



DSL-500
ADSL Router
User's Guide

(September 2002)

651DSL500065

Wichtige Sicherheitshinweise

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FCC Warning

This device complies with part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.

CE Mark Warning

This is a Class B product. In a domestic environment, this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

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About This User's Guide

This user's guide provides instructions on how to install the DSL-500 ADSL Router and use it to connect a computer or Ethernet LAN to the Internet.

If you are using a computer with a functioning Ethernet port, you can use the Quick Installation Guide to quickly establish your ADSL connection and access the Internet.

Guide Overview

Introduction – Describes the Router and its key features. Provides an introduction to ADSL. Lists standards to which the Router complies. Contains a packing list.

Hardware Installation – Discusses how to connect the Router to an Ethernet LAN.

Configuring the Router for the First Time – Provides information on how to configure the Router and establish the WAN connection using the web-based manager.

Web-based Configuration – Describes how to use the web-based manager to change Router settings and configure additional virtual connections (PVCs).

Appendix A - Technical Specifications – Lists the technical specifications of the Router, including standards compliance.

Appendix B - Low Pass Filters – Illustrated examples of how to use low pass filters.

Before You Start

Please read and make sure you understand all the prerequisites for proper installation of your new Modem. Have all the necessary information and equipment on hand before beginning the installation.

Installation Overview

The procedure to install the Router can be described in general terms in the following steps:

1. Gather information and equipment needed to install the device. Before you begin the actual installation make sure you have all the necessary information and equipment.
2. Install the hardware, that is, connect the cables (Ethernet and telephone) to the device and connect the power adapter.
3. Check the IP settings on your computer and change them if necessary so the computer can access the web-based software built into the Router.
4. Use the web-based management software to configure the device to suit the requirements of your ADSL account.

Requirements

To install and use the Router you need a computer equipped with an Ethernet port (such as an Ethernet NIC) and a web browser. You may also need to use information given to you by your ISP. This information is stored in the Router's memory and used to establish the WAN connection and confirm your identity. Read the next page for more details about these requirements.

Low Pass Filters

Since ADSL and telephone services share the same copper wiring to carry their respective signals, a filtering mechanism may be necessary to avoid mutual interference. A low pass filter device can be installed for each telephone that shares the line with the ADSL line. These filters are easy to install passive devices that connect to the ADSL device and/or telephone using standard telephone cable. Ask your service provider for more information about the use of low pass filters with your installation. Appendix B provides illustrated examples of how to install two common styles of low pass filters.

Operating System

The DSL-500 uses an HTML-based web interface for setup and management. The web configuration manager may be accessed using any operating system capable of running web browser software.

Web Browser

Any common web browser can be used to configure the Modem using the web configuration management software. The program is designed to work best with more recently released browsers such as Microsoft Internet Explorer® version 5.0, Netscape Navigator® version 4.7, or later versions. The web browser must have JavaScript enabled. JavaScript is enabled by default on many browsers. Make sure JavaScript has not been disabled by other software (such as virus protection or web user security packages) that may be running on your computer.

Ethernet Port (NIC Adapter)

Any computer that uses the Router must be able to connect to it through the Ethernet port on the Router. This connection is an Ethernet connection and therefore requires that your computer be equipped with an Ethernet port as well. Most notebook computers are now sold with an Ethernet port already installed. Likewise, most fully assembled desktop computers come with an Ethernet NIC adapter as standard equipment. If your computer does not have an Ethernet port, you must install an Ethernet NIC adapter before you can use the Modem. If you must install an adapter, follow the installation instructions that come with the Ethernet NIC adapter.

Additional Software

It may be necessary to install software on your computer that enables the computer to access the Internet. Additional software must be installed if you are using what is called a “bridged” connection. For a bridged connection, the information needed to make and maintain the Internet connection is stored on your computer, not in the Router. This type of connection is similar to the arrangement used for analog dial-up modems, but the connection speed is much faster. Various terms are used to describe a bridged ADSL connection including the term “RFC 1483 Bridge” which is used in this guide.

If your ADSL service is delivered through a PPP (Point to Point Protocol) connection, the information needed to establish and maintain the Internet connection is stored in the Router. In this case, it is not necessary to install software on your computer.

Account Information (User Name and Password)

Most users will need to supply a user name and password used to access the service provider's network (and ultimately, the Internet). This information is stored either in the Router's memory or on your computer depending on the type of ADSL connection you have.

ACCOUNT INFORMATION (PPP Connections Only)
User Name:
Password:

About Bridged Ethernet Connections (RFC 1483)

Using this method, the DSL-500 acts as a transparent bridge, and is invisible to other devices on both the WAN and LAN side of the bridge. It is therefore necessary to provide some means of acquiring global IP settings for your account.

All connections to the Internet require a unique global IP address. For bridged connections, the global IP settings must reside in a TCP/IP enabled device on the LAN side of the bridge, such as a PC, server or firewall hardware. The IP address can be assigned in a number of ways. Your network service provider will give you instructions about any additional connection software or NIC configuration that may be required.

About IPoA Connections (RFC 1577)

IP over ATM connections may require global IP settings for the device. Your service provider will give you IP settings information if needed. Some IPoA connections function like peer-to-peer connections and therefore do not require IP settings on the WAN interface.

Additional PVC Settings

If you are using multiple virtual connections it will be necessary to provide additional VPI and VCI values for the device. These numbers define a unique route used on the ATM backbone of the WAN. Chapter 5 contains instruction on how to set up additional PVCs for accounts using more than one virtual connection.

Packing List

Open the shipping carton and carefully remove all items. In addition to this User's Guide, ascertain that you have:

1. One DSL-500 ADSL Router
2. One User's Guide
3. One twisted-pair telephone cable used for ADSL connection
4. One straight-through Ethernet cable
5. One AC power adapter suitable for your electric service

Introduction

This section provides a brief description of the Router, its associated technologies and a list of Router features.

What is ADSL?

Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line (ADSL) is an access technology that utilizes ordinary copper telephone lines to enable broadband high-speed digital data transmission and interactive multimedia applications for business and residential customers. For ADSL services, it is not necessary expensive new cabling or condition the line in any way.

ADSL greatly increases the signal carrying capacity of copper telephone lines without interfering with regular telephone services. For the ADSL user, this means faster downloads and more reliable connectivity. ADSL devices make it possible to enjoy benefits such as high-speed Internet access without experiencing any loss of quality or disruption of voice/fax telephone capabilities.

ADSL provides a dedicated service over a single telephone line operating at speeds of up to 8 Mbps downstream and up to 640 Kbps upstream, depending on local telephone line conditions. A secure point-to-point connection is established between the user and the central office of the service provider.

D-Link ADSL devices incorporate the recommendations of the ADSL Forum regarding framing, data format, and upper layer protocols.

Router Description and Operation

The DSL-500 ADSL Router is designed to provide a simple, cost-effective and secure ADSL Internet connection for your small- to medium-sized private network. The DSL-500 combines the benefits of high-speed ADSL connection technology and TCP/IP routing with a conventional Ethernet interface in one compact and convenient package. ADSL connection technology enables many interactive multi-media applications such as video conferencing and collaborative computing.

The Router is easy to install and use. The DSL-500 connects to an Ethernet LAN via a standard Ethernet 10BASE-T interface using RJ-45 connectors. The ADSL connection is made using ordinary twisted-pair telephone line with standard RJ-11 connectors. This arrangement means that several PCs can be networked and connected to the Internet using a single WAN interface and IP address.

The Router supports transparent bridging and can be used for IP packet routing over the Internet. Cost saving features of the Router such as NAT (Network Address Translator) and DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) improve administration efficiency and improve security. The advanced security enhancements, packet filtering and port redirection, can help protect your network from potentially devastating intrusions by malicious agents from outside your network.

Router Features

The DSL-500 ADSL Router utilizes the latest ADSL enhancements to provide a reliable Internet portal suitable for most small to medium sized offices. DSL-500 advantages include:

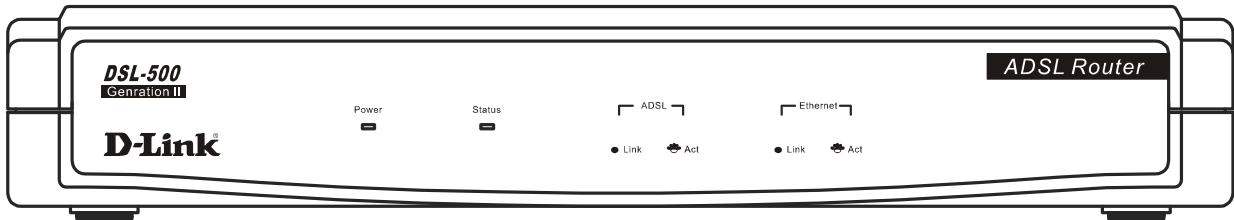
- **PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) Security** The DSL-500 ADSL Router supports PAP (Password Authentication Protocol) and CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) for PPP connections.
- **DHCP Support** Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol automatically and dynamically assigns all LAN IP settings to each host on your network. This eliminates the need to reconfigure every host whenever changes in network topology occur.
- **Network Address Translation (NAT)** For small office environments, the DSL-500 allows multiple users on the LAN to access the Internet concurrently through a single Internet account. This provides Internet access to everyone in the office for the price of a single user.

NAT improves network security in effect by hiding the private network behind one global and visible IP address. NAT address mapping can also be used to link two IP domains via a LAN-to-LAN connection.

- **TCP/IP (Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)** The DSL-500 supports TCP/IP protocol, the language used for the Internet. It is compatible with access servers manufactured by major vendors.
- **RIP-1/RIP-2** The DSL-500 supports both RIP-1 and RIP-2 exchanges with other routers. Using both versions lets the Router to communicate with all RIP enabled devices.
- **Static Routing** This allows you to select a data path to a particular network destination that will remain in the routing table and never “age out”. If you wish to define a specific route that will always be used for data traffic from your LAN to a specific destination within your LAN (for example to another router or a server) or outside your network (to a ISP defined default gateway for instance).
- **Default Routing** This allows you to choose a default path for incoming data packets for which the destination address is unknown. This is particularly useful when if the Router functions as the sole connection to the Internet.
- **ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode)** The DSL-500 supports *Bridged Ethernet over ATM* (RFC1483), *IP over ATM* (RFC1577) and *PPP over ATM* (RFC 2364).
- **Precise ATM Traffic Shaping** Traffic shaping is a method of controlling the flow rate of ATM data cells. This function helps to establish the Quality of Service for ATM data transfer.
- **G.hs (Auto-handshake)** This allows the Router to automatically choose either the G.lite or G.dmt ADSL connection standards.
- **High Performance** Very high rates of data transfer are possible with the Router. Up to 8 Mbps downstream bit rate using the G.dmt.
- **Full Network Management** The DSL-500 incorporates SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) support for web-based management and text-based network management via an RS-232 or **Telnet** connection.
- **Telnet Connection** The Telnet enables a network manager to access the Router's management software remotely.
- **Easy Installation** The DSL-500 uses a web-based graphical user interface program for convenient management access and easy set up. Any common web browser software can be used to manage the Router.
- **Multiple PVC Support** Up to eight PVCs can be assigned for use by the Modem. This can be useful to ADSL clients who wish to dedicate a PVC for a specific application, LAN or server.

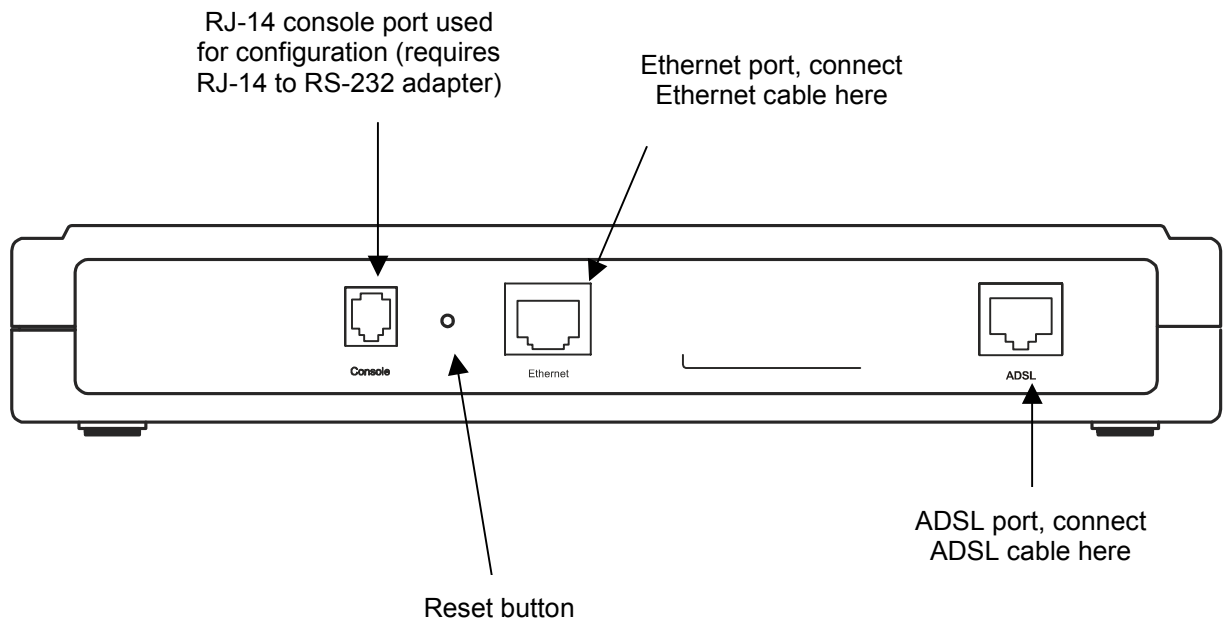
Front Panel

Place the Router in a location that allows a view of the LED indicators on the front panel.

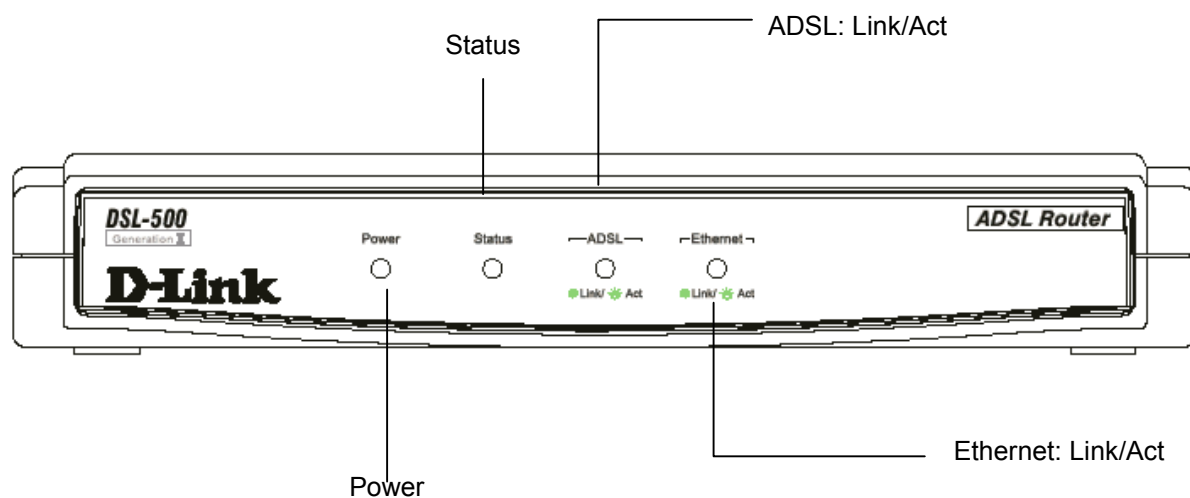


Rear Panel

All cable connections to the Router are made at the rear panel. The power switch and factory reset button is located here as well.



LED Indicators



The LED Indicators read as follows:

Power Steady green light indicates the unit is powered on.

Status Lights steady green during the ADSL negotiation phase. Once the connection status has been settled, the light will blink green.

ADSL: Link Steady green light indicates a valid ADSL connection. This will light after the ADSL negotiation process has been settled.

ADSL: Act Blinking green light indicates an active WAN session.

Ethernet: Link Steady green light indicates a valid Ethernet connection.

Ethernet: Act Blinking green indicates an active Ethernet session.

Hardware Installation

In this chapter you will learn about the various connections you will need to make in order to use the Router.

When selecting the location for the Router be sure to allow room to access the connections on the rear panel. You will want to place the Router so that you will be able to see the LED indicators on the front panel. Allow some space above the Router for ventilation to avoid problems with overheating.

It may be convenient for you locate the Router near the PC you intend to use for initial configuration of the Router. For initial configuration of the device you may need convenient access to the RS-232 serial port on the rear panel. The RS-232 serial port is intended for use with text-based console management software for the initial configuration and for out-of-band management of the Router. Whether it is necessary to use an RS-232 console manager for first time set up depends on how you allocate IP addresses on your network. Read Chapter 4, *First Time Set Up* to help you decide how best to use the Router on your network.

