services through an ISP or a LAN. The IPTV tab provides the configuration settings needed to set up IPTV, VoIP, multicasting, and UDP for your service. Contact your ISP for specific information regarding your service.
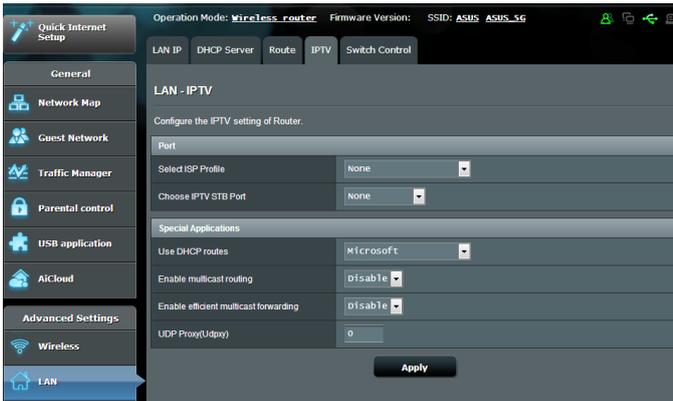
4.3   WAN

4.3.1 Internet Connection

The Internet Connection screen allows you to configure the settings of various WAN connection types.
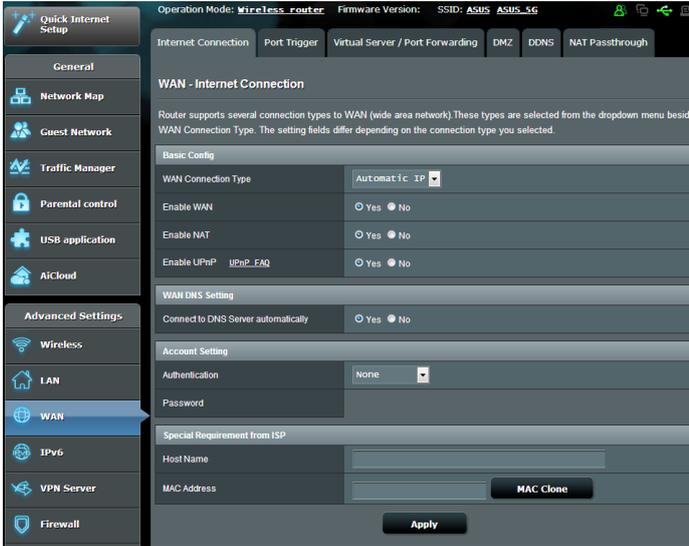
To configure the WAN connection settings:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **WAN** > **Internet Connection** tab.

2. Configure the following settings below. When done, click **Apply**.

    - **WAN Connection Type**: Choose your Internet Service Provider type. The choices are **Automatic IP**, **PPPoE**, **PPTP**, **L2TP** or **fixed IP**. Consult your ISP if the router is unable to obtain a valid IP address or if you are unsure the WAN connection type.

    - **Enable WAN**: Select **Yes** to allow the router Internet access. Select **No** to disable Internet access.

- **Enable NAT**: NAT (Network Address Translation) is a system where one public IP (WAN IP) is used to provide Internet access to network clients with a private IP address in a LAN. The private IP address of each network client is saved in a NAT table and is used to route incoming data packets.

- **Enable UPnP**: UPnP (Universal Plug and Play) allows several devices (such as routers, televisions, stereo systems, game consoles, and cellular phone), to be controlled via an IP-based network with or without a central control through a gateway. UPnP connects PCs of all form factors, providing a seamless network for remote configuration and data transfer. Using UPnP, a new network device is discovered automatically. Once connected to the network, devices can be remotely configured to support P2P applications, interactive gaming, video conferencing, and web or proxy servers. Unlike Port forwarding, which involves manually configuring port settings, UPnP automatically configures the router to accept incoming connections and direct requests to a specific PC on the local network.

