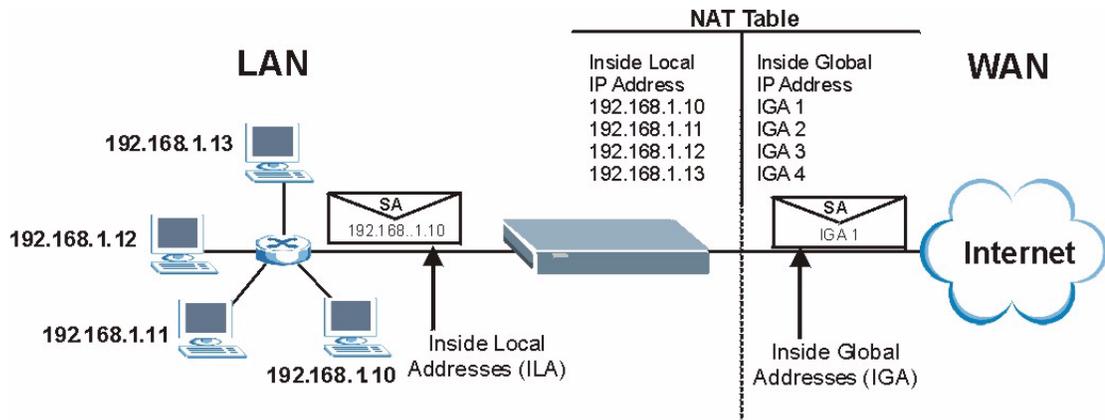


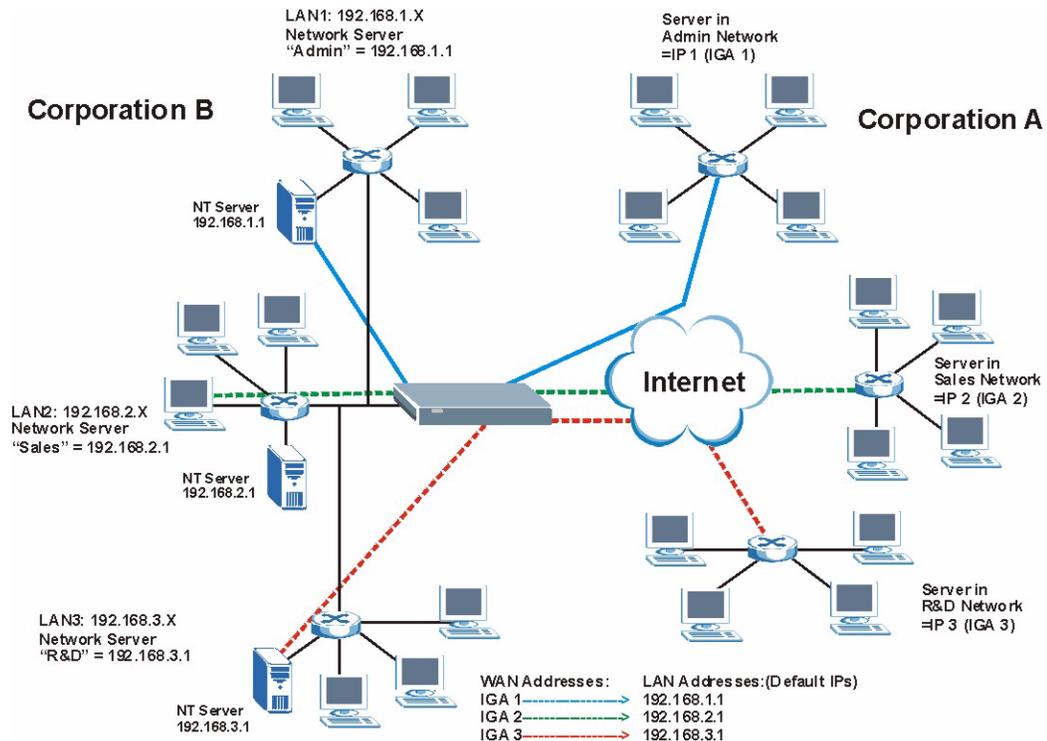
Figure 54 How NAT Works



8.1.4 NAT Application

The following figure illustrates a possible NAT application, where three inside LANs (logical LANs using IP Alias) behind the Prestige can communicate with three distinct WAN networks. More examples follow at the end of this chapter.

Figure 55 NAT Application With IP Alias



8.1.5 Default Server IP Address

In addition to the servers for specified services, NAT supports a default server IP address. A default server receives packets from ports that are not specified in this screen

Note: If you do not assign a Default Server IP Address, the Prestige discards all packets received for ports that are not specified in this screen or remote management.

8.1.6 Port Forwarding: Services and Port Numbers

A SUA server set is a list of inside (behind NAT on the LAN) servers, for example, web or FTP, that you can make accessible to the outside world even though NAT makes your whole inside network appear as a single machine to the outside world.

Use the **Port Forwarding** page to forward incoming service requests to the server(s) on your local network. You may enter a single port number or a range of port numbers to be forwarded, and the local IP address of the desired server. The port number identifies a service; for example, web service is on port 80 and FTP on port 21. In some cases, such as for unknown services or where one server can support more than one service (for example both FTP and web service), it might be better to specify a range of port numbers.

In addition to the servers for specified services, NAT supports a default server. A service request that does not have a server explicitly designated for it is forwarded to the default server. If the default is not defined, the service request is simply discarded.

Note: Many residential broadband ISP accounts do not allow you to run any server processes (such as a Web or FTP server) from your location. Your ISP may periodically check for servers and may suspend your account if it discovers any active services at your location. If you are unsure, refer to your ISP.

The most often used port numbers are shown in the following table. Please refer to RFC 1700 for further information about port numbers. Please also refer to the Supporting CD for more examples and details on SUA/NAT.

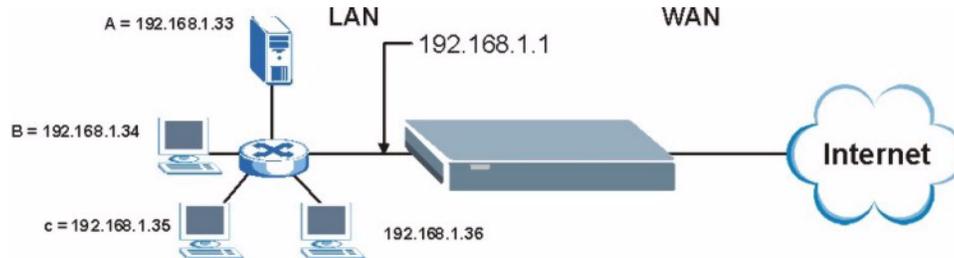
Table 41 Services and Port Numbers

SERVICE	PORT NUMBER
ECHO	7
FTP (File Transfer Protocol)	21
SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)	25
DNS (Domain Name System)	53
Finger	79
HTTP (Hyper Text Transfer protocol or WWW, Web)	80
POP3 (Post Office Protocol)	110
NNTP (Network News Transport Protocol)	119
SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)	161
SNMP trap	162
PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)	1723

8.1.7 Configuring Servers Behind SUA (Example)

Let's say you want to assign ports 21-25 to one FTP, Telnet and SMTP server (A in the example), port 80 to another (B in the example) and assign a default server IP address of 192.168.1.35 to a third (C in the example). You assign the LAN IP addresses and the ISP assigns the WAN IP address. The NAT network appears as a single host on the Internet

Figure 56 Multiple Servers Behind NAT Example



8.2 General NAT Screen

Click the NAT link under **Network** to open the **General** screen.

Figure 57 NAT: General



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 42 NAT: General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Network Address Translation	Network Address Translation (NAT) allows the translation of an Internet protocol address used within one network (for example a private IP address used in a local network) to a different IP address known within another network (for example a public IP address used on the Internet). Select the check box to enable NAT.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Reset	Click Reset to begin configuring this screen afresh.