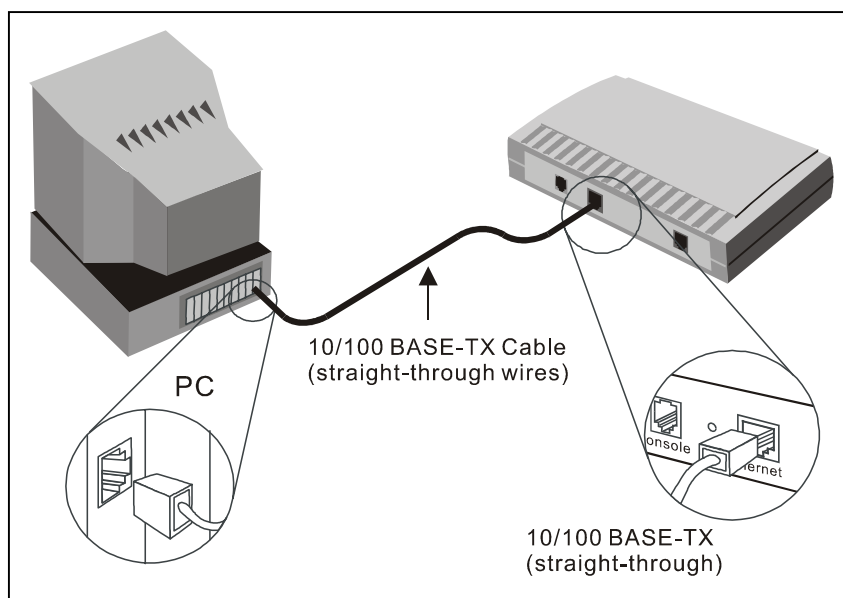
Connect ADSL Line

Use the twisted-pair ADSL cable (standard telephone cable) included with the Router to connect it to your telephone line. Simply plug one end of the cable into the ADSL port (RJ-11 receptacle) on the rear panel of the Router and insert the other end into the wall jack. The ADSL connection is the WAN interface. It links the Router to the network service provider's backbone infrastructure. This is the Router's access point to the Internet.

The Router must undergo a negotiation process to establish the terms of the ADSL connection. During this negotiation the Status LED will light a steady green, after which it will blink. If the ADSL line is disconnected, it will repeat this process.

Computer to Router Connection

You can connect the Router directly to a 10/100BASE-TX Ethernet adapter card (NIC) installed on a PC using the Ethernet cable provided as shown in this diagram.



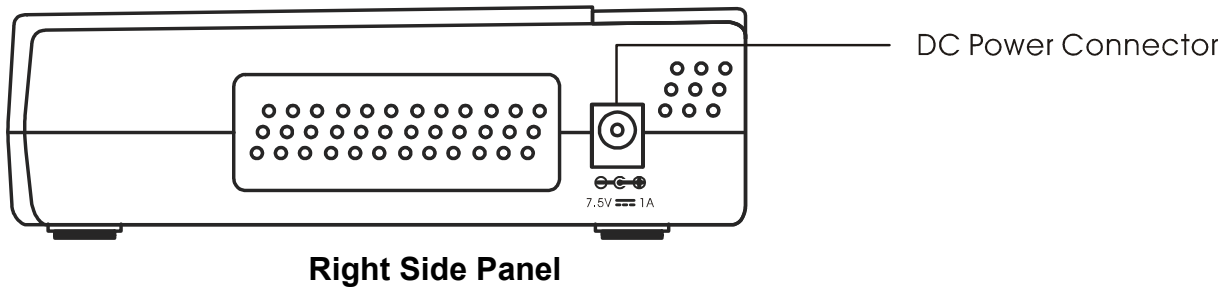
If you wish to reserve the uplink port on the switch or hub for another device, connect to any on the other MDI-X ports (1x, 2x, etc.) with a crossed cable.

onsola

Power On Router

To power on the device:

1. Insert the AC Power Adapter cord into the power receptacle located on the right side panel of the Router and plug the adapter into a nearby power source.
2. You should see the Power LED indicator light up and remain lit.



Configuring the Router for the First Time

The first time you setup the Router it is recommended that you configure the WAN connection using a single computer making sure that both the computer and the Router are not connected to the LAN. Once the WAN connection is functioning properly you may continue to make changes to Router configuration including IP settings and DHCP setup. This chapter is concerned with using your computer to configure the WAN connection. The following chapter describes the various menus used to configure and monitor the Router including how to change IP settings and DHCP server setup.

Wan Configuration Summary

1. **Connect to the Router** To configure the WAN connection used by the Router it is first necessary to communicate with the Router through its management interface, which is HTML-based and can be accessed using a web browser. To access the management software your computer must be able to “see” the Router. Your computer can see the Router if it is in the same “neighborhood” or subnet as the Router. This is accomplished by making sure your computer has IP settings that place it in the same subnet as the Router. The easiest way to make sure your computer has the correct IP settings is to configure it to use the DHCP server in the Router. The next section describes how to change the IP configuration for a computer running a Windows operating system to be a DHCP client.
2. **Configure the WAN Connection** Once you are able to access the configuration software you can proceed to change the settings required to establish the ADSL connection and connect to the service provider's network. There are different methods used to establish the connection to the service provider's network and ultimately to the Internet. You should know what Encapsulation and connection type you are required to use for your ADSL service. It is also possible that you must change the PVC settings used for the ADSL connection. Your service provider should provide all the information you need to configure the WAN connection.

Configuring IP Settings on Your Computer

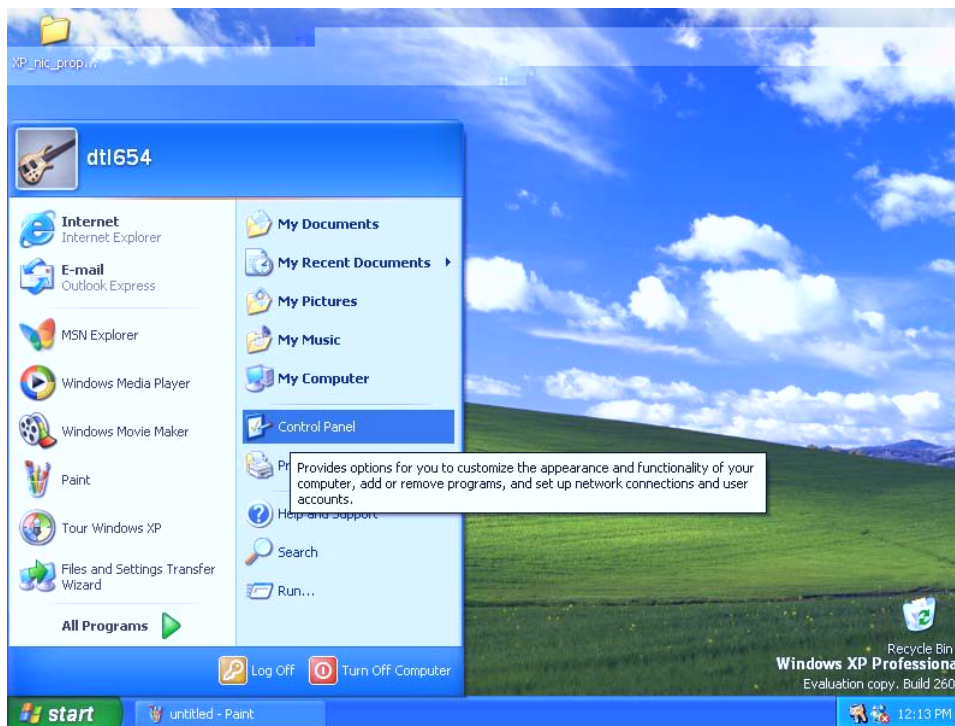
In order to configure your system to receive IP settings from the Router it must first have the TCP/IP protocol installed. If you have an Ethernet port on your computer, it probably already has TCP/IP protocol installed. If you are using Windows XP the TCP/IP is enabled by default for standard installations. Below is an illustrated example of how to configure a Windows XP system to automatically obtain IP settings from the Router. Following this example is a step-by-step description of the procedures used on the other Windows operating systems to first check if the TCP/IP protocol has been installed, if it is not instruction are provided for installing it. Once the protocol has been installed you can configure the system to receive IP settings from the Router.

For computers running non-Windows operating systems, follow the instructions for your OS that configure the system to receive an IP address from the Router, that is, configure the system to be a DHCP client.

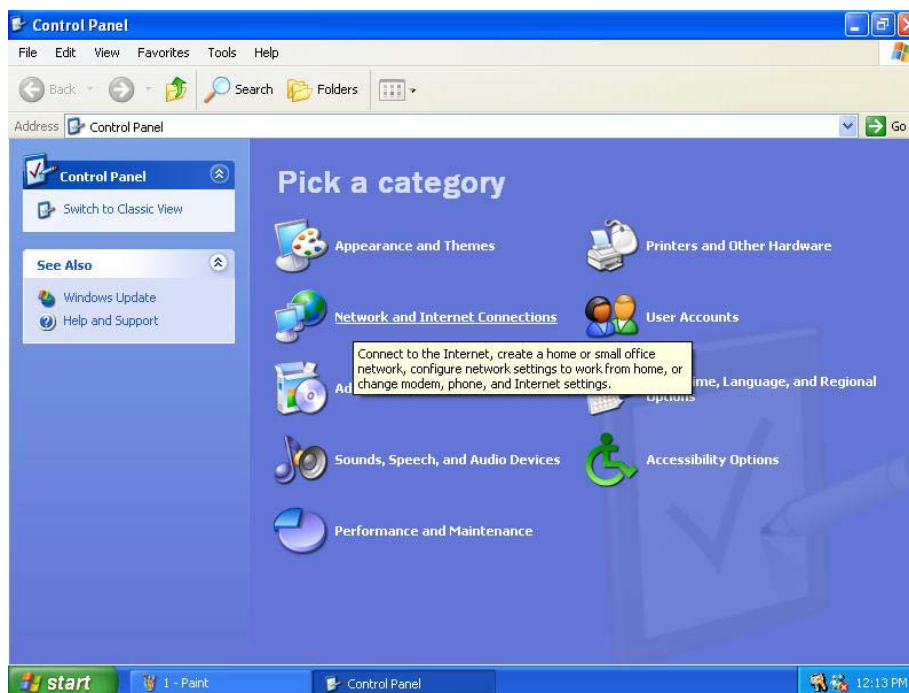
Configure Windows XP for DHCP

Use the following steps to configure a computer running Windows XP to be a DHCP client.

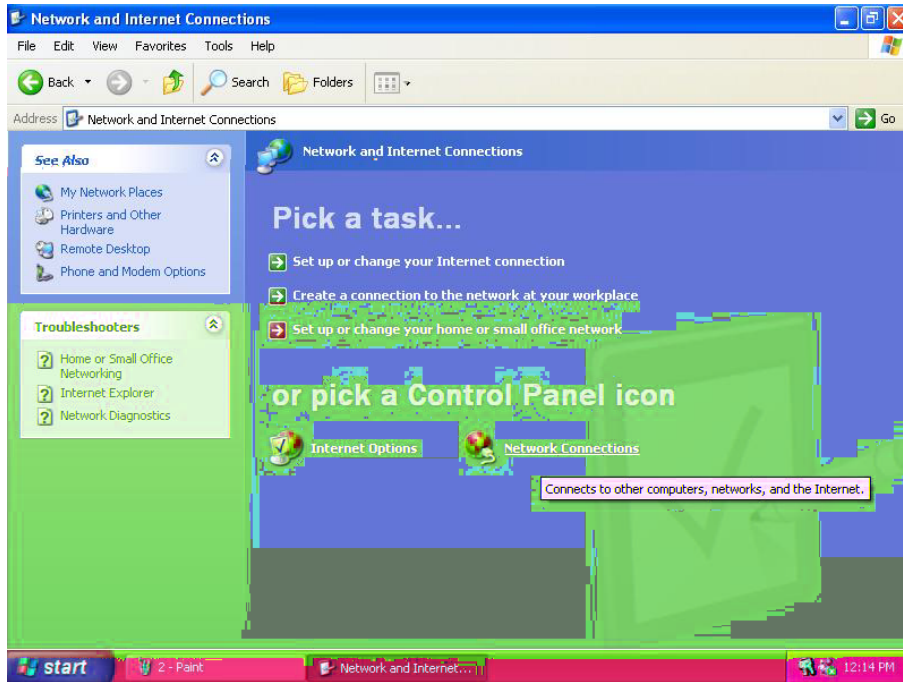
1. From the **Start** menu on your desktop, go to click on **Control Panel**.



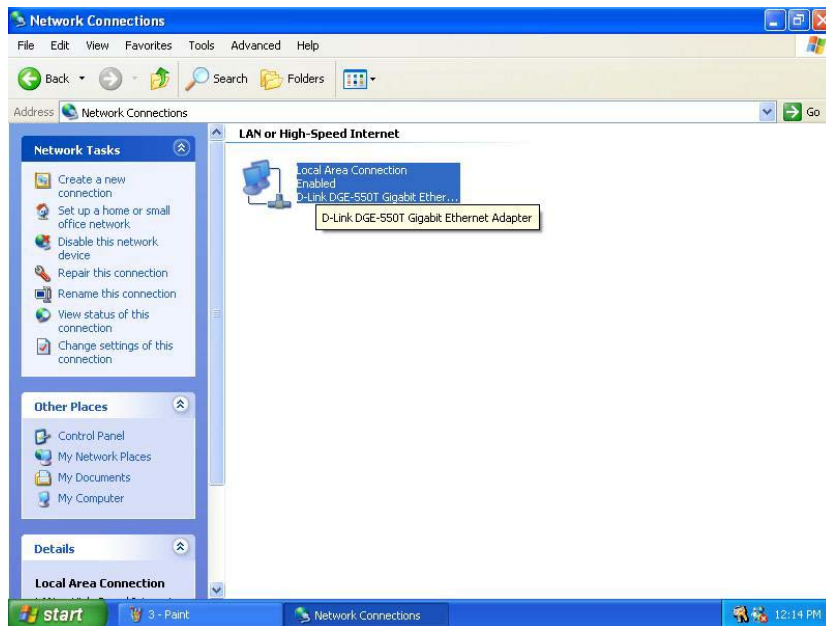
2. In the Control Panel folder, click on **Network and Internet Connections**.



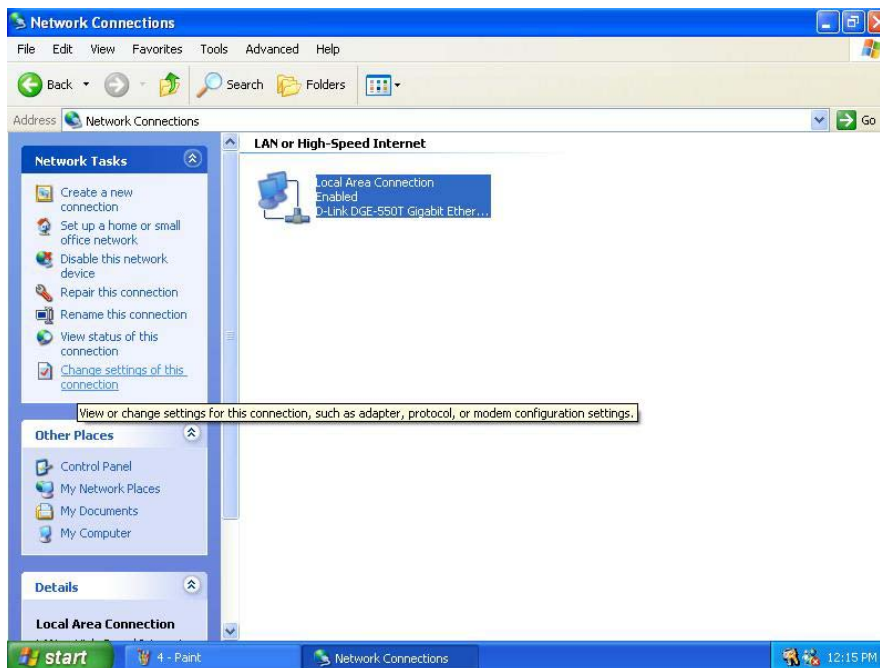
3. In the Network and Internet Connections folder, click on **Network Connections**.



