RELIABLE SECURE CONNECTIVITY

xxR5800

User Guide

User Manual

V1.4

27th July 2023

*The user interface on these products may be slightly different from the one shown on this user manual.

Important Announcement

Disclaimer

We have checked the contents of this manual for agreement with the hardware and the software described. Since deviations cannot be precluded entirely, we cannot guarantee full agreement. However, the data in this manual is reviewed regularly and any necessary corrections will be included in subsequent editions.
Suggestions for improvement are welcome. All other product names referenced herein are registered trademarks of their respective companies.

Preface

This manual contains some advanced network management knowledge, instructions, examples, guidelines, and general theories. The contents are designed to help you manage the switch and use its software, a background in general theory is a must when reading it. Please refer to the Glossary for technical terms and abbreviations.

Who Should Use This User Manual

This manual is to be used by qualified network personnel or support technicians who are familiar with network operations and might be useful for system programmers or network planners as well. This manual also provides helpful and handy information for first-time. For any related problems, please contact your local distributor. If they are unable to assist you, please redirect your inquiries to www.Agatel.co.uk.

Documentation Control

Author:	Non-switch Team
Revision:	1.4
Revision History:	Feature/Title Update
Creation Date:	8 December 2021
Last Revision Date:	27 July 2023
Document Status:	Released

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1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Agatel's XAR (**A**ccess Point **W**ireless **R**outer), XWR (**C**ellular **W**ireless **R**outer) and XVR (**E**thernet **R**outer) 5800 series are the product line of powerful industrial router.

5800 series have built-in full-duplex 10/100/1000 Mbps ports (WAN, LANs) to connect with users' wired Ethernet devices for the speed up to 1 Gbps.

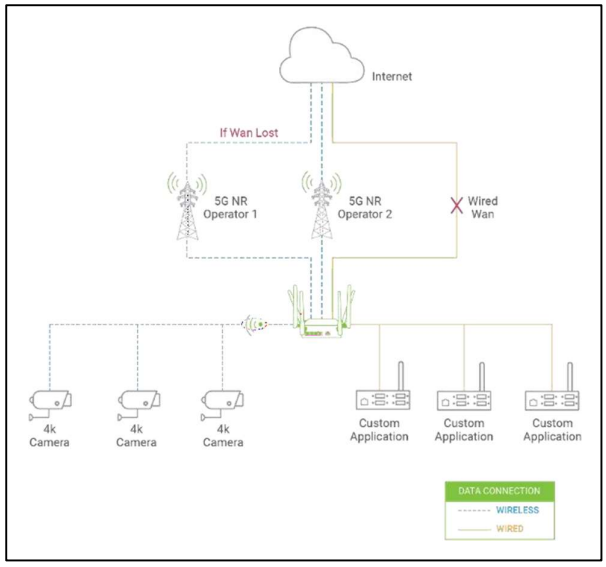
The XAR5800 and XWR5800 radiate signal in the dual-band (2.4GHz, 5GHz), while users' Wi-Fi devices can conveniently connect to them via any chosen band.

The XWR5800 support 5G NR and LTE network for the device through a wireless connection, it be a 5G CPE (Customer Premises Equipment), also known as 5G FWA . It has dual-SIM card backup to ensure a stable wireless network connection. The Ethernet WAN and mobile module on the XWR5800 device provide a load balancing/failover mechanism for Internet connection. The router function combines traffic for all connected devices and let them share a high-speed cable or ADSL Internet connection.

Nowadays, some IoT infrastructure are require multiple connection interface which can be connected via wired (Ethernet) or wireless interfaces (Wi-Fi and/or Cellular 5G/LTE). For instance, the sensor is an inseparable part of efficient IoT plant and monitor its environment status. Such SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system need an active Internet connection via Wi-Fi/LAN to reach the IoT plant.

Connectivity downtime can be easily resolved by adding a cellular 5G/LTE router between existing wired WAN. This way, it is possible to use the wired Internet option and share the connection to the IoT system via Ethernet and to a 4K monitor via Wi-Fi using a single compact Cellular Router XWR5800. Once it senses that wired WAN is lost or disrupted, it automatically switches to 5G/LTE as a source of the Internet to provide continuous Internet service to connected devices.

Figure 1. An Example of Wired and Wi-Fi Devices Connected to the Internet Via XWR5800.



*Note: Through the manual, the symbol * indicates that more detailed information of the subject will be provided at the end of this book or as a footnote.*

1.2 Software Features

XAR8500, XWR5800, XVR8500 Platform

- 1 x RJ45 for 10/100/1000Mbps BaseT WAN
- 4 x RJ45 for 10/100/1000Mbps BaseT LAN
- Integrated DHCP server with dynamic and static IP address assignment
- Natural firewall using NAT technology
- Firewall and VPN for security connection
- Industrial EMC protection, -40ºC~75ºC wide-range temperature operation
- Rugged metal case with a wall or DIN-Rail mount
- PoE PD support for flexible deployment
- Time sync with NTP server and Browser
- Power supply input supporting 12~48VDC

Additional Feature build in XAR8500 and XWR5800 Platform Only

- Wi-Fi 5
  - 802.11ac (5GHz)
  - 802.11a/b/g/n(2.4GHz/5GHz)
  - MU-MINO 2x2
  - Wi-Fi Mesh

Additional Feature build in XWR5800 Platform Only

- Cellular
  - 5G-NR and 4G-LTE networks
  - Support 5G Non-standalone (NSA) and standalone mode (SA)
  - Data limitation control
- SIM Card
  - Dual nano-SIM card (4FF) with single standby
- Backup WAN interfaces for connection reliability
- GPS option for location service
- Time sync with GPS
- 1x micro-SD slot for flexible use

2 Getting Started

This chapter explains how to access the XAR8500/XWR5800/XVR8500 for the first time. Hereinafter called xxR5800.

Users can access the managed switch easily using their web browsers (Internet Explorer 8 or 11, Firefox 44, Chrome 48 or later versions are recommended). We will proceed to use a web browser to introduce the managed switch's functions.

2.1 Default Factory Settings

Below is the list of default factory settings. This information will be used during the login process. Make sure that the computer accessing the xxR5800 has an IP address in the same subnet and the subnet mask is the same.

xxR5800 default network parameters are listed in the table below.

Table 1. Network Interfaces Default Settings

Interface	Device IP	Subnet Mask	Gateway IP	DNS
WAN	DHCP Client			
LAN/WiFi	192.168.1.1	255.255.255.0	None	None
5G NR/LTE	QMI Cellular			

Its WebGUI login default Username and password are listed in the table below. Please pay attention that username and password are case sensitive.

Table 2. Login Default Settings

Login Parameter	Default Values
Username	admin
Password	agatel

2.1.1 The Reset Button

If you forget the password or cannot access the Web Configurator of the device, you can use the RESET button to restore the factory default configuration file. This means you will lose all of your configurations after the resetting. The password will also be reset to the factory default setting (see the device label), and the LAN IP address will be "192.168.1.1". To reset the device, follow these steps:

1. Make sure the POWER LED is on (not blinking).
2. Press the "Reset" button on the panel from the same side of the terminal bolck for **5** seconds to restore the factory default settings. When the Wi-Fi and Ethernet LED begin to blink, the device is starting to restore its factory default setting.

2.2 Setting up a connection

There are essential communication devices and items which are needed to be prepared before setting up a testing environment. A personal computer (PC) or a laptop computer is used for testing network connection to LAN interfaces of xxR5800. A network cable such as unshield twisted pair (UTP) with RJ45 connectors is also required for the Ethernet LAN interface. A 5G/LTE Nano-SIM card is used to insert into the Nano-SIM card slot of the xxR5800 for testing the mobile interface connection.

A cable modem or an ADSL modem can be one of the external Internet connection sources for testing the WAN interface connection of xxR5800. A mobile phone or a tablet can be used for testing network connection to wireless AP interface of the device.

Follow the steps outlined below to setting up network connections for xxR5800 device.

LAN Connection

The first step is to configure a LAN connection between a PC and the xxR5800 device. Plug in one end of a network cable to one of the LAN port sockets of xxR5800 and the other end of the network cable to the PC's Ethernet port socket.

In the xxR5800 device, the IPv4 DHCP server is enabled by default for the LAN interfaces. Any device with IPv4 DHCP client enabled in its Ethernet interface will be assigned a dynamic IP address from xxR5800 device. The default IP address of XWR5800 is **192.168.1.1**, and the dynamic IP address range of LAN port is start from **192.168.1.100** to **192.168.1.250**.

WAN Connection

The second step is to configure a WAN connection between the xxR5800 device and a Cable/ADSL modem. The default mode of DHCP protocol of WAN interface on the xxR5800 is set to DHCP client. On the Cable/ADSL modem, make sure that there is an IPv4 DHCP server enabled for its Ethernet port interface which will be used to assign an IP address to the WAN interface of xxR5800 device. Plug in one end of a network cable to the WAN interface of xxR5800 device and the other end of the network cable to an Ethernet port interface of a Cable/ADSL modem.

Mobile Port Connection (XWR5800 only)

The third step is to setup the 5G/LTE network for the mobile Internet connection. The SIM slots of XWR5800 only support Nano-SIM cards. Insert a 5G/LTE Nano-SIM card into the primary Nano-SIM slot of the device.

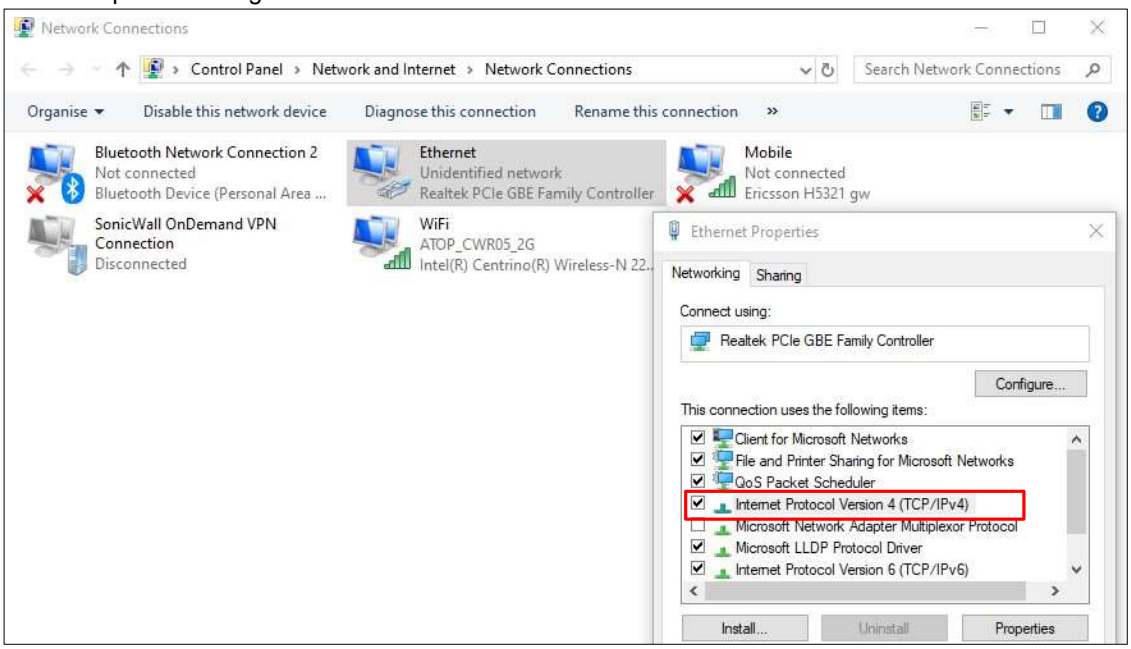
Power on xxR5800 Device

Before powering on the xxR5800 device, make sure that all of the 2.4GHz, 5GHz, and 5G/LTE SMA antennas are connected to the XWR5800 device firmly and correctly. Plug in the power line to XWR5800 device and turn on the power. The system takes approximately 50 seconds to boot into a stable state.

Setting up a DHCP IP address on a Windows 10 PC

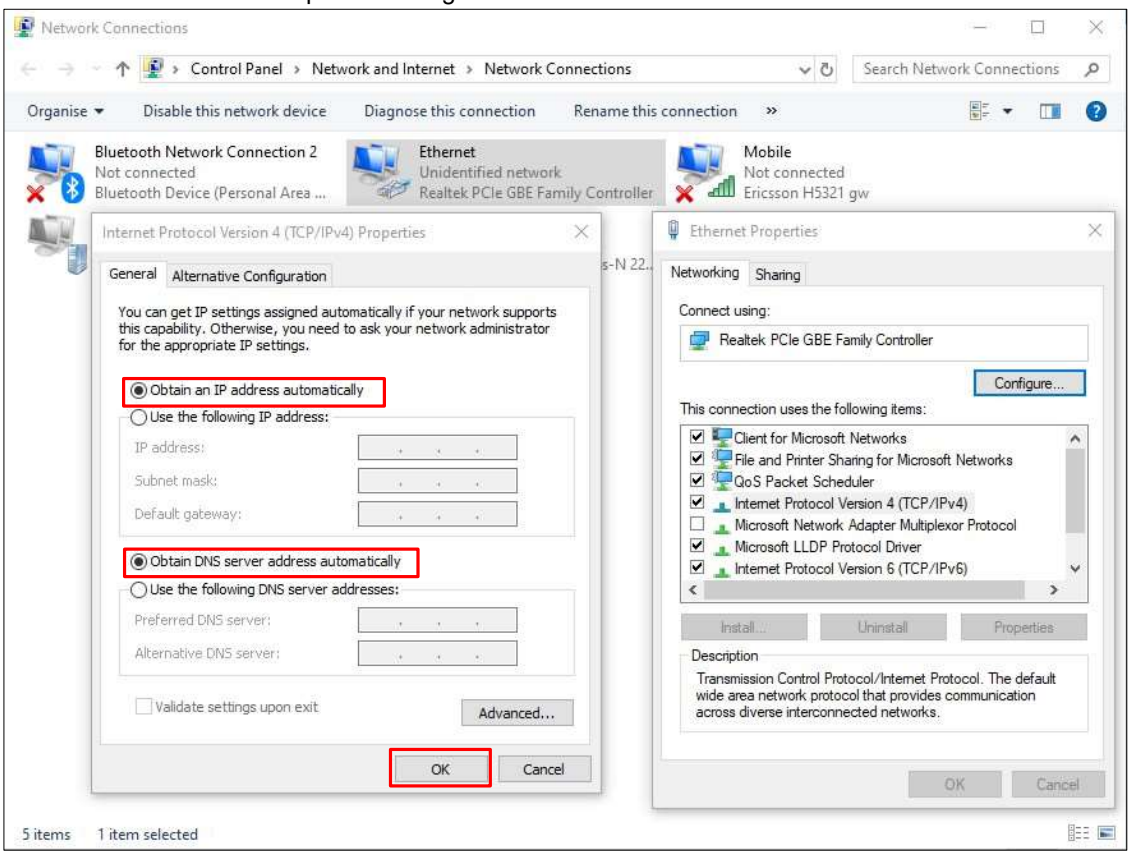
On the PC, open the Network Connections window. Then, select the physical network interface icon and right click to open properties and enter the Ethernet Properties dialog window. As shown in the Figure below, check the **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)** item and push the properties button to enter the Internet Protocol Version 4 Properties dialog window.

Figure 2. Ethernet Properties Dialog Window



Then, as shown in the Figure below, select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** item and the **Obtain DNS server address automatically** item on General tab of the Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4) Properties dialog window. Click the OK button to obtain a dynamic IP address from xxR5800 device.

Figure 3. Internet Protocol Version 4 Properties Dialog Window



Next, select the physical network interface icon again, then double-click mouse to enter the Ethernet Status dialog window as shown in the Figure below.

Push the **Details** button to view the assigned IPv4 address and others info. In Network Connection Details dialog window, the IPv4 address of IPv4 Default Gateway, IPv4 DHCP Server, and IPv4 DNS Sever are the same **192.168.1.1** address which is an IPv4 address of the LAN port interface on xxR5800 device.

In this example, the assigned IPv4 address of the PC is 192.168.1.227 which is within the dynamic IP address range of 192.168.1.100 to 192.168.1.250.

Figure 4. Status Dalog Window

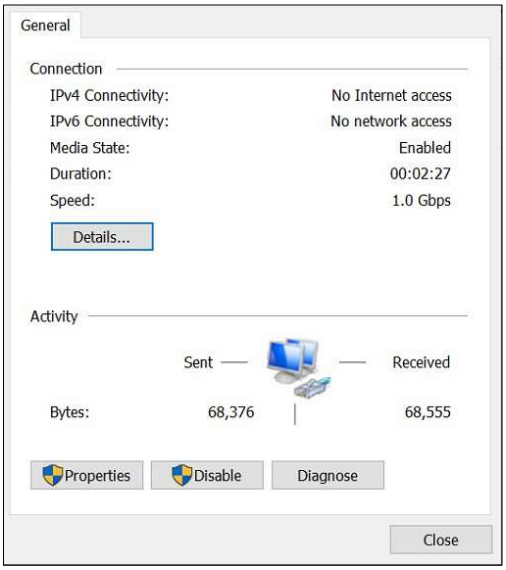


Figure 5. Network Connection Details on the Connection Details

2.3 Login Process and Main Window Interface

Before scan access the configuration, you have to log in. This can simply be done in the following steps.

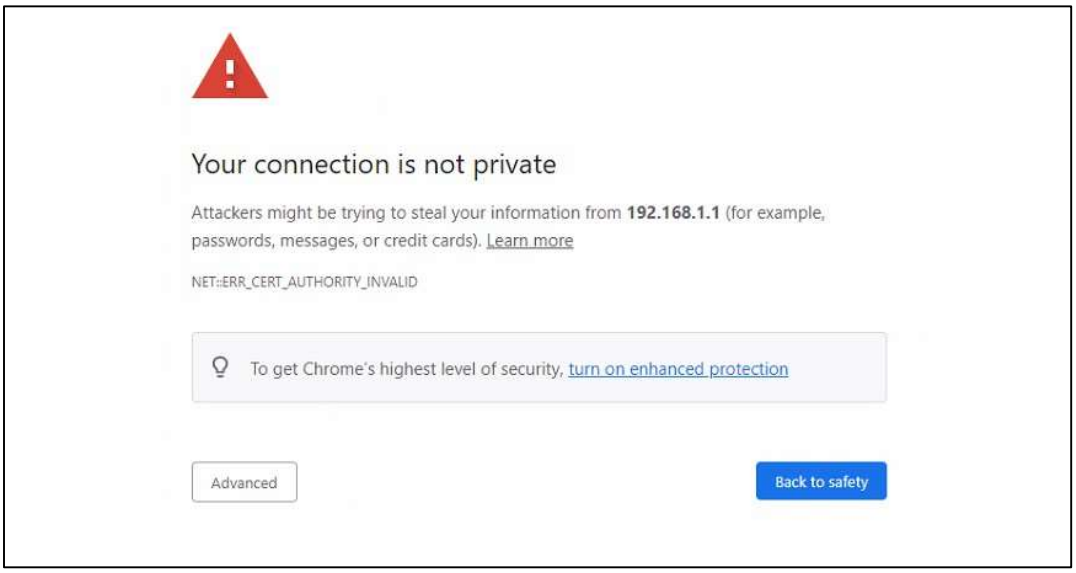
A login authorization is required before a you can access to WebUI of the xxR5800 device. The default URL to access the device's WebUI is https://192.168.1.1. It will be redirected to the login authorization webpage after pressing the enter key.

As shown in the Figure below, you need to enter the correct Username and Password to access the device's WebUI. The default value for the Username is **admin** and for the Password is the **agatel**.

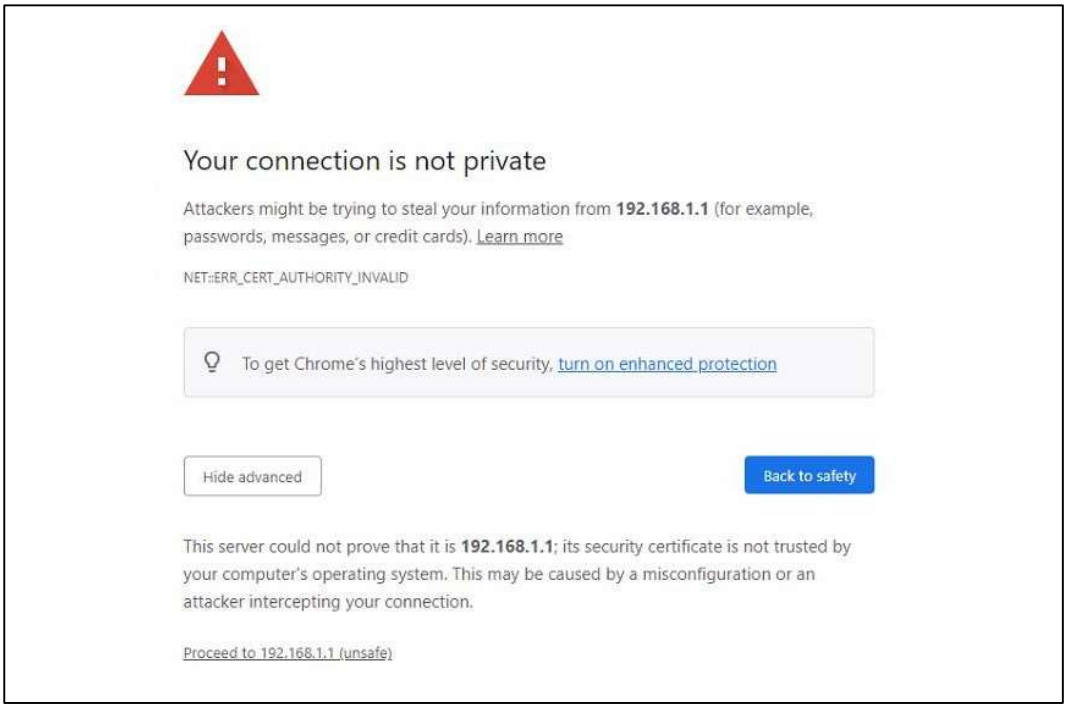
1. Launch a web browser.

2. Type in the xxR5800 IP address, e.g. https://192.168.1.1.

3. If it is the first time that the users access the managed switch, the web the browser such as Google Chrome may detect that the switch does not have a valid certificate authority. The users can proceed by clicking on the Advanced button as shown in below figure.

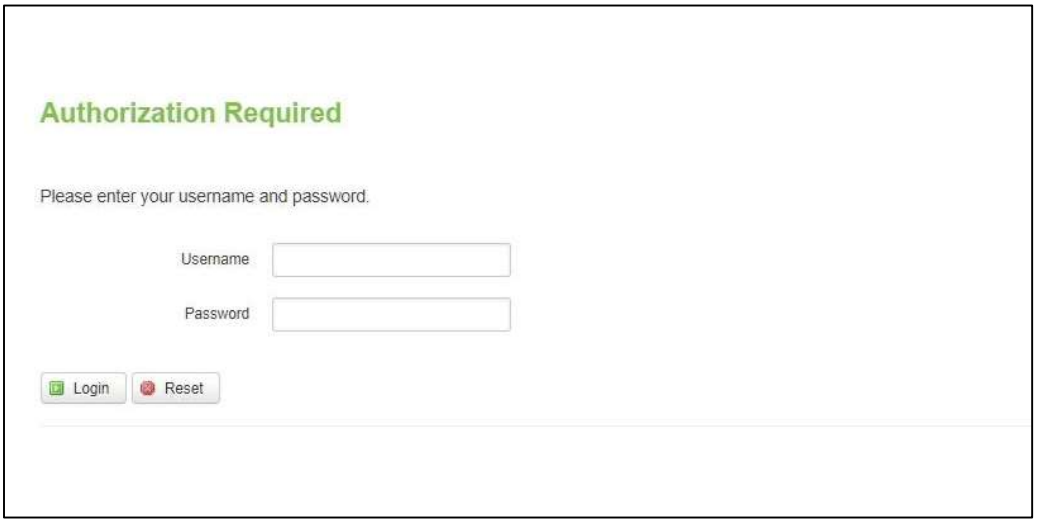


4. Once the Advanced button is clicked, an explanation text will appear below the button as shown in below Figure. Here at the bottom of the web page, there is a hyperlink that the users can click to access the web GUI.

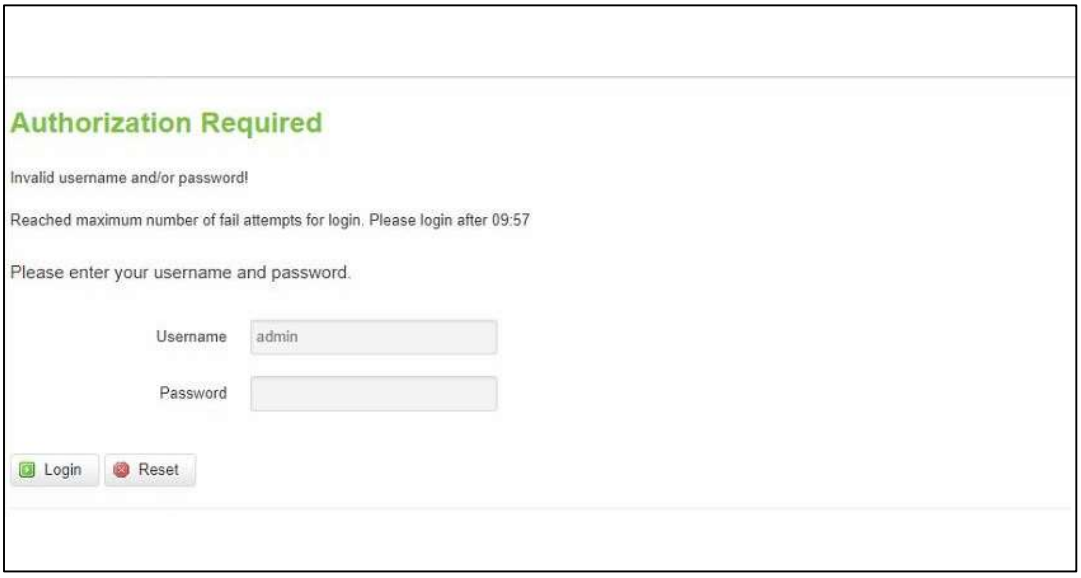


5. After proceeding through the invalid certificate warning and clicking on the **Proceed to 192.168.1.1 (unsafe)** hyperlink, a login page will be presented shown in below Figure. The user can enter a **Username** and a **Password** to access the managed switch. Then, clicking on the **Login** button.

Figure 6. Authorization Required Webpage



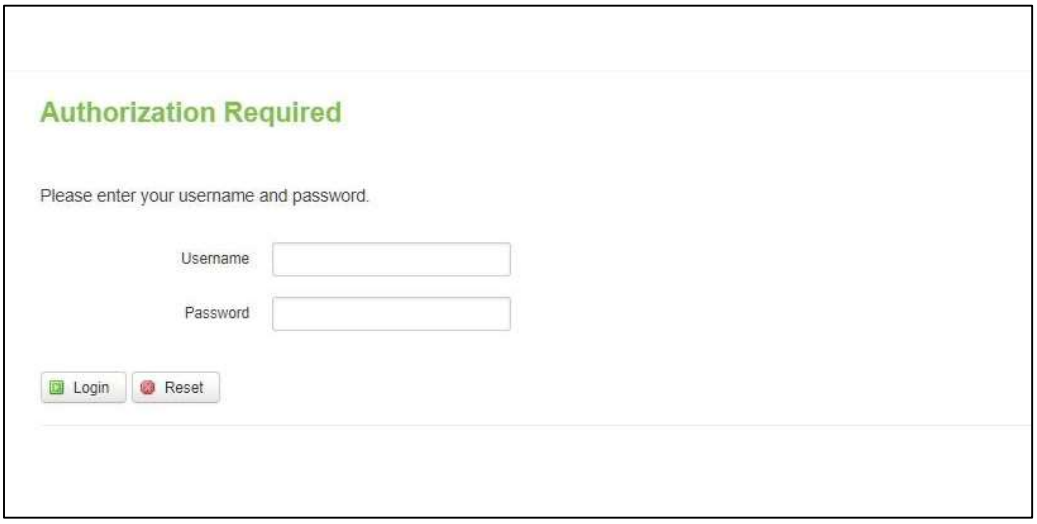
6. If the user entered wrong passwords more than three times within 3 times, the account will be temporary blocked for 10 minutes. An error pop-up notification will be shown as in below Figure. The user can click **Try again** button to access the login page again after the duration of 15 minutes.



7. For security, you are immediately prompted to change the factory default password for the “admin” account.

   Note: The password is case-sensitive.

8. Input Username: admin with new password.



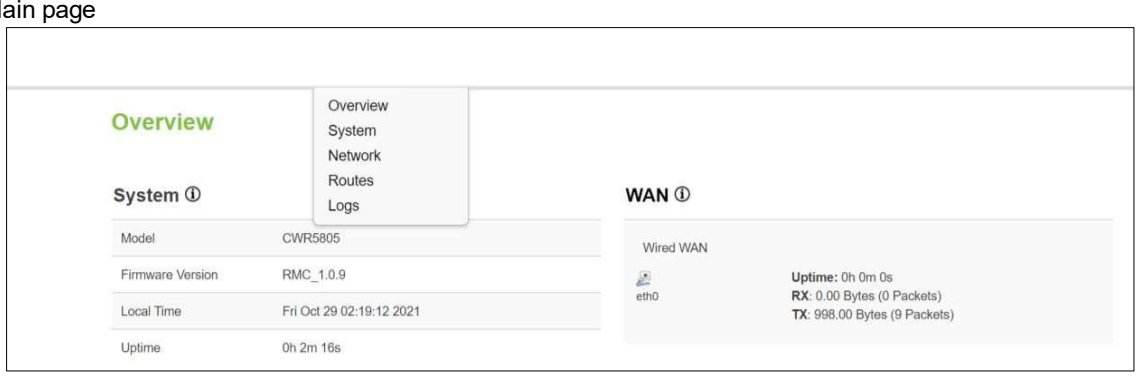
Note:

1. Any unauthorized login to the 5800 will be recorded to device's syslog.
2. After the user logins to the main interface if the user is idle or inactive for more than 5 minutes, the user will be logged out automatically.

3 Status Menu

As shown in the Figure below, the Status menu contains the following sub-menus: Overview, System, Network, Routes and Logs. These sub-menus display the current network information, as well as real-time traffic statistics of each network interface.

Figure 7. Main page



3.1 Overview

The **Overview** sub-menu under the Status menu contains a summary of the device's information, i.e., System, Memory, Mobile, WAN, Wireless, and LAN interface live status.

This screen is the first thing you see when you log into the XWR5800. It also appears every time you click the **Status** icon in the navigation panel. The **Status** screen displays the XWR5800's connection information, wireless, mobile information, and traffic statistics.

Figure 8. Status > Overview

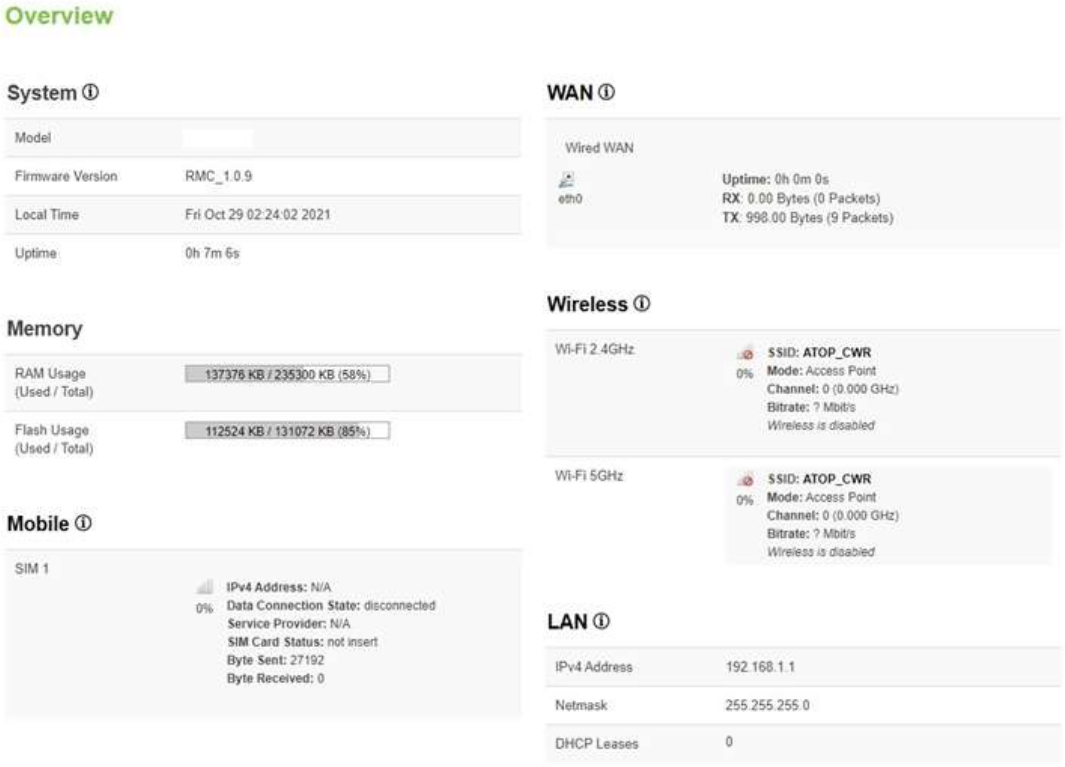


Table 3. Status > Overview

Field	Description
System	
Model	The model name of the device.
Firmware Version	The currently used firmware version on the device.
Local Time	Date and time information with timezone offset. The timezone offset can be selected on the Timezone field of the System webpage.
Uptime	Uptime measures the length of time a system has been running since it was booted.
Memory	
RAM Usage	Amount of random-access memory (RAM) that is currently in use by the device.
Flash Usage	Amount of Flash (storage) memory that is currently in use by the device.
Mobile	
SIM 1/2	The current Primary SIM card state.
WAN	
Wired WAN	The current WAN state.
Wireless	
Wi-Fi 2.4GHz	The current Wi-Fi 2.4GHz state.
Wi-Fi 5GHz	The current Wi-Fi 5GHz state.
LAN	
IPv4 Address	IPv4 address of the LAN interface.
Netmask	Netmask of the LAN interface.
DHCP Lease	The number of DHCP Clients connected.

3.2 System

This section shows the system status information of your router.

Figure 9. Status > System

Table 4. Status > System

Field	Description
Hostname	This value can be modified on the Hostname field of the System webpage.
Model	The model name of the device.
Firmware Version	The currently used firmware version on the device
Kernel Version	The currently used kernel version of the device
Local Time	Date and time information with timezone offset. The timezone offset can be selected on the Timezone field of the System webpage.
Uptime	Uptime measures the length of time a system has been running since it was booted.
Load Average	It is the average system load calculated over a given period time of 1, 5 and 15 minutes.

3.3 Network

3.3.1 Mobile (XWR5800 Only)

This chapter is available in XWR5800 model.

This section shows the Internet status information of the router. The status of the mobile interface. It contains information on the primary SIM card number, the data connection state, the service provider, the network type, the signal strength, the number of bytes sent, the number of bytes received, IMEI, IMSI, and ICCID.

Click **Connect** to connect to a 5G/LTE network, and click **Stop** to disconnect from a network.

Figure 10. Status > Network > Mobile

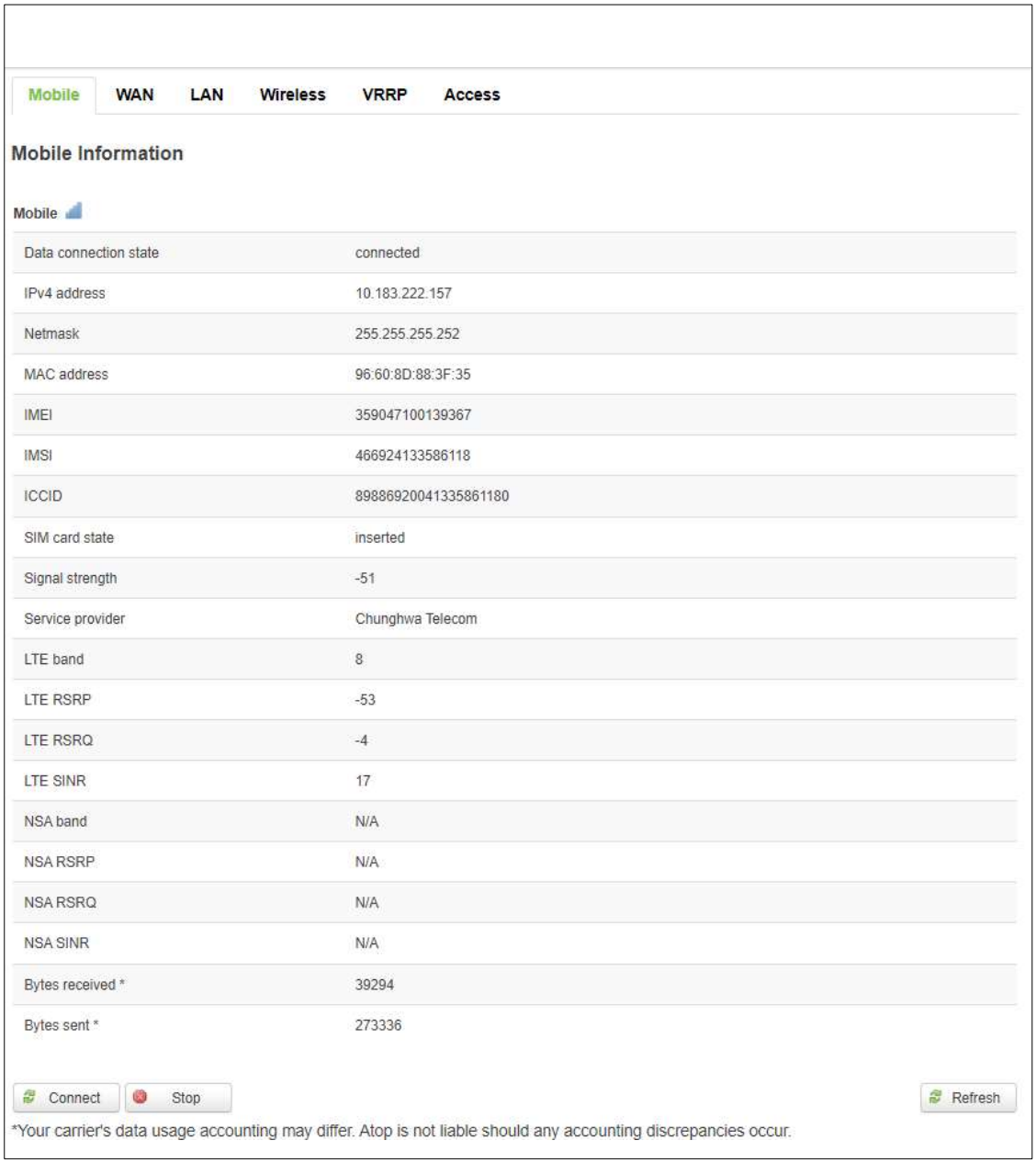


Table 5. Status > Network > Mobile

Field	Description
Data connection state	The Mobile data connection status.
IPv4 address	The IP address that the router uses to connect to the internet.
Netmask	Specifies a mask used to define how large the WAN network is.
Mac address	MAC (Media Access Control) address of the mobile module.
IMEI	IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity) number of the mobile module.
IMSI	IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity) number of the current SIM.
ICCID	ICCID number of the current SIM.
SIM card state	SIM card's state, e.g. PIN required, Not inserted, etc.
Signal strength	The signal strength. Signal's strength measured in dBm.
Service provider	The name of ISP Network Provider.
LTE band	The band of the current network.
LTE RSRP	The signal of LTE Reference Signal Received Power.
LTE RSRQ	The signal of current LTE Reference Signal Received Quality.
LTE SINR	The Signal to Interference plus Noise Ratio.
NSA band	The current NSA frequency bands.
NSA RSRP	The signal of 5G NR Reference Signal Received Power.
NSA RSRQ	The signal of current LTE Reference Signal Received Quality.
NSA SINR	The Signal to Interference plus Noise Ratio.
Bytes received	The number of bytes were received via the mobile data connection.
Bytes sent	The number of bytes were sent via the mobile data connection.