8.3 Port Forwarding Screen

Ordering your rules is important because the Prestige applies the rules in the order that you specify. When a rule matches the current packet, the Prestige takes the corresponding action and the remaining rules are ignored. If there are any empty rules before your new configured rule, your configured rule will be pushed up by that number of empty rules. For example, if you have already configured rules 1 to 6 in your current set and now you configure rule number 9. In the set summary screen, the new rule will be rule 7, not 9. Now if you delete rule 4, rules 5 to 7 will be pushed up by 1 rule, so old rules 5, 6 and 7 become new rules 4, 5 and 6.

Refer to [Table 41 on page 102](#) for port numbers commonly used for particular services.

Note: If you do not assign a **Default Server** IP Address, the Prestige discards all packets received for ports that are not specified in this screen or remote management.

To change your Prestige's port forwarding settings, click the **NAT** link under **Network** and the **Port Forwarding** tab. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 58 Port Forwarding

#	Active	Name	Start Port	End Port	Server IP Address	Modify
1	🟢	emule	4662	4665	192.168.1.33	✎ 🗑
2	💡		0	0		✎ 🗑
3	💡		0	0		✎ 🗑
4	💡		0	0		✎ 🗑
5	💡		0	0		✎ 🗑
6	💡		0	0		✎ 🗑
7	💡		0	0		✎ 🗑
8	💡		0	0		✎ 🗑
9	💡		0	0		✎ 🗑
10	💡		0	0		✎ 🗑
11	💡		0	0		✎ 🗑

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 43 NAT: Port Forwarding

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Default Server	In addition to the servers for specified services, NAT supports a default server. A default server receives packets from ports that are not specified in this screen. If you do not assign a Default Server IP Address, the Prestige discards all packets received for ports that are not specified in this screen or remote management.
#	Number of an individual SUA server entry.
Active	This icon is turned on when the port forwarding entry is enabled. Click the edit icon under Modify and select the Active checkbox in the Rule Setup screen to enable the port forwarding entry. Clear the checkbox to disable forwarding of these ports to an inside server without having to delete the entry.
Name	This field displays a name to identify this port-forwarding rule.
Start Port	This field displays a start port number.
End Port	This field displays an end port number. If the same port number as the Start Port is displayed then a single port is forwarded. If a different number to the Start Port number is displayed then a range of ports are forwarded.
Server IP Address	This field displays the inside IP address of the server.
Modify	Click the edit icon to open the address mapping rule screen. Modify an existing rule or create a new rule in the Rule Setup screen. Click the delete icon to remove an address mapping rule.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Reset	Click Reset to begin configuring this screen afresh.

8.3.1 Rule Setup Screen

To edit a port forwarding rule, click the edit icon under **Modify**. The following screen displays.

Figure 59 NAT: Port Forwarding: Rule Setup

The screenshot shows the 'Rule Setup' configuration window. It includes the following elements:

- Active:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Service Name:** An empty text input field.
- Start Port:** An empty text input field.
- End Port:** An empty text input field.
- Server IP Address:** A text input field containing '192.168.1.' followed by a small empty box for the final octet.
- Buttons:** 'Apply' and 'Reset' buttons at the bottom center.

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 44 NAT: Port Forwarding: Rule Setup

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Active	Select the check box to enable this port forwarding entry. Clear the checkbox to disallow forwarding of these ports to an inside server without having to delete the entry.
Service Name	Type a Service Name to identify this port-forwarding rule.
Start Port	Type a start port number. To forward only one port, enter it again in the End Port field. To specify a range of ports, enter the last port to be forwarded in the End Port field.
End Port	Type an end port number.
Server IP Address	Type the inside IP address of the server.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Cancel	Click Cancel to return to the previous screen and not save your changes.

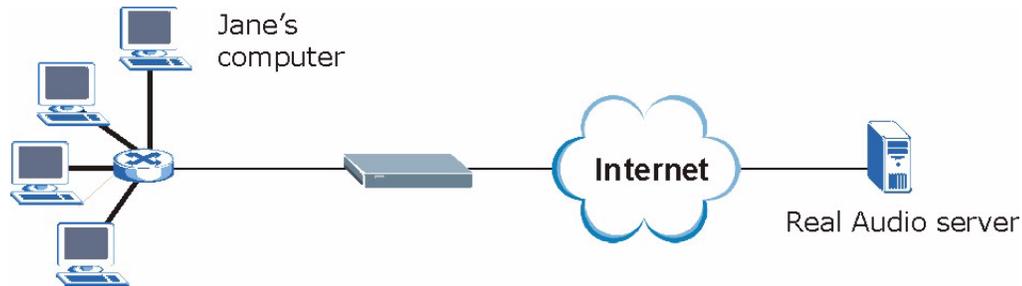
8.4 Trigger Port Forwarding

Some services use a dedicated range of ports on the client side and a dedicated range of ports on the server side. With regular port forwarding you set a forwarding port in NAT to forward a service (coming in from the server on the WAN) to the IP address of a computer on the client side (LAN). The problem is that port forwarding only forwards a service to a single LAN IP address. In order to use the same service on a different LAN computer, you have to manually replace the LAN computer's IP address in the forwarding port with another LAN computer's IP address,

Trigger port forwarding solves this problem by allowing computers on the LAN to dynamically take turns using the service. The Prestige records the IP address of a LAN computer that sends traffic to the WAN to request a service with a specific port number and protocol (a "trigger" port). When the Prestige's WAN port receives a response with a specific port number and protocol ("incoming" port), the Prestige forwards the traffic to the LAN IP address of the computer that sent the request. After that computer's connection for that service closes, another computer on the LAN can use the service in the same manner. This way you do not need to configure a new IP address each time you want a different LAN computer to use the application.

8.4.1 Trigger Port Forwarding Example

The following is an example of trigger port forwarding.

Figure 60 Trigger Port Forwarding Process: Example

- 1 Jane requests a file from the Real Audio server (port 7070).
- 2 Port 7070 is a “trigger” port and causes the Prestige to record Jane’s computer IP address. The Prestige associates Jane's computer IP address with the "incoming" port range of 6970-7170.
- 3 The Real Audio server responds using a port number ranging between 6970-7170.
- 4 The Prestige forwards the traffic to Jane’s computer IP address.
- 5 Only Jane can connect to the Real Audio server until the connection is closed or times out. The Prestige times out in three minutes with UDP (User Datagram Protocol), or two hours with TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol).

8.4.2 Two Points To Remember About Trigger Ports

- 1 Trigger events only happen on data that is going coming from inside the Prestige and going to the outside.
- 2 If an application needs a continuous data stream, that port (range) will be tied up so that another computer on the LAN can't trigger it.

8.5 Trigger Port Forwarding Screen

To change your Prestige’s trigger port settings, click the **NAT** link under **Network** and the **Trigger Port** tab. The screen appears as shown.

Note: Only one LAN computer can use a trigger port (range) at a time.

Figure 61 NAT: Trigger Port

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 45 NAT: Trigger Port

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	This is the rule index number (read-only).
Name	Type a unique name (up to 15 characters) for identification purposes. All characters are permitted - including spaces.
Incoming	Incoming is a port (or a range of ports) that a server on the WAN uses when it sends out a particular service. The Prestige forwards the traffic with this port (or range of ports) to the client computer on the LAN that requested the service.
Start Port	Type a port number or the starting port number in a range of port numbers.
End Port	Type a port number or the ending port number in a range of port numbers.
Trigger	The trigger port is a port (or a range of ports) that causes (or triggers) the Prestige to record the IP address of the LAN computer that sent the traffic to a server on the WAN.
Start Port	Type a port number or the starting port number in a range of port numbers.
End Port	Type a port number or the ending port number in a range of port numbers.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Reset	Click Reset to begin configuring this screen afresh.

CHAPTER 9

Firewall

This chapter gives some background information on firewalls and explains how to get started with the Prestige firewall.