- **Connect to DNS Server**: Allows this router to get the DNS IP address from the ISP automatically. A DNS is a host on the Internet that translates Internet names to numeric IP addresses.

- **Authentication**: This item may be specified by some ISPs. Check with your ISP and fill them in if required.

- **Host Name**: This field allows you to provide a host name for your router. It is usually a special requirement from your ISP. If your ISP assigned a host name to your computer, enter the host name here.

- **MAC Address**: MAC (Media Access Control) address is a unique identifier for your networking device. Some ISPs monitor the MAC address of networking devices that connect to their service and reject any unrecognized device that attempt to connect. To avoid connection issues due to an unregistered MAC address, you can:
  - Contact your ISP and update the MAC address associated with your ISP service.
  - Clone or change the MAC address of the ASUS wireless router to match the MAC address of the previous networking device recognized by the ISP.

4.3.2 Port Trigger

Port range triggering opens a predetermined incoming port for a limited period of time whenever a client on the local area network makes an outgoing connection to a specified port. Port triggering is used in the following scenarios:

- More than one local client needs port forwarding for the same application at a different time.

- An application requires specific incoming ports that are different from the outgoing ports.
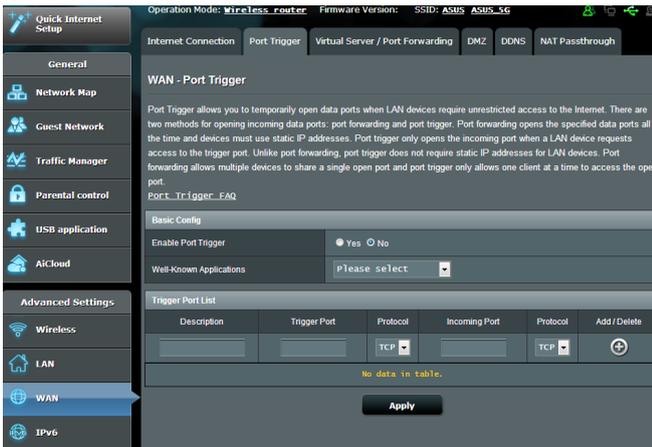
To set up Port Trigger:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **WAN** > **Port Trigger** tab.

2. Configure the following settings below. When done, click **Apply**.

- **Enable Port Trigger**: Choose **Yes** to enable Port Trigger.

- **Well-Known Applications**: Select popular games and web services to add to the Port Trigger List.

- **Description**: Enter a short name or description for the service.

- **Trigger Port**: Specify a trigger port to open the incoming port.

- **Protocol**: Select the protocol, TCP, or UDP.

- **Incoming Port**: Specify an incoming port to receive inbound data from the Internet.

- **Protocol**: Select the protocol, TCP, or UDP.

NOTES:

- When connecting to an IRC server, a client PC makes an outgoing connection using the trigger port range 66660-7000. The IRC server responds by verifying the username and creating a new connection to the client PC using an incoming port.

- If Port Trigger is disabled, the router drops the connection because it is unable to determine which PC is requesting for IRC access. When Port Trigger is enabled, the router assigns an incoming port to receive the inbound data. This incoming port closes once a specific time period has elapsed because the router is unsure when the application has been terminated.

- Port triggering only allows one client in the network to use a particular service and a specific incoming port at the same time.

- You cannot use the same application to trigger a port in more than one PC at the same time. The router will only forward the port back to the last computer to send the router a request/trigger.

4.3.3 Virtual Server/Port Forwarding

Port forwarding is a method to direct network traffic from the Internet to a specific port or a specific range of ports to a device or number of devices on your local network. Setting up Port Forwarding on your router allows PCs outside the network to access specific services provided by a PC in your network.

