

LINKSYS®

A Division of Cisco Systems, Inc.



2.4GHz
802.11g **Wireless-G**

Broadband Router
with SpeedBooster

User Guide



Model No. **WRT54GS**



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How to Use This User Guide

This User Guide has been designed to make understanding networking with the Wireless-G Broadband Router easier than ever. Look for the following items when reading this User Guide:



This checkmark means there is a note of interest and is something you should pay special attention to while using the Wireless-G Broadband Router.



This exclamation point means there is a caution or warning and is something that could damage your property or the Wireless-G Broadband Router.



This question mark provides you with a reminder about something you might need to do while using the Wireless-G Broadband Router.

In addition to these symbols, there are definitions for technical terms that are presented like this:

word: definition.

Also, each figure (diagram, screenshot, or other image) is provided with a figure number and description, like this:

Figure 0-1: Sample Figure Description

Figure numbers and descriptions can also be found in the "List of Figures" section in the "Table of Contents".

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Welcome

Thank you for choosing the Linksys Wireless-G Broadband Router with SpeedBooster. The Wireless-G Broadband Router with SpeedBooster will allow you to network wirelessly better than ever, sharing Internet access, files and fun, easily and securely.

How does the Wireless-G Broadband Router with SpeedBooster do all of this? A router is a device that allows access to an Internet connection over a network. With the Wireless-G Broadband Router with SpeedBooster, this access can be shared over the four switched ports or via the wireless network, broadcast at either 11Mbps for Wireless-B or 54Mbps for Wireless-G. In addition, WEP encryption provides greater security opportunities while the whole network is protected through a Stateful Packet Inspection (SPI) firewall and NAT technology. All of these security features, as well as full configurability, are accessed through the easy-to-use browser-based utility.

But what does all of this mean?

Networks are useful tools for sharing computer resources. You can access one printer from different computers and access data located on another computer's hard drive. Networks are even used for playing multiplayer video games. So, networks are not only useful in homes and offices, they can also be fun.

PCs on a wired network create a Local Area Network. They are connected with Ethernet cables, which is why the network is called "wired".

PCs equipped with wireless cards or adapters can communicate without cumbersome cables. By sharing the same wireless settings, within their transmission radius, they form a wireless network. The Wireless-G Broadband Router with SpeedBooster bridges wireless networks of both 802.11b and 802.11g standards and wired networks, allowing them to communicate with each other. And since this Router has SpeedBooster technology, your wireless network performance increases by up to 30% from old 802.11g standards. In fact, even non-SpeedBooster-equipped devices on your network will see a speed improvement when communicating with SpeedBooster-enhanced equipment!

With your networks all connected, wired, wireless, and the Internet, you can now share files and Internet access—and even play games. All the while, the Wireless-G Broadband Router with SpeedBooster protects your networks from unauthorized and unwelcome users.

You should always use the Setup CD-ROM when you first install the Router. If you do not wish to run the Setup Wizard on the Setup CD-ROM, then use the instructions in this Guide to help you connect the Wireless-G Broadband Router with SpeedBooster, set it up, and configure it to bridge your different networks. These instructions should be all you need to get the most out of the Wireless-G Broadband Router with SpeedBooster.

mbps: one million bits per second; a unit of measurement for data transmission

browser: an application program that provides a way to look at and interact with all the information on the World Wide Web.

lan (Local Area Network): The computers and networking products that make up the network in your home or office

802.11b: an IEEE wireless networking standard that specifies a maximum data transfer rate of 11Mbps and an operating frequency of 2.4GHz.

802.11g: an IEEE wireless networking standard that specifies a maximum data transfer rate of 54Mbps, an operating frequency of 2.4GHz, and backward compatibility with 802.11b devices.

What's in this Guide?

This user guide covers the steps for setting up and using the Wireless-G Broadband Router with SpeedBooster.

- **Chapter 1: Introduction**
This chapter describes the Router's applications and this User Guide.
- **Chapter 2: Planning Your Wireless Network**
This chapter describes the basics of wireless networking.
- **Chapter 3: Getting to Know the Wireless-G Broadband Router**
This chapter describes the Router's physical features.
- **Chapter 4: Connecting the Wireless-G Broadband Router**
This chapter instructs you on how to connect the Router to your network.
- **Chapter 5: Configuring the Wireless-G Broadband Router**
This chapter explains how to use the Router's Web-Based Utility.
- **Appendix A: Troubleshooting**
This appendix describes some problems and solutions, as well as frequently asked questions, regarding installation and use of the Wireless-G Broadband Router.
- **Appendix B: Wireless Security**
This appendix explains the risks of wireless networking and some solutions to reduce the risks.
- **Appendix C: Upgrading Firmware**
This appendix instructs you on how to upgrade the Router's firmware should you need to do so.
- **Appendix D: Windows Help**
This appendix describes how you can use Windows Help for instructions about networking, such as installing the TCP/IP protocol.
- **Appendix E: Finding the MAC Address and IP Address for your Ethernet Adapter.**
This appendix describes how to find the MAC address for your computer's Ethernet adapter so you can use the Router's MAC filtering and/or MAC address cloning feature.
- **Appendix F: Glossary**
This appendix gives a brief glossary of terms frequently used in networking.
- **Appendix G: Specifications**
This appendix provides the Router's technical specifications.