3.3.2 WAN

This section shows the WAN status information of the router.

Figure 11. Status > Network > WAN

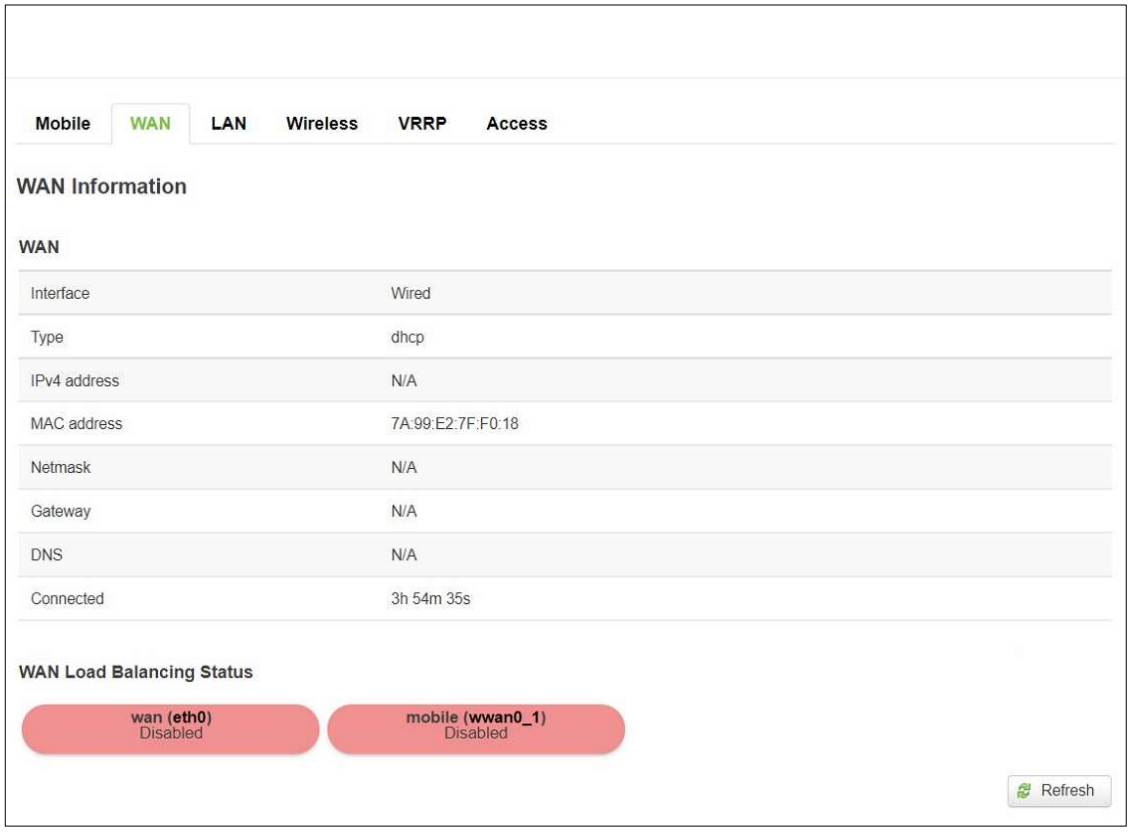


Table 6. Status > Network > WAN

Field	Description
Interface	Interface used for WAN connection.
Type	The current connection type status (DHCP/Static /PPPoE).
IPv4 address	The WAN IP address of the router.
MAC address	The WAN MAC address of the router.
Netmask	The WAN Netmask of the router.
Gateway	The WAN Gateway of the router.
DNS	The WAN DNS of the router.
Connected	The current amount of time which router has been connected.
wan (eth0)	The current wan status (Online/Offline/Disabled) of the WAN port interface.
mobile (wwan0_1)	The current wan status (Online/Offline/Disabled) of the mobile interface.

3.3.3 LAN

This section shows the LAN status information of the router.

Figure 12. Status > Network > LAN

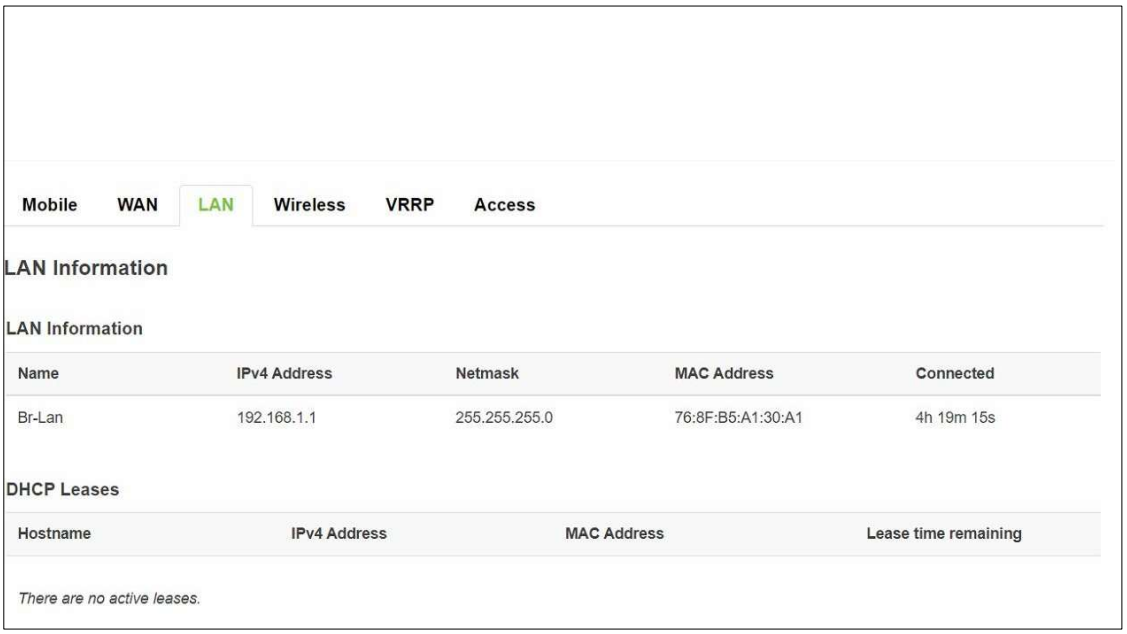


Table 7. Status > Network > LAN

Field	Description
Hostname	DHCP client's hostname.
IPv4-Address	DHCP client's IP address.
MAC-Address	DHCP client's MAC address.
Lease time remaining	The remaining lease time for a DHCP client. DHCP lease settings can be changed in the Network>Interface>LAN>DHCP Server section.

3.3.4 Wireless (XAR8500/XWR5800 Only)

This section is available in XAR8500 and XWR5800 model only. It shows the Wireless status information of the router.

Figure 13 Status > Network > Wireless

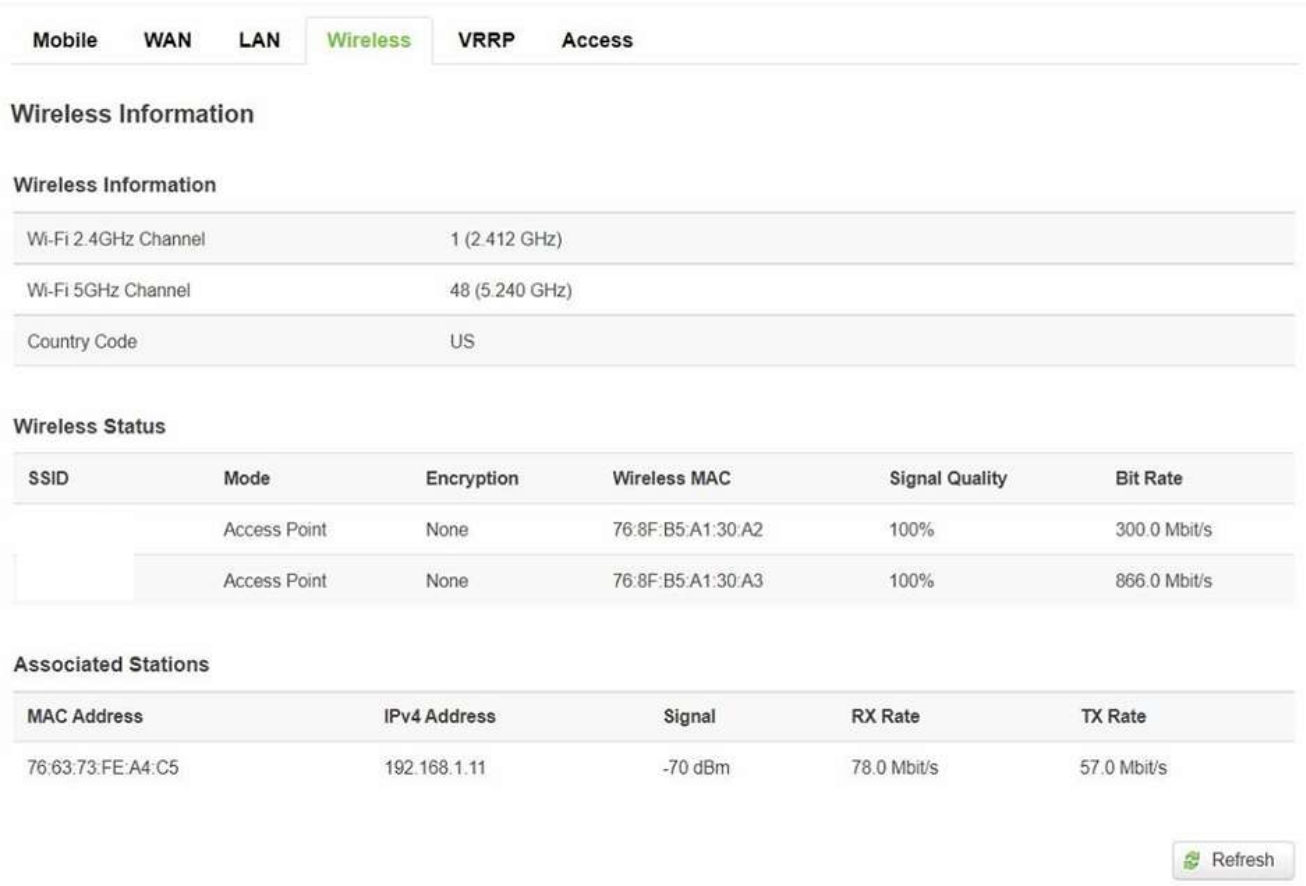


Table 8 Status > Network > Wireless

Field	Description
Wi-Fi 2.4GHz Channel	The display name of the Wi-Fi 2.4GHz interface on the XWR5800 device.
Wi-Fi 5GHz Channel	The display name of the Wi-Fi 5GHz interface on the XWR5800 device.
SSID	The broadcasted SSID of the wireless network that the client devices are connected to.
Mode	Access Point Mode.
Encryption	Type of Wi-Fi encryption that will be used.
Wireless MAC	Identify the basic service sets that are 48-bit labels and conform to the MAC-48 convention.
Signal Quality	The strength of the signal.
Bit Rate	The physical maximum possible throughput that the routers radio can handle. This value is cumulative. The bit rate will be shared between the router and other possible devices that connect to the local AP.
MAC Address	The MAC address of the associated station.
IPv4 Address	The IP address of the associated station.
Signal	The strength of the wireless between the XWR5800 and the associated station.
Rx Rate	The rate of the received packets from the associated station.
Tx Rate	The rate of the sent packets to the associated station.

3.3.5 VRRP

This section is available in XAR8500 and XWR5800 model only. The **Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol** (**VRRP**) is a computer networking protocol used for automatic default gateway selection for

clients on a **LAN network** in case the main router (Master) becomes unavailable. Another VRRP router (Backup) then assumes the role of Master; thus backing up the connection.

Figure 14. Status > Network > VRRP (Master)

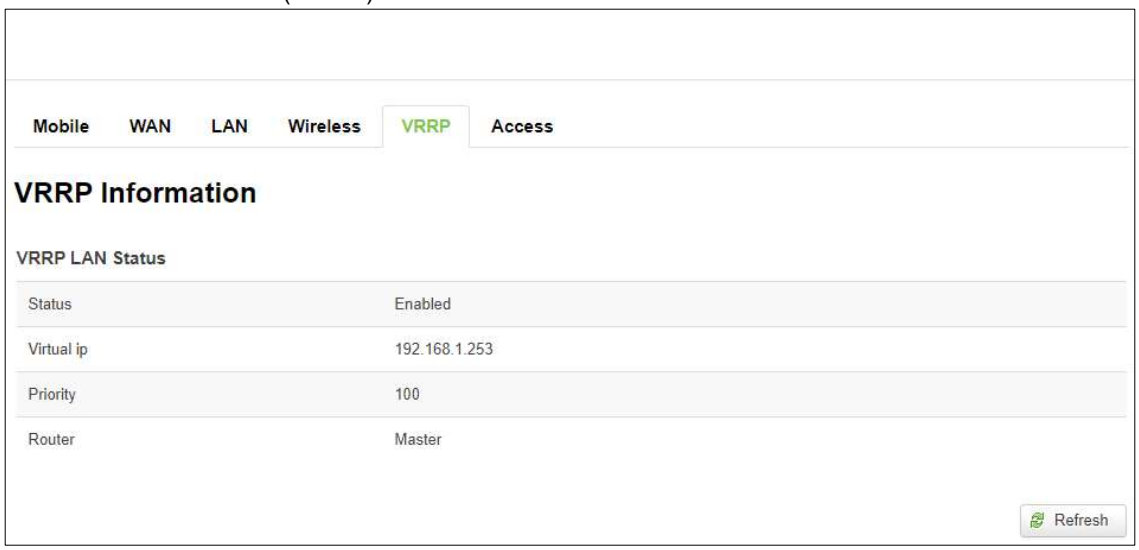


Figure 15. Status > Network > VRRP (Backup)

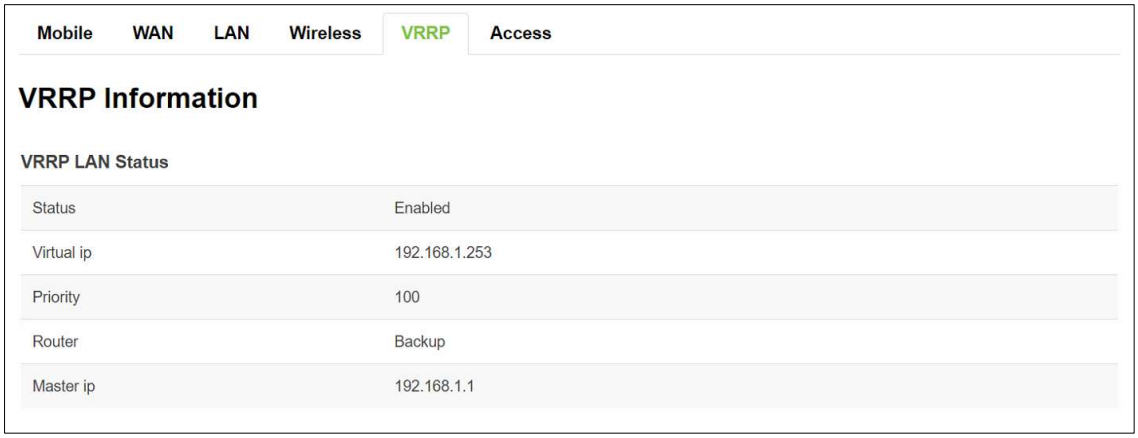


Table 9. Status > Network > VRRP

Field	Value	Description
Status	default: **disable**	VRRP status.
Virtual IP	default: **192.168.1.253**	Virtual IP address(-es) for LAN's VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol) cluster.
Priority	integer [1 - 255]; default: **100**	The router with the highest priority value on the same VRRP cluster will act as a master.
Router	Master/Backup	Connection mode.
Master ip	ip	Master IP.

3.3.6 Access

Display information about local and remote active connections status.

Figure 16. Status > Network > Access

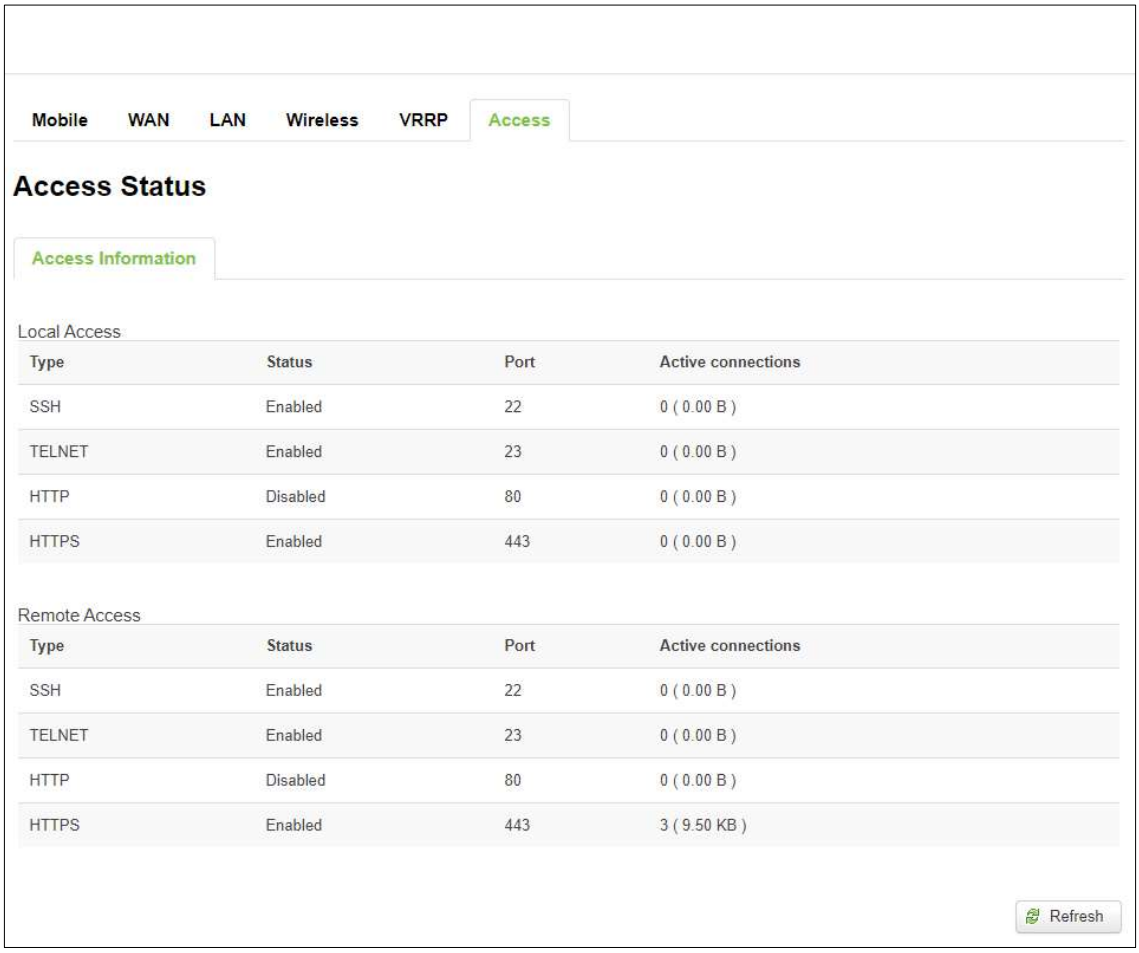


Table 10. Status > Network > Access

Field	Value	Description
Type	SSH/TELNET/HTTP/HTTPS	Type of connection protocol.
Status	disabled/enabled	Connection status.
Port	22/23/80/443	Connection port used.
Active connections	integer/data usage	Count of active connections and the amount of data transmitted.

3.4 Routes

The **Routes** sub-menu under the Status menu provides information such as an ARP table and a table of active IPv4 routes of the XWR5800 device.

3.4.1 ARP

The ARP section shows the router's active ARP table. An ARP table contains recently cached MAC addresses of every immediate device that was communicating with the router. This section also shows the router's routing table.

The description of each field in the ARP section is shown in the table below.

Figure 17. Status > Routes - ARP

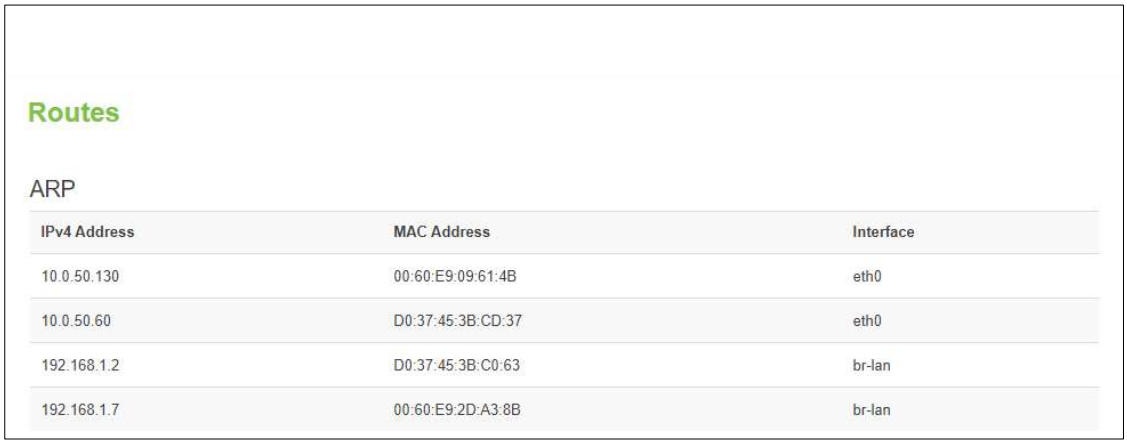


Table 11. Status > Routes - ARP

Field	Description
IPv4 Address	Recently cached IP addresses of every immediate device that was communicating with the router.
MAC-Address	Recently cached MAC addresses of every immediate device that was communicating with the router.
Interface	Interface used for the connection.

3.4.2 Active IPv4-Routes Section

The Active IPv4 Routes section indicates where a TCP/IP packet, with a specific IP address, should be directed to.

The description of each field is shown in the table below.

Figure 18. Status > Routes – Active IPv4 Routes

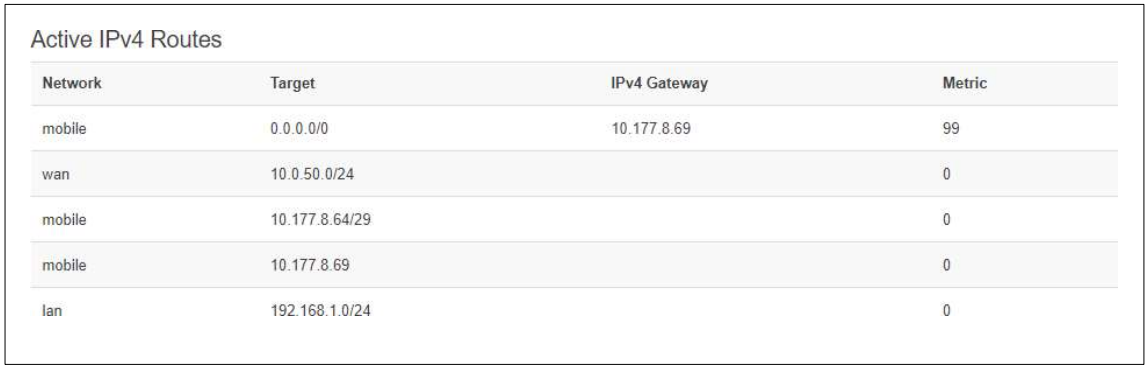


Table 12. Status > Routes – Active IPv4 Routes

Field	Description
Network	Interface to be used to transmit TCP/IP packets through.
Target	IP address and mask of the destination network. It is used to determine the actual IP addresses which the routing rule is applied. This field is represented by Classless Inter Domain Routing (CIDR) notation.
IPv4-Gateway	An IP address where the XWR5800 device should send all the traffic to.
Metric	A metric number indicating interface priority of usage. This value is used as a sorting method. If a routing packet falls into the category of two rules, the one with the lower metric is applied.

3.5 Logs

3.5.1 System Log

The **System Log** sub-menu under the Status menu follows a Message Logging standard. System Log collects data from most applications on the xxR5800 device, such as status, events, and diagnostics. The system Log message is categorized into 3 levels: Debug, Normal, and Warning.

This webpage substitutes troubleshooting file that can be published to the external system log server.

Figure 19. Status > System > System Log

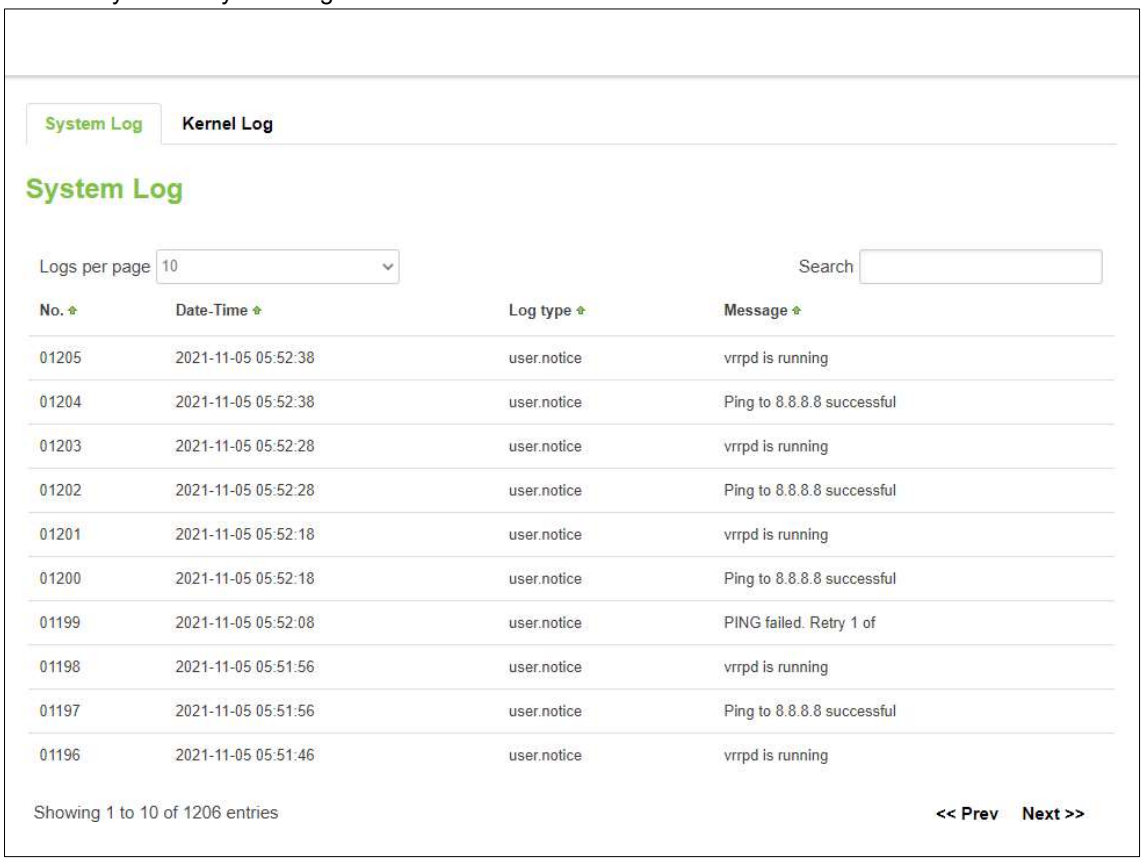


Table 13. Status > System > System Log

Field	Description
Date-Time	The time format: YYYY-MM-DD HH-MM-SS.
Log Type	Log type.
Message	The description of the System log.

3.5.2 Kernel Log

The Kernel Log Provides on-screen Kernel logging information.

Figure 20. Status > System > Kernel Log

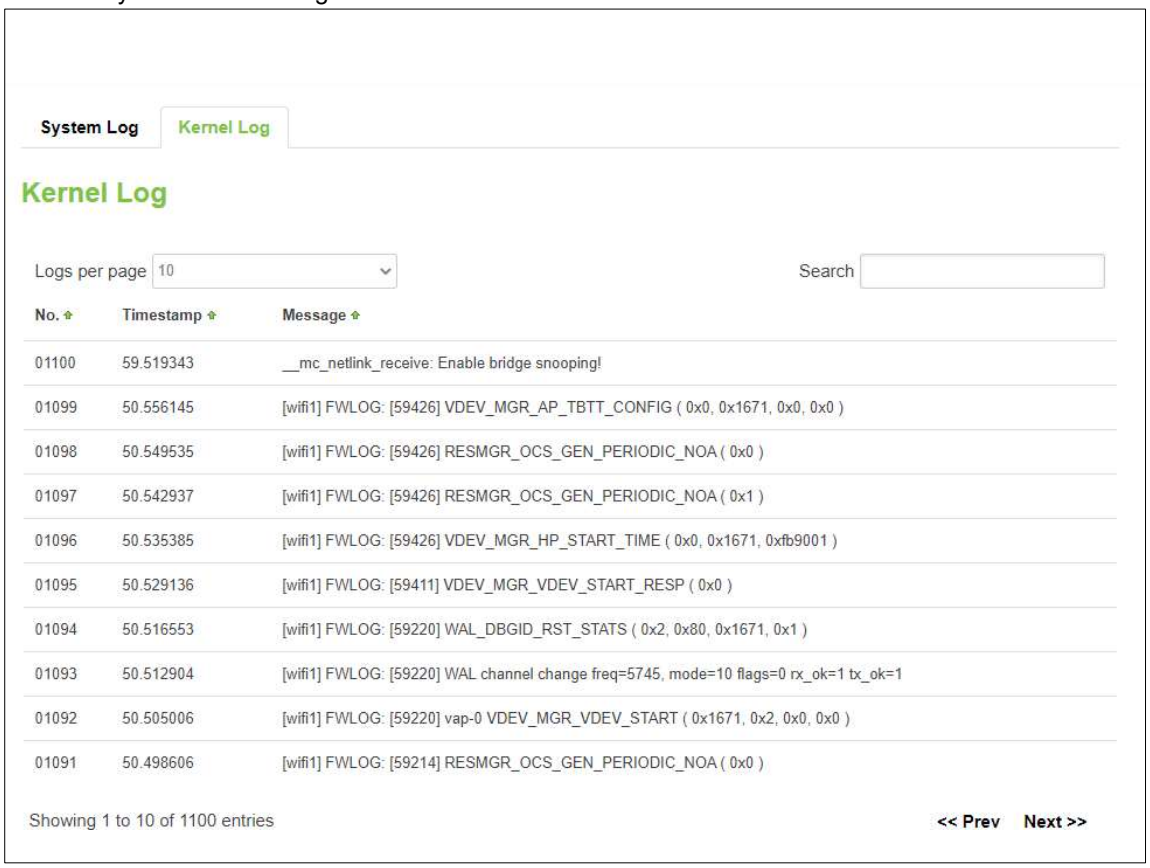


Table 14. Status > System > Kernel Log

Field	Description
Timestamp	The kernel log timestamp.
Message	The description of the Kernel log.

4 Network Menu

The Network menu contains 12 sub-menu items which provide some useful network applications on the xxR5800 device. The sub-menus are as follows: Mobile(XWR5800 only), WAN, LAN, Wireless(XAR8500 and XWR5800 only), Mesh(XAR8500 and XWR5800 only), IPv6, VLAN, LB and Failover(XWR5800 only), Firewall, Static Routes, DNS, and QoS.

Figure 21. Network

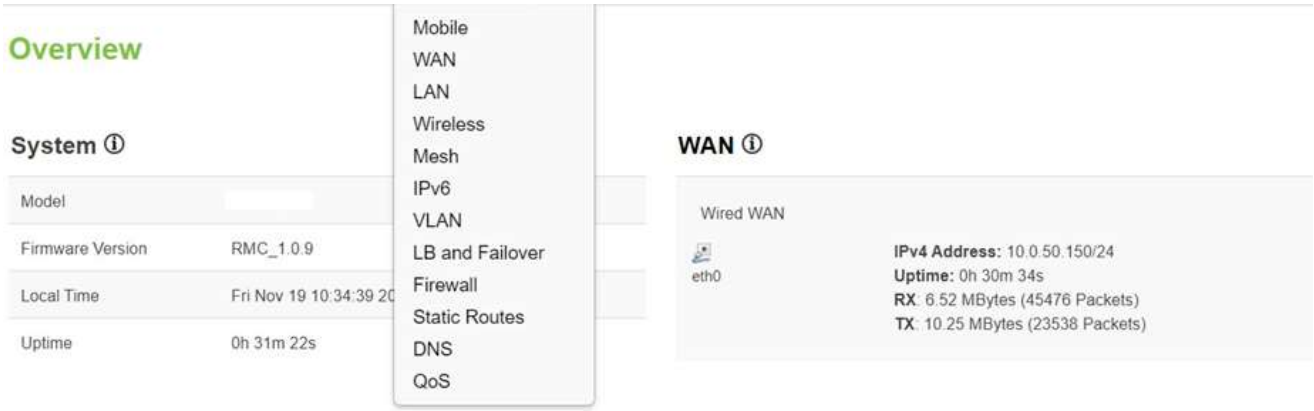


Figure 22. Network software feature supported list

	XVR8500 series	XAR8500 series	XWR5800 series
Mobile	-	-	Supported
WAN	Supported	Supported	Supported
LAN	Supported	Supported	Supported
Wireless	-	Supported	Supported
Mesh	-	Supported	Supported
IPv6	Supported	Supported	Supported
VLAN	Supported	Supported	Supported
LB and Failover	-	-	Supported
Firewall	Supported	Supported	Supported
Static Routes	Supported	Supported	Supported
DNS	Supported	Supported	Supported
QoS	Supported	Supported	Supported

4.1 Mobile (XWR5800 only)

XWR5800 is also equipped with a 5G/LTE module. In the MOBILE tab of the Interfaces sub-menu of the Network menu, you can configure parameters related to the mobile data connection. The MOBILE tab consists of General Setup, Advanced Settings, and SIM Switch sub-tabs.

4.1.1 General Setup

In the **General Setup** sub-tab of Network-Interfaces-MOBILE tab, the **Status field** displays the current Mobile interface information of Uptime, MAC Address, RX, TX, and IPv4. You can configure QMI protocol parameters for the mobile interface, as shown in the Figure below.

You can modify these values in the General Setup tab except IP, which depends on their ISP SIM card information. For example, if the ISP SIM card supports public IP dial-up for Internet connection, then the value of the APN field can be set to public.

In the Mobile webpage, the default protocol is set as QMI (Qualcomm MSM Interface) Cellular, which is used for 5G/LTE dial-up to Internet connection. The default value of APN field is set to the Internet, and the default value of the PIN field is set to 0000. These default settings under the General Setup tab of the Interface-Mobile webpage apply to most ISP SIM card dial-up settings.

Figure 23. Network > Mobile > General Setup

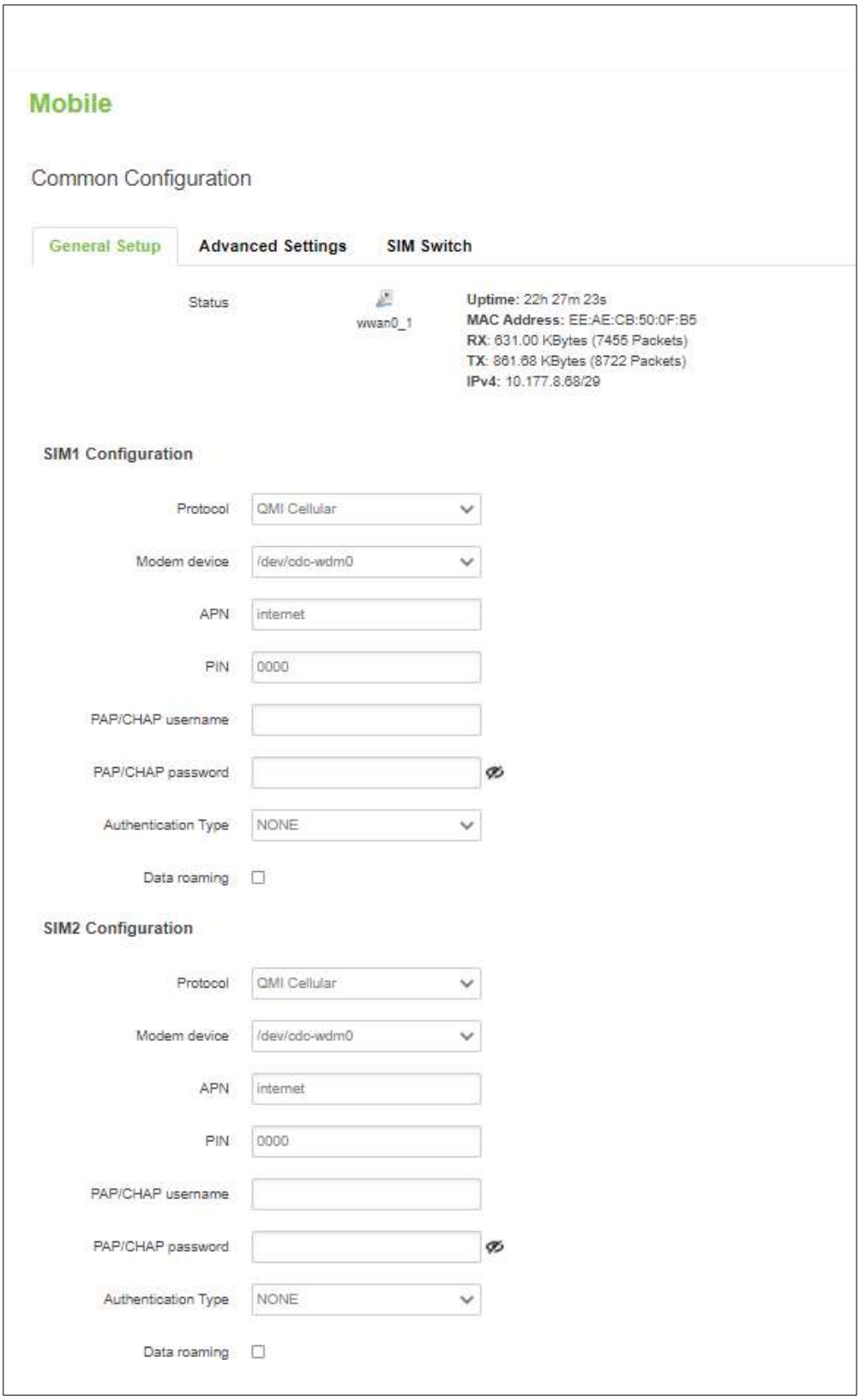


Table 15. Network > Mobile > General Setup

Field	Value	Description
Protocol	default: **QMI Cellular**	The protocol is used by the MOBILE interface.
Modem Device	default: **/dev/cdc-wdm0**	QMI device node.
APN	default: **internet**	An Access Point Name (APN) is the name of a gateway between a 5G/LTE mobile network. A mobile device making a data connection must be configured with an APN to present to the carrier. The carrier will then assign some connection parameters (e.g., security and priority level) based on the suitable type of network connection for that mobile device, depending on the contract with the operator.
PIN	default: **0000**	A password is used for authenticating the modem to the SIM card.
PAP/CHAP Username	default: **none**	Username for PAP/CHAP authentication.
PAP/CHAP Password	default: **none**	Password for PAP/CHAP authentication.
Authentication Type	PAP/CHAP(both)/ PAP/CHAP/None/Custom default: **none**	Authentication method that the 5G/LTE carrier uses to authenticate new connections on its network. If PAP or CHAP is selected, you will also be required to enter a Username and password.
Data Roaming	default: **disable**	By default, this option is unchecked to prevent the XWR5800 device from establishing a mobile data connection while not in the device's home network.

