

# UR32

## User Guide

Xiamen Ursalink Technology Co., Ltd.



## Preface

Thanks for choosing Ursalink UR32 industrial cellular router. The UR32 industrial cellular router delivers tenacious connection over network with full-featured design such as automated failover/failback, extended operating temperature, dual SIM cards, hardware watchdog, VPN, Fast Ethernet and beyond.

This guide describes how to configure and operate the UR32 industrial cellular router. You can refer to it for detailed functionality and router configuration.

## Readers

This guide is mainly intended for the following users:

- Network Planners
- On-site technical support and maintenance personnel
- Network administrators responsible for network configuration and maintenance

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## Products Covered

This guide explains how to configure the following devices:

- Ursalink UR32 Industrial Cellular Router

## Related Documents

Document	Description
Ursalink UR32 Datasheet	Datasheet for the Ursalink UR32 industrial cellular router.
Ursalink UR32 Quick Start Guide	Quick Installation guide for the Ursalink UR32 series industrial cellular router.

## Declaration of Conformity

UR32 is in conformity with the essential requirements and other relevant provisions of the CE, FCC, and RoHS.



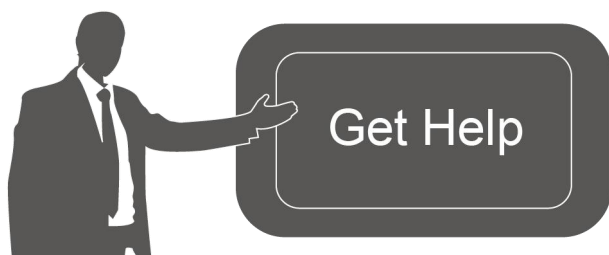
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### Revision History

Date	Doc Version	Description
May. 16, 2019	V 1.1.0	Initial version
Nov. 14, 2019	V 1.2.0	Add Python, SMS, IP passthrough functions

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## Chapter 1 Product Introduction

### 1.1 Overview

Ursalink UR32 is an industrial cellular router with embedded intelligent software features that are designed for multifarious M2M/IoT applications. Supporting global WCDMA and 4G LTE, UR32 provides drop-in connectivity for operators and makes a giant leap in maximizing uptime.

Adopting high-performance and low-power consumption industrial grade CPU and wireless module, the UR32 is capable of providing wire-speed network with low power consumption and ultra-small package to ensure the extremely safe and reliable connection to the wireless network.

Meanwhile, the UR32 also supports Fast Ethernet ports, serial port (RS232) and I/O (input/output), which enables you to scale up M2M application combining data and video in limited time and budget.

The UR32 is particularly ideal for smart grid, digital media installations, industrial automation, telemetry equipment, medical device, digital factory, finance, payment device, environment protection, water conservancy and so on.

For details of hardware and installation, please check UR32 Quick Start Guide.

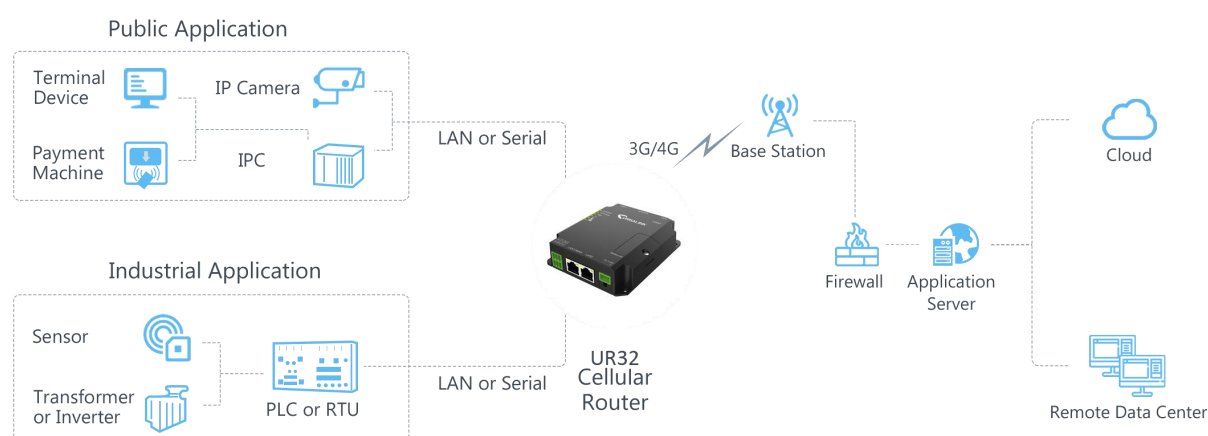


Figure 1-1

### 1.2 Advantages

#### Benefits

- Built-in industrial strong CPU, big memory
- Fast Ethernet is applied to all models of Ursalink routers for lightning transmission of data
- Dual SIM cards for backup between multiple carriers networking and global 2G/3G/LTE options make it easy to get connected
- Flexible modular design provides users with different connection modules like Ethernet, I/O, serial port, Wi-Fi, GPS for connecting diverse field assets
- Embedded Python SDK for second development
- Rugged enclosure, optimized for DIN rail or shelf mounting
- 3-year warranty included

## Security & Reliability

- Automated failover/failback between Ethernet and Cellular (dual SIM)
- Enable unit with security frameworks like IPsec/OpenVPN/GRE/L2TP/PPTP/ DMVPN
- Embed hardware watchdog, able to automatically recover from various failure, ensure highest level of availability
- Establish a secured mechanism on centralized authentication and authorization of device access by supporting AAA (TACACS+, Radius, LDAP, local authentication) and multiple levels of user authority

## Easy Maintenance

- Ursalink DeviceHub provides easy setup, mass configuration, and centralized management of remote devices
- The user-friendly web interface design and more than one option of upgrade help administrator to manage the device as easy as pie
- WEB GUI and CLI enable the admin to achieve simple management and quick configuration among a large quantity of devices
- Efficiently manage the remote routers on the existing platform through the industrial standard SNMP

## Capabilities

- Link remote devices in an environment where communication technologies are constantly changing
- Industrial 32-bit ARM Cortex-A7 processor, high-performance operating up to 528MHz with low power consumption below 1W, and 128 MB memory available to support more applications
- Support rich protocols like SNMP, Modbus bridging, RIP, OSPF
- Support wide operating temperature ranging from -40°C to 70°C/-40°F to 158°F

## 1.3 Specifications

Hardware System	
CPU	528MHz, 32-bit ARM Cortex-A7
Memory	128 MB Flash, 128 MB DDR3 RAM
Storage	1 × Micro SD
Cellular Interfaces	
Connectors	2 × 50 Ω SMA (Center pin: female)
SIM Slots	2
Wi-Fi Interface (Optional)	
Connectors	1 × 50 Ω SMA (Center pin: male)

Standards	IEEE 802.11 b/g/n
Tx Power	802.11b: 16 dBm +/-1.5 dBm (11 Mbps) 802.11g: 14 dBm +/-1.5 dBm (54 Mbps) 802.11n: 13 dBm +/-1.5 dBm (65 Mbps, HT20/40 MCS7)
Modes	Support AP and Client mode, multiple SSID
Security	WPA/WPA2 authentication, WEP/TKIP/AES encryption
<b>GPS (Optional)</b>	
Connectors	1 × 50 Ω SMA (Center pin: female)
Protocols	NMEA 0183, PMTK
<b>Ethernet</b>	
Ports	2 × RJ-45 (PoE PSE Optional)
Physical Layer	10/100 Base-T (IEEE 802.3)
Data Rate	10/100 Mbps (auto-sensing)
Interface	Auto MDI/MDIX
Mode	Full or half duplex (auto-sensing)
<b>Serial Interface</b>	
Ports	1 × RS232 (RS485 Optional)
Connector	Terminal block
Baud Rate	300bps to 230400bps
<b>IO</b>	
Connector	Terminal block
Digital	1 × DI + 1 × DO
<b>Software</b>	
Network Protocols	PPP, PPPoE, SNMP v1/v2c/v3, TCP, UDP, DHCP, RIPv1/v2, OSPF, DDNS, VRRP, HTTP, HTTPS, DNS, ARP, QoS, SNTP, Telnet, VLAN, SSH, etc.
VPN Tunnel	DMVPN/IPsec/OpenVPN/PPTP/L2TP/GRE
Access Authentication	CHAP/PAP/MS-CHAP/MS-CHAPV2
Firewall	ACL/DMZ/Port Mapping/MAC Binding/SPI/DoS&DDoS Protection
Management	Web, CLI, SMS, On-demand dial up, DeviceHub
AAA	Radius, TACACS+, LDAP, Local Authentication
Multilevel Authority	Multiple levels of user authority
Reliability	VRRP, WAN Failover, Dual SIM Backup
Serial Port	Transparent (TCP Client/Server, UDP), Modbus Gateway (Modbus RTU to Modbus TCP)

### Power Supply and Consumption

Connector	2-pin with 5.08 mm terminal block
Input Voltage	9-48 VDC
Power Consumption	Typical 1.9 W, Max 2.4 W (In Non-PoE mode)
Power Output	2 × 802.3 af/at PoE output

### Physical Characteristics

Ingress Protection	IP30
Housing & Weight	Metal, 271g
Dimensions	108 x 90 x 26 mm (4.25 x 3.54 x 1.02 in)
Mounting	Desktop, wall or DIN rail mounting

### Others

Reset Button	1 × RESET
LED Indicators	1 × POWER, 1 × SYSTEM, 1 × SIM, 3 × Signal strength
Built-in	Watchdog, Timer
Certifications	RoHS, CE, FCC

### Environmental

Operating Temperature	-40°C to +70°C (-40°F to +158°F) Reduced cellular performance above 60°C
Storage Temperature	-40°C to +85°C (-40°F to +185°F)
Ethernet Isolation	1.5 kV RMS
Relative Humidity	0% to 95% (non-condensing) at 25°C/77°F

## 1.4 Dimensions (mm)

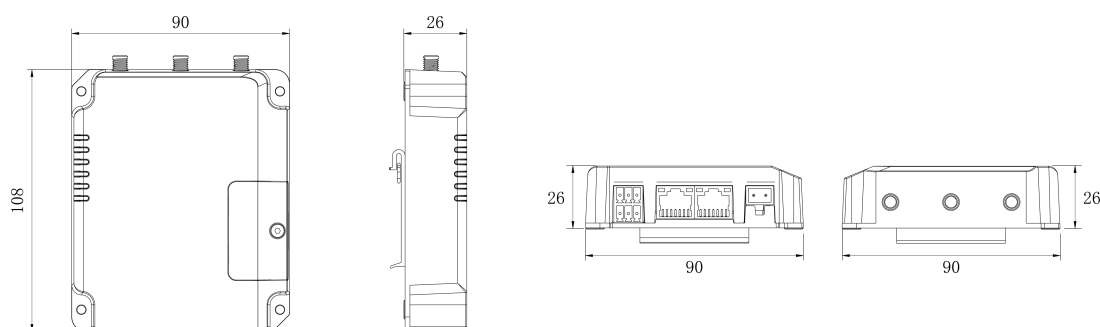


Figure 1-2

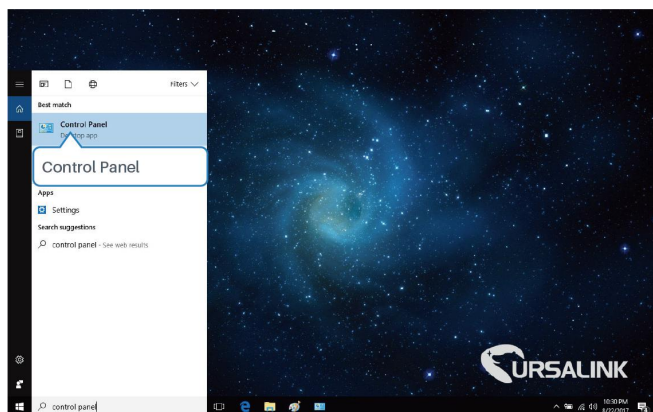
## Chapter 2 Access to Web GUI

This chapter explains how to access to Web GUI of the UR32 router.

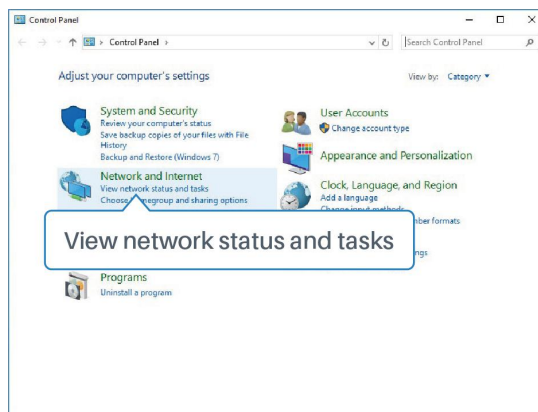
### 2.1 PC Configuration for Web GUI Access to Router

Please connect PC to LAN port of UR32 router directly. PC can obtain an IP address, or you can configure a static IP address manually.

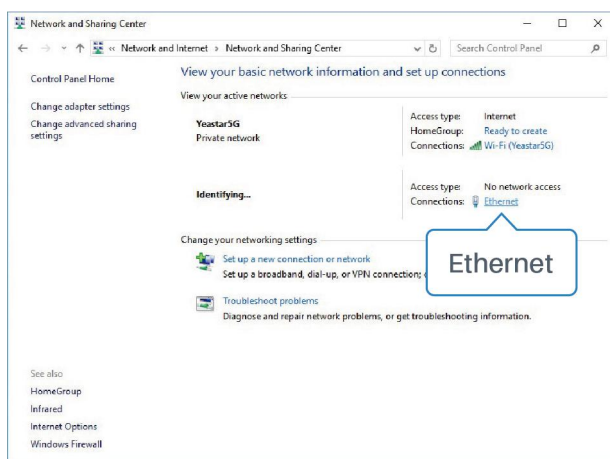
The following steps are based on Windows 10 operating system for your reference.



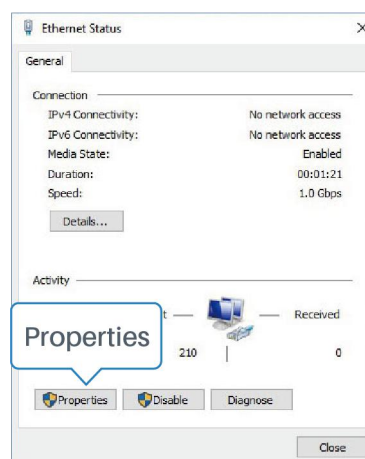
① Click "Search Box" to search "Control Panel" on the Windows 10 taskbar.



② Click "Control Panel" to open it, and then click "View network status and tasks".

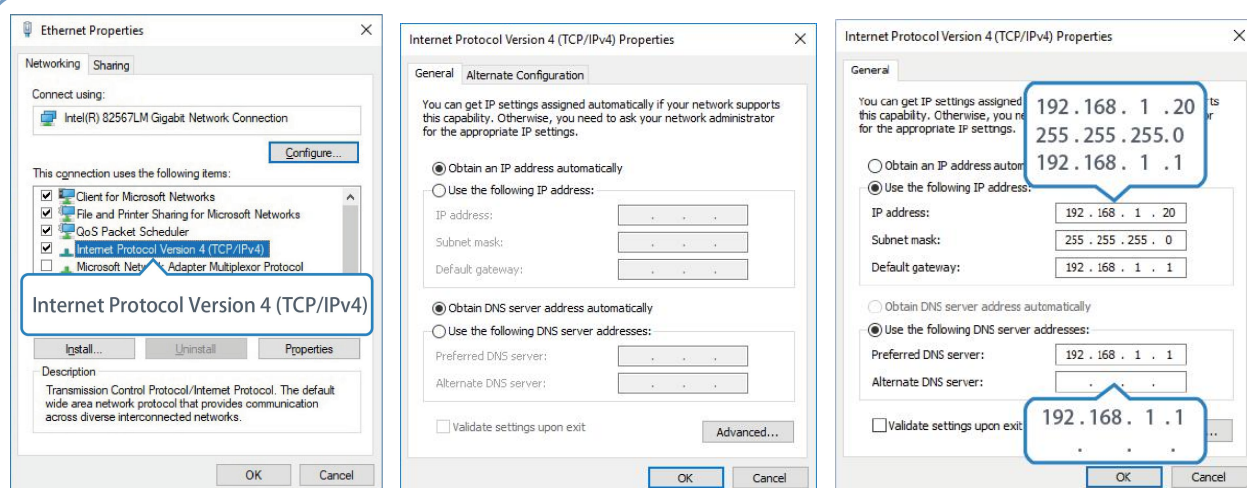


③ Click "Ethernet" (May have different name).



④ Click "Properties".





- ⑤ Double Click "Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)" to configure IP address and DNS server.

- ⑥ Method 1: click "Obtain an IP address automatically";

Method 2: click "Use the following IP address" to assign a static IP manually within the same subnet of the router.

(Note: remember to click "OK" to finish configuration.)

## 2.2 Access to Web GUI of Router

Ursalink router provides Web-based configuration interface for management. If this is the first time you configure the router, please use the default settings below.

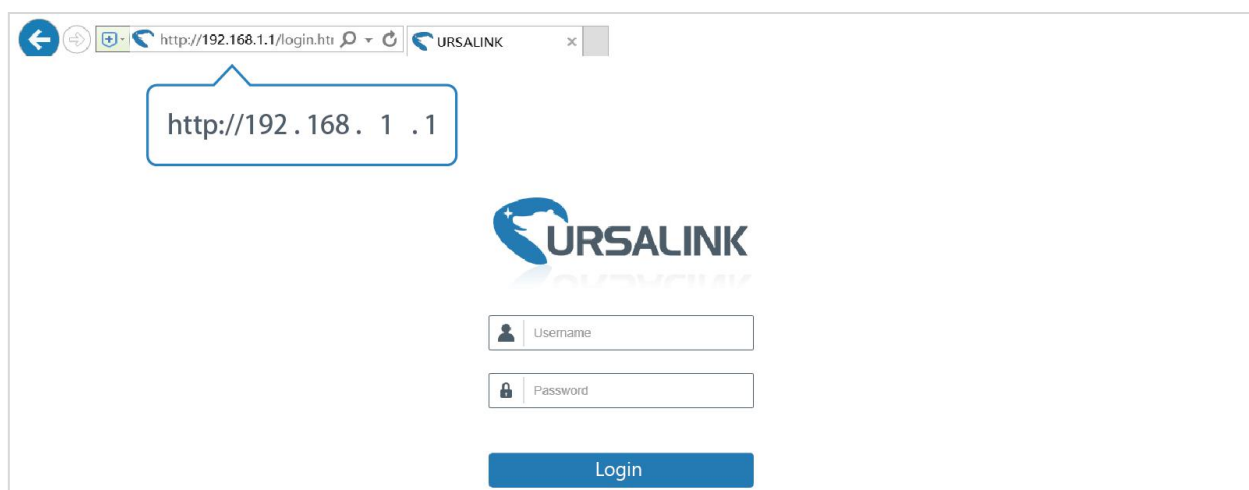
**Username:** admin

**Password:** password

**IP Address:** 192.168.1.1

**DHCP Server:** Enabled

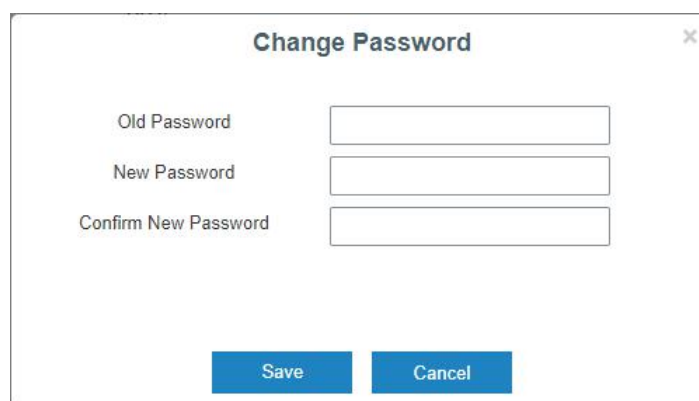
1. Start a Web browser on your PC (Chrome and IE are recommended), type in the IP address, and press Enter on your keyboard.
2. Enter the username, password, and click "Login".



If the SIM card is connected to cellular network with public IP address, you can access WEB GUI remotely via the public IP address when remote access is enabled.

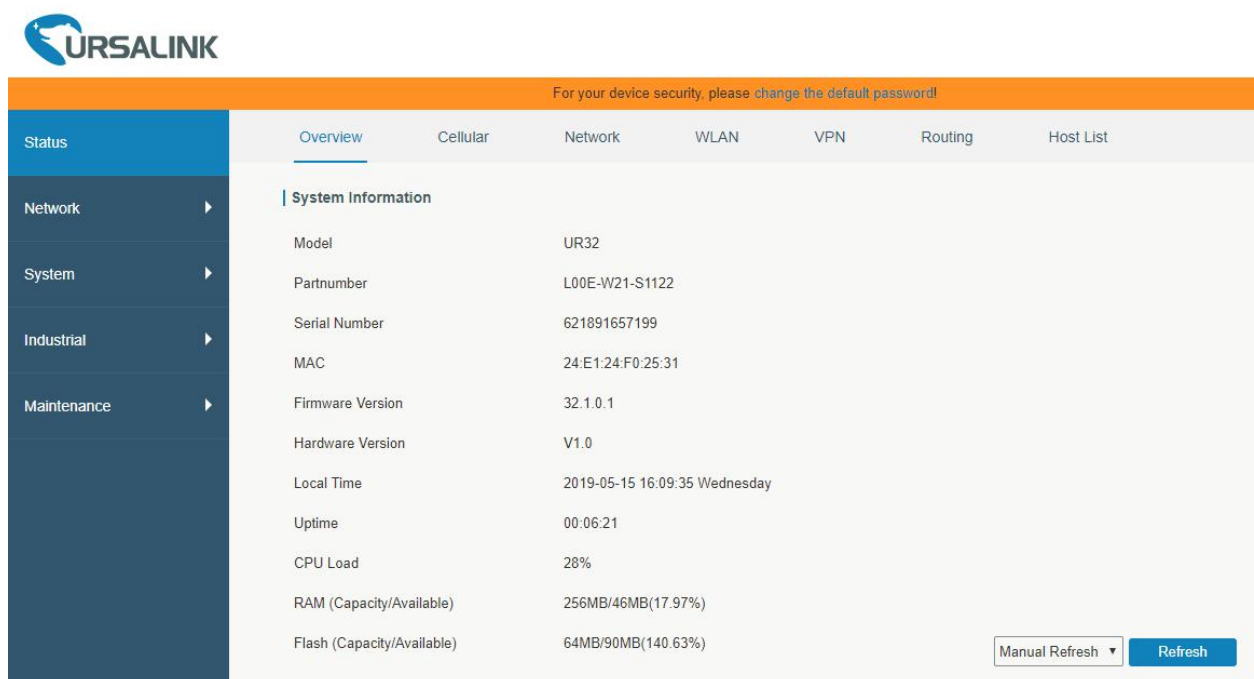
**!** If you enter the username or password incorrectly more than 5 times, the login page will be locked for 10 minutes.

- When you login with the default username and password, you will be asked to modify the password. It's suggested that you change the password for the sake of security. Click "Cancel" button if you want to modify it later.



A modal dialog box titled "Change Password" with a close button (X) in the top right corner. It contains three input fields: "Old Password", "New Password", and "Confirm New Password". At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Save" and "Cancel".

- After you login the Web GUI, you can view system information and perform configuration on the router.



The screenshot shows the URSA LINK Web GUI. At the top, there is a blue header with the URSA LINK logo and a notification bar that says "For your device security, please change the default password!". Below the header, there is a navigation menu on the left with options: Status, Network, System, Industrial, and Maintenance. The main content area shows the "System Information" tab selected. It displays various system details in a table format.

Overview	Cellular	Network	WLAN	VPN	Routing	Host List
<b>System Information</b>						
Model	UR32					
Partnumber	L00E-W21-S1122					
Serial Number	621891657199					
MAC	24:E1:24:F0:25:31					
Firmware Version	32.1.0.1					
Hardware Version	V1.0					
Local Time	2019-05-15 16:09:35 Wednesday					
Uptime	00:06:21					
CPU Load	28%					
RAM (Capacity/Available)	256MB/46MB(17.97%)					
Flash (Capacity/Available)	64MB/90MB(140.63%)					

At the bottom right of the System Information section, there are two buttons: "Manual Refresh" and "Refresh".

## Chapter 3 Web Configuration

### 3.1 Status

#### 3.1.1 Overview

You can view the system information of the router on this page.

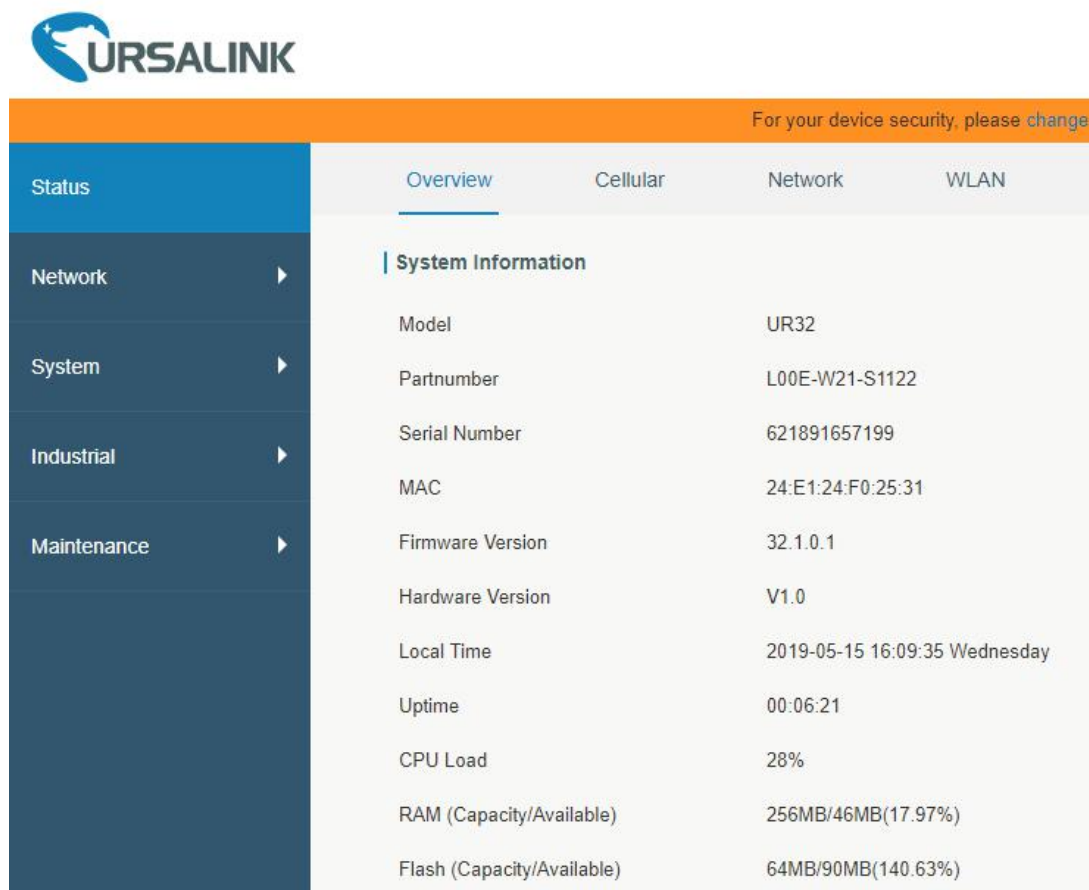


Figure 3-1-1-1

System Information	
Item	Description
Model	Show the model name of router.
Part Number	Show the part number of router.
Serial Number	Show the serial number of router.
Firmware Version	Show the currently firmware version of router.
Hardware Version	Show the currently hardware version of router.
Local Time	Show the currently local time of system.
Uptime	Show the information on how long the router has been running.
CPU Load	Show the current CPU utilization of the router.
RAM (Capacity/Available)	Show the RAM capacity and the available RAM memory.
Flash (Capacity/Available)	Show the Flash capacity and the available Flash memory.

Table 3-1-1-1 System Information

### 3.1.2 Cellular

You can view the cellular network status of router on this page.

Overview	Cellular	Network	VPN	Routing	Host List
<b>Modem</b>					
Status	Ready				
Model	EC25				
Current SIM	SIM1				
Signal Level	15asu (-83dBm)				
Register Status	Registered (Home network)				
IMSI	460019987103071				
ICCID	89860117838019196629				
ISP	CHN-UNICOM				
Network Type	LTE				
PLMN ID	46001				
LAC	5922				
Cell ID	812c63d				
IMEI	861107031710008				

Figure 3-1-2-1

Modem Information	
Item	Description
Status	Show corresponding detection status of module and SIM card.
Model	Show the model name of cellular module.
Current SIM	Show the current SIM card used.
Signal Level	Show the cellular signal level.
Register Status	Show the registration status of SIM card.
IMSI	Show IMSI of the SIM card.
ICCID	Show ICCID of the SIM card.
ISP	Show the network provider which the SIM card registers on.
Network Type	Show the connected network type, such as LTE, 3G, etc.
PLMN ID	Show the current PLMN ID, including MCC, MNC, LAC and Cell ID.
LAC	Show the location area code of the SIM card.
Cell ID	Show the Cell ID of the SIM card location.
IMEI	Show the IMEI of the module.

Table 3-1-2-1 Modem Information

<b>Network</b>	
Status	Connected
IP Address	10.53.241.18
Netmask	255.255.255.252
Gateway	10.53.241.17
DNS	218.104.128.106
Connection Duration	0 days, 00:04:26

Figure 3-1-2-2

Network Status	
Item	Description
Status	Show the connection status of cellular network.
IP Address	Show the IP address of cellular network.
Netmask	Show the netmask of cellular network.
Gateway	Show the gateway of cellular network.
DNS	Show the DNS of cellular network.
Connection Duration	Show information on how long the cellular network has been connected.

Table 3-1-2-2 Network Status

### 3.1.3 Network

On this page you can check the WAN and LAN status of the router.

<b>WAN-IPv4</b>							
Port	Status	Type	IP	Netmask	Gateway	DNS	Connection Duration
LAN1/WAN	up	Static	192.168.23.247	255.255.255.0	192.168.23.1	114.114.114.114	11h 07m 45s
<b>WAN-IPv6</b>							
Port	Status	Type	IP	Prefix-length	Gateway	DNS	Connection Duration
LAN1/WAN	up	Static	fe80::26e1:24ff:fe0:2579	64	-	-	11h 07m 45s

Figure 3-1-3-1

WAN Status	
Item	Description
Port	Show the name of WAN port.
Status	Show the status of WAN port. "up" refers to a status that WAN is enabled and Ethernet cable is connected. "down" means Ethernet cable is disconnected or

	WAN function is disabled.
Type	Show the dial-up connection type of WAN port.
IP Address	Show the IPv4 or IPv6 address of WAN port.
Netmask	Show the IPv4 netmask of WAN port.
Prefix-length	Show the IPv6 Prefix-length of WAN port.
Gateway	Show the gateway of WAN port.
DNS	Show the DNS of WAN port.
Connection Duration	Show the information on how long the Ethernet cable has been connected on WAN port when WAN function is enabled. Once WAN function is disabled or Ethernet connection is disconnected, the duration will stop.

Table 3-1-3-1 WAN Status

Bridge				
Name	STP	IP	Netmask	Members
Bridge0	Disabled	192.168.140.1	255.255.255.0	vlan 1,WLAN1

Figure 3-1-3-2

Bridge	
Item	Description
Name	Show the name of the bridge interface.
STP	Show if STP is enabled.
IP	Show the IP address of the bridge interface.
Netmask	Show the Netmask of the bridge interface.
Members	Show the members of the bridge interface.

Table 3-1-3-2 Bridge Status

### 3.1.4 WLAN (Only Applicable to Wi-Fi Version)

You can check Wi-Fi status on this page, including the information of access point and client.

WLAN Status					
Name	Status	Type	SSID	IP Address	Netmask
WLAN1	Running	AP	Ursalink_F0257A	192.168.140.1	255.255.255.0

Associated Stations			
SSID	MAC Address	IP Address	Connection Duration

Figure 3-1-4-1

WLAN Status	
Item	Description
WLAN Status	
Name	Show the name of the Wi-Fi interface .

Status	Show the status of the Wi-Fi interface.
Type	Show the Wi-Fi interface type.
SSID	Show the SSID of the router when the interface type is AP. Show the SSID of AP which the router connected to when the interface type is Client.
IP Address	Show the IP address of the router when the interface type is AP. Show the IP address of AP which the router connected to when the interface type is Client.
Netmask	Show the netmask of the router when the interface type is AP. Show the netmask of AP which the router connected to when the interface type is Client.
<b>Associated Stations</b>	
SSID	Show the SSID of the router when the interface type is AP. Show the SSID of AP which the router connected to when the interface type is Client.
MAC Address	Show the MAC address of the client which connected to the router when the interface type is AP. Show the MAC address of the AP which the router connected to when the interface type is Client.
IP Address	Show the IP address of the client which connected to the router when the interface type is AP. Show the IP address of the AP which the router connected to when the interface type is Client.
Connection Duration	Show the connection duration between client device and router when the interface type is AP. Show the connection duration between router and the AP when the interface type is Client.

Table 3-1-4-1 WLAN Status

### 3.1.5 VPN

You can check VPN status on this page, including PPTP, L2TP, IPsec, OpenVPN and DMVPN.

Overview

Cellular

Network

WLAN

VPN

Routing

Host List

Clients

Name	Status	Local IP	Remote IP
------	--------	----------	-----------

Server

Name	Status
OpenVPN Server	Disabled
Ipssec Server	Disabled

Connected List

Server Type	Client IP	Duration
-------------	-----------	----------

Figure 3-1-5-1

VPN Status	
Item	Description
<b>Clients</b>	
Name	Show the name of the enabled VPN clients.
Status	Show the status of client. "Connected" refers to a status that client is connected to the server. "Disconnected" means client is disconnected to the server.
Local IP	Show the local IP address of the tunnel.
Remote IP	Show the real remote IP address of the tunnel.
<b>Server</b>	
Name	Show the name of the enabled VPN Server.
Status	Show the status of Server.
<b>Connected List</b>	
Server Type	Show the type of the server.
Client IP	Show the IP address of the client which connected to the server.
Duration	Show the information about how long the client has been connected to this server when the server is enabled. Once the server is disabled or connection is disconnected, the duration will stop counting.

Table 3-1-5-1 VPN Status

### 3.1.6 Routing Information

You can check routing status on this page, including the routing table and ARP cache.



Overview	Cellular	Network	WLAN	VPN	Routing	Host List
Routing Table						
Destination		Netmask	Gateway	Interface	Metric	
0.0.0.0		0.0.0.0	192.168.23.1	LAN1/WAN	1	
8.8.8.8		255.255.255.255	192.168.23.1	LAN1/WAN	1	
114.114.114.114		255.255.255.255	192.168.23.1	LAN1/WAN	1	
127.0.0.0		255.0.0.0	-	Loopback	-	
192.168.1.0		255.255.255.0	-	WLAN1	-	
192.168.23.0		255.255.255.0	-	LAN1/WAN	-	
192.168.140.0		255.255.255.0	-	Bridge0	-	
ARP Cache						
IP		MAC			Interface	
192.168.140.122		b0:e1:7e:10:2f:6e			Bridge0	
192.168.140.171		78:62:56:e5:43:2d			Bridge0	

Figure 3-1-6-1

Item	Description
Routing Table	
Destination	Show the IP address of destination host or destination network.
Netmask	Show the netmask of destination host or destination network.
Gateway	Show the IP address of the gateway.
Interface	Show the outbound interface of the route.
Metric	Show the metric of the route.
ARP Cache	
IP	Show the IP address of ARP pool.
MAC	Show the IP address's corresponding MAC address.
Interface	Show the binding interface of ARP.

Table 3-1-6-1 Routing Information

### 3.1.7 Host List

You can view the host information on this page.

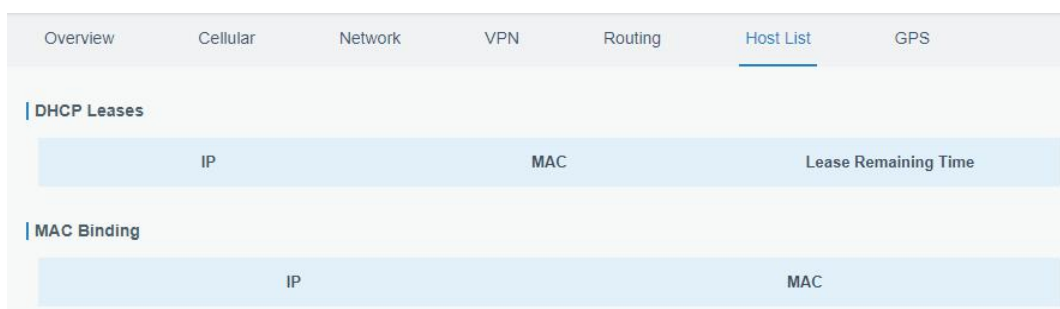


Figure 3-1-7-1

Host List	
Item	Description
<b>DHCP Leases</b>	
IP Address	Show IP address of DHCP client
MAC Address	Show MAC address of DHCP client
Lease Time Remaining	Show the remaining lease time of DHCP client.
<b>MAC Binding</b>	
IP & MAC	Show the IP address and MAC address set in the Static IP list of DHCP service.

Table 3-1-7-1 Host List Description

### 3.1.8 GPS (Only Applicable to GPS Version)

When GPS function is enabled and the GPS information is obtained successfully, you can view the latest GPS information including GPS Time, Latitude, Longitude and Speed on this page.

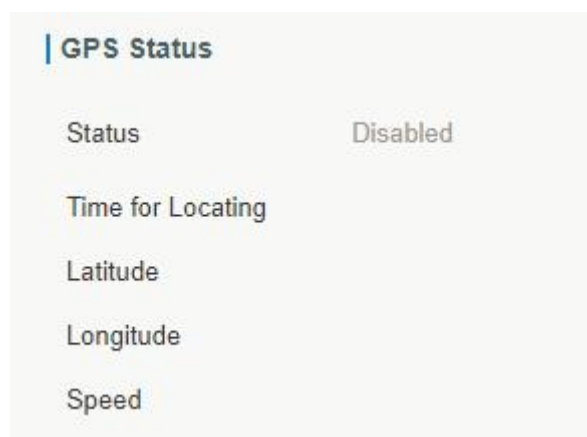


Figure 3-1-8-1

GPS Status	
Item	Description
Status	Show the status of GPS.
Time for Locating	Show the time for locating.
Latitude	Show the Latitude of the location.

Longitude	Show the Longitude of the location.
Speed	Show the speed of movement.

Table 3-1-8-1 GPS Status Description

## 3.2 Network

### 3.2.1 Interface

#### 3.2.1.1 Port

This section describes how to configure the Ethernet port parameters.

The UR32 cellular router supports 2 Fast Ethernet ports.