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- **Appendix H: Warranty Information**
This appendix supplies the Router's warranty information.
- **Appendix I: Regulatory Information**
This appendix supplies the Router's regulatory information.
- **Appendix J: Contact Information**
This appendix provides contact information for a variety of Linksys resources, including Technical Support.

Chapter 2: Planning Your Wireless Network

Network Topology

A wireless local area network is exactly like a regular local area network (LAN), except that each computer in the wireless network uses a wireless device to connect to the network. Computers in a wireless network share the same frequency channel and SSID, which is an identification name shared by the wireless devices belonging to the same wireless network.

Ad-Hoc versus Infrastructure Mode

Unlike wired networks, wireless networks have two different modes in which they may be set up: infrastructure and ad-hoc. An infrastructure configuration is a wireless and wired network communicating to each other through an access point. An ad-hoc configuration is wireless-equipped computers communicating directly with each other. Choosing between these two modes depends on whether or not the wireless network needs to share data or peripherals with a wired network or not.

If the computers on the wireless network need to be accessible by a wired network or need to share a peripheral, such as a printer, with the wired network computers, the wireless network should be set up in Infrastructure mode. The basis of Infrastructure mode centers around a wireless router or an access point, which serves as the main point of communications in a wireless network. The Router transmits data to PCs equipped with wireless network adapters, which can roam within a certain radial range of the Router. You can arrange the Router and multiple access points to work in succession to extend the roaming range, and you can set up your wireless network to communicate with your Ethernet hardware as well.

If the wireless network is relatively small and needs to share resources only with the other computers on the wireless network, then the Ad-Hoc mode can be used. Ad-Hoc mode allows computers equipped with wireless transmitters and receivers to communicate directly with each other, eliminating the need for a wireless router or access point. The drawback of this mode is that in Ad-Hoc mode, wireless-equipped computers are not able to communicate with computers on a wired network. And, of course, communication between the wireless-equipped computers is limited by the distance and interference directly between them.

Network Layout

The Wireless-G Broadband Router has been specifically designed for use with both your 802.11b and 802.11g products. Now, products using these standards can communicate with each other.

network: a series of computers or devices connected for the purpose of data sharing, storage, and/or transmission between users.

ssid: your wireless network's name.

ad-hoc: a group of wireless devices communicating directly to each other (peer-to-peer) without the use of an access point.

Infrastructure: a wireless network that is bridged to a wired network via an access point.

adapter: a device that adds network functionality to your PC

ethernet: IEEE standard network protocol that specifies how data is placed on and retrieved from a common transmission medium

access point: a device that allows wireless-equipped computers and other devices to communicate with a wired network. Also used to expand the range of a wireless network.

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The Wireless-G Broadband Router is compatible with all 802.11b and 802.11g adapters, such as notebook adapters for your laptop computers, PCI adapters for your desktop PCs, and USB adapters when you want to enjoy USB connectivity. The Router will also communicate with the wireless print server and wireless Ethernet bridges.

When you wish to connect your wireless network with your wired network, you can use the Wireless-G Broadband Router's four LAN ports. To add more ports, any of the Wireless-G Broadband Router's LAN ports can be connected to any of Linksys's switches.

With these, and many other, Linksys products, your networking options are limitless. Go to the Linksys website at www.linksys.com for more information about products that work with the Wireless-G Broadband Router.

Chapter 3: Getting to Know the Wireless-G Broadband Router

The Back Panel

The Router's ports, where the cables are connected, are located on the back panel.

