# User Manual

## RidgeWave 6300NEL

### 4G/LTE Wireless Broadband Router

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# CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

## Introduction to your Router

Congratulations on your purchase of the **RidgeWave 6300NEL (4G/LTE Wireless Broadband Router)**. This router is a compact and advanced broadband router that offers flexible and multiple Internet connection options, EWAN and embedded 4G/LTE interfaces, for home, SOHO, and office users to enjoy high-speed, high-level security Internet connection via cellular wireless and/or Ethernet WAN. With an integrated 802.11n wireless access point and 4-port Gigabit Ethernet LAN, this router enables faster wireless speed of up to 300Mbps and LAN connection 10 times faster than regular 10/100Mbps Ethernet LAN. **RidgeWave 6300NEL (4G/LTE Wireless Broadband Router)** provides a unique Management Center enabling users to monitor 4G/LTE signal strength, bandwidth, download speed, and many more.

### 4G/LTE Mobility

With 4G/LTE-based Internet connection (4G/LTE embedded module, requires an additional SIM card), you can access to the Internet through 4G/LTE whether you are seated at your desk or taking a cross-country trip.

### Wireless Mobility and Security

With an integrated 802.11n Wireless Access Point, this router delivers up to 3 times the wireless coverage of a 802.11b/g network device, so that wireless access is available everywhere in the house or office. If your network requires wider coverage, the built-in Wireless Distribution System (WDS) allows you to expand your wireless network without additional wires or cables. **RidgeWave 6300NEL (4G/LTE VoIP Wireless Broadband Router)** also supports the Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS) standard and allows users to establish a secure wireless network just by pressing a button. Multiple SSIDs allow users to access different networks through a single access point. Network managers can assign different policies and functions for each SSID, increasing the flexibility and efficiency of the network infrastructure.

### 4G/LTE Management Center

**RidgeWave 6300NEL (4G/LTE VoIP Wireless Broadband Router)** Mobile Management Center visually displays its current 4G/LTE signal status also calculates the total amount of hours or data traffic used per month, allowing you to manage your 4G/LTE monthly subscriptions.

### IPv6 Supported

Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) is a version of the Internet Protocol that is designed to succeed IPv4. IPv6 has a vastly larger address space than IPv4. The router is already supporting IPv6, you can use it in IPv6 environment no need to change device. The dual-stack protocol implementation in an operating system is a fundamental IPv4-to-IPv6 transition technology. It implements IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks either independently or in a hybrid form. The hybrid form is commonly implemented in modern operating systems supporting IPv6.

### Quick Start Wizard

Support a WEB GUI page to install this device quickly. With this wizard, simple steps will get you connected to the Internet immediately.

### Firmware Upgradeable

Device can be upgraded to the latest firmware through the WEB based GUI.

# Features & Specifications

- 4G/LTE for high speed mobile broadband connectivity
- Gigabit Ethernet WAN (GbE WAN) for Cable/Fiber/xDSL high WAN throughput
- Gigabit Ethernet LAN
- IPv6 ready (IPv4/IPv6 dual stack)
- Multiple wireless SSIDs with wireless guest access and client isolation
- IEEE 802.11 b/g/n compliant Wireless Access Point with Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS)
- Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA-PSK/ WPA2-PSK) and Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP)
- SOHO Firewall Security with DoS Preventing and Packet Filtering
- Quality of Service Control for traffic prioritization management
- Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) Compliance
- Ease of Use with Quick Installation Wizard
- One USB port for NAS (FTP/ SAMBA server)
- Ideal for SOHO, office, and home users

## Network Protocols and Features

- IPv4, IPv6 or IPv4 / IPv6 Dual Stack
- NAT, static (v4/v6) routing and RIP-1 / 2
- DHCPv4 / v6
- Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) Compliant
- Dynamic Domain Name System (DDNS)
- Virtual Server and DMZ
- SNTP, DNS proxy
- IGMP snooping and IGMP proxy
- MLD snooping and MLD proxy

## Firewall

- Built-in NAT Firewall
- Stateful Packet Inspection (SPI)
- DoS attack prevention including Land Attack, Ping of Death, etc.
- Access control
- IP&MAC filter, URL Content Filter
- Password protection for system management

• VPN pass-through

## Quality of Service Control

•Traffic prioritization management based-on Protocol, Port Number and IP Address (IPv4/ IPv6)

## Wireless LAN

• Compliant with IEEE 802.11 b/ g/ n standards
• 2.4 GHz - 2.484GHz radio band for wireless
• Up to 300 Mbps wireless operation rate
• 64 / 128 bits WEP supported for encryption
• WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) for easy setup
• Wireless Security with WPA-PSK / WPA2-PSK support
• WDS repeater function support

## USB Application Server

• Storage/NAS: SAMBA Server, FTP Server

## Management

• Quick Installation wizard
• Web-based GUI for remote and local management (IPv4/IPv6)
• Firmware upgrades and configuration data upload and download via web-based GUI
• Supports DHCP server / client / relay
• Supports SNMP v1, v2, v3, MIB-I and MIB-II
• TR-069 supports remote management

# Hardware Specifications

## Physical interface

- 4G LTE antenna: 2 external antennas
- SIM card slot: Mini SIM card (2FF) slot for mobile broadband connectivity
- USB: USB 2.0 port for storage service
- Ethernet: 4-port 10 / 100 / 1000Mbps auto-crossover (MDI / MDI-X) Switch
- EWAN: Dedicated Gigabit Ethernet port for connecting to Cable/Fiber/xDSL modem for Broadband connectivity.
- Factory default reset button
- Wireless on/off and WPS push button
- DC Power jack

## Physical Specifications

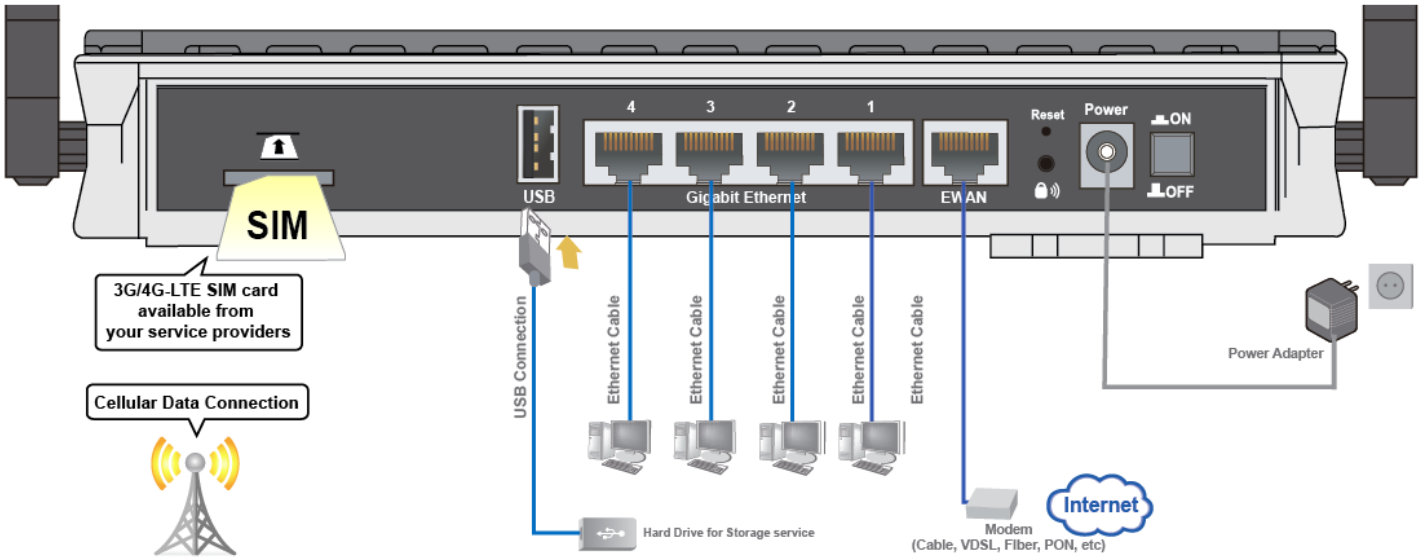
- Dimensions (W*H*D): 9.04" x 6.10" x 1.27"(229.5mm x 155mm x 32.24mm)

# Application Diagrams

**RidgeWave 6300NEL (4G/LTE Wireless Broadband Router)** is an all-in-one router, supporting 2 connection options (4/LTE and EWAN) to connect to the Internet.

## 3G/4G-LTE Router Mode

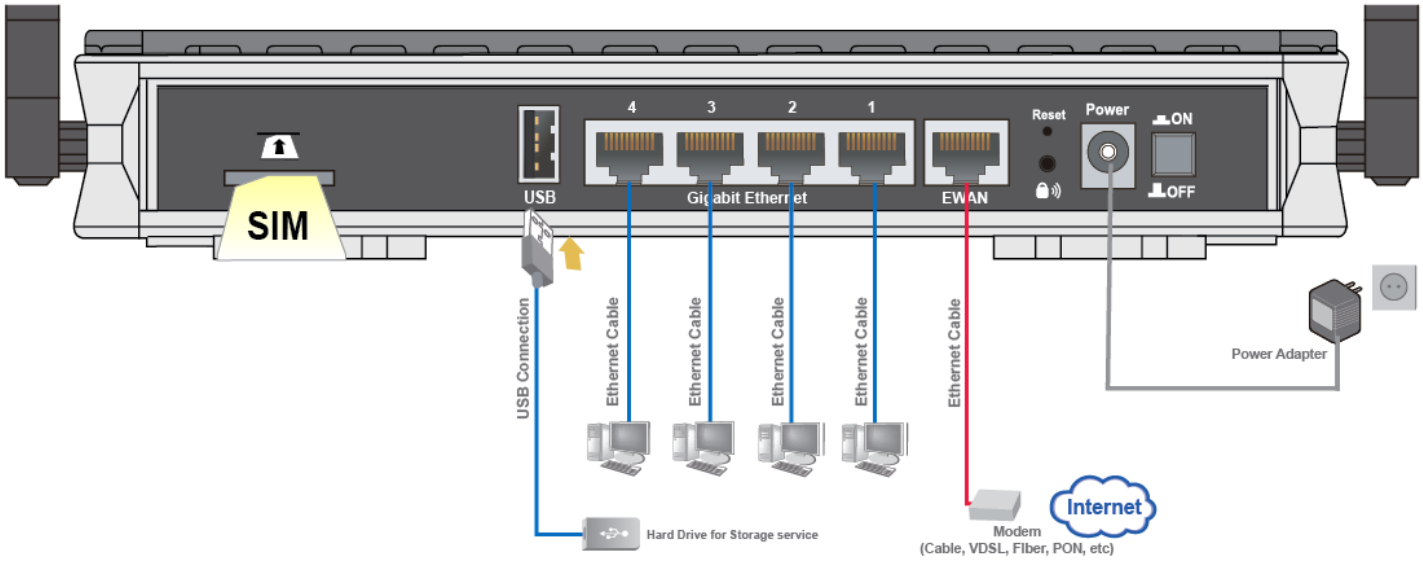
With an embedded 3G/4G-LTE module, the router can be used to connect to high speed mobile fixed wireless connection




## Broadband Router Mode

This router also has a Gigabits Ethernet WAN port (EWAN) to connect with your Fiber / Cable/ xDSL modem.

**RidgeWave 6300NEL (4G/LTE VoIP Wireless Broadband Router)** is an all-in-one router, supporting 2 connection options (4/LTE and EWAN) to connect to the Internet.



# CHAPTER 2: PRODUCT OVERVIEW

## Important Note for Using This Router

***Warning***

- ✓ Do not use the router in high humidity or high temperature.
- ✓ Do not use the same power source for the RidgeWave 6300NEL on other equipment.
- ✓ Do not open or repair the case yourself. If the device becomes too hot, turn off the power immediately and have it repaired at a qualified service center.
- ✓ Avoid using this product and all accessories outdoors.

***Attention***

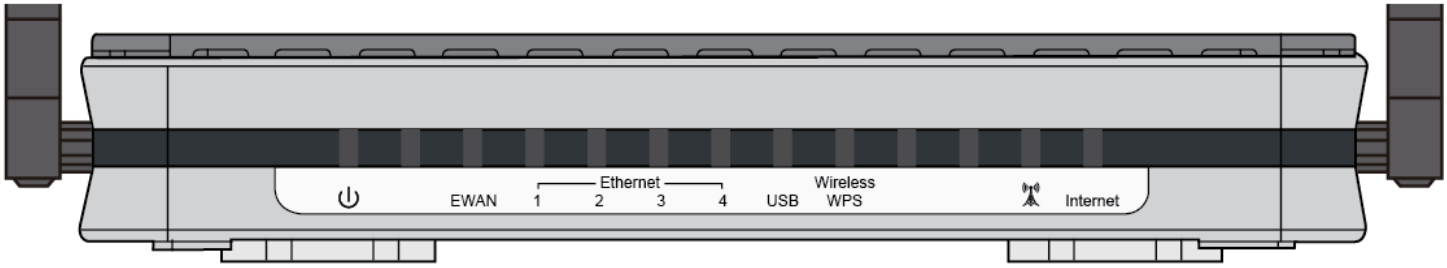
- ✓ Place the router on a stable surface.
- ✓ Only use the power adapter that comes with the package. Using a different voltage rating power adaptor may damage the router.

## Package Contents

- ✓ RidgeWave 6300NEL 4G/LTE Wireless Broadband Router * 1
- ✓ Quick Start Guide * 1
- ✓ CD containing the user manual * 1
- ✓ RJ-45 Ethernet cable * 1
- ✓ LTE detachable antennas * 2
- ✓ Power adapter * 1

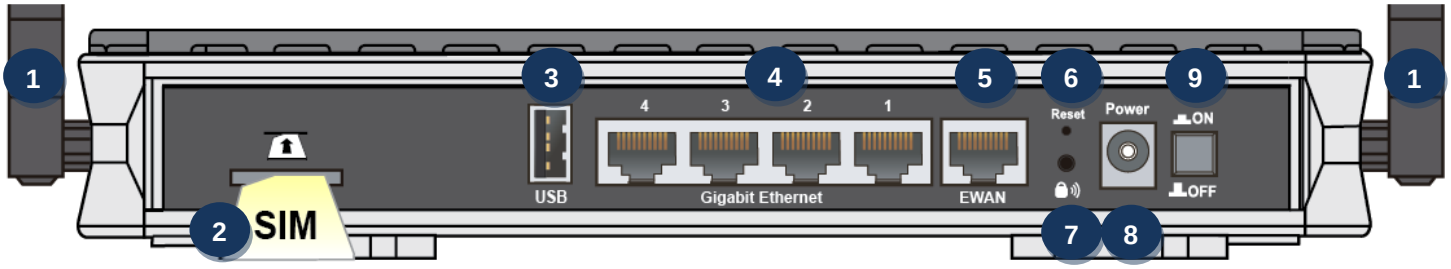
# Device Description

## Front Panel LEDs




| LED | STATUS | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| **Power** | Green | System is up and ready |
| | Red | Boot failure |
| **EWAN** | Lit up | RidgeWave 6300NEL is successfully connected with a broadband connection device. |
| | Green | Transmission speed is at Gigabit speed (1000Mbps) |
| | Orange | Transmission speed is at 10/100Mbps |
| | Blinking | Data being transmitted/received |
| **Ethernet Port LAN 1 ~ 4** | Green | Transmission speed is at Gigabit speed (1000Mbps) |
| | Orange | Transmission speed is at 10/100Mbps |
| | Blinking | Data being transmitted/received |
| **USB** | Green | Connecting to a hard drive for storage service |
| **Wireless/WPS** | Green | Wireless connection established |
| | Green blinking | Data being transmitted / received |
| | Orange | WPS configuration is in progress |
| **LTE (Received Signal Strength Indicator)** | Green | RSSI greater than -69 dBm. Excellent signal condition |
| | Green Flashing quickly | RSSI from -81 to -69 dBm. Good signal condition |
| | Orange Flashing quickly | RSSI from -99 to -81 dBm. Fair signal condition. |
| | Orange Flashing slowly | RSSI less than -99 dBm. Poor signal condition. |
| | Orange | No signal and the 4G_LTE module is in service |
| | Off | No LTE module or LTE module fails |
| **Internet** | Green | IP connected and traffic is passing through the device. |
| | Red | IP request failed. |
| | Off | RidgeWave 6300NEL is either in bridged mode or WAN connection not ready. |

## Rear Panel Connectors




| PORT | | MEANING |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **LTE Antenna** | Screw the supplied LTE antennas onto the antenna connectors on both sides. |
| 2  | **SIM Card Slot** | Insert the mini SIM card (2FF) with the gold contact facing down.<br>Push the mini SIM card (2FF) inwards to eject it |
| 3 | **USB** | Connect an external USB dongle / hard drive for storage (file sharing), network sharing, etc |
| 4 | **Gigabit LAN Ethernet (1~4)** | Connect a UTP Ethernet cable (Cat-5 or Cat-5e) to one of the four LAN ports when connecting to a PC or an office/home network of 10Mbps /100Mbps /1000Mbps |
| 5 | **Gigabit EWAN** | A dedicated WAN port to connect to a Fiber/ Cable/ xDSL Modem with a RJ-45 cable |
| 6 | **Reset** | After the device is powered on, press it for **more than 6 seconds** to restore to its factory default settings (this is used when you cannot login to the router, e.g. forgot your password) |
| 7  | **WPS & Wireless On/Off** | By controlling the pressing time, users can achieve two different effects:<br>**(1) WPS**[*1]**:** Press &hold the button for **less than 6 seconds** to trigger WPS function.<br>**(2) Wireless ON/OFF button**: Press & hold the button for **more than 6 seconds** to On/Off the wireless.<br><br>*** Refer to the WPS section in the User Manual for more details.** |
| 8 | **Power Jack (DC)** | Connect the supplied Power Adapter to this jack. |
| 9 | **Power Switch** | Power ON/OFF switch |

# System Recovery Procedures

The purpose is to allow users to restore the MX-1000 to its initial stage when the device is outage, upgraded to a wrong / broken firmware, cannot access to the GUI with wrong username and/or password, etc.

## Step 1 – Configure your PC Network IP Address

Before performing the system recovery, assign this IP address and Netmask to your PC, **192.168.1.100** and **255.255.255.0** respectively.

## Step 2 – Reset your 6300NEL Device

2.1 Power off your 6300NEL

2.2 Power on the 6300NEL while pushing the RESET button with a small pointed object (such as paper clip, needle, toothpick, and etc.).

2.3 When the POWER LED turns RED, keep holding and pushing the RESET button until the INTERNET LED flashes in GREEN

## Step 3 – Restore your 6300NEL Device

With INTERNET light flashes green, 6300NEL is in recovery mode and ready for a new Firmware.

3.1 Open a web browser and type the IP address, **192.168.1.1**, to access to the recovery page.

**NOTE**: In the recovery mode, 6300NEL will not respond to any PING or other requests.

3.2 Browse to the new Firmware image file then click Upload to start the upgrade process.

3.3 INTERNET LED turns red means the Firmware upgrade is in process.

DO NOT power off or reboot the device, it would permanently damage your 6300NEL.

3.4 INTERNET LED turns green after the Firmware upgrade completed

3.5 Power cycle on & off to regain access to the 6300NEL.

# Cabling

One of the most common causes of problems is bad cabling. Make sure that all connected devices are turned on. On the front panel of the product is a bank of LEDs. Verify that the LAN Link and LEDs are lit. If they are not, verify that you are using the proper cables.

Make sure that all other devices (e.g. telephones, fax machines, analogue modems) connected to the same telephone line as your BEC router have a line filter connected between them and the wall socket (unless you are using a Central Splitter or Central Filter installed by a qualified and licensed electrician), and that all line filters are correctly installed in a right way. If the line filter is not correctly installed and connected, it may cause problems to your connection or may result in frequent disconnections.

# CHAPTER 3: BASIC INSTALLATION

The router can be configured with your web browser. A web browser is included as a standard application in the following operating systems: Windows 10/ 7 / 8 / Vista / XP, Linux, Mac OS, etc. The product provides an easy and user-friendly interface for configuration.

PCs must have an Ethernet interface installed properly and be connected to the router either directly or through an external repeater hub, and have TCP/IP installed or configured to obtain an IP address through a DHCP server or a fixed IP address that must be in the same subnet as the router. The default IP address of the router is **192.168.1.254** and the subnet mask is **255.255.255.0** (i.e. any attached PC must be in the same subnet, and have an IP address in the range of 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.253). The best and easiest way is to configure the PC to get an IP address automatically from the router using DHCP. If you encounter any problems accessing the router's web interface it may also be advisable to **uninstall** any kind of software firewall on your PCs, as they can cause problems accessing the 192.168.1.254 IP address of the router. Users should make their own decisions on how to best protect their network.

Please follow the steps below for your PC's network environment installation. First of all, please check your PC's network components. The TCP/IP protocol stack and Ethernet network adapter must be installed. If not, please refer to your Windows-related or other operating system manuals.


Any TCP/IP capable workstation can be used to communicate with or through the **RidgeWave 6300NEL**. To configure other types of workstations, please consult the manufacturer's documentation.

# Network Configuration – IPv4

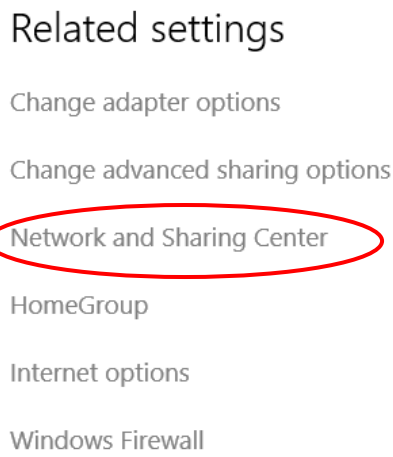
## Configuring PC in Windows 10 (IPv4)

1. Click .

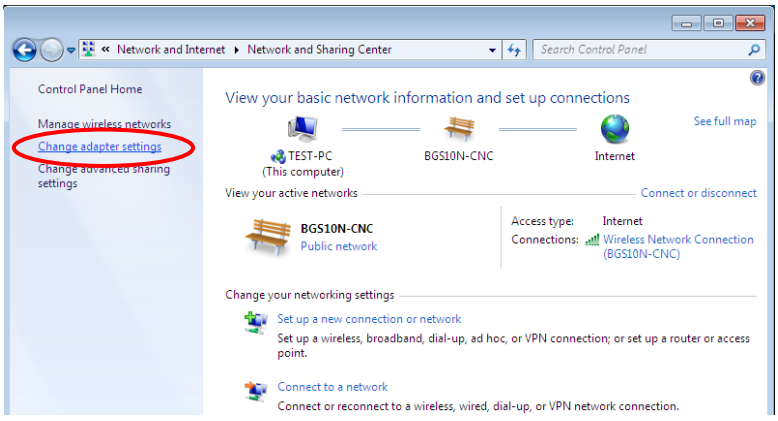
2. Click Settings

3. Then click on **Network and Internet**.

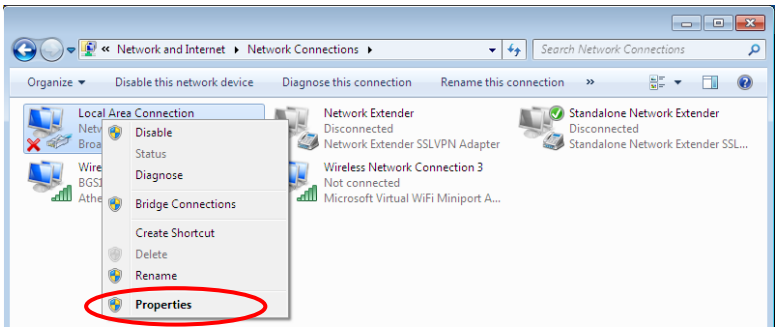
4. Under **Related settings,** select **Network and Sharing Center**



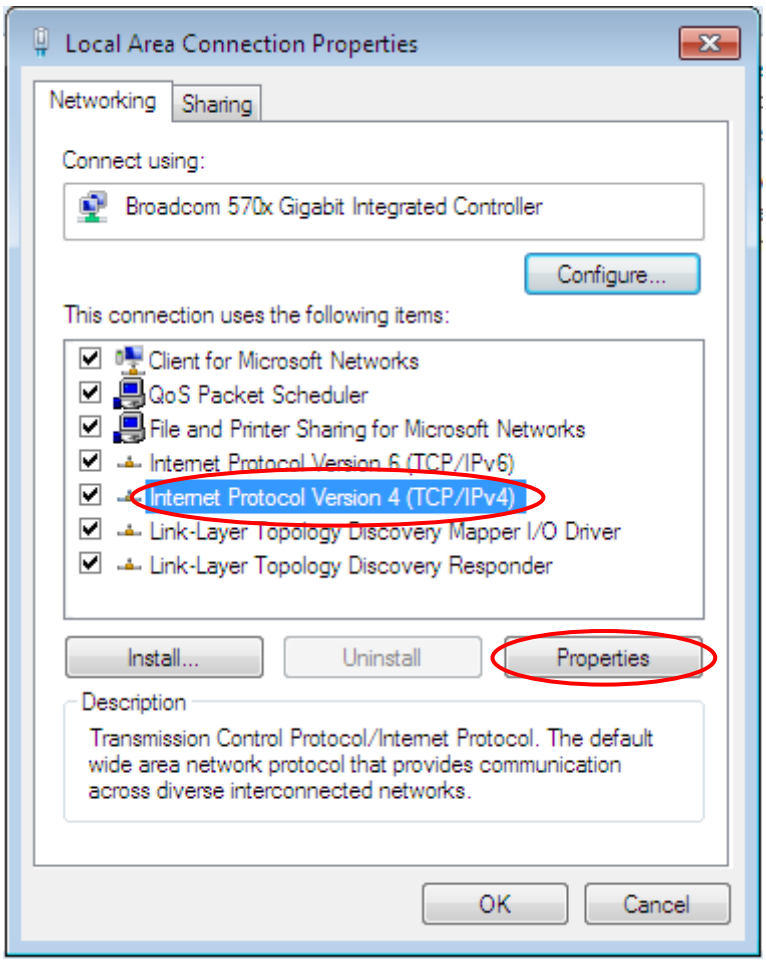

5. When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Change adapter settings** on the left window panel.




6. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.

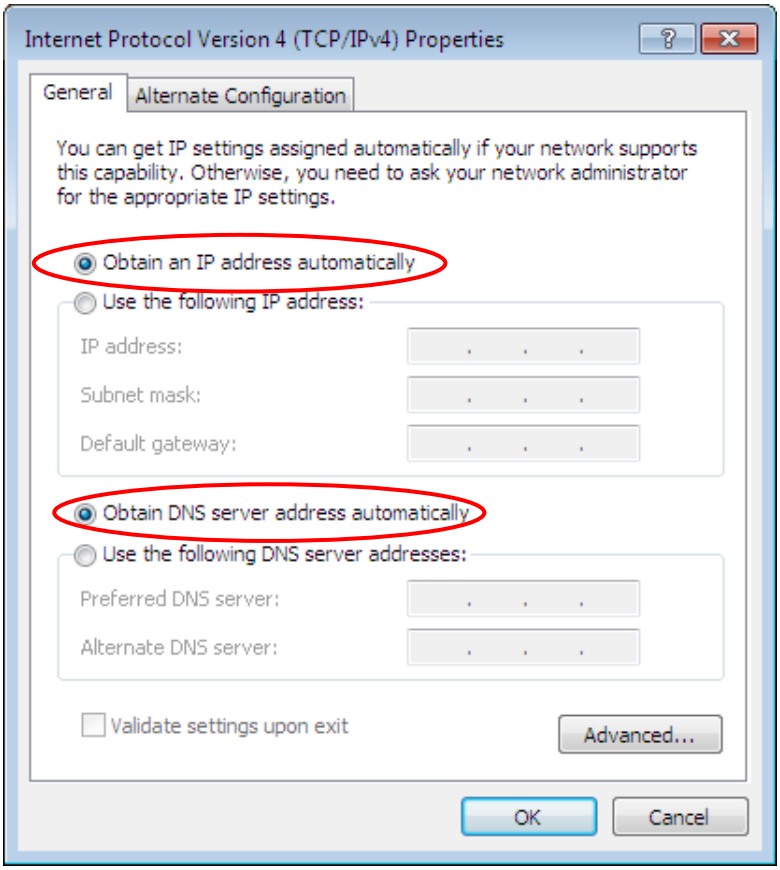


**7.** Select **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)** then click **Properties**.




**8.** In the **TCP/IPv4 properties** window, select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.

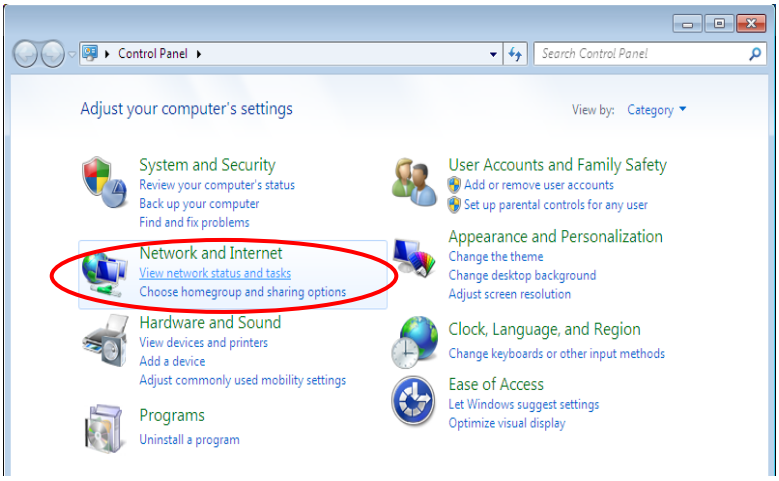
**9.** Click **OK** again in the **Local Area Connection Properties** window to apply the new configuration.



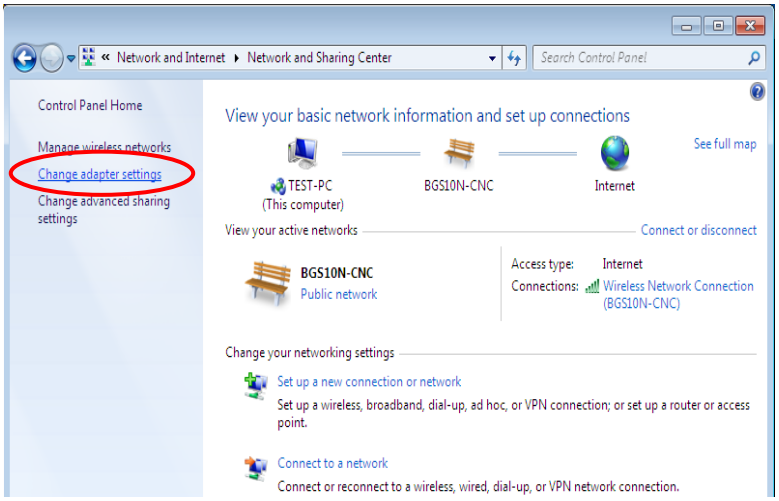
# Configuring PC in Windows 7/8 (IPv4)

**10.** Go to **Start**. Click on **Control Panel**.

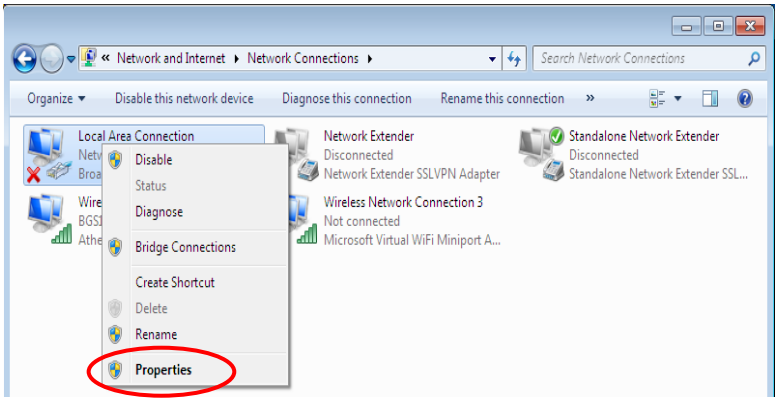
**11.** Then click on **Network and Internet**.



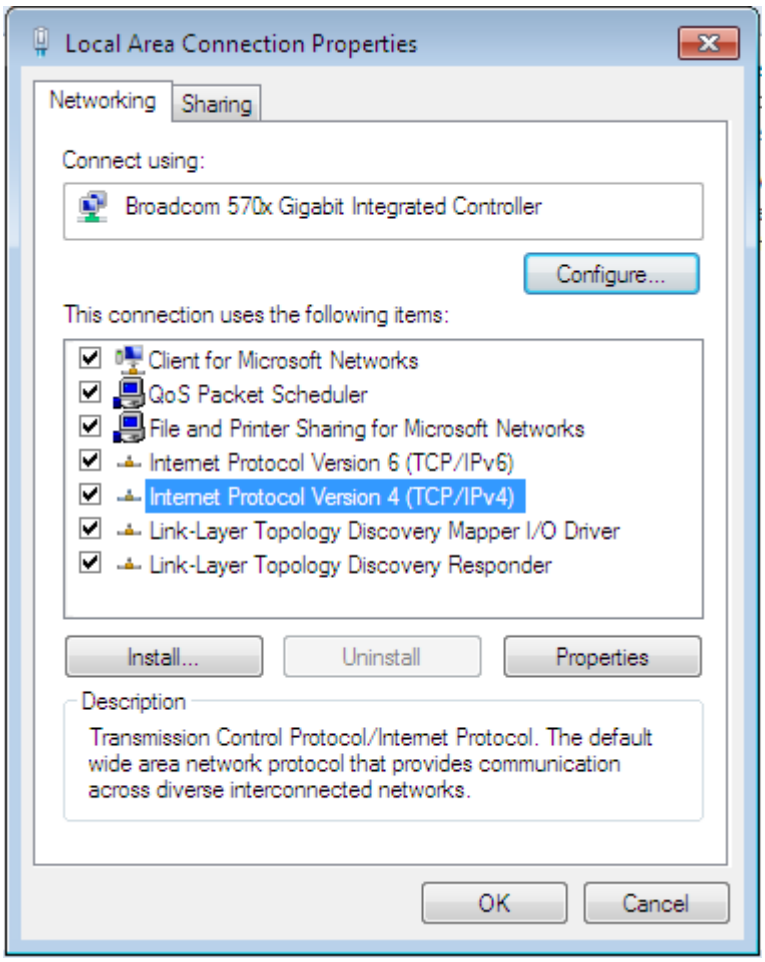

**12.** When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Change adapter settings** on the left window panel.




**13.** Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.

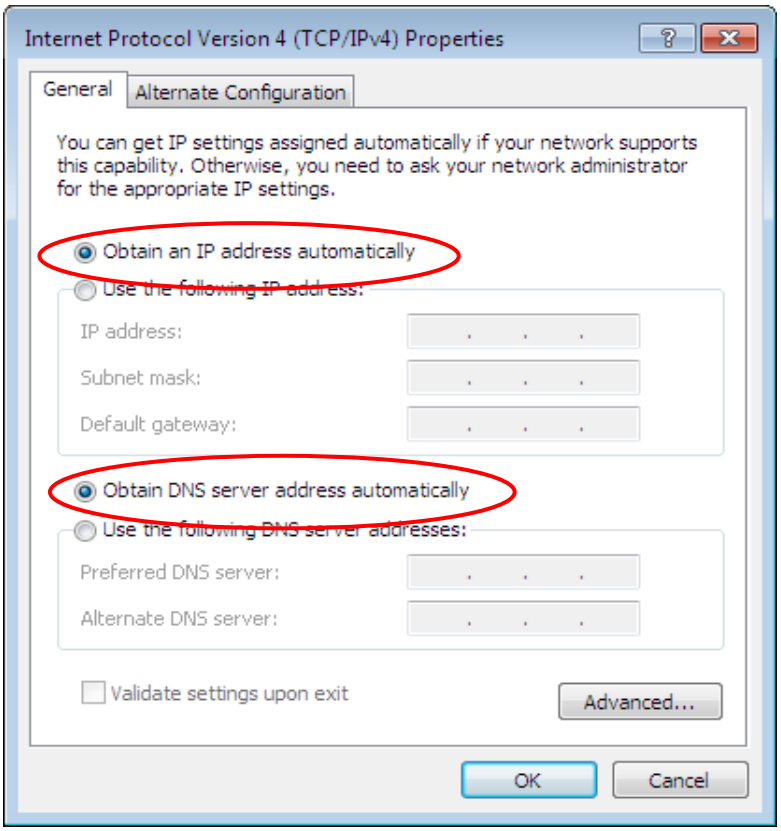


**14.** Select **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)** then click **Properties**.



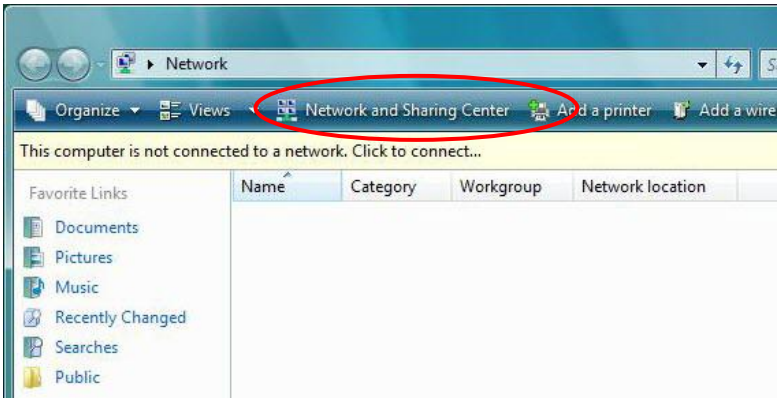

**15.** In the **TCP/IPv4 properties** window, select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.

**16.** Click **OK** again in the **Local Area Connection Properties** window to apply the new configuration.



# Configuring PC in Windows Vista (IPv4)

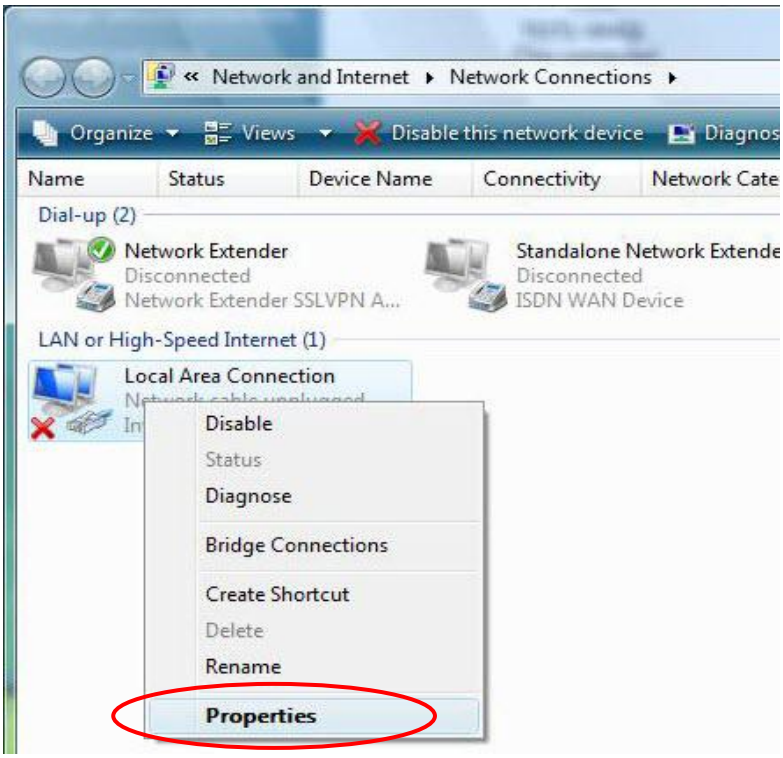
1. Go to **Start**. Click on **Network**.



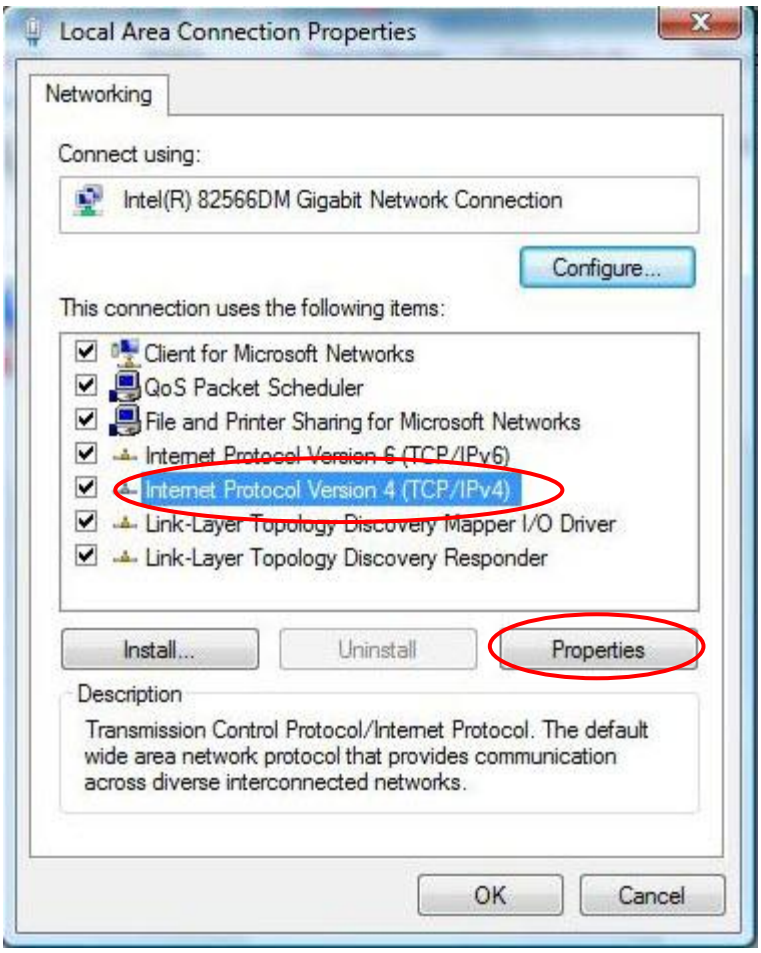

2. Then click on **Network and Sharing Center** at the top bar.

3. When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Manage network connections** on the left window pane.


4. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.