NOTE: When port forwarding is enabled, the ASUS router blocks unsolicited inbound traffic from the Internet and only allows replies from outbound requests from the LAN. The network client does not have access to the Internet directly, and vice versa.
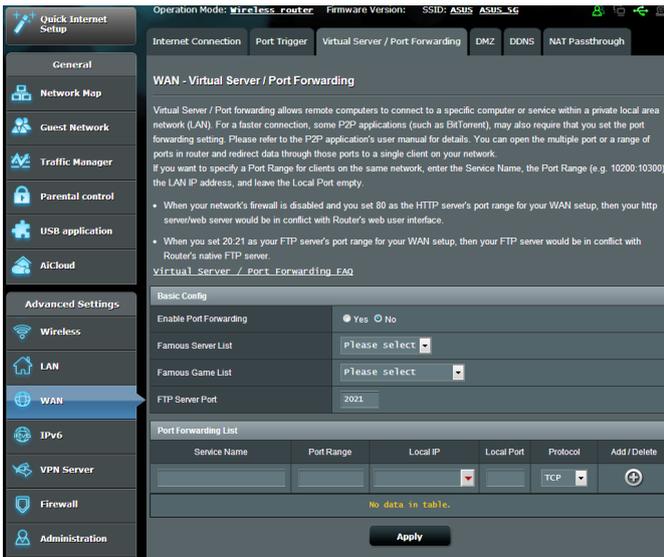
To set up Port Forwarding:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **WAN** > **Virtual Server / Port Forwarding** tab.

2. Configure the following settings below. When done, click **Apply**.

- **Enable Port Forwarding**: Choose **Yes** to enable Port Forwarding.

- **Famous Server List**: Determine which type of service you want to access.

- **Famous Game List**: This item lists ports required for popular online games to work correctly.

- **FTP Server Port**: Avoid assigning the port range 20:21 for your FTP server as this would conflict with the router's native FTP server assignment.

- **Service Name**: Enter a service name.

- **Port Range**: If you want to specify a Port Range for clients on the same network, enter the Service Name, the Port Range (e.g. 10200:10300), the LAN IP address, and leave the Local Port empty. Port range accepts various formats such as Port Range (300:350), individual ports (566,789) or Mix (1015:1024,3021).

NOTES:

- When your network's firewall is disabled and you set 80 as the HTTP server's port range for your WAN setup, then your http server/web server would be in conflict with the router's web user interface.

- A network makes use of ports in order to exchange data, with each port assigned a port number and a specific task. For example, port 80 is used for HTTP. A specific port can only be used by one application or service at a time. Hence, two PCs attempting to access data through the same port at the same time would fail. For example, you cannot set up Port Forwarding for port 100 for two PCs at the same time.

- **Local IP**: Key in the client's LAN IP address.

NOTE: Use a static IP address for the local client to make port forwarding work properly. Refer to section **4.2 LAN** for information.

- **Local Port**: Enter a specific port to receive forwarded packets. Leave this field blank if you want the incoming packets to be redirected to the specified port range.

- **Protocol**: Select the protocol. If you are unsure, select **BOTH**.

To check if Port Forwarding has been configured successfully:

- Ensure that your server or application is set up and running.

- You will need a client outside your LAN but has Internet access (referred to as "Internet client"). This client should not be connected to the ASUS router.

- On the Internet client, use the router's WAN IP to access the server. If port forwarding has been successful, you should be able to access the files or applications.

Differences between port trigger and port forwarding:

- Port triggering will work even without setting up a specific LAN IP address. Unlike port forwarding, which requires a static LAN IP address, port triggering allows dynamic port forwarding using the router. Predetermined port ranges are configured to accept incoming connections for a limited period of time. Port triggering allows multiple computers to run applications that would normally require manually forwarding the same ports to each PC on the network.

- Port triggering is more secure than port forwarding since the incoming ports are not open all the time. They are opened only when an application is making an outgoing connection through the trigger port.

4.3.4 DMZ

Virtual DMZ exposes one client to the Internet, allowing this client to receive all inbound packets directed to your Local Area Network.

Inbound traffic from the Internet is usually discarded and routed to a specific client only if port forwarding or a port trigger has been configured on the network. In a DMZ configuration, one network client receives all inbound packets.