9.1 Introduction to Firewall

9.1.1 What is a Firewall?

Originally, the term *firewall* referred to a construction technique designed to prevent the spread of fire from one room to another. The networking term "firewall" is a system or group of systems that enforces an access-control policy between two networks. It may also be defined as a mechanism used to protect a trusted network from an untrusted network. Of course, firewalls cannot solve every security problem. A firewall is one of the mechanisms used to establish a network security perimeter in support of a network security policy. It should never be the only mechanism or method employed. For a firewall to guard effectively, you must design and deploy it appropriately. This requires integrating the firewall into a broad information-security policy. In addition, specific policies must be implemented within the firewall itself.

9.1.2 Stateful Inspection Firewall.

Stateful inspection firewalls restrict access by screening data packets against defined access rules. They make access control decisions based on IP address and protocol. They also "inspect" the session data to assure the integrity of the connection and to adapt to dynamic protocols. These firewalls generally provide the best speed and transparency; however, they may lack the granular application level access control or caching that some proxies support. Firewalls, of one type or another, have become an integral part of standard security solutions for enterprises.

9.1.3 About the Prestige Firewall

The Prestige firewall is a stateful inspection firewall and is designed to protect against Denial of Service attacks when activated (click the **General** tab under **Firewall** and then click the **Enable Firewall** check box). The Prestige's purpose is to allow a private Local Area Network (LAN) to be securely connected to the Internet. The Prestige can be used to prevent theft, destruction and modification of data, as well as log events, which may be important to the security of your network.

The Prestige is installed between the LAN and a broadband modem connecting to the Internet. This allows it to act as a secure gateway for all data passing between the Internet and the LAN.

The Prestige has one Ethernet WAN port and four Ethernet LAN ports, which are used to physically separate the network into two areas. The WAN (Wide Area Network) port attaches to the broadband (cable or DSL) modem to the Internet.

The LAN (Local Area Network) port attaches to a network of computers, which needs security from the outside world. These computers will have access to Internet services such as e-mail, FTP and the World Wide Web. However, "inbound access" is not allowed (by default) unless the remote host is authorized to use a specific service.

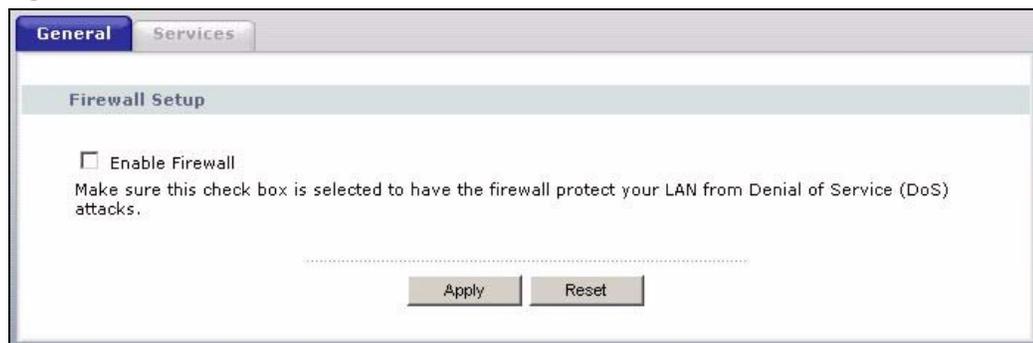
9.1.4 Guidelines For Enhancing Security With Your Firewall

- 1 Change the default password via web configurator.
- 2 Think about access control before you connect to the network in any way, including attaching a modem to the port.
- 3 Limit who can access your router.
- 4 Don't enable any local service (such as SNMP or NTP) that you don't use. Any enabled service could present a potential security risk. A determined hacker might be able to find creative ways to misuse the enabled services to access the firewall or the network.
- 5 For local services that are enabled, protect against misuse. Protect by configuring the services to communicate only with specific peers, and protect by configuring rules to block packets for the services at specific interfaces.
- 6 Protect against IP spoofing by making sure the firewall is active.
- 7 Keep the firewall in a secured (locked) room.

9.2 General Firewall Screen

Click the **Firewall** link under **Security** to open the **General** screen.

Figure 62 Firewall: General



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 46 Firewall: General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Firewall	Select this check box to activate the firewall. The Prestige performs access control and protects against Denial of Service (DoS) attacks when the firewall is activated.
Apply	Click Apply to save the settings.
Reset	Click Reset to start configuring this screen again.

9.3 Services Screen

Click the **Firewall** link under **Security** and the **Services** tab. The screen appears as shown next. Use this screen to enable service blocking, enter/delete/modify the services you want to block and the date/time you want to block them.

Figure 63 Firewall: Services

The screenshot shows the 'Services' configuration window. It includes a 'Service Setup' section with an 'Enable Services Blocking' checkbox, a list of available services, and a 'Blocked Services' list. Below this is a section for adding services with a 'Type' dropdown (set to TCP) and 'Port Number' fields. At the bottom, there is a 'Schedule to Block' section with options for 'Day to Block' (Everyday, Sun-Sat) and 'Time of Day to Block' (All day, or a specific time range).

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 47 Firewall: Services

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Services Blocking	Select this check box to enable this feature.
Available Services	This is a list of pre-defined services (ports) you may prohibit your LAN computers from using. Please see Section 9.3.1 on page 113 for more information on services available. Select the port you want to block using the drop-down list and click Add to add the port to the Blocked Services field.
Blocked Services	This is a list of services (ports) that will be inaccessible to computers on your LAN once you enable service blocking. Choose the IP port (TCP , UDP or TCP/UDP) that defines your customized port from the drop down list box.
Custom Port	A custom port is a service that is not available in the pre-defined Available Services list and you must define using the next two fields.
Type	Services are either TCP and/or UDP . Select from either TCP or UDP .
Port Number	Enter the port number range that defines the service. For example, suppose you want to define the Gnutella service. Select TCP type and enter a port range from 6345-6349.
Add	Select a service from the Available Services drop-down list and then click Add to add a service to the Blocked Services .
Delete	Select a service from the Blocked Services list and then click Delete to remove this service from the list.
Clear	Click Clear to empty the Blocked Services .
Day to Block:	Select a check box to configure which days of the week (or everyday) you want the content filtering to be active.
Time of Day to Block (24-Hour Format)	Select the time of day you want service blocking to take effect. Configure blocking to take effect all day by selecting the All Day check box. You can also configure specific times that by entering the start time in the Start (hr) and Start (min) fields and the end time in the End (hr) and End (min) fields. Enter times in 24-hour format, for example, "3:00pm" should be entered as "15:00".
Apply	Click Apply to save the settings.
Reset	Click Reset to start configuring this screen again.

9.3.1 Services

The commonly used services and port numbers are shown in the following table. Please refer to RFC 1700 for further information about port numbers. Next to the name of the service, two fields appear in brackets. The first field indicates the IP protocol type (TCP, UDP, or ICMP). The second field indicates the IP port number that defines the service. (Note that there may be more than one IP protocol type. For example, look at the DNS service. (UDP/TCP:53) means UDP port 53 and TCP port 53.

Table 48 Commonly Used Services

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION
AIM/New-ICQ(TCP:5190)	AOL's Internet Messenger service, used as a listening port by ICQ.
AUTH(TCP:113)	Authentication protocol used by some servers.
BGP(TCP:179)	Border Gateway Protocol.
BOOTP_CLIENT(UDP:68)	DHCP Client.
BOOTP_SERVER(UDP:67)	DHCP Server.
CU-SEEME(TCP/UDP:7648, 24032)	A popular videoconferencing solution from White Pines Software.
DNS(UDP/TCP:53)	Domain Name Server, a service that matches web names (e.g. www.zyxel.com) to IP numbers.
FINGER(TCP:79)	Finger is a UNIX or Internet related command that can be used to find out if a user is logged on.
FTP(TCP:20.21)	File Transfer Program, a program to enable fast transfer of files, including large files that may not be possible by e-mail.
H.323(TCP:1720)	NetMeeting uses this protocol.
HTTP(TCP:80)	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol - a client/server protocol for the world wide web.
HTTPS(TCP:443)	HTTPS is a secured http session often used in e-commerce.
ICQ(UDP:4000)	This is a popular Internet chat program.
IKE(UDP:500)	The Internet Key Exchange algorithm is used for key distribution and management.
IPSEC_TUNNEL(AH:0)	The IPSEC AH (Authentication Header) tunneling protocol uses this service.
IPSEC_TUNNEL(ESP:0)	The IPSEC ESP (Encapsulation Security Protocol) tunneling protocol uses this service.
IRC(TCP/UDP:6667)	This is another popular Internet chat program.
MSN Messenger(TCP:1863)	Microsoft Networks' messenger service uses this protocol.
MULTICAST(IGMP:0)	Internet Group Multicast Protocol is used when sending packets to a specific group of hosts.
NEW-ICQ(TCP:5190)	An Internet chat program.
NEWS(TCP:144)	A protocol for news groups.
NFS(UDP:2049)	Network File System - NFS is a client/server distributed file service that provides transparent file sharing for network environments.
NNTP(TCP:119)	Network News Transport Protocol is the delivery mechanism for the USENET newsgroup service.