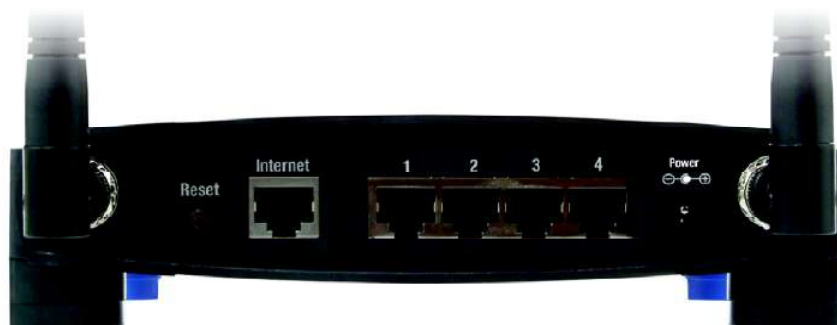


Figure 3-1: The Router's Back Panel



IMPORTANT: Resetting the Router will erase all of your settings (WEP Encryption, network settings, etc.) and replace them with the factory defaults. Do not reset the Router if you want to retain these settings.

Reset Button There are two ways to reset the Router's factory defaults. Either press the **Reset Button**, for approximately five seconds, or restore the defaults from the **Administration** tab - Factory Defaults in the Router's Web-based Utility.

Internet The **Internet** port is where you will connect your broadband Internet connection.

1, 2, 3, 4 These ports (1, 2, 3, 4) connect the Router to PCs on your wired network and other Ethernet network devices.

Power The **Power** port is where you will connect the power adapter.

port: the connection point on a computer or networking device used for plugging in cables or adapters

broadband: an always-on, fast Internet connection

The Front Panel

The Router's LEDs, where information about network activity is displayed, are located on the front panel.



Figure 3-2: The Router's Front Panel



NOTE: SecureEasySetup is a feature that makes it easy to set up your wireless network. If you have SecureEasySetup devices, run the Router's Setup Wizard CD-ROM and follow the on-screen instructions to use SecureEasySetup.

(Cisco logo) Orange/White. The Cisco logo is the Router's SecureEasySetup button. It lights up and will stay orange when the Router is powered on. The color orange indicates that the Router is not using the SecureEasySetup feature, while the color white indicates that the Router is using the SecureEasySetup feature. When the Router enters SecureEasySetup mode, the Cisco logo will turn white and start flashing. After the Router has generated the SSID and WPA-PSK (also called WPA-Personal) key, the Cisco logo will stop flashing and stay white.

To clear the SSID and WPA-PSK key, press and hold down the Cisco logo for five seconds. The Cisco logo will flash slowly as the Router resets itself. The Cisco logo will turn orange to indicate a successful reset.

Power Green. The **Power** LED lights up and will stay on while the Router is powered on. When the Router goes through its self-diagnostic mode during every boot-up, this LED will flash. When the diagnostic is complete, the LED will be solidly lit.

DMZ Green. The **DMZ** LED indicates when the DMZ function is being used. This LED will remain lit as long as DMZ is enabled.

WLAN Green. The **WLAN** LED lights up whenever there is a successful wireless connection. If the LED is flashing, the Router is actively sending or receiving data over the network.

1, 2, 3, 4 Green. These numbered LEDs, corresponding with the numbered ports on the Router's back panel, serve two purposes. If the LED is continuously lit, the Router is successfully connected to a device through that port. A flashing LED indicates network activity over that port.

Internet Green. The **Internet** LED lights up when there is a connection made through the Internet port.

dmz: removes the Router's firewall protection from one PC, allowing it to be "seen" from the Internet

Chapter 4: Connecting the Wireless-G Broadband Router

Overview

This chapter includes two sets of instructions. If the Wireless-G Broadband Router will be the only router in your network, follow the instructions in “Hardware Installation for Connection to Your Broadband Modem.” You may wish to run some applications, such as Parental Control, for only certain PCs on your network and will need to run the Wireless-G Broadband Router behind another router to do this. If you want to install the Wireless-G Broadband Router behind another router in your network, follow the instructions in “Connecting One Router to Another.”

Hardware Installation for Connection to Your Broadband Modem

1. Power down your network devices.
2. Locate an optimum location for the Router. The best place for the Router is usually at the center of your wireless network, with line of sight to all of your mobile stations.
3. Fix the direction of the antennas. Try to place the Router in a position that will best cover your wireless network. Normally, the higher you place the antenna, the better the performance will be.
4. Connect a standard Ethernet network cable to the Router's Internet port. Then, connect the other end of the Ethernet cable to your cable or DSL broadband modem.

hardware: the physical aspect of computers, telecommunications, and other information technology devices

dsl: an always-on broadband connection over traditional phone lines



Figure 4-1: Connecting Your Modem

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5. Connect your network PCs or Ethernet devices to the Router's numbered ports using standard Ethernet network cabling.