4.1.1.1 *Data Limit Configuration*

In the **Data Limit Configuration** section within all sub-tabs of the MOBILE tab, you can configure the data usage limit to avoid unwanted data charges. The limit on the data connections can be pre-selected for each SIM card. When the limit is later reached, the data usage warnings will be sent to notify you via SMS messages.

4.1.1.2 Data Connection Limit Configuration

The **Data Connection Limit Configuration** section is used to configure custom mobile data limits for your SIM card. When the mobile data limit set for the SIM card is reached, the XWR5800 device will no longer use the mobile connection to establish a data connection until the limitation period is over or the limit is reset by you.

Figure 24. Network > Mobile > General Setup > Data Limit Configuration > Data Connection Limit Configuration

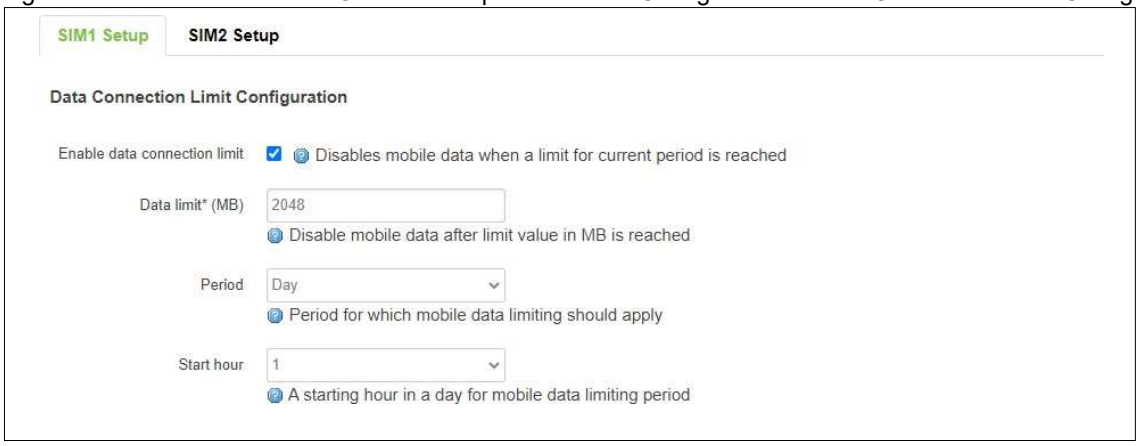


Table 16. Network > Mobile > General Setup > Data Limit Configuration > Data Connection Limit Configuration

Field	Values	Description
Enable Data Connection Limit	default: **disable**	Turns mobile data limitations on/off.
Data Limit (MB)	default: **none**	The amount of data that can be downloaded/uploaded over the specified period. When the limit is reached, the XWR5800 device will no longer be able to establish any data connection until the period is over or the data limit is reset.
Period	Day/Week/Month; default: **Month**	Length of time to monitor the data usage.
Start Hour	integer [1 – 24]; default: **1**	Specify the hour that the monitoring period begins. After the period is over, the data usage is reset before the monitoring process restarts.

4.1.1.3 SMS Warning Configuration

In the **SMS Warning Configuration** section, you can configure a rule to send SMS messages after the data connection sent/received through the XWR5800 device's SIM card is reached the specified limit.

Figure 25. Network > Mobile > General Setup > Data Limit Configuration > SMS Warning Configuration

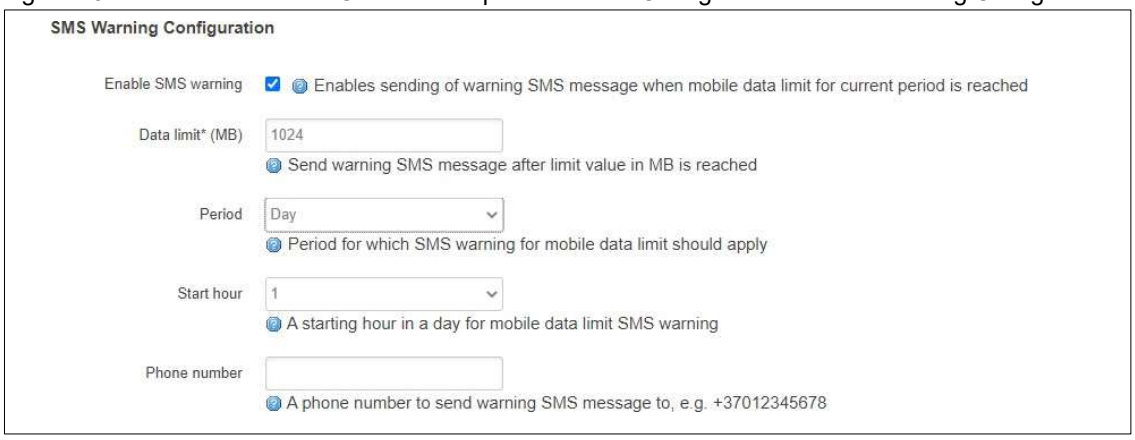


Table 17. Network > Mobile > General Setup > Data Limit Configuration > SMS Warning Configuration

Field	Description
Enable SMS Warning	Turns SMS warning on/off.
Data Limit (MB)	The amount of the limit data usage in Mbytes before the XWR5800 device will send SMS warnings to the specified phone number.
Period	Length of time to monitor the data usage. Currently, the field supports the monitoring period monthly, weekly, and daily.
Start Day/ Start Hour	Specify the day that the monitoring period begins. After the period is over, the data usage is reset before the monitoring process restarts.
Phone Number	The recipient's phone number that the SMS messages will be sent.

4.1.1.4 Clear Data Limit

The **Clear Data Limit** section contains only one button - 'Clear data limit'. When clicked, the button resets the data limit counter for the selected SIM card. Thus, the count is started over again regardless of the specified period.

Figure 26. Network > Mobile > General Setup > Data Limit Configuration > Clear Data Limit

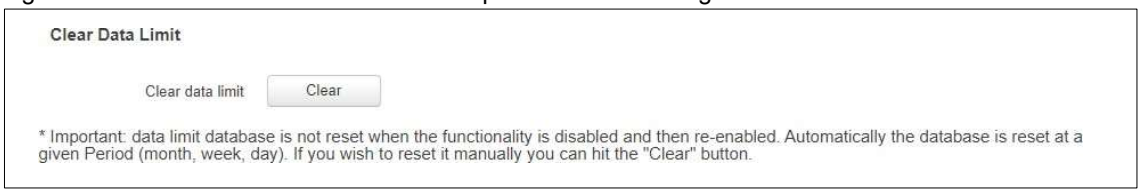


Figure 27. Network > Mobile > General Setup > Data Limit Configuration > Clear Data Limit

Field	Description
Clear Data Limit	When clicked, the data limit counter for the selected SIM card is reset. The count is started at 0 regardless of when it occurred in the specified period.

4.1.2 Advanced Settings Sub-Tab

In the **Advanced Setting** sub-tab of the Network-Interfaces-MOBILE tab, you can configure network functionalities in more detail based on your requirement for the mobile interface.

Figure 28. Network > Mobile > Advanced Settings

Table 18. Network > Mobile > Advanced Settings

Field	Value	Description
Bring Up on Boot	default: **enable**	Specify whether or not to bring up the WAN interface on the boot.
cellular_mode	default: LTE+5G NR	Specify the Mobile mode: LTE+5G NR. LTE only, 5G only.
Use Gateway Metric	default: **99**	The priority of the gateway on the WAN interface. By default, a routing table entry is generated. You can alter the metric of that entry in this field.
MTU mode	default: Auto	MTU size is based on ISP.
MTU value	576~1500	Specify the value of MTU when select MTU mode with "Custom".
Use regular ping	default: disable	Use regular ping to check the stability of mobile Network.
Interval (seconds)	default: 30	Define the interval time during every regular ping round.
Ping IP	default: 8.8.8.8	Specify the Host IP that CAN be ping.
Ping retry	default: 2	Define the Ping retry numbers for one regular ping round.
Ping timeout (seconds)	default: 2	Define the timeout of one Ping if DUT doesn't receive ping response..
Redial after failed rounds	default: 2	Define meet the numbers of failed regular ping rounds and then let mobile redial. (If Enable "No Network" in SIM Switch, do SIM Switch action.)

4.1.3 SIM Switch

In the **SIM Switch** sub-tab of the Network-Interfaces-MOBILE tab, you can configure switching the current SIM card to the other SIM card when the 5G/LTE network conditions are proper.

Figure 29. Network > Mobile > SIM Switch

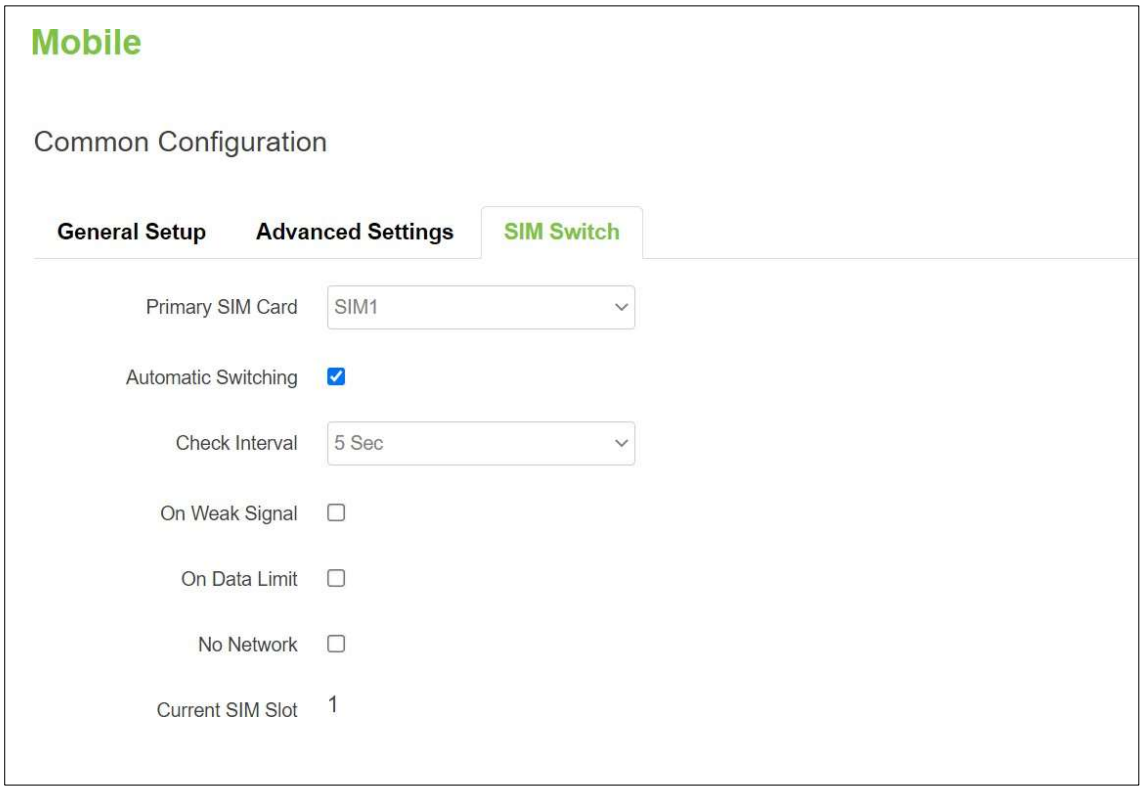


Table 19. Network > Mobile > SIM Switch

Field	Values	Description
Primary SIM Card	SIM1/SIM2; default: **SIM1**	Specify the SIM card slot that is used for 5G/LTE dial-up as the primary SIM card.
Automatic Switching	Enable/Disable; default: **disable**	If checked, the 5G/LTE network status will be monitored regularly. When the switch mechanism is matched one of the conditions from On Weak Signal/On Data Limit/No Network, then the Current SIM will be the non-primary SIM Slot.
Check Interval	5/15/30/60/120 Sec; default: **5**	Duration time for checking whether the 5G/LTE network status is matched with what you specified.
On Weak Signal	Disable, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%; Default: **disable**	If checked, detect whether the current 5G/LTE signal status is weak or not.
On Data Limit	Enable/Disable; default: **disable**	If checked, detect whether the current 5G/LTE data traffic is reached the data limit size or not.
No Network	Enable/Disable; default: **disable**	If checked, detect whether the current 5G/LTE network is unavailable or not.
Current SIM Slot	1/2; default: **1**	Display the current primary SIM card slot which is used for 5G/LTE dial-up.

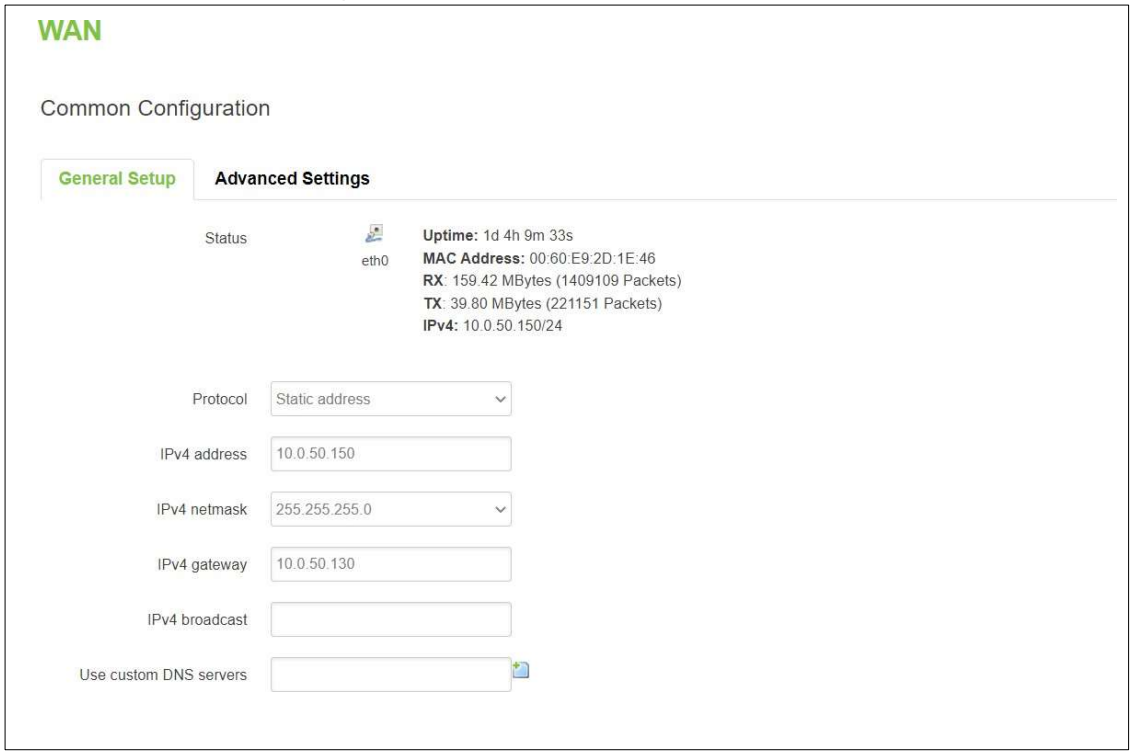
4.2 WAN

A **Wide Area Network** (WAN) is a telecommunications network or computer network that extends over a large geographical distance. For example, the Internet is a wide area network.

4.2.1 General Setup

In the General Setup sub-tab of the Network-Interfaces-WAN tab, different protocols for the WAN interface can be configured.

Figure 30. Network > WAN > General Setup



You can switch between Static, DHCP, or PPPoE protocol by selecting the protocol that you want to use and then pressing **Switch Protocol.**

In the **WAN** webpage, the default protocol is set to **DHCP client**. It means that the WAN interface can get a dynamic IPv4 address from its connected Ethernet port of a Cable/ADSL modem.

As shown in the Figure above, the **Status** field currently displays the WAN interface (eth0) information of Uptime, MAC Address, RX, TX, and IPv4. If the connected Cable/ADSL modem can provide an Internet service, XWR5800 also has an Internet service available via its WAN interface.

In addition, there are two other protocols supported by the WAN interface which are **Static address** and **PPPoE**. The setting of the protocol option for the WAN interface depends on the protocol requirement of the connected frontend Cable/ADSL modem.

4.2.2 DHCP Client

4.2.2.1 General Setup

Figure 31. Network > WAN > General Setup – DHCP Client

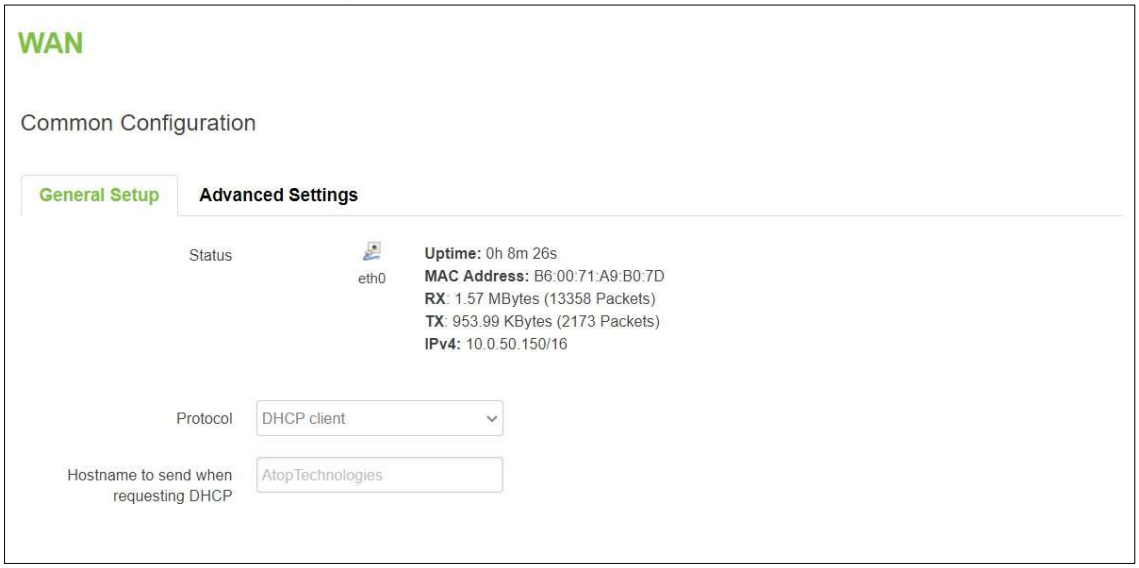


Table 20. Network > WAN > General Setup – DHCP Client

Field	Value	Description
Protocol	Static, DHCP and PPPoE; default: **DHCP**	The protocol is used by the WAN interface.
Hostname to send when requesting DHCP	ip/hostname; default: **none**	Hostname to which the DHCP request will be sent.

4.2.2.2 Advanced Settings

In the General Setup sub-tab of the Network-Interfaces-WAN tab, you can configure the WAN interface in more detail.

Figure 32. Network > WAN > Advanced Settings – DHCP Client

Table 21. Network > WAN > Advanced Settings – DHCP Client

Field	Value	Description

Override MAC address	default: **XWR's MAC**	To override the MAC address of the WAN interface. For example, your ISP (Internet Service Provider) gives you a static IP address and it might also bind it to your computers' MAC address. In this field, you can enter the computer's MAC address and fool the gateway into thinking that it is communicating with your computer.
Override MTU	integer [1 – 1500]; default: **1500**	Specify the maximum transferred size of a data packet.
Use Gateway Metric	default: **0**	By default, the WAN configuration generates a routing table entry. You can change the metric of that entry here.

4.2.3 Static address

4.2.3.1 General Setup

Figure 33. Network > WAN > General Setup – Static Address

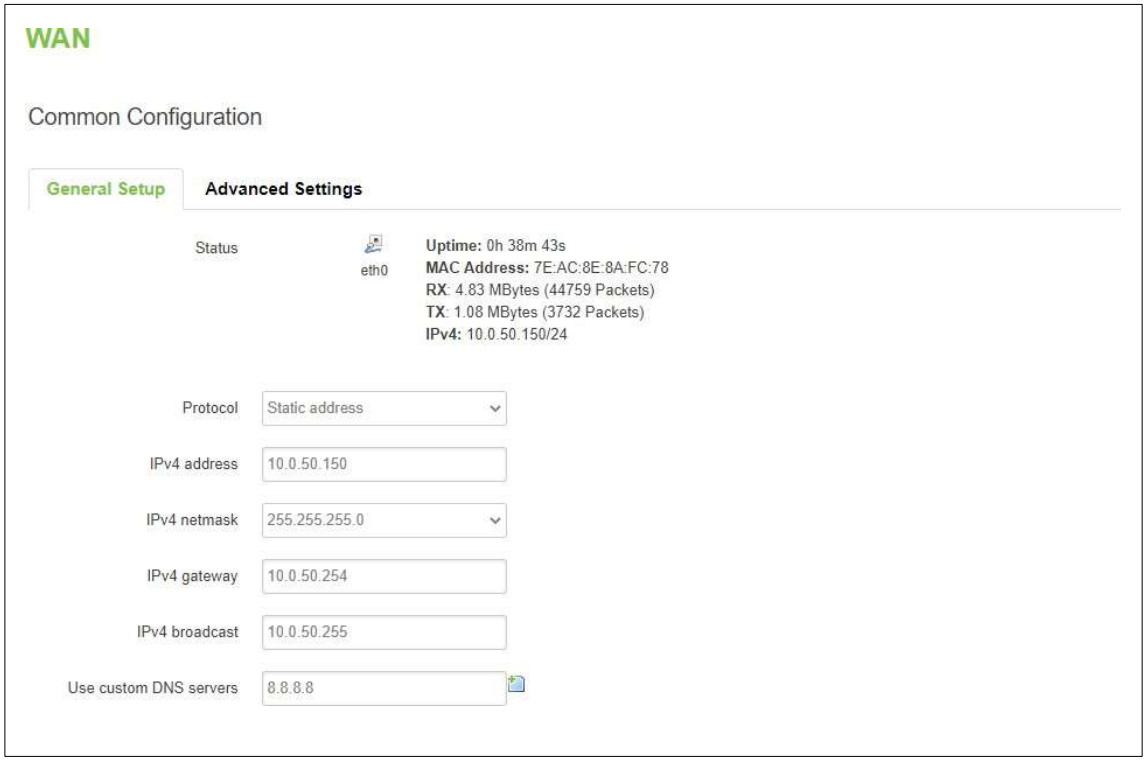


Table 22. Network > WAN > General Setup – Static Address

Field	Value	Description
Protocol	Static/DHCP/PPPoE; default: **DHCP**	The protocol is used by the WAN interface. This field currently supports DHCP clients, static address, and PPPoE.
IPv4 address	ip4; default: **none**	Your router's address on the WAN network.
IPv4 netmask	netmask; default: **none**	Netmask defines how "large" a network is.
Ipv4 gateway	ip4; default: **none**	The IPv4 address gateway of this interface. An interface's gateway is the default next-hop address to access other networks.
IPv4 broadcast	ip4; default: none	IP broadcasts are used by BOOTP and DHCP clients to find and send requests to their respective servers.

Use custom DNS servers	ip4; default: **none**	By entering custom DNS servers, the router will take care of the hostname resolution. You can enter multiple DNS servers to provide redundancy in case one of the servers fails.

4.2.3.2 Advanced Settings

These are the advanced settings for each of the protocols. If you are unsure of how to alter these attributes, it is highly recommended to leave them to a trained professional:

Figure 34. Network > WAN > Advanced Settings – Static Address

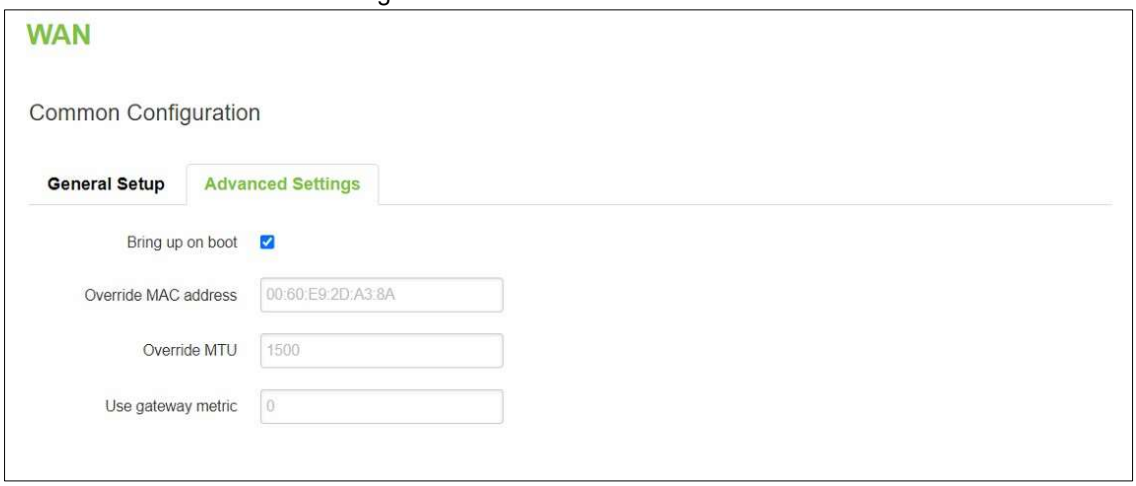


Table 23. Network > WAN > Advanced Settings – Static Address

Field	Value	Description
Bring up on boot	default: **enable**	Specify whether to bring up the LAN interface on boot or not.
Override MAC address	default: **Device's MAC**	Override the MAC address of the LAN interface.
Override MTU	default: **1500**	Specify the maximum transferred size of a data packet.
Use gateway metric	default: **0**	The WAN configuration by default generates a routing table entry. With this field, you can alter the metric of that entry.

4.2.4 PPPoE

4.2.4.1 General Setup

This protocol is mainly used by DSL providers.

Figure 35. Network > WAN > General Setup – PPPoE

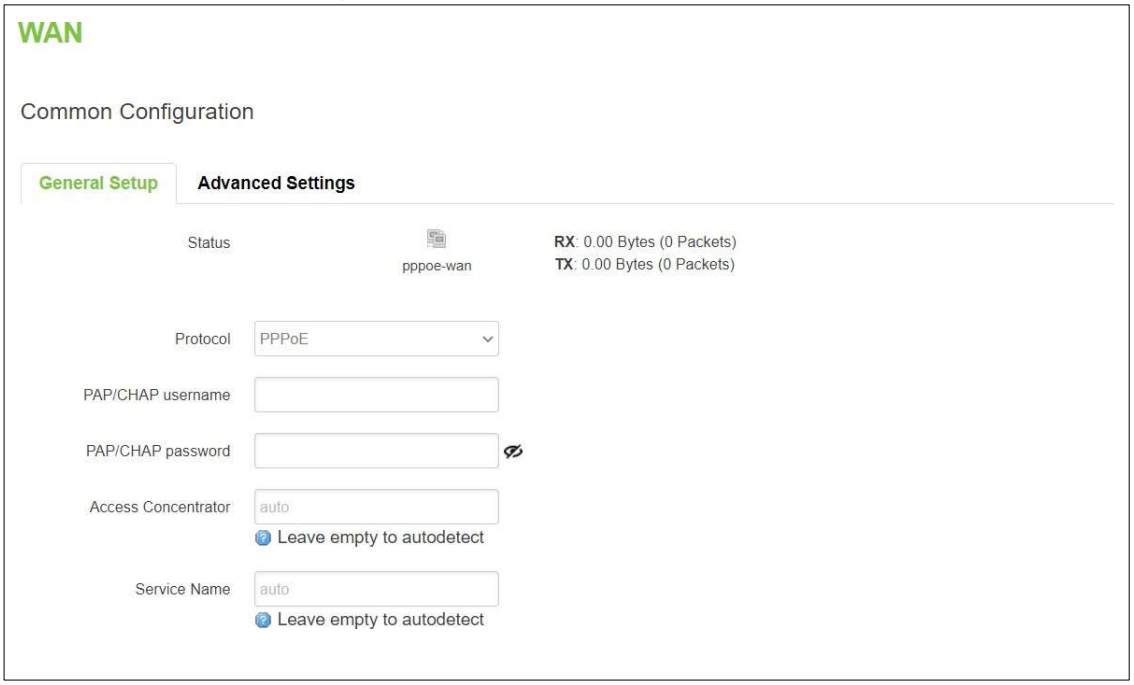


Table 24. Network > WAN > General Setup – PPPoE

Field	Value	Description
Protocol	Static /DHCP /PPPoE default: DHCP	The protocol is used by the WAN interface. This field currently supports DHCP client, static address, and PPPoE.
PAP/CHAP Username	default: **non**	The username used in PAP/CHAP authentication.
PAP/CHAP password	default: **none**	The password used in PAP/CHAP authentication.
Access Concentrator	default: **auto**	The Access Concentrator to connect to ISPs used Access Concentrators to route their PPPoE connections. Usually, the settings are received automatically, however, in some cases, it is required to specify the name for an Access Concentrator. Leave this field empty to detect Access Concentrators automatically.
Service Name	default: **auto**	The Service Name to connect to. Leave this field empty to detect the Service name automatically.

4.2.4.2 Advanced Settings

Figure 36. Network > WAN > Advanced Setting – PPPoE

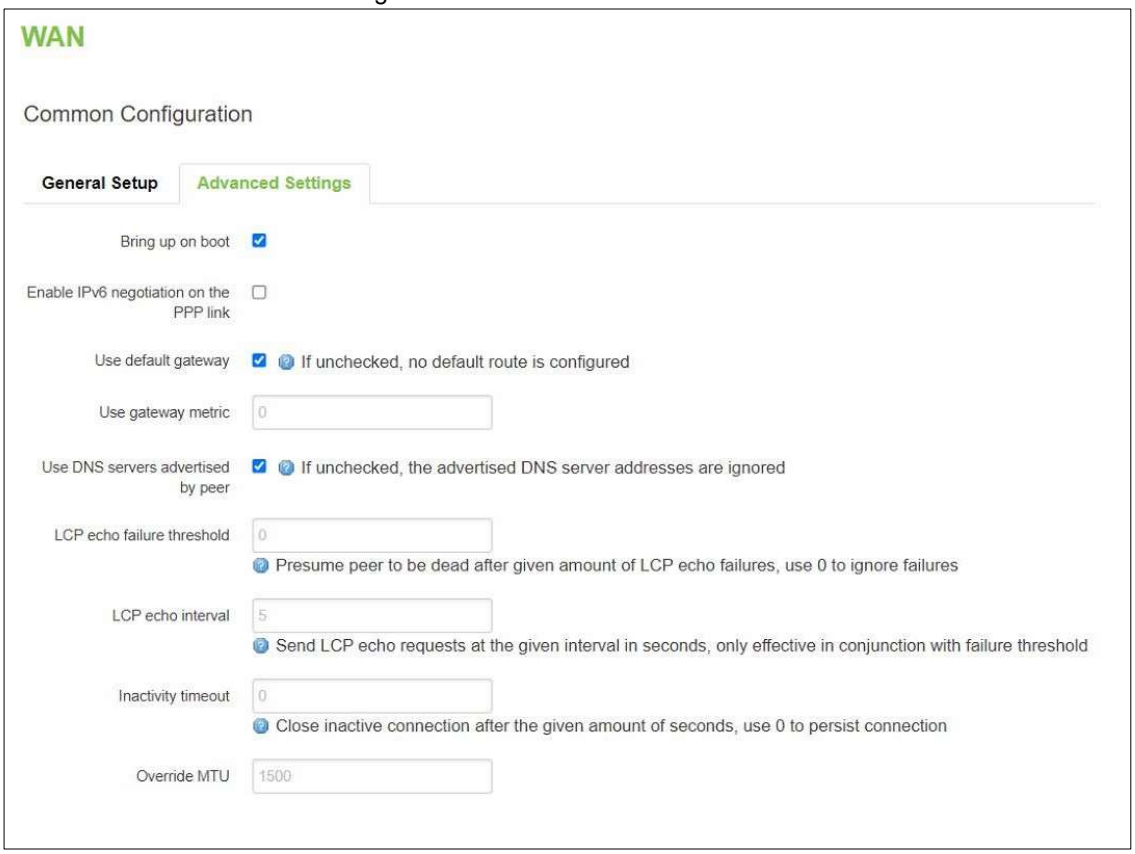


Table 25. Network > WAN > Advanced Setting – PPPoE

Field	Value	Description
Bring up on boot	default: **enable**	Specify whether to bring up the WAN interface on boot or not.
Enable IPv6 negotiation on the PPP link	default: **disable**	Point-to-point protocol.
Use default gateway	default: **enable**	If unchecked, no default route is configured.
Use gateway metric	default: **0**	The WAN configuration by default generates a routing table entry. With this field, you can alter the metric of that entry.
Use DNS servers advertised by peer	default: **enable**	If unchecked, the advertised DNS server addresses are ignored.
LCP echo failure threshold	default: **0**	Presume peer to be dead after the given amount of LCP echo failures, use 0 to ignore failures.
LCP echo interval	default: **6**	Send LCP echo requests at the given interval in seconds, only effective in conjunction with the failure threshold.
Inactivity timeout	default: **0**	Close inactive connection after the given number of seconds, use 0 to persist connection.
Override MTU	default: **1500**	Specify the maximum transferred size of a data packet.

4.3 LAN

A **local area network** (LAN) is a computer network that interconnects computers within a limited area such as a residence, a school, a laboratory, a university campus, or an office building.

In the **Interface-LAN** webpage, the default protocol is set to a **Static address** with a default IPv4 address of 192.168.1.1.

The IPv4 DHCP server is also enabled by default on this interface. It means that any device with IPv4 DHCP client enabled in its Ethernet interface will be assigned a dynamic IP address from the LAN port interface of XWR5800. The default IP address of the IPv4 DHCP server is 192.168.1.1, and the dynamic IP address range starts from 192.168.1.100 to 192.168.1.250.

4.3.1 General Setup

In the **General Setup** sub-tab of the Network-Interfaces-LAN tab, you can configure the XWR5800 device's network settings e.g., IP address, IP netmask, IP gateway, and DNS server.

As shown in the Figure below, the Status field currently displays LAN port interface (br-lan) information of Uptime, MAC Address, RX, TX, and IPv4. For a DHCP client, a device connected to a LAN port interface will be assigned an IPv4 address.

Figure 37. Network > LAN > Common Configuration – Static Address

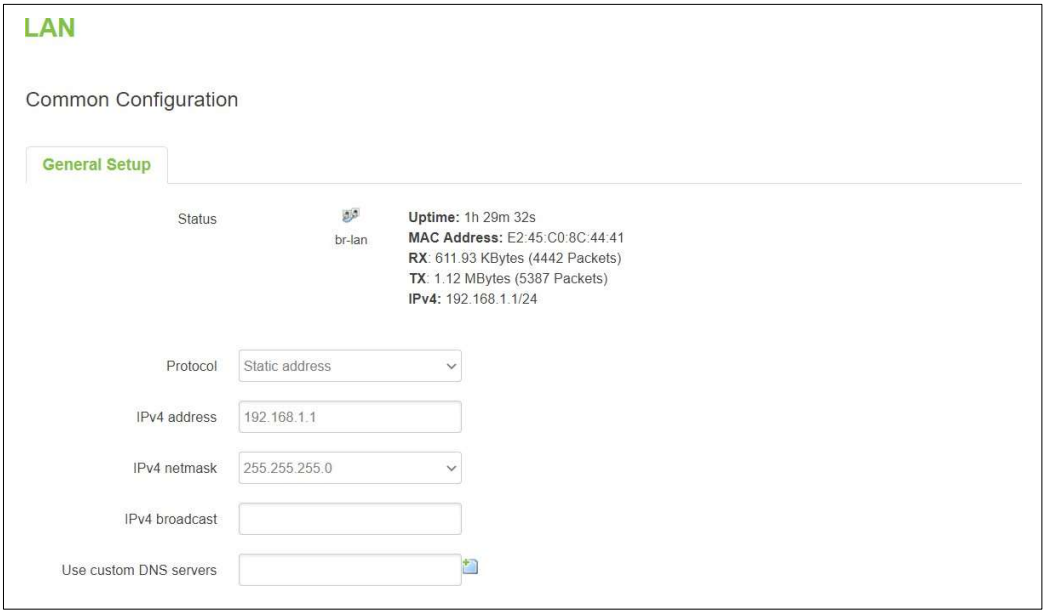


Table 26. Network > LAN > Common Configuration – Static Address

Field	Value	Description
Protocol	Static address	The protocol is used by the LAN interface. This field currently supports DHCP client and Static address.
IPv4 Address	default: **192.168.1.1**	IPv4 that the router uses on the LAN network.
IPv4 Netmask	default: **255.255.255.0**	IPv4 netmask is used to define how “large” the LAN network is.
IPv4 Gateway	default: **none**	Default IPv4 gateway for LAN network.
IPv4 Broadcast	default: **none**	IP broadcast is used by BOOTP and DHCP clients to find and send requests to their respective servers.
Use Custom DNS servers	ip; default: **none**	Specify DNS server for LAN network.

4.3.2 DHCP Server

A **DHCP server** is a service that can automatically configure the TCP/IP settings of any device that requests such a service (i.e., connects to the device with the operational DHCP server). If you connect a device that has been configured to obtain an IP address automatically, the DHCP server will lease out an IP address from the available IP pool and the device will be able to communicate within the private network.

The physical network interfaces of Ethernet Adapter (eth1), Wi-Fi 2.4GHz (AGATEL_XAR), and Wi-Fi 5GHz (AGATEL_XWR) are bridged together. In another word, any IPv4 DHCP client devices connected to a LAN port interface, wireless 2.4GHz/5GHz AP can be assigned a dynamic IPv4 address in the same network domain of 192.168.1.x. This means that these IPv4 DHCP client devices can communicate with each other via the bridged interface (br-lan).

4.3.2.1 General Setup

In the **General Setup** inner sub-tab of the DHCP Server section within the Network-Interface-LAN tab. Sub-tabs in the basic setting of the DHCP server service is available.

Figure 38. Network > LAN > DHCP Server > General Setup

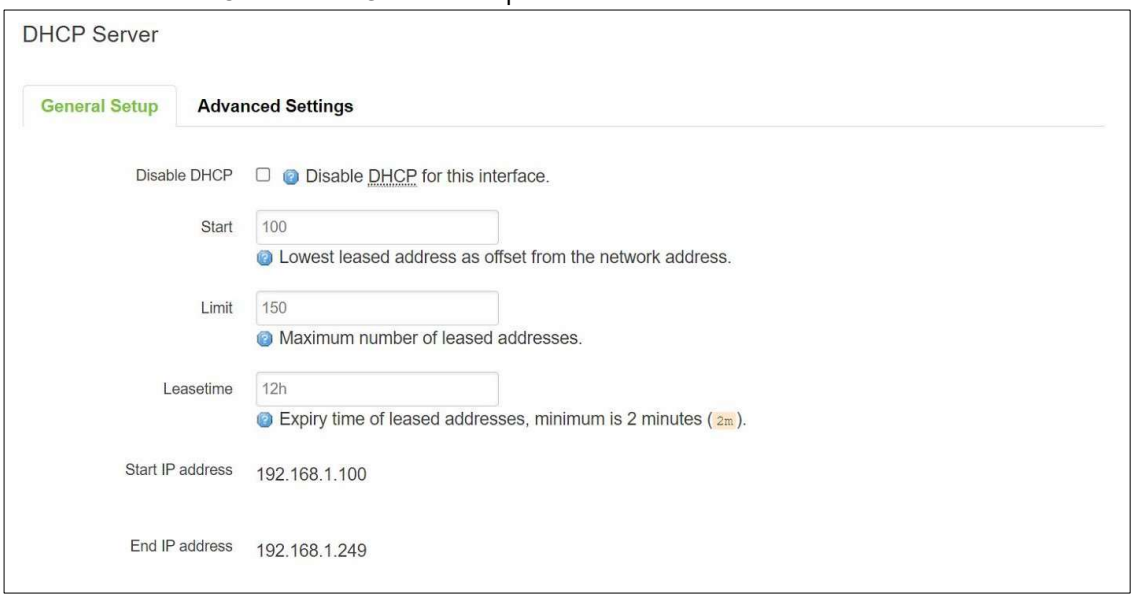


Table 27. Network > LAN > DHCP Server > General Setup

Field	Value	Description
Disable DHCP	default: **disable**	To enable/disable DHCP server for LAN interface.
Start	default: **100**	The starting IP address value.

