



# Peplink Balance 20X

## User Manual

### Peplink Products:

Balance 20X / B20X / Surf SOHO / Surf SOHO LTE / Surf SOHO LTEA / Balance 20X LTE / Balance 20X LTEA / PismoAC8E / BPL-021X-LTE-US-T / BPL-021X-LTE-E-T / BPL-021X-LTEA-W-T / EXM-MINI-1LTEA-W / EXM-MINI-1LTEA-P / PismoAC8P / PismoAC8

Peplink Balance Firmware 8.0.1  
August 2019

### Table of Contents

<b>Introduction and Scope</b>	5
<b>1 Glossary</b>	6
<b>2 Product Features</b>	8
<b>3 Advanced Feature Summary</b>	12
3.1 Drop-in Mode and LAN Bypass: Transparent Deployment	12
3.2 QoS: Clearer VoIP	12
3.3 Per-User Bandwidth Control	13
3.4 High Availability via VRRP	13
3.5 USB Modem and Android Tethering	14
3.6 Built-In Remote User VPN Support	14
3.7 LACP NIC Bonding	15
<b>4 Peplink Balance Overview</b>	16
4.1 Peplink Balance 20X	16
<b>5 Installation</b>	18
5.1 Preparation	18
5.2 Constructing the Network	18
<b>6 Basic Configuration</b>	19
6.1 Connecting to the Web Admin Interface	19
6.2 Configuration with the Setup Wizard	20
<b>7 Network Tab</b>	24
7.1 WAN	24
Health Check Settings	33
Bandwidth Allowance Monitor Settings	36
Additional Public IP Settings	36
Dynamic DNS Settings	37
7.2 LAN	39
7.2.1 Network Settings	39
7.2.2 Network Settings (Common Settings)	43
7.2.3 Port Settings	48
7.3 VPN	49
7.3.1 SpeedFusion	49
7.3.2 IPsec VPN	55
7.4 Outbound Policy	59
7.5 Inbound Access	68
7.5.1 Servers	68
7.5.2 Services	69
7.5.3 DNS Settings	72
7.6 NAT Mappings	87
7.7 MediaFast	89
Setting Up MediaFast Content Caching	90
Viewing MediaFast Statistics	91
Prefetch Schedule	92
7.8 ContentHub	94
Configure a website to be published from the contenthub	95
Configure an application to be published from the contenthub	97
MDM Settings	99
Docker	100
7.9 Captive Portal	100
7.10 QoS	104
7.10.1 User Groups	104

7.10.2	Bandwidth Control	104
7.10.3	Application	105
	Prioritization for Custom Application	106
	DSL/Cable Optimization	107
7.11	Firewall	107
7.11.1	Access Rules	107
	Intrusion Detection and DoS Prevention	111
7.11.2	Content Blocking	112
	Application Blocking	112
	Web Blocking	113
	Customized Domains	113
	Exempted User Groups	113
	Exempted Subnets	113
	URL Logging	113
7.12	OSPF & RIPv2	113
		116
7.13	BGP	117
		118
		118
		119
7.14	Remote User Access	119
7.14.1	L2TP with IPsec	119
7.14.2	OpenVPN	120
9.1.1	PPTP	120
9.1.2	Authentication Methods	120
9.2	Misc. Settings	122
9.2.1	High Availability	122
9.2.2	Certificate Manager	125
9.2.3	Service Forwarding	125
	SMTP Forwarding	127
	Web Proxy Forwarding	127
	DNS Forwarding	128
	Custom Service Forwarding	128
9.2.4	Service Passthrough	128
9.2.5	Grouped Networks	129
9.2.6	SIM Toolkit	130
<b>10</b>	<b>AP Tab</b>	<b>132</b>
10.1	AP	132
10.1.1	AP Controller	132
10.1.2	Wireless SSID	134
10.1.3	AP > Profiles	138
10.2	AP Controller Status	141
10.2.1	Info	141
10.2.2	Access Points (Usage)	143
10.2.3	Wireless SSID	145
10.2.4	Wireless Client	146
10.2.5	Nearby Device	147
10.2.6	Event Log	148
10.3	Toolbox	149
<b>11</b>	<b>System Tab</b>	<b>150</b>

11.1	System	150
11.1.1	Admin Security	150
11.1.2	Firmware	154
	Web admin interface : install updates manually	155
	The InControl method	156
11.1.3	Time	156
11.1.4	Schedule	156
11.1.5	Email Notification	158
11.1.6	Event Log	160
11.1.7	SNMP	160
11.1.8	InControl	162
11.1.9	Configuration	164
11.1.10	Feature Add-ons	165
11.1.11	Reboot	165
11.2	Tools	166
11.3	Ping	166
11.4	Traceroute	166
11.5	Wake-on-LAN	167
11.6	WAN Analysis	167
11.7	CLI (Command Line) Support	171
<b>12</b>	<b>Status Tab</b>	<b>172</b>
12.1	Status	172
12.1.1	Device	172
12.1.2	Active Sessions	174
12.1.3	Client List	176
12.1.4	WINS Clients	177
12.1.5	OSPF & RIPv2	177
12.1.6	MediaFast	177
12.1.7	SpeedFusion Status	178
12.1.8	Event Log	183
	Device Event Log	184
	IPsec Event Log	184
12.2	Bandwidth	185
12.2.1	Real-Time	185
12.2.2	Hourly	186
12.2.3	Daily	186
12.2.4	Monthly	188
	Harrington Industrial Plastics	196
	PLUSS	199

## Introduction and Scope

Peplink Balance routers provide link aggregation and load balancing across multiple WAN connections. We develop products and technologies that can help you build SD-WAN networks with unbreakable connection resilience, unmatched deployment flexibility, and intuitive ease of use.

Our product and technology focus has always been on WAN virtualization and the intelligent use of multiple WAN links at the same time to increase reliability and bandwidth whilst reducing costs. We have two key WAN virtualization technologies, Intelligent load balancing for Internet access and SpeedFusion VPN Bonding for secure branch to branch connectivity.

The Peplink MediaFast series are a range of routers capable of content caching. Designed with education and entertainment in mind, Mediafast downloads and accelerates video, iTunes iOS updates, app downloads, and other content for uninterrupted learning and fun anytime. The MediaFast can prefetch content during off-peak hours, saving connectivity costs and reducing network burden during busy times.

The manual covers setting up your Peplink Balance or MediaFast and provides a collection of case studies detailing the advanced features of the Peplink Balance.

# 1 Glossary

The following terms, acronyms, and abbreviations are frequently used in this manual:

Term	Definition
3G	3rd generation standards for wireless communications (e.g., HSDPA)
4G	4th generation standards for wireless communications (e.g., LTE)
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DNS	Domain Name System
EVDO	Evolution-Data Optimized
FQDN	Fully Qualified Domain Name
HSDPA	High-Speed Downlink Packet Access
HTTP	Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
IP	Internet Protocol
LAN	Local Area Network
MAC Address	Media Access Control Address
MTU	Maximum Transmission Unit
MSS	Maximum Segment Size
NAT	Network Address Translation
PPPoE	Point to Point Protocol over Ethernet
QoS	Quality of Service
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
VPN	Virtual Private Network

VRF	Virtual Routing and Forwarding
VRRP	Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol
WAN	Wide Area Network
WINS	Windows Internet Name Service
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
210+	Refers to Peplink Balance 210/310/380/580/710/1350/2500
380+	Refers to Peplink Balance 380/580/710/1350/2500

## 2 Product Features

Peplink Balance Series products enable all LAN users to share broadband Internet connections and provide advanced features to enhance Internet access. The following is a list of supported features:

### WAN

- Multiple public IP support (DHCP, PPPoE, static IP address)
- Static IP support for PPPoE
- 10/100/1000Mbps Ethernet connection in full/half duplex
- Built-in HSPA and EVDO cellular modems
- USB mobile connection (**only one USB modem can be connected at a time**)
- Drop-in mode on selectable WAN port with MAC address passthrough network address translation (NAT) / port address translation (PAT)
- Inbound and outbound NAT mapping
- Multiple static IP addresses per WAN connection
- MAC address clone
- Customizable MTU and MSS values
- WAN connection health check
- Dynamic DNS (supported service providers: changeip.com, dyndns.org, no-ip.org, tzo.com, and DNS-O-Matic)
- Ping, DNS lookup, and HTTP-based health check
- WAN throughput and consistency diagnosis
- WAN to WAN speed test

### LAN

- DHCP server on LAN
- Extended DHCP option support
- Static routing rules
- Local DNS proxy server
- 802.1q VLANs
- Port-based VLANs
- Virtual Network Mapping

### VPN

- Secure SpeedFusion™
- SpeedFusion performance analyzer
- X.509 certificate support
- Bandwidth bonding and failover among selected WAN connections



- Ability to route traffic to a remote VPN peer
- Optional pre-shared key setting
- Layer 2 bridging
- Layer 2 Peer Isolation
- SpeedFusion™ throughput, ping, and traceroute tests
- Built-in L2TP / PPTP / OpenVPN VPN server
- Authenticate L2TP / PPTP clients using RADIUS and LDAP servers
- Multi-Site PepVPN Profile
- IPsec VPN for network-to-network connections
- L2TP / PPTP and IPsec passthrough
- Simultaneous L2 & L3 VPN tunnel between the same pair of devices

## Inbound Traffic Management

- TCP/UDP traffic redirection to dedicated LAN server(s)
- Inbound link load balancing by means of DNS

## Outbound Policy

- Link load distribution per TCP/UDP service
- Persistent routing for specified source and/or destination IP addresses per TCP/UDP service
- Prioritize and route traffic to VPN tunnels with Priority and Enforced algorithms
- Time-based scheduling

## AP Controller

- Configure and manage Pepwave AP devices
- Review the status of connected AP

## QoS

- Quality of service for different applications and custom protocols
- User group classification for different service levels
- Bandwidth usage control and monitoring on group- and user-level
- Application prioritization for custom protocols and DSL optimization

## Firewall

- Outbound (LAN to WAN) firewall rules
- Inbound (WAN to LAN) firewall rules per WAN connection

- Intrusion detection and prevention
- Specification of NAT mappings
- Web blocking
- Application blocking
- Time-based scheduling
- Outbound firewall rules can be defined by destination domain name

## Captive Portal

- Social Wi-Fi Hotspot Support
- Splash screen of open networks, login page for secure networks
- Customizable built-in captive portal
- Supports linking to outside page for captive portal

## Other Supported Features

- Easy-to-use web administration interface
- HTTP and HTTPS support for web administration interface
- Configurable web administration port and administrator password
- Read-only user for web admin
- Shared-IP drop-in mode
- Authentication and accounting by RADIUS server for web admin
- Firmware upgrades, configuration backups, ping, and traceroute via web administration interface
- Remote web-based configuration (via WAN and LAN interfaces)
- Remote reporting to Peplink Balance reporting server
- Hardware high availability via VRRP, with automatic configuration synchronization
- Real-time, hourly, daily and monthly bandwidth usage reports and charts
- Hardware backup via LAN bypass
- Built-in WINS server
- Time server synchronization
- SNMP
- Email notification
- Syslog
- SIP passthrough
- PPTP packet passthrough
- Active sessions
- Active client list
- WINS client list
- UPnP / NAT-PMP
- Event log is persistent across reboots
- IPv6 support
- Support for USB tethering on Android phones



## 3 Advanced Feature Summary

### 3.1 Drop-in Mode and LAN Bypass: Transparent Deployment



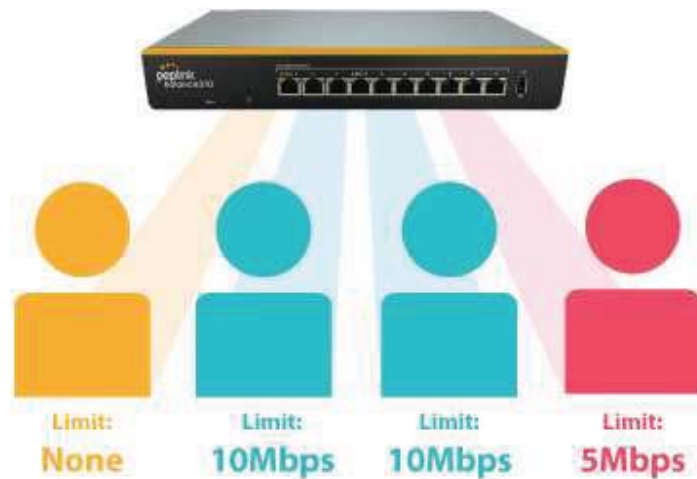
As your organization grows, it needs more bandwidth. But modifying your network would require effort better spent elsewhere. In **Drop-in Mode**, you can conveniently install your Peplink router without making any changes to your network. And if the Peplink router loses power for any reason, **LAN Bypass** will safely and automatically bypass the Peplink router to resume your original network connection.

### 3.2 QoS: Clearer VoIP



VoIP and videoconferencing are highly sensitive to latency. With QoS, Peplink routers can detect VoIP traffic and assign it the highest priority, giving you crystal-clear calls.

### 3.3 Per-User Bandwidth Control



With per-user bandwidth control, you can define bandwidth control policies for up to 3 groups of users to prevent network congestion. Define groups by IP address and subnet, and set bandwidth limits for every user in the group.

### 3.4 High Availability via VRRP



When your organization has a corporate requirement demanding the highest availability with no single point of failure, you can deploy two Peplink routers in [High Availability mode](#). With High Availability mode, the second device will take over when needed.

### 3.5 USB Modem and Android Tethering



For increased WAN diversity, plug in a USB LTE modem as backup. Peplink routers are compatible with over 200 modem types. You can also tether to smartphones running Android 4.1.X and above.

### 3.6 Built-In Remote User VPN Support



Use OpenVPN or L2TP with IPsec to safely and conveniently connect remote clients to your private network. L2TP with IPsec is supported by most devices, but legacy devices can also connect using PPTP.

[Click here for the full instructions on setting up L2TP with IPsec.](#)

[Click here for the full instructions on setting up OpenVPN connections](#)

### 3.7 LACP NIC Bonding

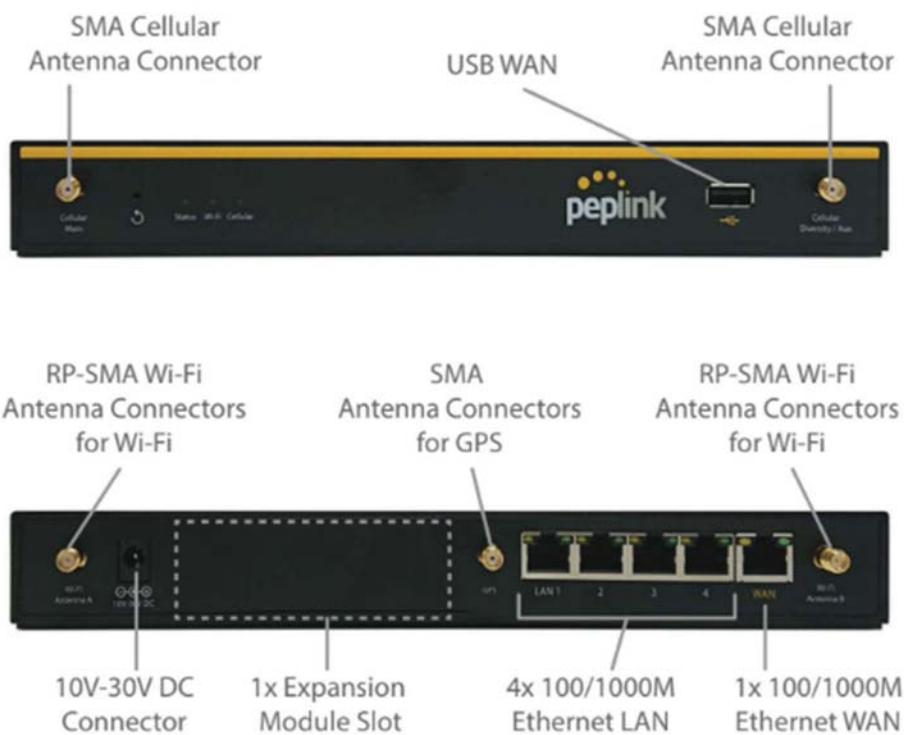


Use 802.3ad to combine multiple LAN connections into a virtual LAN connection. This virtual connection has higher throughput and redundancy in case any single link fails.

## 4 Peplink Balance Overview

### 4.1 Peplink Balance 20X

#### 4.1.1 Panel Appearance



## Expansion Modules

EXM-MINI-1LTE



EXM-MINI-1LTEA





### 4.1.2 LED Indicators

The statuses indicated by the front panel LEDs are as follows:

Power and Status Indicators	
<b>Power</b>	OFF – Power off
	Green – Power on
<b>Status</b>	OFF – Upgrading firmware
	Red – Booting up or busy
	Blinking red – Boot up error
	Green – Ready

LAN and WAN Ports	
<b>Green LED</b>	ON – 10 / 100 / 1000 Mbps
<b>Orange LED</b>	Blinking – Data is transferring
	OFF – No data is being transferred or port is not connected
<b>Port Type</b>	Auto MDI/MDI-X ports

USB Port	
<b>USB Ports</b>	For connecting a 4G/3G USB modem

## 5 Installation

The following section details connecting the Peplink Balance to your network:

### 5.1 Preparation

Before installing your Peplink Balance, please prepare the following:

- At least one Internet/WAN access account
- For each network connection, one 10/100BaseT UTP cable with RJ45 connector, one 1000BaseT Cat5E UTP cable for the Gigabit port, or one USB modem for the USB WAN port
- A computer with the TCP/IP network protocol and a web browser installed— Supported browsers include Microsoft Internet Explorer 11 or above, Mozilla Firefox 24 or above, Apple Safari 7 or above, and Google Chrome 18 or above.