Setting up DMZ on a network is useful when you need incoming ports open or you want to host a domain, web, or e-mail server.

Caution: Opening all the ports on a client to the Internet makes the network vulnerable to outside attacks. Please be aware of the security risks involved in using DMZ.

To set up DMZ:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **WAN** > **DMZ** tab.

2. Configure the setting below. When done, click **Apply**.

   • **IP address of Exposed Station:** Key in the client's LAN IP address that will provide the DMZ service and be exposed on the Internet. Ensure that the server client has a static IP address.

To remove DMZ:

1. Delete the client's LAN IP address from the **IP Address of Exposed Station** text box.

2. When done, click **Apply**.

4.3.5 DDNS

Setting up DDNS (Dynamic DNS) allows you to access the router from outside your network through the provided ASUS DDNS Service or another DDNS service.
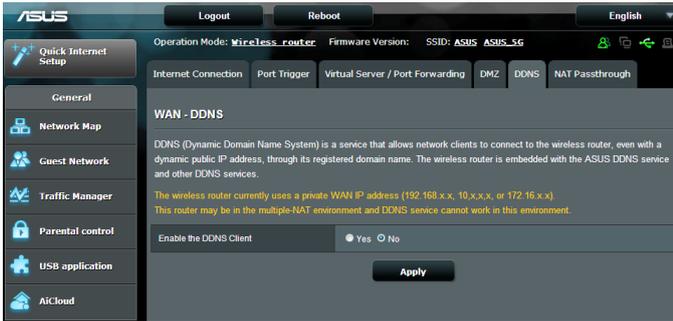
To set up DDNS:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **WAN** > **DDNS** tab.

2. Configure the following settings below. When done, click **Apply**.

   - **Enable the DDNS Client**: Enable DDNS to access the ASUS router via the DNS name rather than WAN IP address.

   - **Server and Host Name**: Choose ASUS DDNS or other DDNS. If you want to use ASUS DDNS, fill in the Host Name in the format of xxx.asuscomm.com (xxx is your host name).

   - If you want to use a different DDNS service, click FREE TRIAL and register online first. Fill in the User Name or E-mail Address and Password or DDNS Key fields.

- **Enable wildcard**: Enable wildcard if your DDNS service requires one.

NOTES:

DDNS service will not work under these conditions:

- When the wireless router is using a private WAN IP address (192.168. x.x, 10.x.x.x, or 172.16.x.x), as indicated by a yellow text.
- The router may be on a network that uses multiple NAT tables.

4.3.6 NAT Passthrough

NAT Passthrough allows a Virtual Private Network (VPN) connection to pass through the router to the network clients. PPTP Passthrough, L2TP Passthrough, IPsec Passthrough and RTSP Passthrough are enabled by default.

To enable / disable the NAT Passthrough settings, go to the **Advanced Settings** > **WAN** > **NAT Passthrough** tab. When done, click **Apply**.
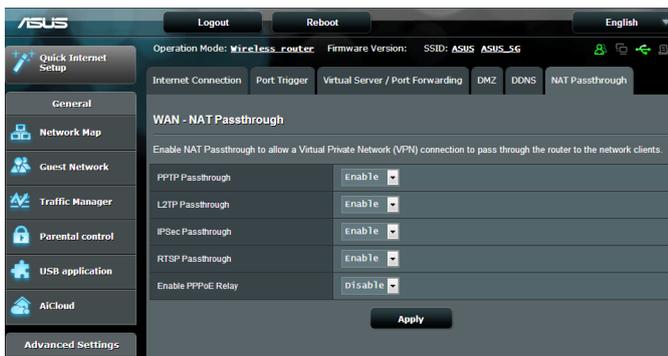
4.4 IPv6