Limit	default: **150**	Maximum numbers of IP addresses the DHCP server can lease out.
Leasetime	default: **12h**	The duration of an IP address lease. Leased out addresses will expire after the amount of time specified in this field and the device that was using the lease will have to request a new DHCP lease.

4.3.2.2 Static Leases

The **Static Leases** section is used to reserve specific IP addresses for specific client devices by binding them to their MAC address. This is useful when you have a stationary device connected to a network that needs to be reached frequently, e.g., printer, IP phone, etc.

Figure 39. Network > LAN > DHCP Server > Static Leases

Table 28. Network > LAN > DHCP Server > Static Leases

Field	Description
Hostname	A custom name that will be linked with the device.
MAC-Address	Device's MAC address.
IPv4-Address	The desirable IP address will be reserved for the specified device.
Add	To add a new static IP leased entry.

4.3.2.3 Advanced Settings

In the **Advanced Settings** inner sub-tab of the DHCP Server section within Network-Interface-LAN tap-All sub taps, you can configure more complicated settings of the DHCP server service.

Figure 40. Network > LAN > DHCP Server > Advanced Settings

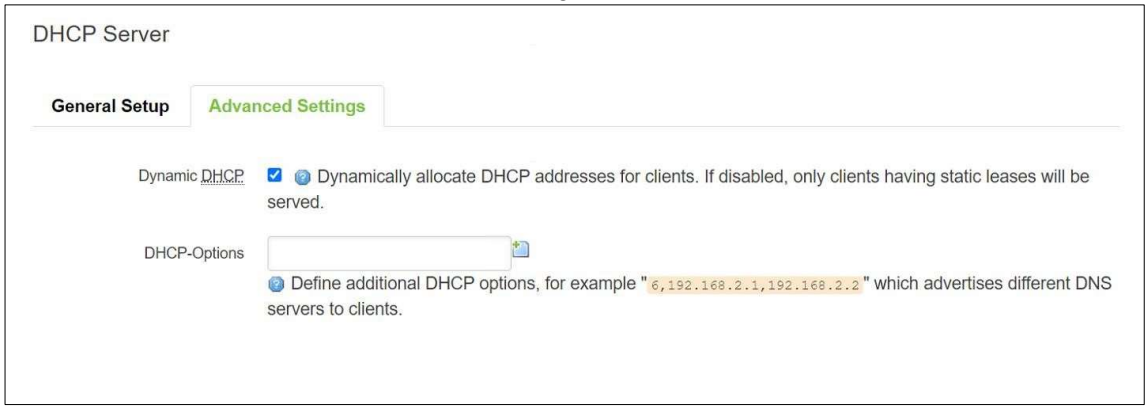


Table 29. Network > LAN > DHCP Server > Advanced Settings

Field	Description
Dynamic DHCP	If checked, dynamically allocate DHCP addresses for clients. If not checked, only provides service to static IP address clients.

	DHCP-Options	Define additional DHCP options, for example, "192.168.2.1,192.168.2.2" which advertises different DNS servers to clients.

4.4 Wireless

In the Wireless Overview section within the Network-Wifi sub-menu, you can configure wireless access points and choose the method to scan wireless stations. Here, you can disable or enable WiFi interfaces, or configure each WiFi interface in detail by pressing the Edit button. The configuration webpage of the selected WiFi interface will be initialized.

In the **Wifi** sub-menu within the Network menu, you can manage and configure Wi-Fi Access Points (AP) and Wi-Fi Stations (STA). The XAR8500 and XWR5800 device supports **IEEE802.11 a/b/g/n/ac** wireless technologies.

4.4.1 Wireless Overview

The Wi-Fi 2.4GHz field indicates the status of the Wi-Fi 2.4GHz port interface (wifi0). It contains information about SNR, SSID, mode, bit rate, BSSID, and encryption.

The Wi-Fi 5GHz field indicates the status of the Wi-Fi 5GHz port interface (wifi1). It contains information about SNR, SSID, mode, bit rate, BSSID, and encryption.

Figure 41. Network > Wireless > Wireless Overview

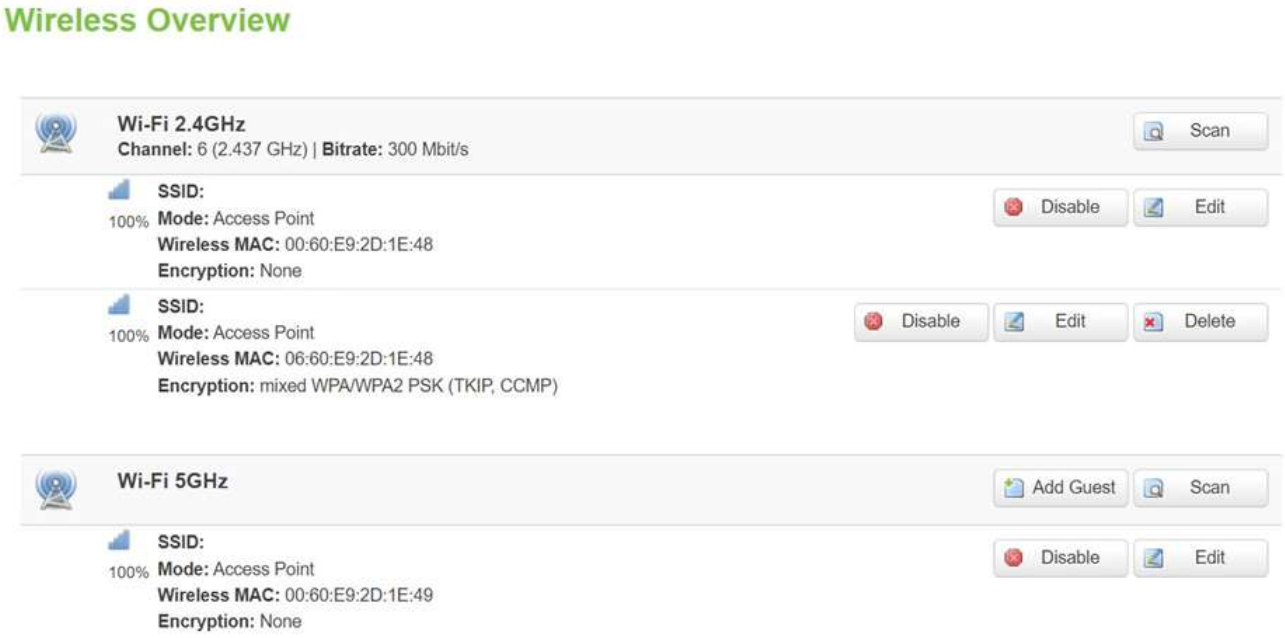


Table 30. Network > Wireless > Wireless Overview

Field	Description
Scan	To scan for available wireless stations within the surrounding area.
Enable/Disable	To enable/disable Wi-Fi 2.4GHz/5GHz access point.
Edit	To configure Wi-Fi 2.4GHz/5GHz access point in detail.

Click the **Scan** button to scan the currently available Wi-Fi Access Points in the surrounding area is displayed, as shown in the Figure below. This section will be initialized with you click the “Scan” button in the Wireless Overview section.

Figure 42. Network > Wireless > Wireless Scan

Table 31. Network > Wireless > Wireless Scan

Field	Description
Signal Level	Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) level measured in percentage.
SSID	The broadcasted SSID of the wireless network that clients will be connected to.
Channel	Currently used Wi-Fi channel by the access point.
Mode	Current only support Master (access point) mode.
BSSID	MAC address. Identify the basic service sets that are 48-bit labels. It conforms to the MAC-48 convention.
Encryption	Encryption type that Wi-Fi access point use.

4.4.2 Associated Stations

The section displays a list of all devices and their MAC address that are maintaining connections with your router right now.

Figure 43. Network > Wireless > Associated Stations

Table 32. Network > Wireless > Associated Stations

Field	Description
MAC Address	The MAC address of the associated station.
IPv4 Address	The IP address of the associated station.
Signal	The strength of the wireless between the the XWR5800 and associated station.
Rx Rate	The rate of the received packets from the associated station.
Tx Rate	The rate of the sent packets to the associated station.

4.4.3 Device Configuration

In the **Device Configuration** webpage of the Wireless Overview section within the Network-Wifi sub-menu, you can configure the parameters of the Wi-Fi 2.4GHz/5GHz access point, as shown in the Figure below. This section will be initialized when you click on the “Edit” button in the Wireless Overview section.

Figure 44. Network > Wireless > Edit Wi-Fi AP 2.4GHz

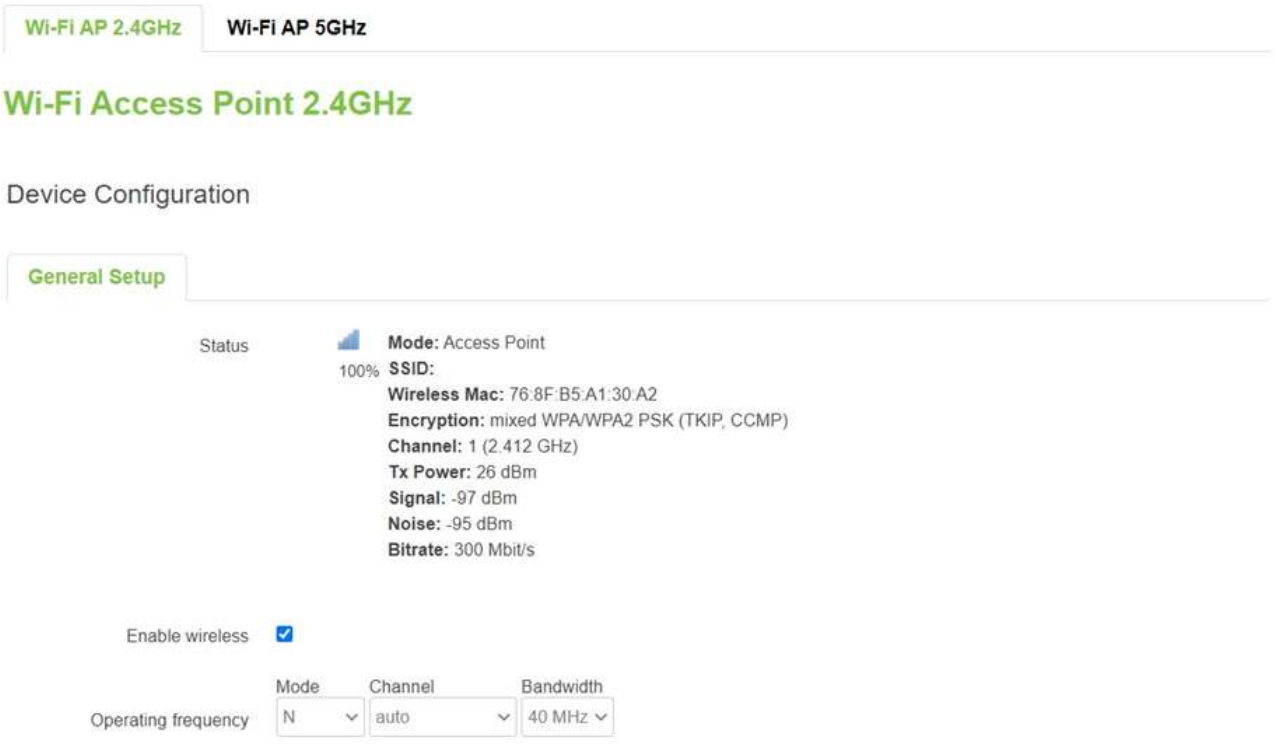


Figure 45. Network > Wireless > Edit Wi-Fi AP 5GHz

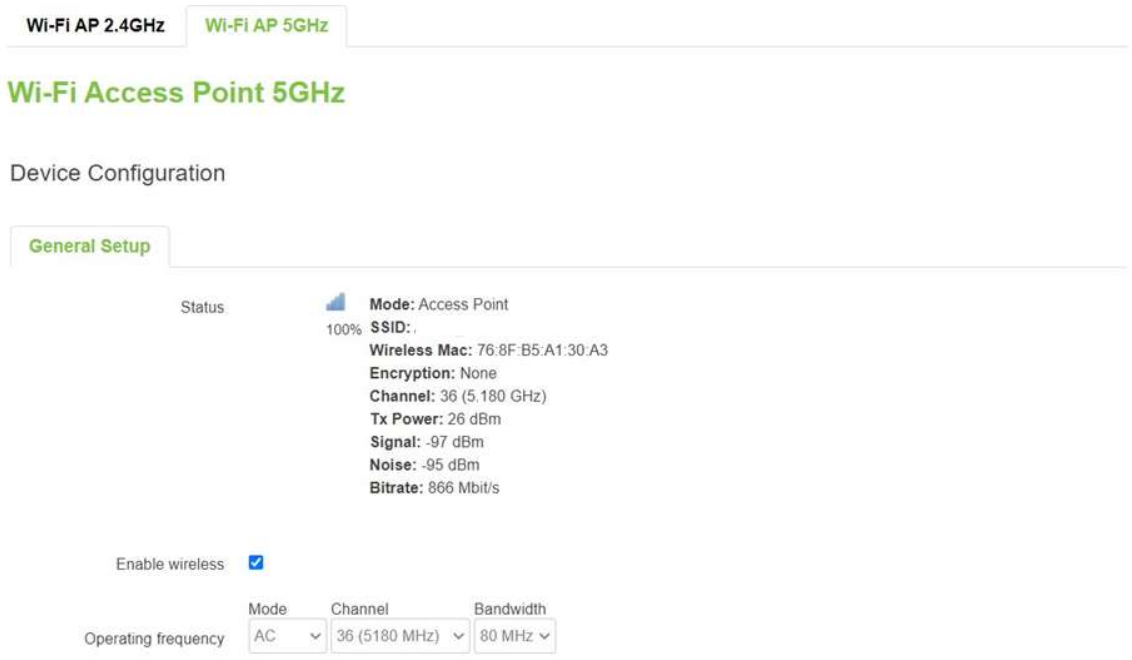


Table 33. Network > Wireless > Edit Wi-Fi AP 2.4/5GHz

Field		Value	Description
Status		-	The status of Wi-Fi 2.4GHz/5GHz access point, which contains signal level, mode, BSSID, encryption, channel, tx-power, SNR, and bitrate info.
Enable Wireless		disable/enable; default: **disable**	To enable/disable Wi-Fi 2.4GHz/5GHz access point.
Operating Frequency -Mode	**2.4GHz**	legacy (b/g) mode and N mode	The wireless protocol is used by the access point.
	5GHz	legacy (a) mode, N mode, and AC mode	
Operating Frequency -Channel	**2.4GHz**	Auto/1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9/10/11; default: Auto	
	5GHz	Auto/36/40/44/48/149/153/157/161/16 5; default: Auto	
Operating Frequency -Width	**2.4GHz**	20/40MHz in N mode	
	5GHz	20/40 MHz in N mode, and 20/40/80 MHz in AC mode	

4.4.3.1 Interface Configuration

In the **Interface Configuration** webpage of the Wireless Overview section within the Network-Wifi sub-menu, you can configure the software parameters of the Wi-Fi 2.4GHz/5GHz access point. This section will be initialized with you click the “Edit” button in the Wireless Overview section.

4.4.3.1.1 General Setup

In the **General Setup** sub-tab within the Interface Configuration webpage, you can configure the SSID of Wi-Fi 2.4GHz/5GHz Access Points, as shown in the Figure below.

Figure 46. Network > Wireless > Edit Wi-Fi AP 2.4/5GHz > General Setup

Table 34. Network > Wireless > Edit Wi-Fi AP 2.4/5GHz > General Setup

Field	Value	Description
SSID	default: **AGATEL_XWR**	The broadcast SSID of the wireless network that clients will be connected to.
Mode	default: **Access Point**	Access Point mode only.
Hide SSID	default: **disable**	Will render your SSID hidden from other devices that try to scan the area.

4.4.3.1.2 Wireless Security

In the **Wireless Security** sub-tab within the Interface Configuration webpage, you can configure the encryption type that will be used in Wi-Fi Access Point 2.4GHz/5GHz, as shown in the Figure below.

Figure 47. Network > Wireless > Edit Wi-Fi AP 2.4/5GHz > Wireless Security

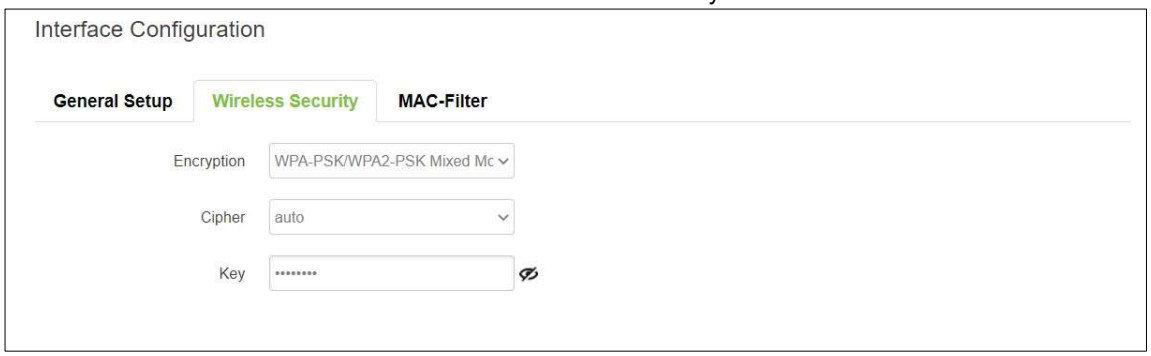


Table 35. Network > Wireless > Edit Wi-Fi AP 2.4/5GHz > General Setup

Field	Value	Description
Encryption	No Encryption| OWE| WPA2-PSK| WPA - PSK/WPA2-PSK Mixed Mode| WPA3- Personal (SAE) default: **No Encryption**	Type of Wi-Fi encryption used.
Cipher*	auto/Force CCMP (AES)/Force TKIP and CCMP (AES) default: **auto**	An algorithm for performing encryption or decryption.
Key	default: **none**	A custom passphrase is used for authentication (8-63 characters long).

*: WPA&WPA2 used

4.4.3.1.3 MAC-Filter

You can define a rule for what to do with the MAC list you have defined. You can either allow only the listed MACs or allow “ALL” but forbid the listed ones.

Figure 48. Network > Wireless > Edit Wi-Fi AP 2.4/5GHz > MAC-Filter

Table 36. Network > Wireless > Edit Wi-Fi AP 2.4/5GHz > MAC-Filter

Field	Value	Description
MAC-Address Filter	disable/Allow listed only/Allow all except listed; default: **disable**	Select MAC address Filter mode.
MAC-List	MAC; default: **none**	Input MAC list.

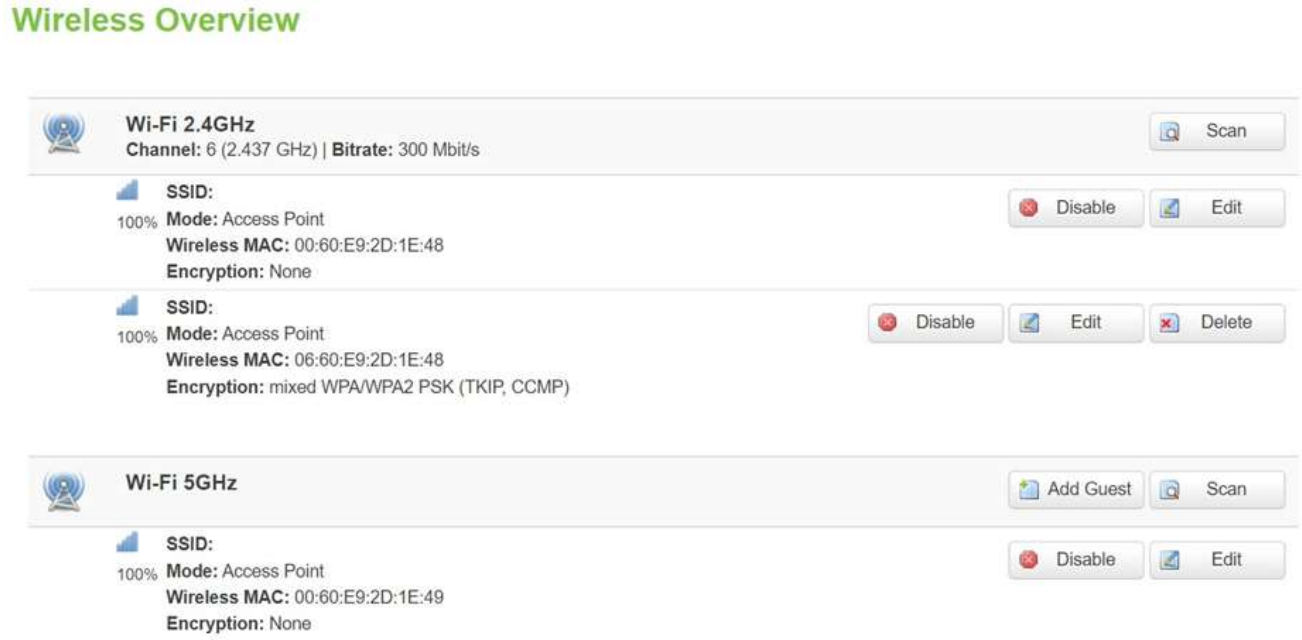
4.4.4 Tutorials

This tutorial shows how to set up a XWR by configuring its wireless access point functions and testing its connectivities.

4.4.4.1 Configuring Wireless Access Point

In Wireless Overview webpage, there are two wireless AP services available. By default, the Wi-Fi 2.4Ghz interface operated with 802.11N mode, and the Wi-Fi 5GHz interface operated with 802.11AC mode. The Associated Stations table lists connected client devices under the two wireless AP networks (SSID).

Figure 49. Wireless Overview Webpage under Wifi Menu



You can use any wireless devices such as mobile phone, tablet, and laptop to connect to wireless APs.

For the 2.4 GHz band wireless AP

1. ESSID is set to **AGATEL_WiFi_24G** in General Setup tab.
2. Encryption is set to mixed **WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK Mixed Mode** in Wireless Security tab.

3. Key is set ***AgatelAgatel*** in Wireless

Security tab. For the 5 GHz band wireless AP

1. ESSID is set to AGATEL_WiFi_5G in General Setup tab.
2. Encryption is set to mixed WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK Mixed Mode in Wireless Security tab.
3. Key is set AgatelAgatel in Wireless Security tab.

The following steps show the method to connect an Android smartphone to the 2.4GHz band wireless AP on XWR5800 devic.

Step1: *Turning on Wi-Fi on Andriod Smartphone*

Select the **Settings** icon to enter Settings and then select **Network & Internet** to enter the Network & Internet screen. As shown in the Figure below, select the Wi-Fi item and turn Wi-Fi on.

Figure 50. Network & Internet Settings on the Android System

Step 2: *Selecting the 2.4 GHz band wireless AP*

Tap on the **Wi-Fi** icon to enter the Wi-Fi scanning screen, select SSID named **AGATEL_WiFi_24G** for connection.

Step 3: *Input password (network key) for Wi-Fi connection*

As shown in the Figure below, input the password (network key) which is “AgatelAgatel” in the Password field, then push the CONNECT button thus starting a Wi-Fi connection.

Step 4: *Wi-Fi Connected Infomation*

After Wi-Fi connection is established successfully, push the **SSID** named **AGATEL_WiFi_24G** again to enter the connection details screen. As shown in the Figure below, the assigned IPv4 address, subnet mask, gateway, and DNS come from bridged interface (br-lan) of XWR5800 device.

For the 5 GHz wireless access point connection of an Android mobile phone, repeat Step 1 to Step 4 to establish the Wi-Fi connection but selecting the SSID name of **AGATEL_WiFi_5G** for connection.

4.5 Mesh

On the **Whole Home Mesh System** webpage, you can build the mesh network with another XWR5800 device. The mesh network must have at least one Central Access Point (CAP) mode XWR5800 device and one Access Point mode XWR5800 device connecting. These settings can be configured on this webpage for CAP mode and AP mode, respectively.

Figure 54. Network > Mesh > Basic Settings

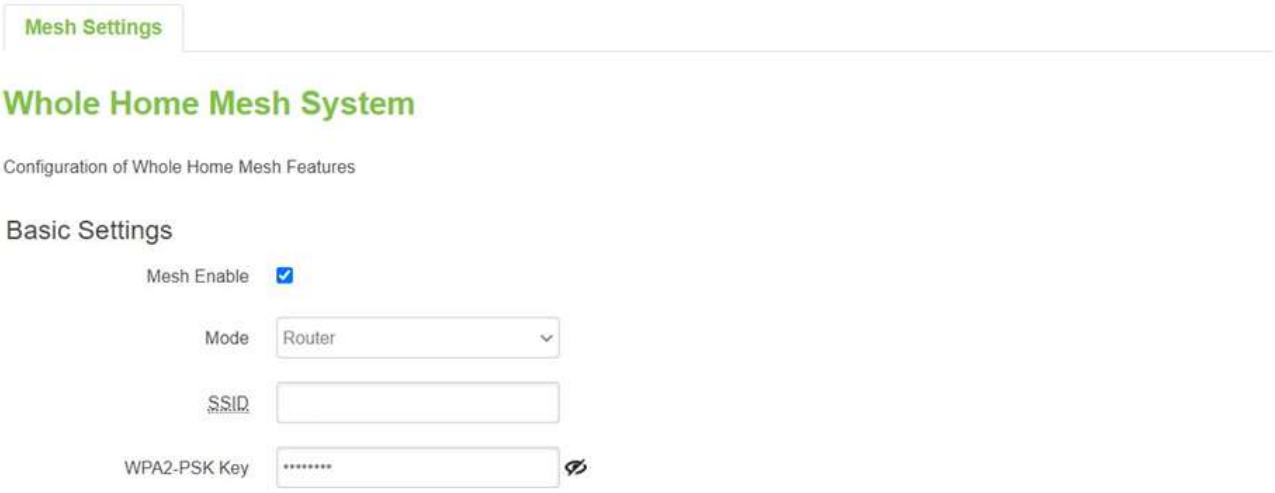


Table 37. Network > Mesh > Basic Settings

Field	Value	Description
Mesh Enable	Disable/Enable; default: **disable**	To enable/disable the mesh feature.
Mode	Router/Satellite; default: Router	Select mesh mode of Central Access Point or Access Point.
SSID	default: **AGATEL_XWR**	The broadcasted SSID of the mesh network. Both CAP mode and AP mode XWR5800 devices must be set to the same ESSID.
WPA2-PSK Key	default: **AGATEL_XWR**	Specifies the encryption key of WPA2-PSK. Both CAP mode and AP mode XWR5800 devices must use the same WPA2-PSK key.

4.6 IPv6

In the **IPv6** webpage, you can manage the IPv6 IP settings. The IPv6 server device's web GUI and SNMP only.

Figure 55. Network > IPv6

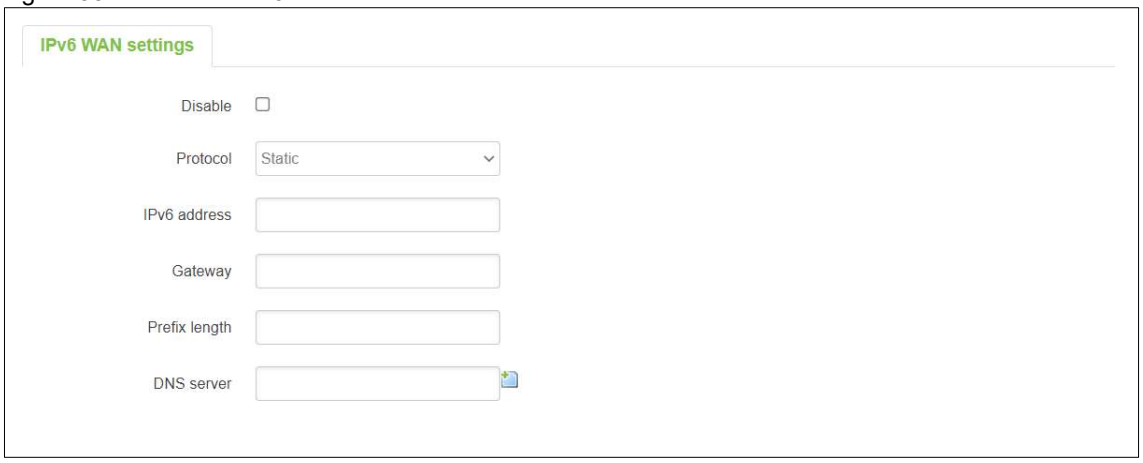


Table 38. Network > IPv6

Field	Value	Description
Disable	Disable/Enable; default: **Enable**	Check Disable box to disable IPv6.
Protocol	DHCPv6/Static; default: DHCPv6	The protocol is used by the WAN interface.
IPv6 address	ip6; default: **none**	Your router's address on the WAN network.
Gateway	ip6; default: **none**	The IPv6 address gateway of this interface. An interface's gateway is the default next-hop address to access other networks.
Prefix length	integer [1 - 64]; default: **none**	Like an IPv4 subnet mask, IPv6 uses an address prefix to represent the network address.
DNS server	ip6; default: **none**	By entering custom DNS servers the router will take care of the hostname resolution. You can enter multiple DNS servers to provide redundancy in case one of the servers fails.

4.7 VLAN

On this page, you can configure your Virtual LAN settings.

4.7.1 Interface Based

Figure 56. Network > VLAN > Interface Based

Table 39. Network > VLAN > Interface Based

Field	Value	Description
VLAN ID	integer [1 - 4094]; default: **none**	VLAN identification number.
Interface	wan/lan default: **wan**	Select to which interface will be applied.

4.8 LB (Load Balancing) and Failover (XWR5800 only)

Load balancing (LB) lets user create rules that divide the traffic between different interfaces. In this case, there are the WAN and the Mobile interfaces. The LB mechanism provides the data traffic balancing control between WAN and 5G/LTE connections.

The **Failover** mechanism provides the data traffic redirection to the Mobile port interface while the WAN interface is disconnected, and versa.

4.8.1 Overview

The **Overview** tab contains the Interface Status and Detailed Status sub-tabs which shows the current status info of each configured Multi-WAN interfaces.

Figure 57. Network > LB and Failover > Overview

Table 40. Network > LB and Failover > Overview

Field	Description
wan (eth0)	Current multi-wan status (Online/Offline/Disabled) of the WAN port interface.
mobile (wwan0)	Current multi-wan status (Online/Offline/Disabled) of the mobile interface.

The WAN Interface Syslog (System log) section shows recent Multi-WAN interface log messages.

In the Detailed Status sub-tab, the Multi-WAN interfaces status, configured policies, activated rules, and local connected networks information are displayed.

4.8.2 Configuration

The **Configuration** tab consists of five sub-tabs, which are General, Interfaces, Members, Policies, and rules.

4.8.2.1 General

In **General** sub-tab, the load balancing feature is disabled by default. You can check the Enable field to start the load balancing service.

Figure 58. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > General

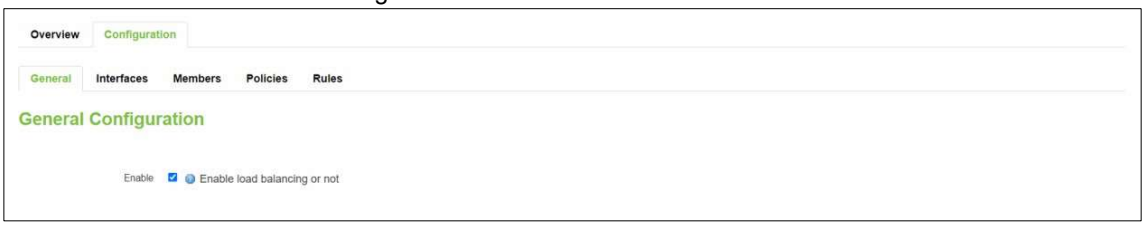


Table 41. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > General

Field	Value	Description
Enabled	default: **disable**	Enable/Disable load balancing service.

4.8.2.2 Interfaces

In **Interfaces** sub-tab, you can configure each WAN/Mobile interface uder Interfaces section and defines how each WAN/Mobile interface is tested for up/down status. Each interface section must have a name that corresponds with the interface name in you's network configuration.

Figure 59. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Interfaces

Table 42. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Interfaces

Field	Description
Interface	The interface name as shown in Network -> Interfaces list (if using a PPPoE interface, the interface name specified here should be the underlying interface name, not the “pppoe-…” interface name).
Enabled	Enable/Disable load balancing service on this interface.
Tracking IP	The hosts to test if the interface is still alive. If this value is missing the interface is always considered up.
Tracking Reliability	A number of tracking IP hosts that must reply for the test to be considered as successful. Ensure that there are at least these many tracking IP hosts defined, or the interface will always be considered down.
Ping Count	The number of checks to send to each host with each test.
Ping Timeout	The number of seconds to wait for an echo-reply after an echo-request.
Ping Interval	The number of seconds between each test.
Interface down	The number of failed tests to considered link as dead.
Interface Up	The number of successful tests to considered link as alive.
Metric	The metric value of this interface.
Sort	To sort the port forward rules. The top classification rule means highest priority.

Figure 60. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Interfaces > Edit

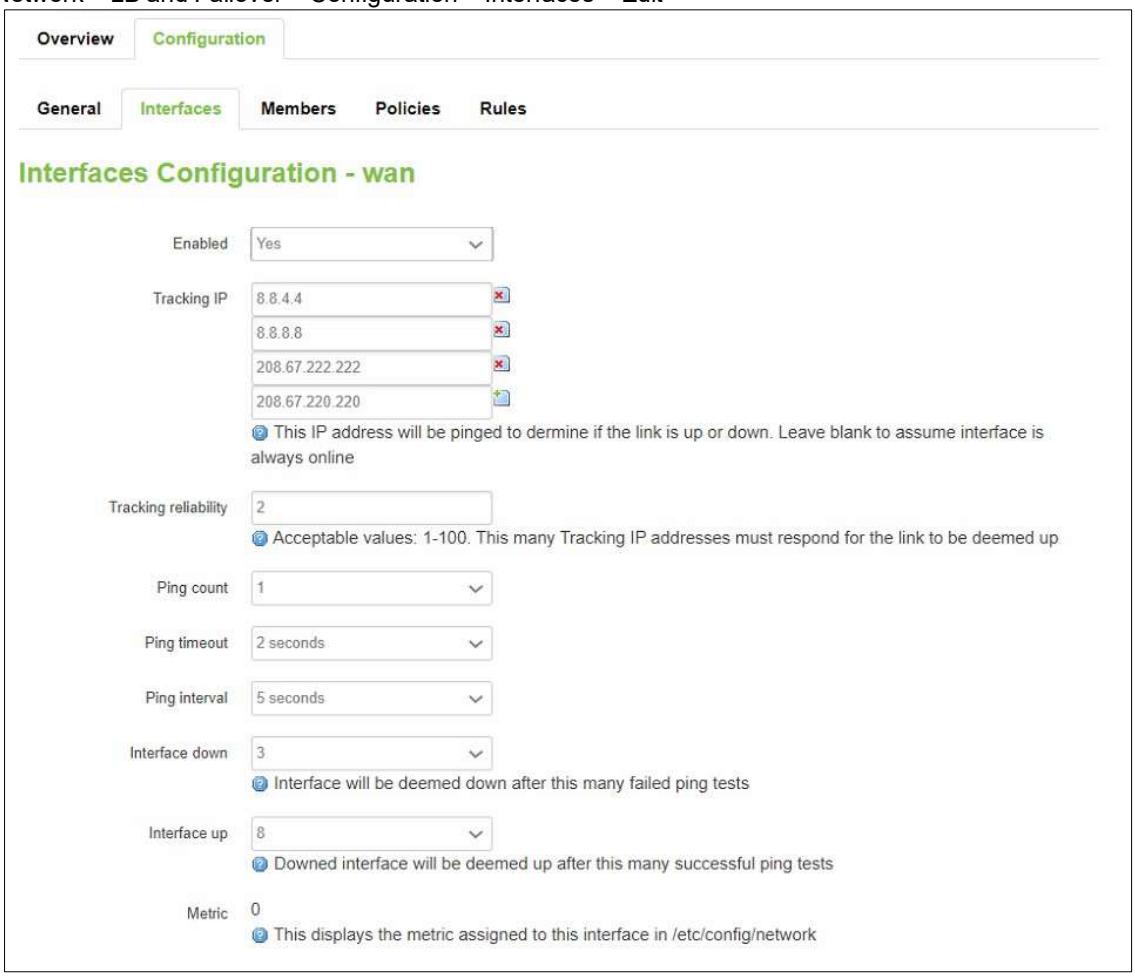


Table 43. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Interfaces > Edit

Field	Value	Description
Enabled*	no/yes; default: **no**	Enable/Disable load balancing service on this nterface.
Tracking IP	ip; default: **8.8.8.8/8.8.4.4**	The hosts to test if the interface is still alive. If this value is missing the interface is always considered up.
Tracking Reliability	integer [1 – 100]; default: **1**	The number of tracking IP hosts that must reply for the test to be considered as successful. Ensure that there are at least these many tracking IP hosts defined, or the interface will always be considered down.
Ping Count	integer [1 – 5]; default: **1**	The number of checks to send to each host with each test.
Ping Timeout	intger [1 – 10]; default: **1**	The number of seconds to wait for an echo-reply after an echo-request.
Ping Interval	1/3/5/10/20/30 seconds 1/5/10/15/30 minitues 1 hour default: **2 seconds**	The number of seconds between each test.
Interface down	integer [1 – 10]; default: **3**	The number of failed tests to considered link as dead.
Interface Up	integer [1 – 10]; default: **8**	The number of successful tests to considered link as alive.
Metric	Same as configured	The metric value of this interface.

4.8.2.3 Members

Each member represents an interface with a metric and a weight value. Members are referenced in policies to define a pool of interfaces with corresponding metric and load-balancing weight. Members can not be used for rules directly.

Figure 61. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Members

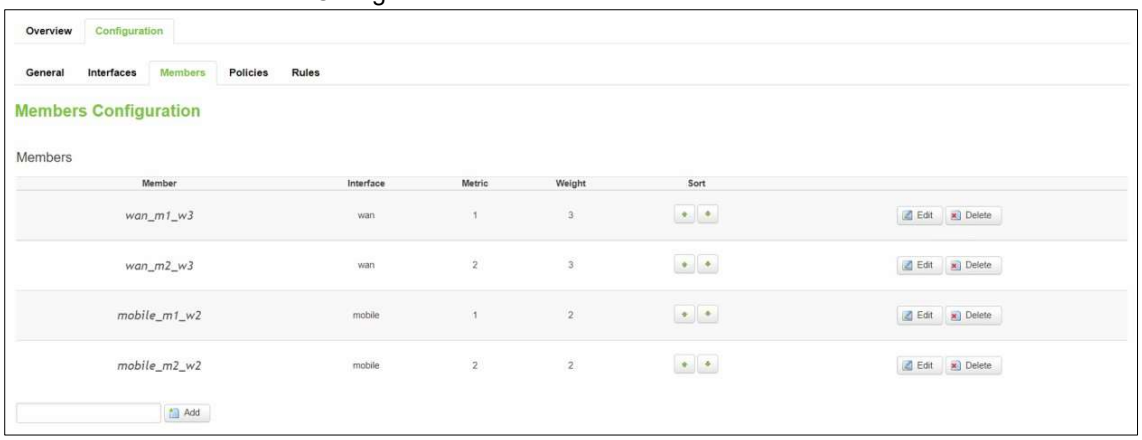


Table 44. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Members

Field	Description
Member	A name to define this member profile.
Interface	Member applies to this interface (use the same interface name as used in the Interface Configuration section, above).
Metric	Members within one policy with a lower metric have precedence over higher metric members.
Weight	Members with same metric will distribute the load based on this weight value.