Figure 4-2: Connecting Your Network Devices

6. Connect the AC power adapter to the Router's Power port and the other end into an electrical outlet. Only use the power adapter supplied with the Router. Use of a different adapter may result in product damage.



IMPORTANT: Make sure you use the power adapter that is supplied with the Router. Use of a different power adapter could damage the Router.



Figure 4-3: Connecting the Power

Now that the hardware installation is complete, proceed to “Chapter 5: Configuring the Wireless-G Broadband Router,” for directions on using the Router’s Web-Based Utility to configure the Router’s settings for your network.

Connecting One Router to Another

Some applications, such as Parental Control, apply setting to all PCs connected to the Router. Sometimes, you may not want those settings to apply to all settings in your network. When this is the case, you may want to connect the Router behind another, so you can have some PCs connected to the Router with Parental Control and some connected to a Router without.

Before you connect one Router to another, you must make sure that both have different IP Addresses. This is mandatory because both routers may be set to the same IP address by default, right out of the box. If both routers have the same IP address, then you may not be able to set up the Router with Parental Control.

First, make sure the Router is NOT connected to your network. Then follow these instructions:

1. To access the other router's Web-based Utility, launch Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator, and enter the other router's default IP address, **192.168.1.1**, or whatever IP Address you have set it to, in the *Address* field. Then, press **Enter**.
2. A password request page will appear. Leave the *User Name* field blank. In the *Password* field, enter the password you have set (the default password is **admin**). Then click the **OK** button.
3. The first screen that appears will display the Setup tab. In the *Network Setup* section, there is a setting called *Local IP Address*, which is set to 192.168.1.1. Change this to **192.168.2.1**.
4. Click the **Save Settings** button to save your change, and then exit the Web-based Utility.
5. Power down your network devices. Now you will begin the hardware installation of Broadband Router.
6. Locate an optimum location for the Broadband Router. The best place for the Broadband Router is usually at the center of your wireless network, with line of sight to all of your mobile stations.
7. Fix the direction of the antennas. Try to place the Router in a position that will best cover your wireless network. Normally, the higher you place the antenna, the better the performance will be.

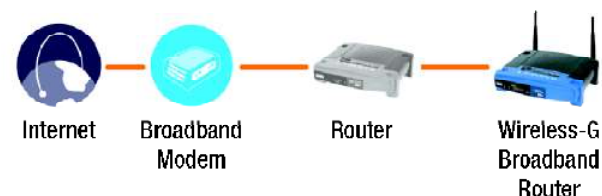


Figure 4-4: Connecting the Router Behind Another



NOTE: Steps 1-4 are instructions for a typical Linksys router; however, if you are using a non-Linksys router, refer to the other router's documentation for instructions on how to change its local IP address to 192.168.2.1.

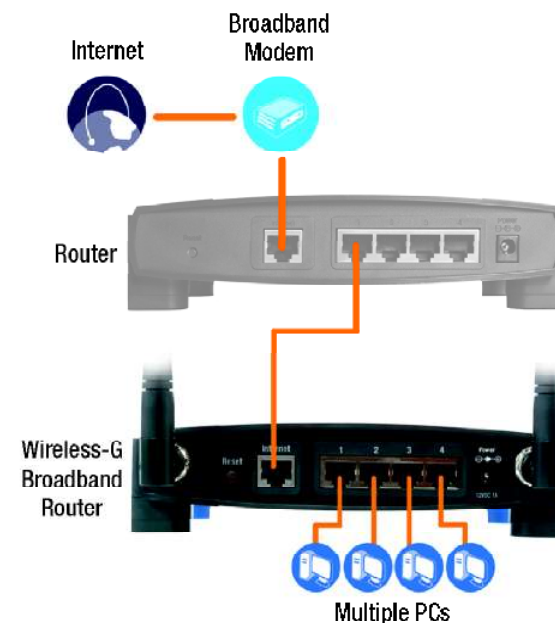


Figure 4-5: Diagram for Connection to Another Router

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8. Connect a standard Ethernet network cable to the Broadband Router's Internet port. Then, connect the other end of the Ethernet cable to one of the numbered Ethernet ports on your other router.



Figure 4-6: The Router with the Internet Connection is connected through the Internet Port

9. Decide which network computers or Ethernet devices you want to connect to the Broadband Router.



Figure 4-7: Connecting Your Network Devices



IMPORTANT: Make sure you use the power adapter that is supplied with the Router. Use of a different power adapter could damage the Router.

Disconnect the selected computers or devices from the other router, and then connect them to the Broadband Router's numbered ports using standard Ethernet network cabling.