This wireless router supports IPv6 addressing, a system that supports more IP addresses. This standard is not yet widely available. Contact your ISP if your Internet service supports IPv6.
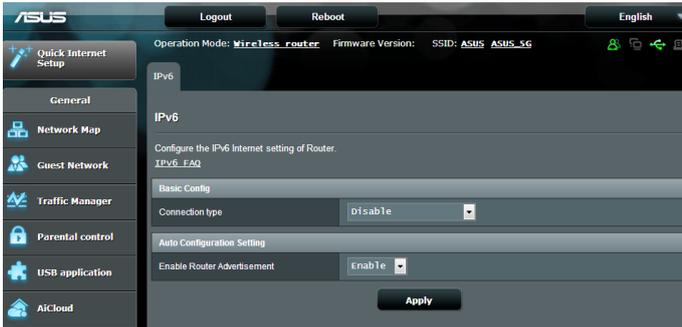
To set up IPv6:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **IPv6**.

2. Select your **Connection Type**. The configuration options vary depending on your selected connection type.

3. Enter your IPv6 LAN and DNS settings.

4. Click **Apply**.

NOTE: Please refer to your ISP regarding specific IPv6 information for your Internet service.

4.5   VPN Server

VPN (Virtual Private Network) provides a secure communication to a remote computer or remote network using a public network such as the Internet.

NOTE: Before setting up a VPN connection, you would need the IP address or domain name of the VPN server you are trying to access.
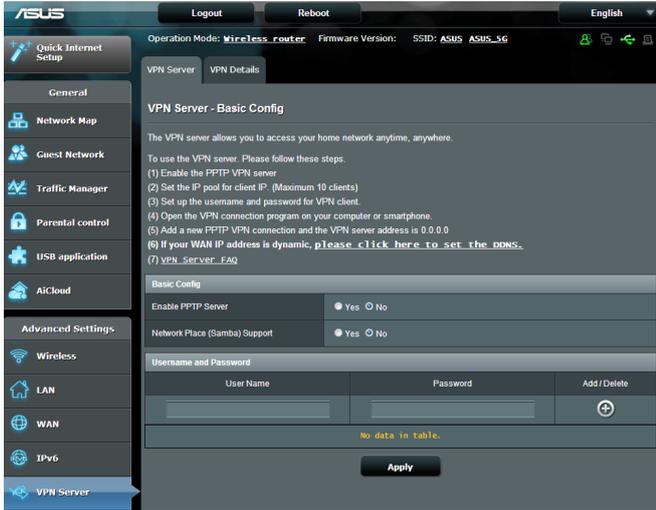
To set up access to a VPN server:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **VPN Server**.

2. On the Enable PPTP Server field, select **Yes**.

3. On the Network Place (Samba) Support field, select **Yes**.

4. Enter the user name and password for accessing the VPN server. Click the ⊕ button.

5. Click **Apply**.

NOTE: For advanced VPN server settings, click the **VPN Server** tab to configure broadcast support, authentication, MPPE Encryption, and Client IP address range.

4.6 Firewall

The wireless router can serve as a hardware firewall for your network.

NOTE: The Firewall feature is enabled by default.

4.6.1 General

To set up basic Firewall settings:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **Firewall** > **General** tab.

2. On the **Enable Firewall** field, select **Yes.**

3. On the **Enable DoS** protection, select **Yes** to protect your network from DoS (Denial of Service) attacks though this may affect your router's performance.

4. You can also monitor packets exchanged between the LAN and WAN connection. On the Logged packets type, select **Dropped**, **Accepted**, or **Both**.

5. Click **Apply**.

4.6.2 URL Filter

You can specify keywords or web addresses to prevent access to specific URLs.

NOTE: The URL Filter is based on a DNS query. If a network client has already accessed a website such as http://www.abcxxx.com, then the website will not be blocked (a DNS cache in the system stores previously visited websites). To resolve this issue, clear the DNS cache before setting up the URL Filter.

To set up a URL filter:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **Firewall** > **URL Filter** tab.