### 5.2 Constructing the Network

At the high level, construct the network according to the following steps:

1. With an Ethernet cable, connect a computer to one of the LAN ports on the Peplink Balance. For Peplink Balance models that support multiple connections, repeat with different cables for up to four computers to be connected.
2. With another Ethernet cable, connect the WAN/broadband modem to one of the WAN ports on the Peplink Balance. Repeat using different cables to connect from two to 13 WAN/broadband connections or connect a USB modem to the USB WAN port.
3. Connect the provided power adapter or cord to the power connector on the Peplink Balance, and then plug the power adapter into a power outlet.

## 6 Basic Configuration

### 6.1 Connecting to the Web Admin Interface

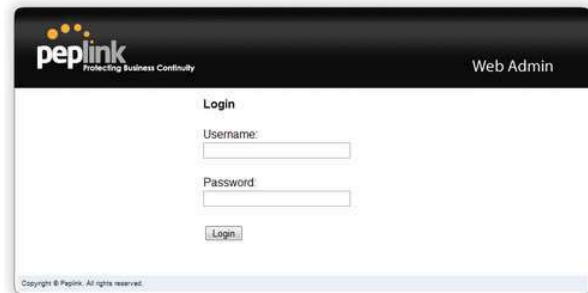
Start a web browser on a computer that is connected with the Peplink Balance through the LAN.

To connect to the web admin of the Peplink Balance, enter the following LAN IP address in the address field of the web browser:

`https://192.168.1.1`

(This is the default LAN IP address of the Peplink Balance.) Enter the following to access the web admin interface.

**Username:** admin  
**Password:** admin

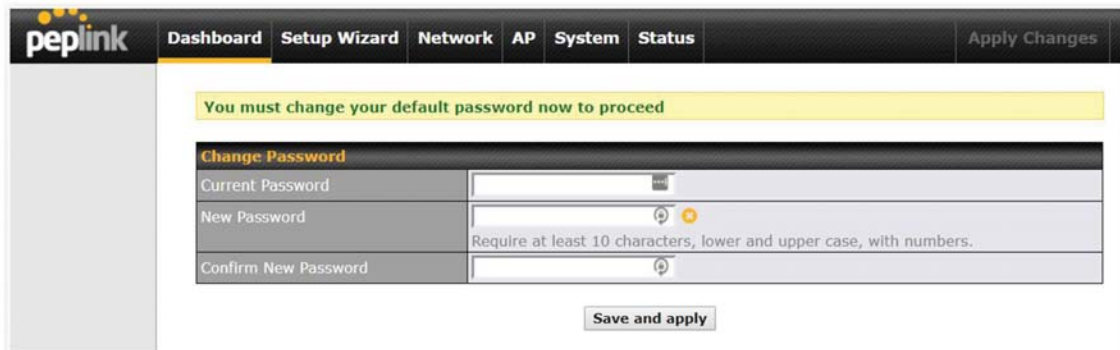


(This is the default admin user login of the Peplink Balance.)

You must change the default password on the first successful login.

Password requirements are: A minimum of 10 lower AND upper case characters, including at least 1 number.

When HTTP is selected, the URL will be redirected to HTTPS by default.



After successful login, the **Dashboard** of the web admin interface will be displayed.

### Important Note

The **Save** button causes the changes to be saved. Configuration changes (e.g., WAN, LAN, admin settings, etc.) take effect after clicking the **Apply Changes** button on each page's top-right corner.

## 6.2 Configuration with the Setup Wizard

The Setup Wizard simplifies the task of configuring WAN connection(s) by guiding the configuration process step-by-step.

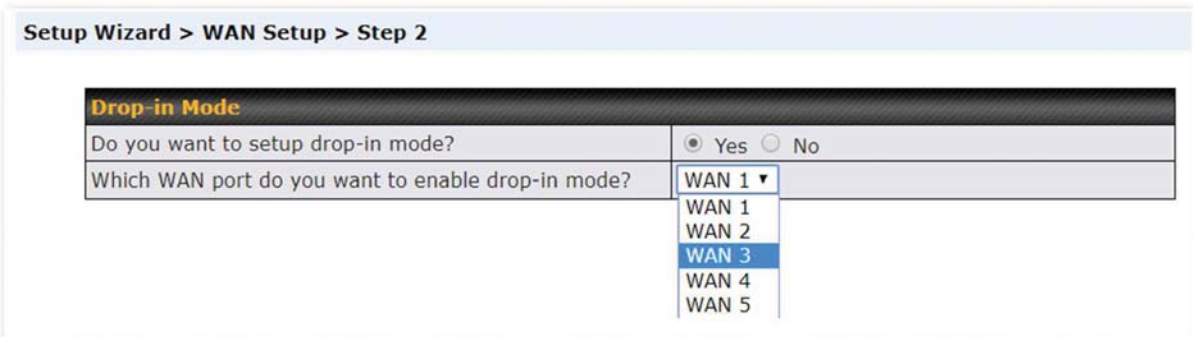
To begin, click **Setup Wizard** after connecting to the web admin interface.



Click **Next >>** to begin.



Select **Yes** if you want to set up drop-in mode using the Setup Wizard.



Click on the appropriate checkbox(es) to select the WAN connection(s) to be configured. If you have chosen to configure drop-in mode using the Setup Wizard, the WAN port to be configured in drop-in mode will be checked by default.

**Setup Wizard > WAN Setup > Step 3**

Choose the WAN port(s) to be configured.

<b>WAN Ports</b> <span style="float: right;">?</span>	
WAN 1	<input type="checkbox"/>
WAN 2 (Drop-in)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WAN 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
WAN 4	<input type="checkbox"/>
WAN 5	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>

If drop-in mode is going to be configured, the setup wizard will move on to **Drop-in Settings**.

**Setup Wizard > WAN Setup > Step 4**

Enter the parameters of Drop-in Settings for WAN 2.

<b>Drop-in Settings</b>	
IP Address	<input type="text"/>
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0 (/24) ▼
Default Gateway	<input type="text"/>
DNS Servers	DNS server 1: <input type="text"/> DNS server 2: <input type="text"/>
Upload Bandwidth	1000 <input type="text"/> Mbps ▼
Download Bandwidth	1000 <input type="text"/> Mbps ▼

If you are not using drop-in mode, select the connection method for the WAN connection(s) from the following screen:

**Setup Wizard > WAN Setup > Step 4**

Choose a connection method for WAN 2.

Connection Method <span style="float: right;">?</span>	
Method	Select
Static IP	<input type="radio"/>
DHCP	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
PPPoE	<input type="radio"/>
Disable	<input type="radio"/>

Depending on the selection of connection type, further configuration may be needed. For example, PPPoE and static IP require additional settings for the selected WAN port. Please refer to **Section 13, Configuring the WAN Interface(s)** for details on setting up DHCP, static IP, and PPPoE.

If **Mobile Internet Connection** is checked, the setup wizard will move on to **Operator Settings**.

**Setup Wizard > WAN Setup > Step 4**

Select whether Operator Settings for Mobile Internet will be automatically detected or customized.

Operator Settings (for HSPA/EDGE/GPRS only) <span style="float: right;">?</span>	
Settings	Select
Auto	<input type="radio"/>
Custom	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

If **Custom Mobile Operator Settings** is selected, APN parameters are required. Some service providers may charge a fee for connecting to a different APN. Please consult your service provider for the correct settings.

**Setup Wizard > WAN Setup > Step 5**

Enter the parameters of Mobile Operator Settings for Mobile Internet.

Mobile Operator Settings <span style="float: right;">?</span>	
APN	<input type="text"/>
Login ID	<input type="text"/>
Password	<input type="text"/>
Dial Number	<input type="text"/>

Click on the appropriate check box(es) to select the preferred WAN connection(s). Connection(s) not selected in this step will be used as a backup only. Click **Next >>** to continue.

**Setup Wizard > WAN Setup > Step 8**

Choose the preferred WAN Port(s) that is to be used as primary connection. The port(s) not selected in this step will only be used when none of the connection of the preferred port is up.

Preferred WAN Port Selection <span style="float: right;">?</span>	
Port	Preferred
WAN 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WAN 2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Choose the time zone of your country/region. Check the box **Show all** to display all time zone options.

**Setup Wizard > WAN Setup > Step 9**

Choose time zone of your Country / Region.

Time Zone Settings	
Time Zone	(GMT) Greenwich Mean Time : Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, Lo ▾ (GMT) Greenwich Mean Time : Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London (GMT+01:00) West Central Africa

Check in the following screen to make sure all settings have been configured correctly, and then click “**Save Settings**” to confirm.

**Setup Wizard > WAN Setup > Final Step**

Confirm the WAN connection(s) configuration below. Click *Back* to modify the configuration settings in previous steps. Click *Save Settings* when you are done.

Summary of WAN Port(s) Configuration <span style="float: right;">?</span>	
WAN 1	
Connection Method	DHCP
Upload Bandwidth	1000 Mbps
Download Bandwidth	1000 Mbps
Preferred WAN Port(s)	
Ports	WAN 1 WAN 2
Time Zone Settings	
Time Zone	(GMT) Greenwich Mean Time : Dublin, Edinburgh, Lisbon, London

After finishing the last step in the setup wizard, click **Apply Changes** on the page header to allow the configuration changes to take effect.


## 7 Network Tab

### 7.1 WAN

From **Network>WAN**, choose a WAN connection by clicking it.













Connection Name	Method	Routing Mode	Type
1. WAN_1	DHCP	NAT	Always-on
2. WAN_2	Not Configured	NAT	Always-on
3. WAN_3	Not Configured	NAT	Always-on

You can also enable IPv6 support in this section

IPv6
Disabled 

#### WAN Connection Settings (Ethernet)

Clicking an Ethernet WAN connection will result in the following screen:

Connection Settings	
WAN Connection Name	WAN 1 
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Office hours 
Connection Method	 DHCP 
Routing Mode	 <input checked="" type="radio"/> NAT
Connection Priority	 <input checked="" type="radio"/> Always-on (Priority 1) <input type="radio"/> Backup
Independent from Backup WANs	 <input type="checkbox"/>
Reply to ICMP Ping	 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
Upload Bandwidth	 1 <input type="text"/> Gbps 
Download Bandwidth	 1 <input type="text"/> Gbps 

### WAN Connection Settings




<b>WAN Connection Name</b>	Enter a name to represent this WAN connection.
<b>Enable</b>	This setting enables the WAN connection. If schedules have been defined, you will be able to select a schedule to apply to the connection.
<b>Connection Method</b>	<p>There are five possible connection methods for Ethernet WAN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DHCP</b></li> <li>• <b>Static IP</b></li> <li>• <b>PPPoE</b></li> <li>• <b>L2TP</b></li> <li>• <b>GRE</b></li> </ul> <p>The connection method and details are determined by, and can be obtained from the ISP. See the following sections for details on each connection method. DNS server settings can be configured in the corresponding menu for each connection method.</p>
<b>Routing Mode</b>	This field shows that <b>NAT</b> (network address translation) will be applied to the traffic routed over this WAN connection. <b>IP Forwarding</b> is available when you click the link in the help text.
<b>Connection Priority</b>	<p>This option allows you to configure the WAN connection whether for normal daily usage or as a backup connection only.</p> <p>If <b>Always-on</b> is chosen, the WAN connection will be kept on continuously, regardless of the priority of other WAN connections.</p> <p>If <b>Backup</b> is chosen, the WAN connection will depend on other WAN connections. It will not be used when one or more higher priority dependent WAN connections are connected.</p>
<b>Independent from Backup WANs</b>	If this is checked, the connection will be working independent from other Backup WAN connections. Those in Backup Priority will ignore the status of this WAN connection, and will be used when none of the other higher priority connections are available.
<b>Reply to ICMP PING</b>	<p>If the checkbox is <b>unticked</b>, this option is disabled and the system will not reply to any ICMP ping echo requests to the WAN IP addresses of this WAN connection.</p> <p>Default: <b>ticked</b> (enabled)</p>
<b>Upload Bandwidth</b>	<p>This field refers to the maximum upload speed.</p> <p>This value is referenced when default weight is chosen for outbound traffic and traffic prioritization. A correct value can result in effective traffic prioritization and efficient use of upstream bandwidth.</p>
<b>Download Bandwidth</b>	<p>This field refers to the maximum download speed.</p> <p>Default weight control for outbound traffic will be adjusted according to this value.</p>

### WAN Connection Settings (Cellular)

Clicking an Ethernet WAN connection will result in the following screens:

Connection Settings	
WAN Connection Name	Cellular
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Always on
Routing Mode	<input checked="" type="radio"/> NAT <input type="radio"/> IP Forwarding
Network Mode	<input type="radio"/> Auto <input type="radio"/> Generic <input type="radio"/> AT&T / T-Mobile <input checked="" type="radio"/> Sprint <input type="radio"/> Verizon Wireless
Subnet Selection	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Auto <input type="radio"/> Force /31 Subnet
Connection Priority	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Always-on (Priority 1) <input type="radio"/> Backup
Independent from Backup WANs	<input type="checkbox"/>
Idle Disconnect	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 minutes <small>Time value is global. A change will affect all WAN profiles.</small>
DNS Servers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obtain DNS server address automatically <input type="checkbox"/> Use the following DNS server address(es) DNS Server 1: <input type="text"/> DNS Server 2: <input type="text"/>

Connection Settings	
<b>WAN Connection Name</b>	Indicate a name you wish to give this WAN connection
<b>Enable</b>	Click the checkbox to toggle the on and off state of this connection.

<b>Routing Mode</b>	<p>This option allows you to select the routing method to be used in routing IP frames via the WAN connection. The mode can be either NAT (Network Address Translation) or IP Forwarding.</p> <p>In the case if you need to choose IP Forwarding for your scenario. Click the  button to enable IP Forwarding.</p>
<b>Subnet Selection</b>	<p>Choose between:</p> <p><b>Auto:</b> The subnet mask will be set automatically.</p> <p><b>Force /31 Subnet:</b> The subnet mask will be set as 255.255.255.254(/31), and the gateway IP address will be recalculated.</p>
<b>Connection Priority</b>	<p>This option allows you to configure the WAN connection whether for normal daily usage or as a backup connection only.</p> <p>If <b>Always-on</b> is chosen, the WAN connection will be kept on continuously, regardless of the priority of other WAN connections.</p> <p>If <b>Backup</b> is chosen, the WAN connection will depend on other WAN connections. It will not be used when one or more higher priority dependent WAN connections are connected.</p>
<b>Independent from Backup WANs</b>	<p>If this is checked, the connection will be working independent from other Backup WAN connections. Those in Backup Priority will ignore the status of this WAN connection, and will be used when none of the other higher priority connections are available.</p>
<b>Idle Disconnect</b>	<p>If this is checked, the connection will disconnect when idle after the configured Time value. This option is disabled by default.</p>
<b>DNS Servers</b>	<p>Each ISP may provide a set of DNS servers for DNS lookups. This setting specifies the DNS (Domain Name System) servers to be used when a DNS lookup is routed through this connection.</p> <p>Selecting Obtain DNS server address automatically results in the DNS servers assigned by the WAN DHCP server being used for outbound DNS lookups over the connection. (The DNS servers are obtained along with the WAN IP address assigned by the DHCP server.) When Use the following DNS server address(es) is selected, you may enter custom DNS server addresses for this WAN connection into the DNS server 1 and DNS server 2 fields.</p>

Cellular Settings <span style="float: right;">?</span>		
SIM Card	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Both SIMs <input type="radio"/> SIM A Only <input type="radio"/> SIM B Only	
Preferred SIM Card	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No Preference <input type="radio"/> SIM A <input type="radio"/> SIM B	
	SIM Card A	SIM Card B
Network Selection <span>?</span>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Auto <input type="radio"/> Manual	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Auto <input type="radio"/> Manual
LTE/3G <span>?</span>	LTE Only ▾	LTE Only ▾
Optimal Network Discovery <span>?</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Band Selection	Auto ▾	Auto ▾
Data Roaming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Authentication	Auto ▾	Auto ▾
Operator Settings	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Auto <input type="radio"/> Custom	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Auto <input type="radio"/> Custom
APN	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>
Username	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>
Password	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>
Confirm Password	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value=""/>
SIM PIN (Optional) <span>?</span>	<input type="text" value=""/> (Confirm)	<input type="text" value=""/> (Confirm)
Bandwidth Allowance Monitor <span>?</span>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
Action <span>?</span>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Receive email notification <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for management traffic when usage hits 100% <input type="checkbox"/> Disconnect when usage hits 100%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Receive email notification <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve for management traffic when usage hits 100% <input type="checkbox"/> Disconnect when usage hits 100%
Start Day <span>?</span>	On 26th ▾ of each month	On 21st ▾ of each month
Monthly Allowance <span>?</span>	4 <input type="text" value=""/> GB ▾	22 <input type="text" value=""/> GB ▾

Cellular Settings	
<b>SIM Card</b>	Indicate which SIM card this cellular WAN will use. Only applies to cellular WAN with redundant SIM cards.
<b>Preferred SIM Card</b>	If both cards were enabled on the above field, then you can designate the priority of the SIM card slots here.
<b>LTE/3G</b>	This drop-down menu allows restricting cellular to particular band. Click the  button to enable the selection of specific bands.
<b>Optimal Network Discovery</b>	Cellular WANs by default will only handover from 3G to LTE network when there is no active data traffic, enable this option will make it run the handover procedures after fallback to 3G for a defined effective period, even this may interrupt the connectivity for a short while.