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10. Connect the AC power adapter to the Broadband Router's Power port and the other end into an electrical outlet. Only use the power adapter supplied with the Broadband Router. Use of a different adapter may result in product damage.



Figure 4-8: Connecting the Power

Now that the hardware installation is complete, proceed to “Chapter 5: Configuring the Wireless-G Broadband Router,” for directions on using the Router’s Web-Based Utility to configure the Router’s settings for your network.

Chapter 5: Configuring the Wireless-G Broadband Router

Overview

You should always use the Setup CD-ROM when first installing the Router. If you do not wish to run the Setup Wizard on the Setup CD-ROM, you can use the Web-based Utility to configure the Router. For advanced users, you may configure the Router's advanced settings through the Web-based Utility.

This chapter will describe each web page in the Utility and each page's key functions. The utility can be accessed via your web browser through use of a computer connected to the Router. For a basic network setup, most users will use these two screens of the Utility:

- **Basic Setup.** On the *Basic Setup* screen, enter the settings provided by your ISP.
- **Management.** Click the **Administration** tab and then the **Management** tab. The Router's default password is **admin**. To secure the Router, change the Password from its default.

There are seven main tabs: Setup, Wireless, Security, Access Restrictions, Applications & Gaming, Administration, and Status. Additional tabs will be available after you click one of the main tabs.

To access the Web-based Utility, launch Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator, and enter the Router's default IP address, **192.168.1.1**, in the *Address* field. Then, press **Enter**.

A password request page will appear. (Non-Windows XP users will see a similar screen.) Leave the *User Name* field blank. The first time you open the Web-based Utility, use the default password **admin**. (You can set a new password from the Administration tab's *Management* screen.) Click the **OK** button to continue.



NOTE: When first installing the Router, you should use the Setup Wizard on the Setup CD-ROM. If you want to configure advanced settings, use this chapter to learn about the Web-based Utility.



HAVE YOU: Enabled TCP/IP on your PCs? PCs communicate over the network with this protocol. Refer to "Appendix D: Windows Help" for more information on TCP/IP.



Figure 5-1: Password Screen

The Setup Tab - Basic Setup

The first screen that appears displays the Setup tab. This allows you to change the Router's general settings. Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.

Internet Setup

The Internet Setup section configures the Router to your Internet connection. Most of this information can be obtained through your ISP.

Internet Connection Type

Choose the type of Internet connection your ISP provides from the drop down menu.

- **DHCP.** By default, the Router's Internet Connection Type is set to **Automatic Configuration - DHCP**, which should be kept only if your ISP supports DHCP or you are connecting through a dynamic IP address.
- **Static IP.** If you are required to use a permanent IP address to connect to the Internet, select **Static IP**.

Internet IP Address. This is the Router's IP address, when seen from the Internet. Your ISP will provide you with the IP Address you need to specify here.

Subnet Mask. This is the Router's Subnet Mask, as seen by users on the Internet (including your ISP). Your ISP will provide you with the Subnet Mask.

Gateway. Your ISP will provide you with the Gateway Address, which is the ISP server's IP address.

DNS. Your ISP will provide you with at least one DNS (Domain Name System) Server IP Address.

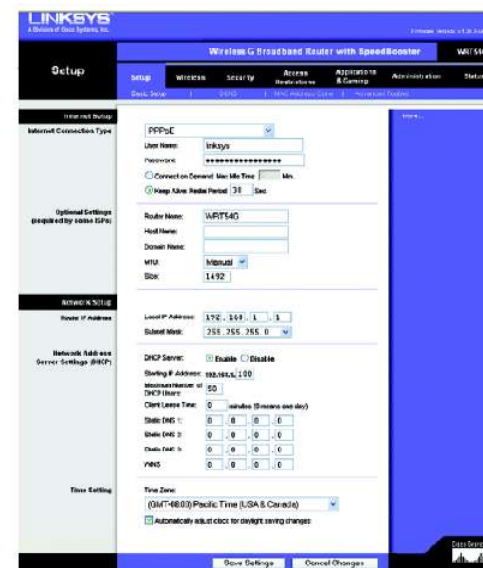


Figure 5-2: Setup Tab - Basic Setup



Figure 5-3: DHCP Connection Type



Figure 5-4: Static IP Connection Type

static ip address: a fixed address assigned to a computer or device connected to a network.

- **PPPoE.** Some DSL-based ISPs use PPPoE (Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet) to establish Internet connections. If you are connected to the Internet through a DSL line, check with your ISP to see if they use PPPoE. If they do, you will have to enable **PPPoE**.

User Name and Password. Enter the User Name and Password provided by your ISP.