2. On the Enable URL Filter field, select **Enabled**.

3. Enter a URL and click the ⊕ button.

4. Click **Apply**.

4.6.3 Keyword filter

Keyword filter blocks access to webpages containing specified keywords.
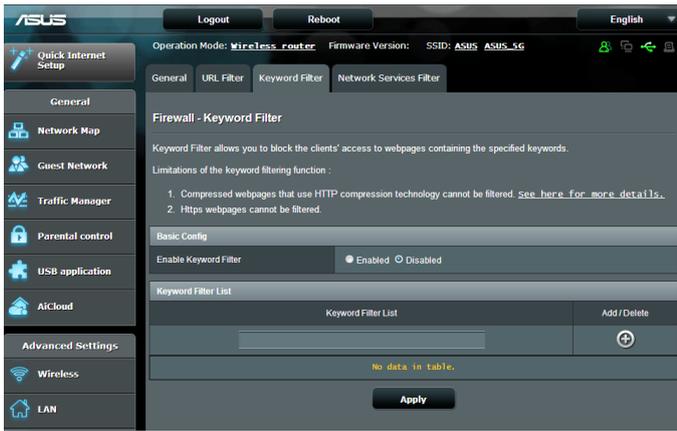
To set up a keyword filter:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **Firewall** > **Keyword Filter** tab.

2. On the Enable Keyword Filter field, select **Enabled**.

3. Enter a word or phrase and click the **Add** button.

4. Click **Apply**.

NOTES:

- The Keyword Filter is based on a DNS query. If a network client has already accessed a website such as http://www.abcxxx.com, then the website will not be blocked (a DNS cache in the system stores previously visited websites). To resolve this issue, clear the DNS cache before setting up the Keyword Filter.

- Web pages compressed using HTTP compression cannot be filtered. HTTPS pages also cannot be blocked using a keyword filter.

4.6.4 Network Services Filter

The Network Services Filter blocks LAN to WAN packet exchanges and restricts network clients from accessing specific web services such as Telnet or FTP.
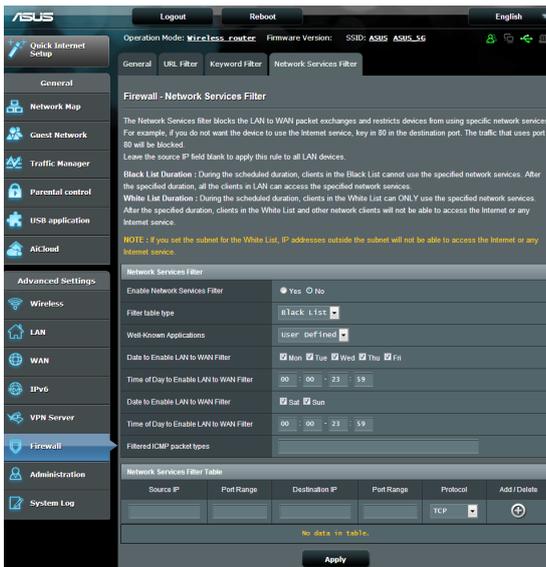
To set up a Network Service filter:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **Firewall** > **Network Service Filter** tab.

2. On the Enable Network Services Filter field, select **Yes**.

3. Select the Filter table type. **Black List** blocks the specified network services. **White List** limits access to only the specified network services.

4. Specify the day and time when the filters will be active.

5. To specify a Network Service to filter, enter the Source IP, Destination IP, Port Range, and Protocol. Click the ⊕ button.