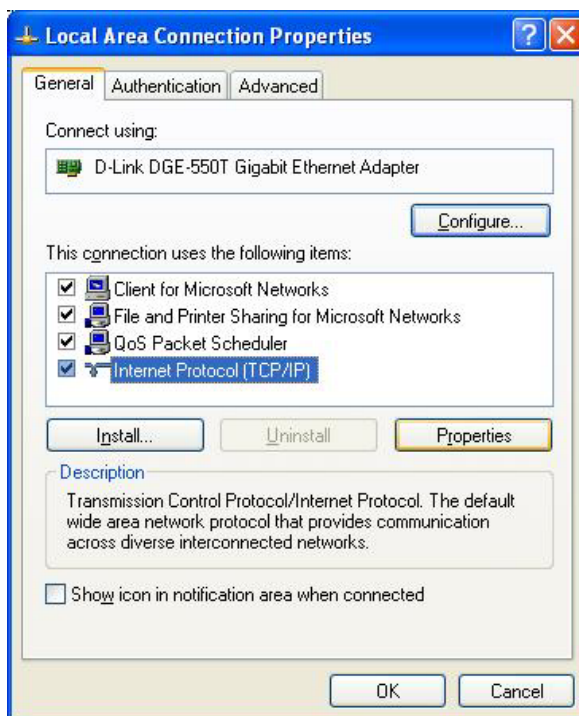
4. In the Network Connections folder, highlight the **Local Area Connection** icon by clicking on it once. A new option is revealed under Network Tabs in the left side panel.



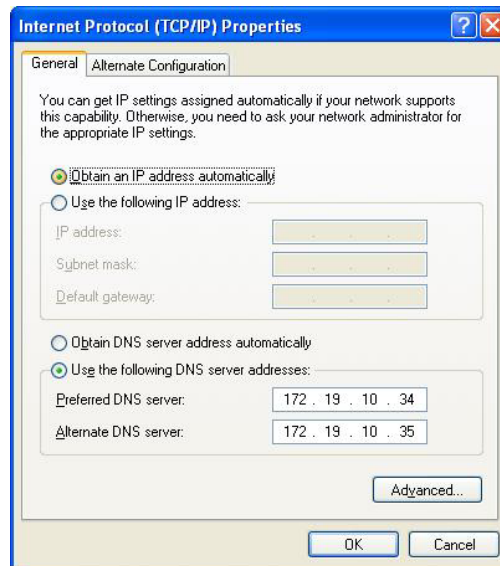
5. Click on **Change settings of the connection** under Network Tabs.



6. In the **General** Tab of the **Local Area Connection Properties** menu, highlight **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** under “This connection uses the following items:” by clicking on it once. Click on the **Properties** button.



7. Select "Obtain an IP address automatically" by clicking once in the circle. Click the **OK** button.



Your computer is now ready to use the Modem's DHCP server.

Windows 2000

First, check for the IP protocol and, if necessary, install it:

1. In the Windows task bar, click the Start button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click the Network and Dial-up Connections icon.
3. In the Network and Dial-up Connections window, right-click the Local Area Connection icon, and then select **Properties**.
4. The Local Area Connection Properties dialog box displays with a list of currently installed network components. If the list includes Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), then the protocol has already been enabled, skip ahead to *Configure Windows 2000 for DHCP*.
5. If Int.0399 Tm(en)Tj9:908389ID 11 BDCB tern

Windows ME

First, check for the IP protocol and, if necessary, install it:

1. In the Windows task bar, click the Start button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click the Network and Dial-up Connections icon.
3. In the Network and Dial-up Connections window, right-click the Network icon, and then select **Properties**.
4. The Network Properties dialog box displays with a list of currently installed network components. If the list includes Internet Protocol (TCP/IP), then the protocol has already been enabled. Skip ahead to *Configure Windows ME for DHCP*.
5. If Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) does not display as an installed component, click **Add**.
6. In the Select Network Component Type dialog box, select **Protocol**, and then click **Add**.
7. Select **Microsoft** in the Manufacturers box.
8. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** in the Network Protocols list, and then click **OK**.
9. You may be prompted to install files from your Windows Me installation CD or other media. Follow the instructions to install the files.
10. If prompted, click **OK** to restart your computer with the new settings.

Configure Windows ME for DHCP

1. In the Control Panel, double-click the Network and Dial-up Connections icon.
2. In Network and Dial-up Connections window, right-click the Network icon, and then select **Properties**.
3. In the Network Properties dialog box, select **TCP/IP**, and then click **Properties**.
4. In the TCP/IP Settings dialog box, click the **Obtain an IP address automatically** option.
5. Double-click **OK** twice to confirm and save your changes, and then close the Control Panel.

Your computer is now ready to use the Modem's DHCP server.

Windows 95, 98

First, check for the IP protocol and, if necessary, install it:

1. In the Windows task bar, click the Start button, point to **Settings**, and then click **Control Panel**. Double-click the Network icon.
2. The Network dialog box displays with a list of currently installed network components. If the list includes TCP/IP, and then the protocol has already been enabled, skip to *Configure IP Information Windows 95, 98*.
3. If TCP/IP does not display as an installed component, click **Add**. The Select Network Component Type dialog box displays.
4. Select **Protocol**, and then click **Add**. The Select Network Protocol dialog box displays.
5. Click on **Microsoft** in the Manufacturers list box, and then click **TCP/IP** in the Network Protocols list box.
6. Click **OK** to return to the Network dialog box, and then click **OK** again. You may be prompted to install files from your Windows 95/98 installation CD. Follow the instructions to install the files.
7. Click **OK** to restart the PC and complete the TCP/IP installation.

Configure Windows 95, 98 for DHCP

1. Open the Control Pan

Access the Configuration Manager

Now that your computer's IP settings allow it to communicate with the Router, you can access the configuration software.

Note: Be sure that the web browser on your computer is not configured to use a proxy server in the Internet settings. In Windows Internet Explorer, you can check if a proxy server is enabled using the following procedure:

1. In Windows, click on the START button, go to Settings and choose Control Panel.
2. In the Control Panel window, double-click on the Internet Options icon.
3. Click the Connections tab and click on the LAN Settings button.
4. Verify that the "Use proxy server" option is NOT checked. If it is checked, click in the checked box to deselect the option and click OK.

Alternatively you can access this Internet Options menu using the Tools pull down menu in Internet Explorer.

To use the web-based management software, launch a suitable web browser and direct it to the IP address of the Router. Type in **http://** followed by the default IP address, **192.168.0.1** in the address bar of the browser. The URL in the address bar should read: **http://192.168.0.1**.

In the page that opens, click on the **Login** button.

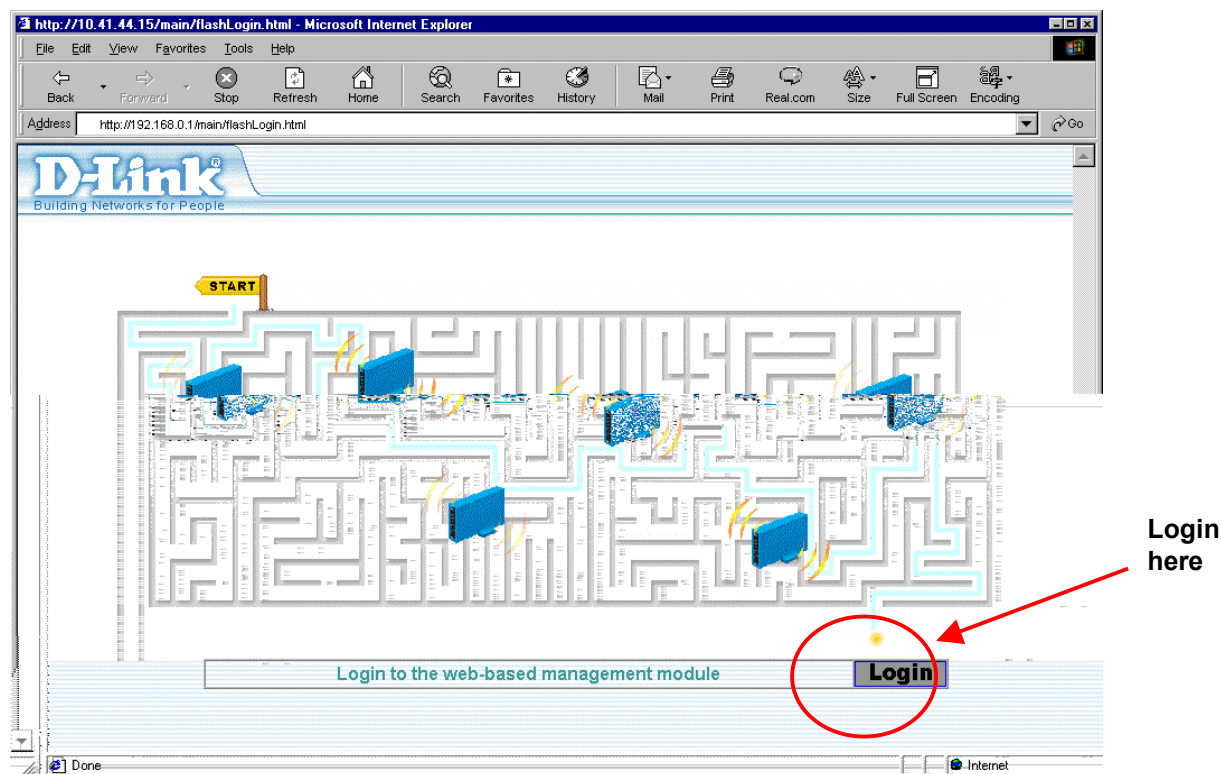


Figure 4 - 1. Login Page

A new window will appear and you will be prompted for a user name and password to access the web-based manager. Use the default user name **admin** and password **admin** for first time set up. You should change the web-based manager access user name and password once you have verified that a connection can be established. The user name and password allows any PC within the same subnet as the Router to access the web-based manager.

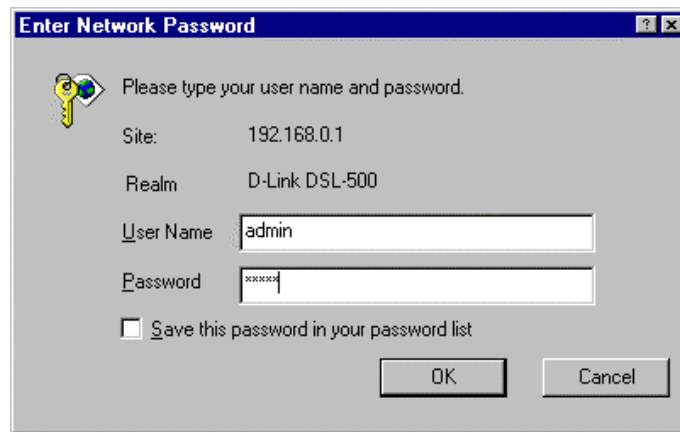


Figure 4 - 2. Login to Router

Note: Do not confuse the user name and password used to access the web-based manager with the ADSL account user name and password needed for PPP connections to access the service provider's network.

Configure the Router

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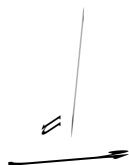
When the Router is used to provide Internet access it actually must first access your service provider's network, that is, it must communicate with computers and other routers owned by your service provider. These computers and routers then provide access to the Internet. The Router must be configured to communicate with the systems that give it access to the larger network. There are different methods or protocols used to make this communication possible, and both ends of the communication must agree on what method to use and how to set up the connection. This is what you will configure the Router to do, to agree with the service provider's equipment and negotiate the terms of the connection using a language or protocol that both sides understand.

Sometimes it is also necessary to configure settings that control the actual ADSL connection. The ADSL connection is what actually carries the data from one point to the other. So in addition to telling the Router what method it must use, you may also be asked change the PVC (Permanent Virtual Channel) settings. These settings are defined by two number the VPI (Virtual Path Indicator) and the VCI (Virtual Channel Indicator).

All the information you need to make the changes needed for a functioning WAN connection should have been provided to you by your ISP or network service provider.

To configure the WAN connection, open the Multiple PVC menu and perform the steps listed below. Some of the settings do not need to be changed when you first set up the device but can be changed later if you choose.

- 1 Leave **Select Index to set** at 1.
- 2 Type in an **Item Name** in the space provided. Or just use the default name ISP1.
- 3 Do not change the **VPI** or **VCI** values unless you are required to do so. If these settings are incorrect, the ADSL connection will not function. Many users will be able to use the default settings. If you are told to change these, type in the values given to you by your service provider.
- 4 Select the **Encapsulation** method used for your connection. The options available are *PPPoA VC mux*, *PPPoA LLC*, *PPPoE VC mux*, *PPPoE LLC*, *IPoA VC mux*, *IPoA LLC*, *Bridge VC mux* or *Bridge LLC*. The default Encapsulation is PPPoA VC mux. If you select an IPoA or Bridge Encapsulation, the user changeable variables displayed in the browser will change. These different variables are described in step 5.1 – 5.3.
- 5 The remaining setti



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Web-based Management

The DSL-500 offers a web-based (HTML) graphical user interface allowing users to manage the Router from anywhere on the LAN using a standard browser. A web browser is used to communicate directly with the Router and make changes to the configuration or monitor status.

Accessing the Web Manager

In order to use the web-based management software it will be necessary to use a computer that occupies the same subnet as the Router. The simplest way to do this for many users will be to use DHCP server that is enabled by default on the Router. Chapter 4 provides instructions on how to configure a system running Windows operating systems to be DHCP client. You may also specify IP settings for your computer. The Router has a default IP address of 192.168.0.1 and a subnet mask of 255.255.255.0. Once you have accessed the configuration software you can configure the Router's IP settings and DHCP server configuration to suit your preferences.

To use the web-based management software run the browser you have installed on your computer and direct it to the Router's HTML interface using its LAN IP address. If this is the first time you are accessing the web-based manager you must type its default IP address, **192.168.0.1** in the address bar of the browser. The URL in the address bar should read: **http://192.168.0.1**. If you change the IP address you will use the new IP address to access the web-based manager.

In the page that opens, click on the **Login to web-based management module** button.

A new window will appear and you will be prompted for a user name and password. Use default user name **admin** and password **admin** for first time set up.

Note: Be sure that the web browser on your computer is not configured to use a proxy server in the Internet settings. In Windows Internet Explorer, you can check if a proxy server is enabled using the following procedure:

1. In Windows, click on the START button, go to Settings and choose Control Panel.
2. In the Control Panel window, double-click on the Internet Options icon.
3. Click the Connections tab and click on the LAN Settings button.
4. Verify that the "Use proxy server" option is NOT checked. If it is checked, click in the checked box to deselect the option and click OK.

Alternatively you can access this same menu using the Tools pull down menu in Internet Explorer.

If this is the first time you are accessing the configuration manager and you simply want to establish a connection to the Internet, you may want to read the section titled Configure the Router in the previous chapter.

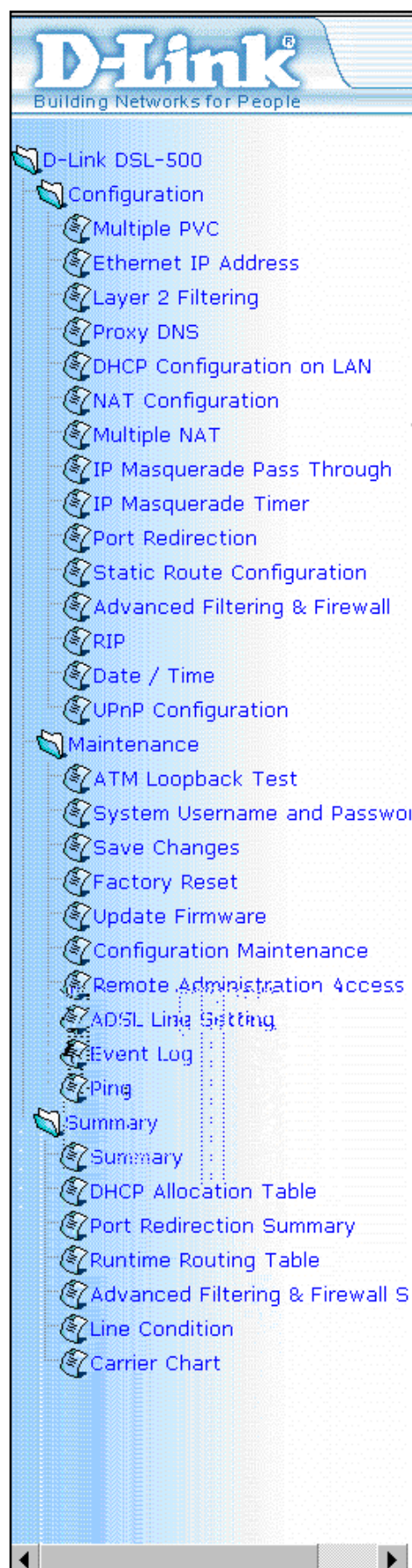
Folders and Menus

The web manager interface (GUI) displays two fields that can be scrolled with your mouse to view areas of the field that may be hidden from view. The field located on the left side of the GUI contains three folders that can be opened with a double left click of the mouse. Open the Configuration folder, the Maintenance folder and the Summary folder and you will see that they each contain a number of labeled buttons. You can click the button or the hyperlinked title of these buttons to view the menu associated with it. These are the menus you will use to configure, manage and monitor the Router.