<b>Band Selection</b>	When set to <b>Auto</b> , band selection allows for automatically connecting to available, supported bands (frequencies) . When set to Manual, you can manually select the bands (frequencies) the SIM will connect to.
<b>Data Roaming</b>	This checkbox enables data roaming on this particular SIM card. When data roaming is enabled this option allows you to select in which countries the SIM has a data connection. The option is configured by using MMC (country) codes. Please check your service provider's data roaming policy before proceeding.
<b>Authentication</b>	Choose from <b>PAP Only</b> or <b>CHAP Only</b> to use those authentication methods exclusively. Select <b>Auto</b> to automatically choose an authentication method.
<b>Operator Settings</b>	This setting allows you to configure the APN settings of your connection. If <b>Auto</b> is selected, the mobile operator should be detected automatically. The connected device will be configured and connection will be made automatically. If there is any difficulty in making connections, you may select <b>Custom</b> to enter your carrier's <b>APN, Login, Password, and Dial Number</b> settings manually. The correct values can be obtained from your carrier. The default and recommended setting is <b>Auto</b> .
<b>APN / Login / Password / SIM PIN</b>	When <b>Auto</b> is selected, the information in these fields will be filled automatically. Select <b>Custom</b> to customize these parameters. The parameter values are determined by and can be obtained from the ISP.
<b>Bandwidth Allowance Monitor</b>	Check the box Enable to enable bandwidth usage monitoring on this WAN connection for each billing cycle. When this option is not enabled, bandwidth usage of each month is still being tracked but no action will be taken.
<b>Action</b>	If email notification is enabled, you will be notified by email when usage hits 75% and 95% of the monthly allowance. If <b>Disconnect when usage hits 100% of monthly allowance</b> is checked, this WAN connection will be disconnected automatically when the usage hits the monthly allowance. It will not resume connection unless this option has been turned off or the usage has been reset when a new billing cycle starts.
<b>Start Day</b>	This option allows you to define which day of the month each billing cycle begins.
<b>Monthly Allowance</b>	This field is for defining the maximum bandwidth usage allowed for the WAN connection each month.

## Signal Threshold Settings



If signal threshold is defined, this connection will be treated as down when a weaker than threshold signal is determined.

The following values are used by the threshold scale:

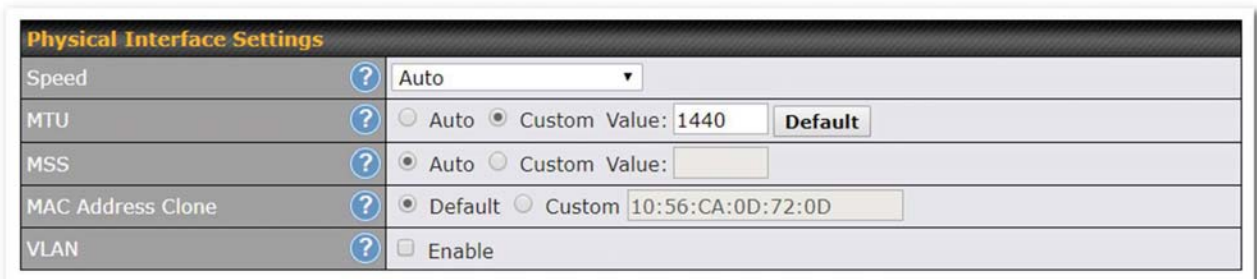
	0 bars	1 bar	2 bars	3 bars	4 bars	5 bars
<b>LTE / RSRP</b>	-140	-128	-121	-114	-108	-98
<b>3G / RSSI</b>	-120	-100	-95	-90	-85	-75

To define the threshold manually using specific signal strength values, please click on the question Mark and the following field will be visible.



### WAN Connection Settings (Common)

The remaining WAN-related settings are common to both Ethernet and cellular WAN



### Physical Interface Settings

**Speed**

This is the port speed of the WAN connection. It should be set to the same speed as the connected device in case of any port negotiation problems.

When a static speed is set, you may choose whether to advertise its speed to the peer device or not. Advertise Speed is selected by default. You can choose not to advertise the port speed if the port has difficulty in negotiating with the peer device.

	Default: Auto
<b>MTU</b>	This field is for specifying the Maximum Transmission Unit value of the WAN connection. An excessive MTU value can cause file downloads stall shortly after connected. You may consult your ISP for the connection's MTU value. Default value is 1440.
<b>MSS</b>	<p>This field is for specifying the Maximum Segment Size of the WAN connection.</p> <p>When Auto is selected, MSS will be depended on the MTU value. When Custom is selected, you may enter a value for MSS. This value will be announced to remote TCP servers for maximum data that it can receive during the establishment of TCP connections.</p> <p>Some Internet servers are unable to listen to MTU setting if ICMP is filtered by firewall between the connections.</p> <p>Normally, MSS equals to MTU minus 40. You are recommended to reduce the MSS only if changing of the MTU value cannot effectively inform some remote servers to size down data size.</p> <p>Default: Auto</p>
<b>MAC Address Clone</b>	Some service providers (e.g. cable network) identify the client's MAC address and require client to always use the same MAC address to connect to the network. If it is the case, you may change the WAN interface's MAC address to the client PC's one by entering the PC's MAC address to this field. If you are not sure, click the Default button to restore to the default value.
<b>VLAN</b>	Check the box to assign a VLAN to the interface.

**DHCP Settings**

Hostname (Optional)	<input type="text"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Use custom hostname
DNS Servers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Obtain DNS server address automatically <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Use the following DNS server address(es) DNS Server 1: <input type="text" value="1.1.1.1"/> DNS Server 2: <input type="text" value="8.8.8.8"/>

## DHCP Settings

<b>Hostname (Optional)</b>	If your service provider's DHCP server requires you to supply a hostname value upon acquiring an IP address, you may enter the value here. If your service provider does not provide you with a hostname, you can safely bypass this option.
<b>DNS Servers</b>	<p>Each ISP may provide a set of DNS servers for DNS lookups. This setting specifies the DNS (Domain Name System) servers to be used when a DNS lookup is routed through this connection.</p> <p>Selecting <b>Obtain DNS server address automatically</b> results in the DNS servers assigned by the WAN DHCP server being used for outbound DNS lookups over the connection. (The DNS servers are obtained along with the WAN IP address assigned by the DHCP server.) When <b>Use the following DNS server address(es)</b> is selected, you may enter custom DNS server addresses for this WAN connection into the <b>DNS server 1</b> and <b>DNS server 2</b> fields.</p>

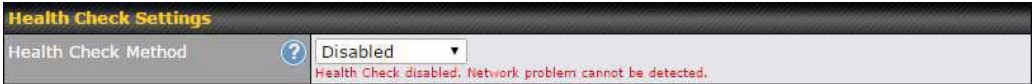




## Health Check Settings

To ensure traffic is routed to healthy WAN connections only, the Peplink Balance can periodically check the health of each WAN connection.

Health Check settings for each WAN connection can be independently configured via **Network>Interfaces>WAN>\*Connection name\*>Health Check Settings**.

Enable Health Check by selecting PING, DNS Lookup, or HTTP from the Health Check Method drop-down menu.

Health Check Settings	
<b>Method</b>	This setting specifies the health check method for the WAN connection. This value can be configured as <b>Disabled</b> , <b>PING</b> , <b>DNS Lookup</b> , or <b>HTTP</b> . The default method is <b>DNS Lookup</b> . For mobile Internet connections, the value of <b>Method</b> can be configured as <b>Disabled</b> or <b>SmartCheck</b> .
Health Check Disabled	
	
When <b>Disabled</b> is chosen in the <b>Method</b> field, the WAN connection will always be considered as up. The connection will <b>NOT</b> be treated as down in the event of IP routing errors.	
Health Check Method: PING	
	
ICMP ping packets will be issued to test the connectivity with a configurable target IP address or hostname. A WAN connection is considered as up if ping responses are received from either one or both of the ping hosts.	
<b>PING Hosts</b>	This setting specifies IP addresses or hostnames with which connectivity is to be tested via ICMP ping. If <b>Use first two DNS servers as Ping Hosts</b> is checked, the target ping host will be the first DNS server for the corresponding WAN connection. Reliable ping hosts with a high uptime should be considered. By default, the first two DNS servers of the WAN connection are used as the ping hosts.
Health Check Method: DNS Lookup	
	
DNS lookups will be issued to test connectivity with target DNS servers. The connection will be treated as up if DNS responses are received from one or both of the servers, regardless of whether the result was positive or negative.	
<b>Health Check</b>	This field allows you to specify two DNS hosts' IP addresses with which connectivity is to be

**DNS Servers**

tested via DNS Lookup.

If **Use first two DNS servers as Health Check DNS Servers** is checked, the first two DNS servers will be the DNS lookup targets for checking a connection's health. If the box is not checked, **Host 1** must be filled, while a value for **Host 2** is optional.

If **Include public DNS servers** is selected and no response is received from all specified DNS servers, DNS lookups will also be issued to some public DNS servers. A WAN connection will be treated as down only if there is also no response received from the public DNS servers.

Connections will be considered as up if DNS responses are received from any one of the health check DNS servers, regardless of a positive or negative result. By default, the first two DNS servers of the WAN connection are used as the health check DNS servers.

**Health Check Method: HTTP**

Health Check Method	HTTP
URL 1	http:// <input type="text"/> Matching String: <input type="checkbox"/>
URL 2	http:// <input type="text"/> Matching String: <input type="checkbox"/>

HTTP connections will be issued to test connectivity with configurable URLs and strings to match.

**URL1**

**WAN Settings>WAN Edit>Health Check Settings>URL1**

The URL will be retrieved when performing an HTTP health check. When **String to Match** is left blank, a health check will pass if the HTTP return code is between 200 and 299 (Note: HTTP redirection codes 301 or 302 are treated as failures). When **String to Match** is filled, a health check will pass if the HTTP return code is between 200 and 299 and if the HTTP response content contains the string.

**URL 2**

**WAN Settings>WAN Edit>Health Check Settings>URL2**

If **URL2** is also provided, a health check will pass if either one of the tests passed.

Other Health Check Settings	
Timeout	<input type="text" value="5"/> second(s)
Health Check Interval	<input type="text" value="5"/> second(s)
Health Check Retries	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Recovery Retries	<input type="text" value="3"/>
<b>Timeout</b>	This setting specifies the timeout in seconds for ping/DNS lookup requests. The default timeout is <b>5 seconds</b> .
<b>Health Check Interval</b>	This setting specifies the time interval in seconds between ping or DNS lookup requests. The default health check interval is <b>5 seconds</b> .
<b>Health Check Retries</b>	This setting specifies the number of consecutive ping/DNS lookup timeouts after which the Peplink Balance will treat the corresponding WAN connection as down. Default health retries is set to <b>3</b> . Using the default <b>Health Retries</b> setting of <b>3</b> , the corresponding WAN connection will be treated as down after three consecutive timeouts.
<b>Recovery Retries</b>	This setting specifies the number of consecutive successful ping/DNS lookup responses that must be received before the Peplink Balance treats a previously down WAN connection as up again. By default, <b>Recover Retries</b> is set to <b>3</b> . Using the default setting, a WAN connection that is treated as down will be considered as up again upon receiving three consecutive successful ping/DNS lookup responses.

**Note**

If a WAN connection goes down, all of the WAN connections not set with a **Connection Type** of **Always-on** will also be brought up until any one of higher priority WAN connections is up and found to be healthy. This design could increase overall network availability.

For example, if WAN1, WAN2, and WAN3 have connection types of **Always-on**, **Backup Priority Group 1**, and **Backup Priority Group 2**, respectively, when WAN1 goes down, WAN2 and WAN3 will try to connect. If WAN3 is connected first, WAN2 will still be kept connecting. If WAN2 is connected, WAN3 will disconnect or stop connecting.

**Automatic Public DNS Server Check on DNS Test Failure**

When the health check method is set to **DNS Lookup** and checks fail, the Balance will automatically perform DNS lookups on some public DNS servers. If the tests are successful, the WAN may not be down, but rather the target DNS server malfunctioned. You will see the following warning message on the main page:

**⚠ Failed to receive DNS response from the health-check DNS servers for WAN connection 3. But public DNS server lookup test via the WAN passed. So please check the DNS server settings.**

## Bandwidth Allowance Monitor Settings

Bandwidth Allowance Monitor Settings	
Bandwidth Allowance Monitor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
Action	Email notification is currently disabled. You can get notified when usage hits 75%/95% of monthly allowance by enabling <a href="#">Email Notification</a> . <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Disconnect when usage hits 100% of monthly allowance
Start Day	On <input type="text" value="1st"/> of each month at 00:00 midnight
Monthly Allowance	<input type="text"/> GB

Bandwidth Allowance Monitor	
<b>Action</b>	If <b>Email Notification</b> is enabled, you will be notified by email when usage hits 75% and 95% of the monthly allowance. If <b>Disconnect when usage hits 100% of monthly allowance</b> is checked, this WAN connection will be disconnected automatically when the usage hits the monthly allowance. It will not resume connection unless this option has been turned off or the usage has been reset when a new billing cycle starts.
<b>Start Day</b>	This option allows you to define which day of the month each billing cycle begins.
<b>Monthly Allowance</b>	This field is for defining the maximum bandwidth usage allowed for the WAN connection each month.

**Disclaimer**

Due to different network protocol overheads and conversions, the amount of data reported by this Peplink device is not representative of actual billable data usage as metered by your network provider. Peplink disclaims any obligation or responsibility for any events arising from the use of the numbers shown here.

## Additional Public IP Settings

Additional Public IP Address Settings					
Additional IP Address	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>IP Address</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subnet Mask</td> <td>255.255.255.255 (/32)</td> </tr> </table> <div style="text-align: center;">↓</div> <div style="border: 1px solid gray; height: 100px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="text-align: right;">✕</div>	IP Address	<input type="text"/>	Subnet Mask	255.255.255.255 (/32)
IP Address	<input type="text"/>				
Subnet Mask	255.255.255.255 (/32)				
Those settings will not be saved until the save button below has been pressed.					

### Additional Public IP Settings

#### IP Address List

**IP Address List** represents the list of fixed Internet IP addresses assigned by the ISP in the event that more than one Internet IP address is assigned to this WAN connection. Enter the fixed Internet IP addresses and the corresponding subnet mask, and then click the **Down Arrow** button to populate IP address entries to the **IP Address List**.

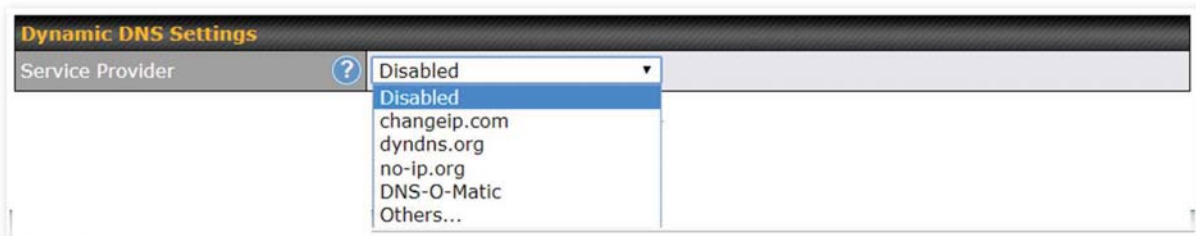
## Dynamic DNS Settings

Peplink Balance routers allow registering domain name relationships to dynamic DNS service providers. Through registration with dynamic DNS service provider(s), the default public Internet IP address of each WAN connection can be associated with a hostname. With dynamic DNS service enabled for a WAN connection, you can connect to your WAN's IP address externally even if its IP address is dynamic. You must register for an account from the listed dynamic DNS service providers before enabling this option.

If the WAN connection's IP address is a reserved private IP address (i.e., behind a NAT router), the public IP of each WAN will be automatically reported to the DNS service provider.

Either upon a change in IP addresses or every 23 days without link reconnection, the Peplink Balance will connect to the dynamic DNS service provider to update the provider's IP address records.

The settings for dynamic DNS service provider(s) and the association of hostname(s) are configured via **Network>Interfaces>WAN>\*Connection name\*>Dynamic DNS Settings**.



If your desired provider is not listed, you may check with **DNS-O-Matic**. This service supports updating 30 other dynamic DNS service providers. (Note: Peplink is not affiliated with DNS-O-Matic.)

Dynamic DNS Settings	
Service Provider	<input type="text" value="DNS-O-Matic"/>
Username	<input type="text"/>
Password	<input type="password"/>
Confirm Password	<input type="password"/>
Update All Hosts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Dynamic DNS Settings	
<b>Service Provider</b>	<p>This setting specifies the dynamic DNS service provider to be used for the WAN. Supported providers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• changeip.com</li> <li>• dyndns.org</li> <li>• no-ip.org</li> <li>• tzo.com</li> <li>• DNS-O-Matic</li> <li>• Others...</li> </ul> <p>support custom Dynamic DNS servers by entering its URL. Works with any service compatible with DynDNS API.</p> <p>Select <b>Disabled</b> to disable this feature.</p>
<b>User ID / User / Email</b>	This setting specifies the registered user name for the dynamic DNS service.
<b>Password / Pass / TZO Key</b>	This setting specifies the password for the dynamic DNS service.
<b>Update All Hosts</b>	Check this box to automatically update all hosts.
<b>Hosts / Domain</b>	This setting specifies a list of hostnames or domains to be associated with the public Internet IP address of the WAN connection.

### Important Note

In order to use dynamic DNS services, appropriate hostname registration(s), as well as a valid account with a supported dynamic DNS service provider, are required.

A dynamic DNS update is performed whenever a WAN's IP address is changed, such as when an IP is changed after a DHCP IP refresh or reconnection.

Due to dynamic DNS service providers' policies, a dynamic DNS host expires automatically when the host record has not been updated for a long time. Therefore, the Peplink Balance performs an update every 23 days, even if a WAN's IP address did not change.