6. Click **Apply**.

4.7 Administration

4.7.1 Operation Mode

The Operation Mode page allows you to select the appropriate mode for your network.
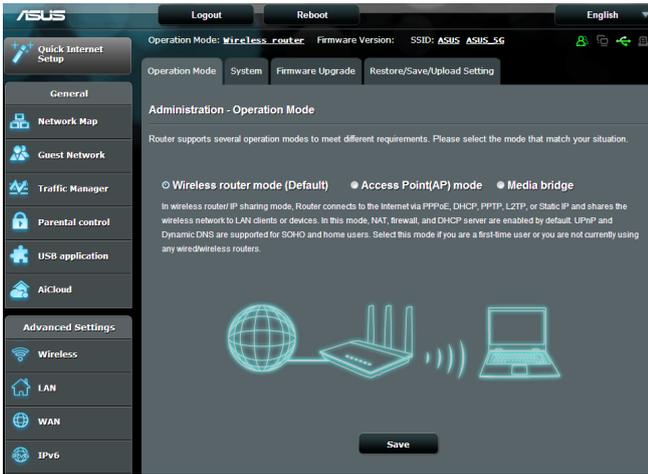
To set up the operating mode:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **Administration** > **Operation Mode** tab.

2. Select any of these operation modes:

   • **Wireless router mode (default)**: In wireless router mode, the wireless router connects to the Internet and provides Internet access to available devices on its own local network.

   • **Media Bridge**: This setup requires two wireless routers. The second router serves as a media bridge where multiple devices such as Smart TVs and gaming consoles can be connected via ethernet.

   • **Access Point mode**: In this mode, the router creates a new wireless network on an exising network.

3. Click **Apply**.

NOTE: The router will reboot when you change the modes.

4.7.2 System

The **System** page allows you to configure your wireless router settings.

To set up the System settings:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **Administration** > **System** tab.

2. You can configure the following settings:

   - **Change router login password**: You can change the password and login name for the wireless router by entering a new name and password.

   - **WPS button behavior**: The physical WPS button on the wireless router can be used to activate WPS or switch off wireless networking.

   - **Time Zone**: Select the time zone for your network.

   - **NTP Server**: The wireless router can access a NTP (Network time Protocol) server in order to synchronize the time.

   - **Enable Telnet**: Click **Yes** to enable Telnet services on the network. Click **No** to disable Telnet.

   - **Authentication Method**: You can select HTTP, HTTPS, or both protocols to secure router access.

   - **Enable Web Access from WAN**: Select **Yes** to allow devices outside the network to access the wireless router GUI settings. Select **No** to to prevent access.

   - **Only allow specific IP**: Click **Yes** if you want to specify the IP addresses of devices that are allowed access to the wireless router GUI settings from WAN.

   - **Client List**: Enter the WAN IP addresses of networking devices allowed to access the wireless router settings. This list will be used if you clicked **Yes** in the **Only allow specific IP** item.

3. Click **Apply**.

4.7.3 Firmware Upgrade

NOTE: Download the latest firmware from the ASUS website at
http://www.asus.com

To upgrade the firmware:
1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** >
    Administration > **Firmware Upgrade** tab.

2. In the **New Firmware File** field, click **Browse** to locate the
    downloaded file.

3. Click **Upload**.

NOTES:

*   When the upgrade process is complete, wait for some time for the
    system to reboot.

*   If the upgrade process fails, the wireless router automatically enters
    rescue mode and the power LED indicator on the front panel starts
    flashing slowly. To recover or restore the system, refer to section **5.2
    Firmware Restoration**.

4.7.4 Restore/Save/Upload Setting

To restore/save/upload wireless router settings:
1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** >
    Administration > **Restore/Save/Upload Setting** tab.

2. Select the tasks that you want to do:
    *   To restore to the default factory settings, click **Restore**, and
        click **OK** in the confirmation message.
    *   To save the current system settings, click **Save**, navigate to
        the folder where you intend to save the file and click **Save**.
    *   To restore from a saved system settings file, click **Browse** to
        locate your file, then click **Upload**.

If issues occur, upload the latest firmware version and configure new
settings. Do not restore the router to its default settings.

4.8   System Log

System Log contains your recorded network activities.

NOTE: System log resets when the router is rebooted or powered off.

To view your system log:

1. From the navigation panel, go to **Advanced Settings** > **System Log**.

2. You can view your network activities in any of these tabs:
   - General Log
   - DHCP Leases
   - Wireless Log
   - Port Forwarding
   - Routing Table