Table 48 Commonly Used Services

SERVICE	DESCRIPTION
PING(ICMP:0)	Packet INternet Groper is a protocol that sends out ICMP echo requests to test whether or not a remote host is reachable.
POP3(TCP:110)	Post Office Protocol version 3 lets a client computer get e-mail from a POP3 server through a temporary connection (TCP/IP or other).
PPTP(TCP:1723)	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol enables secure transfer of data over public networks. This is the control channel.
PPTP_TUNNEL(GRE:0)	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol enables secure transfer of data over public networks. This is the data channel.
RCMD(TCP:512)	Remote Command Service.
REAL_AUDIO(TCP:7070)	A streaming audio service that enables real time sound over the web.
REXEC(TCP:514)	Remote Execution Daemon.
RLOGIN(TCP:513)	Remote Login.
RTELNET(TCP:107)	Remote Telnet.
RTSP(TCP/UDP:554)	The Real Time Streaming (media control) Protocol (RTSP) is a remote control for multimedia on the Internet.
SFTP(TCP:115)	Simple File Transfer Protocol.
SMTP(TCP:25)	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol is the message-exchange standard for the Internet. SMTP enables you to move messages from one e-mail server to another.
SNMP(TCP/UDP:161)	Simple Network Management Program.
SNMP-TRAPS(TCP/UDP:162)	Traps for use with the SNMP (RFC:1215).
SQL-NET(TCP:1521)	Structured Query Language is an interface to access data on many different types of database systems, including mainframes, midrange systems, UNIX systems and network servers.
SSH(TCP/UDP:22)	Secure Shell Remote Login Program.
STRM WORKS(UDP:1558)	Stream Works Protocol.
SYSLOG(UDP:514)	Syslog allows you to send system logs to a UNIX server.
TACACS(UDP:49)	Login Host Protocol used for (Terminal Access Controller Access Control System).
TELNET(TCP:23)	Telnet is the login and terminal emulation protocol common on the Internet and in UNIX environments. It operates over TCP/IP networks. Its primary function is to allow users to log into remote host systems.
TFTP(UDP:69)	Trivial File Transfer Protocol is an Internet file transfer protocol similar to FTP, but uses the UDP (User Datagram Protocol) rather than TCP (Transmission Control Protocol).
VDOLIVE(TCP:7000)	Another videoconferencing solution.

CHAPTER 10

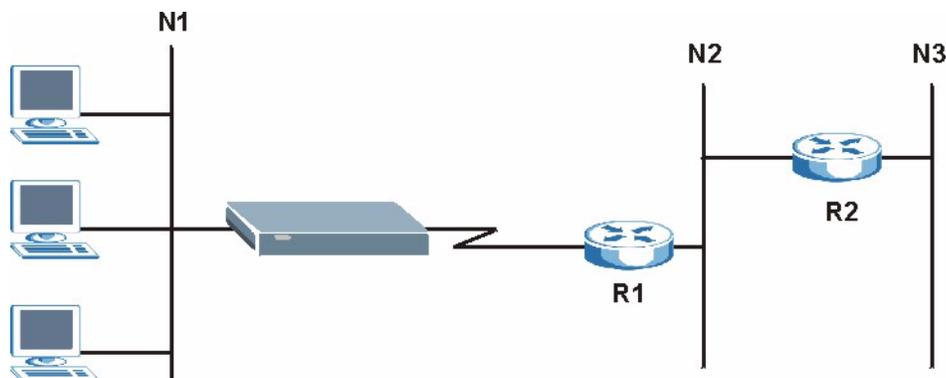
Static Route Screens

This chapter shows you how to configure static routes for your Prestige.

10.1 Static Route Overview

Each remote node specifies only the network to which the gateway is directly connected, and the Prestige has no knowledge of the networks beyond. For instance, the Prestige knows about network N2 in the following figure through remote node router R1. However, the Prestige is unable to route a packet to network N3 because it doesn't know that there is a route through the same remote node router R1 (via gateway router R2). The static routes are for you to tell the Prestige about the networks beyond the remote nodes.

Figure 64 Example of Static Routing Topology



10.2 IP Static Route Screen

Click the **IP Static Route** link under **Management** to open the **IP Static Route** screen. The following screen displays.

Figure 65 IP Static Route

#	Active	Destination	Gateway	Modify
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 49 IP Static Route

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
#	Number of an individual static route.
Active	This icon is turned on when this static route is active. Click the edit icon under Modify and select the Active checkbox in the Static Route Setup screen to enable the static route. Clear the checkbox to disable this static route without having to delete the entry.
Destination	This parameter specifies the IP network address of the final destination. Routing is always based on network number.
Gateway	This is the IP address of the gateway. The gateway is an immediate neighbor of your Prestige that will forward the packet to the destination. On the LAN, the gateway must be a router on the same segment as your Prestige; over the WAN, the gateway must be the IP address of one of the remote nodes.
Modify	Click the edit icon to open the static route setup screen. Modify a static route or create a new static route in the Static Route Setup screen. Click the delete icon to remove a static route.

10.2.1 Static Route Setup Screen

To edit a static route, click the edit icon under **Modify**. The following screen displays. Fill in the required information for each static route.

Figure 66 Static Route Setup

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 50 Static Route Setup

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Active	This field allows you to activate/deactivate this static route.
Destination IP Address	This parameter specifies the IP network address of the final destination. Routing is always based on network number. If you need to specify a route to a single host, use a subnet mask of 255.255.255.255 in the subnet mask field to force the network number to be identical to the host ID.
IP Subnet Mask	Enter the IP subnet mask here.
Gateway IP Address	Enter the IP address of the gateway. The gateway is an immediate neighbor of your Prestige that will forward the packet to the destination. On the LAN, the gateway must be a router on the same segment as your Prestige; over the WAN, the gateway must be the IP address of one of the Remote Nodes.
Metric	Metric represents the “cost” of transmission for routing purposes. IP routing uses hop count as the measurement of cost, with a minimum of 1 for directly connected networks. Enter a number that approximates the cost for this link. The number need not be precise, but it must be between 1 and 15. In practice, 2 or 3 is usually a good number.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Reset	Click Reset to start configuring this screen again.

CHAPTER 11

Remote Management Screens

This chapter provides information on the Remote Management screens.

11.1 Remote Management Overview

Remote management allows you to determine which services/protocols can access which Prestige interface (if any) from which computers.

Note: When you configure remote management to allow management from the WAN, you still need to configure a firewall rule to allow access. See the firewall chapters for details on configuring firewall rules.

You may manage your Prestige from a remote location via:

- LAN only
- ALL (LAN and WAN)

To disable remote management of a service, select **LAN** in the corresponding **Server Access** field.

11.1.1 Remote Management Limitations

Remote management over LAN or WAN will not work when:

- 1 You have disabled that service in one of the remote management screens.
- 2 The IP address in the **Secured Client IP** field does not match the client IP address. If it does not match, the Prestige will disconnect the session immediately.
- 3 There is a firewall rule that blocks it.