## 7.2 LAN

### 7.2.1 Network Settings

LAN interface settings are located at **Network>LAN>Network Settings**. Navigating to that page will show the following dashboard:

LAN	VLAN	Network	
LAN	None	172.16.251.1/24	
VLAN1	1	2.2.2.2/24	X
VLAN2	2	3.3.3.3/24	X

This represents the LAN interfaces that are active on your router (including VLAN). A grey “X” means that the VLAN is used in other settings and cannot be deleted. You can find which settings are using the VLAN by hovering over the grey “X”.

Alternatively, a red “X” means that there are no settings using the VLAN. You can delete that VLAN by clicking the red “X”

Clicking on any of the existing LAN interfaces (or creating a new one) will show the following :

**IP Settings**

IP Address		255.255.255.0 (/24) ▼
------------	--	-----------------------

**IP Settings**

<b>IP Address</b>	The IP address and subnet mask of the Pepwave router on the LAN.
-------------------	--

Network Settings <span style="float: right;">?</span>	
Name	<input type="text"/>
VLAN ID	<input type="text"/>
Inter-VLAN routing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Network Settings	
<b>Name</b>	Enter a name for the LAN.
<b>VLAN ID</b>	Enter a number for your VLAN.
<b>Inter-VLAN routing</b>	Check this box to enable routing between virtual LANs.

Layer 2 PepVPN Bridging <span style="float: right;">?</span>	
PepVPN Profiles to Bridge <span style="float: right;">?</span>	<input type="checkbox"/> No profile is available
Remote Network Isolation <span style="float: right;">?</span>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spanning Tree Protocol	<input type="checkbox"/>
DHCP Option 82 Injection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Override IP Address when bridge connected <span style="float: right;">?</span>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Do not override <input type="radio"/> Static <input type="radio"/> By DHCP <input type="radio"/> As None



Layer 2 PepVPN Bridging	
<b>PepVPN Profiles to Bridge</b>	The remote network of the selected PepVPN profiles will be bridged with this local LAN, creating a Layer 2 PepVPN, they will be connected and operate like a single LAN, and any broadcast or multicast packets will be sent over the VPN.
<b>Remote Network Isolation</b>	Enable this option if you want to block network traffic between the remote networks, this will not affect the connectivity between them and this local LAN.
<b>Spanning Tree Protocol</b>	Click the box will enable STP for this layer 2 profile bridge.
<b>Override IP Address when bridge connected</b>	<p>Select "Do not override" if the LAN IP address and local DHCP server should remain unchanged after the Layer 2 PepVPN is up.</p> <p>If you choose to override IP address when the VPN is connected, the device will not act as a router, and most Layer 3 routing functions will cease to work.</p>





**DHCP Option 82** Click on the question Mark if you want to enable DHCP Option 82. This allows the device to inject Option 82 with Router Name information before forwarding the DHCP Request packet to a PepVPN peer, such that the DHCP Server can identify where the request originates from.

DHCP Server			
DHCP Server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Enable	<span>?</span>
DHCP Server Logging	<input type="checkbox"/>		
IP Range	<input type="text"/>	- <input type="text"/>	255.255.255.0 (/24) ▾
Lease Time	1	Days 0	Hours 0 Mins
DNS Servers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Assign DNS server automatically	
WINS Servers	<input type="checkbox"/>	Assign WINS server	
BOOTP	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Extended DHCP Option	Option	Value	
	<i>No Extended DHCP Option</i>		
	<input type="button" value="Add"/>		
DHCP Reservation	<span>?</span>	Name	MAC Address
			00:00:00:00:00:00
		Static IP	<input type="button" value="+"/>

DHCP Server Settings	
<b>DHCP Server</b>	When this setting is enabled, the DHCP server automatically assigns an IP address to each computer that is connected via LAN and configured to obtain an IP address via DHCP. The Pepwave router's DHCP server can prevent IP address collision on the LAN.
<b>DHCP Server Logging</b>	Enable logging of DHCP events in the eventlog by selecting the checkbox.
<b>IP Range &amp; Subnet Mask</b>	These settings allocate a range of IP addresses that will be assigned to LAN computers by the Pepwave router's DHCP server.
<b>Lease Time</b>	This setting specifies the length of time throughout which an IP address of a DHCP client remains valid. Upon expiration of the lease time, the assigned IP address will no longer be valid and renewal of the IP address assignment will be required.
<b>DNS Servers</b>	This option allows you to input the DNS server addresses to be offered to DHCP clients. If <b>Assign DNS server automatically</b> is selected, the Pepwave router's built-in DNS server address (i.e., LAN IP address) will be offered.
<b>WINS Servers</b>	This option allows you to optionally specify a Windows Internet Name Service (WINS) server. You may choose to use the <b>built-in WINS server</b> or <b>external WINS servers</b> . When this unit is connected using SpeedFusion™, other VPN peers can share this unit's built-in WINS server by entering this unit's LAN IP address in their DHCP <b>WINS Server</b> setting. Afterward, all PC clients in the VPN can resolve the NetBIOS names of other clients in remote peers. If you have enabled this option, a list of WINS clients will be displayed at <b>Status&gt;WINS Clients</b> .

<b>BOOTP</b>	Check this box to enable BOOTP on older networks that still require it.
<b>Extended DHCP Option</b>	<p>In addition to standard DHCP options (e.g., DNS server address, gateway address, subnet mask), you can specify the value of additional extended DHCP options, as defined in RFC 2132. With these extended options enabled, you can pass additional configuration information to LAN hosts.</p> <p>To define an extended DHCP option, click the <b>Add</b> button, choose the option to define and enter its value. For values that are in IP address list format, you can enter one IP address per line in the provided text area input control. Each option can be defined once only.</p>
<b>DHCP Reservation</b>	<p>This setting reserves the assignment of fixed IP addresses for a list of computers on the LAN. The computers to be assigned fixed IP addresses on the LAN are identified by their MAC addresses. The fixed IP address assignment is displayed as a cross-reference list between the computers' names, MAC addresses, and fixed IP addresses.</p> <p><b>Name</b> (an optional field) allows you to specify a name to represent the device. MAC addresses should be in the format of <b>00:AA:BB:CC:DD:EE</b>. Press  to create a new record. Press  to remove a record. Reserved client information can be imported from the <b>Client List</b>, located at <b>Status&gt;Client List</b>. For more details, please refer to <b>Section 22.3</b>.</p>

<b>DHCP Relay Settings</b>	
DHCP Relay 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable
DHCP Server IP Address	DHCP Server 1: <input type="text"/> DHCP Server 2: <input type="text"/>
DHCP Option 82 	<input type="checkbox"/>
DHCP Relay Logging	<input type="checkbox"/>

DHCP Relay Settings	
<b>DHCP Relay</b>	Enter the address of the DHCP server here. DHCP requests will be relayed to it.
<b>DHCP Server IP Address</b>	DHCP requests from the LAN are relayed to the entered DHCP server. For active-passive DHCP server configurations, enter active and passive DHCP server IPs into the <b>DHCP Server 1</b> and <b>DHCP Server 2</b> fields.
<b>DHCP Option 82</b>	This feature includes device information as relay agent for the attached client when forwarding DHCP requests from a DHCP client to a DHCP server. Device MAC address and network name are embedded to circuit ID and Remote ID in option 82.
<b>DHCP Relay Logging</b>	Check this box to log DHCP relay activity.

### 7.2.2 Network Settings (Common Settings)

Static Route Settings			
Static Route	Destination Network	Subnet Mask	Gateway
	192.168.113.0	255.255.255.0 (/24)	192.168.112.10
		255.255.255.0 (/24)	

Static Route Settings	
<b>Static Route</b>	<p>This table is for defining static routing rules for the LAN segment. A static route consists of the network address, subnet mask, and gateway address. The address and subnet mask values are in w.x.y.z format.</p> <p>The local LAN subnet and subnets behind the LAN will be advertised to the VPN. Remote routes sent over the VPN will also be accepted. Any VPN member will be able to route to the local subnet. Click  to create a new route. Click  to remove a route.</p> <p>Entries in this list will allow traffic to route to a different subnet that is connected to the LAN interface. Any traffic destined for a network/mask pair will be directed to the corresponding gateway instead of routed through WANs.</p>

Virtual Network Mapping			
One-to-One NAT	Local Network	Virtual Network	
Many-to-One NAT	Local Network	Virtual IP Address	

In case of a network address conflict with remote peers (i.e. PepVPN / IPsec VPN / IP Forwarding WAN

are considered as remote connections), you can define Virtual Network Mapping to resolve it.

Note: OSPF & RIPv2 settings should be updated as well to avoid advertising conflicted network.

See: <https://youtu.be/C1FMdZCn3Z8>

Virtual Network Mapping	
<b>One-to-One NAT</b>	Every IP Address in the Local Network has a corresponding unique Virtual IP Address for NAT. Traffic originating from the Local Network to remote connections will be SNAT'ed and behave like coming from the defined Virtual Network. While traffic initiated by remote peers to the Virtual Network will be DNAT'ed accordingly.
<b>Many-to-One NAT</b>	The subnet range defined in Local Network will be mapped to a single Virtual IP Address for NAT. Traffic can only be initiated from local to remote, and these traffic will be NAT'ed and behaves like coming from the same Virtual IP Address.

**WINS Server Settings**

Enable

WINS Server Settings	
<b>Enable</b>	Check the box to enable the WINS Server. A list of WINS clients will be displayed at <b>Status&gt;WINS Clients</b> .

Enter any needed DNS proxy settings. Once all settings have been entered, click **Save** to store your changes.

DNS Proxy Settings																			
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																		
DNS Caching	<input type="checkbox"/>																		
Include Google Public DNS Servers	<input type="checkbox"/>																		
Local DNS Records	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Host Name</th> <th>IP Address</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">+</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Host Name	IP Address				+												
Host Name	IP Address																		
		+																	
Domain Lookup Policy	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Domain</th> <th>Connection</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: right;">+</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Domain	Connection				+												
Domain	Connection																		
		+																	
DNS Resolvers	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>WAN Connection</th> <th>DNS Servers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> WAN 1</td> <td>1.1.1.1 1.0.0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> WAN 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> WAN 3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> WAN 4</td> <td>8.8.8.8 8.8.4.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> WAN 5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Internet</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>LAN Connection</th> <th>DNS Servers</th> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Untagged LAN</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	WAN Connection	DNS Servers	<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 1	1.1.1.1 1.0.0.1	<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 2		<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 3		<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 4	8.8.8.8 8.8.4.4	<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 5		<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Internet		LAN Connection	DNS Servers	<input type="checkbox"/> Untagged LAN	
WAN Connection	DNS Servers																		
<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 1	1.1.1.1 1.0.0.1																		
<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 2																			
<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 3																			
<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 4	8.8.8.8 8.8.4.4																		
<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 5																			
<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Internet																			
LAN Connection	DNS Servers																		
<input type="checkbox"/> Untagged LAN																			
Preferred connections are shown with <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			

DNS Proxy Settings	
<b>Enable</b>	<p>To enable the DNS proxy feature, check this box, and then set up the feature at <b>Network&gt;LAN&gt;DNS Proxy Settings</b>.</p> <p>A DNS proxy server can be enabled to serve DNS requests originating from LAN/PPTP/SpeedFusion™ peers. Requests are forwarded to the <b>DNS servers/resolvers</b> defined for each WAN connection.</p>
<b>DNS Caching</b>	<p>This field is to enable DNS caching on the built-in DNS proxy server. When the option is enabled, queried DNS replies will be cached until the records' TTL has been reached. This feature can improve DNS response time by storing all received DNS results for faster DNS lookup. However, it cannot return the most updated result for frequently updated DNS records. By default, <b>DNS Caching</b> is disabled.</p>
<b>Include Google Public DNS Servers</b>	<p>When this option is enabled, the DNS proxy server will forward DNS requests to Google's public DNS servers, in addition to the DNS servers defined in each WAN. This could increase the DNS service's availability. This setting is disabled by default.</p>
<b>Local DNS Records</b>	<p>This table is for defining custom local DNS records. A static local DNS record consists of a host name and IP address. When looking up the host name from the LAN to LAN IP of the Peplink Balance, the corresponding IP address will be returned. To display the option to set TTL manually, click . Click  to create a new record. Click  to remove a record.</p>

<b>Domain Lookup Policy</b>	DNS proxy will look up the domain names defined here using only the specified connections.
<b>DNS Resolvers<sup>A</sup></b>	<p>Check the box to enable the WINS server. A list of WINS clients will be displayed at <b>Network&gt;LAN&gt;DNS Proxy Settings&gt;DNS Resolvers</b>.</p> <p>This field specifies which DNS resolvers will receive forwarded DNS requests. If no WAN/VPN/LAN DNS resolver is selected, all of the WAN's DNS resolvers will be selected. If a SpeedFusion™ peer is selected, you may enter the VPN peer's DNS resolver IP address(es).</p> <p>Queries will be forwarded to the selected connections' resolvers. If all of the selected connections are down, queries will be forwarded to all resolvers on healthy WAN connections.</p>

<sup>A</sup> - Advanced feature, please click the button on the top right-hand corner to activate.

Finally, if needed, configure your Bonjour forwarding settings. Once all settings have been entered, click **Save** to store your changes.

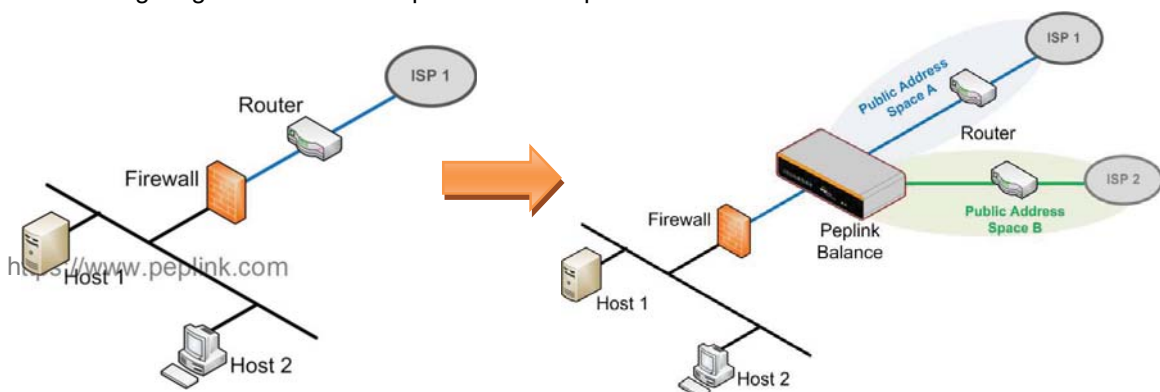


Bonjour Forwarding Settings	
<b>Enable</b>	Check this box to turn on Bonjour forwarding.
<b>Bonjour Service</b>	<p>Choose <b>Service</b> and <b>Client</b> networks from the drop-down menus, and then click  to add the networks. To delete an existing Bonjour listing, click .</p> <p>Bonjour Forwarding is supported on All Balance models, MAX 700, HD2, HD4</p>

## Drop-In Mode

Drop-in mode (or transparent bridging mode) eases the installation of the Peplink Balance on a live network between the firewall and router, such that changes to the settings of existing equipment are not required.

The following diagram illustrates drop-in mode setup:



Enable drop-in mode using the Setup Wizard. After enabling this feature and selecting the WAN for drop-in mode, various settings, including the WAN's connection method and IP address, will be automatically updated.

When drop-in mode is enabled, the LAN and the WAN for drop-in mode ports will be bridged. Traffic between the LAN hosts and WAN router will be forwarded between the devices. In this case, the hosts on both sides will not notice any IP or MAC address changes.

After successfully setting up the Peplink Balance as part of the network using drop-in mode, it will, depending on model, support one or more WAN connections. Some MediaFast units also support multiple WAN connections after activating drop-in mode, though a SpeedFusion license may be required to activate more than one WAN port.

**Please note the Drop-In Mode is mutually exclusive with VLAN.**

Drop-In Mode Settings	
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WAN for Drop-In Mode	WAN 1
Share Drop-In IP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Shared IP Address	255.255.255.0 (/24)
WAN Default Gateway	<input type="text"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I have other host(s) on WAN segment Host IP Address(es) <input type="text"/> - <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="↓"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="button" value="Delete"/>
WAN DNS Servers	DNS server 1: <input type="text"/> DNS server 2: <input type="text"/>
NOTE: The DHCP Server Settings will be overwritten.  The following WAN 1 settings will be overwritten: Connection Method, MTU, Health Check, Additional Public IP, and Dynamic DNS Settings.  The PPTP Server will be disabled.  Tip: please review the DNS Forwarding setting under the Service Forwarding section.	

Drop-in Mode Settings	
<b>Enable</b>	Drop-in mode eases the installation of the Peplink Balance on a live network between the existing firewall and router, such that no configuration changes are required on existing equipment. Check the box to enable the drop-in mode feature.

