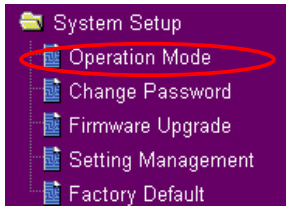
# 4. Wireless router features

This chapter provides setup examples of some frequentlly used router features. You can setup these features via your Web browser.

## 1) Choosing an appropriate operation mode



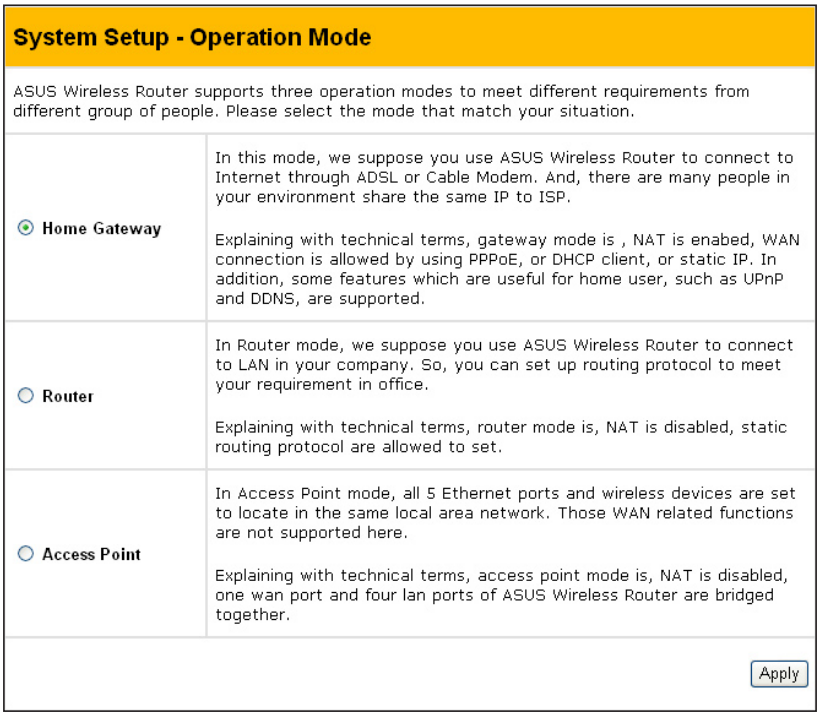

ASUS WL-500gP Wireless Router supports three operation modes: home gateway, router, and access point. Click **System Setup -> Operation mode** to open the configuration page.

**Home gateway** mode is for home or SOHO users who want to connect to their ISPs for Internet services. In this operation mode, NAT, WAN connection, Internet firewall functions are supported.

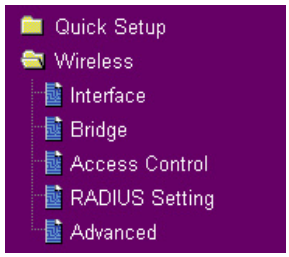
**Router** mode is for office use where multiple routers and switches co-exist. You can set up routing policies in this mode; however, NAT function is disabled.

**Access point** mode works when you setup WL-500gP as a wireless bridge. In this mode, all Ethernet ports on WL-500gP (4 LAN ports and 1 WAN port) are recognized as LAN ports. WAN connection, NAT, and Internet firewall functions are disabled in access point mode.

Select a proper mode which complies to your network senario and press **Apply** button, and then you can continue to setup advanced features for your WL-500gP.