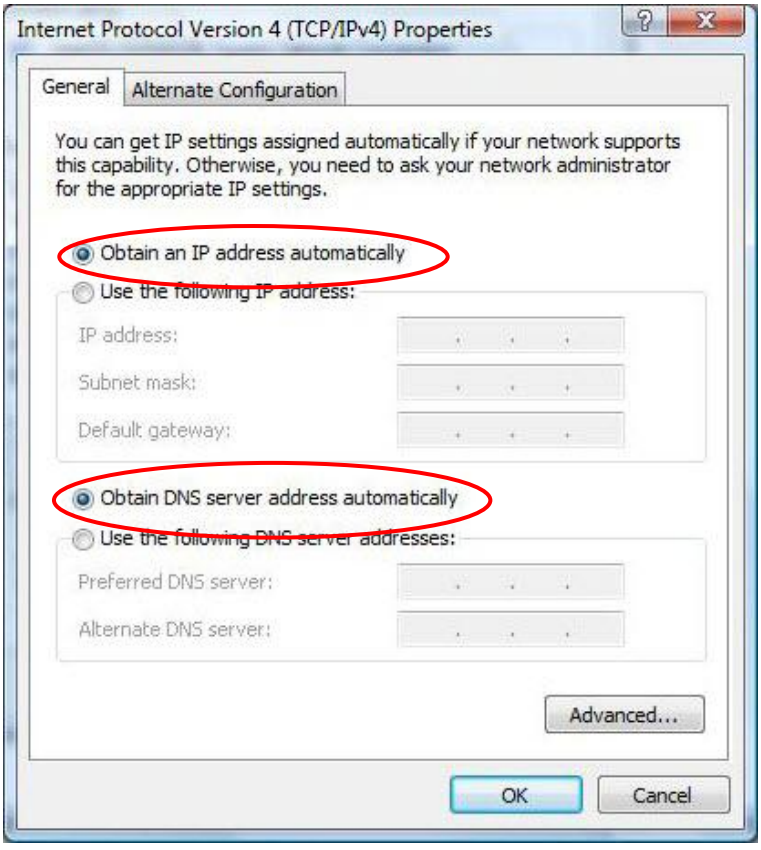


**5.** Select **Internet Protocol Version 4 (TCP/IPv4)** then click **Properties**.



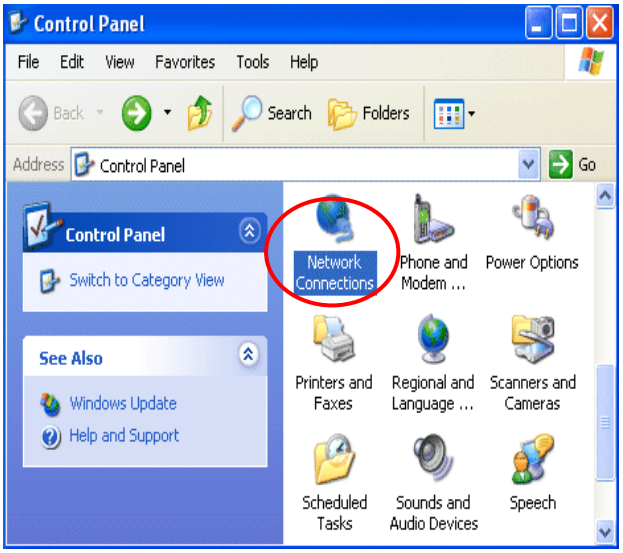

**6.** In the **TCP/IPv4 properties** window, select the Obtain an **IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.

**7.** Click **OK** again in the **Local Area Connection Properties** window to apply the new configuration.

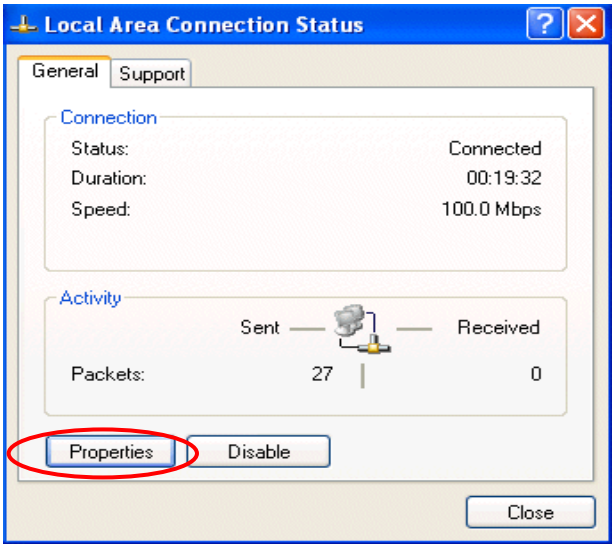


## Configuring PC in Windows XP (IPv4)

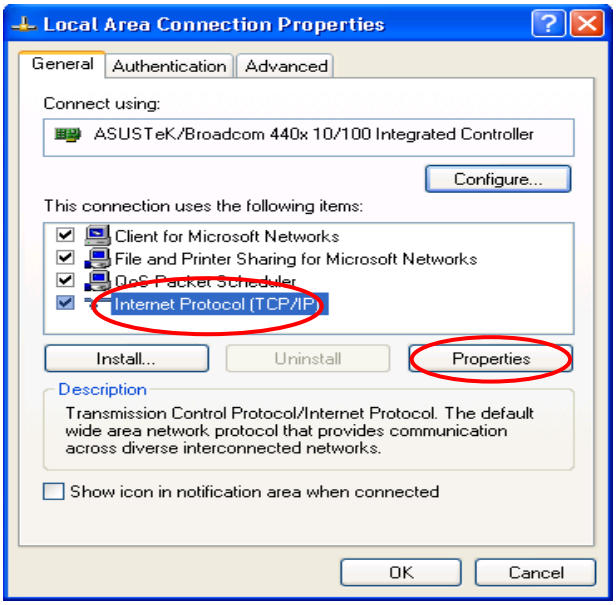
1. Go to **Start**. Click on **Control Panel.**
2. Then click on **Network and Internet**.




3. In the **Local Area Connection Status** window, click **Properties**.

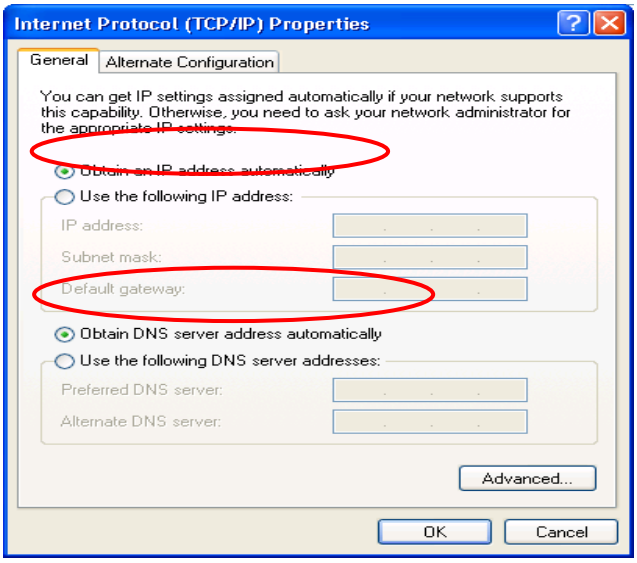



4. Select **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)** and click **Properties**.



**5.** Select the **Obtain an IP address automatically** and the **Obtain DNS server address automatically** radio buttons.

**6.** Click **OK** to finish the configuration.



# Network Configuration – IPv6

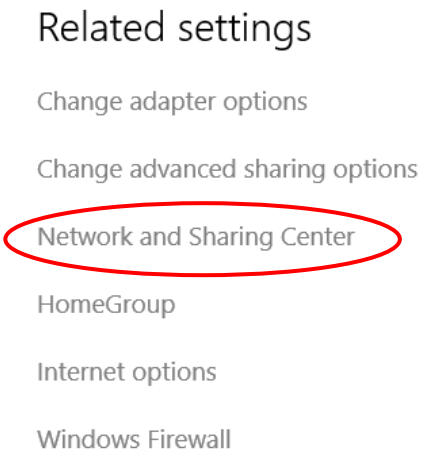
## Configuring PC in Windows 10 (IPv6)

1. Click  .

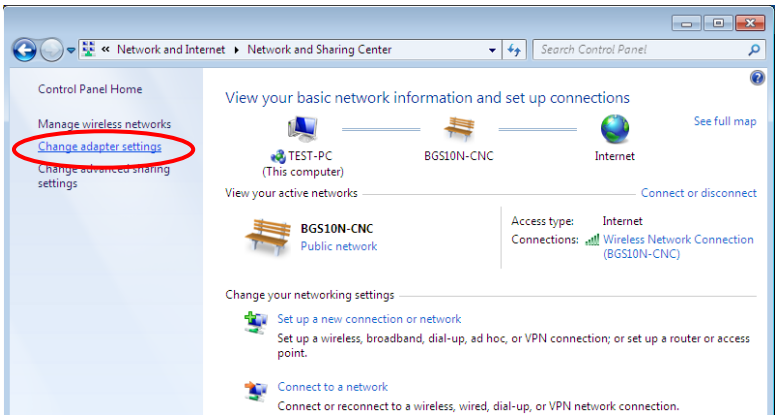
2. Click 


3. Then click on **Network and Internet**.

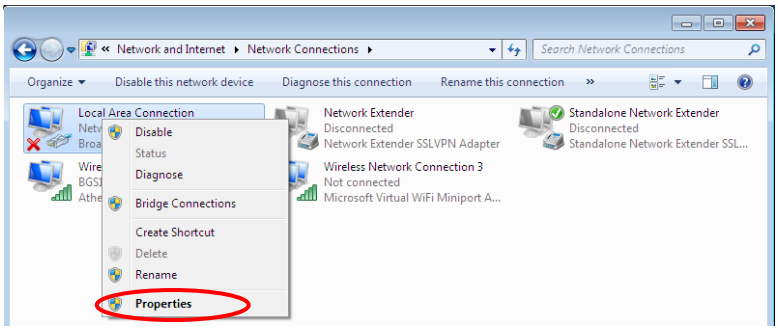

4. Under **Related settings,** select **Network and Sharing Center**



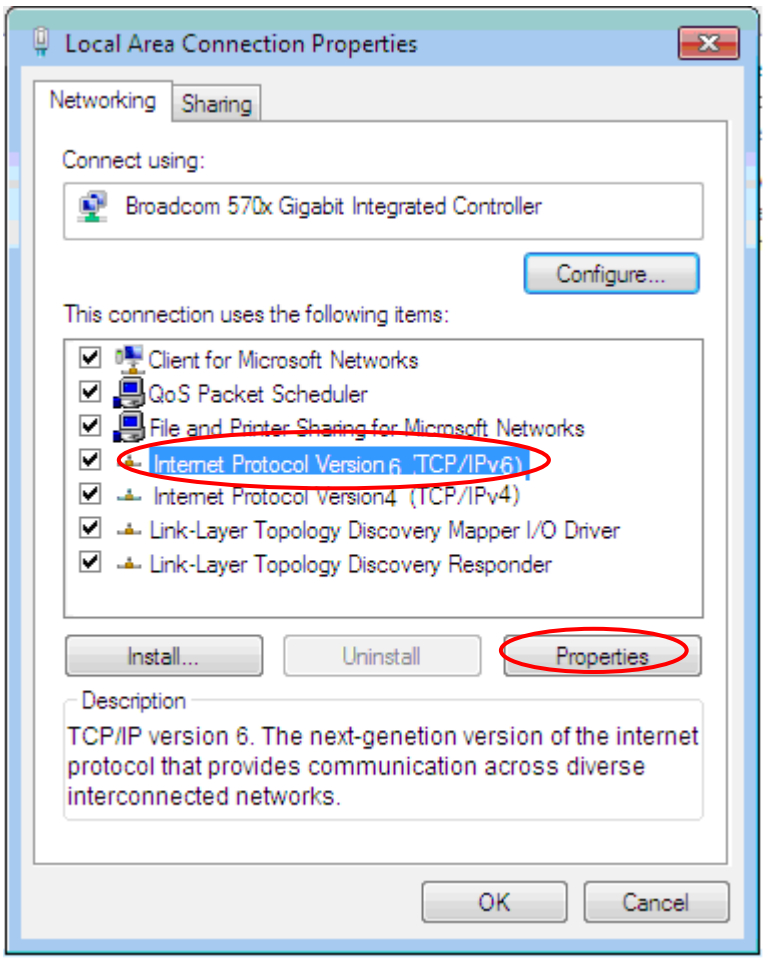

5. When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Change adapter settings** on the left window panel.




6. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.

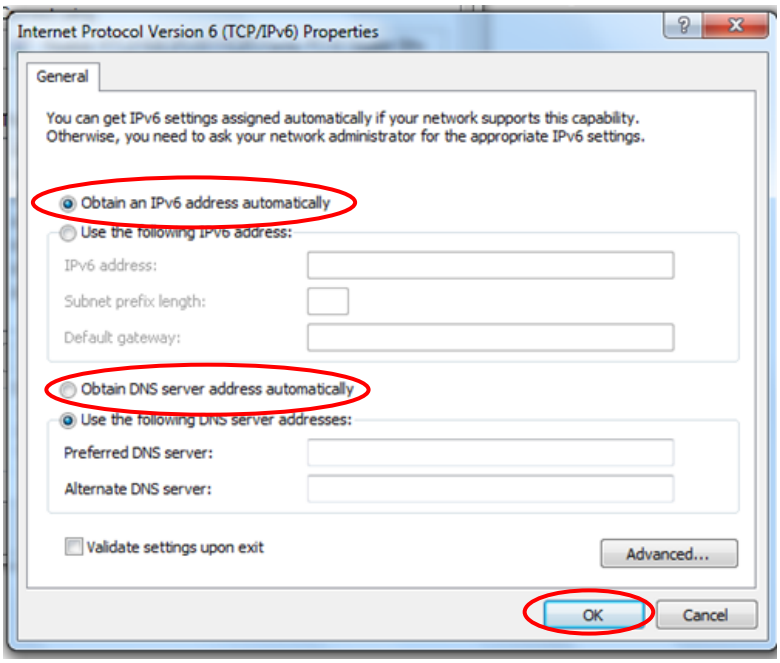


7. Select **Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6)** then click **Properties**.



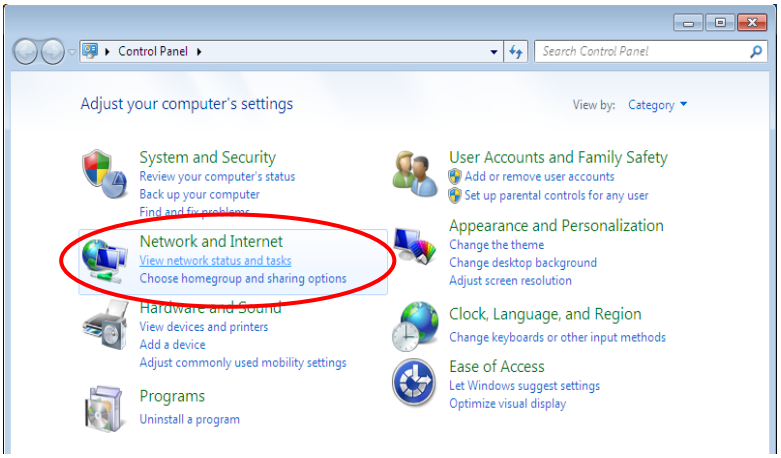

8. In the **TCP/IPv6 properties** window, select the **Obtain an IPv6 address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.

9. Click **OK** again in the **Local Area Connection Properties** window to apply the new configuration.



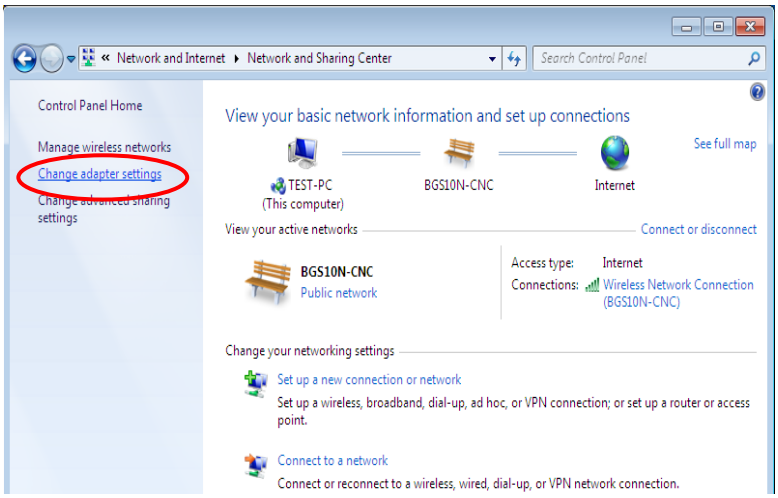
# Configuring PC in Windows 7/8 (IPv6)

1. Go to **Start**. Click on **Control Panel**.

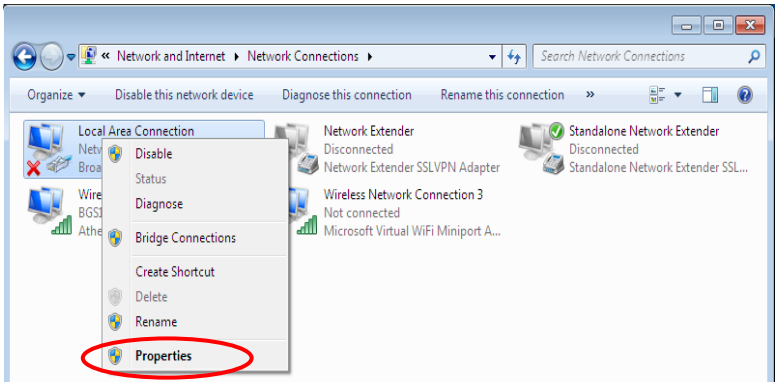



2. Then click on **Network and Internet**.

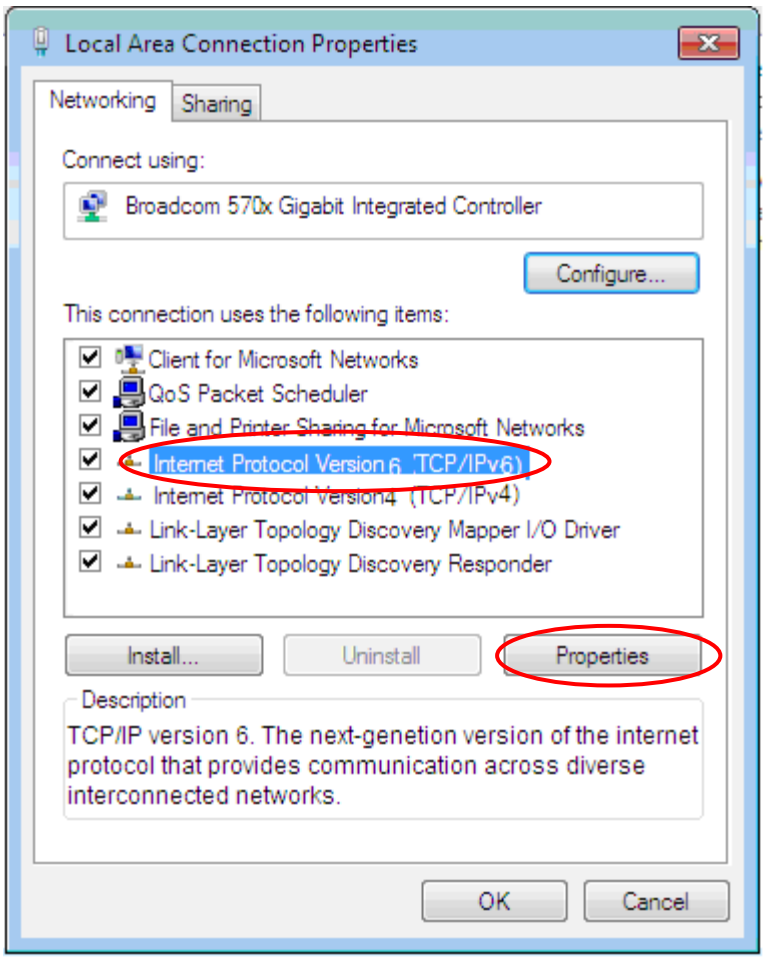
3. When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Change adapter settings** on the left window panel.




4. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.

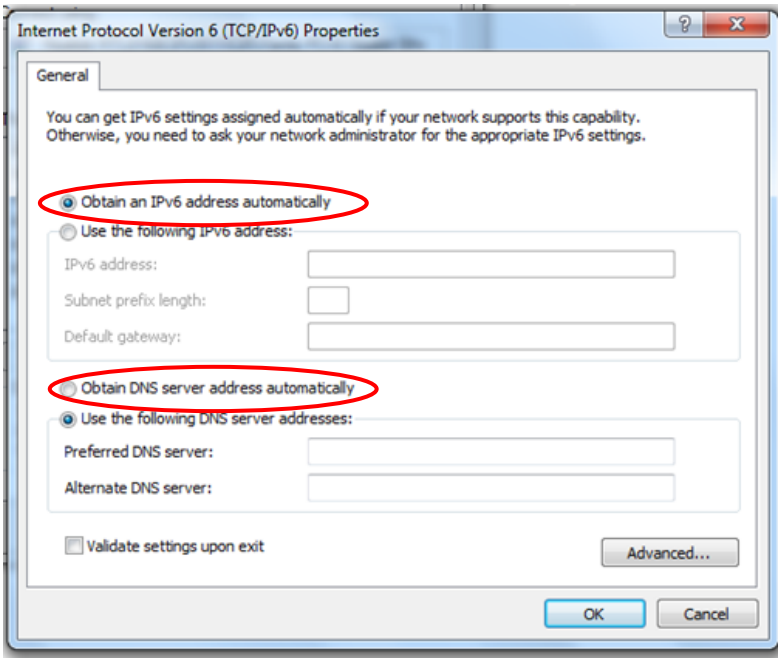


5. Select **Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6)** then click **Properties**.



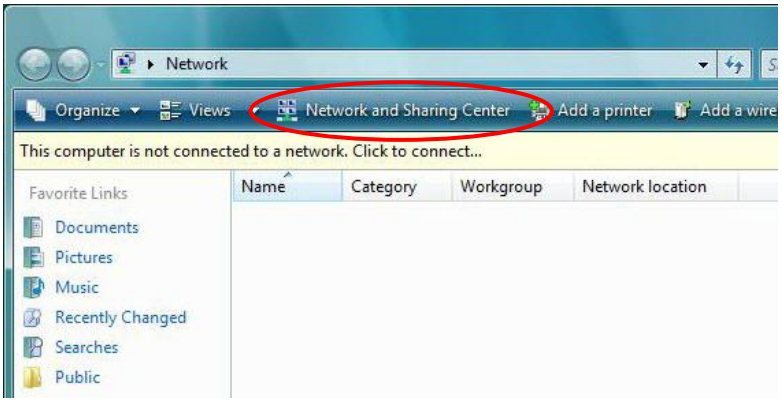

6. In the **TCP/IPv6 properties** window, select the **Obtain an IPv6 address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.

7. Click **OK** again in the **Local Area Connection Properties** window to apply the new configuration.



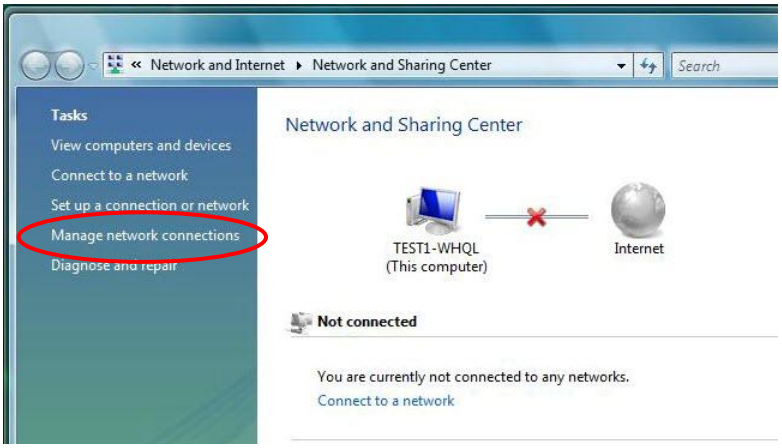
# Configuring PC in Windows Vista (IPv6)

1. Go to **Start**. Click on **Network**.

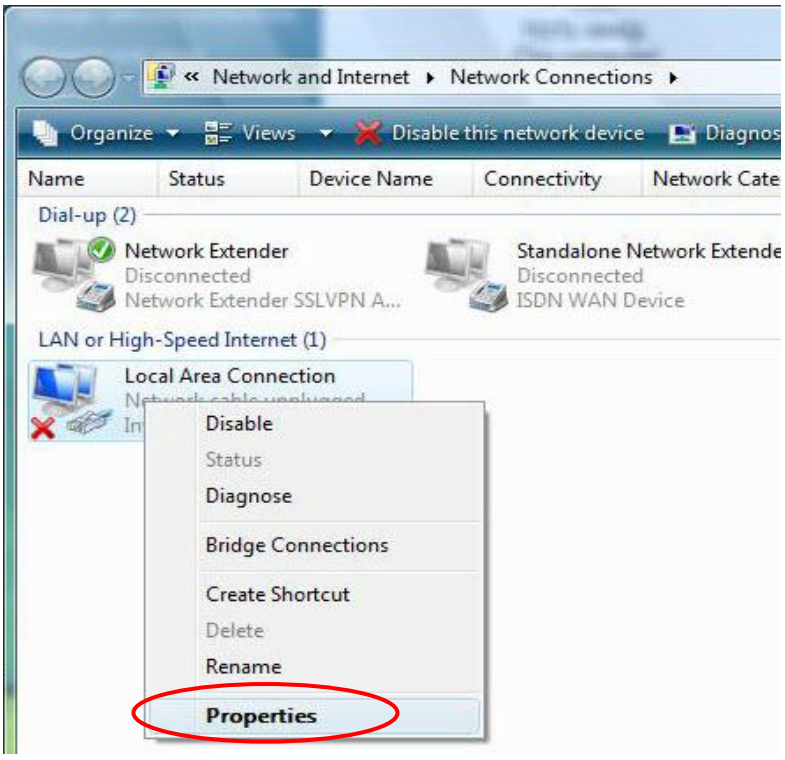



2. Then click on **Network and Sharing Center** at the top bar.

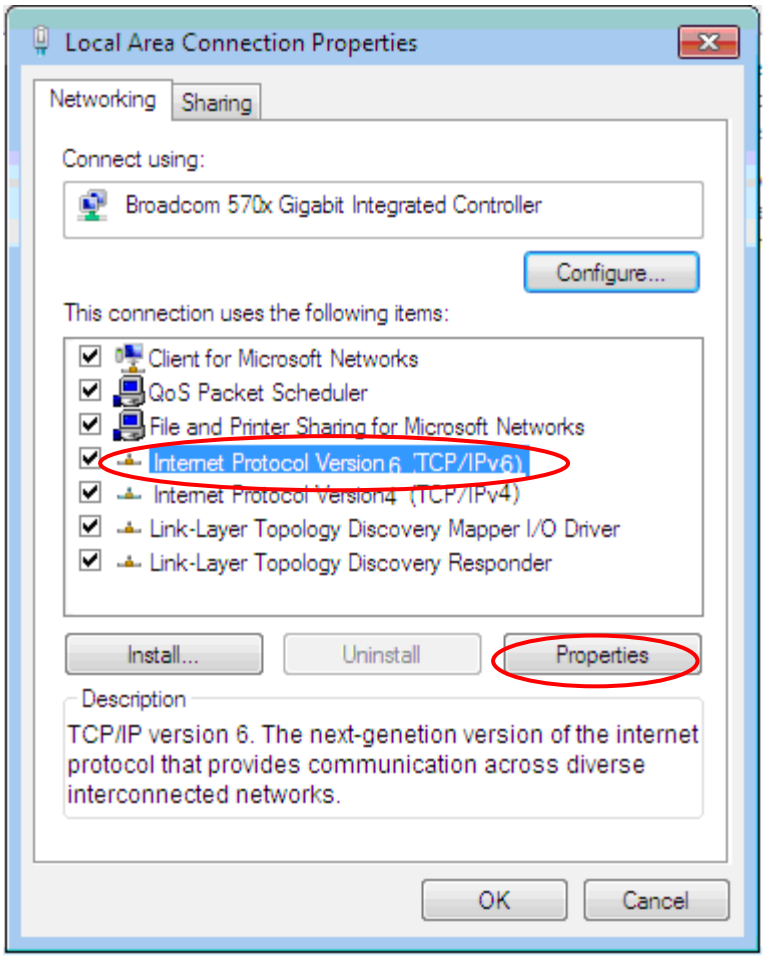
3. When the **Network and Sharing Center** window pops up, select and click on **Manage network connections** on the left window pane.




4. Select the **Local Area Connection**, and right click the icon to select **Properties**.

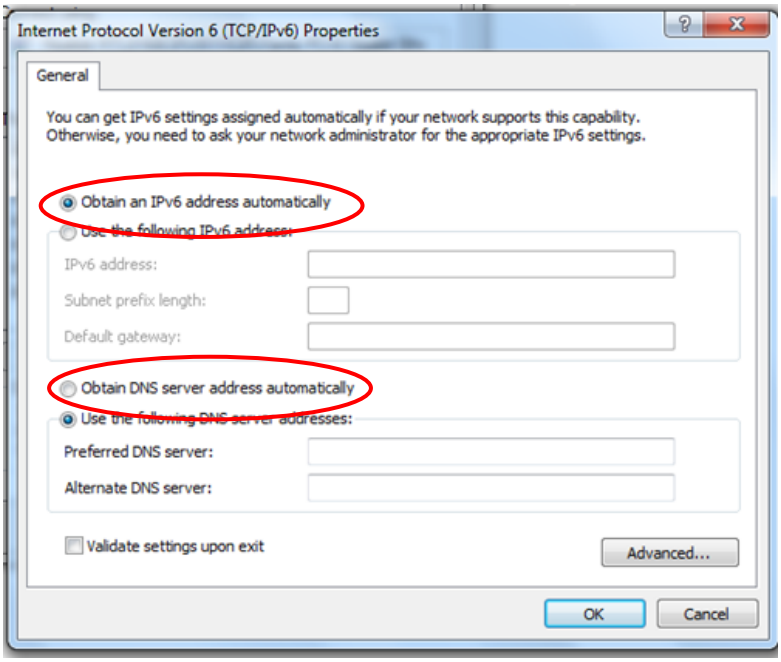


**5.** Select **Internet Protocol Version 6 (TCP/IPv6)** then click **Properties**.




**6.** In the **TCP/IPv6 properties** window, select the Obtain an **IP address automatically** and **Obtain DNS Server address automatically** radio buttons. Then click **OK** to exit the setting.

**7.** Click **OK** again in the **Local Area Connection Properties** window to apply the new configuration.

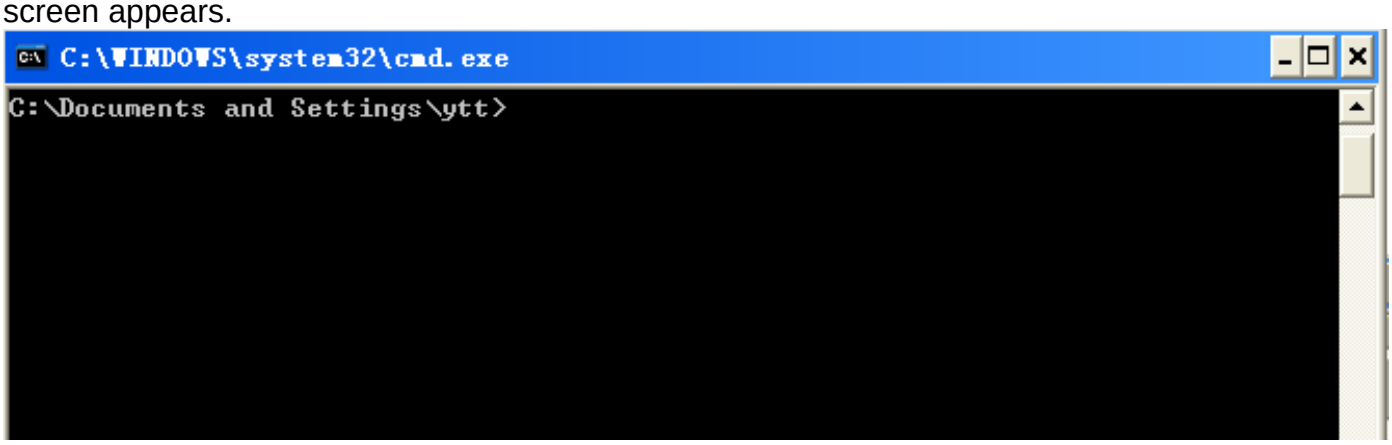


## Configuring PC in Windows XP (IPv6)

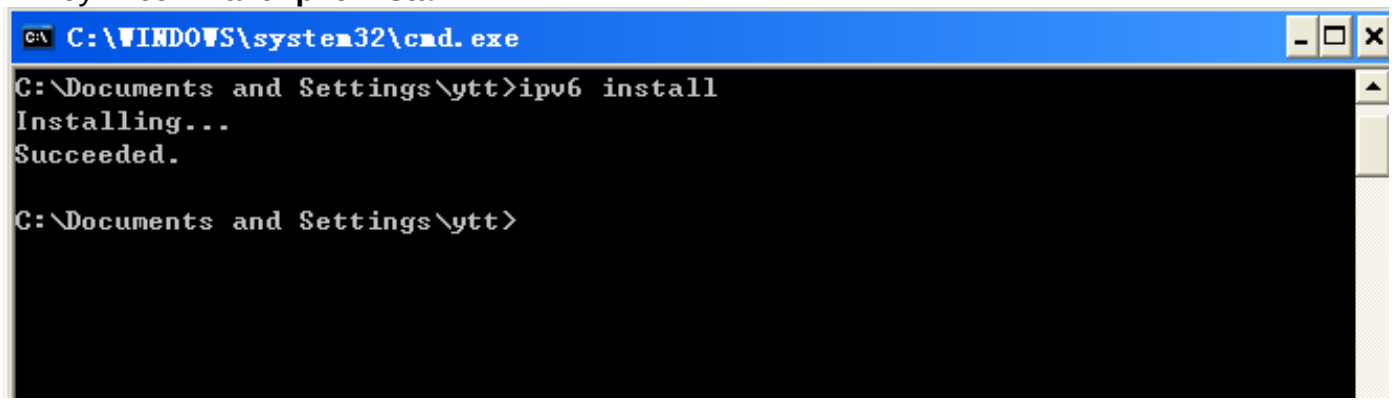
IPv6 is supported by Windows XP, but you need to install it first.

Please follow the steps to install IPv6:

1. On the Desktop, Click **Start** > **Run**, type **cmd**, then press **Enter** key in the keyboard, the following screen appears.




2. Key in command **ipv6 install**




Installation of IPv6 is now completed.  Test it to see if it can work.

# Default Settings

Before configuring the router, you need to know the following default settings.

**Web Interface: (Username and Password)**

- ✔ Username: admin
- ✔ Password: admin

The default username and password are “**admin**” and “**admin**” respectively.

If you ever forget the username/password to login to the router, you may press the RESET button up to 6 seconds then release it to restore the factory default settings.
**Caution**: After pressing the RESET button for more than 6 seconds then release it, to be sure you power cycle the device again.

### Device LAN IP Settings

- ✔ IP Address: 192.168.1.254
- ✔ Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0

### DHCP Server:

- ✔ DHCP server is enabled.
- ✔ Start IP Address: 192.168.1.100
- ✔ IP pool counts: 100

# Information from Your ISP

Before configuring this device, you have to check with your ISP (Internet Service Provider) what kind of service is provided such as **EWAN** ((Dynamic IP address, Static IP address, PPPoE, Bridge Mode).

Gather the information as illustrated in the following table and keep it for reference.

| | |
|---|---|
| **PPPoE** | Username, Password, Service Name, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it can be automatically assigned by your ISP when you connect or be set manually). |
| **Dynamic IP Address** | DHCP Client (it can be automatically assigned by your ISP when you connect or be set manually). |
| **Static IP Address** | IP address, Subnet mask, Gateway address, and Domain Name System (DNS) IP address (it is fixed IP address). |
| **Bridge Mode** | Pure Bridge |

# CHAPTER 4: DEVICE CONFIGURATION

## Login to your Device

Open your web browser, enter the IP address of your router, which by default is **192.168.1.254**, and click "**Go**", a user name and password window prompt appears.

The default username and password is **"admin"** and **"admin"** respectively for the **Administrator.**

**NOTE: This username / password may vary by different Internet Service Providers.**


**Congratulations! You have successfully logged on to your RidgeWave 6300NEL.**

Once you have logged on to your 6300NEL via your web browser, you can begin to set it up according to your requirements. On the configuration homepage, the left navigation pane links you directly to the setup pages, which includes:

| Section | Status | Quick Start (Wizard Setup) | Configuration |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sub-Items | **Device Info** | | **Interface Setup**<br>- Internet<br>- LAN<br>- Wireless<br>- Wireless MAC Filter |
| | **System Status** | | **Advanced Setup**<br>- Firewall<br>- Routing<br>- Dynamic Routing<br>- NAT<br>- Static DNS<br>- QoS<br>- Interface Grouping<br>- Port Isolation<br>- Time Schedule<br>- Mail Alert |
| | **System Log** | | **Access Management**<br>- Device Management<br>- SNMP<br>- Syslog<br>- Universal Plug & Play (UPnP)<br>- Dynamic DNS<br>- Access Control<br>- Packet Filter<br>- CWMP (TR-069)<br>- Parental Control<br>- SAMBA & FTP Server |
| | **3G/4G-LTE Status** | | **Maintenance**<br>- User Management<br>- Time Zone<br>- Firmware & Configuration<br>- System Restart<br>- Auto Reboot<br>- Diagnostic Tool |
| | **Statistics** | | |
| | **DHCP Table** | | |
| | **Disk Status** | | |
| | **ARP Table** | | |

Please see the relevant sections of this manual for detailed instructions on how to configure your **RidgeWave 6300NEL** gateway.