	Please refer to <b>Section 12, Drop-in Mode</b> for details.
<b>WAN for Drop-In Mode</b>	Select the WAN port to be used for drop-in mode. If <b>WAN 1 with LAN Bypass</b> is selected, the high availability feature will be disabled automatically.
<b>Shared Drop-In IP<sup>A</sup></b>	When this option is enabled, the passthrough IP address will be used to connect to WAN hosts (email notification, remote syslog, etc.). The Balance will listen for this IP address when WAN hosts access services provided by the Balance (web admin access from the WAN, DNS server requests, etc.). To connect to hosts on the LAN (email notification, remote syslog, etc.), the default gateway address will be used. The Balance will listen for this IP address when LAN hosts access services provided by the Balance (web admin access from the WAN, DNS proxy, etc.).
<b>Shared IP Address<sup>A</sup></b>	Access to this IP address will be passed through to the LAN port if this device is not serving the service being accessed. The shared IP address will be used in connecting to hosts on the WAN (e.g., email notification, remote syslog, etc.) The device will also listen on the IP address when hosts on the WAN access services served on this device (e.g., web admin accesses from WAN, DNS server, etc.)
<b>WAN Default Gateway</b>	Enter the WAN router's IP address in this field. If there are more hosts in addition to the router on the WAN segment, click the  button next to "WAN Default Gateway" and check the <b>I have other host(s) on WAN segment</b> box and enter the IP address of the hosts that need to access LAN devices or be accessed by others.
<b>WAN DNS Servers</b>	Enter the selected WAN's corresponding DNS server IP addresses.

<sup>A</sup> - Advanced feature, please click the button on the top right-hand corner to activate.

### 7.2.3 Port Settings

To configure port settings, navigate to **Network > Port Settings**

Port Settings						
	Name	Enable	Speed	Advertise Speed	Port Type	VLAN
1	LAN Port 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			Trunk ▾	Any ▾
2	LAN Port 2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Auto ▾	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trunk ▾	Any ▾
3	LAN Port 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			Trunk ▾	Any ▾

This section allows you to:

- enable or disable specific LAN ports
- Configure the negotiation speed of the LAN ports
- Configure the port type (Trunk or Access)
- Assign a VLAN to a LAN port (in Access mode)



## 7.3 VPN

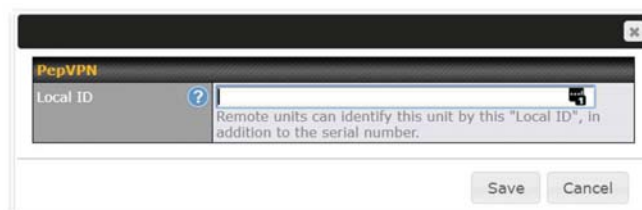
### 7.3.1 SpeedFusion



Peplink Balance SpeedFusion™ Bandwidth Bonding is our patented technology that enables our SD-WAN routers to bond multiple Internet connections to increase site-to-site bandwidth and reliability. SpeedFusion securely connects one or more branch offices to your company's main headquarters or to other branches. The data, voice, and video communications between these locations are kept confidential across the public Internet.

The SpeedFusion™ of the Peplink Balance is specifically designed for multi-WAN environments. With SpeedFusion, in case of failures and network congestion at one or more WANs, other WANs can be used to continue carrying the network traffic. Peplink Balance routers can bond all WAN connections' bandwidth for routing SpeedFusion™ traffic. Unless all the WAN connections of one site are down, the Peplink Balance can keep the VPN up and running. Bandwidth bonding is enabled by default.

To begin, navigate to **Network > VPN > SpeedFusion** and enter a Local ID and click save.



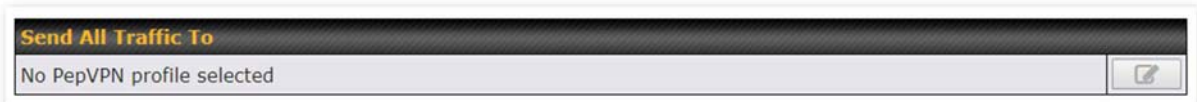
This device will be identified by other SpeedFusion Peers by this local ID. The following menu will appear:



### SpeedFusion Profiles

This table displays all defined profiles. Click the **New Profile** button to create a new profile for making a VPN connection to a remote unit via available WAN connections. Each pair of VPN connection requires its own profile.

The local LAN subnet and subnets behind the LAN (defined under Static Route on the LAN Settings page) will be advertised to the VPN. All VPN members will be able to route to local subnets.



### Send All Traffic To

This feature allows you to redirect all traffic to a specified PepVPN connection. Click the button to select your connection and the following menu will appear:

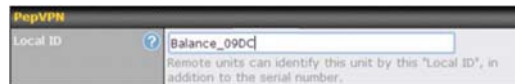


You could also specify a DNS server to resolve incoming DNS requests. Click the checkbox next to **Backup Site** to designate a backup SpeedFusion profile that will take over, should the main PepVPN connection fail.



### PepVPN Local ID

This feature allows you to change the local ID of a PepVPN connection. Click the button to select your connection and the following menu will appear:



After updating the local ID, click **Save** to store your changes.



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "PepVPN Settings". Under the heading "Link Failure Detection Time", there are four radio button options: "Recommended (Approx. 15 secs)", "Fast (Approx. 6 secs)", "Faster (Approx. 2 secs)", and "Extreme (Under 1 sec)". Below these options is a note: "Shorter detection time incurs more health checks and higher bandwidth overhead". A "Save" button is located at the bottom of the settings panel.

## Link Failure Detection

The bonded VPN can detect routing failures on the path between two sites over each WAN connection. Failed WAN connections will not be used to route VPN traffic. Health check packets are sent to the remote unit to detect any failure. The more frequently checks are sent, the shorter the detection time, although more bandwidth will be consumed.

When **Recommended** (default) is selected, a health check packet is sent every five seconds, and the expected detection time is 15 seconds.

### Link Failure Detection Time

When **Fast** is selected, a health check packet is sent every three seconds, and the expected detection time is six seconds.

When **Faster** is selected, a health check packet is sent every second, and the expected detection time is two seconds.

When **Extreme** is selected, a health check packet is sent every 0.1 second, and the expected detection time is less than one second.

## Important Note

Peplink proprietary SpeedFusion™ uses TCP port 32015 and UDP port 4500 for establishing VPN connections. If you have a firewall in front of your Peplink Balance devices, you will need to add firewall rules for these ports and protocols to allow inbound and outbound traffic to pass through the firewall.



### SpeedFusion: Profile Configuration

Click the **New Profile** button, or click one of the existing profiles, and the following menus will appear:

PepVPN Profile					
Name	Balance 2929-2929-2929				
Active	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
SpeedFusion	Supported				
Encryption	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 256-bit AES <input type="radio"/> OFF				
Authentication	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Remote ID / Pre-shared Key <input type="radio"/> X.509				
Remote ID / Pre-shared Key	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Remote ID</th> <th>Pre-shared Key</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Balance 9898-9898-9898</td> <td>*****</td> </tr> </table>	Remote ID	Pre-shared Key	Balance 9898-9898-9898	*****
Remote ID	Pre-shared Key				
Balance 9898-9898-9898	*****				
NAT Mode	<input type="checkbox"/> Untagged LAN				
Remote IP Address / Host Names (Optional)	<input type="text"/> <small>If this field is empty, this field on the remote unit must be filled</small>				
Data Port	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> Custom <input type="text"/>				
Bandwidth Limit	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Cost	10				
WAN Smoothing	Off				
Use IP ToS	<input type="checkbox"/>				

A list of defined SpeedFusion connection profiles and a **Link Failure Detection Time** option will be shown. Click the **New Profile** button to create a new VPN connection profile for making a VPN connection to a remote Peplink Balance via the available WAN connections. Each profile is for making a VPN connection with one remote Peplink Balance.

PepVPN Profile Settings	
<b>Name</b>	<p>This field is for specifying a name to represent this profile. The name can be any combination of alphanumeric characters (0-9, A-Z, a-z), underscores ( _ ), dashes ( - ), and/or non-leading/trailing spaces ( ).</p> <p>Click the  icon next to the <b>PepVPN Profile</b> title bar to use the IP ToS field of your data packet on PepVPN WAN traffic.</p>
<b>Active</b>	When this box is checked, this VPN connection profile will be enabled. Otherwise, it will be disabled.
<b>Encryption</b>	By default, VPN traffic is encrypted with <b>256-bit AES</b> . If <b>Off</b> is selected on both sides of a VPN connection, no encryption will be applied.
<b>Authentication</b>	Select from <b>By Remote ID Only</b> , <b>Pre-shared Key</b> , or <b>X.509</b> to specify the method the Peplink Balance will use to authenticate peers. When selecting <b>By Remote ID Only</b> , be sure to enter a unique peer ID number in the <b>Remote ID</b> field.
<b>Remote ID / Pre-shared Key</b>	This optional field becomes available when <b>Remote ID / Pre-shared Key</b> is selected as the Peplink Balance's VPN <b>Authentication</b> method, as explained above. <b>Pre-shared Key</b> defines the pre-shared key used for this particular VPN connection. The VPN connection's

	<p>session key will be further protected by the pre-shared key. The connection will be up only if the pre-shared keys on each side match. When the peer is running firmware 5.0+, this setting will be ignored.</p> <p>Enter Remote IDs either by typing out each Remote ID and Pre-shared Key, or by pasting a CSV. If you wish to paste a CSV, click the  icon next to the "Remote ID / Preshared Key" setting.</p>
<b>Remote ID/Remote Certificate</b>	<p>These optional fields become available when <b>X.509</b> is selected as the Peplink Balance's VPN authentication method, as explained above. To authenticate VPN connections using X.509 certificates, copy and paste certificate details into these fields. To get more information on a listed X.509 certificate, click the <b>Show Details</b> link below the field.</p>
<b>Allow Shared Remote ID</b>	<p>When this option is enabled, the router will allow multiple peers to run using the same remote ID.</p>
<b>NAT Mode</b>	<p>Check this box to allow the local DHCP server to assign an IP address to the remote peer. When <b>NAT Mode</b> is enabled, all remote traffic over the VPN will be tagged with the assigned IP address using network address translation.</p>
<b>Remote IP Address / Host Names (Optional)</b>	<p>If <b>NAT Mode</b> is not enabled, you can enter a remote peer's WAN IP address or hostname(s) here. If the remote uses more than one address, enter only one of them here. Multiple hostnames are allowed and can be separated by a space character or carriage return. Dynamic-DNS host names are also accepted.</p> <p>This field is optional. With this field filled, the Peplink Balance will initiate connection to each of the remote IP addresses until it succeeds in making a connection. If the field is empty, the Peplink Balance will wait for connection from the remote peer. Therefore, at least one of the two VPN peers must specify this value. Otherwise, VPN connections cannot be established.</p> <p>Click the  icon to customize the handshake port (TCP)</p>
<b>Data Port</b>	<p>This field is used to specify a UDP port number for transporting outgoing VPN data. If <b>Default</b> is selected, UDP port 4500 will be used. Port 32015 will be used if the remote unit uses Firmware prior to version 5.4 or if port 4500 is unavailable. If <b>Custom</b> is selected, enter an outgoing port number from 1 to 65535.</p>
<b>Bandwidth Limit</b>	<p>Define maximum download and upload speed to each individual peer. This functionality requires the peer to use PepVPN version 4.0.0 or above.</p>
<b>Cost</b>	<p>Define path cost for this profile. OSPF will determine the best route through the network using the assigned cost. Default: 10</p>
<b>WAN Smoothing<sup>A</sup></b>	<p>While using PepVPN, utilize multiple WAN links to reduce the impact of packet loss and get the lowest possible latency at the expense of extra bandwidth consumption. This is suitable for streaming applications where the average bitrate requirement is much lower than the WAN's available bandwidth.</p> <p>Off - Disable WAN Smoothing.</p>

Normal - The total bandwidth consumption will be at most 2x of the original data traffic.

Medium - The total bandwidth consumption will be at most 3x of the original data traffic.

High - The total bandwidth consumption depends on the number of connected active tunnels.

<sup>A</sup> - Advanced feature, please click the button on the top right-hand corner to activate.

To enable Layer 2 Bridging between PepVPN profiles, navigate to **Network>LAN>\*LAN Profile Name\***

WAN Connection Priority					
	Priority	Direction	Connect to Remote	Cut-off latency (ms)	Suspension Time after Packet Loss (ms)
1. WAN 1	1 (Highest) ▼	Up/Down ▼	All ▼	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2. WAN 2	1 (Highest) ▼	Up/Down ▼	All ▼	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3. Wi-Fi WAN	1 (Highest) ▼	Up/Down ▼	All ▼	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. Cellular 1	1 (Highest) ▼	Up/Down ▼	All ▼	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5. Cellular 2	1 (Highest) ▼	Up/Down ▼	All ▼	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6. USB	1 (Highest) ▼	Up/Down ▼	All ▼	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**WAN Connection Priority**

**WAN  
Connection  
Priority**

If your device supports it, you can specify the priority of WAN connections to be used for making VPN connections. WAN connections set to **OFF** will never be used. Only available WAN connections with the highest priority will be used.

To enable asymmetric connections, connection mapping to remote WANs, cut-off latency, and packet loss suspension time, click the button.

Peplink Balance IPsec VPN functionality securely connects one or more branch offices to your company's main headquarters or to other branches. Data, voice, and video communications between these locations are kept safe and confidential across the public Internet. IPsec VPN on the Peplink Balance is specially designed for multi-WAN environments. For instance, if a user sets up multiple IPsec profiles for his multi-WAN environment and WAN1 is connected and healthy, IPsec traffic will go through this link. However, should unforeseen problems (e.g., unplugged cables or ISP problems) cause WAN1 to go down, our IPsec implementation will make use of WAN2 and WAN3 for failover.

Peplink also published a whitepaper about Speedfusion which can be downloaded from the following url: <http://download.peplink.com/resources/whitepaper-speedfusion-and-best-practices-2019.pdf>

### 7.3.2 IPsec VPN

All Peplink products can make multiple IPsec VPN connections with Peplink routers, as well as Cisco and Juniper routers.

Note that all LAN subnets and the subnets behind them must be unique. Otherwise, VPN members will not be able to access each other.

All data can be routed over the VPN with a selection of encryption standards, such as 3DES, AES-128, and AES-256.

To configure, navigate to **Network>Interfaces>IPsec VPN**.

<b>NAT-Traversal</b>	Enabled (required by L2TP with IPsec)	
<b>IPsec VPN Profiles</b>	<b>Remote Networks</b>	
Profile 1	192.168.11.193/24	
<input type="button" value="New Profile"/>		


A **NAT-Traversal** option and list of defined **IPsec VPN** profiles will be shown.

**NAT-Traversal** should be enabled if your system is behind a NAT router.

Click the **New Profile** button to create new IPsec VPN profiles that make VPN connections to remote Peplink Balance, Cisco, or Juniper Routers via available WAN connections. To edit any of the profiles, click on its associated connection name in the leftmost column.

Name	Profile 1								
Active	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								
Connect Upon Disconnection of	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WAN 2							
Remote Gateway IP Address / Host Name	12.12.12.12								
Local Networks	<p>Propose the following networks to remote gateway:</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 172.16.1.1/24 <input type="checkbox"/> 172.16.2.1/24 <input type="checkbox"/> 172.16.3.1/24 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10.10.0.1/32 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 192.168.10.0/24 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 192.168.11.0/24 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="text"/>								
	<p>Apply the following NAT policies:</p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 172.16.1.0/24 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 192.168.10.0/24 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 172.16.2.0/24 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 10.10.0.1/32 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 172.16.3.11/32 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 192.168.11.101/32 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 172.16.3.21/32 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 192.168.11.201/32 <input type="checkbox"/> Local Network <input checked="" type="radio"/> NAT Network <input type="text"/>								
Remote Networks	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Network</th> <th>Subnet Mask</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>192.167.11.193</td> <td>255.255.255.0 (/24)</td> <td><input type="button" value="+"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Network	Subnet Mask		192.167.11.193	255.255.255.0 (/24)	<input type="button" value="+"/>		
Network	Subnet Mask								
192.167.11.193	255.255.255.0 (/24)	<input type="button" value="+"/>							
Authentication	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Preshared Key <input type="radio"/> X.509 Certificate								
Mode	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Main Mode (All WANs need to have Static IP) <input type="radio"/> Aggressive Mode								
Force UDP Encapsulation	<input type="checkbox"/>								
Preshared Key	<input type="text" value="....."/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hide Characters								
Local ID	<input type="text"/>								
Remote ID	<input type="text"/>								
Phase 1 (IKE) Proposal	1 <input type="text" value="AES-256 &amp; SHA1"/> 2 <input type="text" value="-----"/>								
Phase 1 DH Group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Group 2: MODP 1024 <input type="checkbox"/> Group 5: MODP 1536								
Phase 1 SA Lifetime	<input type="text" value="3600"/>	seconds	<input type="button" value="Default"/>						
Phase 2 (ESP) Proposal	1 <input type="text" value="AES-256 &amp; SHA1"/> 2 <input type="text" value="-----"/>								
Phase 2 PFS Group	<input checked="" type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Group 2: MODP 1024 <input type="radio"/> Group 5: MODP 1536								
Phase 2 SA Lifetime	<input type="text" value="28800"/>	seconds	<input type="button" value="Default"/>						



IPsec VPN Settings	
<b>Name</b>	This field is for specifying a local name to represent this connection profile.
<b>Active</b>	When this box is checked, this IPsec VPN connection profile will be enabled. Otherwise, it will be disabled.
<b>Connect Upon Disconnection of</b>	Check this box and select a WAN to connect to this VPN automatically when the specified WAN is disconnected. To activate this function, click the  button next to the "Active" option.
<b>Remote Gateway IP Address / Host Name</b>	Enter the remote peer's public IP address. For <b>Aggressive Mode</b> , this is optional.
<b>Local Networks</b>	<p>Enter the local LAN subnets here. If you have defined static routes, they will be shown here.</p> <p>Using NAT, you can map a specific local network / IP address to another, and the packets received by remote gateway will appear to be coming from the mapped network / IP address. This allow you to establish IPsec connection to a remote site that has one or more subnets overlapped with local site.</p> <p>Two types of NAT policies can be defined:</p> <p><b>One-to-One NAT policy:</b> if the defined subnet in Local Network and NAT Network has the same size, for example, policy "192.168.50.0/24 &gt; 172.16.1.0/24" will translate the local IP address 192.168.50.10 to 172.16.1.10 and 192.168.50.20 to 172.16.1.20. This is a bidirectional mapping which means clients in remote site can initiate connection to the local clients using the mapped address too.</p> <p><b>Many-to-One NAT policy:</b> if the defined NAT Network on the right hand side is an IP address (or having a network prefix /32), for example, policy "192.168.1.0/24 &gt; 172.168.50.1/32" will translate all clients in 192.168.1.0/24 network to 172.168.50.1. This is a unidirectional mapping which means clients in remote site will not be able to initiate a connection to the local clients.</p>
<b>Remote Networks</b>	Enter the LAN and subnets that are located at the remote site here.
<b>Authentication</b>	To access your VPN, clients will need to authenticate by your choice of methods. Choose between the <b>Preshared Key</b> and <b>X.509 Certificate</b> methods of authentication.
<b>Mode</b>	Choose <b>Main Mode</b> if both IPsec peers use static IP addresses. Choose <b>Aggressive Mode</b> if one of the IPsec peers uses dynamic IP addresses.
<b>Force UDP Encapsulation</b>	For forced UDP encapsulation regardless of NAT-traversal, tick this checkbox.