11.1.2 Remote Management and NAT

When NAT is enabled:

- Use the Prestige's WAN IP address when configuring from the WAN.
- Use the Prestige's LAN IP address when configuring from the LAN.

11.1.3 System Timeout

There is a default system management idle timeout of five minutes (three hundred seconds). The Prestige automatically logs you out if the management session remains idle for longer than this timeout period. The management session does not time out when a statistics screen is polling. You can change the timeout period in the **System** screen

11.2 WWW Screen

To change your Prestige's World Wide Web settings, click the **Remote MGMT** link under **Management** to display the **WWW** screen.

Figure 67 WWW Remote Management

The screenshot shows a web management interface with three tabs: 'WWW', 'SNMP', and 'Security'. The 'WWW' tab is selected. Below the tabs, there are three configuration sections: 'Server Port' with a text box containing '80', 'Server Access' with a dropdown menu showing 'LAN', and 'Secured Client IP Address' with radio buttons for 'All' (selected) and 'Selected' (with a text box containing '0.0.0.0'). A yellow note icon is followed by the text: '1. For UPnP to function normally, the HTTP service must be available for LAN computers using UPnP.' At the bottom, there are two buttons: 'Apply' and 'Reset'.

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 51 WWW Remote Management

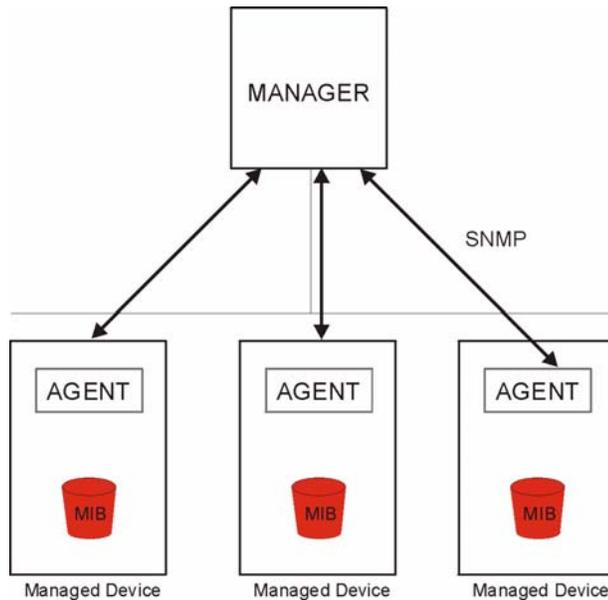
LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Server Port	You may change the server port number for a service if needed, however you must use the same port number in order to use that service for remote management.
Server Access	Select the interface(s) through which a computer may access the Prestige using this service.
Secured Client IP Address	A secured client is a "trusted" computer that is allowed to communicate with the Prestige using this service. Select All to allow any computer to access the Prestige using this service. Choose Selected to just allow the computer with the IP address that you specify to access the Prestige using this service.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Reset	Click Reset to begin configuring this screen afresh.

11.3 SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a protocol used for exchanging management information between network devices. SNMP is a member of the TCP/IP protocol suite. Your Prestige supports SNMP agent functionality, which allows a manager station to manage and monitor the Prestige through the network. The Prestige supports SNMP version one (SNMPv1) and version two (SNMPv2). The next figure illustrates an SNMP management operation.

Note: SNMP is only available if TCP/IP is configured.

Figure 68 SNMP Management Model



An SNMP managed network consists of two main types of component: agents and a manager.

An agent is a management software module that resides in a managed device (the Prestige). An agent translates the local management information from the managed device into a form compatible with SNMP. The manager is the console through which network administrators perform network management functions. It executes applications that control and monitor managed devices.

The managed devices contain object variables/managed objects that define each piece of information to be collected about a device. Examples of variables include such as number of packets received, node port status etc. A Management Information Base (MIB) is a collection of managed objects. SNMP allows a manager and agents to communicate for the purpose of accessing these objects.

SNMP itself is a simple request/response protocol based on the manager/agent model. The manager issues a request and the agent returns responses using the following protocol operations:

- Get - Allows the manager to retrieve an object variable from the agent.
- GetNext - Allows the manager to retrieve the next object variable from a table or list within an agent. In SNMPv1, when a manager wants to retrieve all elements of a table from an agent, it initiates a Get operation, followed by a series of GetNext operations.
- Set - Allows the manager to set values for object variables within an agent.
- Trap - Used by the agent to inform the manager of some events.

11.3.1 Supported MIBs

The Prestige supports MIB II that is defined in RFC-1213 and RFC-1215. The focus of the MIBs is to let administrators collect statistical data and monitor status and performance.

11.3.2 SNMP Traps

The Prestige will send traps to the SNMP manager when any one of the following events occurs:

Table 52 SNMP Traps

TRAP #	TRAP NAME	DESCRIPTION
0	coldStart (defined in <i>RFC-1215</i>)	A trap is sent after booting (power on).
1	warmStart (defined in <i>RFC-1215</i>)	A trap is sent after booting (software reboot).
4	authenticationFailure (defined in <i>RFC-1215</i>)	A trap is sent to the manager when receiving any SNMP get or set requirements with the wrong community (password).
6	whyReboot (defined in ZYXEL-MIB)	A trap is sent with the reason of restart before rebooting when the system is going to restart (warm start).
6a	For intentional reboot :	A trap is sent with the message "System reboot by user!" if reboot is done intentionally, (for example, download new files, CI command "sys reboot", etc.).
6b	For fatal error :	A trap is sent with the message of the fatal code if the system reboots because of fatal errors.

11.4 SNMP Screen

To change your Prestige's SNMP settings, click the **Remote MGMT** link under **Management**, and the **SNMP** tab. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 69 SNMP Remote Management

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 53 SNMP Remote Management

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
SNMP Configuration	
Get Community	Enter the Get Community , which is the password for the incoming Get and GetNext requests from the management station. The default is public and allows all requests.
Set Community	Enter the Set community , which is the password for incoming Set requests from the management station. The default is public and allows all requests.
SNMP	
Service Access	Select the interface(s) through which a computer may access the Prestige using this service.
Secured Client IP Address	A secured client is a “trusted” computer that is allowed to communicate with the Prestige using this service. Select All to allow any computer to access the Prestige using this service. Choose Selected to just allow the computer with the IP address that you specify to access the Prestige using this service.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Reset	Click Reset to begin configuring this screen afresh.

11.5 Security Screen

To change your Prestige’s security settings, click the **Remote MGMT** link under **Management** and the **Security** tab. The screen appears as shown.

If an outside user attempts to probe an unsupported port on your Prestige, an ICMP response packet is automatically returned. This allows the outside user to know the Prestige exists. Your Prestige supports anti-probing, which prevents the ICMP response packet from being sent. This keeps outsiders from discovering your Prestige when unsupported ports are probed.

Figure 70 Security Remote Management

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 54 Security Remote Management

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol is a message control and error-reporting protocol between a host server and a gateway to the Internet. ICMP uses Internet Protocol (IP) datagrams, but the messages are processed by the TCP/IP software and directly apparent to the application user.
Do not respond to ping from WAN	The Prestige will not respond to any incoming WAN Ping requests when the check box is selected.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Reset	Click Reset to begin configuring this screen afresh.

CHAPTER 12

UPnP

This chapter introduces the Universal Plug and Play feature.

12.1 Universal Plug and Play Overview

Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) is a distributed, open networking standard that uses TCP/IP for simple peer-to-peer network connectivity between devices. A UPnP device can dynamically join a network, obtain an IP address, convey its capabilities and learn about other devices on the network. In turn, a device can leave a network smoothly and automatically when it is no longer in use.

12.1.1 How Do I Know If I'm Using UPnP?

UPnP hardware is identified as an icon in the Network Connections folder (Windows XP). Each UPnP compatible device installed on your network will appear as a separate icon. Selecting the icon of a UPnP device will allow you to access the information and properties of that device.