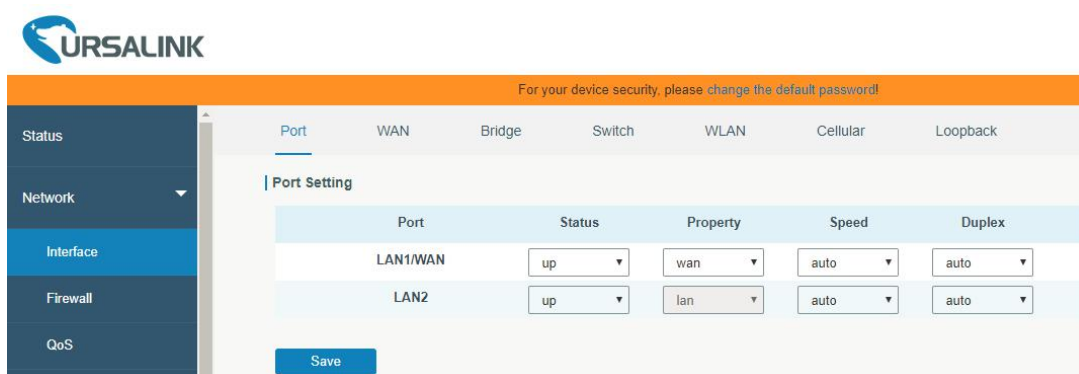


Figure 3-2-1-1

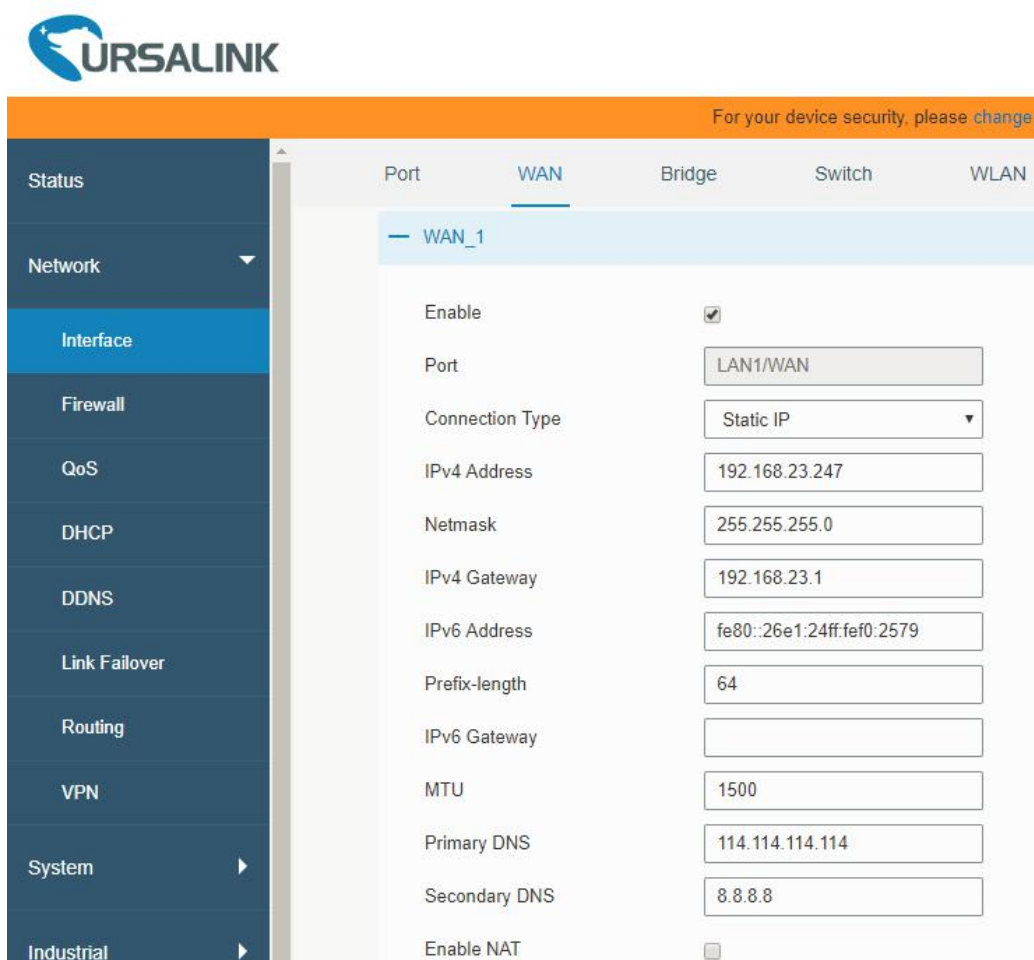
Port Setting	
Item	Description
Port	Users can define the Ethernet ports according to their needs.
Status	Set the status of Ethernet port; select "up" to enable and "down" to disable.
Property	Set the Ethernet port's type, as a WAN port or a LAN port.
Speed	Set the Ethernet port's speed. The options are "auto", "100 Mbps", and "10 Mbps".
Duplex	Set the Ethernet port's mode. The options are "auto", "full", and "half".

Table 3-2-1-1 Port Parameters

#### 3.2.1.2 WAN

WAN port can be connected with Ethernet cable to get Internet access. It supports 3 connection types.

- **Static IP:** configure IP address, netmask and gateway for Ethernet WAN interface.
- **DHCP Client:** configure Ethernet WAN interface as DHCP Client to obtain IP address automatically.
- **PPPoE:** configure Ethernet WAN interface as PPPoE Client.



For your device security, please change

Status

Network

Interface

Firewall

QoS

DHCP

DDNS

Link Failover

Routing

VPN

System

Industrial

Port

WAN

Bridge

Switch

WLAN

WAN\_1

Enable ☒

Port LAN1/WAN

Connection Type Static IP

IPv4 Address 192.168.23.247

Netmask 255.255.255.0

IPv4 Gateway 192.168.23.1

IPv6 Address fe80::26e1:24ff:fe0:2579

Prefix-length 64

IPv6 Gateway

MTU 1500

Primary DNS 114.114.114.114

Secondary DNS 8.8.8.8

Enable NAT ☐

Figure 3-2-1-2

WAN Setting		
Item	Description	Default
Enable	Enable WAN function	Enable
Port	The port that is currently set as WAN port.	LAN1/WAN
Connection Type	Select from "Static IP", "DHCP Client" and "PPPoE".	Static IP
MTU	Set the maximum transmission unit.	1500
Primary DNS Server	Set the primary DNS.	Null
Secondary DNS Server	Set the secondary DNS.	Null
Enable NAT	Enable or disable NAT function. When enabled, a private IP can be translated to a public IP.	Enable

Table 3-2-1-2 WAN Parameters

## 1. Static IP Configuration

If the external network assigns a fixed IP for the WAN interface, user can select "Static IP" mode.

Port **WAN** Bridge Switch WLAN Cellular Loopback

— WAN\_1

Enable ☒

Port

Connection Type

IPv4 Address

Netmask

IPv4 Gateway

IPv6 Address

Prefix-length

IPv6 Gateway

MTU

Primary DNS

Secondary DNS

Enable NAT ☐

Multiple IP Address

IP Address	Netmask	Operation
+		

Figure 3-2-1-3

Static IP		
Item	Description	Default
IPv4 Address	Set the IPv4 address which can access Internet. E.g. 192.168.1.2.	192.168.0.1
Netmask	Set the Netmask for WAN port.	255.255.255.0
IPv4 Gateway	Set the gateway for WAN port's IPv4 address.	192.168.0.2
IPv6 Address	Set the IPv6 address which can access Internet.	Generated from Mac address
Prefix-length	Set the IPv6 prefix length to identify how many bits of a Global Unicast IPv6 address are there in network part. For example, in 2001:0DB8:0000:000b::/64, the number 64 is used to identify that the first 64 bits are in network part.	64
IPv6 Gateway	Set the gateway for WAN port's IPv6 address. E.g. 2001:DB8:ACAD:4::2.	--
Multiple IP Address	Set the multiple IP addresses for WAN port.	Null

Table 3-2-1-3 Static Parameters

## 2. DHCP Client/DHCPv6 Client

If the external network has DHCP server enabled and has assigned IP addresses to the Ethernet WAN interface, user can select “DHCP client” mode to obtain IP address automatically.

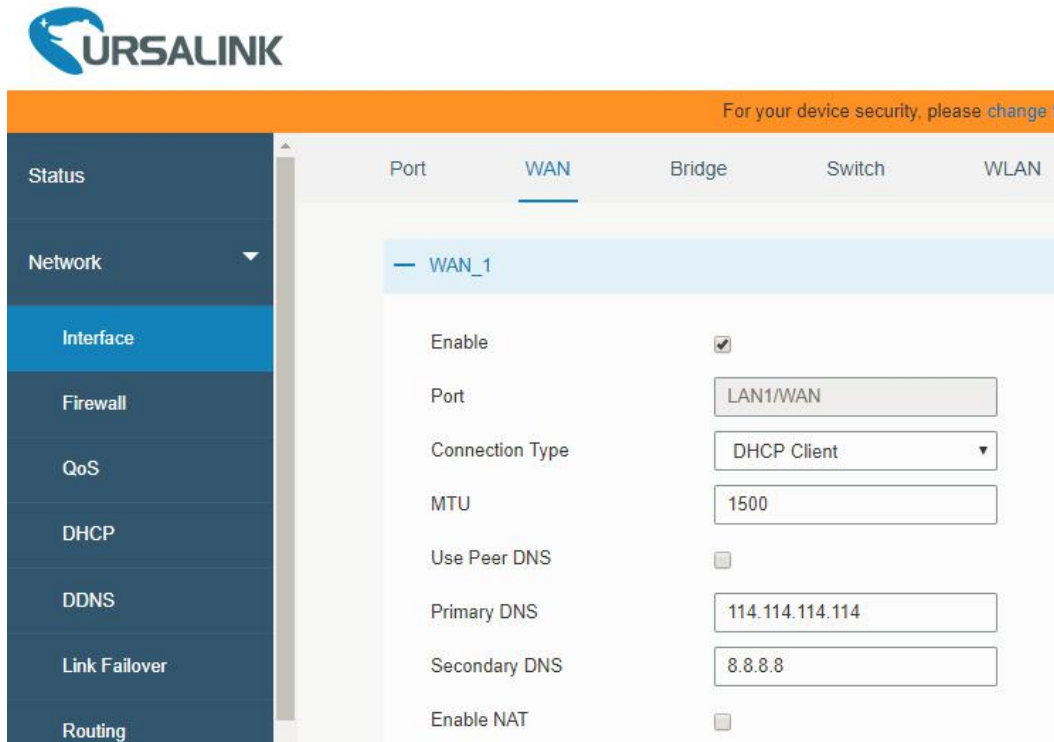


Figure 3-2-1-4

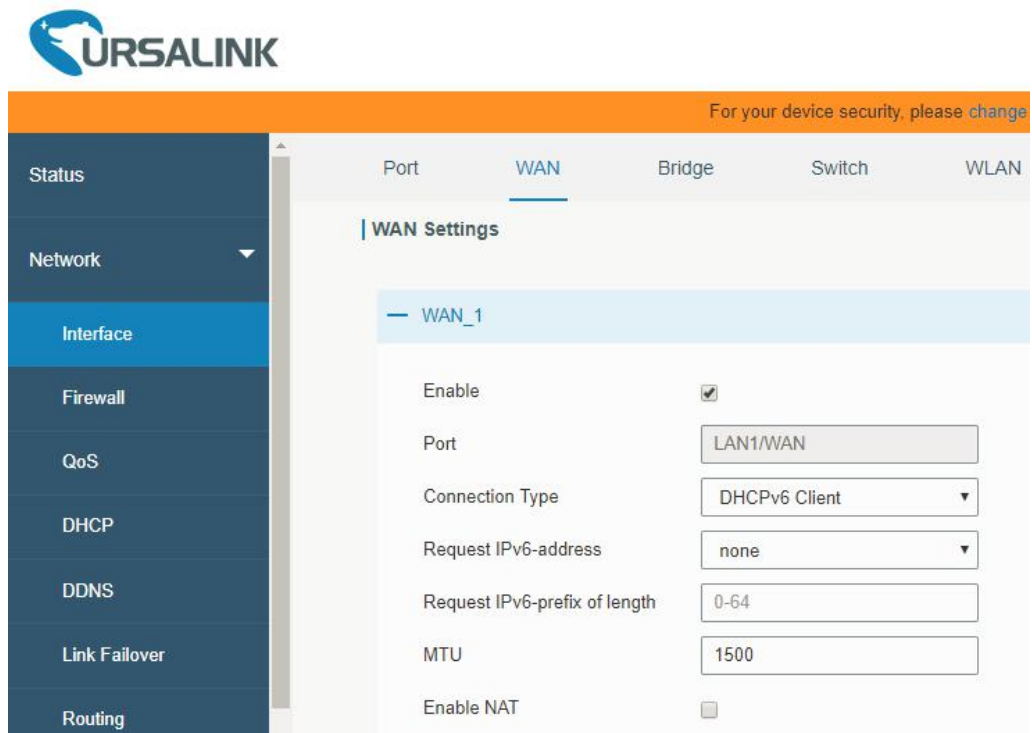


Figure 3-2-1-5

DHCP Client	
Item	Description
Use Peer DNS	Obtain peer DNS automatically during PPP dialing. DNS is necessary when visiting domain name.
DHCPv6 Client	
Request IPv6-address	Choose the ways to obtain the IPv6 address from the DHCP Server. Select from try, force, none. Try: The DHCP Server will assign specific address in priority. Force: The DHCP Server assigns specific address only. None: The DHCP Server will randomly assign address. The specific address is relevant to the prefix length of IPv6 address you set.
Request prefix length of IPv6	Set the prefix length of IPv6 address which router is expected to obtain from DHCP Server.

Table 3-2-1-4 DHCP Client Parameters

### 3. PPPoE

PPPoE refers to a point to point protocol over Ethernet. User has to install a PPPoE client on the basis of original connection way. With PPPoE, remote access devices can get control of each user.

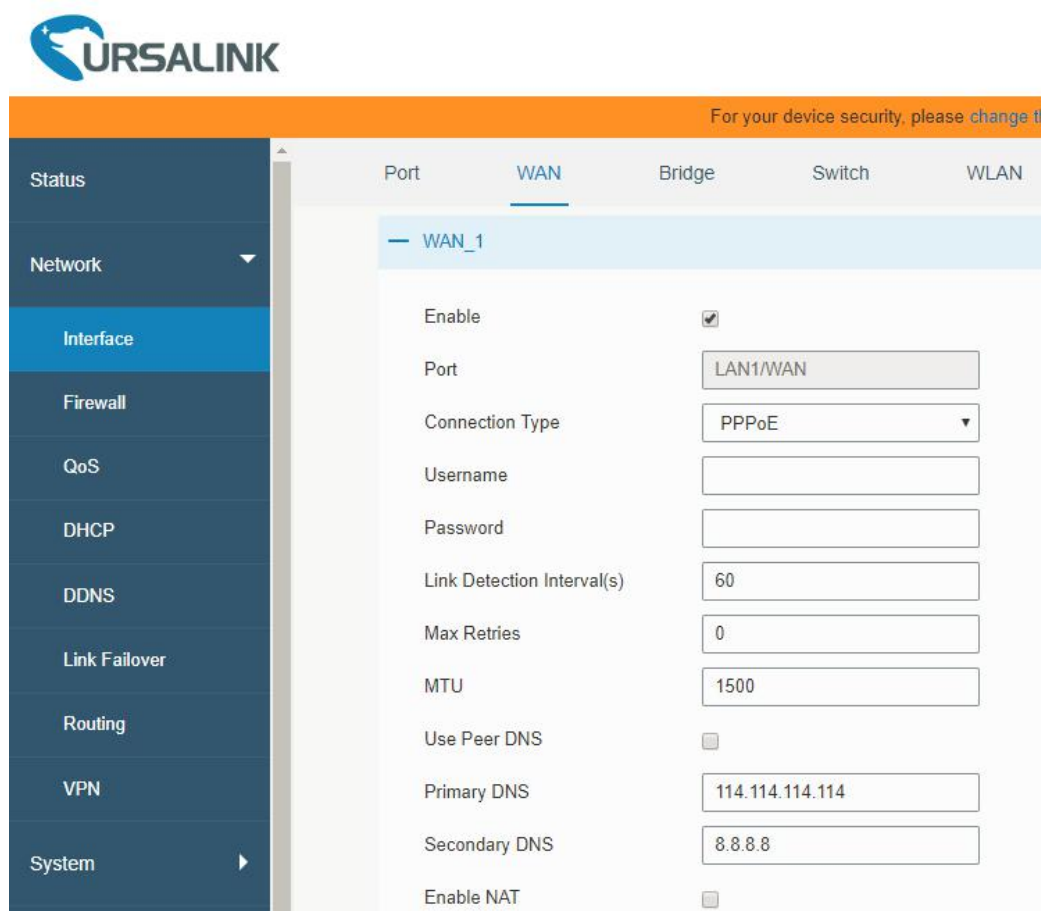


Figure 3-2-1-6

PPPoE	
Item	Description
Username	Enter the username provided by your Internet Service Provider (ISP).
Password	Enter the password provided by your Internet Service Provider (ISP).
Link Detection Interval (s)	Set the heartbeat interval for link detection. Range: 1-600.
Max Retries	Set the maximum retry times after it fails to dial up. Range: 0-9.
Use Peer DNS	Obtain peer DNS automatically during PPP dialing. DNS is necessary when visiting domain name.

Table 3-2-1-5 PPOE Parameters

## Related Configuration Example

### [Ethernet WAN Connection](#)

#### 3.2.1.3 Bridge

Bridge setting is used for managing local area network devices which are connected to LAN ports of the UR32, allowing each of them to access the Internet.

The screenshot displays the 'Bridge Setting' configuration page. At the top, there are tabs for Port, WAN, Bridge (selected), Switch, WLAN, Cellular, and Loopback. Below the tabs, the 'Bridge Setting' section contains the following fields:

- Name:** Bridge0
- STP:** ☐ (disabled)
- IP Address:** 192.168.140.1
- Netmask:** 255.255.255.0
- MTU:** 1500

Below these fields is a section for 'Multiple IP Address' which includes a table with columns for 'IP Address', 'Netmask', and 'Operation'. A blue '+' button is located at the bottom right of this section to add new entries.

Figure 3-2-1-7

Bridge		
Item	Description	Default
Name	Show the name of bridge. "Bridge0" is set by default and cannot be changed.	Bridge0
STP	Enable/disable STP.	Disable
IP Address	Set the IP address for bridge.	192.168.1.1
Netmask	Set the Netmask for bridge.	255.255.255.0
MTU	Set the maximum transmission unit. Range: 68-1500.	1500
Multiple IP Address	Set the multiple IP addresses for bridge.	Null

Table 3-2-1-6



### 3.2.1.4 Switch

VLAN is a kind of new data exchange technology that realizes virtual work groups by logically dividing the LAN device into network segments.

The screenshot shows the configuration interface for the 'Switch' tab. It is divided into two main sections: 'LAN Settings' and 'VLAN Settings'.

**LAN Settings:** This section contains a table with columns: Name, VLAN ID, IP Address, Netmask, MTU, and Operation. A single entry is shown with Name 'vlan1', VLAN ID '1', IP Address '192.168.140.1', Netmask '255.255.255.0', MTU '1500', and an 'Operation' column with a delete icon (X) and an add icon (+).

**VLAN Settings:** This section contains a table with columns: VLAN ID, FE 0, FE 1, CPU, and Operation. A single entry is shown with VLAN ID '1', FE 0 'Close', FE 1 'Untagged', CPU 'Tagged', and an 'Operation' column with a delete icon (X) and an add icon (+).

Figure 3-2-1-8

Switch	
Item	Description
<b>LAN Settings</b>	
Name	Set interface name of VLAN.
VLAN ID	Select VLAN ID of the interface.
IP Address	Set IP address of LAN port.
Netmask	Set Netmask of LAN port.
MTU	Set the maximum transmission unit of LAN port. Range: 68-1500.
<b>VLAN Settings</b>	
VLAN ID	Set the label ID of the VLAN. Range: 1-4094.
LAN1, LAN2	Make the VLAN bind with the corresponding ports and select status from "Tagged", "Untagged" and "Close" for Ethernet frame on trunk link.
CPU	Control communication between VLAN and other networks.

Table 3-2-1-7 VLAN Trunk Parameters

### 3.2.1.5 WLAN (Only Applicable to Wi-Fi Version)

This section explains how to set the related parameters for Wi-Fi network. UR32 supports 802.11 b/g/n, as AP or client mode. Wi-Fi is optional on UR32.

Port	WAN	Bridge	Switch	WLAN
<b>WLAN</b>				
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Work Mode	AP ▼			
BSSID	24:e1:24:f0:25:7a			
Radio Type	802.11n(2.4GHz) ▼			
Channel	Auto ▼			
Bandwidth	20MHz ▼			
SSID	Ursalink_F0257A			
Encryption Mode	No Encryption ▼			
SSID Broadcast	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
AP Isolation	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Guest Mode	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
Max Client Number	128			
<b>IP Setting</b>				
Protocol	Static IP ▼			
IP Address	192.168.140.1			
Netmask	255.255.255.0			

Figure 3-2-1-9

WLAN Settings	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable/disable WLAN.
Work Mode	Select router's work mode. The options are "Client" or "AP".
Encryption Mode	Select encryption mode. The options are "No Encryption", "WEP Open System", "WEP Shared Key", "WPA-PSK", "WPA2-PSK" and "WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK".
BSSID	Fill in the MAC address of the access point. Either SSID or BSSID can be filled to join the network.
SSID	Fill in the SSID of the access point.
Client Mode	
Scan	Click "Scan" button to search the nearby access point.
SSID	Show SSID.
Channel	Show wireless channel.
Signal	Show wireless signal.

BSSID	Show the MAC address of the access point.
Security	Show the encryption mode.
Frequency	Show the frequency of radio.
Join Network	Click the button to join the wireless network.
<b>AP Mode</b>	
Radio Type	Select Radio type. The options are "802.11b (2.4 GHz)", "802.11g (2.4 GHz)", "802.11n (2.4 GHz)".
Channel	Select wireless channel. The options are "Auto", "1", "2"....."11".
Cipher	Select cipher. The options are "Auto", "AES", "TKIP" and "AES/TKIP".
Key	Fill the pre-shared key of WPA encryption.
Bandwidth	Select bandwidth. The options are "20MHz" and "40MHz".
SSID Broadcast	When SSID broadcast is disabled, other wireless devices can't not find the SSID, and users have to enter the SSID manually to access to the wireless network.
AP Isolation	When AP isolation is enabled, all users which access to the AP are isolated without communication with each other.
Guest Mode	The internal network is not allowed to visit if the guest mode is enabled.
Max Client Number	Set the maximum number of client to access when the router is configured as AP.
<b>IP Setting</b>	
Protocol	Set the IP address in wireless network.
IP Address	Set the IP address in wireless network.
Netmask	Set the netmask in wireless network.
Gateway	Set the gateway in wireless network.

Table 3-2-1-8 WLAN Parameters

**Related Topic**

[Wi-Fi Application Example](#)

**3.2.1.6 Cellular**

This section explains how to set the related parameters for cellular network. The UR32 cellular router has two cellular interfaces, namely SIM1 and SIM2. Only one cellular interface is active at one time. If both cellular interfaces are enabled, then SIM1 interface takes precedence by default.

A typical use case would be to have SIM1 configured as the primary cellular interface and SIM2 as a backup. If the UR32 cannot connect to the network via SIM1, it will automatically fail over to SIM2.

Port	WAN	LAN	VLAN Trunk	Cellular	Loopback
<b>Cellular Setting</b>					
	<b>SIM1</b>		<b>SIM2</b>		
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Network Type	Auto ▼		Auto ▼		
APN	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
Username	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
Password	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
Access Number	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
PIN Code	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
Authentication Type	Auto ▼		Auto ▼		
Roaming	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
SMS Center	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		

Figure 3-2-1-10

Connection Setting	<input type="button" value="➤"/>
Dual SIM Strategy	<input type="button" value="➤"/>
Enable NAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Restart When Dial-up Fails	<input type="checkbox"/>
ICMP Server	<input type="text" value="8.8.8.8"/>
Secondary ICMP Server	<input type="text" value="114.114.114.114"/>
ICMP Detection Max Retries	<input type="text" value="3"/>
ICMP Detection Timeout	<input type="text" value="5"/> s
ICMP Detection Interval	<input type="text" value="15"/> s

Figure 3-2-1-11

General Settings		
Item	Description	Default
Enable	Check the option to enable the corresponding SIM card.	Enable
Network Type	Select from "Auto", "4G First", "4G Only", "3G First", "3G Only", "2G First", and "2G Only". Auto: connect to the network with the strongest signal automatically. 4G First: 4G network takes precedence.	Auto

	4G Only: connect to 4G network only. And so on.	
APN	Enter the Access Point Name for cellular dial-up connection provided by local ISP.	Null
Username	Enter the username for cellular dial-up connection provided by local ISP.	Null
Password	Enter the password for cellular dial-up connection provided by local ISP.	Null
Access Number	Enter the dial-up center NO. For cellular dial-up connection provided by local ISP.	Null
PIN Code	Enter a 4-8 characters PIN code to unlock the SIM.	Null
Authentication Type	Select from "Auto", "PAP", "CHAP", "MS-CHAP", and "MS-CHAPv2".	Auto
Roaming	Enable or disable roaming.	Disable
SMS Center	Enter the local SMS center number for storing, forwarding, converting and delivering SMS message.	Null
Enable NAT	Enable or disable NAT function.	Enable
Restart When Dial-up Fails	When this function is enabled, the router will restart automatically if the number of dial-up failure reaches a certain limit.	Disable
ICMP Server	Set the ICMP detection server's IP address.	8.8.8.8
Secondary ICMP Server	Set the secondary ICMP detection server's IP address.	114.114.114.114
ICMP Detection Max Retries	When a host doesn't respond, retries the host.	5
ICMP Detection Timeout	Timeout for individual targets.	5
ICMP Detection Interval	Interval between Pings to an individual target.	30

Table 3-2-1-9 Cellular Parameters

Connection Setting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Connection Mode	Connect on Demand ▼
Redial Interval(s)	5
Max Idle Time(s)	60
Triggered by Call	<input type="checkbox"/>
Triggered by SMS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Triggered by IO	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dual SIM Strategy	▼
Primary SIM Card	SIM1 ▼
Switch to backup SIM card when ICMP detection fails	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Switch to backup SIM card when the connection fails	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Switch to backup SIM card when roaming is detected	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data Traffic Limit Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Data Allowance	1024 MB
Billing Day	1

Figure 3-2-1-12

Connection Setting	
Item	Description
Connection Mode	Select from "Always Online" and "Connect on Demand".
Connect on Demand	"Connect on Demand" includes "Triggered by Call", "Triggered by SMS", and "Triggered by IO".
Triggered by Call	The router will switch from offline mode to cellular network mode automatically when it receives a call from the specific phone number.
Call Group	Select a call group for call trigger. Go to "System > General > Phone" to set up phone group.
Triggered by SMS	The router will switch from offline mode to cellular network mode automatically when it receives a specific SMS from the specific mobile phone.
SMS Group	Select an SMS group for trigger. Go to "System > General > Phone" to set up SMS group.
SMS Text	Fill in the SMS content for triggering.
Triggered by IO	The router will switch from offline mode to cellular network mode automatically when the DI status is changed. Go to "Industrial > I/O > DI" to configure trigger condition.

Table 3-2-1-10 Cellular Parameters

Dual SIM Strategy	
Item	Description
Current SIM Card	Select between "SIM1" and "SIM2" as a current SIM card used.
Switch to backup SIM card when ICMP detection fails	The router will switch to the backup SIM card when packet loss rate in ICMP detection exceeds the preset value.
Switch to backup SIM card when the connection fails	The router will switch to the backup SIM card when the primary one fails to connect with cellular network.
Switch to backup SIM card when roaming is detected	The router will switch to the backup SIM card when the primary one is roaming.
Data Traffic Limit Strategy	Enable/disable Data Traffic Limit Strategy.
Data Allowance	Set the monthly maximum data traffic allowed. The router will switch to the backup SIM card if the used data traffic exceed the allowance.
Billing Day	Set monthly billing date. The cellular data usage will reset and restart to count on this day. Range: 1-28

Table 3-2-1-11 Cellular Parameters

Figure 3-2-1-13

SMS Settings	
Item	Description
SMS Mode	Select SMS mode from "TEXT" and "PDU".
SMS Remote Control	Enable/disable SMS Remote Control.
Authentication Type	You can choose "phone number" or "password + phone number". Phone number: Use phone number for authentication. Password + phone number: Use both ""Password"" and ""Phone number"" for authentication.
Password	Set password for authentication.
Phone Group	Select the Phone group which used for remote control. User can click the Phone Group and set phone number.

Table 3-2-1-12 Cellular Parameters

## Related Topics

[Cellular Network Connection](#)

[Dual SIM Failover Application Example](#)

[WAN Failover Application Example](#)

[Phone Group](#)

[DI Setting](#)

### 3.2.1.7 Loopback

Loopback interface is used for replacing router's ID as long as it is activated. When the interface is DOWN, the ID of the router has to be selected again which leads to long convergence time of OSPF. Therefore, Loopback interface is generally recommended as the ID of the router.

Loopback interface is a logic and virtual interface on router. Under default conditions, there's no loopback interface on router, but it can be created as required.

Figure 3-2-1-14

Loopback		
Item	Description	Default
IP Address	Unalterable	127.0.0.1
Netmask	Unalterable	255.0.0.0
Multiple IP Addresses	Apart from the IP above, user can configure other IP addresses.	Null

Table 3-2-1-13 Loopback Parameters

### 3.2.2 Firewall

This section describes how to set the firewall parameters, including security, ACL, DMZ, Port Mapping, MAC Binding and SPI.

The firewall implements corresponding control of data flow at entry direction (from Internet to local area network) and exit direction (from local area network to Internet) according to the content features of packets, such as protocol style, source/destination IP address, etc. It ensures that the router operate in a safe environment and host in local area network.



### 3.2.2.1 Security

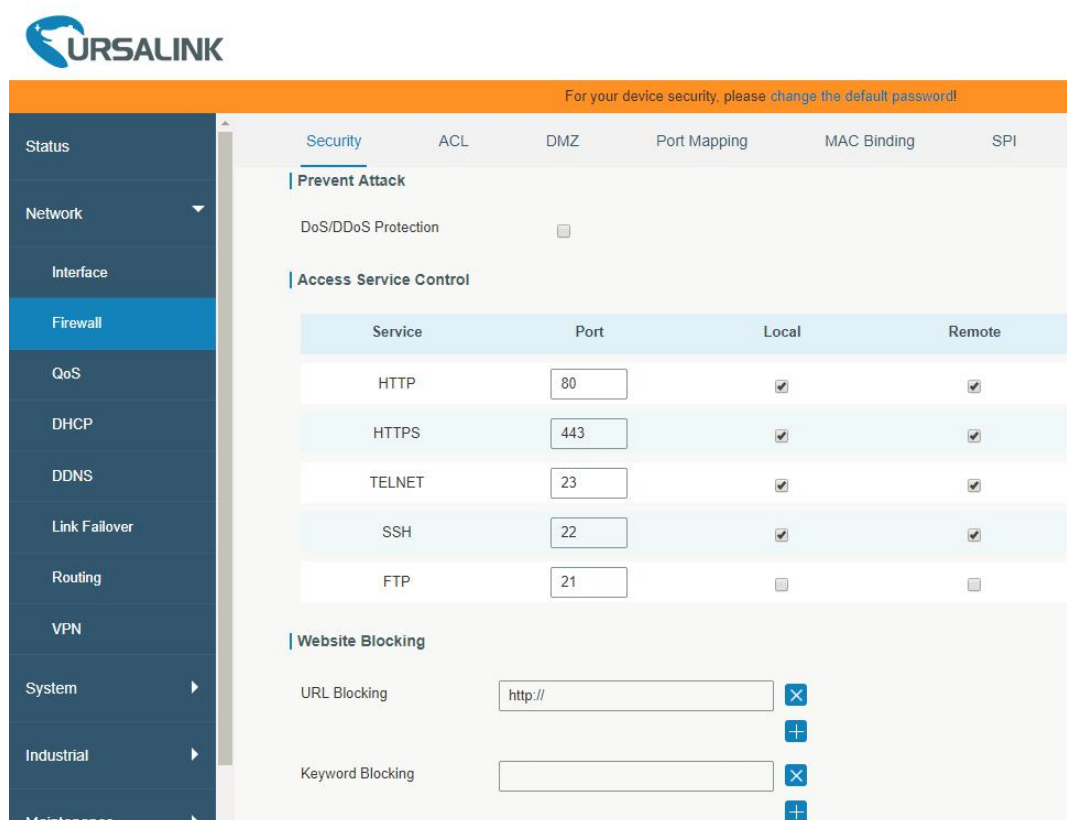


Figure 3-2-2-1

Item	Description	Default
<b>Prevent Attack</b>		
DoS/DDoS Protection	Enable/disable Prevent DoS/DDoS Attack.	Disable
<b>Access Service Control</b>		
Port	Set port number of the services. Range: 1-65535.	--
Local	Access the router locally.	Enable
Remote	Access the router remotely.	Disable
HTTP	Users can log in the device locally via HTTP to access and control it through Web after the option is checked.	80
HTTPS	Users can log in the device locally and remotely via HTTPS to access and control it through Web after option is checked.	443
TELNET	Users can log in the device locally and remotely via Telnet after the option is checked.	23
SSH	Users can log in the device locally and remotely via SSH after the option is checked.	22
FTP	Users can log in the device locally and remotely via FTP after the option is checked.	21

Website Blocking	
URL Blocking	Enter the HTTP address which you want to block.
Keyword Blocking	You can block specific website by entering keyword. The maximum number of character allowed is 64.

Table 3-2-2-1 Security Parameters

### 3.2.2.2 ACL

Access control list, also called ACL, implements permission or prohibition of access for specified network traffic (such as the source IP address) by configuring a series of matching rules so as to filter the network interface traffic. When router receives packet, the field will be analyzed according to the ACL rule applied to the current interface. After the special packet is identified, the permission or prohibition of corresponding packet will be implemented according to preset strategy.

The data package matching rules defined by ACL can also be used by other functions requiring flow distinction.

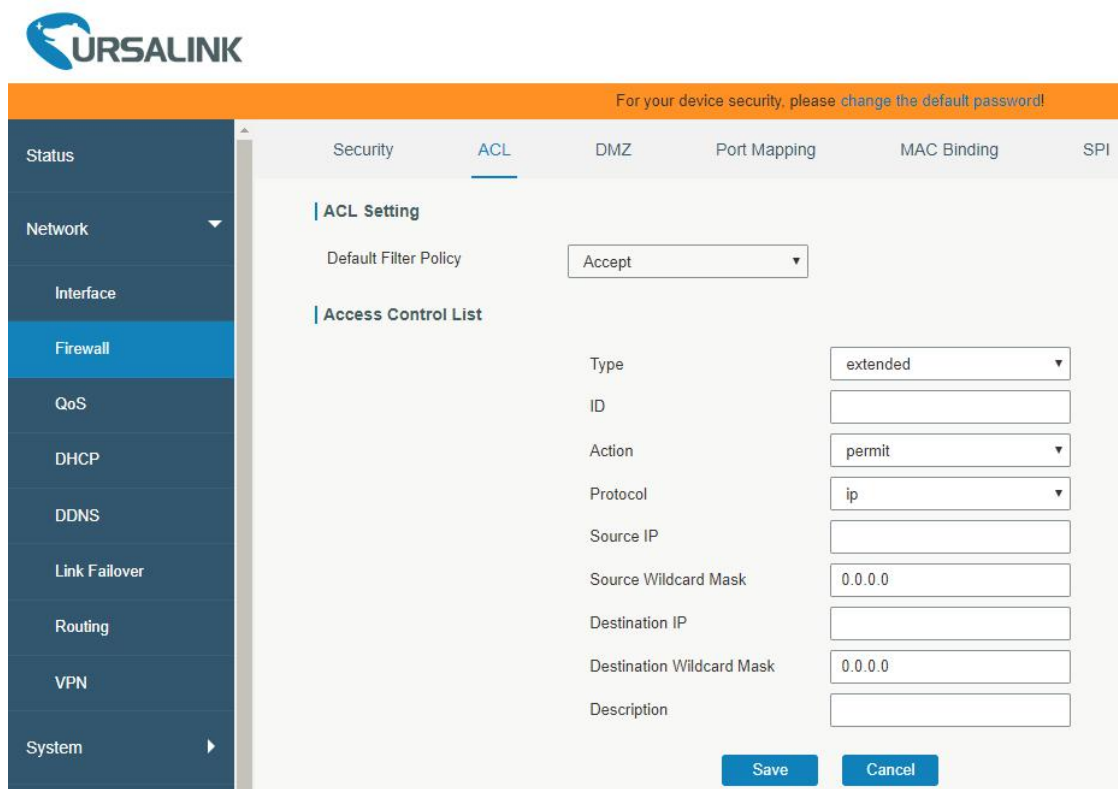


Figure 3-2-2-2

Interface List			
Interface	In ACL	Out ACL	Operation
			<a href="#">+</a>

Figure 3-2-2-3

Item	Description
ACL Setting	

Default Filter Policy	Select from "Accept" and "Deny". The packets which are not included in the access control list will be processed by the default filter policy.
<b>Access Control List</b>	
Type	Select type from "Extended" and "Standard".
ID	User-defined ACL number. Range: 1-199.
Action	Select from "Permit" and "Deny".
Protocol	Select protocol from "ip", "icmp", "tcp", "udp", and "1-255".
Source IP	Source network address (leaving it blank means all).
Source Wildcard Mask	Wildcard mask of the source network address.
Destination IP	Destination network address (0.0.0.0 means all).
Destination Wildcard Mask	Wildcard mask of destination address.
Description	Fill in a description for the groups with the same ID.
ICMP Type	Enter the type of ICMP packet. Range: 0-255.
ICMP Code	Enter the code of ICMP packet. Range: 0-255.
Source Port Type	Select source port type, such as specified port, port range, etc.
Source Port	Set source port number. Range: 1-65535.
Start Source Port	Set start source port number. Range: 1-65535.
End Source Port	Set end source port number. Range: 1-65535.
Destination Port Type	Select destination port type, such as specified port, port range, etc.
Destination Port	Set destination port number. Range: 1-65535.
Start Destination Port	Set start destination port number. Range: 1-65535.
End Destination Port	Set end destination port number. Range: 1-65535.
More Details	Show information of the port.
<b>Interface List</b>	
Interface	Select network interface for access control.
In ACL	Select a rule for incoming traffic from ACL ID.
Out ACL	Select a rule for outgoing traffic from ACL ID.

Table 3-2-2-2 ACL Parameters

**Related Configuration Example**[Access Control Application Example](#)**3.2.2.3 DMZ**

DMZ is a host within the internal network that has all ports exposed, except those forwarded ports in port mapping.

Security   ACL   **DMZ**   Port Mapping

**DMZ**

Enable

☐

DMZ Host

Source Address

Figure 3-2-2-4

DMZ	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable DMZ.
DMZ Host	Enter the IP address of the DMZ host on the internal network.
Source Address	Set the source IP address which can access to DMZ host. "0.0.0.0/0" means any address.

Table 3-2-2-3 DMZ Parameters

3.2.2.4 IP Passthrough

IP Passthrough mode shares or "passes" the Internet providers assigned IP address to a single LAN client device connected to the router.

Security   ACL   DMZ   **IP Passthrough**   Port Mapping   MAC Binding   SPI

**IP Passthrough**

Enable

☒

Passthrough Mode

DHCPs-Fixed

MAC

Figure 3-2-2-5

IP Passthrough	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable IP Passthrough.
Passthrough Mode	Select passthrough mode from “DHCPs-Fixed” and “DHCPs-Dynamic”.
MAC	Set MAC address.

Table 3-2-2-4 IP Passthrough Parameters

### 3.2.2.5 Port Mapping

Port mapping is an application of network address translation (NAT) that redirects a communication request from the combination of an address and port number to another while the packets are traversing a network gateway such as a router or firewall.

Click  to add a new port mapping rules.

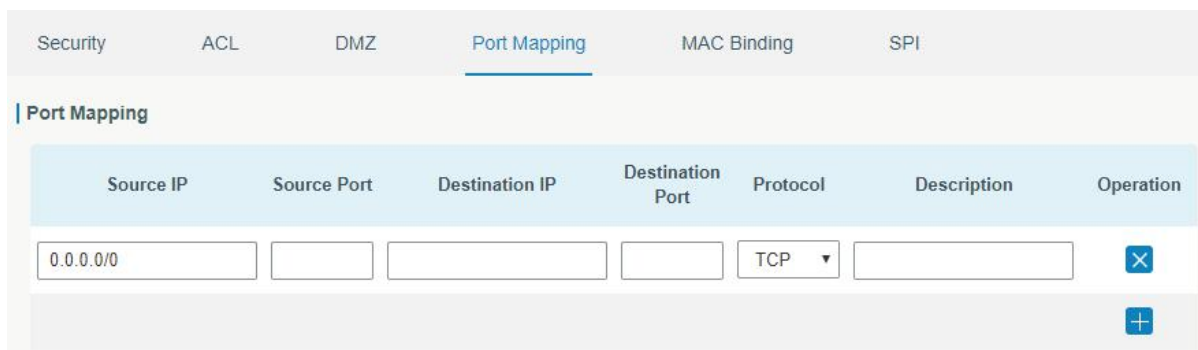


Figure 3-2-2-6

Port Mapping	
Item	Description
Source IP	Specify the host or network which can access local IP address. 0.0.0.0/0 means all.
Source Port	Enter the TCP or UDP port from which incoming packets are forwarded. Range: 1-65535.
Destination IP	Enter the IP address that packets are forwarded to after being received on the incoming interface.
Destination Port	Enter the TCP or UDP port that packets are forwarded to after being received on the incoming port(s). Range: 1-65535.
Protocol	Select from "TCP" and "UDP" as your application required.
Description	The description of this rule.

Table 3-2-2-5 Port Mapping Parameters

### Related Configuration Example

[NAT Application Example](#)

### 3.2.2.6 MAC Binding

MAC Binding is used for specifying hosts by matching MAC addresses and IP addresses that are in the list of allowed outer network access.

Security

ACL

DMZ

Port Mapping

MAC Binding

SPI

MAC Binding List

MAC	IP	Description	Operation
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	

Figure 3-2-2-7

MAC Binding List	
Item	Description
MAC Address	Set the binding MAC address.
IP Address	Set the binding IP address.
Description	Fill in a description for convenience of recording the meaning of the binding rule for each piece of MAC-IP.

Table 3-2-2-6 MAC Binding Parameters

3.2.2.7 SPI

Security

ACL

DMZ

Port Mapping

MAC Binding

SPI

SPI Firewall

☒

Enable

☐

Filter Proxy

☐

Filter Cookies

☐

Filter Activex

☐

Filter Java Applets

☐

Filter Multicast

☐

Filter IDENT(port 113)

☐

Block Wan SNMP access

☐

Filter WAN NAT Redirection

☐

Block Anonymous Wan Request

Figure 3-2-2-8

SPI Firewall	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable/disable SPI firewall.