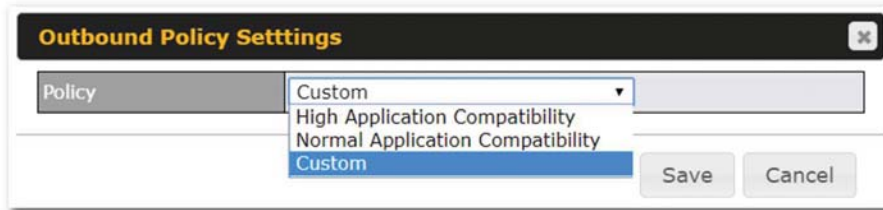
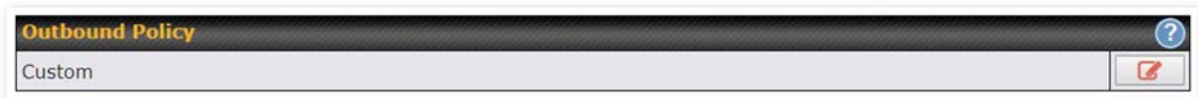
<b>Pre-shared Key</b>	This defines the peer authentication pre-shared key used to authenticate this VPN connection. The connection will be up only if the pre-shared keys on each side match.
<b>Remote Certificate (pem encoded)</b>	Available only when <b>X.509 Certificate</b> is chosen as the <b>Authentication</b> method, this field allows you to paste a valid X.509 certificate.
<b>Local ID</b>	In <b>Main Mode</b> , this field can be left blank. In <b>Aggressive Mode</b> , if <b>Remote Gateway IP Address</b> is filled on this end and the peer end, this field can be left blank. Otherwise, this field is typically a U-FQDN.
<b>Remote ID</b>	In <b>Main Mode</b> , this field can be left blank. In <b>Aggressive Mode</b> , if <b>Remote Gateway IP Address</b> is filled on this end and the peer end, this field can be left blank. Otherwise, this field is typically a U-FQDN.
<b>Phase 1 (IKE) Proposal</b>	In <b>Main Mode</b> , this allows setting up to six encryption standards, in descending order of priority, to be used in initial connection key negotiations. In <b>Aggressive Mode</b> , only one selection is permitted.
<b>Phase 1 DH Group</b>	This is the Diffie-Hellman group used within IKE. This allows two parties to establish a shared secret over an insecure communications channel. The larger the group number, the higher the security. <b>Group 2: 1024-bit</b> is the default value. <b>Group 5: 1536-bit</b> is the alternative option.
<b>Phase 1 SA Lifetime</b>	This setting specifies the lifetime limit of this Phase 1 Security Association. By default, it is set at <b>3600</b> seconds.
<b>Phase 2 (ESP) Proposal</b>	In <b>Main Mode</b> , this allows setting up to six encryption standards, in descending order of priority, to be used for the IP data that is being transferred. In <b>Aggressive Mode</b> , only one selection is permitted.
<b>Phase 2 PFS Group</b>	Perfect forward secrecy (PFS) ensures that if a key was compromised, the attacker will be able to access only the data protected by that key. <b>None</b> - Do not request for PFS when initiating connection. However, since there is no valid reason to refuse PFS, the system will allow the connection to use PFS if requested by the remote peer. This is the default value. <b>Group 2:</b> 1024-bit Diffie-Hellman group. The larger the group number, the higher the security. <b>Group 5: 1536-bit</b> is the third option.
<b>Phase 2 SA Lifetime</b>	This setting specifies the lifetime limit of this Phase 2 Security Association. By default, it is set at <b>28800</b> seconds.

**IPsec Status** shows the current connection status of each connection profile and is displayed at **Status>IPsec VPN**.

## 7.4 Outbound Policy

Outbound policies for managing and load balancing outbound traffic are located at

**Network>Outbound Policy**. Click the  button beside the **Outbound Policy** box:



A selection menu will appear, giving you the choice between three different Outbound Policy Settings:

Outbound Policy Settings	
<b>High Application Compatibility</b>	Outbound traffic from a source LAN device is routed through the same WAN connection regardless of the destination Internet IP address and protocol. This option provides the highest application compatibility.
<b>Normal Application Compatibility</b>	Outbound traffic from a source LAN device to the same destination Internet IP address will be routed through the same WAN connection persistently, regardless of protocol. This option provides high compatibility to most applications, and users still benefit from WAN link load balancing when multiple Internet servers are accessed.
<b>Custom</b>	Outbound traffic behavior can be managed by defining rules in a custom rule table. A default rule can be defined for connections that cannot be matched with any of the rules.

The menu underneath enables you to define Outbound policy rules:



The bottom-most rule is **Default**. Edit this rule to change the device's default manner of controlling outbound traffic for all connections that do not match any of the rules above it. Under the **Service** heading, click **Default** to change these settings.

To rearrange the priority of outbound rules, drag and drop them into the desired sequence.

Edit Default Custom Rule													
Default Rule	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Custom <input type="radio"/> Auto												
Algorithm	Weighted Balance												
Load Distribution Weight	<table><tr><td>WAN 1</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>WAN 2</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>WAN 3</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>WAN 4</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>WAN 5</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Mobile Internet</td><td>10</td></tr></table>	WAN 1	10	WAN 2	10	WAN 3	10	WAN 4	10	WAN 5	10	Mobile Internet	10
WAN 1	10												
WAN 2	10												
WAN 3	10												
WAN 4	10												
WAN 5	10												
Mobile Internet	10												
When No Connections are Available	<table><tr><td>Drop the Traffic</td></tr><tr><td>Drop the Traffic</td></tr><tr><td>Use Any Available Connections</td></tr></table>	Drop the Traffic	Drop the Traffic	Use Any Available Connections									
Drop the Traffic													
Drop the Traffic													
Use Any Available Connections													

Save Cancel

By default, **Auto** is selected as the **Default Rule**. You can select **Custom** to change the algorithm to be used. Please refer to the upcoming sections for the details on the available algorithms.

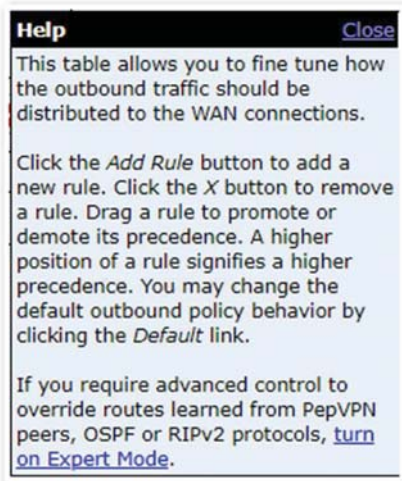
To create a custom rule, click **Add Rule** at the bottom of the table.

**Add a New Custom Rule**
✕

<b>Service Name</b>	<input type="text"/>
<b>Enable</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Always on ▾
<b>Source</b>	Any ▾
<b>Destination</b>	<span style="font-size: small;">?</span> IP Network ▾ <input type="text"/> Mask: 255.255.255.0 (/24) ▾
<b>Protocol</b>	<span style="font-size: small;">?</span> Any ▾ ← :: Protocol Selection :: ▾
<b>Algorithm</b>	<span style="font-size: small;">?</span> Weighted Balance ▾
<b>Load Distribution Weight</b>	<span style="font-size: small;">?</span> <div style="margin-top: 5px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 2px;"> <span style="font-size: x-small;">WAN 1</span> <span style="font-size: x-small;">10</span> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid #ccc; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; right: -10px; top: -5px; width: 10px; height: 10px; border-radius: 50%; background-color: #00aaff; opacity: 0.5;"></div> </div> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 2px;"> <span style="font-size: x-small;">WAN 2</span> <span style="font-size: x-small;">10</span> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid #ccc; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; right: -10px; top: -5px; width: 10px; height: 10px; border-radius: 50%; background-color: #00aaff; opacity: 0.5;"></div> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 2px;"> <span style="font-size: x-small;">WAN 3</span> <span style="font-size: x-small;">10</span> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid #ccc; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; right: -10px; top: -5px; width: 10px; height: 10px; border-radius: 50%; background-color: #00aaff; opacity: 0.5;"></div> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 2px;"> <span style="font-size: x-small;">WAN 4</span> <span style="font-size: x-small;">10</span> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid #ccc; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; right: -10px; top: -5px; width: 10px; height: 10px; border-radius: 50%; background-color: #00aaff; opacity: 0.5;"></div> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 2px;"> <span style="font-size: x-small;">WAN 5</span> <span style="font-size: x-small;">10</span> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid #ccc; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; right: -10px; top: -5px; width: 10px; height: 10px; border-radius: 50%; background-color: #00aaff; opacity: 0.5;"></div> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-bottom: 2px;"> <span style="font-size: x-small;">Mobile Internet</span> <span style="font-size: x-small;">10</span> <div style="flex-grow: 1; border-bottom: 1px solid #ccc; position: relative;"> <div style="position: absolute; right: -10px; top: -5px; width: 10px; height: 10px; border-radius: 50%; background-color: #00aaff; opacity: 0.5;"></div> </div> </div>
<b>When No Connections are Available</b>	<span style="font-size: small;">?</span> Drop the Traffic ▾

New Custom Rule Settings											
<b>Service Name</b>	This setting specifies the name of the outbound traffic rule.										
<b>Enable</b>	<p>This setting specifies whether the outbound traffic rule takes effect. When <b>Enable</b> is checked, the rule takes effect: traffic is matched and actions are taken by the Pepwave router based on the other parameters of the rule. When <b>Enable</b> is unchecked, the rule does not take effect: the Pepwave router disregards the other parameters of the rule.</p> <p>Click the drop-down menu next to the checkbox to apply a time schedule to this custom rule.</p>										
<b>Source</b>	This setting specifies the source IP address, IP network, or MAC address for traffic that matches the rule.										
<b>Destination</b>	<p>This setting specifies the destination IP address, IP network, or domain name for traffic that matches the rule.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; font-size: x-small;">Destination</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">Domain Name ▾</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">Protocol</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">Any</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;">Algorithm</td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">IP Address</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;"></td> <td style="font-size: x-small;">IP Network</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="font-size: x-small;"></td> <td style="font-size: x-small; background-color: #00aaff; color: white;">Domain Name</td> </tr> </table> </div> <p>If <b>Domain Name</b> is chosen and a domain name, such as <i>foobar.com</i>, is entered, any outgoing accesses to <i>foobar.com</i> and <i>*.foobar.com</i> will match this criterion. You may enter a wildcard (.*) at the end of a domain name to match any host with a name having the</p>	Destination	Domain Name ▾	Protocol	Any	Algorithm	IP Address		IP Network		Domain Name
Destination	Domain Name ▾										
Protocol	Any										
Algorithm	IP Address										
	IP Network										
	Domain Name										

	<p>domain name in the middle. If you enter <i>foobar.*</i>, for example, <i>www.foobar.com</i>, <i>www.foobar.co.jp</i>, or <i>foobar.co.uk</i> will also match. Placing wildcards in any other position is not supported.</p> <p>NOTE: if a server has one Internet IP address and multiple server names, and if one of the names is defined here, access to any one of the server names will also match this rule.</p>
<b>Protocol and Port</b>	This setting specifies the IP protocol and port of traffic that matches this rule.
<b>Algorithm</b>	<p>This setting specifies the behavior of the Pepwave router for the custom rule. One of the following values can be selected (note that some Pepwave routers provide only some of these options):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weighted Balance</li> <li>• Persistence</li> <li>• Enforced</li> <li>• Priority</li> <li>• Overflow</li> <li>• Least Used</li> <li>• Lowest Latency</li> <li>• Fastest Response Time</li> </ul> <p>For a full explanation of each Algorithm, please see the following article:  <a href="https://forum.peplink.com/t/exactly-how-do-peplinks-load-balancing-algorithms-work/8059">https://forum.peplink.com/t/exactly-how-do-peplinks-load-balancing-algorithms-work/8059</a></p>
<b>Load Distribution Weight</b>	This is to define the outbound traffic weight ratio for each WAN connection.
<b>Terminate Sessions on Link Recovery</b>	This setting specifies whether to terminate existing IP sessions on a less preferred WAN connection in the event that a more preferred WAN connection is recovered. This setting is applicable to the <b>Weighted</b> , <b>Persistence</b> , and <b>Priority</b> algorithms. By default, this setting is disabled. In this case, existing IP sessions will not be terminated or affected when any other WAN connection is recovered. When this setting is enabled, existing IP sessions may be terminated when another WAN connection is recovered, such that only the preferred healthy WAN connection(s) is used at any point in time.
<b>When No connections are available</b>	<p>This field allows you to configure the default action when all the selected Connections are not available.</p> <p><b>Drop the Traffic</b> - Traffic will be discarded.</p> <p><b>Use Any Available Connections</b> - Traffic will be routed to any available Connection, even it is not selected in the list.</p> <p><b>Fall-through to Next Rule</b> - Traffic will continue to match next Outbound Policy rule just like this rule is inactive.</p>

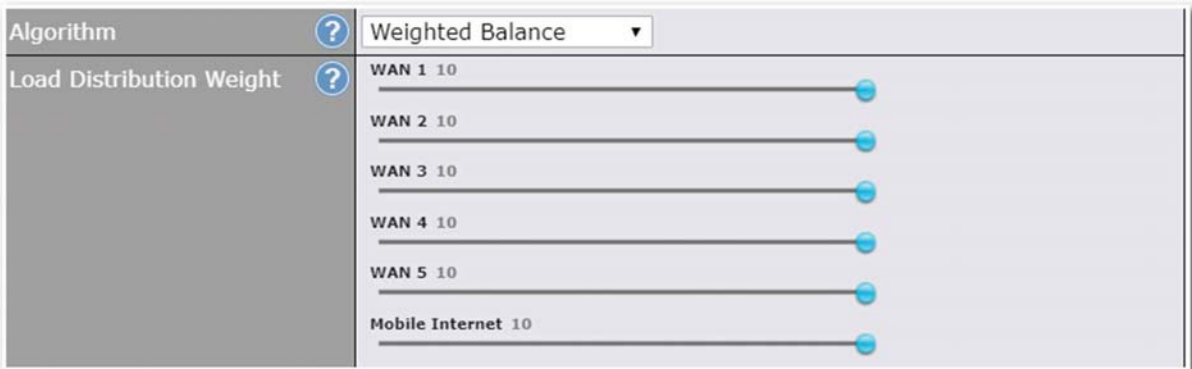


**Expert Mode** is available on some Pepwave routers for use by advanced users. To enable the feature, click on the help icon and click **turn on Expert Mode**.

In Expert Mode, a new special rule, **SpeedFusion™ Routes**, is displayed in the **Custom Rules** table. This rule represents all SpeedFusion™ routes learned from remote VPN peers. By default, this bar is on the top of all custom rules. This position means that traffic for remote VPN subnets will be routed to the corresponding VPN peer. You can create custom **Priority** or **Enforced** rules and move them above the bar to override the SpeedFusion™ routes. Upon disabling Expert Mode, all rules above the bar will be removed.

### Algorithm: Weighted Balance

This setting specifies the ratio of WAN connection usage to be applied on the specified IP protocol and port. This setting is applicable only when **Algorithm** is set to **Weighted Balance**.



The amount of matching traffic that is distributed to a WAN connection is proportional to the weight of the WAN connection relative to the total weight. Use the sliders to change each WAN's weight.

For example, with the following weight settings:

- Ethernet WAN1: 10
- Ethernet WAN2: 10
- Wi-Fi WAN: 10
- Cellular 1: 10
- Cellular 2: 10
- USB: 10

Total weight is 60 = (10 +10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10).

Matching traffic distributed to Ethernet WAN1 is 16.7% = (10 / 60 x 100%.

Matching traffic distributed to Ethernet WAN2 is 16.7% = (10 / 60) x 100%.

Matching traffic distributed to Wi-Fi WAN is 16.7% = (10 / 60) x 100%.

Matching traffic distributed to Cellular 1 is 16.7% = (10 / 60) x 100%.

Matching traffic distributed to Cellular 2 is 16.7% = (10 / 60) x 100%.

Matching traffic distributed to USB is 16.7% = (10 / 60) x 100%.

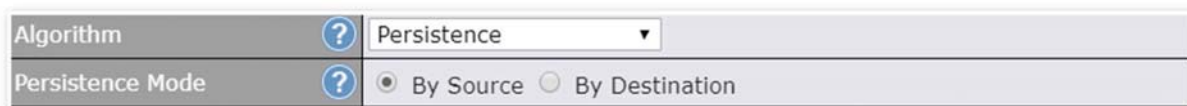
### Algorithm: Persistence

The configuration of persistent services is the solution to the few situations where link load distribution for Internet services is undesirable. For example, for security reasons, many e-banking and other secure websites terminate the session when the client computer's Internet IP address changes mid-session.