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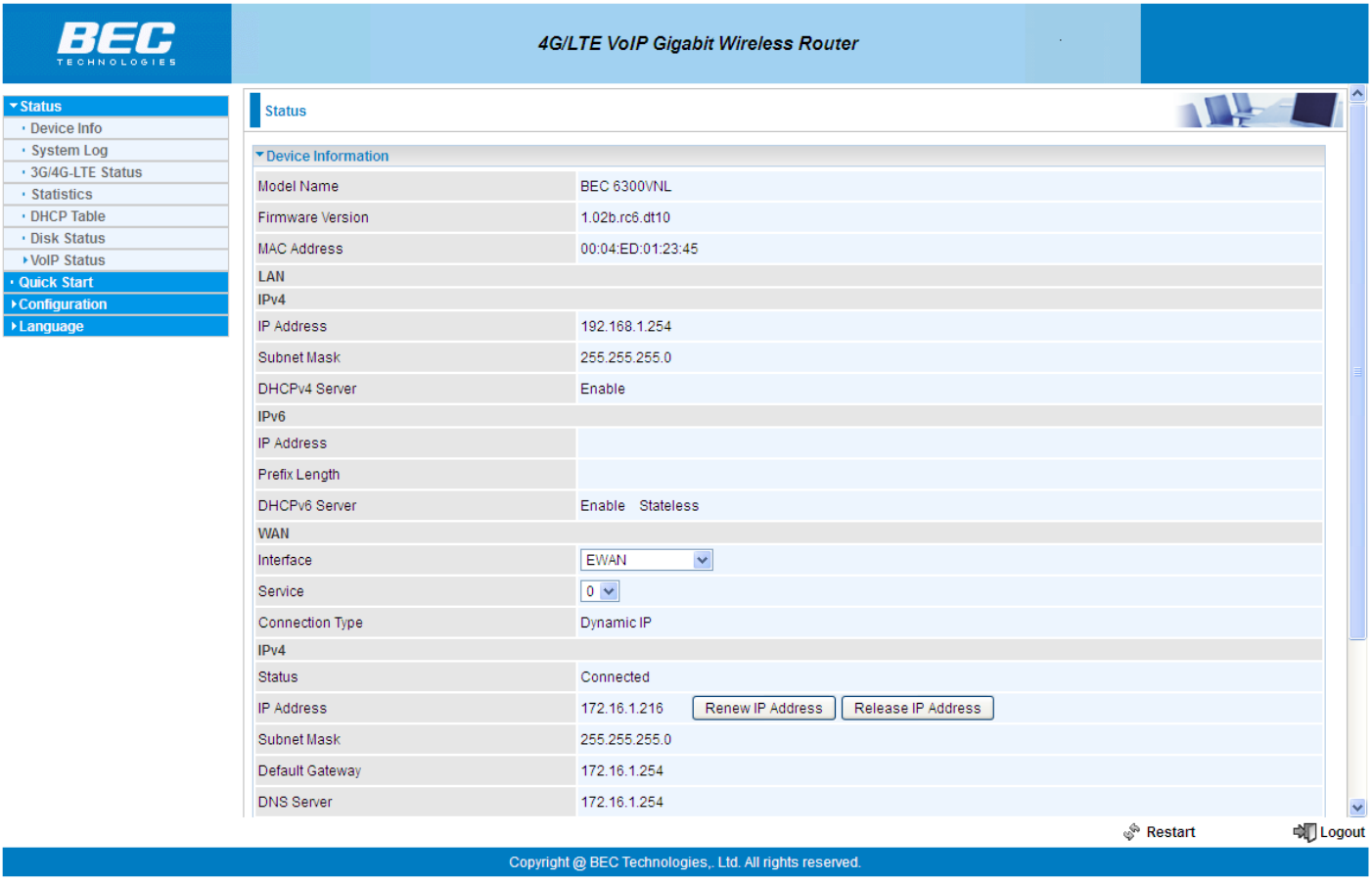
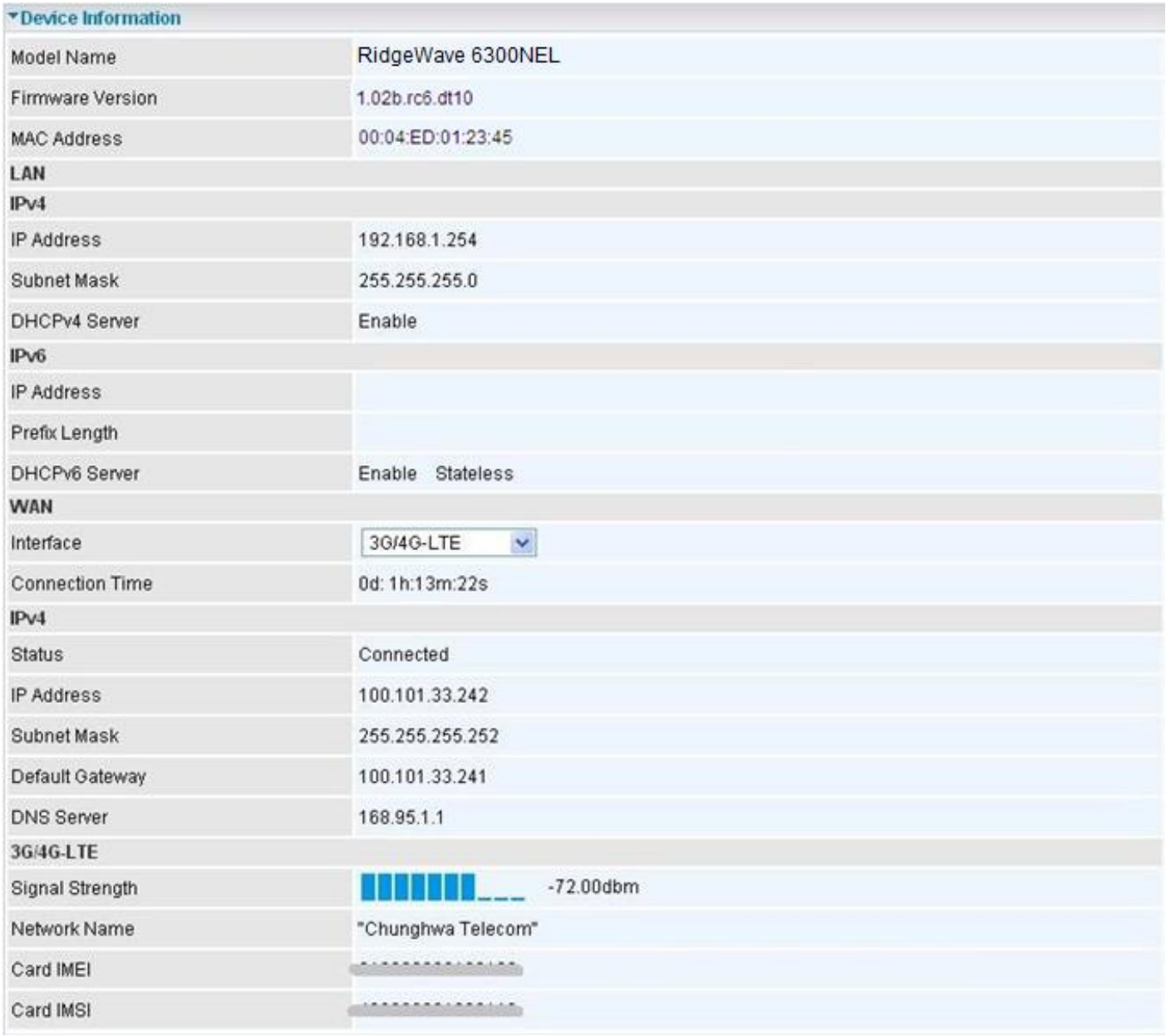
# Status

In this section, you can check the router working status, including **Device Info**, **System Status, System Log**, **3G/4G-LTE Status, Statistics**, **DHCP Table, Disk Status**, and **ARP Table**.



# Device Info

It contains basic information of the device.




## Device Information

**Model Name:** Name of the router for identification purpose.

**Firmware Version:** Software version currently loaded in the router

**MAC Address:** A unique number that identifies the router

## LAN

- **IPv4:**

**IP Address:** LAN port IPv4 address.

**Subnet Mask:** LAN port IP subnet mask.

**DHCPv4 Server:** LAN port DHCP role - Enabled, Relay or Disabled.

- **IPv6:**

**IP Address:** LAN port IPv6 address.

**Prefix Length:** The prefix length

**DHCPv6 Server:** The DHCP status.

**WAN**

**Interface:** WAN connection options, "EWAN" or "3G/4G-LTE".

**Service:** The WAN interface service index.

**PPP Connection Time**: the uptime of the PPP connection.

- **IPv4:**

**Status:** The connection status, either being connected or not in connected.

**IP Address:** WAN port IP address.

**Subnet Mask:** WAN port IP subnet mask.

**Default Gateway:** The IP address of the default gateway.

**DNS Server:** DNS information.

- **IPv6:**

**Status:** The IPv6 connection status.

**IP Address:** WAN port IPv6 address.

**Prefix Length:** The prefix length of IPv6 address.

**Default Gateway:** The IP address of the default gateway.

**DNS Server:** DNS information.

- **3G/4G-LTE:**

**Signal Strength:** The signal strength bar and dBm value indicates the current 3G/4G-LTE signal strength. The front panel 3G/4G-LTE Signal Strength LED indicates the signal strength as well.

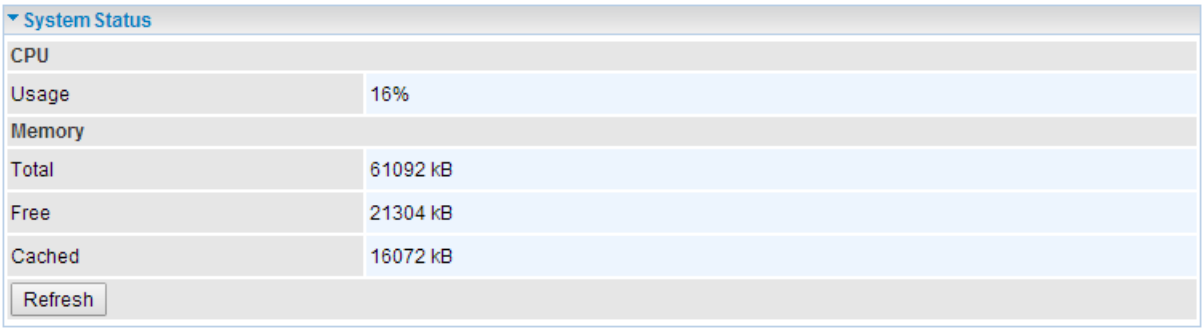
**Network Name:** The name of the LTE network the router is connecting to.

**Card IMEI:** The unique identification number that is used to identify the 3G/4G-LTE module.

**Card IMSI:** The international mobile subscriber identity used to uniquely identify the 3G/4G-LTE module.

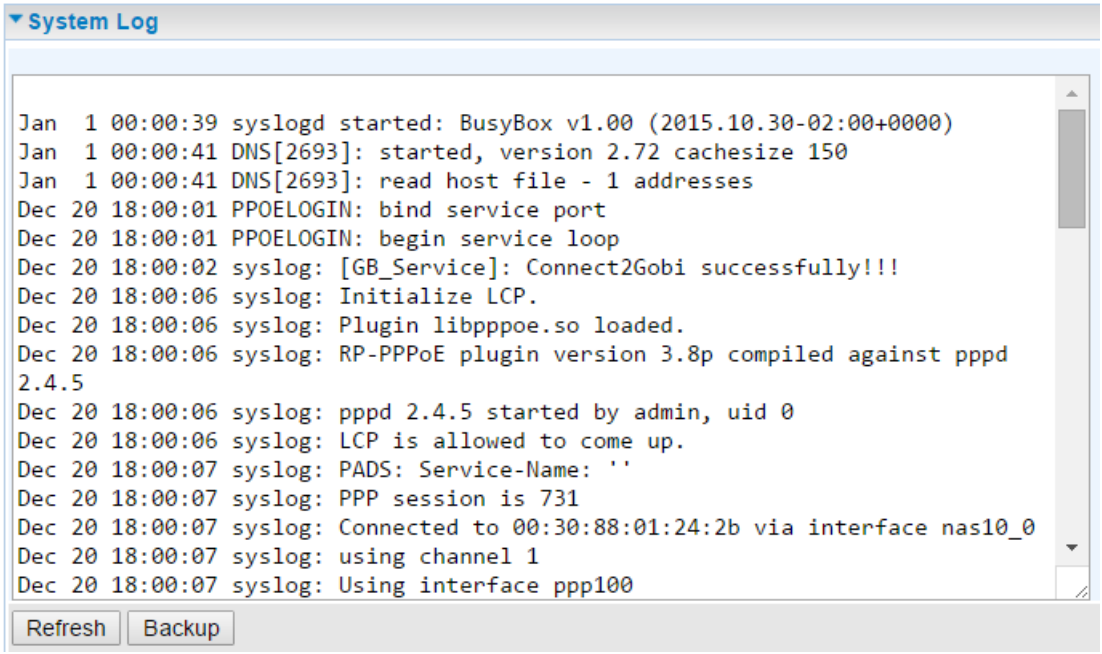
## System Status

System status displays the current router system (CPU and Memory) usage.




## System Log

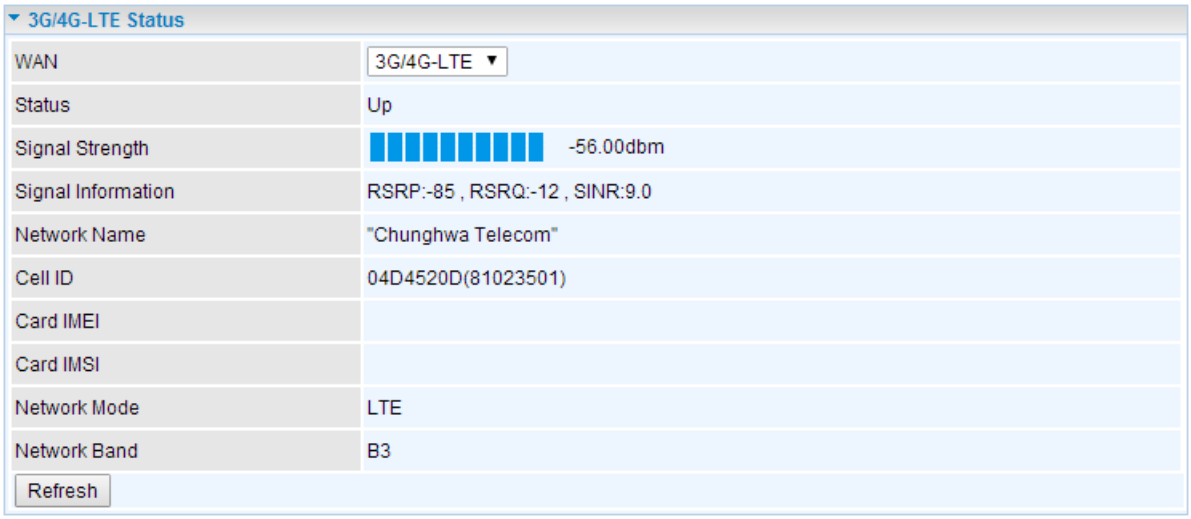
In system log, you can check the operations status and any glitches to the router.




**Refresh:** Press this button to refresh the statistics.

# 3G/4G-LTE Status

This page contains 3G/4G-LTE connection information.




**Status:** The current status of the 3G/4G-LTE connection.

**SIM Status:** Display SIM card status, Ready (SIM card inserted already) or SIM card not available.

**Signal Strength:** The signal strength bar and dBm value indicates the current 3G/4G-LTE signal strength. The front panel 3G/4G-LTE Signal Strength LED indicates the signal strength as well.

**Signal Information:** Shows important LTE signal parameters such as RSRP (Reference Signal Receiving Power), RSRQ (Reference Signal Receiving Quality), SINR (Signal to Interference plus Noise Ratio).

- RSRP (Reference Signal Receiving Power): is the average power of all resource elements which carry cell-specified reference signals over the entire bandwidth.
- RSRQ (Reference Signal Receiving Quality): measures the signal strength and is calculated based on both RSRP and RSSI.
- RSSI (Received Signal Strength Indicator): parameter which provides information about total received wide-band power (measure in all symbols) including all interference and thermal noise.
- SNR (Signal Noise Ratio): is also a measure of signal quality as well. It is widely used by the operators as it provides a clear relationship between RF conditions and throughput.

**Note:** Some LTE modules do not provide this information.

**Network Name:** The name of the LTE network the router is connecting to.

**Cell ID:** The ID of base station that the device is connected to.

**Card IMEI:** The unique identification number that is used to identify the 3G/4G-LTE module.

**Card IMSI:** The international mobile subscriber identity used to uniquely identify the 3G/4G-LTE module.

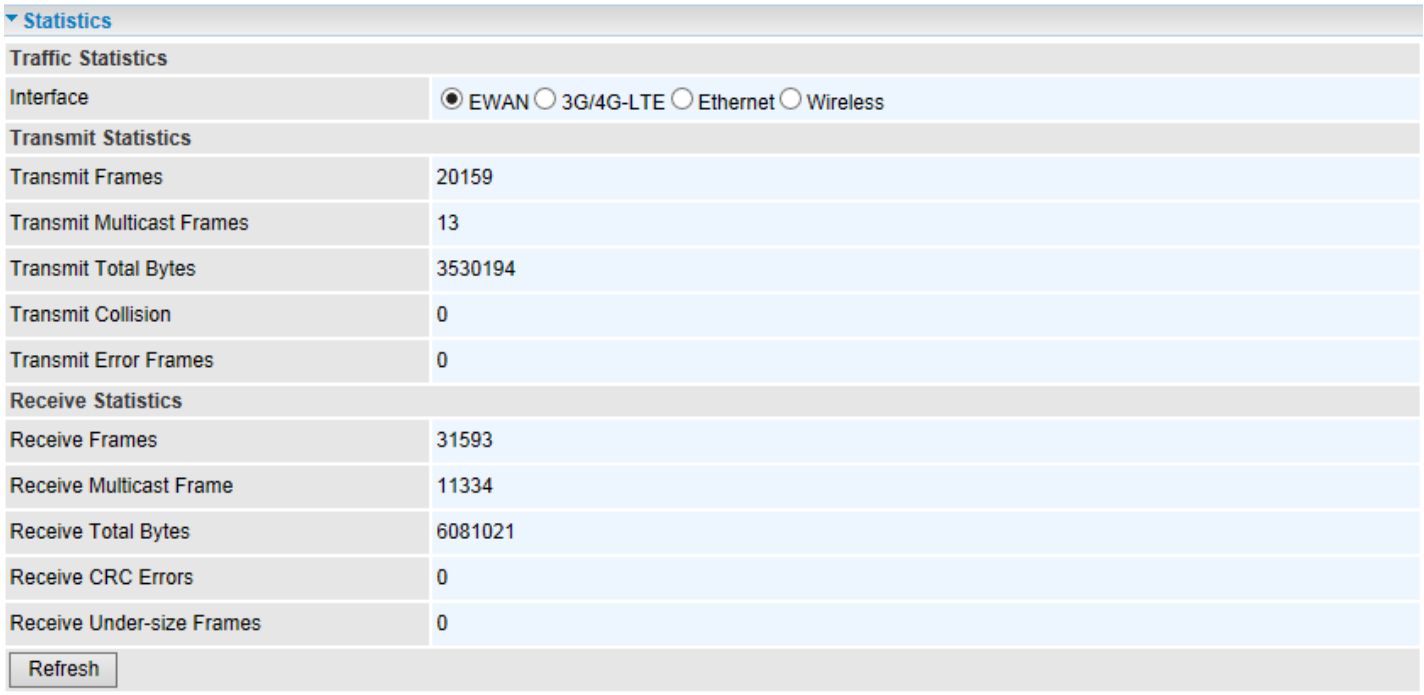
**Network Mode:** Display current network operating mode.

**Network Band:** Indicated the current radio frequency band used.

**Refresh:** Press this button to refresh the statistics.

# Statistics

## ❖ EWAN



Statistics

| | |
|---|---|
| **Traffic Statistics** | |
| Interface | (•) EWAN ( ) 3G/4G-LTE ( ) Ethernet ( ) Wireless |
| **Transmit Statistics** | |
| Transmit Frames | 20159 |
| Transmit Multicast Frames | 13 |
| Transmit Total Bytes | 3530194 |
| Transmit Collision | 0 |
| Transmit Error Frames | 0 |
| **Receive Statistics** | |
| Receive Frames | 31593 |
| Receive Multicast Frame | 11334 |
| Receive Total Bytes | 6081021 |
| Receive CRC Errors | 0 |
| Receive Under-size Frames | 0 |

Refresh

**Interface:** List all available network interfaces in the router. You are currently checking on the physical status of the **EWAN** port**.**

**Transmit Frames:** This field displays the total number of frames transmitted until the latest second.

**Transmit Multicast Frames:** This field displays the total number of multicast frames transmitted till the latest second.

**Transmit Total Bytes:** This field displays the total number of bytes transmitted until the latest second.

**Transmit Collision:** This is the number of collisions on this port.

**Transmit Error Frames:** This field displays the number of error packets on this port.

**Receive Frames:** This field displays the number of frames received until the latest second.

**Receive Multicast Frames:** This field displays the number of multicast frames received until the latest second.

**Receive Total Bytes:** This field displays the number of bytes received until the latest second.

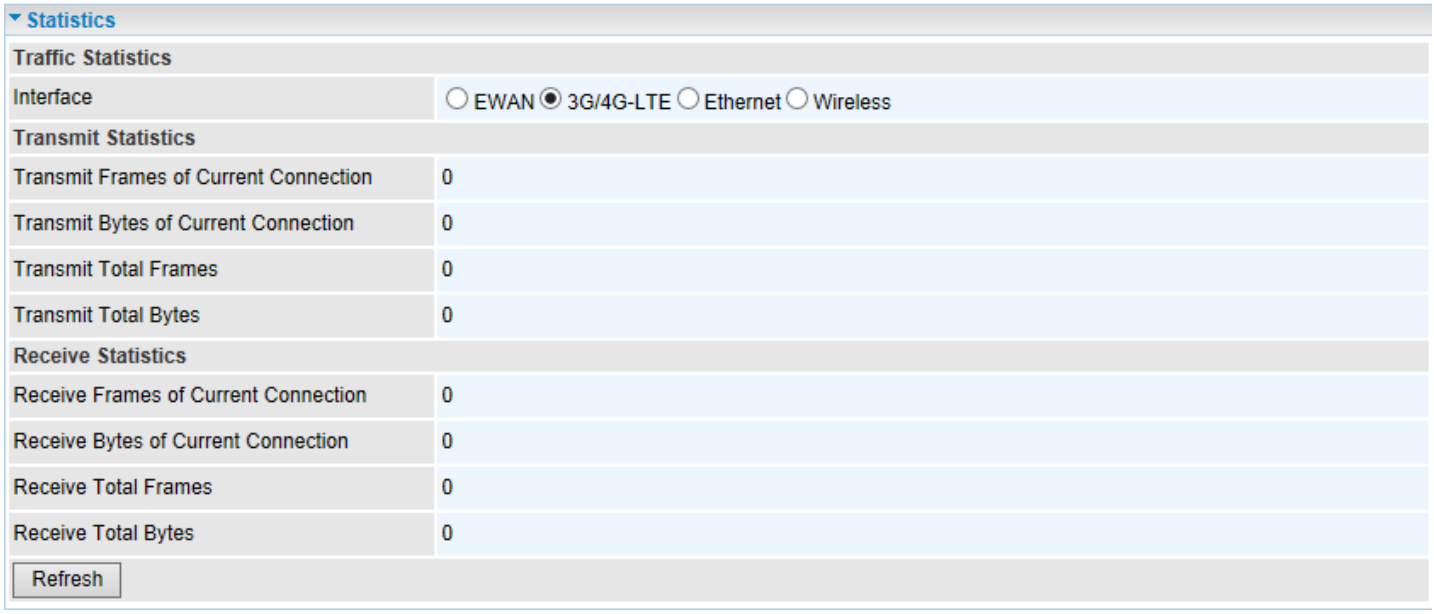
**Receive CRC Errors:** This field displays the number of error packets on this port.

**Receive Under-size Frames:** This field displays the number of under-size frames received until the latest second.

**Refresh:** Press this button to refresh the statistics.

## ❖ 3G/4G-LTE

Take 3G/4G-LTE as an example to describe the following connection transmission information.




**Interface:** List all available network interfaces in the router. You are currently checking on the physical status of **3G/4G-LTE** interface**.**

**Transmit Frames of Current Connection:** This field displays the total number of 3G/4G-LTE frames transmitted until the latest second for the current connection.

**Transmit Bytes of Current Connection:** This field shows the total bytes transmitted till the latest second for the current connection for the current connection.

**Transmit Total Frames:** The field displays the total number of frames transmitted till the latest second since system is up.

**Transmit Total Bytes:** This field displays the total number of bytes transmitted until the latest second since system is up.

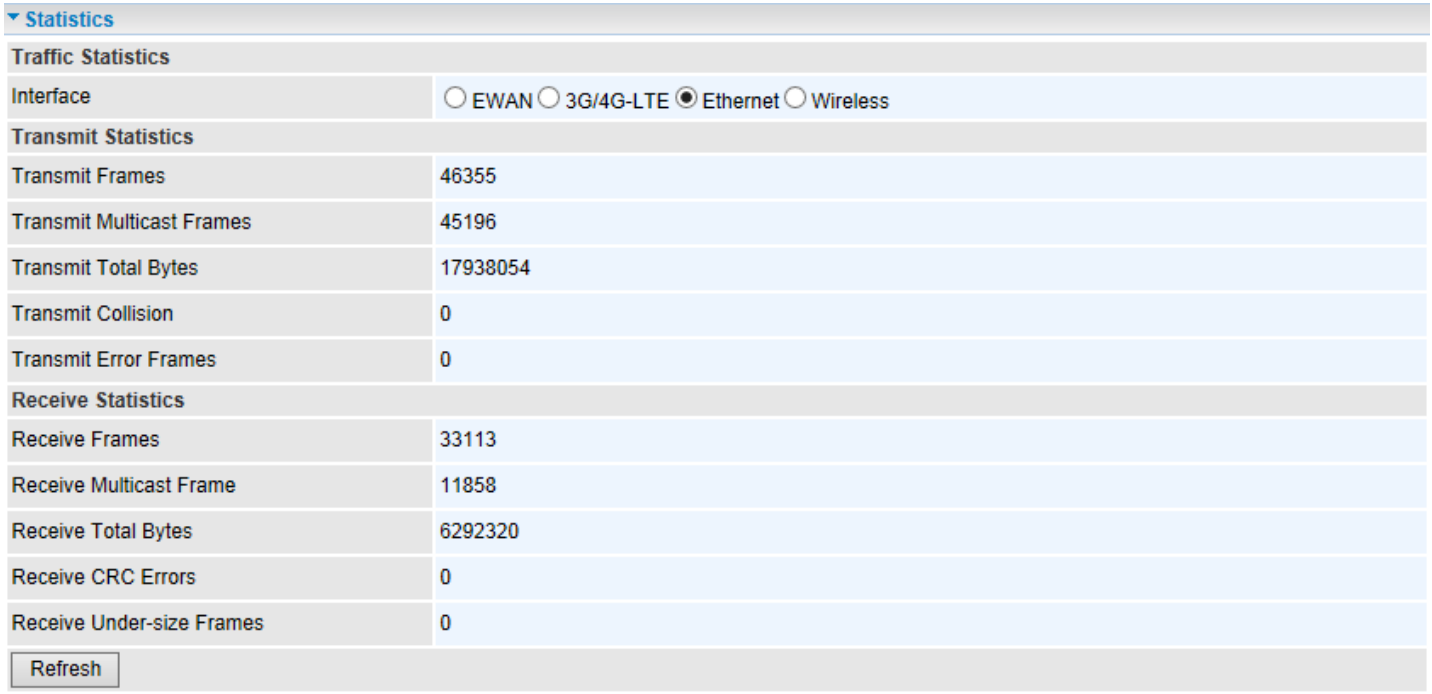
**Receive Frames of Current Connection:** This field displays the number of frames received until the latest second for the current connection.

**Receive Bytes of Current Connection:** This field shows the total bytes received till the latest second for the current connection.

**Receive Total Frames:** This field displays the total number of frames received until the latest second since system is up.

**Receive Total Bytes:** This field displays the total frames received till the latest second since system is up.

## ❖ Ethernet



Statistics

| Traffic Statistics | |
|---|---|
| Interface | ○ EWAN ○ 3G/4G-LTE ◉ Ethernet ○ Wireless |
| **Transmit Statistics** | |
| Transmit Frames | 46355 |
| Transmit Multicast Frames | 45196 |
| Transmit Total Bytes | 17938054 |
| Transmit Collision | 0 |
| Transmit Error Frames | 0 |
| **Receive Statistics** | |
| Receive Frames | 33113 |
| Receive Multicast Frame | 11858 |
| Receive Total Bytes | 6292320 |
| Receive CRC Errors | 0 |
| Receive Under-size Frames | 0 |

Refresh

**Interface:** List all available network interfaces in the router. You are currently checking on the physical status of the **Ethernet** port**.**

**Transmit Frames:** This field displays the number of frames transmitted until the latest second.

**Transmit Multicast Frames:** This field displays the number of multicast frames transmitted until the latest second.

**Transmit Total Bytes:** This field displays the number of bytes transmitted until the latest second.

**Transmit Collision:** This is the number of collisions on this port.

**Transmit Error Frames:** This field displays the number of error packets on this port.

**Receive Frames:** This field displays the number of frames received until the latest second.

**Receive Multicast Frames:** This field displays the number of multicast frames received until the latest second.

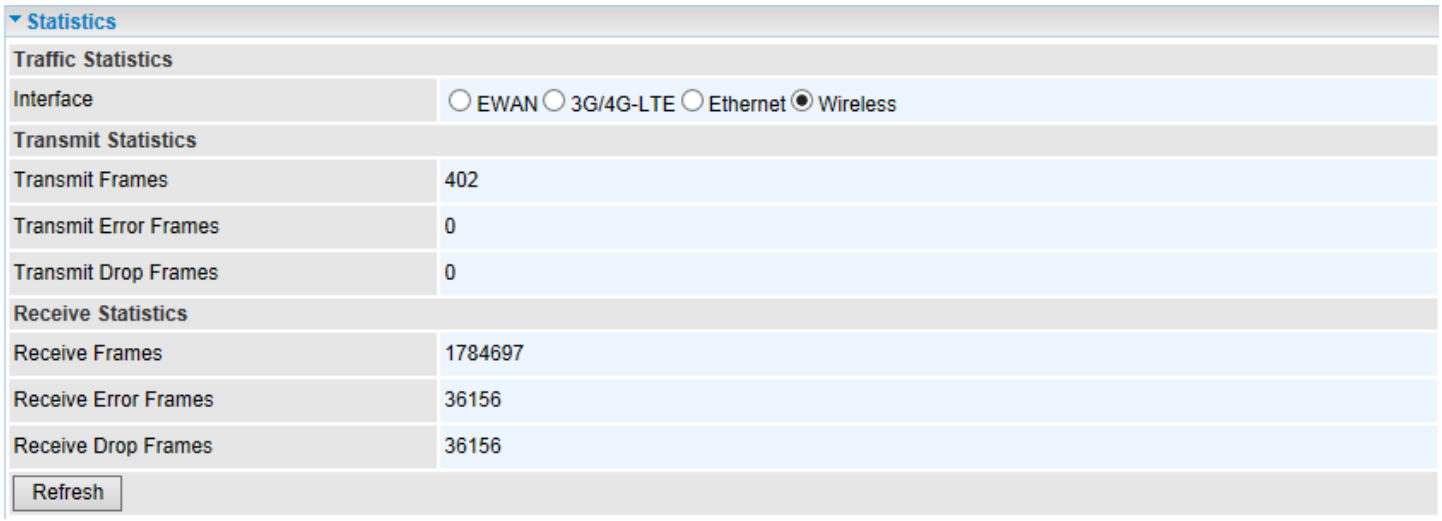
**Receive Total Bytes:** This field displays the number of bytes received until the latest second.

**Receive CRC Errors:** This field displays the number of error packets on this port.

**Receive Under-size Frames:** This field displays the number of under-size frames received until the latest second.

**Refresh:** Press this button to refresh the statistics.

## ❖ Wireless




**Interface:** List all available network interfaces in the router. You are currently checking on the physical status of the **Wireless.**

**Transmit Frames:** This field displays the number of frames transmitted until the latest second.

**Transmit Error Frames:** This field displays the number of error frames transmitted until the latest second.

**Transmit Drop Frames:** This field displays the number of drop frames transmitted until the latest second.

**Receive Frames:** This field displays the number of frames received until the latest second.

**Receive Error Frames:** This field displays the number of error frames received until the latest second.

**Receive Drop Frames:** This field displays the number of drop frames received until the latest second.

**Refresh:** Press this button to refresh the statistics.

## DHCP Table

DHCP table displays the devices connected to the router with clear information.

DHCP Table

| Index | Host Name | IP Address | MAC Address | Expire Time |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Billion-HC | 192.168.1.100 | 00:C0:9F:D1:E1:CA | 0days 23:52:32 |

**Index #:** The index identifying the connected devices.

**Host Name:** Show the hostname of the PC.

**IP Address:** The IP allocated to the device.

**MAC Address: T**he MAC of the connected device.

**Expire Time:** The total remaining interval since the IP assignment to the PC.

## Disk Status

Disk Status

| Partition | Disk Space(KB) | Free Space(KB) |
|---|---|---|

**Partition:** Display the USB storage partition.

**Disk Space (KB):** Display the total storage space of the NAS in Kbytes unit.

**Free Space (KB):** Display the available space in Kbytes unit.

## ARP Table

This section displays the router's ARP (Address Resolution Protocol) Table, which shows the mapping of IP addresses to MAC addresses.

ARP Table

| # | IP | MAC Address |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 192.168.1.100 | 00:C0:9F:D1:E1:CA |
| 2 | 100.120.159.58 | 02:50:F3:00:00:00 |

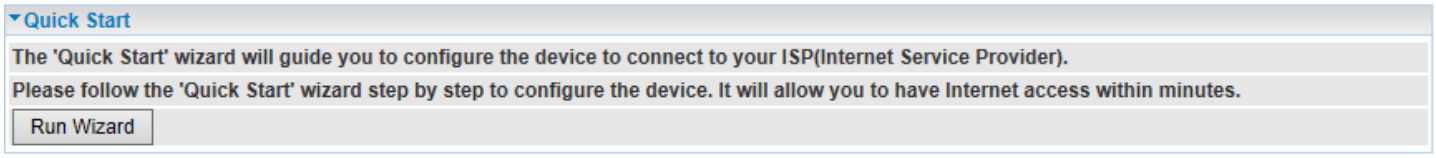
**Index #:** The index identifying the connected devices.

**IP Address:** Shows the IP Address of the device that the MAC address maps to.

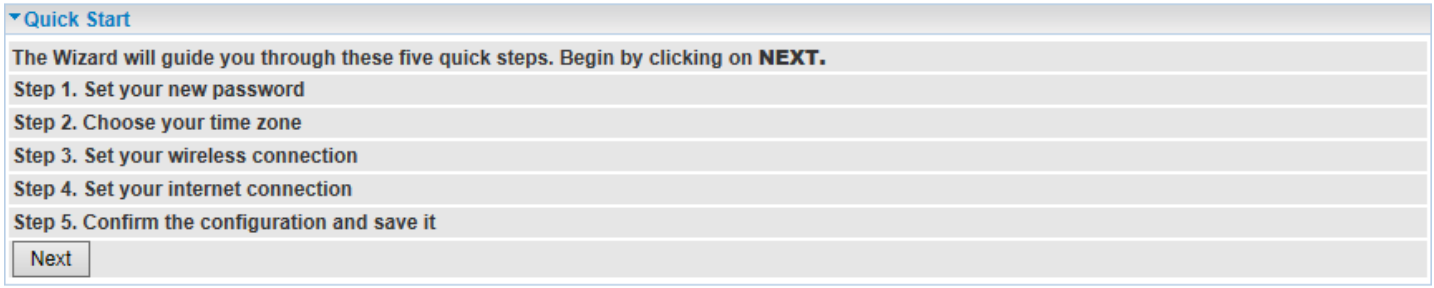
**MAC Address:** Shows the MAC address that is corresponded to the IP address of the device it is mapped to.

# Quick Start

This is a useful and easy utility to help you to setup the router quickly and to connect to your ISP (Internet Service Provider) with only a few steps. It will guide you step by step to setup time zone and WAN settings of your device. The Quick Start Wizard is a helpful guide for the first-time users to the device.



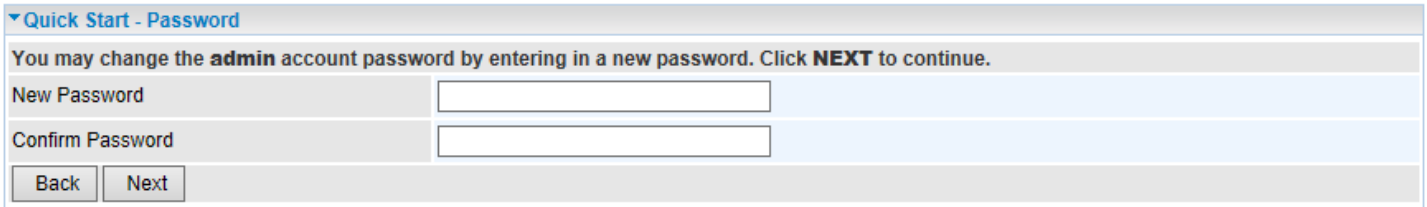

For detailed instructions on configuring WAN settings, see refer to the **Interface Setup** section.




Click **NEXT** to move on to Step 1.

## Step 1 – Password

Set new password of the “admin” account to access for router management. The default is “admin”. Once changed, please use this new password next time when accessing to the router. Click **NEXT** to continue.

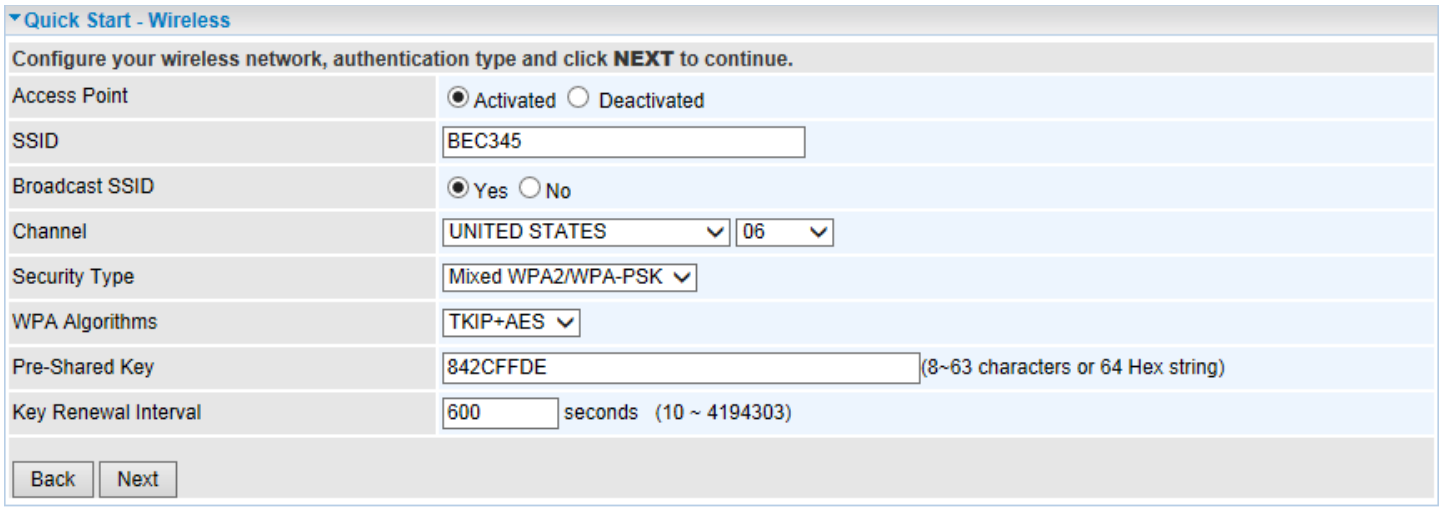



## Step 2 – Time Zone

Choose your time zone. Click **NEXT** to continue.


## Step 3 – Wireless

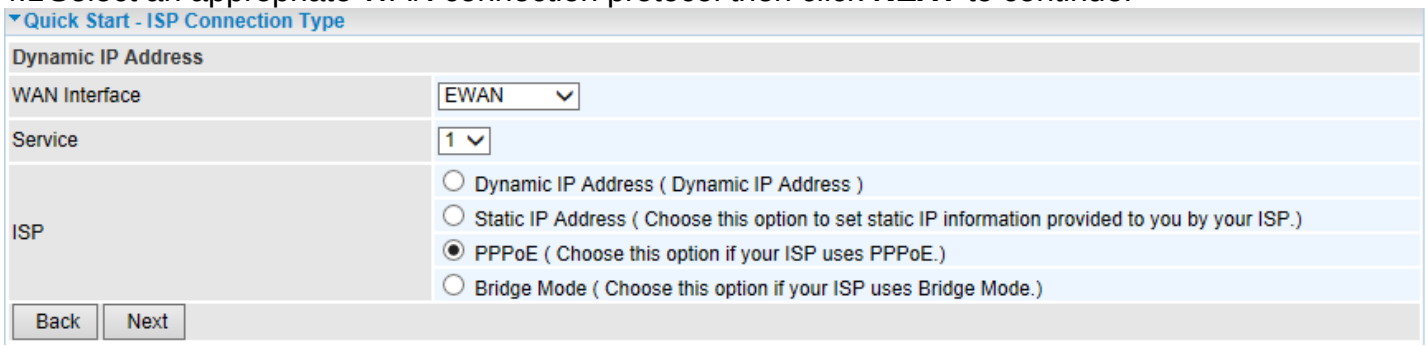
Set up your wireless connection if you want to connect to the Internet wirelessly on your PCs. Click **NEXT** to continue.




## Step 4 – ISP Connection Type

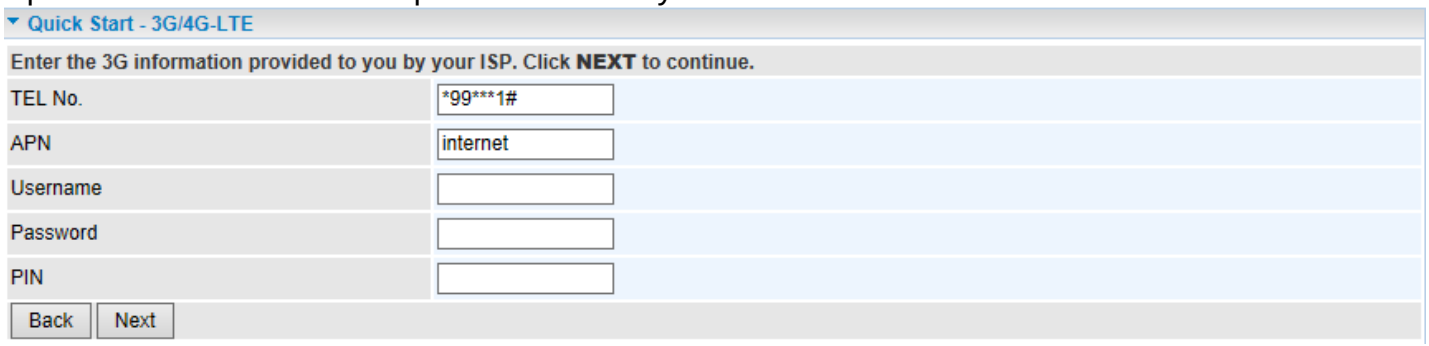
Set up your Internet connection.

4.1 Select an appropriate WAN connection protocol then click **NEXT** to continue.

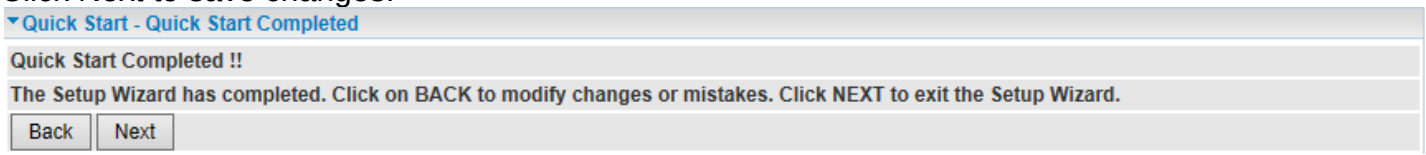



4.2 If selected **3G/4G-LTE** (for example).

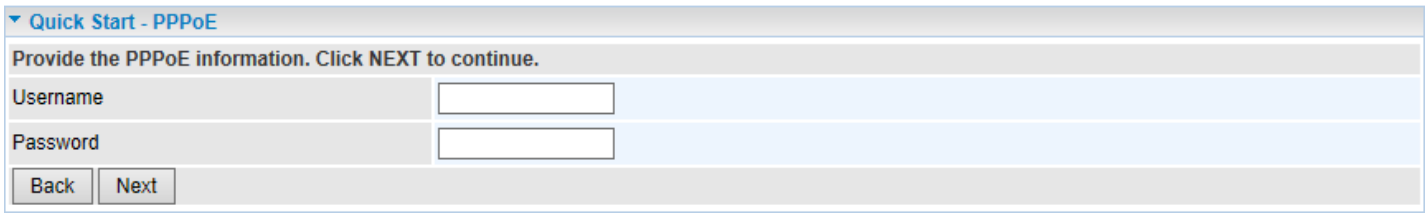

Input all relevant 3G/4G-LTE parameters from your ISP.