Figure 62. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Members > Edit

Table 45. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Members > Edit

Field	Value	Description
Interface	wan/mobile; default: **wan**	The VRRP interface.
Metric	integer [1 – 1000]; default: **1**	The metric value of this interface. A larger number means higher priority. Used as a sorting measure. If a packet is routed with two rules, the higher metric will be chosen first.
Weight	integer [1 – 1000]; default: 4	A smaller number means lower weight.

4.8.2.4 Policies

Policies define how traffic is routed through different WAN interfaces. Every policy has at least one or more members assigned to it, which defines the policy's traffic behavior. If a policy has a single member, traffic will only go out through that member. If a policy has more than one member, it wills either load-balance among members or uses one member as a primary but fail-over to another, depending on how the members are configured.

If there is more than one member assigned to a policy, members within the policy with a lower metric have precedence over higher metric members. Members with the same metric will load-balance. Load-balancing members (with the same metric) will distribute the load based on assigned weight values.

Figure 63. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Policies

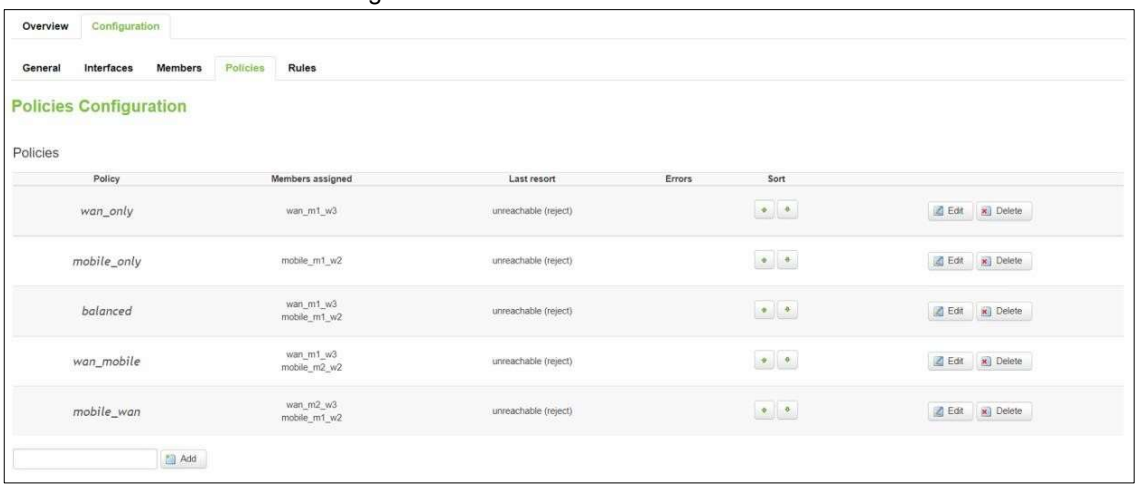


Table 46. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Policies

Field	Description
Policy	A name to define this policy profile.
Member Assigned	Member's name is assigned to this policy.
Last Resort	If a traffic rule matches a policy, but all the members (interfaces) for that policy are down, the exit strategy for that policy will default to "unreachable". Valid values are blackhole, unreachable, or default.

Figure 64. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Policies > Edit/Add

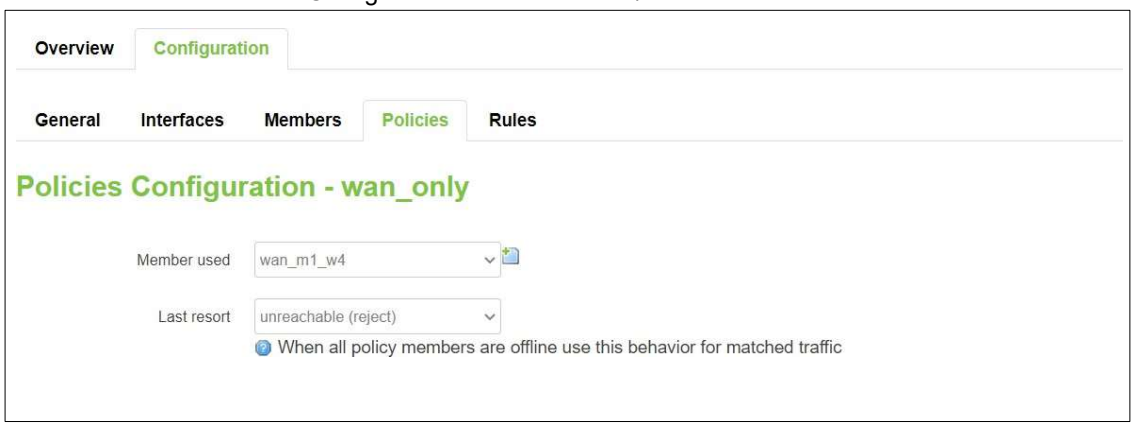


Table 47. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Policies > Edit/Add

Field	Description
Member used	The member assigned to this policy.
Last resort	Determine the fallback routing behavior if all WAN members in the policy are down.

4.8.2.5 Rules

A r**ule** describes what traffic to match and what policy to assign for that traffic.

Figure 65. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Rules

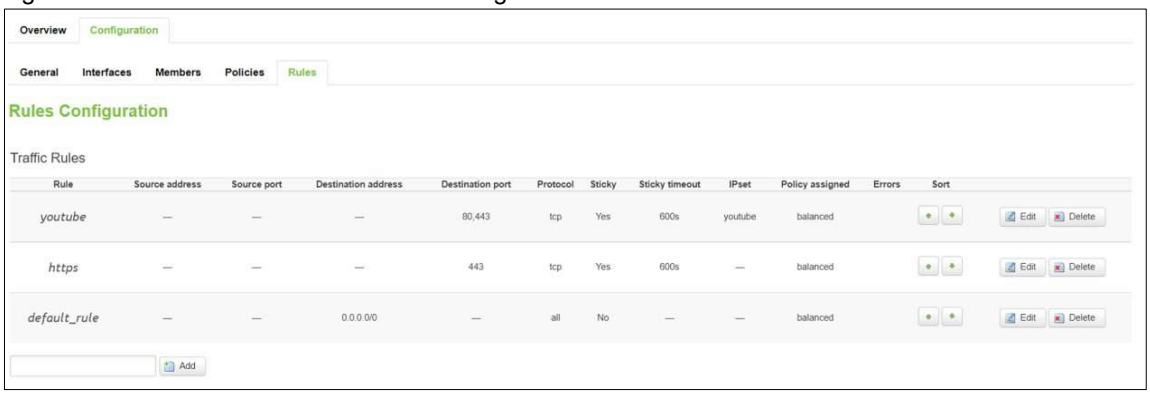


Table 48. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Rules

Field	Description
Rule	A name to define this rule profile.
Source Address	Match traffic from the specified source IP address.
Source Port	Match traffic from the specified source port or port range, if the relevant protocol is specified.
Source Address	Match traffic from the specified source IP address.
Source Port	Match traffic from the specified source port or port range, if the relevant protocol is specified.
Dest. Address	Match traffic directed to the specified destination IP address.
Dest. Port	Match traffic directed to the given destination port or port range, if the relevant protocol is specified.
Protocol	Match traffic using the given protocol. Can be one of TCP, UDP, ICMP, or all or it can be a numeric value, representing one of these protocols or a different one.
Sticky	Allow traffic from the same source IP address within the timeout limit to use the same WAN interface as a prior session.
Sticky Timeout	Stickiness timeout value in seconds.

Figure 66. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Rules > Edit/Add

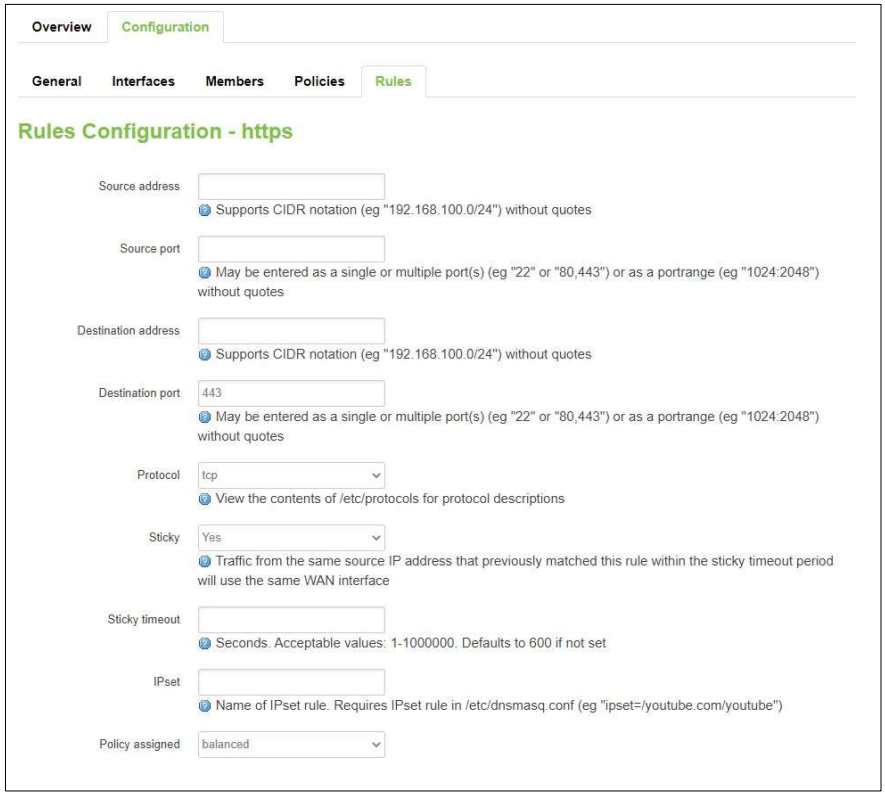


Table 49. Network > LB and Failover > Configuration > Rules > Edit/Add

Field	Value	Description
Source Address	IP/submask; default: **none**	Match traffic from the specified source IP address.
Source Port	port; default: **none**	Match traffic from the specified source port or port range, if the relevant protocol is specified.
Destination Address	IP/submask; default: **none**	Match traffic directed to the specified destination IP address.
Destination Port	port; default: **none**	Match traffic directed to the given destination port or port range, if the relevant protocol is specified.
Protocol	TCP/UDP/ICMP; default: **TCP**	Match traffic using the given protocol. Can be one of TCP, UDP, ICMP, or all or it can be a numeric value, representing one of these protocols or a different one.
Sticky	default: yes	Allow traffic from the same source IP address within the timeout limit to use the same WAN interface as a prior session.
Sticky Timeout	integer [1 - 1000000]; default: **600**	Stickiness timeout value in seconds.
IPset	string; default: **none**	Match traffic directed at the given destination domain name address to an ipset.
Policy assigned	default: **balanced**	Type of the policy assigned.

4.9 Firewall

The xxR5800 device uses a standard Linux **iptables** package as its firewall, which uses routing chains and policies to facilitate control over inbound and outbound traffic.

4.9.1 General Settings

4.9.1.1 General Configuration

The **General Settings** tab is used to configure the main policies of the xxR5800 device's firewall. The firewall creates zones over network interfaces to control network traffic flow.

The value's explanation of Input, Output, and Forward fields is as below:

- Accept - packet gets to continue down to the next chain.
- Drop - packet is stopped and deleted.
- Reject - packet is stopped, deleted and, and differently from Drop, an ICMP packet containing a message.

Figure 67. Network > Firewall > General Settings

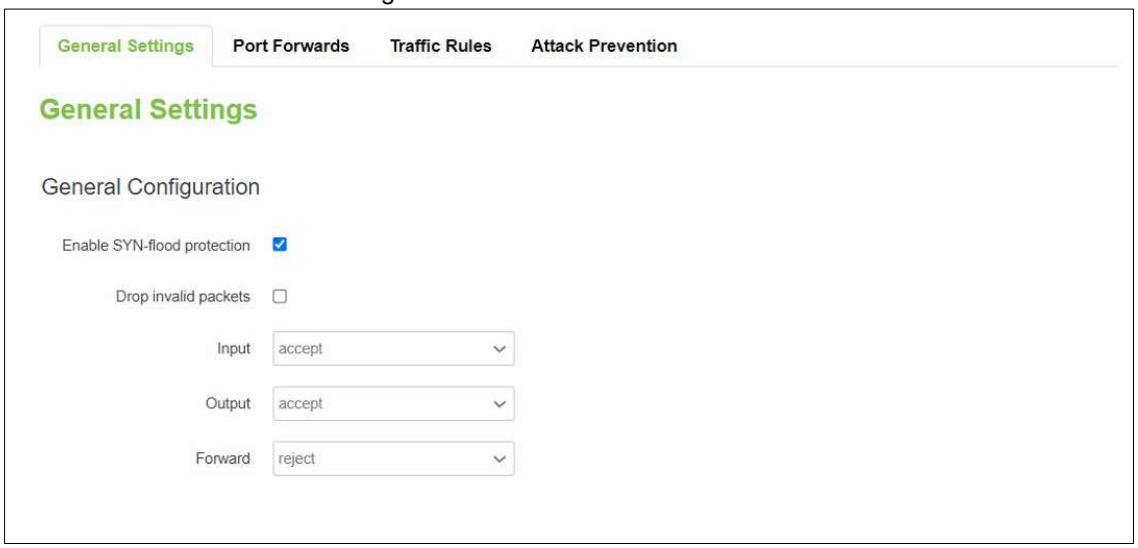


Table 50. Network > Firewall > General Settings

Field	Value	Description
Enable SYN-flood Protection	default: enable	To enable/disable SYN-flood protection.
Drop Invalid Packets	default: disable	A "Drop" action is performed on a packet that is determined to be invalid.
Input	default: accept	Action that is to be performed for packets that pass through the Input chain.
Output	default: accept	Action that is to be performed for packets that pass through the Output chain.
Forward	default: reject	Action that is to be performed for packets that pass through the Forward chain.

4.9.1.2 Zones Configuration

Figure 68. Network > Firewall > General Settings > Zone Configuration

Table 51. Network > Firewall > General Settings > Zone Configuration

Field	Description
Zone➔Forwardings	The zone forwarding contains the source zone from which data packets will redirect and the destination zone to which data packets will be redirected.
Input	Action that is to be performed for packets that pass through the Input chain.
Output	Action that is to be performed for packets that pass through the Output chain.
Forward	Action that is to be performed for packets that pass through the Forward chain.
Masquerading	Specifies whether outgoing zone traffic should be masqueraded. This is typically enabled on the WAN zone.
MSS Clamping	To enable/disable MSS clamping for outgoing zone traffic.

4.9.1.2.1 Zones Configuration - Zone "lan"

Choose the firewall zone that you want to assign to the LAN interface or select “unspecified” to remove the LAN interface from the associated zone, or fill out the create field to define a new zone and attach it to the LAN interface.

Figure 69. Network > Firewall > General Settings > Zone Configuration > Zone “Lan”

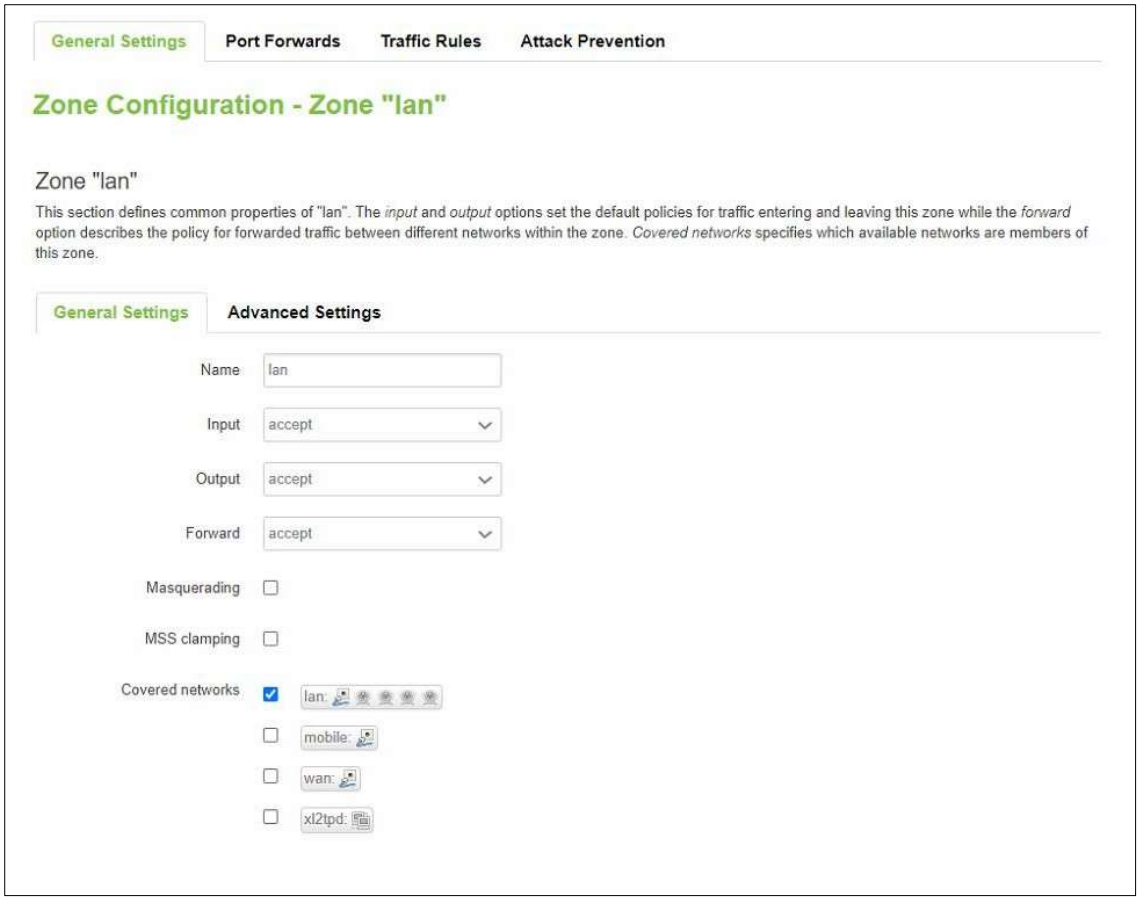
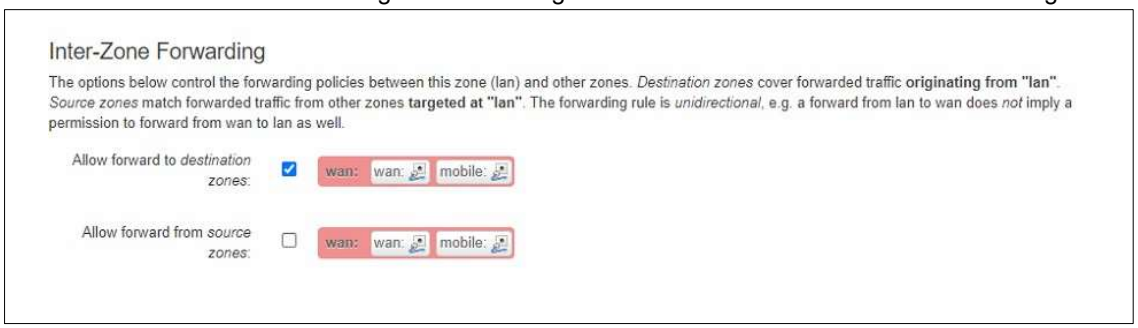


Table 52. Network > Firewall > General Settings > Zone Configuration > Zone “Lan”

Field	Description
Zone➔Forwardings	The zone forwarding contains the source zone from which data packets will redirect and the destination zone to which data packets will be redirected.
Input	Action that is to be performed for packets that pass through the Input chain.
Output	Action that is to be performed for packets that pass through the Output chain.
Forward	Action that is to be performed for packets that pass through the Forward chain.
Masquerading	Specifies whether outgoing zone traffic should be masqueraded. This is typically enabled on the WAN zone.
MSS Clamping	To enable/disable MSS clamping for outgoing zone traffic.

Figure 70. Network > Firewall > General Settings > Zone Configuration > Zone “Lan” > Inter-Zone Forwarding



4.9.1.2.2 Zone Configuration-WAN

In the Firewall Setting sub-tab of the Network-Interfaces-WAN tab, you can assign a firewall zone to the WAN interface.

Figure 71. Network > Firewall > General Settings > Zone “wan”

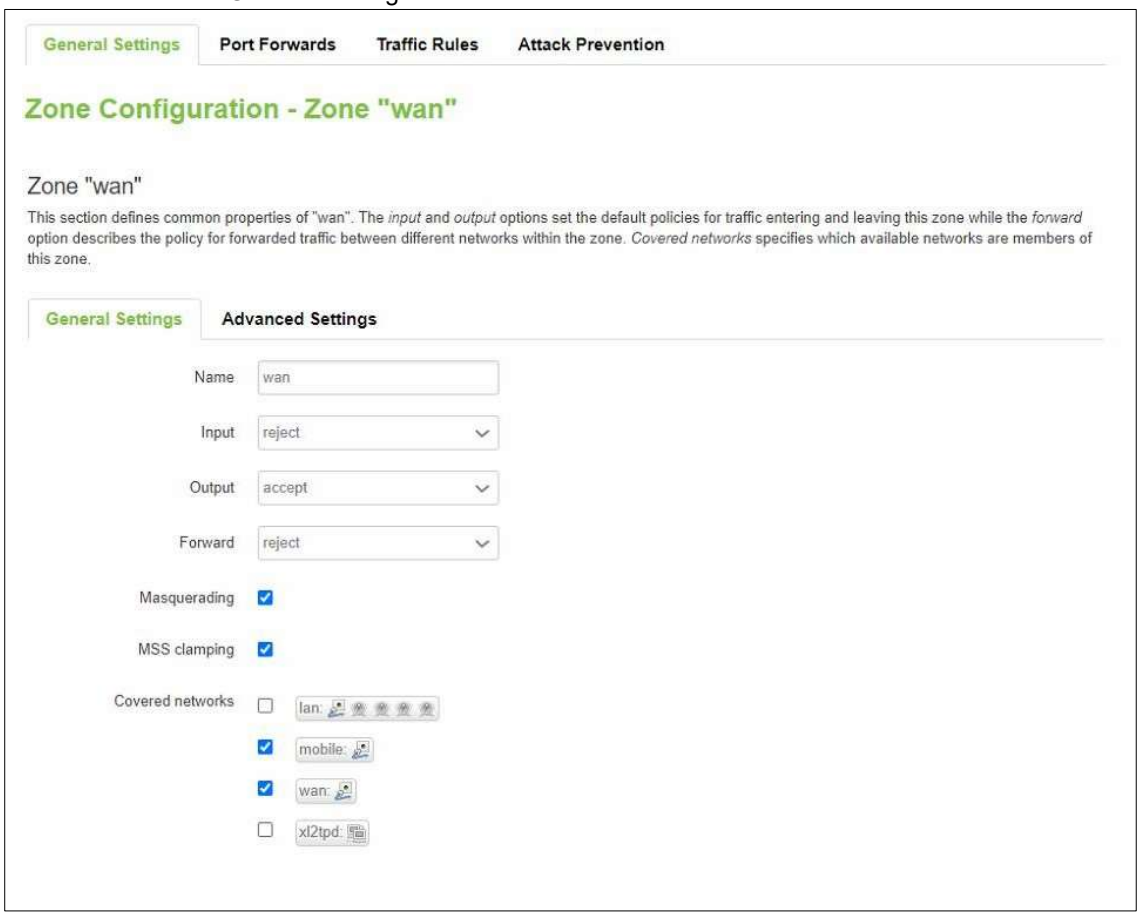


Table 53. Network > Firewall > General Settings > Zone “wan” > Inter-Zone Forwarding

4.9.2 Port Forwards

Port forwarding allows remote computers on the Internet to connect to a specific computer or service within the private LAN. It is a way of redirecting an incoming connection to another IP address, port. or a combination of both.

Figure 72. Network > Firewall > Port Forwards > Port Forwards Rules

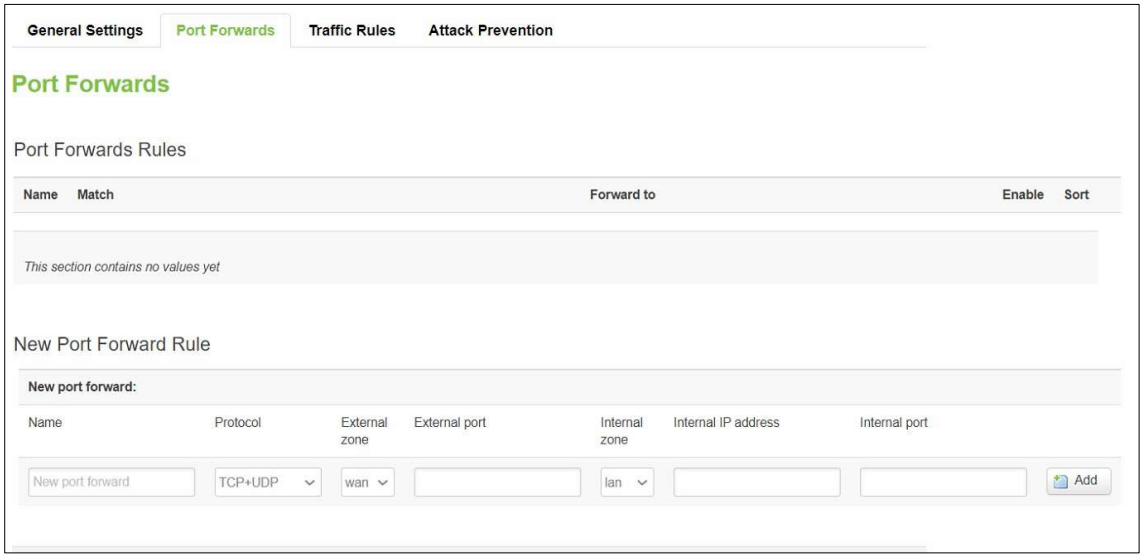


Table 54. Network > Firewall > Port Forwards > Port Forwards Rules

Field	Description
Name	Name of the port forward rule, used only for easier management purposes.
Match	Display matched conditions of the port forwarding rule.
Forward to	Display the port forward destination info when matched with the conditions.

Table 55. Network > Firewall > Port Forwards > New Port Forwards Rules

Field	Value	Description
Name	-	Name of the port forward rule, used only for easier management purposes.
Protocol	default: **TCP+UDP**	Type of protocol of the incoming packet.
External Zone	default: **wan**	The WAN network that data traffic will be redirected from.
External Port	integer [0-65535] | range of integers [0-65534] - [1-65535]; default: **none**	Traffic will be forwarded from this port on the WAN network. The rule will match the source port used by the connecting host with the port number(s) specified in this field. Leave empty to make the rule skip source port matching.
Internal Zone	default: **lan**	The LAN network that data traffic will be redirected to.
Internal IP Address	-	The IP address of the internal machine that hosts some services that you want to access from the outside.
Internal Port	integer [0-65535] | range of integers [0-65534] - [1-65535]; default: **none**	The rule will redirect the data traffic to this port on the internal machine.

4.9.3 Traffic Rules

The **Traffic Rules** tab contains a more generalized rule definition. You can block or open ports, alter how traffic is forwarded between LAN and WAN, and many other things.Traffic Rules

Figure 73. Network > Firewall > Traffic Rules > Traffic Rules

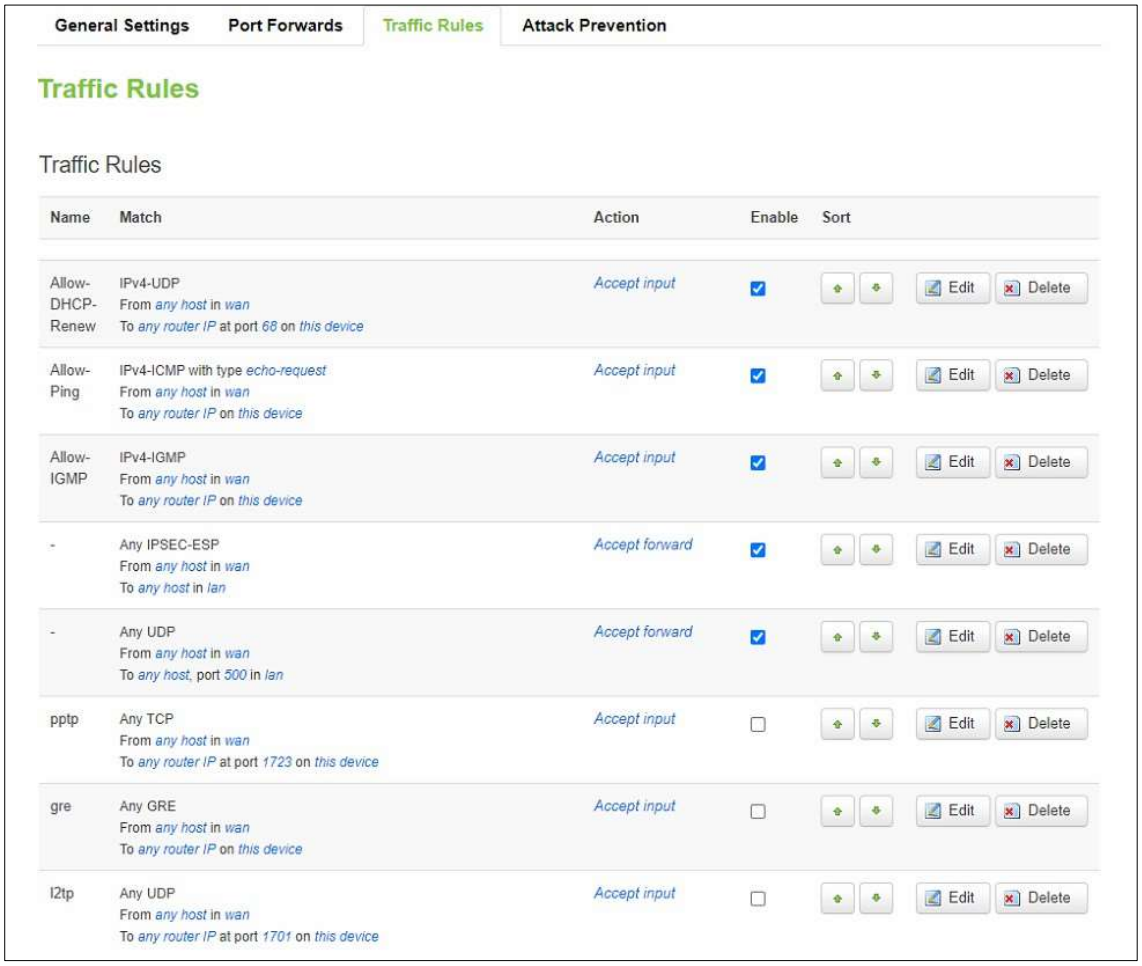


Table 56. Network > Firewall > Traffic Rules > Traffic Rules

Field	Description
Name	Name of the traffic rule, used only for simplified management purposes.
Match	Display matched conditions of the traffic rule.
Action	Action to be performed with the packet if it matches the rule.
Enable	To enable/disable this traffic rule.
Sort	To sort the traffic rules. The top classification rule means the highest priority.
Edit	To configure selected traffic rule.
Delete	To remove selected traffic rule.

4.9.3.1.1 Open Ports on Router

Open Ports on Router rules can open certain ports and redirect hosts connecting to the router from specified zones to specified ports.

Figure 74. Network > Firewall > Traffic Rules > Open ports on router

Table 57. Network > Firewall > Traffic Rules > Open ports on router

Field	Description
Name	Name of the traffic rule, used only for easier management purposes.
Protocol	Specifies to which protocols the rule should apply.
External Port	Specifies which port should be opened.
Add	Add a new open port on the router rule.

4.9.3.1.2 New Forward Rule

New Forward Rules enable you to create custom zone forwarding rules. This is used to create firewall rules that control traffic on the FORWARD chain.

Figure 75. Network > Firewall > Traffic Rules > New forward rule

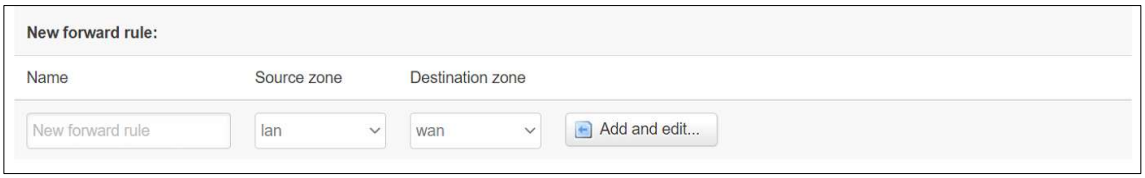


Table 58. Network > Firewall > Traffic Rules > New forward rule

Field	Description
Name	Name of the traffic rule, used only for easier management purposes.
Source Zone	Match incoming traffic from selected address family only.
Destination Zone	Forward incoming traffic to selected address family only.

4.9.3.1.3 Source NAT

SNAT is a form of masquerading used to change a packet's source address and/or port number to a static, user-defined value. It is performed in the POST ROUTING chain, just before a packet leaves the device. For example, it enables the mapping of multiple WAN addresses to internal subnets.

Figure 76. Network > Firewall > Traffic Rules > Source NAT

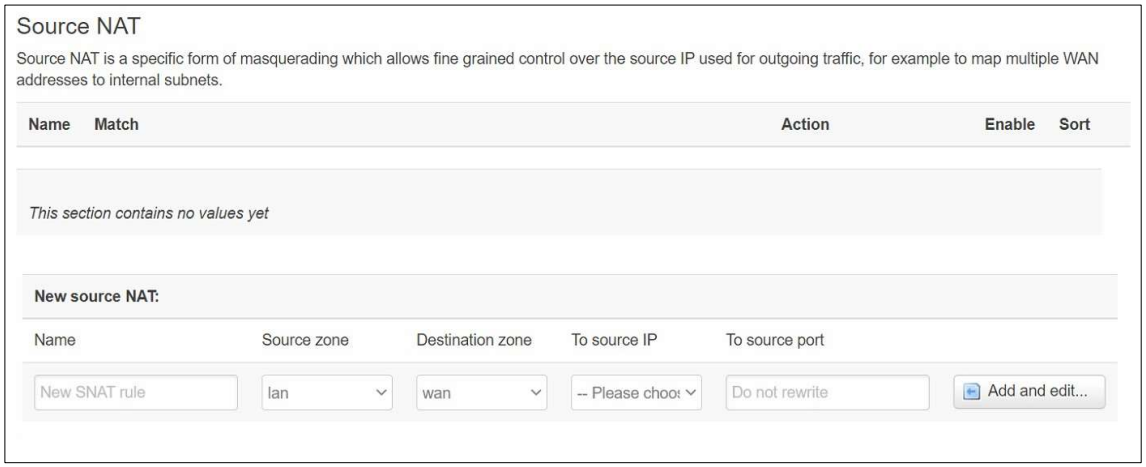


Table 59. Network > Firewall > Traffic Rules > Source NAT

Field	Description
Name	Name of the traffic rule, used only for easier management purposes.
Source Zone	Match incoming traffic from selected address family only.
Destination Zone	Forward incoming traffic to selected address family only.
To Source IP	Match incoming traffic from the specified source IP address.
To Source Port	Match incoming traffic originating from the given source port or port range on the client host.

4.9.4 Attack Prevention

4.9.4.1 SYN Flood Protection

SYN Flood Protection allows you to protect your router from attacks that exploit part of the normal TCP three-way handshake to consume resources on the targeted server and render it unresponsive. Essentially, with SYN flood DDoS, the offender sends TCP connection requests faster than the targeted machine can process them, causing network saturation.

Figure 77. Network > Firewall > Attack Prevention > SYN Flood Protection

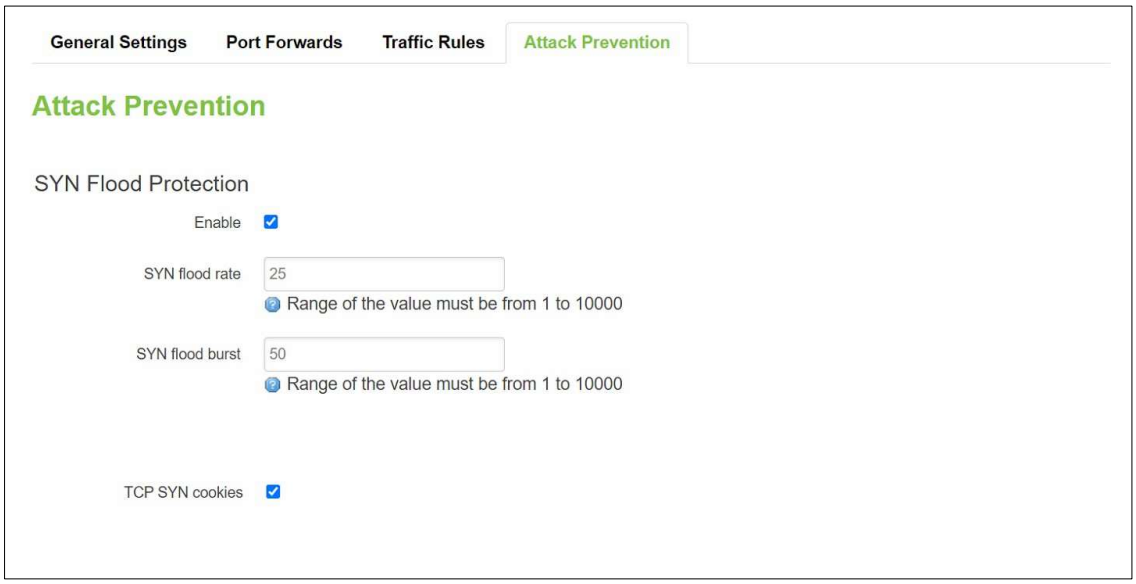


Table 60. Network > Firewall > Attack Prevention > SYN Flood Protection

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **enable**	Makes the router more resistant to SYN flood attacks.
SYN flood rate	integer [1 to 10000]; default: **25**	Set rate limit (packets/second) for SYN packets above which the traffic is considered flooding.
SYN flood burst	integer [1 to 10000]; default: **50**	Set burst limit for SYN packets above which the traffic is considered flooded if it exceeds the allowed rate.
TCP SYN cookies	default: **enable**	Enable the use of SYN cookies (particular choices of initial TCP sequence numbers by TCP servers).

4.9.4.2 SSH Attack Prevention

SSH Attack Prevention allows you to run commands on a machine's command prompt without them being physically present near the machine and attacks by limiting connections in a defined period.

Figure 78. Network > Firewall > Attack Prevention > SSH Attack Protection

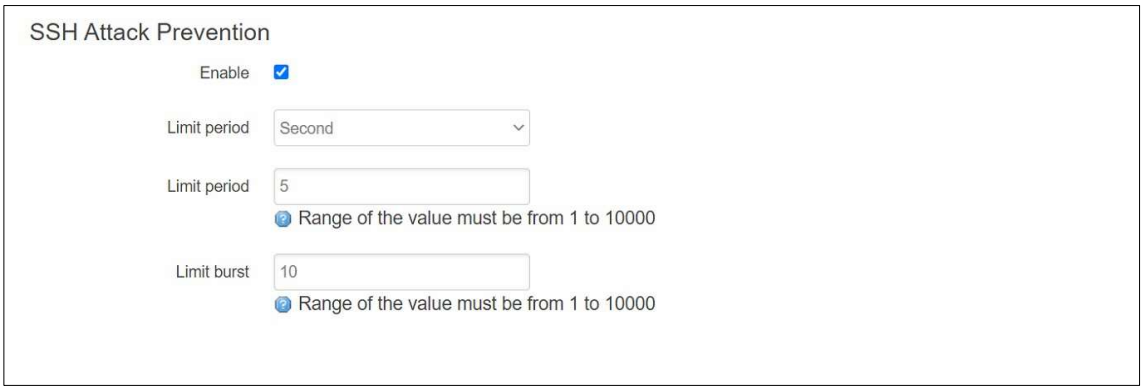


Table 61. Network > Firewall > Attack Prevention > SSH Attack Protection

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **enable**	Enable SSH connections to limit in the selected period.
Limit period	Second/Minute/Hour/Day; default: **Second**	Select in what period limit SSH connections.
Limit	integer [1 to 10000]; default: **5**	Maximum SSH connections during the period.
Limit burst	integer [1 to 10000]; default: **10**	Indicating the maximum burst before the above limit kicks in.