In general, different Internet IP addresses represent different computers. The security concern is that an IP address change during a session may be the result of an unauthorized intrusion attempt. Therefore, to prevent damages from the potential intrusion, the session is terminated upon the detection of an IP address change.

Pepwave routers can be configured to distribute data traffic across multiple WAN connections. Also, the Internet IP depends on the WAN connections over which communication actually takes place. As a result, a LAN client computer behind the Pepwave router may communicate using multiple Internet IP addresses. For example, a LAN client computer behind a Pepwave router with three WAN connections may communicate on the Internet using three different IP addresses.

With the persistence feature, rules can be configured to enable client computers to persistently utilize the same WAN connections for e-banking and other secure websites. As a result, a client computer will communicate using one IP address, eliminating the issues mentioned above.



There are two persistent modes: **By Source** and **By Destination**.

<b>By Source:</b>	The same WAN connection will be used for traffic matching the rule and originating from the same machine, regardless of its destination. This option will provide the highest level of application compatibility.
<b>By Destination:</b>	The same WAN connection will be used for traffic matching the rule, originating from the same machine, and going to the same destination. This option can better distribute loads to WAN connections when there are only a few client machines.

The default mode is **By Source**. When there are multiple client requests, they can be distributed (persistently) to WAN connections with a weight. If you choose **Auto** in **Load Distribution**, the weights will be automatically adjusted according to each WAN's **Downstream Bandwidth** which is specified in the WAN settings page). If you choose **Custom**, you can customize the weight of each WAN manually by



using the sliders.

### Algorithm: Enforced

This setting specifies the WAN connection usage to be applied on the specified IP protocol and port. This setting is applicable only when **Algorithm** is set to **Enforced**.

Algorithm	<span>?</span> Enforced
Enforced Connection	<span>?</span> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WAN: WAN 1</li> <li>WAN: WAN 1</li> <li>WAN: WAN 2</li> <li>WAN: WAN 3</li> <li>WAN: WAN 4</li> <li>WAN: WAN 5</li> <li>WAN: Mobile Internet</li> </ul>
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>	

Matching traffic will be routed through the specified WAN connection, regardless of the health check status of the WAN connection. Outbound traffic can be also be enforced to go through a specified SpeedFusion™ connection.

### Algorithm: Priority

This setting specifies the priority of the WAN connections used to route the specified network service. The highest priority WAN connection available will always be used for routing the specified type of traffic. A lower priority WAN connection will be used only when all higher priority connections have become unavailable.

Algorithm	<span>?</span> Priority																
Priority Order	<span>?</span> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Highest Priority</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Not In Use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WAN: WAN 1</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VPN: Connection 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WAN: WAN 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WAN: Wi-Fi WAN</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WAN: Cellular 1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WAN: Cellular 2</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WAN: USB</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Lowest Priority</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Highest Priority	Not In Use	WAN: WAN 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VPN: Connection 1	WAN: WAN 2		WAN: Wi-Fi WAN		WAN: Cellular 1		WAN: Cellular 2		WAN: USB		Lowest Priority	
Highest Priority	Not In Use																
WAN: WAN 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VPN: Connection 1																
WAN: WAN 2																	
WAN: Wi-Fi WAN																	
WAN: Cellular 1																	
WAN: Cellular 2																	
WAN: USB																	
Lowest Priority																	
Terminate Sessions on Link Recovery	<span>?</span> <input type="checkbox"/> Enable																

Starting from Firmware 5.2, outbound traffic can be prioritized to go through SpeedFusion™ connection(s). By default, VPN connections are not included in the priority list.

**Tip**

Configure multiple distribution rules to accommodate different kinds of services.

### Algorithm: Overflow

The traffic matching this rule will be routed through the healthy WAN connection that has the highest priority and is not in full load. When this connection gets saturated, new sessions will be routed to the next healthy WAN connection that is not in full load.

Algorithm	Overflow								
Overflow Order	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Highest Priority</td></tr> <tr><td>WAN: WAN 1</td></tr> <tr><td>WAN: WAN 2</td></tr> <tr><td>WAN: Wi-Fi WAN</td></tr> <tr><td>WAN: Cellular 1</td></tr> <tr><td>WAN: Cellular 2</td></tr> <tr><td>WAN: USB</td></tr> <tr><td>Lowest Priority</td></tr> </table>	Highest Priority	WAN: WAN 1	WAN: WAN 2	WAN: Wi-Fi WAN	WAN: Cellular 1	WAN: Cellular 2	WAN: USB	Lowest Priority
Highest Priority									
WAN: WAN 1									
WAN: WAN 2									
WAN: Wi-Fi WAN									
WAN: Cellular 1									
WAN: Cellular 2									
WAN: USB									
Lowest Priority									

Drag and drop to specify the order of WAN connections to be used for routing traffic. Only the highest priority healthy connection that is not in full load will be used.

### Algorithm: Least Used

**Add a New Custom Rule** ✕

Service Name	<input type="text"/>
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Always on
Source	Any
Destination	IP Network <input type="text"/> Mask: 255.255.255.0 (/24)
Protocol	Any < :: Protocol Selection ::
Algorithm	Least Used
Connection	<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WAN 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WAN 3 <input type="checkbox"/> WAN 4 <input type="checkbox"/> WAN 5
When No Connections are Available	Drop the Traffic

The traffic matching this rule will be routed through the healthy WAN connection that is selected in **Connection** and has the most available download bandwidth. The available download bandwidth of a WAN connection is calculated from the total download bandwidth specified on the WAN settings page and the current download usage. The available bandwidth and WAN selection is determined every time

an IP session is made.

**Algorithm: Lowest Latency**

**Add a New Custom Rule** ✕

Service Name	<input type="text"/>		
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Always on ▾		
Source	Any ▾		
Destination	IP Network ▾	<input type="text"/>	Mask: 255.255.255.0 (/24) ▾
Protocol	Any ▾ ← :: Protocol Selection :: ▾		
Algorithm	Lowest Latency ▾ <small>Note: Use of Lowest Latency will incur additional network usage.</small>		
Connection	<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WAN 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WAN 3 <input type="checkbox"/> WAN 4 <input type="checkbox"/> WAN 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Internet		
When No Connections are Available	Drop the Traffic ▾		

The traffic matching this rule will be routed through the healthy WAN connection that is selected in **Connection** and has the lowest latency. Latency checking packets are issued periodically to a nearby router of each WAN connection to determine its latency value. The latency of a WAN is the packet round trip time of the WAN connection. Additional network usage may be incurred as a result.

**Tip**

The roundtrip time of a 6M down/640k uplink can be higher than that of a 2M down/2M up link because the overall round trip time is lengthened by its slower upload bandwidth, despite its higher downlink speed. Therefore, this algorithm is good for two scenarios:

- All WAN connections are symmetric; or
- A latency sensitive application must be routed through the lowest latency WAN, regardless of the WAN's available bandwidth.

**Algorithm : Fastest Response Time**

**Add a New Custom Rule**
✕

Service Name	<input type="text"/>		
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Always on ▾		
Source	Any ▾		
Destination	<span>?</span> IP Network ▾	<input type="text"/>	Mask: 255.255.255.0 (/24) ▾
Protocol	<span>?</span> Any ▾	← :: Protocol Selection :: ▾	
Algorithm	<span>?</span> Fastest Response Time ▾		
Connection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WAN 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WAN 2 <input type="checkbox"/> WAN 3 <input type="checkbox"/> WAN 4 <input type="checkbox"/> WAN 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Internet		
When No Connections are Available	<span>?</span>	Drop the Traffic ▾	

The Fastest response Time algorithm works as follows:

When a network session is created, the first outgoing packet of that particular session is duplicated to all the available WANs.

When the first response is received from a remote server, any further traffic for this session will be routed over that particular WAN connection for the fastest possible response time.

If any slower responses are received on other connections afterwards, they will be discarded.

## 7.5 Inbound Access

Inbound access is also known as inbound port address translation. On a NAT WAN connection, all inbound traffic to the server behind the Peplink unit requires inbound access rules.

By the custom definition of servers and services for inbound access, Internet users can access the servers behind Peplink Balance. Advanced configurations allow inbound access to be distributed among multiple servers on the LAN.

### Important Note

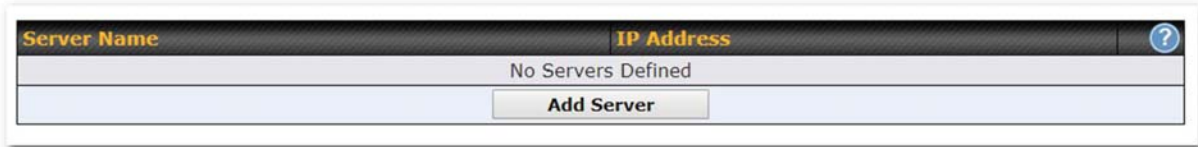
Inbound access applies only to WAN connections that operate in NAT mode. For WAN connections that operate in drop-in mode or IP forwarding, inbound traffic is forwarded to the LAN by default.

### 7.5.1 Servers

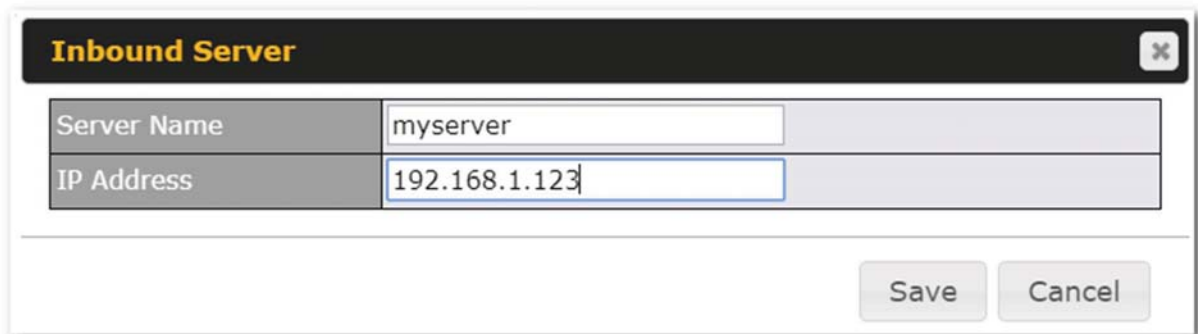
The settings to configure servers on the LAN are located at **Network>Inbound Access>Servers**.

Inbound connections from the Internet will be forwarded to the specified Inbound IP address(es) based on the protocol and port number. When more than one server is defined, requests will be distributed to the

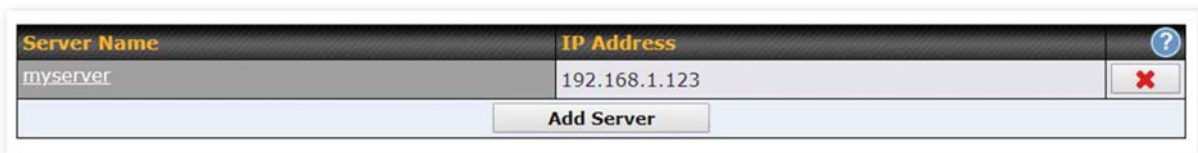
servers in the weight ratio specified for each server.



To define a new server, click **Add Server**, which displays the following screen:



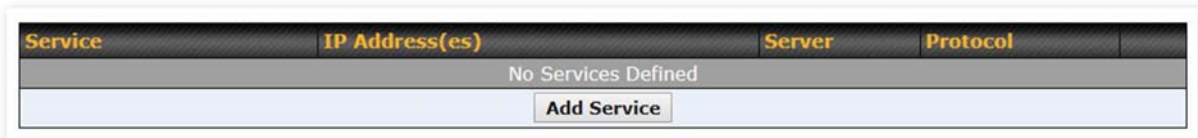
Enter a valid server name and its corresponding LAN IP address. Upon clicking **Save** after entering required information, the following screen appears.



To define additional servers, click **Add Server** and repeat the above steps.

### 7.5.2 Services

Services are defined at **Network>Inbound Access>Services**.



**Tip**

At least one server must be defined before services can be added.

To define a new service, click the **Add Service** button, upon which the following menu appears:

**Inbound Service**
✕

Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Service Name	<input type="text"/>
Protocol	TCP <span style="font-size: 0.8em;">⏪ :: Protocol Selection :: ⏩</span>
Port	Any Port
Inbound IP Address(es) <small>(Require at least one IP address)</small>	<div style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 2px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <span><b>Connection / IP Address(es)</b></span> <span style="font-size: 0.8em;">All Clear</span> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> WAN 1</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> WAN 2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> WAN 3</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> WAN 4</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> WAN 5</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Internet</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> PepVPN</li> </ul>
Included Server(s) <small>(Require at least one IP address)</small>	<div style="background-color: #333; color: white; padding: 2px; display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> <span><b>Server</b></span> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> myserver (192.168.1.123)</li> </ul>

Save
Cancel

Services Settings	
<b>Enable</b>	<p>This setting specifies whether the inbound service rule takes effect.</p> <p>When <b>Yes</b> is selected, the inbound service rule takes effect. If the inbound traffic matches the specified IP protocol and port, action will be taken by the Peplink Balance based on the other parameters of the rule.</p> <p>When <b>No</b> is selected, the inbound service rule does not take effect. The Peplink Balance will disregard the other parameters of the rule.</p>
<b>Service Name</b>	<p>This setting identifies the service to the system administrator. Only alphanumeric and the underscore “_” characters are valid.</p>
<b>IP Protocol</b>	<p>The <b>IP Protocol</b> setting, along with the <b>Port</b> setting, specifies the protocol of the service as TCP, UDP, ICMP, or IP. Inbound traffic that matches the specified <b>IP Protocol</b> and <b>Port(s)</b> will be forwarded to the LAN hosts specified by the <b>Servers</b> setting.</p> <p>Upon choosing a protocol, the <b>Protocol Selection Tool</b> drop-down menu can be used to automatically the port information of common Internet services (e.g. HTTP, HTTPS, etc.). After selecting an item from the <b>Protocol Selection Tool</b> drop-down menu, the protocol and the port number will remain manually modifiable.</p>
<b>Port</b>	<p>The <b>Port</b> setting specifies the port(s) that correspond to the service, and can be configured to behave in one of the following manners:</p> <p><b>Any Port, Single Port, Port Range, Port Map, and Range Mapping</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <span style="font-size: 0.8em;">Port</span> <span style="font-size: 0.8em;">?</span> <span style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 0 5px; font-size: 0.8em;">Any Port</span> </div> <p><b>Any Port:</b> all traffic that is received by the Peplink Balance via the specified protocol is</p>

forwarded to the servers specified by the **Servers** setting.

For example, if **IP Protocol** is set to **TCP** and **Port** is set to **Any Port**, then all TCP traffic will be forwarded to the configured servers.

**Single Port:** traffic that is received by the Peplink Balance via the specified protocol at the specified port is forwarded via the same port to the servers specified by the **Servers** setting.

For example, if **IP Protocol** is set to **TCP**, **Port** is set to **Single Port**, and **Service Port** is set to 80, then TCP traffic received on Port 80 will be forwarded to the configured servers via port 80.

**Port Range:** traffic that is received by the Peplink Balance via the specified protocol at the specified port range is forwarded via the same respective ports to the LAN hosts specified by the **Servers** setting.

For example, if **IP Protocol** is set to **TCP**, **Port** is set to **Port Range**, and **Service Port** set to 80-88, then TCP traffic received on ports 80 through 88 will be forwarded to the configured servers via the respective ports.

**Port Mapping:** traffic that is received by the Peplink Balance via the specified protocol at the specified port is forwarded via a different port to the servers specified by the **Servers** setting.

For example, if **IP Protocol** is set to **TCP**, **Port** is set to **Port Mapping**, **Service Port** is set to 80, and **Map to Port** is set to 88, then TCP traffic on port 80 is forwarded to the configured servers via port 88.

(Please see below for details on the **Servers** setting.)

**Range Mapping:** traffic that is received by Peplink Balance via the specified protocol at the specified port range is forwarded via a different port to the servers specified by the **Servers** setting.

**Inbound IP Address(es)**

This setting specifies the WAN connections and Internet IP address(es) from which the service can be accessed.

**Included Server(s)**

This setting specifies the LAN servers that handle requests for the service, and the relative weight values. The amount of traffic that is distributed to a server is proportional to the weight value assigned to the server relative to the total weight.

Example:

With the following weight settings on a Peplink Balance:

- demo\_server\_1: 10
- demo\_server\_2: 5

The total weight is 15 = (10 + 5)

Matching traffic distributed to demo\_server\_1: 67% = (10 / 15) x 100%

Matching traffic distributed to demo\_server\_2: 33% = (5 / 15) x 100%

**UPnP / NAT-PMP Settings**

UPnP and NAT-PMP are network protocols which allow a computer connected to the LAN port to automatically configure the router to allow parties on the WAN port to connect to itself. That way, the process of inbound port forwarding becomes automated.

When a computer creates a rule using these protocols, the specified TCP/UDP port of all WAN

connections' default IP address will be forwarded.  
 Check the corresponding box(es) to enable UPnP and/or NAT-PMP. Enable these features only if you trust the computers connected to the LAN ports.

UPnP / NAT-PMP Settings	
UPnP	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
NAT-PMP	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable
<input type="button" value="Save"/>	

When the options are enabled, a table listing all the forwarded ports under these two protocols can be found at **Network>Services>UPnP / NAT-PMP**.