Click Next to save changes.

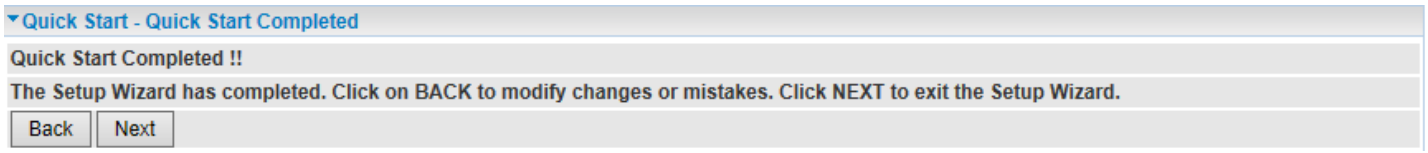


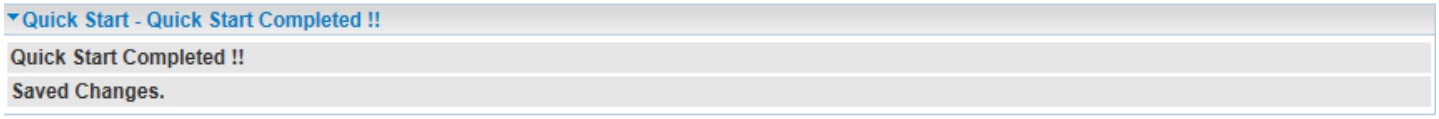
4.2 If selected **EWAN / PPPoE**, please enter PPPoE account information provided by your ISP. Click **NEXT** to continue.




## Step 5 – Quick Start Completed

The Setup Wizard has completed. Click on BACK to modify changes or mistakes. Click **NEXT** to save the current settings.




Switch to **Status > Device Info** to view the status.

# Configuration

Click to access and configure the available features in the following: **Interface Setup, Advanced Setup, VoIP, Access Management,** and **Maintenance.**

These functions are described in the following sections.

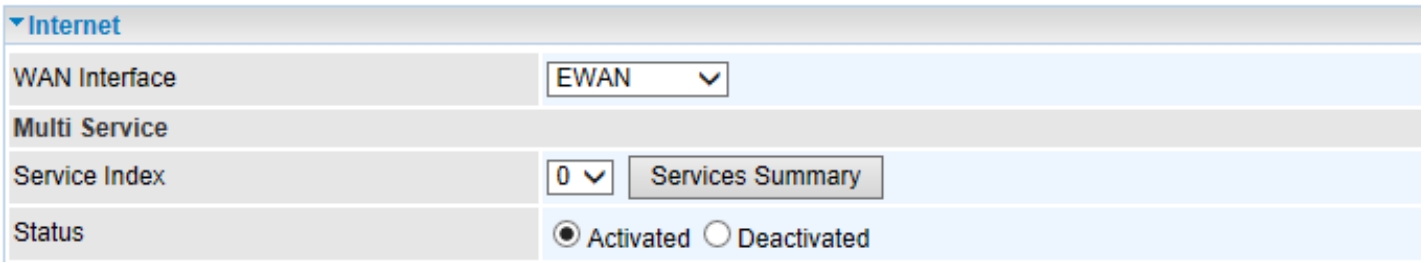
## Interface Setup

Here are the features under **Interface Setup: Internet**, **LAN**, **Wireless** and **Wireless MAC Filter**.

### Internet

- **EWAN**

**Multi Service**




**Service Index:** The index marks the EWAN interface of different ISP type, ranging from 0-7.

**Service Summary:** The overall service information.

Service Information Summary

| WAN 0 | Active | ISP | IP Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Yes | PPPoE | Dynamic |
| 1 | No | Bridge | N/A |
| 2 | No | Bridge | N/A |
| 3 | No | Bridge | N/A |
| 4 | No | Bridge | N/A |
| 5 | No | Bridge | N/A |
| 6 | No | Bridge | N/A |
| 7 | No | Bridge | N/A |

**Status:** Select whether or not to enable the EWAN service.

| | |
|---|---|
| IPv4/IPv6 | |
| IP Version | ◉ IPv4 ○ IPv4/IPv6 ○ IPv6 |
| ISP Connection Type | |
| ISP | ○ Dynamic IP Address ○ Static IP Address ◉ PPPoE ○ Bridge Mode |
| 802.1q Options | |
| 802.1q | ○ Activated ◉ Deactivated |
| VLAN ID | 0 (range: 0~4095) |
| PPPoE | |
| Username | t0083328 |
| Password | •••••••• |
| Bridge Interface for PPPoE | ○ Activated ◉ Deactivated |

## IPv4/IPv6

**IP Version:** Choose **IPv4, IPv4/IPv6, IPv6** based on your environment. If you don't know which one to choose from, please choose IPv4/IPv6 instead.

## ISP Connection Type:

**ISP:** Select the encapsulation type your ISP uses.

- **Dynamic IP:** Select this option if your ISP provides you an IP address automatically.
- **Static IP:** Select this option to set static IP information. You will need to enter in the Connection type, IP address, subnet mask, and gateway address, provided to you by your ISP. Each IP address entered in the fields must be in the appropriate IP form. IP address from by four IP octets separated by a dot (xx.xx.xx.xx). The Router will not accept the IP address if it is not in this format.
- **PPPoE:** Select this option if your ISP requires you to use a PPPoE connection.
- **Bridge:** Select this mode if you want to use this device as an OSI Layer 2 device like a switch.

## 802.1q Options

**802.1q:** When activated, please enter a VLAN ID.

**VLAN ID:** It is a parameter to specify the VLAN which the frame belongs. Enter the VLAN ID identification, tagged: 0-4095.

## PPPoE (If selected PPPoE as WAN Connection Type; otherwise, skip this part)

**Username:** Enter the user name provided by your ISP.

**Password:** Enter the password provided by your ISP.

**Bridge Interface for PPPoE:** When "Activated", the device will gain WAN IP from your ISP with the PPPoE account. But if your PC is connected to the router working as a DHCP client, in this mode, the device acts as a NAT router; while if you dial up with the account within your PC, the device will then work as a bridge forwarding the PPPoE information to the PPPoE server and send the response to your PC, thus your PC gets a WAN IP working in the internet.

## Connection Setting

| Connection Setting | |
|---|---|
| Connection | ◉ Always On (Recommended) ○ Connect Manually |
| TCP MSS Option | TCP MSS 0 bytes(0 means use default) |

**Connection:**

- **Always On:** Click on **Always On** to establish a PPPoE session during start up and to automatically re-establish the PPPoE session when disconnected by the ISP.
- **Connect Manually:** Select Connect Manually when you don't want the connection up all the time.

**TCP MSS Option:** Enter the maximum size of the data that TCP can send in a segment. Maximum Segment Size (MSS).

| IP Options | |
|---|---|
| IP Common Options | |
| Default Route | ◉ Yes ○ No |
| TCP MTU Option | TCP MTU 0 bytes(0 means use default:1492) |
| IPv4 Options | |
| Get IP Address | ○ Static ◉ Dynamic |
| Static IP Address | 0.0.0.0 |
| IP Subnet Mask | 0.0.0.0 |
| Gateway | 0.0.0.0 |
| NAT | Enable ▼ |
| Dynamic Route | RIP1 ▼ Direction None ▼ |
| IGMP Proxy | ○ Enable ◉ Disable |
| IPv6 Options | |
| IPv6 Address | / |
| Obtain IPv6 DNS | ◉ Enable ○ Disable |
| Primary DNS | |
| Secondary DNS | |
| MLD Proxy | ○ Enable ◉ Disable |
| Save | |

## IP Common Options

**Default Route:** Select **Yes** to use this interface as default route interface.

**TCP MTU Option:** Enter the maximum packet that can be transmitted. Default MTU **0** means it is set to 1492 bytes.

## IPv4 Options

**Get IP Address:** Choose Static or Dynamic

**Static IP Address:** If **Static** is selected in the above field, please enter the specific IP address you get from ISP and the following IP subnet mask and gateway address.

**IP Subnet Mask:** The default is 0.0.0.0. User can change it to other such as 255.255.255.0.Type the subnet mask assigned to you by your ISP (if given).

**Gateway:** Enter the specific gateway IP address you get from ISP.

**NAT:** Select Enable if you use this router to hold a group of PCs to get access to the internet.

**Dynamic Route:**

- **RIP Version:** (Routing Information protocol) Select this option to specify the RIP version, including RIP-1, RIP-2.
- **RIP Direction:** Select this option to specify the RIP direction.
  - **None** is for disabling the RIP function.
  - **Both** means the router will periodically send routing information and accept routing information then incorporate into routing table.
  - **IN only** means the router will only accept but will not send RIP packet.
  - **OUT only** means the router will only send but will not accept RIP packet.

**IGMP Proxy:** IGMP (Internet Group Multicast Protocol) is a network-layer protocol used to establish membership in a Multicast group. Choose whether enable IGMP proxy.

**IPv6 options** (only when choose IPv4/IPv6 or just IPv6 in IP version field above):

**IPv6 Address:** Type the WAN IPv6 address from your ISP.

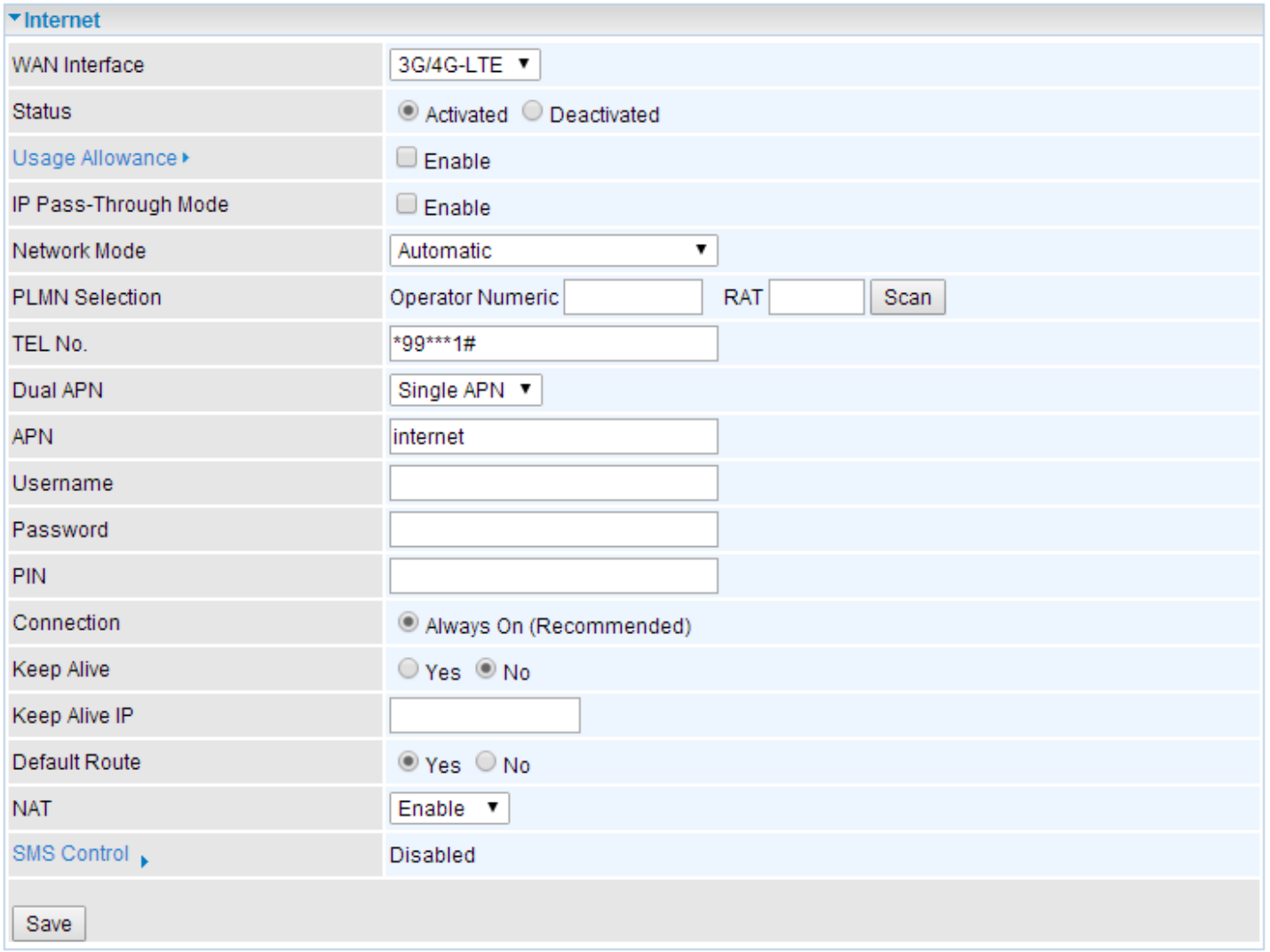
**Obtain IPv6 DNS:** Choose if you want to obtain DNS automatically.

**Primary/Secondary:** if you choose Disable in the Obtain IPv6 DNS field, please type the exactly primary and secondary DNS.

**MLD Proxy:** MLD (Multicast Listener Discovery Protocol) is to IPv6 just as IGMP to IPv4. It is a Multicast Management protocol for IPv6 multicast packets.

When router's Internet configuration is finished successfully, you can go to status to get the connection information.

## ❖ 3G/4G-LTE




**Status:** Choose Activated to enable the 3G/4G-LTE connection.

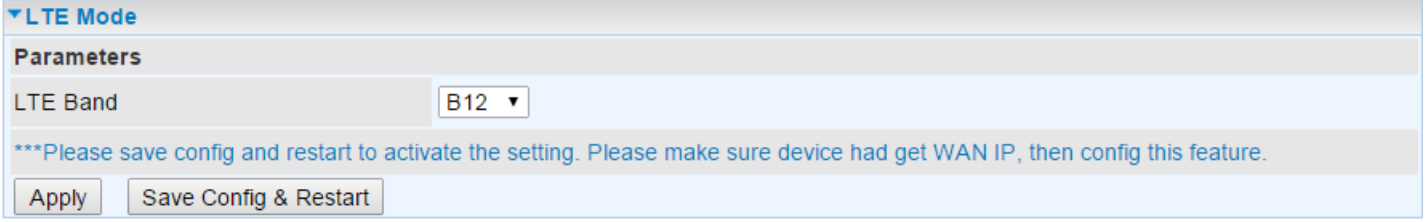
**IP Pass-Through Mode:** When **enabled**, RidgeWave 6300NEL is in bridge mode and will not obtain a WAN IP address, features such as routing capabilities, NAT, firewall, etc., will be disabled by default. However, the client router behind the RidgeWave 6300NEL can get a WAN IP address instead.

When **disabled**, RidgeWave 6300NEL is in router mode that it handles a WAN IP address and all routing-related features become available.

**LTE Mode** (This feature is not supported in some LTE modules)**:** Display current selected LTE frequency band. To change the band, please click "**LTE Band**" to access to the band selection page.

**LTE Band**

**LTE Band:** A list of available LTE bands to choose from.




**LTE Antenna Diversity** (This feature is not supported in some LTE modules)**:** When **enabled**, the auxiliary antenna will be activated. With **disabled**, only the primary antenna is receiving and

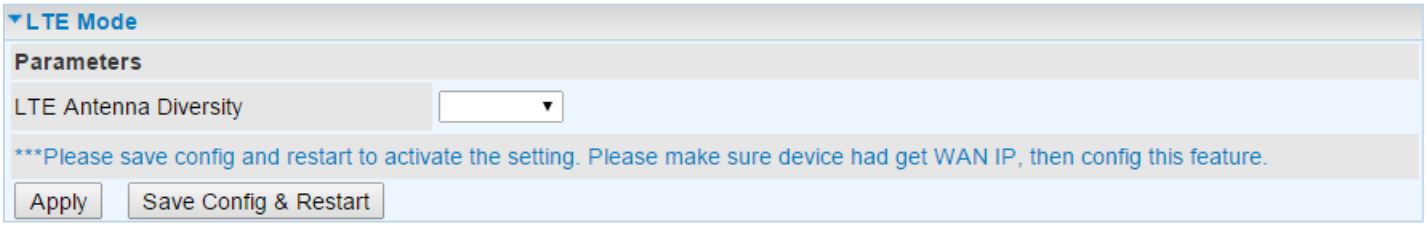
transmitting data.

To change it, please click "**LTE Antenna Diversity**" to access to the LTE antenna diversity selection page.

**NOTE:** When using Yagi antenna, please DISABLE the Antenna Diversity feature for utmost performance.

## LTE Antenna Diversity

To enable or disable the LTE antenna diversity feature.




**PLMN (Public Land Mobile Network) Selection:**

**TEL No.:** The dial string to make a GPRS / 3G/4G-LTE user internetworking call. It may provide by your mobile service provider.

**Dual APN:** RidgeWave 6300NEL can support up to two (2) APNs. Select Single, Dual, or LTE/3G with different APN and fill out the empty spaces accordingly.

**APN:** An APN is similar to a URL on the WWW, it is what the unit makes a GPRS / UMTS call. The service provider is able to attach anything to an APN to create a data connection, requirements for APNs varies between different service providers. Most service providers have an internet portal which they use to connect to a DHCP Server, thus giving you access to the internet i.e. some 3G operators use the APN 'internet' for their portal. The default value is "internet".

**Authentication Protocol:** Manually specify CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol) or PAP (Password Authentication Protocol) if you know which authentication type the server is using (when acting as a client), or the authentication type you want the clients to use when they are connecting to you (when acting as a server). When using PAP, the password is sent unencrypted, while CHAP encrypts the password before sending, and also allows for challenges at different periods to ensure that an intruder has not replaced the client.

**Username/Password:** Enter the username and password provided by your service provider. The username and password are case sensitive.

**PIN:** PIN stands for Personal Identification Number. A PIN code is a numeric value used in certain systems as a password to gain access, and authenticate. In mobile phones a PIN code locks the SIM card until you enter the correct code. If you enter the PIN code incorrectly into the phone 3 times in a row, then the SIM card will be blocked and you will require a PUK code from your network/service provider.

**Connection:** Default set to Always on to keep an always-on 3G/4G-LTE connection.

**Keep Alive:** Select **Yes** to keep the 3G/4G-LTE connection always on.

**Keep Alive IP:** Enter the IP address that the router can ping the IP to find whether the connection is on or not, if not, router will recover the connection.

**Default Route:** Select **Yes** to use this interface as default route interface.

**NAT:** Select this option to Disabled/Enable the NAT (Network Address Translation) function. Enable NAT to grant multiples devices in LAN to access to the Internet through a single WAN IP.

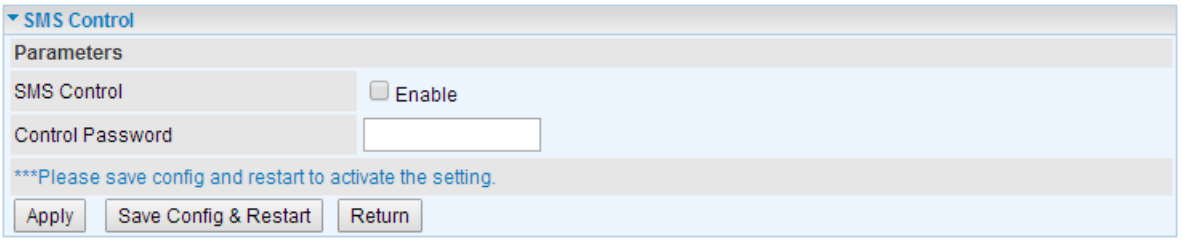
**MTU:** Enter the maximum packet that can be transmitted. Default MTU **0** means it is set to 1500 bytes.

**SMS Control:** Enable to send a SMS message to reboot or get the current 3G/ 4G LTE status

information from the 6300NEL.

**NOTE:** You must obtain the phone number on the SIM card. Please contact with your network / service provider for more information.

## SMS Control




**SMS Control:** Check to enable this feature.

**Control Password:** Pre-config a password to automatically reboot 6300NEL via a SMS message. Password length is up to 10 characters. (Valid characters: 0~9, A~Z and a~z)

Example:

6300NEL obtains the phone number, +513 123 4567, on the SIM card

1. Send a text message, **reboot#**<password>, to +513 123 4567. 6300NEL will reboot the system upon receiving of this text message.

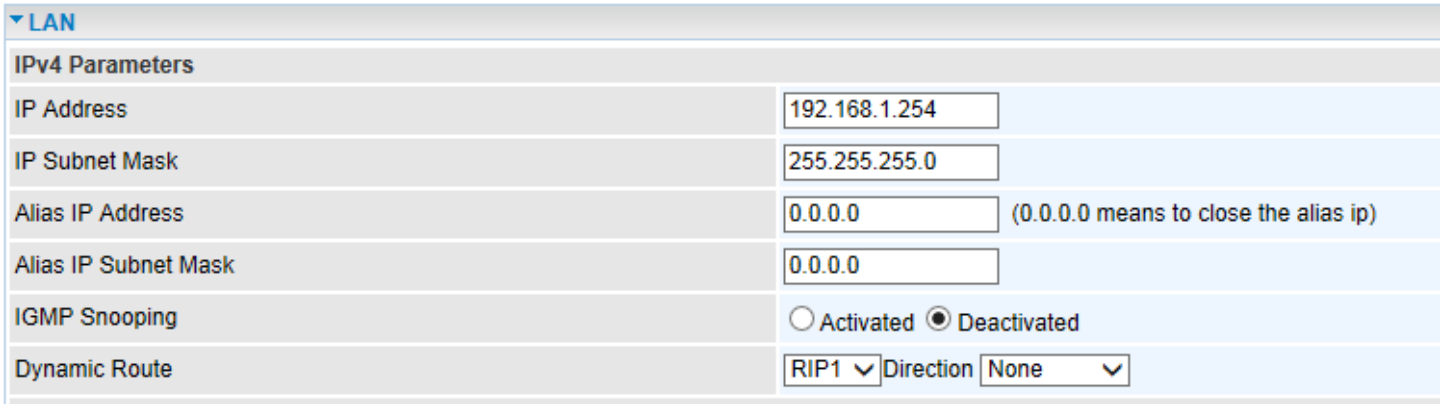
2. Send a text message, ***60**, to +513 123 4567. 6300NEL will send the current 3G/ 4G status information back including IMEI number, System up time, Network mode, Signal strength, WAN IP, and Connection time.

When router's Internet configuration is finished successfully, you can go to the **Status** to check connection information.

## LAN

A Local Area Network (LAN) is a shared communication system to which many computers are attached and is limited to the immediate area, usually the same building or floor of a building.

### IPv4 Parameters




**IP Address:** Enter the IP address of Router in dotted decimal notation, for example, 192.168.1.254 (factory default).

**IP Subnet Mask:** The default is 255.255.255.0. User can change it to other such as 255.255.255.128.

**Alias IP Address:** This is for local networks virtual IP interface. Specify an IP address on this virtual interface.

**Alias IP Subnet Mask:** Specify a subnet mask on this virtual interface.

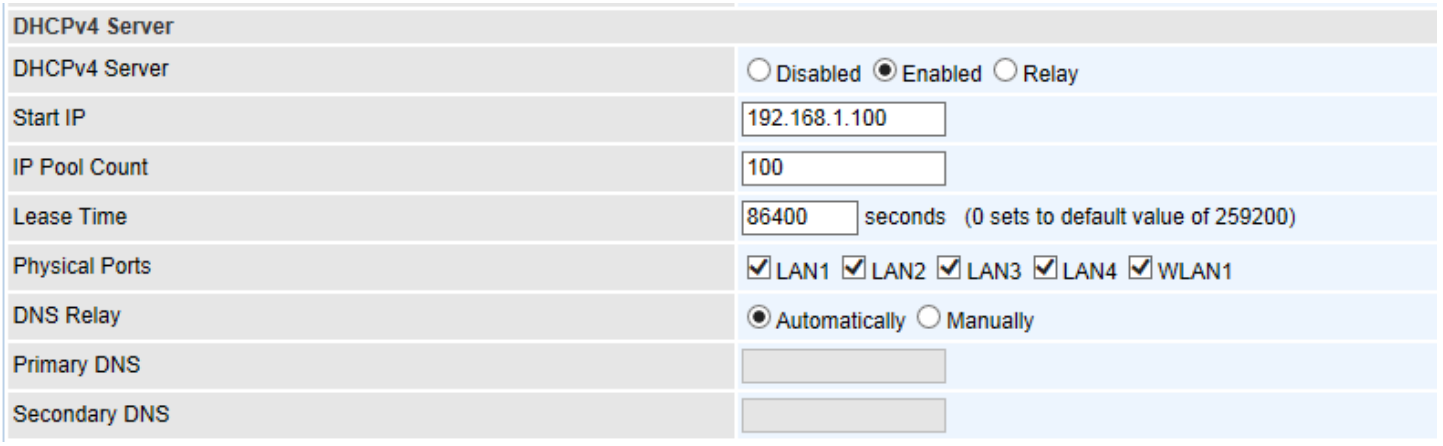
**IGMP Snooping:** Select **Activated** to enable IGMP Snooping function, Without IGMP snooping, multicast traffic is treated in the same manner as broadcast traffic - that is, it is forwarded to all ports. With IGMP snooping, multicast traffic of a group is only forwarded to ports that have members of that group.

**Dynamic Route:**

- **RIP Version:** (Routing Information protocol) Select this option to specify the RIP version, including RIP-1, RIP-2.
- **RIP Direction:** Select this option to specify the RIP direction.
  - **None** is for disabling the RIP function.
  - **Both** means the router will periodically send routing information and accept routing information then incorporate into routing table.
  - **IN only** means the router will only accept but will not send RIP packet.
  - **OUT only** means the router will only send but will not accept RIP packet.

(Continue to the Next Page)

## DHCPv4 Server




DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) allows individual clients to obtain TCP/IP configuration at start-up from a server.

**DHCPv4 Server:** If set to **Enabled**, your RidgeWave 6300NEL can assign IP addresses, default gateway and DNS servers to the DHCP client.

- If set to **Disabled**, the DHCP server will be disabled.
- If set to **Relay**, the RidgeWave 6300NEL acts as a surrogate DHCP server and relays DHCP requests and responses between the remote server and the clients. Enter the IP address of the actual, remote DHCP server in the Remote DHCP Server field in this case.
- When DHCP is used, the following items need to be set.

**Start IP:** This field specifies the first of the contiguous addresses in the IP address pool.

**IP Pool Count:** This field specifies the count of the IP address pool.

**Lease Time:** The current lease time of client.

**Physical Ports:** Select to determine if the DHCPv4 server is applicable to the specific port or ports. By default, all ports can obtain local IP from DHCPv4 server.

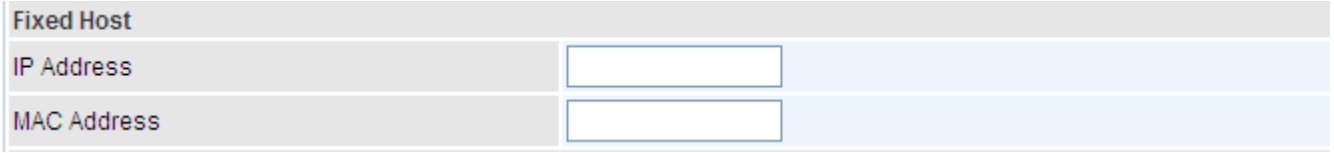
**DNS Relay:**

- Select **Automatic** detection or
- **Manually** specific Primary and Secondary DNS IP addresses

**Primary / Secondary DNS Server:** Enter the IP addresses of the DNS servers. The DNS servers are passed to the DHCP clients along with the IP address and the subnet mask.

## Fixed Host

In this field, users can map the specific IP (must in the DHCP IP pool) for some specific MAC, and this information can be listed in the following table.




**IP Address:** Enter the specific IP. For example: 192.168.1.110.

**MAC Address:** Enter the responding MAC. For example: 00:0A:F7:45:6D:ED

When added, you can see the ones listed as showed below:

Fixed Host Litsing

| Index | IP | MAC | Drop |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 192.168.1.102 | 23:24:5B:4B:22:33 | |

IPv6 Parameters

| | |
|---|---|
| Interface Address/Prefix Length | / |
| MLD Snooping | Activated Deactivated |
| DHCPv6 Server | |
| DHCPv6 Server | Disable Enable |
| DHCPv6 Server Type | Stateless Stateful |
| Start Interface ID | |
| End Interface ID | |
| Lease Time | seconds(0 sets to default value of 4800) |
| Router Advertisements | Disable Enable |

Save

## IPv6 parameters

The IPv6 address composes of two parts, thus, the prefix and the interface ID.

**Interface Address / Prefix Length:** Enter a static LAN IPv6 address. If you are not sure what to do with this field, please leave it empty as if contains false information it could result in LAN devices not being able to access other IPv6 device. Router will take the same WAN's prefix to LAN side if the field is empty.

**MLD Snooping:** Similar to IGMP Snooping, but applicable for IPv6.

## DHCPv6 Server

There are two methods to dynamically configure IPv6 address on hosts, **Stateless** and **Stateful**.

**Stateless auto-configuration** requires no manual configuration of hosts, minimal (if any) configuration of routers, and no additional servers. The stateless mechanism allows a host to generate its own addresses using a combination of locally available information (MAC address) and information (prefix) advertised by routers. Routers advertise prefixes that identify the subnet(s) associated with a link, while hosts generate an "interface identifier" that uniquely identifies an interface on a subnet. An address is formed by combining the two. When using stateless configuration, you needn't configure anything on the client.

**Stateful configuration**, for example using DHCPv6 (which resembles its counterpart DHCP in IPv4.) In the stateful auto configuration model, hosts obtain interface addresses and/or configuration information and parameters from a DHCPv6 server. The Server maintains a database that keeps track of which addresses have been assigned to which hosts.

**DHCPv6 Server:** Check whether to enable DHCPv6 server.

**DHCPv6 Server Type:** Select Stateless or Stateful. When DHCPv6 is enabled, this parameter is

available.

- **Stateless:** If selected, the PCs in LAN are configured through RA mode, thus, the PCs in LAN are configured through RA mode, to obtain the prefix message and generate an address using a combination of locally available information (MAC address) and information (prefix) advertised by routers, but they can obtain such information like DNS from DHCPv6 Server.
- **Stateful:** If selected, the PCs in LAN will be configured like in IPv4 mode, thus obtain addresses and DNS information from DHCPv6 server.

**Start interface ID:** enter the start interface ID. The IPv6 address composed of two parts, thus, the prefix and the interface ID. Interface is like the Host ID compared to IPv4.

**End interface ID:** enter the end interface ID.

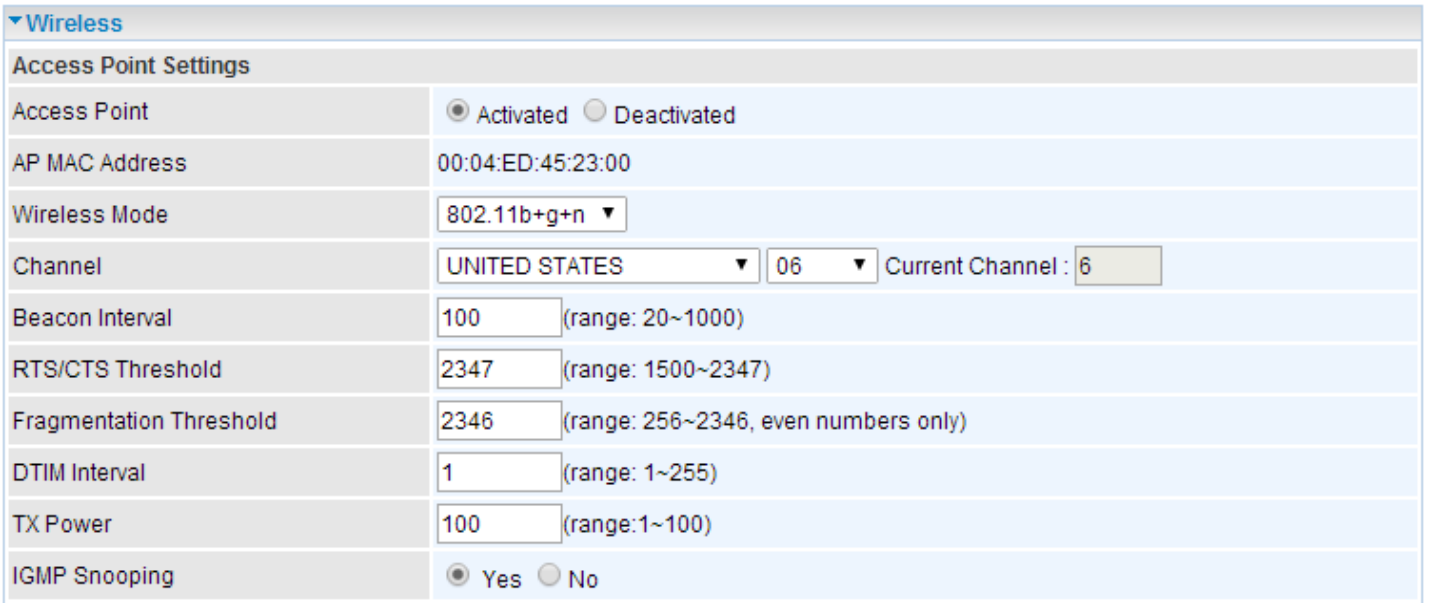
**Leased Time (hour):** the leased time, similar to leased time in DHCPv4, is a time limit assigned to clients, when expires, the assigned ID will be recycled and reassigned.

**Router Advertisement:** Check to Enable or Disable the Issue Router Advertisement feature. This feature is to send Router Advertisement messages periodically which would multicast the IPv6 Prefix information (similar to v4 network number 192.168.1.0) to all LAN devices if the field is enabled. We suggest enabling this field.

## Wireless

This section introduces the wireless LAN and some basic configurations. Wireless LANs can be as complex as a number of computers with wireless LAN cards communicating through access points which bridge network traffic to the wired LAN.

### Access Point Settings




**Access Point:** Default setting is set to **Activated**. If you want to close the wireless interface, select **Deactivated.**

**AP MAC Address:** The MAC address of wireless AP.

**Wireless Mode:** The default setting is **802.11b+g+n** (Mixed mode). If you do not know or have both 11g and 11b devices in your network, then keep the default in **mixed mode**. From the drop-down manual, you can select **802.11g** if you have only 11g card. If you have only 11b card, then select **802.11b** and if you only have 802.11n then select **802.11n**.

**Channel:** The range of radio frequencies used by IEEE 802.11b/g/n wireless devices is called a channel. There are Regulation Domains and Channel ID in this field. The Channel ID will be different based on Regulation Domains. Select a channel from the drop-down list box.

**Beacon interval:** The Beacon Interval value indicates the frequency interval of the beacon. Enter a value between 20 and 1000. A beacon is a packet broadcast by the Router to synchronize the wireless network.

**RTS/CTS Threshold:** The RTS (Request To Send) threshold (number of bytes) for enabling RTS/CTS handshake. Data with its frame size larger than this value will perform the RTS/CTS handshake. Enter a value between 1500 and 2347.

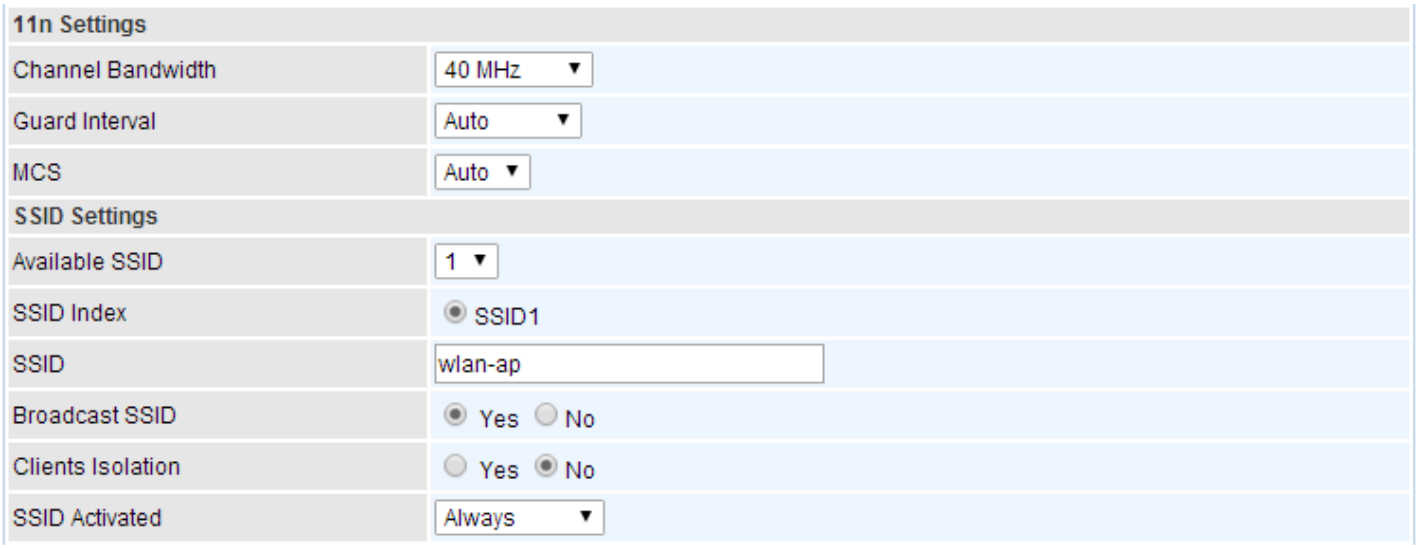
**Fragmentation Threshold:** The threshold (number of bytes) for the fragmentation boundary for directed messages. It is the maximum data fragment size that can be sent. Enter a value between 256 and 2346, even number only.

**DTIM Interval:** This value, between 1 and 255, indicates the interval of the Delivery Traffic Indication Message (DTIM).

**TX Power:** The transmission power of the antennas, ranging from 1-100, the higher the more powerful of the transmission performance.

**IGMP Snooping:** Enable or disable the IGMP Snooping function for wireless. Without IGMP snooping,

multicast traffic is treated in the same manner as broadcast traffic - that is, it is forwarded to all ports. With IGMP snooping, multicast traffic of a group is only forwarded to ports that have members of that group."




## 11n Settings

**Channel Bandwidth:** Select either **20 MHz** or **20/40 MHz** for the channel bandwidth. The wider the Channel bandwidth the better the performance will be.

**Extension Channel:** This is for the 40MHz clients to use and is predefined to "**Above the control channel"**, not configurable.

**Guard Interval:** Select either **400nsec** or **800nsec** for the guard interval. The guard interval is here to ensure that data transmission do not interfere with each other. It also prevents propagation delays, echoing and reflections. The shorter the Guard Interval, the better the performance will be. We recommend users to select Auto.

**MCS (Modulation and Coding Scheme):** There are options **0~15** and **AUTO** to select from. **AUTO** is recommended.

## SSID Settings

**Available SSID:** User can determine how many virtual SSIDs to be used. Default is 1, maximum is 4.

**SSID Index:** Select the number of SSIDs you want to use; up to 4 SSIDs are available in the list.

**SSID:** The SSID is the unique name of a wireless access point (AP) to be distinguished from another. For security propose, change the default **wlan-ap** to a unique ID name to the AP which is already built-in to the router's wireless interface. Make sure your wireless clients have exactly the SSID as the device, in order to get connected to your network.

**Broadcast SSID:** Select **Yes** to make the SSID visible so a station can obtain the SSID through passive scanning. Select **No** to hide the SSID in so a station cannot obtain the SSID through passive scanning.

**Client Isolation:** (Known as AP Isolation) After enabling this feature, all Wi-Fi clients connect to the same Access Point, in the same local wireless network, cannot interact with each another.

**SSID Activated:** Select the time period during which the SSID is active. Default is always which means the SSID will be active all the time without time control. See Time Schedule to set the timeslot to flexibly control when the SSID functions.

## WPS Settings


WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup) feature is a standard protocol created by Wi-Fi Alliance. This feature greatly simplifies the steps needed to create a Wi-Fi network for a residential or an office setting. WPS supports 2 types of configuration methods which are commonly known among consumers: **PIN Method (Personal Information Number)** & **PBC Method (Push Button Configuration)**.

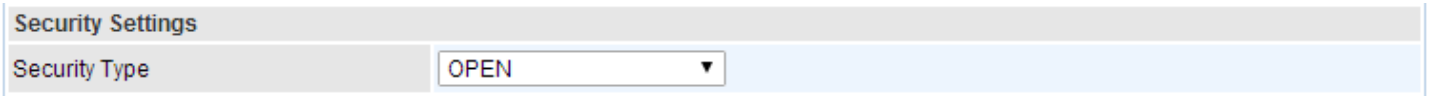
**Use WPS:** Enable this feature by choosing "YES" radio button.

**WPS State:** Display whether the WPS is **configured** or **unconfigured**.

**WPS Mode:** Select the mode which to start WPS, choose between **PIN Code** and **PBC** (Push Button). Selecting **Pin Code** mode will require you to know the enrollee PIN code.