Router Configuration

All the settings that define Router operations on both the LAN and WAN can be configured with the menus located in the **Configuration** folder. These menus are described in the first part of this chapter presented in the same order that they appear in your browser.

The **Maintenance** folder and **Summary** folder contain menus useful for system upkeep and analysis. These menus are described later in this chapter.



Configuring the WAN Connection

Use the Multiple PVC menu to configure the WAN interface for PVC settings and other settings used to configure the ADSL connection and the connection to the service provider's network. Use this menu to add, change or delete PVC connection profiles if you have a multiple PVC account. The following section, Additional Virtual Connections (PVCs), describes how to set up additional PVC connection profiles.

The screenshot shows the 'Multiple PVC' configuration page in the D-Link DSL-500 web interface. The page has a left sidebar with 'D-Link DSL-500', 'Configuration', 'Maintenance', and 'Summary'. The main content area is titled 'Multiple PVC' and shows 'Existing Entry 1' with an 'Apply' button. Below this is a table with the following data:

Index	Item Name	Interface	VPI	VCI	Encapsulation
1	ISP1	ppp_device	0	35	PPPoA LLC

Below the table is a form for configuring a PVC profile. The fields are:

- Item Name: ISP1
- VPI: 0
- VCI: 35
- Encapsulation: PPPoA LLC (dropdown)
- Login User Name: user
- Login Password: *****
- Confirm Password: *****
- Authentication: chap (dropdown)
- Connect On Demand: enabled (dropdown)
- Idle Time: 0

Below the form is a section for 'PPP Information':

- IP Address: 0.0.0.0
- Gateway: 0.0.0.0
- Connection Status: Connecting

At the bottom of the form are three buttons: 'Add', 'Connect', and 'Disconnect'.

Figure 5 - 1. WAN Configuration

The Router may be configured to use common Encapsulation and connection methods commonly used for ADSL service. The information that is needed for the different method varies according to connection type. Therefore the menu will change to offer different settings depending on whether the connection is a PPP, IPoA or Bridged connection type.

To configure a single PVC profile, select the **Encapsulation** setting first. This may change the user configurable variables that are offered. The default Encapsulation used for the Index 1 profile is PPPoA LLC. Table 5 - 1. WAN Connection Configuration on the next page lists the configuration settings for the different Encapsulation types.

In the Multiple PVC configuration menu configure the WAN interface settings described in the table below.

All connections must configure:	
Select index to set	Choose the index number you wish to modify or delete.
Item Name	Type in a new name for this profile.
VPI	Type in the new VPI setting (0-255)
VCI	Type in the new VCI setting (32-65535)
Encapsulation	From the drop-down menu select <i>PPPoE LLC, PPPoA LLC, PPPoA VC mux, IPoA LLC, IPoA VC mux, Bridge LLC, or Bridge VC mux</i> . Default for Index 1 = PPPoA Vcmux.
PPP Connections must configure:	
Login User Name	Used for authentication by your network service provider.
Login Password	Used for authentication by your network service provider
Confirm Password	Type the same password to confirm it.
Authentication	Protocol used to confirm the identity of the subscriber. Choose chap (default) or pap from the drop-down menu.
Connect on Demand	Select enabled or disabled. When this function is enabled the router will connect any workstation on your LAN to the Internet upon request. If this function is disabled, it will be necessary to access this menu and hit the Connect button each time you want to establish a connection to the WAN or the Internet.
Idle Time	A value of 0 means that the PPP connection will remain connected. If your network account is billed according to the amount of time the Router is actually connected to the Internet, enter an appropriate Idle Time value (in seconds). This will disconnect the Router after the WAN connection has been idle for the amount of time specified. The default value = 0.
IPoA Connections must configure:	
IP Unnumbered	This is enabled by default and therefore no IP settings need to be entered for the account. If this is disabled, (global) IP settings must be configured for the WAN interface.
IP Address	If IP Unnumbered is disabled, type in the WAN IP address for the account.
Subnet Mask	If IP Unnumbered is disabled, type in the subnet mask for the WAN interface.

Table 5 - 1. WAN Connection Configuration

Connect / Disconnect

If you have enabled the Connect on Demand feature, the Router will begin to negotiate the WAN connection upon restarting. If the Connect on Demand feature has been disabled, click the **Connect** button to initiate the connection via the ADSL WAN interface. The process will take a few seconds. To end the WAN connection, click on the **Disconnect** button.

Additional Virtual Connections (PVCs)

The Router can use up to eight simultaneous PVC connections. These additional connections occupy the same bandwidth used for ADSL service. Additional PVC connections can be added to establish a private connection to remote offices or maintain a server accessible through the WAN port. Provision for additional PVC profiles must be done through the telephone company or telecommunications services company. The remote user must have suitable ADSL equipment for a successful connection.

Use the Multiple PVC menu to add, delete or modify additional PVCs as described below.

Multiple PVC

Existing Entry 6 Apply

Index	Item Name	Interface	VPI	VCI	Encapsulation
1	ISP1	ppp_device	0	35	PPPoE LLC
2	remote 1	ppp_device2	2	32	PPPoE LLC
3	remote 2	ppp_device3	1	32	PPPoE LLC
4	Irvine	ppp_device4	1	33	PPPoE LLC
5	web server	bridge5	1	34	Bridge LLC
6	fireline	ppp_device6	2	34	PPPoE LLC

Select index to set: 6 Modify Delete Clear

Item Name:

VPI:

VCI:

Encapsulation:

Login User Name:

Login Password:

Confirm Password:

Authentication:

Connect On Demand:

Idle Time:

PPP Information

0.0.0.0 3.2.2.2

0.0.0.0 Gateway

Status: Physical line error Connection

Figure 5 - 2. Multiple PVC Menu

In order to use additional PVCs each profile must have a unique (to the Router) Item Name and a unique VCI/VCI combination. You may use any available Encapsulation or connection type. Follow the instructions on the next page to set up multiple PVCs.

To add a PVC:

1. Type in an **Item Name**. This name may not be used for any other PVC profiles on the Router.
2. Type in a new **VPI** and **VCI** value. This combination may not be used for another PVC profile on the Router.
3. Select the **Encapsulation** method used for the new PVC.
4. For PPP connections (PPPoE or PPPoA), you must supply a new **User Name** and **Profile**. You may use the same user name/password combination for more than one PVC unless you are specifically told not to do this by your service provider. It is recommended however that a different combination be used whenever it is practical. Also for PPP connections, select the **Authentication**, **Connect On Demand** and **Idle Time** settings (see Table 5 - 1. WAN Connection Configuration).
5. For IPoA connections, supply account IP settings if IP Unnumbered is disabled (see Table 5 - 1. WAN Connection Configuration)
6. Click the **Add** button when you have entered all the information. The web browser will briefly go blank. After a few seconds the new PVC profile appears listed in the Existing Entry Table at the top of the web page.
7. When all the new PVCs you wish to create have been entered, click the **Apply** button located to the right of the Existing Entry Table. After a few second you will be prompted to save the changes and restart or continue to make other changes to the Router's configuration.

To modify an existing PVC:

1. Select the index number of the PVC profile you want to change with the Select index to set drop-down menu.
2. Change the settings as desired making sure not to duplicate an existing Item Name or VPI/VCI setting.
3. Click the **Modify** button. The modified PVC profile will appear with the new settings in the Existing Entry Table.
4. Click the **Apply** button to put the change into effect. After a few second you will be prompted to save the changes and restart or continue to make other changes to the Router's configuration.

To delete an exiting PVC:

1. Select the index number of the PVC profile you want to delete with the Select index to set drop-down menu.
2. Click the **Delete** button. The PVC profile will disappear from the Existing Entry Table.
3. Click the **Apply** button to put the change into effect. After a few second you will be prompted to save the changes and restart or continue to make other changes to the Router's configuration.

Configuring LAN IP Settings

Use this menu to change the Ethernet LAN IP address of the Router. You can also find the MAC address for the Router listed here.

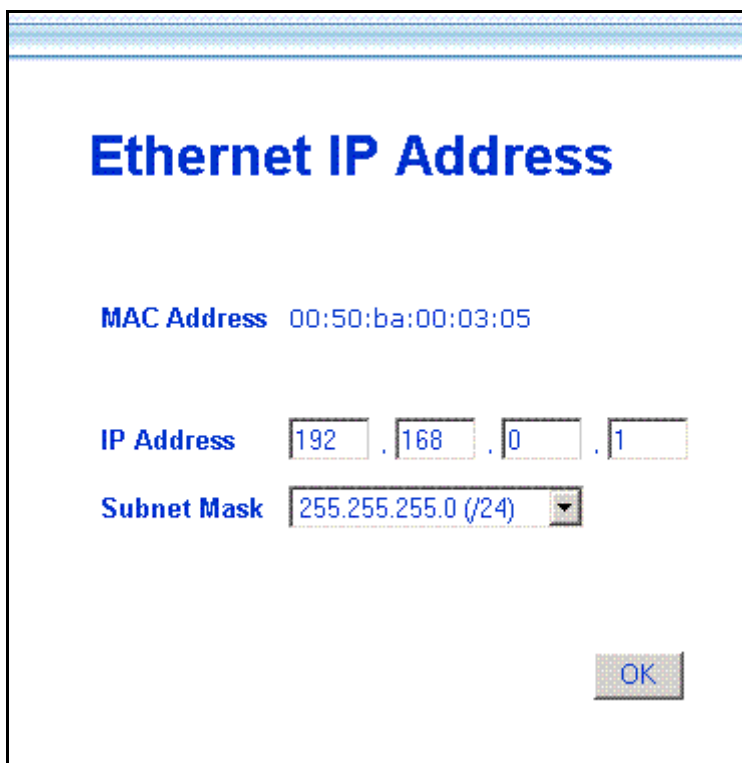
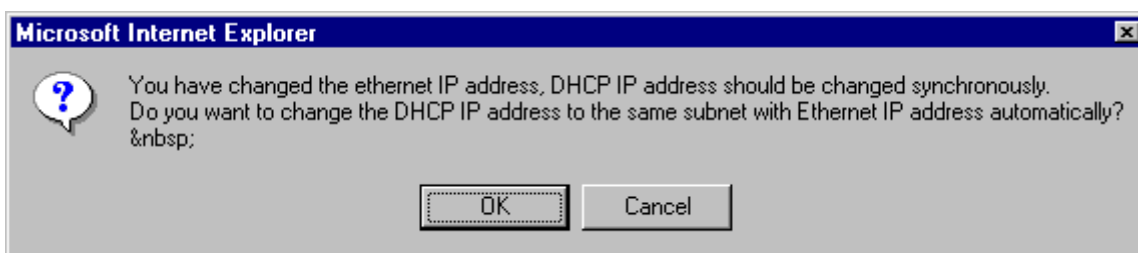


Figure 5 - 3. Ethernet IP Address Menu

The Ethernet IP Address displays the current LAN IP settings of the Router. To change the IP address, type in the new LAN **IP Address** in the space provided and select a **Subnet Mask** from the drop-down menu. Click on the **OK** button. If DHCP is enabled, a screen prompt will appear:



If you will continue to use the DHCP function, click the **OK** button. Otherwise you will need to manually configure the DHCP server addresses to reflect the change.

You will be prompted again to restart the device. Restart now or continue to make changes and save the changes later.

Layer 2 Filtering

The Layer 2 Filter function of the Router can be configured to drop a number of packets types as they are encountered on either interface. This is especially useful is the Router is configured to operate as a simple bridge.

The packet types that can be filtered are the following:

- **ARP**
- **PPPoE**
- **IP Multicast**
- **IPv6 Multicast**
- **IP Broadcast** (blocked by default)
- **RARP** (blocked by default)
- **IPX**
- **NetBEUI**
- **Appletalk**
- **IEEE 802.1Q packets** (blocked by default)
- **Bridge Management Information**

A check mark in the box indicates the packet type will be passed. Any packet types that are not checked will be dropped by the Router. Select the packet type you want to allow to pass and click the **OK** button.

Layer 2 Filtering

- ARP**
- ARP**
- PPPoE**
- IP Multicast**
- IPv6 Multicast**
- IP Broadcast**
- RARP**
- IPX**
- NetBEUI**
- Appletalk**
- IEEE 802.1Q packet**
- Bridge Management Information**

means pass such frame type.

OK

Figure 5 - 4. Layer 2 Filtering

Proxy DNS Settings

You may use the Router to provide DNS services for work stations on your LAN. To configure on-board DNS, click on the Proxy DNS button.

The screenshot shows a web-based configuration interface for the Proxy DNS settings. The title is "Proxy DNS". There are three main settings:

- Proxy DNS**: A dropdown menu currently set to "enabled".
- Get DNS IP automatically**: A checkbox that is checked.
- DNS Server IP**: Four separate input boxes for entering the IP address, separated by dots.

 An "OK" button is located at the bottom right of the configuration area.

Figure 5 - 5. Proxy DNS Menu

The Proxy DNS Menu presents the following user defined parameters:

Proxy DNS	Choose <i>enabled</i> or <i>disabled</i> from the drop down menu to enable or disable the proxy DNS function. Default = enabled.
Get DNS IP automatically	Click in the box to use (checked) or not use (unchecked) automatic DNS detection. Using automatic DNS detection not allow you to select a DNS server. Default = auto detect.
DNS Server IP	Type in the IP address of the DNS server you want to use (DNS auto detect must be disabled).

When you are finished making changes to the Router DNS settings click on the **OK** button. You must save the changes and restart the device for the settings to go into effect.

DHCP Configuration

Use the DHCP Configuration on LAN menu to configure the Router to act as a DHCP server for the LAN.

DHCP Configuration on LAN

Start IP Address: 192 . 168 . 0 . 2

End IP Address: 192 . 168 . 0 . 33

Netmask: 255.0.0.0 (/8)

Default Gateway: 192 . 168 . 0 . 1

Leased Time: 72 hour

Primary DNS: 192 . 168 . 0 . 1

Secondary DNS: 0 . 0 . 0 . 0

Primary WINS: 0 . 0 . 0 . 0

Secondary WINS: 0 . 0 . 0 . 0

Domain Name:

State: enabled

OK

Figure 5 - 6. DHCP Configuration Menu

ooo Configure LAN DHC

NAT Configuration

Network Address Translation (NAT) is a routing protocol that allows your network to become a *private* network that is isolated from, yet connected to the Internet. It does this by changing the IP address of packets from a *global* IP address usable on the Internet to a *local* IP address usable on your private network (but not on the Internet) and vice-versa. The Router allows up to 128 host IP addresses.

NAT has two major benefits. First, NAT allows many users to access the Internet using a single global IP address. This can greatly reduce the costs associated with Internet access and helps alleviate the current shortage of Internet IP addresses. Secondly, the NAT process creates an added degree of security by hiding your private network behind one IP address. The NAT function will normally only allow incoming packets that are generated in response to a request from a host within the LAN.

If your network uses web servers, FTP servers or other proxies used for data requests from outside the private network, you can use NAT in conjunction with Port Redirection to allow appropriate use of your servers by outside users. See the section on Port Redirection for more information.

For the purposes of network administration, NAT is almost indispensable. Hosts and servers on the internal network can be moved easily. Using NAT together with DHCP can greatly reduce the workload of a network manager while allowing tremendous flexibility.

To view the NAT Configuration menu, click on the NAT Configuration button:

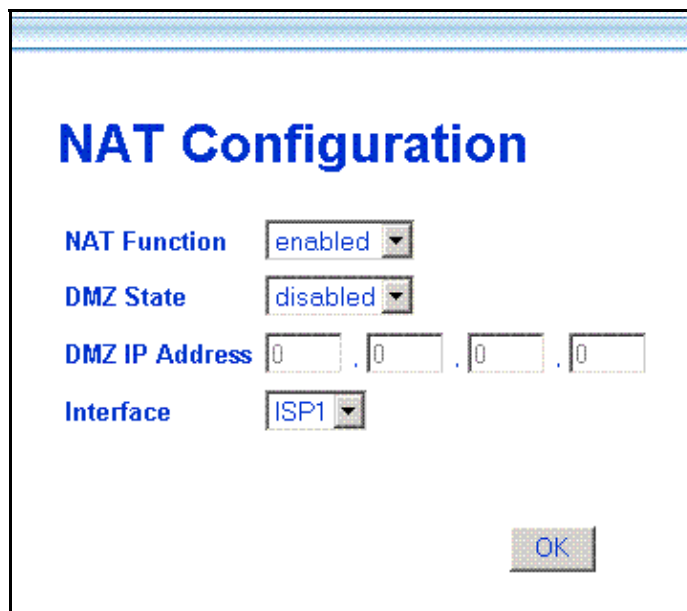


Figure 5 - 7. NAT Configuration Menu

The following parameters can be configured using the NAT Configuration menu:

NAT Function	Default = enabled. Select <i>enabled</i> or <i>disabled</i> to enable or disable the NAT function.
DMZ State	Default = disabled. Select <i>enabled</i> or <i>disabled</i> to enable or disable the DMZ function.
DMZ IP Address	With the DMZ State enabled, type in the LAN IP address of a designated DMZ device (see explanation below).
Interface	For users with multiple PVC accounts, you can configure NAT for each profile. NAT is enabled by default for any additional profiles.