### 7.5.3 DNS Settings

The built-in DNS server functionality of the Peplink Balance facilitates inbound load balancing. With this functionality, NS/SOA DNS records for a domain name can be delegated to the Internet IP address(es) of the Peplink Balance. Upon receiving a DNS query, the Peplink Balance can return (as an "A" record) the IP address for the domain name on the most appropriate healthy WAN connection. It can also act as a generic DNS server for hosting "A", "CNAME", "MX", "TXT" and "NS" records.

The settings for defining the DNS records to be hosted by the Peplink Balance are located at **Network>Inbound Access>DNS Settings**.

<b>DNS Server</b>	Disabled	
<b>Zone Transfer</b>	Disabled	
<b>Default SOA / NS</b>	Undefined	
<b>Default Connection Priority</b>		
Priority 1: WAN 1, WAN 2, WAN 3, WAN 4, WAN 5, Mobile Internet		
<b>Domain Names</b>		
Domain Name	<i>There is currently no DNS domains.</i>	
<input type="button" value="New Domain Name"/>		
<b>Reverse Lookup Zones</b>		
Zone Name	<i>There is currently no Reverse Lookup Zones.</i>	
<input type="button" value="New Reverse Lookup Zone"/>		
<a href="#">Import records via zone transfer...</a>		

## DNS Settings



<b>DNS Servers</b>	<p>This setting specifies the WAN IP addresses on which the DNS server of the Peplink Balance should listen.</p> <p>If no addresses are selected, the inbound link load balancing feature will be disabled and the Peplink Balance will not respond to DNS requests.</p> <p>To specify and/or modify the IP addresses on which the DNS server should listen, click the button that corresponds to <b>DNS Server</b>, and a selection screen will be displayed:</p> <p>To specify the Internet IP addresses on which the DNS server should listen, select the desired WAN connection then select the desired associated IP addresses. (Multiple items in the list can be selected by holding CTRL and clicking on the items.)</p> <p>Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings when configuration is complete.</p>
<b>Zone Transfer</b>	<p>This setting specifies the IP address(es) of the secondary DNS server(s) authorized to retrieve zone records from the DNS server of the Peplink Balance.</p> <p>The zone transfer server of the Peplink Balance listens on TCP port 53.</p> <p>The Peplink Balance serves both the clients that are accessing from the specified IP addresses, and the clients that are accessing its LAN interface.</p>
<b>Routing Control by Subnet Database</b>	<p>When this function is enabled, the system will check to see if an incoming DNS client is within any WAN's ISP subnet. Only the matched WAN(s)'s IP addresses will be returned. Note that this feature is available only when a subnet database has been defined.</p>
<b>Default SOA / NS</b>	<p>Click the button to define a default SOA / NS record for all domain names.</p> <p>When defining a default SOA record, <b>Name Server IP Address</b> is optional. If left blank, the Address (A) record for the same server should be defined manually in each domain.</p> <p>For defining default NS records, the host <i>[domain]</i> indicates that this record is for the domain name itself without a sub-domain prefix. To add a secondary NS server, just create a second NS record with the <b>Host</b> field left empty. When the entered name server is a fully qualified domain name (FQDN), the <b>IP Address</b> field will be disabled.</p>
<b>Default Connection Priority</b>	<p><b>Default Connection Priority</b> defines the default priority group of each WAN connection in resolving A records. It applies to Address (A) records which have the <b>Connection Priority</b> set to <b>Default</b>. Please refer to <b>Section 17.3.9</b> for details.</p> <p>The WAN connection(s) with the highest priority (smallest number) will be chosen. Those with lower priorities will not be chosen in resolving A records unless the higher priority ones become unavailable.</p> <p>To specify the primary and backup connections, click the button that corresponds to <b>Default Connection Priority</b>. A selection screen will appear.</p> <p>Each WAN connection is associated with a priority number. Click <b>Save</b> to save the settings when configuration is complete.</p>
<b>Domain name</b>	<p>This section shows a list of domain names to be hosted by the Peplink Balance. Each domain can have its "NS", "MX" and "TXT" records, and its sub-domains' "A" and "CNAME" records. Add a new record by clicking the <b>New Domain Name</b> button. Click on a domain name to edit. Press the red X to remove a domain name.</p>

### New Domain Name

Upon clicking the New Domain Name button, and the following screen will appear:

**SOA Record** ?

Use Default SOA and NS Records ✎

---

**NS Records** ?

Host	Name Server	TTL (sec)	
<i>There is currently no NS records.</i>			
<input type="button" value="New NS Records"/>			

---

**MX Records** ?

Host	Priority	Mail Server	TTL (sec)	
<i>There is currently no MX records.</i>				
<input type="button" value="New MX Records"/>				

---

**CNAME Records** ?

Host	Points To	TTL (sec)	
<i>There is currently no CNAME records.</i>			
<input type="button" value="New CNAME Record"/>			

---

**A Records** ?

Host	Included IP Address(es)	TTL (sec)	
<i>There is currently no A records.</i>			
<input type="button" value="New A Record"/>			

---

**TXT Records** ?

Host	TXT Value	TTL (sec)	
<i>There is currently no default TXT records.</i>			
<input type="button" value="New TXT Record"/>			

---

**SRV Records** ?

Service	Priority	Weight	Target	Port	TTL (sec)	
<i>There is currently no SRV records</i>						
<input type="button" value="New SRV Record"/>						

This page is for defining the domain's SOA, NS, MX, CNAME, A, TXT, and SRV records. Seven tables are presented in this page for defining the five types of records.

### SOA Records

**Default / Custom SOA Record**
✕

Policy	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Use Default SOA and NS Records <input type="radio"/> Customize SOA Record for this domain
--------	---

Click on the icon to choose whether to use the pre-defined default SOA record and NS records. If the option **Use Default SOA and NS Records** is selected, any changes made in the default SOA/NS records will be applied to this domain automatically. Otherwise, select the option **Customize SOA Record** for this domain to customize this domain's SOA and NS records.

**SOA Record**
✕

Name Server	?	<input type="text" value="ns1"/>	
Name Server IP Address	?	<input type="text"/>	
Email	?	<input type="text" value="webmaster"/>	
Refresh (sec)	?	<input type="text" value="14400"/>	
Retry (sec)	?	<input type="text" value="900"/>	
Expire (sec)	?	<input type="text" value="1209600"/>	
Min Time (sec)	?	<input type="text" value="3600"/>	
TTL (sec)	?	<input type="text" value="3600"/>	

This table displays the current SOA record. When the option **Customize SOA Record for this domain** is selected, you can click the link **Click here to define SOA record** to create or click on the **Name Server** field to edit the SOA record.

In the SOA record, you have to fill out the fields **Name Server**, **Name Server IP Address**, **Email**, **Refresh**, **Retry**, **Expire**, **Min Time**, and **TTL**.

Default values are set for SOA and NS records,

- Name Server IP Address:** This is the IP address of the authoritative name server. An entry in this field is optional. If the Balance is the authoritative name server of the domain, this field's value should be the WAN connection's name server IP address that is registered in the DNS

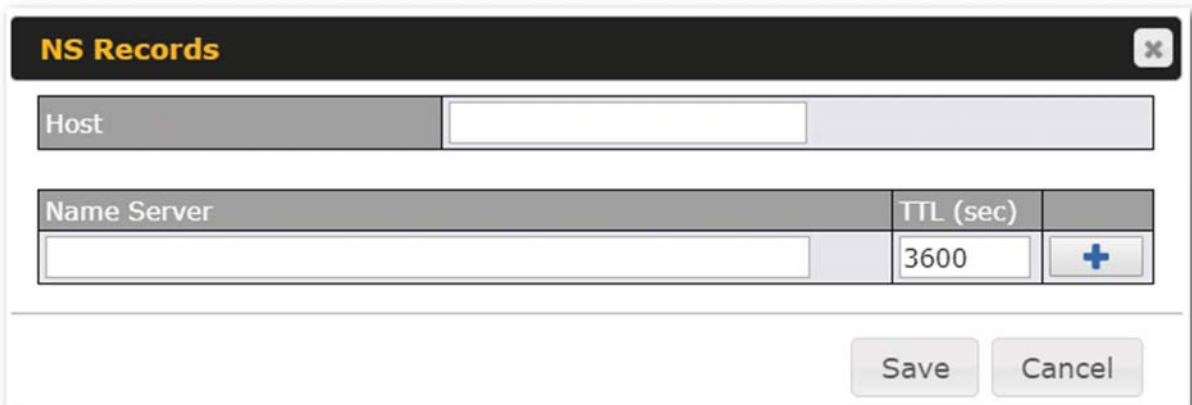
registrar. If this field is entered, a corresponding A record for the name server will be created automatically. If it is left blank, the A record for the name server must be created manually.

- **E-mail:** Defines the e-mail address of the person responsible for this zone. Note: format should be *mailbox-name.domain.com*, e.g., *hostmaster.example.com*.
- **Refresh:** Indicates the length of time (in seconds) when the slave will try to refresh the zone from the master.
- **Retry:** Defines the duration (in seconds) between retries if the slave (secondary) fails to contact the master and the refresh (above) has expired.
- **Expire:** Indicates the time (in seconds) when the zone data is no longer authoritative. This option applies to slave DNS servers only.
- **Min Time:** Is the negative caching time which defines the time (in seconds) after an error record is cached.
- **TTL (Time-to-Live):** Defines the duration (in seconds) that the record may be cached.

### NS Records

The **NS Records** table shows the NS servers and TTL that correspond to the domain. The NS record of the name server defined in the SOA record is automatically added here.

To add a new NS record, click the **New NS Records** button in the **NS Records** box. Then the table will expand to look like the following:



NS Records		
Host	<input type="text"/>	
Name Server	TTL (sec)	
<input type="text"/>	3600	<input style="background-color: #e0e0e0; border: 1px solid #ccc;" type="button" value="+"/>
<input type="button" value="Save"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>		

When creating an NS record for the domain itself (not a sub-domain), the **Host** field should be left blank. Enter a name server host name and its IP address into the corresponding boxes. The host name can be a non-FQDN (fully qualified domain name). Please be sure that a corresponding A record is created. Click the  button on the right to finish and to add other name servers. Click the **Save** button to save your changes.

### MX Records

The **MX Record** table shows the domain's MX records. To add a new MX record, click the **New MX Records** button in the **MX Records** box. Then the table will expand to look like the following:

**MX Records** [Close]

Host:

This is equivalent to demopeplink.com.

Priority	Mail Server	TTL (sec)	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	3600	<input type="button" value="+"/>

[Save] [Cancel]

When creating an MX record for the domain itself (not a sub-domain), the **Host** field should be left blank. For each record, **Priority and Mail Server** name must be entered. **Priority** typically ranges from 10 to 100. Smaller numbers have a higher a priority. After finishing adding MX records, click the **Save** button.

### CNAME Records

The **CNAME Record** table shows the domain's CNAME records. To add a new CNAME record, click the **New CNAME Records** button in the **CNAME Record** box. Then the table will expand to look like the following:

**CNAME Record** [Close]

Host	<input type="text"/>
Points To	<input type="text"/> This is equivalent to demopeplink.com.
TTL (sec)	3600

[Save] [Cancel]

When creating a CNAME record for the domain itself (not a sub-domain), the **Host** field should be left blank.

The wildcard character "\*" is supported in the **Host** field. The reference of ".domain.name" will be returned for every name ending with ".domain.name" except names that have their own records.

The **TTL** field tells the time to live of the record in external DNS caches.

### A Records

This table shows the A records of the domain name. To add an A record, click the **New A Record** button. The following screen will appear:

**A Record**
✕


Host	<input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>
TTL (sec)	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text" value="5"/> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 2px; font-size: 0.8em; margin-left: 5px;">This is equivalent to demopeplink.com.</div>
Priority	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Default <input type="radio"/> Custom

Included IP Address(es)
<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 1
<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 2
<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 3
<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 4
<input type="checkbox"/> WAN 5
<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Internet
<input type="checkbox"/> Custom IP Address

A record may be automatically added for the SOA records with a name server IP address provided.

A Record	
<b>Host Name</b>	This field specifies the A record of this sub-domain to be served by the Peplink Balance. The wildcard character "*" is supported. The IP addresses of "*.domain.name" will be returned for every name ending with ".domain.name" except names that have their own records.
<b>TTL</b>	This setting specifies the time to live of this record in external DNS caches. In order to reflect any dynamic changes on the IP addresses in case of link failure and recovery, this value should be set to a smaller value, e.g., 5 secs, 60 secs, etc.
<b>Priority</b>	This option specifies the priority of different connections. Select the <b>Default</b> option to apply the <b>Default Connection Priority</b> (refer to the table shown on the main DNS settings page) to an A record. To customize priorities, choose the <b>Custom</b> option and a priority selection table will be shown at the bottom.
<b>Included IP Address(es)</b>	This setting specifies lists of WAN-specific Internet IP addresses that are candidates to be returned when the Peplink Balance responds to DNS queries for the domain name specified by <b>Host Name</b> . The IP addresses listed in each box as <b>default</b> are the Internet IP addresses associated with each of the WAN connections. Static IP addresses that are not associated with any

WAN can be entered into the **Custom IP** list. A PTR record is also created for each custom IP.

For WAN connections that operate under drop-in mode, there may be other routable IP addresses in addition to the default IP address. Therefore, the Peplink Balance allows custom Internet IP addresses to be added manually via filling the text box on the right-hand side and clicking the  button.

Only the checked IP addresses in the lists are candidates to be returned when responding to a DNS query.

If a WAN connection is down, the corresponding set of IP addresses will not be returned. However, the IP addresses in the **Custom IP Address** field will always be returned.

If the **Connection Priority** field is set to **Custom**, you can also specify the usage priority of each WAN connection. Only selected IP address(es) of available connection(s) with the highest priority, and custom IP addresses will be returned. By default, **Connection Priority** is set to **Default**.

### PTR Records

PTR records are created along with A records pointing to custom IPs. For example, if you created an A record *www.mydomain.com* pointing to *11.22.33.44*, then a PTR record *44.33.22.11.in-addr.arpa* pointing to *www.mydomain.com* will also be created. When there are multiple host names pointing to the same IP address, only one PTR record for the IP address will be created. In order for PTR records to function, you also need to create NS records. For example, if the IP address range *11.22.33.0* to *11.22.33.255* is delegated to the DNS server on the Peplink Balance, you will also have to create a domain *33.22.11.in-addr.arpa* and have its NS records pointing to your DNS server's (the Peplink Balance's) public IP addresses. With the above records created, the PTR record creation is complete.

### TXT Records

This table shows the TXT record of the domain name.

**TXT Record**
✕

Host	<input type="text"/>
TXT Value	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="This is equivalent to demopeplink.com."/>
TTL (sec)	<input type="text" value="3600"/>

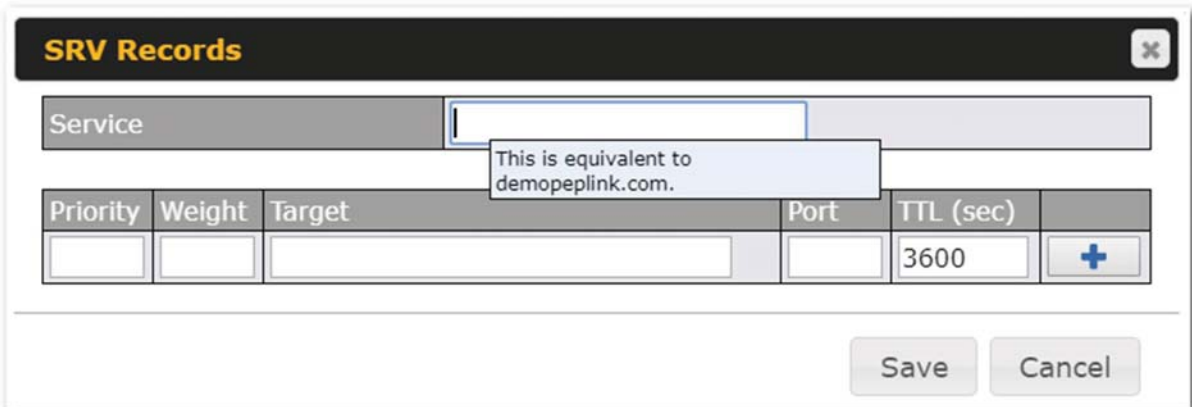
To add a new TXT record, click the **New TXT Record** button in the **TXT Records** box. Click the **Edit** button to edit the record. The time-to-live value and the TXT record's value can be entered. Click the **Save** button to finish.

When creating a TXT record for the domain itself (not a sub-domain), the **Host** field should be left blank. The maximum size of the TXT Value is 255 bytes.

After editing the five types of records, you can leave the page by simply going to another section of the web admin interface.

## SRV Records

To add a new SRV record, click the **New SRV Record** button in the **SRV Records** box.



Priority	Weight	Target	Port	TTL (sec)	
				3600	+

- **Service:** The symbolic name of the desired service.
- **Priority:** Indicates the priority of the target; the smaller the value, the higher the priority.
- **Weight:** A relative weight for records with the same priority.
- **Target:** The canonical hostname of the machine providing the service.
- **Port:** Enter the TCP or UDP port number on which the service is to be found.

## Reverse Lookup Zones

Reverse lookup zones can be configured in **Network>Inbound Access>DNS Settings**.



Reverse lookup refers to performing a DNS query to find one or more DNS names associated with a given IP address.

The DNS stores IP addresses in the form of specially formatted names as pointer (PTR) records using special domains/zones. The zone is *in-addr.arpa*.

To enable DNS clients to perform a reverse lookup for a host, perform two steps:

- Create a reverse lookup zone that corresponds to the subnet network address of