4.9.4.3 Http/Https Attack Prevention

HTTP attacks send a complete, legitimate HTTP header, which includes a 'Content-Length' field to specify the size of the message body to follow. However, the attacker then proceeds to send the actual message body at an extremely slow rate (i.e. 1 byte/110 seconds). Due to the entire message being correct and complete, the target server will attempt to obey the 'Content-Length' field in the header, and wait for the entire body of the message to be transmitted, hence slowing it down.

Figure 79. Network > Firewall > Attack Prevention > Http/Https Attack Protection

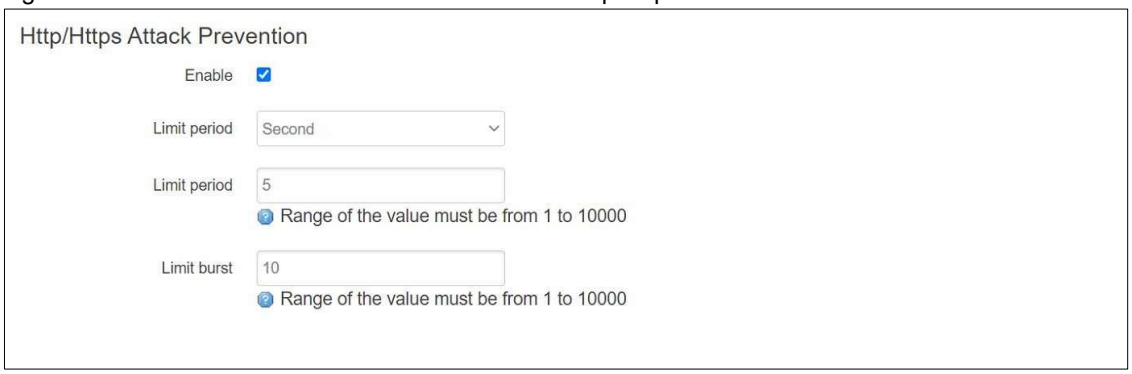


Table 62. Network > Firewall > Attack Prevention > Http/Https Attack Protection

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **enable**	Enable HTTP connections to limit in the selected period.
Limit period	Second/Minute/Hour/Day; default: **Second**	Select in what period limit HTTP connections.
Limit	integer [1 to 10000]; default: **5**	Maximum HTTP connections during the period.
Limit burst	integer [1 to 10000]; default: **10**	Indicating the maximum burst before the above limit kicks in.

4.9.4.4 Port Scan

Port Scan attacks scan which of the targeted host's ports are open. Network ports are the entry points to a machine that is connected to the Internet. A service that listens on a port can receive data from a client application, process it and send a response back. Malicious clients can sometimes exploit vulnerabilities in the server code so they gain access to sensitive data or execute malicious code on the machine remotely.

Port scanning is usually done in the initial phase of a penetration test in order to discover all network entry points into the target system. The Port Scan section provides you with the possibility to enable protection against port scanning software. The Defending Type section provides the possibility for the user to enable protections from certain types of online attacks. These include **SYN-FIN**, **SYN-RST**, **X-Mas**, **FIN scan** and **NULLflags** attacks.

Figure 80. Network > Firewall > Attack Prevention > Port Scan

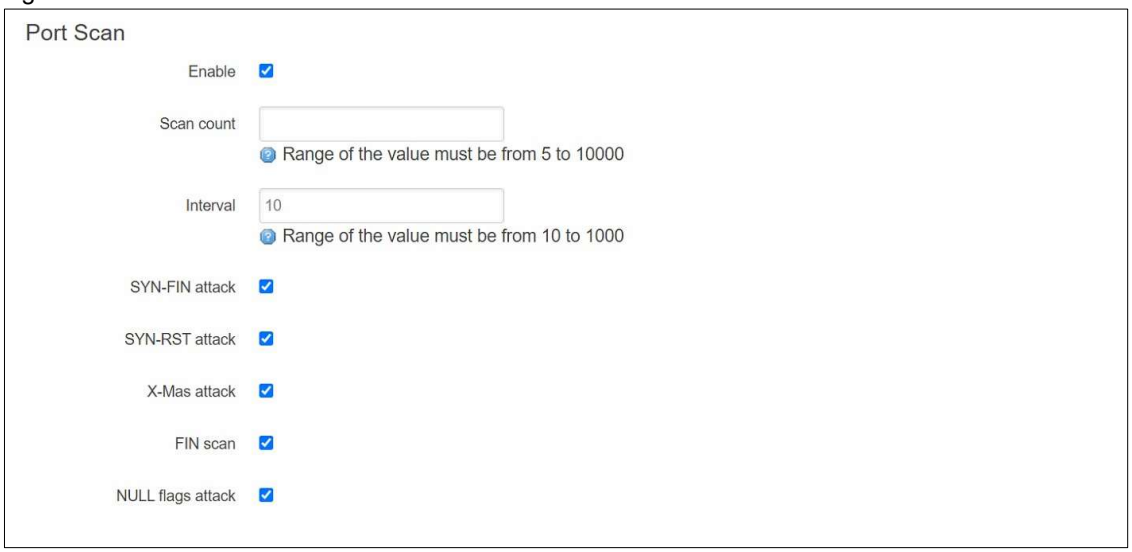


Table 63. Network > Firewall > Attack Prevention > Port Scan

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **enable**	Enable port scan prevention.
Scan count	integer [5 to 10000]; Default: **none**	The numbers port of scanned before blocked.
Interval	integer [10 to 1000]; default: **10**	Time interval in seconds counting the length of the scan (10 – 60 sec).
SYN-FIN attack	default: **enable**	Protect from SYN-FIN attack.
SYN-RST attack	default: **enable**	Protect from SYN-RST attack.
X-Mas attack	default: **enable**	Protect from X-Mas attack.
FIN scan	default: **enable**	Protect from FIN scan.
NULL flags attack	default: **enable**	Protect from NULLflags attack.

4.10 Static Routes

Static routes specify over which interface and gateway a certain host or network can be reached. You can configure the custom routes in this webpage.

Figure 81. Network > Static Routes

Table 64. Network > Static Routes

Field	Description
Interface	Interface which will be used for the route in IPv4 routing table.
Target	The IP address of the destination network or host.
IPv4 Netmask	A subnet mask that is applied to the Target field to determine to what actual IP addresses the routing rule applies.
IPv4 Gateway	Defines where the xxR5800 device should send all the traffic that applies to the rule.
Metric	The Metric value is used as a sorting measure. If a packet about to be routed fits two rules, the one with the lower metric is applied.
MTU	Specifies the largest possible size of a data packet.
Delete	To remove selected static IPv4 route entry.
Add	To add a new static IPv4 route entry.

4.11 DNS

The DNS page is used to set up the how the device utilized its own and other DNS servers.

Figure 82. Network > DNS

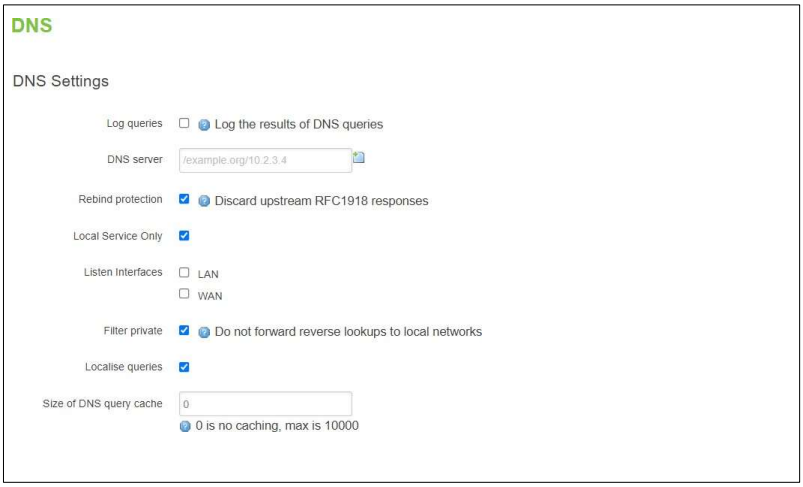


Table 65. Network > DNS

Field	Value	Description
Log queries	enable/disable; default: **disable**	When enabled, write received DNS requests to syslog.
DNS server	default: none	List of DNS servers to forward requests to.
Rebind protection	enable/disable; default: **enable**	Discard upstream RFC1918 responses. When enabled, the device will not resolve domain names for internal hosts.
Local Service Only	enable/disable; default: **enable**	Limit DNS service to subnets and interfaces on which this device is serving as a DNS server.
Listen Interfaces	LAN/WAN; default: **none**	Limits listening for DNS queries to interfaces specified in the field and loopback. Leave empty to listen on all interfaces.
Filter private	enable/disable; default: **enable**	Do not forward reverse lookups for local networks.
Localise queries	enable/disable; default: **enable**	Localise hostname depending on the requesting subnet if multiple IPs are available.

Size of DNS query cache	Integer [0 to 10000]; default: **none**	Number of cached DNS entries. Set to 0 for no caching.

4.12 QoS

The **QoS** (**Quality of Service**) page is used to set up Smart Queue Management (SQM) instances which can limit the download and upload speeds of selected network interfaces.

This manual page provides an overview of the QoS windows.

Figure 83. Network > QoS

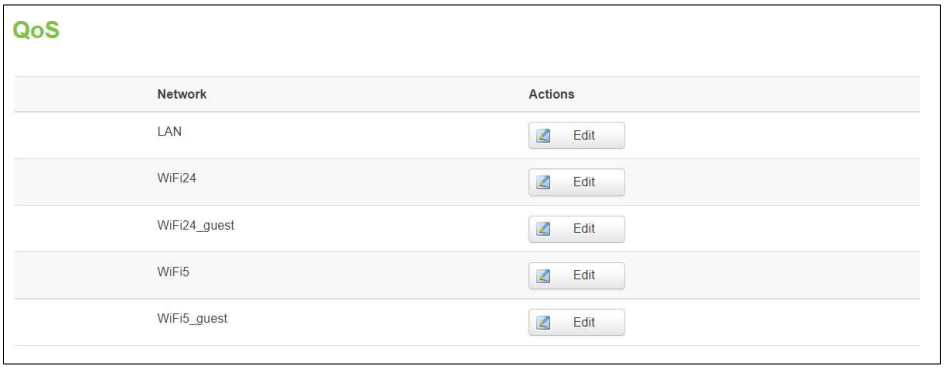


Figure 84. Network > QoS > QoS-LAN Settings

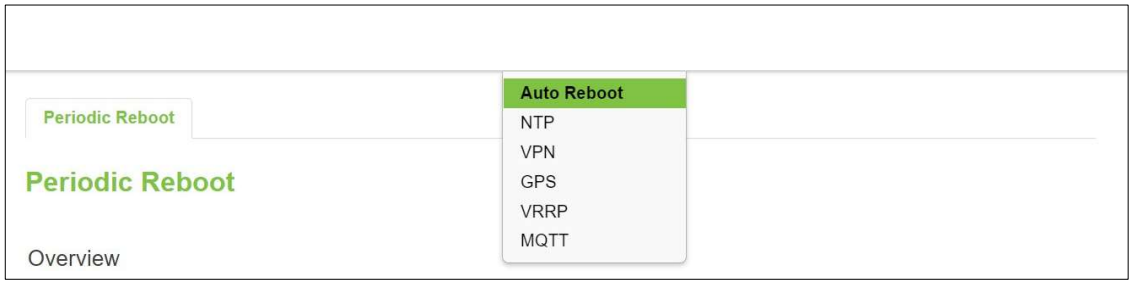
Table 66. Network > QoS > QoS-LAN Settings

Field	Value	Description
Enable Total Bandwidth	disable/enable; Default: **disable**	Overall Speed limits for all LANs.
Download (kbps/s)	integer [0 - 1000000]; default: **30000**	Limits the download speed (ingress) of the selected interface to the value specified in this field.
Upload (kbps/s)	integer [0 - 1000000]; default: **30000**	Limits the upload speed (egress) of the selected interface to the value specified in this field.
Enable User Bandwidth	disable/enable; Default: **disable**	Speed limits for each user.
Download (kbps/s)	integer [0 - 1000000]; default: **30000**	Limits the download speed (ingress) of the selected interface to the value specified in this field.
Upload (kbps/s)	integer [0 - 1000000]; default: **30000**	Limits the upload speed (egress) of the selected interface to the value specified in this field.

5 Services Menu

The **Services** menu as shown in the Figure below consists of the following sub-menus: Auto Reboot, NTP, VPN, GPS, VRRP and MQTT.

Figure 85. Service



5.1 Auto Reboot

Various automatic device reboot scenarios can be configured in the **Auto Reboot** section. Automatic reboots can be used as a prophylactic or precautionary measure that ensures the device will self-correct some unexpected issues, especially related to connection downtime.

The **Periodic Reboot** is a function that reboots the device at a specified time interval regardless of other circumstances. It can be used as a prophylactic measure, for example, to reboot the device once at the end of every Monday.

Figure 86. Service > Auto Reboot

5.1.1 Periodic Reboot - Configuration

Figure 87. Service > Auto Reboot > Edit

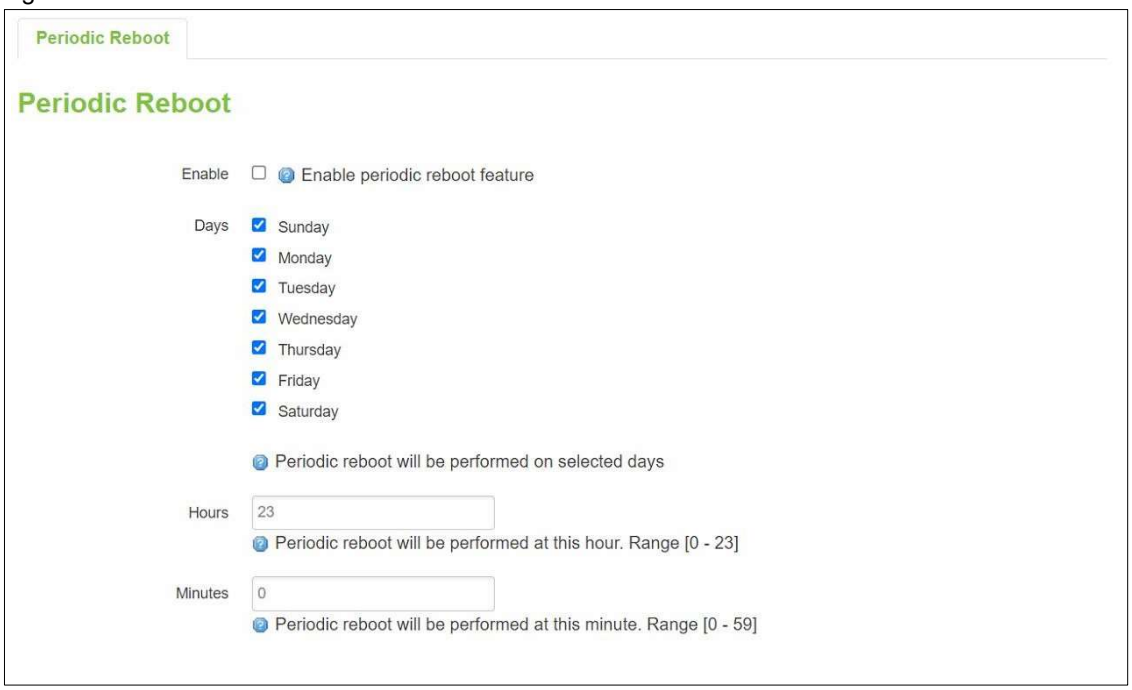


Table 67. Service > Auto Reboot > Edit

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **disable**	This check box will enable or disable Periodic reboot feature.
Days	SUN/MON/TUE/WED/THU/FRI/SAT; default: **SUN/MON/TUE/WED/THU/FRI/SAT**	Uploading will be done on that specific time of the day.
Hours	integer [0 – 23] hours; default: **23**	Uploading will be done on that specific time of the hours.
Minutes	integer [0 – 59] minutes; default: **0**	Uploading will be done on that specific time of the minutes.

5.2 Time

5.2.1 General Section

Network Time Protocol (NTP) is a networking protocol for clock synchronization between computer systems over packet-switched, variable-latency data networks.

You synchronize the time values of xxR5800 device in the **General** section within NTP sub-menu. These time settings include an update interval (in seconds) and count of time measurements.

Figure 88. Services > Time > General

Table 68. Services > NTP > General

Field	Value	Description
Time zone	default: **UTC**	Time zone of your country.
Synchronization	NTP/GPS default: **NTP**	System time synchronization with time server using NTP (Network Time Protocol) or GPS.
Update Interval (in seconds)	default: **600**	Frequency that the NTP client service on xxR5800 device will update the time.
Count of Time Measurements	default: **empty**	The amount of times that NTP client service on xxR5800 device will perform time synchronizations. Leave it empty if set to infinite.

5.2.2 Time Servers

The NTP servers used by the xxR5800 device is displayed in the **Time Servers** section within **Time Synchronisation** sub-menu.

Figure 89. Services > NTP > Time Servers

Table 69. Services > NTP > Time Servers

Field	Value	Description
Hostname	string [1 - 253] default: **time.nist.gov**	Hostname of NTP server
Port	integer [1 - 65535] default: **123**	Port number that the NTP server is listening on

5.3 VPN

Virtual Private Network (VPN) is a method to connect multiple private networks across the Internet. VPNs can be used to achieve many different goals, but its main purpose are for: device accessibility among the remote private networks, data encryption and anonymity when browsing the Internet.

5.3.1 OpenVPN

OpenVPN that implements VPN techniques for creating secure point-to-point or site-to-site connections in routed or bridged configurations and remote access facilities. It is often regarded as being the most universal VPN protocol because of its flexibility, support of SSL/TLS security, multiple encryption methods, many networking features.

5.3.1.1 Overview

In the **OpenVPN** sub-menu within the **Service** menu, two OpenVPN instances are already created by default, as shown in the figure below. It is referred to as “sample_server”and “sample_client”, respectively. These two instances are editable as it is not yet operational by default.

Figure 90. Services > VPN > OpenVPN > Overview

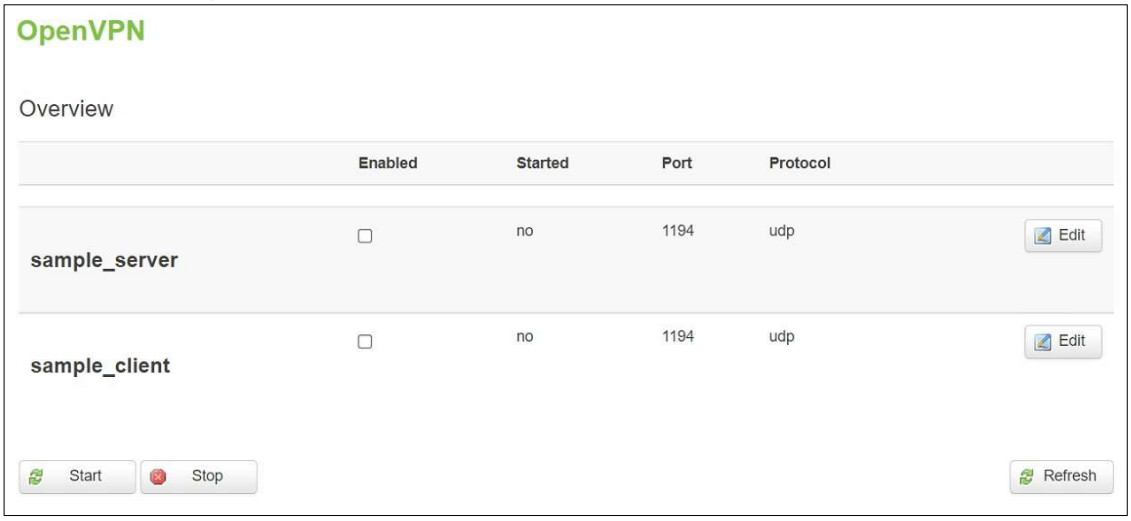


Table 70. Services > VPN > OpenVPN > Overview

Field	Description
Enabled	To enable/disable selected OpenVPN service instance.
Started	Display current OpenVPN service is started or not.
Port	Display port number the OpenVPN service listening on.
Protocol	Display TCP/UDP protocol the OpenVPN service used.
Edit	To configure selected OpenVPN service instance.
Start/Stop	To start/stop selected OpenVPN service.

5.3.1.2 OpenVPN Server

If you click “**Edit**” button to edit OpenVPN instance, the editing webpage which contains the OpenVPN instance’s configuration is intitialized. The Figure below shows the edit webpage of the default OpenVPN server instance called "sample_server". Note that the edit webpage here is for basic setting.

Figure 91. Services > VPN > OpenVPN > sample_server > Edit

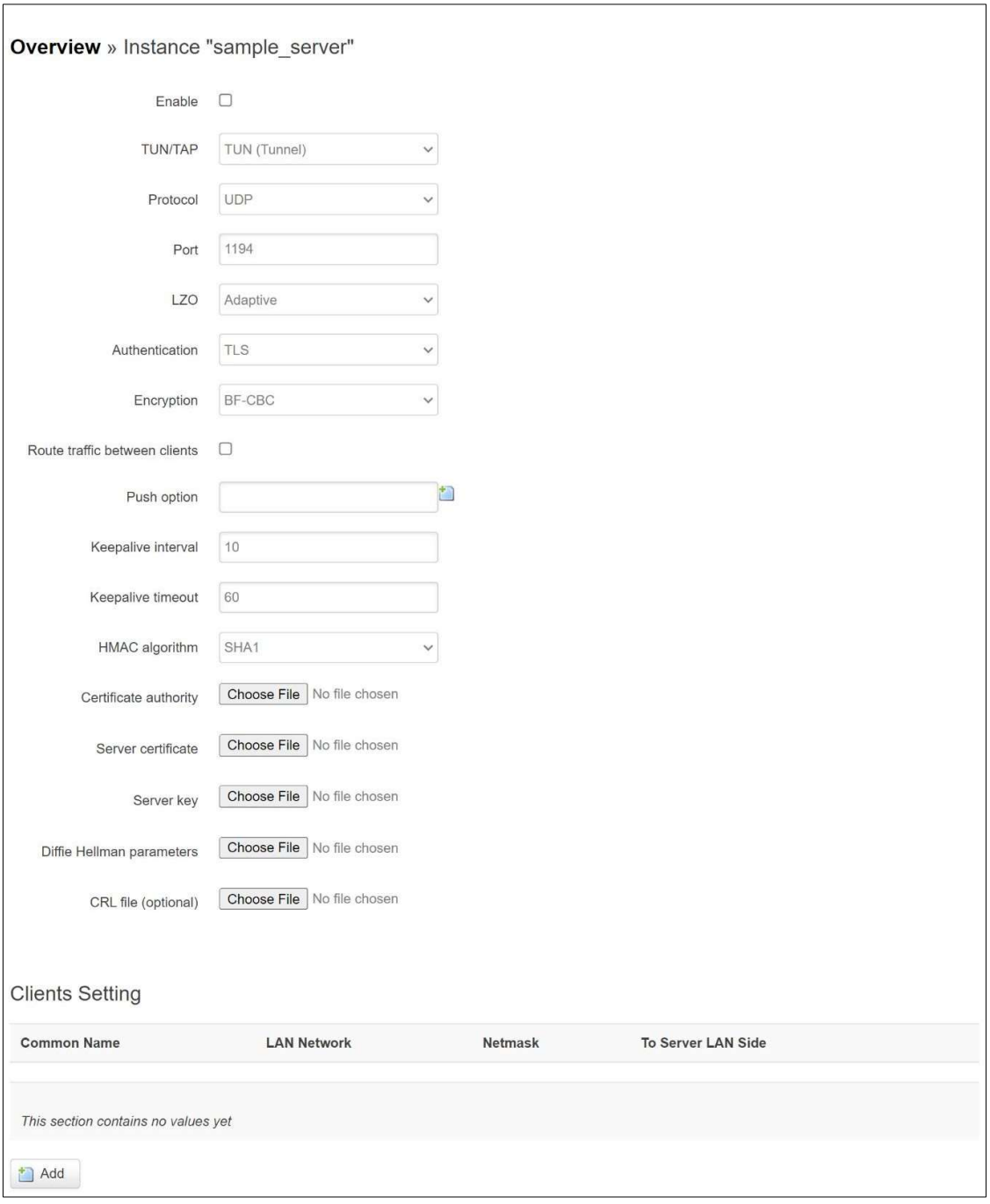


Table 71. Services > VPN > OpenVPN > sample_server > Edit

Field	Value	Description
Instance "sample_server"		
Enable	Enable/Disable; default: **Disable**	Switches configuration enable or disable. This must be selected to make configuration active.
TUN/TAP	TUN (Tunnel) | TAP (Bridged); default: **TUN (Tunnel)**	Virtual network device type. • **TUN -** a virtual point-to-point IP link which operates at the network layer (OSI layer 3), used when routing is required. • **TAP -** a virtual Ethernet adapter (switch), operates at the data link layer (OSI layer 2), used when bridging is required.
Protocol	UDP/TCP; default: **UDP**	Transfer protocol used by the OpenVPN connection. • **User Datagram Protocol (UDP)** - packets are sent to the recipient without error-checking or back- and-forth quality control, meaning that when packets are lost, they are gone forever. This makes it less reliable but faster than TCP; therefore, it should be used when transfer speed is crucial (for example, in video streaming, live calls). • **Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)** - most commonly used protocol in the Internet Protocol (IP) suite. It ensures the recipient will receive packets in the order they were sent by numbering, analysing response messages, checking for errors and resending them if an issue occurs. It should be used when reliability is crucial (for example, in file transfer).
Port	integer [1-65535] default: **1194**	TCP/UDP port number used for the connection. Make sure it matches the port number specified on the server side. **NOTE**: traffic on the selected port will be automatically allowed in the device firewall rules.
LZO	Adaptive/Yes/No; default: **Adaptive**	LZO data compression mode.

Authentication	TLS/Static Key;
	default: **TLS**
		Authentication mode, used to secure data sessions.
		• **TLS** authentication mode uses X.509 type certificates:
		  • Certificate Authority (CA)
		  • Server certificate
		  • Server key
		  • Diffie Hellman parameters
		  • CRL file (optional)
		All mentioned certificates can be generated using OpenVPN or Open SSL utilities on any type of host machine. One of the most popular utilities used for this purpose is called Easy-RSA.
		• **Static key** is a secret key used for server–client authentication.

Encryption	BF-CBC/AES-128-CBC/AES-192-CBC/AES-256-CBC/ AES-128-GCM/AES-192- GCM /AES-256-GCM /none; default: **BF-CBC**	Algorithm used for packet encryption.
Route traffic between clients	enable/disable; default: **disable**	Allows OpenVPN clients to communicate with each other on the VPN network.
Push option	default: **none**	Push options are a way to "push" routes and other additional OpenVPN options to connecting clients.
Keepalive interval	integer [1 to 60]; default: **10**	Frequency (in seconds) at which "keep alive" packets are sent to the remote instance. If no response is received, the device will attempt to re-establish the tunnel.
Keepalive timeout	integer [10 to 180]; default: **60**	Time in seconds. If no packets pass through the tunnel between this server and a client, the server will terminate the connection to that client after the amount of time specified in this field passes.
Virtual Network and Netmask	default: **none**	This field specifies the tunnel's virtual IP and netmask.
HMAC algorithm	SHA1 | SHA512 | SHA384 | SHA256 | SHA224 | MD5 | None; default: **SHA256**	HMAC authentication algorithm type.
Certifcate authority	.ca file; default: **none**	Certificate authority is an entity that issues digital certificates. A digital certificate certifies the ownership of a public key by the named subject of the certificate.
Server certificate	.crt file; default: **none**	A type of digital certificate that is used to identify the OpenVPN server.
Serve key	.key file; default: **none**	Authenticates clients to the server.
Diffie Helman parameters	.pem file; default: **none**	DH parameters define how OpenSSL performs the Diffie-Hellman (DH) key-exchange.
CRL file (optional)	. pem file | .crl file; default: **none**	A certificate revocation list (CRL) file is a list of certificates that have been revoked by the certificate authority (CA). It indicates which certificates are no longer acccepted by the CA and therefore cannot be authenticated to the server.
Clients Setting		
Common Name	string; default: **none**	Client's Common Name (CN) found in the client certificate file.
LAN Network	ip; default: **none**	Client's private network (LAN) IP address.
Netmask	netmask; default: **none**	Client's private network (LAN) IP netmask.
To Server LAN Side	default: **disable**	Enable LAN to LAN function

5.3.1.3 OpenVPN Client

Figure 92. Services > VPN > OpenVPN > sample_client > Edit

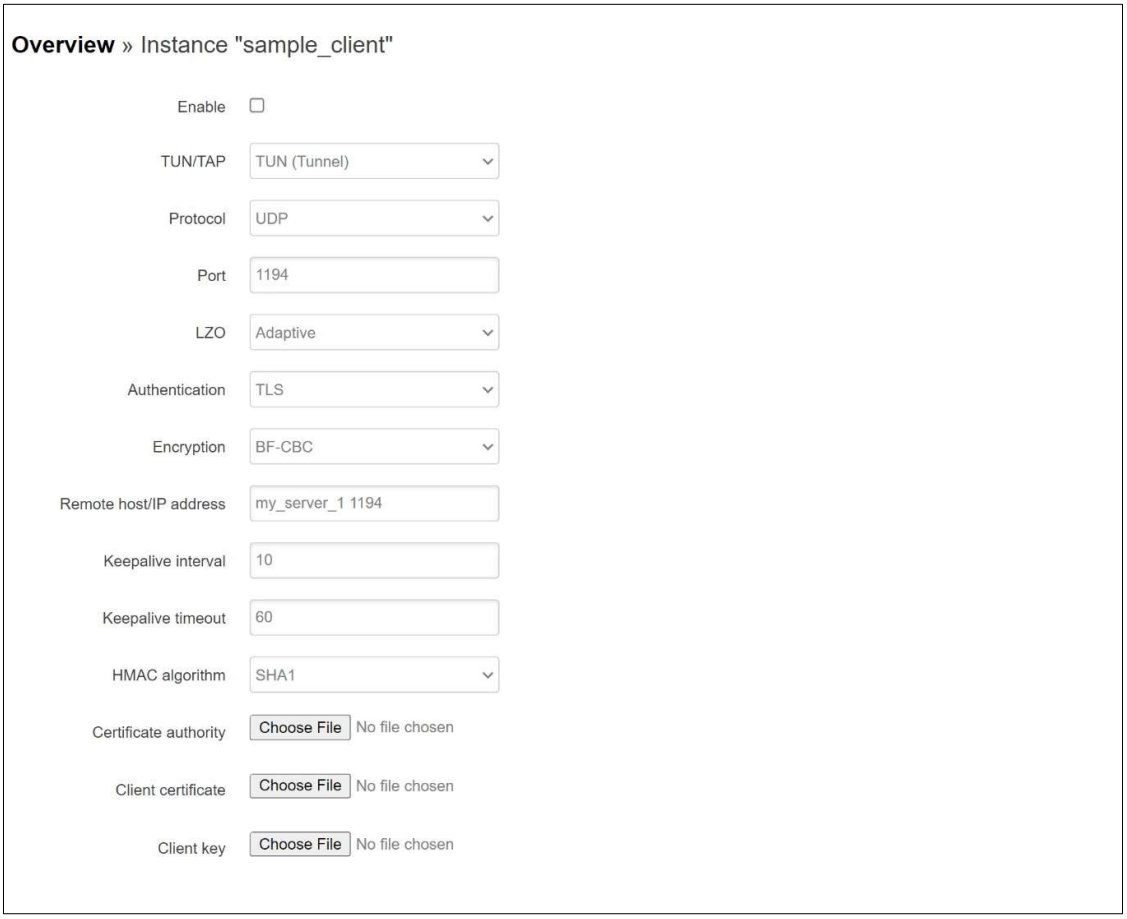


Table 72. Services > VPN > OpenVPN > sample_client > Edit

Field	Value	Description
Enable	enable/disable; default: **disable**	Switches configuration enable or disable. This must be selected to make configuration active.
TUN/TAP	TUN (Tunnel) | TAP (Bridged); default: **TUN (Tunnel)**	Virtual network device type. • **TUN -** a virtual point-to-point IP link which operates at the network layer (OSI layer 3), used when routing is required. • **TAP** - a virtual Ethernet adapter (switch), operates at the data link layer (OSI layer 2), used when bridging is required.
Protocol	UDP/TCP; default: **UDP**	Transfer protocol used by the OpenVPN connection. • **User Datagram Protocol (UDP)** - packets are sent to the recipient without error-checking or back-and-forth quality control, meaning that when packets are lost, they are gone forever. This makes it less reliable but faster than TCP; therefore, it should be used when transfer speed is crucial (for example, in video streaming, live calls). • **Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)** - most commonly used protocol in the Internet Protocol (IP) suite. It ensures the recipient will receive packets in the order they were sent by numbering, analysing response messages, checking for errors and resending them if an issue occurs. It should be used when reliability is crucial (for example, in file transfer).
Port	integer [1-65535] default: **1194**	TCP/UDP port the local OpenVPN server listening on. TCP/UDP port number used for the connection. Make sure it matches the port number specified on the server side. **NOTE**: traffic on the selected port will be automatically allowed in the device firewall rules.
LZO	Adaptive/Yes/No; default: **Adaptive**	LZO data compression mode.

Authentication	TLS/Static Key;
	default: **TLS**
		Authentication mode, used to secure data sessions.
		• **TLS** authentication mode uses X.509 type certificates:
		  • Certificate Authority (CA)
		  • Client certificate
		  • Client key
		  All mentioned certificates can be generated using OpenVPN or Open SSL utilities on any type of host machine. One of the most popular utilities used for this purpose is called Easy-RSA.
		• **Static key** is a secret key used for server–client authentication.

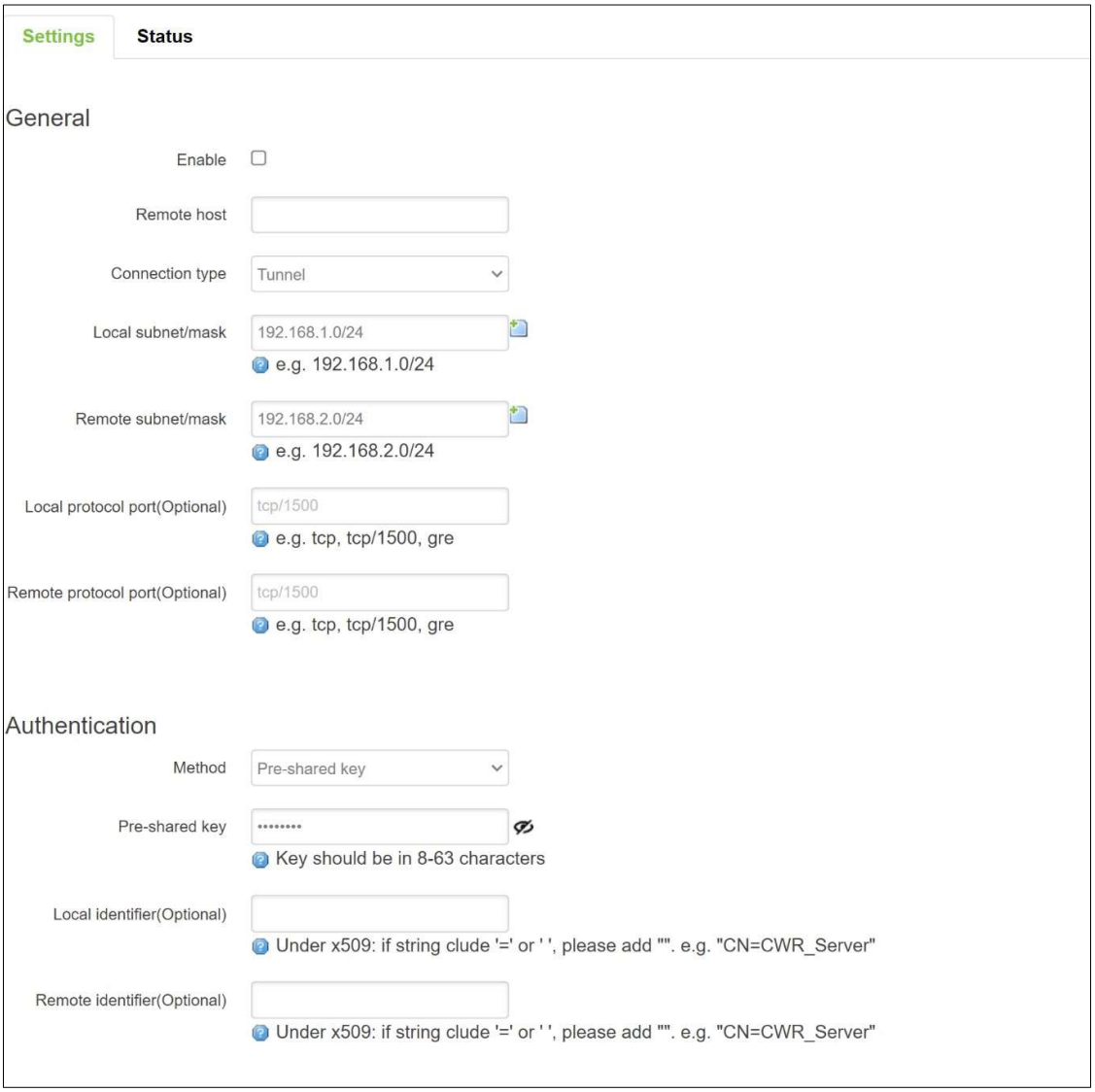
Encryption	BF-CBC/AES-128-CBC/AES-192-CBC/AES-256-CBC/ AES-128-GCM/AES-192-GCM /AES-256-GCM /none; default: **BF-CBC**	Algorithm used for packet encryption.
Rremote host/IP address	ip, netmask; default: **my_server_1 1194**	LAN IP address and LAN IP subnet of the remote network (server).
Keepalive interval	integer [1 to 60]; default: **10**	Frequency (in seconds) at which "keep alive" packets are sent to the remote instance.
Keepalive timeout	integer [10 to 180]; default: **60**	Time in seconds. If no packets pass through the tunnel between this server and a client, the server will terminate the connection to that client after the amount of time specified in this field passes.
Authentication algorithm	SHA1/SHA512SHA384/SHA256/SHA224/MD5/None; default: **SHA256**	The authentication algorithm must match with another incoming connection.
Certificate authority	.ca file; default: **none**	Certificate authority is an entity that issues digital certificates. A digital certificate certifies the ownership of a public key by the named subject of the certificate.
Client certificate	.crt file; default: **none**	Client certificate is a type of digital certificate that is used by client systems to make authenticated requests to a remote server. Client certificates play a key role in many mutual authentication designs, providing strong assurances of a requester's identity.
Client key	.key file; default: **none**	Authenticates the client to the server and establishes precisely who they are.