DMZ IP Address

NAT may conflict with certain interactive applications such as video conferencing or playing Internet video games. For these applications, a NAT bypass can be set up using a DMZ IP address. The DMZ IP address is a “visible” address and does not benefit from the full protection of the NAT function. Therefore it is advisable that other security precautions be enabled to protect the other computers and devices on the LAN. It may be wise to use isolate the device with the DMZ IP address from the rest of the LAN.

For example, if you want to use video conferencing and still use NAT, you can use the DMZ IP address function. In this case, you must have a PC or server through which video conferencing will take place. The IP address of this PC or server will then be the DMZ IP address. You can designate the server's IP address as the DMZ by typing in the IP address in the **DMZ IP Address** space provided and clicking the **OK** button.

For the system that uses the DMZ IP address, you may want to manually assign an IP address to it and adjust your DHCP server addresses so that the DMZ IP address is not included in the DHCP server range. This way you avoid possible IP address problems if you reboot the DMZ system.

IP Masquerade Pass Through

Since certain protocols have difficulty operating in conjunction with NAT, the Router can forward these packets without subjecting them to NAT address mapping. In particular, IPsec (a special network security protocol) and PPTP (a tunneling protocol used for virtual private networks) are not compatible with NAT. For this reason, the Router is configured to allow them to pass by default. You may disable this using the IP Masquerade Pass Through menu. To block in effect either packet type while NAT is running you must deselect the type here and click the **OK** button.

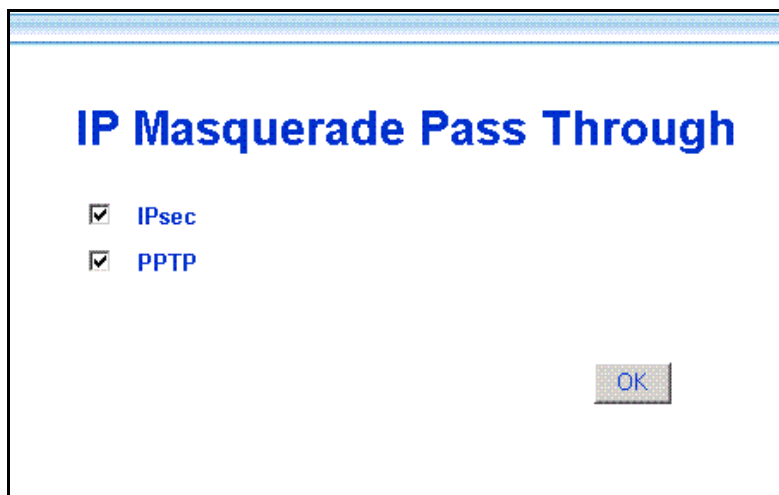


Figure 5 - 8. IP Masquerade Pass Through

IP Masquerade Timer

The IP Masquerade Timer is used to control how frequently the IP Masquerade table is updated. The IP Masquerade table is used to map the internal LAN IP addresses to the external WAN global IP address used for your account. If you are familiar with Ethernet switching, you can think of the IP Masquerade Timer as being similar to a MAC address table timeout in a switch.

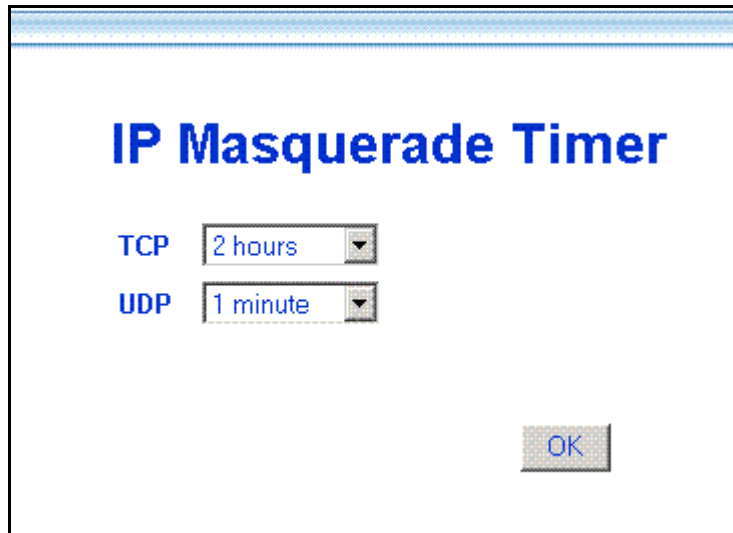


Figure 5 - 9. IP Masquerade Timer

To change the IP Masquerade for the default settings, select the time for TCP or UDP packets from their respective drop-down menus and click the **OK** button.

Port Redirection

Port Redirection

Port Redirection State

Existing Entry 2

Valid Entry 2

The entries in gray color are mapped by UPnP.

Index	State	Protocol	Internet		Local
			Start Port	End Port	Local IP Address
1	enabled	TCP	23	23	192.168.0.2
2	enabled	TCP	80	80	192.168.0.3

Select index to set

State

Protocol

Internet

Start Port

End Port

Local IP Address . . .

Figure 5 - 10. Port Redirection Menu

The Port Redirection feature of the Router is used in conjunction with NAT or IP Masquerading to improve security and efficiency. Port redirection can be used to direct potentially hazardous packets to a proxy server outside your firewall. For example, you can configure the Router to direct HTTP packets to a designated HTTP server in the DMZ. Other common applications might include directing incoming SMTP packets to an Email server for data scrutiny and improved network efficiency.

Port Redirection can be used to redirect TCP or UDP packets to a specified port and a specified IP address on your local network. You can define a set of instructions for a specific incoming port or for a range of incoming ports. Each instruction set or rule is indexed and can be modified or deleted later as needed.

The user changeable variables available for Port Redirection are listed in the table below.

Port redirection is universally enabled or disabled for the Router with the **Port Redirection State** drop-down menu. The **Existing Entry** number tells you how many sets currently are configured. The **Valid Entry** number tells you the number of sets that are active.

Index to Set	When adding a new set, choose the <i>Not selected</i> option from the drop-down menu first. This will automatically add the next available index number to the new rule. If you are deleting or modifying an existing rule, select it and click the appropriate button to the right.
Item Name	Assign an appropriate name to the indexed redirection rule, ex. Internet, email, tftp, etc.
State	Select <i>Enabled</i> to put the set into effect when it is applied. To save a set you do not want to use now for later use without deleting it you can choose <i>Disabled</i> .
Protocol	Select the designated TCP or UDP protocol port number or use a well-know port for the particular protocol packet you wish to redirect.
Internet	Select one of the well-known ports to redirect incoming packets through that port.
Start Port	For a range of ports, this will be the first port in the range. For a single port enter the port number.
End Port	For a range of ports, this will be the last port in the range. For a single port just enter the same port number entered in Start Port.
Local Port	Enter the port number used by the designated host on the LAN or use a well-known port.
Local Computer	Enter the IP address of the local designated host computer or device.

If you wish to delete or modify an existing rule, select the index number and click the action button for **Delete** or **Modify**. Clicking on the **Clear** button will set the variables to the blank or default setting.

Each new set that is added will appear in the entry table at the top of the web page. When you have configure all the redirection sets you want to produce, click on the **Apply** button. You can save and reboot the system now, or continue to configure the Router.

Static Route Configuration

Use Static Routing to specify a route used for data traffic within your Ethernet LAN or to route data on the WAN. This is used to specify that all packets destined for a particular network or subnet use a predetermined gateway. The **Existing Entry** number tells you how many routes are currently configured. The **Valid Entry** number tells you the number of routes that are enabled.

Figure 5 - 11. Static Route Configuration Table

The following variables must be defined for static route configuration is as follows:

Select index to set	When adding a new route, choose the <i>Not selected</i> option from the drop-down menu first. This will automatically assign the next available index number to the new route. If you are deleting or modifying an existing route, select it and click the appropriate button to the right.
Item Name	Name of the subnet or static route used.
State	Select <i>Enabled</i> to start using the static route when it is applied. To save a route you do not want to use now for later use without deleting it you can choose <i>Disabled</i> .
IP Address	IP address of the subnet or device where packets are routed.
Subnet Mask	Subnet mask that allows packets to be routed as intended.
Gateway	IP address of the gateway used for this static route.
Interface	Choose Ethernet or select a WAN interface. If you have a single PVC and have not modified the name of the WAN interface, it appears here as ISP1 (the default name for the WAN interface).
Metric	Maximum number of hops allowed for the static route.

To delete or modify an existing route, select the index number and click the action button for *Delete* or *Modify*. Clicking on the *Clear* button will set the variables to the blank or default setting.

Each new route that is added will appear in the entry table at the top of the web page. When you have configured all the routes you want to use, click on the *Apply* button. You can save and reboot the system now, or continue to configure the Router.

Advanced Filter & Firewall

One of the most important elements of any network security implementation is the firewall. Packet filtering is a basic firewall security measure and should be used on any network that is exposed to security risk. A packet filter system examines data packets and scrutinizes them in order to control network access. Filtering rules determine whether packets are passed through the Router from either side of the gateway. The rules are created and controlled by the network administrator and can be precisely defined. These rules are used to block access to the LAN from outside the network and/or to deny access to the WAN from within the network. The Router uses filtering rules to examine data packet headers for specific information. Packets passing through the Router that do not meet the criteria specified by the rule set are dropped.

In order to improve network security without severely limiting network efficiency, it is important to carefully plan the sets of access rules. Effective implementation of packet filtering requires detailed knowledge of network services and communication protocols. An overly complicated filtering scheme can adversely affect Router performance, while an inadequate set of rules may needlessly compromise security.

Filtering rules can be precisely defined based upon source and destination IP address, as well as port and protocol information.

Figure 5 - 12. Filter & Firewall Main Menu

The **Existing Entry** number tells you how many routes are currently configured. The **Valid Entry** number tells you the number of routes that are enabled. Filtering can be universally enabled or disabled with the drop-down **IP Filter State** drop-down menu.

Define these variables for each filter rule:

Select index to set	When adding a new rule, choose the <i>Not selected</i> option from the drop-down menu first. This will automatically assign the next available index number to the new rule. If you are deleting or modifying an existing rule, select it and click the appropriate button to the right.
Item Name	Name filtering rule defined here.
State	Select <i>Enabled</i> to start using the static route when it is applied. To save a route you do not want to use now for later use without deleting it you can choose <i>Disabled</i> .
Pass or Block	Choose <i>Block</i> to drop packets as defined by the rule. The default <i>Pass</i> will route data without restriction as a normal packet.
Interface	Choose Ethernet or select a WAN interface. If you have a single PVC and have not modified the name of the WAN interface, it appears here as ISP1 (the default name for the WAN interface).
Protocol	Select <i>ICMP, TCP, UDP</i> or <i>All</i> to pass or block packets of that protocol type.
Source	Type in the source IP address and select the Subnet Mask to pass or block packets form that IP address.
<p>< specifies the port numbers less than and equal to the Start Port number</p> <p>> specifies the port numbers greater than and equal to the Start Port number</p> <p>= sets the port number equal to the Start Port if there is no End Port specified; if an End Port number is specified, this defines a range of ports to filter. The range is defined as the port numbers between the Start Port and End Port, including the Start and End Port numbers.</p>	
Start Port	For a range of ports, this will be the first port in the range. For a single port enter the port number.
End Port	For a range of ports, this will be the last port in the range. For a single port just enter the same port number entered in Start Port.
Destination	Type in the destination IP address and select the Subnet Mask to pass or block packets destined to that IP address.

To delete or modify an existing rule, select the index number and click the action button for *Delete* or *Modify*. Clicking on the *Clear* button will set the variables to the blank or default setting.

Each new rule that is added will appear in the entry table at the top of the web page. When you have configured all the rules you want to use, click on the *Apply* button. You can save and reboot the system now, or continue to configure the Router.

RIP

Use the RIP menu to enable RIP version 1, version 2 or both for any interface. You can further specify whether to enable RIP packets to be sent or accepted. RIP is disabled by default on all interfaces (sending and accepting RIP packets).

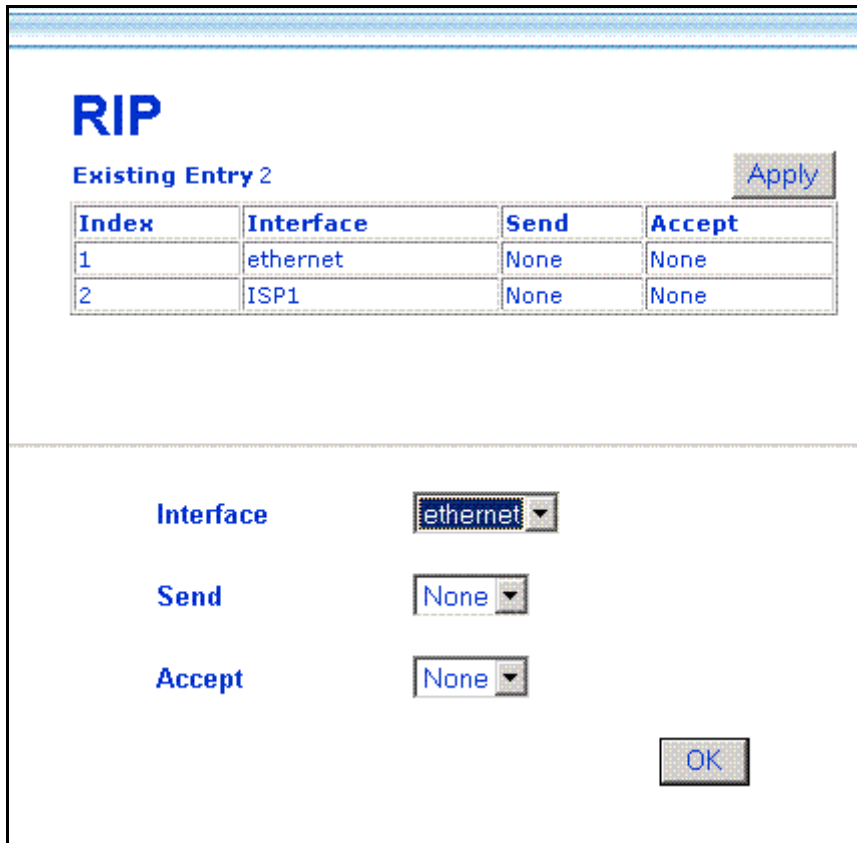


Figure 5 - 13. RIP Menu

Select the Interface to configure for RIP and then select to RIP version 1 (*V1*), version 2 (*V2*) or *Both* for RIP packets sent from the Router (**Send**) or accepted by the Router (**Accept**). When you have configured RIP settings, click on the **Apply** button. You can save and reboot the system now, or continue to configure the Router.

Date & Time Settings

The Router can use Network Time Protocol (NTP) to set system time and date accurately using a public or private NTP server. The function may be disabled if highly accurate time recording is not a priority.

Date / Time

NTP State Set device time with local PC time

NTP Server IP 133 . 100 . 9 . 29

Timezone GMT+09:00

System time of the modem

Date 08 / 31 / 2002

Time 15 : 16 : 37

Set Time

Figure 5 - 14. Date & Time Configuration

If you wish to use NTP to set system time and date following these steps:

1. Make sure *NTP enabled* is displayed in the **NTP State** drop-down menu.
2. Type in an NTP server IP address that can be used by the Router. Keep in mind that many NTP servers require permission before they may be used.
3. Select the **Time Zone** where the Router is located or the time zone you want to use for system time. Time zones are displayed as GMT (Greenwich Mean Time) plus or minus hours incremented by whole hours.
4. Click the **Set Time** button to set the time with the chosen NTP server. This will send a request to update system time and date. NTP update packets are sent periodically to ensure precision.

If you prefer to use to use the timer located in the computer you are using to configure the Router:

1. Select *Set time with local PC time* in the **NTP State** drop-down menu.
2. Click the **Set Time** button to set the time with your computer.

UPnP

Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) is a feature that facilitates networking for a variety of devices and systems. UPnP allows enabled systems to be networked more easily. This feature is enabled by default. You can disable it in the UPnP Configuration menu by selecting *disabled* and clicking the **OK** button.