To future understand the two modes of configuration; please refer to the example of the **Wi-Fi Protected Setup.**

## Security Settings

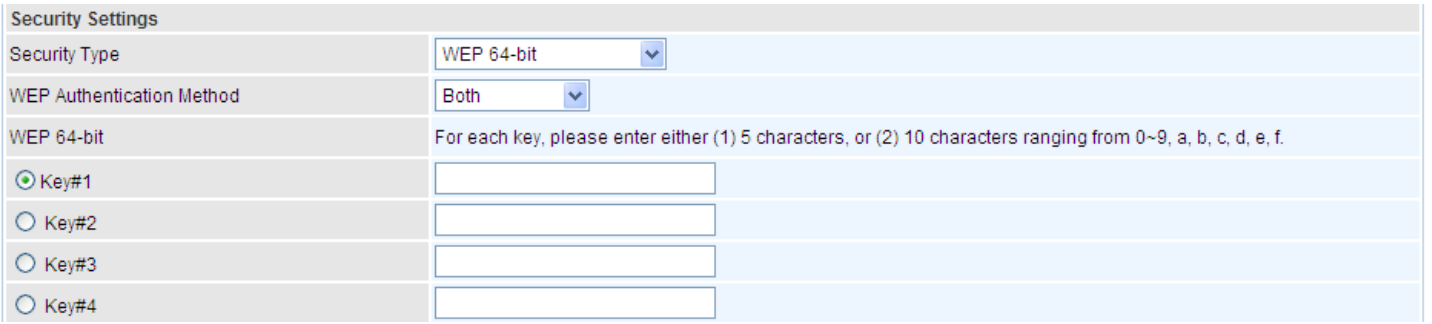



**Security Type:** You can disable or enable wireless security for protecting wireless network. The default type of wireless security is OPEN and to allow all wireless stations to communicate with the access points without any data encryption.

To prevent unauthorized wireless stations from accessing data transmitted over the network, the router offers secure data encryption, known as WEP and WPA.

There are five alternatives to select from: WEP 64-bit, WEP 128-bit, WPA-PSK, WPA2-PSK, and Mixed WPA/WPA2-PSK. If you require high security for transmissions, please select WPA-PSK, WPA2-PSK or WPA/WPA2-PSK.

### WEP




**WEP Authentication Method:** WEP authentication method, there are two methods of authentication used, Open System authentication (OPENWEB) and Share Key authentication (SHAREDWEB). We suggest you select OPENWEB.

**Key 1 to Key 4:** Enter the key to encrypt wireless data. To allow encrypted data transmission, the

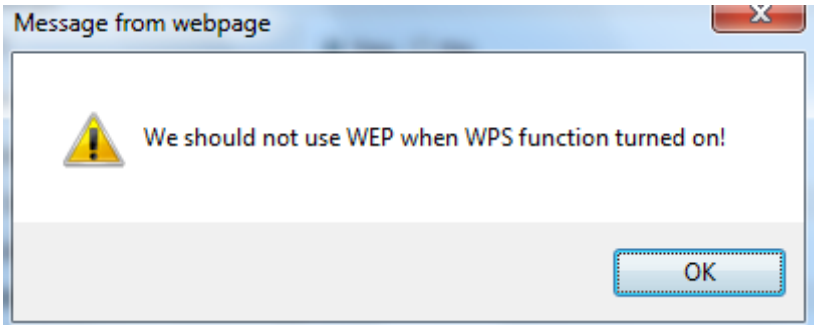
WEP Encryption Key values on all wireless stations must be the same as the router. There are four keys for your selection. The input format is in HEX style, 5 and 13 HEX codes are required for 64-bitWEP and 128-bitWEP respectively.

If you chose **WEP 64-bit**, then enter any 5 ASCII characters or 10 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F").

If you chose **WEP 128-bit**, then enter 13 ASCII characters or 26 hexadecimal characters ("0-9", "A-F").

You must configure all four keys, but only one key can be activated at any one time. The default key is key 1.

**NOTE: When you enable WPS function, this WEP function will be invalid. And if you select one of WEP-64Bits/ WEP-128Bits, the following prompt box will appear to notice you.**




- **WPA-PSK & WPA2-PSK**

| | |
|---|---|
| Security Type | WPA-PSK |
| WPA Algorithms | AES |
| Pre-Shared Key | 0004ED596230 (8~63 characters or 64 Hex string) |
| Key Renewal Interval | 3600 seconds (10 ~ 4194303) |

**WPA Algorithms:** TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol) or AES (Advanced Encryption System) utilizes a stronger encryption method and incorporates Message Integrity Code (MIC) to provide protection against hackers.

**Pre-Shared key:** The key for network authentication. The input format should be 8-63 ASKII characters or 64 hexadecimal characters

**Key Renewal Interval:** The time interval for changing the security key automatically between wireless client and AP.

## WDS Settings

WDS (Wireless distributed system) is a wireless access point mode that enables wireless link and communication with other access point. It is easy to be installed, just define the peer's MAC of the connected AP.

**WDS Mode:** select Activated to enable WDS feature and Deactivated to disable this feature.

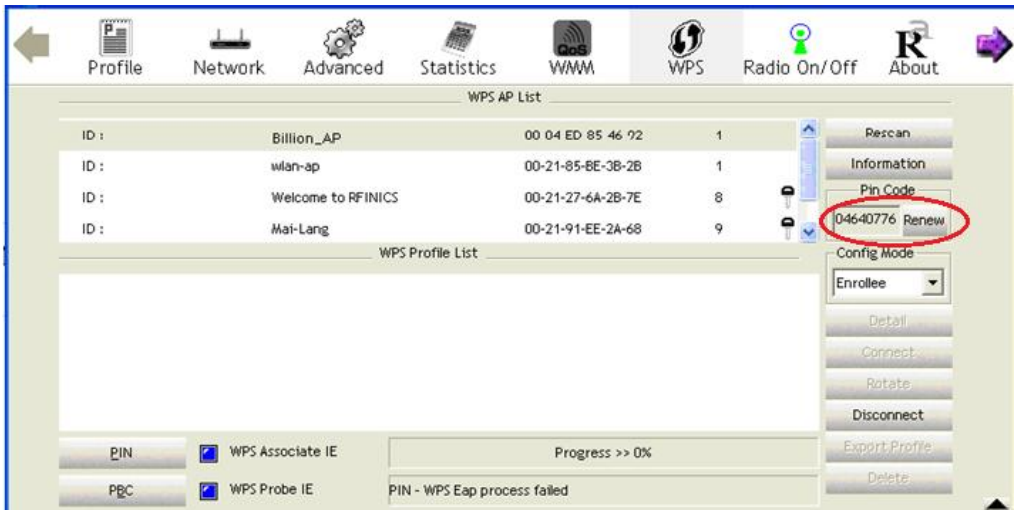
**MAC Address:** Enter the AP MAC addresses (in XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX format) of the peer connected AP.

| WDS Settings | |
|---|---|
| WDS Mode | Activated / Deactivated |
| WDS Peer MAC #1 | 00:00:00:00:00:00 |
| WDS Peer MAC #2 | 00:00:00:00:00:00 |
| WDS Peer MAC #3 | 00:00:00:00:00:00 |
| WDS Peer MAC #4 | 00:00:00:00:00:00 |

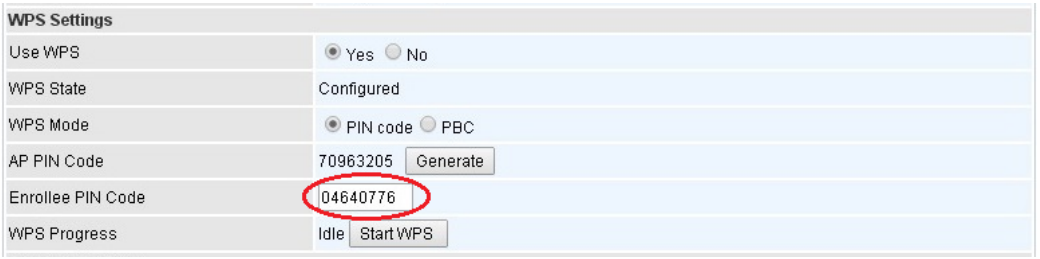
## Example: WPS using PIN Method (Personal Information Number)

### PIN Method – Configure 6300NEL as a Registrar

1. Jot down the client's Pin (e.g. 04640776) from the WPS utility (e.g. Ralink Utility)



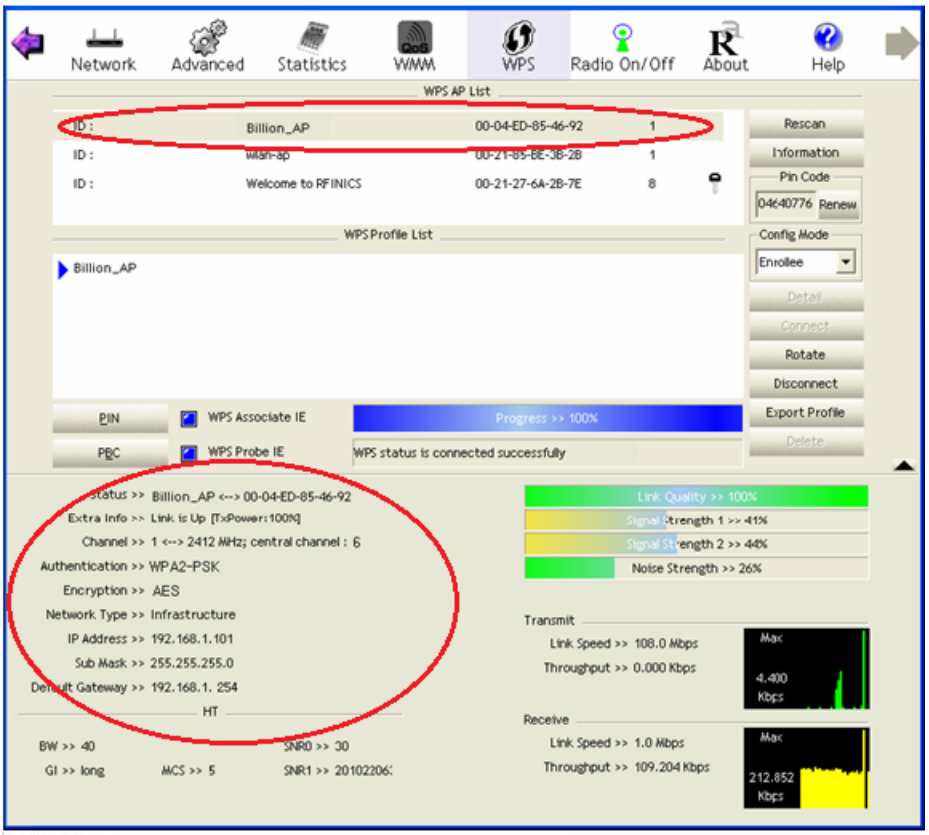

2. Enter the Enrollee (Client) PIN code and then press **Start WPS**.

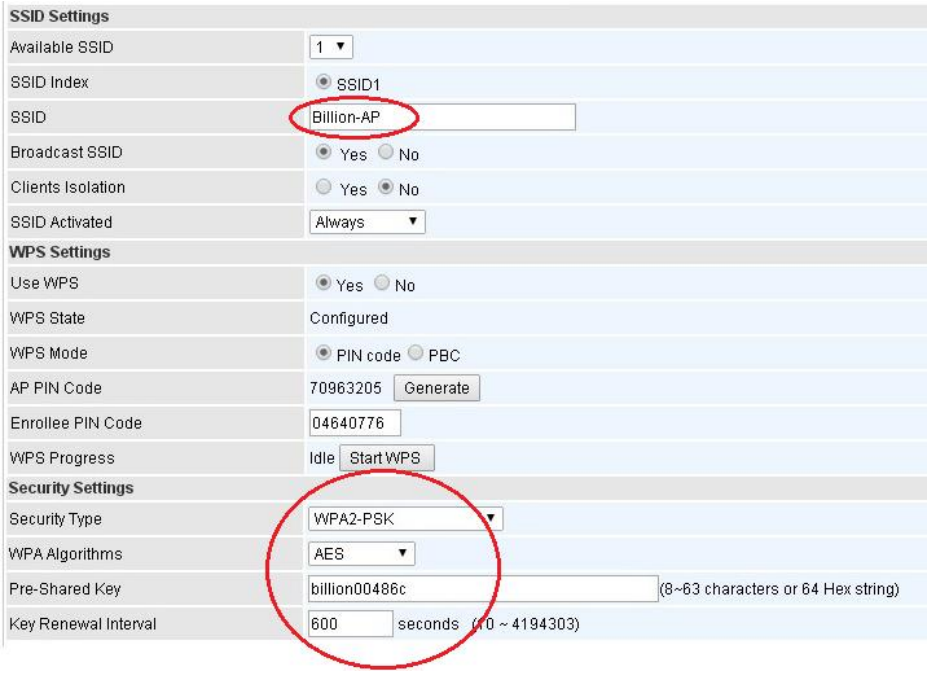



3. Go back to the wireless client's WPS utility (e.g. Ralink Utility).

Set the Config Mode as **Enrollee**, press the WPS button on the top bar, select the AP (e.g. Billion_AP) from the WPS AP List column. Then press the PIN button located on the middle left of the page to run the scan.

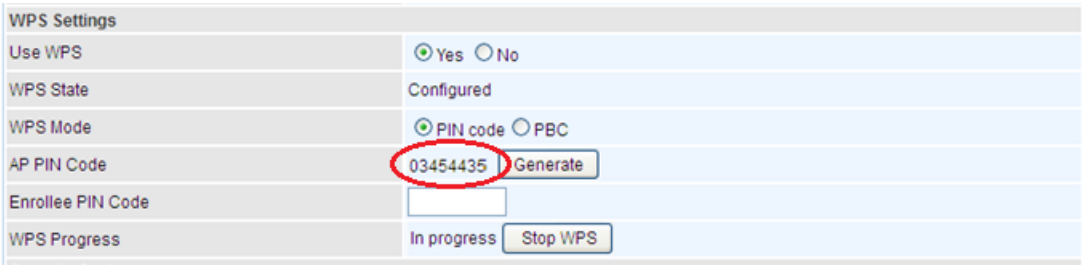
4. The client's SSID and security setting will now be configured to match the SSID and security setting of the registrar, the 6300NEL router.



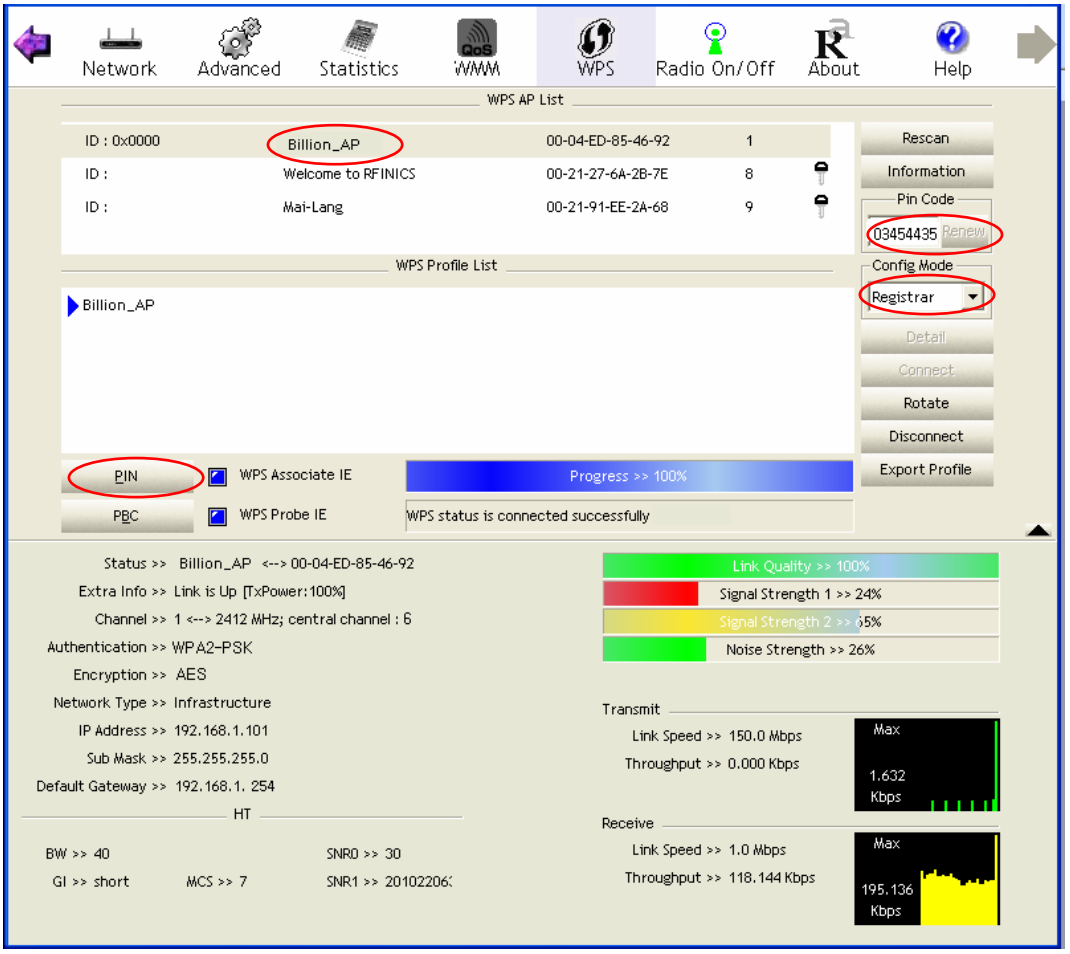



## PIN Method – Configure 6300NEL as an Enrollee

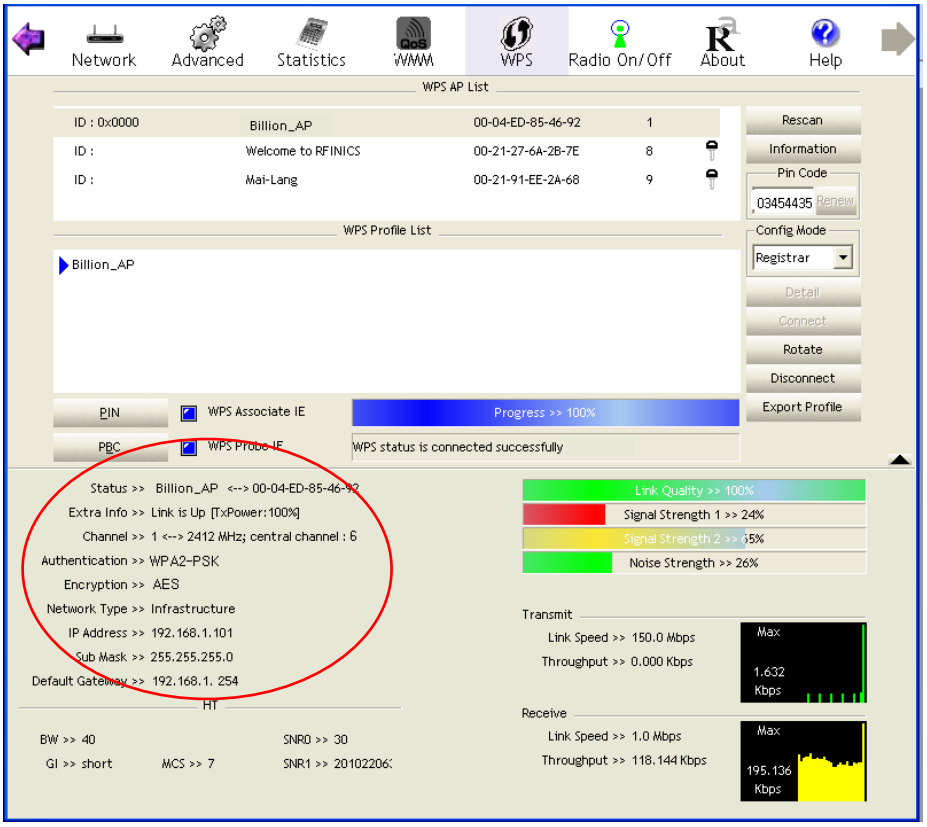
1. Jot down the AP PIN Code (e.g. 03454435) from the RidgeWave 6300NEL. Press **Start** WPS.

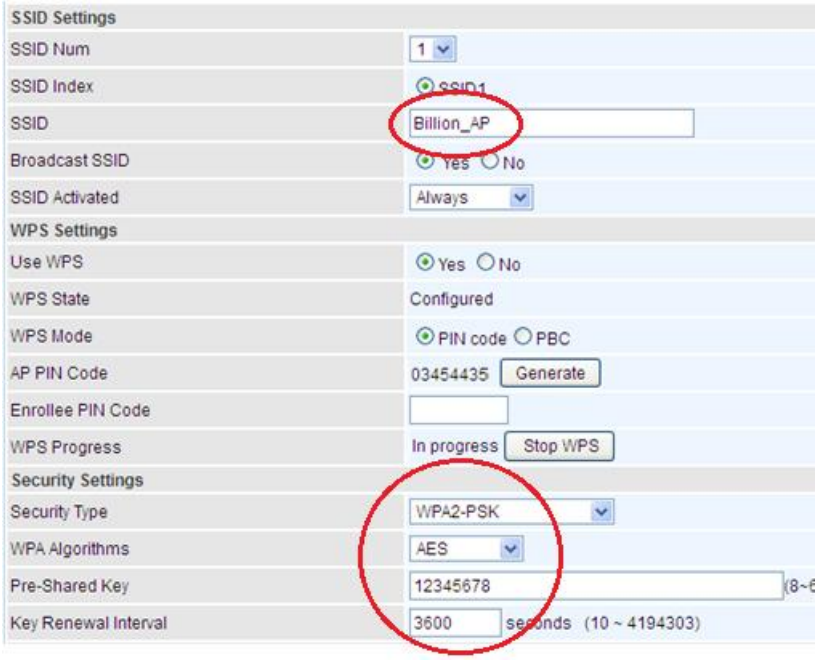



2. Launch the wireless client's WPS utility (e.g. Ralink Utility). Set the Config Mode as Registrar. Enter the PIN number in the PIN Code (e.g. 03454435) column then choose the correct AP (e.g. Billion_AP) from the WPS AP List before pressing the PIN button to run the scan.



3. The router's (AP's) SSID and security setting will now be configured to match the SSID and security setting of the registrar (client).

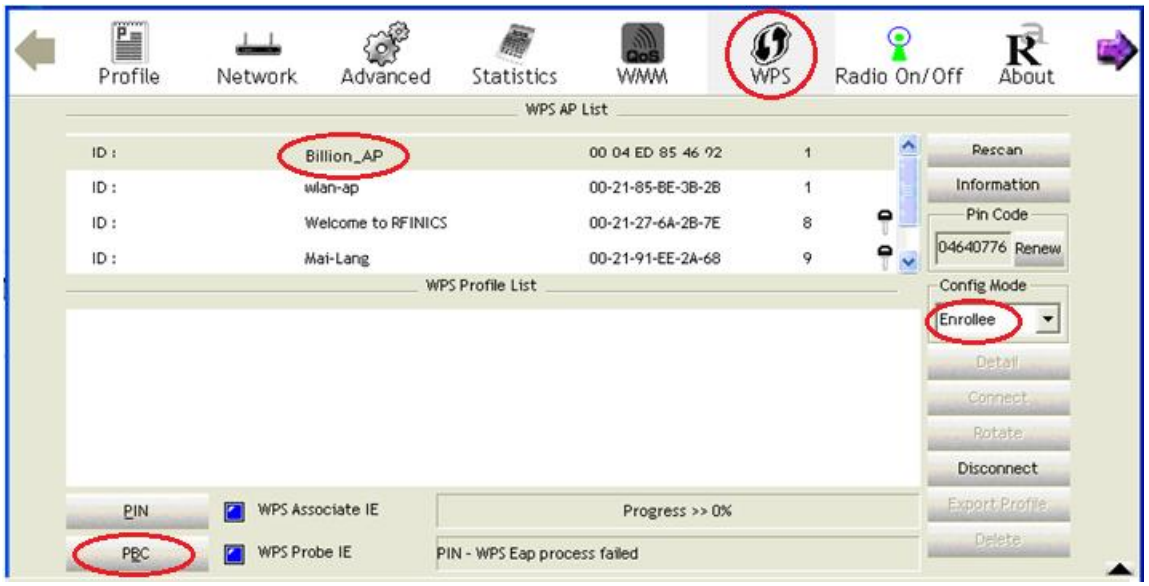


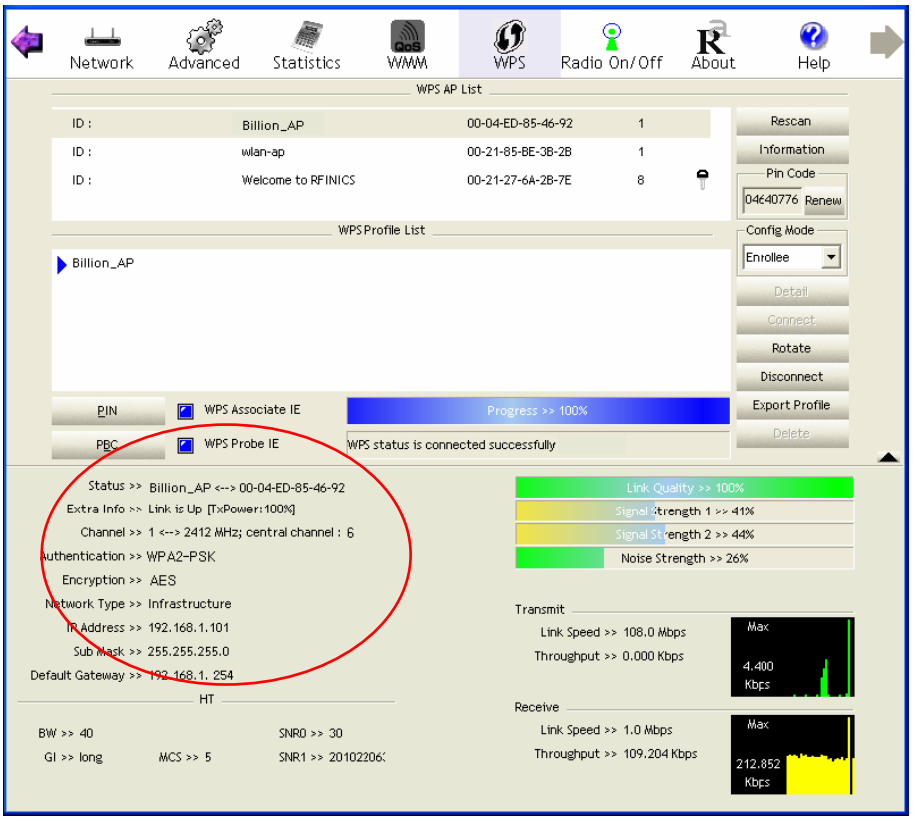
## Example: WPS using PBC Method (Push Button Configuration)

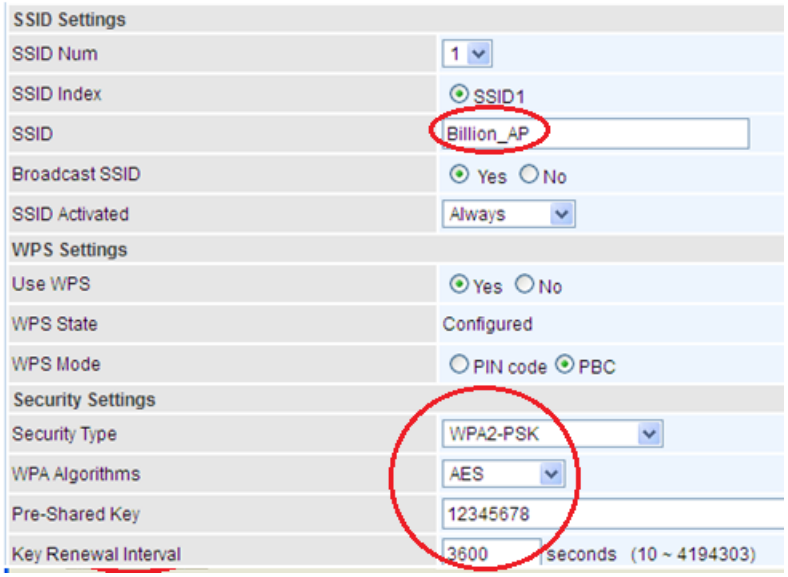
1. Click the **PBC** radio button and click **Save** to apply the settings


2. Launch the wireless client's WPS Utility (e.g. Ralink Utility). Set the Config Mode as **Enrollee**. Then press the **WPS button** and choose the correct AP (e.g. **Billion_AP**) from the WPS AP List section before pressing the **PBC** button to run the scan.



3. When the PBC button is pushed, a wireless communication will be established between your router and the PC. The client's SSID and security setting will now be configured to match the SSID and security setting of the router.

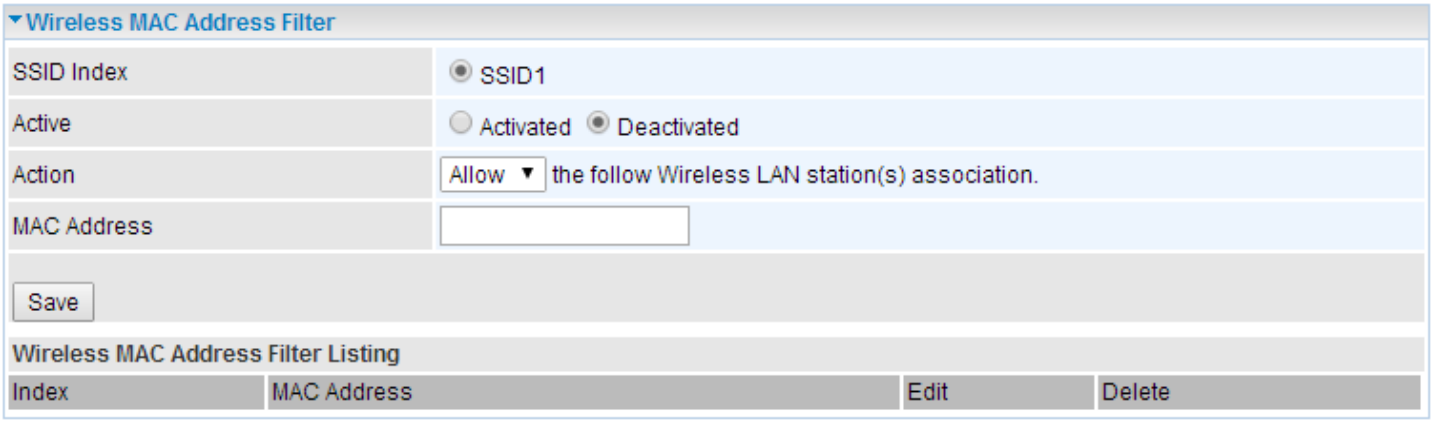


## Wireless MAC Filter

The MAC filter screen allows you to configure the router to give exclusive access to up to 8 devices (Allow Association) or exclude up to 8 devices from accessing the router (Deny Association). Every Ethernet device has a unique MAC (Media Access Control) address. The MAC address is assigned at the factory and consists of six pairs of hexadecimal characters, for example, 00:AA:BB:00:00:02.

You need to know the MAC address of the devices you wish to filter.




**SSID Index:** Select the targeted SSID you want the MAC filter rules to apply to.

**Active:** Select **Activated** to enable MAC address filtering.

**Action:** Define the filter action for the list of MAC addresses in the MAC address filter table.

Select **Deny** to block access to the AP, MAC addresses not listed will be allowed to access the router. Select **Allow** to permit access to the router, MAC addresses not listed will be denied access to the router.

**MAC Address:** Enter the MAC addresses (in XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX format) of the wireless station that are allowed or denied access to the specified in these address fields.

# Advanced Setup

Advanced Step provides advanced features including **Firewall**, **Routing**, **NAT**, **Static DNS**, **QoS**, **Internet Grouping**, **Port Isolation**, **Time Schedule**, and **Mail Alert** for advanced users.

## Firewall

Your router includes a firewall for helping to prevent attacks from hackers. In addition to this, when using NAT (Network Address Translation) the router acts as a “natural” Internet firewall, since all PCs on your LAN use private IP addresses that cannot be directly accessed from the Internet.


**Firewall:** To automatically detect and block Denial of Service (DoS) attacks, such as Ping of Death, SYN Flood, Port Scan and Land Attack.

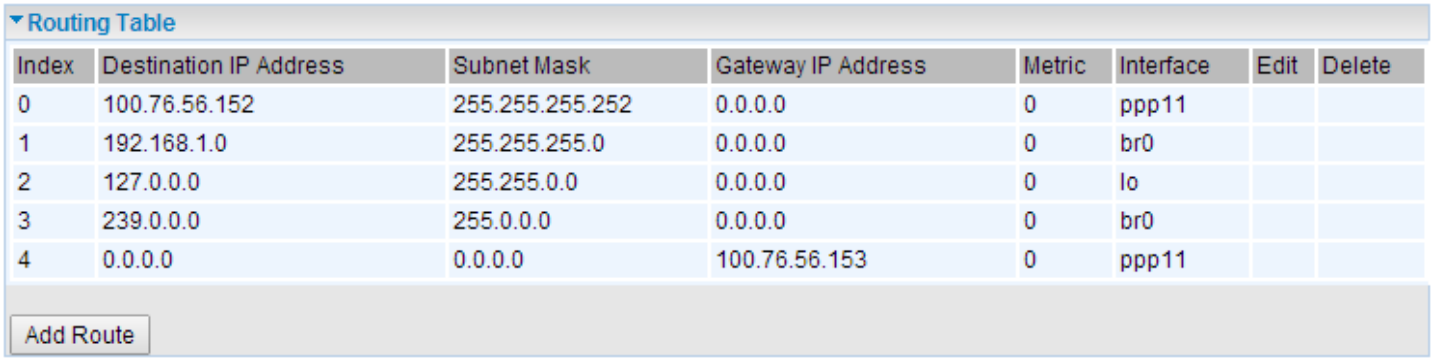
- **Enabled:** It activates your firewall function.
- **Disabled:** It disables the firewall function.

**SPI:** If you enabled SPI, all traffics initiated from WAN would be blocked, including DMZ, Virtual Server, and ACL WAN side.

- **Enabled:** It activates your SPI function.
- **Disabled:** It disables the SPI function.

## Routing

This is static route feature. You are equipped with the capability to control the routing of all the traffic across your network. With each routing rule created, user can specifically assign the destination where the traffic will be routed to.




**#:** Item number

**Destination IP Address:** IP address of the destination network

**Subnet Mask:** The subnet mask of destination network.

**Gateway IP Address:** IP address of the gateway or existing interface that this route uses.

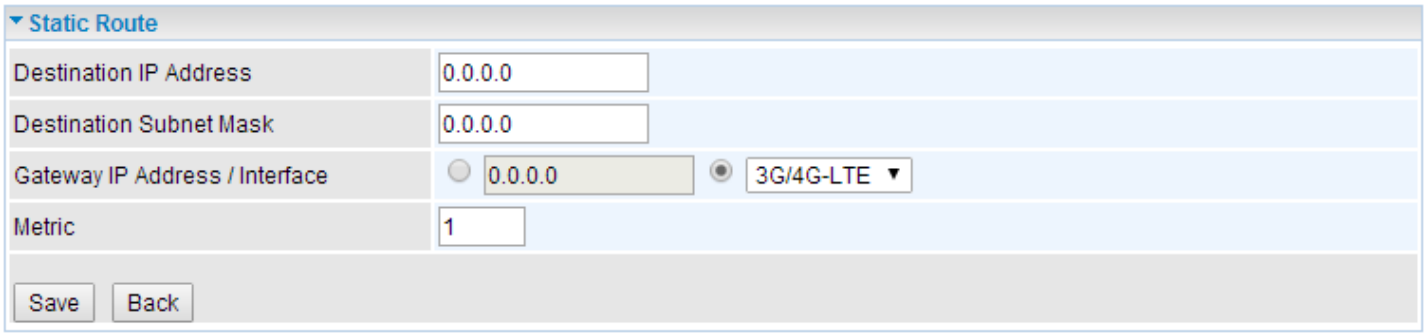
**Metric:** It represents the cost of transmission for routing purposes. The number need not be precise, but it must be between 1 and 15.

**Interface:** Media/channel selected to append the route.

**Edit:** Edit the route; this icon is not shown for system default route.

**Drop:** Drop the route; this icon is not shown for system default route.

### Add Route




**Destination IP Address:** This is the destination subnet IP address.

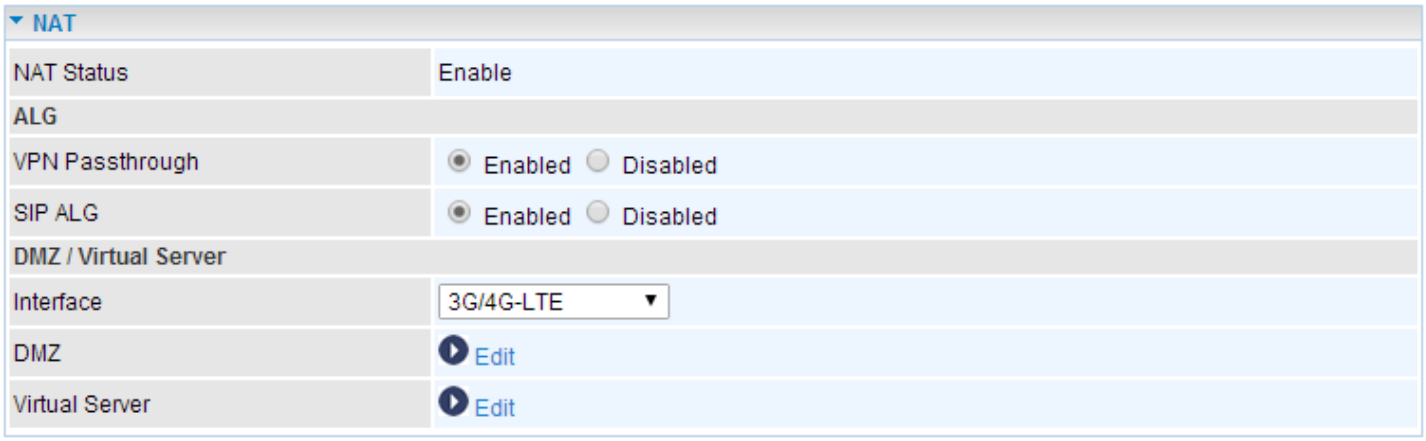
**Destination Subnet Mask:** The subnet mask of destination network.

**Gateway IP Address/Interface:** This is the gateway IP address or existing interface to which packets are to be forwarded.

**Metric:** It represents the cost of transmission for routing purposes. The number need not be precise, but it must be between 1 and 15.

## NAT

The NAT (Network Address Translation) feature transforms a private IP into a public IP, allowing multiple users to access the internet through a single IP account, sharing the single IP address. NAT break the originally envisioned model of IP end-to-end connectivity across the internet so NAT can cause problems where IPSec/ PPTP encryption is applied or some application layer protocols such as SIP phones are located behind a NAT. And NAT makes it difficult for systems behind a NAT to accept incoming communications.




**NAT Status:** Enabled. (Disabled if WAN connection is in **BRIDGE** mode)

**VPN Passthrough:** VPN pass-through is a feature of routers which allows VPN client on a private network to establish outbound VPNs unhindered.

**SIP ALG:** Enable the SIP ALG when SIP phone needs ALG to pass through the NAT. Disable the SIP ALG when SIP phone includes NAT-Traversal algorithm.

**Interface:** Select a WAN interface connection to allow external access to your internal network.

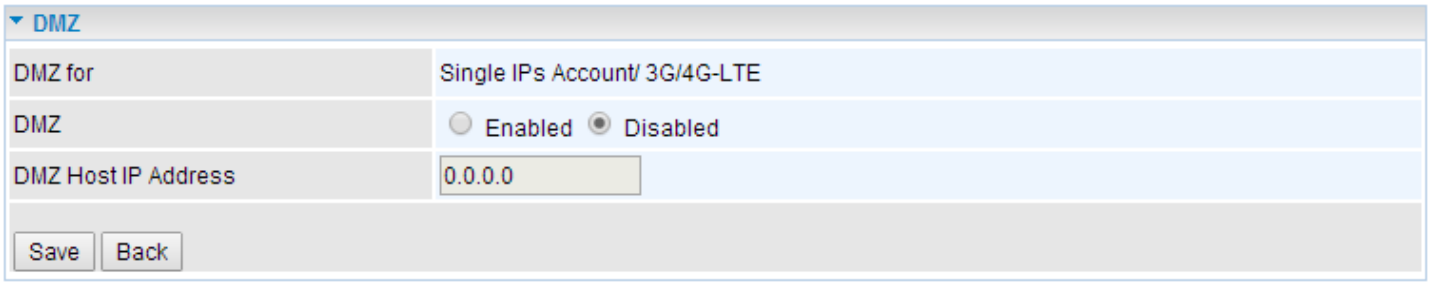
**Service Index:** Associated to EWAN interface marking each EWAN service (0-7), to select which EWAN service the DMZ and Virtual server are applied to.

Click **DMZ** Edit or **Virtual Server** Edit to move on to set the DMZ or Virtual Server parameters, which are represented in the following scenario.

## DMZ

**NOTE: This feature disables automatically if WAN connection is in BRIDGE mode.**

The DMZ Host is a local computer exposed to the Internet. When setting a particular internal IP address as the DMZ Host, all incoming packets will be checked by the Firewall and NAT algorithms then passed to the DMZ host, when a packet received does not use a port number used by any other Virtual Server entries.




**DMZ for (via a WAN Interface):** Allows outside network to connect in and communicate with internal LAN devices via this WAN interface

**Note: "Single IPs Account/ 3G/4G-LTE"** refers to the WAN interface preconfigured in the NAT page.

**DMZ:**

- **Enabled:** Activate the DMZ function.
- **Disabled:** Deactivate the DMZ function.