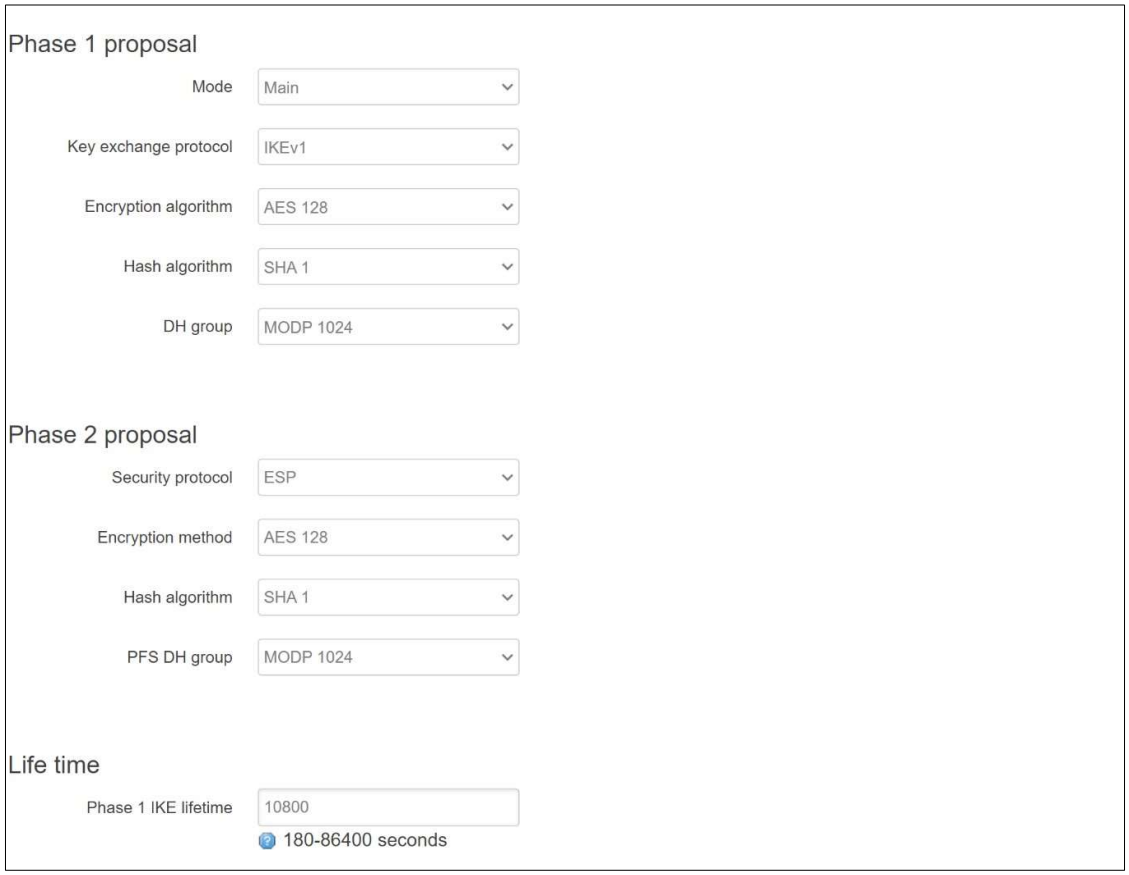
5.3.2 IPSec

Internet Protocol Security (IPsec) is a secure network protocol suite of IPv4 that authenticates and encrypts the packets of data sent over an IP Protocol network. It is used in virtual private networks (VPNs). IPsec uses cryptographic security services to protect communications over Internet Protocol (IP) networks.

5.3.2.1 IPSec – Settings

Figure 93 Services > VPN > IPSec > Settings




Phase 1 proposal
Mode
Main
Key exchange protocol
IKEv1
Encryption algorithm
AES 128
Hash algorithm
SHA 1
DH group
MODP 1024
Phase 2 proposal
Security protocol
ESP
Encryption method
AES 128
Hash algorithm
SHA 1
PFS DH group
MODP 1024
Life time
Phase 1 IKE lifetime
10800
180-86400 seconds


Dead Peer Detection
Action
None
Interval
30
30-3600 second
Timeout
60
Multiples of 10 seconds. eg:60
IPSEC enhancement
Enable

Table 73 Services > VPN > IPSec > Settings

Field	Value	Description
General		
Enable	default: **disable**	Check the box to enable the IPSec function.
Remote host	default: **none**	WAN IP address of the Server | blank
Connection type	Tunnel | Transport; Default: **Tunnel**	Two distinct modes of IPsec operation
Local subnet/mask	default: **192.168.1.0/24**	(only for tunnel mode) LAN IP address/Subnet mask of the router on which the IPsec instance is configured
Remote subnet/mask (only for tunnel mode)	default: **192.168.2.0/24**	(only for tunnel mode) LAN IP address/Subnet mask of the opposite router
Protocol over IPSEC	None | GRE | L2TP; default: **None**	(only for transport mode) Only the selected protocol can be encrypted in IPSec tunnel.
Local protocol port(Optional)	default: **tcp/1500**	Only the selected protocol or port can be encrypted it.
Remote protocol port(Optional)	default: **tcp/1500**	Only the selected protocol or port can be encrypted it.
Authentication		
Method	Pre-shared key | X.509; default: **Pre-shared key**	Specify authentication method. Choose between Pre-shared key and X.509 certificates. • **Pre-shared key -** A shared password used for authentication between the peers. The value of this field must match on both instances • **X.509 -** An X.509 certificate binds an identity to a public key using a digital signature. When a certificate is signed by a trusted certificate authority, or validated by other means, the other device holding that certificate can use the public key it contains to establish secure communications.
Pre-shared key	default: **a2$&9eX^**	Key should be in 8-63 characters
Local identifier (Optional)	default: **none**	Defines which protocol and port can be encrypted in IPSec on local side.
Remote identifier (Optional)	default: **none**	Defines which protocol and port can be encrypted in IPSec on remote side.

Field	Value	Description
Phase 1 proposal		
Mode	Main | Aggreesive; default: **Main**	Choose the mode for outgoing connections. • **Main mode** - (a total of 6 messages) by storing most data into the first exchange. • **Aggressive mode -** performs fewer exchanges (a total of 4 messages) than
Key exchange protocol	IKEv1 | IKEv2; default: **IKEv1**	Internet Key Exchange (IKE) version used for key exchange. • **IKEv1** - more commonly used but contains known issues, for example, dealing with NAT. • **IKEv2** - updated version with increased and improved capabilities, such as integrated NAT support, supported multihosting, deprecated exchange modes (does not use main or aggressive mode; only 4 messages required to establish a connection).
Encryption algorithm	3DES | AES 128 | AES 192 | AES 256 | AES128 GCM8 | AES192 GCM8 | AES256 GCM8 | AES128 GCM12 | AES192 GCM12 | AES256 GCM12 | AES128 GCM16 | AES192 GCM16 | AES256 GCM16; default: **AES 128**	Algorithm used for data encryption.
Hash algorithm	D5 | SHA1 | SHA256 | SHA384 | SHA512; default: **SHA256**	Algorithm used for exchanging authentication and hash information.
DH group	MODP768 | MODP1024 | MODP1536 | MODP2048 | MODP3072 | MODP4096 | MODP6144 | MODP8192 | ECP192 | ECP224 | ECP256 | ECP384 | ECP521 | No PFS; default: **MODP1536**	Diffie-Hellman (DH) group used in the key exchange process. Higher group numbers provide more security, but take longer and use more resources to compute the key. Must match with another incoming connection to establish IPSec.

Field	Value	Description
Phase 2 proposal		
Security protocol	ESP | AH; default: **ESP**	• **ESP protocol -** provides data confidentiality (encryption) and authentication (data integrity, data origin authentication, and replay protection). • **AH - provides a mechanism for authentication only.**
Encryption method	3DES | AES 128 | AES 192 | AES 256 | AES128 GCM8 | AES192 GCM8 | AES256 GCM8 | AES128 GCM12 | AES192 GCM12 | AES256 GCM12 | AES128 GCM16 | AES192 GCM16 | AES256 GCM16; default: **AES 128**	Algorithm used for data encryption.
Hash algorithm	MD5 | SHA1 | SHA256 | SHA384 | SHA512; default: **SHA256**	Algorithm used for exchanging authentication and hash information.
PFS DH group	None | MODP768 | MODP1024 | MODP1536 | MODP2048 | MODP3072 | MODP4096 | MODP6144 | MODP8192 | ECP192 | ECP224 | ECP256 | ECP384 | ECP521; default: **MODP1536**	The PFS (Perfect Forward Secrecy). Must match with another incoming connection to establish IPSec.
Life time		
Phase 1 IKE lifetime	180-86400 seconds; default: **10800**	How long the keying channel of a connection (ISAKMP or IKE SA) should last before being renegotiated. The time is specified in seconds.
Phase 2 SA lifetime	180-86400 seconds; default: **3600**	How long the keying channel of a connection (ISAKMP or IKE SA) should last before being renegotiated. The time is specified in seconds.
Dead Peer Detection		
Action	None | Clear | Hold | Restart |; default: **None**	Controls the use of the Dead Peer Detection protocol where notification messages are periodically sent in order to check the liveliness of the IPsec peer.
Interval	30-3600 seconds; default: **30**	The frequency of sending messages or INFORMATIONAL exchanges to peer.
Timeout	default: **60**	Defines the timeout interval, after which all connections to a peer are deleted in case of inactivity.
IPSEC enhancement		
Enable	default: **Enable**	Check the box to enhance the IPSec function.

5.3.2.2 IPSec – Status

Figure 94 Services > VPN > IPSec > Status

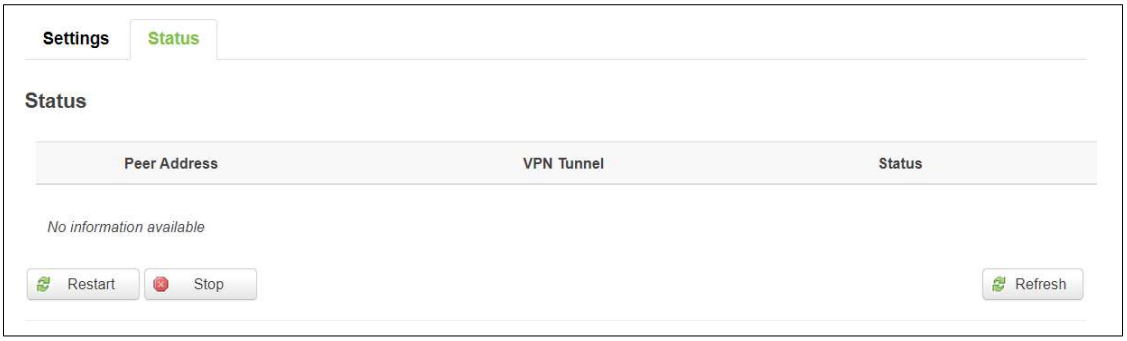


Table 74 Services > VPN > IPSec > Status

Field	Description
Peer address	The IP address of the device from which the VPN terminate.
VPN Tunnel	The local subnet/mask and the remote subnet/mask.
Status	Established time.
Restart	Restart the tunnel.
Stop	Stop the tunnel.
Refresh	Refresh the status.

5.3.3 L2TP

Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (**L2TP**) is a tunnelling protocol used to support virtual private networks (VPNs) or as part of the delivery of services by ISPs. It does not provide any encryption or confidentiality by itself. Rather, it relies on an encryption protocol that it passes within the tunnel to provide privacy.

5.3.3.1 L2TP Overview

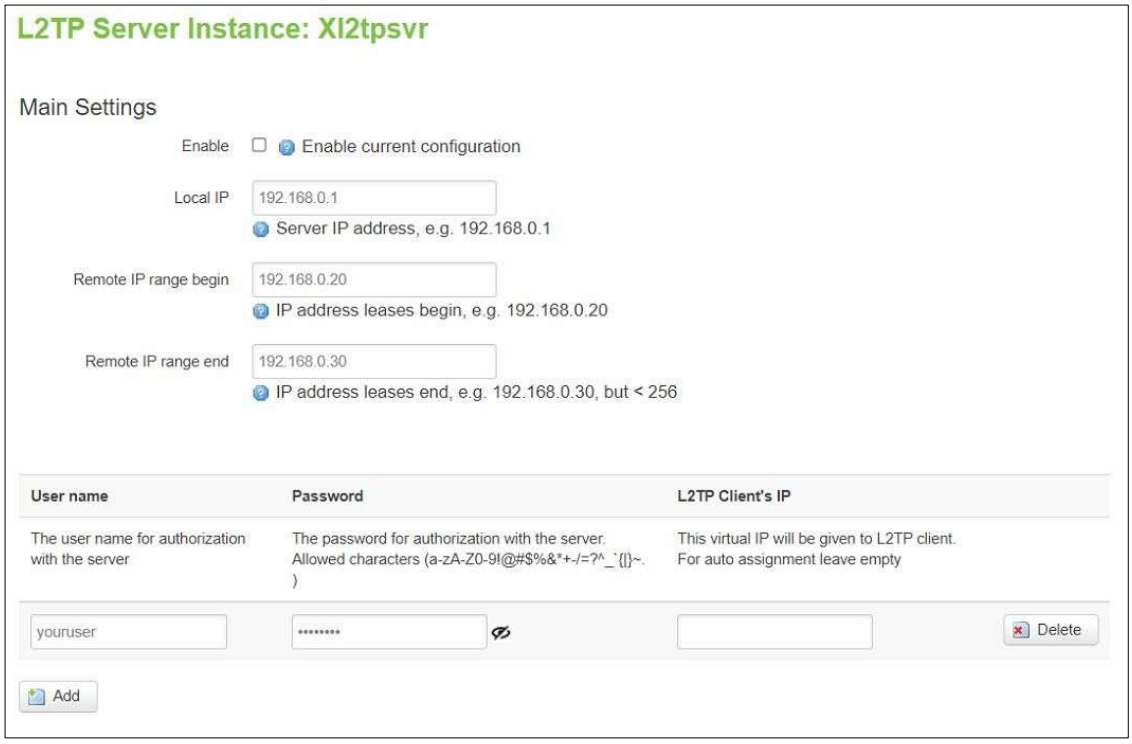
Figure 95. Services > VPN > L2TP > Overview

5.3.3.2 L2TP Server

Allows setting up a L2TP server or client. Below is L2TP server configuration example.

As mentioned in the prerequisites section, the router that acts as the **server** must have a Public Static or Public Dynamic IP address.

Figure 96. Services > VPN > L2TP > Xl2tpsvr > Edit



The description of each field is shown in the table below.

Table 75. Services > VPN > L2TP > Xl2tpsvr > Edit

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **disable**	Check the box to enable the L2TP Tunnel function.
Local IP	default: **192.168.0.1**	IP Address of this device.
Remote IP range begin	default: **192.168.0.20**	IP address leases beginning.
Remote IP range end	default: **192.168.0.30**	IP address leases end.
Username	default: **youruser**	Username to connect to L2TP (this) server.
Password	default: **yourpass**	Password to connect to L2TP server.
L2TP Client's IP	default: **none**	This virtual IP will be given to L2TP client. For auto assignment leave empty.

5.3.3.3 L2TP Client

The description of each field is shown in the table below.

Figure 97. Services > VPN > L2TP > Overview

Figure 98. Services > VPN > L2TP > Xl2tpClient > Edit

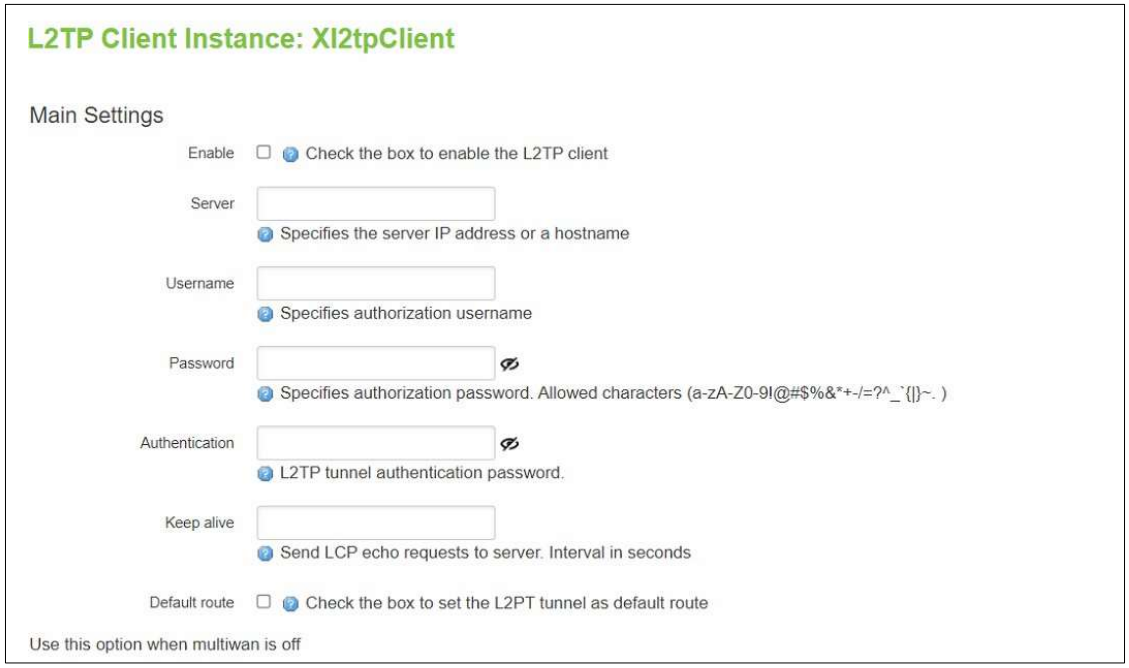


Table 76. Services > VPN > L2TP > Xl2tpClient > Edit

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **disable**	Check the box to enable the L2TP Tunnel function.
Server	IP/hostname; default: **none**	Specifies the server IP address or a hostname.
Username	Username; default: **none**	Username to connect to L2TP server.
Password	default: **none**	Password to connect to L2TP server.
Authentication	default: **none**	L2TP tunnel authentication password.
Keep alive	default: **none**	Send LCP echo requests to server in seconds.
Default route	default: **none**	Check the box to set the L2PT tunnel as default route.

5.3.4 PPTP Server

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a protocol (set of communication rules) that allows corporations to extend their own corporate network through private "tunnels" over the public Internet. Effectively, a corporation uses a wide-area network as a single large local area network. A company no longer needs to lease its own lines for wide-area communication but can securely use the public networks. This kind of interconnection is known as a virtual private network (VPN).

5.3.4.1 PPTP Server – General Settings

A **PPTP server** is an entity that waits for incoming connections from PPTP clients.

Figure 99. Services > VPN > PPTP Server > General Settings

Table 77. Services > VPN > PPTP Server > General Settings

Field	Value	Description
Enable VPN Server	default: **disable**	Check the box to enable the PPTP function.
Server IP	default: **10.0.0.1**	IP address of this xxR5800 PPTP network interface.
Client IP	default: **10.0.0.2-254**	PPTP IP address leases will begin to end from the address specified in this field.
DNS IP address	default: **114.114.114.114**	IP address of the DNS server which will be sent to the client.
Enable MPPE Encrption	default: **enable**	Allows 128-bit encrypted connection.
Enable NAT Forward	default: **enable**	Allows forwarding traffic.
Enable remote service	default: **enable**	Allows remote computers on the internet to connect to VPN server.

5.3.4.2 PPTP Server – Users Manager

Figure 100. Services > VPN > PPTP Server > Users Manager

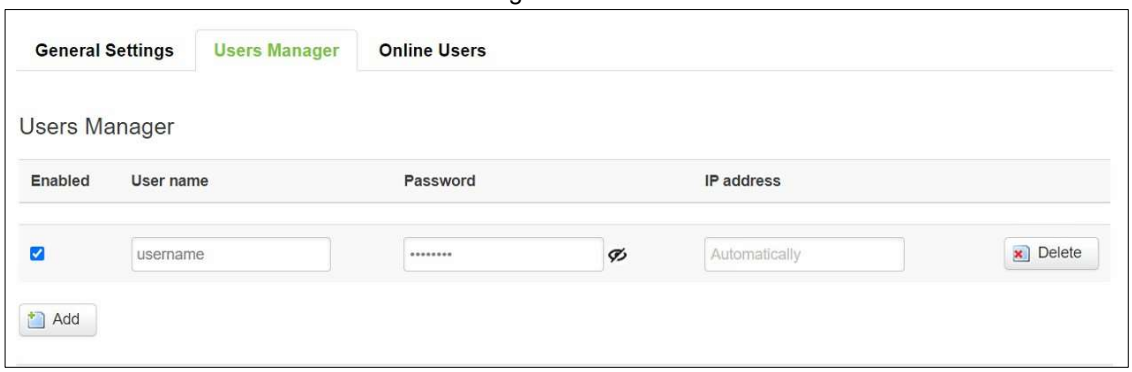


Table 78. Services > VPN > PPTP Server > Users Manager

Field	Value	Description
Enabled	default: **enable**	Check the box to enable the PPTP function.
You name	default: **username**	Username to connect to PPTP (xxR5800) server.
Password	default: **agatel**	Password to connect to PPTP (xxR5800) server.
IP address	default: **Automatically**	Accepted PPTP Client source IP.

5.3.4.3 PPTP Server – Online Users

The **Online User** section is used to user authentication settings required to successfully connect to this server. The list is empty by default.

Figure 101. Services > VPN > PPTP Server > Online Users

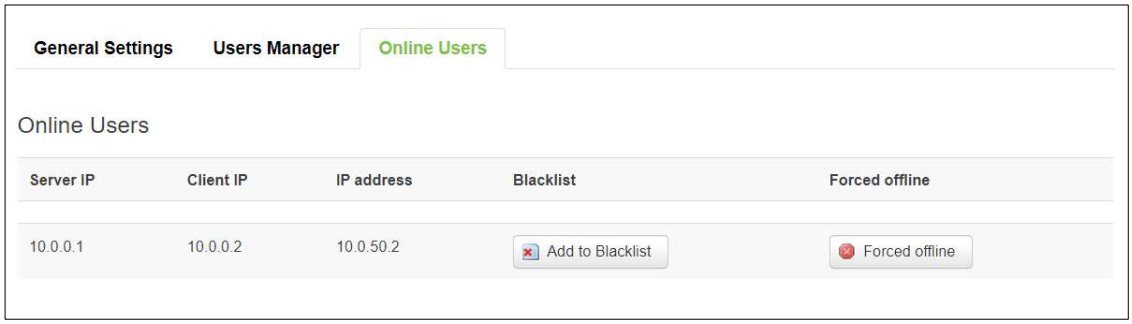


Table 79. Services > VPN > PPTP Server > Online Users

Field	Description
Server IP	The PPTP IP of the device.
Client IP	PPTP Client's PPTP IP.
IP address	PPTP Client's real IP.
Blacklist	Block PPTP Client on the list and allow everything else. Button type: Add to Blacklist/Remove from Blacklist.
Forced offine	Disconnect PPTP Client.

5.3.5 GRE

GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation RFC2784) is a solution for tunnelling RFC1812 private address- space traffic over an intermediate TCP/IP network such as the Internet. GRE tunnelling does not use encryption it simply encapsulates data and sends it over the WAN.

5.3.5.1 GRE Overview

Support two GRE Tunnels and the **Overview** tab contains the Name, Local, Remote endpoint, and Tunnel Network of GRE Information.

Figure 102. Services > VPN > GRE > Overview

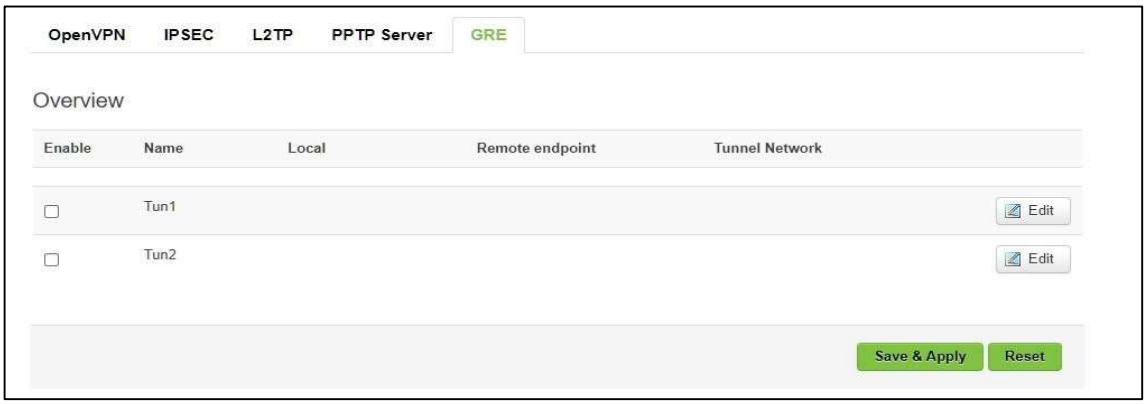


Table 80. Services > VPN > GRE > Overview

Field	Description
Enable	Enable/disable GRE tunnels by checkbox.
Name	The Name of GRE tunnel.
Local	IP Address of this device.
Remote endpoint	The Public IP address of the opposite device.
Tunnel Network	IP address and subnet mask of the local GRE Tunnel network interface.

5.3.5.2 GRE Instance

Figure 103. Services > VPN > GRE > GRE Instance: Tun1/2

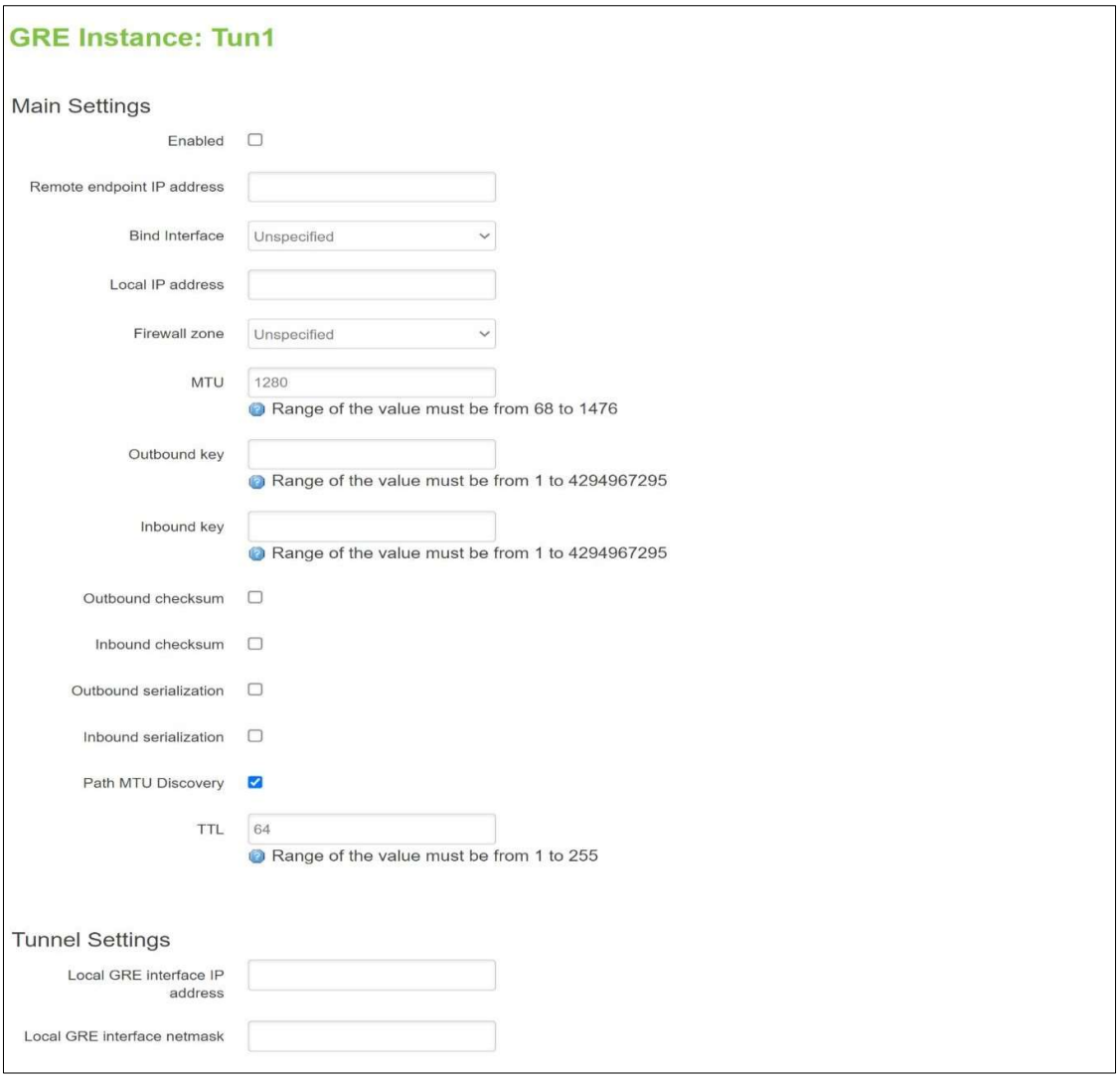


Table 81 Services > VPN > GRE > GRE Instance: Tun1/2

Field	Value	Description
Main Settings		
Enabled	default: **disable**	Check the box to enable the GRE function.
Remote endpoint IP address	default: **none**	The Public IP address of the opposite device.
Bind Interface	Unspecified | lan | wan; default: **Unspecified**	Network interface used to establish the GRE Tunnel.
Local IP address	default: **none**	IP Address of this device.
Firewall zone	Unspecified | lan | wan; default: **Unspecified**	Specify GRE work on which interface.

MTU	Value from 68 to 1476; default: **1280**	Sets the maximum transmission unit (MTU) size. It is the largest size of a protocol data unit (PDU) that can be transmitted in a single network layer transaction.
Outbound key	Value from 1 to 4294967295; default: **none**	A key used to identify outgoing packets. This value should match the "Inbound key" value set on the opposite GRE instance or both key values should be omitted on both sides.
Inbound key	Value from 1 to 4294967295; default: **none**	A key used to identify incoming packets. This value should match the "Outbound key" value set on the opposite GRE instance or both key values should be omitted on both sides.
Outbound checksum	default: **disable**	Check to verify outbound checksum for the GRE header and payload.
Inbound checksum	default: **disable**	Check to verify inbound checksum for the GRE header and payload.
Outbound serialization	default: **disable**	Check to verify outbound serialization for the GRE header and payload.
Inbound serialization	default: **disable**	Check to verify inbound serialization for the GRE header and payload.
Path MTU Discovery	Value from 1 to 255; default: **check	TTL: 64**	Sets a custom TTL (Time to Live) value for encapsulated packets. TTL is a field in the IP packet header which is initially set by the sender and decreased by 1 on each hop. When it reaches 0 it is dropped and the last host to receive the packet sends an ICMP "Time Exceeded" message back to the source.
Tunnel Settings		
Local GRE interface IP address	default: **none**	IP address of the local GRE Tunnel network interface.
Local GRE interface netmask	default: **none**	Subnet mask of the local GRE Tunnel network interface.

5.4 VRRP

The **Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol** (**VRRP**) is a computer networking protocol used for automatic default gateway selection for clients on a LAN network when the main router (Master) becomes unavailable. Another VRRP router (Backup) then assumes the role of Master and thus backing up the connection.

5.4.1 VRRP LAN configuration settings

The **VRRP LAN configuration settings** section is used to set the main settings of VRRP. Refer to the figure and table below for information on the fields contained in that section.

Figure 104. Services > VRRP > VRRP LAN Configuration Settings

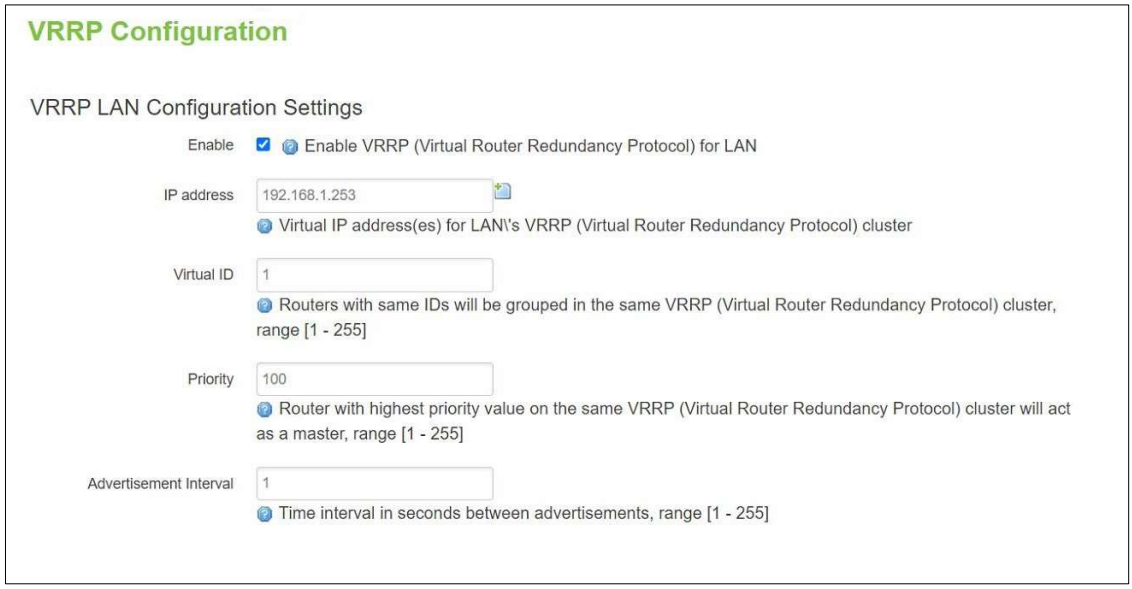


Table 82. Services > VRRP > VRRP LAN Configuration Settings

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **disable**	Turns VRRP on or off.
IP address	default: **192.168.1.253**	Virtual IP address for the router's LAN VRRP cluster.
Virtual ID	integer [1 - 255]; default: **1**	The Virtual Router Identifier (VRID) is a field in the VRRP packet IP header used to identify the virtual router in the VRRP cluster. Routers with identical IDs will be grouped in the same VRRP cluster.
Priority	integer [1 - 255]; default: **100**	VRRP priority of the virtual router. Smaller values equal higher priority. The router with the highest priority is considered to be the *Master router* while other routers are *Backup routers*. • **Master router** - the first hop router in the VRRP cluster (i.e., the router that provides connectivity to LAN devices by default). • **Backup router** - assumes the role of Master router in case it becomes unavailable. If there are multiple Backup routers in the VRRP cluster, the one with the highest priority will assume the role of Master.

Advertisement Interval	integer [1 - 255]; default: **1**	Time interval in seconds between advertisements.

5.4.2 Check Internet connection

The **Check Internet connection** section is used to set the parameters that define how the router will determine whether the Internet connection is still available or not. This is done by periodically sending ICMP packets to a defined host and awaiting responses. If no response is received after a defined period of time, the connection is determined to be down, and thus the role of Master is assumed by another router in the network.

Refer to the figure and table below for information on the fields contained in the Check Internet connection section.

Figure 105. Services > VRRP > Check Internet Connection

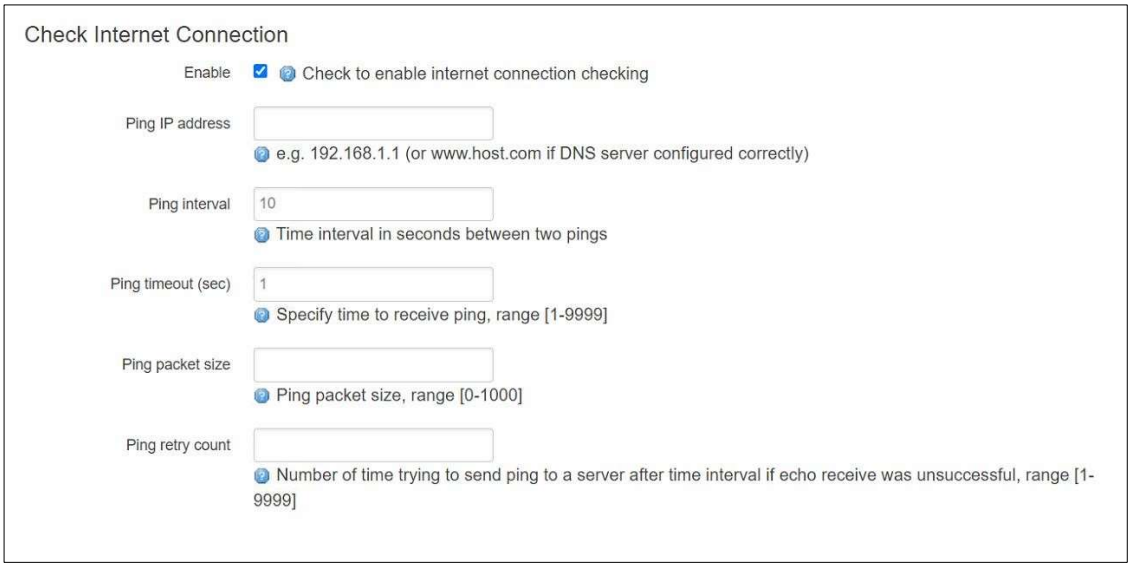


Table 83. Services > VRRP > Check Internet Connection

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **none**	Turns Internet connection checking on or off.
Ping IP address	default: **none**	IP address or hostname to which the router will send ICMP packets. This is used to determine whether the Internet connection is still available or not. Therefore, it is recommended that you enter the address of remote host that is usually available (for example, *8.8.8.8*).
Ping interval	default: **10**	Time interval (in seconds) between two Pings.
Ping timeout (sec)	integer [1 to 9999]; default: **1**	The maximum amount of time the router will wait for a response to a ping request. If it does not receive a response for the amount of time defined in this field, the ping request will be considered to have failed.
Ping packet size	integer [1 to 1000]; default: **none**	The size (in bytes) of sent ICMP packets.
Ping retry count	integer [1 to 9999]; default: **none**	How many times the router will retry sending ping requests before determining that the Internet connection has failed.

5.5 GPS

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a space-based radio navigation system.

5.5.1 GPS Settings

Device CAN Update GPS information without plugging SIM Card! Please make sure GPS service is enabled and device is receiving GPS data.

Figure 106. Services > GPS > Settings

Table 84. Services > GPS > Settings

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **disable**	Turn on/off the GPS Service.
Get GPS information	default: **auto**	Specify the GPS work mode. Now is only auto.

5.5.2 GPS Information

Display the GPS Synchronization status, Time(UTC), Latitude, and Longitude.

Figure 107. Services > GPS > Information

Table 85. Services > GPS

Field	Value	Description
Synchronization	default: **none**	The GPS Synchronization status. none: Not synchronize or doesn't receiving GPS data. OK: Synchronized and receiving GPS data.

Time(UTC)	YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS	The last GNSS with UTC timezone. (Update every 6 seconds.)
Latitude	xx.xxxxxx;	It it shows the angle between the straight line in the certain point and the equatorial plane.
Longitude	xxx.xxxxxx;	It is defined as an angle pointing west or east from the Greenwich Meridian, which is taken as the Prime Meridian.

5.6 MQTT

MQTT (MQ Telemetry Transport or Message Queue Telemetry Transport) is an ISO standard (ISO/IEC PRF 20922) publish-subscribe-based "lightweight" messaging protocol for use on top of the TCP/IP protocol. It is designed to send short messages from one client (*publisher*) to another (*subscriber*) through *brokers*, which are responsible for message delivery to the end point.

5.6.1 MQTT Broker

xxR5800 devices support this functionality via an open source Mosquitto broker. The messages are sent this way: a client (subscriber) subscribes to a topic(s); a publisher posts a message to that specific topic(s). The broker then checks who is subscribed to that topic(s) and transmits data from the publisher to the subscriber.

The **MQTT Broker** is an entity that listens for connections on the specified port and relays received messages to MQTT client. To begin using this device as an MQTT Broker, enable it in this page. In order to make the device accept MQTT connections from WAN (remote networks), you also need to check the 'Enable Remote Access' button on.