Connect on Demand: Max Idle Time. You can configure the Router to cut the Internet connection after it has been inactive for a specified period of time (Max Idle Time). If your Internet connection has been terminated due to inactivity, Connect on Demand enables the Router to automatically re-establish your connection as soon as you attempt to access the Internet again. If you wish to activate Connect on Demand, click the radio button. In the *Max Idle Time* field, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your Internet connection terminates.

Keep Alive Option: Redial Period. If you select this option, the Router will periodically check your Internet connection. If you are disconnected, then the Router will automatically re-establish your connection. To use this option, click the radio button next to *Keep Alive*. In the *Redial Period* field, you specify how often you want the Router to check the Internet connection. The default Redial Period is 30 seconds.

- **PPTP.** Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a service that applies to connections in Europe only.

Specify Internet IP Address. This is the Router's IP address, as seen from the Internet. Your ISP will provide you with the IP Address you need to specify here.

Subnet Mask. This is the Router's Subnet Mask, as seen by users on the Internet (including your ISP). Your ISP will provide you with the Subnet Mask.

Gateway. Your ISP will provide you with the Gateway Address.

User Name and Password. Enter the User Name and Password provided by your ISP.

Connect on Demand: Max Idle Time. You can configure the Router to cut the Internet connection after it has been inactive for a specified period of time (Max Idle Time). If your Internet connection has been terminated due to inactivity, Connect on Demand enables the Router to automatically re-establish your connection as soon as you attempt to access the Internet again. If you wish to activate Connect on Demand, click the radio button. In the *Max Idle Time* field, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your Internet connection terminates.

Keep Alive Option: Redial Period. If you select this option, the Router will periodically check your Internet connection. If you are disconnected, then the Router will automatically re-establish your connection. To use this option, click the radio button next to *Keep Alive*. In the *Redial Period* field, you specify how often you want the Router to check the Internet connection. The default Redial Period is 30 seconds.



Figure 5-5: PPPoE Connection Type

pppoe: a type of broadband connection that provides authentication (username and password) in addition to data transport

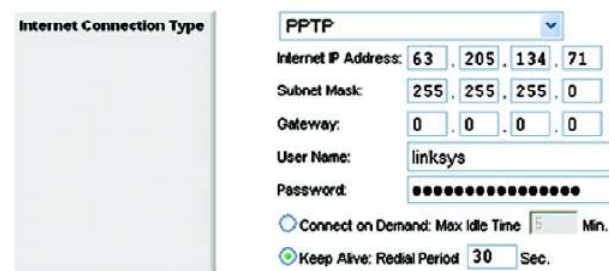


Figure 5-6: PPTP Connection Type

- **Telstra Cable.** Telstra Cable is a service that applies to connections in Australia only.

User Name and Password. Enter the User Name and Password provided by your ISP.

Heart Beat Server. This is the IP address that the Router has, when seen from the Internet. Your ISP will provide you with the IP Address you need to specify here.

Connect on Demand: Max Idle Time. You can configure the Router to cut the Internet connection after it has been inactive for a specified period of time (Max Idle Time). If your Internet connection has been terminated due to inactivity, Connect on Demand enables the Router to automatically re-establish your connection as soon as you attempt to access the Internet again. If you wish to activate Connect on Demand, click the radio button. In the *Max Idle Time* field, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your Internet connection terminates.

Keep Alive Option: Redial Period. If you select this option, the Router will periodically check your Internet connection. If you are disconnected, then the Router will automatically re-establish your connection. To use this option, click the radio button next to *Keep Alive*. In the *Redial Period* field, you specify how often you want the Router to check the Internet connection. The default Redial Period is 30 seconds.

- **L2TP.** L2TP is a service that applies to connections in Israel only.

User Name and Password. Enter the User Name and Password provided by your ISP.

L2TP Server. This is the IP address that the Router has, when seen from the Internet. Your ISP will provide you with the IP Address you need to specify here.

Connect on Demand: Max Idle Time. You can configure the Router to cut the Internet connection after it has been inactive for a specified period of time (Max Idle Time). If your Internet connection has been terminated due to inactivity, Connect on Demand enables the Router to automatically re-establish your connection as soon as you attempt to access the Internet again. If you wish to activate Connect on Demand, click the radio button. In the *Max Idle Time* field, enter the number of minutes you want to have elapsed before your Internet connection terminates.

Keep Alive Option: Redial Period. If you select this option, the Router will periodically check your Internet connection. If you are disconnected, then the Router will automatically re-establish your connection. To use this option, click the radio button next to *Keep Alive*. In the *Redial Period* field, you specify how often you want the Router to check the Internet connection. The default Redial Period is 30 seconds.