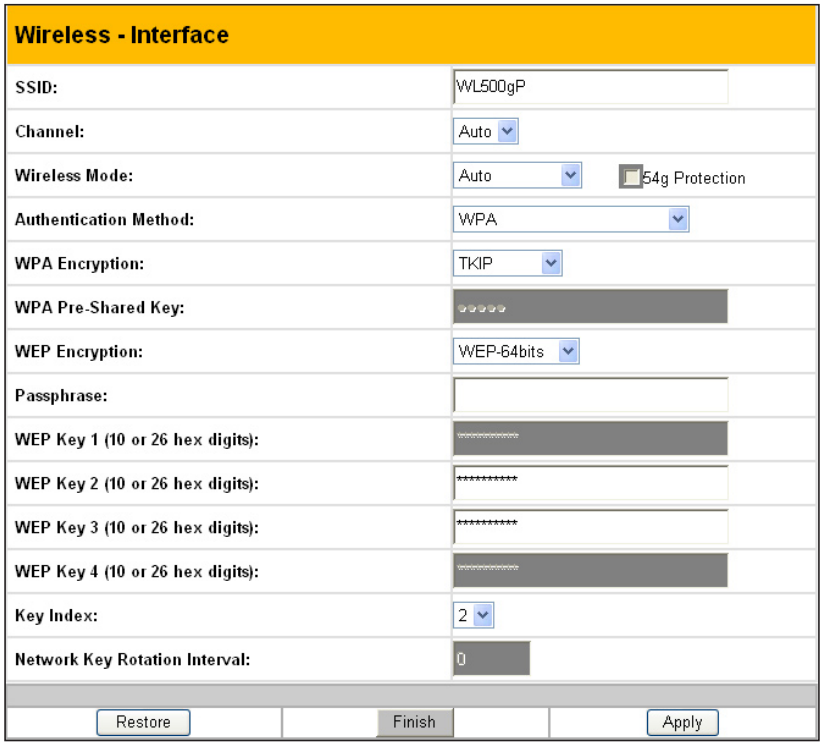


## 2) Setting up wireless encryption




WL-500gP provides a set of encryption and authentication methods to meet the different demands of home, SOHO, and enterprise users. Before setting up encryption and authentication for WL-500gP, contact your network administrator for advice.

Click **Wireless -> Interface** to open the configuration page.




### Encryption

The encrytion modes supported by WL-500gP are: WEP (64bits), WEP (128bits), TKIP, AES, and TKIP+AES.

**WEP** stands for Wired Equivalent Privacy, it uses 64bits or 128bits static keys to encrypt the data for wireless transmission. To setup WEP keys, set **WEP Encryption** to **WEP-64bits** or **WEP-128bits**, then manually type in four sets **WEP Keys** (10 hexadicimal digits for 64-bit key or 26 hexadicimal digits for 128-bit key). You can also let the system generate the keys by entering a **Passphrase**.

**TKIP** stands for Temporal Key Integrity Protocol. TKIP dynamically generates unique keys to encrypt every data packet in a wireless session.

**AES** stands for Advanced Encryption Standard. This solution offers stronger protection and increases the complexity of wireless encryption.

**TKIP+AES** is used when both WPA and WPA2 clients co-exist in the wireless network.

### Authentication

The authentication methods supported by WL-500gP include: Open, shared key, WPA-PSK, WPA, and Radius with 80.211x.

**Open:** This option disables authentication protection for wireless network. Under Open mode, any IEEE802.11b/g client can connect to your wireless network.

**Shared:** This mode uses the the WEP keys currently in use for authentication.

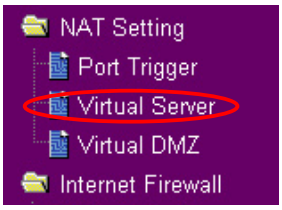
**WPA and WPA-PSK:** WPA stands for WiFi-Protected Access. WPA provides two security modes: WPA for enterprise network, and WPA-PSK for home and SOHO users. For enterprise network, WPA uses the already existing RADIUS server for authentication; for home and SOHO user, it provides Pre-Shared Key (PSK) for user identification. The Pre-Shared Key consists of 8 to 64 characters.

**Radius with 802.11x:** Similar with WPA, this solution also uses RADIUS server for authentication. The difference lays on the encryption mothods: WPA adopts TKIP or AES encryption methods, while Radius with 802.11x does not provide encryption.

When authentication and encryption are set, click **Finish** to save the settings and restart the wireless router.