Figure 108. Services > MQTT > Broker

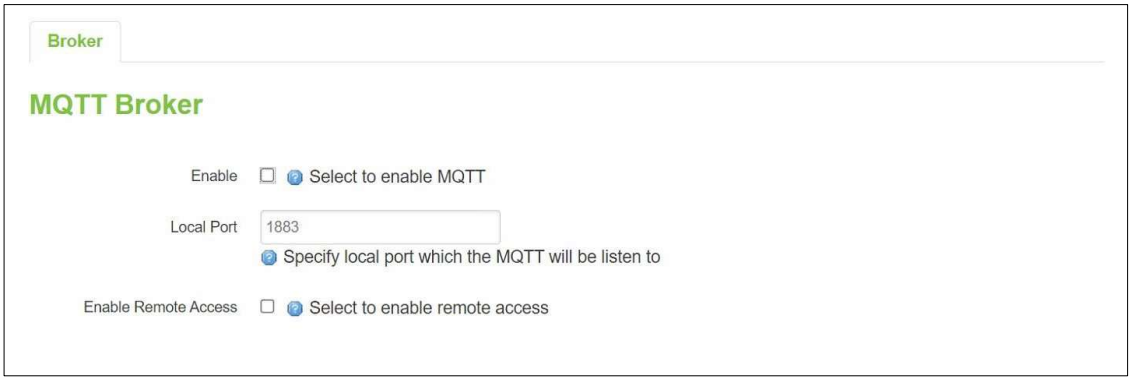


Table 86. Services > MQTT > Broker

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **disable**	Enable/Disable MQTT Broker.
Local Port	Integer [0 - 65535]; default: **1883**	The TCP port on which the MQTT broker will listen for connections.
Enable Remote Access	default: **disable**	Enable/Disable remote access to this MQTT broker function.

5.6.2 Broker Settings

5.6.2.1 Broker - Security

Figure 109. Services > MQTT > Security

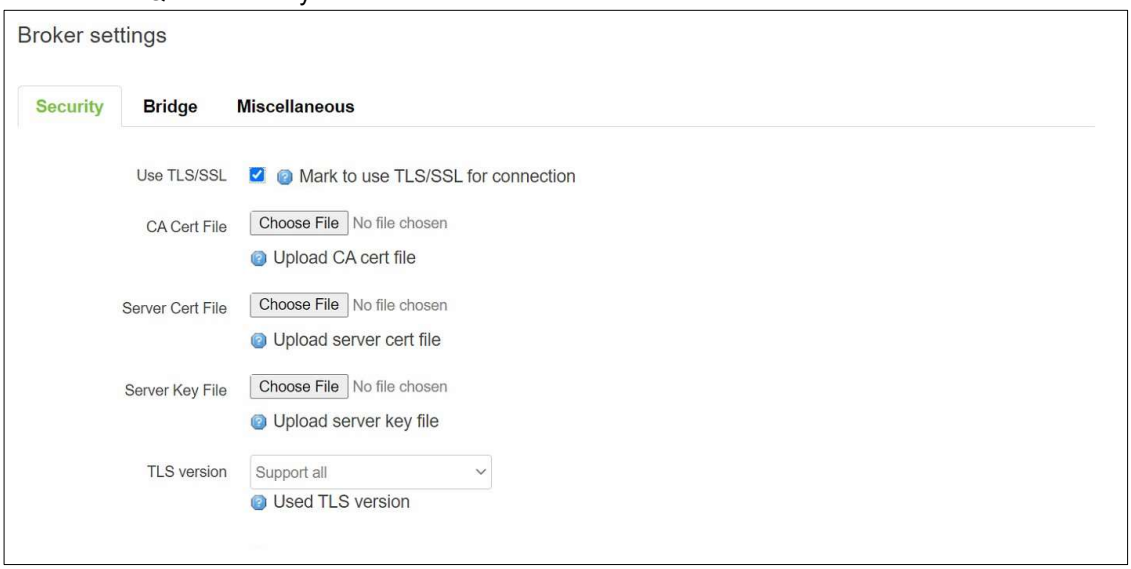


Table 87. Services > MQTT > Security

Field	Value	Description
Use TLS/SSL	default: **disable**	Turns the use of TLS/SSL for this MQTT connection on or off.
CA Cert File	File type: .ca file default: **none**	Uploads a Certificate Authority (CA) file. A Certificate Authority (CA) is an entity that issues digital certificates. A digital certificate certifies the ownership of a public key by the named subject of the certificate.
Server Cert File	File type: .crt file default: **none**	Uploads a server (broker) certificate file. A certificate file is a type of digital certificate that is used by client systems to make authenticated requests to a remote server.
Server Key File	File type: .key file default: **none**	Uploads a server (broker) key file.
TLS version	tlsv1.1/tlsv1.2/Support all; default: Support all	Specifies which TLS version(s) is will be supported by this broker.

5.6.2.2 Broker - Bridge

Figure 110. Services > MQTT > Bridge

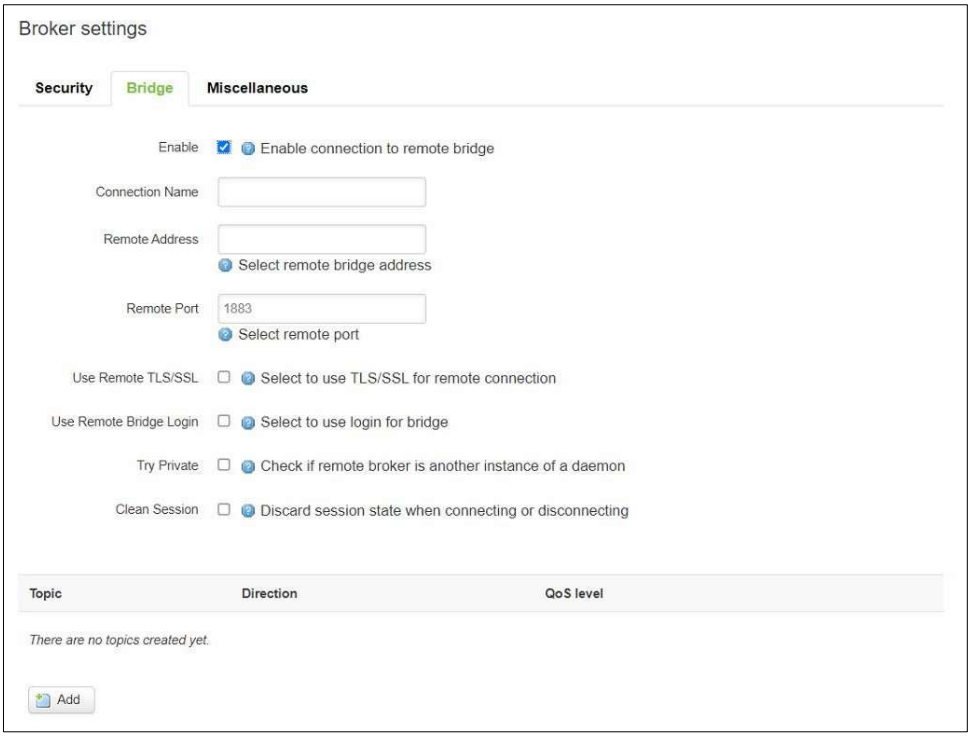


Table 88. Services > MQTT > Bridge

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **disable**	Enable/Disable MQTT Bridge.
Connection Name	default: **none**	Name of the Bridge connection. This is used for easier management purposes.
Remote Address	default: **none**	Remote Broker's address.
Remote Port	integer [0-65535]; default: **1883**	Specifies which port the remote broker uses to listen for connections.
Use Remote TLS/SSL	default: **disable**	Enables the use of TSL/SSL certificates of the remote broker. If this is checked, you will be prompted to upload TLS/SSL certificates. More information can be found in the Security section of this chapter.
Use Remote Bridge Login	default: **disable**	Indicates whether the remote side of the connection requires login information. If this is turned on, you will be required to enter a remote client ID, Username and password.
Try Private	default: **disable**	Check if the remote Broker is another instance of a daemon.
Clean Session	default: **disable**	When turned on, discards session state after connecting or disconnecting.
Topic Name	default: **none**	The name of the topics that the broker will subscribe to.
Direction	Out/In/Both; default: **none**	The direction that the messages will be shared.
QoS Level	At most once (0) | At least once (1) | Exactly once (2) default: **none**	Sets the publish/subscribe QoS level used for this topic

5.6.2.3 Broker – Miscellaneous

The **Miscellaneous** section is used to configure MQTT broker parameters that are related to neither Security nor Bridge.

Figure 111. Services > MQTT > Miscellaneous

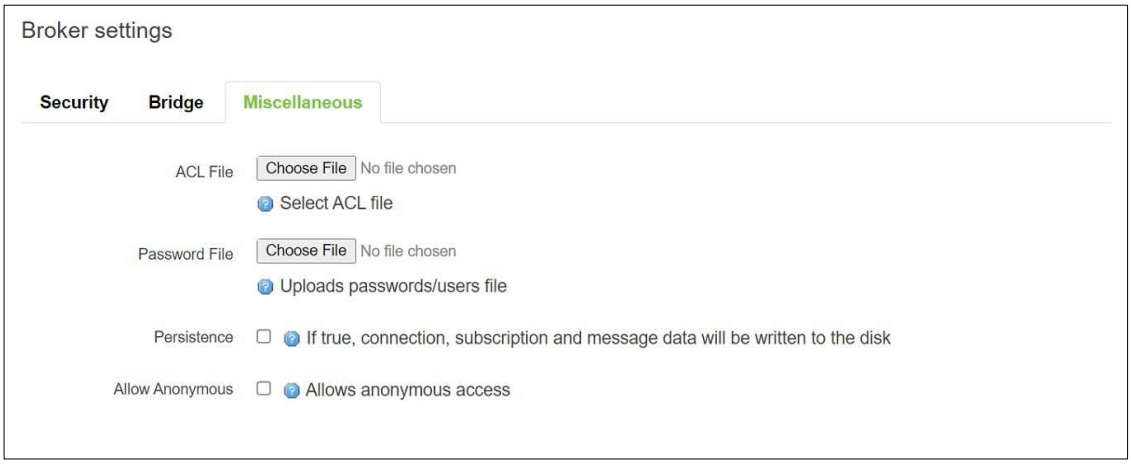


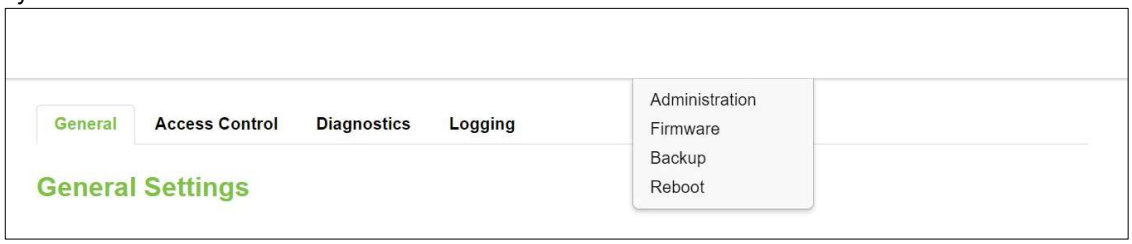
Table 89. Services > MQTT > Miscellaneous

Field	Value	Description
ACL File	ACL file default: **none**	Uploads an ACL file. The contents of this file are used to control client access to topics of the broker.
Password File	Password file default: **none**	Uploads a password. A password file stores Usernames and corresponding passwords, used for authentication.
Persistence	default: **disable**	When turned on, connection, subscription and message data will be written to the disk. Otherwise, the data is stored in the device memory only.
Allow Anoymous	default: **disable**	Turns anonymous access to this broker on or off.

6 System

As shown in the Figure below, the system menu consists of the following sub-menus: Administration, Firmware, Backup and Reboot which are related to system-level setup on the xxR5800 device.

Figure 112. System



6.1 Administration

In **Hostnames** section, it provides a static mapping of an IP address to a hostname, which will be served by the DNS on the xxR5800 device. The hostname will also display on the Hostname field of DHCP Release section of the Overview menu when a DHCP client device is assigned a mapped IP address.

In the **Login Password** section, you can improve the system security by changing the password from the default value to ensure that only the authorized access to the router is allowed.

Click the "**Restore**" button to reset the configuration files to factory default settings of the xxR5800 device.

Figure 113. System > Administration > General Settings

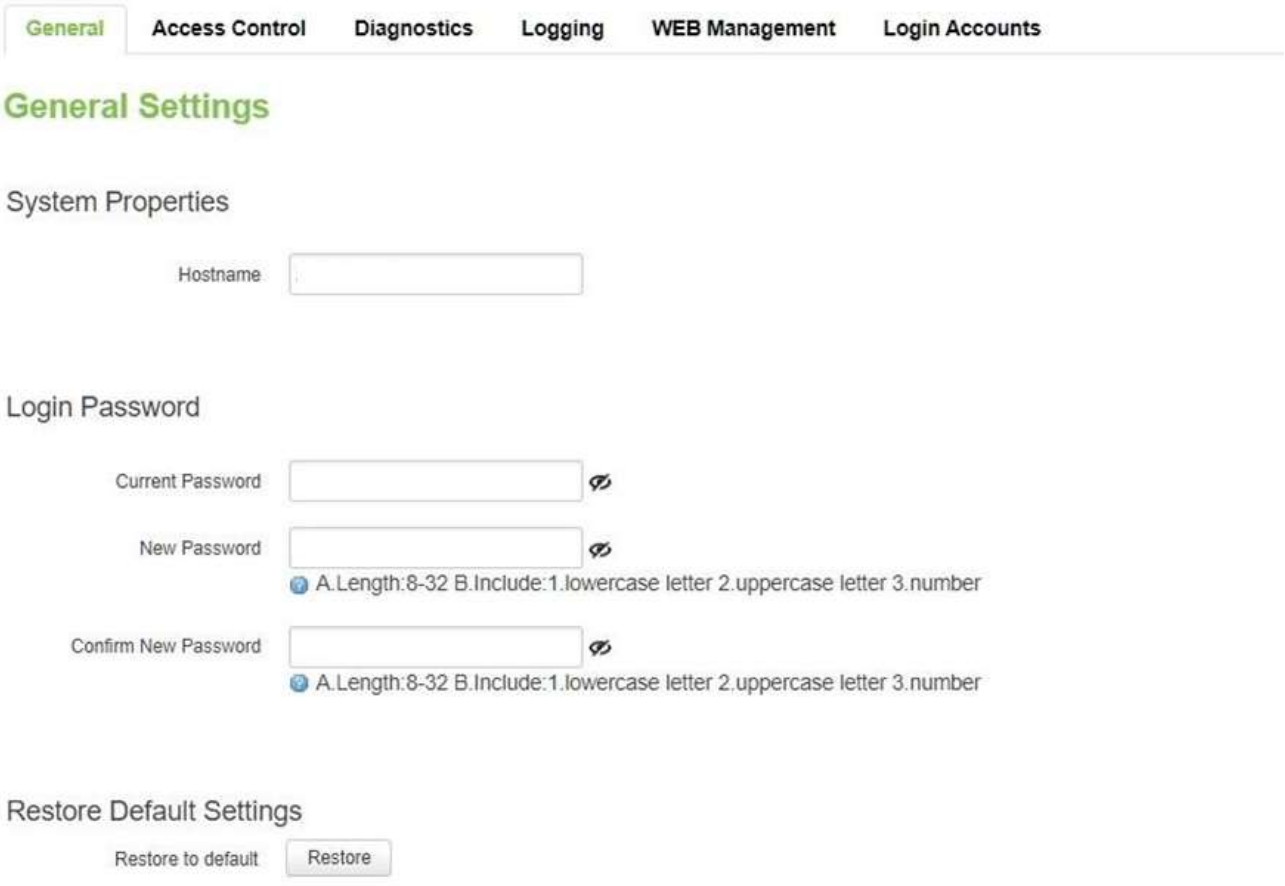


Table 90. System > Administration > General Settings

Field	Description
Hostname	Hostname which is mapped to a specified IP address.
Current Password	Input current password for admin account.
New Password	Input new password for admin account. Need follow the rules as below: A.Length:8-32 B.Include:1.lowercase letter 2.uppercase letter 3.number
Confirm New Password	Re-enter the new password for admin account. Both values on Password field and Confirmation field must be the same, so that the new password can be saved and takes effect.

6.1.1 Access Control

The **Access Control** page is only used for **LAN Interface** to access device.

***Important**: turning on remote access leaves your device vulnerable to external attackers. Make sure you use a strong password.*

6.1.1.1 Telnet Access

In the **Telnet Access** Section within the **Administration** sub-menu, you can enable the Telnet service. The service will allow the remote Telnet hosts to access xxR5800 device only for **LAN** interface.

Figure 114. System > Administration > Access Control > Telnet Access

Table 91. System > Administration > Access Control > Telnet Access

Field	Value	Description
Enable	defaut: **Disable**	Check box to enable Telnet access.
Port	default: **23**	Port to be used for Telnet connection.

6.1.1.2 SSH Access

In the **SSH Access** Section within the **Administration** sub-menu, you can enable the SSH service (dropbear, putty). The service will allow the remote SSH hosts to access xxR5800 device only for **LAN** interface.

Figure 115. System > Administration > Access Control > SSH Access

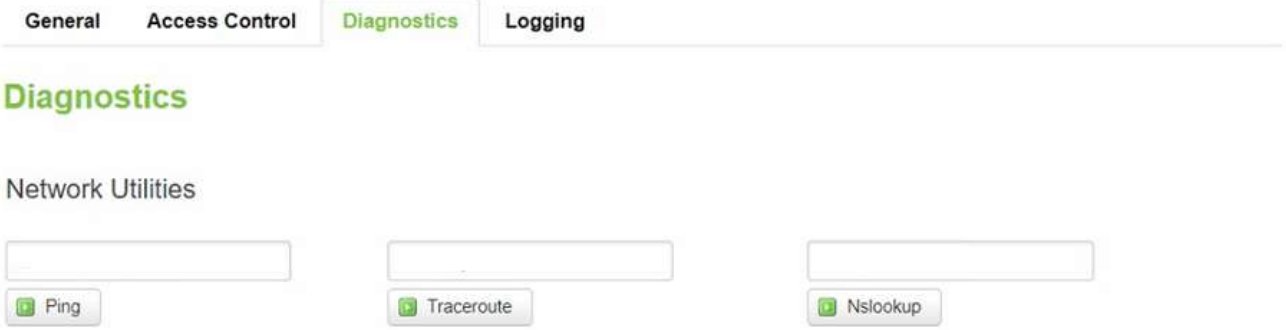
Table 92. System > Administration > Access Control > SSH Access

Field	Value	Description
Enable	default: **disable**	Turn SSH service on/off.
Port	default: **22**	Port number that the SSH service will be listening to.

6.1.2 Diagnostics

There are three network diagnostic utilities available in **Diagnostics** webpage under Network menu. As shown in the Figure below, these utilities are called **ping**, **traceroute**, and **nslookup**. Each utility can be used to test network functionality, and to diagnose network quality and network connection state.

Figure 116. System > Administration > Diagnostics



6.1.2.1 Ping

The ping network diagnostic utility is used to test network reachability. You can use the **Ping** function to determine whether xxR5800 device can reach the gateway or other devices in the network.

To use the Ping, enter a destination IP address or FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name) in the text box above the **Ping** button and click Ping button to start a ping process as shown in the Figure below. This process takes a few second, also represents successful ping process without packet loss from xxR5800 device to and back.

6.1.2.2 Traceroute

The traceroute network diagnostic utility is used to trace routing path of packets.

You can use the **Traceroute** function to trace the routes of packets to destination IP address or FQDN from xxR5800 device in the network. To use Traceroute function, enter a destination IP address or FQDN in the text box above the **Traceroute** button and click the button to start a traceroute process as shown in the Figure below.

This process usually takes a few seconds, also represents a successful traceroute process from xxR5800 device to Agatel's website.

6.1.2.3 Nslookup

The nslookup network diagnostic utility is used to send a query to the DNS (Domain Name System) to obtain domain or IP address mapping, or other DNS records.

You can use the **Nslookup** function to query an IP address mapping of destination FQDN from xxR5800 device in the network. To use the Nslookup function, enter a FQDN in the text box above the **Nslookup** button and click it to start a nslookup process as shown in the Figure below.

This process usually takes a few seconds, also represents a successful nslookup process from xxR5800 device to the Agatel's website.

6.1.3 Logging

Shows the **Logging** tab within the **System** sub-menu. You can monitor the system log for debugging purpose on the xxR5800 device. The configuration is also allowed you to send message log to the external server. Press Download log button CAN download system log file (system_log.tar.gz) in Local PC. Press Delete log button CAN delete all System Log and Kernel Log in Status > Logs.

Figure 120. System > Administration > Logging

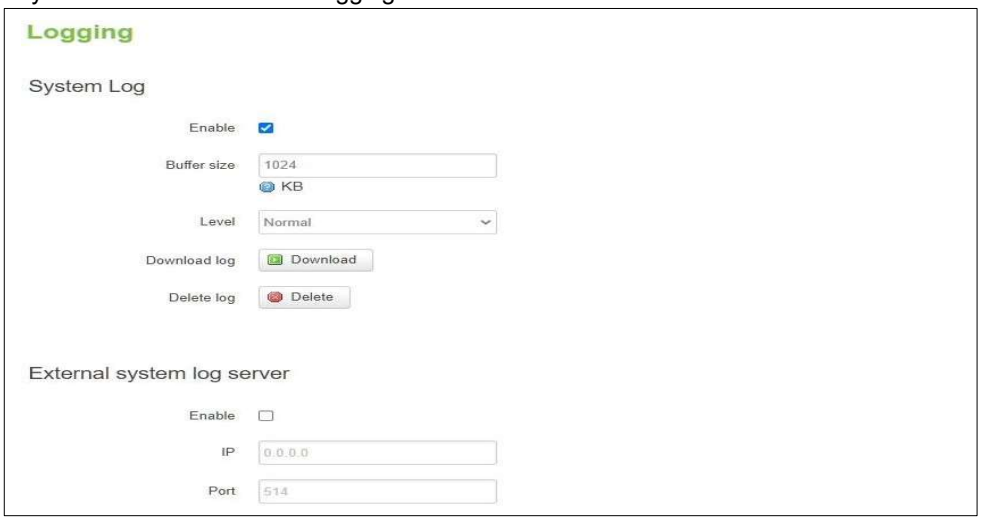


Table 93. System > Administration > Logging

Field	Value	Description
Buffer size	default: **1024**	Size of the system log message buffer.
Buffer size	default: **1024**	Size of the system log message buffer.
Level	Debug/Normal/ Warning; default: N**ormal**	Define the level of system log that displayed above severity in Status > Logs. Severity Level: Warning > Normal > Debug
External System Log Server	default: **disable**	IP address of a syslog server to which the system log messages should be sent in addition to the local destination.
External System Log Server Port	default: **514**	Port number of the remote syslog server

6.1.4 WEB Management

Administrator CAN modify the Web HTTP/HTTPS server port in **WEB server**. Administrator CAN defined the time of idle timeout/ Login attempts numbers/ Failed & the time of Lock time in WEB Management. The purpose is that protect device under login retry attack.

Figure 121. System > Administration > WEB Management

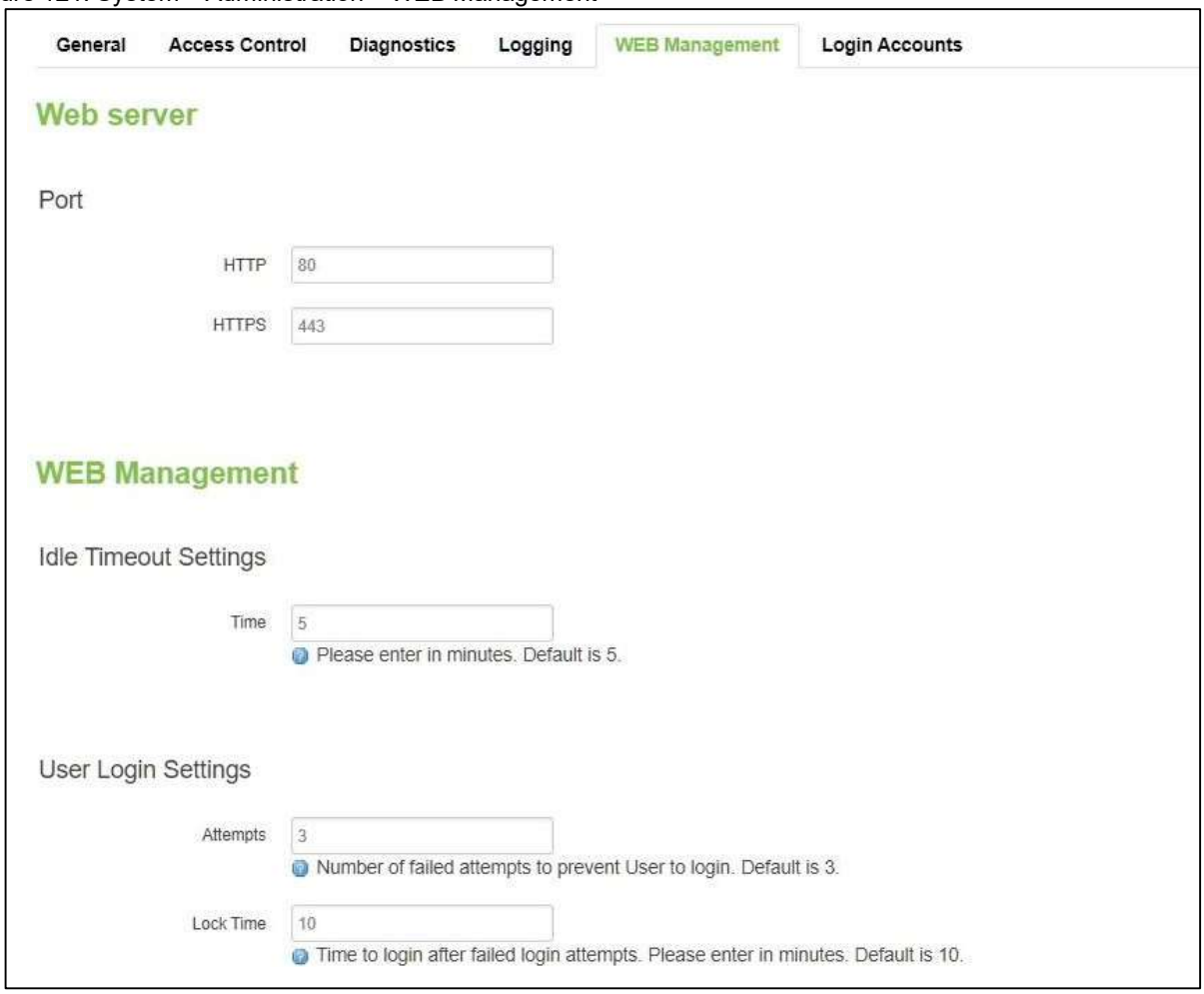


Table 94. System > Administration > WEB Management

Field	Value	Description
HTTP	default: **80**	Specify the port of HTTP protocol. (If use HTTP with specified port correctly, Web will transmit to HTTPS.)
HTTPS	default: **443**	Specify the port of HTTPS protocol.
Idle Timeout Settings/Time	integer [1 - 5000]; default: **5**	Defined the time that login user is inactive and then logout automatically.
User Login Settings/Attempts	integer [2 - 10]; default: **3**	Number of failed attempts to prevent User to login.
User Login Settings/ Lock Time	integer [1 - 5000]; default: **10**	Defined the Lock Time after failed login attempts.

6.1.5 Login Accounts

Administrator CAN add Admin User and Guest User accounts. The permission of Admin User is the same with Administrator. The permission of Admin User is only checking Status Menu.

Figure 122. System > Administration > Login Accounts

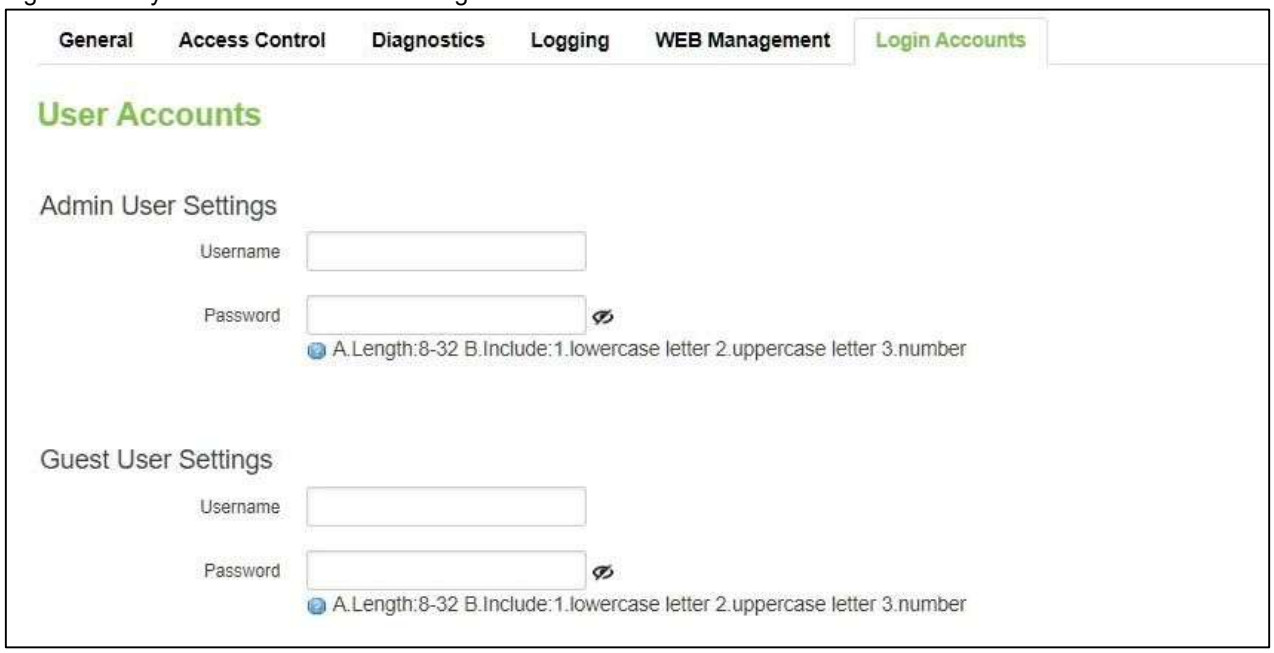


Table 95. System > Administration > General Settings

Field	Description
Username	Hostname which is mapped to a specified IP address.
Password	Input password for Admin/Guest User account. Need follow the rules as below: A.Length:8-32 B.Include:1.lowercase letter 2.uppercase letter 3.number

6.2 Firmware

The mechanism to upgrade firmware of the xxR5800 device to optimize performance or fix bugs is provided in the **Flash new firmware image** Section within the **Backup/Flash Firmware** sub-menu. It is imperative that xxR5800 device must **NOT be turned off or powered off during the firmware upgrade**.

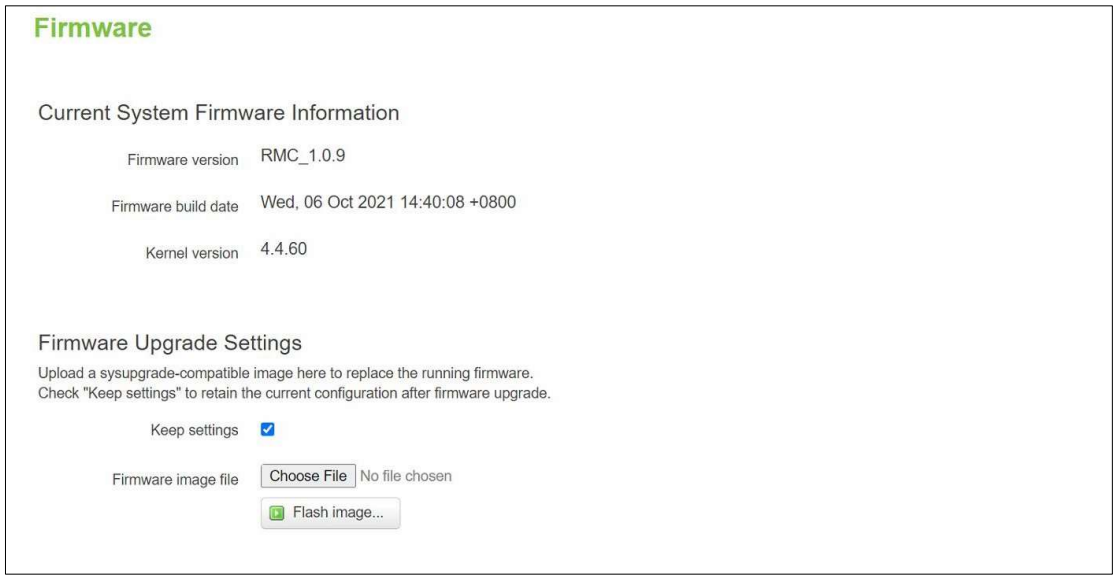
Here are the steps to follow for the firmware upgradation:

1. Before upgrading the firmware, please make sure that the device has a reliable power source and will not power off or restart during the firmware upgrading process.
2. Download the latest firmware for the correct model of the xxR5800 device from the Download page under the Support link on Agatel's main webpage.
3. Copy the newly downloaded firmware file on to your local computer. Note that the firmware file is a binary file with ".img" extension.
4. Open the Web UI and select Backup/Flash Firmware sub-menu under the System > Firmware menu.
5. For a more advanced feature, you can click on "Generate archive" checkbox on the System > Backup to perform backup configuration files of the xxR5800 device before upgrading its firmware. This will allow you to restore the xxR5800 device's configuration after firmware upgrade has been done.
6. Click "Chose File" button to find and choose the new firmware file.

Note: You may need to re-configure your xxR5800 device if you had unchecked the "Keep settings" field in Flash new firmware image section after the firmware upgrade.

7. Then, click "Flash image" button to start the firmware upgrade process.

Figure 123. System > Firmware



8. In the Figure below, the “Flash Upgrade – Verify” webpage will be displayed after the firmware file has been successfully verified by system successfully.

Figure 124. Confirm message of the Firmware Upgrade

9. Click the “Upgrade” button. Then, program will show “Waiting for changes to applied…” on the System – Flashing… webpage. Please wait until the uploading process is finished (the amount of time varies depending on the equipment used).
10. ThexxR5800 device will be restarted and the web browser on the local computer will be redirected to Login webpage.

Attention: It is very important that the xxR5800 device is **not** turned off while the firmware upgrade is in progress.

6.3 Backup

In the **Backup** sub-menu within the **System** menu, you can perform system backup and restore xxR5800 device's configuration files.

Backup System Configuration

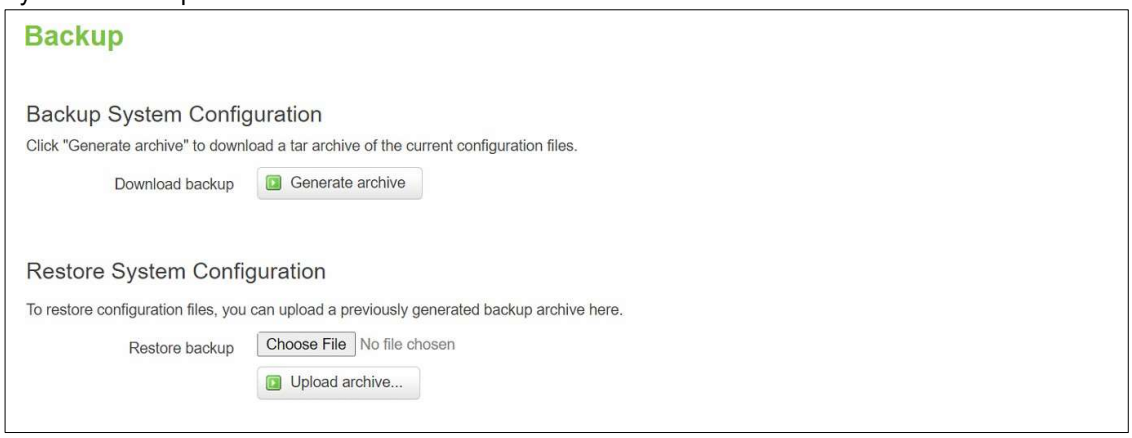
Click the **Generate archive** button to backup configuration files from xxR5800 device to your local host device. These backup configuration files are archived to a **backup-Hostname-yyyy-mm-dd.tar.gz** file.

Restore System Configuration

To restore previously saved configuration files from a local host device to the xxR5800 device, please perform the following steps:

1. Click **Choose File** button to select the archive file (backup-Hostname-yyyy-mm-dd.tar.gz).
2. Click **Upload archive b**utton to start restoring the archive file to the xxR5800 device.

Figure 125. System > Backup



6.3.1 Reboot

In the **Reboot** sub-menu within the **System** menu, you can reboot the XWR5800 device by clicking the **Perform Reboot** button. The webpage will then display "**Please wait: Device rebooting…**" and initiate a system restart. When the system rebooting process is finished, the web browser will be redirected to the **Login** webpage. Please enter the correct login password in the **Password** field for logging in.

Figure 126. System > Reboot

7 Logout

Click to log the current you out safely, after logging out, it will switch to login page.

8 Specifications

8.1 Hardware Specification

Table 96. Hardware Specification

System	
CPU	*Qualcomm IPQ4029*
Flash Memory	*128MB*
RAM	*DDR3L 256MB*
Network	
Ethernet Interface	1x10/100/1000 WAN 4x10/100/1000 LAN Connector: RJ45
Wireless Interface	802.11ac, 802.11a, 802.11n, 802.11 b/g MU-MIMO access point
5G/LTE Interface	Up to 2x Nano-SIM card slots 5G model: 5G-NR SA and NSA LTE Model: LTE Cat.6
Wi-Fi Security	AES-CCMP, TKIP, WPA3-PSK, WPA2-PSK, WPA-PSK
LED Indicator	
LED indication	Power x1 Wi-Fi 2.4G x 1 Wi-Fi 5G x 1 WAN x 1 LAN x 4 Mobile SIM1 signal x 3 Mobile SIM2 signal x 3
Power Requirement	
Input	Single 12~48 VDC 3-pin terminal block connector
Mechanical	
Dimensions (W x H x D)	145 x 120 x 46 mm
Enclosure	IP30 protection, metal housing
Environmental	
Temperature	Operations -40°C ~ 75°C Storage -40°C ~ 85°C
Relative Humidity	5% ~ 95%, 55°C Non-condensing

8.2 XWR5800 Device Pin Assignments for WAN/LAN Port

RJ45 connectors for 10/100/1000Base-T(X) Ethernet

Figure 128. WAN/LAN Port on RJ45 with Pin Numbering of XWR5800 Device

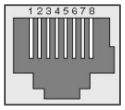


Table 97. Assignment for RJ-45 Connector of XWR5800 Device

10/100/1000Base-T(x)								
Pin#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Signal	Tx+	Tx-	Rx+	-	-	Rx-	-	-
1000Base-T								
Pin#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Signal	BI_DA+	BI_DA-	BI_DB+	BI_DC+	BI_DC+	BI_DB-	BI_DD+	BI_DD-

It is strongly recommended for you to set the Network Parameters through **Device Management Utility©** first. Other device-specific configurations can later be carried out via Agatel's user-friendly Web-Interface.

9 Glossary

- AP – Access Point
- APN – Access Point Name
- AS – Autonomous System
- BIRD – Bird Internet Routing Daemon
- BSSID – Basic Service Set Identifiers
- CAP – Central Acccess Point
- CIDR – Classless Inter-Domain Routing
- DHCP – Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
- DDNS – Dynamic Domain Name Service
- DNS –Domain Name Service
- FQDN – Fully Qualified Domain Name
- IP – Internet Protocol
- IP Address – Internet Protocol Address
- IGP – Interior Gateway Protocol
- ISP – Internet Service Provider
- LAN – Local Area Network
- LSR – Link State Routing
- LTE – Long Term Evolution
- MTU - Maximum Transmission Unit
- MU-MIMO – Multi-You Multiple-Input Multiple-Output
- NAT – Network Address Translation
- NTP – Network Time Protocol
- OSPF – Open Shortest Path First
- PPPoE – Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet
- QMI – Qualcomm MSM Interface
- RSSI - Received Signal Strength Indicatior
- SIM – Subscriber Identity Module
- SMS – Short Message Service
- SNR – Signal to Noise Ratio
- SSID – Service Set Identifier
- SSL – Secure Sockets Layer
- STP – Spanning Tree Protocol
- TLS – Transport Layer Security
- VPN – Virtual Private Network
- WAN – Wide Area Network