Filter Proxy	Blocks HTTP requests containing the "Host": string.
Filter Cookies	Identifies HTTP requests that contain "Cookie": String and mangle the cookie. Attempts to stop cookies from being used.
Filter ActiveX	Blocks HTTP requests of the URL that ends in ".ocx" or ".cab".
Filter Java Applets	Blocks HTTP requests of the URL that ends in ".js" or ".class".
Filter Multicast	Prevent multicast packets from reaching the LAN.
Filter IDENT(port 113)	Prevent WAN access to Port 113.
Block WAN SNMP access	Block SNMP requests from the WAN.
Filter WAN NAT Redirection	Prevent hosts on LAN from using WAN address of router to connect servers on the LAN (which have been configured using port redirection).
Block Anonymous WAN Requests	Stop the router from responding to "pings" from the WAN.

Table 3-2-2-7 MAC Binding Parameters

### 3.2.3 QoS

Quality of service (QoS) refers to traffic prioritization and resource reservation control mechanisms rather than the achieved service quality. QoS is engineered to provide different priority for different applications, users, data flows, or to guarantee a certain level of performance to a data flow.

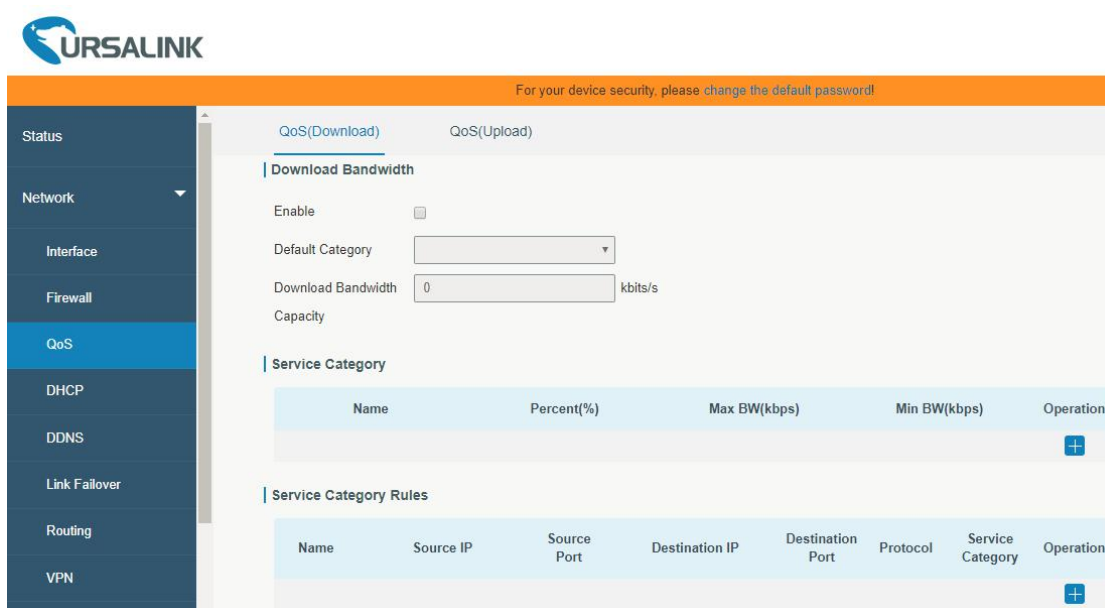


Figure 3-2-3-1

QoS	
Item	Description
Download/Upload	
Enable	Enable or disable QoS.
Default Category	Select the default category from Service Category list.
Download/Upload Bandwidth Capacity	The download/upload bandwidth capacity of the network that the router is connected with, in kbps. Range: 1-8000000.

Service Category	
Name	You can use characters such digits, letters and "-".
Percent (%)	Set percent for the service category. Range: 0-100.
Max BW(kbps)	The maximum bandwidth that this category is allowed to consume, in kbps. The value should be less than the "Download/Upload Bandwidth Capacity" when the traffic is blocked.
Min BW(kbps)	The minimum bandwidth that can be guaranteed for the category, in kbps. The value should be less than the "MAX BW" value.
Service Category Rules	
Item	Description
Name	Give the rule a descriptive name.
Source IP	Source address of flow control (leaving it blank means any).
Source Port	Source port of flow control. Range: 0-65535 (leaving it blank means any).
Destination IP	Destination address of flow control (leaving it blank means any).
Destination Port	Destination port of flow control. Range: 0-65535 (leaving it blank means any).
Protocol	Select protocol from "ANY", "TCP", "UDP", "ICMP", and "GRE".
Service Category	Set service category for the rule.

Table 3-2-3-1 QoS (Download/Upload) Parameters

## Related Configuration Example

### [QoS Application Example](#)

## 3.2.4 DHCP

DHCP adopts Client/Server communication mode. The Client sends configuration request to the Server which feeds back corresponding configuration information and distributes IP address to the Client so as to achieve the dynamic configuration of IP address and other information.

### 3.2.4.1 DHCP Server

The UR32 can be set as a DHCP server to distribute IP address when a host logs on and ensures each host is supplied with different IP addresses. DHCP Server has simplified some previous network management tasks requiring manual operations to the largest extent.



Figure 3-2-4-1

DHCP Server		
Item	Description	Default
Enable	Enable or disable DHCP server.	Enable
Interface	Select interface.	Bridge0
Start Address	Define the beginning of the pool of IP addresses which will be leased to DHCP clients.	192.168.1.100
End Address	Define the end of the pool of IP addresses which will be leased to DHCP clients.	192.168.1.199
Netmask	Define the subnet mask of IP address obtained by DHCP clients from DHCP server.	255.255.255.0
Lease Time (Min)	Set the lease time on which the client can use the IP address obtained from DHCP server. Range: 1-10080.	1440
Primary DNS Server	Set the primary DNS server.	114.114.114.114
Secondary DNS Server	Set the secondary DNS server.	Null
Windows Name Server	Define the Windows Internet Naming Service obtained by DHCP clients from DHCP sever. Generally you can leave it blank.	Null
Static IP		
MAC Address	Set a static and specific MAC address for the DHCP client (it should be different from other MACs so as to avoid conflict).	Null
IP Address	Set a static and specific IP address for the DHCP client (it should be outside of the DHCP range).	Null

Table 3-2-4-1 DHCP Server Parameters

### 3.2.4.2 DHCP Relay

The UR32 can be set as DHCP Relay to provide a relay tunnel to solve the problem that DHCP Client and DHCP Server are not in the same subnet.

Figure 3-2-4-2

DHCP Relay	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable DHCP relay.
DHCP Server	Set DHCP server, up to 10 servers can be configured; separate them by blank space or ", ".

Table 3-2-4-2 DHCP Relay Parameters

### 3.2.5 DDNS

Dynamic DNS (DDNS) is a method that automatically updates a name server in the Domain Name System, which allows user to alias a dynamic IP address to a static domain name.

DDNS serves as a client tool and needs to coordinate with DDNS server. Before starting configuration, user shall register on a website of proper domain name provider and apply for a domain name.

Figure 3-2-5-1

DDNS	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable/disable DDNS.
Name	Give the DDNS a descriptive name.
Interface	Set interface bundled with the DDNS.
Service Type	Select the DDNS service provider.
Username	Enter the username for DDNS register.
User ID	Enter User ID of the custom DDNS server.
Password	Enter the password for DDNS register.
Server	Enter the name of DDNS server.
Server Path	By default the hostname is appended to the path.
Hostname	Enter the hostname for DDNS.
Append IP	Append your current IP to the DDNS server update path.

Table 3-2-5-1 DDNS Parameters

### 3.2.6 Link Failover

This section describes how to configure link failover strategies, including VRRP strategies and WAN failover strategies between Ethernet WAN and cellular.

#### Configuration Steps

1. Define one or more SLA operations (ICMP probe).
2. Define one or more track objects to track the status of SLA operation.
3. Define applications associated with track objects, such as VRRP, WAN failover or static routing.

#### 3.2.6.1 SLA

SLA setting is used for configuring link probe method. The default probe type is ICMP.

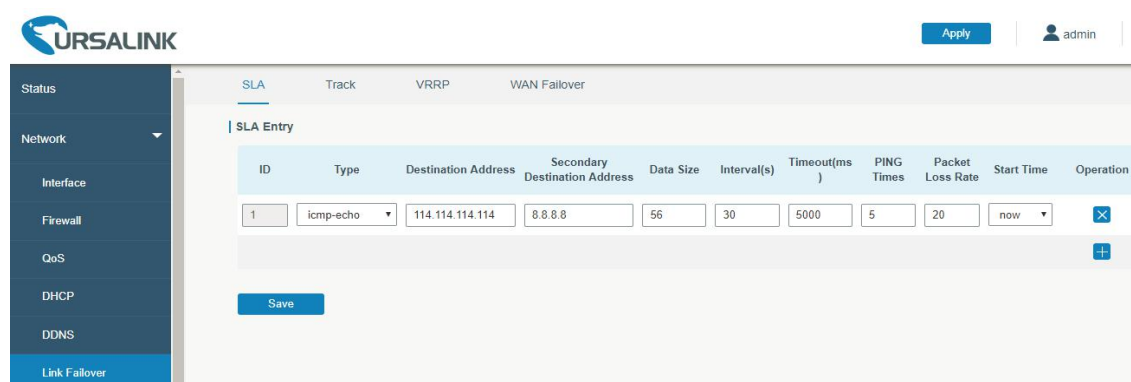


Figure 3-2-6-1

SLA		
Item	Description	Default
ID	SLA index. Up to 10 SLA settings can be added. Range: 1-10.	1

Type	ICMP-ECHO is the default type to detect if the link is alive.	icmp-echo
Destination Address	The detected IP address.	114.114.114.114
Secondary Destination Address	The secondary detected IP address.	8.8.8.8
Data Size	User-defined data size. Range: 0-1000.	56
Interval (s)	User-defined detection interval. Range: 1-608400.	30
Timeout (ms)	User-defined timeout for response to determine ICMP detection failure. Range: 1-300000.	5000
PING Times	Define PING packet numbers in each SLA probe. Range: 1-1000.	5
Packet Loss Rate	Define packet loss rate in each SLA probe. SLA probe fails when the preset packet loss rate is exceeded.	20
Start Time	Detection start time; select from "Now" and blank character. Blank character means this SLA detection doesn't start.	now

Table 3-2-6-1 SLA Parameters

### 3.2.6.2 Track

Track setting is designed for achieving linkage among SLA module, Track module and Application module. Track setting is located between application module and SLA module with main function of shielding the differences of various SLA modules and providing unified interfaces for application module.

#### Linkage between Track Module and SLA module

Once you complete the configuration, the linkage relationship between Track module and SLA module will be established. SLA module is used for detection of link status, network performance and notification of Track module. The detection results help track status change timely.

- For successful detection, the corresponding track item is Positive.
- For failed detection, the corresponding track item is Negative.

#### Linkage between Track Module and Application Module

After configuration, the linkage relationship between Track module and application module will be established. When any change occurs in track item, a notification that requires corresponding treatment will be sent to Application module.

Currently, the application modules like VRRP, WAN failover and static routing can get linkage with track module.

If it sends an instant notification to Application module, the communication may be interrupted in some circumstances due to routing's failure like timely restoration or other reasons. Therefore, user can set up a period of time to delay notifying application module when the track item status changes.

ID	Type	SLA ID	Interface	Negative Delay(s)	Positive Delay(s)	Operation
1	sla	1	cellular0	0	1	

Figure 3-2-6-2

Item	Description	Default
Index	Track index. Up to 10 track settings can be configured. Range: 1-10.	1
Type	The options are "sla" and "interface".	SLA
SLA ID	Defined SLA ID.	1
Interface	Select the interface whose status will be detected.	cellular0
Negative Delay (s)	When interface is down or SLA probing fails, it will wait according to the time set here before actually changing its status to Down. Range: 0-180 (0 refers to immediate switching).	0
Positive Delay (s)	When failure recovery occurs, it will wait according to the time set here before actually changing its status to Up. Range: 0-180 (0 refers to immediate switching).	1

Table 3-2-6-2 Track Parameters

### 3.2.6.3 VRRP

The Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol (VRRP) is a computer networking protocol that provides automatic assignment of available Internet Protocol (IP) routers for participating hosts. This increases the availability and reliability of routing paths via automatic default gateway selections in an IP sub-network. Increasing the number of exit gateway is a common method for improving system reliability. VRRP adds a group of routers that undertake gateway function into a backup group so as to form a virtual router. The election mechanism of VRRP will decide which router undertakes the forwarding task, and the host in LAN is only required to configure the default gateway for the virtual router.

In VRRP, routers need to be aware of failures in the virtual master router. To achieve this, the virtual master router sends out multicast "alive" announcements to the virtual backup routers in the same VRRP group.

The VRRP router who has the highest number will become the virtual master router. The VRRP router number ranges from 1 to 255 and usually we use 255 for the highest priority and 100 for backup.

If the current virtual master router receives an announcement from a group member (Router ID) with a higher priority, then the latter will pre-empt and become the virtual master router.

VRRP has the following characteristics:

- The virtual router with an IP address is known as the Virtual IP address. For the host in LAN, it is only

required to know the IP address of virtual router, and set it as the address of the next hop of the default route.

- The network Host communicates with the external network through this virtual router.
- A router will be selected from the set of routers based on its priority to undertake the gateway function. Other routers will be used as backup routers to perform the duties of gateway for the gateway router in the case of any malfunction, so as to guarantee uninterrupted communication between the host and external network.

When interface connected with the uplink is at the state of Down or Removed, the router actively lowers its priority so that priority of other routers in the backup group will be higher. Thus the router with the highest priority becomes the gateway for the transmission task.

Figure 3-2-6-3

VRRP		
Item	Description	Default
Enable	Enable or disable VRRP.	Disable
Interface	Select the interface of Virtual Router.	None
Virtual Router ID	User-defined Virtual Router ID. Range: 1-255.	None
Virtual IP	Set the IP address of Virtual Router.	None
Priority	The VRRP priority range is 1-254 (a bigger number indicates a higher priority). The router with higher priority will be more likely to become the gateway router.	100
Advertisement Interval (s)	Heartbeat package transmission time interval between routers in the virtual ip group. Range: 1-255.	1
Preemption Mode	If the router works in the preemption mode, once it finds that its own priority is higher than that of the current gateway router, it will send VRRP notification package, resulting in re-election of gateway router and eventually replacing the original gateway router. Accordingly, the original gateway router will become a Backup router.	Disable

Track ID	Trace detection, select the defined track ID or blank character.	None
----------	--	------

Table 3-2-6-3 VRRP Parameters

## Related Configuration Example

### [VRRP Application Example](#)

#### 3.2.6.4 WAN Failover

WAN failover refers to failover between Ethernet WAN interface and cellular interface. When service transmission can't be carried out normally due to malfunction of a certain interface or lack of bandwidth, the rate of flow can be switched to backup interface quickly. Then the backup interface will carry out service transmission and share network flow so as to improve reliability of communication of data equipment.

When link state of main interface is switched from up to down, system will have the pre-set delay works instead of switching to link of backup interface immediately. Only if the state of main interface is still down after delay, will the system switch to link of backup interface. Otherwise, system will remain unchanged.

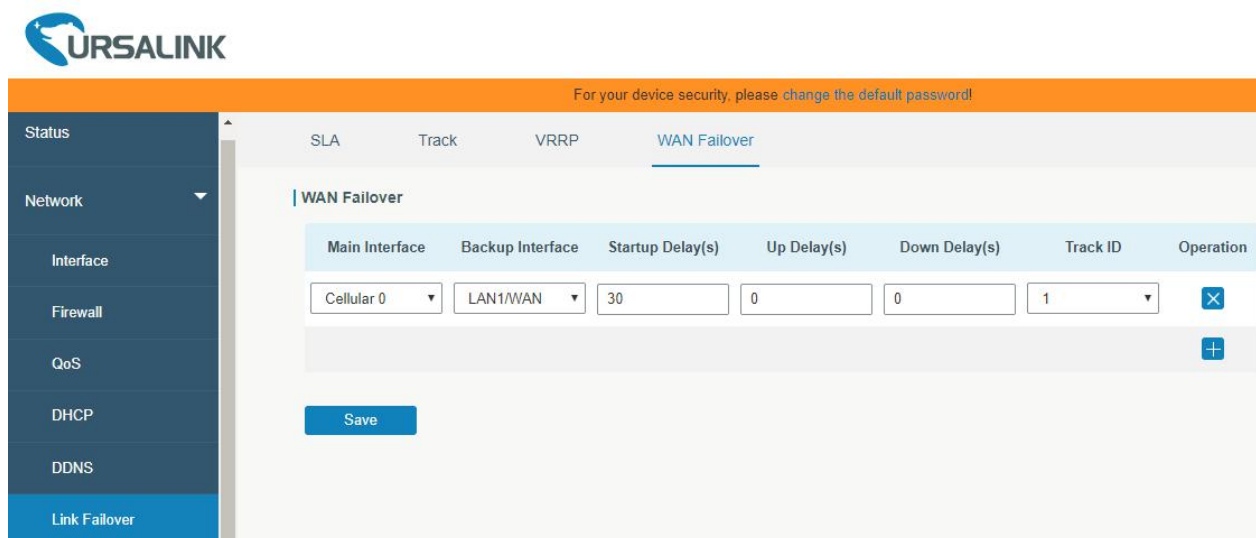


Figure 3-2-6-4

WAN Failover		
Parameters	Description	Default
Main Interface	Select a link interface as the main link.	Cellular0
Backup Interface	Select a link interface as the backup link.	LAN1/WAN
Startup Delay (s)	Set how long to wait for the startup tracking detection policy to take effect. Range: 0-300.	3

Up Delay (s)	When the primary interface switches from failed detection to successful detection, switching can be delayed based on the set time. Range: 0-180 (0 refers to immediate switching).	0
Down Delay (s)	When the primary interface switches from successful detection to failed detection, switching can be delayed based on the set time. Range: 0-180 (0 refers to immediate switching).	0
Track ID	Track detection, select the defined track ID.	1

Table 3-2-6-4 WAN Failover Parameters

## Related Configuration Example

[WAN Failover Application Example](#)

### 3.2.7 Routing

#### 3.2.7.1 Static Routing

A static routing is a manually configured routing entry. Information about the routing is manually entered rather than obtained from dynamic routing traffic. After setting static routing, the package for the specified destination will be forwarded to the path designated by user.

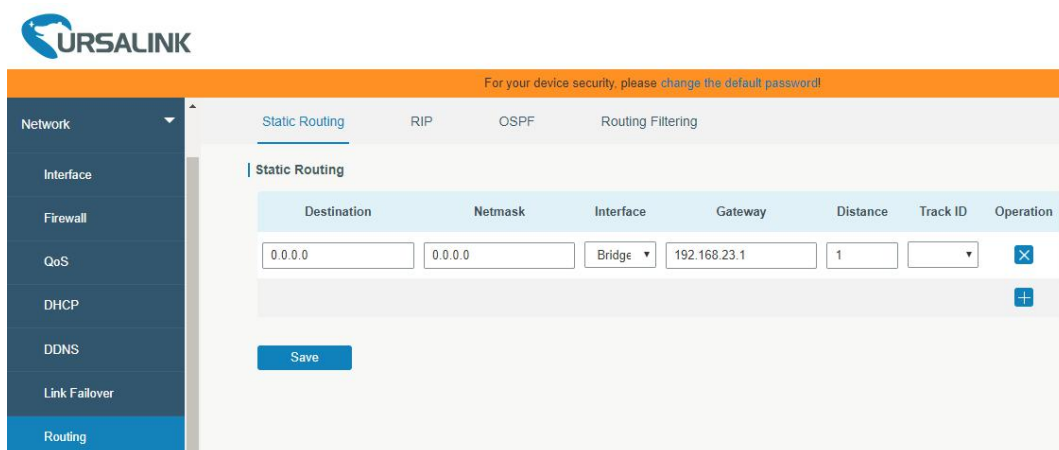


Figure 3-2-7-1

Static Routing	
Item	Description
Destination	Enter the destination IP address.
Netmask	Enter the subnet mask of destination address.
Interface	The interface through which the data can reach the destination address.
Gateway	IP address of the next router that will be passed by before the input data reaches the destination address.
Distance	Priority, smaller value refers to higher priority. Range: 1-255.
Track ID	Track detection, select the defined track ID. You can leave it blank.

Table 3-2-7-1 Static Routing Parameters



## Related Topics

[Track Setting](#)

### 3.2.7.2 RIP

RIP is mainly designed for small networks. RIP uses Hop Count to measure the distance to the destination address, which is called Metric. In RIP, the hop count from the router to its directly connected network is 0 and the hop count of network to be reached through a router is 1 and so on. In order to limit the convergence time, the specified metric of RIP is an integer in the range of 0 - 15 and the hop count larger than or equal to 16 is defined as infinity, which means that the destination network or host is unreachable. Because of this limitation, the RIP is not suitable for large-scale networks. To improve performance and prevent routing loops, RIP supports split horizon function. RIP also introduces routing obtained by other routing protocols.

Each router that runs RIP manages a routing database, which contains routing entries to reach all reachable destinations.

Static Routing	RIP	OSPF	Routing Filtering
<b>RIP Settings</b>			
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Update Timer	30		s
Timeout Timer	180		s
Garbage Collection Timer	120		s
Version	v2		
Show Advanced Options	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Default Information Originate	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Default Metric	1		
Redistribute Connected	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Redistribute Static	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Redistribute OSPF	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Figure 3-2-7-2

RIP	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable RIP.

Update Timer	It defines the interval to send routing updates. Range: 5-2147483647, in seconds.
Timeout Timer	It defines the routing aging time. If no update package on a routing is received within the aging time, the routing's Routing Cost in the routing table will be set to 16. Range: 5-2147483647, in seconds.
Garbage Collection Timer	It defines the period from the routing cost of a routing becomes 16 to it is deleted from the routing table. In the time of Garbage-Collection, RIP uses 16 as the routing cost for sending routing updates. If Garbage Collection times out and the routing still has not been updated, the routing will be completely removed from the routing table. Range: 5-2147483647, in seconds.
Version	RIP version. The options are v1 and v2.
<b>Advanced Settings</b>	
Default Information Originate	Default information will be released when this function is enabled.
Default Metric	The default cost for the router to reach destination. Range: 0-16
Redistribute Connected	Check to enable.
Metric	Set metric after "Redistribute Connected" is enabled. Range: 0-16.
Redistribute Static	Check to enable.
Metric	Set metric after "Redistribute Static" is enabled. Range: 0-16.
Redistribute OSPF	Check to enable.
Metric	Set metric after "Redistribute OSPF" is enabled. Range: 0-16.

Table 3-2-7-2 RIP Parameters

Distance/Metric Management

Distance	IP Address	Netmask	ACL Name	Operation

Metric	Policy In/Out	Interface	ACL Name	Operation

Filter Policy

Policy Type	Policy Name	Policy In/Out	Interface	Operation

Passive Interface

Passive Interface	Operation

Interface

Interface	Send Version	Receive Version	Split-Horizon	Authentication Mode	Authentication String	Authentication Key-chain	Operation

Neighbor

IP Address	Operation

Network

IP Address	Netmask	Operation

Figure 3-2-7-3

Item	Description
<b>Distance/Metric Management</b>	
Distance	Set the administrative distance that a RIP route learns. Range: 1-255.
IP Address	Set the IP address of RIP route.
Netmask	Set the netmask of RIP route.
ACL Name	Set ACL name of RIP route.
Metric	The metric of received route or sent route from the interface. Range: 0-16.
Policy in/out	Select from "in" and "out".

Interface	Select interface of the route.
ACL Name	Access control list name of the route strategy.
<b>Filter Policy</b>	
Policy Type	Select from "access-list" and "prefix-list".
Policy Name	User-defined prefix-list name.
Policy in/out	Select from "in" and "out".
Interface	Select interface from "cellular0", "LAN1/WAN" and "Bridge0".
<b>Passive Interface</b>	
Passive Interface	Select interface from "cellular0" and "LAN1/WAN", "Bridge0".
<b>Interface</b>	
Interface	Select interface from "cellular0", "LAN1/WAN" and "Bridge0".
Send Version	Select from "default", "v1" and "v2".
Receive Version	Select from "default", "v1" and "v2".
Split-Horizon	Select from "enable" and "disable".
Authentication Mode	Select from "text" and "md5".
Authentication String	The authentication key for package interaction in RIPV2.
Authentication Key-chain	The authentication key-chain for package interaction in RIPV2.
<b>Neighbor</b>	
IP Address	Set RIP neighbor's IP address manually.
<b>Network</b>	
IP Address	The IP address of interface for RIP publishing.
Netmask	The netmask of interface for RIP publishing.

Table 3-2-7-3

### 3.2.7.3 OSPF

OSPF, short for Open Shortest Path First, is a link status based on interior gateway protocol developed by IETF.

If a router wants to run the OSPF protocol, there should be a Router ID that can be manually configured. If no Router ID configured, the system will automatically select an IP address of interface as the Router ID. The selection order is as follows:

- If a Loopback interface address is configured, then the last configured IP address of Loopback interface will be used as the Router ID;
- If no Loopback interface address is configured, the system will choose the interface with the biggest IP address as the Router ID.

**Five types of packets of OSPF:**

- **Hello packet**
- **DD packet** (Database Description Packet)
- **LSR packet** (Link-State Request Packet)
- **LSU packet** (Link-State Update Packet)
- **LSAck packet** (Link-State Acknowledgment Packet)

**Neighbor and Neighboring**

After OSPF router starts up, it will send out Hello Packets through the OSPF interface. Upon receipt of Hello packet, OSPF router will check the parameters defined in the packet. If it's consistent, a neighbor relationship will be formed. Not all matched sides in neighbor relationship can form the adjacency relationship. It is determined by the network type. Only when both sides successfully exchange DD packets and LSDB synchronization is achieved, the adjacency in the true sense can be formed. LSA describes the network topology around a router, LSDB describes entire network topology.

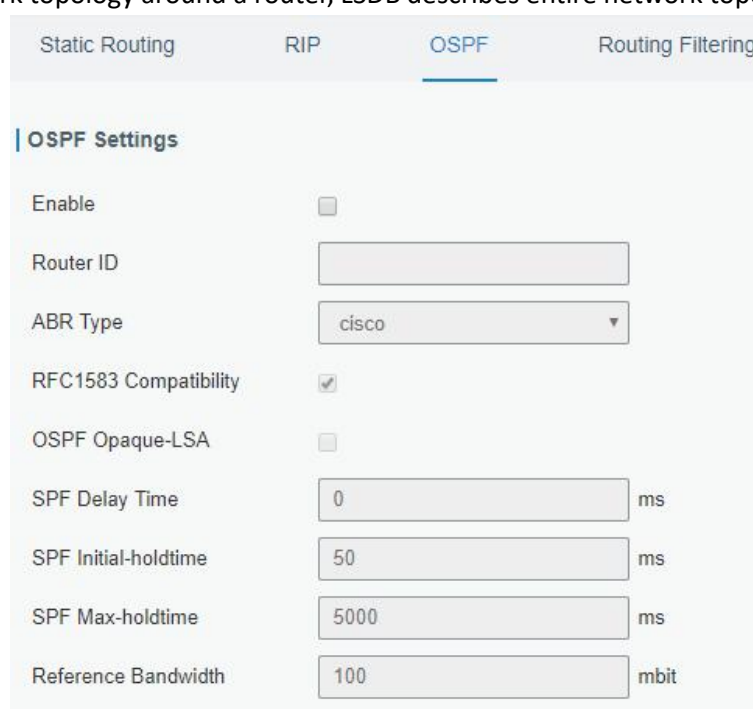


Figure 3-2-7-4

OSPF	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable OSPF.
Router ID	Router ID (IP address) of the originating LSA.
ABR Type	Select from cisco, ibm, standard and shortcut.
RFC1583 Compatibility	Enable/Disable.
OSPF Opaque-LSA	Enable/Disable LSA: a basic communication means of the OSPF routing protocol for the Internet Protocol (IP).

SPF Delay Time	Set the delay time for OSPF SPF calculations. Range: 0-6000000, in milliseconds.
SPF Initial-holdtime	Set the initialization time of OSPF SPF. Range: 0-6000000, in milliseconds.
SPF Max-holdtime	Set the maximum time of OSPF SPF. Range: 0-6000000, in milliseconds.
Reference Bandwidth	Range: 1-4294967, in Mbit.

Table 3-2-7-4 OSPF Parameters

Interface

Interface	Hello Interval(s)	Dead Interval(s)	Retransmit Interval(s)	Transmit Delay(s)	Operation
Bridge0	10	40	5	1	

Interface Advanced Options ☒

Interface	Network	Cost	Priority	Authentication	Key ID	Key	Operation
Bridge	broad	10	1				

Figure 3-2-7-5

Item	Description
<b>Interface</b>	
Interface	Select interface from "cellular0", "LAN1/WAN" and "Bridge0".
Hello Interval (s)	Send interval of Hello packet. If the Hello time between two adjacent routers is different, the neighbour relationship cannot be established. Range: 1-65535.
Dead Interval (s)	Dead Time. If no Hello packet is received from the neighbours within the dead time, then the neighbour is considered failed. If dead times of two adjacent routers are different, the neighbour relationship cannot be established.
Retransmit Interval (s)	When the router notifies an LSA to its neighbour, it is required to make acknowledgement. If no acknowledgement packet is received within the retransmission interval, this LSA will be retransmitted to the neighbour. Range: 3-65535.
Transmit Delay (s)	It will take time to transmit OSPF packets on the link. So a certain delay time should be increased before transmission the aging time of LSA. This configuration needs to be further considered on the low-speed link. Range: 1-65535.
<b>Interface Advanced Options</b>	
Interface	Select interface.
Network	Select OSPF network type.
Cost	Set the cost of running OSPF on an interface. Range: 1-65535.

Priority	Set the OSPF priority of interface. Range: 0-255.
Authentication	Set the authentication mode that will be used by the OSPF area. Simple: a simple authentication password should be configured and confirmed again. MD5: MD5 key & password should be configured and confirmed again.
Key ID	It only takes effect when MD5 is selected. Range 1-255.
Key	The authentication key for OSPF packet interaction.

Table 3-2-7-5 OSPF Parameters

**Passive Interface**

Passive Interface	Operation
	+

**Network**

IP Address	Netmask	Area ID	Operation
			+

**Neighbor**

IP Address	Priority	Poll	Operation
			+

**Area**

Area ID	Area	No Summary	Authentication	Operation
				+

Figure 3-2-7-6

Item	Description
<b>Passive Interface</b>	
Passive Interface	Select interface from "cellular0", "LAN1/WAN" and "Bridge0".
<b>Network</b>	
IP Address	The IP address of local network.
Netmask	The netmask of local network.
Area ID	The area ID of original LSA's router.
<b>Area</b>	
Area ID	Set the ID of the OSPF area (IP address).
Area	Select from "Stub" and "NSSA". The backbone area (area ID 0.0.0.0) cannot be set as "Stub" or "NSSA".
No Summary	Forbid route summarization.
Authentication	Select authentication from "simple" and "md5".

Table 3-2--7-6 OSPF Parameters

Area Advanced Options ☒

Area Range

Area ID	IP Address	Netmask	No Advertise	Cost	Operation
					+

Area Filter

Area ID	Filter Type	ACL Name	Operation
			+

Area Virtual Link

Area ID	ABR Address	Authenticat ion	Key ID	Key	Hello Interval	Dead Interval	Retransmit Interval	Transmit Delay	Operation
									+



Figure 3-2-7-7

Area Advanced Options	
Item	Description
<b>Area Range</b>	
Area ID	The area ID of the interface when it runs OSPF (IP address).
IP Address	Set the IP address.
Netmask	Set the netmask.
No Advertise	Forbid the route information to be advertised among different areas.
Cost	Range: 0-16777215
<b>Area Filter</b>	
Area ID	Select an Area ID for Area Filter.
Filter Type	Select from "import", "export", "filter-in", and "filter-out".
ACL Name	Enter an ACL name which is set on "Routing > Routing Filtering" webpage.
<b>Area Virtual Link</b>	
Area ID	Set the ID number of OSPF area.
ABR Address	ABR is the router connected to multiple outer areas.
Authentication	Select from "simple" and "md5".
Key ID	It only takes effect when MD5 is selected. Range 1-15.
Key	The authentication key for OSPF packet interaction.
Hello Interval	Set the interval time for sending Hello packets through the interface. Range: 1-65535.
Dead Interval	The dead interval time for sending Hello packets through the interface. Range: 1-65535.
Retransmit Interval	The retransmission interval time for re-sending LSA. Range: 1-65535.
Transmit Delay	The delay time for LSA transmission. Range: 1-65535.

Table 3-2-7-7 OSPF Parameters



**Redistribution**

Redistribution Type	Metric	Metric Type	Route Map	Operation
connected ▼		1 ▼		
				

Redistribution Advanced Options ☒

Always Redistribute Default Route ☐

Redistribute Default Route Metric

Redistribute Default Route Metric Type

**Distance Management**


Area Type	Distance	Operation
		

Figure 3-2-7-8

Item	Description
<b>Redistribution</b>	
Redistribution Type	Select from "connected", "static" and "rip".
Metric	The metric of redistribution router. Range: 0-16777214.
Metric Type	Select Metric type from "1" and "2".
Route Map	Mainly used to manage route for redistribution.
<b>Redistribution Advanced Options</b>	
Always Redistribute Default Route	Send redistribution default route after starting up.
Redistribute Default Route Metric	Send redistribution default route metric. Range: 0-16777214.
Redistribute Default Route Metric Type	Select from "0", "1" and "2".
<b>Distance Management</b>	
Area Type	Select from "intra-area", "inter-area" and "external".
Distance	Set the OSPF routing distance for area learning. Range: 1-255.

Table 3-2-7-8 OSPF Parameters

### 3.2.7.4 Routing Filtering

The screenshot displays the 'Routing Filtering' configuration page. It features two main sections: 'Access Control List' and 'IP Prefix-List'. Each section contains a table for defining filtering rules. In the 'Access Control List' table, the 'Action' is set to 'deny' and the 'Match Any' checkbox is checked. The 'IP Prefix-List' table also has 'deny' as the action and 'Match Any' checked. Both tables include fields for Name, IP Address, and Netmask, along with '+' and 'X' icons for adding and deleting rules.

Figure 3-2-7-9

Routing Filtering	
Item	Description
<b>Access Control List</b>	
Name	User-defined name, need to start with a letter. Only letters, digits and underline (_) are allowed.
Action	Select from "permit" and "deny".
Match Any	No need to set IP address and subnet mask.
IP Address	User-defined.
Netmask	User-defined.
<b>IP Prefix-List</b>	
Name	User-defined name, need to start with a letter. Only letters, digits and underline (_) are allowed.
Sequence Number	A prefix name list can be matched with multiple rules. One rule is matched with one sequence number. Range: 1-4294967295.
Action	Select from "permit" and "deny".
Match Any	No need to set IP address, subnet mask, FE Length, and LE Length.
IP Address	User-defined.
Netmask	User-defined.
FE Length	Specify the minimum number of mask bits that must be matched. Range: 0-32.
LE Length	Specify the maximum number of mask bits that must be matched. Range: 0-32.

Table 3-2-7-9 Routing Filtering Parameters

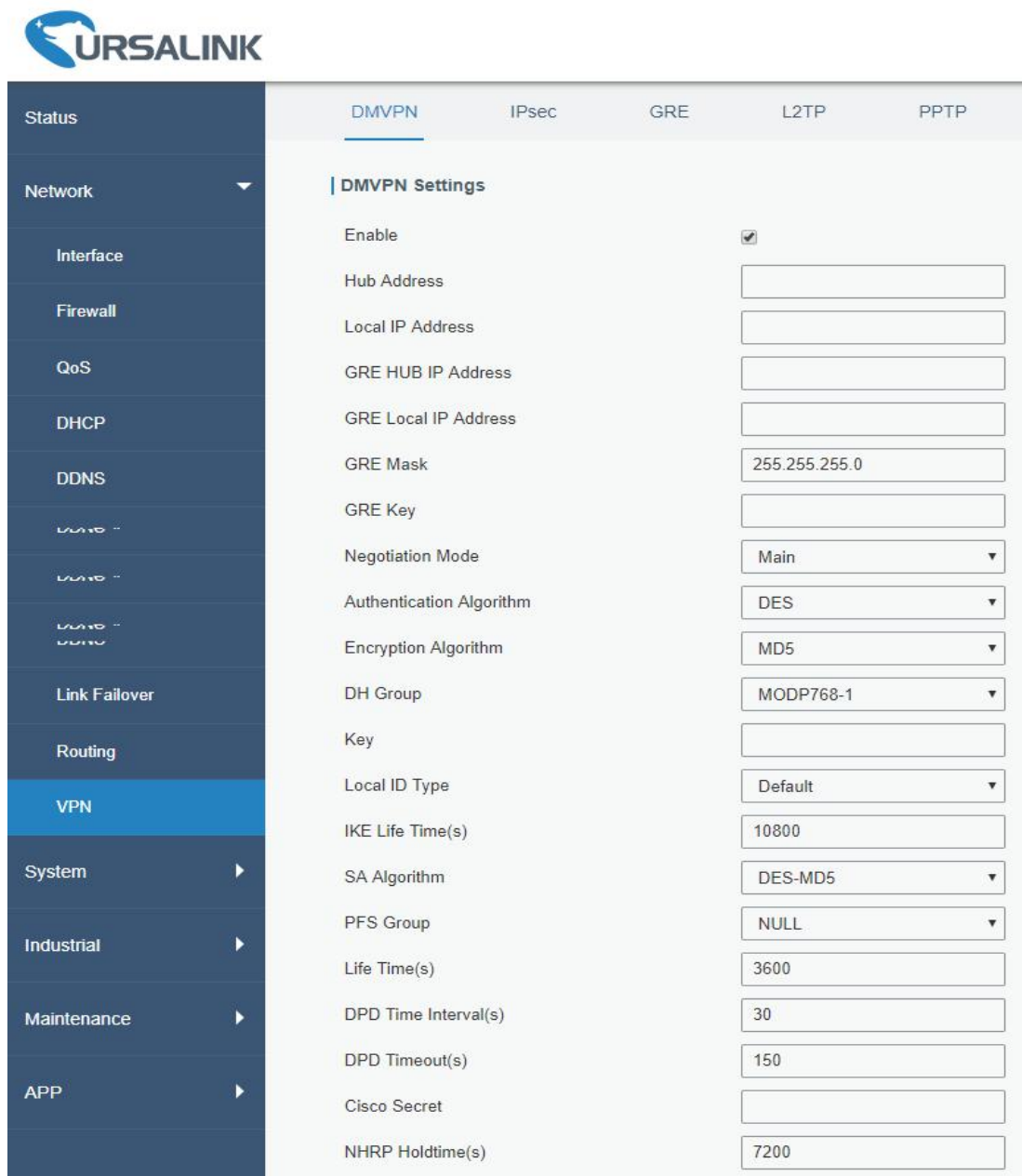
### 3.2.8 VPN

Virtual Private Networks, also called VPNs, are used to securely connect two private networks together so that devices can connect from one network to the other network via secure channels.

The UR32 supports DMVPN, IPsec, GRE, L2TP, PPTP, OpenVPN, as well as GRE over IPsec and L2TP over IPsec.

### 3.2.8.1 DMVPN

A dynamic multi-point virtual private network (DMVPN), combining mGRE and IPsec, is a secure network that exchanges data between sites without passing traffic through an organization's headquarter VPN server or router.



Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable DMVPN.
Hub Address	The IP address or domain name of DMVPN Hub.
Local IP Address	DMVPN local tunnel IP address.
GRE HUB IP Address	GRE Hub tunnel IP address.
GRE Local IP Address	
GRE Mask	255.255.255.0
GRE Key	
Negotiation Mode	Main
Authentication Algorithm	DES
Encryption Algorithm	MD5
DH Group	MODP768-1
Key	
Local ID Type	Default
IKE Life Time(s)	10800
SA Algorithm	DES-MD5
PFS Group	NULL
Life Time(s)	3600
DPD Time Interval(s)	30
DPD Timeout(s)	150
Cisco Secret	
NHRP Holdtime(s)	7200

Figure 3-2-8-1

DMVPN	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable DMVPN.
Hub Address	The IP address or domain name of DMVPN Hub.
Local IP address	DMVPN local tunnel IP address.
GRE Hub IP Address	GRE Hub tunnel IP address.

GRE Local IP Address	GRE local tunnel IP address.
GRE Netmask	GRE local tunnel netmask.
GRE Key	GRE tunnel key.
Negotiation Mode	Select from "Main" and "Aggressive".
Authentication Algorithm	Select from "DES", "3DES", "AES128", "AES192" and "AES256".
Encryption Algorithm	Select from "MD5" and "SHA1".
DH Group	Select from "MODP768_1", "MODP1024_2" and "MODP1536_5".
Key	Enter the preshared key.
Local ID Type	Select from "Default", "ID", "FQDN", and "User FQDN"
IKE Life Time (s)	Set the lifetime in IKE negotiation. Range: 60-86400.
SA Algorithm	Select from "DES_MD5", "DES_SHA1", "3DES_MD5", "3DES_SHA1", "AES128_MD5", "AES128_SHA1", "AES192_MD5", "AES192_SHA1", "AES256_MD5" and "AES256_SHA1".
PFS Group	Select from "NULL", "MODP768_1", "MODP1024_2" and "MODP1536-5".
Life Time (s)	Set the lifetime of IPsec SA. Range: 60-86400.
DPD Interval Time (s)	Set DPD interval time
DPD Timeout (s)	Set DPD timeout.
Cisco Secret	Cisco Nhrp key.
NHRP Holdtime (s)	The holdtime of NHRP protocol.