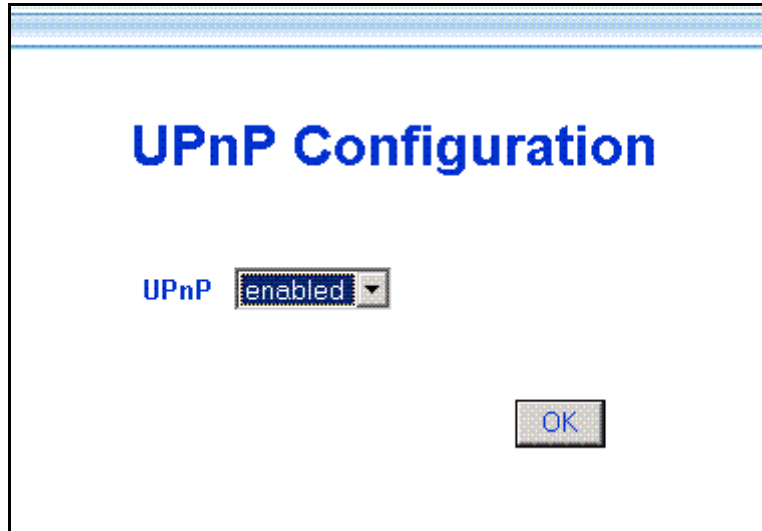


Figure 5 - 15. UPnP Configuration

System Maintenance

The Maintenance folder in the web manager contains links to menus used for system maintenance functions including firmware upgrade and username/password configuration.

ATM Loopback Test

ATM loopback tests are used to verify connectivity and path integrity along a specified ATM circuit. In the test, a cell is sent to an endpoint or to the end of the first segment of the ATM path. If the path is available and the connections are functioning, a test cell will be returned along the same ATM path and be detected by the device. This is very similar to a Ping test. The test can help to determine if connectivity problems originate from outside the LAN.

Figure 5 - 16. ATM Loopback Screen

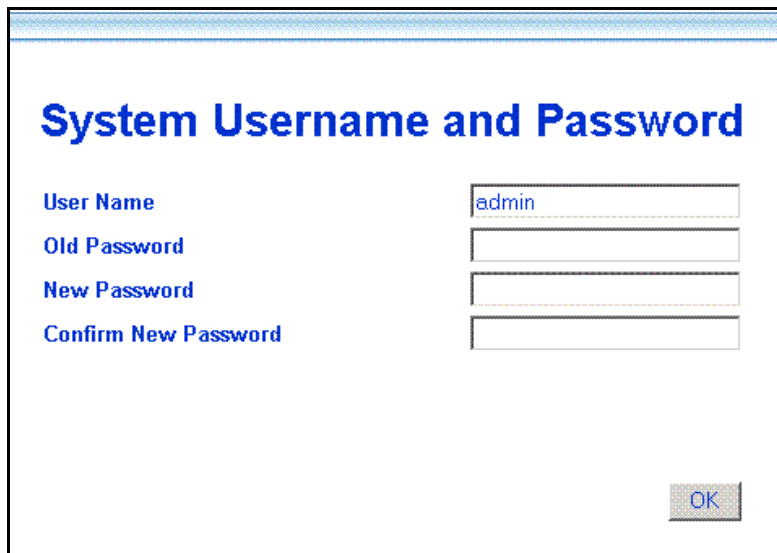
To perform the test, define the following parameters:

VPI	Type in the VPI setting used for the network connection.
VCI	Type in the VCI setting used for the network connection.
F4/F5	Choose <i>F4</i> (Virtual Path) or <i>F5</i> (Virtual Connection) from the pull-down menu to define the flow type. An <i>F4</i> flow test is used to verify that ATM network information (ATM cells) can be shared between network elements. This information is used within virtual paths to report an unavailable path or a virtual path that cannot be guaranteed. An <i>F5</i> flow test is also used to verify that ATM network information can be shared between network elements. This information is used within virtual connections to report degraded virtual channel performance such as late arriving cells, lost cells, and cell insertion problems.
etoe/segment	Select the test type from the remaining pull-down menu. Choose <i>End-to-End</i> to test the entire path from the Router to the ATM connection endpoint. Choose <i>segment</i> to test the path from the Router to the end of the first ATM connection segment.
Status	A success or fail message appears here after the test is completed. If the reply cell is received within the standard-defined time, the Status will read <i>OK</i> . This indicates that the specified test path is functioning normally and all connections were successful. If the Status reads <i>Fail</i> , there is a fault in the segment or path tested.

When all the test parameters have been specified, click on the **Loop Test** button to initiate the test.

System Username and Password

Use this screen to change the username and password used to access the Web Manager. The Web Manager can be accessed remotely from outside the LAN when it is functioning in router mode using the Remote Administration Access menu (described in a later section).



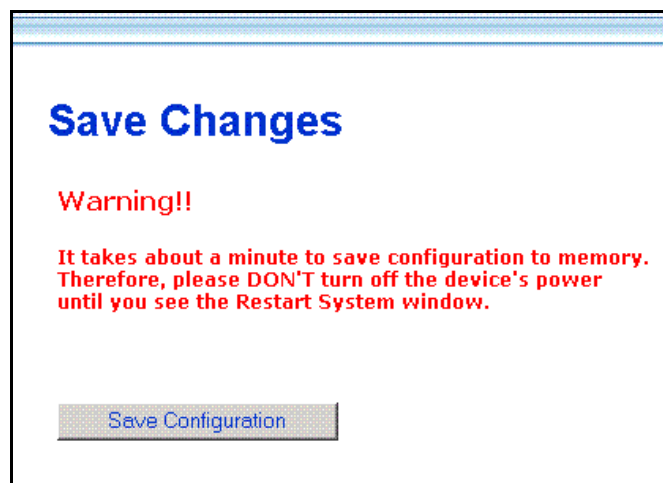
The screenshot shows a web interface titled "System Username and Password". On the left side, there are four labels: "User Name", "Old Password", "New Password", and "Confirm New Password". To the right of these labels are four corresponding text input fields. The "User Name" field contains the text "admin". The other three fields are empty. At the bottom right of the form area, there is a button labeled "OK".

Figure 5 - 17. System User Name and Password Menu

- 1 Type the current **User Name** in the entry field provided.
- 2 Type in the current password in the **Old Password** entry field.
- 3 Type in the **New Password** in the entry field provided.
- 4 Type in the new password again in the **Confirm New Password** field.
- 5 Click the **OK** button. The *Save changes and reboot system?* message appears.

Save Changes

In order to save the configuration changes you have just made they must be saved to the Router's non-volatile RAM. In the Maintenance folder, click on the Save Changes button to access the menu below:



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "Save Changes". Below the title, there is a warning message in red text: "Warning!! It takes about a minute to save configuration to memory. Therefore, please DON'T turn off the device's power until you see the Restart System window." At the bottom of the form area, there is a button labeled "Save Configuration".

Figure 5 - 18. Save Changes Menu

Factory Reset

The DSL-500 can be reset to the default configuration for all settings using the Factory Reset option. This will also change the both the LAN and WAN IP address of the device, so these will need to be reconfigured accordingly.

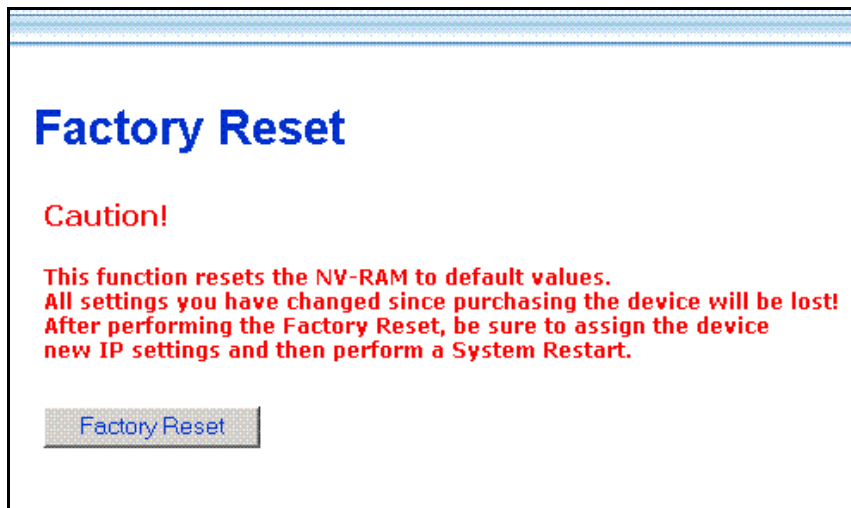


Figure 5 - 19. Factory Reset Screen

To perform a factory reset, click the **Factory Reset** button. Since the IP settings will return to their default, you will lose access to the Web Manager. To use the Web Manager interface, the LAN IP address will need to be reconfigured.

Update Firmware

Use the Update Firmware feature to load the latest firmware for the device. You can obtain the latest version of the DSL-500 firmware by logging onto the D-Link web site at www.dlink.com. Access the D-Link web site by clicking on the D-Link logo in the upper left corner of the browser window. Save the latest firmware version to a file on your computer or an accessible TFTP server.

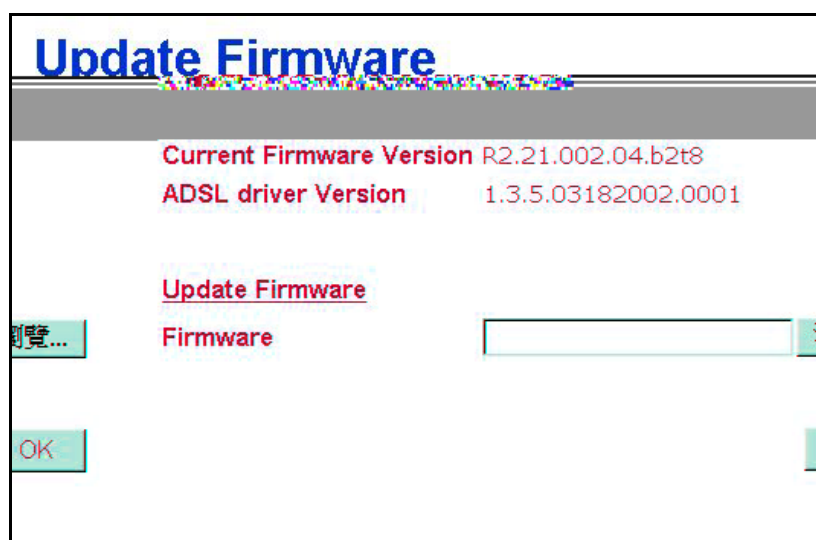


Figure 5 - 20. Update Firmware Screen

To upgrade firmware, type in the name and path of the file or click on the **Browse** button to search for the file. Click the **OK** button to begin copying the file. The file will load and restart automatically.

Configuration File Maintenance

Use the Configuration File Maintenance store current settings to a file on your computer or to load previously saved configuration files on the device.

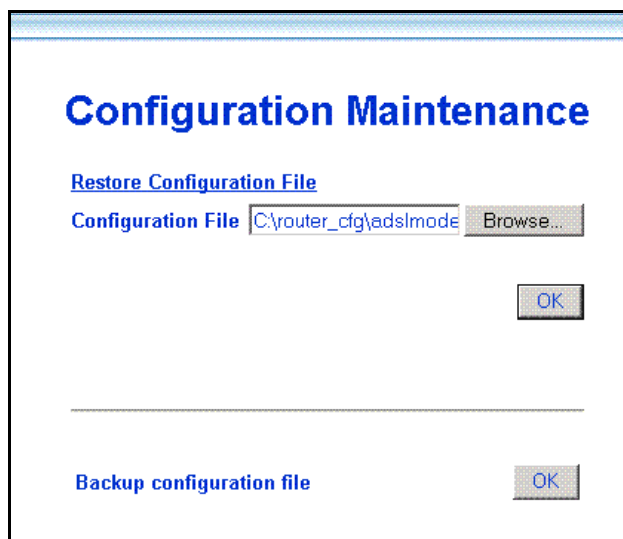


Figure 5 - 21. Configuration Maintenance Screen

To save the current settings to a configuration file on your computer, click on the lower **OK** button, after the *Backup configuration file* option. The file will be saved as **adslmodem.cfg** or you can specify another name.

To load a saved configuration file from the computer, type in the full name and path in the Configuration File space or click on the **Browse** button to search for the file.

Remote Administration Access

The Router can be administered using a computer located outside the LAN. Permission to allow remote management must first be allowed by enabling remote management.

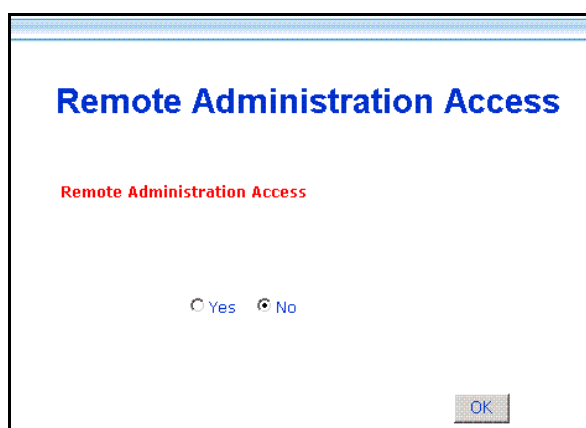


Figure 5 - 22. Remote Administration Access

Enable remote access to the web manager by selecting *Yes* and clicking **OK**. The *Save changes and reboot?* Prompt will appear. Remote Administration is disabled by default.

ADSL Line Setting

If your ADSL connection is disconnected or the connection is faulty, you can try to reconnect using the ADSL Line Setting menu. The ADSL/Link LED Indicator will light green if you have a viable ADSL link. You can also look at the Summary statistics and Line Condition windows to diagnose problems with the ADSL connection.

To reestablish the ADSL connection, click the **Retrain** button. The Router will initiate a new attempt to negotiate and establish the ADSL connection. If this fails, check to make sure you are using the correct PVC (VPI/VCI) settings and restart the Router. If problems persist, call your ISP or ADSL service provider. Inability to initiate or maintain the ADSL link may indicate a problem at the other end (DSLAM) of the ADSL connection.



Figure 5 - 23. ADSL Line Retrain

Connection Status	<p><i>disconnected</i> indicates an ADSL connection failure</p> <p><i>idle</i> indicates a valid connection that is currently not active</p> <p><i>active</i> indicates a valid connection that currently is transmitting packets</p>
--------------------------	---

Summary

Use the summary windows to monitor Router performance and troubleshoot the device.

System Summary

The main summary page displays key information about the WAN connection and various Router functions.

Multiple PVC					
Index	Item Name	Interface	VPI	VCI	Encapsulation
1	ISP1	ppp_device	0	35	PPPoA LLC

IP Address Configuration	IP Address	192.168.0.1
	Subnet Mask	255.255.255.0
	MAC Address	00:50:ba:00:03:05
Proxy DNS		enabled
	Get DNS IP automatically	enabled
	DNS Server IP	0.0.0.0
DHCP Configuration		enabled
UPnP State		enabled
NAT Configuration		enabled
DMZ State		disabled
IP Filter State		disabled
Date / Time		disabled
Event Log		enabled
Remote Administration Access		disabled

Figure 5 - 24. System Summary

See the Summary description on the following page.

IP Address Configuration	IP Address	Router LAN IP Address
	Subnet Mask	Subnet Mask on LAN
	MAC Address	Fixed Hardware ID of Router
PPP Login Information	Login User Name	User name used for PPP login
	Authentication	Method used for PPP authentication
WAN (PPP) Information	IP Address	WAN IP address used for account
	Connection Status	WAN connection status
PVC	VPI	Virtual Path Identifier
	VCI	Virtual Circuit Identifier
Connection Type	Mode	WAN Connection Protocol
	Encapsulation Method	Packet encapsulation method
Proxy DNS		Status of proxy DNS function
Get DNS IP automatically		Status of auto-detect DNS, <i>enabled</i> indicates the Router will get DNS information from the WAN (usually from the ISP server) if <i>disabled</i> , a DNS server IP address must be manually entered
DNS Server IP		IP address of DNS server being used, if there is no DNS server detected IP address will be 0.0.0.0
DHCP Configuration		DHCP server status
UPnP State		UPnP status
NAT Configuration		NAT status
DMZ State		DMZ status
IP Filter State		Filtering status
Date/Time		NTP status (<i>enabled</i> indicates Router is using NTP server)
Event Log		Event log status
Remote Administration Access		Remote administration status

DHCP Allocation Table

The DHCP Allocation Table provides a summary of current IP setting allocation for the network.

Index	MAC Address	IP Address	Computer Name	Leased Time
-------	-------------	------------	---------------	-------------

Figure 5 - 25. DHCP Allocation Table

Information listed in the DHCP Allocation Table includes the following:

Index	Index reference number for entry.
MAC Address	MAC address of computer or networked device.
IP Address	Assigned IP address of computer or networked device.
Computer Name	Name of computer or networked device.
Leased Time	Leased time of assigned IP address.