Figure 5-7: Telstra Cable Connection Type

Figure 5-8: L2TP Connection Type

Optional Settings

Some of these settings may be required by your ISP. Verify with your ISP before making any changes.

Router Name. In this field, you can type a name of up to 39 characters to represent the Router.

Host Name/Domain Name. These fields allow you to supply a host and domain name for the Router. Some ISPs, usually cable ISPs, require these names as identification. You may have to check with your ISP to see if your broadband Internet service has been configured with a host and domain name. In most cases, leaving these fields blank will work.

MTU. MTU is the Maximum Transmission Unit. It specifies the largest packet size permitted for Internet transmission. The default setting, **Manual**, allows you to enter the largest packet size that will be transmitted. The recommended size, entered in the *Size* field, is 1492. You should leave this value in the 1200 to 1500 range. To have the Router select the best MTU for your Internet connection, select **Auto**.

Network Setup

The Network Setup section changes the settings on the network connected to the Router's Ethernet ports. Wireless Setup is performed through the Wireless tab.

Router IP

This presents both the Router's IP Address and Subnet Mask as seen by your network.

Network Address Server Settings (DHCP)

The settings allow you to configure the Router's Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) server function. The Router can be used as a DHCP server for your network. A DHCP server automatically assigns an IP address to each computer on your network. If you choose to enable the Router's DHCP server option, you must configure all of your network PCs to connect to a DHCP server (the Router), and make sure there is no other DHCP server on your network.

DHCP Server. DHCP is enabled by factory default. If you already have a DHCP server on your network, or you don't want a DHCP server, then click the **Disable** radio button (no other DHCP features will be available).

Starting IP Address. Enter a value for the DHCP server to start with when issuing IP addresses. Because the Router's default IP address is 192.168.1.1, the Starting IP Address must be 192.168.1.2 or greater, but smaller than 192.168.1.253. The default Starting IP Address is **192.168.1.100**.

Figure 5-9: Optional Settings

packet: a unit of data sent over a network

Figure 5-10: Router IP

Figure 5-11: Network Address Server Settings

Wireless-G Broadband Router with SpeedBooster

Maximum Number of DHCP Users. Enter the maximum number of PCs that you want the DHCP server to assign IP addresses to. This number cannot be greater than 253. The default is 50.

Client Lease Time. The Client Lease Time is the amount of time a network user will be allowed connection to the Router with their current dynamic IP address. Enter the amount of time, in minutes, that the user will be “leased” this dynamic IP address. After the time is up, the user will be automatically assigned a new dynamic IP address. The default is 0 minutes, which means one day.

Static DNS (1-3). The Domain Name System (DNS) is how the Internet translates domain or website names into Internet addresses or URLs. Your ISP will provide you with at least one DNS Server IP Address. If you wish to use another, type that IP Address in one of these fields. You can type up to three DNS Server IP Addresses here. The Router will use these for quicker access to functioning DNS servers.

WINS. The Windows Internet Naming Service (WINS) manages each PC's interaction with the Internet. If you use a WINS server, enter that server's IP Address here. Otherwise, leave this blank.

Time Setting

Change the time zone in which your network functions from this pull-down menu. (You can even automatically adjust for daylight savings time.)

dynamic ip address: a temporary IP address assigned by a DHCP server

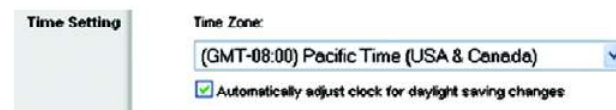


Figure 5-12: Time Setting

The Setup Tab - DDNS

The Router offers a Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS) feature. DDNS lets you assign a fixed host and domain name to a dynamic Internet IP address. It is useful when you are hosting your own website, FTP server, or other server behind the Router. Before you can use this feature, you need to sign up for DDNS service at www.dyndns.org or www.TZO.com, DDNS service providers.

DDNS Service. From this pull-down menu, enter the DDNS service with which you have membership.

User Name. Enter the User Name for your DDNS account

Password. Enter the Password for your DDNS account.

Host Name. This is the DDNS URL assigned by the DDNS service.

Internet IP Address. This is the Router's current IP Address as seen on the Internet.

Status. This displays the status of the DDNS connection.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.



Figure 5-13: Setup Tab - DDNS

ddns: allows the hosting of a website, FTP server, or e-mail server with a fixed domain name (e.g., www.xyz.com) and a dynamic IP address

The Setup Tab - MAC Address Clone

A MAC address is a 12-digit code assigned to a unique piece of hardware for identification. Some ISPs will require you to register a MAC address in order to access the Internet. If you do not wish to re-register the MAC address with your ISP, you may assign the MAC address you have currently registered with your ISP to the Router with the MAC Address Clone feature.