Table 3-2-8-1 DMVPN Parameters

### 3.2.8.2 IPSec Server

IPsec is especially useful for implementing virtual private networks and for remote user access through dial-up connection to private networks. A big advantage of IPsec is that security arrangements can be handled without requiring changes to individual user computers.

IPsec provides three choices of security service: Authentication Header (AH), Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP), and Internet Key Exchange (IKE). AH essentially allows authentication of the senders' data. ESP supports both authentication of the sender and data encryption. IKE is used for cipher code exchange. All of them can protect one and more data flows between hosts, between host and gateway, and between gateways.

DMVPN
IPsec Server
IPsec
GRE

OpenVPN Server
Certifications

**IPsec Server**

Enable ☒

IPsec Mode Tunnel ▼

IPsec Protocol ESP ▼

Local Subnet

Local Subnet Mask

Local ID Type Default ▼

Remote Subnet

Remote Subnet Mask

Remote ID Type Default ▼

Figure 3-2-8-2

IPsec Server	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable IPsec tunnel. A maximum of 3 tunnels is allowed.
IPsec Mode	Select from "Tunnel" and "Transport".
IPsec Protocol	Select from "ESP" and "AH".
Local Subnet	Enter the local subnet IP address that IPsec protects.
Local Subnet Netmask	Enter the local netmask that IPsec protects.
Local ID Type	Select from "Default", "ID", "FQDN", and "User FQDN".
Remote Subnet	Enter the remote subnet IP address that IPsec protects.
Remote Subnet Mask	Enter the remote netmask that IPsec protects.
Remote ID type	Select from "Default", "ID", "FQDN", and "User FQDN".

Table 3-2-8-2 IPsec Parameters

**IKE Parameter** ☒

IKE Version: IKEv1 ▼

Negotiation Mode: Main ▼

Encryption Algorithm: DES ▼

Authentication Algorithm: MD5 ▼


DH Group: MODP768-1 ▼

Local Authentication: PSK ▼

XAUTH ☒

Lifetime(s): 10800

**XAUTH List**

Username	Password	Operation
		

**PSK List**


Selector	PSK	Operation
		

Figure 3-2-8-3

**SA Parameter** ☒

SA Algorithm: DES-MD5 ▼

PFS Group: NULL ▼

Lifetime(s): 3600

DPD Time Interval(s): 30

DPD Timeout(s): 150

**IPsec Advanced** ☒

Enable Compression ☐

VPN Over IPsec Type: NONE ▼

Figure 3-2-8-4

IKE Parameter	
Item	Description
IKE Version	Select from "IKEv1" and "IKEv2".
Negotiation Mode	Select from "Main" and "Aggressive".
Encryption Algorithm	Select from "DES", "3DES", "AES128", "AES192" and "AES256".
Authentication Algorithm	Select from "MD5" and "SHA1".
DH Group	Select from "MODP768_1", "MODP1024_2" and "MODP1536_5".
Local Authentication	Select from "PSK" and "CA".
XAUTH	Enter XAUTH username and password after XAUTH is enabled.

Lifetime (s)	Set the lifetime in IKE negotiation. Range: 60-86400.
<b>XAUTH List</b>	
Username	Enter the username used for the xauth authentication.
Password	Enter the password used for the xauth authentication.
<b>PSK List</b>	
Selector	Enter the corresponding identification number for PSK authentication.
PSK	Enter the pre-shared key.
<b>SA Parameter</b>	
SA Algorithm	Select from "DES_MD5", "DES_SHA1", "3DES_MD5", "3DES_SHA1", "AES128_MD5", "AES128_SHA1", "AES192_MD5", "AES192_SHA1", "AES256_MD5" and "AES256_SHA1".
PFS Group	Select from "NULL", "MODP768_1", "MODP1024_2" and "MODP1536_5".
Lifetime (s)	Set the lifetime of IPsec SA. Range: 60-86400.
DPD Interval Time(s)	Set DPD interval time to detect if the remote side fails.
DPD Timeout(s)	Set DPD timeout. Range: 10-3600.
<b>IPsec Advanced</b>	
Enable Compression	The head of IP packet will be compressed after it's enabled.
VPN Over IPsec Type	Select from "NONE", "GRE" and "L2TP" to enable VPN over IPsec function.

Table 3-2-8-3 IPsec Server Parameters

### 3.2.8.3 IPsec

DMVPN
IPsec Server
**IPsec**
GRE

OpenVPN Server
Certifications

**IPsec Settings**

— IPsec\_1

Enable

☒

IPsec Gateway Address

IPsec Mode

Tunnel

IPsec Protocol

ESP

Local Subnet

Local Subnet Mask

Local ID Type

Default

Remote Subnet

Remote Subnet Mask

Remote ID Type

Default

Figure 3-2-8-5

IPsec	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable IPsec tunnel. A maximum of 3 tunnels is allowed.
IPsec Gateway Address	Enter the IP address or domain name of remote IPsec server.
IPsec Mode	Select from "Tunnel" and "Transport".
IPsec Protocol	Select from "ESP" and "AH".
Local Subnet	Enter the local subnet IP address that IPsec protects.
Local Subnet Netmask	Enter the local netmask that IPsec protects.
Local ID Type	Select from "Default", "ID", "FQDN", and "User FQDN".
Remote Subnet	Enter the remote subnet IP address that IPsec protects.
Remote Subnet Mask	Enter the remote netmask that IPsec protects.
Remote ID type	Select from "Default", "ID", "FQDN", and "User FQDN".

Table 3-2-8-4 IPsec Parameters

<b>IKE Parameter</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
IKE Version	IKEv1 ▼
Negotiation Mode	Main ▼
Encryption Algorithm	DES ▼
Authentication Algorithm	MD5 ▼
DH Group	MODP768-1 ▼
Local Authentication	PSK ▼
Local Secrets	<input type="text"/>
XAUTH	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lifetime(s)	10800
<b>SA Parameter</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SA Algorithm	DES-MD5 ▼
PFS Group	NULL ▼
Lifetime(s)	3600
DPD Time Interval(s)	30
DPD Timeout(s)	150
<b>IPsec Advanced</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enable Compression	<input type="checkbox"/>
VPN Over IPsec Type	NONE ▼

Figure 3-2-8-6



IKE Parameter	
Item	Description
IKE Version	Select from "IKEv1" and "IKEv2".
Negotiation Mode	Select from "Main" and "Aggressive".
Encryption Algorithm	Select from "DES", "3DES", "AES128", "AES192" and "AES256".
Authentication Algorithm	Select from "MD5" and "SHA1".
DH Group	Select from "MODP768_1", "MODP1024_2" and "MODP1536_5".
Local Authentication	Select from "PSK" and "CA".
Local Secrets	Enter the pre-shared key.
XAUTH	Enter XAUTH username and password after XAUTH is enabled.
Lifetime (s)	Set the lifetime in IKE negotiation. Range: 60-86400.
SA Parameter	
SA Algorithm	Select from "DES_MD5", "DES_SHA1", "3DES_MD5", "3DES_SHA1", "AES128_MD5", "AES128_SHA1", "AES192_MD5", "AES192_SHA1", "AES256_MD5" and "AES256_SHA1".
PFS Group	Select from "NULL", "MODP768_1", "MODP1024_2" and "MODP1536_5".
Lifetime (s)	Set the lifetime of IPsec SA. Range: 60-86400.
DPD Interval Time(s)	Set DPD interval time to detect if the remote side fails.
DPD Timeout(s)	Set DPD timeout. Range: 10-3600.
IPsec Advanced	
Enable Compression	The head of IP packet will be compressed after it's enabled.
VPN Over IPsec Type	Select from "NONE", "GRE" and "L2TP" to enable VPN over IPsec function.

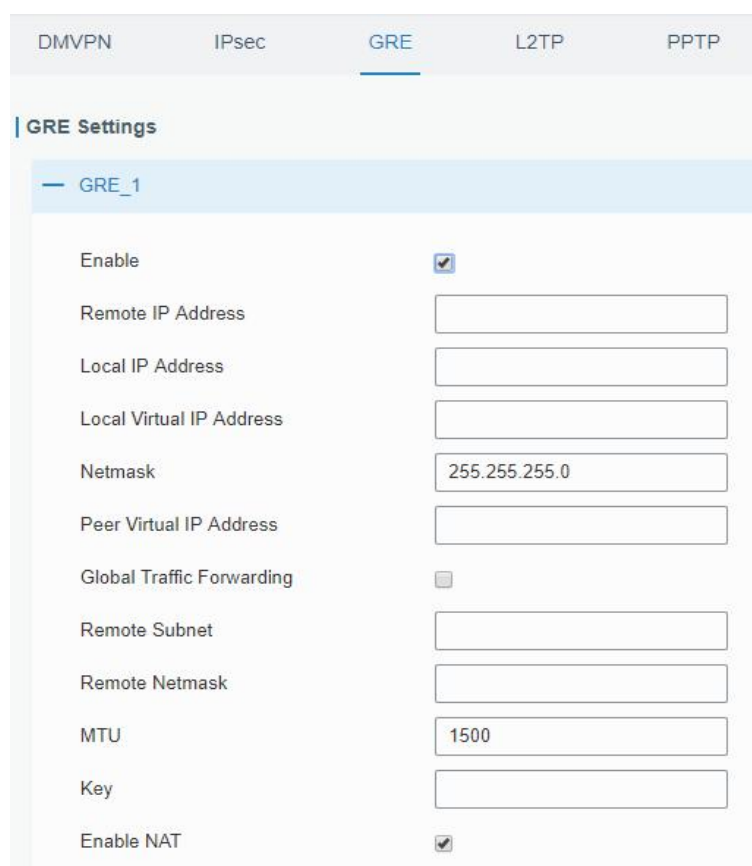
Table 3-2-8-5 IPsec Parameters

### 3.2.8.4 GRE

Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a protocol that encapsulates packets in order to route other protocols over IP networks. It's a tunneling technology that provides a channel through which encapsulated data message could be transmitted and encapsulation and decapsulation could be realized at both ends.

In the following circumstances the GRE tunnel transmission can be applied:

- GRE tunnel could transmit multicast data packets as if it were a true network interface. Single use of IPsec cannot achieve the encryption of multicast.
- A certain protocol adopted cannot be routed.
- A network of different IP addresses shall be required to connect other two similar networks.



DMVPN IPsec **GRE** L2TP PPTP

**GRE Settings**

GRE\_1

Enable ☒

Remote IP Address

Local IP Address

Local Virtual IP Address

Netmask

Peer Virtual IP Address

Global Traffic Forwarding ☐

Remote Subnet

Remote Netmask

MTU

Key

Enable NAT ☒

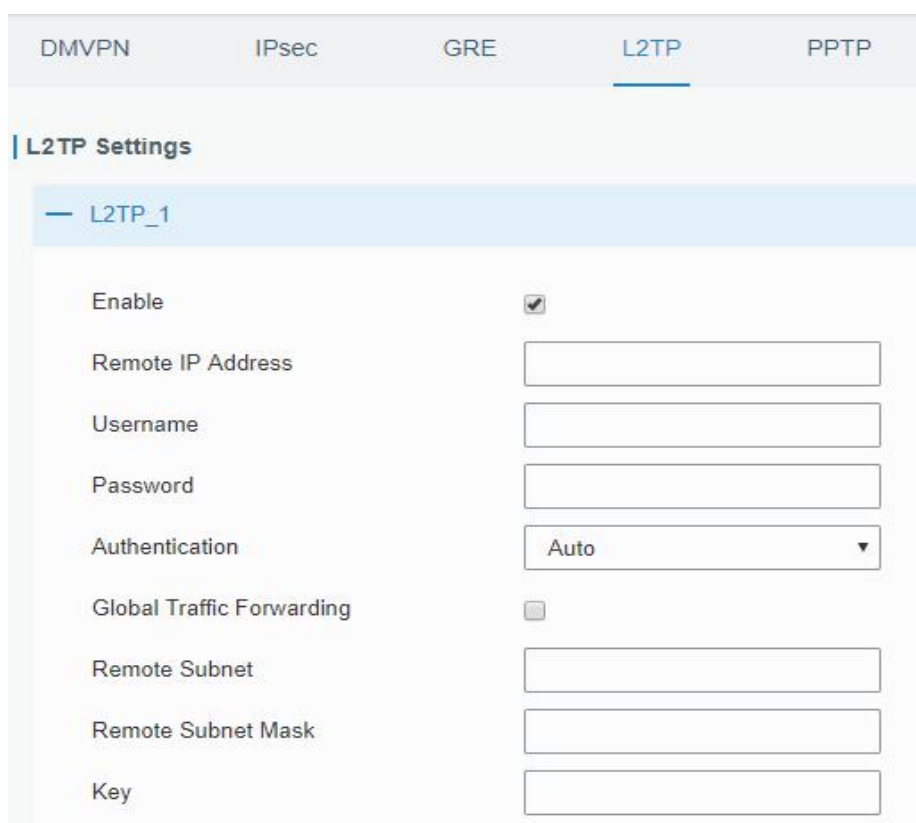
Figure 3-2-8-7

GRE	
Item	Description
Enable	Check to enable GRE function.
Remote IP Address	Enter the real remote IP address of GRE tunnel.
Local IP Address	Set the local IP address.
Local Virtual IP Address	Set the local tunnel IP address of GRE tunnel.
Netmask	Set the local netmask.
Peer Virtual IP Address	Enter remote tunnel IP address of GRE tunnel.
Global Traffic Forwarding	All the data traffic will be sent out via GRE tunnel when this function is enabled.
Remote Subnet	Enter the remote subnet IP address of GRE tunnel.
Remote Netmask	Enter the remote netmask of GRE tunnel.
MTU	Enter the maximum transmission unit. Range: 64-1500.
Key	Set GRE tunnel key.
Enable NAT	Enable NAT traversal function.

Table 3-2-8-6 GRE Parameters

### 3.2.8.5 L2TP

Layer Two Tunneling Protocol (L2TP) is an extension of the Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) used by an Internet service provider (ISP) to enable the operation of a virtual private network (VPN) over the Internet.



DMVPN IPsec GRE **L2TP** PPTP

**L2TP Settings**

— L2TP\_1

Enable ☒

Remote IP Address

Username

Password

Authentication

Global Traffic Forwarding ☐

Remote Subnet

Remote Subnet Mask

Key

Figure 3-2-8-8

L2TP	
Item	Description
Enable	Check to enable L2TP function.
Remote IP Address	Enter the public IP address or domain name of L2TP server.
Username	Enter the username that L2TP server provides.
Password	Enter the password that L2TP server provides.
Authentication	Select from "Auto", "PAP", "CHAP", "MS-CHAPv1" and "MS-CHAPv2".
Global Traffic Forwarding	All of the data traffic will be sent out via L2TP tunnel after this function is enabled.
Remote Subnet	Enter the remote IP address that L2TP protects.
Remote Subnet Mask	Enter the remote netmask that L2TP protects.
Key	Enter the password of L2TP tunnel.

Table 3-2-8-7 L2TP Parameters

Advanced Settings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Local IP Address	<input type="text"/>
Peer IP Address	<input type="text"/>
Enable NAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enable MPPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Address/Control Compression	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protocol Field Compression	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asyncmap Value	<input type="text" value="ffffff"/>
MRU	<input type="text" value="1500"/>
MTU	<input type="text" value="1500"/>
Link Detection Interval(s)	<input type="text" value="60"/>
Max Retries	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Expert Options	<input type="text"/>

Figure 3-2-8-9

Advanced Settings	
Item	Description
Local IP Address	Set tunnel IP address of L2TP client. Client will obtain tunnel IP address automatically from the server when it's null.
Peer IP Address	Enter tunnel IP address of L2TP server.
Enable NAT	Enable NAT traversal function.
Enable MPPE	Enable MPPE encryption.
Address/Control Compression	For PPP initialization. User can keep the default option.
Protocol Field Compression	For PPP initialization. User can keep the default option.
Asyncmap Value	One of the PPP protocol initialization strings. User can keep the default value. Range: 0-ffffff.
MRU	Set the maximum receive unit. Range: 64-1500.
MTU	Set the maximum transmission unit. Range: 64-1500
Link Detection Interval (s)	Set the link detection interval time to ensure tunnel connection. Range: 0-600.
Max Retries	Set the maximum times of retry to detect the L2TP connection failure. Range: 0-10.
Expert Options	User can enter some other PPP initialization strings in this field and separate the strings with blank space.

Table 3-2-8-8 L2TP Parameters

### 3.2.8.6 PPTP

Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP) is a protocol 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.

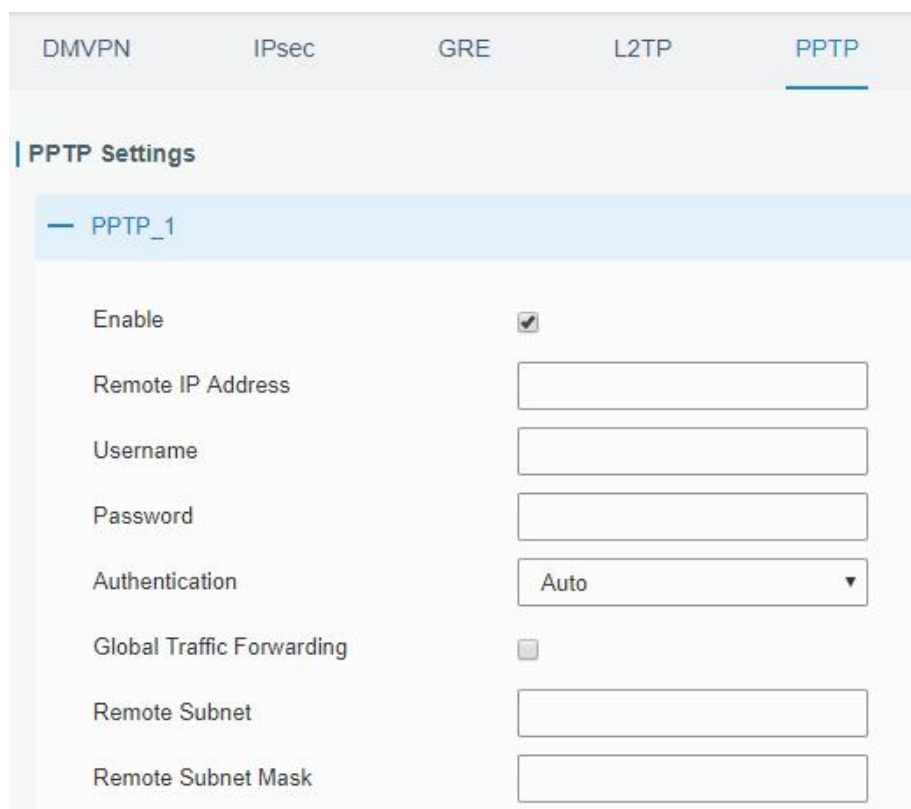


Figure 3-2-8-10

PPTP	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable PPTP client. A maximum of 3 tunnels is allowed.
Remote IP Address	Enter the public IP address or domain name of PPTP server.
Username	Enter the username that PPTP server provides.
Password	Enter the password that PPTP server provides.
Authentication	Select from "Auto", "PAP", "CHAP", "MS-CHAPv1", and "MS-CHAPv2".
Global Traffic Forwarding	All of the data traffic will be sent out via PPTP tunnel once enable this function.
Remote Subnet	Set the peer subnet of PPTP.
Remote Subnet Mask	Set the netmask of peer PPTP server.

Table 3-2-8-9 PPTP Parameters

Advanced Settings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Local IP Address	<input type="text"/>
Peer IP Address	<input type="text"/>
Enable NAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Enable MPPE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Address/Control Compression	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protocol Field Compression	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asyncmap Value	<input type="text" value="ffffff"/>
MRU	<input type="text" value="1500"/>
MTU	<input type="text" value="1500"/>
Link Detection Interval(s)	<input type="text" value="60"/>
Max Retries	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Expert Options	<input type="text"/>

Figure 3-2-8-11

PPTP Advanced Settings	
Item	Description
Local IP Address	Set IP address of PPTP client.
Peer IP Address	Enter tunnel IP address of PPTP server.
Enable NAT	Enable the NAT faction of PPTP.
Enable MPPE	Enable MPPE encryption.
Address/Control Compression	For PPP initialization. User can keep the default option.
Protocol Field Compression	For PPP initialization. User can keep the default option.
Asyncmap Value	One of the PPP protocol initialization strings. User can keep the default value. Range: 0-ffffff.
MRU	Enter the maximum receive unit. Range: 0-1500.
MTU	Enter the maximum transmission unit. Range: 0-1500.
Link Detection Interval (s)	Set the link detection interval time to ensure tunnel connection. Range: 0-600.
Max Retries	Set the maximum times of retrying to detect the PPTP connection failure. Range: 0-10.
Expert Options	User can enter some other PPP initialization strings in this field and separate the strings with blank space.

Table 3-2-8-10 PPTP Parameters

### Related Configuration Example

[PPTP Application Example](#)

### 3.2.8.7 OpenVPN Client

OpenVPN is an open source virtual private network (VPN) product that offers a simplified security framework, modular network design, and cross-platform portability.

Advantages of OpenVPN include:

- Security provisions that function against both active and passive attacks.
- Compatibility with all major operating systems.
- High speed (1.4 megabytes per second typically).
- Ability to configure multiple servers to handle numerous connections simultaneously.
- All encryption and authentication features of the OpenSSL library.
- Advanced bandwidth management.
- A variety of tunneling options.
- Compatibility with smart cards that support the Windows Crypt application program interface (API).

Figure 3-2-8-12

OpenVPN Client	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable OpenVPN client. A maximum of 3 tunnels is allowed.

Protocol	Select from "UDP" and "TCP".
Remote IP Address	Enter remote OpenVPN server's IP address or domain name.
Port	Enter the listening port number of remote OpenVPN server. Range: 1-65535.
Interface	Select from "tun" and "tap".
Authentication	Select from "None", "Pre-shared", "Username/Password", "X.509 cert", and "X.509 cert+user".
Local Tunnel IP	Set local tunnel address.
Remote Tunnel IP	Enter remote tunnel address.
Global Traffic Forwarding	All the data traffic will be sent out via OpenVPN tunnel when this function is enabled.
Enable TLS Authentication	Check to enable TLS authentication.
Username	Enter username provided by OpenVPN server.
Password	Enter password provided by OpenVPN server.
Enable NAT	Enable NAT traversal function.
Compression	Select LZO to compress data.
Link Detection Interval (s)	Set link detection interval time to ensure tunnel connection. Range: 10-1800.
Link Detection Timeout (s)	Set link detection timeout. OpenVPN will be reestablished after timeout. Range: 60-3600.
Cipher	Select from "NONE", "BF-CBC", "DE-CBC", "DES-EDE3-CBC", "AES-128-CBC", "AES-192-CBC" and "AES-256-CBC".
MTU	Enter the maximum transmission unit. Range: 128-1500.
Max Frame Size	Set the maximum frame size. Range: 128-1500.
Verbose Level	Select from "ERROR", "WARNING", "NOTICE" and "DEBUG".
Expert Options	User can enter some other PPP initialization strings in this field and separate the strings with blank space.
<b>Local Route</b>	
Subnet	Set the local route's IP address.
Subnet Mask	Set the local route's netmask.

Table 3-2-8-11 OpenVPN Client Parameters

### 3.2.8.8 OpenVPN Server

The UR32 supports OpenVPN server to create secure point-to-point or site-to-site connections in routed or bridged configurations and remote access facilities.



DMVPN	IPsec	GRE	L2TP	PPTP	OpenVPN Client	OpenVPN Server
<b>OpenVPN Server Settings</b>						
Enable	<input type="checkbox"/>					
Protocol	UDP ▼					
Port	1194					
Listening IP						
Interface	tun ▼					
Authentication	None ▼					
Local Virtual IP						
Remote Virtual IP						
Enable NAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>					
Compression	LZO ▼					
Link Detection Interval	60					
Cipher	None ▼					
MTU	1500					
Max Frame Size	1500					
Verbose Level	ERROR ▼					
Expert Options						

Figure 3-2-8-13

Local Route		
Subnet	Netmask	Operation
		<a href="#">+</a>

Account		
Username	Password	Operation
		<a href="#">+</a>

Figure 3-2-8-14

OpenVPN Server	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable/disable OpenVPN server.
Protocol	Select from TCP and UDP.
Port	Fill in listening port number. Range: 1-65535.
Listening IP	Enter WAN IP address or LAN IP address. Leaving it blank refers to all active WAN IP and LAN IP address.
Interface	Select from " tun" and "tap".
Authentication	Select from "None", "Pre-shared", "Username/Password", "X.509 cert" and "X. 509 cert +user".
Local Virtual IP	The local tunnel address of OpenVPN's tunnel.
Remote Virtual IP	The remote tunnel address of OpenVPN's tunnel.

Client Subnet	Local subnet IP address of OpenVPN client.
Client Netmask	Local netmask of OpenVPN client.
Renegotiation Interval(s)	Set interval for renegotiation. Range: 0-86400.
Max Clients	Maximum OpenVPN client number. Range: 1-128.
Enable CRL	Enable CRL
Enable Client to Client	Allow access between different OpenVPN clients.
Enable Dup Client	Allow multiple users to use the same certification.
Enable NAT	Check to enable the NAT traversal function.
Compression	Select "LZO" to compress data.
Link Detection Interval	Set link detection interval time to ensure tunnel connection. Range: 10-1800.
Cipher	Select from "NONE", "BF-CBC", "DES-CBC", "DES-EDE3-CBC", "AES-128-CBC", "AES-192-CBC" and "AES-256-CBC".
MTU	Enter the maximum transmission unit. Range: 64-1500.
Max Frame Size	Set the maximum frame size. Range: 64-1500.
Verbose Level	Select from "ERROR", "WARNING", "NOTICE" and "DEBUG".
Expert Options	User can enter some other PPP initialization strings in this field and separate the strings with blank space.
<b>Local Route</b>	
Subnet	The real local IP address of OpenVPN client.
Netmask	The real local netmask of OpenVPN client.
<b>Account</b>	
Username & Password	Set username and password for OpenVPN client.

Table 3-2-8-12 OpenVPN Server Parameters

### 3.2.8.9 Certifications

User can import/export certificate and key files for OpenVPN and IPsec on this page.

The screenshot shows the 'Certifications' tab in the OpenVPN Client configuration interface. Under the 'OpenVPN client\_1' section, there is a table-like structure with rows for different certificate components. Each row has a text input field followed by a 'Browse' button and three action buttons: 'Import', 'Export', and 'Delete'.

Component	Field	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
CA	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
Public Key	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
Private Key	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
TA	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
Preshared Key	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
PKCS12	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete

Figure 3-2-8-15

OpenVPN Client	
Item	Description
CA	Import/Export CA certificate file.
Public Key	Import/Export public key file.
Private Key	Import/Export private key file.
TA	Import/Export TA key file.
Preshared Key	Import/Export static key file.
PKCS12	Import/Export PKCS12 certificate file.

Table 3-2-8-13 OpenVPN Client Certification Parameters

**OpenVPN Server**

— OpenVPN Server

CA	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
Public Key	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
Private Key	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
DH	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
TA	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
CRL	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
Preshared Key	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete

Figure 3-2-8-16

OpenVPN Server	
Item	Description
CA	Import/Export CA certificate file.
Public Key	Import/Export public key file.
Private Key	Import/Export private key file.
DH	Import/Export DH key file.
TA	Import/Export TA key file.
CRL	Import/Export CRL.
Preshared Key	Import/Export static key file.

Table 3-2-8-14 OpenVPN Server Parameters

**IPsec**

— IPsec\_1

CA	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
Client Key	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
Server Key	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
Private Key	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
CRL	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete

Figure 3-2-8-17

IPsec	
Item	Description
CA	Import/Export CA certificate.
Client Key	Import/Export client key.
Server Key	Import/Export server key.
Private Key	Import/Export private key.
CRL	Import/Export certificate recovery list.

Table 3-2-8-15 IPsec Parameters

**IPsec Server**

— IPsec Server

CA	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
Local Certificate	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
Private Key	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete
CRL	<input type="text"/>	Browse	Import	Export	Delete

Figure 3-2-8-18

IPsec Server	
Item	Description
CA	Import/Export CA certificate.
Local Certificate	Import/Export Local Certificate file.
Private Key	Import/Export private key.
CRL	Import/Export certificate recovery list.

Table 3-2-8-16 IPsec Server Parameters

### 3.3 System

This section describes how to configure general settings, such as administration account, access service, system time, common user management, SNMP, AAA, event alarms, etc.

#### 3.3.1 General Settings

##### 3.3.1.1 General

General settings include system info and HTTPS certificates.

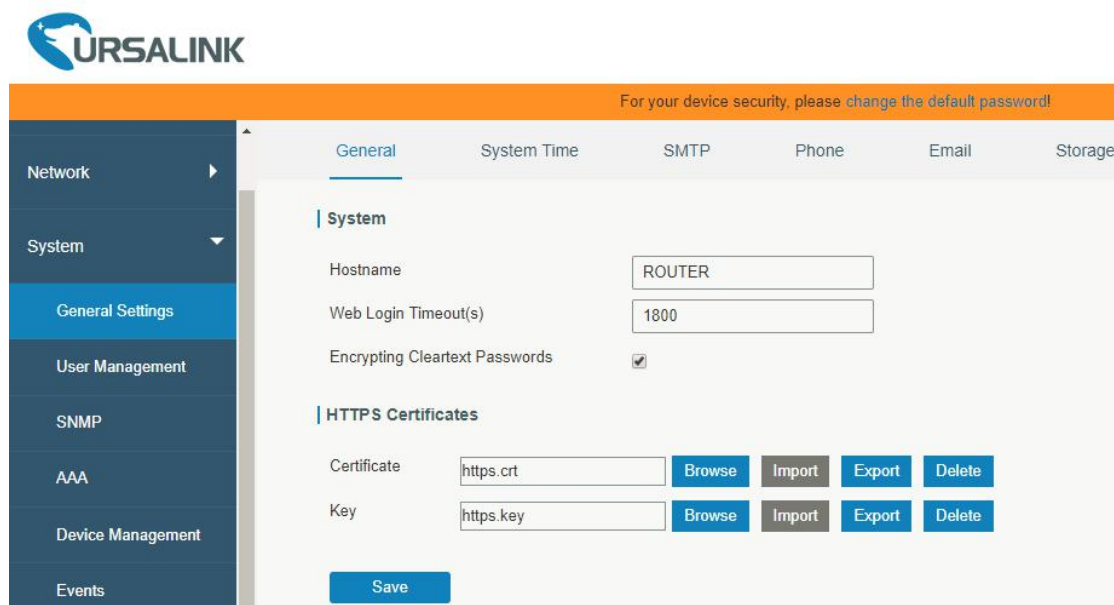


Figure 3-3-1-1

General		
Item	Description	Default
System		
Hostname	User-defined router name, needs to start with a letter.	ROUTER
Web Login Timeout (s)	You need to log in again if it times out. Range: 100-3600.	1800
Encrypting Cleartext Passwords	This function will encrypt all of cleartext passwords into ciphertext passwords.	Enable
HTTPS Certificates		
Certificate	Click "Browse" button, choose certificate file on the PC, and then click "Import" button to upload the file into router. Click "Export" button will export the file to the PC. Click "Delete" button will delete the file.	--
Key	Click "Browse" button, choose key file on the PC, and then click "Import" button to upload the file into router. Click "Export" button will export file to the PC. Click "Delete" button will delete the file.	--

Table 3-3-1-1 General Setting Parameters

### 3.3.1.2 System Time

This section explains how to set the system time including time zone and time synchronization type.

**Note:** to ensure that the router runs with the correct time, it's recommended that you set the system time when configuring the router.

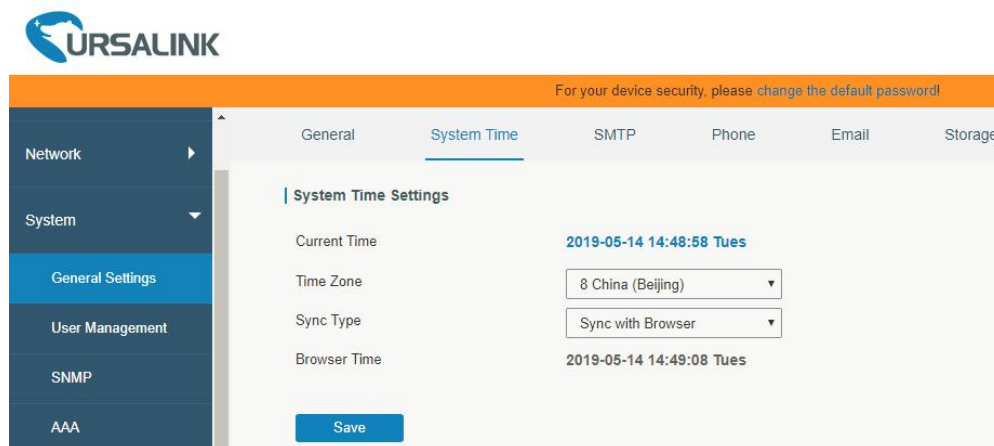


Figure 3-3-1-2

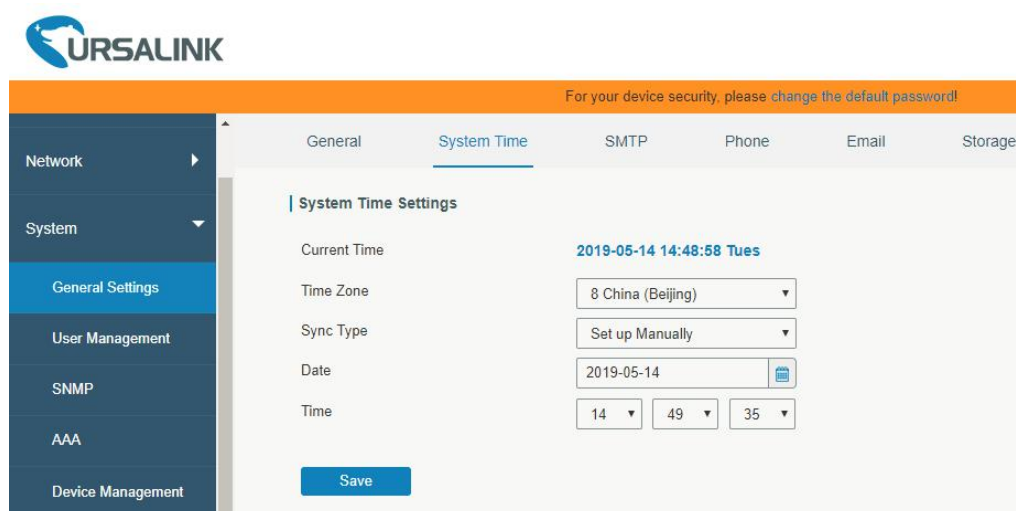


Figure 3-3-1-3

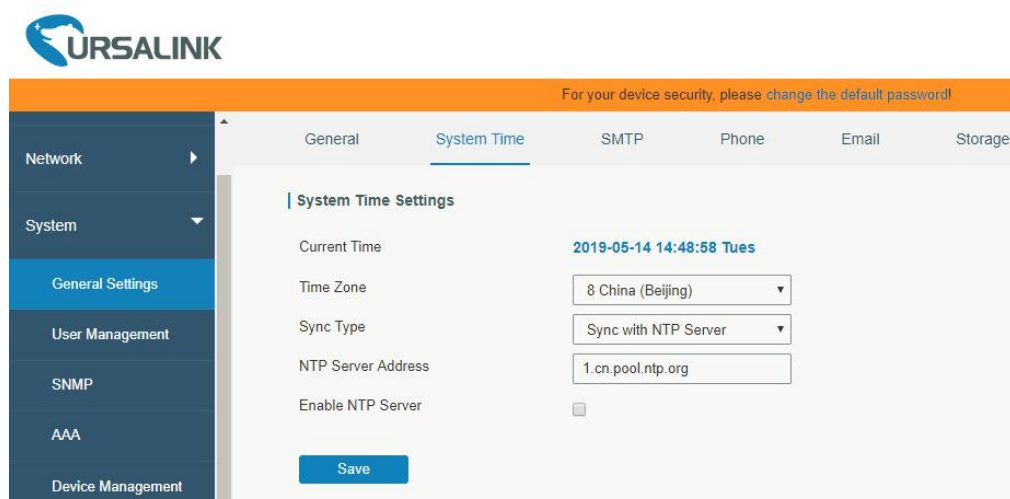


Figure 3-3-1-4

System Time	
Item	Description
Current Time	Show the current system time.
Time Zone	Click the drop down list to select the time zone you are in.
Sync Type	Click the drop down list to select the time synchronization type.
Sync with Browser	Synchronize time with browser.
Browser Time	Show the current time of browser.
Set up Manually	Manually configure the system time.
Sync with NTP Server	Synchronize time with NTP server so as to achieve time synchronization of all devices equipped with a clock on network.
Sync with NTP Server	
NTP Server Address	Set NTP server address (domain name/IP).
Enable NTP Server	NTP client on the network can achieve time synchronization with router after "Enable NTP Server" option is checked.

Table 3-3-1-2 System Time Parameters

### 3.3.1.3 SMTP

SMTP, short for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol, is a TCP/IP protocol used in sending and receiving e-mail. This section describes how to configure email settings.

For your device security, please change

Status Network System General Settings User Management SNMP AAA

General System Time **SMTP** Phone

**SMTP Client Settings**

Enable ☒

Email Address

Password

SMTP Server Address

Port

Encryption

Save Test

Figure 3-3-1-5

SMTP	
Item	Description
SMTP Client Settings	
Enable	Enable or disable SMTP client function.
Email Address	Enter the sender's email account.
Password	Enter the sender's email password.
SMTP Server Address	Enter SMTP server's domain name.
Port	Enter SMTP server port. Range: 1-65535.
Encryption	<p>Select from: None, TLS/SSL, STARTTLS.</p> <p>None: No encryption. The default port is 25.</p> <p>STARTTLS: STARTTLS is a way to take an existing insecure connection and upgrade it to a secure connection by using SSL/TLS. The default port is 587.</p> <p>TLS/SSL: SSL and TLS both provide a way to encrypt a communication channel between two computers (e.g. your computer and our server). TLS is the successor to SSL and the terms SSL and TLS are used interchangeably unless you're referring to a specific version of the protocol. The default port is 465.</p>

Table 3-3-1-3 SMTP Setting

## Related Topics

[DI Setting](#)

[Events Setting](#)

[Events Application Example](#)

### 3.3.1.4 Phone

Phone settings involve in call/SMS trigger, SMS control and SMS alarm for events.

1. Add phone list.
2. Select phone numbers and add them to the phone group.
3. Go to "Network > Interface > Cellular > Connection Mode > Connect on Demand > Trigger by Call / Trigger by SMS" or go to "System > Events > Event Settings > SMS" and then select the phone group ID.



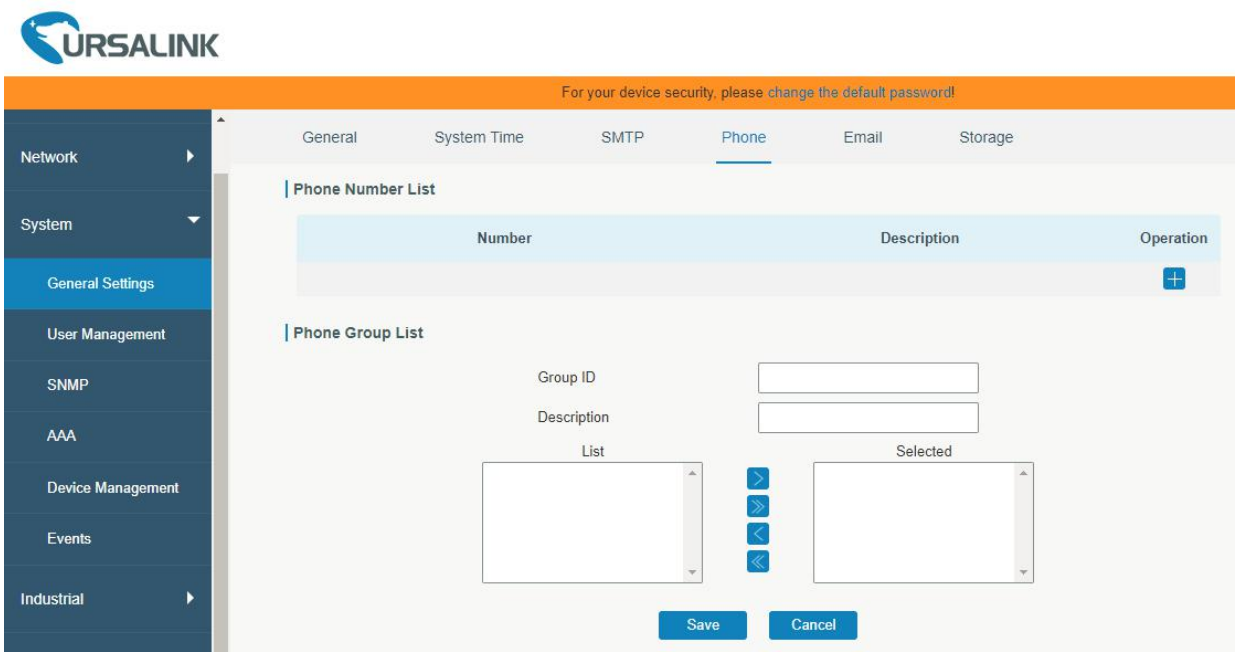


Figure 3-3-1-6

Phone	
Item	Description
Phone Number List	
Number	Enter the telephone number. Digits, "+" and "-" are allowed.
Description	The description of the telephone number.
Phone Group List	
Group ID	Set number for phone group. Range: 1-100.
Description	The description of the phone group.
List	Show the phone list.
Selected	Show the selected phone number.