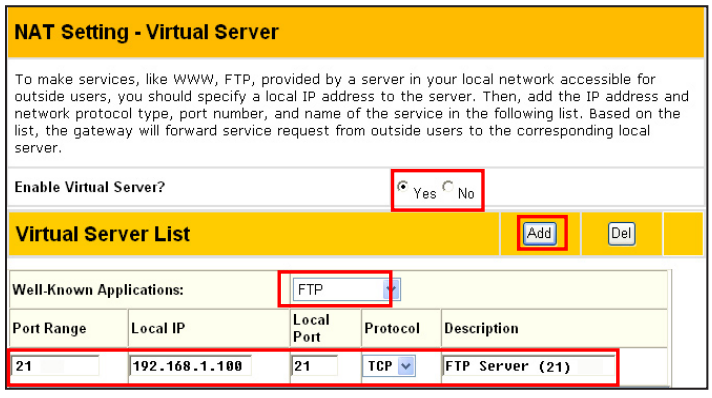
## 3) Setting up virtual server in your LAN

Virtual server is a Network Address Translation (NAT) function which turns a computer within a LAN into a server by allowing data packets of certain service, such as HTTP, from Internet.

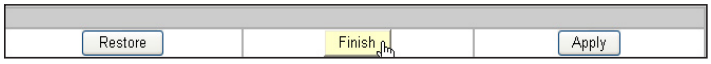



1. Click **Virtual Server** in NAT Setting folder to open the NAT configuration page.

2. Select **Yes** to enable virtual server. For example, if host 192.168.1.100 is FTP server which is to be accessed by Internet user, it means all packets from Internet with destination port as 21 are to be directed to the host. Set Well-known Application to FTP. Port range to 21, Local IP to the host IP, Local Port to 21, Protocol to TCP.




3. Click **Finish**.

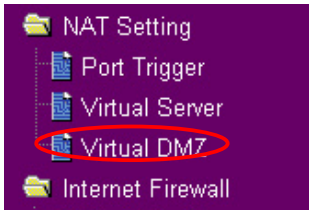



4. Click **Save & Restart** to restart the wireless router and activate the settings.

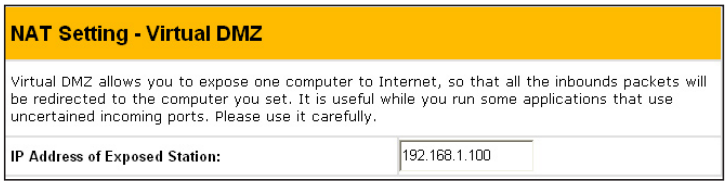
## 4) Setting up virtual DMZ in your LAN

To expose an internal host to Internet and make all services provided by this host available to outside users, enable Vitural DMZ function to open all ports of the host. This function is useful when the host plays multiple roles such as HTTP server and FTP server. However, in doing this, your network becomes less secure.

1. Click **Virtual DMZ** in the NAT Setting menu.




2. Enter the IP address of the host and click **Finish**.

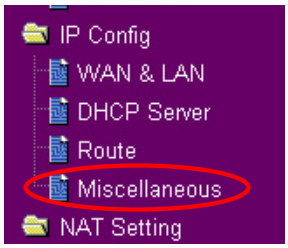



3. Click **Save & Restart** to restart the wireless router and activate the settings.


## 5) Setting up DDNS

DNS enables host who uses static IP address to associate with a domain name; for dynamic IP user, they can also associate with a domain name via dynamic DNS (DDNS). DDNS requires registering and account-creating at DDNS service providers' website. The DDNS server updates your IP address information once you are assigned to a new IP address. Therefore, Internet user can always access your network.