**DMZ Host IP Address:** Give a static IP address to the DMZ Host when **Enabled** radio button is checked. Be aware that this IP will be exposed to the WAN/Internet.

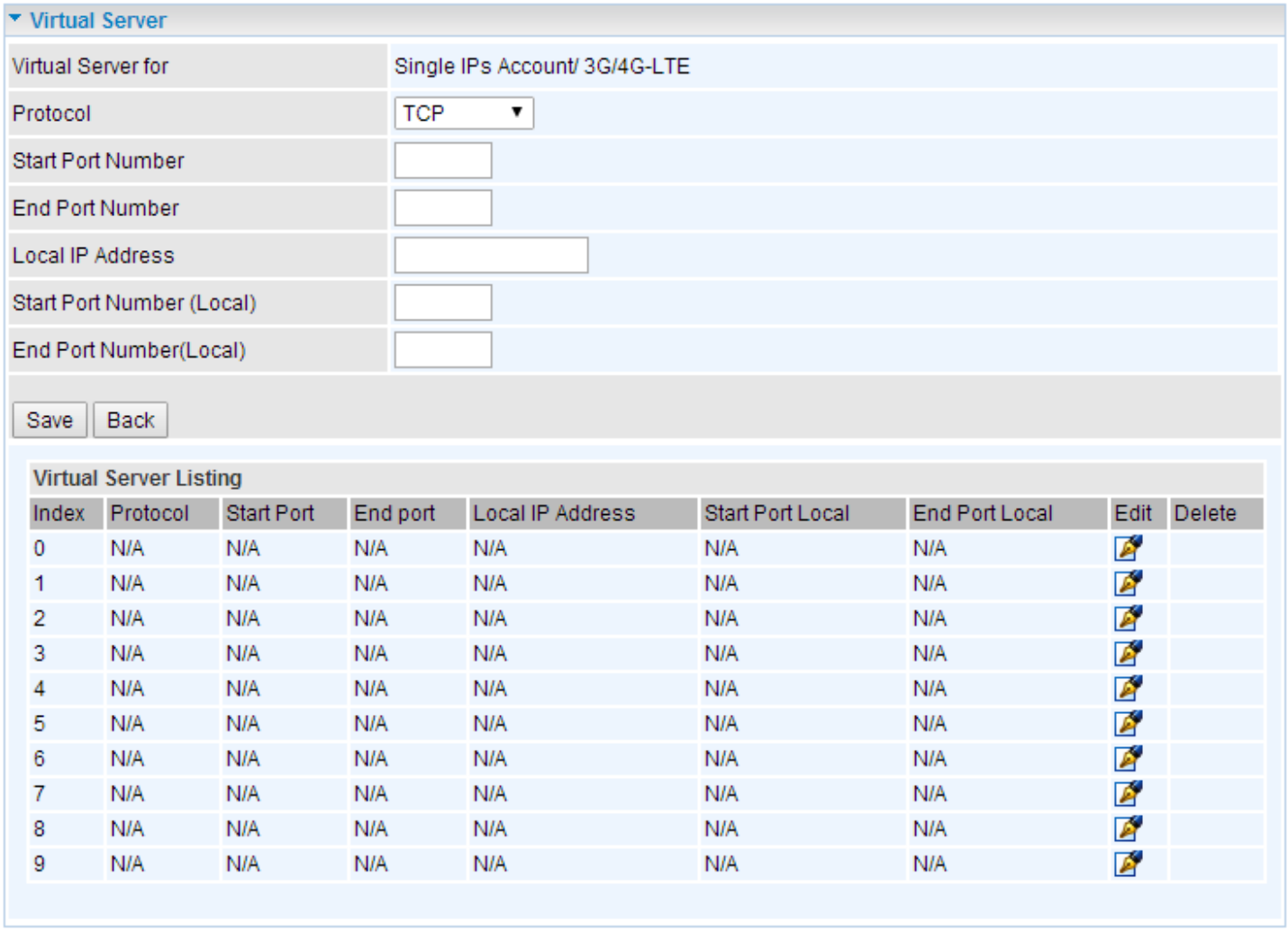
Select the **Save** button to apply your changes.

## Virtual Server

**NOTE: This feature disables automatically if WAN connection is in BRIDGE mode.**

Virtual Server is also known as Port Forwarding that allows 6300NEL to direct all incoming traffic to the servers on the LAN.

Configure a virtual rule in 6300NEL for remote users accessing services such as Web or FTP services via the public (WAN) IP address that can be automatically redirected to local servers in the LAN network. Depending on the requested service (TCP/UDP port number), the device redirects the external service request to the appropriate server within the LAN network.




**Virtual Server for:** Indicate the related WAN interface which allows outside network to connect in and communicate.

**Protocol:** Choose the application protocol.

**Start / End Port Number:** Enter a port or port range you want to forward.

(Example: Start / End: 1000 or Start: 1000, End: 2000).

The starting port must be greater than zero (0). The end port must be greater than or equal to the start port.

**Local IP Address:** Enter your server IP address in this field.

**Start / End Port Number (Local):** Enter the start / end port number of the local application (service).

Examples of well-known and registered port numbers are shown below. For further information, please see IANA's website at http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers

### Well-known and Registered Ports

| Port Number | Protocol | Description |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | TCP | FTP Control |
| 22 | TCP & UDP | SSH Remote Login Protocol |
| 23 | TCP | Telnet |
| 25 | TCP | SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) |
| 53 | TCP & UDP | DNS (Domain Name Server) |
| 69 | UDP | TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) |
| 80 | TCP | World Wide Web HTTP |
| 110 | TCP | POP3 (Post Office Protocol Version 3) |
| 443 | TCP & UDP | HTTPS |
| 1503 | TCP | T.120 |
| 1720 | TCP | H.323 |
| 7070 | UDP | RealAudio |


Using port forwarding does have security implications, as outside users will be able to connect to PCs on your network. For this reason you are advised to use specific Virtual Server entries just for the ports your application requires, instead of using DMZ. As doing so will result in all connections from the WAN attempt to access to your public IP of the DMZ PC specified.

**Attention**

If you have disabled the NAT option in the WAN-ISP section, the Virtual Server function will hence be invalid.
If the DHCP server option is enabled, you have to be very careful in assigning the IP addresses of the virtual servers in order to avoid conflicts. The easiest way of configuring Virtual Servers is to manually assign static IP address to each virtual server PC, with an address that does not fall into the range of IP addresses that are to be issued by the DHCP server. You can configure the virtual server IP address manually, but it must still be in the same subnet as the router.

## Example: How to setup Port Forwarding for port 21 (FTP server)

If you have a FTP server in your LAN network and want others to access it through WAN.

**Step 1:** Assign a static IP to your local computer that is hosting the FTP server.

**Step 2:** Login to the Gateway and go to **Configuration / Advanced Setup / NAT / Virtual Server.**

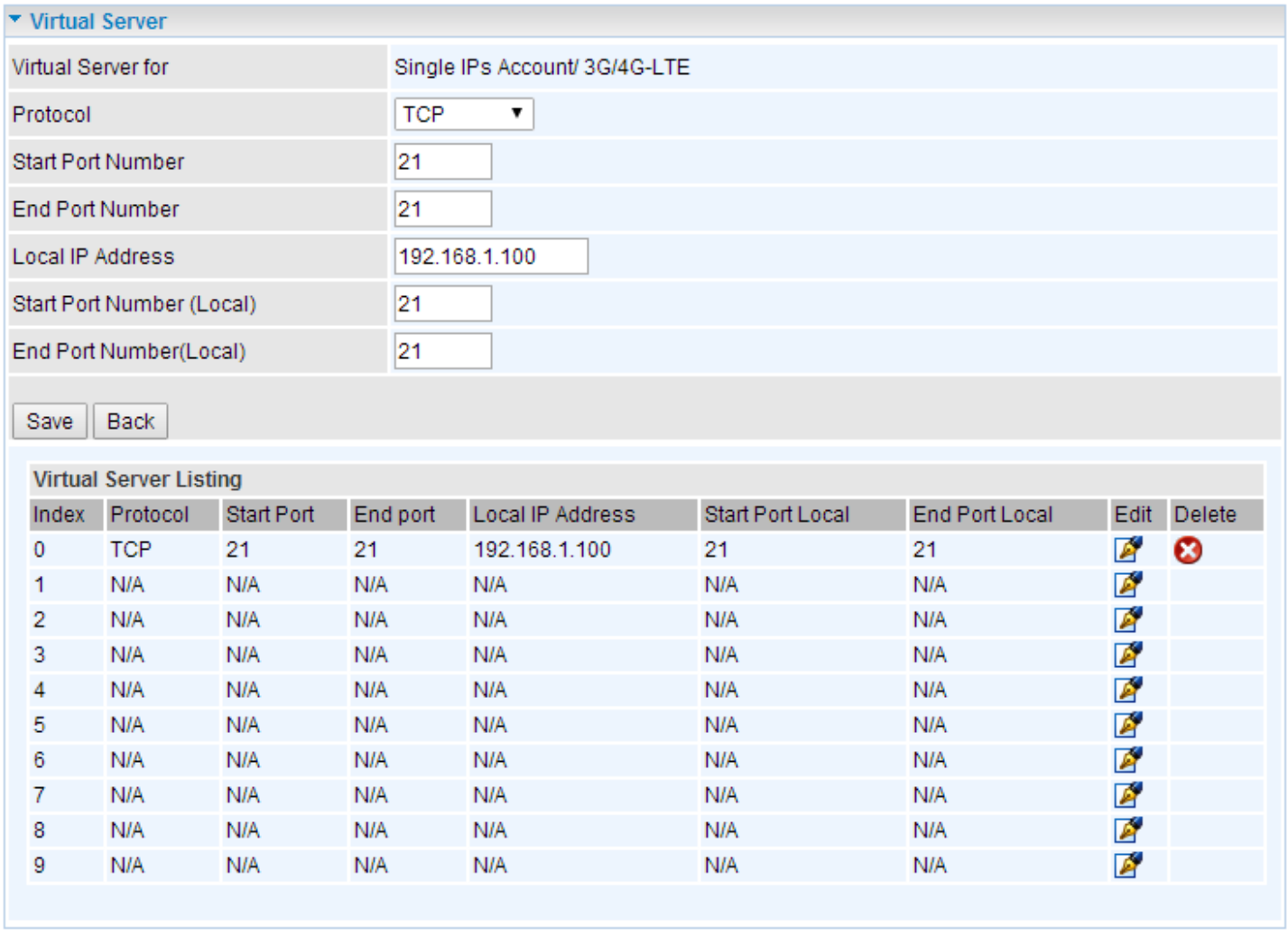
FTP server uses TCP protocol with port 21.

Enter “21” to Start and End Port Number. RidgeWave 6300NEL will accept port 21 requests from WAN side.

Enter the static IP assigned to the local PC that is hosting the FTP server. Ex: 192.168.1.102

Enter “21” to Local Start and End Port number. RidgeWave 6300NEL will forward port 21 request from WAN to the specific LAN PC (ex:192.168.1.102) in the network.

**Step 3:** Click **Save** to save settings.

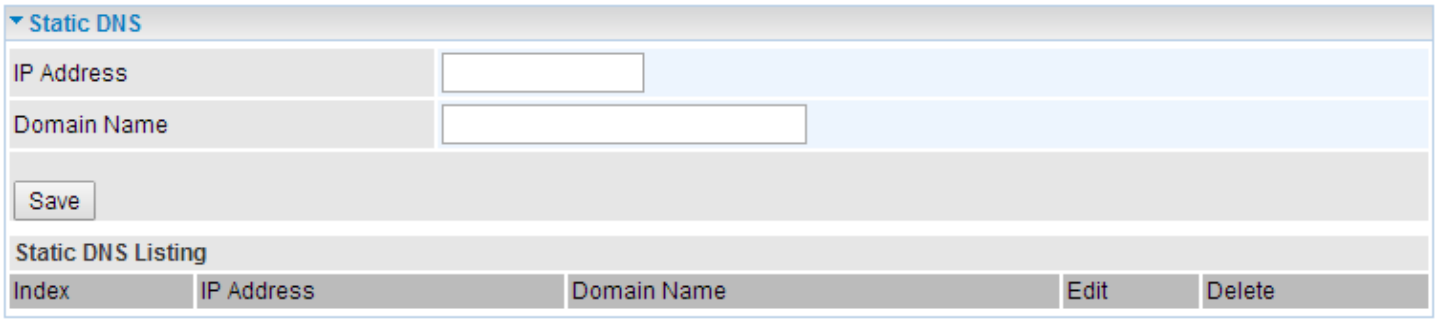


## Static DNS

The Domain Name System (DNS) is a hierarchical naming system built on a distributed database for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network associates various information with domain names assigned to each of the participating entities. Most importantly, it translates domain names meaningful to humans into the numerical identifiers associated with networking equipment for the purpose of locating and addressing these devices worldwide.

An often-used analogy to explain the Domain Name System is that it serves as the phone book for the Internet by translating human-friendly computer hostnames into IP addresses. For example, the domain name www.example.com can be translated into the addresses 192.0.32.10 (IPv4).

Static DNS is a concept relative to Dynamic DNS, in static DNS system, the IP mapped is static without change.




**IP Address:** The IP address you are going to give a specific domain name.

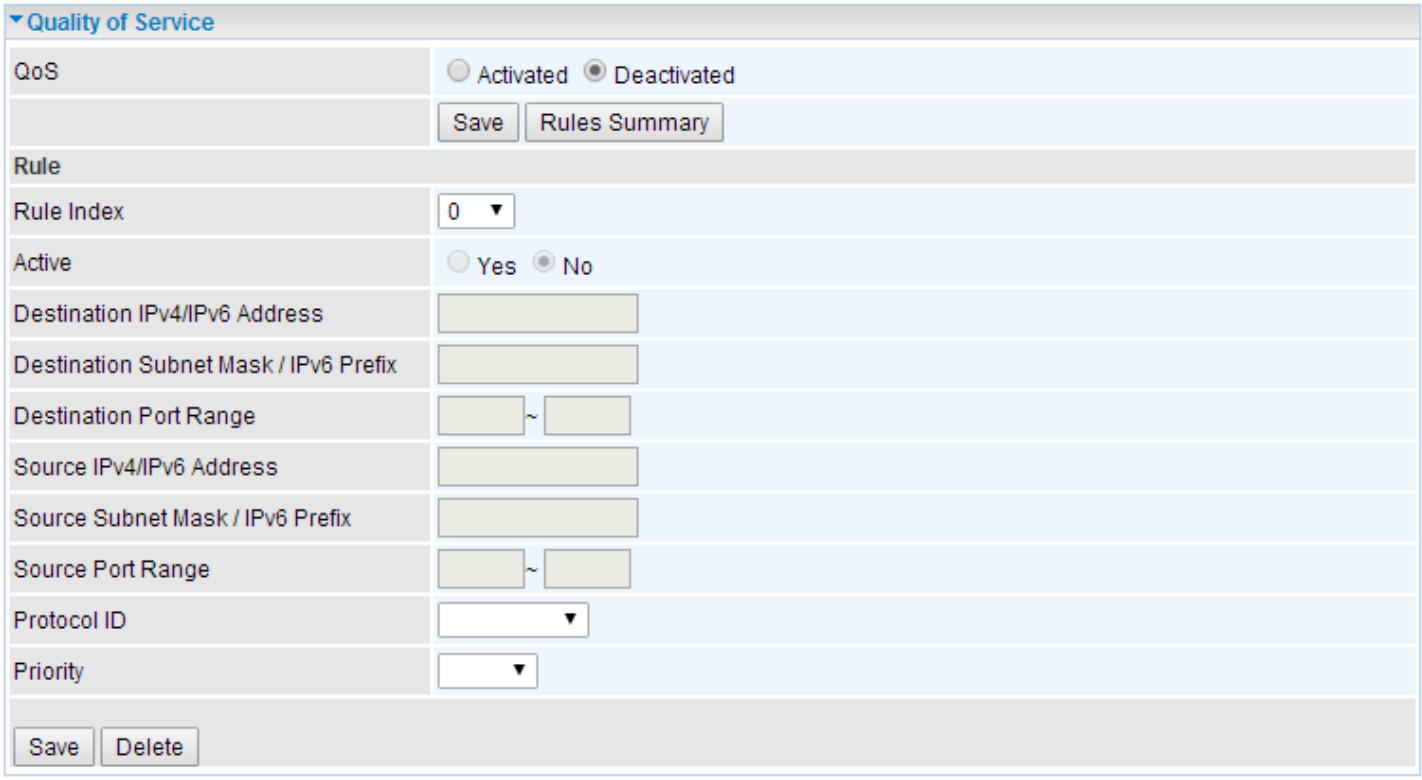
**Domain Name:** The friendly domain name for the IP address.

Press **Save** button to apply your settings.

## QoS

QoS helps you control the upload traffic of each application from LAN (Ethernet and/or Wireless) to WAN (Internet).

It facilitates you the features to control the quality of throughput for each application. This is useful when there on certain types of data you want giver higher priority to, such as voice data packets given higher priority than web data packets.




Click **SETTING** to add QoS rules (up to **16** QoS rules).

**Rule Index:** Index marking for each rule up to maximum of 16.

**Active:** Select whether to activate the rule.

**Destination IPv4/IPv6:** Set the IPv4/IPv6 address that you want to filter on destination side.

**Destination Subnet Mask / IPv6 Prefix:** Specify the Destination Subnet Mask for IPv4 or prefix for IPv6.

**Destination Port Range:** Set the port range value that you want to filter on destination side.

**Source IPv4/IPv6 Address:** Set the IP address value that you want to filter on source side in IPv4 or IPv6.

**Source Subnet Mask / IPv6 Prefix:** Specify the Source Subnet Mask for IPv4 or prefix for IPv6.

**Source Port Range:** Set the port range value that you want to filter on source side.

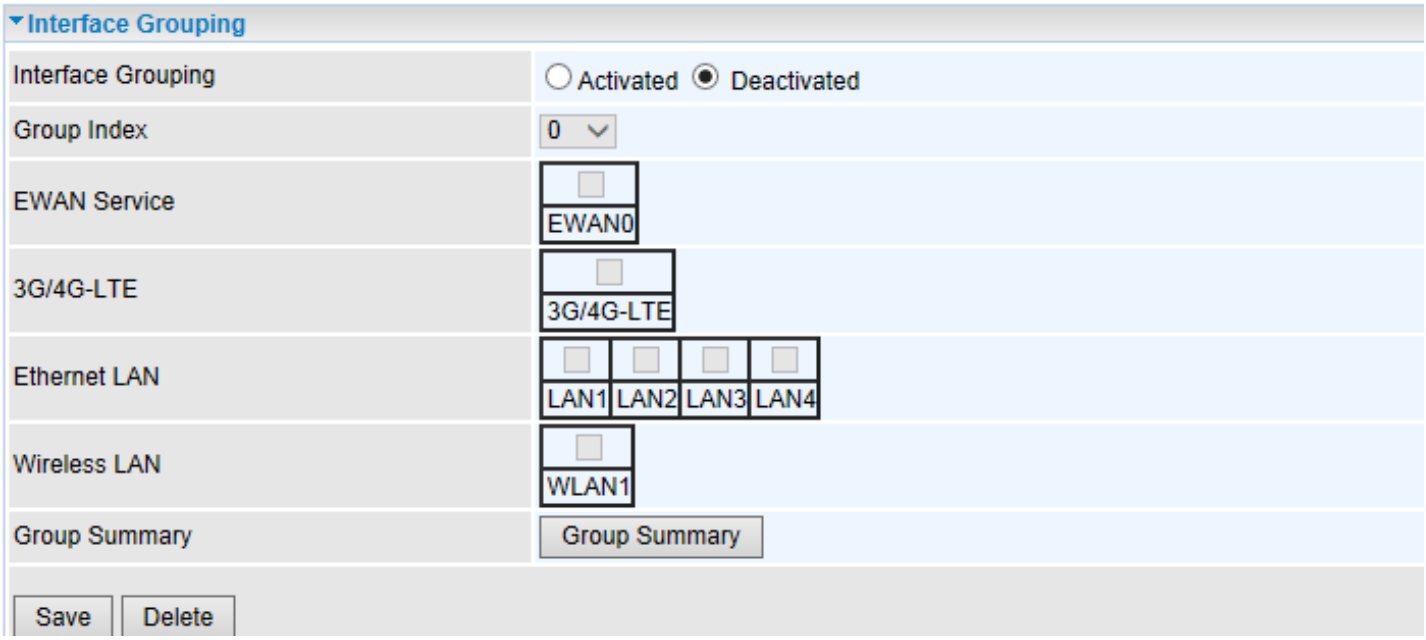
**Protocol ID:** Set the protocol ID type of packets that you want to filter (TCP, UDP, ICMP, and IGMP).

**Priority:** Select to prioritize the traffic which the rule categorizes, High or Low.

## Interface Grouping

Interface grouping is a function to group interfaces, known as VLAN. A Virtual LAN, commonly known as a VLAN, is a group of hosts with the common set of requirements that communicate as if they were attached to the same broadcast domain, regardless of the physical location. A VLAN has the same attributes as a physical LAN, but it allows for end stations to be grouped together even if they are not located on the same network switch. Similarly, they may also have been split into two different groups, even if they are on the same switch.

Each group will perform as an independent network. To support this feature, you must create mapping groups with appropriate LAN and WAN interfaces using the **Save** button.




**Interface Grouping:** Select **Yes** to enable Interface Grouping feature.

**Group Index:** The index number indicating the current group ranging from 0 to 15.

**EWAN Service:** The available EWAN interface. Move to Interface Setup to add other EWAN interface.

**3G/4G-LTE:** The available 3G/4G-LTE interfaces.

**Ethernet LAN:** The available Ethernet interfaces.

**Wireless LAN:** The available wireless interfaces.

**Group Summary:** Click on **Group Summary** button to check current grouping information.

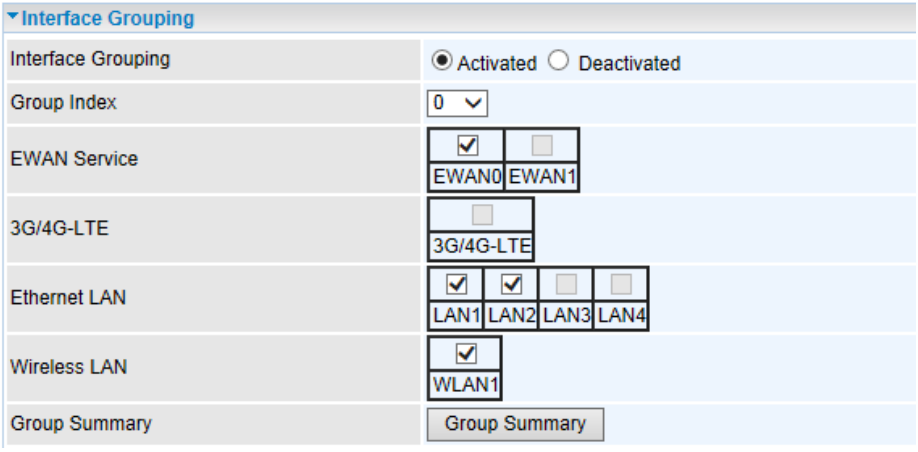
## Example: Create two EWAN services, Service0 (PPPoE) and Service1 (Dynamic).

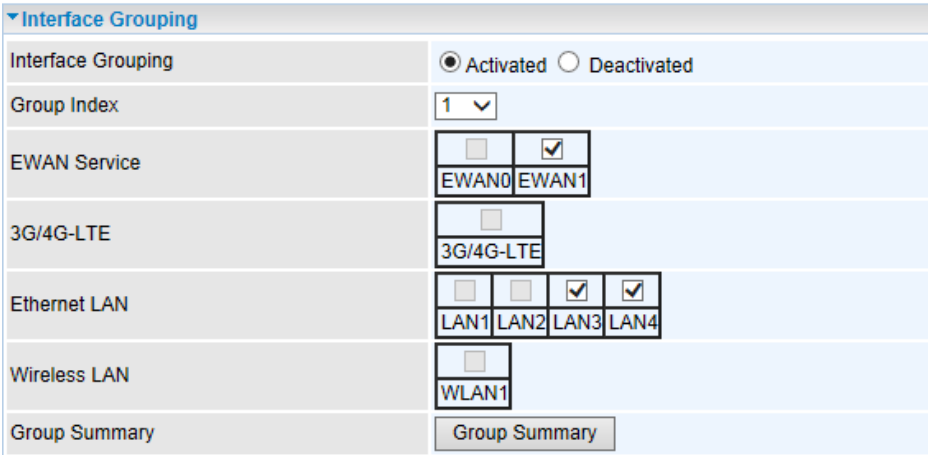
Service Information Summary

| WAN 0 | Active | ISP | IP Address |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | Yes | PPPoE | Dynamic |
| 1 | Yes | Dynamic | Dynamic |
| 2 | No | Bridge | N/A |
| 3 | No | Bridge | N/A |
| 4 | No | Bridge | N/A |
| 5 | No | Bridge | N/A |
| 6 | No | Bridge | N/A |
| 7 | No | Bridge | N/A |

You are going to group the ports and services into two working group, as shown below.

| Group Index | Group Port |
|---|---|
| 0 | EWAN0,LAN1, LAN2, WLAN1 |
| 1 | EWAN1, LAN3, LAN4 |




Click **Group Summary** to show the configuration results.

Interface Grouping

| Group ID | Group port |
|---|---|
| 0 | wan0_0,e1,e2,w1 |
| 1 | wan0_1,e3,e4 |

## Port Isolation

Port isolation is to prevent LAN (Wired or Wireless) devices, e.g. PC, Notebook, to associate or communicate with each other devices. By default, all ports (LAN port and WLAN port) are sharing one group, and devices in all these ports can have access to each other.

**NOTE: The maximum WLAN (Wireless SSID) is up to 4. By default, only a SSID is being activated.**

Port Isolation

| Port Group | Ethernet LAN | | | | Wireless LAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LAN1 | LAN2 | LAN3 | LAN4 | WLAN1 |
| Group 1 | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ | ☑ |
| Group 2 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Group 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Group 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Group 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Group 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Group 7 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Group 8 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

Save

The most typical one example is to isolate all port from each other shown below. Each port has its own group; under this circumstance, devices connected to each port have no access to other devices connected to other ports. This is a special example, and users can change the settings to determine how the ports are belonged to the group.

Port Isolation

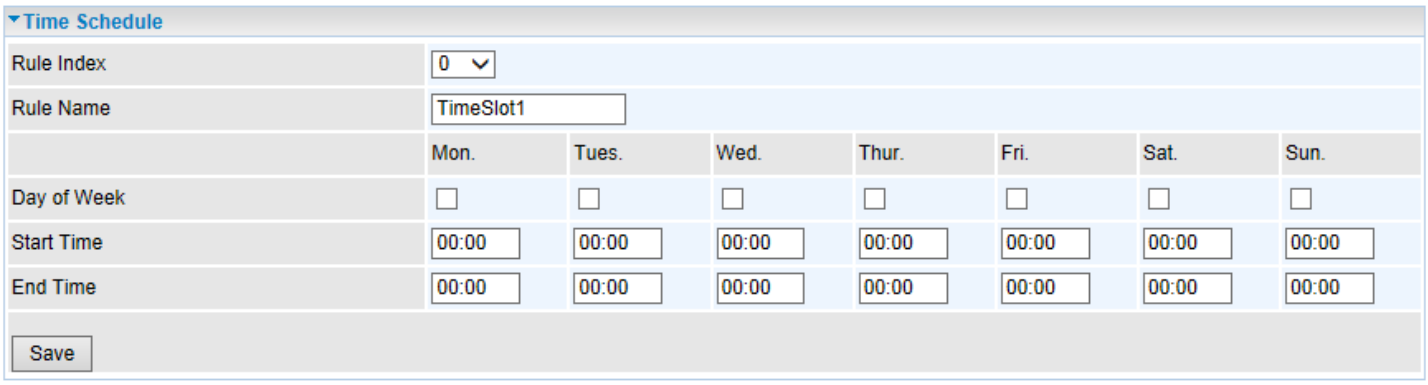
| Port Group | Ethernet LAN | | | | Wireless LAN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | LAN1 | LAN2 | LAN3 | LAN4 | WLAN1 |
| Group 1 | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Group 2 | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Group 3 | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Group 4 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ | ☐ |
| Group 5 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☑ |
| Group 6 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Group 7 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |
| Group 8 | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ | ☐ |

Save

## Time Schedule

The Time Schedule supports up to **16** timeslots which helps you to manage your Internet connection. In each time profile, you may schedule specific day(s) i.e. Monday through Sunday to restrict or allowing the usage of the Internet by users or applications.

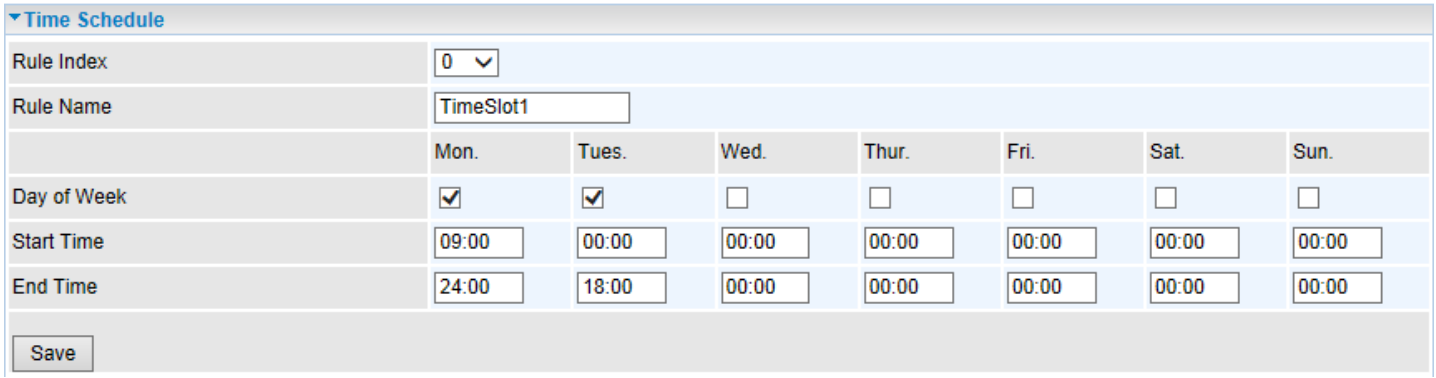
This Time Schedule correlates closely with router's time, since router does not have a real time clock on board; it uses the Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) to get the current time from an SNTP server from the Internet.



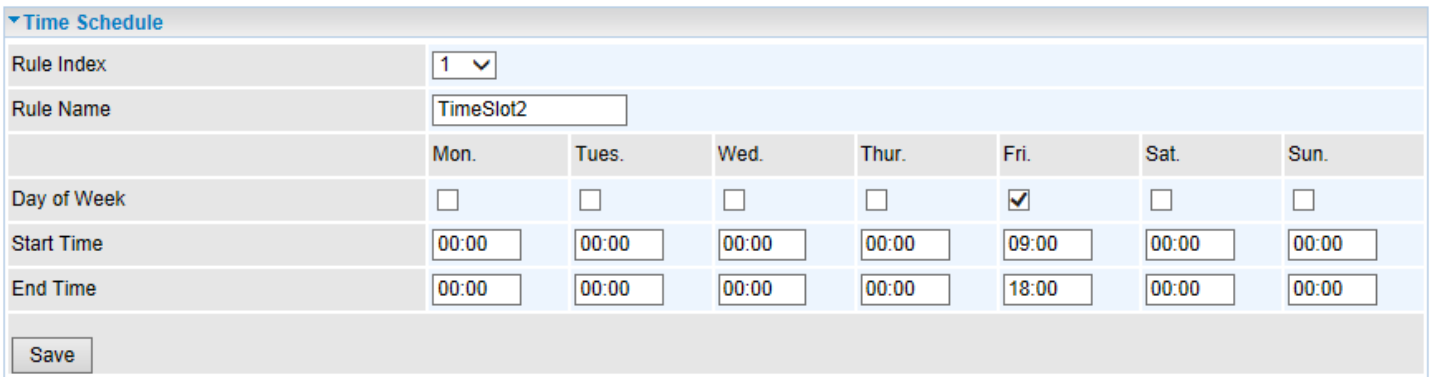

**Time Index:** The rule index (0-15) for identifying each timeslot.

**Name:** User-defined identification for each time period.

**Day of Week / Start Time / End Time:** Mon. to Sun. Specify the time interval for each timeslot from "Day of Week". For example, user can add a timeslot named "TimeSlot1" which features a period from 9:00 of Monday to 18:00 of Tuesday.

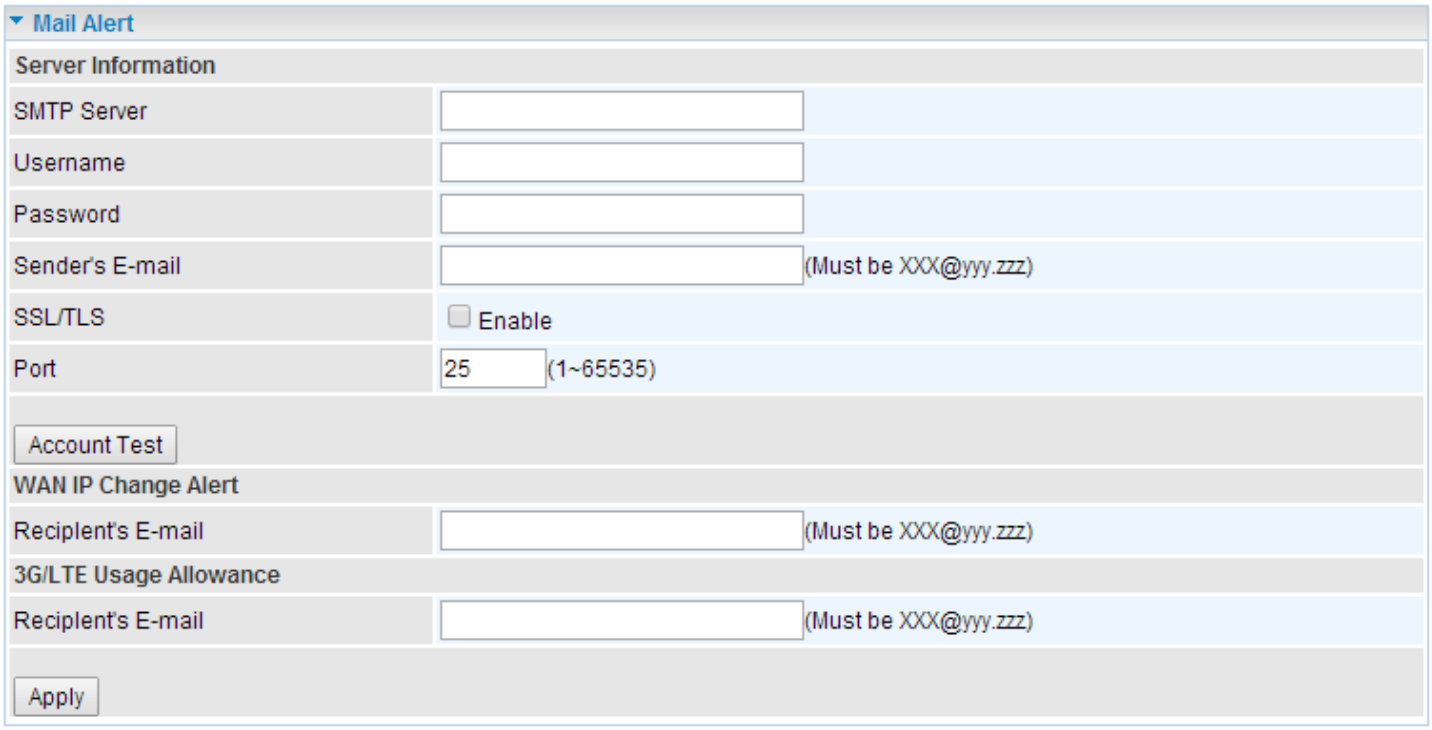



Another TimeSlot2 spanning from 09:00 to 18:00 of Friday



## Mail Alert

Mail alert is designed to keep system administrator or other relevant personnel alerted of any unexpected events that might have occurred to the network computers or server for monitoring efficiency. With this alert system, appropriate solutions may be tackled to fix problems that may have arisen so that the server can be properly maintained.




**SMTP Server:** Enter the SMTP server that you would like to use for sending emails.

**Username:** Enter the username of your email account to be used by the SMTP server.

**Password:** Enter the password of your email account.

**Sender's Email:** Enter your email address.

**SSL/TLS:** check to whether to enable SSL/TLS encryption feature.

**Port:** The port, default is 25.

**Account Test:** Press this button to test the connectivity and feasibility to your sender's e-mail.

**Recipient's Email (WAN IP Change Alert):** Enter the email address that will receive the alert message once a WAN IP change has been detected.

**Recipient's Email (3G/LTE Usage Allowance):** Enter the email address that will receive the alert message once the 3G over Usage Allowance occurs.

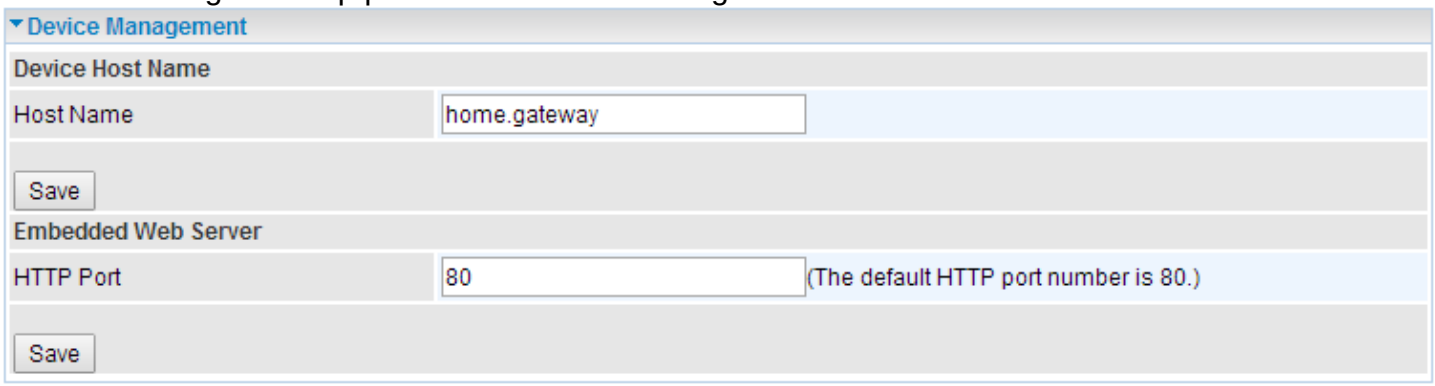
# Access Management

Access Management offers **Device Management**, **SNMP**, **Syslog**, **Universal Plug & Play**, **Dynamic DNS**, **Access Control**, **Packet Filter**, **CWMP(TR-069)**, **Parental Control** and **SAMBA & FTP Server**.

## Device Management

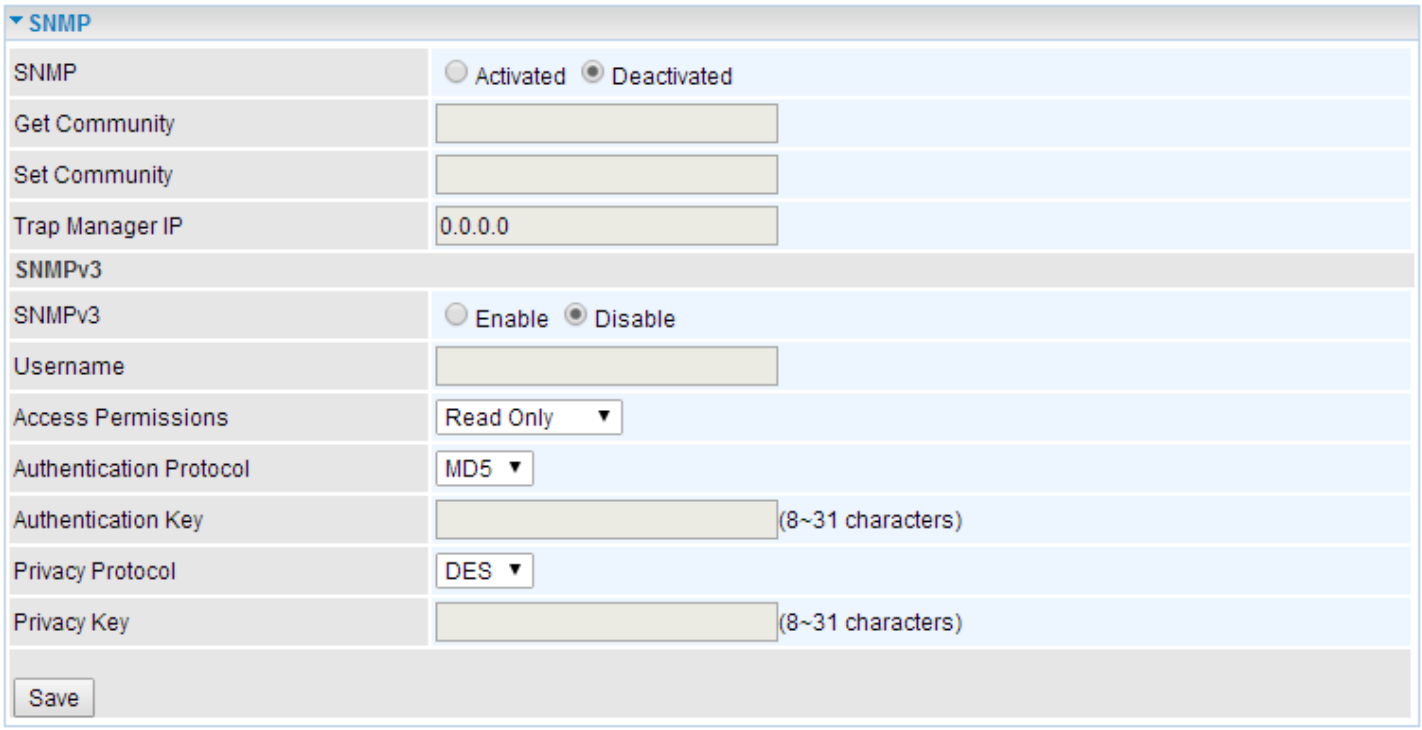
Device management offers users a way to change the embedded web server accessing port, default 80.