12.1.2 NAT Traversal

UPnP NAT traversal automates the process of allowing an application to operate through NAT. UPnP network devices can automatically configure network addressing, announce their presence in the network to other UPnP devices and enable exchange of simple product and service descriptions. NAT traversal allows the following:

- 1 Dynamic port mapping
- 2 Learning public IP addresses
- 3 Assigning lease times to mappings

Windows Messenger is an example of an application that supports NAT traversal and UPnP.

See the [SUA/NAT](#) chapter for further information about NAT.

12.1.3 Cautions with UPnP

The automated nature of NAT traversal applications in establishing their own services and opening firewall ports may present network security issues. Network information and configuration may also be obtained and modified by users in some network environments.

All UPnP-enabled devices may communicate freely with each other without additional configuration. Disable UPnP if this is not your intention.

12.2 UPnP and ZyXEL

ZyXEL has achieved UPnP certification from the Universal Plug and Play Forum Creates UPnP™ Implementers Corp. (UIC). ZyXEL's UPnP implementation supports IGD 1.0 (Internet Gateway Device). At the time of writing ZyXEL's UPnP implementation supports Windows Messenger 4.6 and 4.7 while Windows Messenger 5.0 and Xbox are still being tested.

UPnP broadcasts are only allowed on the LAN.

Please see later in this User's Guide for examples of installing UPnP in Windows XP and Windows Me as well as an example of using UPnP in Windows.

12.3 UPnP Screen

Click the **UPnP** link under **Management** to display the UPnP screen.

Figure 71 Configuring UPnP



The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 55 Configuring UPnP

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) feature	Select this checkbox to activate UPnP. Be aware that anyone could use a UPnP application to open the web configurator's login screen without entering the Prestige's IP address (although you must still enter the password to access the web configurator).
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Reset	Click Reset to begin configuring this screen afresh.

12.4 Installing UPnP in Windows Example

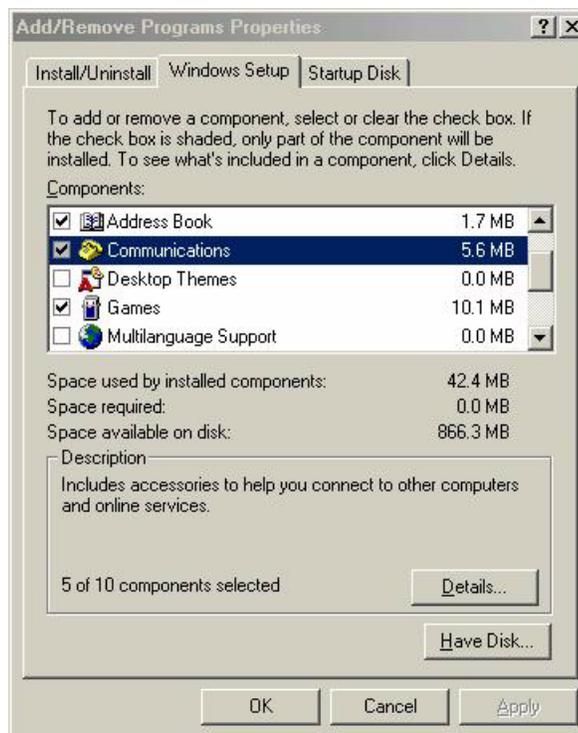
This section shows how to install UPnP in Windows Me and Windows XP.

12.4.1 Installing UPnP in Windows Me

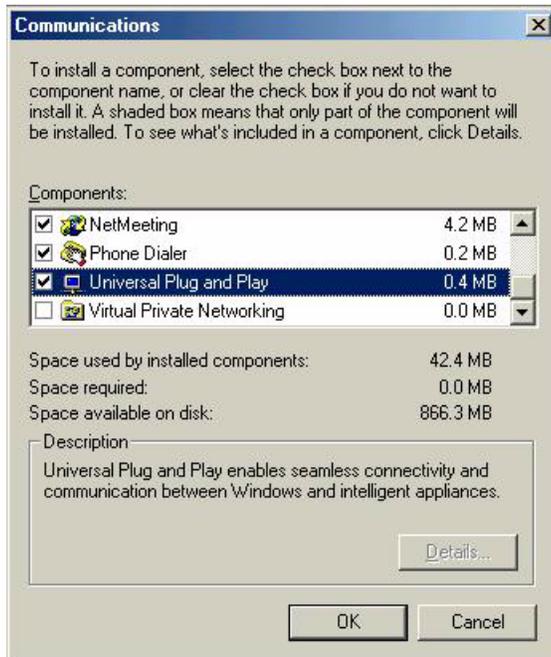
Follow the steps below to install UPnP in Windows Me.

- 1 Click **Start** and **Control Panel**. Double-click **Add/Remove Programs**.
- 2 Click on the **Windows Setup** tab and select **Communication** in the **Components** selection box. Click **Details**.

Figure 72 Add/Remove Programs: Windows Setup: Communication



- 3 In the **Communications** window, select the **Universal Plug and Play** check box in the **Components** selection box.

Figure 73 Add/Remove Programs: Windows Setup: Communication: Components

4 Click **OK** to go back to the **Add/Remove Programs Properties** window and click **Next**.

5 Restart the computer when prompted.

12.4.2 Installing UPnP in Windows XP

Follow the steps below to install the UPnP in Windows XP.

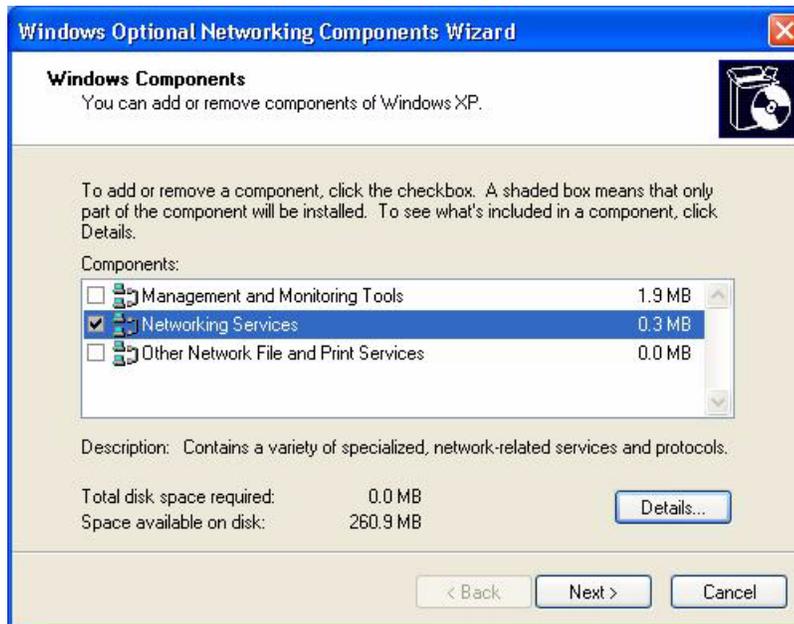
1 Click **Start** and **Control Panel**.

2 Double-click **Network Connections**.

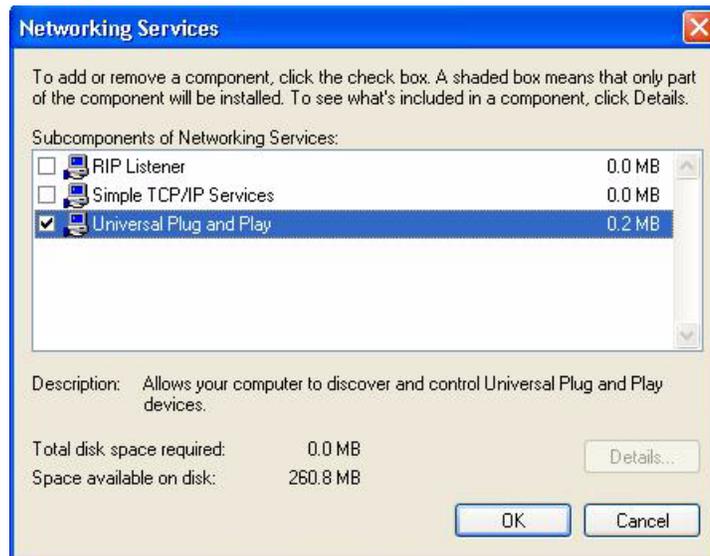
3 In the **Network Connections** window, click **Advanced** in the main menu and select **Optional Networking Components ...**

Figure 74 Network Connections

4 The **Windows Optional Networking Components Wizard** window displays. Select **Networking Service** in the **Components** selection box and click **Details**.