Port Redirection Summary

The Port Redirection summary window is a lets you see how port redirection is currently configured for the Router.

The entries in gray color are mapped by UPnP.

		Internet		Local
Index	Protocol	Start Port	End Port	Local IP Address
1	TCP	23	23	192.168.0.2
2	TCP	80	80	192.168.0.3

Figure 5 - 26. Port Redirection Summary

Runtime Routing Table

The Runtime Routing Table provides a summary of dynamic and static routing information for both the LAN and WAN interface.

Index	Item Name	Subnet	Gateway	Interface	Metric
1	ethernet	10.0.0.0/8	0.0.0.0	ethernet	1
ISP1	1	3	ppp_route	0.0.0.0/0	0.0.0.0

Figure 5 - 27. Runtime Routing Table

Information listed in the Runtime Routing Table includes the following:

IP Address	IP address of network, subnet or device used for route
Subnet Mask	Subnet mask used for route
Gateway	IP address of gateway device used for route
Protocol	Route protocol or type, Direct or Static
Interface	Interface of network, subnet or device used for router, LAN or WAN
Metric	Number of hops used/allowed for route
Name	Name assigned to route

Filter and Firewall Summary

The Filter and Firewall summary window is a convenient way to view that status of filtering setup for the Router.

Index	Item Name	Pass or Block	Direction	Protocol	Source			Destination		
					IP Address/ Subnet Mask	Start Port	End Port	IP Address/ Subnet Mask	Start Port	End Port
1	ftp	Block	In	TCP	0.0.0.0/0	20	21	0.0.0.0/0	20	21
2	ftp2	Pass	undefined	All	0.0.99.111/0	2	0	0.50.106.48/0	0	0
3	ftp2	Pass	In	All	0.0.99.111/0	2	0	0.50.106.48/0	0	0
4	icmp	Block	In	ICMP	0.0.0.0/0	0	0	0.0.0.0/0	0	0

Figure 5 - 28. Filtering & Firewall Summary

Line Condition

Use the Line Condition summary window for troubleshooting problems with the ADSL connection.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Line Condition" with an "Auto Refresh" checkbox. It contains two tables. The first table shows Protocol (ADSL State: Idle), Data Path (Fast), and Operation Mode. The second table shows Line Status (ADSL Link Speed: 0 kbps, SNR: 0.0 dB, ATEN: 0 dB) and Line Error (ADSL layer: FEC: 0, CRC: 0; ATM layer: HEC: 0). A Frame Counter shows 0. Below the tables, it says "Loop Distance: About 0" and has a "Clear" button.

Protocol	ADSL State	Idle
	Data Path	Fast
	Operation Mode	

		Downstream	Upstream
Line Status	ADSL Link Speed	0 kbps	0 kbps
	SNR	0.0 dB	-
	ATEN	0 dB	0 dB
Line Error	ADSL layer	FEC	0
		CRC	0
	ATM layer	HEC	0
Frame Counter		0	0

Loop Distance: About 0

Clear

Figure 5 - 29. Line Condition

Protocol	ADSL State	<i>Disconnected</i> - ADSL connection failure <i>Idle</i> - valid connection currently not active <i>Active</i> - valid connection that currently transmitting packets
	Data Path	Current data path type Fast or Interleaved
	Operation Mode	Modulation technique used for ADSL connection, G.DMT or G.lite
Link Status	ADSL Link Speed	Downstream/Upstream data transfer rate in Kbps
	SNR	Downstream/Upstream Signal-to-Noise Ratio in dB
	ATTEN	Downstream/Upstream attenuation of signal in dB
Line Error	FEC	FEC Forward Error Correction
	CRC	CRC Cyclic Redundancy Control
	HEC	HEC Header Error Check
Frame Counter	Number of data packets received and transmitted	
Loop Distance	Loop in K ft. (range = 0 – 18 K ft.)	

Use the *Clear* button to start a fresh session. Check the **Auto-Refresh** box to automatically refresh the screen.

Carrier Chart

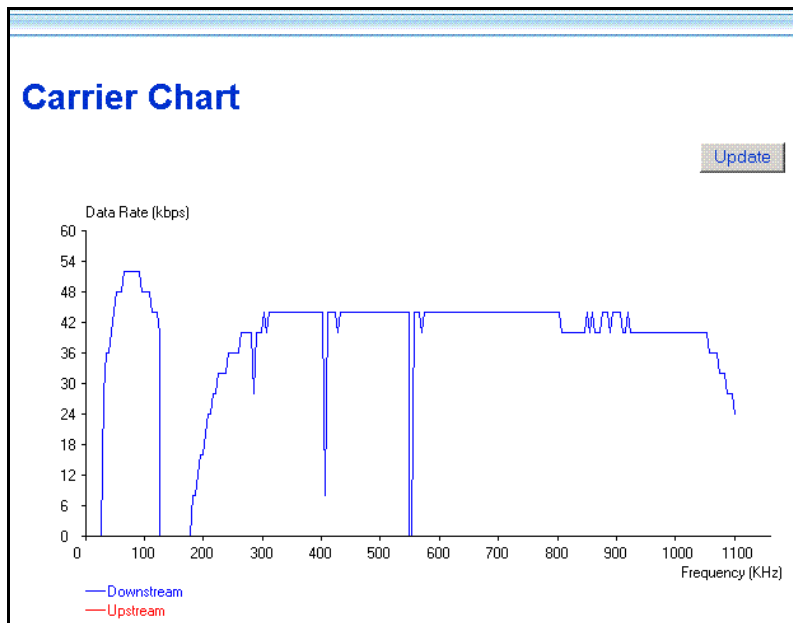


Figure 5 - 30. Carrier Chart

This chart can be used to gauge signal quality for the entire upstream (lower portion) and downstream (upper portion) range of discrete modular tones. The example above displays normal signal function for the full range of frequencies.



Technical Specifications

GENERAL		
STANDARDS:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITU G.992.1 (G.dmt) • ITU G.992.2 (G.lite) • ITU G.994.1 (G.Hs) • ITU-T Rec. I.361 • ITU-T Rec. I.610 • IEEE 802.3 • IEEE 802.3u • IEEE 802.1d • RFC 791 (IP Routing) • RFC 792 (UDP) • RFC 826 (ARP) • RFC 1058 (RIP 1) • RFC 1389 (RIP 2) • RFC 1213 compliant • RFC 1483 (Bridged Ethernet) • RFC 1577 (IP over ATM) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RFC 1661 (PPP) • RFC 1994 (CHAP) • RFC 1334 (PAP) • RFC 2364 (PPP over ATM) • RFC 1631 (NAT) • RFC 1877 (Automatic IP assignment) • RFC 2516 (PPP over Ethernet) • Supports RFC 2131 and RFC 2132 (DHCP) • Compatible with all T1.413 issue 2 (full rate DMT over analog POTS), and CO DSLAM equipment • Supports ATM Forum UNI V3.1 PVC
PROTOCOLS:	TCP/IP UDP RIP-1 RIP-2 IGMP	DHCP BOOTP ARP AAL5
DATA TRANSFER RATE:	G.dmt full rate: Downstream up to 8 Mbps Upstream up to 640 Kbps G.lite: Downstream up to 1.5 Mbps Upstream up to 512 Kbps	
MEDIA INTERFACE	RJ-11 port ADSL telephone line connection RJ-45 port for 10/100BASET Ethernet connection	

Physical and Environmental	
DC inputs:	Input: 100V ~ 240V AC 50 ~ 60Hz
Power Adapter:	Output: 7.5V DC 1A
Power Consumption:	5 Watts (max)
Operating Temperature:	0° to 40° C (32° - 104° F)
Humidity:	5 to 95% (non-condensing)
Dimensions:	190 mm x 116.8 mm x 30.9 mm
Weight:	360 gm
EMI:	CE Class B FCC Class B
Safety:	UL/CUL TUV
Reliability:	Mean Time Between Failure (MTBF) min. 4 years

Please note that when using the default IP address as in the above example, the first three numbers in the IP address must always be the same with only the fourth number changing. The first three numbers define the network IP address (all machines must belong to the same IP network), while the last number denotes the host IP address (each computer must have a unique address to distinguish it on the network). The IP address scheme used in Example #1 can be used for any LAN that requires up to 253 separate IP addresses (excluding the Router). Notice that the subnet mask is the same for all machines and the default gateway address is the LAN IP address of the Router.

It is a good idea to make a note of each device's IP address for reference during troubleshooting or when adding new stations or devices.

Using DHCP

The second way to use the default settings is to allow the Router to automatically assign IP settings for workstation using DHCP. To do this, simply make sure your computers' IP addresses are set to 0.0.0.0 (under Windows, choose the option Obtain an IP address automatically in the TCP/IP network component described above). When the computers are restarted, their IP settings will automatically be assigned by the Router. The Router is set by default to use DHCP. See the discussion in Chapter 5 for information on how to use configure the Router for DHCP.

Changing the IP Address of the Router

When planning your LAN IP address setup, you may use any scheme allowed by rules that govern IP assignment. It may be more convenient or easier to remember an IP scheme that use a different address for the Router. Or you may be installing the Router on a network that has already established the IP settings. Changing the IP address is a simple matter and can be done using the web manager (see *LAN IP Address* in Chapter 5). If you are incorporating the Router into a LAN with an existing IP structure, be sure to disable the DHCP function. Also, consider the effects of the NAT function which is enable by default.

An IP addressing scheme commonly used for Ethernet LANs establishes 10.0.0.1 as the base address for the network. Using Example #2 below, the Router is assigned the base address 10.0.0.1 and the remaining addresses are assigned manually or using DHCP.

Alternative IP Assignment			
Host	IP Address	Subnet Mask	Gateway IP
Router	10.0.0.1	255.255.255.0	
Computer #1	10.0.0.2	255.255.255.0	192.168.0.1
Computer #2	10.0.0.3	255.255.255.0	192.168.0.1
Computer #3	10.0.0.4	255.255.255.0	192.168.0.1

LAN IP Setup - Example #2

These two examples are only examples you can use to help you get started. If you are interested in more advanced information on how to use IP addressing on a LAN there are numerous resources freely available on the Internet. There are also many books and chapters of books on the subject of IP address assignment, IP networking and the TCP/IP protocol suite.



IP Concepts

This appendix describes some basic IP concepts, the TCP/IP addressing scheme and show how to assign IP Addresses.

When setting up the Router, you must make sure it has a valid IP address. Even if you will not use the WAN port (ADSL port), you should, at the very least, make sure the Ethernet LAN port is assigned a valid IP address. This is required for telnet, in-band SNMP management, and related functions such as “trap” handling and TFTP firmware download.

IP Addresses

The Internet Protocol (IP) was designed for routing data between network sites all over the world, and was later adapted for routing data between networks within any site (often referred to as “subnetworks” or “subnets”). IP includes a system by which a unique number can be assigned to each of the millions of networks and each of the computers on those networks. Such a number is called an IP address.

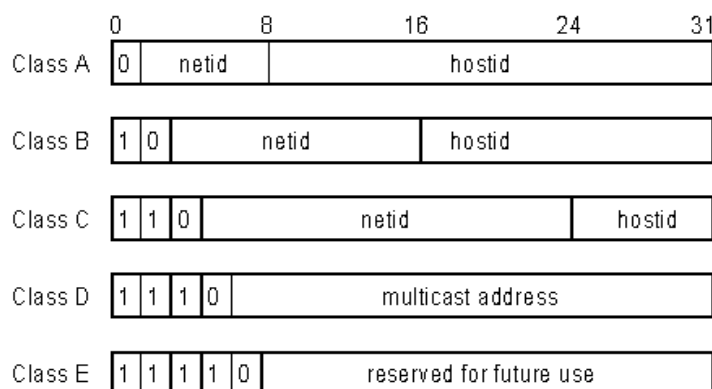
To make IP addresses easy to understand, the originators of IP adopted a system of representation called “dotted decimal” or “dotted quad” notation. Below are examples of IP addresses written in this format:

201.202.203.204 189.21.241.56 125.87.0.1

Each of the four values in an IP address is the ordinary decimal (base 10) representation of a value that a computer can handle using eight “bits” (binary digits — 1s and 0s). The dots are simply convenient visual separators.

Zeros are often used as placeholders in dotted decimal notation; 189.21.241.56 can therefore also appear as 189.021.241.056.

IP networks are divided into three classes on the basis of size. A full IP address contains a network portion and a “host” (device) portion. The network and host portions of the address are different lengths for different classes of networks, as shown in the table below.



Networks attached to the Internet are assigned class types that determine the maximum number of possible hosts per network. The previous figure illustrates how the net and host portions of the IP address differ among the three classes. Class A is assigned to networks that have more than 65,535 hosts; Class B is for networks that have 256 to 65534 hosts; Class C is for networks with less than 256 hosts.

IP Network Classes			
Class	Maximum Number of Networks in Class	Network Addresses (Host Portion in Parenthesis)	Maximum Number of Hosts per Network
A	126	1(.0.0.0) to 126(.0.0.0)	16,777,214
B	16,382	128.1(.0.0) to 191.254(.0.0)	65,534
C	2,097,150	192.0.1(.0) to 223.255.254(.0)	254

Note: All network addresses outside of these ranges (Class D and E) are either reserved or set aside for experimental networks or multicasting.

When an IP address's host portion contains only zero(s), the address identifies a network and not a host. No physical device may be given such an address.

The network portion must start with a value from 1 to 126 or from 128 to 223. Any other value(s) in the network portion may be from 0 to 255, except that in class B the network addresses 128.0.0.0 and 191.255.0.0 are reserved, and in class C the network addresses 192.0.0.0 and 223.255.255.0 are reserved.

The value(s) in the host portion of a physical device's IP address can be in the range of 0 through 255 as long as this portion is not all-0 or all-255. Values outside the range of 0 to 255 can never appear in an IP address (0 to 255 is the full range of integer values that can be expressed with eight bits).

The network portion must be the same for all the IP devices on a discrete physical network (a single Ethernet LAN, for example, or a WAN link). The host portion must be different for each IP device — or, to be more precise, each IP-capable port or interface — connected directly to that network.

The network portion of an IP address will be referred to in this manual as a **network number**; the host portion will be referred to as a **host number**.

To connect to the Internet or to any private IP network that uses an Internet-assigned network number, you must obtain a registered IP network number from an Internet-authorized network information center. In many countries you must apply through a government agency, however they can usually be obtained from your Internet Service Provider (ISP).

If your organization's networks are, and will always remain, a closed system with no connection to the Internet or to any other IP network, you can choose your own network numbers as long as they conform to the above rules.

If your networks are isolated from the Internet, e.g. only between your two branch offices, you can assign any IP Addresses to hosts without problems. However, the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) has reserved the following three blocks of IP Addresses specifically for private (stub) networks:

Class	Beginning Address	Ending Address
A	10.0.0.0	10.255.255.255
B	172.16.0.0	172.31.255.255
C	192.168.0.0	192.168.255.255

It is recommended that you choose private network IP Addresses from the above list. For more information on address assignment, refer to RFC 1597, *Address Allocation for Private Internets* and RFC 1466, *Guidelines for Management of IP Address Space*.

Subnet Mask

In the absence of subnetworks, standard TCP/IP addressing may be used by specifying subnet masks as shown below.

IP Class	Subnet Mask
Class A	255.0.0.0
Class B	255.255.0.0
Class C	255.255.255.0

Subnet mask settings other than those listed above add significance to the interpretation of bits in the IP address. The bits of the subnet mask correspond directly to the bits of the IP address. Any bit in a subnet mask that is to correspond to a net ID bit in the IP address must be set to 1.