User can change the http port to 8080 or something else here.



## SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) is a protocol used for exchanging management information between network devices. SNMP is a member of the TCP/IP protocol suite. RidgeWave 6300NEL serves as a SNMP agent which allows a manager station to manage and monitor the router through the network.




**SNMP:** Select to enable SNMP feature.

**Get Community:** Type the Get Community, which is the password for the incoming Get-and-GetNext requests from the management station.

**Set Community:** Type the Set Community, which is the password for incoming Set requests from the management station.

**Trap Manager IP:** Enter the IP of the server receiving the trap message (when some exception occurs) sent by this SNMP agent.

**SNMPv3:** Enable to activate the SNMPv3.

**User Name:** Enter the name allowed to access the SNMP agent.

**Access Permissions:** Set the access permissions for the user; RO--read only and RW--read and writer.

**Authentication Protocol:** Select the authentication protocol, MD5 and SHA. SNMP agent can communicate with the manager station through authentication and encryption to secure the message exchange. Set the authentication and encryption information here and below.

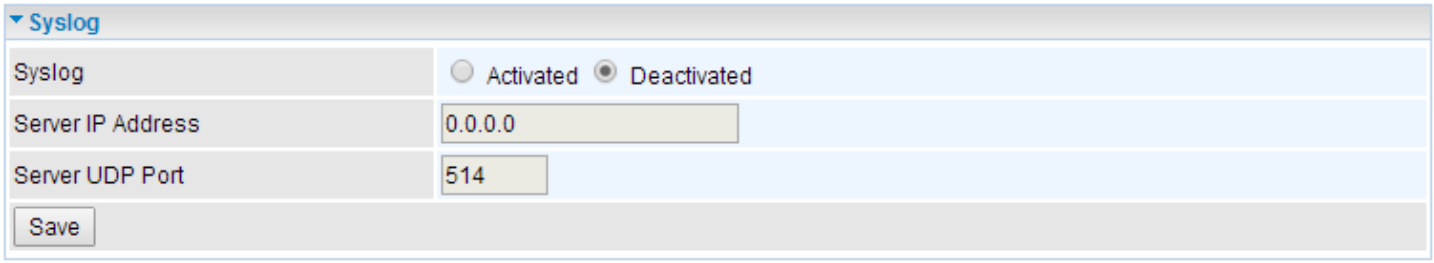
**Authentication Key:** Set the authentication key, 8-31 characters.

**Privacy Protocol:** Select the privacy mode, DES and AES.

**Privacy Key:** Set the privacy key, 8-31 characters.

## Syslog

This Syslog allows users to set up an isolated external/remote syslog server to receive system logs from the router for convenient view.




**Remote Log:** Select whether to activate to use remote syslog service.

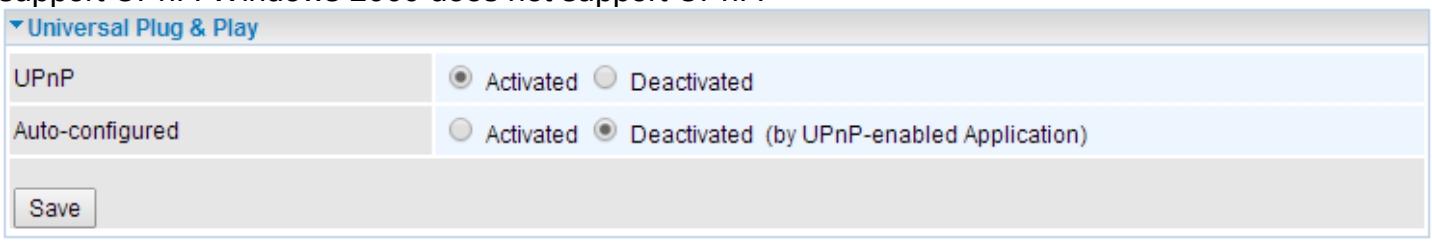
**Server IP Address:** Enter your syslog server IP address.

**Server UDP Port:** The syslog service UDP port, default is 514.

## Universal Plug & Play

UPnP offers peer-to-peer network connectivity for PCs and other network devices, along with control and data transfer between devices. UPnP offers many advantages for users running NAT routers through UPnP NAT Traversal, and on supported systems makes tasks such as port forwarding much easier by letting the application control the required settings, removing the need for the user to control advanced configuration of their device.

Both the user's Operating System and the relevant application must support UPnP in addition to the router. Windows XP and Windows ME natively support UPnP (when the component is installed), and Windows 98 users may install the Internet Connection Sharing client from Windows XP in order to support UPnP. Windows 2000 does not support UPnP.



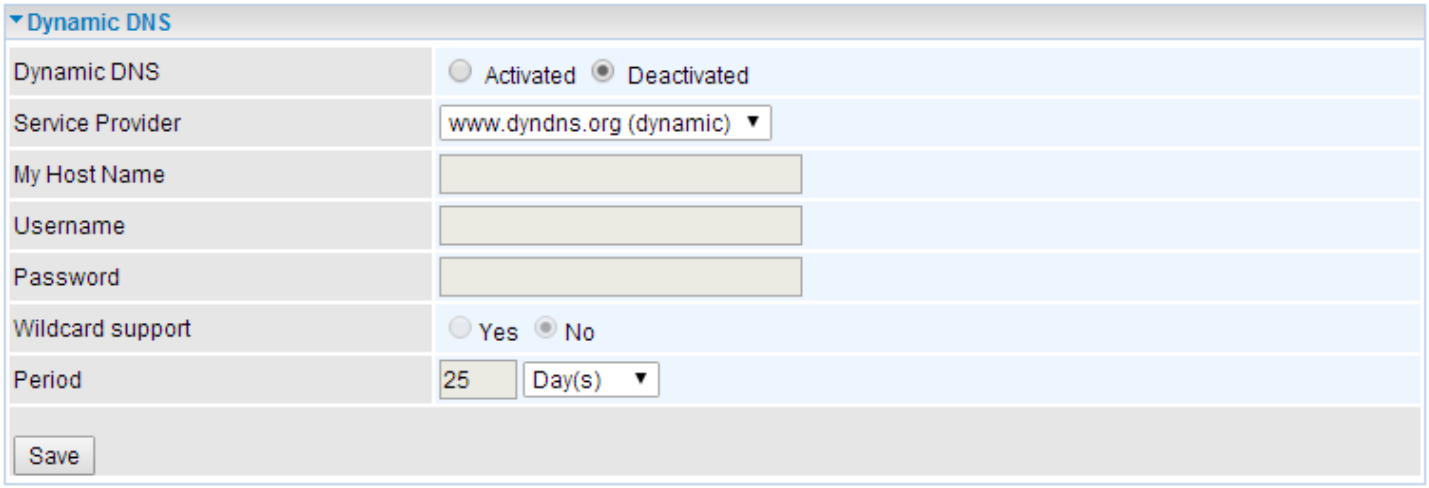

**UPnP:** Select this checkbox to activate UPnP. Be aware that anyone could use an UPnP application to open the web configuration's login screen without entering the RidgeWave 6300NEL's IP address

**Auto-configured:** Select this check box to allow UPnP-enabled applications to automatically configure the RidgeWave 6300NEL so that they can communicate through the RidgeWave 6300NEL, for example by using NAT traversal, UPnP applications automatically reserve a NAT forwarding port in order to communicate with another UPnP enabled device; this eliminates the need to manually configure port forwarding for the UPnP enabled application.

## Dynamic DNS

The Dynamic DNS function allows you to alias a dynamic IP address to a static hostname, allowing users whose ISP does not assign them a static IP address to use a domain name. This is especially useful for hosting servers via your internet connection, so that anyone wishing to connect to you may use your domain name, rather than having to use your dynamic IP address, which changes from time to time. This dynamic IP address is the WAN IP address of the router, which is assigned to you by your ISP.

Here users can register different WAN interfaces with different DNS(es). But note that first users have to go to the Dynamic DNS registration service provider to register an account.




**Dynamic DNS:** Select this check box to activate Dynamic DNS.

**Service Provider:** Select from drop-down menu for the appropriate service provider, for example: www.dyndns.org.

**My Host Name:** Type the domain name assigned to your RidgeWave 6300NEL by your Dynamic DNS provider.

**Username:** Type your user name.

**Password:** Type the password.

**Wildcard support:** Select this check box to enable DYNDNS Wildcard.

**Period:** Set the time period between updates, for the Router to exchange information with the DDNS server. In addition to updating periodically as per your settings, the router will perform an update when your dynamic IP address changes.

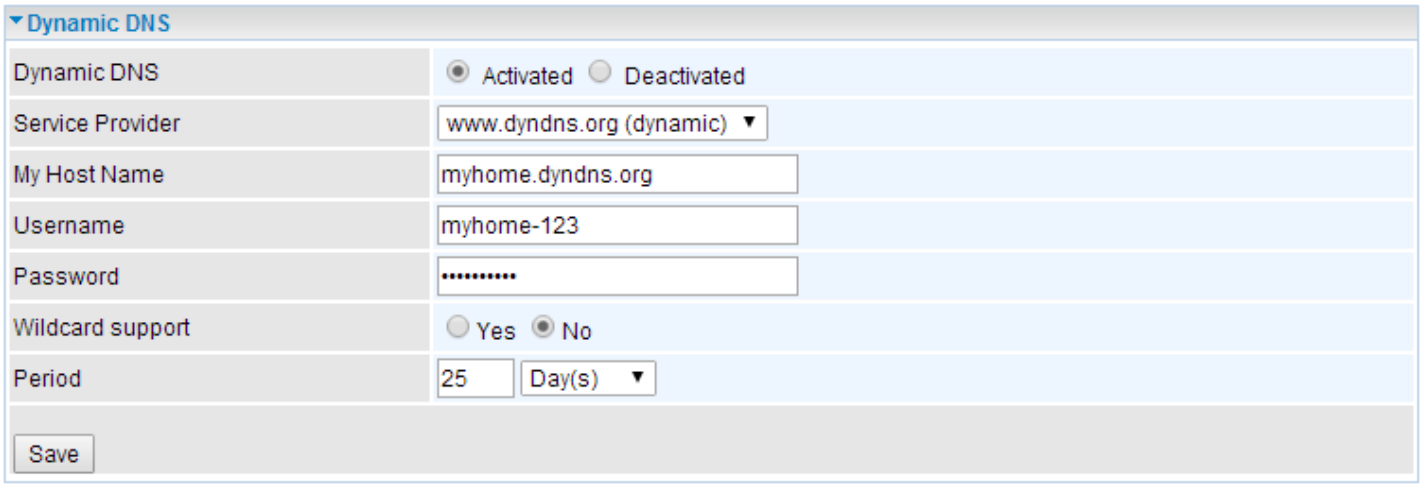
## Example: How to register a DDNS account

**Note** first users have to go to the Dynamic DNS registration service provider to register an account.

User ***test1*** register a Dynamic Domain Names in DDNS provider **http://www.dyndns.org/** .

My Host Name: myhome.dyndns.org

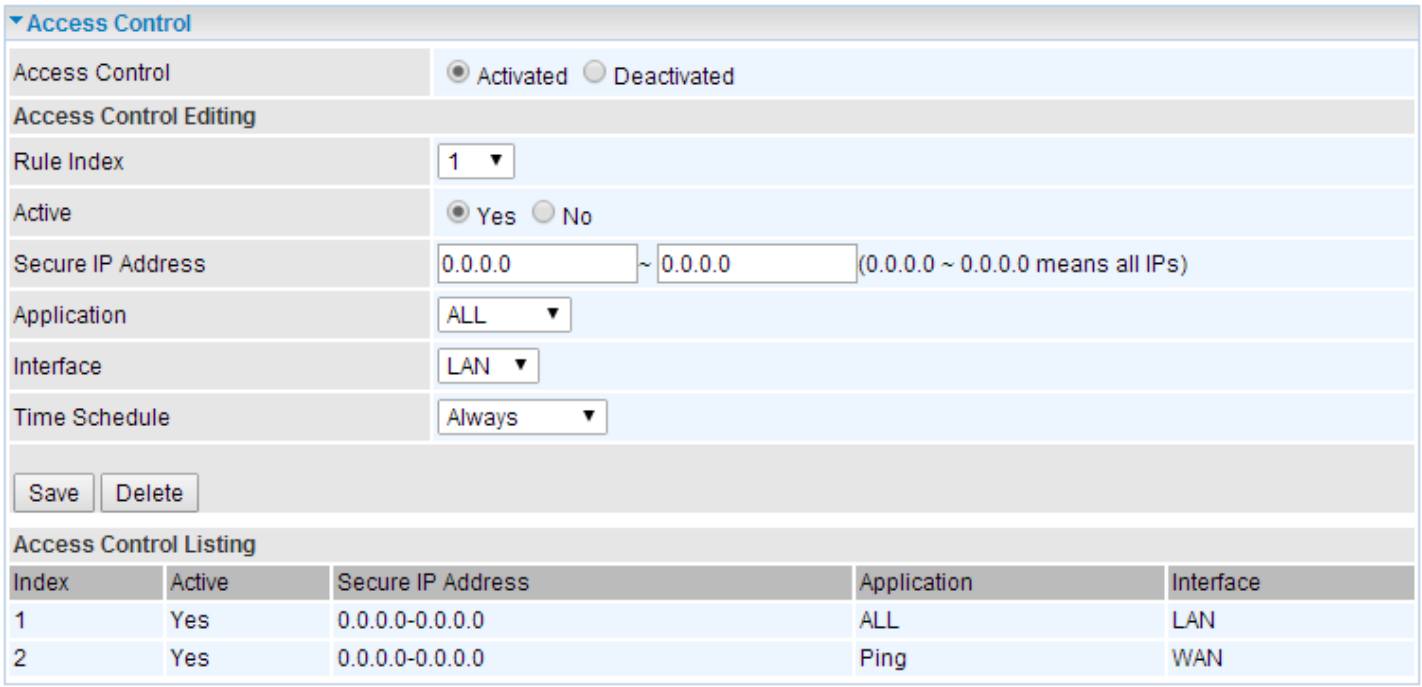
Using Username/Password myhome-123 / myhome-123, respectively.



## Access Control

Access Control Listing allows you to determine which services/protocols can access RidgeWave 6300NEL interface from which computers. It is a management tool aimed to allow IPs (set in secure IP address) to access specified embedded applications (Web, etc., user can set) through some specified interface (LAN, WAN or both). User can have an elaborate understanding in the examples below.

The maximum number of entries is **16**.




**Access Control:** Select whether to make Access Control function available.

**Rule Index:** The numerical indication of the rules

**Active:** Select to activate the rule.

**Secure IP Address:** The default 0.0.0.0 allows any client to use this service to manage the RidgeWave 6300NEL. Type an IP address range to restrict access to the client(s) without a matching IP address.

**Application:** Choose a service that you want to all access to all the secure IP clients. The drop-down menu lists all the common used applications.

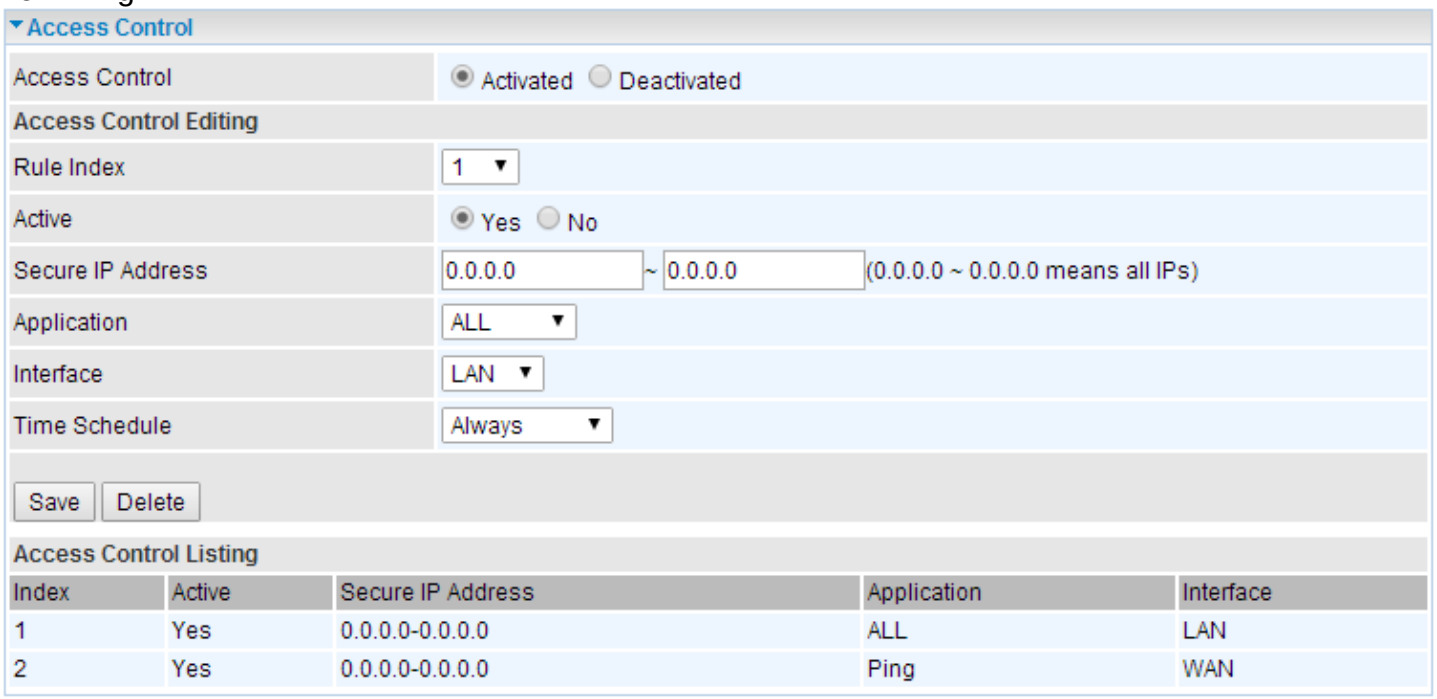
**Interface:** Select the access interface. Choices are **LAN**, **WAN** and **Both**.

By default, the “Access Control” has **two default rules**.

**Time Schedule:** Utilize time schedule to help to manage the rule.

(Continue to the Next Page)

**Default Rule 1:** (Index 1), a rule to allow only clients from LAN to have access to all embedded applications (Web, FTP, etc.). Under this situation, clients from WAN cannot access the router even from Ping.



Access Control

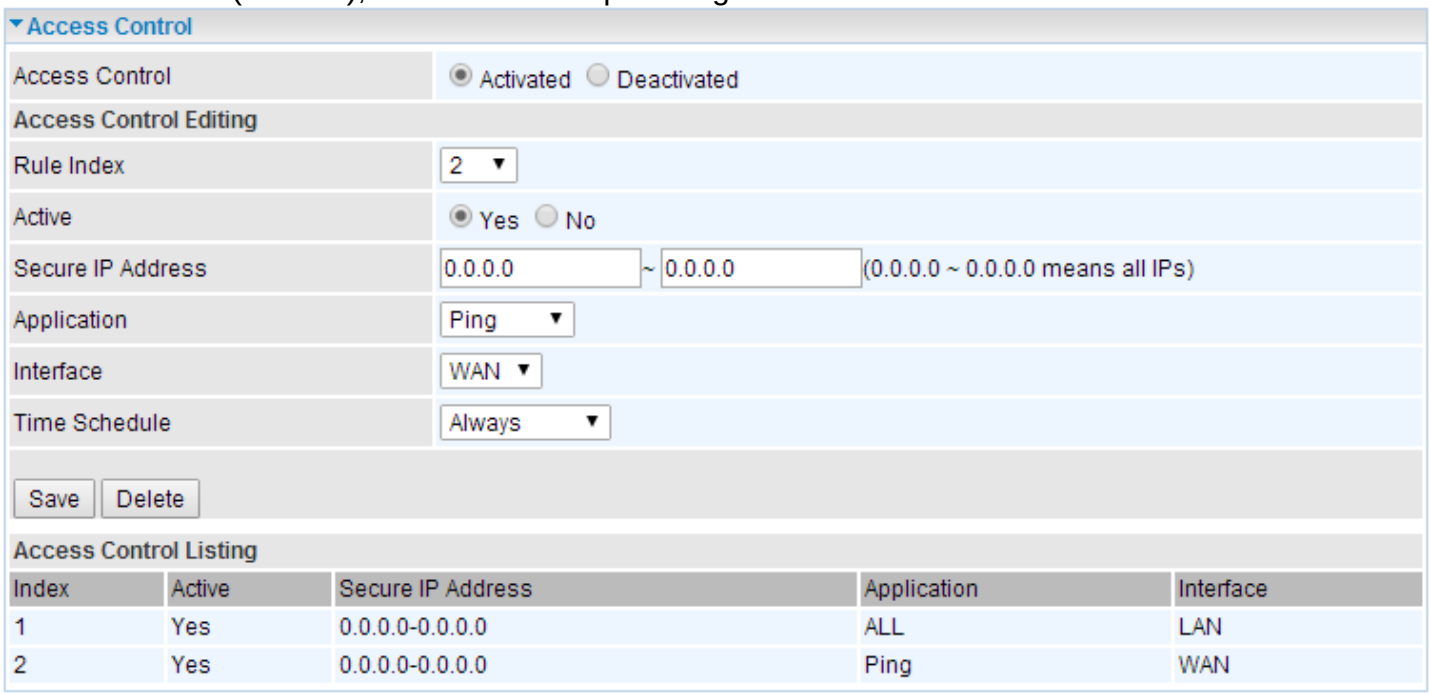
| | |
|---|---|
| Access Control | Activated / Deactivated |
| **Access Control Editing** | |
| Rule Index | 1 |
| Active | Yes / No |
| Secure IP Address | 0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0 means all IPs) |
| Application | ALL |
| Interface | LAN |
| Time Schedule | Always |

Save Delete

**Access Control Listing**

| Index | Active | Secure IP Address | Application | Interface |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Yes | 0.0.0.0-0.0.0.0 | ALL | LAN |
| 2 | Yes | 0.0.0.0-0.0.0.0 | Ping | WAN |

**Default Rule 2:** (Index 2), an ACL rule to open Ping to WAN side.



Access Control

| | |
|---|---|
| Access Control | Activated / Deactivated |
| **Access Control Editing** | |
| Rule Index | 2 |
| Active | Yes / No |
| Secure IP Address | 0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0 ~ 0.0.0.0 means all IPs) |
| Application | Ping |
| Interface | WAN |
| Time Schedule | Always |

Save Delete

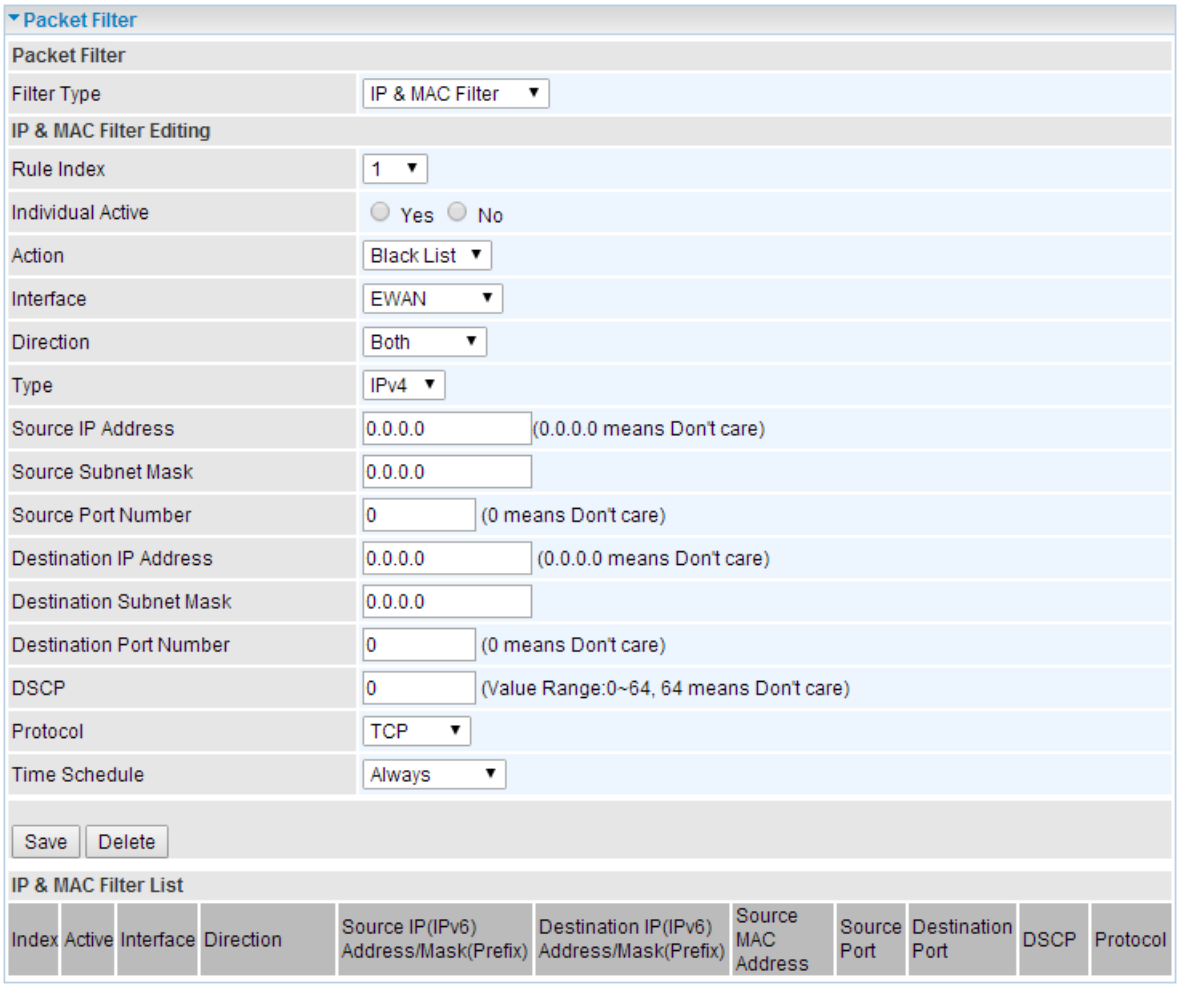
**Access Control Listing**

| Index | Active | Secure IP Address | Application | Interface |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Yes | 0.0.0.0-0.0.0.0 | ALL | LAN |
| 2 | Yes | 0.0.0.0-0.0.0.0 | Ping | WAN |

# Packet Filter

You can filter the packages by MAC address, IP address, Protocol, Port number and Application or URL.

## ❖ Packet Filter - IP & MAC Filter




### Packet Filter

**Filter Type:** There are three types "**IP & MAC Filter**", "**Application Filter**", and "**URL Filter**" that user can select for this filter rule. Here we set **IP & MAC Filter**.

### IP & MAC Filter Editing

**Rule Index:** The numerical indication of the rules.

**Individual Active:** Select **Yes** to activate the rule.

**Action:** This is how to deal with the packets matching the rule. Allow please select White List or block selecting Black List.

**Interface:** Select which interface the rule will be applied to.

**Direction:** Select if the rule applies to outgoing packets, incoming packets or both directions.

**Type:** Choose type of field you want to specify to monitor. Select "IPv4" for IPv4 address, port number and protocol. Select "IPv6" for IPv6 address, port number and protocol. Select "MAC" for MAC address.

**Source IP Address:** The source IP address of packets to be monitored.  0.0.0.0 means "Don't care".

**Source Subnet Mask:** Enter the subnet mask of the source network.

**Source Port Number:** The source port number of packets to be monitored. 0 means “Don’t care”.

**Destination IP Address:** The destination IP address of packets to be monitored. 0.0.0.0 means “Don’t care”.

**Destination Subnet Mask:** Enter the subnet mask of the destination network.

**Destination Port Number:** This is the Port that defines the application. (E.g. HTTP is port 80.)

**DSCP:** DSCP: Differentiated Services Code Point, it is recommended that this option be configured by an advanced user or keep 0. (0 means Don’t care.)

**Protocol:** Specify the packet type (TCP, UDP, ICMP, and ICMPv6) that the rule applies to.

**Time Schedule:** Utilize time schedule to help to manage the rule.

## IP/MAC Filter Listing

**#:** Item number**.**

**Active:** Whether the connection is currently active.

**Interface:** show the interface the rule applied to.

**Direction:** show the direction the rule applied to.

**Source IP (IPv6) Address/Mask (Prefix):** The source IP address or range of packets to be monitored.

**Destination IP (IPv6) Address/Mask (Prefix):** This is the destination subnet IP address.

**Source MAC Address:** show the MAC address of the rule applied.

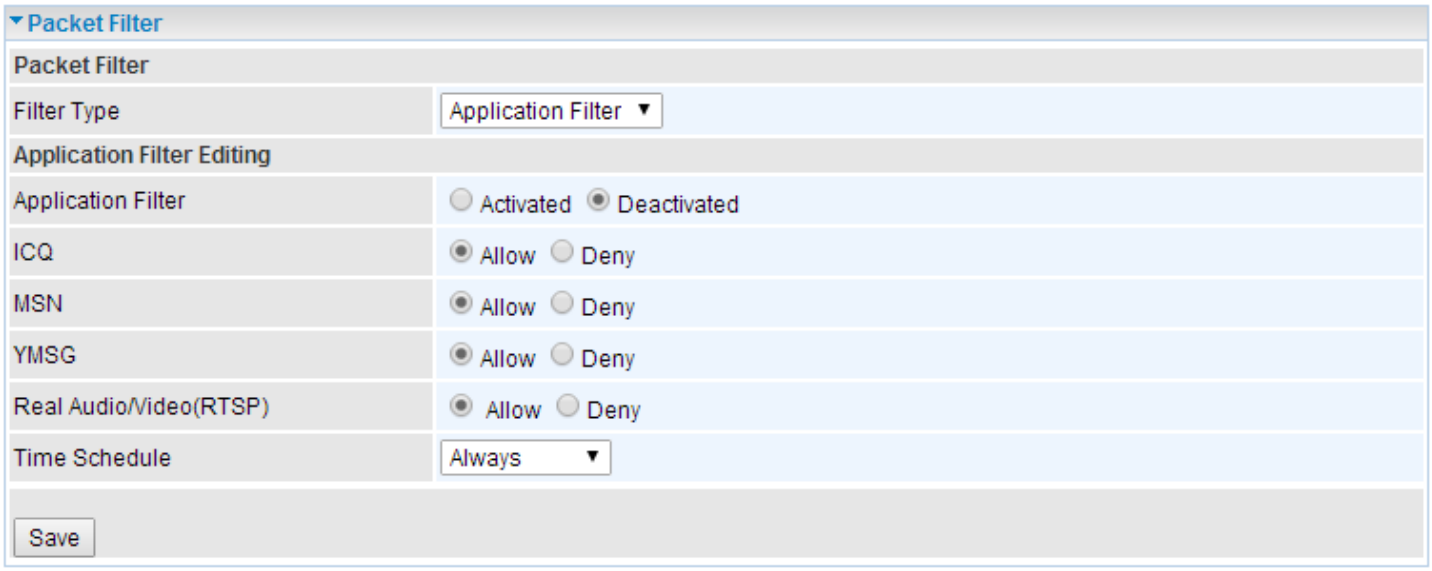
**Source Port:** The source port number of packets to be monitored.

**Destination Port:** This is the Port or Port Ranges that defines the application.

**DSCP:** show the set DSCP.

**Protocol:** It is the packet protocol type used by the application. Select either **TCP** or **UDP** or **ICMP or ICMPv6**

## ❖ Packet Filter - Application Filter




**Application Filter:** Select this option to Activated/Deactivated the Application filter.

**ICQ:** Select this option to Allow/Deny ICQ.

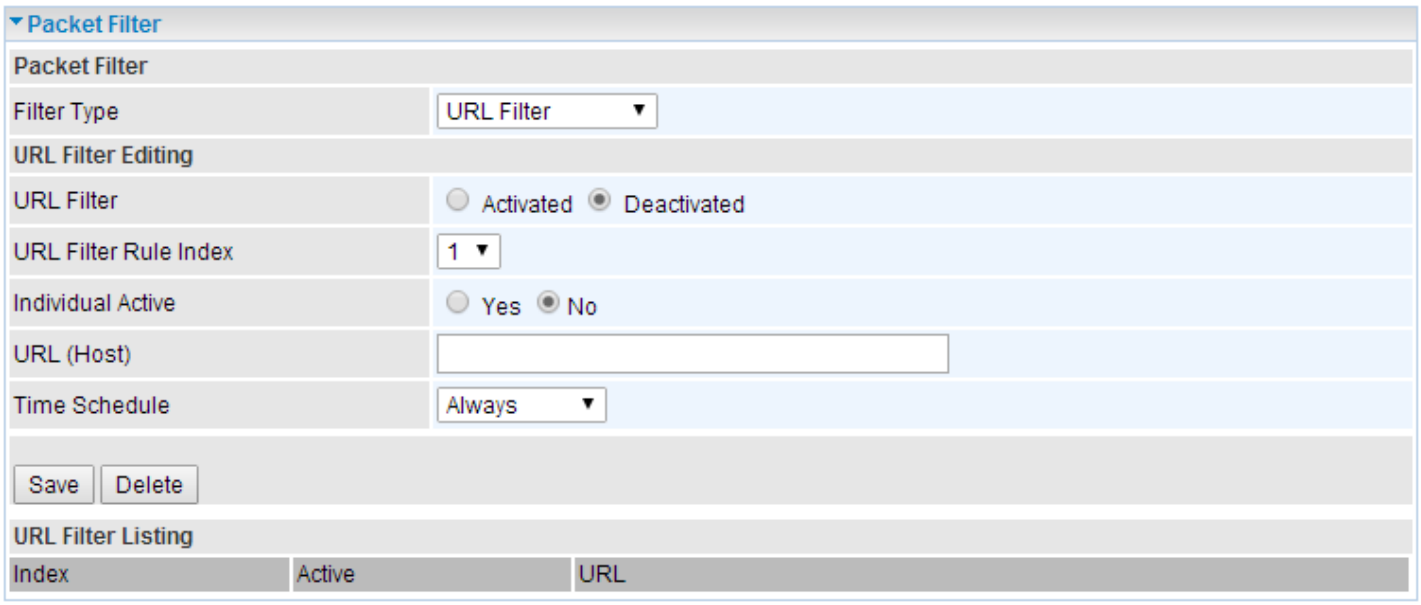
**MSN:** Select this option to Allow/Deny MSN.

**YMSG:** Select this option to Allow/Deny Yahoo messenger.

**Real Audio/Video (RTSP):** Select this option to Allow/Deny Real Audio/Video (RTSP).

**Time Schedule:** Utilize time schedule to help to manage the rule.

## ❖ Packet Filter - URL Filter




**URL Filter:** Select **Activated** to enable URL Filter.

**URL Filter Rule Index:** The numerical indication of the rules.

**Individual Active:** To give control to the specific URL access individually, for example, you want to prohibit access to www.yahoo.com, please first press Activated in “URL Filter” field, and also Yes in “Individual Active” field; if some time you want to allow access to this URL, you simply select No in individual active field. In a word, the command serves as a switch to the access of some specific URL with the filter on.

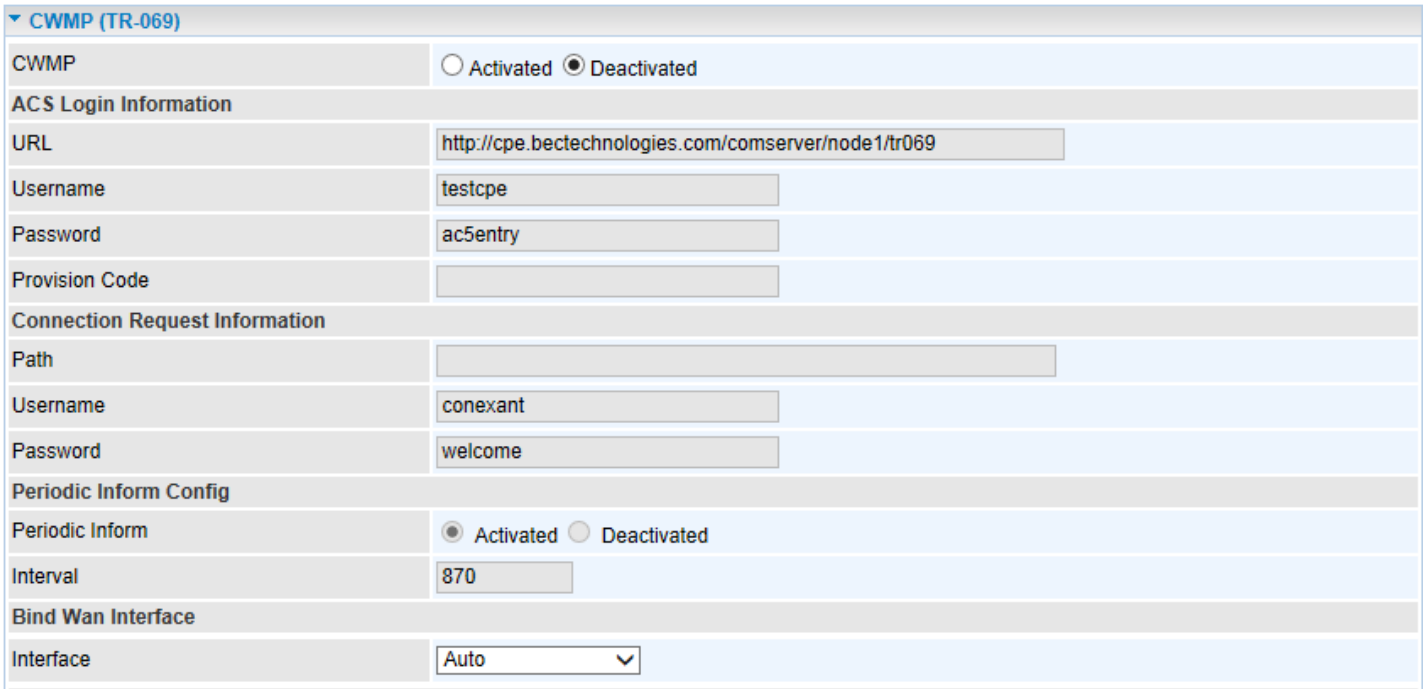
**URL (Host):** Specified URL which is prohibited from accessing.

**Time Schedule:** Utilize time schedule to help to manage the rule.

## CWMP (TR-069)

CWMP, short for CPE WAN Management Protocol, also called TR069 is a Broadband Forum technical specification entitled CPE WAN Management Protocol (CWMP). It defines an application layer protocol for remote management of end-user devices. It defines an application layer protocol for remote management of end-user devices.

As a bidirectional SOAP/HTTP based protocol it can provides the communication between customer premises equipment (CPE) and Auto Configuration Server (ACS). It includes both a safe configuration and the control of other CPE management functions within an integrated framework. In the course of the booming broadband market, the number of different internet access possibilities grew as well (e.g. modems, routers, gateways, set-top box, VoIP-phones).At the same time the configuration of this equipment became more complicated –too complicated for end-users. For this reason, TR-069 was developed. It provides the possibility of auto configuration of the access types. Using TR-069 the terminals can get in contact with the Auto Configuration Servers (ACS) and establish the configuration automatically and let ACS configure CPE automatically.




**CWMP:** Select activated to enable CWMP.

### ACS Login Information

**URL:** Enter the ACS server login URL.

**User Name:** Specify the ACS User Name for ACS authentication to the connection from CPE.

**Password:** Enter the ACS server login password.

### Connection Request Information

**Path:** Local path in HTTP URL for an ACS to make a Connection Request notification to the CPE.

**Username:** Username used to authenticate an ACS making a Connection Request to the CPE.

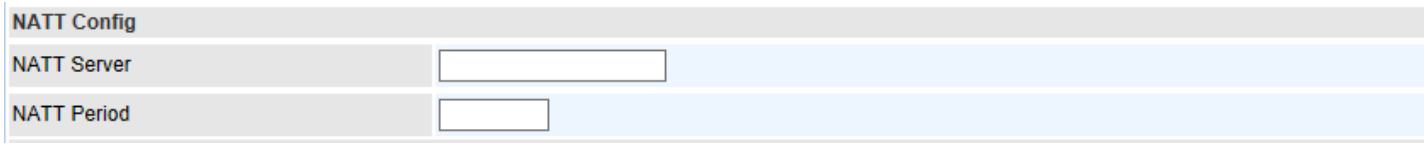
**Password:** Password used to authenticate an ACS making a Connection Request to the CPE.

## Periodic Inform Config

**Periodic Inform:** Select Activated to authorize the router to send an Inform message to the ACS automatically.

**Interval(s):** Specify the inform interval time (sec) which CPE used to periodically send inform message to automatically connect to ACS. When the inform interval time arrives, the CPE will send inform message to automatically connect to ACS.