Figure 75 Windows Optional Networking Components Wizard

5 In the **Networking Services** window, select the **Universal Plug and Play** check box.

Figure 76 Networking Services

Click **OK** to go back to the **Windows Optional Networking Component Wizard** window and click **Next**.

12.5 Using UPnP in Windows XP Example

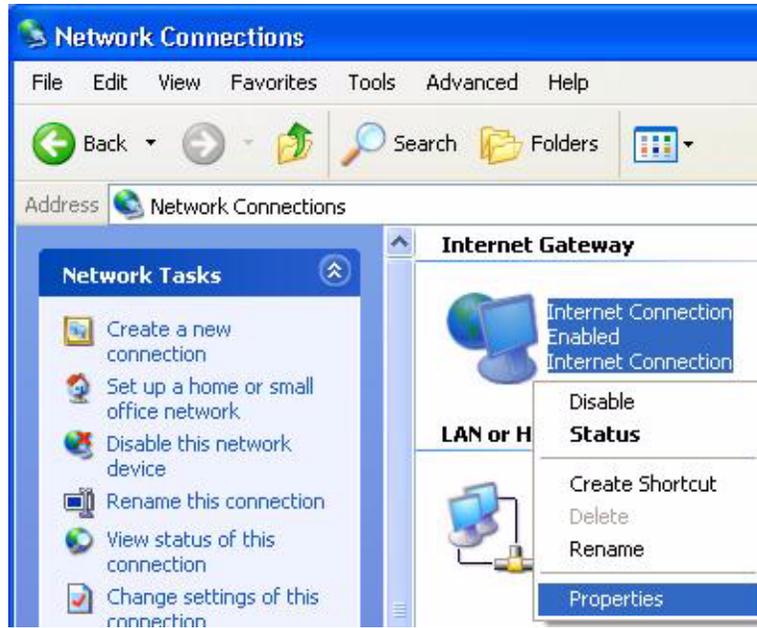
This section shows you how to use the UPnP feature in Windows XP. You must already have UPnP installed in Windows XP and UPnP activated on the ZyXEL device.

Make sure the computer is connected to a LAN port of the ZyXEL device. Turn on your computer and the ZyXEL device.

12.5.1 Auto-discover Your UPnP-enabled Network Device

- 1 Click **Start** and **Control Panel**. Double-click **Network Connections**. An icon displays under Internet Gateway.
- 2 Right-click the icon and select **Properties**.

Figure 77 Network Connections



- 3 In the **Internet Connection Properties** window, click **Settings** to see the port mappings there were automatically created.

Figure 78 Internet Connection Properties

4 You may edit or delete the port mappings or click **Add** to manually add port mappings.

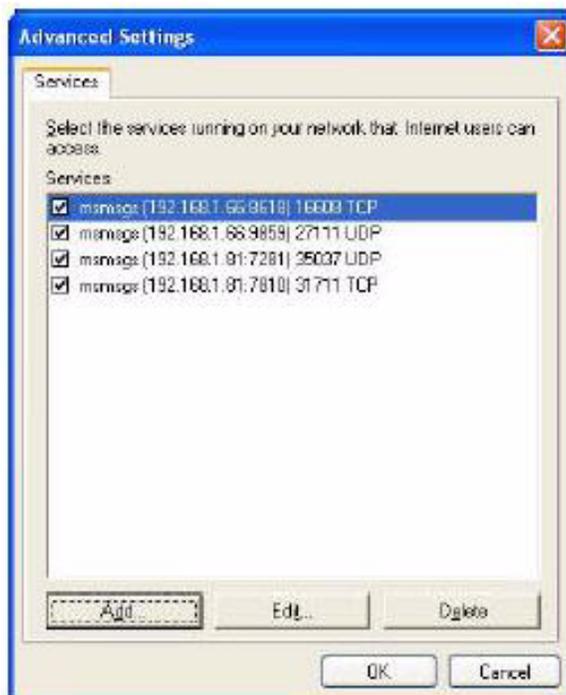
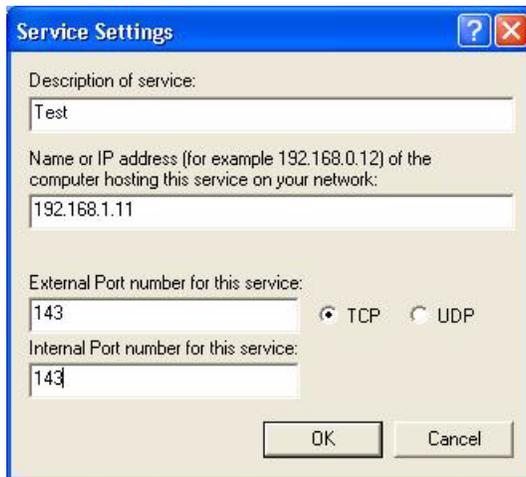
Figure 79 Internet Connection Properties: Advanced Settings

Figure 80 Internet Connection Properties: Advanced Settings: Add



- 5 When the UPnP-enabled device is disconnected from your computer, all port mappings will be deleted automatically.
- 6 Select **Show icon in notification area when connected** option and click **OK**. An icon displays in the system tray.

Figure 81 System Tray Icon



- 7 Double-click on the icon to display your current Internet connection status.

Figure 82 Internet Connection Status



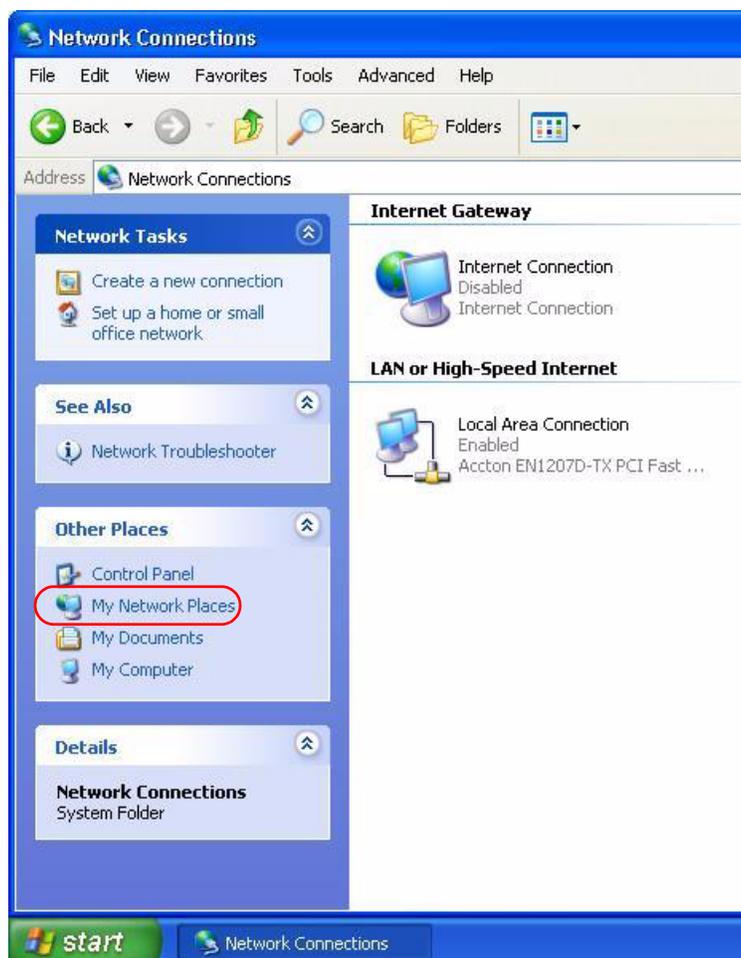
12.5.2 Web Configurator Easy Access

With UPnP, you can access the web-based configurator on the ZyXEL device without finding out the IP address of the ZyXEL device first. This is helpful if you do not know the IP address of the ZyXEL device.