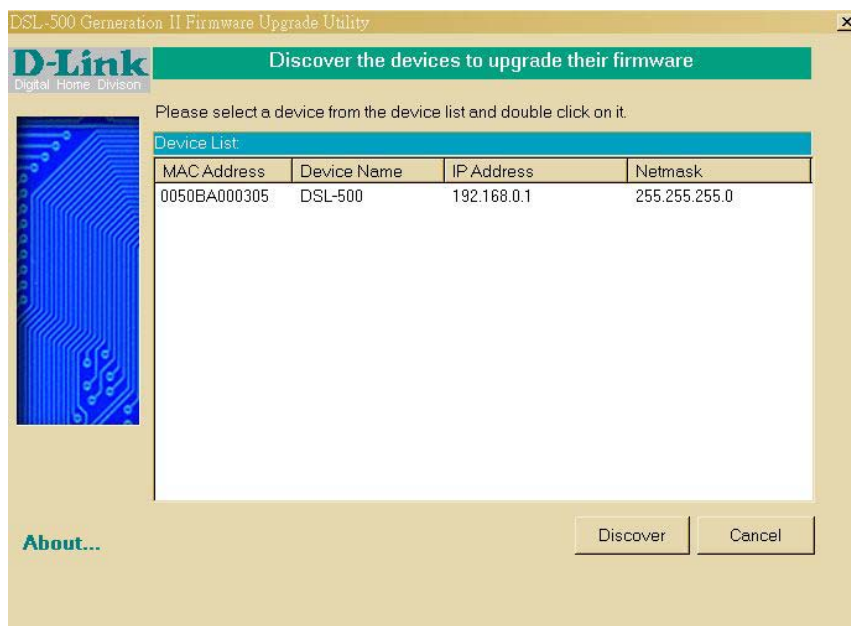


DSL-500 Firmware Upgrade Utility

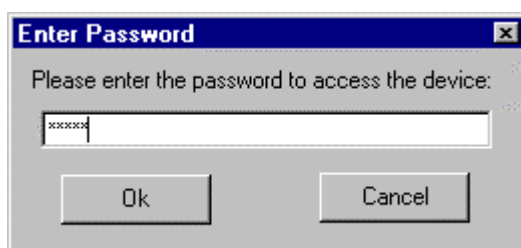
You can update system firmware using the DSL-500 Firmware Upgrade Utility. To upgrade the Router's firmware, first install the Upgrade Utility software on a computer running a Windows operating system. Install the utility by clicking the file titled **setup.exe** located on the Installation CD-ROM. It will be installed automatically. It is recommended that the PC be directly connected to the Router using a crossed cable, however you may upgrade it through the LAN from a remote host.

You also need to download the latest firmware version file from the D-Link web site to the PC on which you will use the Upgrade Utility. Instructions for downloading the firmware are located on the web site at www.dlink.com.

To launch the DSL-500 Firmware Upgrade Utility, click on the icon. Allow a few moments for the software to discover the Router on the network. After the discovery phase the following window will appear. You will see all the DSL-500 Routers on your network. You can identify individual devices by either its IP address or its MAC address. Select the device you wish to upgrade by double clicking on it.

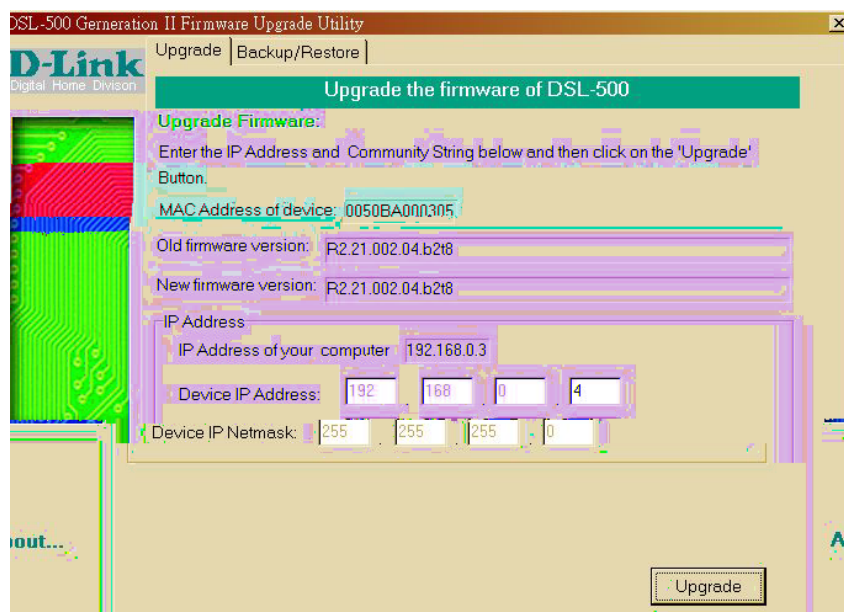


When you select a Router to upgrade you will be prompted for a password. The default password is **admin**. If you want to change the password, you can change it using the console manager interface as described in Chapter 6.

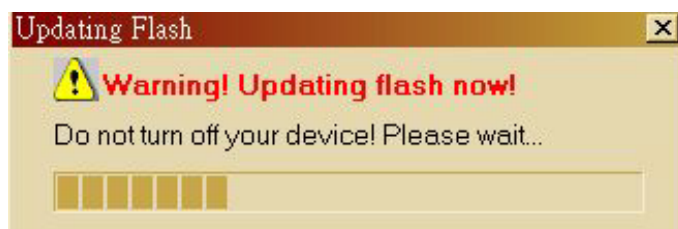


Enter the password and click OK.

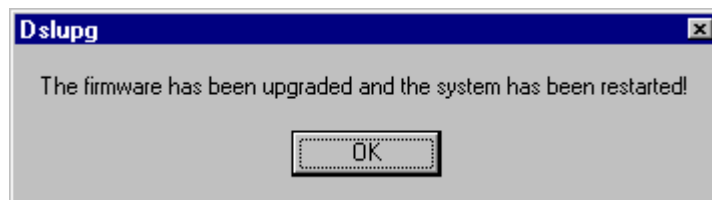
In the new window you will see the MAC address of the Router and the IP address of the PC you are using. The PC and the Router must be on the same subnet for the upgrade to be completed. The upgrade utility will suggest a new IP address to be temporarily assigned to the device during the firmware upgrade procedure. Check the suggested IP address listed for the Router to be sure that it does not conflict with any existing IP addresses on your network. To change the temporary IP address of the Router, type in an available IP address in the space provided. You should change only the host portion of the address.



To upload the new firmware to the selected Router click the 'Upgrade' button. The utility will automatically load the new firmware. During the upgrade process it is important that you allow the entire file to load onto the device. Do not turn off the Router while the flash memory is being updated. A warning will appear during the upgrade reminding you not to power off the device.



When the new firmware has been successfully loaded a new window will inform you of the upgrade and tell you that the Router has been restarted. Click OK to proceed.





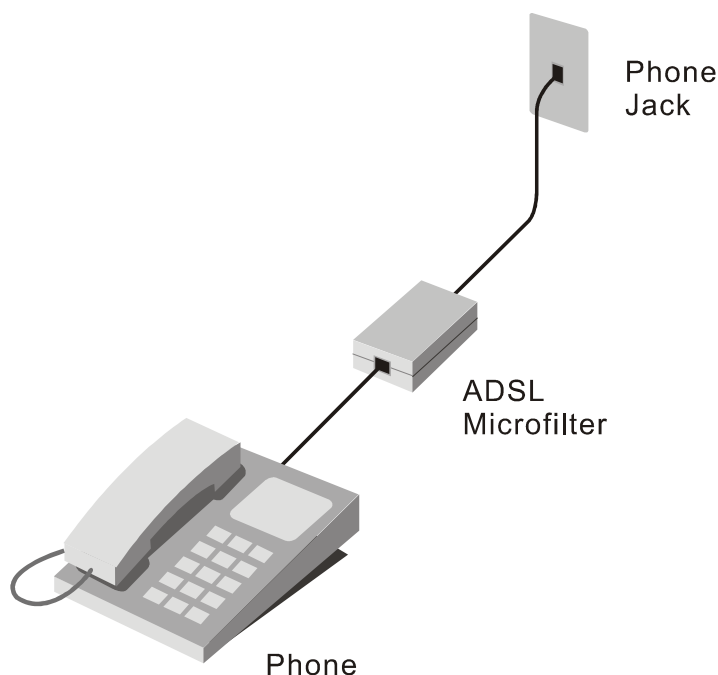
Microfilters and Splitters

Most ADSL clients will be required to install a simple device that prevents the ADSL line from interfering with regular telephone services. These devices are commonly referred to as microfilters or sometimes called (inaccurately) line splitters. They are easy to install and use standard telephone connectors and cable.

Some ADSL service providers will send a telecommunications technician to modify the telephone line, usually at the point where the telephone line enters the building. If a technician has divided or split your telephone line into two separate lines - one for regular telephone service and the other for ADSL – then you do not need to use any type of filter device. Follow the instructions given to you by your ADSL service provider about where and how you should connect the Modem to the ADSL line.

Microfilters

Unless you are instructed to use a “line splitter” (see below), it will be necessary to install a microfilter (low pass filter) device for each telephone or telephone device (answering machines, Faxes etc.) that share the line with the ADSL service. Microfilters are easy-to-install, in-line devices, which attach to the telephone cable between the telephone and wall jack. Microfilters that install behind the wall plate are also available. A typical in-line microfilter installation is shown in the diagram below.



Microfilter Installation

Important: Do not install the microfilter between the Modem and the telephone jack. Microfilters are only intended for use with regular telephones, Fax machines and other regular telephone devices.

Line Splitter

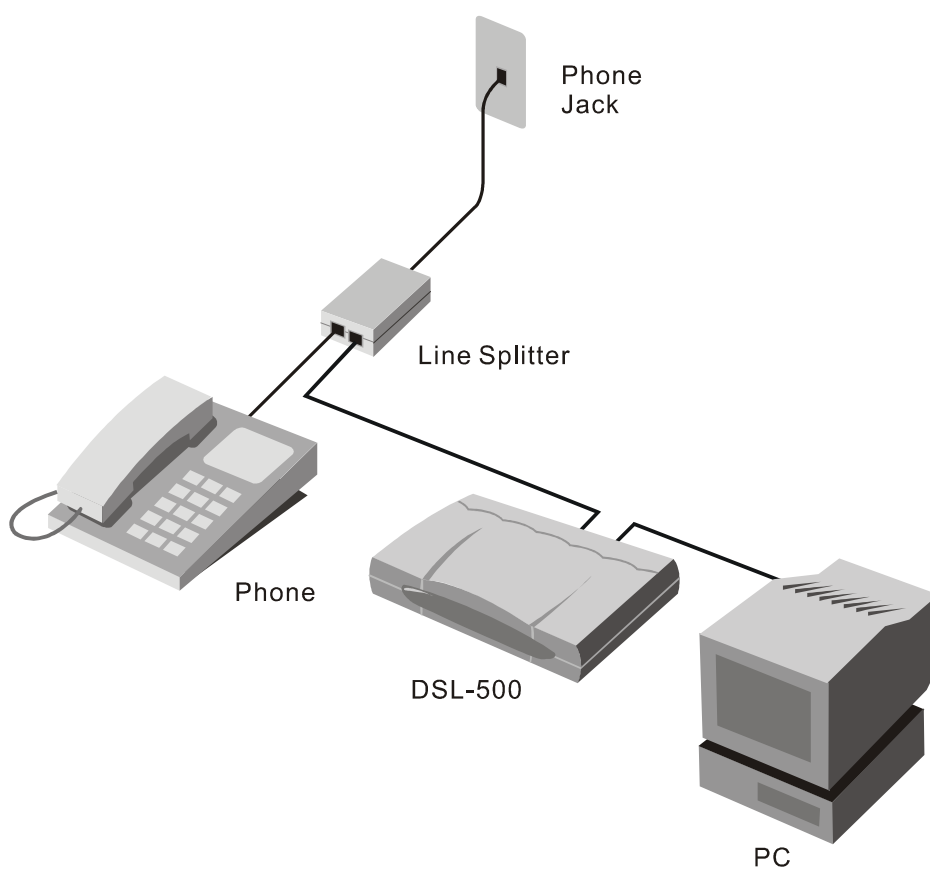
If you are instructed to use a “line splitter”, you must install the device between the Modem and the phone jack. Use standard telephone cable with standard RJ-11 connectors. The splitter has three RJ-11 ports used to connect to the wall jack, the Modem and if desired, a telephone or telephone device. The connection ports are typically labeled as follows:

Line - This port connects to the wall jack.

ADSL – This port connects to the Modem.

Phone – This port connects to a telephone or other telephone device.

The diagram below illustrates the proper use of the splitter.



Line Splitter Installation

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TEL: 61-2-9417-7100 FAX: 61-2-9417-1077 TOLL FREE (Australia): 1800-177100
TOLL FREE (New Zealand): 0800-900900
URL: www.dlink.com.au E-MAIL: support@dlink.com.au & info@dlink.com.au
- Level 1, 434 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, Victoria 3004 Australia
TEL: 61-3-9281-3232 FAX: 61-3-9281-3229 MOBILE: 0412-660-064
- Canada** **D-Link Canada**
2180 Winston Park Drive, Oakville, Ontario, L6H 5W1 Canada
TEL: 1-905-829-5033 FAX: 1-905-829-5095 BBS: 1-965-279-8732
TOLL FREE: 1-800-354-6522 URL: www.dlink.ca
FTP: ftp.dlinknet.com E-MAIL: techsup@dlink.ca
- Chile** **D-Link South America**
Isidora Goyechea 2934 of 702, Las Condes, Santiago, Chile, S. A.
TEL: 56-2-232-3185 FAX: 56-2-232-0923 URL: www.dlink.cl
E-MAIL: ccasassu@dlink.cl & tsilva@dlink.cl
- China** **D-Link China**
2F, Sigma Building, 49 Zhichun Road, Haidan District, 100080 Beijing, China
TEL: 86-10-88097777 FAX: 86-10-88096789 URL: www.dlink.com.cn
E-MAIL: liweii@digitalchina.com.cn
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TEL: 20-2-635-6176 FAX: 20-2-635-6192 URL: www.dlink-me.com
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TEL: 47-22-991890 FAX: 47-22-207039
- Russia** **D-Link Russia**
Michurinski Prospekt 49, 117607 Moscow, Russia
TEL: 7-095-737-3389 & 7-095-737-3492 FAX: 7-095-737-3390 URL: www.dlink.ru
E-MAIL: vl@dlink.ru
- Singapore** **D-Link International**
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URL: www.dlink-intl.com
- South Africa** **D-Link South Africa**
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Centurion, South Africa
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E-MAIL: info@dlinkiberia.es
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P. O. Box 15036, S-167 15 Bromma, Sweden
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URL: www.dlink.se
- Taiwan** **D-Link Taiwan**
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E-MAIL: dssqa@tsc.dlinktw.com.tw
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TEL: 90-212-213-3400 FAX: 90-212-213-3420 E-MAIL: smorovati@dlink-me.com
- U.A.E.** **D-Link Middle East**
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TEL: 971-4-366-885 FAX: 971-4-355-941 E-MAIL: Wxavier@dlink-me.com
- U.K.** **D-Link Europe**
4th Floor, Merit House, Edgware Road, Colindale, London NW9 5AB United Kingdom
TEL: 44 (0) 20-8731-5555 FAX: 44 (0) 20-8731-5511 BBS: 44 (0) 181-235-5511
URL: www.dlink.co.uk E-MAIL: info@dlink.co.uk
- U.S.A.** **D-Link U.S.A.**
53 Discovery Drive, Irvine, CA 92618, USA
TEL: 1-949-788-0805 FAX: 1-949-753-7033 BBS: 1-949-455-1779 & 1-949-455-9616
INFO: 1-800-326-1688 URL: www.dlink.com
E-MAIL: tech@dlink.com & support@dlink.com

Registration Card

Print, type or use block letters.

Your name: Mr./Ms _____
 Organization: _____ Dept. _____
 Your title at organization: _____
 Telephone: _____ Fax: _____
 Organization's full address: _____

 Country: _____
 Date of purchase (Month/Day/Year): _____

Product Model	Product Serial No.	* Product installed in type of computer (e.g., Compaq 486)	* Product installed in computer serial No.

(* Applies to adapters only)

Product was purchased from:

Reseller's name: _____
 Telephone: _____ Fax: _____
 Reseller's full address: _____

Answers to the following questions help us to support your product:

1. Where and how will the product primarily be used?

Home Office Travel Company Business Home Business Personal Use

2. How many employees work at installation site?

1 employee 2-9 10-49 50-99 100-499 500-999 1000 or more

3. What network protocol(s) does your organization use ?

XNS/IPX TCP/IP DECnet Others _____

4. What network operating system(s) does your organization use ?

D-Link LANsmart Novell NetWare NetWare Lite SCO Unix/Xenix PC NFS 3Com 3+Open
 Banyan Vines DECnet Pathwork Windows NT Windows NTAS Windows '95
 Others _____

5. What network management program does your organization use ?

D-View HP OpenView/Windows HP OpenView/Unix SunNet Manager Novell NMS
 NetView 6000 Others _____

6. What network medium/media does your organization use ?

Fiber-optics Thick coax Ethernet Thin coax Ethernet 10BASE-T UTP/STP
 100BASE-TX 100BASE-T4 100VGAnyLAN Others _____

7. What applications are used on your network?

Desktop publishing Spreadsheet Word processing CAD/CAM
 Database management Accounting Others _____

8. What category best describes your company?

Aerospace Engineering Education Finance Hospital Legal Insurance/Real Estate Manufacturing
 Retail/Chainstore/Wholesale Government Transportation/Utilities/Communication VAR
 System house/company Other _____

9. Would you recommend your D-Link product to a friend?

Yes No Don't know yet

10. Your comments on this product? _____



D-Link