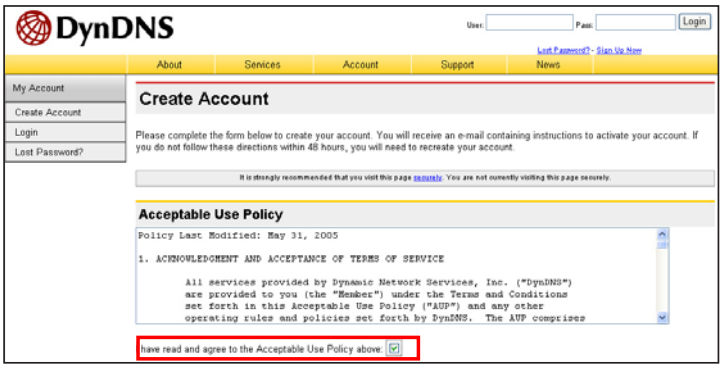
1. Click **Miscellaneous** from IP Config folder.



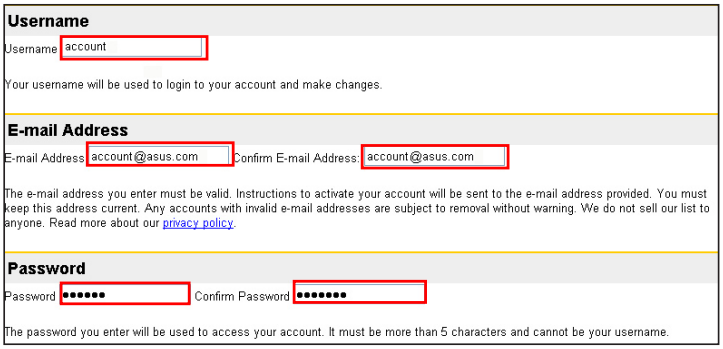

2. Select **Yes** to enable the DDNS service. If you do not have a DDNS account, click **Free Trial** to register for a trial account.

3. After clicking Free Trial, you are directed to the homepage of www.DynDNS.org, where you can register and apply for DDNS service.

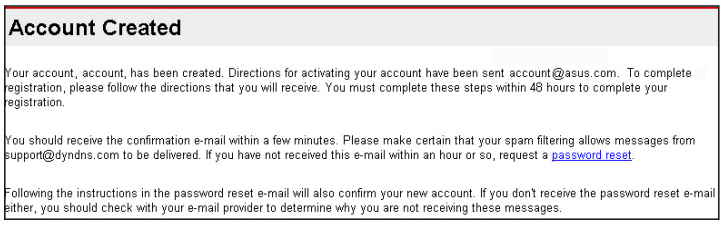
   Read the policy and select "**I have read...**".



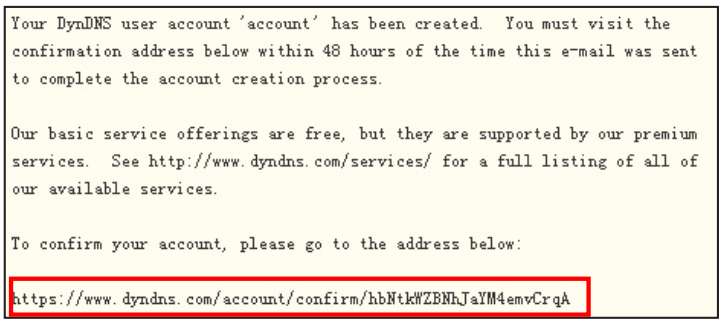

4. Enter your user name, e-mail address, password, then click **Create Account**.



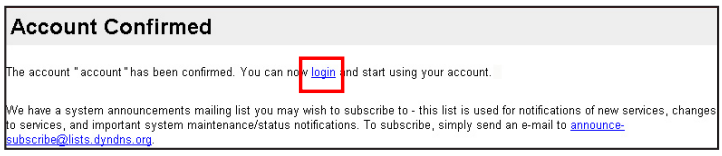

5. A message prompts out informing that your account has been created. An E-mail is sent to your mailbox. Open your mailbox and read the mail.




6. You can find the activation letter in your E-mail box. Click the hyperlink.




7. The link directs you to a login page. Click **login**.




8. Enter the user name and password then click **Login**.