Follow the steps below to access the web configurator.

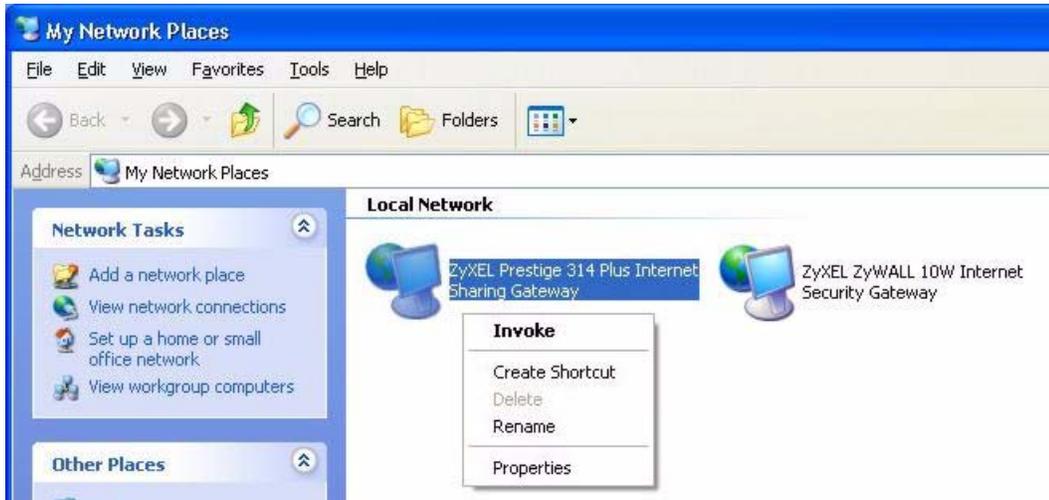
- 1 Click **Start** and then **Control Panel**.
- 2 Double-click **Network Connections**.
- 3 Select **My Network Places** under **Other Places**.

Figure 83 Network Connections



- 4 An icon with the description for each UPnP-enabled device displays under **Local Network**.
- 5 Right-click on the icon for your Prestige and select **Invoke**. The web configurator login screen displays.

Figure 84 Network Connections: My Network Places



6 Right-click on the icon for your Prestige and select **Properties**. A properties window displays with basic information about the Prestige.

Figure 85 Network Connections: My Network Places: Properties: Example



CHAPTER 13

System

This chapter provides information on the System screens.

13.1 System Overview

See the Wizard Setup chapter for more information on the next few screens.

13.2 General Screen

Click the **System** link under **Maintenance** and the **General** tab. The following screen displays.

Figure 86 System General

System Setup	
System Name	<input type="text" value="P-320W"/>
Domain Name	<input type="text"/>
Administrator Inactivity Timer	<input type="text" value="5"/> (minutes, 0 means no timeout)

Password Setup	
Old Password	<input type="password"/>
New Password	<input type="password"/>
Retype to Confirm	<input type="password"/>

.....

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 56 System General

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
System Name	System Name is a unique name to identify the Prestige in an Ethernet network.. It is recommended you enter your computer's "Computer name" in this field (see the Wizard Setup chapter for how to find your computer's name). This name can be up to 30 alphanumeric characters long. Spaces are not allowed, but dashes "-" and underscores "_" are accepted.
Domain Name	Enter the domain name (if you know it) here. If you leave this field blank, the ISP may assign a domain name via DHCP. The domain name entered by you is given priority over the ISP assigned domain name.
Administrator Inactivity Timer	Type how many minutes a management session (either via the web configurator or SMT) can be left idle before the session times out. The default is 5 minutes. After it times out you have to log in with your password again. Very long idle timeouts may have security risks. A value of "0" means a management session never times out, no matter how long it has been left idle (not recommended).
Password Setup	Change your Prestige's password (recommended) using the fields as shown.
Old Password	Type the default password or the existing password you use to access the system in this field.
New Password	Type your new system password (up to 30 characters). Note that as you type a password, the screen displays an asterisk (*) for each character you type.
Retype to Confirm	Type the new password again in this field.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Reset	Click Reset to begin configuring this screen afresh.

13.3 Dynamic DNS

Dynamic DNS allows you to update your current dynamic IP address with one or many dynamic DNS services so that anyone can contact you (in NetMeeting, CU-SeeMe, etc.). You can also access your FTP server or Web site on your own computer using a domain name (for instance myhost.dhs.org, where myhost is a name of your choice) that will never change instead of using an IP address that changes each time you reconnect. Your friends or relatives will always be able to call you even if they don't know your IP address.

First of all, you need to have registered a dynamic DNS account with www.dyndns.org. This is for people with a dynamic IP from their ISP or DHCP server that would still like to have a domain name. The Dynamic DNS service provider will give you a password or key.

13.3.1 DynDNS Wildcard

Enabling the wildcard feature for your host causes *.yourhost.dyndns.org to be aliased to the same IP address as yourhost.dyndns.org. This feature is useful if you want to be able to use, for example, www.yourhost.dyndns.org and still reach your hostname.

Note: If you have a private WAN IP address, then you cannot use Dynamic DNS.

13.4 Dynamic DNS Screen

To change your Prestige's DDNS, click the **System** link under **Maintenance** and the **Dynamic DNS** tab. The screen appears as shown.

Figure 87 Dynamic DNS

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 57 Dynamic DNS

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Enable Dynamic DNS	Select this check box to use dynamic DNS.
Service Provider	Select the name of your Dynamic DNS service provider.
Host Name	Enter a host namesin the feld provided. You can specify up to two host names in the field separated by a comma (",").
User Name	Enter your user name.
Password	Enter the password assigned to you.
Enable Wildcard Option	Select the check box to enable DynDNS Wildcard.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Reset	Click Reset to begin configuring this screen afresh.

13.5 Time Setting Screen

To change your Prestige's time and date, click the **System** link under **Maintenance** and the **Time Setting** tab. The screen appears as shown. Use this screen to configure the Prestige's time based on your local time zone.

Figure 88 Time Setting

The following table describes the labels in this screen.

Table 58 Time Setting

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Current Time and Date	
Current Time	This field displays the time of your Prestige. Each time you reload this page, the Prestige synchronizes the time with the time server.
Current Date	This field displays the date of your Prestige. Each time you reload this page, the Prestige synchronizes the date with the time server.
Time and Date Setup	
Manual	Select this radio button to enter the time and date manually. If you configure a new time and date, Time Zone and Daylight Saving at the same time, the new time and date you entered has priority and the Time Zone and Daylight Saving settings do not affect it.
New Time (hh:mm:ss)	This field displays the last updated time from the time server or the last time configured manually. When you set Time and Date Setup to Manual , enter the new time in this field and then click Apply .
New Date (yyyy-mm-dd)	This field displays the last updated date from the time server or the last date configured manually. When you set Time and Date Setup to Manual , enter the new date in this field and then click Apply .

Table 58 Time Setting

LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Get from Time Server	Select this radio button to have the Prestige get the time and date from the time server you specified below.
Time Server	Select the URL of your time server. Check with your ISP/network administrator if you are unsure of this information.
Time Zone Setup	
Time Zone	Choose the time zone of your location. This will set the time difference between your time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
Daylight Savings	Daylight saving is a period from late spring to early fall when many countries set their clocks ahead of normal local time by one hour to give more daytime light in the evening. Select this option if you use Daylight Saving Time.
Start Date	Configure the day and time when Daylight Saving Time starts if you selected Daylight Savings . The Hour field uses the 24 hour format.
End Date	Configure the day and time when Daylight Saving Time ends if you selected Daylight Savings . The Hour field uses the 24 hour format.
Apply	Click Apply to save your changes back to the Prestige.
Reset	Click Reset to begin configuring this screen afresh.