Table 3-3-1-4 Phone Settings

Related Topic

[Connect on Demand](#)

3.3.1.5 SMS

GeneralSystem TimeSMTPPhoneSMSEmailStorage

Send SMS

Phone Number

Content

Send

Inbox

From

To

Sender

Search

Sender

Time

Content

<>10▼

Go to:

GO

Outbox

From

To

Recipient

Search

Recipient

Time

Content

Status

<>10▼

Go to:

GO

Figure 3-3-1-7

SMS	
Item	Description
Send SMS	
Phone Number	Enter the number to receive the SMS.
Content	SMS content.
Inbox/Outbox	
Sender	SMS sender from outside.
Recipient	SMS recipient which UR35 send to.
From	Select the start date.
To	Select the end date.

Table 3-3-1-5 SMS Settings

3.3.1.6 Email

Email settings involve email alarm for events.

1. Add email list.
2. Select email addresses and add them to the phone group.
3. Go to “System > Events > Event Settings > Email” and then select the email group ID.



For your device security, please change the default password!

General System Time SMTP Phone **Email** Storage

**Email List**

Email Address	Description	Operation
		+

**Email Group List**

Group ID

Description

List

Selected

Figure 3-3-1-8

Email	
Item	Description
<b>Email List</b>	
Email Address	Enter the Email address.
Description	The description of the Email address.
<b>Email Group List</b>	
Group ID	Set number for email group. Range: 1-100.
Description	The description of the Email group.
List	Show the Email address list.
Selected	Show the selected Email address.

Table 3-3-1-6 Email Settings

### 3.3.1.7 Storage

You can view Micro SD card information on this page.

**Micro SD**

Status Available

Storage (Capacity/Available) 7.2G/6.8G(1%)

Figure 3-3-1-9

Storage	
Item	Description
Status	Show the status of Micro SD card, such as “Available” or “Not Inserted”.
Storage (Capacity/Available)	The total capacity of the Micro SD Card。
Format	Format the Micro SD card.

Table 3-3-1-7 Storage Information

### 3.3.2 User Management

#### 3.3.2.1 Account

Here you can change the login username and password of the administrator.

**Note:** it is strongly recommended that you modify them for the sake of security.

Figure 3-3-2-1

Account	
Item	Description
Username	Enter a new username. You can use characters such as a-z, 0-9, "_", "-", "\$". The first character can't be a digit.
Old Password	Enter the old password.
New Password	Enter a new password.
Confirm New Password	Enter the new password again.

Table 2-3-2-1 Account Settings

#### 3.3.2.2 User Management

This section describes how to create common user accounts.

The common user permission includes Read-Only and Read-Write.

Figure 3-3-2-2

User Management	
Item	Description
Username	Enter a new username. You can use characters such as a-z, 0-9, "_", "-", "\$". The first character can't be a digit.
Password	Set password.
Permission	Select user permission from “Read-Only” and “Read-Write”. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Read-Only: users can only view the configuration of router in this level.</li> <li>- Read-Write: users can view and set the configuration of router in this level.</li> </ul>

Table 3-3-2-2 User Management

### 3.3.3 SNMP

SNMP is widely used in network management for network monitoring. SNMP exposes management data with variables form in managed system. The system is organized in a management information base (MIB) which describes the system status and configuration. These variables can be remotely queried by managing applications.

Configuring SNMP in networking, NMS, and a management program of SNMP should be set up at the Manager.

Configuration steps are listed as below for achieving query from NMS:

1. Enable SNMP setting.
2. Download MIB file and load it into NMS.
3. Configure MIB View.
4. Configure VCAM.

#### Related Configuration Example

[SNMP Application Example](#)

#### 3.3.3.1 SNMP

The UR32 supports SNMPv1, SNMPv2c and SNMPv3 version. SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c employ community

name authentication. SNMPv3 employs authentication encryption by username and password.

Figure 3-3-3-1

SNMP Settings	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable SNMP function.
Port	Set SNMP listened port. Range: 1-65535. The default port is 161.
SNMP Version	Select SNMP version; support SNMP v1/v2c/v3.
Location Information	Fill in the location information.
Contact Information	Fill in the contact information.

Table 3-3-3-1 SNMP Parameters

### 3.3.3.2 MIB View

This section explains how to configure MIB view for the objects.

Figure 3-3-3-2

MIB View	
Item	Description
View Name	Set MIB view's name.
View Filter	Select from "Included" and "Excluded".
View OID	Enter the OID number.
Included	You can query all nodes within the specified MIB node.
Excluded	You can query all nodes except for the specified MIB node.

Table 3-3-3-2 MIB View Parameters

### 3.3.3.3 VACM

This section describes how to configure VCAM parameters.

The screenshot shows the VACM configuration page with tabs for SNMP, MIB View, VACM (selected), Trap, and MIB. Below the tabs is the 'SNMP v1 & v2 User List' section. It contains a table with columns: Community, Permission, MIB View, Network, and Operation. There are two rows of configuration: one for 'private' with 'Read-write' permission, 'All' MIB View, and '0.0.0.0/0' Network; and another for 'public' with 'Read-only' permission, 'none' MIB View, and '0.0.0.0/0' Network. Each row has a delete icon (X) and a plus icon (+) at the end.

Community	Permission	MIB View	Network	Operation
private	Read-write	All	0.0.0.0/0	[X] [ + ]
public	Read-only	none	0.0.0.0/0	[X] [ + ]

Figure 3-3-3-3

VACM	
Item	Description
SNMP v1 & v2 User List	
Community	Set the community name.
Permission	Select from "Read-Only" and "Read-Write".
MIB View	Select an MIB view to set permissions from the MIB view list.
Network	The IP address and bits of the external network accessing the MIB view.
Read-Write	The permission of the specified MIB node is read and write.
Read-Only	The permission of the specified MIB node is read only.
SNMP v3 User List	
Group Name	Set the name of SNMPv3 group.
Security Level	Select from "NoAuth/NoPriv", "Auth/NoPriv", and "Auth/Priv".
Read-Only View	Select an MIB view to set permission as "Read-only" from the MIB view list.
Read-Write View	Select an MIB view to set permission as "Read-write" from the MIB view list.
Inform View	Select an MIB view to set permission as "Inform" from the MIB view list.

Table 3-3-3-3 VACM Parameters

### 3.3.3.4 Trap

This section explains how to enable network monitoring by SNMP trap.

SNMP   MIB View   VACM   Trap   MIB

**SNMP Trap**

Enable

☒

SNMP Version

SNMPv2 ▼

Server Address

Port

Name

Figure 3-3-3-4

SNMP Trap	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable SNMP Trap function.
SNMP Version	Select SNMP version; support SNMP v1/v2c/v3.
Server Address	Fill in NMS's IP address or domain name.
Port	Fill in UDP port. Port range is 1-65535. The default port is 162.
Name	Fill in the group name when using SNMP v1/v2c; fill in the username when using SNMP v3.
Auth/Priv Mode	Select from "NoAuth & No Priv", "Auth & NoPriv", and "Auth & Priv".

Table 3-3-3-4 Trap Parameters

3.3.3.5 MIB

This section describes how to download MIB files. The last MIB file “URSA-ROUTER-MIB.txt” is for the UR32 router.

SNMP   MIB View   VACM   Trap   MIB

**MIB Download**

MIB File

AGENTX-MIB.txt ▼

Download

Figure 3-3-3-5

MIB	
Item	Description
MIB File	Select the MIB file you need.
Download	Click "Download" button to download the MIB file to PC.

Table 3-3-3-5 MIB Download



### 3.3.4 AAA

AAA access control is used for visitors control and the available corresponding services once access is allowed. It adopts the same method to configure three independent safety functions. It provides modularization methods for following services:

- Authentication: verify if the user is qualified to access to the network.
- Authorization: authorize related services available for the user.
- Charging: record the utilization of network resources.

#### 3.3.4.1 Radius

Using UDP for its transport, Radius is generally applied in various network environments with higher requirements of security and permission of remote user access.

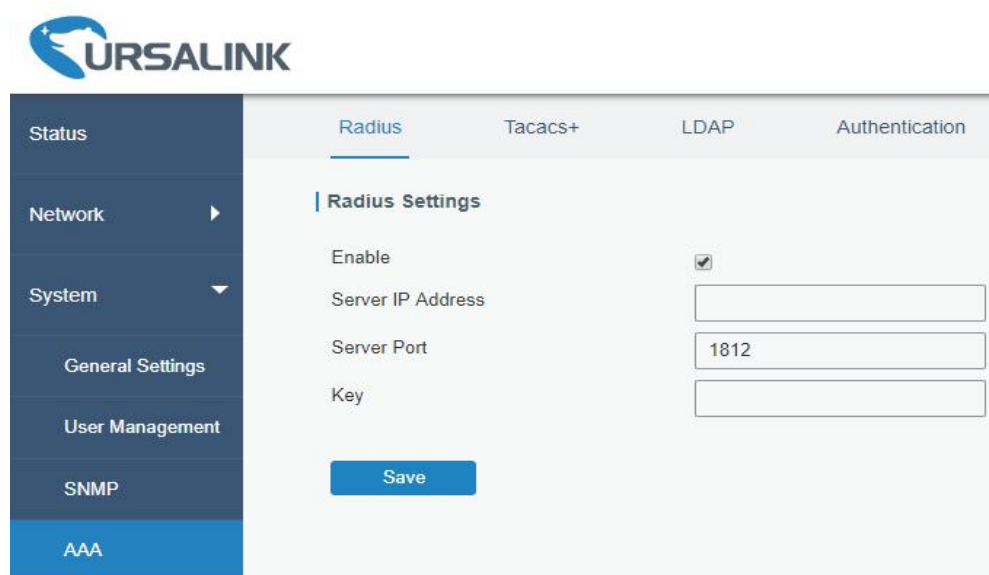



Figure 3-3-4-1

Radius	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable Radius.
Server IP Address	Fill in the Radius server IP address/domain name.
Server Port	Fill in the Radius server port. Range: 1-65535.
Key	Fill in the key consistent with that of Radius server in order to get connected with Radius server.

Table 3-3-4-1 Radius Parameters

#### 3.3.4.2 TACACS+

Using TCP for its transport, TACACS+ is mainly used for authentication, authorization and charging of the access users and terminal users by adopting PPP and VPDN.



Status
Network
System
General Settings
User Management
SNMP
AAA

Radius
Tacacs+
LDAP
Authentication

### Tacacs+ Settings

Enable ☒

Server IP Address

Server Port

Key

Save

Figure 3-3-4-2


TACACS+	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable TACACS+.
Server IP Address	Fill in the TACACS+ server IP address/domain name.
Server Port	Fill in the TACACS+ server port. Range: 1-65535.
Key	Fill in the key consistent with that of TACACS+ server in order to get connected with TACACS+ server.

Table 3-3-4-2 TACACS+ Parameters

### 3.3.4.3 LDAP

A common usage of LDAP is to provide a central place to store usernames and passwords. This allows many different applications and services to connect the LDAP server to validate users.

LDAP is based on a simpler subset of the standards contained within the [X.500](#) standard. Because of this relationship, LDAP is sometimes called X.500-lite as well.



Status
Network
System
General Settings
User Management
SNMP
AAA
Device Management

Radius
Tacacs+
LDAP
Authentication

### LDAP Settings

Enable ☒

Server IP Address

Server Port

Base DN

Security

Username

Password

Save

Figure 3-3-4-3

LDAP	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or Disable LDAP.
Server IP Address	Fill in the LDAP server's IP address/domain name. The maximum count is 10.
Server Port	Fill in the LDAP server's port. Range: 1-65535
Base DN	The top of LDAP directory tree.
Security	Select secure method from "None", "StartTLS" and "SSL".
Username	Enter the username to access the server.
Password	Enter the password to access the server.

Table 3-3-4-3 LDAP Parameters

### 3.3.4.4 Authentication

AAA supports the following authentication ways:

- None: uses no authentication, generally not recommended.
- Local: uses the local username database for authentication.
  - Advantages: rapidness, cost reduction.
  - Disadvantages: storage capacity limited by hardware.
- Remote: has user's information stored on authentication server. Radius, TACACS+ and LDAP supported for remote authentication.

When radius, TACACS+, and local are configured at the same time, the priority level is: 1 > 2 > 3.

Service	1	2	3
Console	None	None	None
Web	None	None	None
Telnet	None	None	None
SSH	None	None	None

Figure 3-3-4-4

Authentication	
Item	Description
Console	Select authentication for Console access.
Web	Select authentication for Web access.

Telnet	Select authentication for Telnet access.
SSH	Select authentication for SSH access.

Table 3-3-4-4 Authentication Parameters

### 3.3.5 Device Management

#### 3.3.5.1 DeviceHub

You can connect the device to the Ursalink DeviceHub on this page so as to manage the router centrally and remotely.

Figure 3-3-5-1

DeviceHub	
Item	Description
Status	Show the connection status between the router and the DeviceHub.
Disconnected	Click this button to disconnect the router from the DeviceHub.
Server Address	IP address or domain of the device management server.
Activation Method	Select activation method to connect the router to the DeviceHub server, options are "By Authentication Code" and "By Account name".
Authentication Code	Fill in the authentication code generated from the DeviceHub.
Account name	Fill in the registered DeviceHub account (email) and password.
Password	

Table 3-3-5-1

#### 3.3.5.2 Ursalink VPN

You can connect the device to the UrsalinkVPN on this page so as to manage the router and connected devices centrally and remotely.

Figure 3-3-5-2

UrsalinkVPN	
Item	Description
<b>UrsalinkVPN Settings</b>	
Server	Enter the IP address or domain name of UrsalinkVPN.
Port	Enter the HTTPS port number.
Authorization code	Enter the authorization code which generated by UrsalinkVPN.
Device Name	Enter the name of the device.
<b>UrsalinkVPN Status</b>	
UrsalinkVPN Status	Show the connection information about whether the router is connected to the UrsalinkVPN.
Local IP	Show the virtual IP of the router.
Remote IP	Show the virtual IP of the UrsalinkVPN.
Duration	Show the information on how long the router has been connected to the UrsalinkVPN.

Table 3-3-5-2

### 3.3.6 Events

Event feature is capable of sending alerts by Email when certain system events occur.

3.3.6.1 Events

You can view alarm messages on this page.

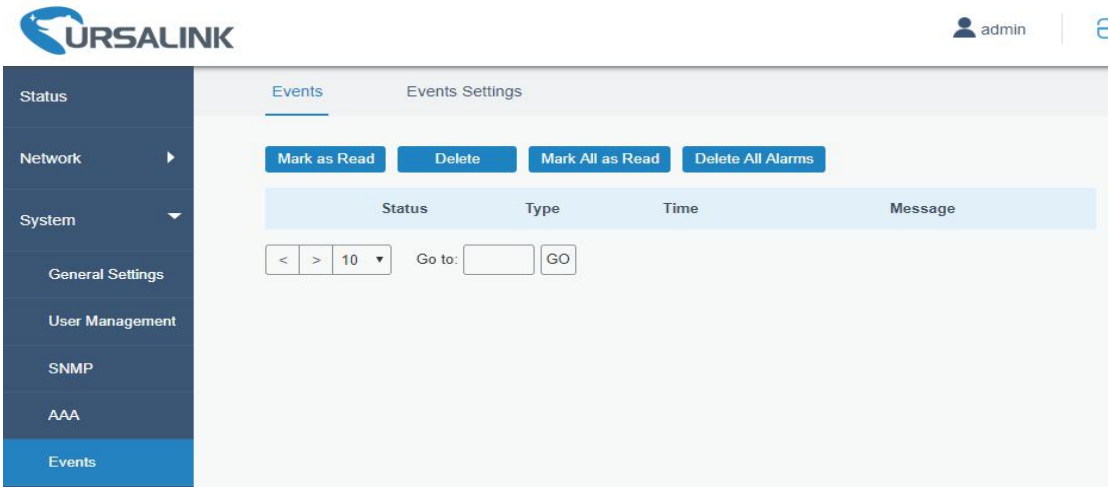


Figure 3-3-6-1

Events	
Item	Description
Mark as Read	Mark the selected event alarm as read.
Delete	Delete the selected event alarm.
Mark All as Read	Mark all event alarms as read.
Delete All Alarms	Delete all event alarms.
Status	Show the reading status of the event alarms, such as “Read” and “Unread”.
Type	Show the event type that should be alarmed.
Time	Show the alarm time.
Message	Show the alarm content.

Table 3-3-6-1 Events Parameters

3.3.6.2 Events Settings

In this section, you can decide what events to record and whether you want to receive email and SMS notifications when any change occurs.

Events
Events Settings

**Events Settings**

Enable ☒

Phone Group List

Email Group List

Events	Record	Email Email Setting	SMS SMS Setting	SNMP
System Startup	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
System Reboot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
System Time Update	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VPN Up	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
VPN Down	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WAN Up	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WAN Down	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Link switch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Weak Signal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellular Up	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 3-3-6-2

Cellular Down	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellular Data Stats Clear	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellular Data Traffic is running out	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellular Data Traffic Overflow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WLAN Up(AP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WLAN Down(AP)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WLAN Up(Client)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
WLAN Down(Client)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 3-3-6-3

Event Settings	
Item	Description
Enable	Check to enable "Events Settings".
Phone Group List	Select phone group to receive SMS alarm.
Email Group List	Select email group to receive alarm.

Record	The relevant content of event alarm will be recorded on "Event" page if this option is checked.
Email	The relevant content of event alarm will be sent out via email if this option is checked.
Email Setting	Click and you will be redirected to the page "Email" to configure email group list.
SMS	The relevant content of event alarm will be sent out via SMS if this option is checked.
SMS Setting	Click and you will be redirected to the page of "Phone" to configure phone group list.
VPN Up	VPN is connected.
VPN Down	VPN is disconnected.
WAN Up	Ethernet cable is connected to WAN port.
WAN Down	Ethernet cable is disconnected to WAN port.
Link Switch	Switch to use other interface for Internet access.
Weak Signal	The signal level of cellular is low.
Cellular Up	Cellular network is connected.
Cellular Down	Cellular network is disconnected.
Cellular Data Stats Clear	Zero out the data usage of the main SIM card.
Cellular Data Traffic is running out	The main SIM card is reaching the data usage limit.
Cellular Data Traffic Over Flow	The main SIM card has exceeded the data usage plan.
WLAN Up(AP)	The WLAN(AP) is enabled.
WLAN Down(AP)	The WLAN(AP) has stopped working.
WLAN Up(Client)	The WLAN(Client) is enabled.
WLAN Down(Client)	The WLAN(Client) has stopped working.

Table 4-3-6-2 Events Parameters

## Related Topics

[Email Setting](#)

[Events Application Example](#)

## 3.4 Industrial Interface

The UR32 router is capable of connecting with terminals through industrial interfaces so as to realize wireless communication between terminals and remote data center.

There are two types of the router's industrial interface: serial port (RS232) and I/O (digital input and digital output).

RS232 adopts full-duplex communication. It's generally used for communication within 20m.

Digital input of I/O interface is a logical variable or switch variable with only two values of 0 and 1. "0" refers to low level and "1" refers to high level .



### 3.4.1 I/O

#### 3.4.1.1 DI

This section explains how to configure monitoring condition on digital input, and take certain actions once the condition is reached.

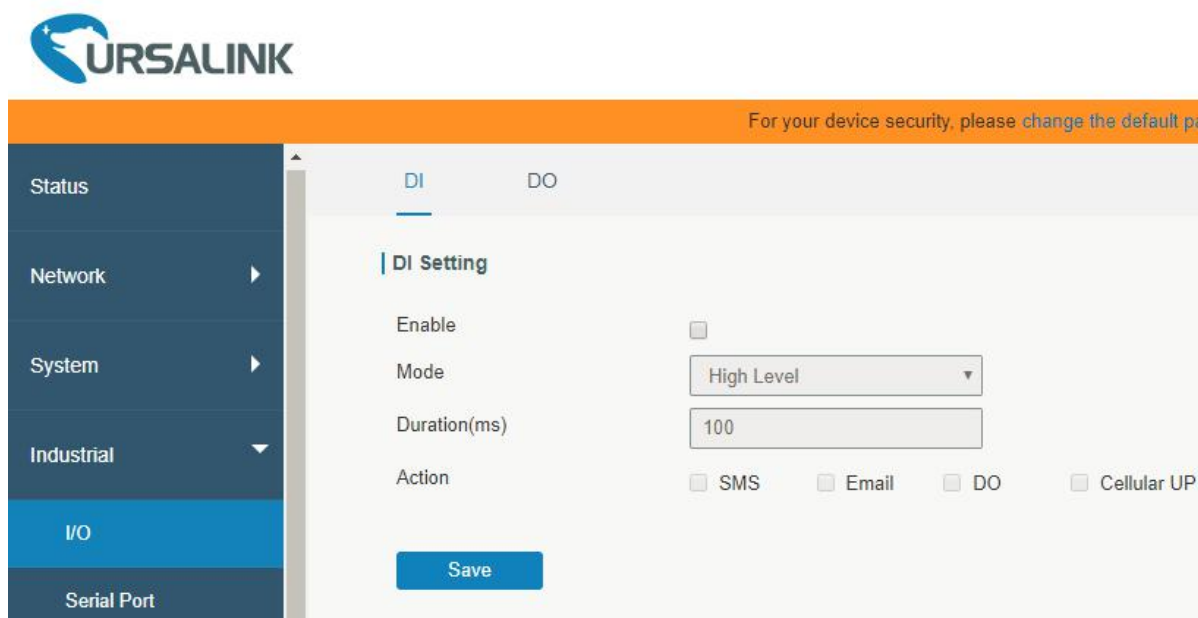


Figure 3-4-1-1

DI	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable DI.
Mode	Options are "High Level", "Low Level", and "Counter".
Duration (ms)	Set the duration of high/low level in digital input. Range: 1-10000.
Condition	Select from "Low->High", and "High-> Low".
Low->High	The counter value will increase by 1 if digital input's status changes from low level to high level.
High->Low	The counter value will increase by 1 if digital input's status changes from high level to low level.
Counter	The system will take actions accordingly when the counter value reach the preset one, and then reset the counter value to 0. Range: 1-100.
Action	Select the corresponding actions that the system will take when digital input mode meets the preset condition or duration.
SMS	Check to enable SMS alarm.
Phone Group	Set phone group to receive SMS alarm.
SMS Content	Set the content of SMS alarm.
Email	Check to enable Email alarm.
Email Group	Set phone group to receive email alarm.
Email Content	Set the content of email alarm.
DO	Control output status of DO.

Cellular UP	Trigger the router to switch from offline mode to cellular network mode.
-------------	--

Table 3-4-1-1 DI Parameters

**Related Topics**[DO Setting](#)[Email Setting](#)[Connect on Demand](#)**3.4.1.2 DO**

This section describes how to configure digital output mode.

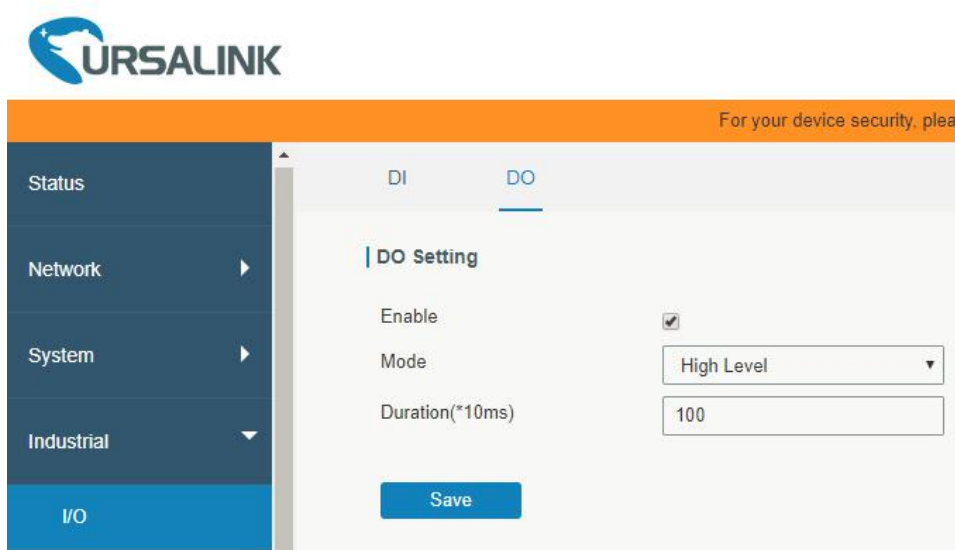


Figure 3-4-1-2

DO	
Item	Description
Enable	Enable or disable DO.
Mode	Select from "High Level", "Low Level", "Pulse" and "Custom".
Duration (*10ms)	Set duration of high/low level on digital output. Range: 1-10000.
Initial Status	Select high level or low level as the initial status of the pulse.
Duration of High Level (*10ms)	Set the duration of pulse's high level. Range: 1-10000.
Duration of Low Level (*10ms)	Set the duration of pulse's low level. Range: 1-10000.
The Number of Pulse	Set the quantity of pulse. Range: 1-100.
Phone Group	Select phone group which will be used for I/O configuration. User can click the Phone Group and set phone number.

Table 3-4-1-2 DO Settings

**Related Topics**[DI Setting](#)

### 3.4.2 Serial Port

This section explains how to configure serial port parameters to achieve communication with serial terminals, and configure work mode to achieve communication with the remote data center, so as to achieve two-way communication between serial terminals and remote data center.

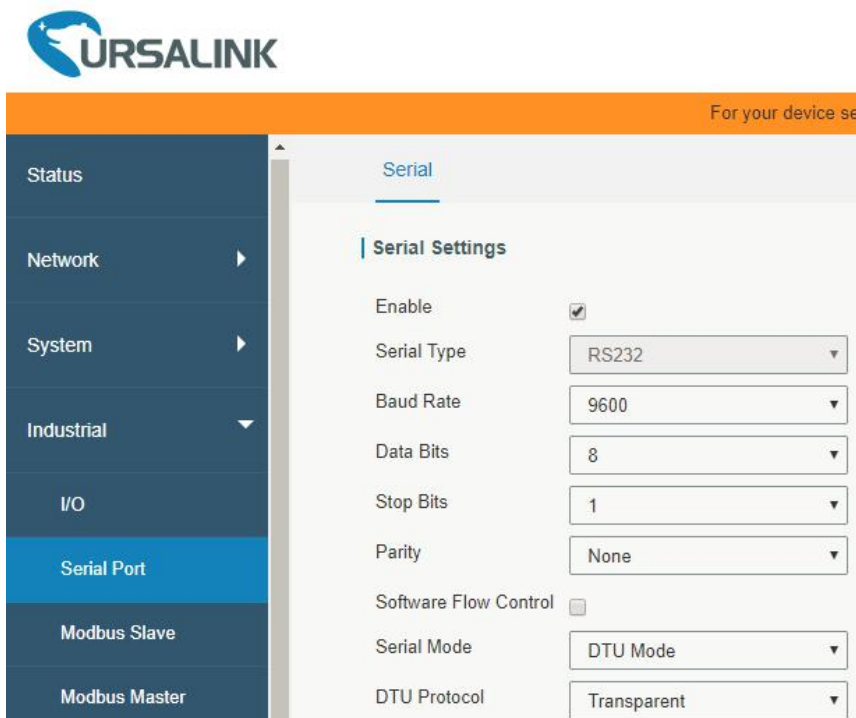


Figure 3-4-2-1

Serial Settings		
Item	Description	Default
Enable	Enable or disable serial port function.	Disable
Serial Type	Serial Port is a RS232 port.	--
Baud Rate	Range is 300-230400. Same with the baud rate of the connected terminal device.	9600
Data Bits	Options are "8" and "7". Same with the data bits of the connected terminal device.	8
Stop Bits	Options are "1" and "2". Same with the stop bits of the connected terminal device.	1
Parity	Options are "None", "Odd" and "Even". Same with the parity of the connected terminal device.	None
Software Flow Control	Enable or disable software flow control.	Disable
Serial Mode	Select work mode of the serial port. Options are "DTU Mode", "Modbus Master", "Modbus Slave" and "GPS".	Disable
DTU Mode	In DTU mode, the serial port can establish communication with the remote server/client.	--
GPS	In GPS mode, go to "Industrial > GPS > GPS Serial Forwarding" to select corresponding Serial Type, then GPS data will be forwarded to this serial port.	--

Modbus Master	In Modbus Master mode, go to “Industrial > Modbus Master” to configure basic parameters and channels.	--
Modbus Slave	In Modbus Slave mode, go to “Industrial > Modbus Slave” to configure basic parameters.	--

Table 3-4-2-1 Serial Parameters

Serial Mode: DTU Mode

DTU Protocol: Transparent

Protocol: TCP

Keepalive Interval: 75 s

Keepalive Retry Times: 9

Packet Size: 1024 Bytes

Serial Frame Interval: 100 ms

Reconnect Interval: 10 s

Specific Protocol: ☐

Register String:

Destination IP Address

Server Address	Server Port	Status	Operation
+			

Figure 3-4-2-2

DTU Mode		
Item	Description	Default
DTU Protocol	<p>Select from "None", "Transparent", "Modbus", "UDP server" and "TCP server".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Transparent: the router is used as TCP client/UDP and transmits data transparently.</li> <li>- TCP server: the router is used as TCP server and transmits data transparently.</li> <li>- UDP server: the router is used as UDP server and transmits data transparently.</li> <li>- Modbus: the router will be used as TCP server with modbus gateway function, which can achieve conversion between Modbus RTU and Modbus TCP.</li> </ul>	--
TCP/UDP Server		
Listening port	Set the router listening port. Range: 1-65535.	502
Keepalive Interval	After TCP connection is established, client will send heartbeat packet regularly by TCP to keep alive. The interval range is 1-3600 in seconds.	75
Keepalive Retry Times	When TCP heartbeat times out, router will resend heartbeat. After it reaches the preset retry times, TCP connection will be reestablished. The retry times range is 1-16.	9

Packet Size	Set the size of the serial data frame. Packet will be sent out when preset frame size is reached. The size range is 1-1024. The unit is byte.	1024
Serial Frame Interval	The interval that the router sends out real serial data stored in the buffer area to public network. The range is 10-65535, in milliseconds. Note: data will be sent out to public network when real serial data size reaches the preset packet size, even though it's within the serial frame interval.	100

Table 3-4-2-2 DTU Parameters

Item	Description	Default
<b>Transparent</b>		
Protocol	Select "TCP" or "UDP" protocol.	TCP
Keepalive Interval (s)	After TCP client is connected with TCP server, the client will send heartbeat packet by TCP regularly to keep alive. The interval range is 1-3600, in seconds.	75
Keepalive Retry Times	When TCP heartbeat times out, the router will resend heartbeat. After it reaches the preset retry times, router will reconnect to TCP server. The range is 1-16.	9
Packet Size	Set the size of the serial data frame. Packet will be sent out when preset frame size is reached. The range is 1-1024. The unit is byte.	1024
Serial Frame Interval	The interval that the router sends out real serial data stored in the buffer area to public network. The range is 10-65535, in milliseconds. Note: data will be sent out to public network when real serial data size reaches the preset packet size, even though it's within the serial frame interval.	100
Reconnect Interval	After connection failure, router will reconnect to the server at the preset interval, in seconds. The range is 10-60.	10
Specific Protocol	By Specific Protocol, the router will be able to connect to the TCP2COM software.	--
Heartbeat Interval	By Specific Protocol, the router will send heartbeat packet to the server regularly to keep alive. The interval range is 1-3600, in seconds.	30
ID	Define unique ID of each router. No longer than 63 characters without space character.	--
Register String	Define register string for connection with the server.	Null
Server Address	Fill in the TCP or UDP server address (IP/domain name).	Null
Server Port	Fill in the TCP or UDP server port. Range: 1-65535.	Null
Status	Show the connection status between the router and the server.	--
<b>Modbus</b>		
Local Port	Set the router listening port. Range: 1-65535.	502

Table 3-4-2-3 DTU Parameters

## Related Configuration Example

### [DTU Application Example](#)

### 3.4.3 Modbus TCP

This section describes how to achieve I/O status via Modbus TCP, Modbus RTU and Modbus RTU over TCP.

#### 3.4.3.1 Modbus TCP

You can define the address of the DI and DO ports so as to poll DI's status and control DO's status via Modbus TCP protocol.

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface. On the left is a dark blue sidebar with a menu containing 'Status', 'Network', 'System', 'Industrial', 'I/O', 'Serial Port', and 'Modbus Slave' (which is highlighted in a lighter blue). The main content area has three tabs: 'Modbus TCP' (active), 'Modbus RTU', and 'Modbus RTU Over TCP'. Below the 'Modbus TCP' tab, there is a section titled 'Modbus TCP'. It contains four configuration items: 'Enable' with a checkbox, 'Port' with a text input field containing '502', 'DI Address' with a text input field containing '0', and 'DO Address' with a text input field containing '0'. A blue 'Save' button is located at the bottom of this section.

Figure 3-4-3-1

Modbus TCP		
Item	Description	Default
Enable	Enable/disable Modbus TCP.	Disable
Port	Set the router listening port. Range: 1-65535.	502
DI Address	Define the address of DI, range: 0-255.	0
DO Address	Define the address of DO, range: 0-255.	0

Table 3-4-3-1 Modbus TCP Parameters

#### 3.4.3.2 Modbus RTU

You can define the address of the DI and DO ports so as to poll DI's status and control DO's status via Modbus RTU protocol.

Figure 3-4-3-2

Modbus RTU		
Item	Description	Default
Enable	Enable/disable Modbus RTU.	Disable
Serial Port	Select the corresponding serial port.	serial
Slave ID	Set slave ID is used for distinguishing different devices on the same link.	1
DI Address	Define the address of DI, range: 0-255.	0
DO Address	Define the address of DO, range: 0-255.	0

Table 3-4-3-2 Modbus RTU Parameters

### 3.4.3.3 Modbus RTU Over TCP

You can define the address of the DI and DO ports so as to poll DI's status and control DO's status via Modbus RTU over TCP.

Figure 3-4-3-3

Modbus RTU Over TCP		
Item	Description	Default
Enable	Enable/disable Modbus RTU over TCP function.	Disable
Slave ID	Set slave ID is used for distinguishing different devices on the same link.	1
Device ID	Set device ID. The server will get the device ID to the server for identifying identity so that the server can manage multiple devices.	--
Reconnection Interval	The reconnection interval when the device and the server fails to establish connection or disconnected.	10
DI Address	Define the address of DI, range: 0-255.	0
DO Address	Define the address of DO, range: 0-255.	0
Server List		
IP	Enter the IP address of the server.	
Port	Enter the port of the server.Range: 0-65535.	
Status	Show the connection status between the router and the server.	

Table 3-4-3-3 Modbus RTU Over TCP Parameters


### 3.4.4 Modbus Master

UR32 router can be set as Modbus Master to poll the remote Modbus Slave and send alarm according to the response.

#### 3.4.4.1 Modbus Master

You can configure Modbus Master's parameters on this page.





For your device security, please change the password.

Status
Network
System
Industrial
I/O
Serial Port
Modbus Slave
Modbus Master

Modbus Master

Channel

Modbus Master Setting

Enable ☒
Read Interval  s
Max. Retries 
Max. Response Time  ms
Execution Interval  ms
Channel Name 

Read

Save & Apply

Figure 3-4-4-1

Modbus Master		
Item	Description	Default
Enable	Enable/disable Modbus master.	--
Read Interval/s	Set the interval for reading remote channels. When the read cycle ends, the commands which haven't been sent out will be discard, and the new read cycle begins. If it is set to 0, the device will restart the new read cycle after all channels have been read. Range: 0-600.	0
Max. Retries	Set the maximum retry times after it fails to read, range: 0-5.	3
Max. Response Time/ms	Set the maximum response time that the router waits for the response to the command. If the device does not get a response after the maximum response time, it's determined that the command has timed out. Range: 10-1000.	500
Execution Interval/ms	The execution interval between each command. Range: 10-1000.	50
Channel Name	Select a readable channel form the channel list.	--

Table 3-4-4-1

3.4.4.2 Channel

You can add the channels and configure alarm setting on this page, so as to connect the router to the remote Modbus Slave to poll the address on this page and receive alarms from the router in different conditions.

Modbus Master

Channel

Channel Setting

Channel Setting

Name	Slave ID	Address	Number	Type	Link	IP Address	Port	Sign	Decimal Place	Operation
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	<div>Holding Register</div>	<div>TCP</div>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<div>✕</div>
										<div>+</div>

Figure 3-4-4-2

Channel Setting	
Item	Description
Name	Set the name to identify the remote channel. It cannot be blank.
Slave ID	Set Modbus slave ID.
Address	The starting address for reading.
Number	The address number for reading.
Type	Read command, options are "Coil", "Discrete", "Holding Register (INT16)", "Input Register (INT16)", "Holding Register (INT32)" and "Holding Register (Float)".
Link	Select TCP for transportation.
IP address	Fill in the IP address of the remote Modbus device.
Port	Fill in the port of the remote Modbus device.
Sign	To identify whether this channel is signed. Default: Unsigned.
Decimal Place	Used to indicate a dot in the read into the position of the channel. For example: read the channel value is 1234, and a Decimal Place is equal to 2, then the actual value is 12.34.

Table 3-4-4-2

Modbus Master
Channel

Alarm Setting

Name
tunnel1

Condition
GE(>)

Max. Threshold
0

Alarm
☒ SMS ☒ Email

Phone Group

Email Group

Normal Content

Note: \$YEAR/\$MON/\$DAY \$TIME, get NORMAL data \$VALUE from address \$ADDRESS of channel \$NAME. (Abnormal scope is

Abnormal Content

Note: \$YEAR/\$MON/\$DAY \$TIME, get ABERRANT data \$VALUE from address \$ADDRESS of channel \$NAME. (Abnormal scope is

Continuous Alarm
☐

Save Cancel

Figure 3-4-4-3

Alarm Setting	
Item	Description
Name	Set the same name with the channel name to identify the remote channel.
Condition	The condition that triggers alert.
Min. Threshold	Set the min. value to trigger the alert. When the actual value is less than this value, the alarm will be triggered.
Max. Threshold	Set the max. value to trigger the alert. When the actual value is more than this value, the alarm will be triggered.
Alarm	Select the alarm method, e.g SMS.
SMS	The preset alarm content will be sent to the specified phone number.
Phone Group	Select the phone group to receive the alarm SMS.
Email Group	Select the Email group to receive the alarm Email.
Normal Content	When the actual value is restored to the normal value from exceeding the threshold value, the router will automatically cancel the abnormal alarm and send the preset normal content to the specified phone group.
Abnormal Content	When the actual value exceeds the preset threshold, the router will automatically trigger the alarm and send the preset abnormal content to

	the specified phone group.
Continuous Alarm	Once it is enabled, the same alarm will be continuously reported. Otherwise, the same alarm will be reported only one time.

Table 3-4-4-3

TCP Forwarding

Name	IP	Port	Operation
<div>All</div>			<div>×</div>
			<div>+</div>

Figure 3-4-4-4

TCP Forwarding	
Item	Description
Name	The name of Modbus Master's channel.
IP	The IP address of the server which the packets are forwarded to.
Port	The port of the server's which the packets are forwarded to.

Table 3-4-4-4

3.4.5 GPS (Only Applicable to GPS Version)

This section give you a detailed introduction to GPS settings, including GPS IP forwarding and GPS serial forwarding.

3.4.5.1 GPS

When you want to receive GPS data, you should enable GPS function on this page.

Status

Network

System

Industrial

I/O

Serial Port

Modbus TCP

GPS

GPS

GPS IP Forwarding

GPS Serial Forwarding

Enable

Save

Figure 3-4-5-1

3.4.5.2 GPS IP Forwarding

GPS IP forwarding means that GPS data can be forwarded over the Internet.