## NATT Config - This is a proprietary feature provided by BEC. May leave them in blank, no configuration is required.

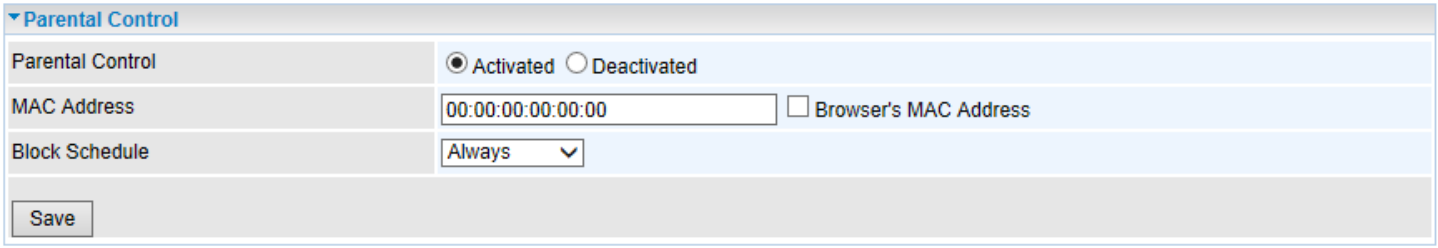



**NATT Server:** By BEC administrator only.

**NATT Period:** By BEC administrator only.

## Parental Control

With this feature, router can reject to provide **Internet** services to the specified computer during some specified time interval. This can be very useful for parents to give control to children using computer without restraint.



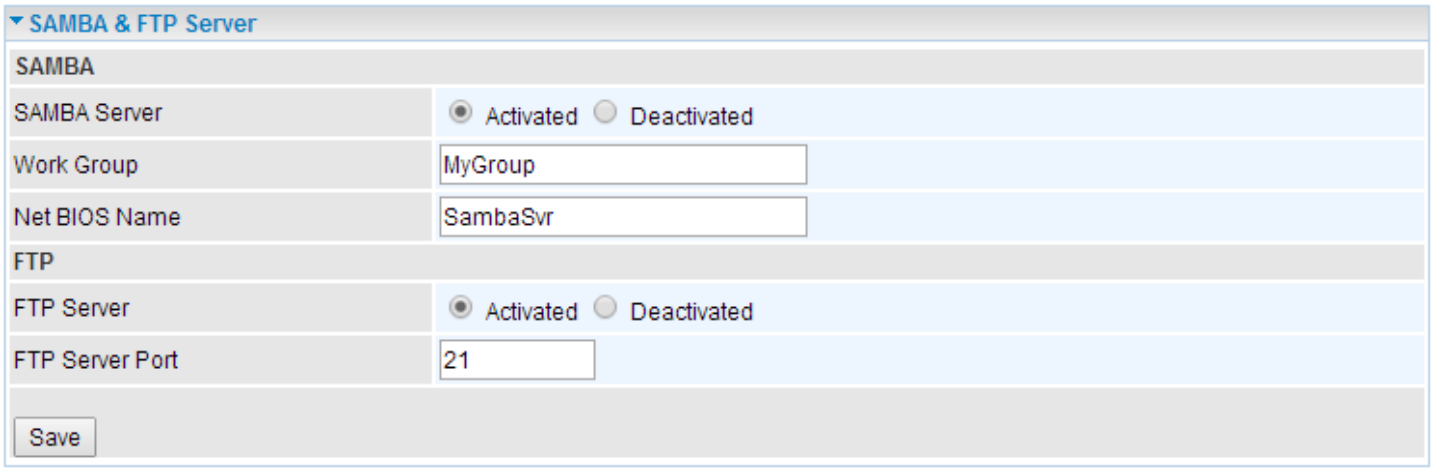

**Parent Control:** Select Activated to enable this feature.

**MAC Address:** Type the MAC address(es) you want to block to access the internet (access to the router is sustained). The format of MAC address could be: xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx . If you want to set restriction to the Browser PC, you can directly check the checkbox of Browser's MAC Address.

**Block Schedule:** Select a timeslot throughout which the above set MAC is restricted to access internet. See Time Schedule to set the exact timeslot.

## SAMBA & FTP Server

Samba and FTP are served as network sharing.




**SAMBA Server:** Activated to enable SAMBA sharing.

**Work Group:** The same mechanism like in Microsoft work group, please set the Work Group name.

**NetBIOS Name:** The sharing NetBIOS name.

**FTP Server:** Activated to enable FTP sharing.

**FTP Server Port:** Set the working port. Well-known one is 21. User can change it.

### SAMBA/FTP login account:

- **Default user:** admin/admin, it is the administrative user and a super user; it has the full authority of SAMBA /FTP access and operation permission of objects in SAMBA and FTP server.
- **New user:** users can create new user(s) to grant it (them) access and permission to the SAMBA & FTP server.

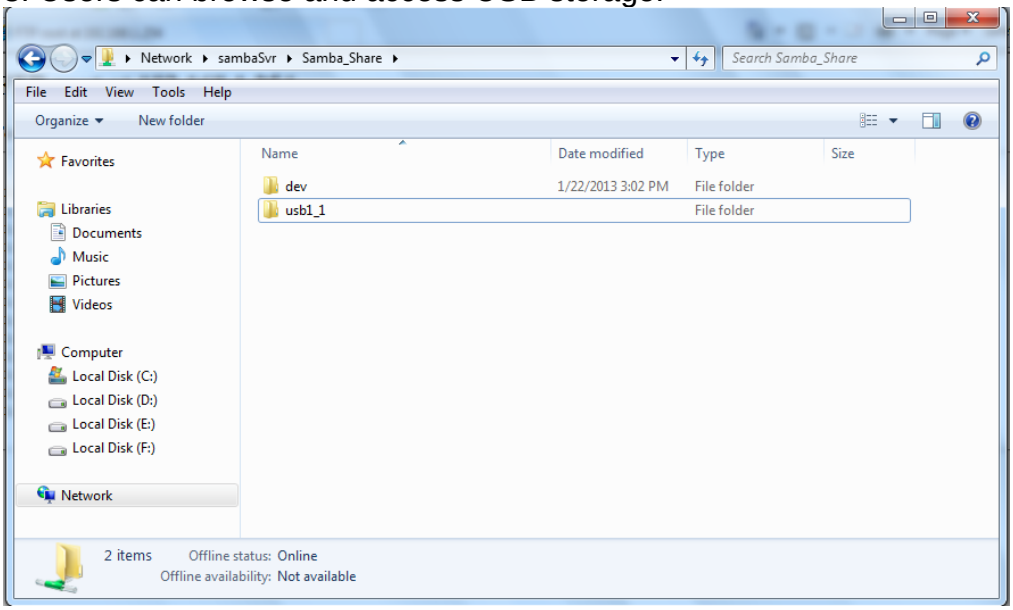
Please see User Management.

## Example: How to setup Samba

1. Go directly to Start > Run (enter \\192,168,1,254 (from LAN side), \\SambaSvr , but if you enter \\SambaSvr, please be sure your working PC is in the same workgroup as set in the samba server set above.)


2. Enter the Username and password.


3. Users can browse and access USB storage.



## Example: How to setup FTP：

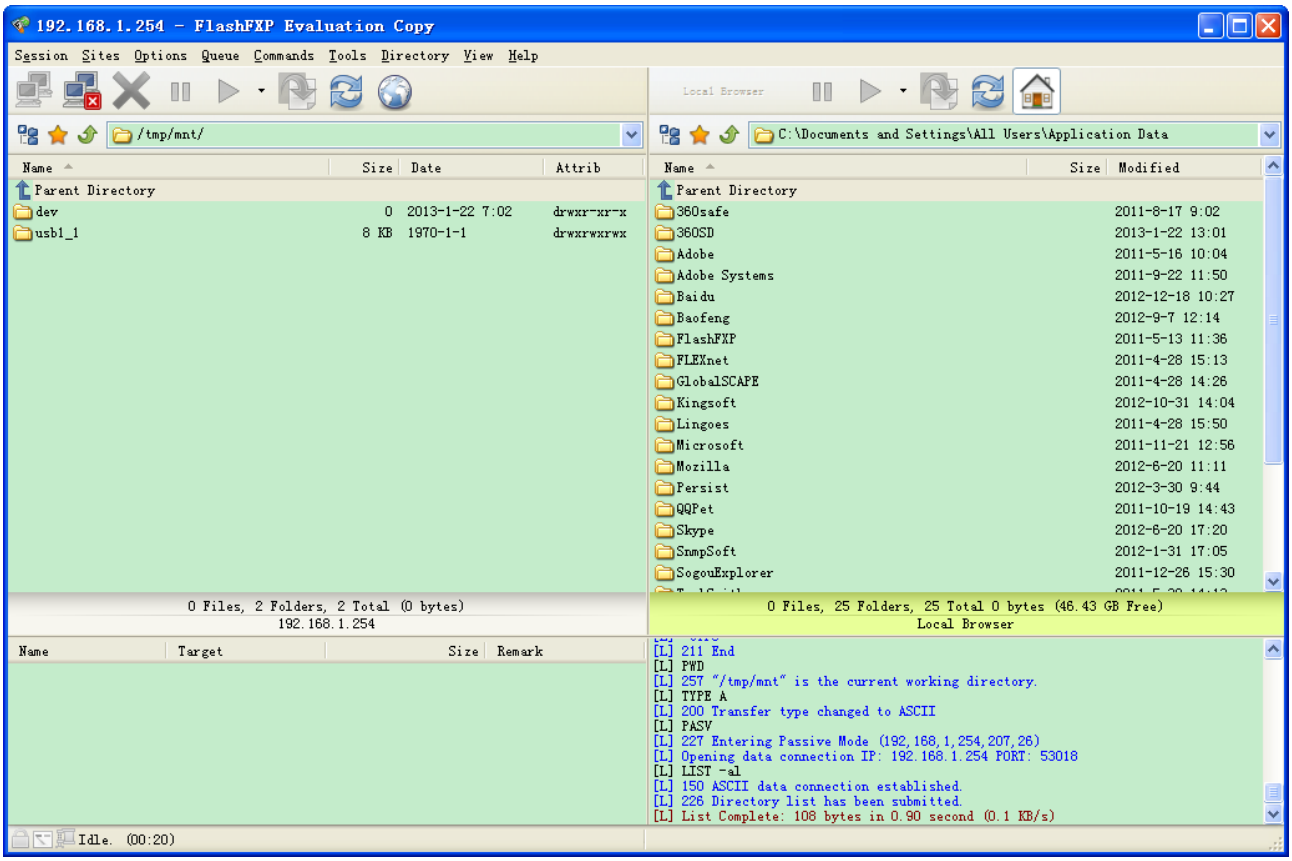
1. **Access via FTP tools**

Take popular FTP tool of FlashFXP for example:

1) Open FlashFXP

2) Create ftp sites (LAN IP / WAN IP, 192.168.1.254, and set the account, port).

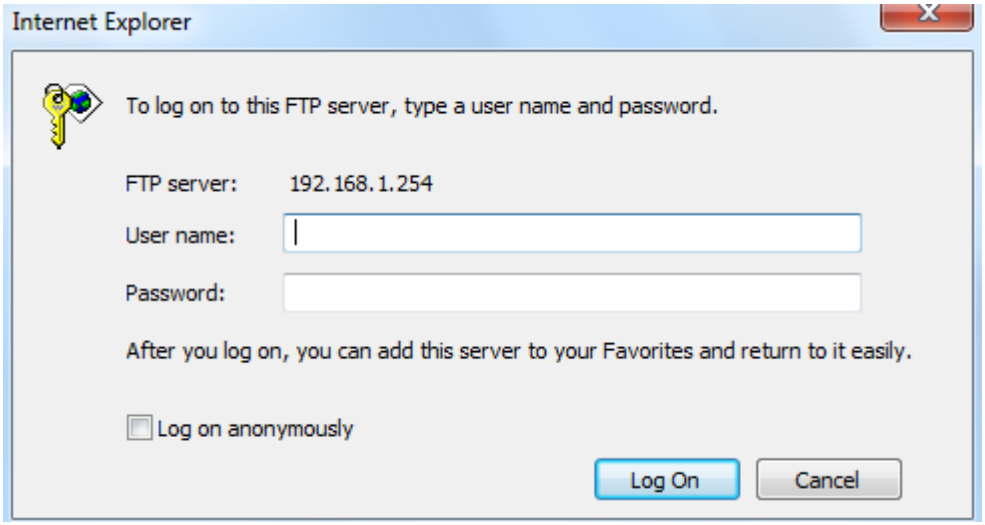
3) Connect to the ftp site.




2. **Web FTP access**

1) Enter [ftp://192.168.1.254](ftp://192.168.1.254) at the address bar of the web page.

2) Enter the account's username and password.



# Maintenance

Maintenance gives users the ability to maintain the device as well as examine the connectivity of the WAN connections, including **User Management**, **Time Zone**, **Firmware & Configuration**, **System Restart**, **Auto Reboot**, and **Diagnostic Tool.**

## User Management

User Management controls the Router Web GUI permission, FTP/SAMBA access to the specific account.

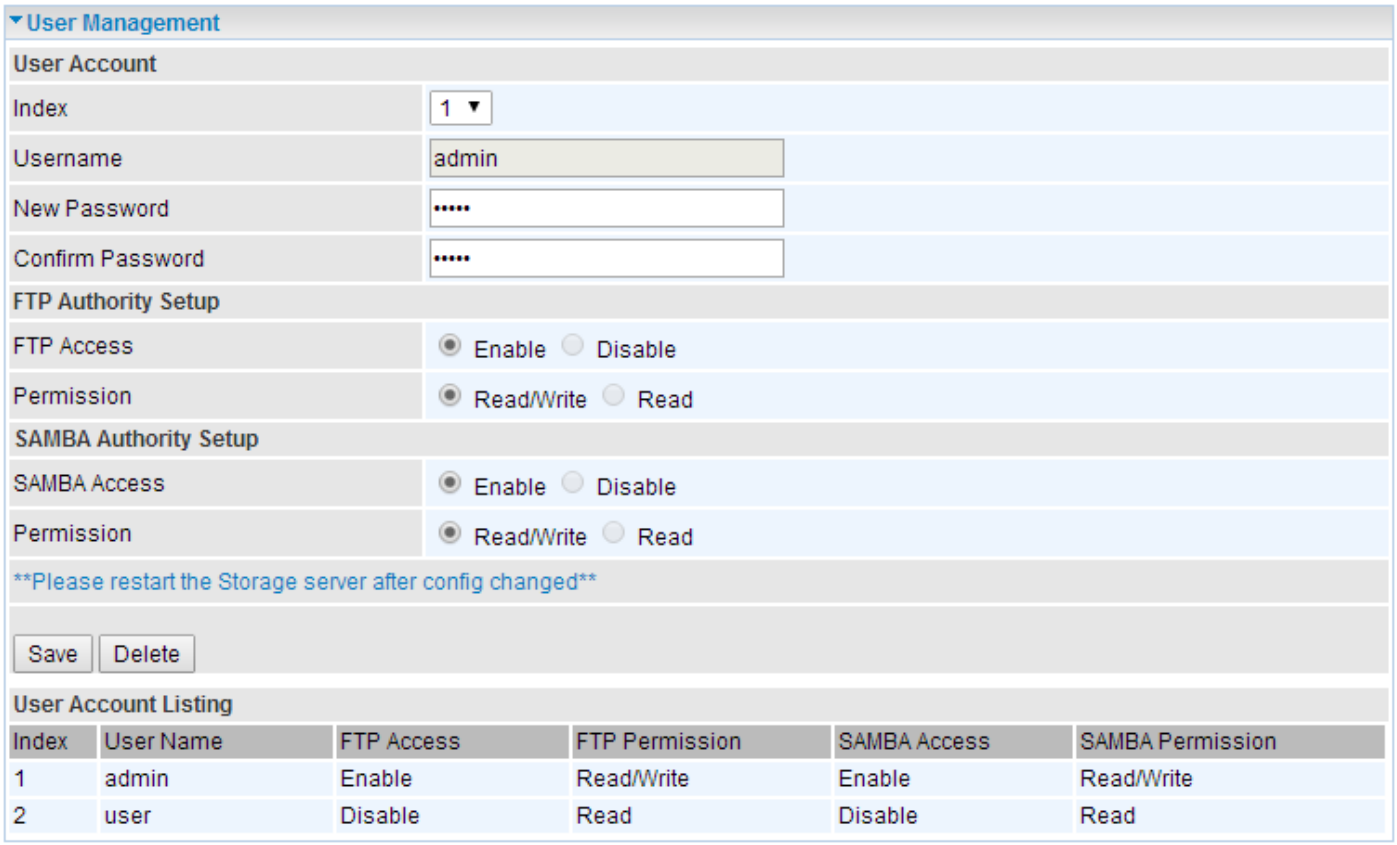
In factory setting, the default accounts are **admin/admin** and **user/user.** The default root account admin has been authorized to web access of router, Samba access, and FTP access. **user/user** or additional new guest accounts are equipment with limited access (specified by advanced users with admin account) to router web, and FTP/SAMBA . A total of **6** other accounts can be created to grant access to the access of Samba and FTP and web page (need to be specified).

**Note:** Please go to SAMBA & FTP Server to re-activate FTP and SAMBA server to enable the changes to the FTP and SAMBA account set here.

### ❖ Administrator Account

**admin/admin** is the root account provided by our router.

**Note: This username / password may vary by different Internet Service Providers.**




**User Setup**

**Index:** The numeric account indicator. The maximum entry is up to 8 accounts.

**User Name:** Administrator user name cannot be changed. .

**New Password:** Enter a new password for this user account.

**Confirmed Password:** Re-enter the new password again; you must enter the password exactly the same as in the previous field

## FTP Authority Setup

**FTP Access:** Enable to grant the user access to the FTP server.

**Permission:** Set the operation permission for the user, Read/Write or Read.

## SAMBA Authority

**SAMBA Access:** Enable to grant the user access to the SAMBA server.

**Permission:** Set the operation permission for the user, Read/Write or Read.

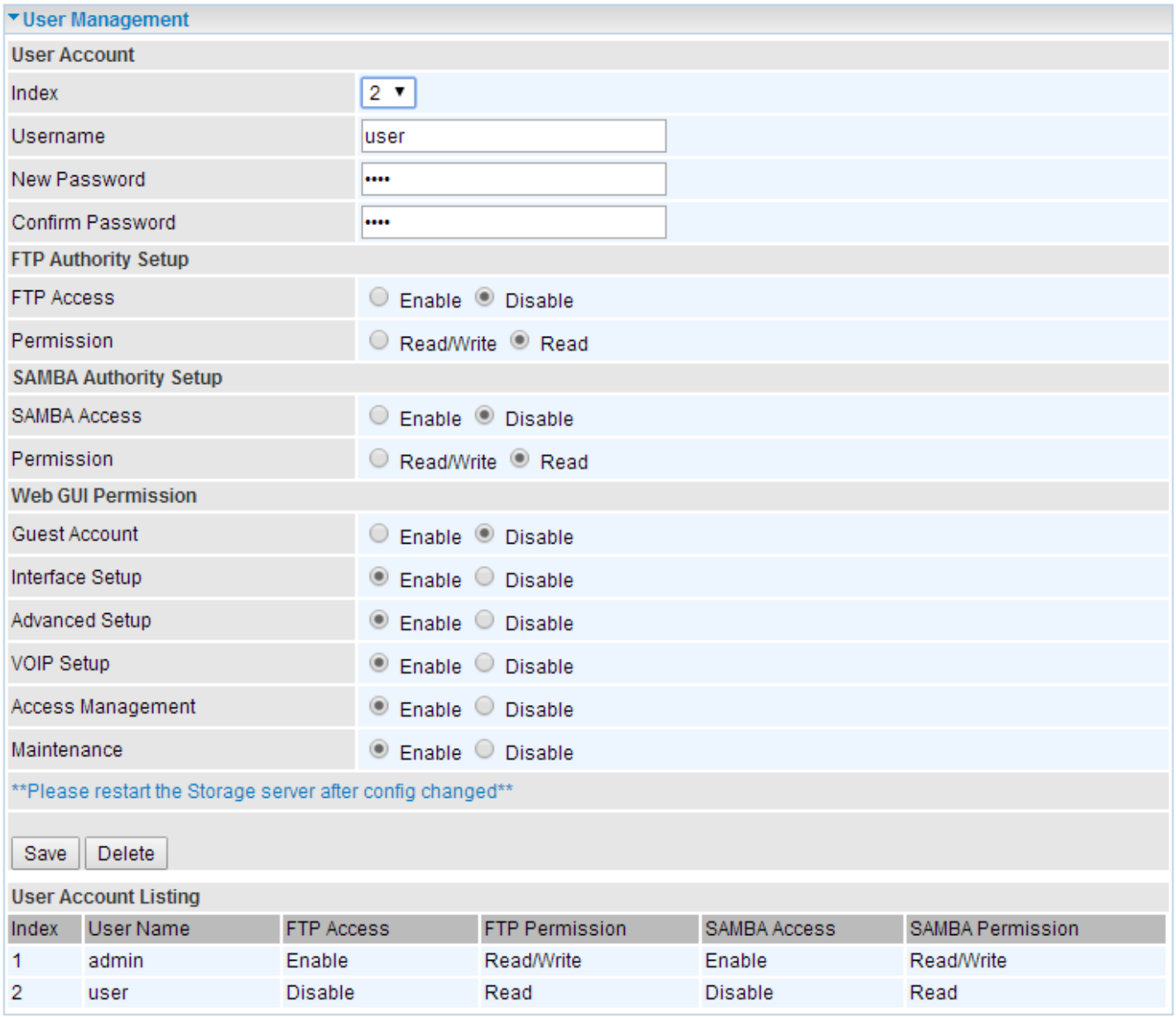
## Web GUI Permission

Login using the Administrator account, you will have the full accessibility to manage & control your RidgeWave 6300NEL device and can also create user accounts for others to control some of the open configuration settings.

## ❖ User or New Guest Accounts (Adding additional accounts)

**user/user** is the default user account username and password

**NOTE: This username / password can be changed at anytime, and default username /password may vary by different Internet Service Providers.**




### User Setup

**Index #:** The numeric account indicator. The maximum entry is up to 8.

**User Name:** Create account(s) user name for GUI management.

**New Password:** Enter a new password for this user account.

**Confirmed Password:** Re-enter the new password again; you must enter the password exactly the same as in the previous field

### FTP Authority Setup

**FTP Access:** Enable to grant the user access to the FTP server.

**Permission:** Set the operation permission for the user, Read/Write or Read.

## SAMBA Authority

**SAMBA Access:** Enable to grant the user access to the SAMBA server.

**Permission:** Set the operation permission for the user, Read/Write or Read.

## Web GUI Permission

**Guest Account:** Enable to create this new guest account.

**Interface Setup / Advanced Setup / Access Management Setup / Maintenances:** Enable to grant this user access to these features.

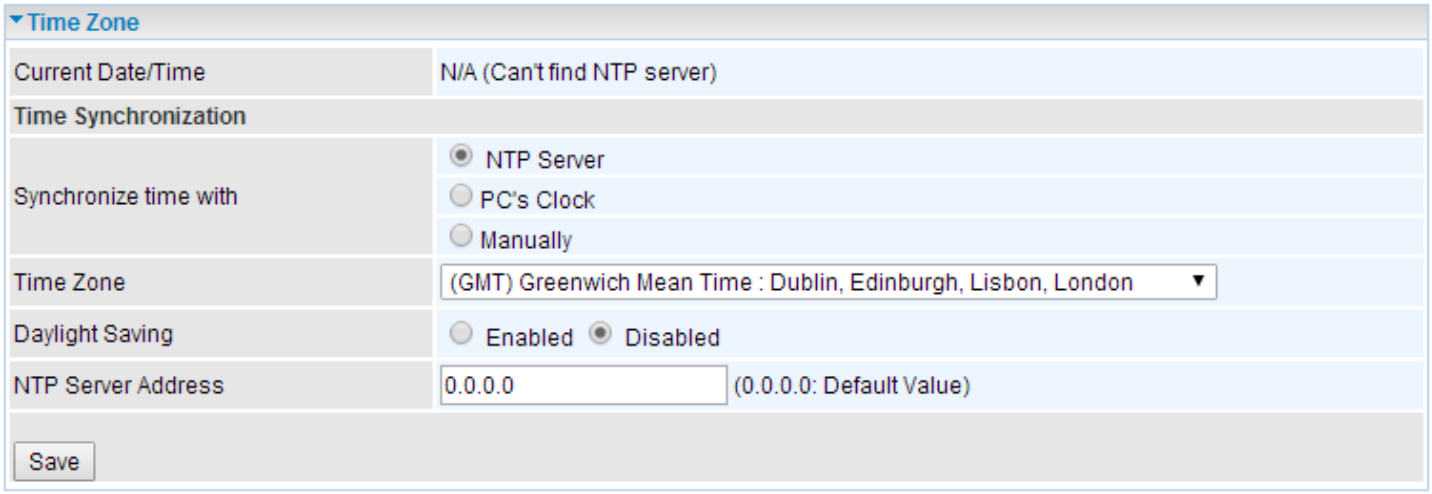
When someone accesses to the 6300NEL using this “user” account, he/she can only manage and configure the features that is pre-selected in **Web GUI Permission** for this account..

Click **Save** to apply the settings.

## Time Zone

With default, 6300NEL does not contain the correct local time and date.

There are several options to setup, maintain, and configure current local time/date on the 6300NEL. If you plan to use **Time Schedule** feature, it is extremely important you set up the Time Zone correctly.




**Synchronize time with:** Select the methods to synchronize the time.

- **NTP Server automatically:** To synchronize time with the SNTP servers to get the current time from an SNTP server outside your network then choose your local time zone. After a successful connection to the Internet, 6300NEL will retrieve the correct local time from the SNTP server this is specified.
- **PC's Clock:** To synchronize time with the PC's clock.
- **Manually:** Select this to enter the SNMP server IP address manually.

**Time Zone:** Choose the time zone of your location. This will set the time difference between your time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).

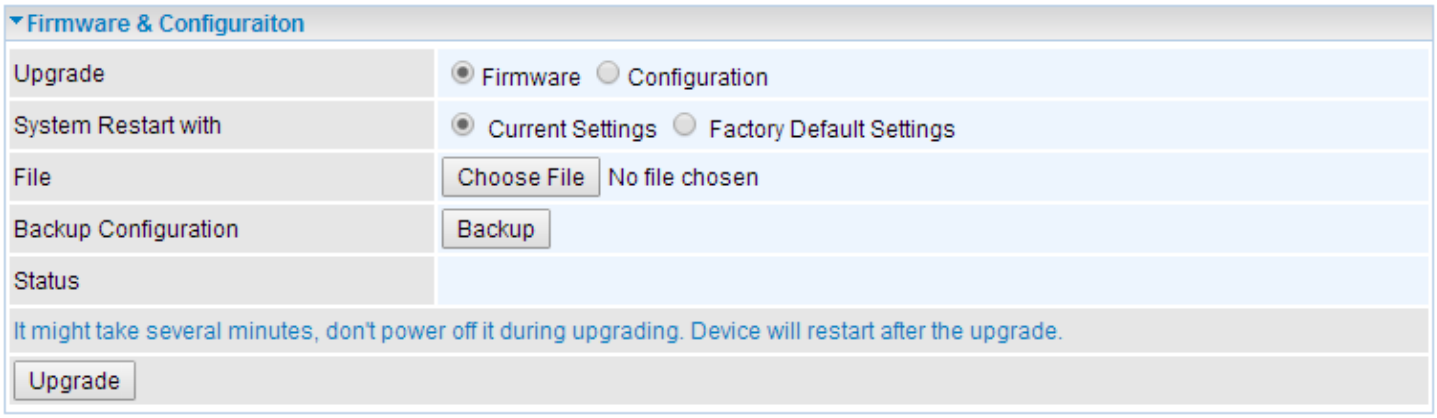
**Daylight Saving:** Select this option if you use daylight savings time.

**NTP Server Address:** Enter the IP address of your time server. Check with your ISP/network administrator if you are unsure of this information.

## Firmware & Configuration

Firmware is the software that controls the hardware and provides all functionalities which are available in the GUI. This software may be improved and/or modified; your RidgeWave 6300NEL provides an easy way to update the code to take advantage of the changes. .

To upgrade the firmware of RidgeWave 6300NEL, you should download or copy the firmware to your local environment first. Press the **"Browse…"** button to specify the path of the firmware file. Then, click **"Upgrade"** to start upgrading. When the procedure is completed, RidgeWave 6300NEL will reset automatically to make the new firmware work.




**Upgrade:** Choose Firmware or Configuration you want to update.

**System Restart with:**

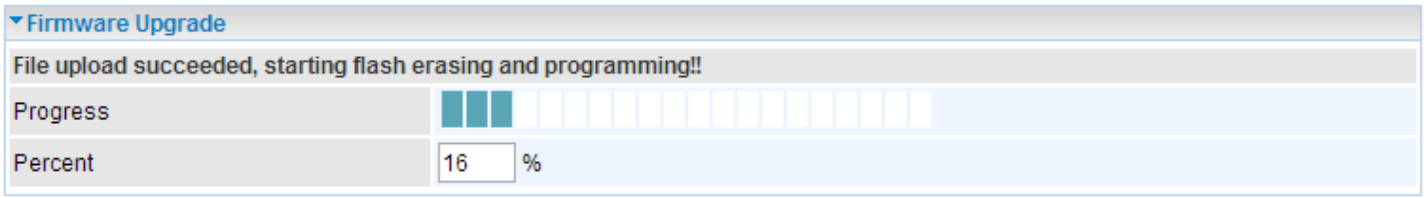
- **Current Settings:** Restart the device with the current settings automatically when finishing upgrading.
- **Factory Default Settings:** Restart the device with factory default settings automatically when finishing upgrading.

**File:** Type in the location of the file you want to upload in this field or click **Browse** to find it.

**Browse:** Click **Browse...** to find the configuration file or firmware file you want to upload. Remember that you must extract / decompress / unzip the .zip files before you can upload them.

**Backup Configuration:** Click **Backup** button to back up the current running configuration file and save it to your computer in the event that you need this configuration file to be restored back to your RidgeWave 6300NEL device when making false configurations and want to restore to the original settings.

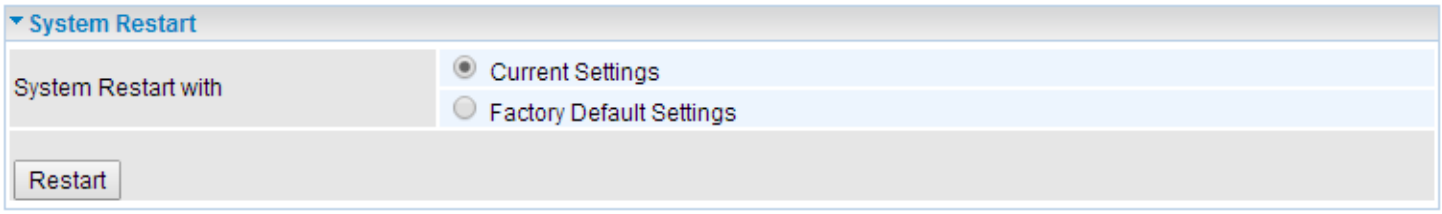
**Upgrade**: Click **"Upgrade"** to begin the upload process. This process may take up to two minutes.




DO NOT turn off / power off the device or interrupt the firmware upgrading while it is still in process. Improper operation could damage your RidgeWave 6300NEL.

## System Restart

Click **System Restart** with option **Current Settings** to reboot your router.

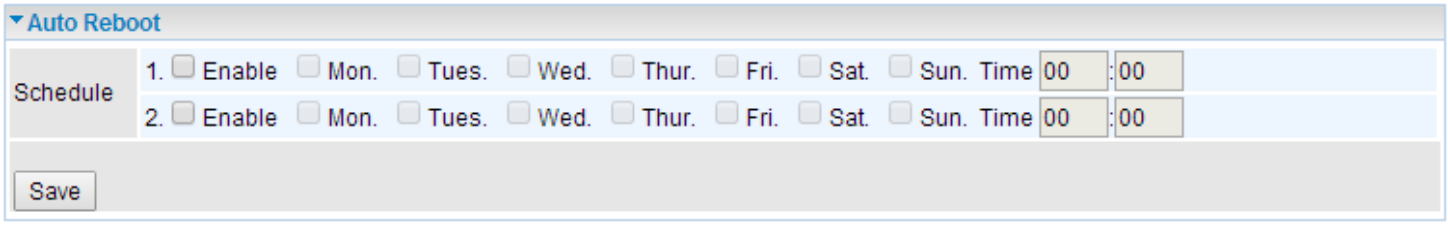



If you wish to restart the router using the factory default settings (for example, after a firmware upgrade or if you have saved an incorrect configuration), select ***Factory Default Settings*** to restore to factory default settings.

You may also restore your router to factory settings by holding the small Reset pinhole button on the back of your router in about more than 6s seconds whilst the router is turned on.

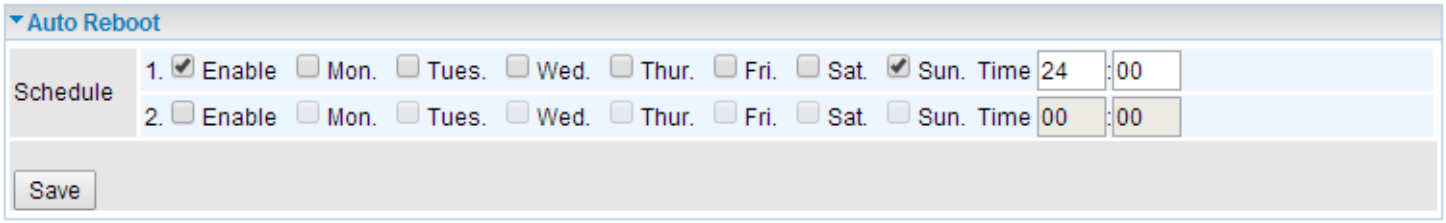
## Auto Reboot

Auto reboot offers flexible rebooting service (reboot with the current configuration) of router for users in line with scheduled timetable settings.




Enable to set the time schedule for rebooting.

For example, the router is scheduled to reboot at 24:00 every Sunday. You can set as follows:

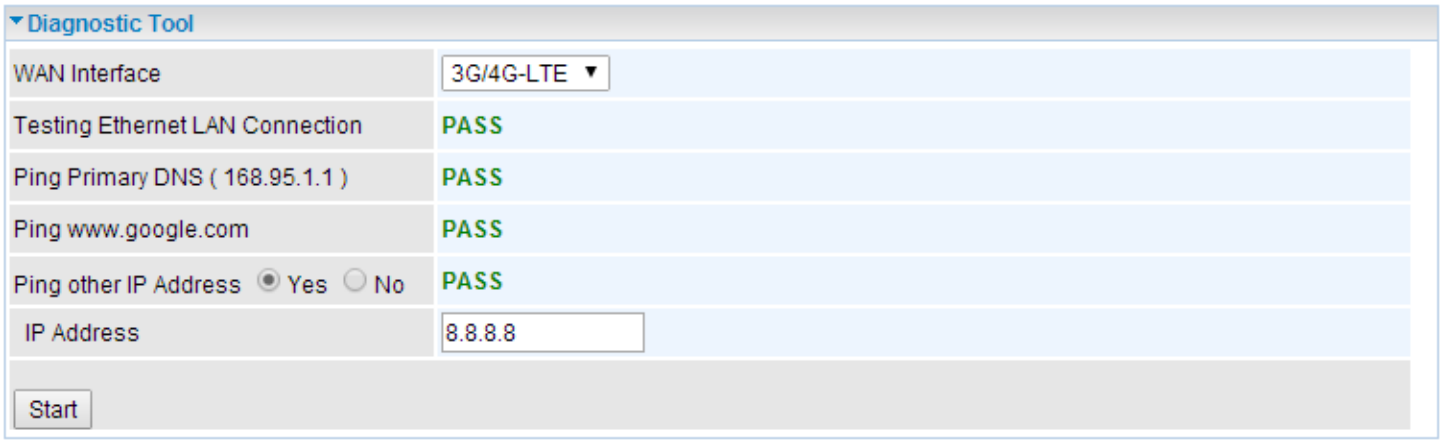


## Diagnostics Tool

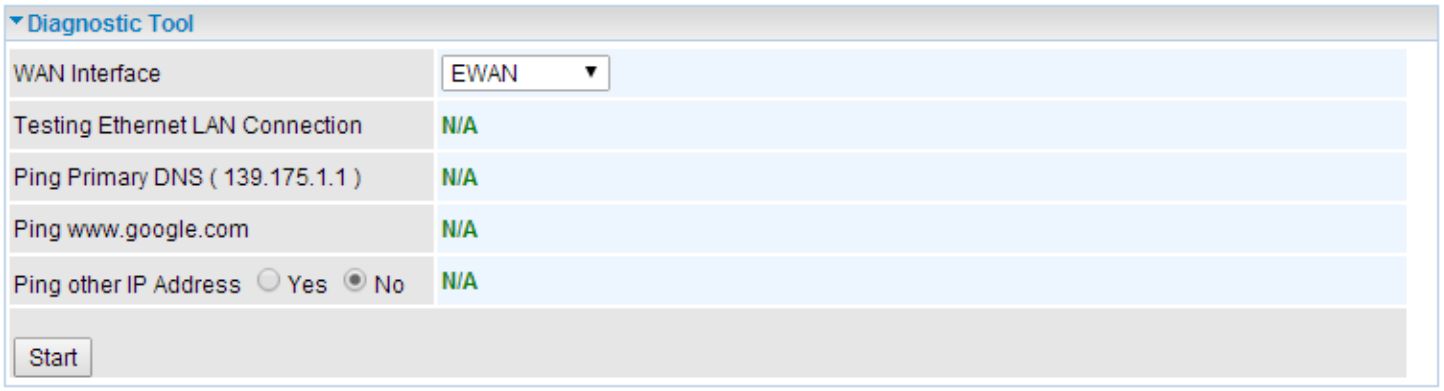
The Diagnostic Test page shows the test results for the connectivity of the physical layer and protocol layer for both LAN and WAN sides.

### 3G/4G-LTE

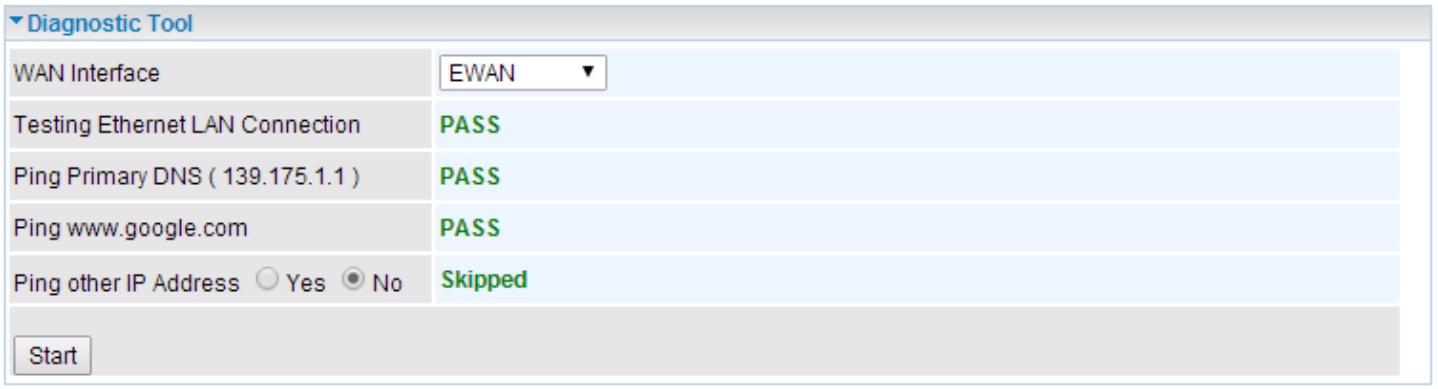

Click START to begin to diagnose the connection.



## EWAN




Click START to begin to diagnose the connection.



# CHAPTER 5: TROUBLESHOOTING

If your **RidgeWave 6300NEL** is not functioning properly, you can refer to this chapter for simple troubleshooting before contacting your service provider support. This can save you time and effort but if symptoms persist, consult your service provider.

## Problems with the Router

| Problem | Suggested Action |
|---|---|
| **None of the LEDs is on when you turn on the router** | Check the connection between the router and the adapter. If the problem persists, most likely it is due to the malfunction of your hardware. Please contact your service provider or BEC for technical support. |
| **You have forgotten your login username or password** | Try the default username "admin" and password "admin". If this fails, you can restore your router to its factory settings by pressing the reset button on the device rear side. |

## Problem with LAN Interface

| Problem | Suggested Action |
|---|---|
| **Cannot PING any PC on LAN** | Check the Ethernet LEDs on the front panel. The LED should be on for the port that has a PC connected. If it does not lit, check to see if the cable between your router and the PC is properly connected. Make sure you have first uninstalled your firewall program before troubleshooting. |
| | Verify that the IP address and the subnet mask are consistent for both the router and the workstations. |

## Recovery Procedures

| Problem | Suggested Action |
|---|---|
| **- The front LEDs display incorrectly**<br>**- Still cannot access to the router management interface after pressing the RESET button.**<br>**- Software / Firmware upgrade failure** | 1. Power on the router, once the Power LED lit red, please press this reset button using the end of paper clip or other small pointed object immediately.<br>2. The router's emergency-reflash web interface will then be accessible via http://192.168.1.1 where you can upload a firmware image to restore the router to a functional state, Please note that the router will only respond with its web interface at this address (192.168.1.1), and will not respond to ping request from your PC or other telnet operations. |

# APPENDIX: PRODUCT SUPPORT & CONTACT

If you come across any problems please contact the dealer from where you have purchased the product.

**Contact BEC @ http://www.bectechnologies.net**

## Federal Communication Commission Interference Statement

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 equipment 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 the 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.

## FCC Caution:

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

(2) This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate this equipment. . This device and its antenna(s) must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

## Co-location statement

This device and its antenna(s) must not be co-located or operating in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

## FCC Radiation Exposure Statement

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure limits set forth for an uncontrolled environment. This equipment should be installed and operated with minimum distance 20cm between the radiator & your body.