Enable/Disable. To have the MAC Address cloned, click the radio button beside *Enable*.

User Defined Entry. Enter the MAC Address registered with your ISP here.

Clone Your PC's MAC Address. Clicking this button will clone the MAC address.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.



Figure 5-14: Setup Tab - MAC Address Clone

The Setup Tab - Advanced Routing

This tab is used to set up the Router's advanced functions. Operating Mode allows you to select the type(s) of advanced functions you use. Dynamic Routing will automatically adjust how packets travel on your network. Static Routing sets up a fixed route to another network destination.

Operating Mode. Select the mode in which this Router will function. If this Router is hosting your network's connection to the Internet, select **Gateway**. If another Router exists on your network, select **Router**. When Router is chosen, **Dynamic Routing** will be enabled.

Dynamic Routing. This feature enables the Router to automatically adjust to physical changes in the network's layout and exchange routing tables with the other router(s). The Router determines the network packets' route based on the fewest number of hops between the source and the destination. This feature is **Disabled** by default. From the drop-down menu, you can also select **LAN & Wireless**, which performs dynamic routing over your Ethernet and wireless networks. You can also select **WAN**, which performs dynamic routing with data coming from the Internet. Finally, selecting **Both** enables dynamic routing for both networks, as well as data from the Internet.

Static Routing. To set up a static route between the Router and another network, select a number from the *Static Routing* drop-down list. (A static route is a pre-determined pathway that network information must travel to reach a specific host or network.) Enter the information described below to set up a new static route. (Click the **Delete This Entry** button to delete a static route.)

Enter Route Name. Enter a name for the Route here, using a maximum of 25 alphanumeric characters.

Destination LAN IP. The Destination LAN IP is the address of the remote network or host to which you want to assign a static route.

Subnet Mask. The Subnet Mask determines which portion of a Destination LAN IP address is the network portion, and which portion is the host portion.

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

Interface. This interface tells you whether the Destination IP Address is on the **LAN & Wireless** (Ethernet and wireless networks), the **WAN** (Internet), or **Loopback** (a dummy network in which one PC acts like a network—necessary for certain software programs).

Click the **Show Routing Table** button to view the Static Routes you've already set up.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.



Figure 5-15: Setup Tab - Advanced Routing (Gateway)



Figure 5-16: Setup Tab - Advanced Routing (Router)

default gateway: a device that forwards Internet traffic from your local area network

The Wireless Tab - Basic Wireless Settings

The basic settings for wireless networking are set on this screen.

Wireless Network Mode. From this drop-down menu, you can select the wireless standards running on your network. If you have both 802.11g and 802.11b devices in your network, keep the default setting, **Mixed**. If you have only 802.11g devices, select **G-Only**. If you have only 802.11b devices, select **B-Only**. If you do not have any 802.11g and 802.11b devices in your network, select **Disable**. SpeedBooster works automatically with all settings, providing the added bonus of increased speed across your entire network and even greater speed when using SpeedBooster products only.

Wireless Network Name (SSID). The SSID is the network name shared among all points in a wireless network. The SSID must be identical for all devices in the wireless network. It is case-sensitive and must not exceed 32 characters (use any of the characters on the keyboard). Make sure this setting is the same for all points in your wireless network. For added security, you should change the default SSID (**linksys**) to a unique name.

Wireless Channel. Select the appropriate channel from the list provided to correspond with your network settings. All devices in your wireless network must be broadcast on the same channel in order to function correctly.

Wireless SSID Broadcast. When wireless clients survey the local area for wireless networks to associate with, they will detect the SSID broadcast by the Router. To broadcast the Router's SSID, keep the default setting, **Enable**. If you do not want to broadcast the Router's SSID, then select **Disable**.

SecureEasySetup. If you did not utilize this network connection feature during the Setup Wizard, you may use it here by clicking the green logo. When you are prompted to start the push button setup, click **Okay**.

Reset Security. Use this button to reset the security settings on your network. You will need to run SecureEasySetup again on each device on your network to re-associate it to your network.

When you have finished configuring the devices in your wireless network, click the **Next** button to continue.

Change these settings as described here and click the **Save Settings** button to apply your changes or **Cancel Changes** to cancel your changes.



Figure 5-17: Wireless Tab - Basic Wireless Settings



NOTE: SpeedBooster ONLY works in Infrastructure Mode.