The screenshot displays the 'GPS IP Forwarding' configuration interface. On the left, a dark blue sidebar contains a menu with items: Status, Network, System, Industrial, I/O, Serial Port, Modbus TCP, GPS (highlighted in blue), and Maintenance. The main panel has three tabs: GPS, GPS IP Forwarding (active), and GPS Serial Forwarding. Below the 'GPS IP Forwarding' tab, the settings are as follows:

- Enable:** ☒
- Type:** Client (dropdown menu)
- Protocol:** TCP Protocol (dropdown menu)
- Keepalive Interval:** 75 s
- Keepalive Retry:** 9 times
- Reconnect Interval:** 10 s
- Report Interval:** 30 s
- Include RMC:** ☒
- Include GSA:** ☒
- Include GGA:** ☒
- Include GSV:** ☒
- Message Prefix:** (empty text box)
- Message Suffix:** (empty text box)

Figure 3-4-5-2

The screenshot shows the 'Destination IP Address' configuration section. It features a table with the following headers: Server Address, Server Port, Status, and Operation. The table body is empty. A blue '+' button is located at the bottom right of the table area.

Figure 3-4-5-3

GPS IP Forwarding		
Item	Description	Default
Enable	Forward the GPS data to the client or server.	Disable
Type	Select connection type of the router. The options are "Client" and "Server".	Client
Protocol	Select protocol of data transmission. The options are "TCP" and "UDP".	TCP
Keepalive Interval	After it's connected with server/client, the router will send heartbeat packet regularly to the server/client to keep alive. The interval range is 1-3600, in seconds.	75
Keepalive Retry	When TCP heartbeat times out, the router will resend heartbeat. After it reaches the preset retry times, router will reconnect to TCP server. The range is 1-16.	9
Local Port	Set the router listening port. Range: 1-65535.	
Reconnect Interval	After connection failure, router will reconnect to the server at the preset interval, in seconds. The range is 10-60.	10
Report Interval	Router will send GPS data to the server/client at the preset interval, in seconds. The range is 1-60.	30
Include RMC	Whether include RMC in GPS data.	--

Include GSA	Whether include GSA in GPS data.	--
Include GGA	Whether include GGA in GPS data.	--
Include GSV	Whether include GSV in GPS data.	--
Message Prefix	Add a prefix to the GPS data.	Null
Message Suffix	Add a suffix to the GPS data.	Null
<b>Destination IP Address</b>		
Server Address	Fill in the server address to receive GPS data (IP/domain name).	--
Server Port	Fill in the port to receive GPS data. Range: 1-65535.	--
Status	Show the connection status between the router and the server.	--

Table 3-4-5-1 GPS IP Forwarding Parameters

### 3.4.5.3 GPS Serial Forwarding

GPS IP forwarding means that GPS data can be forwarded to the serial port.

Figure 3-4-5-4

GPS Serial Forwarding		
Item	Description	Default
Enable	Forward the GPS data to the preset serial port.	Disable
Serial Type	Select the serial port to receive GPS data.	serial
Report Interval	Router will forward the GPS data to the serial port at the preset interval, in seconds. The range is 1-60.	30
Include RMC	Whether include RMC in GPS data.	--
Include GSA	Whether include GSA in GPS data.	--
Include GGA	Whether include GGA in GPS data.	--
Include GSV	Whether include GSV in GPS data.	--

Table 3-4-5-2 GPS Serial Forwarding Parameters

3.5 Maintenance

This section describes system maintenance tools and management.

3.5.1 Tools

Troubleshooting tools includes ping, traceroute and packet analyzer.

3.5.1.1 Ping

Ping tool is engineered to ping outer network.

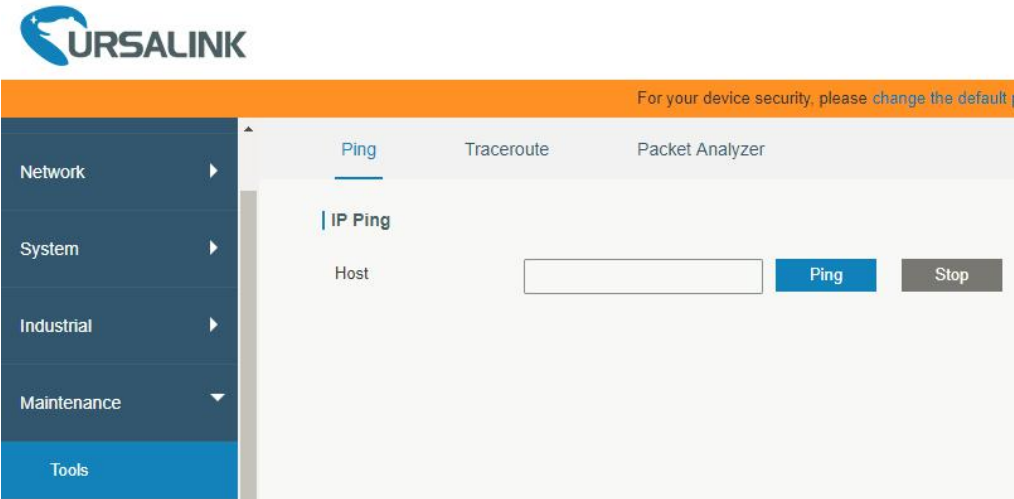


Figure 3-5-1-1

PING	
Item	Description
Host	Ping outer network from the router.

Table 3-5-1-1 IP Ping Parameters

3.5.1.2 Traceroute

Traceroute tool is used for troubleshooting network routing failures.

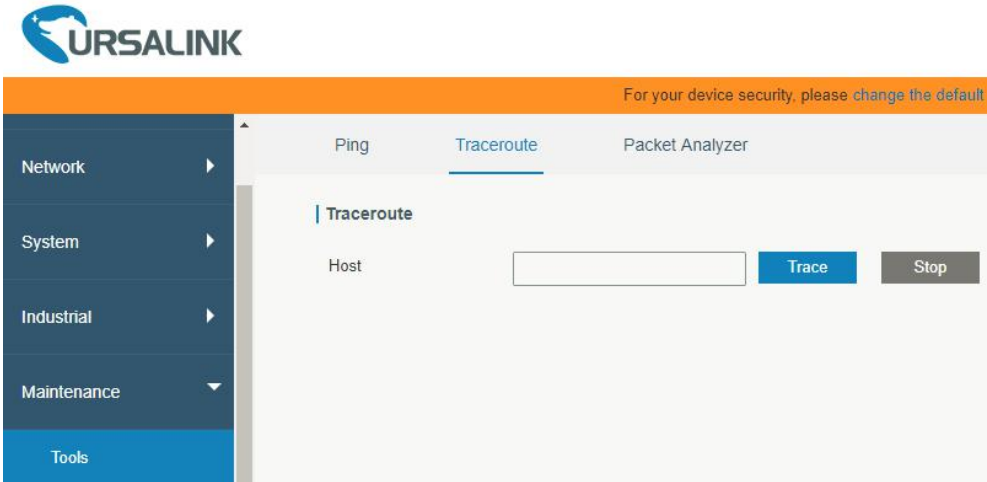


Figure 3-5-1-2

Traceroute	
Item	Description
Host	Address of the destination host to be detected.

Table 3-5-1-2 Traceroute Parameters

### 3.5.1.3 Packet Analyzer

Packet Analyzer is used for capturing the packet of different interfaces.

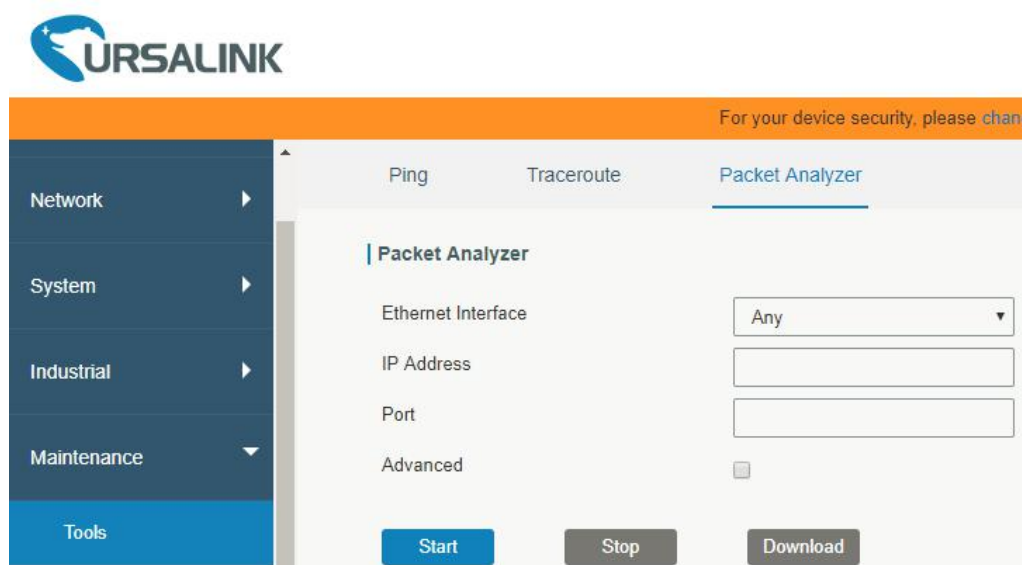


Figure 3-5-1-3

Packet Analyzer	
Item	Description
Ethernet Interface	Select the interface. Select from: ANY/LAN/WAN/Cellular/gre0/gretap0/Loopback/tepl0/tunl0/WLAN1 (default is ANY).
IP Address	Set the IP address that the router will capture.
Port	Set the port that the router will capture.
Advanced	Set the rules for sniffer. The format is tcpdump.

Table 3-5-1-3 Packet Analyzer Parameters

### 3.5.2 Schedule

This section explains how to configure scheduled reboot on the router.



Figure 3-5-2-1

Schedule	
Item	Description
Schedule	Select schedule type.
Reboot	Reboot the router regularly.
Frequency	Select the frequency to execute the schedule.
Hour & Minute	Select the time to execute the schedule.

Table 3-5-2-1 Schedule Parameters

### 3.5.3 Log

The system log contains a record of informational, error and warning events that indicates how the system processes. By reviewing the data contained in the log, an administrator or user troubleshooting the system can identify the cause of a problem or whether the system processes are loading successfully. Remote log server is feasible, and router will upload all system logs to remote log server such as Syslog Watcher.

#### Related Configuration Example

[Logs and Diagnostics](#)

#### 3.5.3.1 System Log

This section describes how to download log file and view the recent log on web.

The screenshot shows the URSA LINK web interface. The left sidebar contains a menu with options: Status, Network, System, Industrial, Maintenance, Tools, Schedule, Log (highlighted), Upgrade, Backup and Restore, and Reboot. The main content area has two tabs: 'System Log' and 'Log Settings'. Under the 'System Log' tab, there is a 'Download' section with a 'Log File' dropdown menu and a 'Download' button. Below this is a 'Log' section with a 'View recent(lines)' dropdown menu set to '20'. A large text area displays the system log entries, which include timestamps, daemon names, and event descriptions. At the bottom of the log area is a 'Clear Log' button.

Figure 3-5-3-1

System Log	
Item	Description
Download	Download log file.
View recent (lines)	View the specified lines of system log.
Clear Log	Clear the current system log.

Table 3-5-3-1 System Log Parameter

### 3.5.3.2 Log Settings

This section explains how to enable remote log server and local log setting.

System Log

Log Settings

Remote Log Server

Enable

☐

Syslog Server Address

Port

Local Log File

Storage

local

▼

Size

1024

KB

Log Severity

Info

▼

Figure 3-5-3-2

Log Settings	
Item	Description
Remote Log Server	
Enable	With “Remote Log Server” enabled, router will send all system logs to the remote server.
Syslog Server Address	Fill in the remote system log server address (IP/domain name).
Port	Fill in the remote system log server port.
Local Log File	
Storage	User can store the log file in memory or TF card.
Size	Set the size of the log file to be stored.
Log Severity	The list of severities follows the syslog protocol.

Table 3-5-3-2 System Log Parameters

3.5.4 Upgrade

This section describes how to upgrade the router firmware via web. Generally you don’t need to do the firmware upgrade.

Note: any operation on web page is not allowed during firmware upgrade, otherwise the upgrade will be interrupted, or even the device will break down.

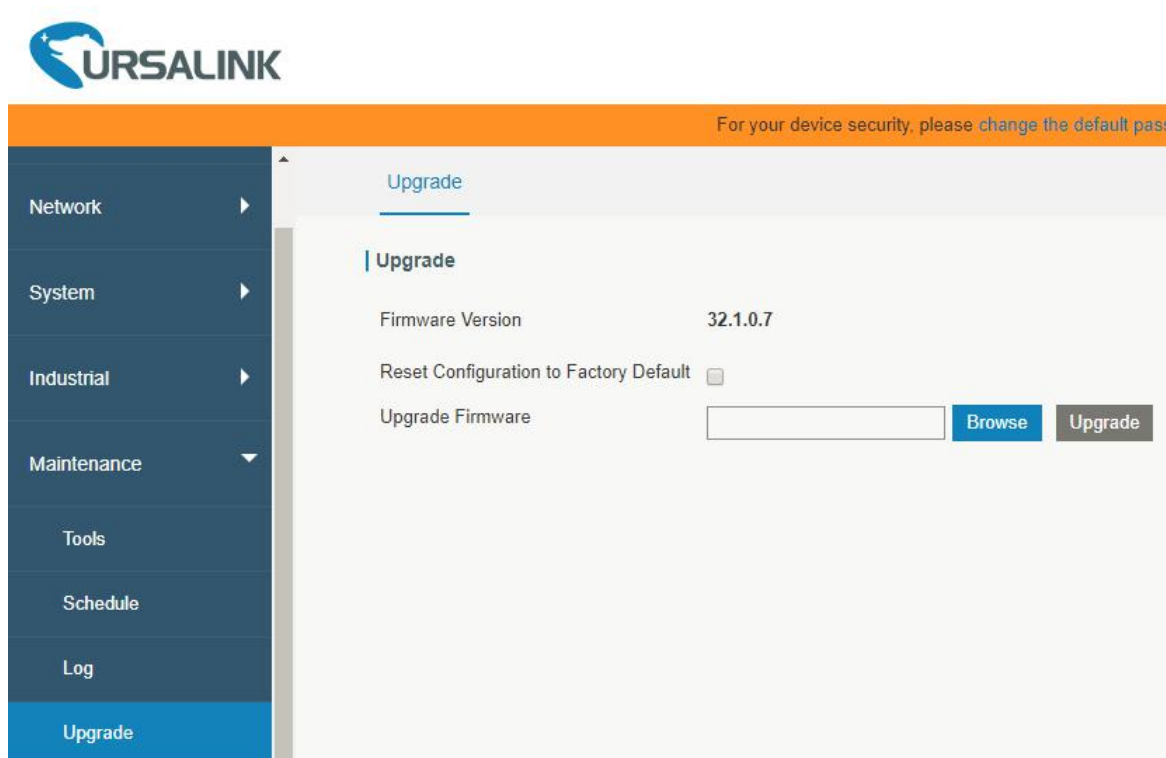


Figure 3-5-4-1

Upgrade	
Item	Description
Firmware Version	Show the current firmware version.
Reset Configuration to Factory Default	When this option is checked, the router will be reset to factory defaults after upgrade.
Upgrade Firmware	Click "Browse" button to select the new firmware file, and click "Upgrade" to upgrade firmware.

Table 3-5-4-1 Upgrade Parameters

## Related Configuration Example

[Firmware Upgrade](#)

### 3.5.5 Backup and Restore

This section explains how to create a complete backup of the system configurations to a file, restore the config file to the router and reset to factory defaults.

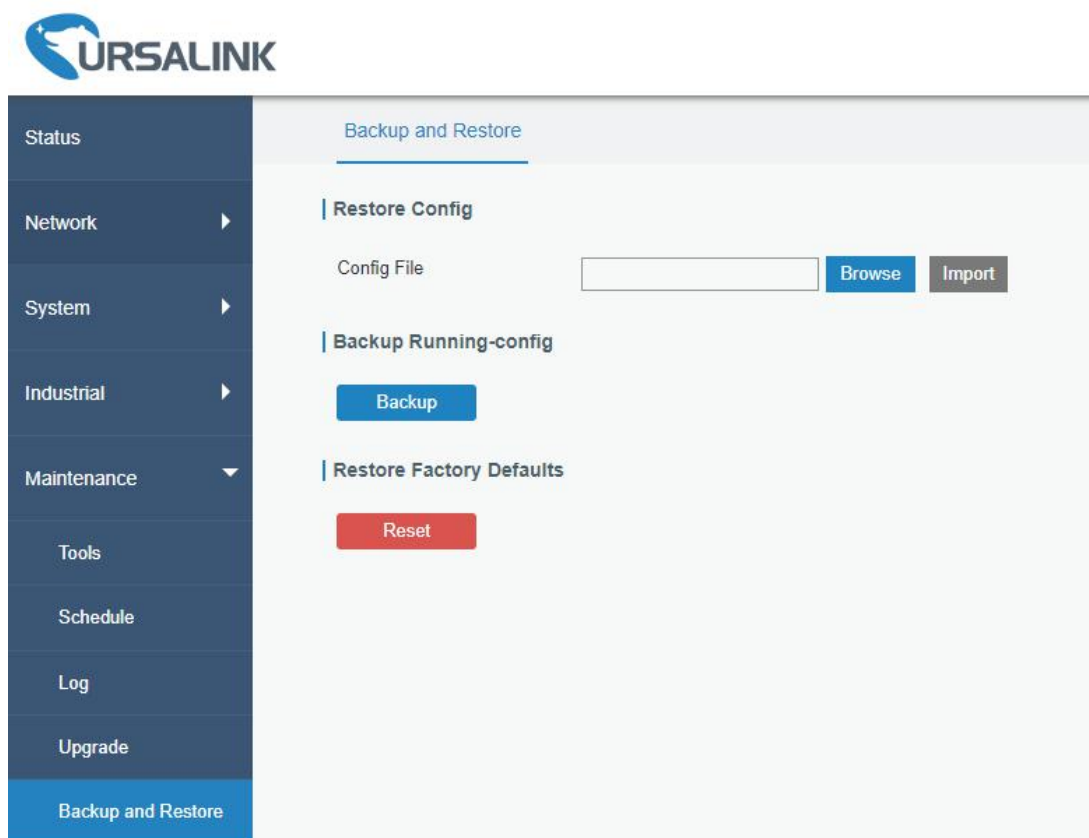


Figure 3-5-5-1

Backup and Restore	
Item	Description
Config File	Click "Browse" button to select configuration file, and then click "Import" button to upload the configuration file to the router.
Backup	Click "Backup" to export the current configuration file to the PC.
Reset	Click "Reset" button to reset factory default settings. Router will restart after reset process is done.

Table 3-5-5-1 Backup and Restore Parameters

## Related Configuration Example

### [Restore Factory Defaults](#)

### 3.5.6 Reboot

On this page you can reboot the router and return to the login page. We strongly recommend clicking "Save" button before rebooting the router so as to avoid losing the new configuration.

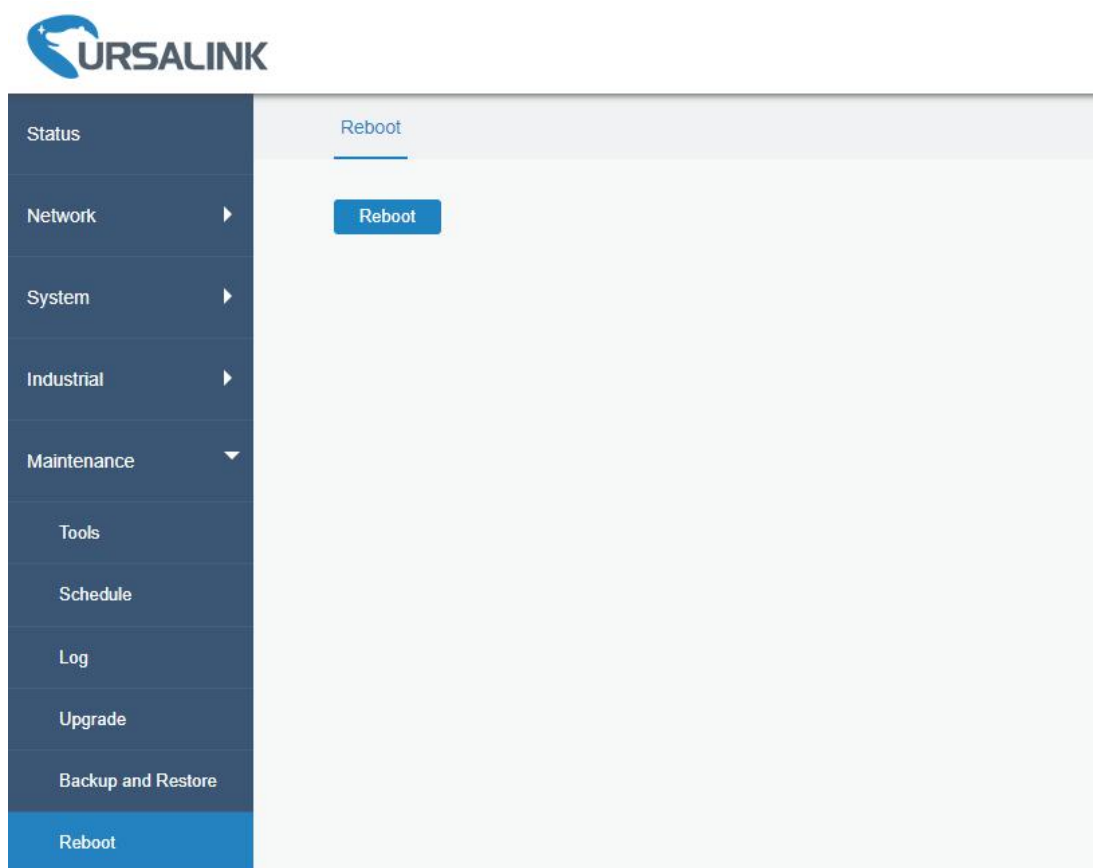


Figure 3-5-6-1

## 3.6 APP

### 3.6.1 Python

Python is an object-oriented programming language that has gained popularity because of its clear syntax and readability.

As an interpreted language, Python has a design philosophy that emphasizes code readability, notably using whitespace indentation to delimit code blocks rather than curly brackets or keywords, and a syntax that allows programmers to express concepts in fewer lines of code than it's used in other languages such as C++ or Java. The language provides constructs and intends to enable writing clear programs on both small and large scale.

Users can use Python to quickly generate the prototype of the program, which can be the final interface of the program, rewrite it with a more appropriate language, and then encapsulate the extended class library that Python can call.

This section describes how to view the relevant running status such as App-manager, SDK version, extended storage, etc. Also you can change the App-manager configuration, and import the Python App package from here.

3.6.1.1 Python

Micro SD card must be installed for Python App.

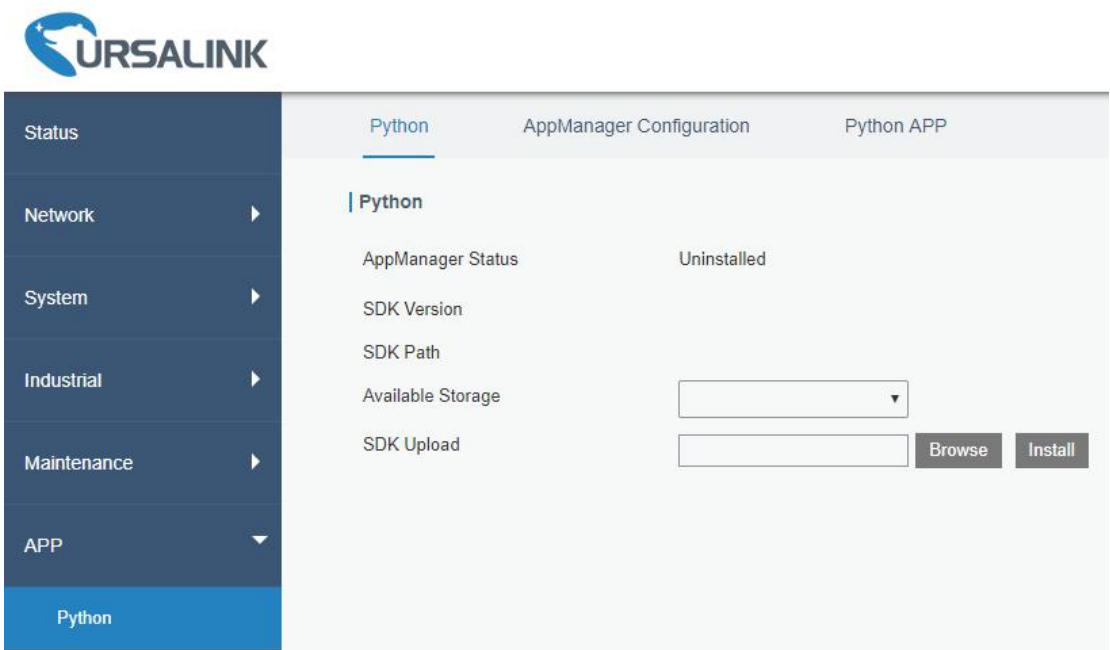


Figure 3-6-1-1

Python	
Item	Description
AppManager Status	Show AppManager's running status, like "Uninstalled", "Running" or "Stopped".
SDK Version	Show the version of the installed SDK.
SDK Path	Show the SDK installation path.
Available Storage	Select available storage such as Micro SD to install SDK.
SDK Upload	Upload and install SDK for Python.
Uninstall	Uninstall SDK.
View	View application status managed by AppManager.

Table 3-6-1-1 Python Parameters

3.6.1.2 App Manager Configuration

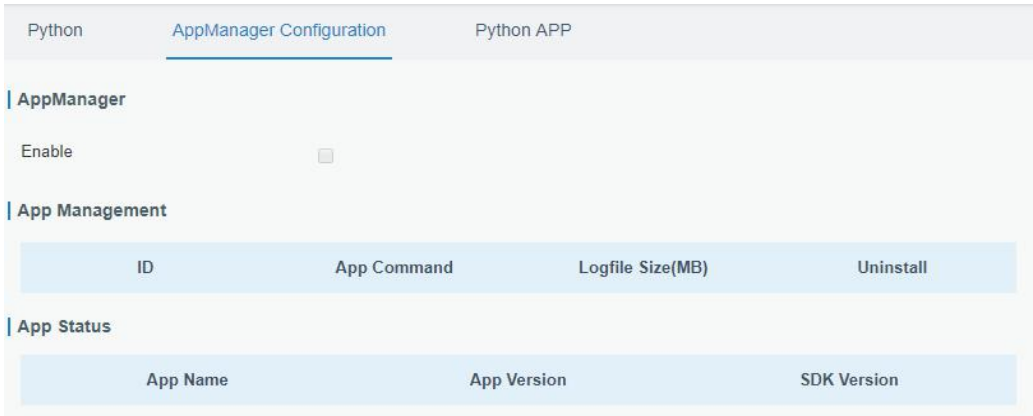


Figure 3-6-1-2

AppManager Configuration	
Item	Description
Enable	After enabling Python AppManager, user can click "View" button on the "Python" webpage to view the application status managed by AppManager.
App Management	
ID	Show the ID of the imported App.
App Command	Show the name of the imported App.
Logfile Size(MB)	User-defined Logfile size. Range: 1-50.
Uninstall	Uninstall APP.
App Status	
App Name	Show the name of the imported App.
App Version	Show the version of the imported App.
SDK Version	Show the SDK version which the imported App is based on.

Table 3-6-1-2 APP Manager Parameters

### 3.6.1.3 Python App

Figure 3-6-1-3

Python APP	
Item	Description
App Package	Select App package and import.
App Name	Select App to import configuration.
App Configuration	Select configuration file and import.
Debug File	Export script file.
Debug Script	Select Python script to be debugged and import.

Table 3-6-1-3 APP Parameters



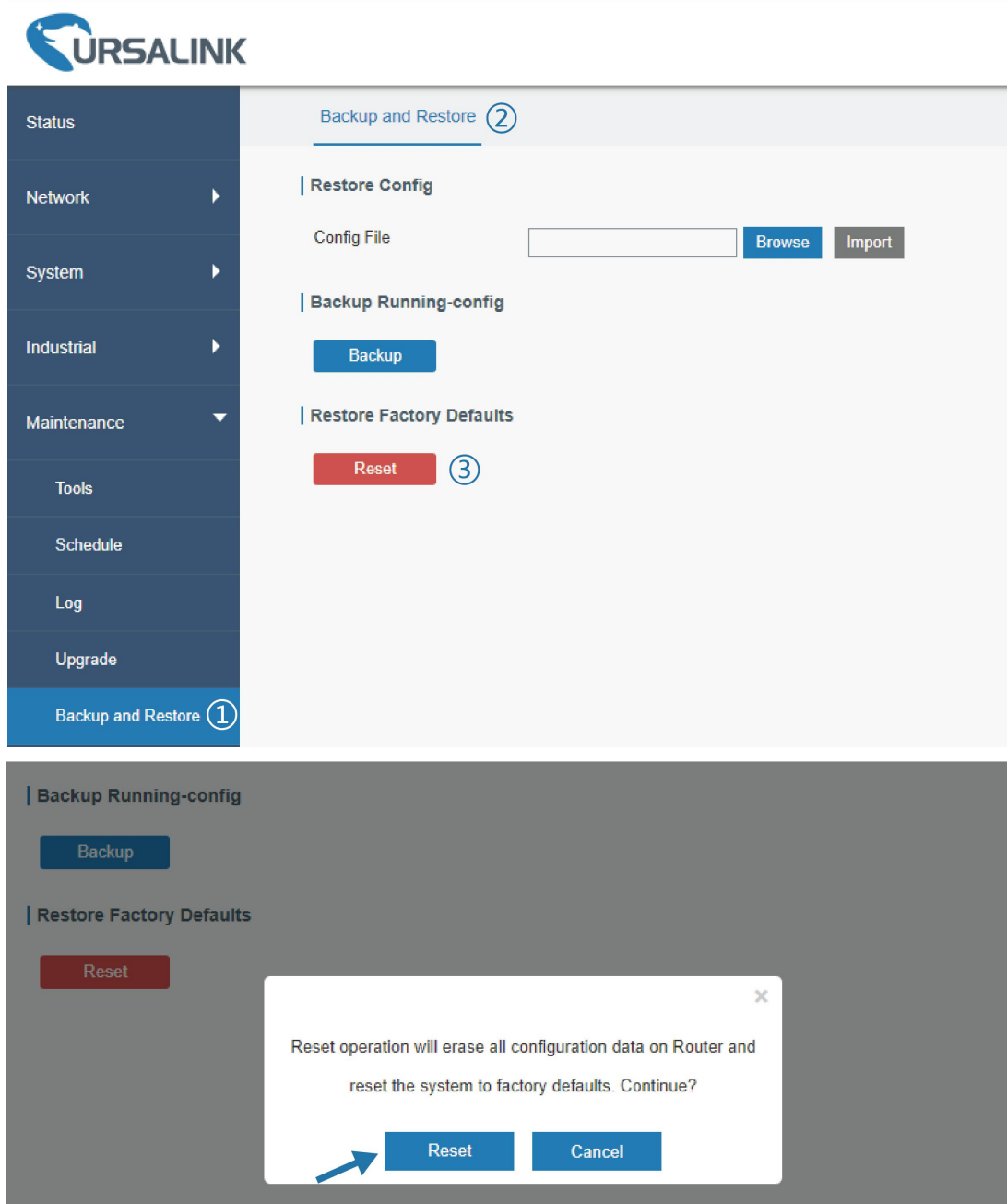
## Chapter 4 Application Examples

### 4.1 Restore Factory Defaults

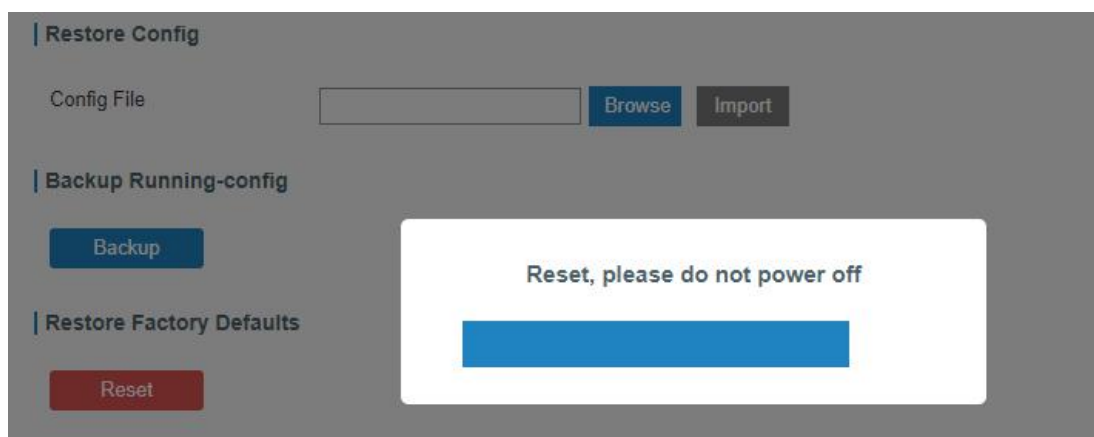
#### 4.1.1 Via Web Interface

1. Log in web interface, and go to “Maintenance > Backup and Restore”.
2. Click “Reset” button under the “Restore Factory Defaults”.

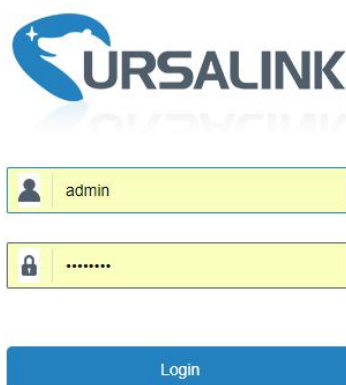
You will be asked to confirm if you'd like to reset it to factory defaults. Then click “Reset” button.



Then the router will reboot and restore to factory settings immediately.



Please wait till the login page pops up again, which means the router has already been reset to factory defaults successfully.



### Related Topic

[Restore Factory Defaults](#)

### 4.2.2 Via Hardware

Locate the reset button on the router, and take corresponding actions based on the status of SYSTEM LED.

SYSTEM LED	Action
Blinking	Press and hold the reset button for more than 15 seconds.
Static Green → Rapidly Blinking	Release the button and wait.
Off → Blinking	The router is now reset to factory defaults.

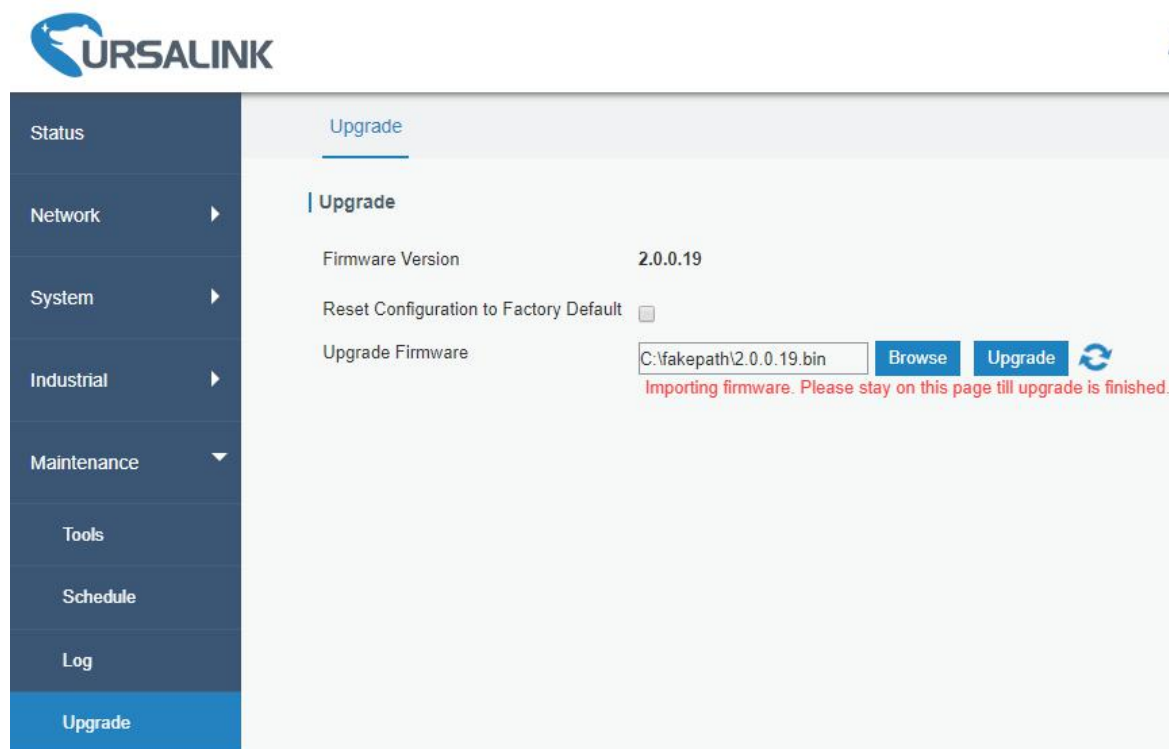
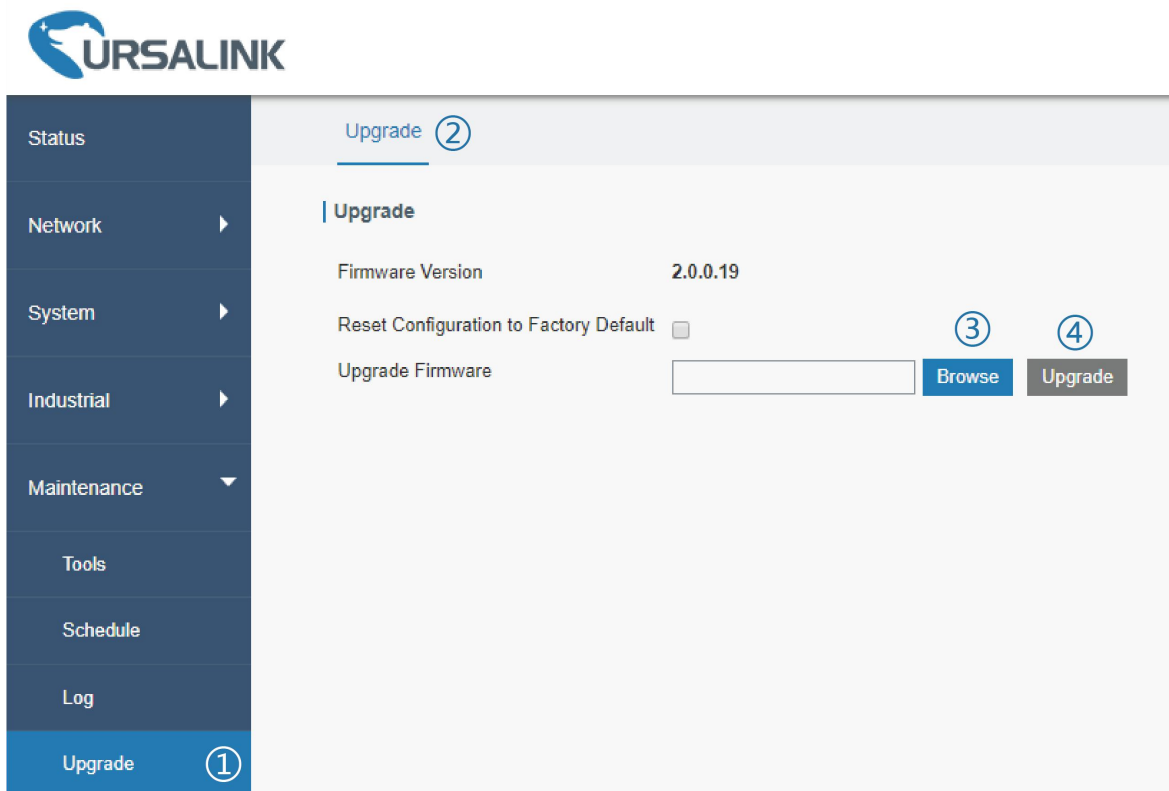
### 4.2 Firmware Upgrade

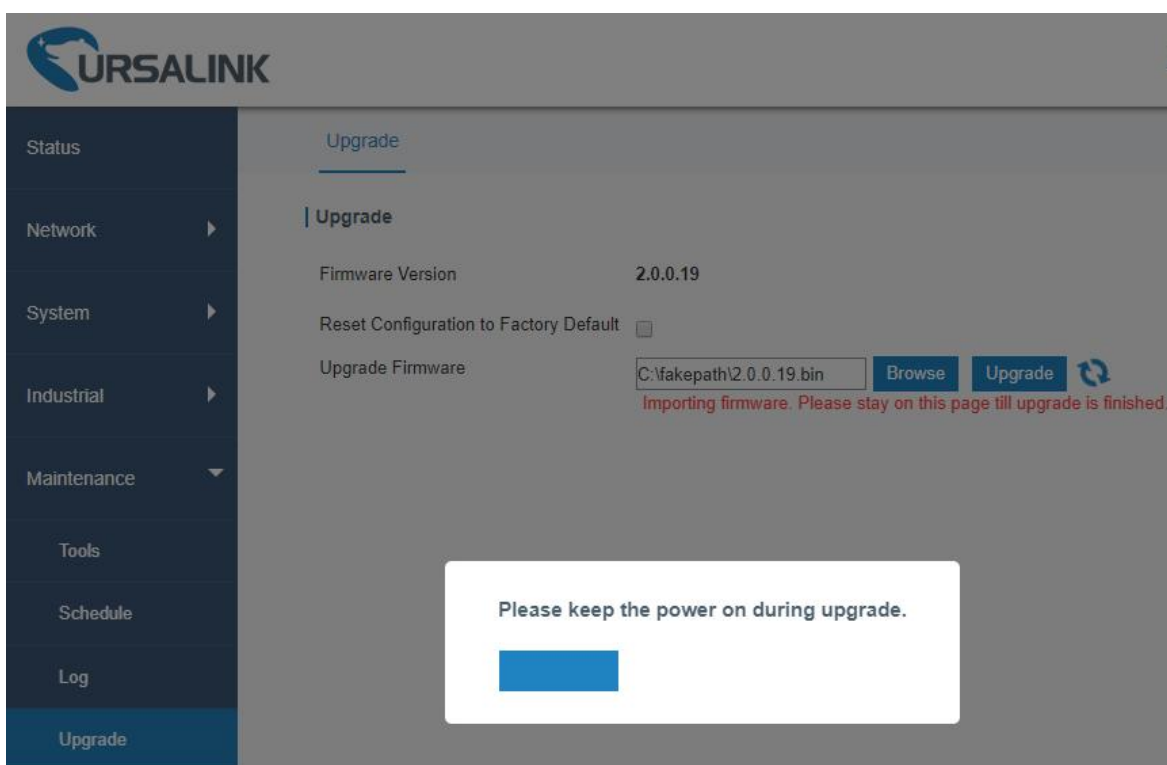
It is suggested that you contact Ursalink technical support first before you upgrade router firmware. After getting firmware file from Ursalink technical support, please refer to the following steps to complete the upgrade.

1. Go to “Maintenance > Upgrade”.

2. Click “Browse” and select the correct firmware file from the PC.
3. Click “Upgrade” and the router will check if the firmware file is correct. If it’s correct, the firmware will be imported to the router, and then the router will start to upgrade.

**Note: It is recommended to check the box of Reset Configuration to Factory Default before upgrade.**





## Related Topic

[Upgrade](#)

## 4.3 Events Application Example

### Example

In this section, we will take an example of sending alarm messages by email when the following events occur and recording the event alarms on the Web GUI.

Events	Actions to make events occur (for test)
Router system start up.	Plug the power supply of the router.
Router system time update.	Set up system time manually.

### Configuration Steps

1. Go to “System > Events > Events Settings” and enable Event settings.
2. Check corresponding events for record and email alarm, and then click “Save” button as below.

Events	Record	Email Email Setting	SMS SMS Setting	SNMP
System Startup	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
System Reboot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
System Time Update	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Configure the corresponding parameters including email sending settings and email groups as below. Click “Save” and “Apply” button to make the changes take effect.




Email Address	Description	Operation
support@ursalink.com	test	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

Group ID	Description	Email Address	Operation
1	test	support@ursalink.com	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

4. To test the functionality of Alarm, please take the corresponding actions listed above. It will send an alarm e-mail to you when the relevant event occurs. Refresh the web GUI, go to “Events > Events”, and you will find the events records.

Events Events Settings

Mark as Read Delete Mark All as Read Delete All Alarms

Status	Type	Time	Message
<input type="checkbox"/> Unread	System Time Update	2019-05-15 09:39:08	system time update
<input type="checkbox"/> Unread	System Startup	2019-05-09 11:48:25	system startup

< 1 > 10 Go to: GO

## Related Topics

[Events](#)

[Email Setting](#)

## 4.4 Logs and Diagnostics

System log of the UR32 supports 3 types of output method, including Web and Remote Log Server.

### Application 1

Obtain system log on Web.

Go to “Maintenance > Log > System log”, and you will see the log is listed in the box.

URSALINK

admin

Status System Log Log Settings

Download

File Log File Download

Log

View recent(lines) 20

```
Thu Nov 2 09:33:56 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586436.196318] GSM Event: SIM 1 dchan is down!
Thu Nov 2 09:34:01 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586441.264493] GSM Event: SIM 1 dchan is down!
Thu Nov 2 09:34:03 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586443.323906] GSM Event: SIM 1 dchan is down!
Thu Nov 2 09:34:12 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586452.671092] GSM Event: sim failed!
Thu Nov 2 09:34:20 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586460.948779] GSM Event: sim failed!
Thu Nov 2 09:34:21 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: libgsm/gsm.c:377 yeastar_mobile_handle_event: fail_count 2!
Thu Nov 2 09:34:31 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586471.305038] GSM Event: sim inserted!
Thu Nov 2 09:34:44 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586484.538713] GSM Event: SIM 1 dchan is down!
Thu Nov 2 09:34:49 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586489.610319] GSM Event: SIM 1 dchan is down!
Thu Nov 2 09:34:50 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586490.663912] GSM Event: SIM 1 dchan is down!
Thu Nov 2 09:35:04 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586504.391406] GSM Event: sim failed!
Thu Nov 2 09:35:12 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586512.973232] GSM Event: sim failed!
Thu Nov 2 09:35:13 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: libgsm/gsm.c:377 yeastar_mobile_handle_event: fail_count 2!
Thu Nov 2 09:35:22 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586522.984902] GSM Event: sim inserted!
Thu Nov 2 09:35:36 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586536.260947] GSM Event: SIM 1 dchan is down!
Thu Nov 2 09:35:41 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586541.326197] GSM Event: SIM 1 dchan is down!
Thu Nov 2 09:35:43 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586543.379108] GSM Event: SIM 1 dchan is down!
Thu Nov 2 09:35:52 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586552.870213] GSM Event: sim failed!
Thu Nov 2 09:36:01 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: [1509586561.139046] GSM Event: sim failed!
Thu Nov 2 09:36:01 2017 daemon.warn zebra[1287]: libgsm/gsm.c:377 yeastar_mobile_handle_event: fail_count 2!
```

Clear Log

## Application 2

Send the system log to the remote syslog server.

Server IP: 110.22.14.43; Port: 514

Go to “Maintenance > Log > Log Settings” to configure the parameters as below.

The screenshot shows the URSA LINK web interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: Status, Network, System, Industrial, Maintenance, Tools, Schedule, and Log. The Log option is highlighted with a circled '1'. The main content area has two tabs: System Log and Log Settings (selected, with a circled '2'). Under the Log Settings tab, there are two sections: Remote Log Server and Local Log File. The Remote Log Server section has fields for Enable (checked), Syslog Server Address (110.22.14.43), and Port (514). The Local Log File section has fields for Storage (local), Size (1024 KB), and Log Severity (Info). There are buttons for Save (with a circled '4') and Apply (with a circled '5'). A circled '3' points to the Remote Log Server section.

Then click “Save” and “Apply” button.

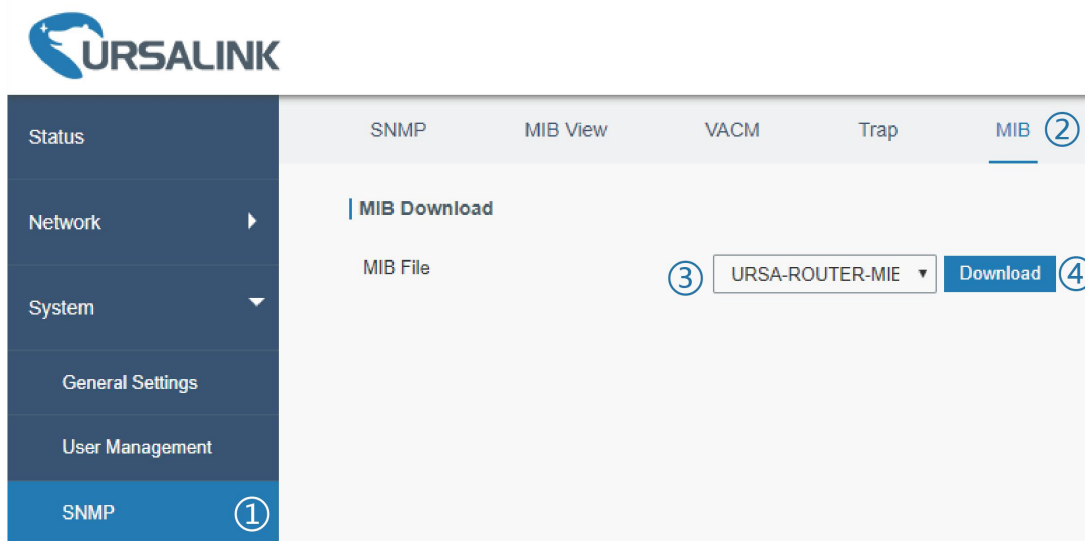
## Related Topic

[System Log](#)

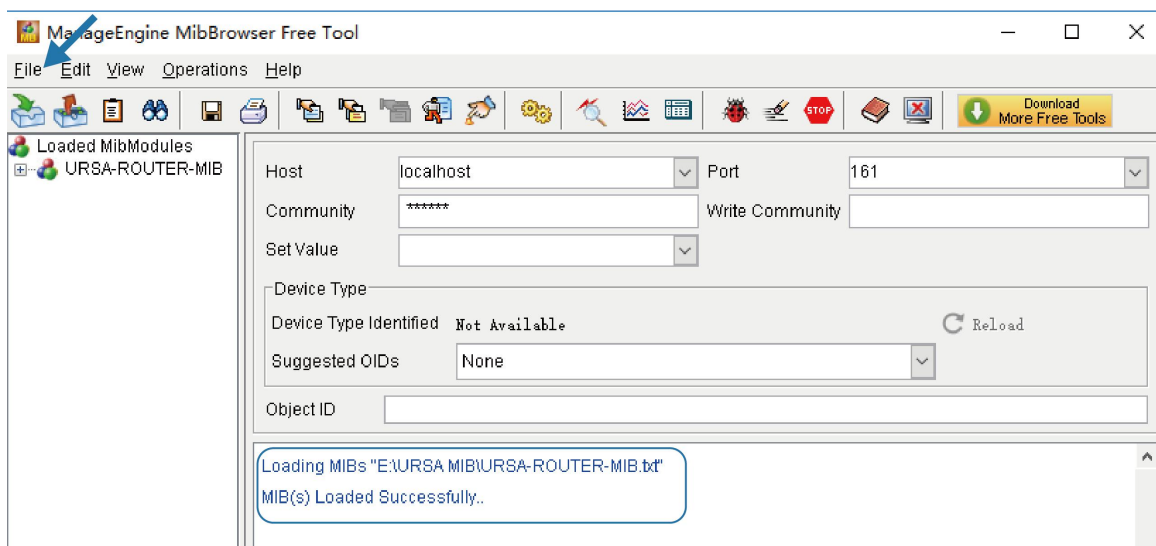
## 4.5 SNMP Application Example

Before you configure SNMP parameters, please download the relevant “MIB” file from the UR32’s WEB GUI first, and then upload it to any software or tool which supports standard SNMP protocol. Here we take “ManageEngine MibBrowser Free Tool” as an example to access the router to query cellular information.

1. Go to “System > SNMP > MIB” and download the MIB file “URSA-ROUTER-MIB.txt” to PC.

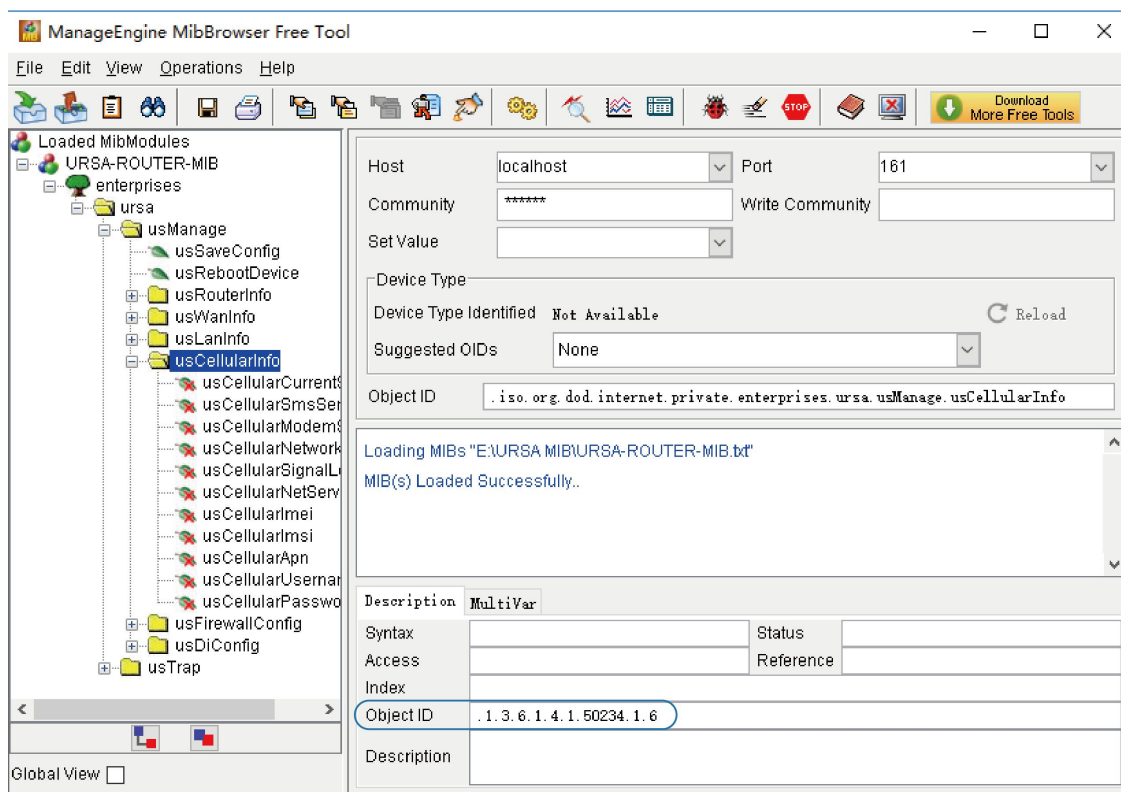


2. Start “ManageEngine MibBrowser Free Tool” on the PC. Click “File > Load MIB” on the menu bar. Then select “BURSA-ROUTER-MIB.txt” file from PC and upload it to the software.

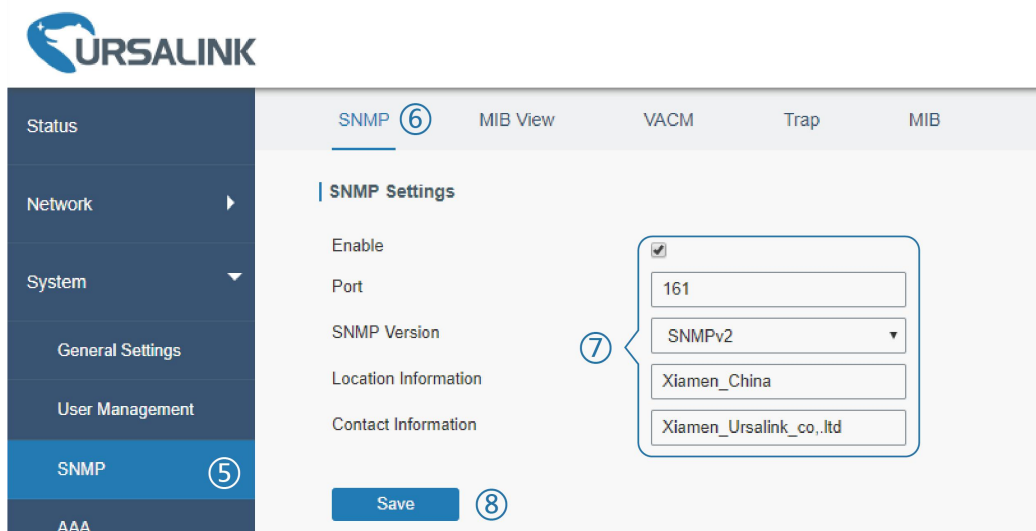



Click the “+” button beside “URSA-ROUTER-MIB”, which is under the “Loaded MibModules” menu, and find “usCellularinfo”. And then you will see the OID of cellular info is “.1.3.6.1.4.1.50234”, which will be filled in the MIB View settings.

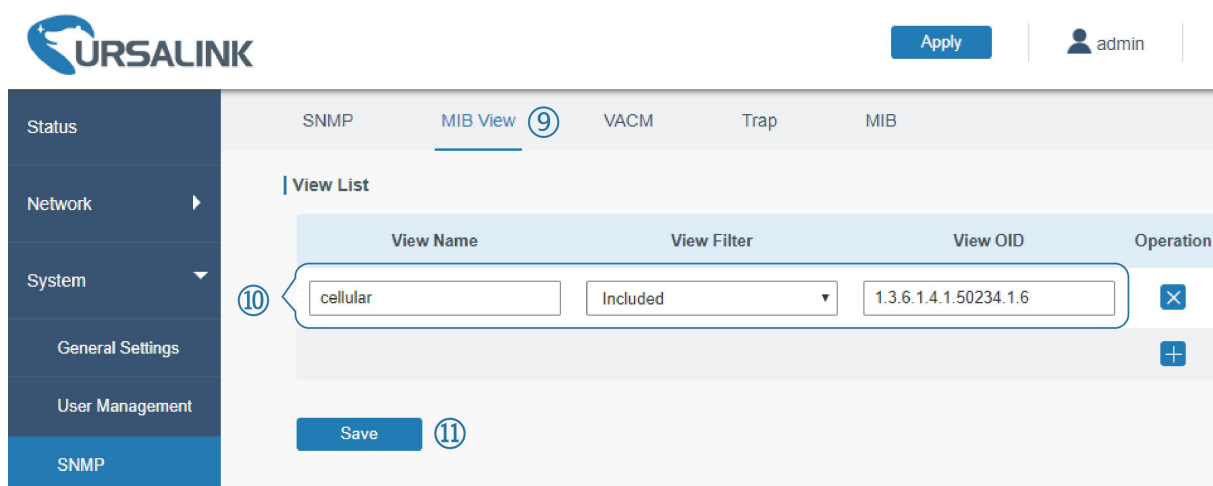





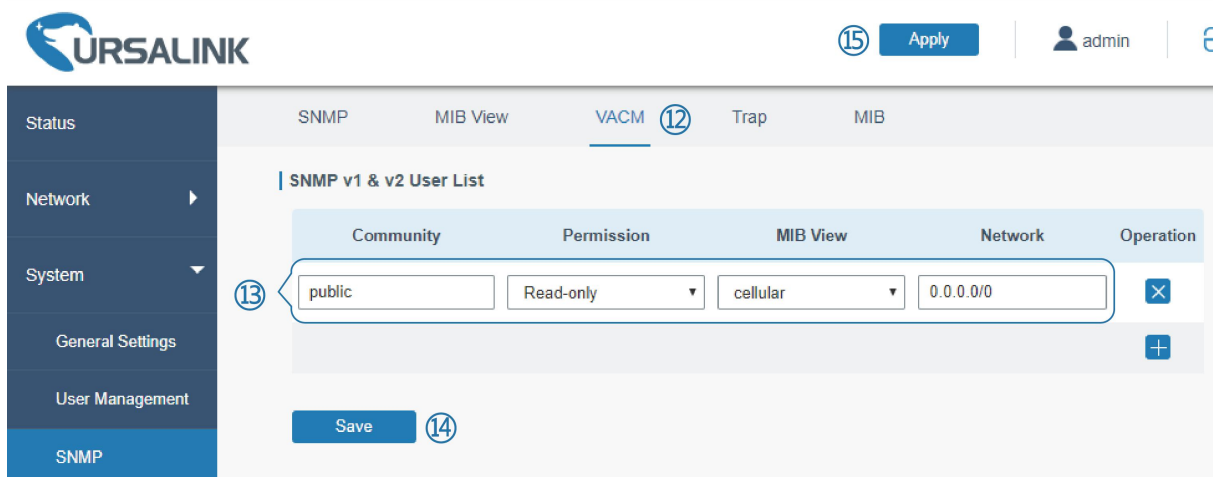
- Go to “System > SNMP > SNMP” on the router’s WEB GUI. Check “Enable” option, then click “Save” button.



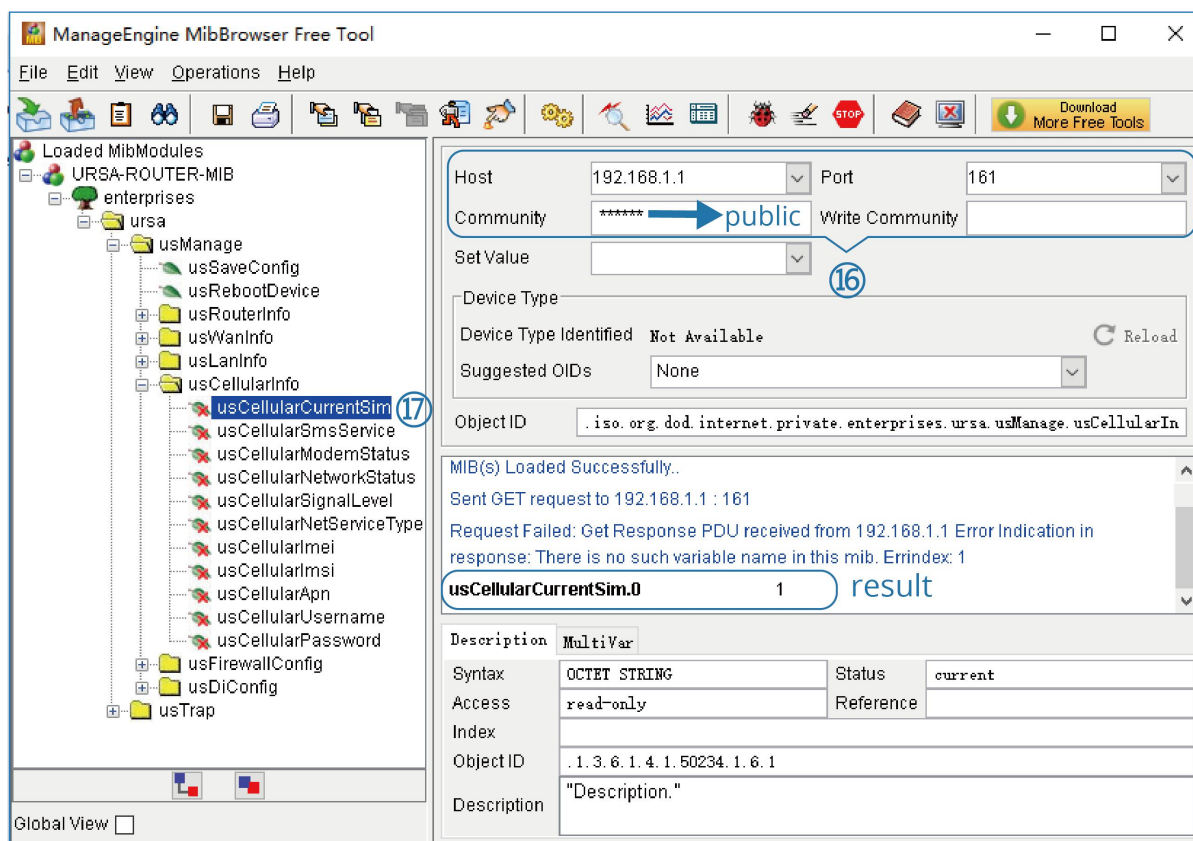
- Go to “System > SNMP > MIB View”. Click  to add a new MIB view and define the view to be accessed from the outside network. Then click “Save” button.



5. Go to “System > SNMP > VACM”. Click  to add a new VACM setting to define the access authority for the specified view from the specified outside network. Click “Save” and “Apply” to make the changes take effect.



6. Go to MibBrowser, enter host IP address, port and community. Right click “usCellular CurrentSim” and then click “FET”. Then you will get the current SIM info on the result box. You can get other cellular info in the same way.



## Related Topic

[SNMP](#)

## 4.6 Network Connection

### 4.6.1 Cellular Connection

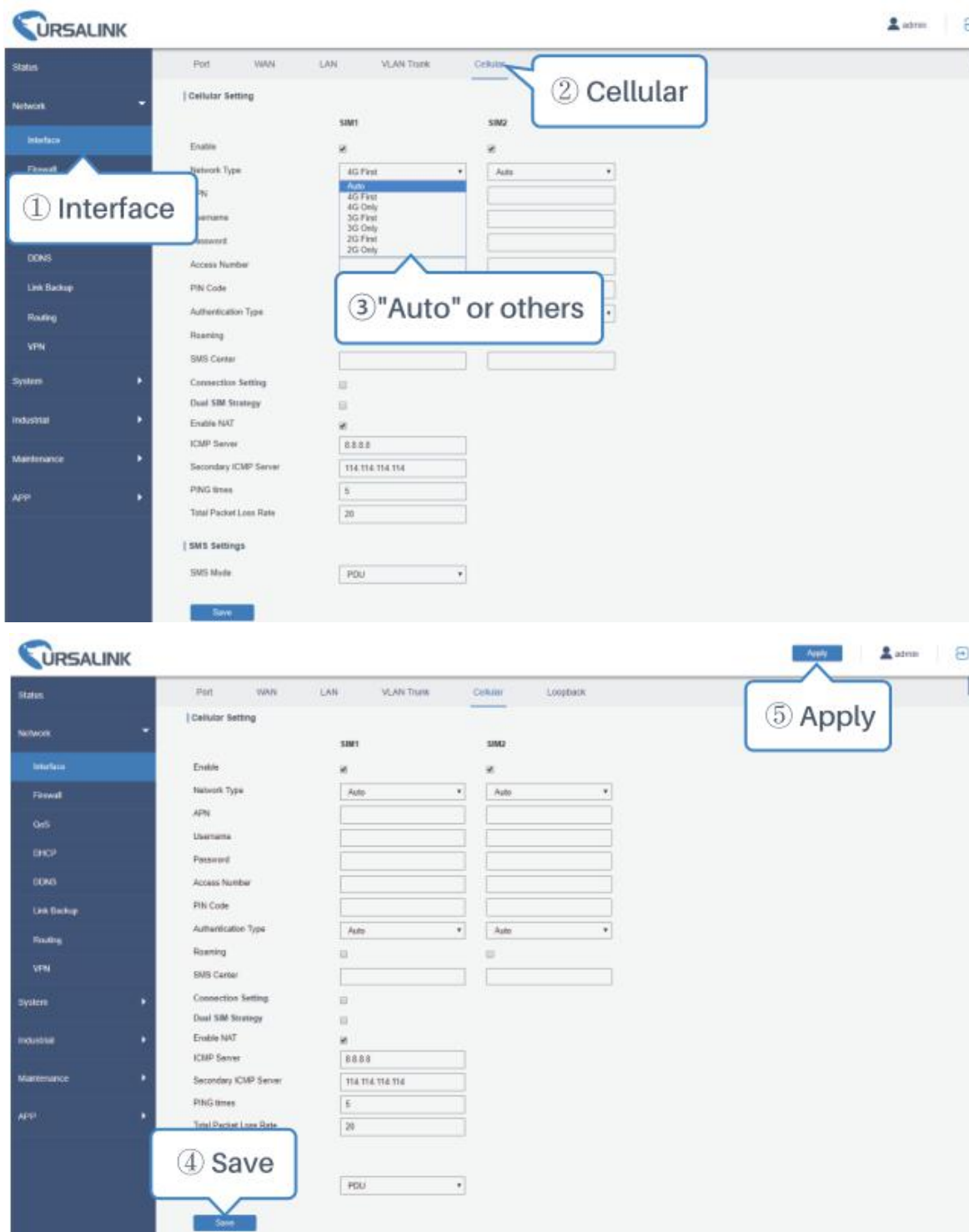
The UR32 routers have two cellular interfaces, named SIM1 & SIM2. Only one cellular interface is active at one time. If both cellular interfaces are enabled, SIM1 interface takes precedence as default.

#### Example

We are about to take an example of inserting a SIM card into SIM1 slot of the UR32 and configuring the router to get Internet access through cellular.

#### Configuration Steps

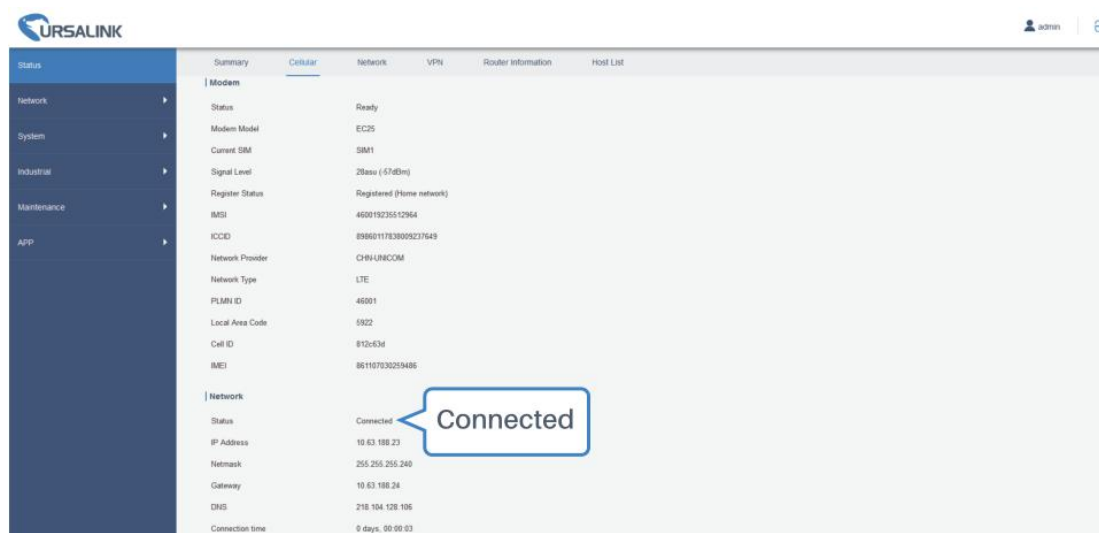
1. Go to "Network > Interface > Cellular > Cellular Setting" and configure the cellular info.
2. Enable SIM1.
3. Choose relevant network type. "Auto", "4G First", "4G Only", "3G First", "3G Only", "2G First" and "2G only" are optional.



Click "Save" and "Apply" for configuration to take effect.

4. Check the cellular connection status by WEB GUI of router.

Click "Status > Cellular" to view the status of the cellular connection. If it shows 'Connected', SIM1 has dialed up successfully.



5. Check out if network works properly by browser on PC.

Open your preferred browser on PC, type any available web address into address bar and see if it is able to visit Internet via the UR32 router.

### Related Topic

[Cellular Setting](#)

[Cellular Status](#)

## 4.6.2 Ethernet WAN Connection

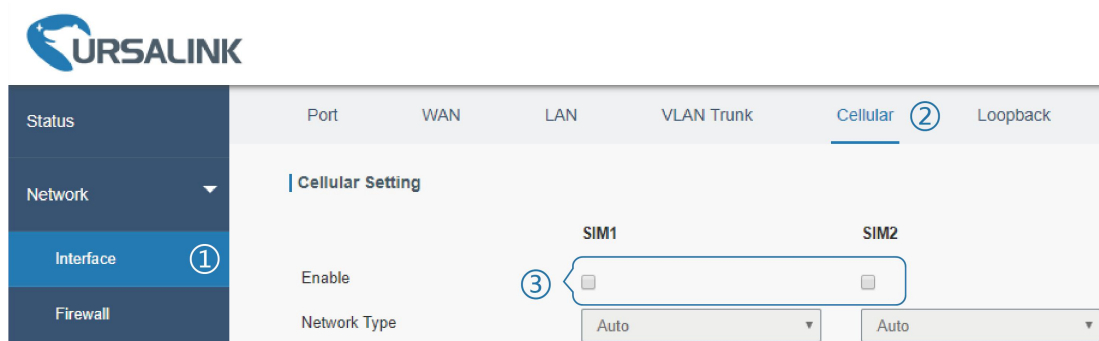
When both “WAN” and “Cellular” interfaces are enabled and available, cellular interfaces will take precedence by default.

### Example

WAN port of the UR32 is connected with Ethernet cable to get Internet access.

### Configuration Steps

- Go to “Network > Interface > Cellular” and disable “SIM1” and “SIM2”. Then click “Save” button.



- Go to “Network > Interface > WAN” to configure WAN parameters. The following examples of static IP type, DHCP Client type, and PPPoE type are listed for your reference.

#### (1) Static IP

**URSALINK**

For your device security, please change the default password!

Status

Network

Interface ④

Firewall

QoS

DHCP

DDNS

Link Failover

Routing

VPN

System

Industrial

Maintenance

Port WAN ⑤ Bridge Switch WLAN Cellular Loopback

Enable ☒

Port LAN1/WAN

Connection Type Static IP

IPv4 Address 192.168.23.249

Netmask 255.255.255.0

IPv4 Gateway 192.168.23.1

IPv6 Address ⑥ fe80::26e1:24ff:fe0:2579

Prefix-length 64

IPv6 Gateway

MTU 1500

Primary DNS 114.114.114.114

Secondary DNS 8.8.8.8

Enable NAT ☐

Multiple IP Address

IP Address	Netmask	Operation
		+

Save & Apply ⑦

## (2) DHCP Client

**URSALINK**

For your device security, please change the default password!

Status

Network

Interface ④

Firewall

QoS

DHCP

DDNS

Link Failover

Routing

VPN

Port WAN ⑤ Bridge Switch WLAN Cellular

WAN\_1

Enable ☒

Port LAN1/WAN

Connection Type DHCP Client

MTU 1500

Use Peer DNS ⑥ ☐

Primary DNS 114.114.114.114

Secondary DNS 8.8.8.8

Enable NAT ☐

Save & Apply ⑦

**(3) PPPoE**

For your device security, please [change the default password!](#)

Port **WAN** (5) Bridge Switch WLAN Cellular

— WAN\_1

Enable ☒

Port LAN1/WAN

Connection Type PPPoE

Username 059293684762

Password .....

Link Detection Interval(s) 60

Max Retries (6) 3

MTU 1500

Use Peer DNS ☐

Primary DNS 114.114.114.114

Secondary DNS 8.8.8.8

Enable NAT ☒

Save & Apply (7)

**Note:** if you select PPPoE type, please check the “Username” & “Password” with your local ISP.  
Click “Save & Apply” button to make the changes take effect.

**Related Topic**

[WAN Setting](#)

[WAN Status](#)

**4.7 WAN Failover/Backup Application Example****4.7.1 Dual SIM Backup****Example**

In this section we will take an example of inserting two SIM cards into the UR32. When one SIM fails, router will try to connect with the other SIM as backup link.

**Configuration Steps**

1. Go to “Network > Interface > Cellular” to enable SIM1 and SIM2. Leave the network type as “Auto” by default.

URSA LINK

Status Network Interface **①** Firewall QoS DHCP DDNS Link Failover Routing VPN System

Port WAN LAN VLAN Trunk **Cellular ②** Loopback

**Cellular Setting**

	SIM1	SIM2
Enable	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ③	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Network Type	Auto	Auto
APN		
Username		
Password		
Access Number		
PIN Code		
Authentication Type	Auto	Auto
Roaming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SMS Center		
Connection Setting	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dual SIM Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2. Enable “Dual SIM Strategy”, and configure the corresponding options as below. ICMP server can be configured as any reachable IP address.

URSA LINK

Status Network Interface Firewall QoS DHCP DDNS Link Failover Routing VPN System Industrial Maintenance

Port WAN LAN VLAN Trunk **Cellular** Loopback

Roaming ☐ ☐

SMS Center

Connection Setting ☐

**Dual SIM Strategy** ⑤ ☒

Primary SIM Card SIM1

Switch to backup SIM card when ICMP detection fails ☒

Switch to backup SIM card when the connection fails ☒

Switch to backup SIM card when roaming is detected ☐

Enable NAT ☒

ICMP Server 8.8.8.8

Secondary ICMP Server 114.114.114.114

PING times 5

Packet Loss Rate 20 %

**SMS Settings**

SMS Mode PDU

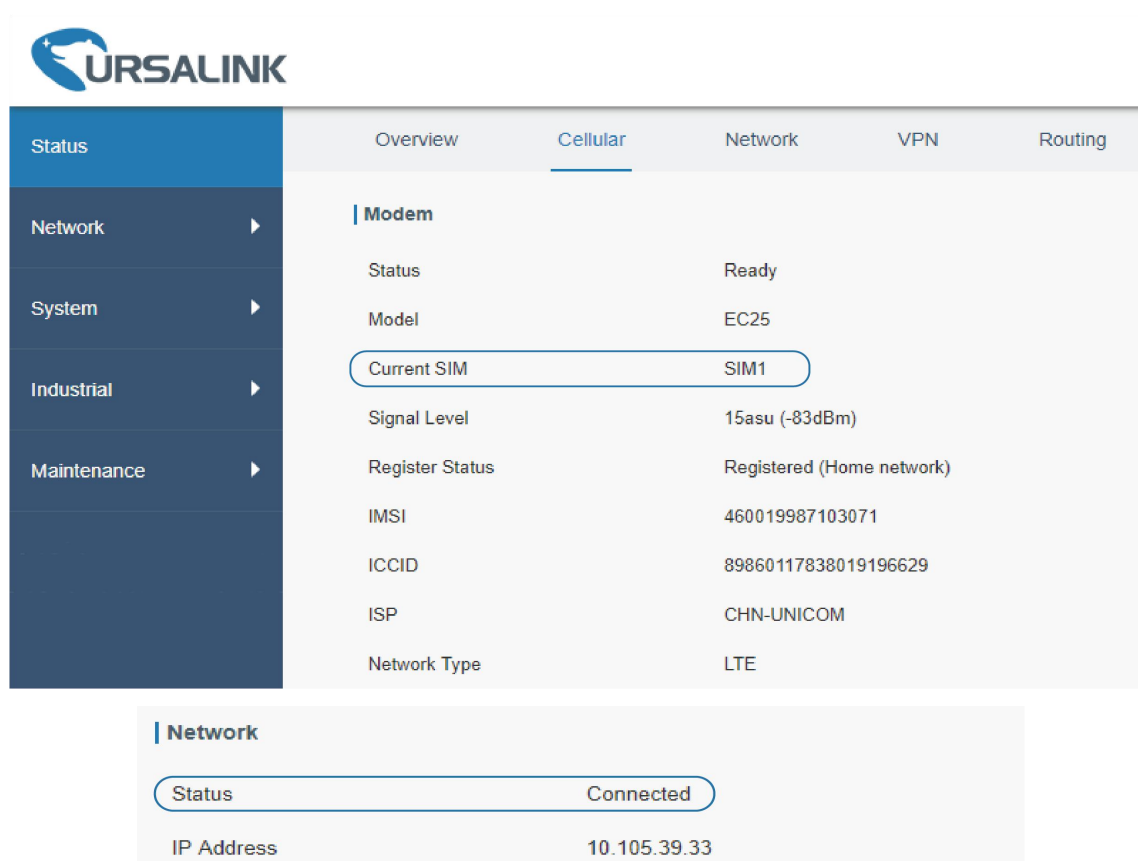
Save ⑦

⑧ Apply

Then click “Save” and “Apply” button.



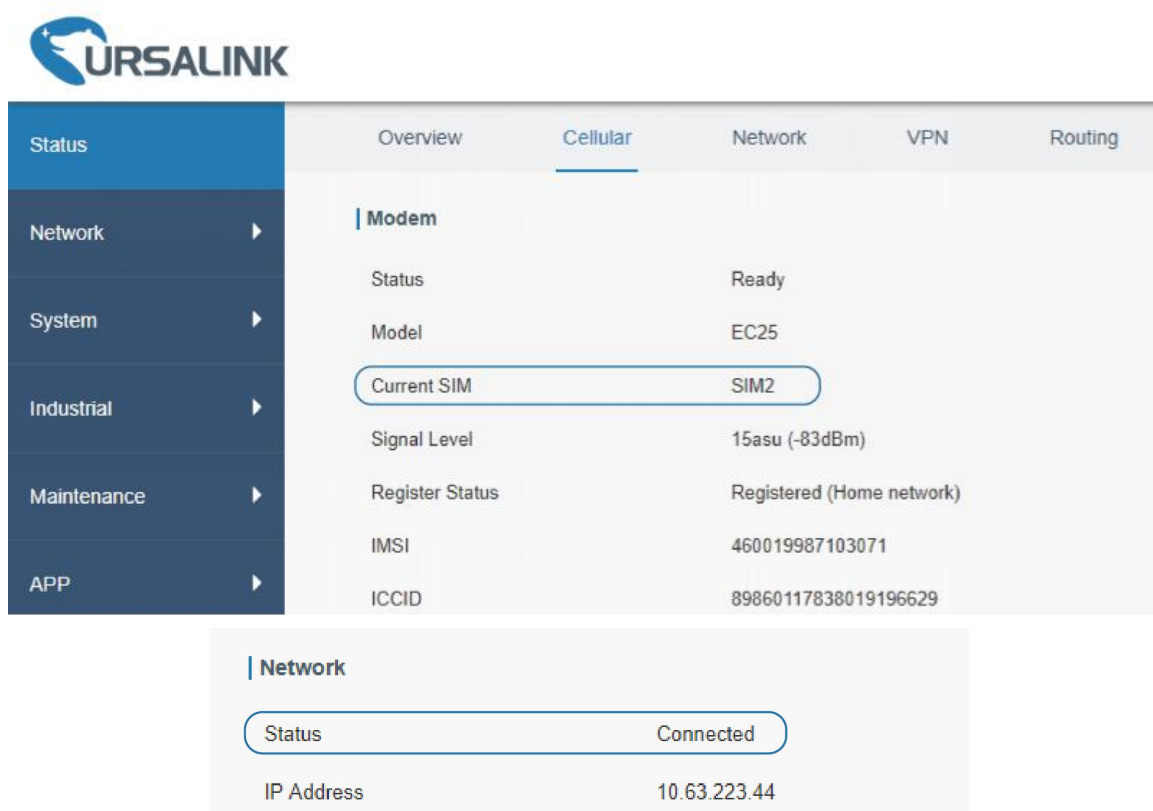
3. Go to “Status > Cellular”, and you will see the router is connected to the network via SIM1.



**URSA LINK**

Status	Overview	Cellular	Network	VPN	Routing
Network	<b>Modem</b> Status: Ready Model: EC25 <b>Current SIM: SIM1</b> Signal Level: 15asu (-83dBm) Register Status: Registered (Home network) IMSI: 460019987103071 ICCID: 89860117838019196629 ISP: CHN-UNICOM Network Type: LTE				
System	<b>Network</b> <b>Status: Connected</b> IP Address: 10.105.39.33				
Industrial					
Maintenance					

4. You can remove SIM1 to make the router fail to connect to network via it. Go to “Status > Cellular” again, and you will see the router is connected to the network through SIM2.



**URSA LINK**

Status	Overview	Cellular	Network	VPN	Routing
Network	<b>Modem</b> Status: Ready Model: EC25 <b>Current SIM: SIM2</b> Signal Level: 15asu (-83dBm) Register Status: Registered (Home network) IMSI: 460019987103071 ICCID: 89860117838019196629				
System	<b>Network</b> <b>Status: Connected</b> IP Address: 10.63.223.44				
Industrial					
Maintenance					
APP					

Now SIM2 becomes the main SIM, and SIM1 runs as the backup.

The router won't reconnect via SIM1 until SIM2 fails.

### Related Topic

[Cellular Setting](#)

[Cellular Status](#)

## 4.7.2 WAN Failover

WAN failover involves in Ethernet WAN interface and cellular interface. Either can be used as main WAN interface. If the main interface fails, the router will automatically failover to the backup interface until the main interface functions properly again.

### Application Example

An UR32 router is connected with PC via LAN port, and WAN of the UR32 is connected to Internet via wired network. Configure WAN failover in the router so that it can failover to cellular to get Internet access in case of the malfunction of wired network and fallback to wired network when it's available again. Please refer to the topological graph below.



### Configuration Steps

- Go to "Network > Interface > WAN" and configure wired WAN connection as below.

For your device security, please change the default password!

Port **WAN** ② Bridge Switch WLAN Cellular Loopback

Enable ☒

Port

Connection Type

IPv4 Address

Netmask

IPv4 Gateway

IPv6 Address  ③

Prefix-length

IPv6 Gateway

MTU

Primary DNS

Secondary DNS

Enable NAT ☐

Multiple IP Address

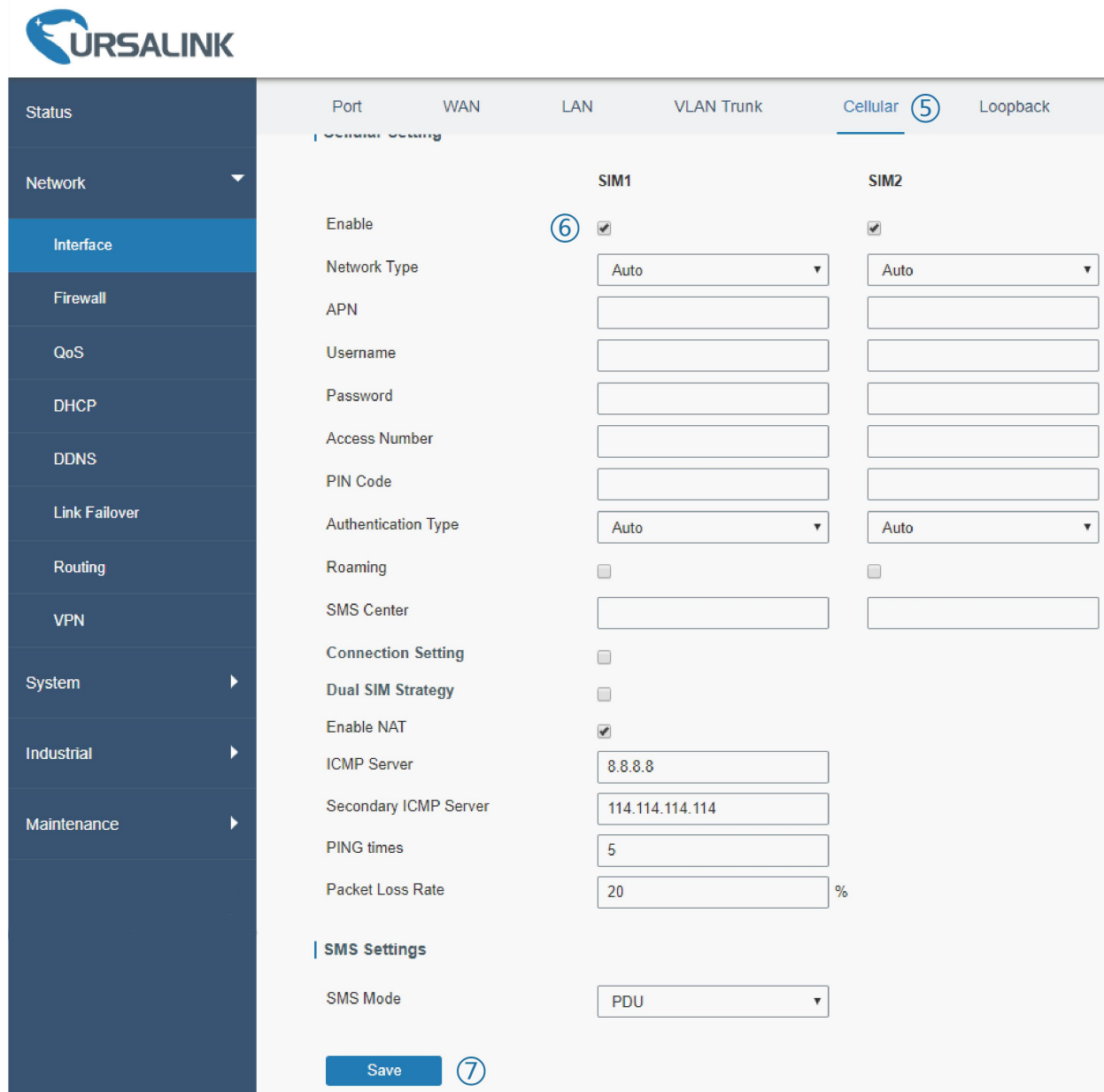
IP Address	Netmask	Operation
		<input type="button" value="+"/>

Save & Apply ④

When configuration is done, click “Save & Apply” button.

Then confirm if it is able to visit Internet on PC through the UR32.

2. Go to “Network > Interface > Cellular”, enable cellular settings and click “Save” button.



**URSA LINK**

Status | Port | WAN | LAN | VLAN Trunk | **Cellular ⑤** | Loopback

General Setting

	SIM1	SIM2
Enable	⑥ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Network Type	Auto	Auto
APN		
Username		
Password		
Access Number		
PIN Code		
Authentication Type	Auto	Auto
Roaming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SMS Center		
Connection Setting	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dual SIM Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Enable NAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
ICMP Server	8.8.8.8	
Secondary ICMP Server	114.114.114.114	
PING times	5	
Packet Loss Rate	20	%

**SMS Settings**

SMS Mode: PDU

Save ⑦

3. Go to “Network > Link Failover > SLA” and configure SLA probe. The default probe type is ICMP. The destination address is the host address which can be probed by ICMP in public network or private network. Other parameters can be kept as default value.

URSA LINK

Apply | admin

Status

Network

Interface

Firewall

QoS

DHCP

DDNS

Link Failover

SLA Track VRRP WAN Failover

SLA Entry

ID	Type	Destination Address	Secondary Destination Address	Data Size	Interval(s)	Timeout(ms)	PING Times	Packet Loss Rate	Start Time	Operation
1	icmp-echo	114.114.114.114	8.8.8.8	56	30	5000	5	20	now	

Save

4. Go to “Network > Link Failover > Track” for Track parameters configuration. You can use the default Track settings.

URSA LINK

Apply | admin

Status

Network

Interface

Firewall

QoS

DHCP

DDNS

Link Failover

SLA Track VRRP WAN Failover

Track Object

ID	Type	SLA ID	Interface	Negative Delay(s)	Positive Delay(s)	Operation
1	sla	1	cellular0	0	1	

Save

5. Go to “Network > Link Failover > WAN Failover” and select “LAN1/WAN” as main interface, “cellular0” as backup interface. Other parameters can be kept as default value.

URSA LINK

Apply

For your device security, please change the default password!

Network

Interface

Firewall

QoS

DHCP

DDNS

Link Failover

SLA Track VRRP WAN Failover

WAN Failover

Main Interface	Backup Interface	Startup Delay(s)	Up Delay(s)	Down Delay(s)	Track ID	Operation
LAN1/WAN	Cellular 0	0	0	0	1	

Save

After all configurations are done, click “Apply” button.

6. Go to “Status > Routing” to check the route table. And you will see the router access to the network via WAN interface (wired network).

Overview	Cellular	Network	WLAN	VPN	Routing	Host List
Routing Table						
Destination	Netmask	Gateway	Interface	Metric		
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	192.168.23.1	LAN1/WAN	1		
8.8.8.8	255.255.255.255	10.37.21.136	Cellular 0	1		
10.37.21.128	255.255.255.240	-	Cellular 0	-		
114.114.114.114	255.255.255.255	10.37.21.136	Cellular 0	1		
127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	-	Loopback	-		
192.168.23.0	255.255.255.0	-	LAN1/WAN	-		
192.168.180.0	255.255.255.0	-	Bridge0	-		

7. Check how WAN failover functions.

- (1) Unplug the Ethernet cable from WAN port of the router. Check the route table, and you will see the router access to the network via cellular0 interface (SIM).

Overview	Cellular	Network	WLAN	VPN	Routing	Host List
Routing Table						
Destination	Netmask	Gateway	Interface	Metric		
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	10.37.21.136	Cellular 0	1		
8.8.8.8	255.255.255.255	10.37.21.136	Cellular 0	1		
10.37.21.128	255.255.255.240	-	Cellular 0	-		
114.114.114.114	255.255.255.255	10.37.21.136	Cellular 0	1		
127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	-	Loopback	-		
192.168.23.0	255.255.255.0	-	LAN1/WAN	-		
192.168.180.0	255.255.255.0	-	Bridge0	-		

- (2) Plug the Ethernet cable to WAN port again. Check the route table, and you will see the router access to the network via WAN interface (wired network) again.

Overview	Cellular	Network	WLAN	VPN	Routing	Host List
Routing Table						
Destination	Netmask	Gateway	Interface	Metric		
0.0.0.0	0.0.0.0	192.168.23.1	LAN1/WAN	1		
8.8.8.8	255.255.255.255	10.37.21.136	Cellular 0	1		
10.37.21.128	255.255.255.240	-	Cellular 0	-		
114.114.114.114	255.255.255.255	10.37.21.136	Cellular 0	1		
127.0.0.0	255.0.0.0	-	Loopback	-		
192.168.23.0	255.255.255.0	-	LAN1/WAN	-		
192.168.180.0	255.255.255.0	-	Bridge0	-		

## Related Topics

[WAN Setting](#)

[Cellular Setting](#)

[Track Setting](#)

[SLA Setting](#)

[WAN Failover Setting](#)

## 4.8 Wi-Fi Application Example (Only Applicable to Wi-Fi Version)

### 4.8.1 AP Mode

#### Application Example

Configure UR32 as AP to allow connection from users or devices.

#### Configuration Steps

1. Go to "Network > Interface > WLAN" to configure wireless parameters as below.

For your device security, please change the default password!

Port	WAN	Bridge	Switch	WLAN	Cellular	Loopback
Enable		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
Work Mode		AP				
BSSID		24:e1:24:f0:25:7a				
Radio Type		802.11n(2.4GHz)				
Channel		Auto				
Bandwidth		20MHz				
SSID		Ursalink_F0257A				
Encryption Mode		WPA-PSK/WPA2-PSK				
Cipher		Auto				
Key		*****				
SSID Broadcast		<input type="checkbox"/>				
AP Isolation		<input type="checkbox"/>				
Guest Mode		<input type="checkbox"/>				
Max Client Number		128				

Save & Apply

Click “Save” and “Apply” button after all configurations are done.

- Use a smart phone to connect by SSID “Ursalink\_F0257A”. Go to “Status > WLAN”, and you can check the AP settings and information of the connected client/user.

Overview

Cellular

Network

WLAN

VPN

Routing

Host List

WLAN Status

Name	Status	Type	SSID	IP Address	Netmask
WLAN1	Running	AP	Ursalink_F0257A	192.168.140.1	255.255.255.0

Associated Stations

SSID	MAC Address	IP Address	Connection Duration
Ursalink_F0257A	3c:cd:5d:47:10:8e	192.168.140.197	8 seconds

#### 4.8.2 Client Mode

##### Application Example

Configure UR32 as Wi-Fi client to connect to an access point to have Internet access.

##### Configuration Steps

- Go to “Network > Interface > WLAN” to configure wireless as below.

For your device security, please change the default password!

Port WAN Bridge Switch **WLAN** Cellular Loopback

**WLAN**

Enable ☒

Work Mode  **Scan**

SSID

BSSID

Encryption Mode

Cipher

Key

IP Setting

Protocol

**Save & Apply**

Click “Save” and “Apply” button after all configurations are done.

- Go to “Status > WLAN”, and you can check the connection status of the client.

Overview

Cellular

Network

WLAN

VPN

Routing

Host List

WLAN Status

Name	Status	Type	SSID	IP Address	Netmask
WLAN1	Connected	Client	Ursalink_RD	192.168.1.108	255.255.255.0

Associated Stations

SSID	MAC Address	IP Address	Connection Duration
------	-------------	------------	---------------------

## Related Topic

[WLAN Setting](#)

[WLAN Status](#)

## 4.9 VRRP Application Example

### Application Example

A Web server requires Internet access through the UR32 router. To avoid data loss caused by router breakdown, two UR32 routers can be deployed as VRRP backup group, so as to improve network



reliability.

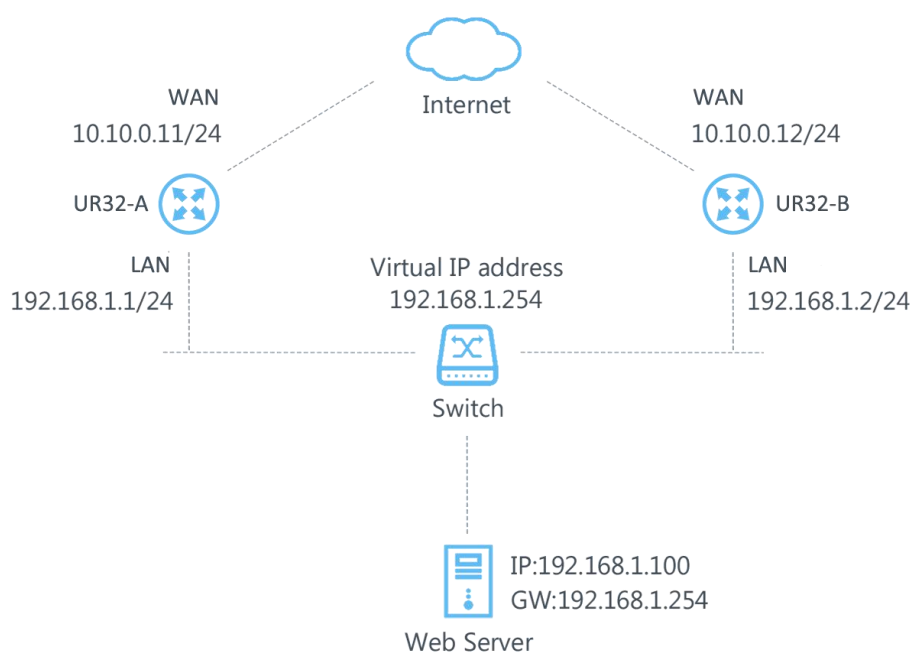
VRRP group:

WAN ports of the UR32 Router A and Router B are connected to the Internet via wired network. And LAN ports of them are connected to a switch.

Virtual IP is 192.168.1.254/24.

UR32 Router	Virtual Router ID (Same for A and B)	Port connected with switch	LAN IP Address	Priority	Preemption Mode
A	1	LAN2	192.168.1.1	110	Enable
B	1	LAN2	192.168.1.2	100	Disable

Refer to the topological below.



## Configuration Steps

### Router A Configuration

1. Go to "Network > Interface > WAN" and configure wired WAN connection as below.



For your device security, please change the default password!

Status
Network
Interface
Firewall
QoS
DHCP
DDNS
Link Failover
Routing
VPN
System
Industrial

Port
WAN
Bridge
Switch
WLAN
Cellular
Loopback

WAN\_1

Enable

☒

Port

LAN1/WAN

Connection Type

Static IP

IPv4 Address

10.10.0.11

Netmask

255.255.255.0

IPv4 Gateway

10.10.0.1

IPv6 Address

fe80::26e1:24ff:fef0:2579

Prefix-length

64

IPv6 Gateway

MTU

1500

Primary DNS

114.114.114.114

Secondary DNS

8.8.8.8

Enable NAT

☐

- Go to “Network > Link Failover > SLA” and configure SLA probe. The default probe type is ICMP. The destination address is the host address which can be probed by ICMP in public network or private network. Other parameters can be kept as default value.

URSALINK
Apply
admin

Status
SLA
Track
VRRP
WAN Failover


Network
Interface
Firewall
QoS
DHCP
DDNS
Link Failover

SLA Entry

ID	Type	Destination Address	Secondary Destination Address	Data Size	Interval(s)	Timeout(ms)	PING Times	Packet Loss Rate	Start Time	Operation
1	icmp-echo	114.114.114.114	8.8.8.8	56	30	5000	5	20	now	✕
										+

Save

- Go to “Network > Link Failover > Track” and configure link track parameters. You can use the default Track settings.



Apply
admin

Status

Network ▾

Interface

Firewall

QoS

DHCP

DDNS

Link Failover


SLA
Track
VRRP
WAN Failover

**Track Object**

ID	Type	SLA ID	Interface	Negative Delay(s)	Positive Delay(s)	Operation
1	sla ▾	1 ▾	cellular0 ▾	0	1	✕
						+

Save

4. Go to “Network > Link Failover > VRRP” and configure VRRP parameters as below.



Apply

For your device security, please change the default password!

Network ▾

Interface

Firewall

QoS

DHCP

DDNS

Link Failover

Routing

VPN

System ▸

SLA
Track
VRRP
WAN Failover

**VRRP Status**

Status DISABLE

**VRRP Settings**

Enable ☒

Interface Bridge0 ▾

Virtual Router ID 1

Virtual IP 192.168.1.254

Priority 110

Advertisement Interval(s) 1

Preemption Mode ☒

Track ID 1 ▾

Save

## Router B Configuration

1. Go to “Network > Interface > WAN” and configure wired WAN connection as below.

2. Go to “Network > Link Failover > SLA” and configure SLA probe. The default probe type is ICMP. The destination address is the host address which can be probed by ICMP in public network or private network. Other parameters can be kept as default value.

3. Go to “Network > Link Failover > Track” and configure link track parameters. You can use the default Track settings.

URSA LINK

Apply | admin

Status | Network | Interface | Firewall | QoS | DHCP | DDNS | **Link Failover**

SLA | **Track** | VRRP | WAN Failover

Track Object

ID	Type	SLA ID	Interface	Negative Delay(s)	Positive Delay(s)	Operation
1	sla	1	cellular0	0	1	

Save

4. Go to “Network > Link Failover > VRRP” and configure VRRP parameters as below.

URSA LINK

Apply

For your device security, please change the default password!

Network | Interface | Firewall | QoS | DHCP | DDNS | **Link Failover** | Routing | VPN | System

SLA | Track | **VRRP** | WAN Failover

VRRP Status

Status: DISABLE

VRRP Settings

Enable: ☒

Interface: Bridge0

Virtual Router ID: 1

Virtual IP: 192.168.1.254

Priority: 100

Advertisement Interval(s): 1

Preemption Mode: ☐

Track ID:

Save

Once you complete all configurations, click “Apply” button on the top-right corner to make changes take effect.

**Result:** normally, A is the master router, used as the default gateway. When the power of Router A is down or Router A suffers from failure, Router B will become the master router, used as the default gateway. With Preemption Mode enabled, Router A will be master and Router B will demote back to be the backup once Router A can access the Internet again.

## Related Topics

[VRRP Setting](#)

[Track Setting](#)

[SLA Setting](#)

## 4.10 NAT Application Example

### Example

An UR32 router can access Internet via cellular. LAN port is connected with a Web server whose IP address is 192.168.1.2 and port is 8000. Configure the router to make public network access the server.

### Configuration Steps

Go to “Firewall > Port Mapping” and configure port mapping parameters.

The screenshot shows the UR32 router's web interface. The left sidebar has a menu with 'Status', 'Network', 'Interface', 'Firewall' (selected), 'QoS', and 'DHCP'. The 'Firewall' section is expanded, showing 'ACL', 'DMZ', 'Port Mapping' (selected), and 'MAC Binding'. The 'Port Mapping' section has a table with the following columns: Source IP, Source Port, Destination IP, Destination Port, Protocol, Description, and Operation. A row is being configured with the following values: Source IP: 0.0.0.0/0, Source Port: 8000, Destination IP: 192.168.1.2, Destination Port: 8000, Protocol: TCP, Description: server. The Operation column has a plus button. Below the table is a 'Save' button. The top right of the page shows the user 'admin' and a settings icon. The page also has an 'Apply' button and a '5' icon.

Click “Save” and “Apply” button.

### Related Topic

[Port Mapping](#)

## 4.11 Access Control Application Example

### Application Example

LAN port of the UR32 is set with IP 192.168.1.0/24. Then configure the router to deny accessing to Google IP 198.98.108.64 from local device with IP 192.168.1.12.

### Configuration Steps

1. Go to “Network > Firewall > ACL” to configure access control list. Click “+” button to set parameters as below. Then click “Save” button.



For your device security, please change the default password!

Status
Network
Interface
**Firewall**
QoS
DHCP
DDNS
Link Failover
Routing
VPN
System

Security
**ACL**
DMZ
Port Mapping
MAC Binding
SPI

### ACL Setting

Default Filter Policy: Accept

### Access Control List

Type	<span>extended</span>
ID	<span>100</span>
Action	<span>deny</span>
Protocol	<span>ip</span>
Source IP	<span>192.168.1.12</span>
Source Wildcard Mask	<span>0.0.0.255</span>
Destination IP	<span>198.98.108.64</span>
Destination Wildcard Mask	<span>0.0.0.255</span>
Description	<span>google</span>

Save Cancel

2. Configure interface list. Then click “Save” and “Apply” button.

Security
**ACL**
DMZ
Port Mapping
MAC Binding
SPI

### ACL Setting

Default Filter Policy: Accept

### Access Control List

ID	Action	Protocol	Source IP	Destination IP	More Detail	Description	Operation
100	deny	ip	192.168.1.12/0.0.0.255	198.98.108.64/0.0.0.255		google	<span>×</span>
							<span>+</span>

### Interface List

Interface	In ACL	Out ACL	Operation
<span>Bridge0</span>	<span>100</span>		<span>×</span>
			<span>+</span>

Save

## Related Topic

[ACL](#)

## 4.12 QoS Application Example

### Example

Configure the UR32 router to distribute local preference to different FTP download channels. The total download bandwidth is 75000 kbps.

**Note:** the “Total Download Bandwidth” should be less than the real maximum bandwidth of WAN or cellular interface.

FTP Server IP & Port	Percent	Max Bandwidth(kbps)	Min Bandwidth(kbps)
110.21.24.98:21	40%	30000	25000
110.32.91.44:21	60%	45000	40000

### Configuration Steps

1. Go to “Network > QoS > QoS(Download)” to enable QoS and set the total download bandwidth.

2. Please find “Service Category” option, and click “+” to set up service classes.

**Note:** the percents must add up to 100%.

Name	Percent(%)	Max BW(kbps)	Min BW(kbps)	Operation
1	40	30000	25000	X
2	60	45000	40000	X

3. Please find “Service Category Rules” option, and click “+” to set up rules.

Name	Source IP	Source Port	Destination IP	Destination Port	Protocol	Service Category	Operation
ftp1	110.21.24.98	21			ANY	1	X
ftp2	110.32.91.44	21			ANY	2	X

**Note:**

**IP/Port:** null refers to any IP address/port.

Click “Save” and “Apply” button.



## Related Topic

[QoS Setting](#)

### 4.13 DTU Application Example

#### Example

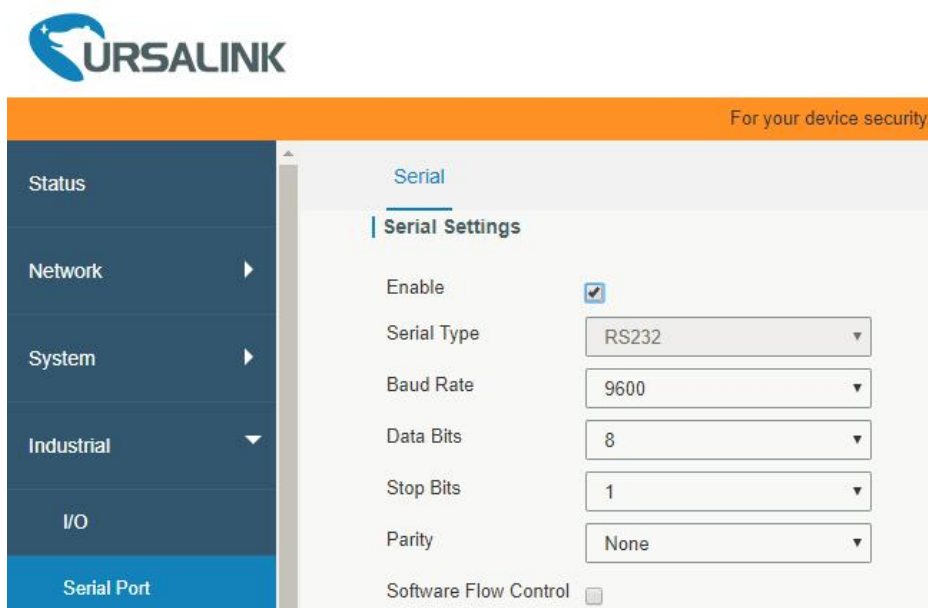
PLC is connected with the UR32 via RS232. Then enable DTU function of the UR32 to make a remote TCP server communicate with PLC. Refer to the following topological graph.



Serial Parameters of the PLC	
Baud Rate	9600
Data Bit	8
Stop Bit	1
Parity	None

#### Configuration Steps

1. Go to "Industrial > Serial Port > Serial" and configure serial port parameters. The serial port parameter shall be kept in consistency with those of PLC, as shown in figure below.



2. Configure Serial Mode as “DTU Mode”. The UR32 is connected as client in “Transparent” protocol.

The screenshot shows the 'Serial Port' configuration page. On the left is a sidebar with menu items: System, Industrial, I/O, Serial Port (highlighted), Modbus TCP, GPS, and Maintenance. The main area contains the following settings:

- Serial Mode: DTU Mode (dropdown)
- DTU Protocol: Transparent (dropdown)
- Protocol: TCP (dropdown)
- Keepalive Interval: 75 s
- Keepalive Retry Times: 9
- Packet Size: 1024 Bytes
- Serial Frame Interval: 100 ms
- Reconnect Interval: 10 s
- Specific Protocol: ☐
- Register String: modem1

3. Configure TCP server IP and port.

The screenshot shows the 'Destination IP Address' configuration page. It features a table with the following columns: Server Address, Server Port, Status, and Operation.

Server Address	Server Port	Status	Operation
110.87.98.58	7087		

Below the table is a 'Save' button.

4. Once you complete all configurations, click “Save” and “Apply” button.



This screenshot shows the 'Destination IP Address' configuration page after the configuration has been applied. The 'Status' column for the entry '110.87.98.58' on port '7087' now displays 'Connected' in green text. The 'Operation' column still shows the close and add icons.

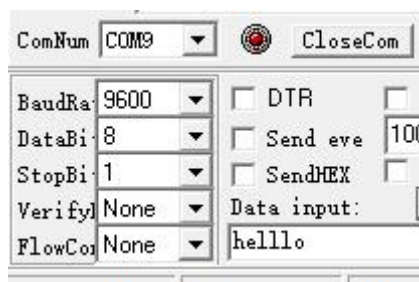
Server Address	Server Port	Status	Operation
110.87.98.58	7087	Connected	

5. Start TCP server on PC.

Take “Netassist” test software as example. Make sure port mapping is already done.

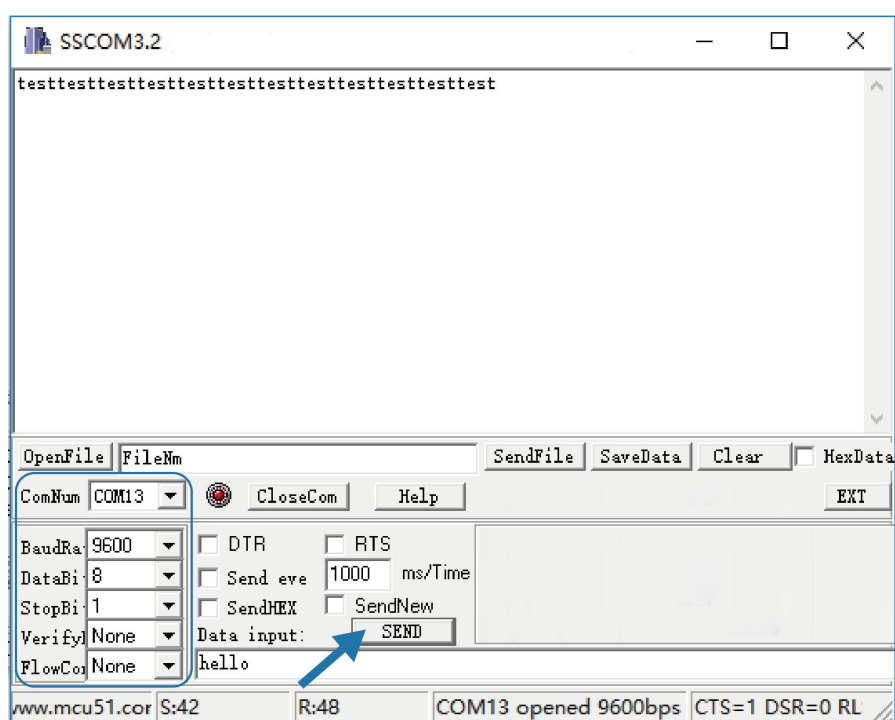


6. Connect the UR32 to PC via RS232 for PLC simulation. Then start “sscom” software on the PC to test communication through serial port.

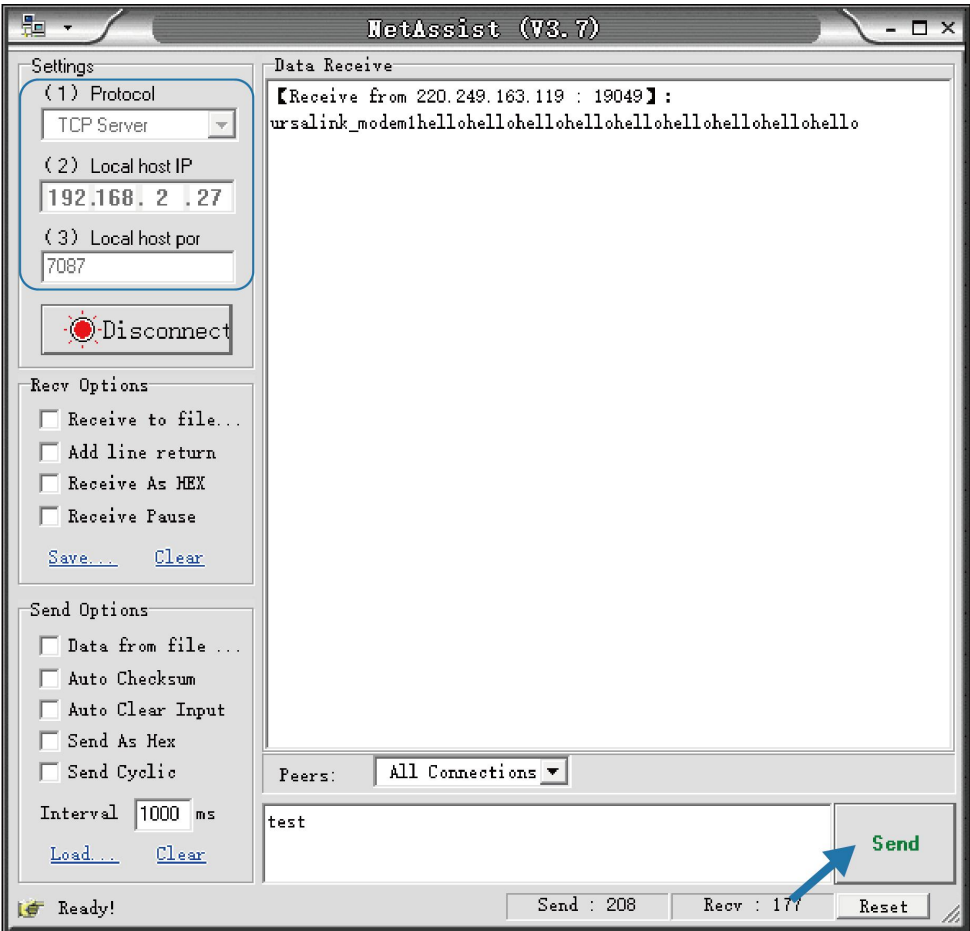


7. After connection is established between the UR32 and the TCP server, you can send data between sscom and Netassit.

#### PC side



**TCP server side**



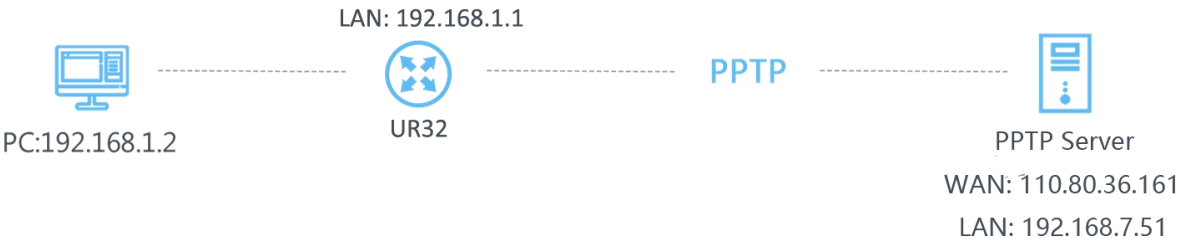
8. After serial communication test is done, you can connect PLC to RS232 port of the UR32 for test.

**Related Topic**

[Serial Port](#)

**4.14 PPTP Application Example**

**Example**

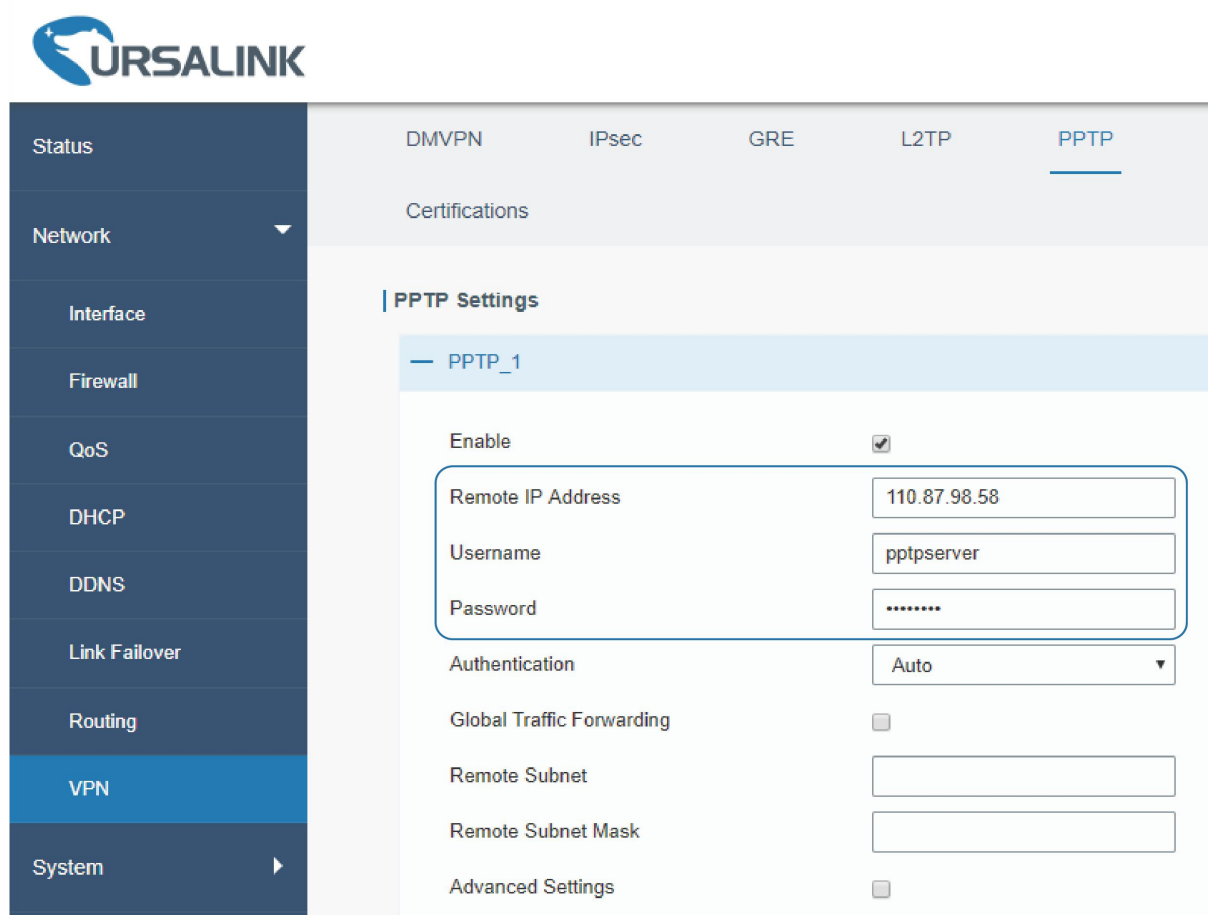


Configure the UR32 as PPTP client to connect to a PPTP server in order to have data transferred securely. Refer to the following topological graph.

## Configuration Steps

1. Go to “Network > VPN > PPTP”, configure PPTP server IP address, username and password provided by PPTP server.

Note: If you want to have all data transferred through VPN tunnel, check “Global Traffic Forwarding” option.



The screenshot shows the URSA LINK web interface. On the left is a navigation menu with options: Status, Network (expanded), Interface, Firewall, QoS, DHCP, DDNS, Link Failover, Routing, VPN (selected), and System. The main content area is titled 'PPTP Settings' and shows configuration for 'PPTP\_1'. The settings include:

- Enable:** Checked (checkbox).
- Remote IP Address:** 110.87.98.58
- Username:** pptpsrvr
- Password:** (masked with dots)
- Authentication:** Auto (dropdown menu)
- Global Traffic Forwarding:** Unchecked (checkbox)
- Remote Subnet:** (empty text box)
- Remote Subnet Mask:** (empty text box)
- Advanced Settings:** Unchecked (checkbox)

If you want to access peer subnet such as 192.168.3.0/24, you need to configure the subnet and mask to add the route.

Remote Subnet	192.168.3.0
Remote Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0

2. Check “Show Advanced” option, and you will see the advanced settings.

DMVPN	IPsec	GRE	L2TP	<u>PPTP</u>
Show Advanced		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Local IP Address		<input type="text"/>		
Peer IP Address		<input type="text"/>		
Enable NAT		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Enable MPPE		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Address/Control Compression		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Protocol Field Compression		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Asyncmap Value		<input type="text" value="ffffff"/>		
MRU		<input type="text" value="1500"/>		
MTU		<input type="text" value="1500"/>		
Link Detection Interval (s)		<input type="text" value="60"/>		
Max Retries		<input type="text" value="0"/>		
Expert Options		<input type="text"/>		

If the PPTP server requires MPPE encryption, then you need to check “Enable MPPE” option.

Enable MPPE ☒

If the PPTP server assigns fixed tunnel IP to the client, then you can fill in the local tunnel IP and remote tunnel IP, shown as below.

Local IP Address	<input type="text" value="205.205.0.100"/>
Peer IP Address	<input type="text" value="205.205.0.1"/>

Otherwise PPTP server will assign tunnel IP randomly.

Click “Save” button when you complete all settings, and then the advanced settings will be hidden again. Then click “Apply” button to have the configurations take effect.

3. Go to “Status > VPN” and check PPTP connection status.

PPTP is established as shown below.

Local IP: the client tunnel IP.

Remote IP: the server tunnel IP.

PPTP Status

163